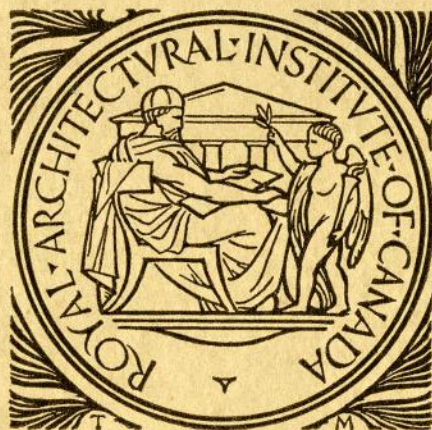


THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



MARCH, 1931

VOL. VIII. No. 3

CONVENTION NUMBER
LIST OF MEMBERS

TORONTO

STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER

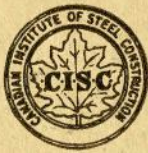
STEEL GIVES FREEDOM TO DESIGN

OUT of steel's great strength and versatility have come the most amazing structures the world has ever seen. Tradition has had but little influence on them. They are inspiring in their architectural freshness, appropriate to their purposes, efficient to a remarkable degree.

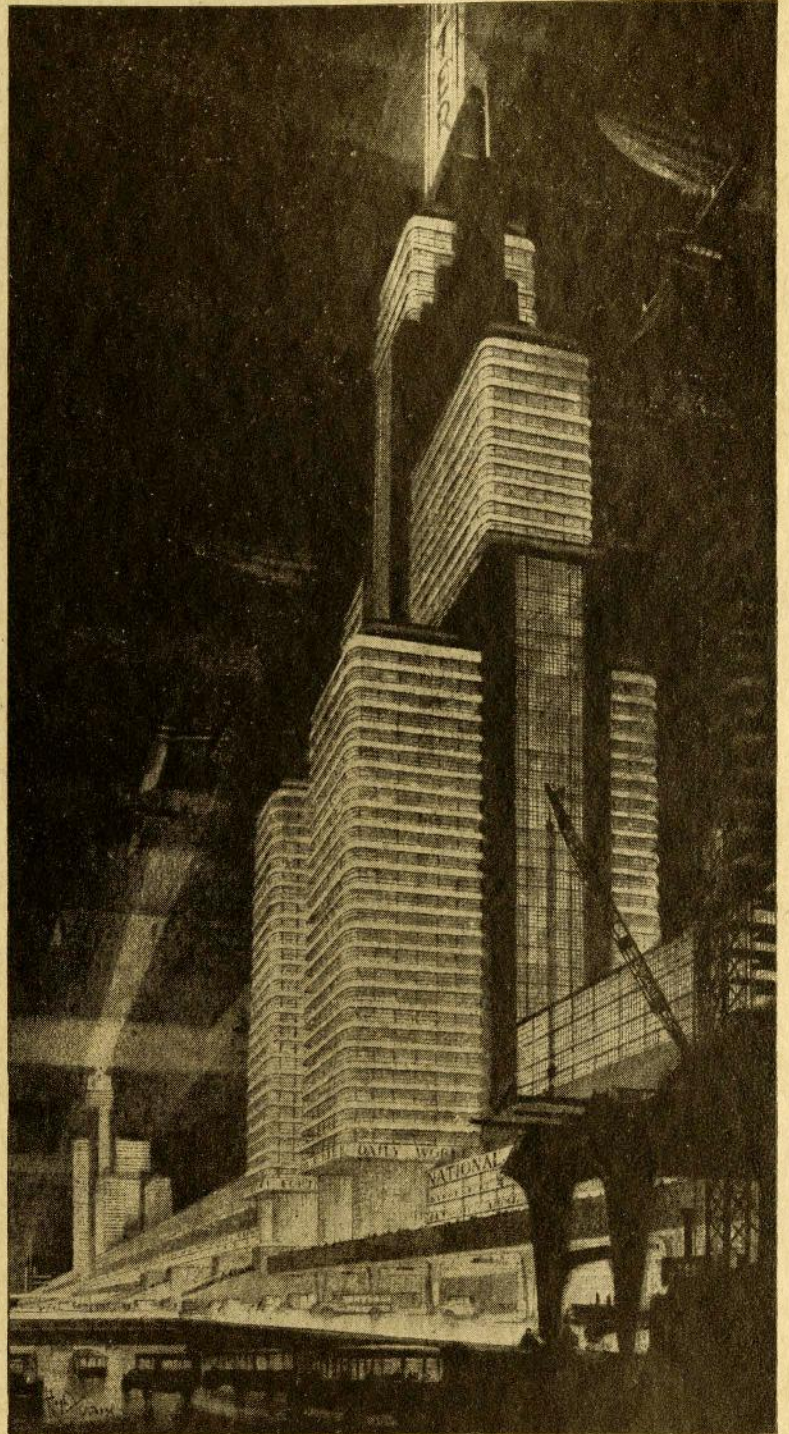
Now, the Age of Steel enters its most interesting phase. . . . The proved principles of skyscraper construction are being applied to dwellings, small apartment and mercantile houses, small factories and schools. They are being built with steel!

Many plants are in large-scale production of the smaller steel shapes. With them you can secure great variety in design, new economy in construction, absolute security and permanence. Use steel for buildings and bridges of every kind—large or small.

Before building anything, find out what steel can do for you. The Institute serves as a clearing house for technical and economic information on steel construction, and offers full and free co-operation in the use of such data to architects, engineers and all others interested.



The non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of Canada. Through co-operation with engineers, architects, contractors and technical students it aims to promote the scientific and economical use of structural steel. Please address all enquiries to 710 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, Canada.

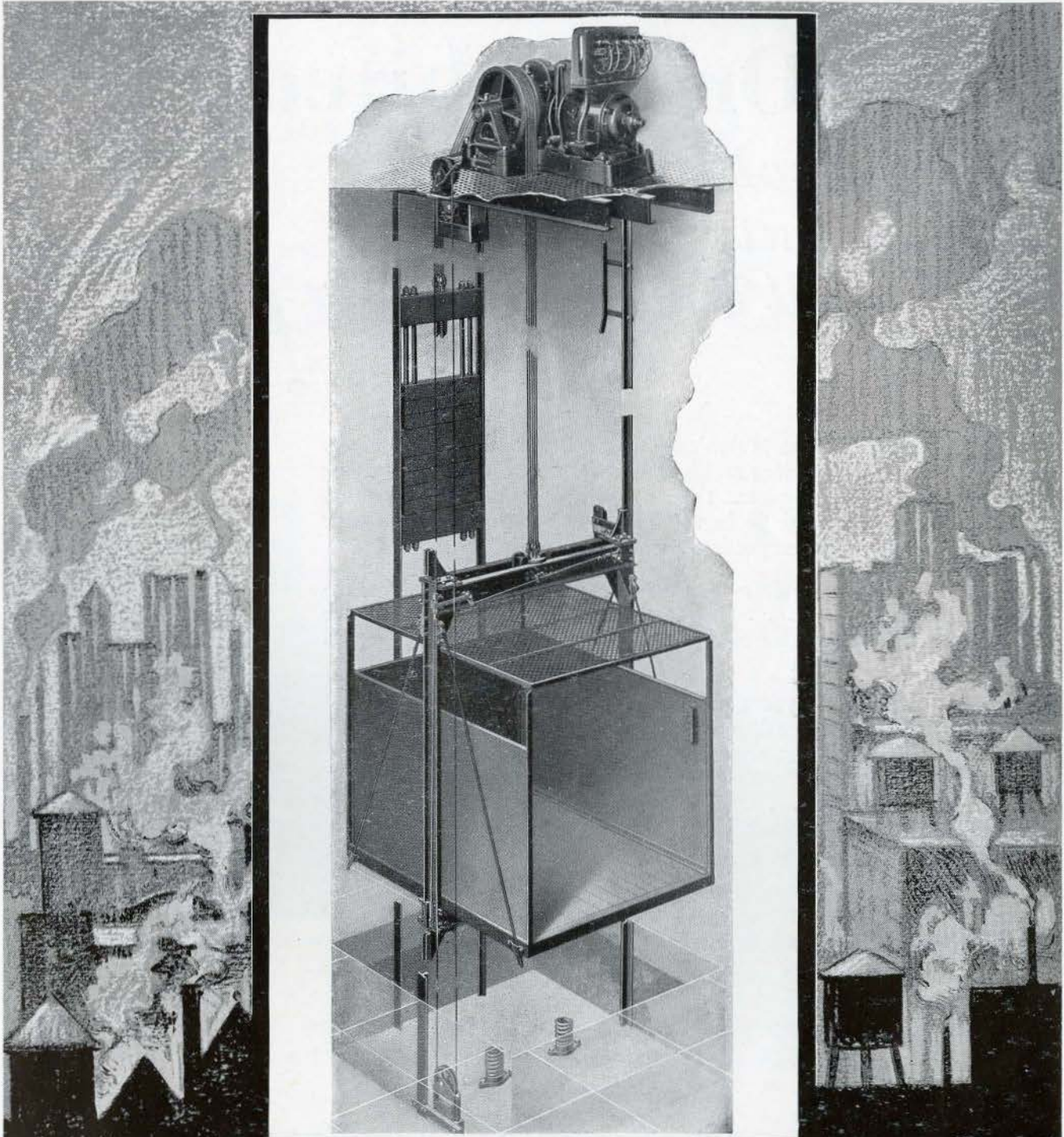


"STEEL CONSTRUCTION FOR WALLS OF GLASS." AN ENLARGEMENT OF THIS DESIGN BY HUGH FERRISS, ON SPECIAL STOCK FOR FRAMING, WILL BE MAILED WITHOUT CHARGE TO ANY ARCHITECT, ENGINEER OR BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

STEEL INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY



ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION —And Made in Canada

THE same high standard of Engineering, material and workmanship is found in our freight elevators as in our finest high speed passenger elevators.

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Button, single wrap traction freight elevator with load capacities from 2,500 to 30,000 pounds.

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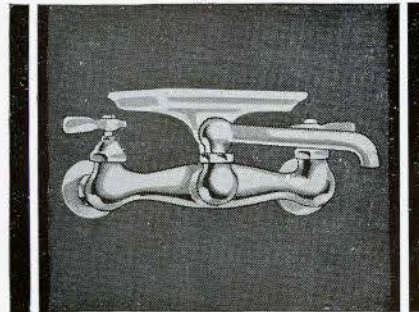
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If architects don't know quality, then nobody does. And because architects are generally more discerning in this respect than other people, we take a great deal of pride in the fact that no architect has ever found our products wanting.

Their performance has always been completely satisfactory . . . their finish has always stood up one hundred percent . . . otherwise we would have heard about it.

For 26 years a standard of high craftsmanship and rigid inspections has won for WALLACEBURG Fixtures a mounting reputation . . . until today these always-reliable products are held in highest regard from coast to coast.

They STAND OUT because they STAND UP.



The new improved WALLREYNE Swinging Sink Faucet makes any kitchen more attractive . . . and lessens work.

FAUCETS SHOWERS TUB FILLERS STOPS DRAINS
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C E M E N T S U R F A C E S —

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C O L O R C O A T S

BERRY BROTHERS' Lionoil—amber-clear and secret-processed—seals the pores of cement—waterproofs and literally “welds on” succeeding color coats. It forms a tough, elastic, durable surface that “holds out” the colors—saves paint and cuts finishing costs.

Lionoil is economical—easy to apply—can be brushed or sprayed on. It covers about 600 square feet per gallon—dries dust-free in two hours and hard over night.

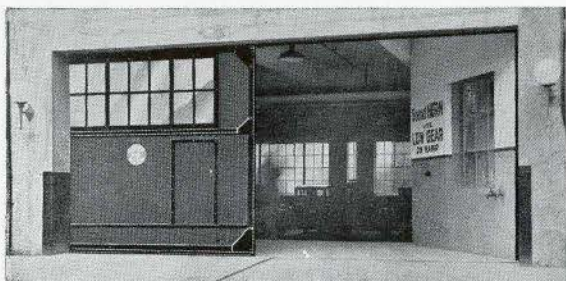
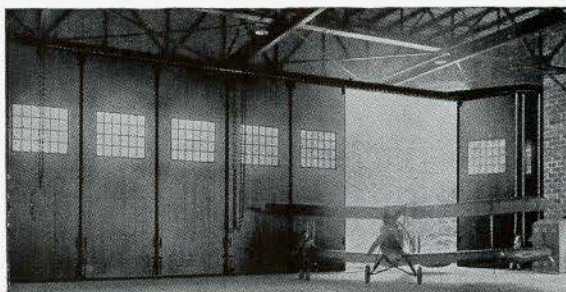
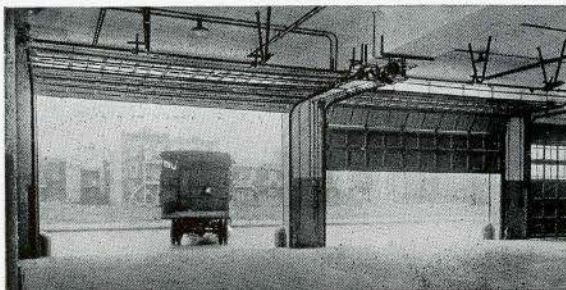
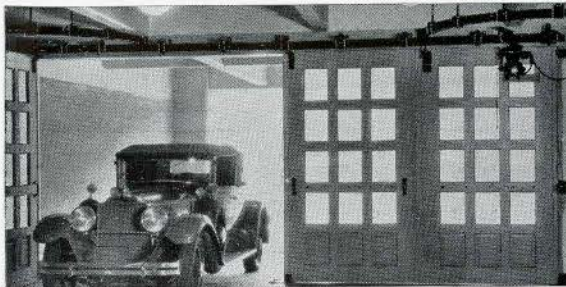
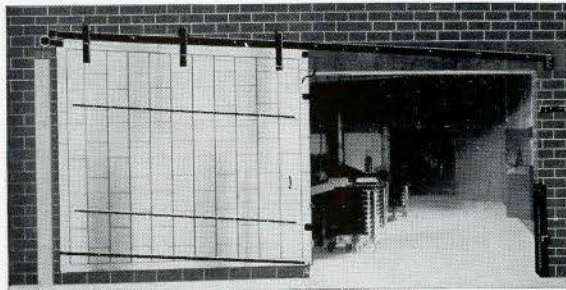
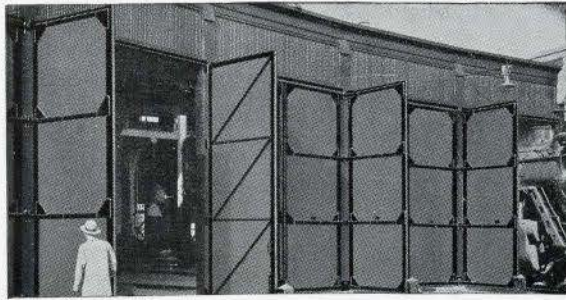
Here's a remarkable finish of a thousand uses. It is an excellent first coater on almost any surface—provides firm “roots” for other paints. On plaster, cement, metal, fabric, floors, walls, roofs, wood and brick it protects and preserves.

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for every Industrial Purpose

Whether you are housing a locomotive or an airplane, a private automobile or a fleet of trucks, whether you are keeping out weather or keeping out fire, whether you operate your doors by hand or by motor, there is R-W equipment to do it. Doors and Door Hardware can be supplied in

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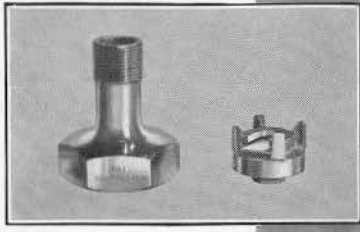
Complete information and catalogues will be sent gladly. Tell us your door problems.

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CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.

EXTRA WEIGHT

means extra service

THE extra weight of Fig. 106-A Jenkins Standard Bronze Globe Valve is a result of extra metal . . . and every extra ounce means extra service . . . longer, leak-tight valve performance.



In this sturdy Jenkins, as well as in its corresponding angle and cross types, are combined both the one-piece screw-over bonnet and the slip-on stay-on disc holder.

The bonnet construction is a refinement which provides unusual strength. The bonnet can be easily removed and replaced *repeatedly* without springing or distorting. Jenkins slip-on disc holder is unique in that an opening turn or so of the hand wheel is sufficient to prevent it from dropping off the spindle when the valve bonnet is removed.

Ask your supply man to show you Fig. 106-A. It is an up-to-the-minute valve with all the earmarks of Jenkins quality. Write for illustrated Bulletin 141.

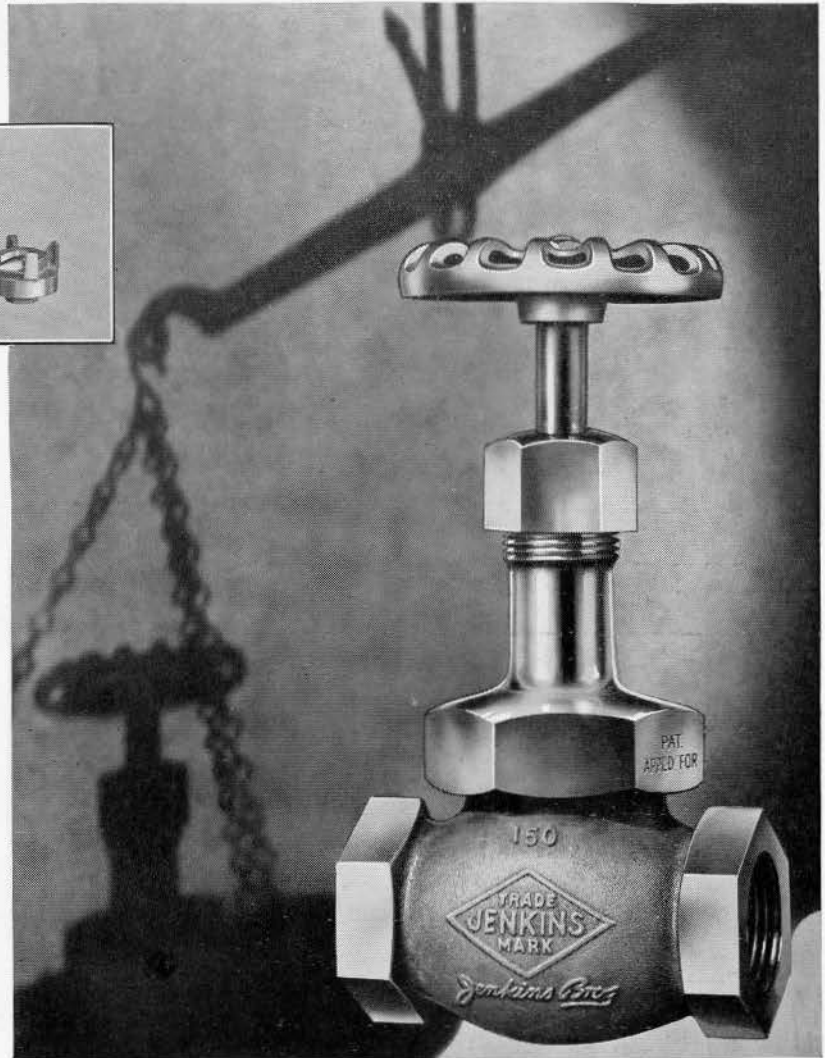


FIG. 106-A, Screwed, Jenkins Standard Bronze Globe Valve, with one-piece screw-over bonnet and slip-on stay-on disc holder. For 150 lbs. steam working pressure, or 250 lbs. oil, water, gas working pressure.

JENKINS BROS., LIMITED
 Head Office and Factory 617 St. Remi St., Montreal, Canada
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VALVES

Since 1864

JENKINS VALVES ARE ALWAYS MARKED WITH THE "DIAMOND"



EDMONTON NORMAL SCHOOL, EDMONTON, ALTA.

Consulting Architects: G. H. MacDonald and H. A. Magoon, Edmonton, Alta., in collaboration with Department of Public Works, of the Province of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

Heating Contractors: Lockerbie & Hole, Edmonton, Alta.

In School Heating *these facts are Significant*

THE success of the heating system is written in the attendance records of modern schools. That is why Webster Systems of Steam Heating are now in service in seven thousand, five hundred and ninety-seven school and college buildings in the United States and Canada—ranging from the largest of the great universities to the modern township school house.

During the first six months of 1930 more than three hundred new schools were added to this list of educational institutions heated by Webster Systems of Steam Heating. Are not these figures significant?

Webster Systems are basic systems of steam circulation . . . used wherever steam is used for heating . . . in connection with direct radiation, unit heaters, cabinet radiators, central fans, or temperature control. Our nearest branch office will be pleased to send you complete details.

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Webster
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McCauley School
Queen's Avenue School
MacDougal School
McKay Avenue School
Strathcona School
Allan Gray School

Calgary

Central High School
East Calgary High School
Technical High School
King Edward School
Colonel Walker School
Victoria School
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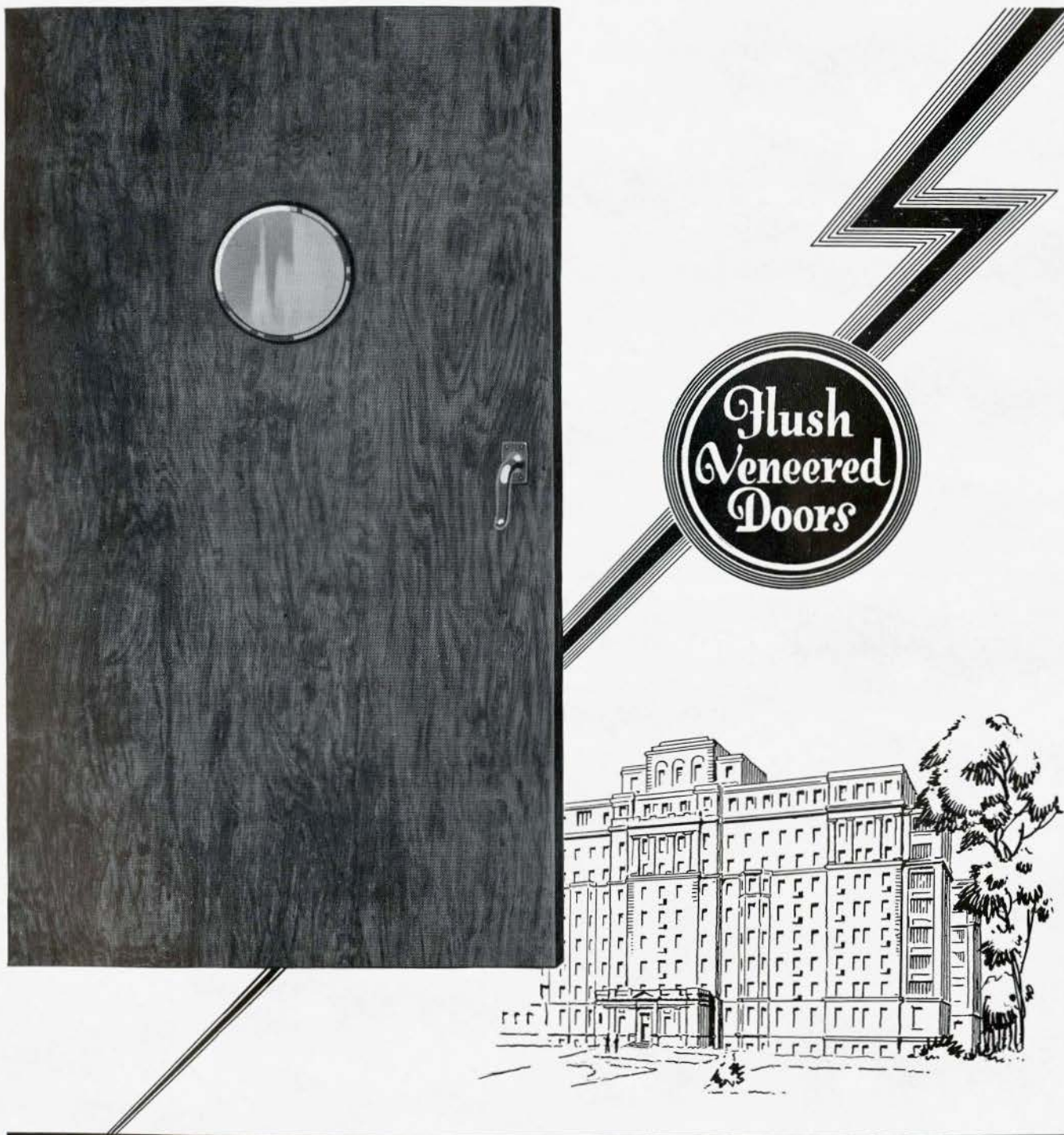
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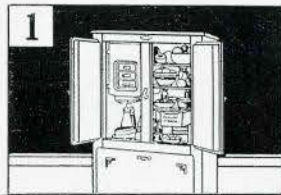
Woodstock, Ontario

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Buyers and renters gladly pay a premium for these outstanding features of Advanced Refrigeration.



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Cabinets of smooth white Porcelain-on-steel inside and out. As easily cleaned as chinaware.



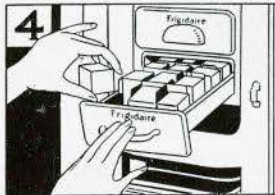
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Quick-freezing of ice, salads and desserts with the famous "Cold Control."



3

Vegetables always crisp and garden-fresh in the new Hydrator.



4

Ice cubes—one or a dozen—instantly released from the patented Quickcube Ice Tray at the touch of a finger tip.



5

Service-shelf top—as handy as having an extra porcelain-topped table in the kitchen.

If your clients are building to sell or rent, don't overlook what thousands of architects, builders and contractors now regard as essential to quick closures—that is, Frigidaire-equipped kitchens.

Frigidaire goes far beyond all ordinary standards. It is *Advanced Refrigeration*—advanced in all that the term implies—the type of refrigeration that buyers and tenants expect to find in the modern kitchen.

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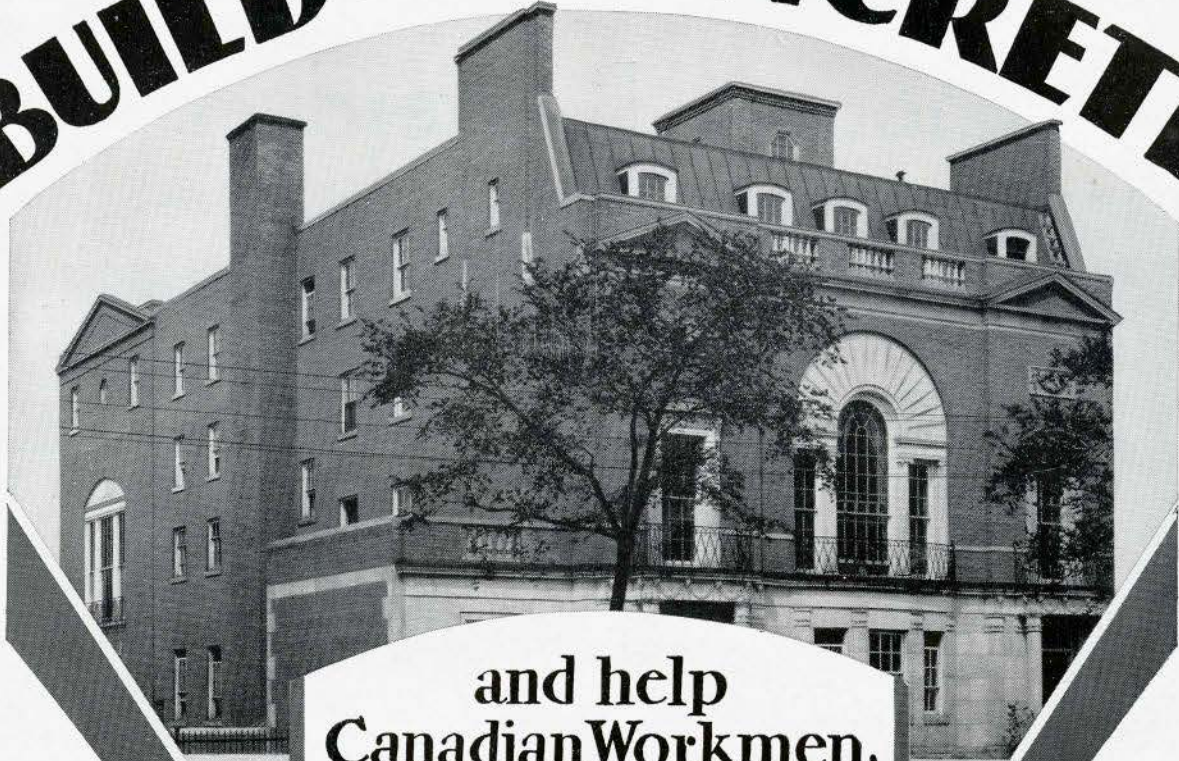
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A concrete undertaking means work on the job, work in the plants of the producers of each part of the aggregate, work in the making of reinforcing bars, work in the preparing and handling of form lumber.

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Another University chooses Beaverduct



TODAY, colleges are invariably built for permanency. All materials entering into their construction are measured by their enduring qualities . . . their resistance to time and wear.

Electrical installations receive particular attention . . . and modern universities like McMaster protect their electric wiring with Beaverduct. Here is a conduit that will last the life of a building . . . affording permanent protection from weather, rust, fumes and acid.

What Beaverduct will do for McMaster and other important universities throughout Canada it will do for any building in which you—as contractor, architect or builder—are interested. Write to the nearest branch of C.G.E. for first-hand information.

WD-231


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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. Limited

442 Johnson Room Thermostats Control 867 Radiator Valves In Shell Oil Building, San Francisco

SHELL Oil Building, San Francisco, is completely equipped with Johnson Control. A Johnson Thermostat is on the wall of each office and automatically regulates the Siphon valve on the radiator; maintaining an even normal temperature throughout the building regardless of outdoor weather conditions and changes; and producing a valuable fuel economy by preventing overheating, heat waste and unnecessary fuel consumption commonly occurring with manual regulation of radiators. The building is piped with



the Johnson pipe loop connector system, so that office space may be changed, partitions moved and thermostat additions made without defacing the walls or changing any of the pipe work in the Johnson System installation. Additional control is provided in pneumatic switches for the riser valves on the mains supplying the north, south, east and west sides of the building . . . so that the heat in any section of the building can be turned off by the engineer in his office.

George W. Kelham Architect
Hunter & Hudson Mechanical Engineers

Johnson Temperature Regulating Company of Canada, Limited, 100 Adelaide St. East, Toronto



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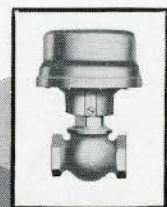
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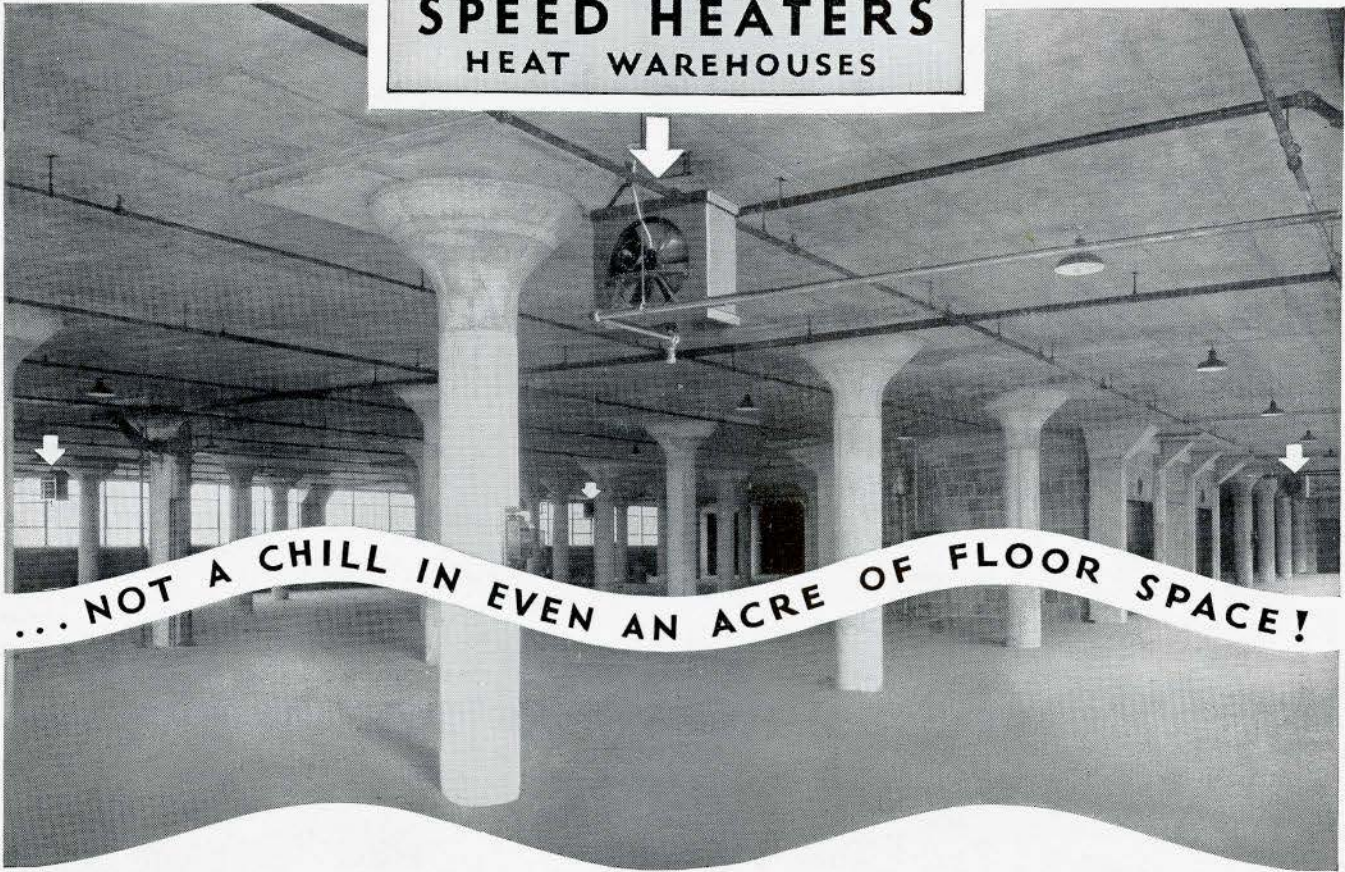


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Each Johnson Installation Made By Johnson Mechanics Only.
Every Johnson Installation Inspected Annually Without Charge.
30 Convenient Johnson Branches Insures Emergency Attention Within 24 Hours
Anywhere. The All-Metal System. The All-Perfect Graduated Control
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JOHNSON HEAT AND HUMIDITY CONTROL

WHEN
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VAST areas of storage space...high ceilings... big doorways, often opened... a warehouse is a problem to heat!

An uncommonly big heating problem... even for a warehouse... was presented by the mammoth new "rail to keel" terminal built by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Dock and Warehouse Co. on the Jersey City waterfront. This development covers 9 acres of ground... each floor of the two 8-story storage units comprises nearly an acre of space in itself!

Here, undirected heat would have proved uneconomical and ineffective. So Sturtevant Speed Heaters were chosen. 114 of these units are already installed... and there are 114 more to go in. Every part of every floor will always be comfortably warm, regardless of drafts and yawning doorways.

For Speed Heaters direct the heat... circulate it... distribute it thoroughly. One 95-lb. Speed Heater produces as much heat as 1/2 to 5 tons of ordinary heating equipment!

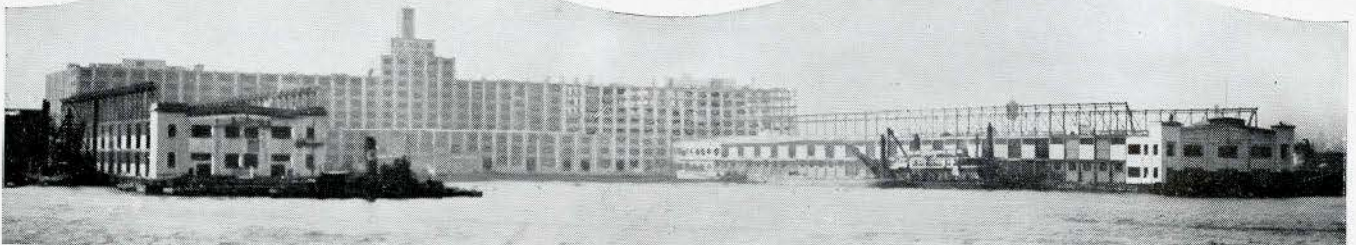
The Sturtevant Speed Heater is sold by B. F. Sturtevant Co. and CRANE CO. through their branches

B. F. STURTEVANT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

Works in Galt, Ontario MONTREAL—553 New Birks Building
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Sturtevant
SPEED HEATERS

*Pennsylvania Dock and Warehouse Co., Jersey City. Architects,
 Engineers & Builders: Terminal Warehouses, Inc., N.Y.C.
 Heating Contractor: Raisler Heating Co., N.Y.C.*





**Again
D. E. P.
Services**

Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ont.

THE NEW building of the Canada Life Assurance Company at Toronto is equipped with two Dominion Protective Systems.

The massive vault will be protected from burglary by the Phonetalarm, a system of Electric Protection employed by the majority of financial institutions. So sensitive is this system that any tampering with the protected vault will automatically sound the alarm in the D.E.P. Central Station.

In addition the Watchman Compulsory Tour System has been installed throughout the entire building for providing an outside check on the movements of night watchmen.

DOMINION ELECTRIC PROTECTION COMPANY

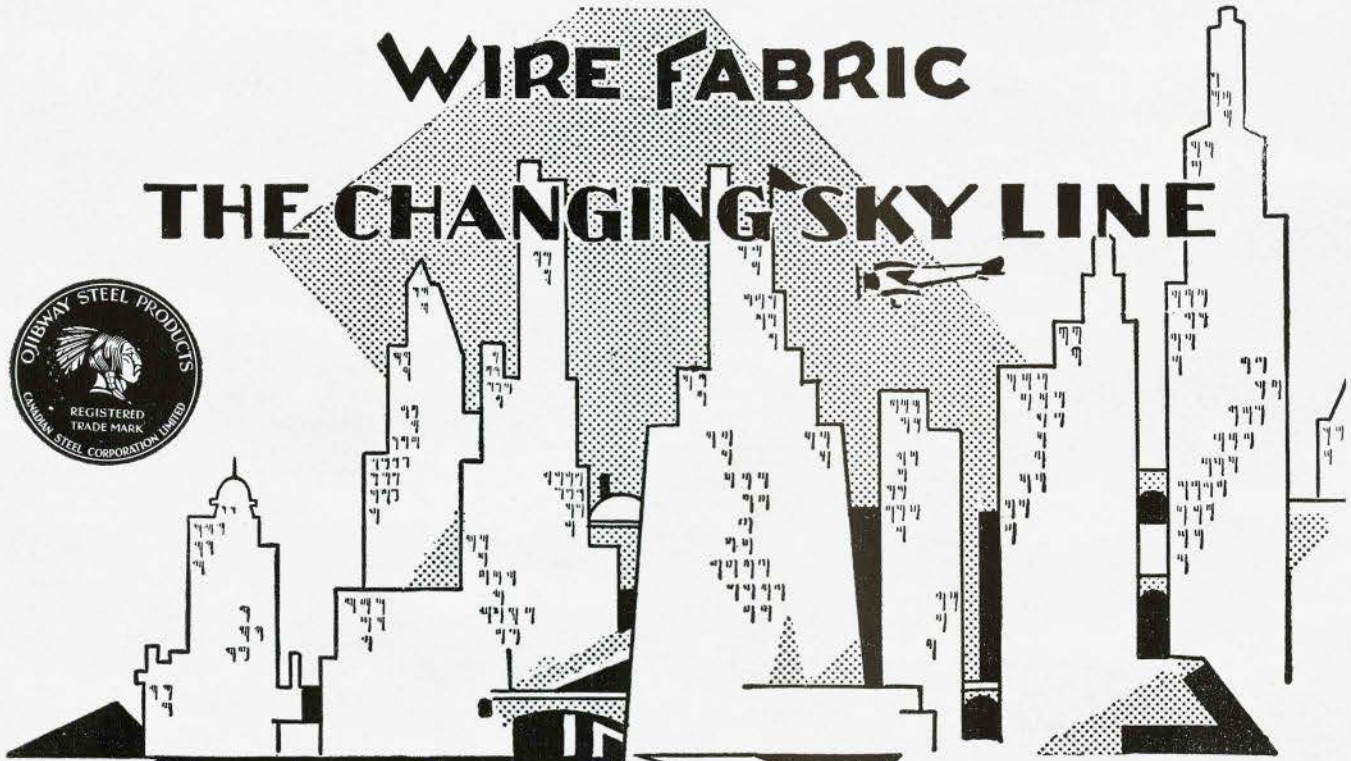
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"OJIBWAY" WIRE FABRIC THE CHANGING SKY LINE

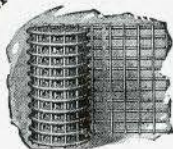
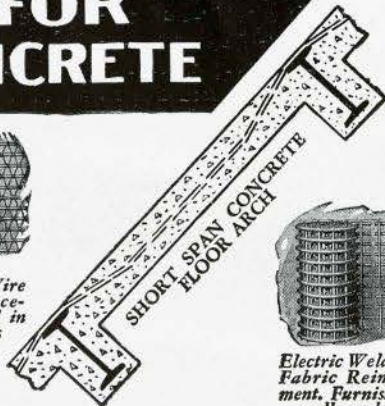


WIRE FABRIC

THE STEEL
BACKBONE
FOR
CONCRETE



Triangle Mesh Wire
Fabric Reinforcement,
Furnished in
rolls or sheets



Electric Weld Wire
Fabric Reinforcement,
Furnished in
rolls or sheets

Nothing more strikingly typifies this new age—than the changing sky line. Old buildings are being razed—to make way for sky pursuing structures, that fill today's requirements for light, air and sanitation.

Not only is the architecture impressively different in its simple beauty, but building methods have *had* to change to make them possible; yet Wire Fabric still answers every need as it has done for over a quarter century.

In the modern skyscraper, Canadian Steel Corporation Wire Fabric is a recognized factor of safety and permanence. It assures the most effective distribution of the steel.

Information, including engineering data on Wire Fabric for concrete reinforcement, will be furnished on request.

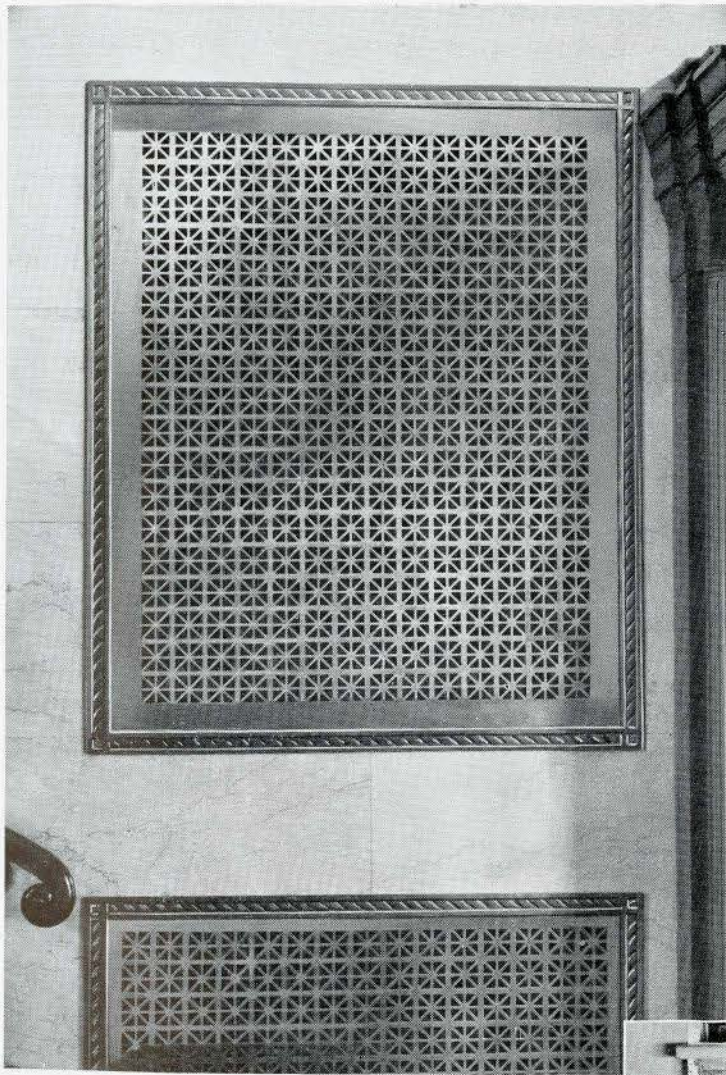
Also manufacturers of Keystone Copper Steel and Apollo Brands of Galvanized Sheets and Tin Plate.

CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED

Mill and Head Office: Ojibway, Essex County, Ontario

Branch Offices: Hamilton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver and New Glasgow, N.S.

COPPER PLAYS A LEADING PART IN MODERN HEATING



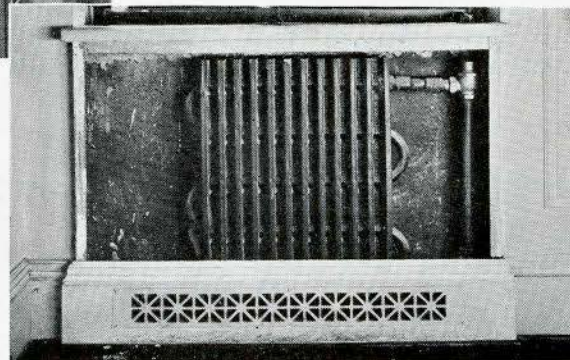
THE Copper radiator has been the means of achieving much greater efficiency and economy in modern heating. Because of the high heat conductivity of copper, the necessary surface area of radiation is greatly reduced, and the radiator can be installed in a small recess in the wall. This not only gives the installation an enhancing decorative value, but saves floor space.

For decorative grilles used with concealed radiation, Anaconda Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver are available in both cast and perforated form. The perforated grille, stamped from a single heavy sheet of metal, is gaining in favor because it is attractive in appearance and relatively inexpensive. Perforated grilles of Anaconda Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver are obtainable from leading fabricators.

A representative will be glad to consult with you on the many applications of Anaconda Metals in modern buildings.

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
New Toronto Ontario

- Grille of perforated Anaconda Bronze. This form of grille made of Anaconda Brass, Bronze or Nickel Silver is gaining in popularity because of the relatively inexpensive method of production.
- One of the several types of copper radiators now on the market. They provide more efficient heating and save floor space taken up by "outside-the-wall" radiators.



ANACONDA COPPER

BRASS  BRONZE



For proved heating efficiency

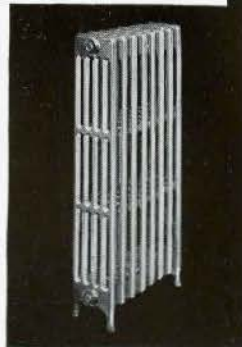
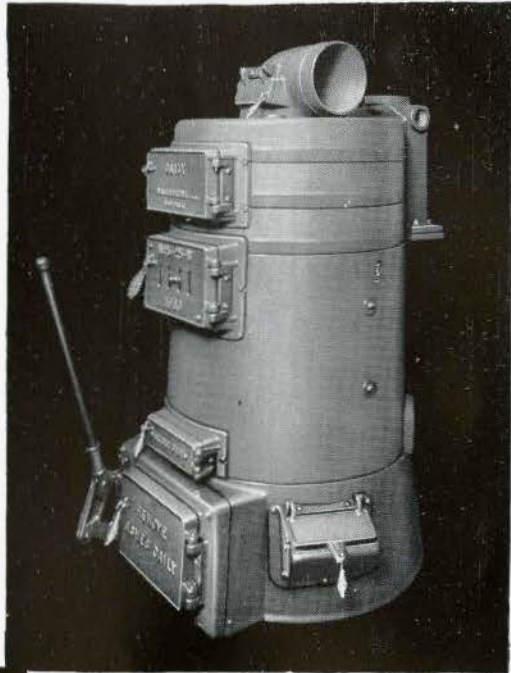
... specify Daisy Boilers and Warden King Cast Iron Radiation

TIME has proved beyond all question the quality of Warden King heating products. Seventy-nine years ago, Warden King Limited was founded. Steadily since, it has kept the confidence of Canadian builders and home makers.

Service has proved the merit of Daisy boilers and Warden King Radiators. In 75,000 Canadian homes, Daisy Boilers are giving dependable even warmth. In actual use as well as by the most careful laboratory tests, cast iron radiation of the type so well embodied in the scientifically designed Warden King Radiators, has proved that it is more durable, sanitary and occupies practically the same space as copper or fin type of radiation used for indirect or concealed heating.

Now, both Daisy Boilers and Warden King Radiators have been improved to make them better than ever. In the boiler, inclined sections give positive circulation; grates require no bolts or pins and can be easily lifted out and replaced; extra deep fire pot satisfactorily burns soft or hard coal, coke, many grades of fuel; clinker door is arranged for easy installation of oil burning equipment; the base in one piece reduces air leakage to the minimum. In the radiators, graceful columns give a beauty that adorns a room interior while they improve heating quality.

Why take chances on claims and experiments? Specify this proved, dependable, superior heating for the houses you plan. Recommend it to your clients for modernizing. Let us send you full information and ratings for the full line of Warden King Boilers and Radiators.



The time-tried Daisy Boiler, now improved for still greater heating efficiency, is part of a complete assemblage of Warden King heating materials for homes, business buildings, schools, and all purposes.

The New Warden King Radiators, with graceful lines and slender columns. They are, we are convinced after careful investigations, more desirable than copper, fin, or any type of indirect or concealed radiation yet offered.

DAISY BOILERS

• WARDEN KING RADIATORS •

WARDEN KING LIMITED—MONTREAL

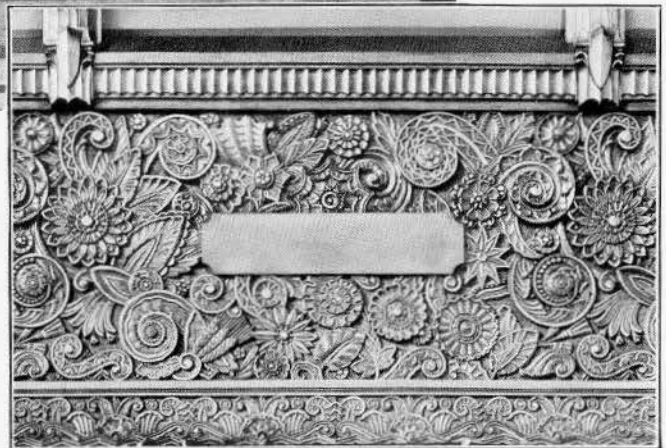
Branch Offices: 299 Adelaide St., W., Toronto





**NEW SHOWROOMS of the
CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
TORONTO**

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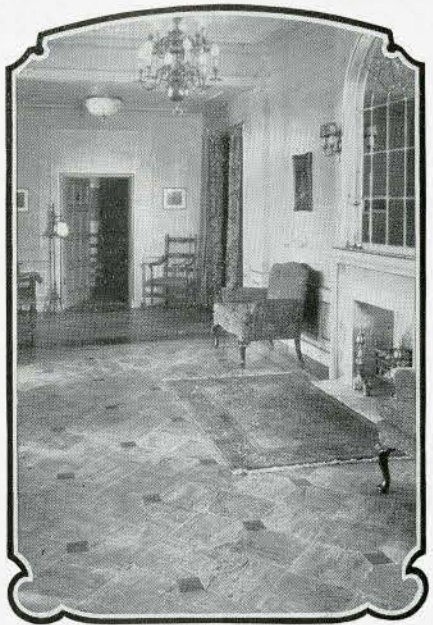
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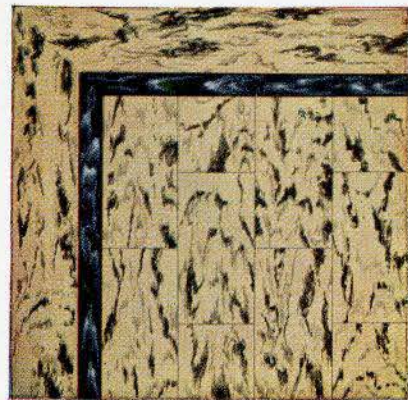
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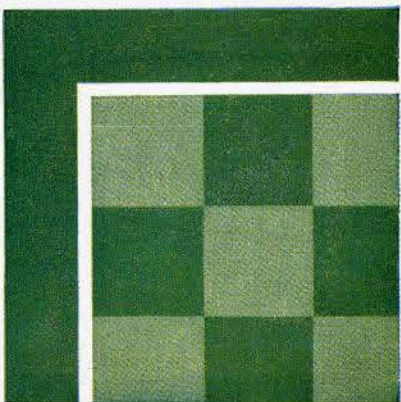
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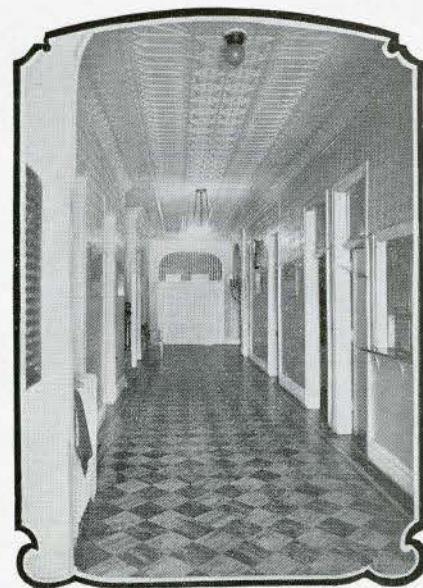
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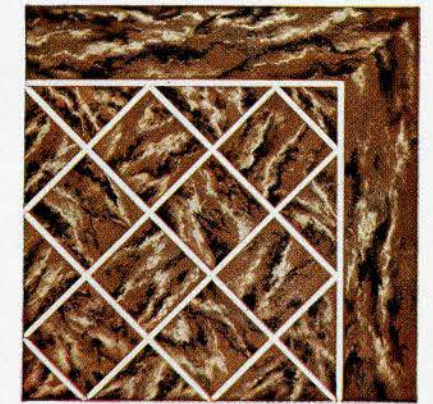
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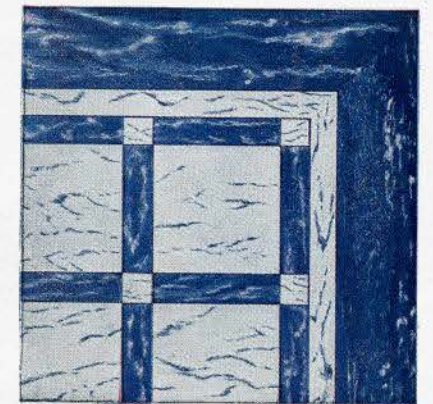
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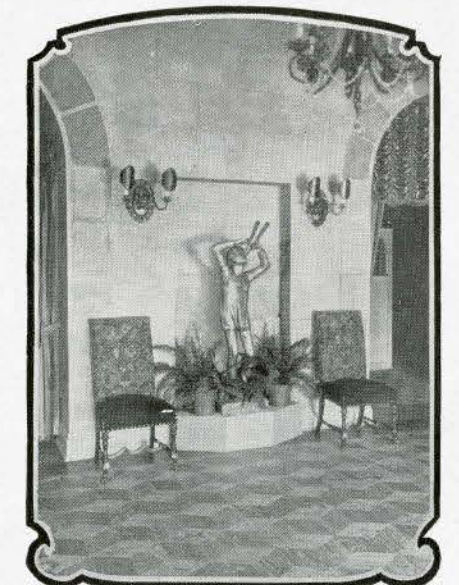


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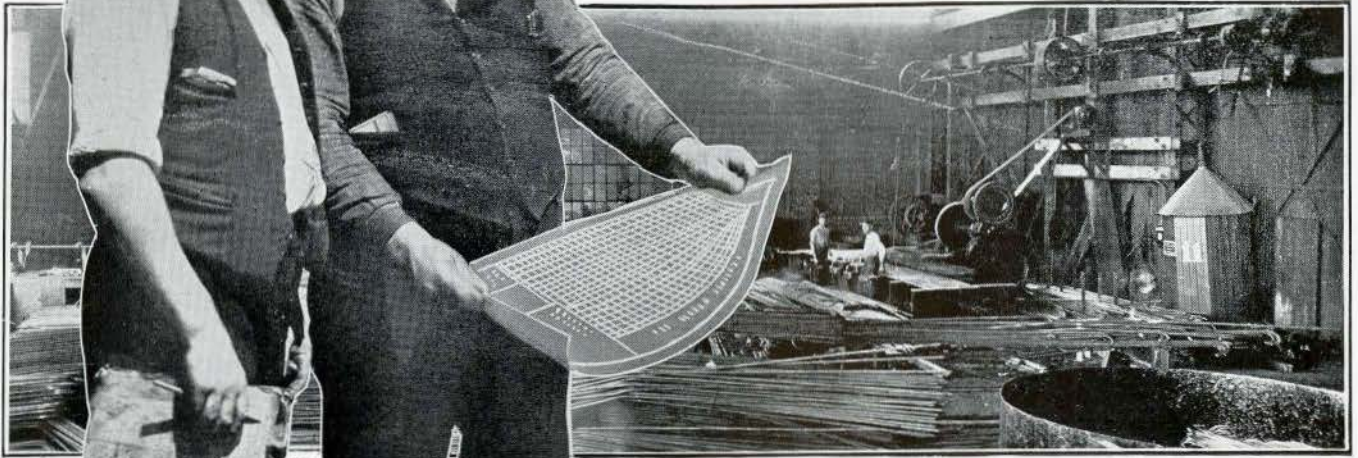
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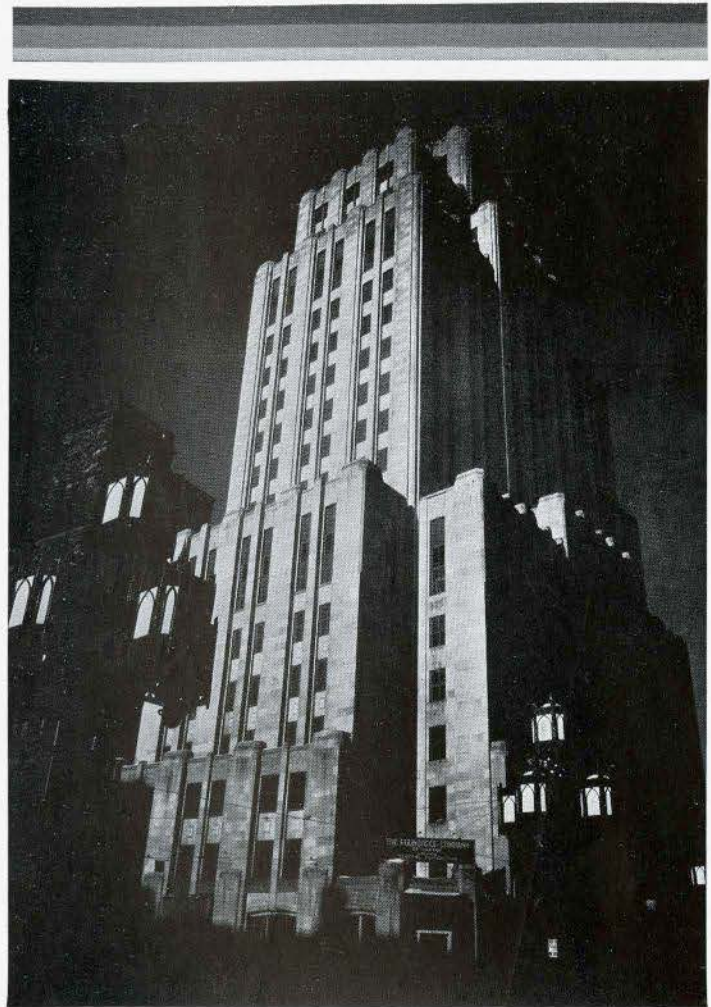
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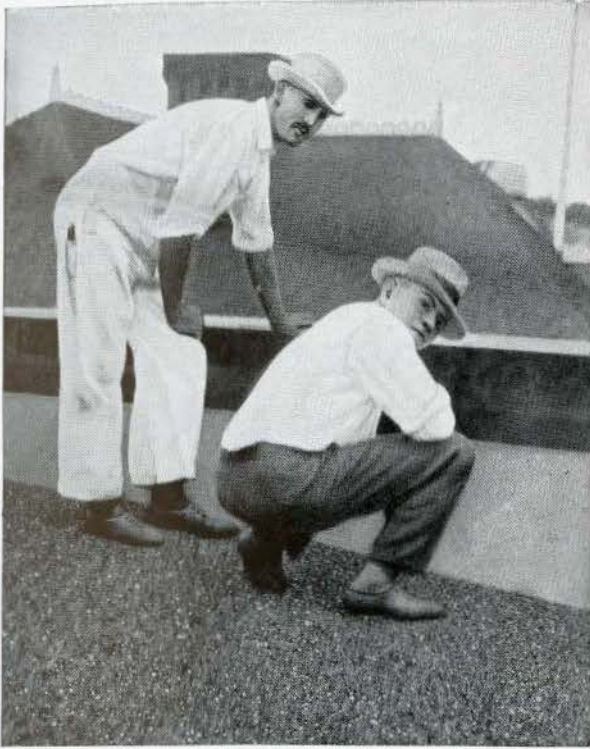
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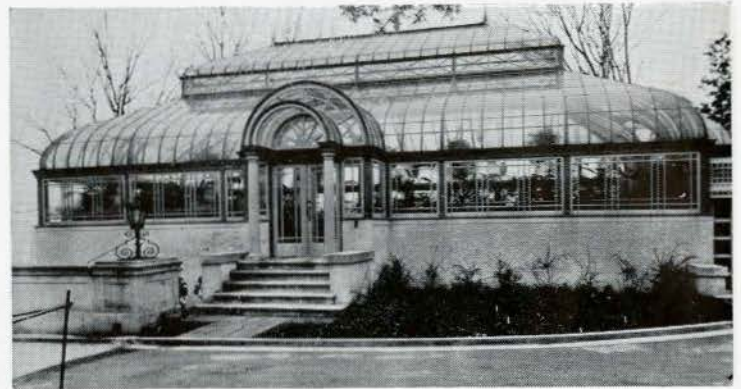
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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 67

TORONTO, MARCH, 1931

Vol. VIII No. 3

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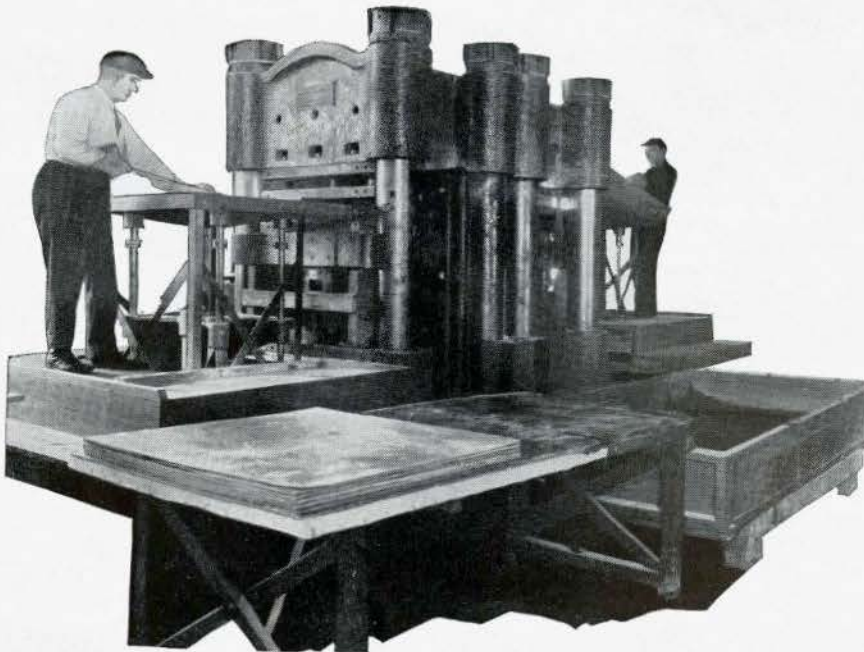
Publication, Editorial and Advertising Offices..... 160 Richmond Street West, Toronto
Chicago Representative..... Macintyre & Simpson, 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago
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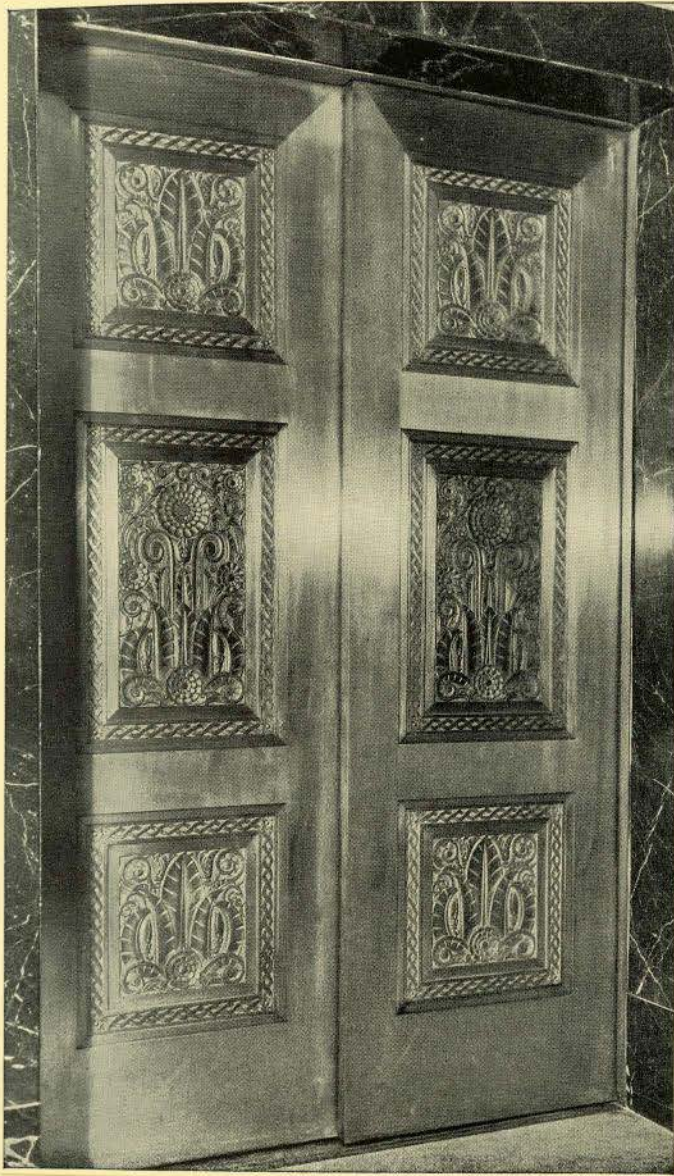
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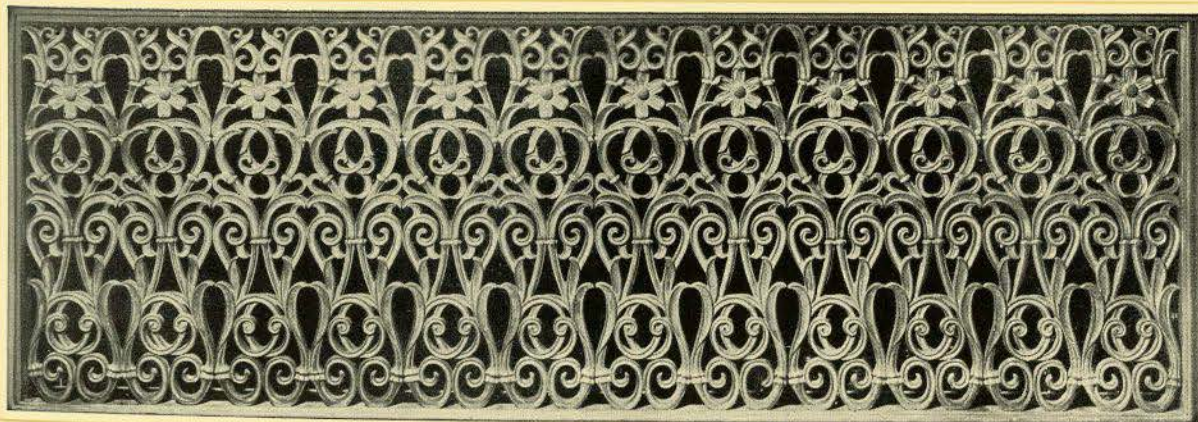
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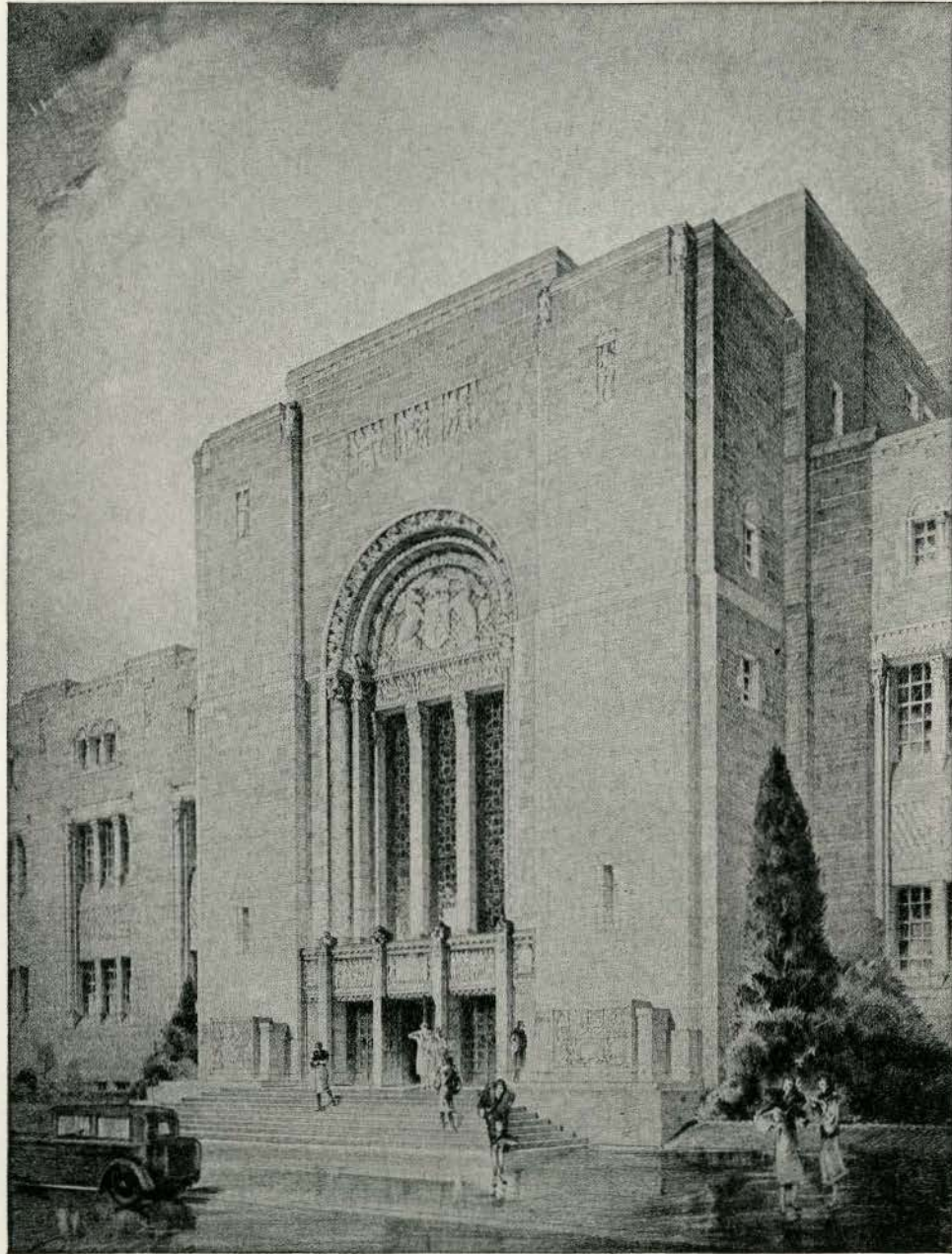
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(Shown at the recent Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts)

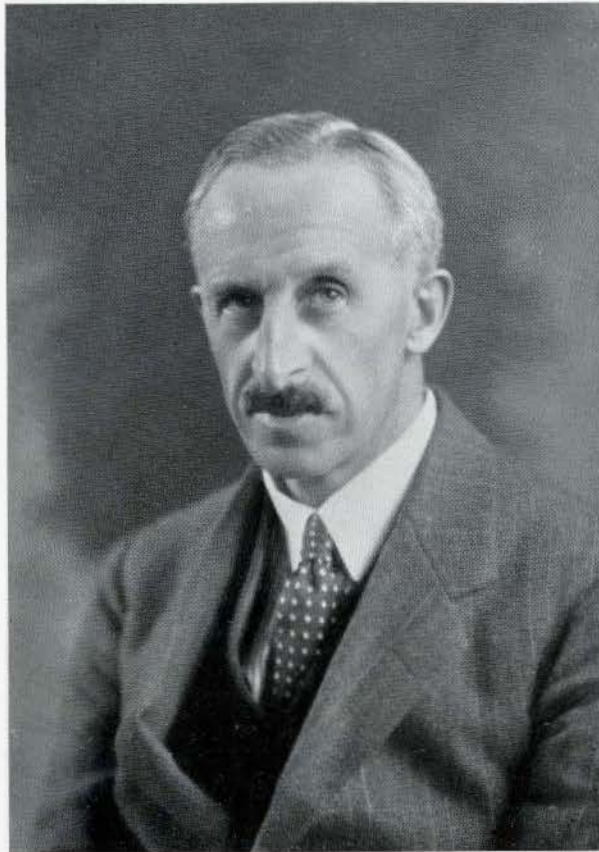
THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 67

TORONTO, MARCH, 1931

Vol. VIII. No. 3



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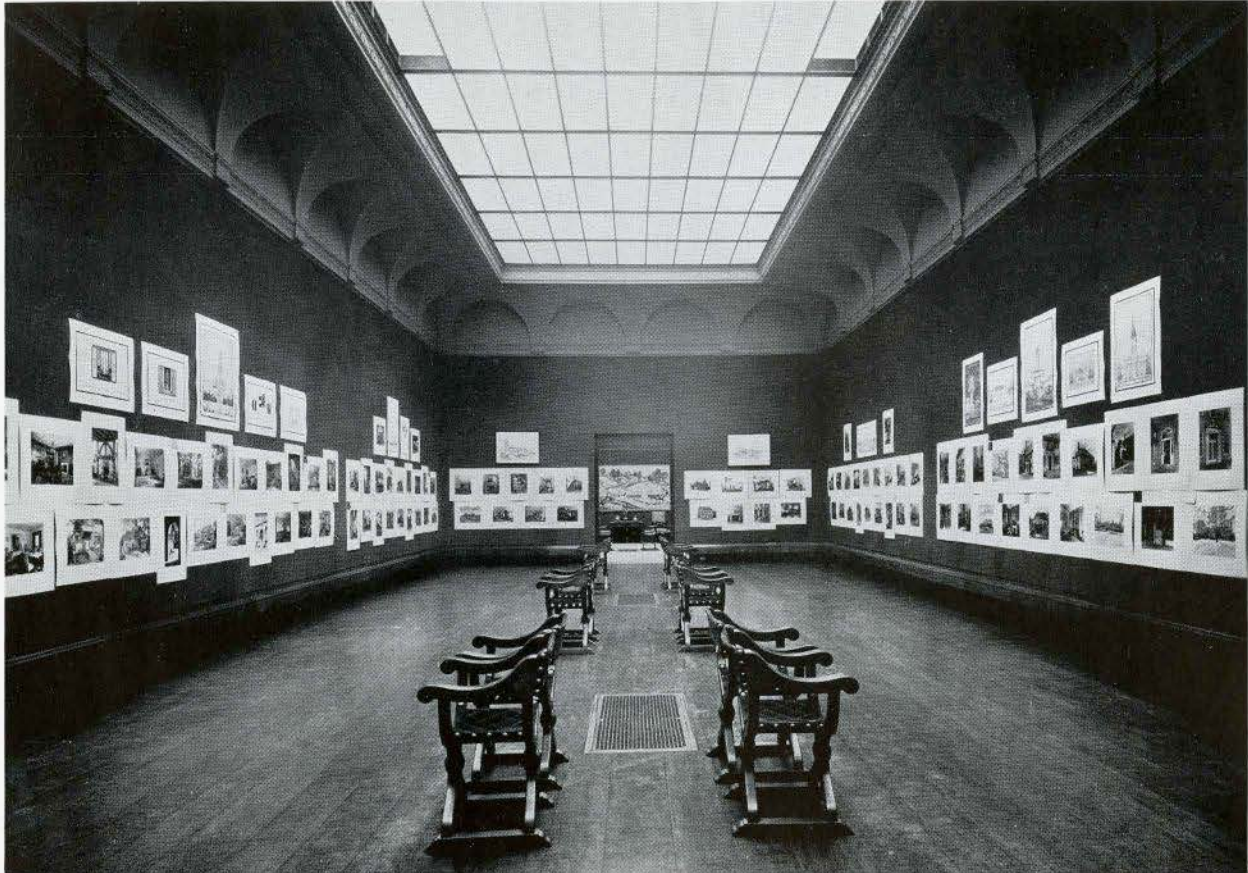
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VIEW OF MAIN GALLERY—SHOWING PART OF EXHIBIT OF DOMESTIC WORK WITH WORK OF STUDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, ABOVE.

Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts

THE recent Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts which was held at the Art Gallery of Toronto during the month of February was, without question, the most successful of the four exhibitions held by the Chapter since the first and somewhat modest exhibition at the reference library in January, 1926.

Over four hundred photographs of work executed by members of the chapter were exhibited, fully twice the number that were shown at the last exhibition held at the gallery two years ago. The photographs made a striking exhibit, the majority of them being sepia enlargements, sixteen inches by twenty inches, mounted on cream card mounts with five-inch borders. By far the greater number of photographs were of domestic work, one complete gallery and a large portion of another being required to accommodate them.

In addition to the photographs of executed work, there were a number of other very attractive features, perhaps the one attracting most attention being a model of a composite early Ontario village, consisting of models of early buildings faithfully reproduced and executed by members of the Toronto Chapter from measured drawings made under the guidance of Professor E. R. Arthur of the department of architecture, University of Toronto. Supplementing this exhibit of early Ontario architecture were a number of pieces of early Canadian

furniture, many of them having interesting historical associations.

Another very interesting exhibit was a model street of houses designed by members of the chapter. The excellence of these models was very favourably commented on and attracted the attention of the visitors to the gallery. Among other models shown was one of the old Cawthra House located at the corner of Bay and King Streets, Toronto, and now occupied by the Canada Life Assurance Company. This model proved all the more interesting as the building is soon to make way for the new Bank of Nova Scotia building which is being designed by John M. Lyle. Plans are now under way to preserve this building in its entirety and present it to the city as a museum.

The work of the students of the school of architecture at the University of Toronto was also exhibited in the galleries containing the photographs, and these drawings, most of which were in color, lent an added note of decoration to the general exhibit.

In the allied arts section of the exhibition there were a number of very interesting exhibits including bronze and wrought iron work, furniture, stained glass, sculpture, pottery, tapestries, lacquered work and illuminated designs. Worthy of particular mention was a special exhibit by John M. Lyle of photographs and models of some of the decorative

panels and spandrels to be used in the new Bank of Nova Scotia building, Halifax, N.S.

The Royal Institute of British Architects also contributed to the interest of the exhibition by loaning the chapter a portion of its valuable collection of architectural drawings of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The medal of honour, given at each chapter exhibition for the most meritorious work exhibited, was awarded this year to Messrs. Marani, Lawson and Morris for the main façade of the Provincial

Paper Company's office building, University Avenue, Toronto. Awards were also made in the different classes of buildings exhibited for excellence in design.

The difficult task of judging the large number of exhibits was given to a jury of award consisting of the Hon. Vincent Massey, A. T. Galt Durnford, architect of Montreal, and T. J. Young of the office of John Russell Pope, New York.

The following is a complete list of the awards:

AWARDS

Medal of Honour, 1931

To Marani, Lawson and Morris, for Provincial Paper Limited Office Building, University Avenue, Toronto.

DOMESTIC EXTERIORS NOT OVER \$20,000

First award to Mackenzie Waters, for residence of George Heward, Toronto.

Second award to Hugh L. Allward, for residence of R. DeBruno Austin, Toronto.

Honourable mention to William Lyon Somerville, for residence on Mossom Place, Toronto.

DOMESTIC INTERIORS NOT OVER \$20,000

First award to Mackenzie Waters, for residence of George Heward, Toronto.

Second award to Maurice D. Klein, for residence of Gordon Hicks, York Mills, Ontario.

DOMESTIC EXTERIORS \$20,000 TO \$50,000

First award to Mackenzie Waters, for residence near Belleville, Ontario.

Second award to Forsey Page and Steele, for residence of J. Beverley Nalle, Toronto.

Honourable mention to John M. Lyle, for residence of W. R. Johnston, Toronto.

DOMESTIC INTERIORS \$20,000 TO \$50,000

First award to G. Roper Gouinlock, for living room in residence of F. K. Morrow, Toronto.

Second award to Mathers and Haldenby, for dining room in residence of Dr. H. B. Spalding, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Dyce C. Saunders, for living room in residence of Homer Smith, Toronto.

DOMESTIC EXTERIORS \$50,000 TO \$75,000

First award to Mackenzie Waters, for residence on The Hill, Toronto.

Second award to Marani, Lawson and Paisley, for residence of H. C. Walker, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Wright and Noxon, for residence of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Toronto.

DOMESTIC INTERIORS \$50,000 TO \$75,000

First award to Mackenzie Waters, for hall in residence on The Hill, Toronto.

Second award to Marani, Lawson and Paisley, for residence of H. C. Walker, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Marani, Lawson and Paisley for residence of H. C. Walker, Toronto.

DOMESTIC EXTERIORS OVER \$75,000

First award to Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, for residence of Mrs. J. S. Burnside, Toronto.

Second award to John M. Lyle, for residence of Mrs. R. J. Christie, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Wright and Noxon, for residence of W. S. Morlock, Toronto.

DOMESTIC INTERIORS OVER \$75,000

First award to Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, for stair hall in residence of Mrs. J. S. Burnside, Toronto.

Second award to John M. Lyle, for residence of Mrs. R. J. Christie, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Mathers and Haldenby, for living room in residence of Arthur F. White, Toronto.

SUMMER COTTAGES, EXTERIORS

First award to Mathers and Haldenby, for Log Cabin at Balsam Lake for Scott Griffin, Esq.

SUMMER COTTAGES, INTERIORS

First award to Mathers and Haldenby, for living room in summer cottage for T. H. Best, at Lake Simcoe.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS (DOMESTIC)

First award to Mathers and Haldenby, for entrance doorway, residence of Arthur F. White, Toronto.

Second award to Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, for entrance gates, residence of Mrs. J. S. Burnside.

Honourable mention to Dyce C. Saunders, for staircase in residence of W. R. Osler, Sharon, Ontario.

Awards (Continued)

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS (COMMERCIAL)

First award to F. Hilton Wilkes; Mathers and Haldenby, Associates; Sproatt and Rolph, Consultants; for detail of façade, Canada Permanent Building, Toronto.

Second award to John M. Lyle, for exterior detail of bronze grill, Bank of Nova Scotia, Calgary, Alta.

Honourable mention to Douglas E. Kertland, for detail of façade, Automotive Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Honourable mention to John M. Lyle, for main entrance detail, Branch Building for the Dominion Bank, Toronto.

Honourable mention to John M. Lyle, for detail of bronze door, Branch Building for the Dominion Bank, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Marani, Lawson and Morris, for detail of façade, Provincial Paper Limited, Office Building, University Avenue, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Murray Brown, for detail of façade, J. Frank Raw Building, Toronto.

CHURCHES, EXTERIORS

First award to Sandford F. Smith, for Mortuary Chapel, St. John's Cemetery on the Humber, Weston, Ontario.

Second award to William Lyon Somerville, for Parish Hall, St. Jude's Anglican Church, Toronto.

CHURCHES, INTERIORS

First award to J. Gibb Morton, for Nave in Metropolitan Church, Toronto.

Second award to Darling and Pearson; W. M. Ferguson, Associate, for Glenview Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

First award to S. B. Coon and Son, for Dads' Cookie Company Building, Toronto.

Second award to Mathers and Haldenby, for De Haviland Aircraft Building, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Earle L. Sheppard, for industrial plant for Burt Business Forms, Limited, Mount Dennis, Ontario.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

First award to Marani, Lawson and Morris, for Creeds Limited, Bloor Street West, Toronto.

Second award to Murray Brown, for J. Frank Raw Building, Toronto.

Honourable mention to G. Roper Gouinlock, for Langley's Limited Building, Hamilton, Ontario.

APARTMENT HOUSE EXTERIORS

First award to S. B. Coon and Son, for Queens Park Apartments, Toronto.

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS

First award to Craig and Madill, for Earl Haig High School, Willowdale, Ontario.

Second award to G. Roper Gouinlock, for Collegiate and Vocational School, Brockville, Ontario.

SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS, EXTERIORS

First award to Marani, Lawson and Morris, for Provincial Paper Limited, Office Building, University Avenue, Toronto.

Second award to Mathers and Haldenby; F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate; for University Club, Toronto.

Honourable mention to John M. Lyle, for Runnymede Branch Library, Toronto.

SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INTERIORS

First award to Mathers and Haldenby; F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate; for Library in University Club, Toronto.

Second award to Mathers and Haldenby; F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate; for second floor gallery, University Club, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Marani, Lawson and Morris, for Rotunda in Abitibi Power and Paper Company Building, University Ave., Toronto.

BANKS

First award to John M. Lyle, for alterations to building for Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, Oshawa, Ontario.

Second award to John M. Lyle for Branch Building for the Dominion Bank, Toronto.

Honourable mention to Langley and Howland for Imperial Bank Building, Toronto.

OFFICE BUILDINGS

First award to Marani, Lawson and Morris, for Medical Arts Building, Toronto.

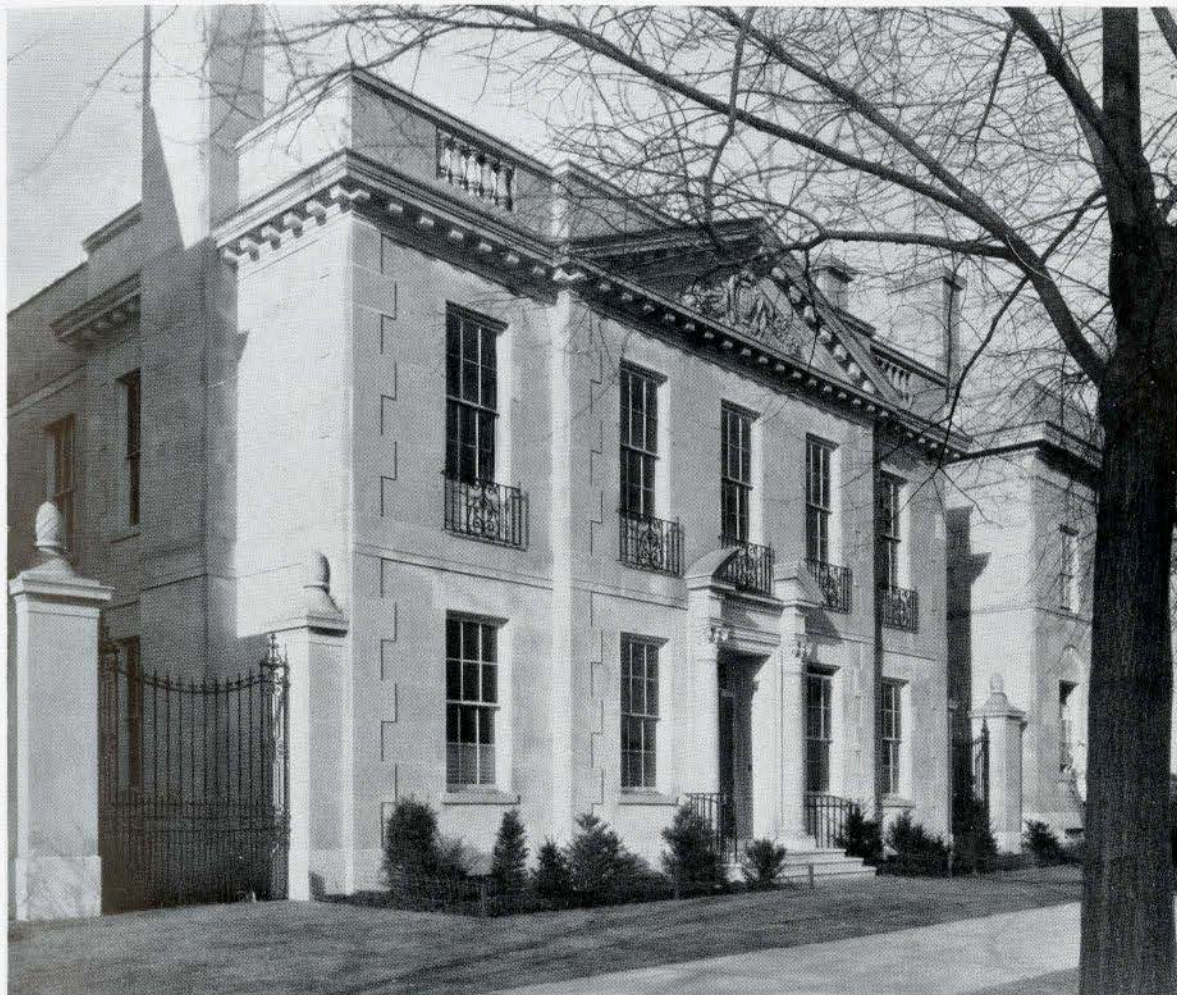
Second award to F. Hilton Wilkes; Mathers and Haldenby, Associates; Sproatt and Rolph, Consultants; for Canada Permanent Building, Toronto.

ALTERATIONS

First award to Mathers and Haldenby, for alterations to residence of Dr. H. B. Spalding.

Second award to Wright and Noxon, for alterations to residence of Sydney Small.

Honourable mention to Dyce C. Saunders for alterations to residence of Mrs. R. C. Trimble, Toronto.



OFFICE BUILDING FOR PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, TORONTO

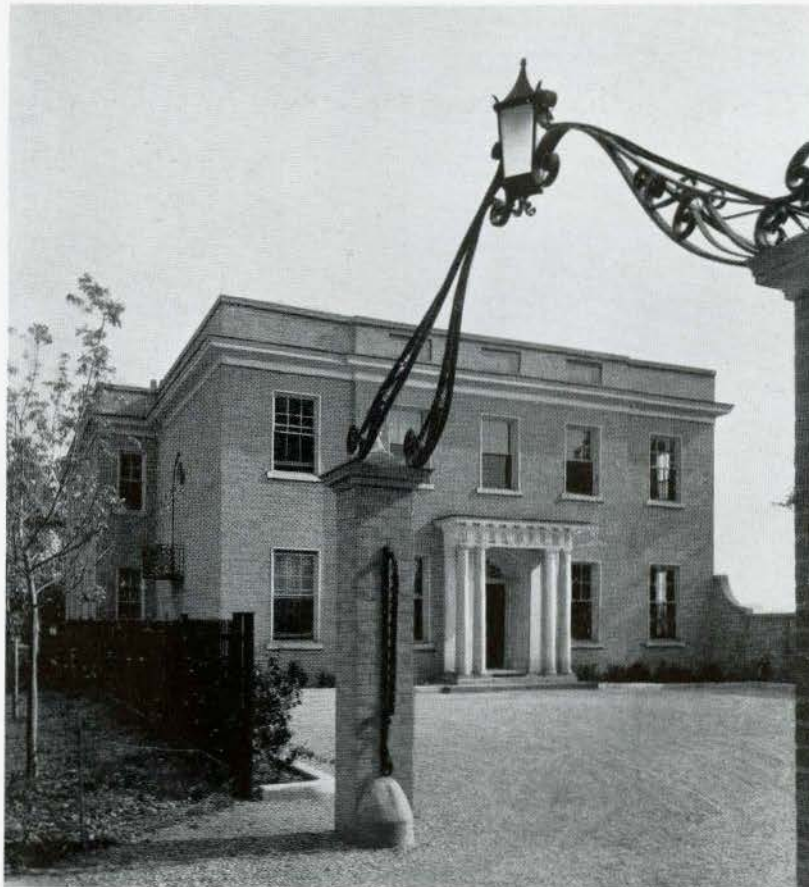
Marani, Lawson and Morris, Architects

FIRST AWARD—SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS (EXTERIORS)

Medal of Honour

TORONTO CHAPTER EXHIBITION
OF
ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS

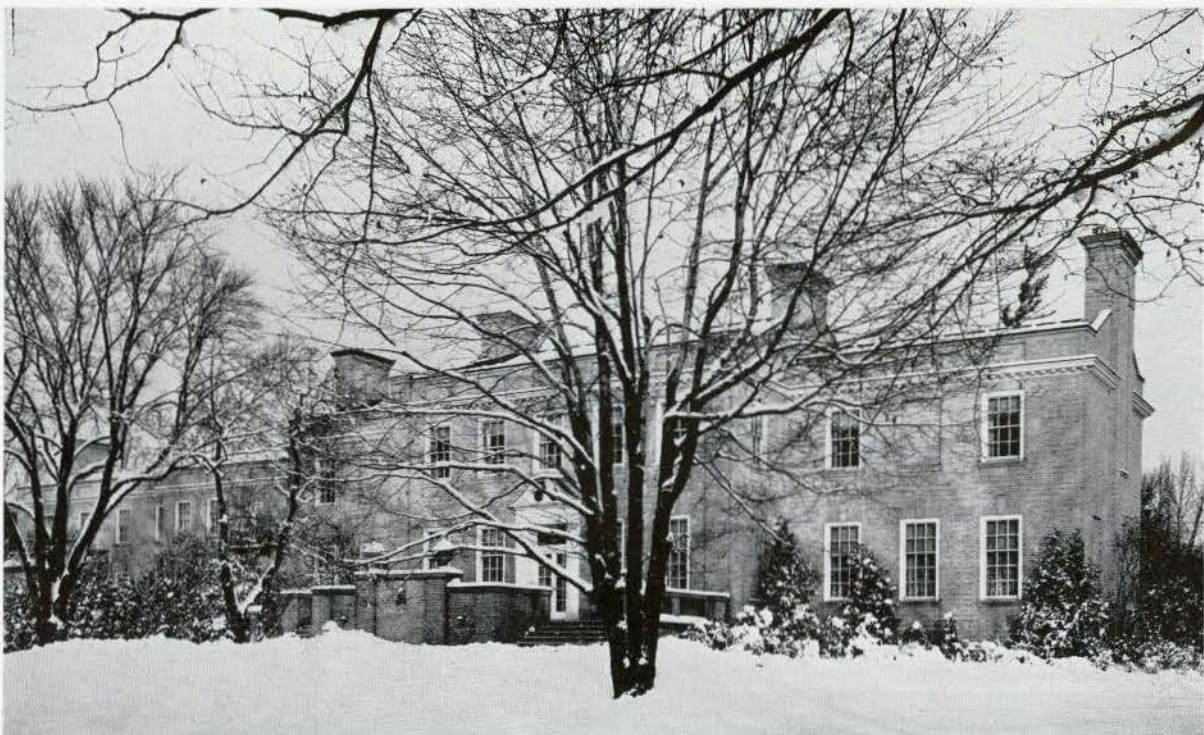
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FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS, \$50,000 TO \$75,000

RESIDENCE ON THE HILL, TORONTO

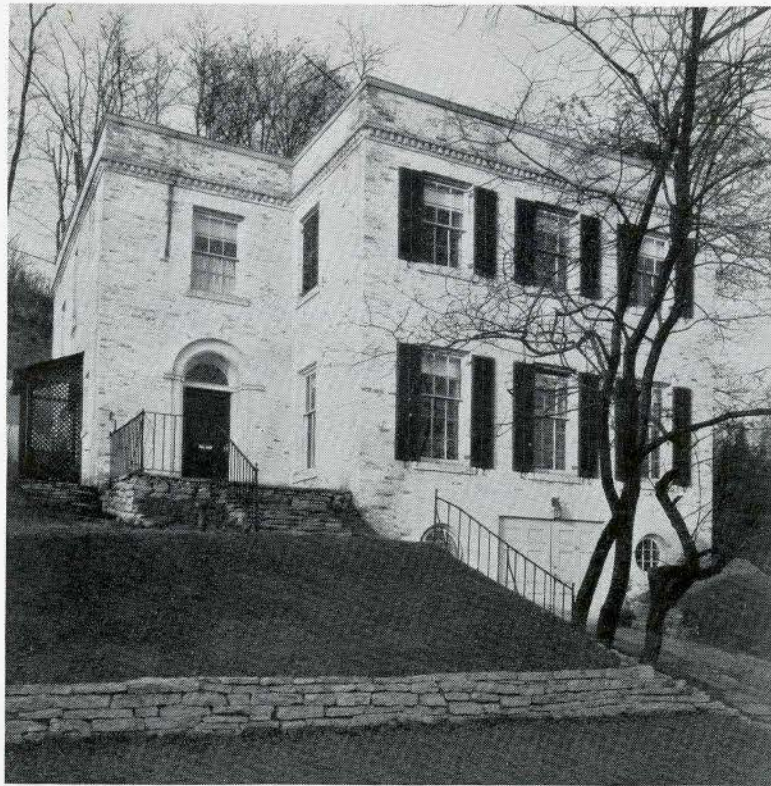
Mackenzie Waters, Architect



FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS OVER \$75,000

RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. S. BURNSIDE, TORONTO

Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, Architects



FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC EXTERIORS NOT OVER \$20,000
RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HEWARD, TORONTO
Mackenzie Waters, Architect



FIRST AWARD — DOMESTIC INTERIORS, \$20,000 TO \$50,000
LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF F. K. MORROW, TORONTO
G. Roper Gouinlock, Architect

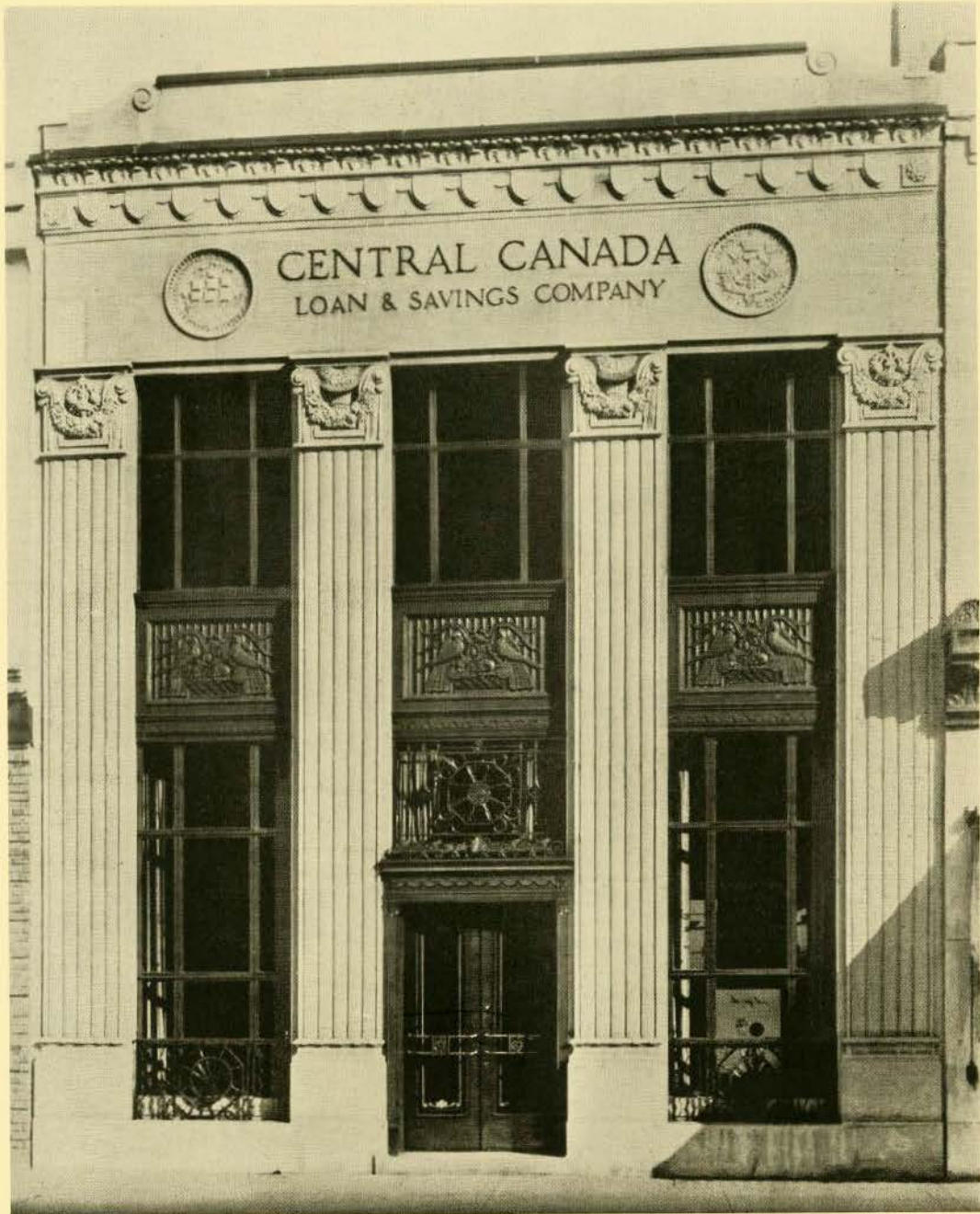


FIRST AWARD—SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS (INTERIORS)

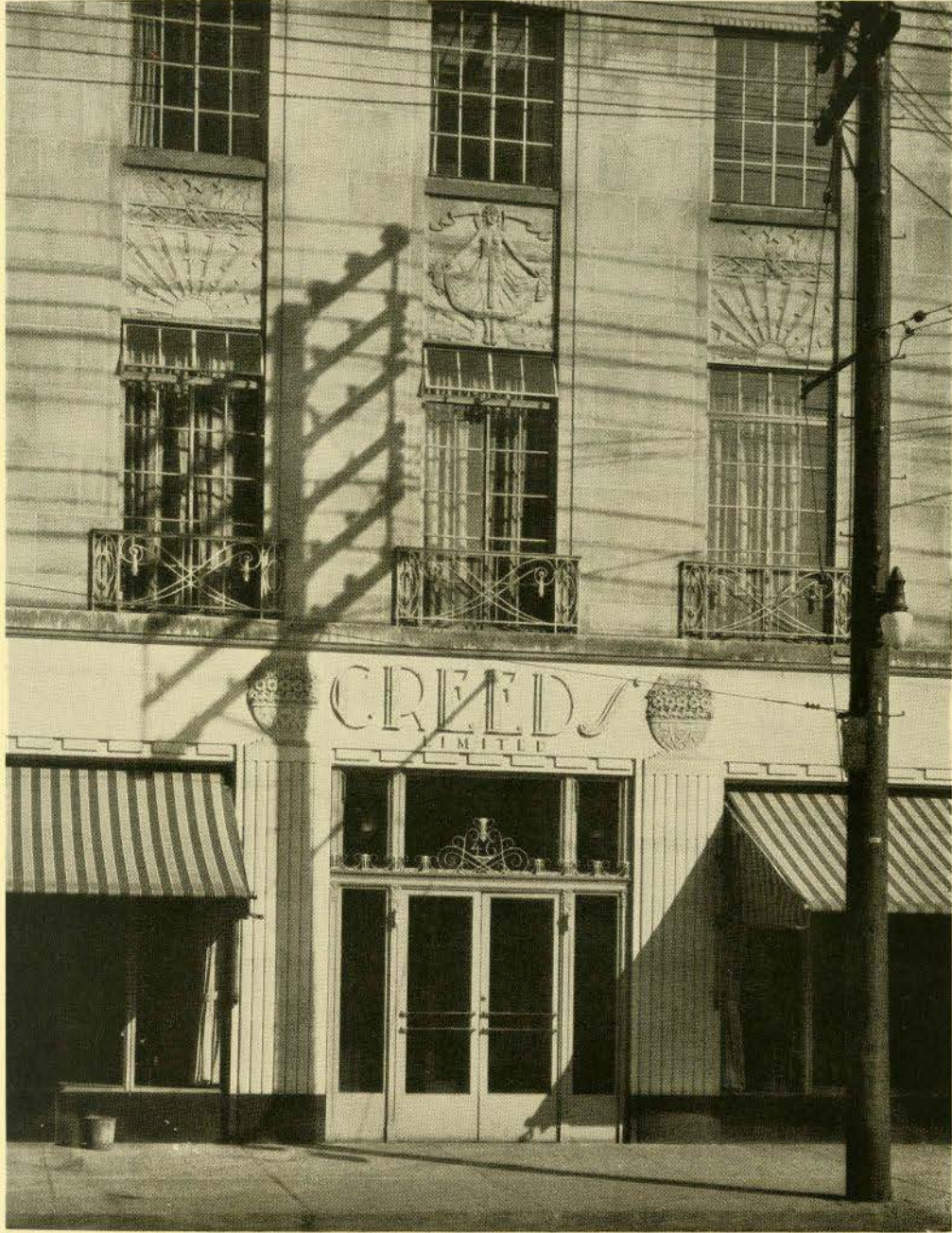
LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY CLUB, TORONTO

Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate



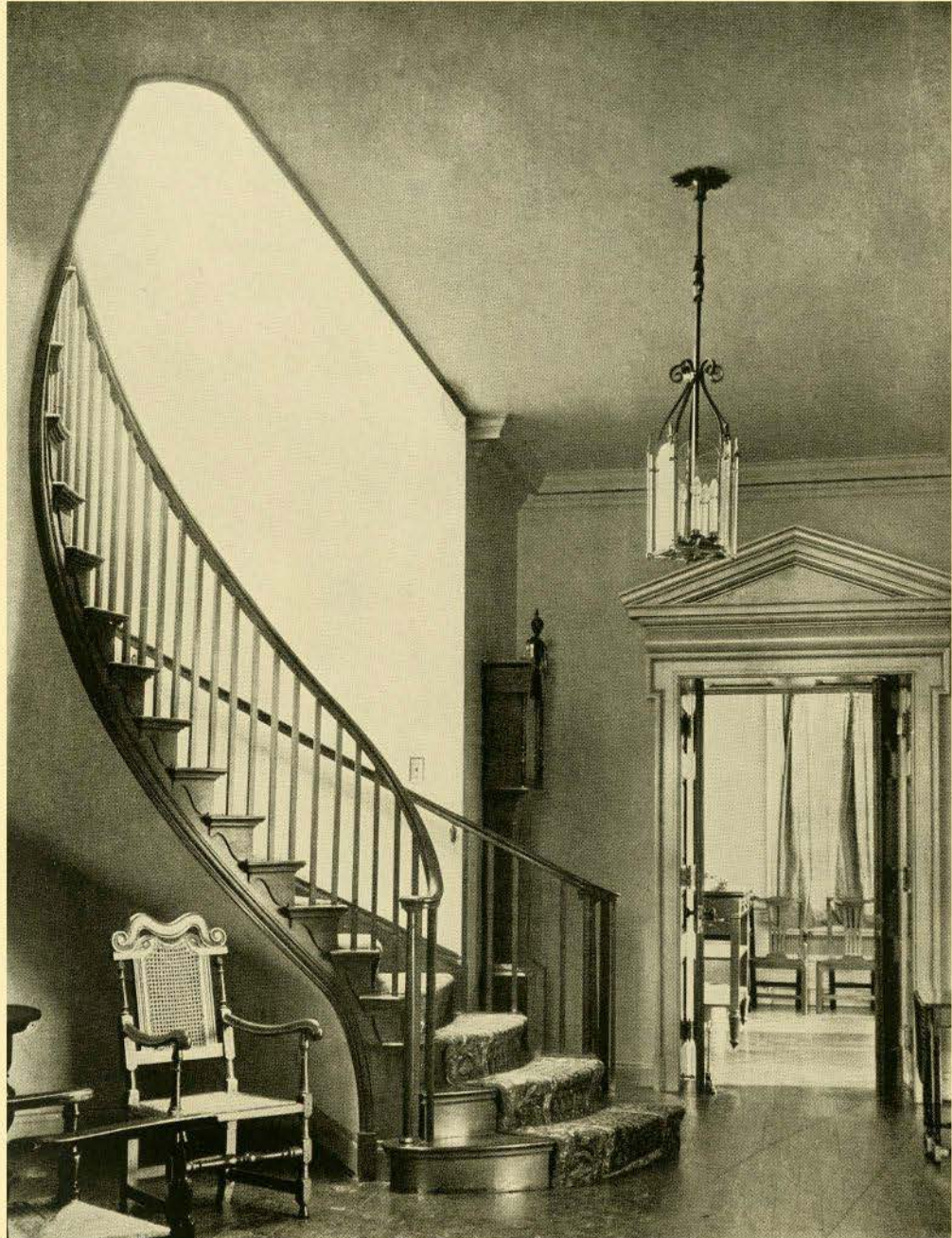
FIRST AWARD—BANKS
BUILDING FOR CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY—OSHAWA, ONT.
John M. Lyle, Architect



FIRST AWARD—COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
BUILDING FOR CREEDS LIMITED, TORONTO
Marani, Lawson and Morris, Architects



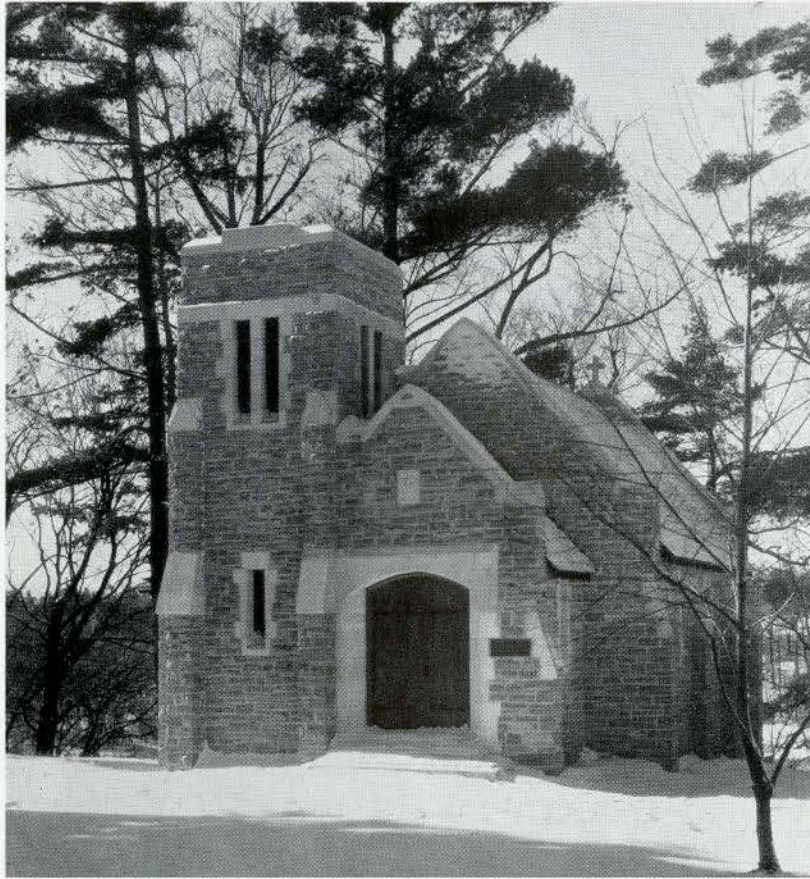
FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC INTERIORS OVER \$75,000
STAIR HALL, RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. S. BURNSIDE, TORONTO
Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, Architects



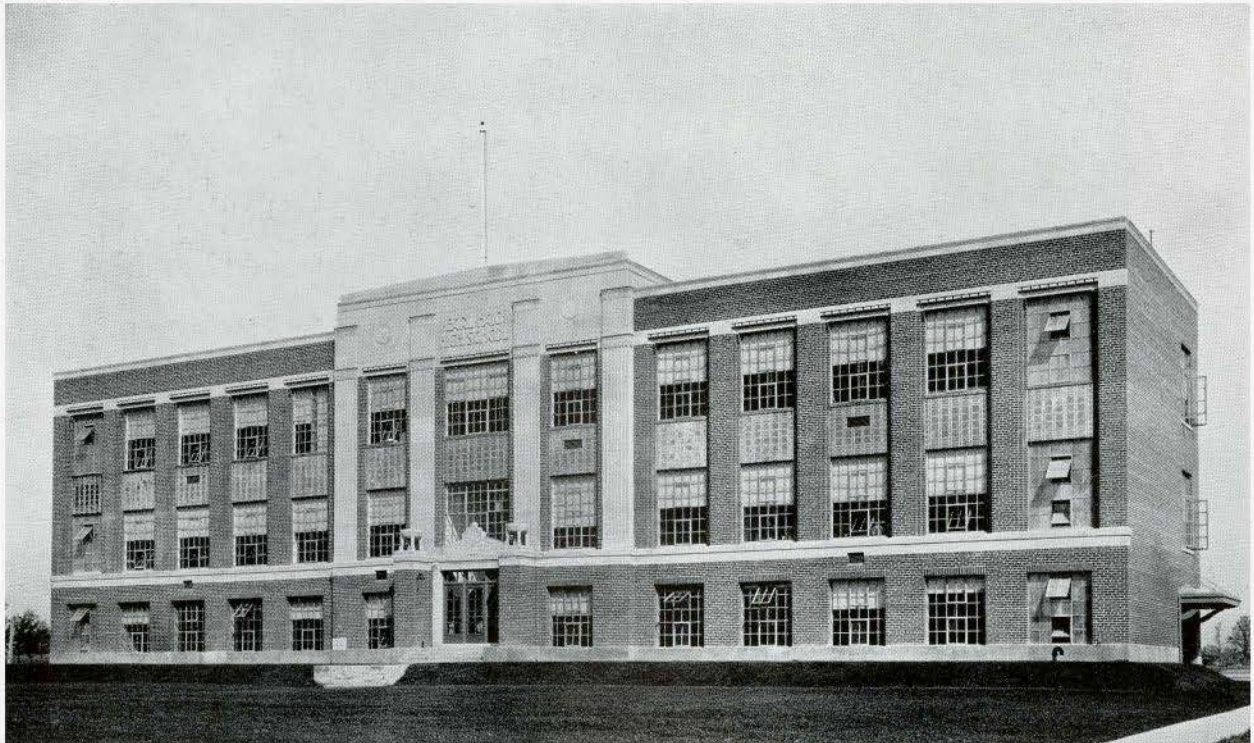
FIRST AWARD—DOMESTIC INTERIORS, \$50,000 TO \$75,000
HALL IN RESIDENCE ON THE HILL, TORONTO
Mackenzie Waters, Architect



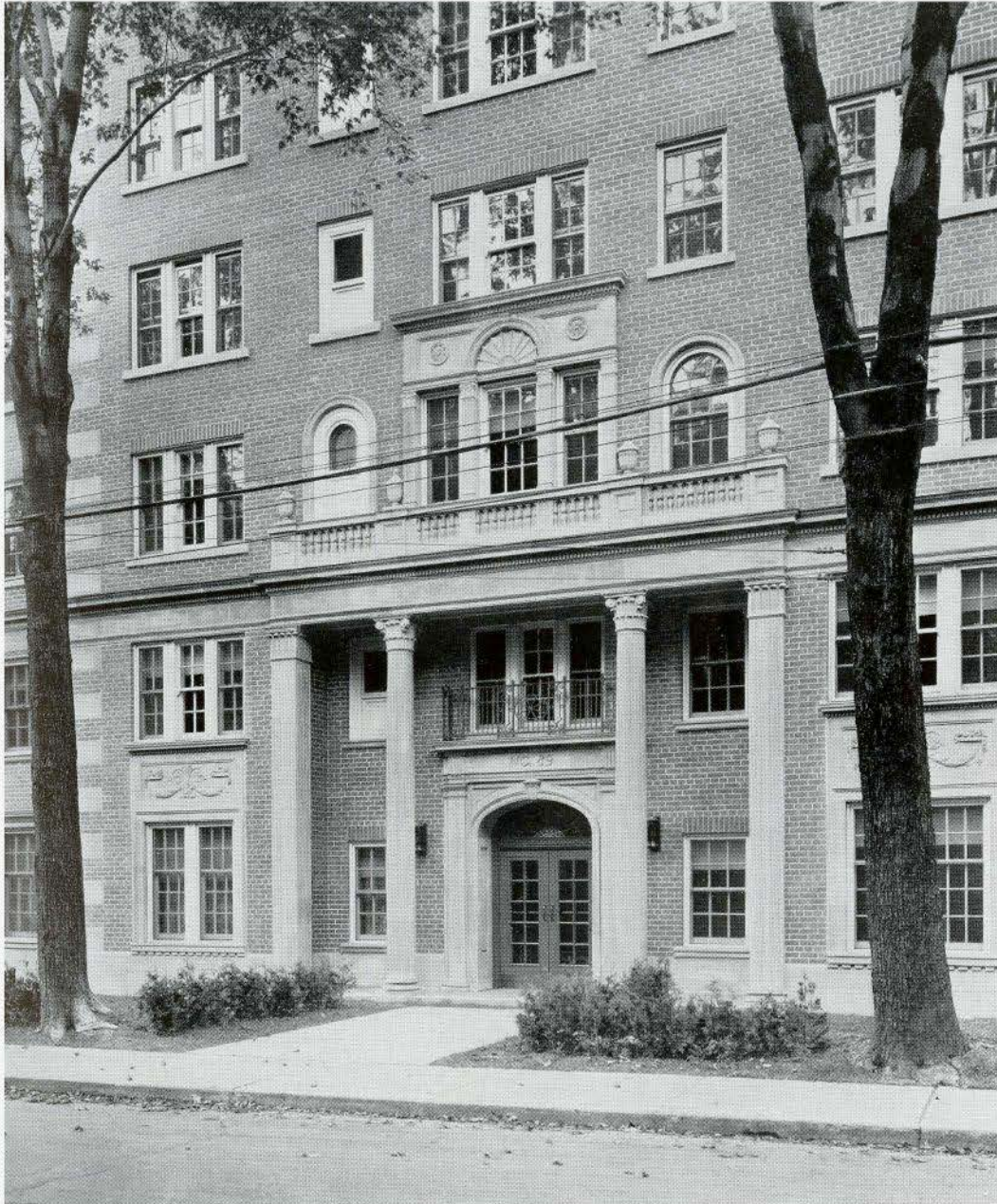
FIRST AWARD—CHURCHES (INTERIORS)
NAVE, METROPOLITAN CHURCH, TORONTO
J. Gibb Morton, Architect



FIRST AWARD—CHURCHES (EXTERIORS)
MORTUARY CHAPEL, ST. JOHNS CEMETRY, WESTON, ONT.
Sanford F. Smith, Architect



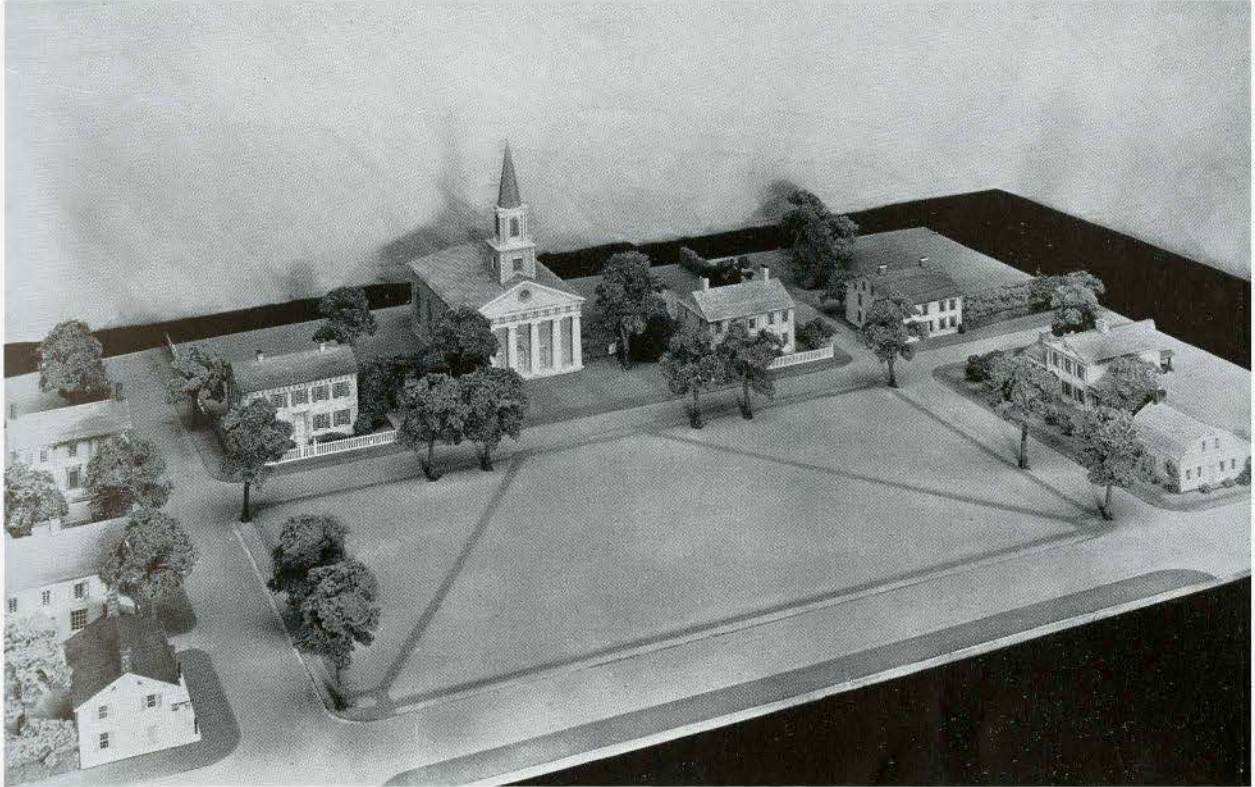
FIRST AWARD—PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS
EARL HAIG HIGH SCHOOL, WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO
Craig & Madill, Architects



FIRST AWARD—APARTMENT HOUSES (EXTERIORS)
QUEEN'S PARK APARTMENTS, TORONTO
S. B. Coon & Son, Architects

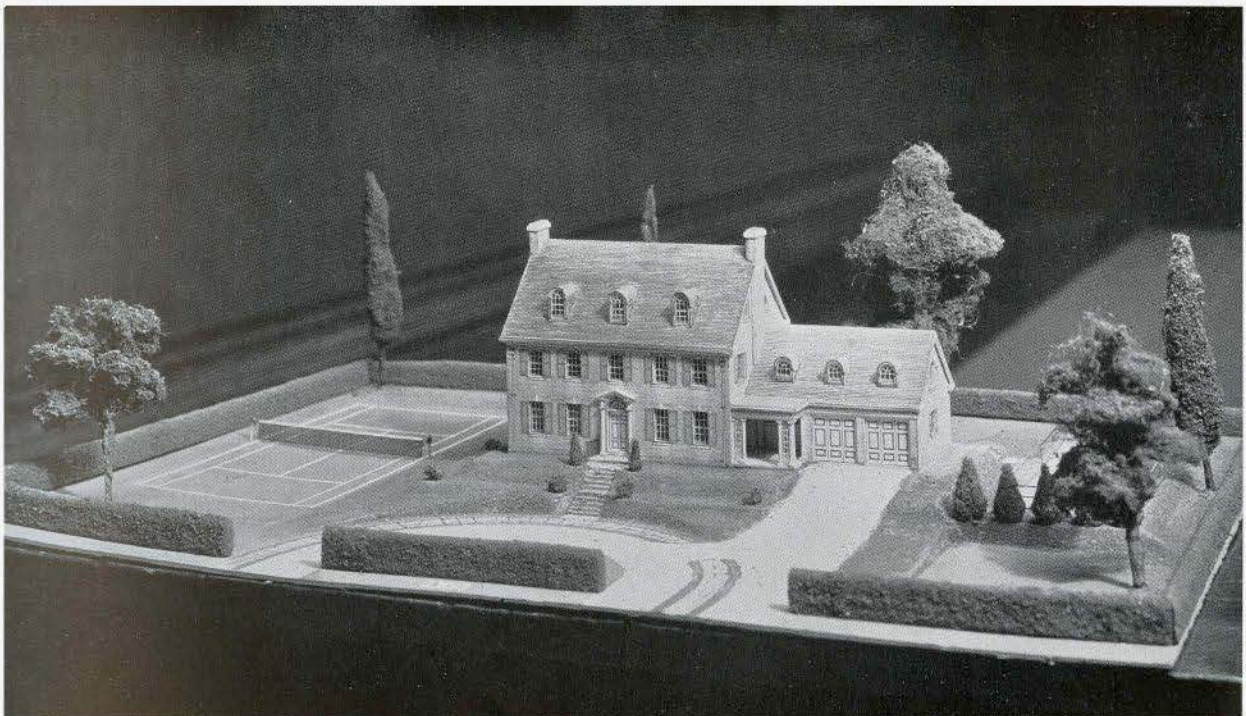


FIRST AWARD—OFFICE BUILDINGS
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING, TORONTO
Marani, Lawson & Morris, Architects



MODEL OF EARLY ONTARIO VILLAGE

Including House at Bath; Kelly House, Cobourg; Post Office, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Elliott House, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Shop at Bowmanville; St. Andrews Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Clench House, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Barnum's House, Grafton; Poplar Hall, near Prescott; Chadwick Academy, Vittoria, Norfolk County.



MODEL OF RESIDENCE IN MOORE PARK, TORONTO
Craig & Madill, Architects



MODEL OF RESIDENCE FOR LT.-COL. NORMAN D. PERRY, ORIOLE, ONT.
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects



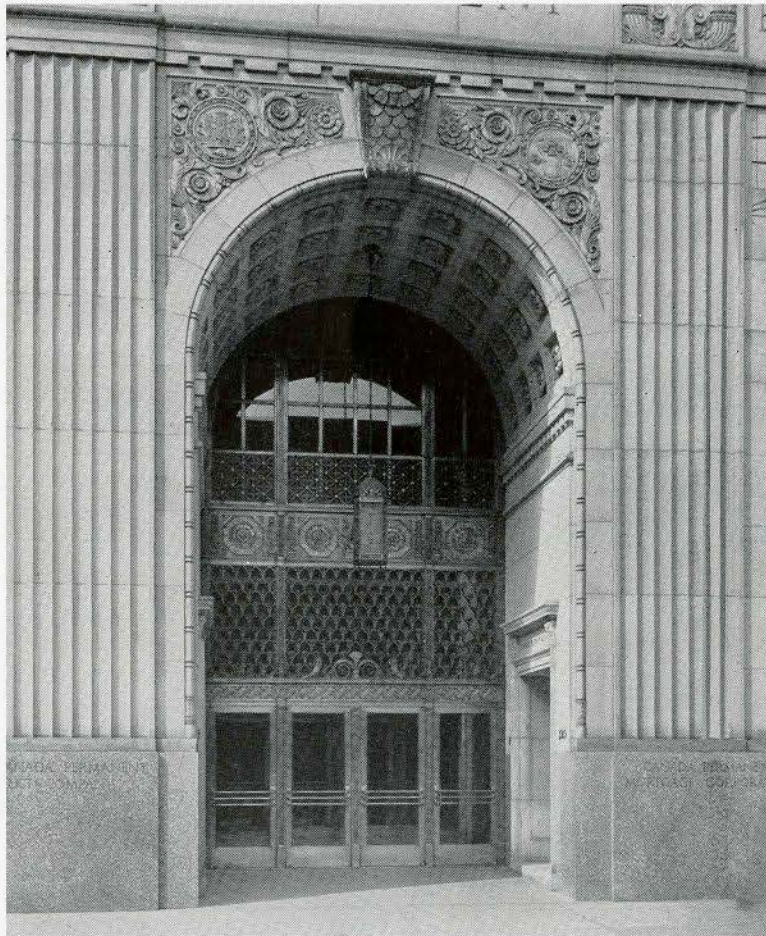
MODEL OF RESIDENCE FOR LEIGH McCARTHY, YORK MILLS, ONT.
Langley & Howland, Architects

The exhibition was officially opened on Friday evening, February 6th, 1931, by the Rev. Canon Cody who, in his opening address, congratulated the members of the Toronto Chapter on the excellency of their work so clearly demonstrated by the photographs at this exhibition. He stated quite emphatically that it was patent to all those who were privileged to see this exhibition that there was no need to employ architects from outside the Dominion. He also commended the members of the chapter on their exhibit of models of early Ontario buildings and expressed the hope that many of these fine examples of early Ontario architecture would be preserved.

Preceding the formal opening of the exhibition a luncheon was held by the chapter at which a number of distinguished guests were present, including the Rev. Canon Cody, George Oakley, M.P.P., J. E. Atkinson, president, Toronto Daily Star, the Hon. Vincent Massey and Controller J. G. Ramsden representing the Mayor. During the exhibition a number of lectures on architecture were given, including one by Professor Jacques Carlu of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the

subject of "Tradition and Modernism," one by Professor E. R. Arthur of the University of Toronto on "Early Architecture in Canada" and a very interesting address by a layman, Mr. W. H. Blake, on "The New Interest in Architecture." The addresses of Professor Carlu and Mr. Blake will be published in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

In arranging this exhibition the object of the Toronto Chapter was "First, to call attention to the general standard of design and craftsmanship existing in Canada today; second, to develop the possibilities of co-operation between the various branches of allied arts, among themselves and with architecture; and third, to increase the interest of those who support these arts by their patronage in the development of local craftsmanship and design to the furtherance of a distinctive development of style in Canada." If the attendance of nearly twenty-three thousand at the art gallery during the exhibition is any criterion of the interest shown by the general public in architecture, then it may be considered that the chapter has been successful in attaining its objective.



FIRST AWARD—ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS (COMMERCIAL)

MAIN ENTRANCE DETAIL, CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, TORONTO

F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect

Mathers & Haldenby, Associates

Sproatt & Rolph, Consultants

J. P. Hynes, Honoured by Confreres

A MOST unusual and interesting event took place on Monday evening, February 9th, 1931, at the Military Institute, Toronto, when Mr. J. P. Hynes, past-president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was tendered a complimentary dinner by members of the architectural profession in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him in the cause of architecture in Canada. Among those present at the dinner were: A. H. Chapman, president, O.A.A.; R. B. Wolsey, secretary, O.A.A.; F. H. Marani, chairman, Toronto Chapter, O.A.A.; Gordon M. West, honorary treasurer, R.A.I.C.; I. Markus, secretary, R.A.I.C.; Professor H. H. Madill, University of Toronto; V. D. Horsburgh, honorary secretary for the R.I.B.A. in Canada; Dr. Henry Sproatt, A. Frank Wickson, John M. Lyle, W. L. Somerville, E. R. Rolph, A. H. Gregg, Allan George, Jules F. Wegman, C. B. Cleveland, A. S. Mathers, E. W. Haldenby, Cecil C. King, Earle L. Sheppard, Herbert E. Moore, S. T. J. Fryer, W. A. Watson, Forsey Page, A. E. Watson, Raymond H. Collinge, Lt.-Col. Sandford Smith, Bruce H. Wright, Murray Brown, D. Mackenzie Waters, J. H. Craig, J. C. B. Horwood, G. Roper Gouinlock, Chas. E. Langley, W. Ford Howland, F. Hilton Wilkes, F. Bruce Brown, Geo. N. Molesworth, James Nicoll, John Hole and E. A. H. Menges.

W. L. Somerville, past-president of the Ontario Association of Architects, presided at the dinner and on behalf of those present extended to Mr. Hynes the gratitude of his confreres for the good work he had done for the profession during the past twenty-five years. There was no member of the profession more worthy of the honour bestowed upon him, stated Mr. Somerville in paying tribute to Mr. Hynes. The chairman then called on A. Frank Wickson, a past-president of the Institute, to address the gathering.

Mr. Wickson, in paying tribute to the guest of honour, stressed the unselfish and distinguished services rendered by Mr. Hynes in the cause of architecture, and stated that the prestige now enjoyed by the architectural profession was due in no small measure to his past efforts on its behalf. Mr. Wickson traced the activities of the honoured guest from the time he was the prime mover in the "Eighteen" Architectural Club; his association with the Architectural League of America, of which body he became president in 1907, (incidentally the only Canadian to have ever received that honour); his very keen interest in the work of the Ontario Association of Architects, of which he was president from 1921 to 1923, and as a charter member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada which was founded in 1907 and of which body he became president in 1926. Through his efforts, Mr. Wickson pointed out, the Institute has now become a potent force in the architectural profession throughout the Dominion, and as a result of the progress made under his regime, Mr. Hynes was re-elected president of the Institute in 1927 and again in 1928. One of the outstanding accomplishments achieved by the guest of honour was, he considered, the publication of *THE JOURNAL*, a magazine of which the membership was quite proud, and with which Mr. Hynes' name will long be remembered. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Wickson presented the

guest of honour with an illuminated scroll containing the signatures of those present at the dinner, also with a beautiful English hall-marked silver tray on which appeared the following inscription:

J. P. H.

As a Mark of Esteem

*And in Appreciation of the Distinguished Services
Rendered to the Architectural Profession in Canada*

This Presentation was made to

J. P. HYNES, ESQ., F.R.A.I.C.

By his Friends in the Profession

At a Dinner Held in the Military Institute, Toronto

On February Ninth, 1931.

In rising to accept the presentation, Mr. Hynes was given a wonderful ovation, demonstrating the high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues. When the applause subsided, he expressed his very deep appreciation for the honour bestowed upon him. The small contribution he had made towards improving the status of the profession was, he considered, not only a duty but also a privilege. Much of the credit, he felt, which was given to him, should really be attributed to many of the older members of the profession who had rendered yeoman service in the cause of architecture. He took occasion to congratulate the Toronto Chapter on its very successful exhibition of architecture and allied arts, and complimented the younger architects for their splendid achievements as exemplified by the work shown at the exhibition.

Following Mr. Hynes' remarks, a warm tribute was paid him by A. H. Chapman, president of the Ontario Association of Architects, who complimented Mr. Hynes on his past work on behalf of the association and in the cause of the present legislation which they were seeking for the profession in Ontario.

Mr. F. H. Marani, chairman of the Toronto Chapter, in congratulating Mr. Hynes, stated that full credit must be given him for the present enthusiasm which now prevails among the younger men of the profession. As far back as twenty years ago, Mr. Marani stated, he was a leading spirit in the movement to improve architectural studies, and as one of the younger members of the profession, he was happy to pay tribute to the guest of honour.

Among others who extended felicitations to Mr. Hynes and complimented him on the distinguished services which he had rendered to the profession, were Dr. Henry Sproatt, John M. Lyle, J. C. B. Horwood, V. D. Horsburgh, I. Markus, Eric W. Haldenby, J. H. Craig, A. S. Mathers and Jules Wegman.



Telegrams expressing their inability to be present on the occasion and extending their heartiest wishes to the guest of honour were read from the President and Hon. Secretary of the Institute, and the Presidents of the Provincial Associations.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the dinner were: W. L. Somerville, Henry Sproatt, John M. Lyle, A. Frank Wickson, Jules F. Wegman, Gordon M. West, J. H. Craig, Mackenzie Waters, Herbert E. Moore and I. Markus. —I.M.




J. P. HYNES, F.R.A.I.C.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER
 To
J.P.HYNES, ESQ., F.R.A.I.C.
 BY THE ARCHITECTURAL
 PROFESSION OF CANADA
 at
 THE MILITARY INSTITUTE
 TORONTO

President
1926, 1927, 1928.




President
1921-22, 1922-25.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY NINTH
 1931

A.S.C.

THIS DINNER IS TENDERED
 to our Guest of Honour in
 recognition of the unselfish
 and distinguished services ren-
 dered by him in the cause of Archi-
 tecture and to the benefit of the
 Profession in Canada. ∞∞∞∞



AōDī M·C·MXXXI

Reproduction of Part of the Menu for the Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Hynes
 Designed by A. Scott Carter, R.C.A.



A FEW OF THE DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.

FRONT ROW (Left to right): J. P. Hynes, Gordon M. West, Percy E. Nobbs, Alcide Chausse, Philip J. Turner and W. S. Maxwell
 SECOND ROW: H. H. Madill, R. H. Macdonald, Henry Sproatt, Jas. W. Hawker, I. Markus, J. Cecil McDougall and Jas. C. Pennington.
 THIRD ROW: P. J. O'Gorman, H. Claire Mott, J. H. Craig, W. W. Alward, John S. Archibald, G. A. Ross and C. Davis Goodman.
 FOURTH ROW: Wm. L. Somerville, H. E. Gates, R. A. V. Nicholson, E. R. Rolph, E. I. Barott, Andrew R. Cobb and David Webster.
 BACK ROW: Herbert E. Moore and B. Evan Parry.

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, on Friday and Saturday, February 20th and 21st, 1931, under the chairmanship of Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, president of the Institute. Among those present were: Percy E. Nobbs, Alcide Chausse, Philip J. Turner, J. Cecil McDougall, W. S. Maxwell, G. A. Ross, Harold Lawson, C. Davis Goodman, R. H. Macdonald, U. J. Asselin, Raoul Lacroix, Geo. T. Hyde, A. T. Galt Durnford, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, John S. Archibald and E. I. Barott, of Montreal; Henry Sproatt, E. R. Rolph, J. H. Craig, W. L. Somerville, H. E. Moore, Gordon M. West, H. H. Madill, J. P. Hynes, I. Markus and C. Barry Cleveland of Toronto; A. J. Hazelgrove, R. A. V. Nicholson, B. Evan Parry, W. E. Noffke, W. J. Abra, H. A. Richards, E. L. Horwood, H. J. Morin, David H. Hunter, J. W. D. Thompson and C. Gustave Brault of Ottawa; Andrew R. Cobb and

H. E. Gates of Halifax; H. Claire Mott and W. W. Alward of Saint John; Jas. W. Hawker of Winnipeg; Jas. C. Pennington of Windsor; P. J. O'Gorman of Sudbury; and David Webster of Saskatoon.

The president, in calling the meeting to order, welcomed the delegates and expressed much pleasure at seeing such a strong representation from other provinces. He hoped that the assembly would be a most pleasant and useful one and that every item on the agenda would be fully and thoroughly discussed. The usual formality of an address from the president was, he thought, unnecessary at this meeting as a report of the council had been prepared which would embody his own views and those of the executive committee.

Reading of Minutes: As the minutes of the last annual meeting were published in THE JOURNAL and distributed among the members, they were accepted as read.

REPORT ON THE 1930 COUNCIL

The president then presented the following report of the council:

Introduction: We present the report of the council for the past year in as short a form as possible. The minutes of all the meetings of the executive committee having already appeared in "THE JOURNAL—R. A. I. C.," and the reports of the standing committees being appended hereto, it is only necessary to summarize the activities of the executive committee and embody the reports of the various sub-committees appointed during the year. The honorary treasurer's report appears separately and attention is drawn to its very satisfactory character.

Executive Committee: The executive committee during this year again consisted of the delegation from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, plus the honorary treasurer. Nine monthly meetings and two special meetings of an average length of six hours, were held. The attendance has been as follows:

	Meetings
Percy E. Nobbs, president.....	10
Alcide Chaussé, honorary secretary..	11
Gordon M. West, honorary treasurer	6
W. S. Maxwell.....	9
Eugène Payette.....	7
J. Cecil McDougall.....	10
Philip J. Turner.....	7
Ludger Venne.....	3

Messrs. Turner and West were away in Europe during the summer. Mr. I. Markus, secretary, attended all the meetings, excepting a special meeting.

Standing Committee Reports: The reports of the standing committees on architectural training, scholarships, art, science and research, Professional usages, public relations and the editorial board of THE JOURNAL, have been received and are recommended to the attention of the meeting with a view to discussion and recommendations to the incoming council.

Standard Forms of Contracts: It will be recollected that a joint committee named by the Institute and the Canadian Construction Association was entrusted with the work of framing standard contract forms as between owner and contractor for (1) work on stipulated sum and (2) work on a "cost plus" basis with powers. It is satisfactory to report the former as now completed and printed copies being now available. The latter is all but complete. Mr. A. R. Holden, K.C., of Montreal, was retained to act as legal advisor in the formal drafting of these forms on behalf of both bodies concerned. The work of this committee proved more onerous than expected and it is hoped that the form on which they have been agreed will prove useful.

A standard form of contract as between owner and architect has also been prepared by the council with a view to publication. The sub-committee in charge of this work consisted of Messrs. J. Cecil McDougall, convener, Gordon M. West and Eugène Payette.

The council has also prepared the three leaflets on "The Regulation of Competitions;" "The Basis of Professional Practice," and, "The Basis of Pro-

fessional Charges" referred to in the report of the standing committee on professional usages.

The Fellowship: On the occasion of the last annual dinner it will be remembered that an honorary fellowship was conferred on His Excellency Viscount Willingdon and fellowship diplomas were presented to forty-four members of the Institute. His Excellency's Diploma was presented at Quebec by the President on the 14th June last, when Viscount Willingdon took occasion to express a keen interest in the work of the Institute, more particularly with regard to the effort to found a Rome Scholarship.

During the past year the council has decided to confer an honorary fellowship on Sir Andrew T. Taylor, J.P., F.S.A., R.C.A., late of Montreal, and now of London, England, a past president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects (1897) and now retired from active practice. Sixteen fellowships were filled by election and the interest taken by those qualified to vote was very gratifying. The diplomas in connection with these fellowships will be presented on the occasion of the dinner following this annual meeting. The Fellows in the Institute now number sixty and it is not too much to say that the future of the Institute as a body competent authoritatively to express the best aspirations of the architectural profession in Canada is now well assured.

The present distribution of the fellowships within the component societies is as follows:

	Fellows
Province of Quebec Association of Architects.....	20
Ontario Association of Architects... ..	18
Manitoba Association of Architects..	4
Saskatchewan Association of Architects.....	7
Alberta Association of Architects... ..	5
Architectural Institute of British Columbia.....	3
Maritime Association of Architects..	3

Co-operation with the Canadian Medical Association: The interest of the profession in Canada in hospital planning was considerably stimulated by the exhibition of hospital work got together by Mr. B. Evan Parry on the occasion of the meeting of the British Medical Association at Winnipeg last summer. In the case of a large hospital project, the presidents of the Canadian Medical Association and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada were asked jointly to advise on the selection of an architect. This they did and their advice in this matter was followed.

Relations with the Royal Institute of British Architects: Advantage was taken of the visit of Mr. Philip J. Turner and Mr. Gordon M. West to London last summer to review the relations of the British and Canadian Royal Institutes on all matters and more particularly with respect to the interests of the R.I.B.A. in Canada, where it has a considerable membership. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the R.I.B.A. has evinced a most sympathetic attitude with respect to all points raised by this Institute, meeting us more than half-way on every issue discussed. Among these were the following matters: the R.I.B.A. examinations conducted in Canada; the bestowing of fellowships by the R.I.B.A. on Canadian

architects; the reduction of annual fees for members of the R.I.B.A. in the Dominions; and, the encouragement by the R.I.B.A. of its members in Canada to join the component societies of this Institute. It is now fully recognized that the era during which the R.I.B.A. could directly exercise a beneficial influence in raising the standards of architectural education and professional ethics here is now giving place to a reciprocal contact between the Royal Institutes of the profession in both countries in which the influence of the Senior Institute though in future less direct will continue to be of the greatest value to us in Canada. In view of the long standing arrangement whereby the council of this Institute names one of themselves and a member of the council of the R.I.B.A. to represent this Institute on the council of the London body, it might be appropriate to extend a like courtesy by inviting the R.I.B.A. to name one of our council to represent them here in our discussions and one of their council in London to be a corresponding member of ours.

The Component Societies: Judging by the enormously increased volume of correspondence between the officers of the Institute and the councils of the component societies it may be inferred that the usefulness of the Institute to the profession in Canada is increasing rapidly and, with that, its prestige. It must always be borne in mind that the Institute exists only to do or attempt those things which the component societies find themselves limited in doing by their regional character. Such matters fall broadly under two heads: (a) the Dominion wide interests of the profession and (b) the evolutionary raising of the standards of education and practice by encouraging parallel voluntary action within these societies.

The Medal for a Building of Outstanding Merits: As has been already reported in THE JOURNAL, arrangements were made with the Royal Canadian Academy whereby the last exhibition of architecture at the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy in Toronto, took on a competitive form. A sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. S. Maxwell completed arrangements and brought in an award in favour of the Royal York Hotel in Toronto and the medal will be presented to the architects at the annual dinner with due ceremony. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Philip J. Turner a sub-committee of the executive committee has reported on the advisability of making such awards an annual affair with the following recommendations, which the council has approved:

(1) That a medal be awarded annually for the building of most outstanding merit shown at the exhibition.

(2) That additional awards of merit be given for those placed first in the following classes:

- I. Public buildings (city halls, banks, libraries, hospitals, etc).
- II. Office buildings.
- III. Churches.
- IV. Domestic work, (a) costing under \$30,000.
- V. Domestic work, (b) costing over \$30,000.
- VI. Domestic work, (c) interiors.

Other Matters: During this year, the following matters were considered, and are reported in the

report of the standing committee on professional usages:

- (a) Salaried architects;
- (b) Builders' draughtsmen;
- (c) Professional practice;
- (d) Duty on plans.

Obligations: The council is under deep obligation to the chairmen of the standing committees and of the sub-committees of the executive committee and to all those who have served the Institute under them on the numerous matters dealt with during the past year. Particular thanks are due to the editorial board of "THE JOURNAL—R.A.I.C." for continued good work.

Submitted on behalf of the council,
PERCY E. NOBBS, *President*.
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, *Honorary Secretary*.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the annual report of the council for the year 1930, and it is now in order to discuss any matter arising thereunder, for the guidance of next year's council and executive. I would be very glad indeed to hear what anyone may care to bring forward.

As you will have noticed, the attendance at the meetings of the executive committee has been, if anything, over the average.

The reports of the standing committees will be presented at this afternoon's session.

It is very gratifying to report one of the standard forms of contract is now completed. You will recollect at the last annual meeting two representatives of the Institute were empowered to meet two representatives of the C.C.A., with powers to draw up these contract forms, there having been some preliminary drafts on the subject originally issued by the C.C.A. but withdrawn at our request. At the time I was optimistic, and thought it was a matter of three days' work. As a matter of fact, there is a file about four inches thick on the subject, so you may appreciate it was not so easy as it looked at first. However, the "Stipulated Sum" form has been completed, and is before you. There is no question of amending it as the joint committee had full powers. It is hoped it may prove useful, but nobody is compelled to use it, and anyone who does use it is at perfect liberty to alter it in any way he thinks best. The document is framed fairly briefly, and in such a way as to "hold water" in every Province in Canada, and we hope it will be of service to you.

With regard to the "Cost Plus" form, everything was agreed to except the phraseology in one rather important clause. After a good deal of discussion and correspondence it was finally agreed, with the consent of the representatives of the C.C.A., that Mr. Moore and I should consult with the Fellows present at this meeting before finally meeting the C.C.A. representatives to draft the clause. Arrangements have been made for that meeting to be held this evening.

Dealing with the matter of the Fellowship, I perhaps may say that I have personal knowledge of about twenty gentlemen in our profession in Canada who might well be Fellows of this Institute, and if they and their friends will take the necessary steps to prepare their nomination papers I am sure the incoming council and executive will be only too happy to do their part in the matter.

With regard to relations with the R.I.B.A., the

council's report is confined to a brief statement of what has been done. Later on I will have occasion to ask Mr. Turner, who is a member of the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to say something about the various negotiations which have been consummated and some which are still on as affecting the interests of the R.I.B.A. and ourselves.

The proposal to elaborate upon what was done last year in the way of awarding medals for buildings of outstanding merit is before you, and it would be interesting to have your views on the subject for the guidance of the incoming council.

I think that is all I have to say in amplification of the report as read, and in order to open the way for discussion of the report I would suggest it would be appropriate if someone would move that the report as presented be received and accepted.

It was then moved by Mr. J. Hawker and seconded by R. H. Macdonald that the report be received and accepted.

RELATIONS WITH R.I.B.A.
Discussion

MR. B. EVAN PARRY: May I say a word with regard to the last part of the paragraph in the report dealing with our relations with the R.I.B.A.:

"In view of the long standing arrangement whereby the council of this Institute names one of themselves and a member of the council of the R.I.B.A. to represent this Institute on the council of the London body, it might be appropriate to extend a like courtesy by inviting the R.I.B.A. to name one of our council to represent them here in our discussions and one of their council to be a corresponding member of ours."

I understand no action was taken on this important point. Could action be taken on it at this meeting?

THE CHAIRMAN: It would be appropriate to discuss the principle involved. Action, of course, rests with the council, by our constitution. At the same time, the object of a meeting of this kind is to obtain guidance as to the feeling of members on any matter which may come before the council, and if there is anything to be said either for or against the suggestion (and it is only a suggestion to be studied by the incoming council) I think this would be a very appropriate time to discuss it.

MR. PARRY: My feeling is that it certainly should be done.

THE CHAIRMAN: As a matter of information I might say the Royal Institute of British Architects is in a certain senior position, and in order to promote co-operation and parallel action and so on between the architectural bodies throughout not only the British Isles but the British Empire they ask each of these other bodies to name one of their own council as representatives. At present we are most eminently represented by Dr. Raymond Unwin. Although his fame is as a town planner, he is an architect by training. He is a member of the R.I.B.A. and his views carry great weight in the council of that Institute. Our other link with the council of the R.I.B.A. is Mr. Turner. The arrangement is that our council is expected to name one of its members, or a member of a com-

ponent society who is incidentally a Fellow of the R.I.B.A., to act as a councillor, and Mr. Turner represents us as a councillor of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The thought behind the section of the paragraph referred to by Mr. Parry is that what works one way might just as well work the other. We are taking the same attitude the Dominion Government takes, that while there may not be as many people in Canada as there are in Great Britain, yet in certain matters there is an absolute equality of status, and I think it would express our position with regard to the R.I.B.A. more accurately if we were to extend to them the same courtesies as they extend to us in this connection — in other words, make it reciprocal. I believe there are certain matters that could be more easily handled in that way, rather than by correspondence, especially judging from the last year's work.

I gather Mr. Parry concurs in the idea?

MR. PARRY: Yes, completely.

THE CHAIRMAN: How do you feel about it, Mr. Turner?

MR. PHILIP J. TURNER: Personally I like the idea very much, and I think it would be appreciated in London.

MR. J. P. HYNES: As I understand it, our council is fixed by charter, and is composed of representatives of the component societies?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is so.

MR. HYNES: In view of that fact, have we any liberty to give anybody else the status of a councillor?

THE CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing action at the moment, Mr. Hynes. We shall leave those constitutional problems to our incoming council and executive to solve. We are just discussing the principle. From the beginning we have always appointed one of ourselves a councillor to the R.I.B.A., and one of the council in London a representative of this body, for the transaction of business. The feeling is the time has come when their business might be handled in the same way in our executive as our business is handled in theirs. Just how it is to be brought about is, of course, another matter.

MR. HYNES: But, if it means an amendment to our charter we would have to go to Ottawa for it.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is simply a matter to be explored by the incoming council. I quite agree with Mr. Hynes it would not be worth while arranging an amendment to our charter to bring this about, but I do not at all think it will be necessary to do this, because I believe it could be brought about otherwise.

Is there any further discussion on the subject? If not, may I take it the feeling of the meeting is that it would be appropriate for the incoming council and executive to explore this matter and take such action as they may see fit?

Approved unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything further arising out of the annual report which you would like to discuss?

MEDAL FOR A BUILDING OF OUTSTANDING MERIT

Discussion

MR. H. H. MADILL: Might I ask a question, the answer to which may help the Toronto Chapter in a matter they have before them at the present time?

Are there any regulations governing the award of the medal, and are the conditions of the award definitely laid down?

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Turner acted as chairman of a committee making suggestions as to how the thing should be done another year, and I will ask him to answer Mr. Madill's question.

MR. TURNER: I do not think there are any stated directions or stipulations made by this committee to hand on to the next committee of award. We did not want to be too specific about the matter, but wanted to leave it more or less open.

THE CHAIRMAN: You understand, Mr. Madill, last year was the first time this was attempted, and it was attempted only in a limited way — one medal. A committee dealt with the matter, and this committee incidentally obtained a good deal of further light upon the whole problem. At the executive meeting following the award of the medal certain views were put forward, and it was decided to strike a small committee representing gentlemen who had expressed somewhat different views, with Mr. Turner to act as chairman, and this committee brought in a report. What you now have before you is the substance of the report that was presented. The suggestion was to divide the work at the exhibition under certain classifications, to give a mention for first place within each classification, and then to award the medal within any one of the classifications. As far as it goes, it is simply a suggested line for future action by the incoming council.

I am sure if this meeting feels, as I do, that the medal competition was a success, it would be helpful to the incoming council if they had an expression of opinion, first, as to whether they want it to continue, and, in the second place, whether they approve of some system such as this of elaborating it.

MR. MADILL: I very heartily concur in the suggestions offered by the committee. I did not intend in any way to criticize the award that has been made. My feeling is, however, that there should be a definite understanding as to how the awards are to be made. We have experienced quite a bit of criticism in our Toronto Chapter awards over not having this feature definitely understood — for instance, has a small building an equal chance with a large building? Are the judges to make their award only on the illustrations they have before them, or will they consider the plans? Is the award made on one photograph? or is it for a series of photographs illustrating the building; or is it for the building as illustrated by the photographs, plus plans which are not there?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Madill has brought forward a very useful point for the guidance of any future committee dealing with the matter. It is very desirable the plans should be taken into consideration — that is to say, what is behind the wall.

As to the question: "Does a small building have an equal chance with a big building?" I think under the scheme suggested by Mr. Turner's committee the answer is yes, because big buildings and small

buildings are put in separate classifications for first mention within their classification. But the medal might be awarded within any classification.

MR. W. L. SOMERVILLE: I think this question has arisen over a similar competition which has been sponsored by the R.I.B.A. for a number of years, in which a medal is awarded for the best building in London. I understand the way they arrive at it is by voting on the building by the entire body of architects. Might not something of that kind be feasible here?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is another way of doing it. Our first attempt was to do it through the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition, and the suggestion here is to elaborate upon that principle. The London award to which Mr. Somerville refers is in connection simply with one class. It has to be a London building, and it has to be a street building. Our intention was not to limit our awards to any one location, and by using the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition as a medium we felt we would be able to give consideration to any building in Canada whose authors desired it. I think a town street front, or something of the kind, is a very appropriate competition for some of the provincial societies with limited jurisdiction but I feel that any competition under the auspices of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada had better be open to anything, anywhere in Canada.

MR. SOMERVILLE: There is a possible difficulty, for instance, the suggested classifications include interiors. As I understand it, the medal is for a building, and the interior is necessarily part of a building. In my view we do not want to get into as complicated a system as the Toronto Chapter has done.

THE CHAIRMAN: You feel there is a danger in over elaboration?

MR. SOMERVILLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that would be a good point to be considered by the incoming council.

We are agreed I think, on the suggestion that grouping the buildings in certain classes would be helpful as an experiment suggested for the coming year?

MR. MADILL: I would also suggest that the committee consider the advisability of making the conditions known previous to the exhibition to those who might send in entries, so that they would know what to send.

If a building is going to be judged only on what is hanging on the walls there should be the requirement of at least so many photographs; if it is to be judged on plans there should be illustrations of the plans before the judges.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maxwell, will you inform the meeting what steps were taken to notify members in connection with the last exhibition?

MR. W. S. MAXWELL: Last year there was not sufficient notice given. The jury of award presented a report covering various matters, and recommended a series of classifications, and at least a notification of one or two months, in advance of the holding of the competition.

I think the suggestions made here today are very valuable, and will furnish material for study on the

part of any committee which deals with the subject during the coming year.

MR. HENRY SPROATT: Might it not be well to have some kind of general provision? There are men who do a high class of work and who give a good deal of service to society or to the profession at large, who I think ought to be recognized. Such men might not put up a building that would win a medal, but they might perhaps render great service to architecture, not only in their work but also in their service to architecture generally. We all know of many instances of men who have devoted half their lives to the interests of architecture. Should not they be recognized in some way?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the point Mr. Sproatt raises is covered to a certain extent by the charters and by-laws of the Royal Architectural Institute, under which we are empowered to confer an Honorary Fellowship upon any person, whether Canadian or foreign, who makes a serious and notable contribution to architecture. The medal for a building is not to be confused with an Institute medal. I take it Mr. Sproatt is referring to medals such as the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which is presented in alternate years to a British architect and to an architect outside the Empire. The American Institute does the same thing. I was present on the occasion when Mr. Lutyens was presented with the gold medal of the A.I.A., and at the same time Mr. Goodhue was posthumously presented with a medal. Those medals for a life's work either in architecture, or historical research, etc., are quite different from medals presented for buildings, with which we are now dealing.

If Mr. Sproatt feels the time has arrived when we should have an Institute Medal for such services as involve the devotion of one's life to the advancement of architecture, I think it would be very appropriate that the matter should be referred to the incoming council for consideration. The only difficulty I can see is how are we going to pay for it. At the same time, I have no doubt the day will come when this Institute will have an Institute medal apart from medals awarded for meritorious buildings.

Both the R.I.B.A. and the A.I.A. gold medals for service to architecture are very serious and very important matters, and the lists of those who have been presented with them contain the greatest names in European and American architecture during the last century. If you think the time has come now for us to do the same thing, I would be very glad to have your views.

MR. SPROATT: I really had that in mind. It might be done say, every five years, or whenever the occasion arises.

The acceptance of the report of the Council was then *carried*.

CHAIRMAN: I will now ask Mr. Maxwell to present the report of the committee on architectural training.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

As convenor of the committee I report as follows: Admittance to associations of architects affiliated with the R.A.I.C. is through the medium of examinations and other requirements.

In general it can be said that admission is based on examinations which, while not standardised, present a reasonable test and if passed afford a guarantee that participants possess qualifications of scholarship, experience and design, essential to the practice of the profession.

Architectural education may be considered as leading up to the first goal of every draughtsman, that trying time when he presents himself before the board of examiners, and his talents and educational experience are put to the test before he is accepted as a member of an association of architects.

Consideration of available educational facilities accompanied by opinions and remarks is given under separate heads.

1. *Recognized Universities and Schools of Architecture:* Comprehensive and well conducted architectural courses are given by the following:—

- The University of Toronto.
- McGill University, Montreal.
- The University of Manitoba.
- The University of Alberta.
- Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal.
- Ecole des Beaux Arts, Quebec.

The exhibition of work from these, supplemented by envois from two American schools, held on the occasion of the last R.A.I.C. Convention, was an evidence of the good work done in Canadian schools and such exhibitions are of real value as a factor in architectural training. They should be repeated at regular intervals and forwarded to different cities. Such exhibitions are a refreshing stimulus to architects, a great help to school students and draughtsmen, valuable to the teaching profession, and from the angle of publicity, are evidence to the general public of the sound training, technical and artistic, that forms the background of modern practice.

Consideration is being given in the United States to "Keeping the Architect Educated." A canvas of 424 architectural school graduates showed that less than 4% returned to schools in pursuit of advanced study as compared with 32% in graduates in medicine. Architects wishing to specialize in some branch of their profession will find that graduate courses for specialization are practically non-existent. While it is not suggested that a demand exists in Canada for such facilities, one is forced to admit that graduates in other learned professions do find it desirable to pursue their studies beyond the minimum required for a degree.

In the past, whenever possible, an extended visit to Europe was considered the finishing touch to an architectural education. To-day, due to a less archaeological outlook and to an acceptance of to-day's problems requiring a rational solution, there is less value attached to scholarships that impose on the holder the measuring and making of elaborate drawings of old palaces, etc.: As a matter of fact Europeans are coming in increasing numbers, to study the modern work done on this continent.

One admits the reasonableness of a school giving sound training in the orders and in planning and design, using the established and tested traditions of the past as a ground work. All this is essential and fundamental, but there is no escaping the swiftly changing times in which we live. May we hope that our dependance and some of our inspiration in the future will come from sources apart from

the current magazines and the office in which we happen to work!

A suggestion is offered. Why not have Universities send abroad from time to time a member of their architectural staff to investigate thoroughly some specific phase of modern architecture or craftsmanship, and on his return have him give a course of illustrated lectures available to students, architects and the general public! If the recognized architectural schools, in consultation, decided on what phase of modern work should be investigated and appointed from their available staffs a qualified man, the results of the investigation could be shared by all schools. The R.A.I.C. Journal would also be a suitable medium for placing the valuable data, fully illustrated, before its members and their draughtsmen. Co-operation of this nature would avoid duplication of effort and the costs, if equally distributed, would not prove burdensome.

This suggested scheme is not a criticism of our schools which, we all admit, are well conducted. It presents a means by which important current developments in architecture may be competently studied and without delay made available to the greatest number.

Inter-school competitions held at intervals have proven valuable in other countries. They are a stimulus to good work, and show up strong as well as weak points. The scheme could, with advantage, be introduced into Canada.

2. Educational Facilities, apart from Accredited Schools: Technical schools in certain large centres conduct courses that are of an architectural nature. Some of them presume to carry students to the point where they are assumed to be ready to practice the profession, others are more modest in their claims.

There can be no doubt as to the usefulness of institutions of this class, but they do not produce qualified architects. Youths who aspire to enter the profession are given a training, which we may call rudimentary, and as the tendency to not take on "green hands" is more and more in evidence in the larger centres, such education is the means of enabling many to obtain an entry into architect's offices. It also affords craftsmen and mechanics an opportunity to gain knowledge that is valuable to them if they hope to better their positions. Mention should also be made of the engineering courses in connection with universities, other than those in the recognized list of architectural schools. Architecture is one of the fine arts and its corner stone will always continue to be design. There is the other, almost equally important side of it, related to construction and the many phases of "Architectural Engineering." The available engineering courses must be considered as valuable cogs in the wheel of architectural training.

3. Ateliers, etc.: It is very much to be regretted that we have no course in Canada, such as that conducted by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects (headquarters in New York). Professor Hilton Smith Osborne, of the University of Manitoba, School of Architecture, advocates the establishment of such a course and suggests that draughtsmen working under supervision be allowed to submit designs to the "Canadian Beaux Arts," in the same manner as it is handled in the United States. If

such a scheme should be instituted, could not the R.A.I.C. approach the Government of Canada with a well worked out plan and ask for a yearly grant? A course of this nature would afford facilities for a thorough study in design, to draughtsmen unable to attend an architectural school and would become a suitable activity of the R.A.I.C.

In Montreal, Mr. John R. Smith has conducted evening courses in architectural drawing, etc., in the Montreal Technical Institute. These useful courses are attended by draughtsmen, craftsmen and mechanics. Mr. Smith has for some time advocated an advanced course in architectural design and there is a fair chance of an Atelier, which will function in relation to the school, coming into existence in the near future.

4. Scholarships: Travelling scholarships are of great value to the holder and directly benefit one individual. They are of indirect value to many others in that they are stimulated to prepare themselves for participation, besides taking part in the competition is a fine training.

The Institute has given the matter consideration and in the future its fund for this purpose may become sufficient to start the first R.A.I.C. scholarship.

In as much as the Province of Quebec has for some time provided architectural scholarships for travel and study abroad, may we hope that the Dominion Government will some day, through our Institute, supply the needed funds for this worthy purpose?

The establishment of scholarships to enable holders to follow architectural courses in Canadian schools and universities should receive serious consideration. There is a growing tendency to employ school graduates, and this is based on an appreciation of the training they received.

The profession should show an increased interest in architectural schools and conferences at regular intervals would be of mutual benefit. The profound social and industrial readjustments that are taking place are affecting the view point and practice of architecture, and if real progress is to be made it will be based on a closer co-operation between the profession and the schools.

5. Correspondence School: The suggestion was offered that one of the accredited schools of architecture might, on application from a draughtsman, forward a design programme, thus enabling him to work out his solution of the problem and forward it to the school. If a criticism of the submitted drawings were returned accompanied by a few photostats showing solutions of the problem by others; the service would be of value to the student and could be rendered at a very moderate fee.

Mr. R. A. Frechet replied favorably to this suggestion. "Here in the Maritime Provinces, we have no opportunity of that kind and would certainly appreciate a movement in that direction."

Professor Traquair's reaction to the suggestion is as follows:

"It is very difficult for a school of architecture to give instructions to draughtsmen who are not actually taking the school course. This really involves the conduct of a correspondence school, a method which I do not very much favor. I am afraid, too, that it would almost require a separate

organization in addition to our organization for our own undergraduates."

6. *The Beginner, etc.*: To-day we are confronted with the fact that architects do not want beginners. The old apprentice system has gone out of existence, due to methods of working that eliminate tracing, etc. Another reason being that the beginner wants a salary, whereas he, in so far as usefulness is concerned, should pay the architect. Students from architectural schools are required, as a rule, to spend a portion of each year in an architect's office and due to the good training they have received, they are of some use and the system works out satisfactorily from both points of view.

In the smaller centres the problem of the young man who aspires to become a draughtsman is a difficult one. Where technical or other schools conduct elementary courses, he has an opportunity to gain a technical proficiency that renders his services of some value to an architect and merits compensation.

Where elementary technical training is not available in a district, there remains a possibility of acquiring knowledge by following some existing correspondence course. If any system, such as outlined in clause 3, comes into existence, it may be able to afford facilities for at least partially training the beginner.

While admitting the great value of the service rendered by fully organized schools of architecture, one must admit that what they offer is only available to those who can pay the price, and this means a very small proportion of young men. The most valuable service that can be rendered in the cause of future Canadian architecture will be one that presents the opportunity of elementary and advanced training in drawing and design to any one who wishes to partake of it, and it is questionable if any activity of the R.A.I.C. would have a greater bearing on the quality of future Canadian work.

Mr. Hynes stresses the importance of "An educational committee to set the qualifications for members and fellows and to conduct the examination of candidates, should be a permanent part of the Institute's organization."

The functions of the committee on architectural training do not include the examining of applicants for admission to affiliated architectural associations; in fact no examinations are held or contemplated by the R.A.I.C. If, at some future time, a uniform standard for admittance is established by it or its affiliated bodies, the need of sound architectural training being available to all will become a necessity.

The committee on architectural training consists of members living in different provinces and correspondence has been the only method of exchanging opinions.

The committee consists of the following:

- W. S. MAXWELL, *Chairman* Montreal
- J. P. HYNES Toronto, Ont.
- CECIL S. BURGESS Ottawa, Ont.
- S. M. EVELEIGH Vancouver, B.C.
- RENÉ A. FRÉCHET Moncton, N.B.
- PROFESSOR C. H. C. WRIGHT Dept. of Architecture,
University of Toronto
- PROFESSOR RAMSAY TRAQUAIR Dept. of Architecture,
McGill University
- PROFESSOR OSBORNE Dept. of Architecture,
University of Manitoba
- PROFESSOR JULES POIVERT Ecole des Beaux-Arts,
Montreal
- PROFESSOR ACHILLE PANICHELLI Ecole des Beaux-Arts,
Quebec

This report represents an approximation of views held by the members of the committee and of necessity some of the opinions given herein are those of the writer.

The whole respectfully submitted.

W. S. MAXWELL,
*Chairman, Committee on
Architectural Training.*

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure you will all agree with me Mr. Maxwell has brought forward a number of interesting and valuable suggestions. Some of them would require more than work, however — they would require certain financial aid from this body, and I have no doubt in time we may be able to do something with them.

Mr. Maxwell with his natural modesty omitted mentioning a piece of constructive work emanating from his committee, and chiefly from himself—I refer to the fact that he has offered a substantial prize for competition in design among the schools of architecture, and it is taking the form of a week's work on a programme he is drawing up. I know at McGill, in any event, the last week of the session is being devoted to working on that programme for the prize which Mr. Maxwell has so very kindly offered. I think it would be a great pity if our record of this meeting did not contain some reference to Mr. Maxwell's kindness and generosity in offering this prize and the fact that it will be competed for in the schools before the end of the present session. I am sure you all agree with me that it is very high spirited of Mr. Maxwell to begin something constructive in this way on his own initiative, and I know I am only voicing your sentiments when I say we are very greatly appreciative of it and that we should go on record as so expressing ourselves.

I would like, Mr. Maxwell, from the chair to thank you for your kindness in the matter of this prize, which I think will have a very beneficial effect as a first step towards something being done by this Institute to co-ordinate the work of the schools.

I am sure no committee on architectural training of this Institute would seek to get uniformity of practice or method in the schools: a good deal of variety is most desirable. At the same time, through the Institute offering prizes, or through an individual occupying an official position in the Institute offering prizes, it is possible to bring the work of the schools in line for purposes of comparison so that we may see what is happening. I am sure you all agree with me that Mr. Maxwell has done the right thing in recommending that the Institute follow a certain line—and before we do it, he has done it himself.

Applause.

MR. JOHN S. ARCHIBALD: The report just read is a very excellent one, but I wish it would go further and lay stress on the fact that to make a successful student you must train him in architectural economics. After all is said and done architecture is a pretty cold business proposition, and we may as well face the fact. Look at it from this angle: a man who owns a lot comes to you and asks you for your advice as to what to build on it. If you can show him that you can make something architecturally pleasant to the public, and at the same time something which will give him a satisfactory return on the money he invests, then you are a

successful architect. If architectural economics are not taught at the present time, why not have the subject introduced into the university course?

MR. J. H. CRAIG: I think Mr. Archibald's remarks with regard to architectural economics touch a responsive chord in the mind of every member of the profession here today. I know the courses in architecture and the time at the disposal of the staffs of the various universities and schools are all too short to cover the immense field which must be covered, although I have no doubt in some schools the subject of architectural economics is given a place. Personally I am of the opinion that much good could be done by having men of long experience in practice talk to us on architectural economics. As a matter of fact, my own view on the matter is that it affects us more at our present stage in life than it did as students, although it would be well to lay the ground work among the students.

MR. JAMES HAWKER: The Manitoba Association is in direct touch with Professor Osborne of the University of Manitoba who realizes the value and necessity of this business idea being brought into the school training and we are helping him in every way possible. We get several of our best men who are able to deal with the subject to give occasional talks to the students and the results have been very satisfactory indeed. I am afraid there is still too much of the high art in our profession, but that, of course, must naturally be so. We cannot help it. So much thought is given to beautiful drawings, wonderful colorings, and so on, that we may sometimes be apt to lose sight of certain other very important elements; but, as I say, we in Manitoba are getting the feeling Mr. Archibald has just put before the meeting.

MR. G. M. WEST: I thoroughly agree with what has been said, but I would like to hear the scholarship report read before we proceed any further, because I think it is possible some of those who feel strongly on this subject might be influenced to do something by a study of that report.

Might I move that before we go any further with the discussion we have the scholarship report read. This was seconded by Mr. Archibald and carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

At the present time the only fund available for scholarship purposes is the Lord Strathcona Scholarship Fund, the total amount of which, including principal and accrued interest, is approximately \$350.00.

The income from this is exceedingly small and insufficient to warrant much consideration as to how it might best be dispensed.

As a consequence, the work of the committee is rather a matter of how to materially augment these funds than how to administer them.

The honorary-treasurer of the Institute was approached with a view of finding out if it was possible to use any other funds for scholarships and the answer received was as follows:

"At the present time I think it would be inadvisable to dip into either current income or the income from our capital account to provide for scholarships."

Your committee felt that before making an effort to augment the scholarship fund it would be desirable to reach a decision as to what form of scholarship would be most desirable in order to ascertain the amount of money that would be required. In this connection I take the liberty of quoting an extract from a letter received from Mr. W. L. Somerville, who says:

"I am quite in favor of the scholarship idea, particularly the travelling scholarships. As to the scholarship in Rome, it depends a great deal upon what this is intended to cover. Judging from some of the work of the recent graduates, I should say that Rome is entirely on the down grade and is much overrated. This is, however, a matter that must be discussed."

Our president approached Mr. Hugh G. Jones on the subject, who replied as follows:

"I rather like the idea of scholarships for those who have not been able to take advantage of the courses in the architectural schools, and regret I am unable to make you a larger contribution. I enclose, however, my cheque for \$100.00 and you can count on me for another \$100.00 at this time next year."

If a sufficient number of our members feel as Mr. Jones does and will express themselves in a similar practical manner your scholarship committee will soon have an excuse for its existence.

In August, 1929, our president approached the prime minister with a view to having the Dominion Government provide the necessary funds to establish a Canadian scholarship at the British School at Rome and this year brought the matter to the attention of the Governor-General, who expressed himself as being in hearty sympathy but the government does not feel justified in embarking on this expenditure at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. CECIL MCDougALL,
Chairman, Committee on Scholarships.

THE CHAIRMAN: With regard to the last sentence of Mr. McDougall's Report, may I say I have had an interchange of letters with the Prime Minister dealing with several different matters, one of which is this scholarship fund question. I would like to read an extract from the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett's letter of February 14th:

"I should very much like to think that the Government with which I am associated was encouraging young Canadians to acquire a higher appreciation and a better knowledge of architecture as would follow from obtaining a scholarship to the British School at Rome, but I must tell you frankly under existing conditions the Government cannot ask Parliament for a grant for that purpose. A situation exists which renders it imperative that we should practice economy in the true sense of the term. If, however, you feel disposed to again bring this matter to my attention when the estimates are being prepared another year, and if conditions have improved, you may rest assured your request will not fall upon deaf ears."

This shows that this particular avenue of approach to these problems has been trodden a few steps farther than indicated in the last sentence of Mr. McDougall's report. Perhaps not very far, but still a few steps.

I had occasion to send a rather belated New

Year's message to the members of the component societies, and I have received quite a number of letters of approval and appreciation of the sentiments expressed therein. Some of you may recollect I dwelt upon the effect of depression in business upon the junior element of the profession — the assistants. I observed that the drafting boards at which they were accustomed to work might very well be kept in their service instead of sending those young men out on the streets. What a euphemistic phrase we architects employ in discussing the matter of unemployment amongst ourselves when we say: "I had to let so and so go." Those young men whom we have "let go" might possibly be allowed to use office space, and so continue to maintain their interest. A few days ago I was in a New York office where there were sixty-four tables, and three men at them, the remainder of the staff were selling apples.

It seems to me in times of depression one of the results is a dislocation in the lives of those young people who are compelled to turn to all sorts of other ways of making a living, and lose heart and lose interest, whereas a number of them who are doing nothing might be stimulated to do some study. Mr. Jones' \$100.00 is, I think, very valuable in that connection, and provided we are all in a suitable frame of mind I would like to raise a fund along these lines. The incoming council might be requested to ascertain from all component societies as soon as possible how many architectural assistants are out of architectural employment in each province, under two headings: assistants with a degree or other qualification, and junior assistants. An emergency scheme of competitions might then be at once instituted to stimulate professional study on the part of architectural assistants, under the heading of Design, Measurement, Drawings, Essays on technical matters etc., including Economics."

It is all very well talking about the next generation and what we are going to do for the students in the schools and the draughtsmen in the offices.

At the present time we have a lot of people who might be in the offices under a better ordered civilization, but who are out of the offices on the street, and something might be done to keep them at architecture. My suggestion is that a subscription list be opened, to provide cash prizes for that purpose. As I say, it is all very well to advise study, but a little cold cash is a great help and a great stimulant to study. A lot of effort on the part of the staffs of the schools, and a lot of money, and a lot of work of the architects, has gone into bringing a number of young men to a certain stage in their architectural careers, and then suddenly everything drops—hard times come, and they are on the street.

I think before we part we might try to raise some money, which might be distributed as cash prizes with this in mind. The job would, of course, devolve upon our committee on architectural training.

The two reports just presented are now open for your consideration. Mr. Maxwell's report is full of constructive suggestions, and Mr. McDougall's report tells us exactly where we are.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would ask Mr. Maxwell to read the various headings of his report, and we will deal with them one by one.

MR. MAXWELL: The first heading is: "Recognized Universities and Schools of Architecture." There is a point raised about the possibility of sending abroad some man from one university to investigate the movements that have taken place abroad.

THE CHAIRMAN: But, where is the money to come from?

MR. MAXWELL: When I look at the exhibitions in our universities, and see the proficiency shown in the study of the Arts and the solving of the problems etc., it seems to me the big current of modernism which is passing over the whole face of architecture in the world has to be taken into consideration.

MR. ARCHIBALD: I agree with you, but how can you expect that outsiders — governments, or anyone else — will put their hands in their pockets if the architects themselves will not do it?

THE CHAIRMAN: The financial condition of the Institute does not allow the Institute to do it. Of course, a special fund might be raised.

MR. ARCHIBALD: I know Mr. Maxwell is perfectly sincere in his idea of establishing a fund to provide for travelling scholarships, but why should not we ourselves be the first to put our hands in our pockets to start it? Why should we go to the Government and ask them to do it, if we have not enough courage, or generosity to do it ourselves?

THE CHAIRMAN: The chair finds itself quite in agreement with Mr. Archibald. We have 600 architects in Canada, and it is not at all to our credit that our scholarship fund should be as described by Mr. McDougall. The Royal Institute of British Architects has some 6000 members, and if our scholarship fund were on the same basis pro rata as theirs it would mean that we should have at least four substantial scholarships representing \$2000 or \$3000 a year each.

We have been talking scholarship fund for a good many years, but we have not got it yet.

McGill does not require any more: it has enough for its own graduates. The Écoles des Beaux Arts in the Province of Quebec provides for scholarships. What I am interested in, what I know Mr. Maxwell is interested in, and what Mr. Hugh Jones has proved he is interested in, are facilities of that kind extended also to people who do not happen to be at the schools of architecture. But what do we architects do in the matter?

MR. ARCHIBALD: Nothing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maxwell raises an interesting point that the universities send someone to study modern developments abroad. The only action one can contemplate is that this Institute suggest to the universities to send some members of their staffs abroad for this purpose. I take it Mr. Maxwell considers this is something the universities ought to do themselves, and not something which the architects should help them to do.

MR. MAXWELL: The suggestion was this: we have six universities conducting architectural courses. If these universities would all agree to send one man abroad to investigate the modern trend in architecture, the information obtained could then be distributed to each university. It could also be published in THE JOURNAL so that every architect would have access to the information.

Everyone is trying to introduce the matter of scholarships, and emphasize their importance. If you hold a competition for a scholarship, you naturally present a fairly stiff problem, and you expect the most brilliant men to take part in the competition. One brilliant man will win it, and go abroad. Now, any man who wins that scholarship is in a position to earn a first-class salary in some office, and in a year or two he will be in a position to go abroad on his own for six months if he wishes to do so. The fact remains, however, that you are benefiting one man, and I do not think that is at all the most important phase of architectural training.

The next clause deals with "Educational Facilities Apart From Accredited Schools," which, I think, covers the technical schools that conduct courses of an architectural nature, making the courses really accessible to practically anyone.

The next section deals with Ateliers. The biggest influence on the continent of North America on design, draftsmanship, and planning, has been the course of the Society of Beaux Arts, and no man has been precluded from taking part in it because he happened to be poor. The expense has been negligible as far as the participants are concerned. It has taken a great deal of time and sacrifice on the part of practicing architects to carry that course along, but in my estimation it has been the most constructive thing on the continent.

In regard to scholarships, I would like to emphasize more or less the fact that in my own case, in any event, if I happen to need more help in the office I am going to take on graduates of Canadian Universities simply because I find they are material which can be whipped into shape very quickly and which prove to be very useful. Under these conditions why do we not make our scholarships, or the first of them in any event, for courses in Canadian schools, rather than sending them abroad?

Then there is the matter of the correspondence school. Suppose I use the town of Fredericton as an example, because I do not know much about it. What chance has a young man in an office there to advance himself in planning and in design? A very very slim chance indeed. The idea of this section of the report is only a suggestion that possibly certain programmes might occasionally be available from the universities, and the young man might send his drawings in and receive a criticism. The idea that this would require a special staff, and so on, is, I think, inaccurate.

Then we have the problem of the beginner. Does any architect in this room take on "green" hands who have not gone beyond the high school? If so, I would like to know who he is. Well, you have the problem of the beginner on your hands.

MR. WEST: In order to have something definite before the meeting, I move that the reports just presented by Mr. Maxwell and by Mr. McDougall be referred to the incoming council for study and such action as they may find possible, with the added recommendation that Mr. Archibald's suggestion for the encouragement of education in architectural economics be borne in mind; and, further, that a definite scheme be instituted for raising funds for the institution of scholarships or otherwise as a means of improving architectural education along the lines of Mr. Maxwell's report and Mr. Archibald's suggestion.

MR. ARCHIBALD: Not necessarily travelling scholarships.

MR. WEST: No.

MR. PARRY: In view of the stressing of the economic angle by Mr. Archibald and in view of Mr. Maxwell's recommendation, I would like to enquire if in the opinion of the meeting, scholarships for hospital planning will be admissible? The reason I ask is because not long ago I had a conversation with quite a prominent Canadian philanthropist from which I gathered he would be quite willing to provide the funds for a scholarship for the study of hospital planning.

MR. G. A. ROSS: I have been very much interested in this discussion and I feel there is a great deal we can do along the lines suggested by Mr. Archibald. I really think we have not quite understood the need for scholarships and for the necessary funds for them. I believe if a definite programme were inaugurated, and a thorough canvass were made there would be a hearty response which would put the Institute in funds necessary to develop whatever scheme might be thought best by our executive committee.

Personally I am all for the Beaux Arts scheme, and I think that we could probably do the most good to the greater number of our young fellows and to ourselves, in the study of plans and conditions right in our own Canadian cities, taking advantage wherever we can of the experience of other men who can best guide us in these things. I am all for raising a substantial sum to bring this idea about.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there a seconder for Mr. West's motion, which is practically an approval of the reports presented by Mr. Maxwell and Mr. McDougall and forwarding them to the council for such action as it finds possible?

MR. ARCHIBALD: I will second the motion.

Carried unanimously.

At this juncture an announcement was made that the sum of two thousand dollars would be available as a contribution from two members present to the purposes under discussion. The understanding was that this was intended to stimulate further donations to the R.A.I.C. scholarship fund and for the proposal as to prizes in cash.

Loud Applause.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is a very gratifying result of our discussion, and I am sure it will cheer the incoming council and executive, for not only will they have something to do, but also the money to help them do it with.

MR. PARRY: Mr. Chairman, may I ask for an expression of your opinion on the question of establishing a scholarship for hospital planning.

THE CHAIRMAN: Personally I think the idea most admirable. As your remarks will be included in the proceedings, your point will be embodied in the information to the incoming council.

We shall now ask Mr. Parry to present the report of the Committee on Art, Science and Research.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ART,
SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

The committee covering this activity has functioned to the extent as evidenced in the R.A.I.C. JOURNAL from time to time, and subjects under the following captions have been referred to, reviewed and summarized for the edification of the members of the Institute:

- Planning, Lighting and Equipping School Stages.
- New Sound Transmission Developments.
- Creosote Treatment of Douglas Fir.
- Eliminating the Explosion Hazard in Hospital Operating Rooms.
- McGill University Publications.
- Books on Quebec Architecture.
- Reports, Bulletins and Technical Papers published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, England.

It is felt by the committee that this work could be extended in a far greater measure if the members would realize the value of such a channel or medium for disseminating information. Nevertheless that which has been accomplished is considered worth while.

In submitting this report, recommendation is made that this committee be extended in its personnel to include every province, as also a greater number of members upon the committee, the object being to spread interest in as great a measure as possible.

Submitted for consideration and necessary action, please.

B. EVAN PARRY,
*Chairman, Committee on Art,
Science and Research.*

THE CHAIRMAN: Although this is only a one-page report it represents to our certain knowledge a very great deal of hard work, and Mr. Parry is to be congratulated on what he has done. I can tell you a great deal of material has found its way into THE JOURNAL through the work of this committee.

Mr. Parry suggests in effect the extension of the work of this committee. Of course, that is a matter for the incoming council to take into consideration in appointing committees. I would like to have the benefit of Mr. Parry's experience as to whether he finds a large committee or a small committee works best. As you all know, these committees of ours are very largely one-man committees, because the chairman has to communicate with the other members of the committee, and it is not always possible to get them to intercommunicate with one another. Mr. Parry is evidently of opinion that the personnel of the committee on art, science and research might be extended. Assuming he happens to be in charge of the committee for another year and would undertake to do the work, we may take it as a practical suggestion and forward it to the incoming council.

MR. PARRY: As you have just said, Mr. Chairman, generally the committee becomes a committee of one: that was my experience, more or less—greater than less. I notice some of my committee are present, and I know they will take it in good spirit. It occurred to me that instead of having four on the committee if we had nine there might be a better chance of getting more material.

MR. I. MARKUS: I would like to ask Mr. Parry if it is possible to secure reports of investigations of building materials made by the Department of Public Works.

MR. PARRY: I have communicated with the departments mentioned by Mr. Markus but find that their results are not published.

MR. MARKUS: Might I ask if there is any chance of obtaining reports of the research work carried out by the departments of architecture at the several universities?

MR. PARRY: I think I would ask Professor Madill to reply to that question.

MR. MADILL: The research work carried on at the Toronto University comes under two categories: the first is carried on under the school of engineering research, and is published from time to time in the research bulletins which are available for distribution for the asking. Many of these are of quite a technical nature, and since I have been on the committee I have been scanning the reports as they are published for possible publication in THE JOURNAL.

Then there is the other type of research work, carried on at the request of companies or of individuals, and paid for by them. Of course, the results of those tests are not available to the public.

THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Mr. Turner would care to add something as to whether we have anything available from the testing laboratories at McGill.

MR. P. J. TURNER: My information would be along similar lines to that just mentioned by Mr. Madill.

I took the subject up once with Professor Riley, who is an authority on acoustics, and as a member of this committee I expected to be able to get something from him, but, as I say, most of his work, I find, is done for private concerns and he is not at liberty to distribute the information without their consent.

MR. SPROATT: Why should we not apply to the English and the American bureaus of research for the results of their work? After all, research work of this character is only in its infancy in Canada.

MR. PARRY: I can assure you, gentlemen, that we have published the results both of the British bureau and of the United States bureau, and I may say that through the kindness of Mr. Turner we had a more or less extensive list of publications issued by the British Government.

THE CHAIRMAN: In which the Royal Institute of British Architects takes an active interest. They are part of the standing committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we have had a very constructive discussion arising out of the presentation of this valuable report. Is there anything further anyone would like to add?

MR. ARCHIBALD: I made a suggestion to the Province of Quebec Association many years ago that when an architect in Montreal ran up against foundation troubles, sub-soil difficulties, etc., he should send what information he had gathered to the association so that when some other architect was called upon to put up a building on a nearby

location, say three or four years later, he could apply to the association and benefit by learning what had been found on the adjoining property.

In giving such information we are not divulging any secrets; we are simply acting in the interests of the profession. Why should another architect have to work in the dark with some difficulty I have been up against several years before, when he might just as well know before he started what my experience had been in a similar set of circumstances? Of what use is research work or any other work to us if the results are kept secret? I think all such information should be communicated to the provincial societies, and then collected by the R.A.I.C. for the general use of the membership.

I move the adoption of the report, and its reference to the incoming council.

The motion, duly seconded by Mr. Hynes, was carried *unanimously*.

THE CHAIRMAN: I shall now present the report of the standing committee on professional usages.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL USAGES

As chairman of the standing committee on professional usages, I have the honour to report as follows on the various matters referred to it. The method employed has been, where possible, to circulate memoranda setting forth the points at issue to the presidents of the component societies and to digest the replies that came in with a view of making a statement representing the consensus of opinion expressed.

Salaried Architects: 1. On the question of salaried architects the recommendations are:

(a) That each component society should prepare a list of all qualified men serving in salaried positions (1) under public authorities, (2) under corporations or (3) under members, within their several jurisdictions.

(b) That an effort should be made to secure their applications for membership in the component societies and their passing of such further examinations as may be statutory or in order; and,

(c) That to the codes of ethics of the component societies, there should be added three clauses having a bearing on those holding FULL TIME appointments under public authorities or corporations and providing:

- (i) that the name of the chief architectural officer concerned should appear on all plans and drawings issued under his direction (even in cases where his senior officer may be an engineer or manager);
- (ii) that such architectural officials, whether chief or otherwise, shall not engage in private practice during tenure of their appointments, nor engage in competitions; and
- (iii) that a chief architectural officer shall be duly qualified and in good standing with a component society.

Builders' Draughtsmen: 2. With regard to the problems presented by the designing of buildings by draughtsmen in the employ of speculative builders, it is found after conference with the Canadian Construction Association that the class of builders concerned are rarely found within the ranks of the organizations to which contractors doing business

through architects (and engineers) belong and it is recommended:

(a) That component societies advise their members to make a distinction by not inviting tenders from builders employing draughtsmen to design buildings;

(b) That they use all means to impress upon students of architecture and the assistants and draughtsmen within the employ of their members, that while a year or two of experience in the setting-out departments of building contractors may give a valuable experience, service as designers for builders can rarely, if ever, lead to the development of high architectural attainments.

Mr. Fryer's Report on Professional Practice: 3. Following upon the reception of the valuable report on the practice of the profession prepared by Mr. Stanley T. J. Fryer, in which he selects from the codes of ethics, etc., of the component societies, a consistent statement of best practice as now in operation within this or that jurisdiction, it may be observed that the report as a whole implies an argument for more uniform regulations throughout the Dominion. For the guidance of the component societies in this direction it may be appropriate to draw attention to the following documents prepared by the executive committee after reviewing the contents of Mr. Fryer's report.

- I. *Form of Contract between Owner and Architect—R.A.I.C. 1931.*
- II. *The Regulation of Competitions—R.A.I.C., 1931.*
- III. *The Practice of the Architectural Profession—R.A.I.C. 1931.*
- IV. *The Charges of the Architectural Profession—R.A.I.C. 1931.*

These documents, together with the standard form of contract for a stipulated sum between owner and contractor, prepared by a joint committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Canadian Construction Association, and the "cost plus" form which is nearly ready, constitute a practically complete and co-ordinated system for the conduct of professional business. It will be gratifying if the great amount of committee work involved finds fruition in the adoption of the principles so set forth in the by-laws and codes of the component societies as opportunity offers.

The Work of Professional Practice Committees: 4. The chairman has received several communications from members of component societies invoking the services of the standing committee on professional usages, on complaints. He has taken the position that such matters are entirely within the jurisdiction of the practice committees of the component societies but that where a general principle is involved on which the views of this committee might be useful a statement might be made.

It is within the knowledge of the experienced members of this committee that the number of cases in which discipline of any kind results is disproportionate to the greater number of cases raised and that again is disproportionate to the still greater number of instances in which the rules of the profession are broken, more especially with respect to obtaining work by reducing charges—always a fatuous proceeding.

The fault lies in a very general misconception on the part of members of the component societies as to the function of the practice committees to which they may apply for redress and to whose rulings they are subject.

These practice committees are in no sense endowed with the duties of a police. Their business is to sift evidence and bring in findings. They are courts. Members of component societies should understand clearly that when they desire to draw the attention of practice committees to infractions of the code, the production of the evidence is entirely their affair. The practice committees have the duty of verifying the evidence on which the charges are made and of giving the party complained against a fair hearing before bringing in a finding. It might be well if component societies made this quite clear to their members.

Duty on Plans: 5. During the past year twenty-six cases of buildings in Canada designed by foreign architects have been drawn to the attention of the Comptroller of Customs, all of which have been investigated.

It is contrary to public policy for the Department of Customs to give information as to the amount of duty collected in specified cases but a statement of the gross amount collected on plans of foreign origin should at least be available in case of a question in the House of Commons.

At present this is not so because duty on foreign plans is covered under "Item 180," which includes also photographs and prints of other kinds. The attention of the Minister has been drawn to this anomaly and it has been pointed out to him that foreign plans should appear in a separate "Item" in view of the fact that the duty thereon is collectable on a basis radically different from that affecting other things now included under "Item 180." The Minister was also asked to consider the advisability of determining the cost of the work involved in such plans by affidavit on completion of the work, instead of as now, on estimate at its inception.

Respectfully submitted,

PERCY E. NOBBS, P., R.A.I.C.
and Chairman of the Standing Committee
on Professional Usages.

MR. HAWKER: Have you any knowledge of the rate the Customs Department charges on plans?

THE CHAIRMAN: $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ of 2% . If the job costs \$100,000, the value of the drawings is represented by 2% of that sum, and duty is paid at the rate of $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the 2% —in other words, $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ of 2% of the cost of the work. The suggestion has been to raise that.

MR. MARKUS: There was a definite motion passed at the last meeting to ask that it be raised to 3% .

THE CHAIRMAN: That was done; and it was reported in THE JOURNAL. The Prime Minister, in his letter of February 14th, says:

"My colleague the Minister of National Revenue will, I am sure, safeguard the interests of your organization in connection with the duty on plans of foreign origin."

Mr. Ryckman spent the better part of a morning with me, and during our interview we discussed the difficulty due to duty on plans coming under Item 180. I think I succeeded in making it quite clear that the department concerned could not make a

return or answer a question in Parliament as to the amount of duty collected on plans. The minister seemed appreciative of my efforts to bring that point to his notice. I think the most useful thing I brought to the attention of the minister was the point about ascertaining the real cost of the work by affidavit after completion instead of by estimate at its inception.

Note: A general discussion then took place on various matters mentioned in the report of the Committee on Professional Usages, Messrs. Archibald, Sproatt, Craig, Maxwell, Parry and Markus taking part. The adoption of the report was then moved by Mr. Archibald, seconded by Mr. Pennington and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now ask Mr. West to present the report of the public relations committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

This being the first year in which such a committee has functioned, an attempt was made to decide what work naturally fell under its jurisdiction and to analyse this work. As a result it was divided roughly under two heads as follows:

(a) The public relations of the profession as exemplified by the individual contacts made by each and every member of the profession in his day-to-day dealings.

(b) The public relations as exemplified by group contacts. This embracing various schemes of publicity and propaganda originating and carried out by the various architectural organizations.

Consideration was given as to what could best be done at this time. Owing to the lack of financial resources and also partly to other reasons it was felt that work under the first of the above heads, should be the first undertaken. In furtherance of this idea an allotment of space was secured in THE JOURNAL and since last September your committee has supplied a one-page article each month. These articles endeavour to cover various points of architectural practice and at their foot to suggest how certain practices existing to a greater or lesser degree into the profession affect it in its public relations. Some comments and various enquiries lead the committee to believe these articles have been widely read. How great the effect is or will be is very difficult to measure. The committee would appreciate discussions along these lines at this meeting.

Your committee is of the opinion that they should institute some measures to look after the very broad and important work covered under the heading (b) public relations as exemplified by group activity and group sponsored schemes. Some investigation of what has been done elsewhere indicates that, and a great deal of work is necessary to make any impression at all along these lines.

The committee recommends, in regard to this that it would be best done by each of the component societies working in its own areas with stimulus and advice from the Institute committee. It is the committee's feeling that work which is at all comprehensive will require a great deal of time devoted to it and that as soon as the Institute can find the money, some person should be employed to undertake this work, but that in the meantime the work be confined to the matter of stimulating the various component societies to move and furnishing them

with advice and information as to what has been done elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. WEST,
*Chairman, Committee on
Public Relations.*

MR. H. E. MOORE: I will move that the report be received and referred to the incoming council.

MR. MADILL: I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any discussion on the report would now be in order. You will remember one of our most lively and instructive discussions last year was in relation to this matter, and as a result we put a committee into operation under the chairmanship of Mr. West. His report is brief, but the committee did quite a lot of work. The result of their labors is now before you.

MR. MARKUS: During the year it has been my privilege, as editor of *THE JOURNAL*, to comment on the work of this committee, and in a very friendly spirit I suggested that the committee on public relations might enlarge the scope of its work by endeavouring to secure greater publicity for the profession in the public press. I feel quite certain that the newspapers will accept material relating to architecture if it is prepared for them in such a way that it will command the interest of their readers.

Perhaps it is not practical for Mr. West's committee to undertake a large work of this kind, but I would like the thought to go out to the members present, in order that the idea may be discussed and possibly ways and means found for looking after the publicity of the architectural profession in Canada.

MR. PARRY: I do not think, as a matter of fact, it need be handed over to Mr. West's committee. I think it is the duty and the obligation of each chapter and component society. We have as a member of the Architects' Club at Ottawa the associate editor of one of the local papers, and he gives the reports of our activities very fully and in a most interesting manner, in fact in such a way that we think architecture is becoming quite a live issue in our city.

MR. WEST: Perhaps I might amplify my report somewhat. I agree to a large extent with the idea expressed by Mr. Markus. The only question is one of ways and means. There are undoubtedly lots of openings. For example, the publicity which was secured without cost by the Toronto Chapter for their recent architectural exhibition, was responsible for a greatly increased attendance at the art gallery. Such publicity can be easily secured if one goes about it in the right way.

From the point of view of the Institute, however, I do not think it possible for any committee to undertake to look after publicity from Halifax to Vancouver, with no funds. If the committee had an appropriation, and was empowered to employ somebody at a cost of a few hundred dollars a year to correspond with the various associations and pick up material which had been published in one place or another, I think we might get somewhere.

May I say further that it is wiser not to do anything at all until you are ready to do it properly.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to add one thought. I have had a good deal of experience in what the R.A.I.C. can do and what it cannot do. It is quite obvious to my mind that this question of contact with the public, publicity, and so on, affecting architects is inevitably a local affair, and it is something the component societies have to do for themselves. So far as I can see the only really useful thing this Institute can do (and I take it Mr. West is of the same opinion) is to have a committee which will deal with those questions in our own *JOURNAL*, in order that every component society may know what every other component society is succeeding in doing. It is quite obvious the activity of the Architects' Club in Ottawa gives publicity to architectural matters in Ottawa, and the public become stimulated and interested, but I cannot see it is at all within the scope of the R.A.I.C. to raise and spend money trying to stimulate anything in the way of newspaper publicity on architecture from sea to sea. All we can do as an Institute is to endeavor to enable each provincial society to know what the others are doing along these lines. If the Architects' Club in Ottawa, or the Toronto Chapter can do certain things, there is no doubt the same things can also be done in Montreal, or in Winnipeg, or anywhere else, but I do feel anything in the way of a large advertising campaign is quite outside of the scope of the Institute. At the same time, this committee might very well go on functioning as it has done in the past, seeking to let everyone know what the other is doing.

The acceptance of the Report, and its reference to the incoming council has already been moved and seconded. What is your wish in the matter?

Carried unanimously.

CHAIRMAN: I will now ask Mr. Hynes to present the report of the Editorial Board of the Journal.

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE JOURNAL

Following the report of *THE JOURNAL* at the last annual meeting, I suggested, as *THE JOURNAL* was now in a position to carry itself financially, that a more business-like arrangement should be made with those responsible for its publication, and to this end I offered to prepare an agreement to be presented to the executive committee of the Institute and the publishers of *THE JOURNAL* for their approval. After due consideration, this agreement was approved by both ourselves and the publishers, as a result of which an amount of \$400.00 has been paid over to the Institute, as you will have noted in the treasurer's report.

To supplement my report, I would ask Mr. Markus to present the report of *THE JOURNAL*.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. HYNES,
*Chairman, Editorial Board,
Journal, R.A.I.C.*

REPORT OF THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

THE JOURNAL, which has just entered its eighth year, has now, we hope, become thoroughly established in its sphere of activity. The splendid support given by our advertisers has been an important contributing factor to its success, and in this connection I am very happy to report that during the past year, in the face of a much talked-of depression, it has not only succeeded in paying

its way, but has shown a modest profit on the year's operations.

From an editorial point of view, it might be mentioned that every effort has been made to maintain the same high standard that has always been the policy of the editorial board in previous years. A number of very fine articles have appeared in THE JOURNAL during the past year. Worthy of special mention are the articles by B. Evan Parry, supervising architect of the Department of National Health on Hospitals—Their Planning and Equipment. Not only have these articles been appreciated by members of the profession, but from letters received from hospital authorities, the medical profession is also appreciative of the information they contain. To quote from a letter received from the secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association: "In so far as we are concerned, we appreciate very much the splendid articles that have been appearing in THE JOURNAL, and particularly the delightful manner in which they have been illustrated, dealing with hospital construction." The Department of National Health at Ottawa consider these articles of such importance that they have had reprints made for distribution to hospital authorities. Another series of articles which has brought forth favourable comment are those prepared by Professor Ramsay Traquair of McGill University, on the Early Architecture in the Province of Quebec. Here again the articles have been considered of such importance that reprints have been made for McGill University, which have been sent to many interested persons both here and abroad. The series of three articles by our president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, on "Present Tendencies Affecting Architecture in Canada," also proved most interesting and created much favourable comment among members of the profession. Another series of articles which has been the subject of much discussion are those sponsored by the public relations committee, and prepared by the chairman, Mr. Gordon M. West. It is our firm belief that, as a result of these articles, many matters incidental to the practice of architecture will be brought clearly before the members, and by pointing out the effect of certain practices on the public mind, will, no doubt, result in improving the status of the profession in Canada.

During the past year it was thought advisable to publish the Provincial Architects' Acts now in force for the information of the members of the Institute. The Ontario Act, which is now before the Ontario Legislature, will, if passed, be printed in THE JOURNAL during the coming year. In this connection may I report that arrangements have been made with the printers to keep the type of the several architects' acts intact in order that the council may, if it sees fit, have the necessary reprints made of these together with the charter and by-laws of the Institute for circulation among the members.

In closing, may I take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation to those members who have contributed articles to THE JOURNAL during the past year, especially to Percy E. Nobbs, B. Evan Parry, W. S. Maxwell, Professor Ramsay Traquair, F. Bruce Brown and Gordon M. West, also to the secretaries of the provincial associations for their fine co-operation in sending in their reports, and to a number of non-members for valued contributions, including S. G. Curry, G. R.

Anderson, F. H. Brigden, Arthur W. Wallace, Charles R. Sanderson, D. R. W. McRae and H. Poynter Bell.

Last, but not least, the assistance rendered by members of the editorial board, more particularly by the chairman, Mr. J. P. Hynes, is worthy of special mention, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks for their valued co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,
I. MARKUS,
Editor.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am very appreciative indeed of the work of the editorial board. We all realize how much THE JOURNAL has done, and I only regret that being in the chair it is not open to me to move the acceptance of this report.

MR. ALCIDE CHAUSSE: I will move the adoption of the report and its reference to the executive committee. The motion was duly seconded by Mr. Sproatt and *carried*.

Note: Following the reading of the reports of the editorial board and THE JOURNAL, a very lengthy discussion took place as a result of which the following suggestions were put forward for the consideration of the incoming council:

1. That THE JOURNAL should be enlarged in its scope in such a way that it could be put into general circulation and thus serve as a medium of publicity for the architectural profession.
2. The publication of a year book, which would include the charter and by-laws of the Institute, Institute documents such as contract forms, regulations of competitions, basis of professional practice, basis for professional charges, a list of members, and the architects' acts in force in the several provinces.

THE CHAIRMAN: We shall now ask Mr. West to present the treasurer's report.

Mr. West then presented the auditors' report as follows:

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR 1930

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada:

We have audited your accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1930. All our requirements as auditors have been complied with.

The net income for the year was \$640.38 and after deducting the deficit of \$139.50 carried forward from 1929, a surplus of \$500.88 is left. You will recall that last year your reserve of \$512.81 was closed into deficit account and we suggest that due consideration be given to setting up the reserve again as the original motion establishing it has never been rescinded.

You will note that the interest accrued on Strathcona Scholarship Bonds is now protected by the purchase of \$150.00 par value Dominion of Canada, 5½%, 1933 Bonds at a cost of \$155.85. We believe it would be a sound policy to likewise protect all the reserve accounts. Of course, the savings bank account, if kept intact, answers the same purpose but there is less danger of the funds being used for other purposes if the bonds are purchased.

Certificate: We hereby certify that the attached balance sheet at December 31st, 1930, is, in our opinion and subject to the foregoing remarks, a true and correct view of the affairs of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at December 31st, 1930, according to the information and

explanations given us and as shown by the books of account.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ALLEN AND MILES,
Chartered Accountants.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

BALANCE SHEET
At December 31st, 1930

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CASH IN BANK:		ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:	
Bank of Montreal, Toronto—Current... \$	288.26	Executive Secretary.....	\$ 288.50
Bank of Montreal, Toronto—Savings... 1,279.64		Roden Bros., Ltd.....	50.82
Bank of Montreal, Montreal..... 5.50	\$1,573.40		\$ 339.32
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM AFFILIATIONS:		SPECIAL RESERVES:	
Architectural Institute of British Columbia.....	30.00	Lord Strathcona Scholarship.....	200.00
Manitoba Association of Architects.....	5.00	Lord Strathcona Scholarship Accrued Interest.....	163.06
Saskatchewan Association of Architects.....	35.00	Fellowship Entrance Fees.....	1,750.00
Architectural Publications Limited.....	400.00		2,113.06
	470.00	SURPLUS ACCOUNT:	
INVESTMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND:		Deficit January 1, 1930.....	139.50
\$200 Par Dominion of Canada, 5½% 1933, Lord Strathcona Trust \$200.00		Net Income as per Statement.....	640.38
\$150 Par Dominion of Canada, 5½% 1933, Investment of Scholarship Accrued Interest..	155.85		
	355.85	Surplus December 31st, 1930.....	500.88
INVESTMENT OF RESERVE FUND:			
\$500 Par Dominion of Canada, 5½% 1934—Cost.....	520.67		
TOTAL DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS.....	867.52		
Prepaid Rent.....	33.34		
	\$2,953.26		\$2,953.26

REVENUE AND EXPENSE —For year ending December 31st, 1930

INCOME:		EXPENSE:	
Pro Rata Contributions from Provincial Associations:		Secretary's Honorarium.....	\$1,000.00
British Columbia..... \$	395.00	Assistant Secretary.....	100.00
Alberta.....	165.00	Journal Subscriptions.....	707.00
Manitoba.....	210.00	Convention:	
Maritime.....	130.00	Expense.....	\$699.84
Ontario.....	1,005.00	Minutes.....	150.00
Quebec.....	1,210.00		849.84
Saskatchewan.....	210.00	Travelling.....	589.60
	\$3,325.00	Printing and Stationery.....	355.78
Annual Fees from Fellows of the Institute	860.00	Postage and Telegrams.....	86.95
Interest Received.....	41.54	Rent.....	200.00
Sale of Desk.....	5.00	Legal.....	150.00
Income from Journal Publication.....	400.00	Insignia Expense.....	79.82
Sundry Income (Customs Reward).....	8.19	Interest.....	10.22
Sale of Convention Tickets.....	190.00	Sundry.....	60.14
TOTAL INCOME.....	\$4,829.73	TOTAL EXPENSE.....	\$4,189.35
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930.....	\$ 640.38		

THE CHAIRMAN: Will someone move the acceptance of the treasurer's report and its reference to the incoming council?

MR. MOORE: I so move, Mr. Chairman.
The motion was duly seconded by Mr. Rolph.

THE CHAIRMAN: I need hardly point out to you that the treasurer's report just presented is an extremely satisfactory one. You will recollect that in recent years we have not had a surplus, and it has not been the experience of many presidents of this Institute to sign cheques for the purchase of bonds. I am proud to say I had occasion to sign a cheque for that purpose last week. I am sure those of you who have had the honor of acting as treasurer of this Institute will particularly appreciate how much

we are indebted to Mr. West, not only for keeping our books in order but for the very satisfactory condition of our financial affairs.

MR. WEST: I hope before very long we may be able to transfer something into the reserve account and put the Institute on a sound financial basis, because in my opinion no organization can amount to anything until it has some money behind it. If we can keep on building up our reserve you will find there will be "more power in the arm."

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure with regard to the reception of the treasurer's report?

Carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will now ask the secretary to present the budget for 1931.

BUDGET FOR 1931

ESTIMATED INCOME	
PRO RATA CONTRIBUTION AT \$5.00:	
33 Alberta.....	\$ 165.00
73 British Columbia.....	365.00
42 Manitoba.....	210.00
26 Maritimes.....	130.00
214 Ontario.....	1,070.00
253 Quebec.....	1,265.00
37 Saskatchewan.....	185.00
	\$3,390.00
Profits from R.A.I.C. Journal.....	400.00
FELLOWSHIPS (Annual Assessments):	
60 Fellows at \$20.00.....	1,200.00
	\$4,990.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	
ANNUAL MEETING:	
Expenses (Annual Meeting).....	\$ 300.00
Stenographer's Report.....	200.00
Officers' Expenses to Annual Meeting...	260.00
	\$ 760.00
Half of Mileage for One Delegate from each Provincial Association to Annual Meeting (Lucerne-in-Quebec) including berth.....	350.00
SALARIES AND OFFICE EXPENSES:	
Honarium for Executive Secretary....	\$1,000.00
Assistant to Honorary Secretary.....	100.00
Rent (Headquarters).....	200.00
Printing and Stationery.....	450.00
Auditing.....	50.00
Postage, Telegrams, etc.....	125.00
Sundries and Contingencies.....	300.00
	2,225.00
EXECUTIVE MEETINGS (TRAVELLING EXPENSES):	
Travelling Expenses for Institute Officers to Executive Meetings.....	550.00
COMMITTEE ON FORMS OF CONTRACT:	
Legal Expenses.....	300.00
EXPENSES RE DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT...	100.00
R.A.I.C. JOURNAL:	
720 Subscriptions at \$1.00.....	720.00
	\$5,005.00

THE CHAIRMAN: The budget just presented by Mr. Markus will have a very useful guiding influence upon the council and the executive during the coming year. Will somebody move its acceptance and reference to the incoming council?

It was moved by Mr. Somerville, seconded by Mr. Archibald, that the budget as presented be received and referred to the incoming council.

Carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: We would like to hear from our honorary secretary who are the delegates to the new council, elected at the annual meetings of the component societies.

DELEGATES TO THE 1931 COUNCIL

The honorary secretary reported the following delegates elected by the component societies to the 1931 council:

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION	DELEGATES
Alberta Association of Architects.....	G. H. MACDONALD E. UNDERWOOD
Architectural Institute of British Columbia.....	S. M. EVELEIGH JOHN Y. MCCARTER ANDREW L. MERCER
Manitoba Association of Architects.....	JAS. W. HAWKER A. E. CUBBIDGE J. H. G. RUSSELL
Maritime Association of Architects.....	H. C. MOTT R. A. FRÉCHET
Ontario Association of Architects.....	J. H. CRAIG J. P. HYNES B. EVAN PARRY JAS. C. PENNINGTON H. E. MOORE GORDON M. WEST W. L. SOMERVILLE
Province of Quebec Association of Architects.....	E. I. BAROTT ALCIDE CHAUSSE WILFRID LACROIX W. S. MAXWELL J. C. McDUGALL P. E. NOBBS PHILIP J. TURNER LUDGER VENNE
Saskatchewan Association of Architects.....	WM. SWAN DAVID WEBSTER

PROPOSED INSTITUTE DOCUMENTS

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to put before you the draft agreement between client and architect, and the other professional practice documents. These have been circulated to the council, and I have a file of letters from members of the council which could be construed as a general approval, but many members of the council have very kindly not only given a general consent to the underlying principles but have suggested some valuable points. The retiring council have therefore passed a motion suggesting to their successors that these various documents be left for completion in the hands of the committees that have been working on them. Quite a number of the council members are present, and they may care to say something in regard to the suggestions they have offered. This is an opportunity of meeting a rather wider group than those who formed the council, and in so far as the executive committee have been responsible for these documents, I feel they would welcome any discussion.

I may say our method of procedure has been to decide upon the general principle of a document, and then get as much light as we could from all sources, and with that information before us we tried to ascertain the real consensus of opinion, after which it is a routine matter to express the idea properly.

The chairman then presented the following documents:

1. Form of Contract between owner and architect.
2. The Regulation of Competitions.
3. The Basis of Professional Practice.
4. The Basis of Professional Charges.

These documents, he explained, would, if adopted, constitute a practically complete and co-ordinated system for the conduct of professional business:

After a very thorough and lengthy discussion in which Messrs. Turner, Maxwell, Barott, MacDonald, Horwood, West, Somerville, Sproatt, Craig, and Hynes took part, a number of changes

were suggested, all of which were referred to the incoming council for their guidance in preparing the final documents.

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

THE CHAIRMAN: We have certain relations with other bodies, which I think are of interest to a general meeting such as this, and I would like the secretary to read the record of the joint meeting held between the executive committees of the R.A.I.C. and the Canadian Construction Association a short time ago. It was the first meeting of the kind, and we did not keep a record of all the matters discussed, but there was a definite resolution for more organic relations, and it would fall to the incoming council, if such is your desire, to make appointments to such a joint committee.

The following excerpt from the minutes of executive meeting held in Montreal, October 23rd, 1930 was then read:

"The secretary reported that a joint meeting of the executive committees of the R.A.I.C. and the Canadian Construction Association was held prior to this meeting in the office of the Institute at which the following were present: Messrs. P. E. Nobbs, Alcide Chausse, Gordon M. West, Phillip J. Turner, J. Cecil McDougall and W. S. Maxwell, representing the Institute and Messrs. P. G. Wilmut, H. Frid, H. S. Milligan, D. S. Patterson, W. D. Black, C. J. A. Cook, E. G. M. Cape and J. Clark Reilly representing the Canadian Construction Association.

"Mr. West acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Frid, president of the C.C.A., expressed the appreciation of his association for the opportunity presented for the discussion of common problems between the two bodies. Colonel Cape referred to the meeting as an historic occasion, it being the first time to his knowledge that representatives of both national bodies had met together. After discussion in which members of both bodies took part, the following resolution, which was moved by Colonel Cape and seconded by Mr. Maxwell, was unanimously adopted by the joint meeting:

"Whereas this joint meeting of the executive committees of the R.A.I.C. and the C.C.A. recognizes that there are many points of mutual interest existing between their respective associations, and

"Whereas it is felt that much benefit would be derived by both associations and by the public by closer co-operation between these bodies and more opportunity for discussion of all such points.

"Therefore, be it resolved that our executive committees recommend to their respective associations the formation of a joint standing committee composed of three from each body for the consideration of such matters from time to time."

"Upon presentation of the above resolution to the executive meeting it was moved by Mr. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. McDougall and carried that the report be received and that the principle of the resolution be approved and placed on the agenda for the next annual meeting of the Institute for its consideration."

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel there is no occasion to change our constitution or by-laws with the idea

of appointing further standing committees, but I think it would be most appropriate to fall in with the suggestion of having a joint committee. The proposition amounts to this: that the retiring executive and council recommend to the incoming executive and council the appointment of members to such a joint committee, and I would like to have the views of the meeting on the subject for the guidance of the incoming council.

MR. MARKUS: May I enlarge on one of the matters discussed at the joint meeting with regard to draughtsmen employed by contractors doing architectural work. When the matter was brought to the attention of the joint meeting, the C.C.A. intimated to us that this practice was frowned upon by their association, and that if such a thing was being done it must be by speculative builders. Since the meeting I have learned of three or four large jobs being done in the Province of Quebec by contractors who are employing draughtsmen to do architectural work.

MR. PARRY: And that does not apply only to the Province of Quebec.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can you speak, Mr. Craig, for the feeling of the Ontario Association on the subject? How do you think a joint committee of that kind would appeal to them?

MR. CRAIG: I think such a joint committee would meet with favor from the Ontario Association. I think it is another case in which we should all seek to co-operate with others interested from a different angle in the same type of work as ourselves and I think such relationships are desirable whenever they can be instituted and maintained.

THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Mr. Mott would tell us if he thinks a joint committee of that kind would be regarded with favor by the Maritime Association.

MR. MOTT: I believe it would.

THE CHAIRMAN: What would be the view of the Saskatchewan Association, Mr. Webster?

MR. WEBSTER: I feel such a joint committee would be quite acceptable to our body.

THE CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately, the Alberta Association is not represented. As for the Manitoba Association, I already know Mr. Hawker's views on the subject. As far as British Columbia is concerned I understand Mr. Turner has authority to speak for them. He is in very close touch with that body, and I would like to ask him if he is cognizant of any feeling likely to be hostile to the idea.

MR. TURNER: I have not heard the question discussed at all, but I do not see any reason why they would not be in favor of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you think is the feeling in the Province of Quebec, Mr. Barott?

MR. BAROTT: I see no objection to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then I take it that all present concur in the idea of appointing a joint committee along the lines suggested.

R.I.B.A. MATTERS

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like Mr. Turner, who is a member of the council of the R.I.B.A., to give us a short account of the negotiations that have taken place between our Institute and the R.I.B.A.

during the past year. It may not be necessary to go into details, but I think it would be appropriate that the excellent spirit in which our contentions have been met by the R.I.B.A. might be mentioned.

MR. TURNER: I think the most interesting point was that I was led to understand that the R.I.B.A. had no desire to elect Canadian architects to Fellowship in their Institute without first getting the approval of our Institute. A second point that occurs to me is the reduction in fees for Fellows and associates who are also members of our own provincial associations.

I think that they are also urging all those in the Dominion who are members of the R.I.B.A. to join our component societies, in fact, they are almost insisting, in the case of new members in the senior classes, that they must be members in good standing of their own provincial associations if they wish to become members of the Institute in London.

The licentiate problem has been rather difficult, particularly so in British Columbia, because under their charter any member of the R.I.B.A. can automatically qualify as a member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia. Since the A.I.B.C. secured its charter this licentiate class has been created by the R.I.B.A., and this has allowed certain persons to claim membership in the British Columbia Institute through the charter, the writers of which had no thought of this new class coming into existence. The president and I have both urged upon the R.I.B.A. that this licentiate qualification should not hold good here, as it might create a lot of misunderstanding with the general public, and I think it is altogether probable that the licentiate class will be dropped altogether, as far as Canada is concerned.

I am very gratified to say that the Royal Institute of British Architects have expressed a desire to meet us wherever possible in any difficulty that may arise in our relations with them.

FOURTH PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

THE CHAIRMAN: A very interesting congress of architects, known as the Fourth Pan American Congress, was held in Rio de Janeiro recently. We were unable to be directly represented, but the gentleman who was representing the Royal Institute of British Architects kindly undertook to represent us, and he has furnished us with a precis of all the general resolutions passed by that very important congress. This is an extremely valuable document. There are conclusions on the teaching of architecture; on the skyscraper and its advantages in different aspects: hygienic, economic, social and aesthetic; economics; urbanism and rural architecture; professional regulations, and patent rights of the architect; national and international competitions; parks for schools, universities, hospitals and so on.

It would be, perhaps, rather a serious matter to circulate it in full to all our members, but I would suggest the incoming council be requested to see that the gist of it appears in THE JOURNAL. The work evidently has been very well done, and I am sure there is a great deal in it that might solve our own problems in our own way.

MR. CHAUSSE: I had a communication from the secretary of this congress last week to the effect that we were lucky in having this document because, owing to a change of Government in Brazil, it is not likely that the proceedings of the congress will be published for some time.

FELICITATIONS TO VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

THE CHAIRMAN: Before we take up the remaining elements of the business to be transacted I have a resolution to offer which I think it would be appropriate to pass at this time:

"That this Institute, while greatly regretting the withdrawal from our midst of Earl Willingdon, lately Governor-General of Canada, an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, desires to felicitate him on his recent elevation to the peerage and on his appointment to the Viceroyship of India, and wishes him all happiness and success in the great responsibilities enforced upon him; and that the executive committee be instructed to communicate to him the good wishes of this Institute."

It is very unfortunate for us that we have lost a friend in the departure of Lord Willingdon. I can assure you he was greatly interested in all artistic matters and in the affairs of this Institute. It had been his intention to be with us at our dinner tonight, but, of course, his removal to India has deprived us of that honor.

The resolution was *carried unanimously*.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. ROSS: Mr. Chairman, I feel we would not like to separate without an expression of our appreciation of the tremendous amount of work you have done, and the magnificent way in which the reports presented at this meeting have been studied and prepared. I have been very much impressed with the amount of work accomplished and the valuable information placed before this meeting, and I think we all owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Nobbs and to the members of the executive and standing committees for their painstaking and untiring efforts in our behalf.

THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you, Mr. Ross, for your kindly expression of appreciation. I am sure what has been done would have been impossible of accomplishment had it not been for the splendid teamwork and assistance I have had from my executive and from the members of the various committees.

MR. CRAIG: I would like to second the resolution offered by Mr. Ross. I think everyone who has attended this meeting is very highly impressed with the amount of work done and the efficient way in which it has been handled by our president and his colleagues on the executive committee.

The opinion of the meeting on this resolution was given tangible expression by the hearty applause of everyone present.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MANAGEMENT OF THE LOG CHATEAU

THE CHAIRMAN: The management of the Log Chateau have really done everything they could to help us in making this meeting a success, and I think it would be appropriate to pass a resolution expressing our appreciation of their efforts in the matter, and thanking them particularly for the entertainment which was provided by the members of the staff last evening.

This resolution, after being duly moved and seconded, was *carried unanimously*.

Notes on the Convention

The choice of Lucerne-in-Quebec as the meeting place for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Institute proved to be a very wise one. Not only was there a representative gathering, but the business sessions were well attended and the discussions were extremely interesting. Delegates were present from the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

* * * *

One of the gratifying results of the discussion on the report on scholarship funds was Mr. McDougall's announcement that Mr. John S. Archibald and Messrs. Ross and Macdonald had agreed to subscribe \$1,000 each towards the establishment of a scholarship fund which would have as one of its objects the introduction of architectural economics in the curricula of the architectural schools.

* * * *

"Actions speak louder than words." The members present were astounded at the tremendous amount of work done during the past year by the president and his committees.

* * * *

Through the courtesy of the Lucerne-in-Quebec Community Association and the Rev. Father M. Chamberland, members of the Institute had an opportunity of visiting the Papineau Manoir and the Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours R.C. Church.

* * * *

The annual dinner of the Institute was held in the grill room of the Log Chateau on Saturday evening, February 21st. About seventy-five members and guests were present. Mr. Percy E. Nobbs presided at the dinner and following the toast to the King, presented the gold medal to Messrs. Ross and Macdonald and Sproatt and Rolph, architects for the Royal York Hotel which was selected by the jury of award as the most out-

standing building shown in connection with the 1930 exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy. Mr. George Ross, in a very gracious manner, accepted the medal on behalf of his firm and their associates. Following this the president presented the diplomas to the sixteen members who had been elected to fellowship in the Institute during the past year. Those who received them in person were Messrs. Ernest I. Barott, C. Barry Cleveland, Henry Sproatt, Philip J. Turner, Gordon M. West, David Webster, U. J. Asselin, Robert H. Macdonald and George A. Ross. The diplomas to Messrs. Alfred H. Chapman, P. Leonard James, John M. Lyle, Harry H. Mott, Achille Panichelli, Jules Poivert and Jules F. Wegman were presented in absentia.

This part of the programme being completed, the president called upon the following guests to address the gathering: Mr. Auguste Lemieux, K.C., Batonnier of the Hull Bar, representing the Canadian Bar Association; Col. E. G. M. Cape representing the Canadian Construction Association; Dr. T. C. Routley, representing the Canadian Medical Association; Mr. W. S. Maxwell, representing the Royal Canadian Academy; and Noulan Cauchon, representing the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

A complete report of the annual dinner will be printed in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

* * * *

Honorary fellowship in the Institute was conferred on Sir Andrew T. Taylor, J.P., F.S.A., R.C.A., (R.I.B.A. Medalist [Essays] 1874 and 1881), past-president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and the president presented his fellowship diploma to Mr. Alcide Chausse on Sir Andrew's behalf. Sir Andrew is the second to receive honorary fellowship in the Institute, Viscount Willingdon having been created the first honorary fellow a year ago.



AMONG THOSE PRESENT AT THE 24th ANNUAL MEETING
 John S. Archibald Dr. Henry Sproatt Percy E. Nobbs

Meetings of Executive Committee and Council of the Institute

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the (1930) Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, on Friday, February 20th, 1931, at 10.00 a.m.

Present: Percy E. Nobbs, president; Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary; Gordon M. West, honorary treasurer; J. Cecil McDougall; W. S. Maxwell; Philip J. Turner, and I. Markus, secretary.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meetings of the executive committee held on January 19th and January 22nd, 1931, were read and approved.

Report of the President re Interview with the Prime Minister and other Members of the Cabinet: The president reported having made representations to the prime minister and other members of the cabinet with reference to certain Institute matters. He further communicated the contents of his letter of January 26th addressed to the prime minister, together with the prime minister's reply of February 14th.

Annual Meeting: The honorary secretary advised that all arrangements for the annual meeting had been completed.

Budget for 1931: The secretary presented a budget for 1931 which was referred to the meeting of the council.

R.I.B.A. Communications: A letter was read from the honorary secretary of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia with reference to the admission to practice of licentiate members of the R.I.B.A. in the Province of British Columbia. The president communicated the contents of a letter he had sent to the secretary of the R.I.B.A. with reference to the matter.

Miscellaneous: A letter dated January 29th from the Canadian Medical Association was read by the secretary, requesting the Institute to arrange for an exhibition of hospital construction at the annual meeting of the American Hospital Association which will take place in Toronto during the latter part of September, 1931. The matter was referred to the incoming council for consideration.

Adjournment: There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

A Meeting of the 1930 Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, on Friday, February 20th, 1931, at 11.00 a.m.

Present: Messrs. Jas. Hawker, H. Claire Mott, J. H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, B. Evan Parry, James C. Pennington, Gordon M. West, Alcide Chausse, W. S. Maxwell, Percy E. Nobbs and Philip J. Turner.

In the Chair: Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, president.

Secretary: Mr. Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary, acted as secretary of the meeting.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meetings of the council held at Montreal, on February 21st and 22nd, 1930, were read and approved.

Report of the Council: The report of the council was read and it was unanimously approved and sent to the annual meeting on motion proposed by Mr. Alcide Chausse, and seconded by Mr. Hynes.

Report of the Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Gordon M. West, honorary treasurer, gave communication of the financial report and of the auditor's report, and on motion proposed by Mr. Gordon M. West, seconded by Mr. Jas. Hawker, it was approved and sent to the annual meeting.

Report of the Honorary Secretary Respecting the Composition of the 1931 Council: The honorary secretary gave communi-

tion of the reports he had received from the component societies naming their delegates to the 1931 council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

It was moved by Mr. Alcide Chausse, seconded by Mr. Craig and unanimously resolved that this report be sent to the annual meeting.

Fellowships: The honorary secretary reported that the executive committee of the council had received sixteen nominations to Fellowship in the Institute during the past year and that the following had been elected in accordance with section 7 of the by-laws:

- 47—Ernest I. Barott, Montreal, Que.
- 48—Alfred H. Chapman, Toronto, Ont.
- 49—Charles Barry Cleveland, Toronto, Ont.
- 50—Percy Leonard James, Victoria, B.C.
- 51—John M. Lyle, Toronto, Ont.
- 52—Harry H. Mott, St. John, N.B.
- 53—Achille Paul Panichelli, Quebec, Que.
- 54—Henry Sproatt, Toronto, Ont.
- 55—Philip J. Turner, Montreal, Que.
- 56—Gordon M. West, Toronto, Ont.
- 57—David Webster, Saskatoon, Sask.
- 58—U. J. Asselin, Montreal, Que.
- 59—Robert Henry Macdonald, Montreal, Que.
- 60—Jules Poivert, Montreal, Que.
- 61—George Allen Ross, Montreal, Que.
- 62—Jules F. Wegman, Toronto, Ont.

It was proposed by Mr. Alcide Chausse, seconded by Mr. W. S. Maxwell and unanimously resolved that diplomas be issued to the above Fellows to be signed by the chairman of this meeting, two members of the council, the honorary secretary, and countersigned by the secretary, and that the seal of the Institute be affixed to each diploma.

Honorary Fellow: The president reported the nomination of Sir Andrew Thomas Taylor, J.P., F.S.A., R.C.A. (R.I.B.A. Medalist, (Essays), 1874 and 1881), past president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, now residing in London, England, according to section 11 of the by-laws of the Institute, this nomination being supported by five Fellows as required.

It was moved by Mr. J. P. Hynes, seconded by Mr. Gordon M. West, and unanimously resolved that the diploma for Sir Andrew Thomas Taylor, be completed.

Reports of Standing Committees: The following reports from chairmen of standing committees were received:

1. Architectural Training—Mr. W. S. Maxwell, chairman.
2. Scholarship Funds—Mr. J. Cecil McDougall, Chairman.
3. Art, Science and Research—Mr. B. Evan Parry, chairman.
4. Professional Usages—Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, chairman.
5. Public Relations—Mr. Gordon M. West, chairman.
6. Editorial Board—Mr. J. P. Hynes, chairman.

It was moved by Mr. Alcide Chausse, seconded by Mr. H. C. Mott, and unanimously resolved that these reports, with the exception of matters within clause (3) of the report of the committee on professional usages, be sent to the annual meeting.

Report of Committee on Professional Usages (Clause 3):

- (a) The "Stipulated Sum" form of contract prepared by a joint committee of representatives from the Canadian Construction Association and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was received for distribution.

- (b) On motion of Mr. J. H. Craig, seconded by Mr. Jas. Hawker, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to the incoming council that Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs and Herbert E. Moore be re-appointed on the joint committee with the C.C.A. to complete the "Cost Plus" form of contract.
- (c) On motion of Mr. Gordon M. West, seconded by Mr. Jas. C. Pennington, it was unanimously resolved that the four documents, namely "The Form of Contract between Architect and Owner," "The Regulation of Architectural Competitions," "Basis of Professional Practice," and "Basis of Professional Charges," be passed to the annual meeting for discussion, and referred to the incoming council for completion, with the recommendation that the chairmen of the committees dealing with these documents be re-appointed.

Proposed Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and the C.C.A.: Following the reading of the resolution passed at a joint meeting of the executive committees of the R.A.I.C. and the C.C.A. on October 23rd, 1930, it was moved by Mr. J. P. Hynes, seconded by Mr. Herbert E. Moore and unanimously carried that the proposal for a joint committee be approved and that the incoming council be requested to name three delegates from the R.A.I.C. to act on this committee.

Proposed Budget for 1931: It was moved by Mr. J. Cecil McDougall, seconded by Mr. J. H. Craig, that the budget as presented by the secretary be approved and sent on to the incoming council for action.

Adjournment: There being no other matters before the chair, the meeting was adjourned.

A meeting of the (1931) Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, on Saturday, February 21st, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Jas. W. Hawker, H. Claire Mott, J. H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, James C. Pennington, B. Evan Parry, W. L. Somerville, Gordon M. West, E. I. Barott, Alcide Chausse, W. S. Maxwell, Percy E. Nobbs, J. Cecil McDougall, Philip J. Turner and David Webster.

In the Chair: Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, president.

Secretary: Mr. Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary, acted as secretary for the meeting.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the (1930) council, held at the Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-Quebec, on Friday, February 20th, 1931, were read and approved.

Election of Officers: The retiring president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, left the chair, and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. J. P. Hynes, past-president, be requested to take the chair as election chairman; and that Mr. Alcide Chausse, retiring honorary secretary, act as election secretary.

The president "pro tempore" then proceeded with the election of officers, as follows:

President—Mr. Percy E. Nobbs was nominated by Mr. J. H. Craig. There being only one nomination, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs was declared elected to the office of president.

Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, the re-elected president, was requested by the election chairman to take the chair.

First Vice-President—Mr. Gordon M. West was nominated by Mr. Alcide Chausse. Mr. Jas. W. Hawker was nominated by Mr. J. P. Hynes. At the request of Mr. Gordon M. West, Mr. Alcide Chausse withdrew the nomination of Mr. West. There being only one nomination, Mr. Jas. W. Hawker was declared elected to the office of first vice-president.

Second Vice-President—Mr. David Webster was nominated by Mr. B. Evan Parry. Mr. W. L. Somerville was nominated by Mr. Philip J. Turner. At the request of Mr. David Webster, Mr. B. Evan Parry withdrew his nomination. There

being only one nomination, Mr. W. L. Somerville was declared elected to the office of second vice-president.

Honorary Secretary—Mr. Alcide Chausse was nominated by Mr. W. S. Maxwell. There being only one nomination, Mr. Alcide Chausse was declared elected to the office of honorary secretary.

Honorary Treasurer—Mr. Gordon M. West was nominated by Mr. Jas. W. Hawker. There being only one nomination, Mr. Gordon M. West was declared elected to the office of honorary treasurer.

Election of the Executive Committees of the Council: According to section "16" of the by-laws of the Institute, the executive committee of the council for the year 1931 is composed as follows: Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, president, chairman; Mr. Alcide Chausse, honorary secretary; Mr. Gordon M. West, honorary treasurer; Messrs. E. I. Barott, Wilfrid Lacroix, W. S. Maxwell, J. Cecil McDougall, Philip J. Turner and Ludger Venne, the remaining delegates from the P.Q.A.A.

Matters Arising out of the last Meeting of the Council: It was proposed by Mr. B. Evan Parry, seconded by Mr. Jas. W. Hawker, and unanimously resolved that the following matters be referred to the executive committee for consideration and action:

- (a) Nomination of the members of the standing committees.
- (b) R.A.I.C. representatives on the R.I.B.A. Council and the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies' Conference.
- (c) Use of letters "P.P.R.A.I.C." by past presidents of the Institute.
- (d) The budget for 1931.
- (e) The publication of a year book containing the charter, by-laws, and various regulations, and list of members.
- (f) The various matters with reference to the report of the council.
- (g) The appointment of an auditor.
- (h) The choice of place and date of the next annual meeting.

Authority to the Executive Committee of the Council: It was moved by Mr. Jas. W. Hawker, seconded by Mr. Herbert E. Moore and unanimously resolved that the council delegates its authority to the executive committee of the council, to pay all accounts, deal with all financial matters, and transact the business of the Institute during its term of office.

Matters Arising out of the Annual Meeting: It was proposed by Mr. B. Evan Parry, seconded by Mr. Jas. W. Hawker and unanimously resolved that all matters referred to the council from the annual meeting be transferred to the executive committee of the council for consideration and action.

Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A.: It was moved by Mr. W. S. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. J. Cecil McDougall and unanimously resolved that the following members be nominated on the joint committee of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Canadian Construction Association: Messrs. W. L. Somerville of Toronto; J. Cecil McDougall of Montreal, and E. L. Horwood of Ottawa.

It was proposed by Mr. J. H. Craig, seconded by Mr. Jas. W. Hawker that Messrs. Percy E. Nobbs and Herbert E. Moore be re-appointed on the joint committee with the C.C.A. representatives respecting standard forms of contracts, with powers. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Presentation to the honorary secretary: It was moved by Mr. J. H. Craig, seconded by Mr. W. S. Maxwell, and unanimously resolved that in order to commemorate the twenty-fifth year in office of Mr. Alcide Chausse as honorary secretary of the Institute, that steps be taken by a special committee composed of the president, the second vice-president and the honorary treasurer, to arrange for the presentation of a suitable medal and honorary life membership in the Institute with full membership privileges.

Adjournment: There being no other matters before the chair, the meeting was adjourned.

List of Members, 1931

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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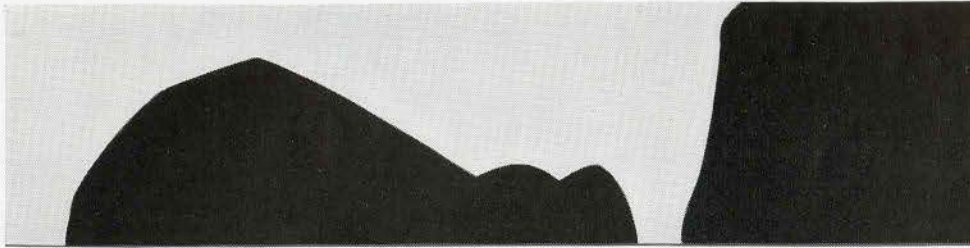
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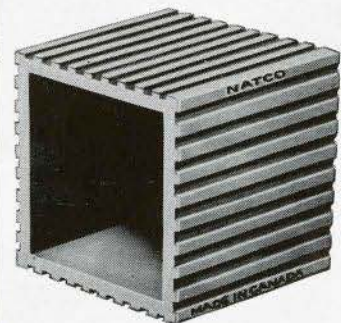
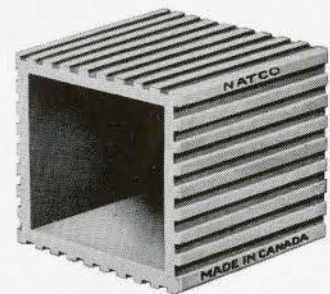
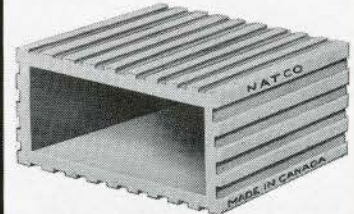
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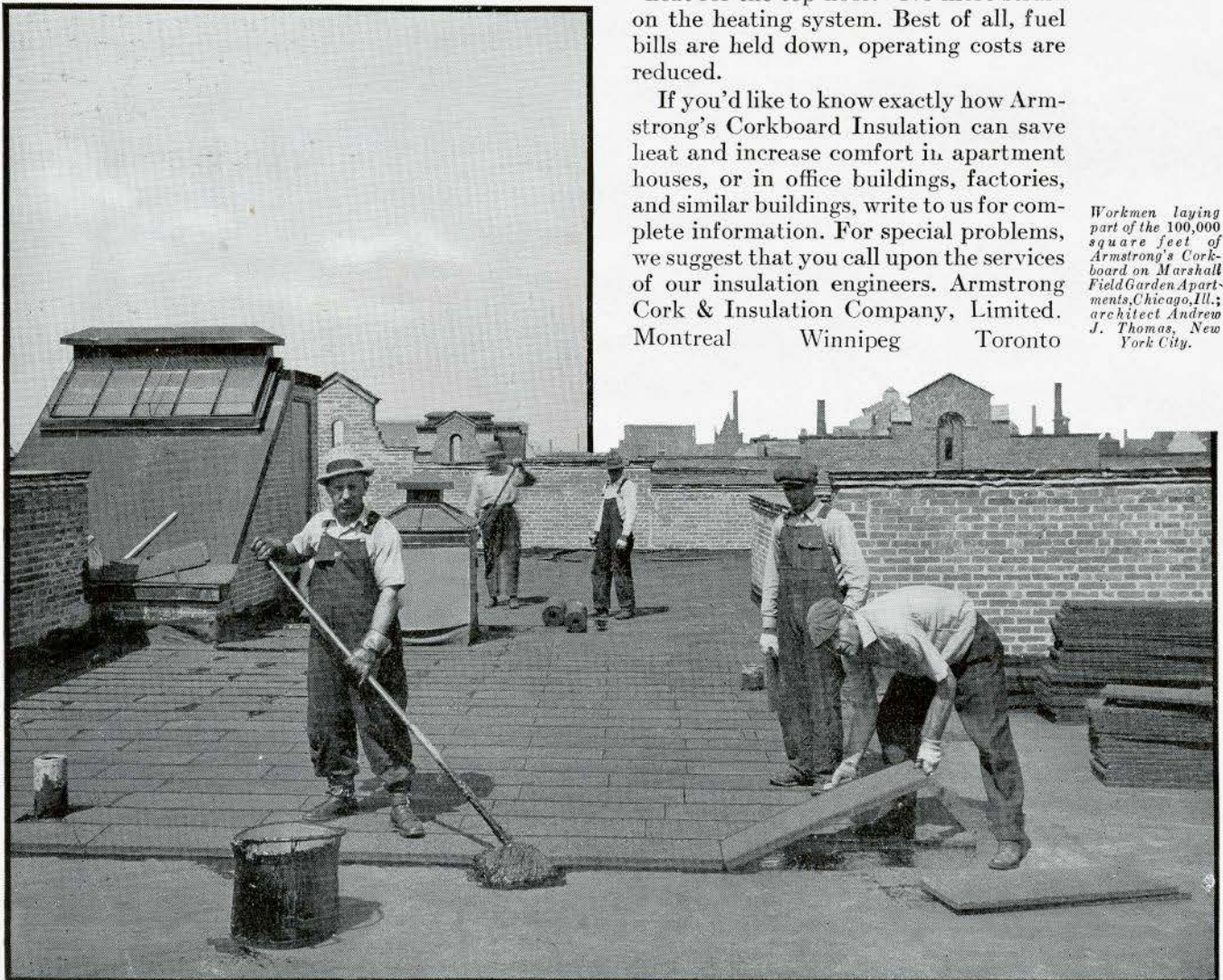
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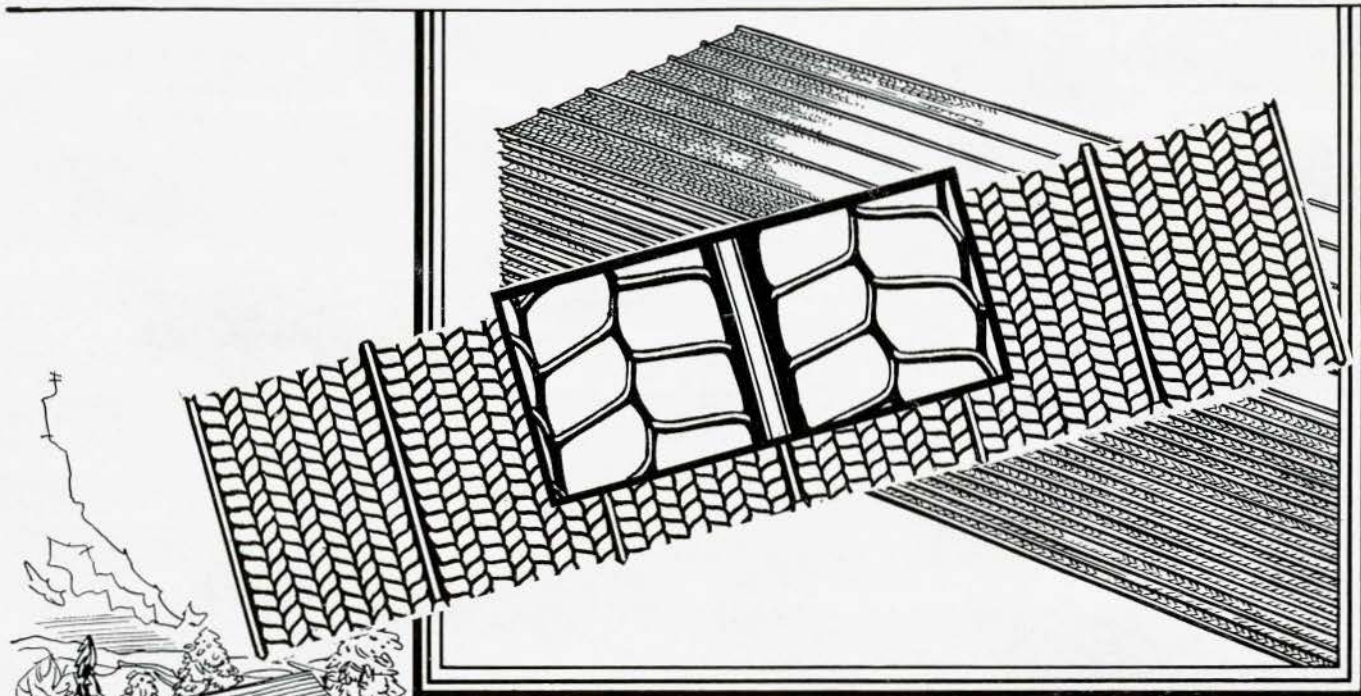
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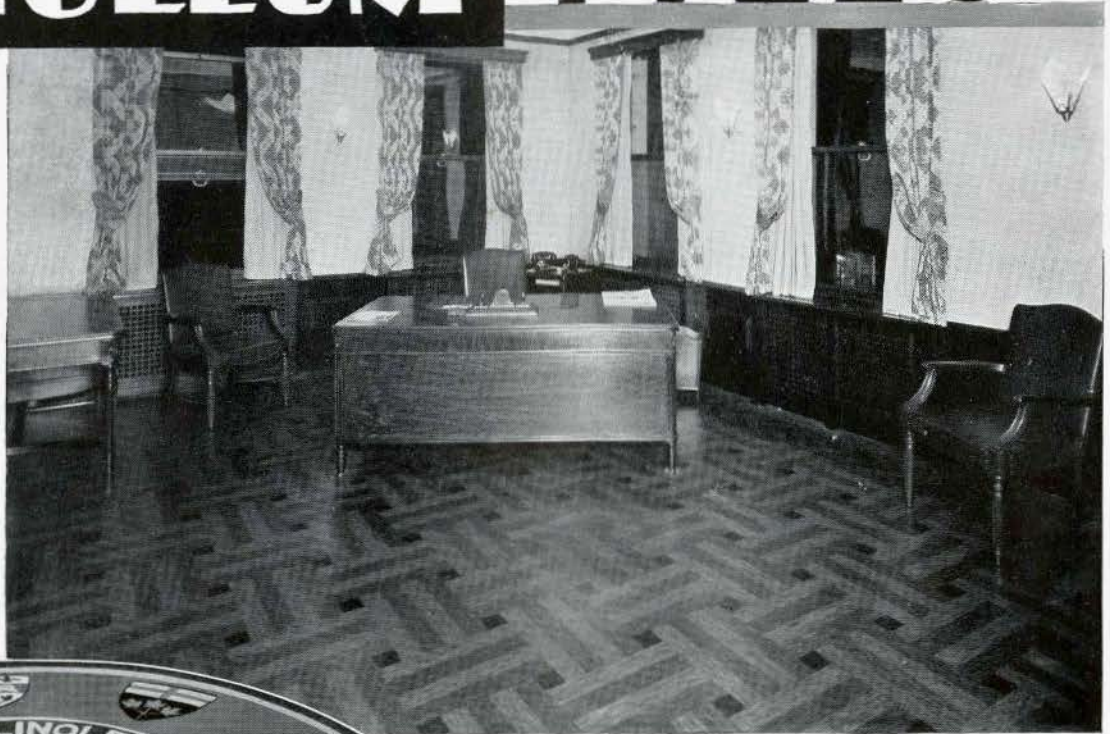
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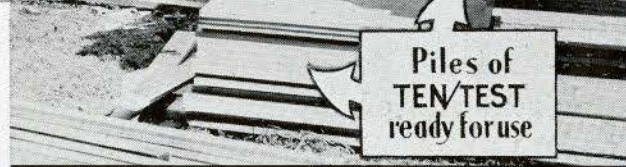
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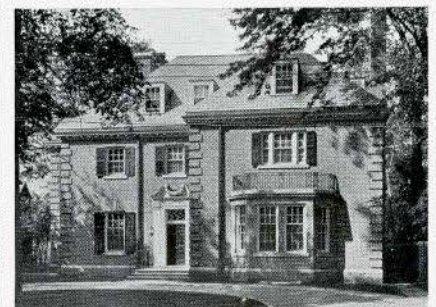
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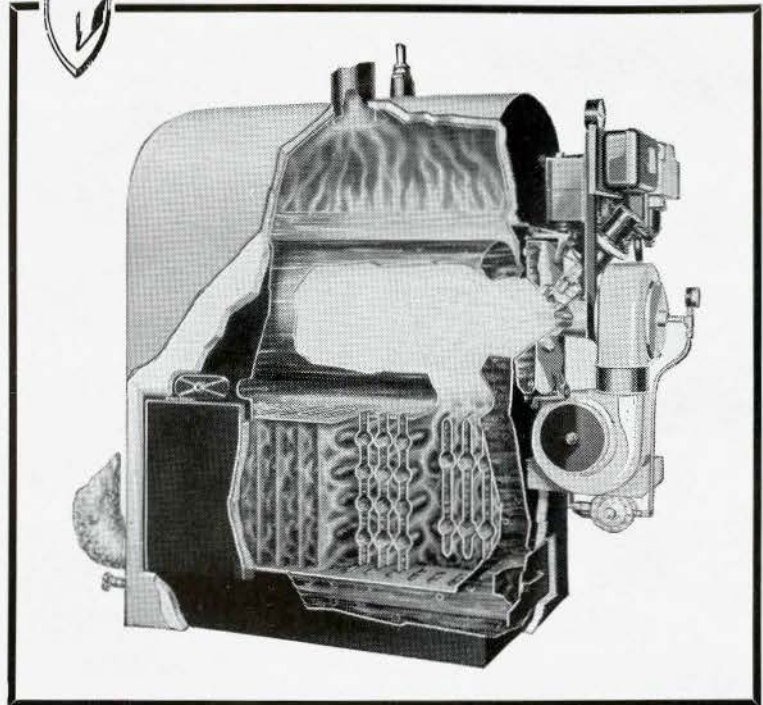
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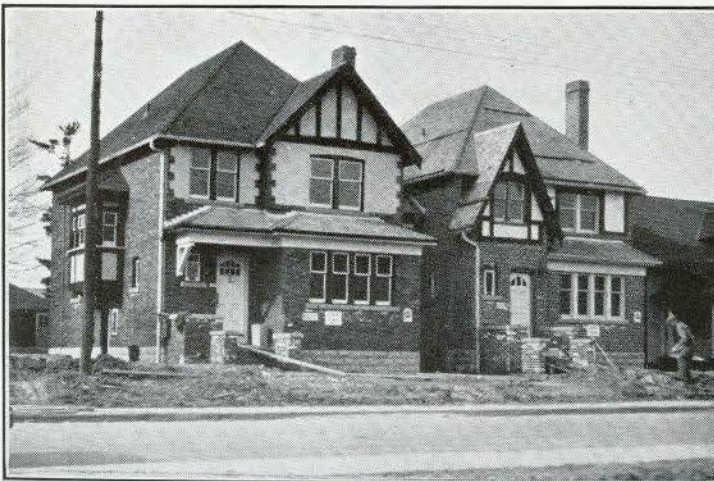
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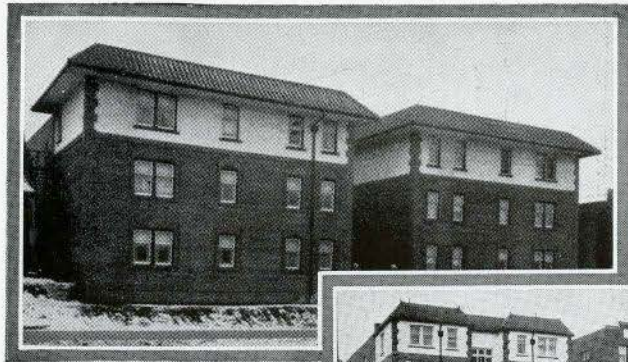
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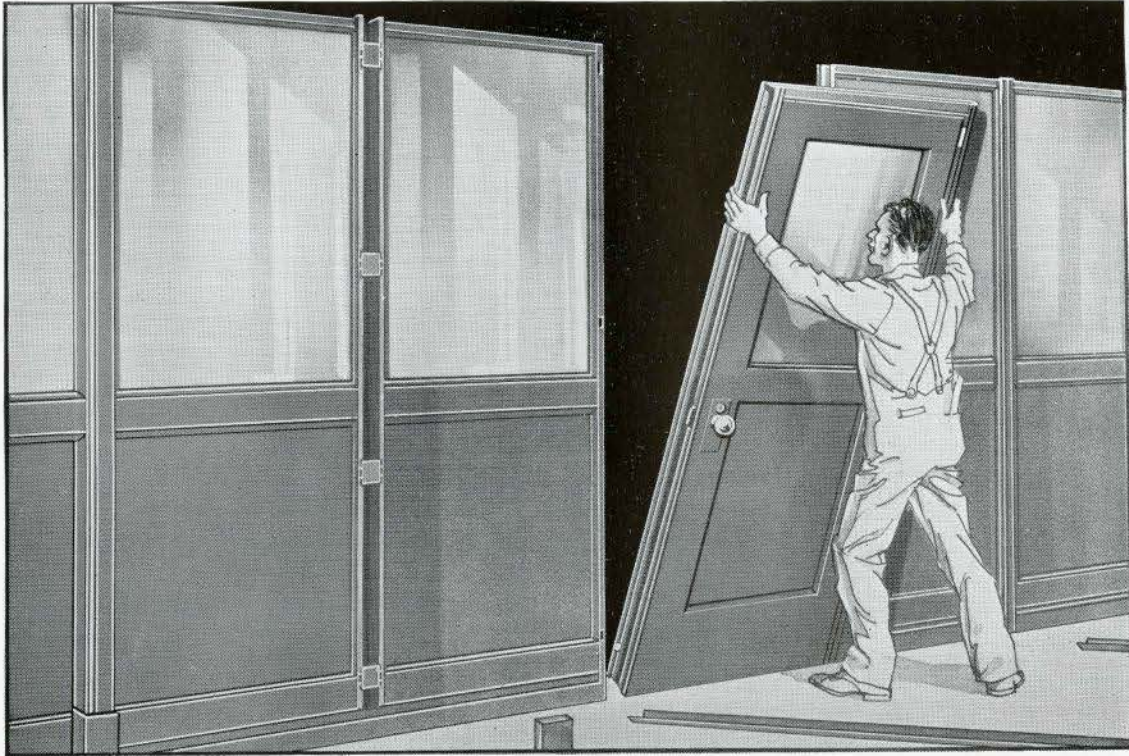
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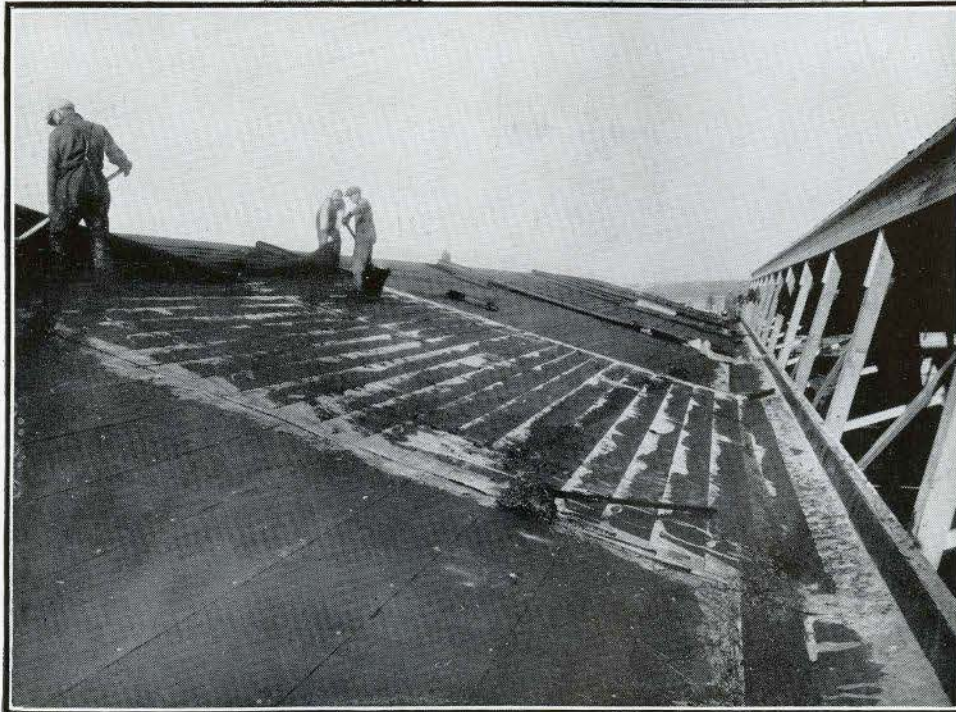
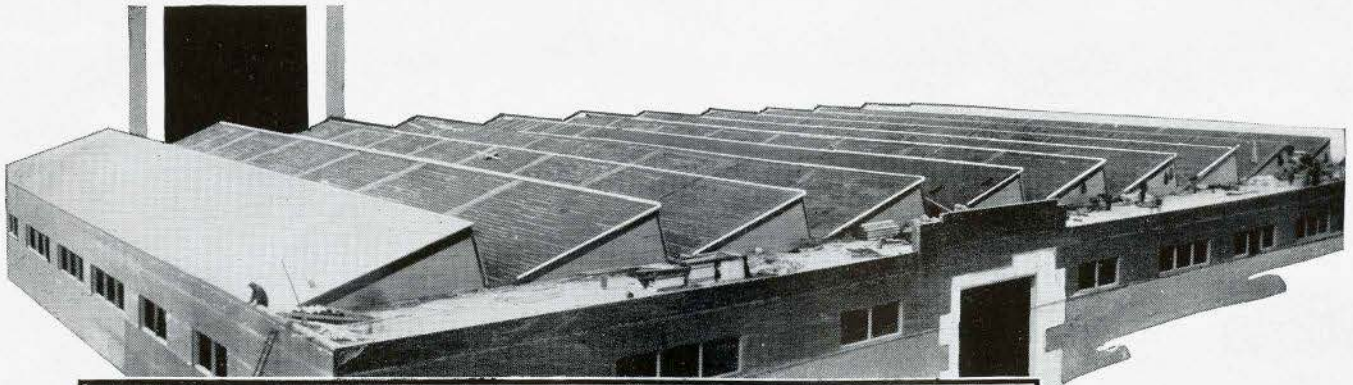
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Any of the books mentioned in this announcement, as well as those which are reviewed in our columns, may be secured from Architectural Publications Limited at the published price. Carriage and customs duties prepaid.

MODERN ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE

By *W. Aumonier*. \$17.50

This book contains a representative collection of the best work which has been done in recent years by the most famous carvers in Europe and America. The book embraces all styles, ranging in treatment from the purely orthodox to the ultra-modern, and illustrates representative work of all the important countries in the world, including Great Britain, The United States of America, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Spain and Italy. Academic sculpture, as such, has been regarded as outside the scope of this book, in which only carving which is decorative, or part of an architectural feature, is included. A few examples of modern sculpture are shown however to exemplify the trend of the particular country or artist in the modern movement. The book is 11 3/4" x 14 3/4" in size and contains 160 pages of illustrations.

OLD HOUSES IN ENGLAND

By *Rowland C. Hunter*. \$8.50

The book contains over a hundred beautiful halftone reproductions of old English cottages, farm houses, inns, town houses and shops with a few pages of descriptive text and several pages from the author's sketch book showing architectural details. The beauty of this architecture is amazing and so clear and perfect are the pictures that they enable one to detect the material, texture and detail of each building and give an excellent idea as to its natural setting. The volume is 10 1/2" x 13 1/2" in size, and contains 128 pages, including 114 plate illustrations.

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By "*Karshish*" (*H. B. Creswell*) \$2.50

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HOUSES OF THE WREN AND EARLY GEORGIAN PERIODS

By *Tunstall Small & Christopher Woodbridge* \$8.00

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

HISTORY OF ENGLISH BRICKWORK

By *Nathaniel Lloyd* \$13.50

This book contains examples and notes of architectural use and manipulation of brick from mediaeval times to the end of the Georgian period. In addition to the many illustrations of English brick architecture, there are also many details of doorways, windows, ornaments, etc. The size of the volume is 10 1/2" x 12 1/2" and contains 450 pages.

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No architect or student should be without this standard work, which is itself a triumph of art. The illustrations alone are a treasure-house of noble form, and create to the observer a sense of delight and exultation as he passes in review all these magnificent monuments of man's effort and his aspiration.

THE METAL CRAFTS IN ARCHITECTURE

By *Gerald K. Geerlings* \$7.50

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

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By *William Arthur* \$6.00

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AMERICAN COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS OF TODAY

By *R. W. Sexton* Price \$18.00

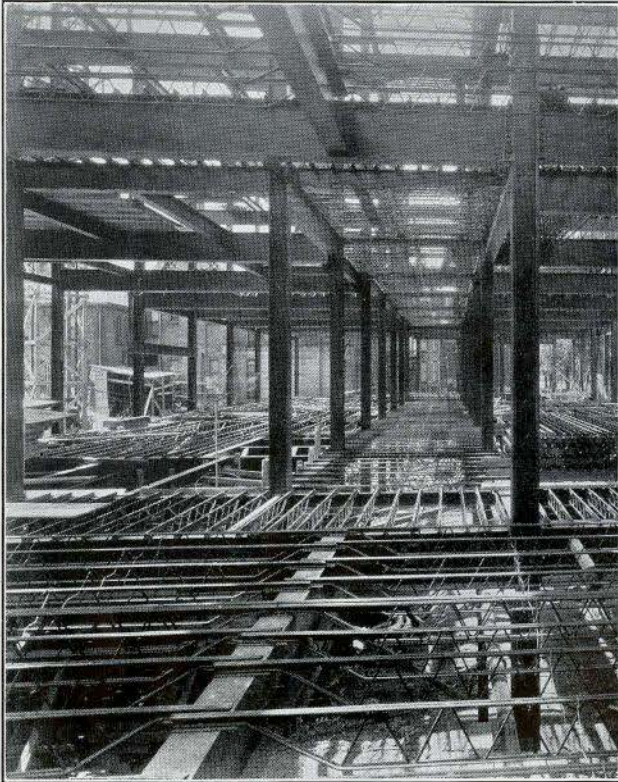
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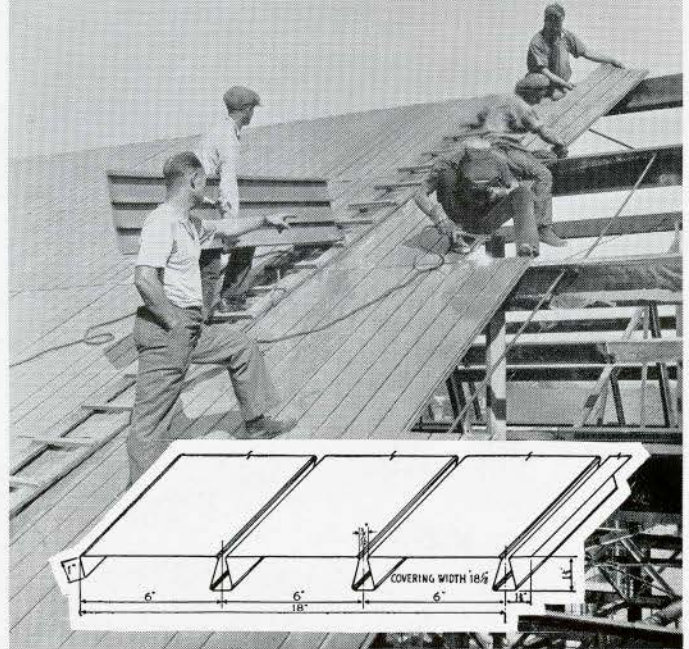
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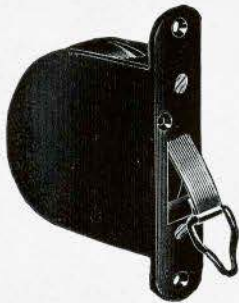
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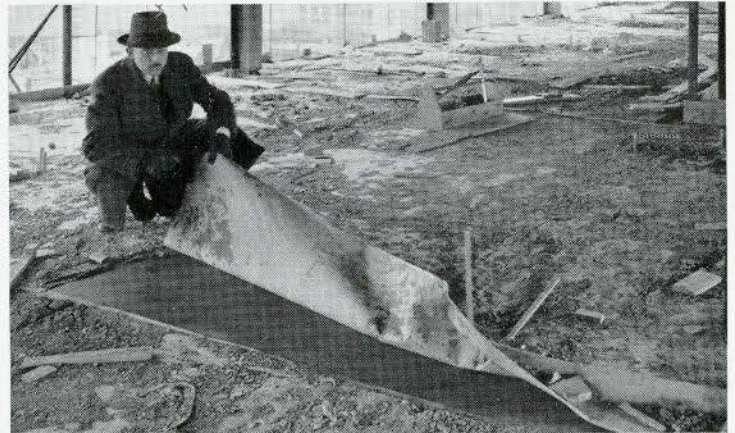
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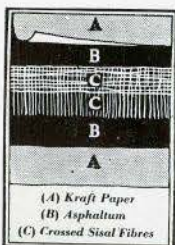
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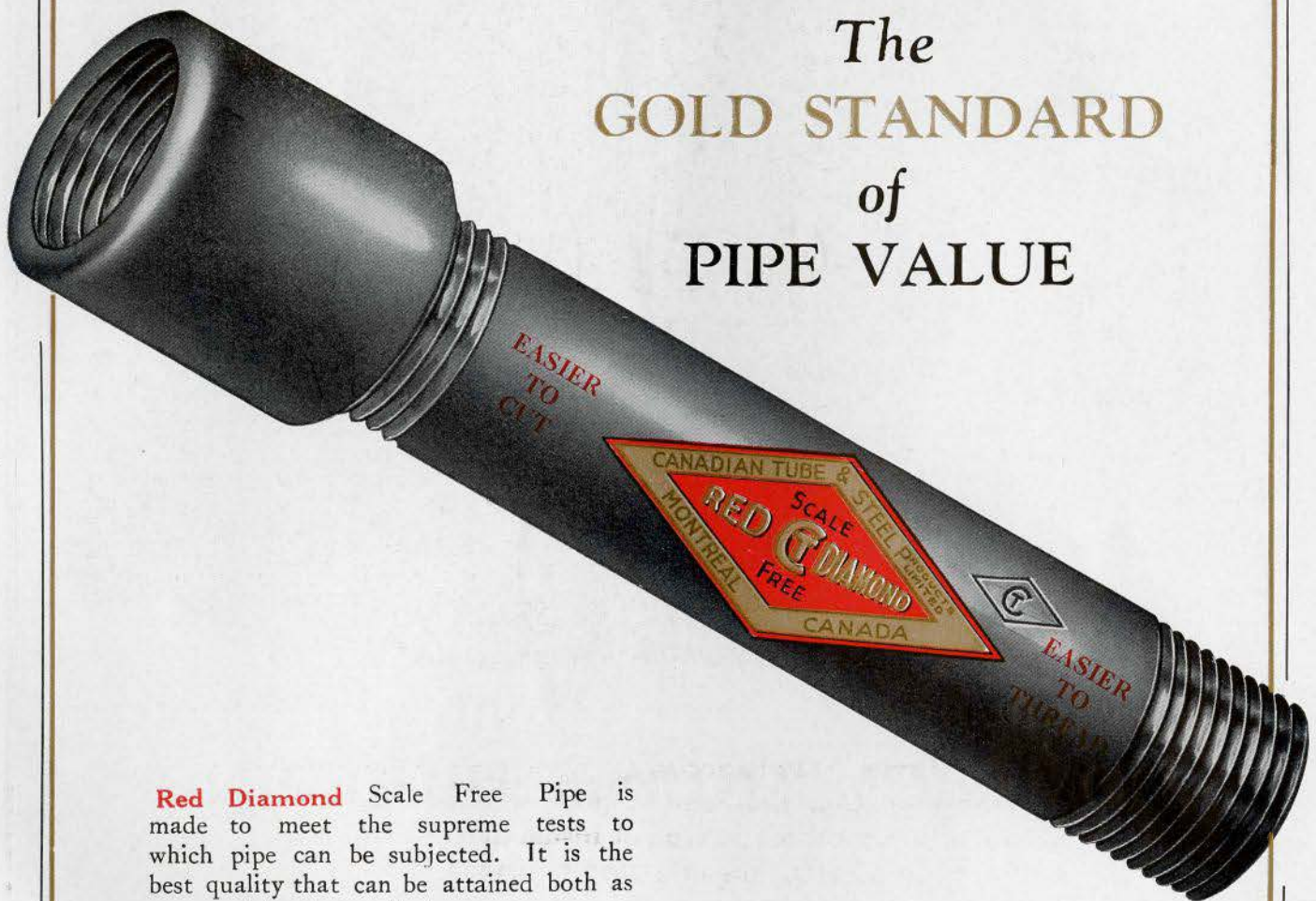


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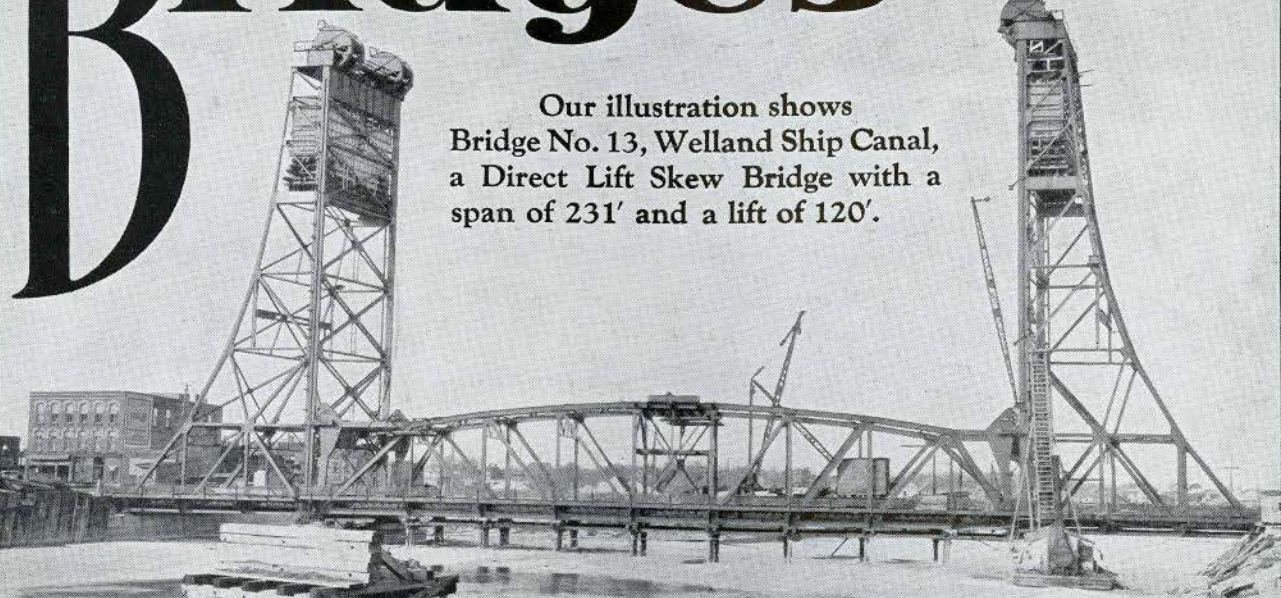
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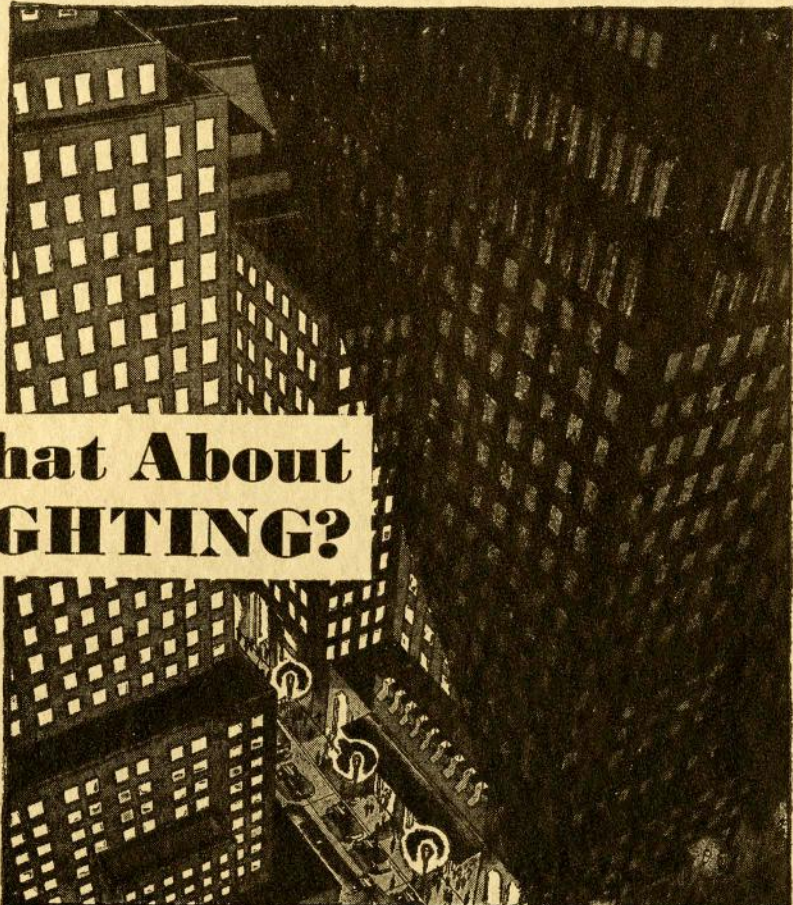
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The rough cast surface of Donnacona Insulating Board makes it particularly suitable for panelling. Attractive decorative effects lend quiet dignity and restful colour to the office panelled with Donnacona. In addition, Donnacona improves the acoustics and insulation of the room in which it is installed.



DONNACONA

INSULATING  BOARD

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