

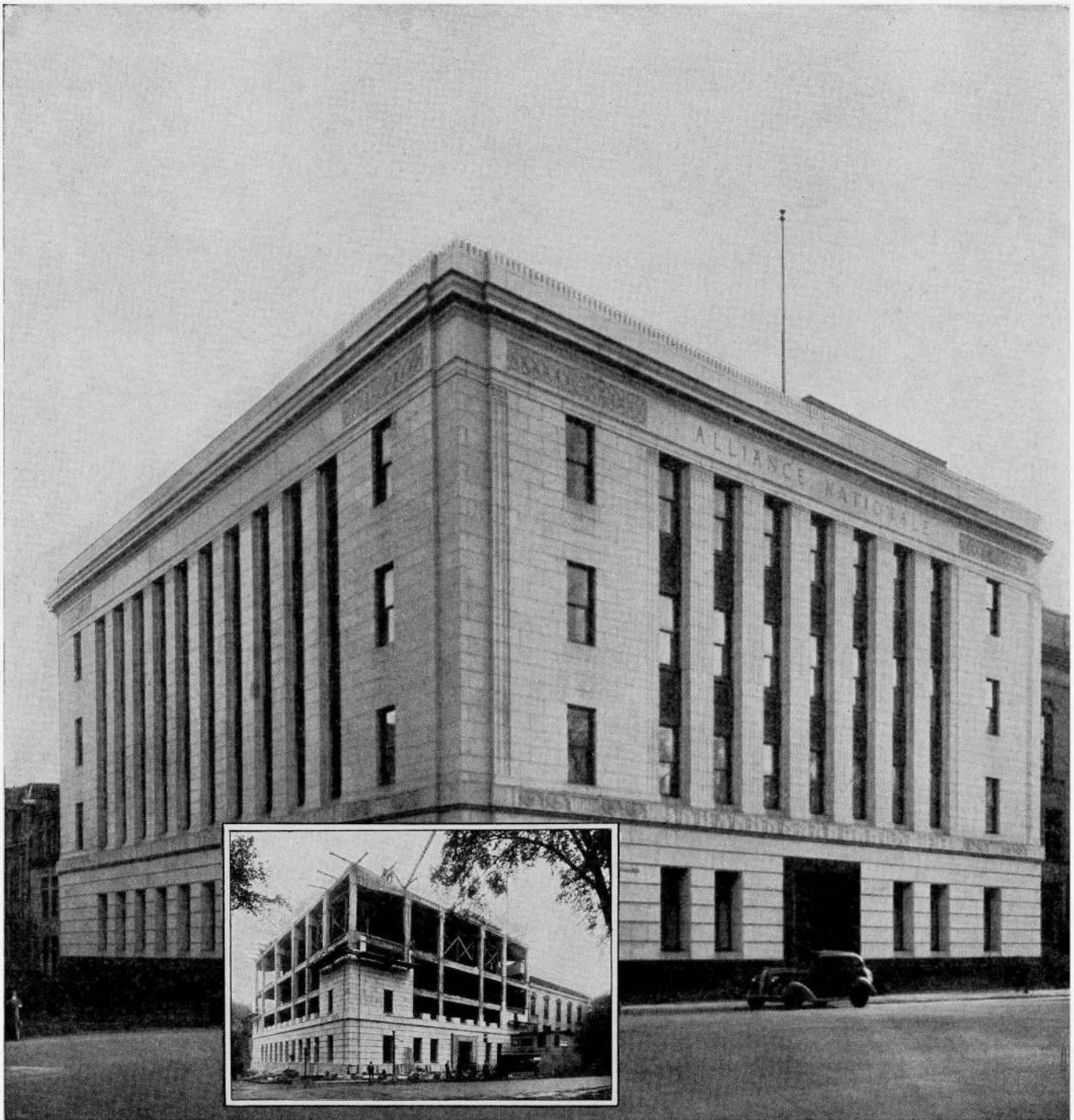
THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



Vol. XIV, No. 3

MARCH, 1937

TORONTO



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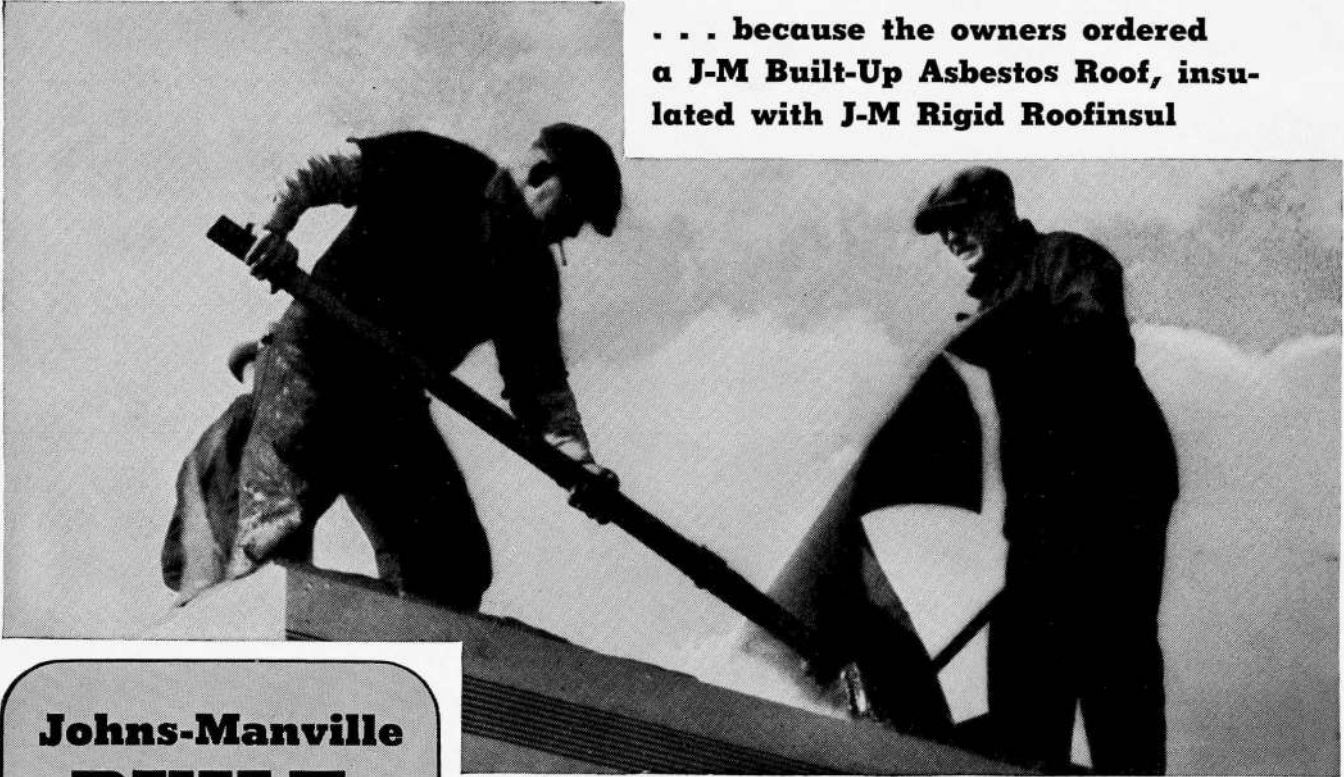
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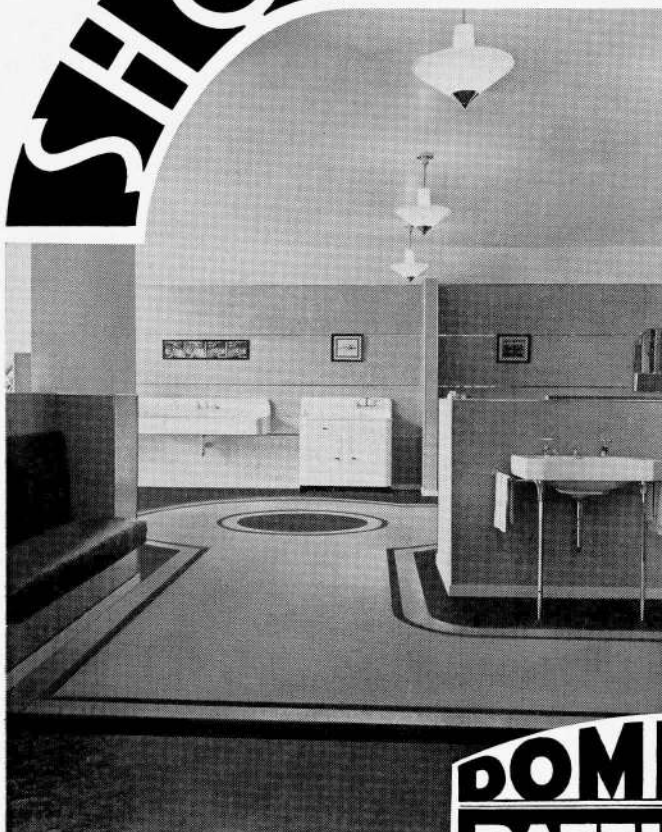


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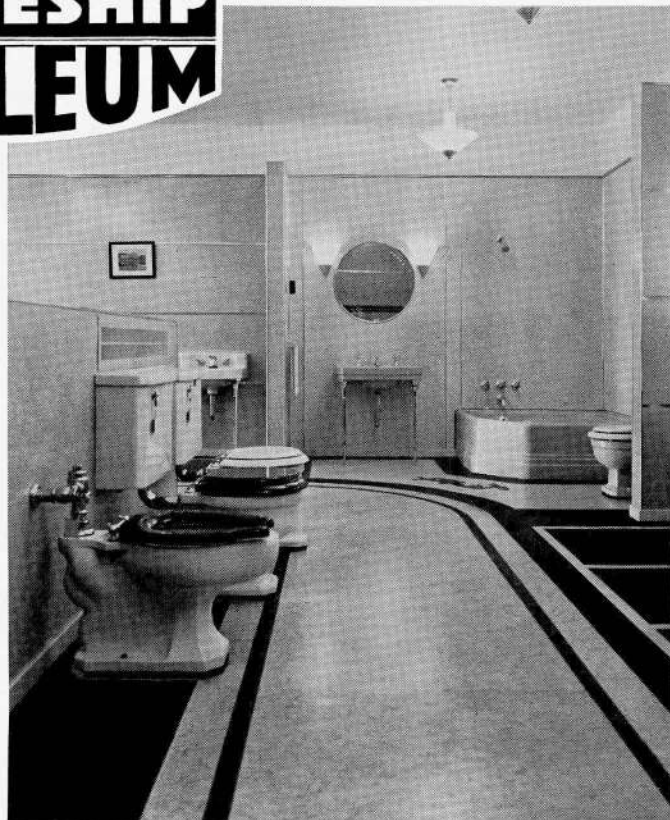
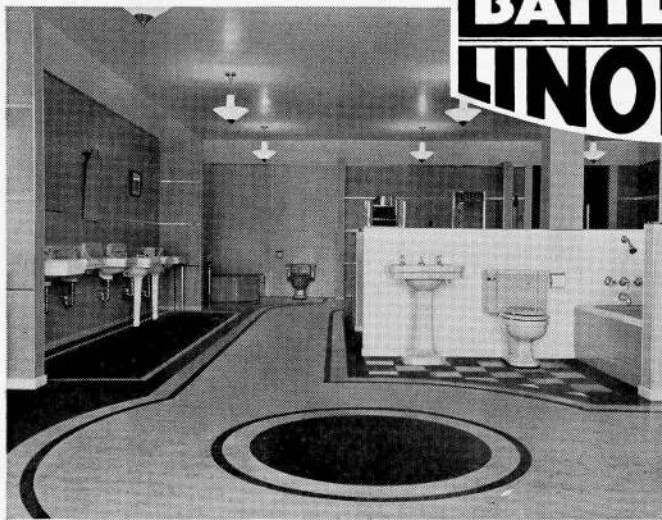
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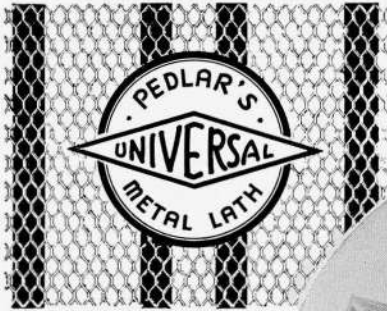
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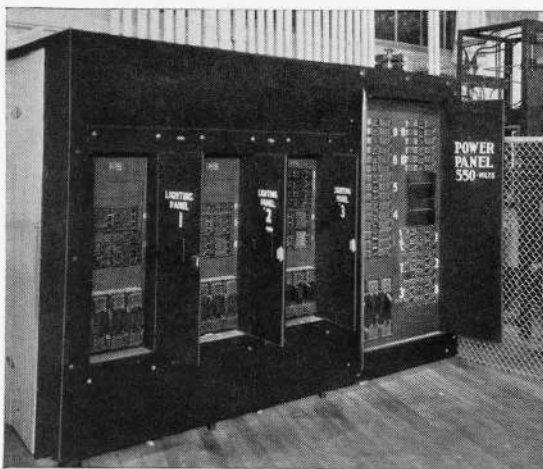
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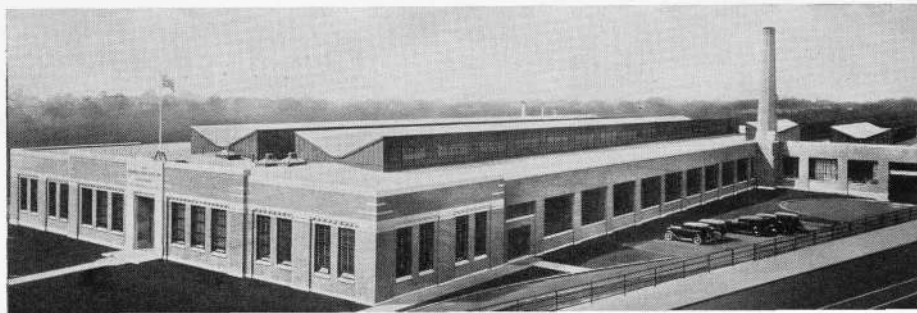
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WITH EXTERIOR WALLS AND ORNAMENT

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 139

TORONTO, MARCH, 1937

Vol. XIV, No. 3

CONTENTS

WALTER S. ALLWARD, SCULPTOR AND ARCHITECT OF VIMY MEMORIAL HONOURED BY R.A.I.C.	38
AWARDS IN SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA	43
REVIEW OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL R.A.I.C. EXHIBITION, BY E. R. ARTHUR	44
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE R.A.I.C. COUNCIL FOR 1937	47
THIRTIETH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.	48
NOTES ON THE CONVENTION	56
NOTES	56

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

VIMY MEMORIAL, FRANCE—"BREAKING OF THE SWORD"	FRONTISPIECE
VIMY MEMORIAL, FRANCE—"SYMPATHY FOR THE HELPLESS"	37

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH FOR THE
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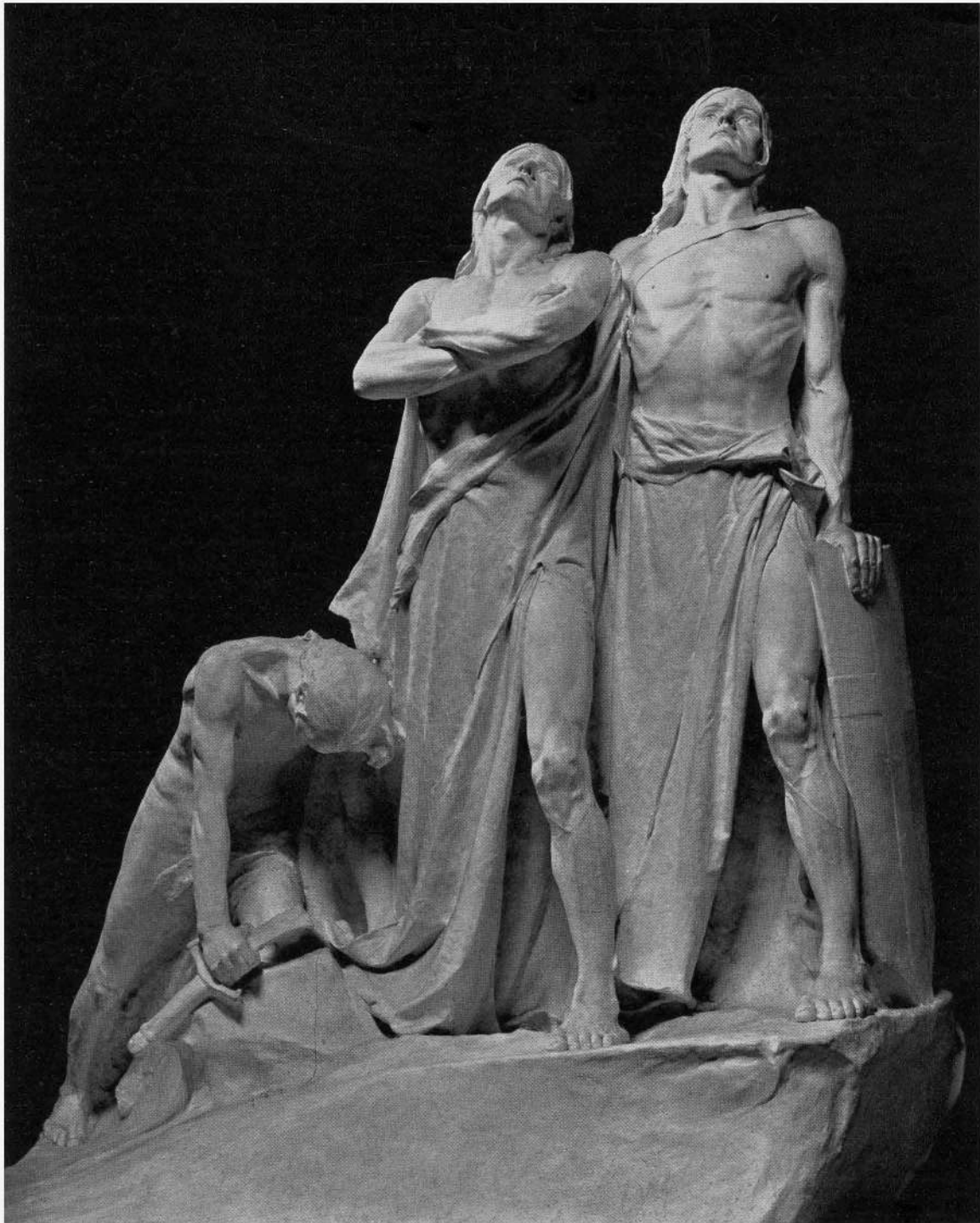
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"Breaking of the Sword"

VIMY MEMORIAL, FRANCE

Walter S. Allward, Hon. F.R.A.I.C., R.C.A., Sculptor and Architect



"Sympathy for the Helpless"

VIMY MEMORIAL, FRANCE

Walter S. Allward, Hon. F.R.A.I.C., R.C.A., Sculptor and Architect

WALTER S. ALLWARD, SCULPTOR AND ARCHITECT OF VIMY MEMORIAL

HONOURED BY R.A.I.C.

IN RECOGNITION of his outstanding achievement in the design and execution of the Vimy Memorial, France, Walter S. Allward, Canadian sculptor, was presented with Honorary Fellowship in the Institute at the recent annual dinner of the R.A.I.C.

Following a very timely and fitting reference to Mr. Allward by the president, complimentary telegrams were read by Dr. John A. Pearson from Mr. Percy Thomas, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Sir. Ian MacAlister, secretary of the R.I.B.A.; Sir Giles Gilbert Scott; Sir Edwin Lutyens; Sir John Burnet; Mr. E. Beaudoin, chief architect for the French government; and the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, minister of National Defence.

COBONEL OSBORNE'S TRIBUTE TO MR. ALLWARD

Dr. Pearson then read the following letter from Colonel H. C. Osborne, secretary of the Battlefields Memorial Commission:

For fifteen years past I have been in constant association with Mr. Allward and have shared, if not all, at least very many, of his joys and sorrows, his hopes and fears, his triumphs and his trials, and the multitudinous problems which have occupied him in the work on which he has been engaged. No one, I feel sure, could have a livelier appreciation than I of the magnitude and complexity of his task. It was in the autumn of 1920 that decisions were taken upon the erection of Canadian War Memorials in Europe, and the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission came into being. In the Competition in Design the assessors were Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., representing the Royal Institute of British Architects (London), Monsieur Paul P. Cret, representing the Société Centrale des Architects of Paris, and Mr. Frank Darling, F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., representing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. These gentlemen saw drawings of 160 designs and subsequently (in the final stage) 17 models. They recommended that two designs only should be executed, one by Mr. F. C. Clemesha, of simple shape, which took final form on the site of St. Julien, Belgium, and

the other design by Mr. Allward, which they found of great individuality and complexity, and considered specially fine, making a very high appeal to the imagination. This was the design selected for Vimy Ridge.

It was, however, a far cry from a small plaster model to a magnificent structure embodying vast complicated foundations, 6,000 tons of stone, and a mass of beautiful sculpture. The problems to be surmounted in the interval were many and varied, and among these was the provision of suitable material. What was required was a stone obtainable not only in large blocks, but in very large numbers of large blocks. It should be of an agreeable colour with warmth sufficient for the north of France; tractable enough for sensitive carving, and hard enough to resist the onslaught of wind and weather. In particular it had to be borne in mind that the air at Vimy is filled with fine particles of coal from the mines in the valley below, and the stone was to be of such a character that it would harden on exposure and resist these coal particles. Eventually such a stone was found in Dalmatia where it was possible to re-open a quarry which had been in use in the 3rd century.



WALTER S. ALLWARD,
HON. F.R.A.I.C., R.C.A.

Thereafter, great difficulty was found in procuring large blocks of stone free from flaws and sand-cracks. Of all this, as well as of the peculiar local conditions in Yugo-Slavia, Mr. Allward can speak. It was inevitable that, as the troubles multiplied and time pressed, he should be urged to reduce the severity of his specifications and accept stones that were less than perfect. To this he presented an inflexible front, and it is fair to say that apart from his qualities as a great artist, Allward's courage and determination on the point mentioned are responsible for the high quality of the monument as it stands today.

It would be interesting, were it possible, to recount the many critical junctures in the long story of the Vimy Memorial. If, however, there is a misapprehension about the time taken for its completion, it may be well to point out that the Commission was entrusted with eight memorial

sites and Vimy was the last to be undertaken. At that time Vimy Ridge itself presented a picture of terrible devastation. The ground was filled with explosives, and covered with shell-holes, trenches, wire and other material. In constructing the road to the site twenty-nine dugouts, some of them forty feet deep, were cleared out. The clearing up and testing of such a site, and the plans for, and building of, the foundations were a formidable undertaking, preliminary to the erection of any monument. Stone deliveries did not actually begin till, I think, late in 1926, so that it may be said that the construction of the monument, and the overcoming of all its attendant difficulties, took about ten years.

This compares favourably with other undertakings of like character, on a similar scale.

As to what this memorial means to Canada others can speak better than I. Many visitors driving up from the coast of France pass over the field of Agincourt, a name that looms large in British history. Five hundred years ago the feudal armies of England were discarded in favour of forces drawn generally from the population and armed with the famous long bow. The armies thus raised were representative not of a class, but of a nation, and one may say that Agincourt, where 15,000 English troops defeated 50,000 French, was the beginning of England's greatness. The parallel with Vimy is striking because on the latter occasion the Canadian Corps, whose components were drawn from all parts of Canada, fought together for the first time. It was the first appearance of the whole nation of Canada in arms, and I think that Canada's greatness will date from that time; that Vimy will be to Canada what Agincourt is to England. Certain it is that dating from April 9, 1917, there has been a quickening of national consciousness in our country and a new sense of our individuality as a people. It is fitting that such an event should be nobly commemorated, and we are fortunate indeed that an artist of genius was ready to meet the great occasion.

From another point of view Walter Allward has rendered a great service to his country. It was a bold stroke on the part of Canada to place in a commanding position in Europe a work of art of such importance. It challenged criticism. For years past, every day, and particularly on Sundays and holidays, hundreds of motors and charabancs drew up at Vimy and their occupants gazed in admiration upon the memorial. This continuous converging stream comprises people from all parts of the continent whose previous ideas about Canada have been of a "young" pioneer country, known principally for its richness in natural products. When they learn that the monument has been erected by Canada and is the work of a Canadian

artist, they carry away new thoughts and a new feeling of respect for a country with the will and the ability to make such a contribution to the world. I once ventured to say to a Prime Minister that the Vimy Memorial had already done more for Canada than all the trade treaties that had been negotiated. It is an offering in the field of high imaginative creation which advances us in the world's esteem.

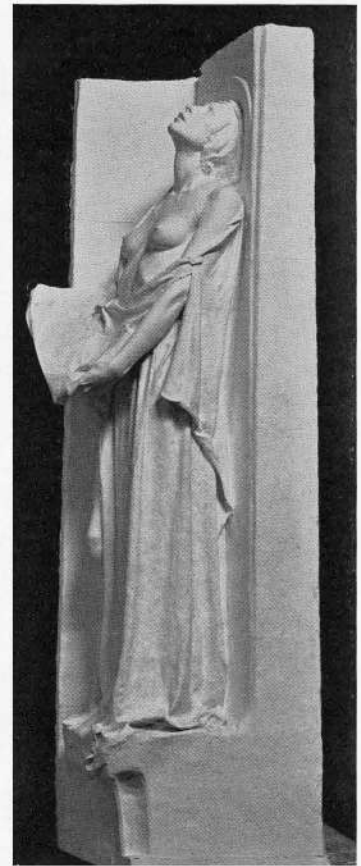
Allward built this monument in the spirit of the builders of the Parthenon. He thought always in terms of centuries to be. Grandeur of conception, flawless construction, perfect proportions, gracious lines and glorious sculpture combine in a creation which nations will admire and which will thrill Canadians with pride in the generations that are to be. Well may its creator be honoured and well may his name be remembered.

TELEGRAM FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

I am deeply disappointed at not finding it possible to be present at the dinner of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada being held in Toronto this evening. Nothing but the necessity of being present at an important meeting of the Cabinet today would have prevented me from joining with members and guests of the Institute in doing honour to Mr. Walter S. Allward upon whom the Institute's Honorary Fellowship is to be conferred. Had it been possible for me to be present at tonight's dinner I should have asked the permission of the Institute to convey to Mr. Allward on behalf of the government of Canada an expression of grateful appreciation of the honourable place he has won for himself and for our country in the realm of architecture and sculpture. No nation's art has found nobler expression than that which has been given to the art of Canada in the War Memorial at Vimy. No tribute the nation could pay Mr. Allward's achievement could begin to equal the recognition his work has already received in our own and other lands. His art has won the unbounded admiration and heartfelt gratitude of our own generation and will merit a like appreciation of future generations. Perhaps you will be so kind as to permit this communication to convey to Mr. Allward this evening the thanks of the government and people of Canada for the services thus rendered our country by one of its most beloved citizens.

TRIBUTE BY COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HERBERT A. BRUCE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

In Goethe's tragedy of "Dr. Faustus" there appears the oft quoted phrase "Art is long, life is short." I can think of no higher tribute I can pay Mr. Allward as an artist than to say, how true this is of the magnificent memorial at Vimy, the creation of his hands revealing the power and sympathy of his imagination.



VIMY, MEMORIAL, FRANCE

Walter S. Allward, Hon. F.R.A.I.C., R.C.A., Sculptor and Architect

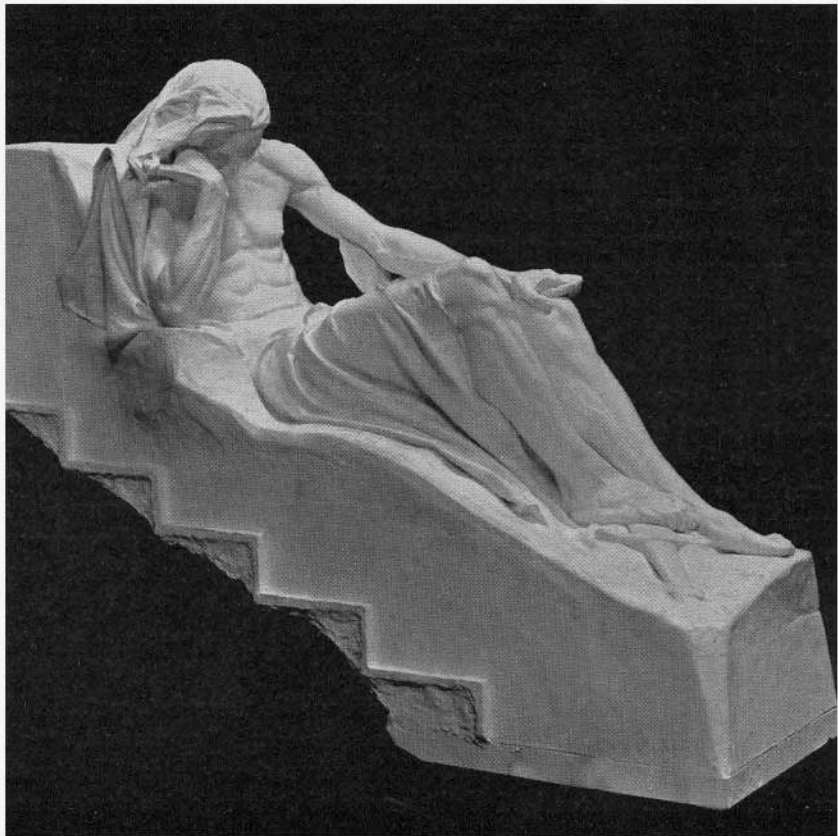
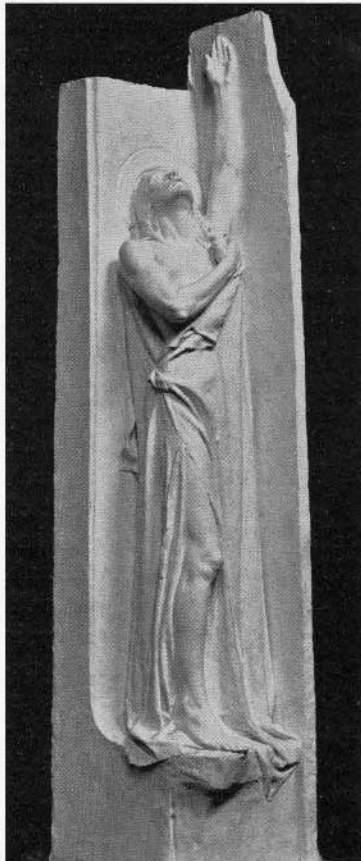
Upper Left—Justice

Centre—An Angel

Upper Right—Honour

Lower Left—The Torch Bearer

Lower Right—The Mourner



VIMY MEMORIAL, FRANCE

Walter S. Allward, Hon. F.R.A.I.C., R.C.A., Sculptor and Architect

Upper Left—Faith

Centre—An Angel

Upper Right—Peace

Lower Left—The Mourner

Lower Right—Canada "Bereft"

There will come a day when the memory of the War will have faded from the lives of living men. New generations will arise, as a new generation has already arisen, to whom that greatest of tragedies will have no significance whatever as a personal experience. Time the destroyer will have wiped out all memory of it; the generation that suffered a revolutionary dislocation of their private lives during those four years of carnage will have passed on. In history books, and in personal records of those who took part in it, the memories of the War will be embalmed. But it will not live as once it lived in the minds of men and women, although for generations to come it will be the theme of story and legend. How great, therefore, is the achievement of Mr. Allward. If I may use, with a slight change, the words of Rupert Brooke, then the message to all succeeding generations of the great Memorial at Vimy is "that there is some corner of a foreign field that is forever Canada." In the words of the official description "It is a memorial to no man, but a memorial for a nation."

Mr. Allward has symbolized in enduring form the spirit of the men who died, thousands of whom were buried in unknown graves. He has symbolized too the spirit of a nation left to mourn their loss. Most significant of all is that in this great Memorial there is no glorification of War, no facile trumpeting of victory but only a noble reverence for those who, by their deaths sacrificed to the follies of others, took on themselves the burden of a world's madness. "Art is long, life is short." I have not at my command words that would do justice to a Memorial which will for ages to come confer the immortality of great Art upon the brief lives of those men who died in France. Thus and thus alone has their spirit and the sorrow of their country found enduring expression. And there is no honour too great for one who like Mr. Allward has expressed through the medium of his art the thoughts of a nation and the emotions of those who passed through or were overwhelmed by that great ordeal by fire—the Great War. As Canadians we are proud of Mr. Allward and I take this opportunity to express to him the profound gratitude of his fellow citizens of this Dominion for the tribute of genius he has paid on behalf of all of us to the memory of those who so gallantly fought and died.

ADDRESS BY HONOURABLE MARTIN BURRELL

However much Mr. Allward may dislike being openly praised he must forgive me if I speak of him and his achievements with a certain warmth. In a sense I speak as the representative of thousands of Canadians who, like myself, had never met him, and who have not seen his great work at Vimy, but who recognize him as a citizen who in an important sphere of human activities has

brought great honour not only to himself, but to his country. To his high task Walter Allward devoted himself with a genius, a patience, and a resolution that will never be forgotten.

So vast a conception would, in its complete carrying out, usually need the co-operating work of a highly gifted architect. But Mr. Allward was himself equal to all the multifarious demands made by this marvellous undertaking. His was the guiding mind throughout, his the last and decisive word in things both great and small. The result was not a monument simply placed down upon the Ridge, but a noble structure which seemed to grow out of the very ground. And the sculpture, as my friend Dr. John Pearson finely put it to me, seems to belong to, and grow out of, the masonry itself, as if, indeed, the stone had given birth to it. This, surely, is the triumph, the perfection of great art. Austere, august, with a noble simplicity, and with a splendid unity in whole conception and completion, this great Memorial stands in the field of Continental Europe, where are housed the treasured sculptures of the past, acclaimed by all, and justifying our pride in the genius of our fellow-countryman.

Long and far-flung was the search for a stone suitable for so great a work, a stone tractable, flexible for the sculptor's purpose, and able to weather, through long ages, the storms and rains of the seasons. Strange that such a medium should be found in the Dalmatian quarry from which a Roman Emperor, 16 centuries ago, took the material for the building of his palace when he abdicated after a reign of 21 years. And strange, also, that in the mutations of time and space, lads from sequestered valleys in far-off British Columbia should meet death 6,000 miles away from home, and that on this very stone some of their names should be carved, thus linking distant lands and a far-distant past.

Many men of many nations contributed their share, great and small, to the building of the Memorial. I like to think that thousands of Austrian pines are striking their roots into the surrounding earth, and that in these various ways friends and former enemies have united in performing so significant a task.

One thing we specially mark in the artist's design, namely, that nowhere in those noble sculptured figures and groups of figures is there a single note of triumph, of bitterness, of exultation over a defeated foe. This was not un-noticed by some broad-minded German visitors who, looking around them, turned to Mr. Allward and with deep feeling said that it was a monument even to Germany, and to all countries who had lost their thousands in that colossal and heart-breaking conflict. It is, indeed, the spiritual aspect of the sculptor's con-

ception that must inevitably make so wide, so strong an appeal to the heart.

It is customary to speak of the tragic figure of the sorrowing woman on the parapet as representing Canada, and of the two great pylons as representing France and Canada. We can understand this. Canada conceived and brought to fruition this great commemoration of her heroic dead, and in a very true and poignant sense it is her Memorial. But was there not in the sculptor's mind something more universal, something that brought the whole of humanity into the picture? The figure of the mourning woman might well symbolize, probably does symbolize, the grief, the sorrows of women throughout the ages, women whose sad hearts through all the bitter storms of war have felt in a special sense the pangs, the agonies, the pitiful folly of fratricidal strife.

And those two great pylons. Was it for nothing that the sculptor put at their base those tragic figures which speak of the struggles and sufferings of humanity in its earthly pilgrimage, while high up stand out the majestic figures symbolizing

Faith, Justice, Peace, and others, eternally linked to those spiritual things which far transcend the earthly scene?

Is it not possible that the designer wished here to show us a mighty column cleft in twain by some supernatural force, and that as we looked through the cleft to God's blue sky beyond, and looked upwards to those impressive figures carved in the stone, we could in very truth apprehend something of the deeper meaning of life itself, and be persuaded that our stumbling feet will yet reach that nobler goal which now our vision too faintly sees.

I like to think that Mr. Allward's great Memorial will stand there, honoured and praised, for long centuries to come, and that if the folly of man should again let loose the furies of war in Europe, all combatants will respect so great a symbol of our common humanity, and will avert from that sacred spot their death-dealing guns, realizing that Faith, Justice and Peace are ever worth striving for, in spite of the fierce and passing passions of the hour.

AWARDS IN SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Due to the fact that the R.A.I.C. annual meeting was to take place in Toronto during the same month as the Toronto chapter exhibition, the executive committee of the Institute decided to hold the R.A.I.C. exhibition in conjunction with the Toronto chapter exhibition. A total of two hundred and twenty-seven photographic enlargements of buildings were exhibited, and were judged by a jury composed of Mr. Walter S. Allward, R.C.A., sculptor; Mr. William Rae, M.R.A.I.C., and Professor H. J. Burden, M.R.A.I.C., of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto.

The awards were as follows:

MEDAL OF HONOUR

Canada Packers' Plant, Edmonton.

E. R. Arthur and A. P. C. Adamson, Architects.

(Illustrated on page 20, February Issue, JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.)

AWARDS FOR MERIT:

Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Building, Galt, Ont.

Marani, Lawson and Morris, Architects.

(Illustrated on page 23, February Issue, JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.)

House on South Drive, Toronto.

Mathers and Haldenby, Architects.

House for Mr. J. G. Glassco, 27 Dunloe Road,
Toronto, Ont.

Saunders and Ryrie, Architects.

House at Murray Bay, P.Q.

Mackenzie Waters, Architect.

House for Mr. H. L. Nathanson, Toronto, Ont.

Wilkes and Fisher, Architects.

Ecole Louis Hebert, Montreal, P.Q.

Charles David, Architect.

(Illustrated on page 145, July Issue, 1956, JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.)

REVIEW OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL R.A.I.C. EXHIBITION

BY E. R. ARTHUR

IT MAY seem strange that this brief review should cover the exhibition of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada when many pages were devoted to the Toronto chapter in a previous issue. Members will realize, we hope, that the chapter exhibition was opened and the photographs judged some weeks before the R.A.I.C. and there were, at a guess, four times more chapter photographs than photographs from other parts of the Dominion. If, therefore, the tail would seem to wag the dog, we trust on behalf of the editorial board, that the above explanation will be sufficient. It is of course to be regretted that more representative work was not shown from other provinces, but we wonder ourselves whether we would be keen to exhibit our work in a show which we would never see.

The awards given in the Toronto section agreed very well with those given earlier by a different jury, and the same building received the gold medal. We suppose other members of the Institute have noticed that judging in this and other countries would seem to be taken as a much more serious job than it was ten or more years ago. In the three house competitions held last year for the Federal and Provincial Governments and the T. Eaton Co., the same two or three people appeared in the first ten placed, sometimes maintaining their positions as first, second or third. When one considers that in the Federal competition there were over 500 designs and in the Provincial over 200, the achievement of juries and competitors is quite remarkable. We had the pleasure, on the Federal competition, of hearing heated debates and of seeing cubes being taken with great care and the head room of stairs being carefully checked. We were lost in admiration at Mr. Hazelgrove's facility with a slide-rule. We remember, with qualms of conscience, earlier juries on which we played a part where a jolly sky or a wildly extravagant plan, prettily done up, would settle the question and the judges would all have tea.

We make the suggestion that each member exhibiting at the R.A.I.C. exhibition in 1937 submit one of his photographs to the editor of *THE JOURNAL* to be tied up and marked not to be opened until 1987. They would then be exhibited under the auspices of the Institute and would cause a sensation. We saw very little that was really bad and much that was good, but the confusion of architectural thought existing in the world was concentrated here in miniature. One of the best modern buildings in the show, and one that we were pleased to see had attracted the attention

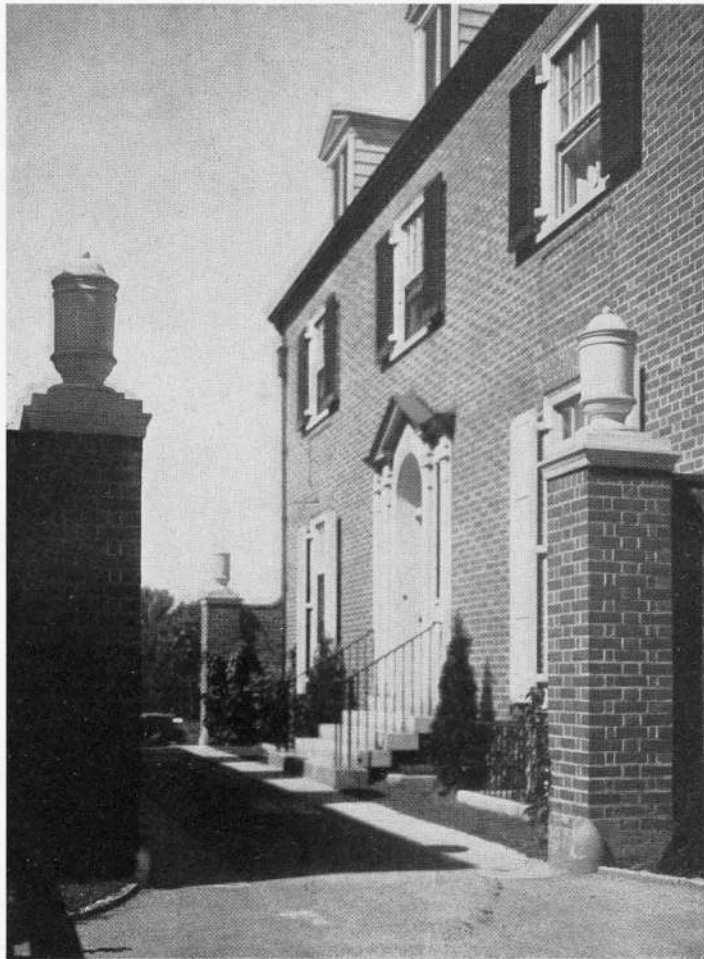
of the judges, was Mr. Charles David's "Ecole Louis Hèbert". We hope with Mr. David that he may soon have the pleasure of adding the wings which, we understand, are part of the completed scheme. We do not think you need to be a modernist to appreciate this school in comparison with some of the schools exhibited in the so called Collegiate Gothic style. It is likely that governmental economies will have a great and good effect on the school architecture of the future, and the efficiency of Eaton's and Harrod's (to mangle Mr. Robey's joke) will take the place of the turrets and pinnacles of Eton and Harrow.

No exhibition would be complete without something from the office of Featherstonhaugh and Durnford. Their work is always scholarly and at the same time liveable and personal. We recognize their work when we see it, and, as we said of interiors in another review, that is an indication of genius.

We always look in vain for houses by and for French Canadians. A stranger reading regularly *THE JOURNAL* of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada would wonder whether there was a modern domestic architecture in Quebec, or whether there were just sufficient French Canadians to live in the delightful houses which Professor Traquair shows from time to time. We would not survive the shock of knowing that they all lived in Georgian or English Tudor houses.

We would draw to the attention of "Art, Science and Research", the fact that curved designs in linoleum on floors are cut no truer in this exhibition than formerly and switch plates are no straighter.

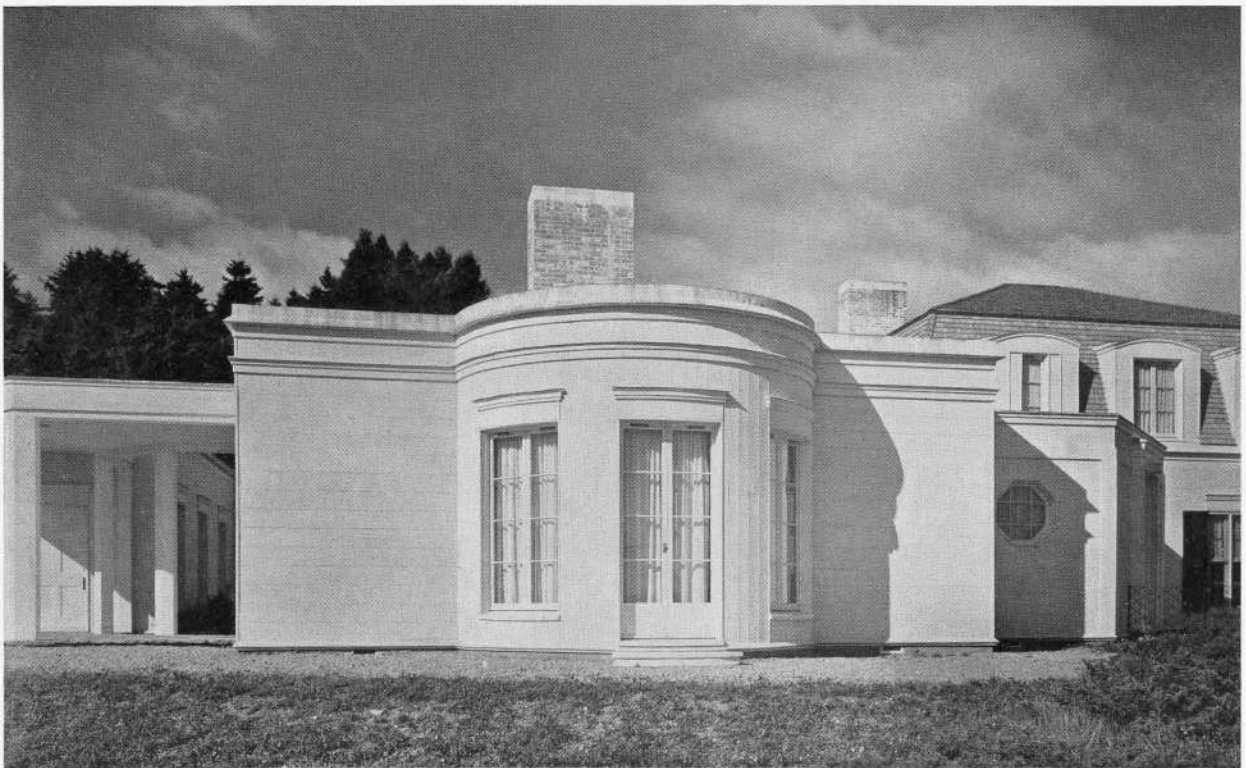
In conclusion may we say again something which the President said in the excellent report on his activities. Many difficulties which architects as a group have in their relations with other bodies and with governments, may, we are quite certain, be in part overcome by exhibitions. Deputations are always a flop and law suits only consolidate the forces against us, but an exhibition such as the present one shows far better than argument or persuasion, the part which the architect fills in the community. It represents a great deal of work on the part of the committee in charge, but 23,000 people saw the show and many more read about it. It gives no publicity to an individual, but raises the dignity and prestige of the whole profession. The experience and advice of the Institute, the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and the Toronto chapter are available to every province.



RESIDENCE OF J. G. GLASSCO, ESQ., TORONTO

Saunders and Rylie, M.M.R.A.I.C., Architects

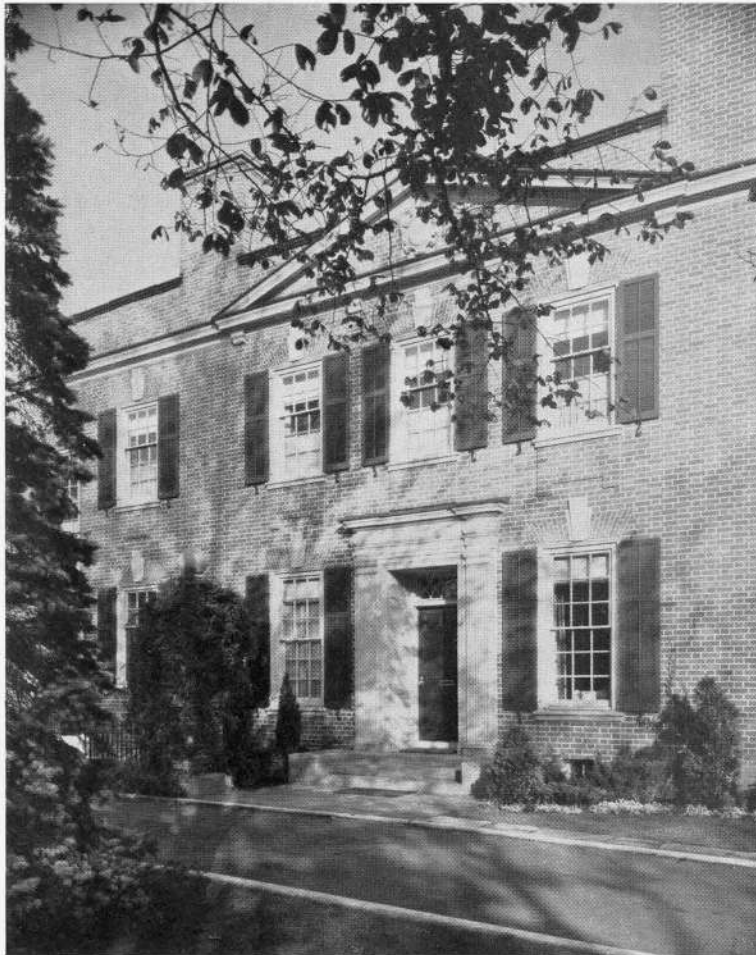
Award for Merit—Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada



LIVING ROOM BAY—HOUSE AT MURRAY BAY, QUEBEC

Mackenzie Waters, M.R.A.I.C., Architect

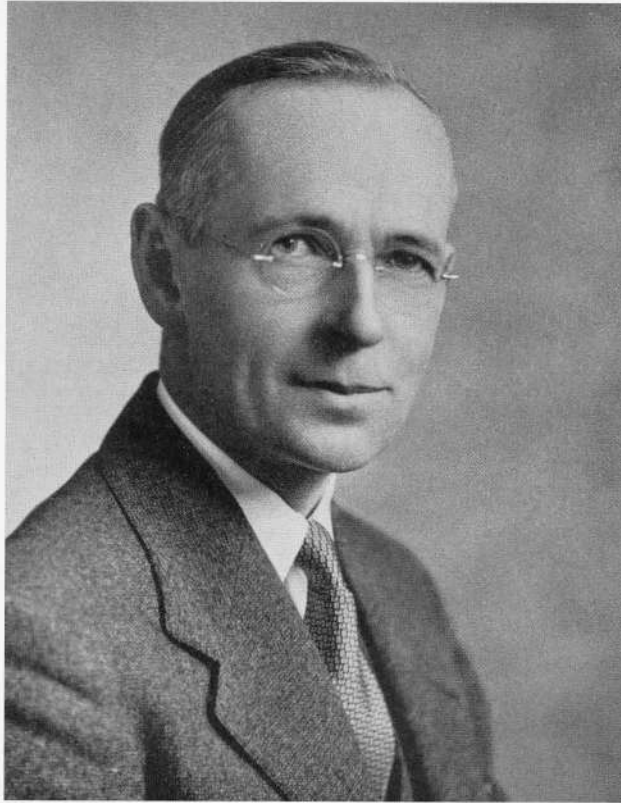
Award for Merit—Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada



ENTRANCE DOORWAY—HOUSE IN SOUTH DRIVE, TORONTO
Mathers and Haldenby, M.M.R.A.I.C., Architects
Award for Merit—Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada



RESIDENCE OF H. L. NATHANSON, ESQ., TORONTO
Wilkes and Fisher, M.M.R.A.I.C., Architects
Award for Merit—Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada



W. L. SOMERVILLE, F.R.A.I.C.
Re-elected President for 1937

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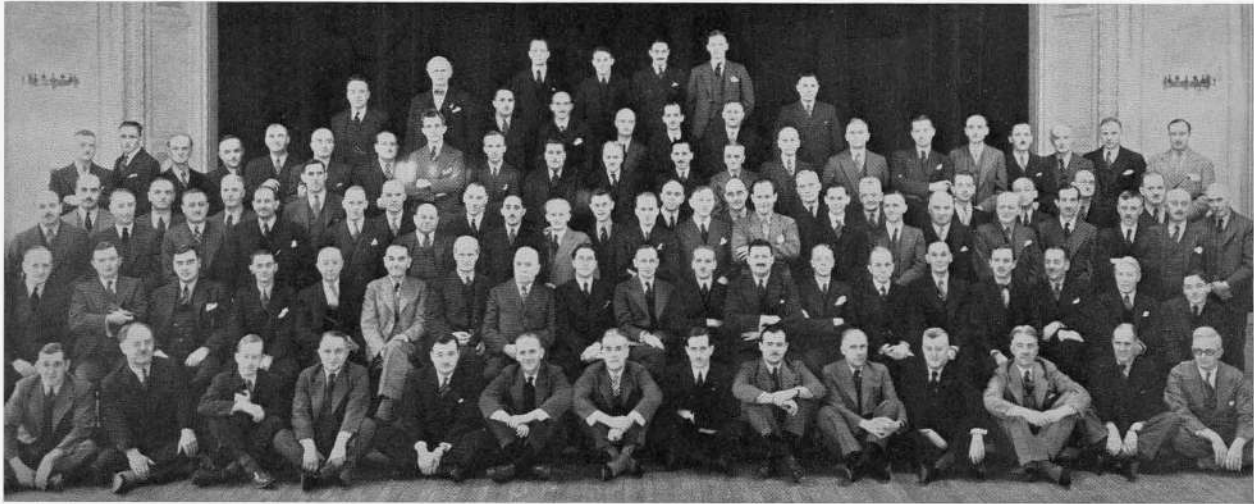
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SOME OF THE DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.

Front Row: J. G. Hedges, J. Arnold Thomson, Gladstone Evans, A. Edward Roberts, Harland Steele, E. R. Arthur, Kenneth L. Cameron, Douglas E. Catto, R. Schofield Morris, W. Ford Howland, Edwin A. H. Menges, Charles M. Willmott, Murray Brown, Arthur M. Brydon.

Second Row: Burwell R. Coon, A. J. Hazelgrove, Eric W. Haldenby, H. Claire Mott, Henry Whittaker, L. R. Fair, W. S. Maxwell, Alcide Chaussé, M. S. Osborne, W. L. Somerville, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, A. S. Mathers, Walter N. Moorhouse, Philip J. Turner, Allan George, Mackenzie Waters, G. M. West, J. W. Siddall, W. A. Watson.

Third Row: Harold J. Smith, Forsey Page, J. H. Craig, H. H. Madill, R. E. McDonnell, G. F. Lithgow, Wilfrid T. Shaver, A. Sprachman, H. G. Fulford, Harold S. Kaplan, Harry D. Martin, W. W. Weeks, A. H. Gregg, Raymond Collinge, Richard A. Fisher, H. F. Secord, D. E. Kertland, W. J. Abra, Bruce H. Wright, B. Evan Parry, L. Gordon Bridgman, R. W. Catto, Bryan Chadwick, Raymond Card, Charles E. Langley, J. A. MacKenzie.

Fourth Row: W. R. Kinsman, F. F. Saunders, C. E. C. Dyson, Earle L. Sheppard, J. J. Beck, Robt. D. Schoales, Jack Ryrie, S. W. Kertland, W. Breden Galbraith, Saxon H. Hunter, Percy R. Wright, C. W. Smith, Gordon S. Adamson, Jas. H. Haffa, T. C. Pomphrey, W. Blackwell, F. Hilton Wilkes.

Fifth Row: W. A. Mahoney, Robert S. Hanks, R. A. V. Nicholson, W. E. Carswell, J. A. Robertson.

Sixth Row: W. F. G. Godfrey, S. K. Sinclair, L. E. Shore.

THE THIRTIETH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday, February 19th and 20th, 1937, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. L. Somerville, president of the Institute. Over one hundred and twenty-five members were present, including delegates from every province in the Dominion with the exception of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

After the president had extended a welcome to the delegates, he presented the following report of the council for the year 1936:

It is customary for the president to report for the council and to review the activities of the Institute during the previous year as conducted by the standing and special committees. I would like to spare you this as much as possible, leaving it to the reports of the various committees to inform you of their activities and to present to you instead a brief statement of the present situation of the Institute with relation to the profession and to possibly bore you by making some suggestions as a guide for the future activities of the Institute.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of Alexander Frank Wickson who was president of the Institute from 1918 to 1920. Frank Wickson

did much toward the advancement of our profession through his example and personality, and his passing is a great loss. In the words of H. J. Burden, quoted from the January issue of *THE JOURNAL*, "We mourn the loss of a just man, a Christian gentleman and a great architect".

At our annual dinner it is to be our privilege to honour Walter S. Allward, the architect and sculptor of the Canadian National War Memorial at Vimy Ridge in France. The council felt, and I am sure that you will all agree, that Allward received scant recognition when he returned to this country after the completion of his work in France, and that he is indeed worthy of the highest distinction this Institute has the power to confer, namely an honorary fellowship.

Now as to Institute affairs. In order to make progress, one must have an objective. It is even more necessary in such an organization as the Institute. To merely act as a clearing house for information or a central body to whom the problems of the profession which our component societies are unable to cope with may be referred, although important and necessary, is not enough. The Institute should, and must attempt, to guide and lead the advancement of our art.

Since the founding of the Institute, many of its original objectives have been attained, it therefore

is appropriate that at this, our thirtieth annual meeting, we consider our future course.

Let us first compare the standing of the profession when the Institute was established and conditions today:

When the Institute was incorporated many of the provincial associations did not fully represent the profession. There was no standard of educational training or experience required. Anyone might call himself an architect. The practice of architecture as a profession was not established. Today in every province admission to the practice of architecture is governed by provincial legislation. An architect must have the necessary educational qualifications and subscribe to a code of ethics insuring the proper protection of his client.

Architectural education has advanced, and we may well be proud of the work done at the various universities and by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at Montreal and Quebec.

When the Institute was established, Canadian architects were gravely concerned at the tendency of large corporations to engage foreign architects, on the plea that Canadian architects lacked the experience and training necessary to carry out such projects as large office buildings, hotels, etc. Today one hears little of this problem. The engagement of a foreign architect is the exception rather than the rule. Some will maintain that this is due to protective tariffs. Personally, I doubt it, and would rather think that it is due to Canadian architects having conclusively proved that they are better able to cope with our problems of design and construction than architects who are not familiar with Canadian materials and conditions.

The exclusion of the private practitioner from exercising his skill on public buildings has been for many years a problem that has vexed the council of the Institute. The late depression, if I may be allowed to so name it, although causing much suffering and anguish individually, did make the first break in what has seemed to be the unbreachable barricade against the private architect. In order to facilitate the inauguration of the dominion emergency public works programme of 1935, private architects were retained to carry out many of these projects. Although the conditions of their engagement have in many cases caused the architects some dissatisfaction, I am proud to say that they, as a body, have rendered their services and exercised their skill to the best of their ability without stint regardless of their financial gain or loss. This is the true and essential difference between the practice of a profession and a trade or business. The important contribution made by these men to the advancement of Canadian architecture and that of our profession is one we should be proud of. It is to be hoped that, as in the case of the foreign architect, through the opportunity

afforded, Canadian architects have again demonstrated their ability to produce better buildings and better solutions of the architectural problems involved than could be done by any other means. This should not be construed as a reflection on the work of the government architectural departments. They have their proper and necessary function to perform, and in the present instance they should share the credit with the private architect, having contributed to the success of these buildings by their excellent and helpful co-operation.

Now as to the future: What should be the objectives of the Institute under conditions that exist today both in general matter of policy and in regard to our immediate problems.

I would say that one of the most important matters of policy and also our immediate problem is that of attaining a closer relation between the various provincial associations. Without this the work of the Institute and the advancement of our art in Canada will be exceedingly difficult. It might be well therefore to give the representatives of our component societies that are here today an opportunity to voice their views as a guide to the incoming council, and that the council be asked to consider their problems as of first importance.

For many years the principal topic of discussion at a gathering of architects has been restrictive legislation or fees. Gentlemen, I submit we have had enough of this. It has been a stage in the evolution of our profession, but in view of the opportunities and the urgency of other questions, they should not absorb as great a portion of our time as they sometimes do. Although they may serve their purpose, they can be of no avail by themselves alone. Furthermore, they are properly questions with which the component bodies must deal.

As an Institute, our greatest concern should be, as I have previously said, the advancement of our art. We are fortunate in Canada, in that the general contractor and interior decorator have not offered any serious competition or encroached upon the field of architectural practice. This is not the case in the United States or Great Britain, and no amount of restrictive legislation can prevent it. There is only one effective remedy and that is to maintain and improve when possible the high standard of services rendered by our profession in Canada. No profession or art can stand still, it must progress. The practice of architecture is now much more complicated than it was thirty years ago. The services of an architect today require him to be thoroughly conversant with not only the principals of planning, design, and engineering, but with the economics of planning. The trend of modern design also requires the architect to have a greater knowledge of the design of furniture and fabrics. Although the great architects of the

eighteenth century considered this within the scope of their practice, during the nineteenth century furniture and the decoration became almost entirely divorced from architecture. The trend has changed and it is necessary for the development and protection of our profession in the future to seize this opportunity and to prepare the men now being trained to take full advantage of this opportunity.

Governments today, both federal and provincial, are faced with the necessity of economizing, by cutting down the cost of administration. This presents another opportunity to the private architect. The outlook as indicated by the announced policies of these governments leads to the opinion that no large appropriations are likely to be made for public works, particularly public buildings, in order that the expenditure of private capital may be induced by a consequent reduction in taxation. This should lead to a reduction in the size of governmental architectural departments, and a return to their legitimate function of looking after the no less important architectural work involved in the maintenance of government buildings. One of the extravagances to which governments may be tempted is the maintenance of departments equipped to handle new buildings when there is no immediate need. To initiate the construction of buildings or to encroach the field of the private architect in order to provide government departments with work is unthinkable. Such is the problem likely to arise during the next few years, and to advocate the employment of private architects on the plea of government economy should be continued as a policy of this Institute, and is one that will receive public support if properly presented.

With reference to the future policies of this Institute, may I urge that the Institute and members of our profession be ready and willing to serve the public without hope of gain, if the opportunity presents itself. Such public service is the obligation of any profession safeguarded in the interests of the public by legislation. We are particularly equipped in many respects, and should be ready and willing to do so. The federal government through the national employment commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, is hoping under the home improvement plan, to reduce unemployment and stimulate private construction. Whether you agree with this movement or not, it is your duty to encourage it. Few of us are interested in small alterations, but it is an opportunity to be of public service and a means of demonstrating the usefulness of the architect in the community, and on these grounds alone it is worthy of support.

I would like to express my appreciation of the support that the chairmen and members of the various standing and special committees have

given to the work of the council during the year and their untiring efforts to carry to a conclusion the various tasks which have been assigned to them.

In closing I would like to pay a tribute to the men responsible for the organizing of the Institute and those who through personal sacrifice have helped it attain the place of importance it occupies today in the life of this country. Their example has been a great inspiration to those of us who today are attempting to carry on, and as the younger men come along to take our places, may they emulate them in the advancement of our profession.

W. L. Somerville, President

Following the report of the council, there was a very lengthy discussion in which representatives of several Provincial Associations took part. The president then called on Mr. Mackenzie Waters of Toronto, chairman of the committee on Architectural Training, to present his report.

ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

"The activities of this committee were confined to the preparation of the annual interscholastic competitions held by this Institute. The subjects selected for this year's problems were:

(a) An Airport for a large Canadian City.

(b) An Architect's House and Office in a Suburb of a City. Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh was good enough to prepare the first, and Mr. Allan George kindly prepared the second problem.

In the past, these competitions have been judged by one jury during the annual meeting, and as there are some 90 odd entries to examine, we considered that it was unfair to ask the members who are kind enough to do the judging, to absent themselves on this onerous duty for the whole first day of our meeting. Consequently, this year we are having a jury for each problem and the following have agreed to act:

Class A: John M. Lyle, convener, W. S. Maxwell, and L. B. Husband.

Class B: L. G. Bridgman, convener, Lucien Parent, and Bruce Wright.

It is hoped that with this arrangement, the members judging will only miss a half a day of the activity of the annual meeting.

As the students in two of the competing schools are French Canadian, we felt that the utmost care should be taken, that no ambiguities might arise because of the difference in languages. In order to avert this possibility, we have had a meticulous translation of each problem made and the required number of copies forwarded by the R.A.I.C. office to the competing schools.

It is again a matter of regret that McGill University will not enter the competition. They give as their reason, that they find the work causes too great an interruption in the regular course of instruction.

Of the eleven members of this committee, only two live in Toronto. It is possible that better results might be obtained if more members of the council were on this committee, and if members were appointed from the city in which the majority of the council meetings are held. Recommendations from the outgoing committee should be passed on to the incoming ones for their consideration, as a case occurred this year, where a certain request was made by one of the competing schools, but could not be considered, as the requirements governing the competition had gone out when this point came to light.

In moving the adoption of this report, I would like to add the sincere thanks of the committee to the architects who

prepared the problems, and the members of the juries who gave their time to judge them."

In discussing the subject of student competitions, Professor M. S. Osborne of Winnipeg, past president of the Manitoba Association of Architects, suggested that if the western associations could be represented on the juries, it would tend to increase their interest in the activities of the Institute. He also stressed the matter of education and its relation to membership in provincial associations and suggested that the Institute consider the possibility of fixing a uniform basis for membership in all component societies.

Mr. Henry Whittaker of Victoria, president of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, also asked if it would be possible to establish a uniform basis for examinations. In reply, the president pointed out that questions relating to standards of education were matters that could only be dealt with by provincial associations, as the Institute could not set a uniform basis for examinations that would be acceptable to all provinces. He reminded those present that admission to membership in the R.A.I.C. must come through the component societies, and that the standards of education were fixed by provincial legislation. However, if the advice of the Institute was required by provincial bodies, it would be very glad to assist them in every way possible.

The president then called on Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh of Montreal to present his report on scholarships and prizes.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

"There have been no additions to the scholarships and prize funds during the year, but the two Langley scholarships awarded to Canadian graduates have been greatly appreciated.

The R.A.I.C. medal was awarded in each school of architecture, and letters have been received from the heads of certain schools expressing their appreciation of this annual medal and the hope that these awards would be continued.

A suggested change in the conditions of the award has met with general approval—that it should be based on the last two years of the work of any graduate, and that it should not be necessary for him to complete his course in any one Canadian university. A recommendation to this effect will be made to the incoming committee.

A survey has also been made of the prizes and scholarships available at all the schools of architecture in Canada, and from a tabulation which has been prepared, your committee will now be in a position to try and obtain scholarships where they are most urgently required."

Under the heading of professional usages, the president reported that the Institute was preparing a uniform code of ethics which he hoped would be adopted by the different provincial bodies.

Mr. Eric W. Haldenby of Toronto was then called upon to present his report on public relations.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

"This committee reports that during the past year it has mainly been concerned with the question of the basis of remuneration to architects engaged on federal public buildings.

As chairman of the committee, I communicated with the members of the committee in all parts of Canada asking them for their opinion of the present schedule of the Department of Public Works at Ottawa and for any information of cases of actual loss or inadequate payment to architects. We received a great many replies and the following points were brought out:

1. On the present basis of remuneration the architect should not include the furnishing of sixty sets of plans and paying the clerk of the works' salary.
2. Two cases were reported where the department had terminated the architects' services on the calling of tenders and an unsatisfactory settlement of fees resulted.

3. Several architects reported they were well satisfied with the arrangement but these were working on the larger buildings.

The whole question was discussed with the executive committee of the R.A.I.C. and it was decided to communicate with the Minister of Public Works with a view to discussing the matter. Mr. Somerville was not able to get an interview.

Further representations made to the present chief architect give hope that the requirements may be modified on official representations from the Institute and as this matter is sub judice, we suggest that it be left with the incoming executive to carry on the negotiations.

Your committee will strive to obtain a satisfactory arrangement of remuneration for federal buildings. There is no doubt that architects took this work during the depression on an unsatisfactory basis in order to help the federal building scheme and because there was no other work available, but we are quite certain that the department at Ottawa will give a sympathetic hearing to a request for a revision of the present unsatisfactory arrangement."

The president then asked Mr. B. Evan Parry of Toronto, chairman of the committee on art, science and research, to present his report.

ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

"Last year the committee referred to the added responsibility placed upon this committee in asking it to deal with new building materials and equipment. Unfortunately, the last review under this caption appeared in the early part of 1936 covering electro sheet for built-up copper roofing, tubular lighting, and a new open type floodlight. The discontinuance of these reviews can only be accounted for by the fact that the committee, in spite of research, has not been able to discover much new to that what has gone before.

Nevertheless, in three issues of *THE JOURNAL* during the past year under the aegis of this committee, building science questions and answers were featured, including defective damp-proof course, failure of paint on brickwork, prevention of discoloration of brickwork, lime-wash for external use, external use of plastering on sand-lime bricks, and excerpts from building Science abstracts, including plan units for low-rent housing, steelwork in cinema and theatre construction, the illumination of structural glass, and modern airports.

Professor A. R. Greig of the University of Saskatchewan, a member of this committee, informed the committee that owing to his equipment being moved to the National Research Council in Ottawa, very little research work had been done at the University of Saskatchewan.

Professor Philip J. Turner placed before the committee data covering standard specifications adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials, also drew the attention of the committee to the weekly lists of selected United States Government publications which from time to time contain some very valuable pamphlets, especially for students. These were submitted to the editorial board, but unfortunately owing to lack of space were not published in *THE JOURNAL*.

The committee was fortunate in obtaining an article from Mr. D. G. McKinstry covering acoustical design in architecture, based upon his intimate knowledge of work being developed by the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Corporation, and which was published in the August issue of *THE JOURNAL*. Opportunity may be taken at this point to stress the necessity of members of the Institute furnishing this committee with information of this character, which undoubtedly is very valuable to the members of the profession throughout the Dominion.

The secretary of the Institute forwarded to the committee a communication received from the National Construction Council of Canada with reference to the willingness of the National Research Council to conduct research work on construction and construction materials within the limit of

its available funds, incidental to which the members of this committee were communicated with, the re-action being somewhat scanty, but perhaps one of the most valuable suggestions made in this connection was by Professor Philip J. Turner, namely, data covering mortars. This was forwarded, with a complete list to the Institute for the necessary action.

Since this list was forwarded, the committee has been advised that in the opinion of the R.A.I.C. executive, some of the items specified had already been the subject of considerable research on the part of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, and therefore the recommendations made to the National Research Council should be confined to a few specific items peculiar to Canada. In the meantime, the secretary of the Institute is obtaining a list of construction materials and equipment upon which research has already been carried out by the National Research Council in order that such information may be published in *THE JOURNAL*.

The committee's attention was drawn to the fact that amongst the fifty members of the committee on engineering standards appearing in the National Research Council annual report of 1935, there was not a single architect or building construction representative included. Upon the Institute taking this matter up with the National Research Council, they were advised as follows:

The associate committee on engineering standards of the National Research Council has the same personnel as the main committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, and as Colonel C. J. Burritt was appointed a member of the C.E.S.A. main committee, he is automatically a member of the associate committee of the National Research Council.

The secretary of the Institute communicated with Professor E. R. Arthur with a view to obtaining recommendations covering group insurance for members of the Institute, and appointed that gentleman as chairman. This matter was referred to the committee on art, science and research and certain findings were submitted to Professor Arthur for presentation to the executive committee.

The Institute referred a copy of the new city of Hamilton building by-laws, which by the way, are quite voluminous, and would appear to be exhaustive. The committee hopes to review these building regulations in the near future.

The editorial board of *THE JOURNAL* informed the committee that the Montreal members of the editorial board had made a suggestion that *THE JOURNAL* should publish more technical articles and articles containing practical information relating to construction. The committee concurs with such suggestion and it is hoped that when facilities for space are provided in *THE JOURNAL* this may be accomplished.

In conclusion the pious hope expressed in the last annual report of this committee is reiterated, namely, that in the not too distant future the activities of the art, science and research committee may be even further developed and become of greater value to the members of the profession throughout the Dominion, but once again it must be stressed that this can only be achieved by whole-hearted co-operation of every practising architect by communicating from time to time with members of this committee and supplying scientific data which may come before their notice."

Mr. B. Evan Parry then asked for the opinion of the meeting as to whether or not they considered the work of the committee on art, science and research of any value to the members. He thought it was time that a new chairman was appointed.

Mr. Henry Whittaker, of Victoria B.C., expressed his appreciation of the work of Mr. Parry's committee and stated that many of the technical articles published in *THE JOURNAL* had been extremely useful.

Mr. Earle Sheppard of Toronto suggested that it would be very helpful if the findings of the committee could be reprinted or multigraphed in letter or bulletin form so that they could be filed for future reference.

Mr. Harry D. Martin stated that he was in favour of continuing the work of the committee, and suggested that Mr. Parry be not disappointed at what apparently seemed to him as lack of interest or encouragement. To those who appeared to bar the way, he suggested that Mr. Parry say:

Heap not the dust of oblivion upon me

Lest the pile you raise,

Betray a grave

That otherwise would have remained unknown.

A number of other members took part in the discussion, the opinion being generally expressed that the department of art, science and research in *THE JOURNAL* should be enlarged if at all possible.

Mr. Burwell R. Coon of Toronto was then asked to present the report on the activities of the editorial board of *THE JOURNAL* for the past year.

EDITORIAL BOARD, *JOURNAL* R.A.I.C.

"The editorial board as you know consists of a representative from each component society and there is an executive committee of the board whose members are in Toronto. All of the members are appointed by the council of the Institute.

Thirteen hundred copies of *THE JOURNAL* have been printed each month during the past year and were distributed to members of the Institute and other subscribers.

The chief sources of income were from the advertising and from the \$2.50 subscription per member. All members can be of great assistance by using their influence with advertisers by merely telling those who do advertising that they have seen their advertisement in *THE JOURNAL*, or even by suggesting as opportunity arises that *THE JOURNAL* is the best means of reaching the entire architectural profession in Canada. An increase in advertising will mean improving *THE JOURNAL* and even the possibility of adding much needed income to the Institute.

The board is pleased to be able to report that during the past year the financial position of *THE JOURNAL* has been greatly improved over the past few years and we have great hopes that next year, with the improvements recommended, *THE JOURNAL* will strengthen its financial position.

It has been necessary, as you will have noticed, to continue the rigorous economies instituted by former boards for the publishing of *THE JOURNAL*, including the limitation of the number of illustrations in each issue.

The board has followed the policy laid down by previous boards with regard to the material selected for publication. They have endeavoured to select illustrations for each issue that would represent work from more than one province.

The board regrets that they have been unable to obtain more contemporary material for publication from outside the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The members of the editorial board in the various provinces have been appealed to and they in turn have made a serious effort during the past year to obtain suitable material for publication and you are now familiar with the measure of success which was attained. If your province has not in your opinion been sufficiently well represented by articles and illustrations in *THE JOURNAL* it is due entirely to the fact that such articles or photographs have not been received by the board.

The members of the executive of the board have followed the policy of not publishing illustrations of their own work except in isolated cases where an issue is devoted to a particular class of building.

The board respectfully suggests that certain changes in the structure and policy of *THE JOURNAL* are necessary and

should receive the serious consideration of the incoming council. We therefore recommend:

1. That THE JOURNAL be in the main an illustrated architectural magazine and the mouthpiece of the Institute.
2. That the illustrations be not confined to Canadian architecture but that interesting architecture throughout the world be illustrated.
3. That other societies and institutions of an allied nature might be invited to subscribe to THE JOURNAL and use it as a bulletin for their announcements and activities, thus increasing the interest, circulation and strength of THE JOURNAL.
4. That as a united body of all the architects in Canada we should permit our collective influence to be used by the publisher to cover a wider field of advertising.
5. That in a centre where more than one member of the editorial board is appointed, a chairman be appointed with instructions to call meetings of his group once per month and report to the executive each meeting by mail.
6. That every other member of the board who is a lone representative be instructed to report to the executive once per month.
7. That the representative in each province be instructed to be responsible for a letter each month from his province to the editor, on the work of his committee or matters of local interest or criticisms. It is felt that such a letter would help us towards our goal of an equal interest in THE JOURNAL by all eight provinces.

The above suggestions would naturally affect the form of THE JOURNAL which should receive serious consideration.

The board wishes to express thanks and appreciation to those who have contributed articles. It is not possible to mention them all by name but THE JOURNAL has been particularly fortunate in obtaining interesting and well written articles from a wide variety of sources including Mr. Rowland P. Allsop, Mr. Fred H. Brigden, Mr. H. J. Burden, Mr. James H. Craig, Mr. Gladstone Evans, Mr. R. H. Macdonald, Mr. D. G. McKinstry, Mr. W. S. Maxwell, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, Professor Milton S. Osborne, Mr. B. Evan Parry, Mr. Gordon Pitts, Professor Ramsey Traquair, Mr. Philip J. Turner, Mr. Bruce H. Wright, Mr. Mackenzie Waters."

In commenting on the report of the editorial board, Professor M. S. Osborne stressed the importance of THE JOURNAL and pointed out that it was the one connecting link between the provincial associations and the Institute, and therefore he was in favour of strengthening it in every possible way.

Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove, chairman of the joint committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A., then presented the report of his committee.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE R.A.I.C. AND C.C.A.

"The principal matter dealt with by this committee during the past year, was the final settlement of the standard form of contract in the French language and the details leading up to the publication of the same. These forms of contract are now available for the use of our members in the province of Quebec and elsewhere if required.

We acknowledge the co-operation of the C.C.A. section of the committee under Col. E. G. M. Cape and also of the Montreal Builders Exchange, which latter body was responsible for the printing of these forms.

Certain other matters dealing with the relationship of architects and contractors were dealt with informally by personal contact between your chairman and the secretary of the Canadian Construction Association, Mr. J. Clark Reilly. As these matters were of a confidential nature and were all satisfactorily adjusted, no good purpose would be served by including them in this report, otherwise than by this mention.

Other than the matters above outlined, the duties of this committee so far as the chairman is concerned, have during

the year resolved themselves into acting as a liaison between the Institute and several Government departments; and in concluding this report, I should like to state that it has been a pleasure to perform these services for the good of the profession at large, and I trust that the Institute will continue to use one of the Ottawa members as a link between the council and the Government in all cases where personal contact rather than formal communication is likely to bring the results desired."

The president then called on Mr. Eric W. Haldenby of Toronto to present his report on exhibitions and awards.

EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

"Your committee begs to report that early in the year a questionnaire was submitted to all the members of the committee in all parts of Canada regarding the basis of judging the annual architectural exhibition.

The following opinions were obtained:

1. With one exception, everyone agreed that it should not be obligatory on the part of the judges to present the Gold Medal.
2. No changes were suggested in the classifications.
3. It was agreed that photographs should be of work completed within the last four years.

On this basis the announcement of the exhibition was published in THE JOURNAL. Due to the fact that the R.A.I.C. annual meeting and the Toronto chapter show were both to occur in February 1937, it was decided to hold the R.A.I.C. exhibition then in conjunction with the Toronto chapter exhibition rather than with the Royal Canadian Academy exhibition in November.

A total of 227 photographs were accepted and the architects concerned were notified to prepare enlargements. These arrived in good time and were hung in the gallery.

The jury for the judgment of the Toronto chapter exhibition consisted of Dr. Ernest I. Barott, Mr. Ludger Venne, and Mr. Lester B. Husband. It was decided that this jury should also judge the R.A.I.C. show but unfortunately they were unable to do so as they were together only one day and did not have sufficient time.

Your committee decided to empanel a new jury and were extremely fortunate in obtaining Mr. Walter S. Allward, the Sculptor, Mr. William Rae, for many years a partner in Symons and Rae, and Prof. H. J. Burden of the school of architecture, University of Toronto. Their awards will be announced later.

It is realized that the small number of photographs submitted to the exhibition is due to the amount of construction in the last few years, but we hope that in the future this R.A.I.C. exhibition will become an important showing of Canadian work. We believe that serious consideration should be given to the idea of attracting attention to this exhibition and to bringing it more before the public."

Following Mr. Haldenby's report, the president complimented the Toronto chapter and stated that their exhibitions had done more for the profession in Ontario than anything else, and that all provincial associations should endeavour to hold similar exhibitions if they wished to arouse public interest in architecture.

Mr. A. E. Roberts of Toronto suggested that the exhibits might be sent to other provinces, not with the idea of showing the work of Toronto architects, but to stimulate general public interest in the work that the architect performs.

Mr. F. H. Marani's report on housing was then presented to the meeting.

HOUSING

"Development of the housing situation is now awaiting word from the Government as to just what assistance they intend to give slum clearance and rehousing. The Toronto advisory housing committee has been in consultation with

representatives of the employment commission and has informed them of the conditions under which it was considered the city of Toronto might participate in slum clearance and rehousing. My committee is awaiting a decision on this recommendation, which, if adopted, could be applied to other municipalities.

For the moment, therefore, it is impossible for me to divulge the exact details of the suggestions that have been made."

Following the reading of the report, Mr. Harry D. Martin of Toronto reminded the members that two years ago the Institute submitted its housing recommendations to the parliamentary committee on housing at Ottawa, but nothing had come of it. He urged the R.A.I.C. to bring pressure to bear on the Dominion Government to undertake a low-cost housing programme, as something should be done as soon as possible to give the artisan decent living accommodation at a minimum rental.

The president then called on Mr. Gordon M. West of Toronto, president of the National Construction Council of Canada, to report on the activities of the council during the past year.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL OF CANADA

"A year ago as your representative on the council I had the pleasure of reporting to you on the activities of the National Construction Council, the principal items of which were its work in connection with the public works campaign and the Dominion Housing Act, both put into effect while the Bennett government was still in power. You are all familiar with the results accruing from these two measures.

During the last year, the National Construction Council has continued to facilitate the Dominion Housing Act and has been instrumental in securing the initiation of the home improvement plan now being promulgated under the auspices of the Purvis commission which was appointed by the present regime at Ottawa to deal with matters of re-employment and relief.

While by no means the only activity of the Purvis commission, the home improvement plan is certainly one of their major efforts and I think it can be fairly said that the work of the National Construction Council since formation in 1933 made it possible for the commission to initiate its scheme and that the scheme in general follows very closely suggestions made at Ottawa to the previous government by the National Construction Council. These presentations were those in the preparation of which Mr. Craig and Mr. Somerville had so much to do and which are now bearing fruit. Architects may say that there is very little "fruit" in the home improvement plan for them, and may say this with a certain amount of justification. On the other hand, it has been very well demonstrated in the United States that the execution of a great deal of the rehabilitation work has been almost a prerequisite to an increase in new building and the National Construction Council believes that a similar condition exists in Canada and that if the housing improvement plan is successful, it will go a long way in the encouragement of new construction. There is no doubt that there will be a certain amount of smaller work for architects accruing from the campaign and if I may make a suggestion, that is, that the R.A.I.C. place full information in regard to the scheme in the hands of the component societies and that they in turn familiarize their members with it. I may say in passing that the Plumbing and Heating Institute (they are members of the National Construction Council) have indicated that in organizing their publicity for the home improvement plan they will feature the architect and that the publicity agents for the Purvis commission have also undertaken to mention the architect from time to time in their copy. I would like to point out, however, that the home improvement plan is not primarily a scheme to benefit architects and they will not expect more than their proportionate share of the lime-light. It is quite open to the architect in their public relations

work to tie themselves up to the campaign and in my opinion it would be a wise thing for them to do, whether or not their members get a great deal of work out of it.

During the past year an effort was made by the National Construction Council to achieve a certain amount of synchronization in the advertising and publicity of the various construction interests. Nothing more resulted from this except numerous expressions of opinion that it was needed but it proved to be a preliminary to a similar work which is going on in conjunction with the home improvement plan.

About a year ago, the National Construction Council asked its component bodies for suggestions in connection with the work of the research bureau at Ottawa having in mind that there was room for a great deal of research which might be beneficial to the construction industry and that they were in touch with Major General McNaughton. The reception was good and suggestions have been placed before the research bureau and have received a sympathetic hearing. They ran in perhaps two directions, the first having reference to selection of various materials, etc., which should be gone into, and the second looking toward the possibility of the bureau doing something in regard to the synchronization of building by-laws throughout the country and becoming an authority whose pronouncements might be taken by various municipal bodies as authoritative.

Both the possibilities of amendment to the present housing act and the extension of it into the field of low cost housing by working through and with the Purvis commission have had the attention of the National Construction Council during the year. It is perhaps natural that the main points which have had to be discussed have not been the building and architectural side. It has become abundantly clear that the principal problem to be solved in the matter of assisted housing is the interlock of the "assistance" with the social structure and the relief processes and determining a form in which such assistance could be given without interfering with the normal course of private industry. This fact is perhaps a partial explanation of why Mr. David Sheppard was appointed to the Purvis commission staff to investigate the matter of assisted housing, rather than an architect. I know that some of the members here present did not take kindly to that appointment but I can assure them that the work of the architect through the commission and other ways, has been very well received and that once the aforementioned problem of how to set up the assistance for such a scheme is settled, the aim will be for architectural bodies to do their part again in seeing to it that the building problems are properly and well handled.

The National Construction Council has had to express the views of various branches of the construction trades to the Purvis commission and many things which in the end will vitally affect the architects' work but are at present of little interest to him, such as apprenticeship and the building up of a supply of workmen to replace those who have disappeared during the depression. They have had to discuss the matter of reconditioning men in the trades, men who have been out so long that the trade practice in some of the trades has altered so much in the meantime, that the men on returning to work barely recognize the processes in their own trade; an example of this is the installation of hot air heating systems.

Mr. Markus has acted as secretary of the National Construction Council during the year and I might say again what I said last year, that the fact that the secretary of the R.A.I.C. and the National Construction Council has been in one office has been of inestimable benefit to the architectural profession and has placed them directly astride of the line of communication and in direct contact with all that has been going on in the background of the construction field. I regret exceedingly that it seems apparent that this will no

longer be the case and I would like to say now that Mr. Markus has done more work for the construction industry in this country and for the architectural branch of it than any other one present. We all know that the honorary officers must have some person to carry the real burden and I know whereof I speak when I say, that Mr. Markus has carried a heavy burden in the work of the Construction Council during the past year for very little remuneration."

In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. West's report, Mr. Harry D. Martin stated that too much stress was being laid on the inefficiency of artisans who had not been employed for some time. He felt that these men could be rehabilitated without losing any of their skill and knowledge of their respective trades. Mr. L. R. Fairn of Wolfville, N.S., pointed out that already there appeared to be a scarcity of trained mechanics. With the abandonment of the apprenticeship system some years ago, he thought the present an opportune time to establish some kind of training system for young men.

Mr. West in reply advised the meeting that much thought was being given to the subject by the National Employment Commission and he did not think it would be betraying any confidence if he informed the members that a proposal for a system of apprenticeship training was now before the Government which, if adopted, would provide a solution to the problem.

Mr. Henry Whittaker of Victoria, B.C. referred to what was being done in British Columbia along these lines, and stated that the apprenticeship system adopted there had the wholehearted support of the labour unions and was working exceptionally well.

The discussion then centred on the home improvement plan.

HOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Mr. R. W. Catto of Toronto drew the attention of the meeting to that part of the president's report which stated that few of the architects would be interested in small alterations. He believed it would create a bad impression if a public statement were made that architects were not interested in small alterations. He would much rather have the public feel that no matter what their problems were, whether they be small or large, they could come to an architect for advice. He reminded the members that small commissions often lead to larger ones, and as in the case of other professions, clients should be served whether large or small.

The president pointed out that the average loan in the United States in a similar plan was something between \$300 and \$400. He did not want to give the impression that architects should not be interested in the home improvement plan, but on the contrary, he urged the members to do everything possible to encourage the plan because of its possibilities in giving employment, and the service the architect can render to the community in that respect. The president expressed

the opinion that the provincial associations can render a service to the Government and the people by organizing something in the nature of a free clinic for some of the small jobs undertaken under the home improvement plan.

Mr. H. Claire Mott of Saint John, N.B., informed the meeting that the chairman of the home improvement plan committee in the province of New Brunswick had asked his association if they would co-operate with the local committees in furthering the home improvement plan, and that their council, although feeling that the average jobs coming into the architects' offices under this plan would be a financial loss, they decided to co-operate with the New Brunswick committee. He further informed the meeting that a circular letter had been sent out setting forth the services the architect was prepared to give to the public in connection with the home improvement plan.

After some further discussion in which other members took part, the following resolution was moved by Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove of Ottawa, seconded by Mr. Burwell R. Coon of Toronto, and carried:

Resolved that this annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. recommend to the component societies and to the members at large, whole-hearted co-operation with the Dominion Government home improvement plan; and this meeting suggests that such co-operation may be effectively achieved by architects associating themselves with the work of local committees.

And further this meeting is of the opinion that effective operation of the home improvement plan is dependent on the attitude of taxing bodies. This meeting therefore commends to the Government its earnest hope that the effect of taxation on the home improvement plan, and also on the broader field of construction in general, receive such attention as will result in early amelioration of the present difficulties.

The president then called on Mr. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, the honorary treasurer, to present the treasurer's report.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh presented the auditor's report for the year 1936, which showed a total revenue of \$5,413.21, and total expenses of \$5,336.04, leaving a surplus for the year of \$77.17. The report indicated that the surplus at the beginning of the year was \$76.01, and after adding the surplus for the year 1936, the net surplus at the end of the year was \$153.18.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY

Following the reading of the treasurer's report, the president announced to the meeting that the secretary, Mr. I. Markus, had tendered his resignation. He paid tribute to Mr. Markus for the services he had rendered to the Institute over many years, and on motion by Mr. Gordon M. West, seconded by Mr. W. S. Maxwell, the appreciation of the Institute was tendered to the retiring secretary.

R.A.I.C. CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

Members of the Institute are advised that copies of the R.A.I.C. contract documents may be obtained from the secretary, 74 King Street East, Toronto, at the following prices:

<i>Standard Form of Construction Tender</i> . . .	10 cents each, 60 cents per doz.
<i>Standard Form of Agreement Between Client and Architect</i>	10 cents each, \$1.00 per doz.
<i>"Stipulated Sum" Form of Contract</i>	15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.
<i>"Cost Plus" Form of Contract</i>	15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.

Copies of the "Stipulated Sum" and "Cost Plus" forms of contract are also obtainable in French either from the office of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada or the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

Money orders or cheques payable at par in Toronto must accompany all orders for contract forms.

NOTES ON THE CONVENTION

The attendance at the thirtieth annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. was the best in the history of the Institute. Delegates were present from every province in the Dominion with the exception of Alberta and Saskatchewan, including the presidents of six of the component societies.

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One of the interesting features of the convention was a visit to the new Toronto Stock Exchange, George & Moorhouse, architects, S. H. Maw, associate; and the wallpaper plant of Stauntons Limited at Leaside, Mathers and Haldenby, architects.

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The luncheon on the second day of the convention was tendered by the Ontario Association of Architects and the Toronto chapter. Mr. A. S. Mathers, president of the Ontario Association of Architects, presided at the luncheon, and the presidents of other component societies were invited to address those present.

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An informal dinner was held at the Arts and Letters Club on the first day of the convention, which was followed by a programme of very enjoyable entertainment, including a humorous illustrated lecture on "How's Housing" by Raymond Card. Following the dinner, members visited the architectural exhibition at the Toronto Art Gallery where they heard a very interesting address on modern architecture by Wm. Lescaze, well-known New York architect.

The annual dinner of the Institute was held at the University Club on Saturday, February 20th, at which the president, Mr. W. L. Somerville, presided. Over one hundred members and guests attended the dinner. Following the toast to the King, the secretary announced the results of the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Mackenzie Waters was then called upon by the president to announce the awards in the R.A.I.C. student competitions. The outstanding feature of the dinner was the presentation of Honorary Fellowship to Walter S. Allward, R.C.A., sculptor and architect of the Vimy Memorial. High tribute was paid to Mr. Allward by the Honourable Herbert A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Martin Burrell, librarian of the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa. A number of congratulatory telegrams were read by Dr. John A. Pearson. A complete report of the presentation to Mr. Allward will be found elsewhere in this issue of THE JOURNAL

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The eighty drawings submitted in the R.A.I.C. student competitions were on exhibition in the Tudor Room, Royal York Hotel, during the latter part of the convention. They aroused much favourable comment, and at the conclusion of the general sessions, the two juries of award consisting of (*Class "A"*) John M. Lyle, chairman, W. S. Maxwell, and Lester B. Husband; (*Class "B"*) L. Gordon Bridgman, chairman, Lucien Parent, and Bruce H. Wright were given a very hearty vote of thanks for the services they had rendered in judging the competitions.

NOTES

I. Markus, M.R.A.I.C., has resigned as secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Mr. B. Evan Parry, F.R.A.I.C., has been appointed secretary pro tem.

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Richard P. Blakey of Edmonton, was re-elected president of the Alberta Association of Architects at the annual general meeting of that body held in Edmonton on January 29th, 1937.

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Alcide Chaussé, F.R.A.I.C., honorary secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, has been honoured by the "Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique" on the occasion of his thirty-ninth year as Honorary Corresponding Member of that society, by the presentation of a bronze-gilt plaque.

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An informal conference on planning and housing was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on March 16th and 17th, 1937. Messrs. W. L. Somerville, P.R.A.I.C., Percy E. Nobbs, P.P.R.A.I.C., F. H. Marani, M.R.A.I.C., James Govan, M.R.A.I.C., and F. W. Nicolls, M.R.A.I.C., took a leading part in the discussions.

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A series of radio talks on better housing was inaugurated recently in Montreal over station CKCV. The first of the series was given by Gaston Amyot, M.R.A.I.C., and the second by Rene Blanchet, M.R.A.I.C.

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A. T. Galt Durnford, M.R.A.I.C., of Montreal, was re-elected president of the Quebec provincial branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild at a recent meeting of that body.

Wallace C. Sproule, M.R.A.I.C., of Toronto, announces the removal of his office to new premises at 509 Eglinton Avenue West.

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Examinations for membership in the province of Quebec Association of Architects will take place during the week of May 10th, 1937. Candidates wishing to write these examinations should make their applications before April 10th.

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At the annual meeting of the Windsor chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects held on January 21st, 1937, John R. Boyde was elected chairman for the ensuing year. It was decided to inaugurate a series of radio broadcasts on architectural subjects similar to those sponsored by the Ontario Association of Architects.

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The annual spring exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal will be held at the Montreal Art Gallery from March 18th to April 11th. Members of the P.Q.A.A. have been invited to submit architectural drawings and renderings for the exhibition.

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Norton A. Fellowes, M.R.A.I.C., of Montreal, addressed a recent meeting of the Women's Alliance of the Church of the Messiah on the subject of town planning.

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At the recent annual meeting of the Ottawa chapter O.A.A. W. J. Abra was elected chairman for 1937.

Frederick C. Bodley, of Brantford, was elected chairman of the Hamilton chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects at the annual meeting of the chapter held on January 18th, 1937.

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Twenty-two thousand five hundred people visited the recent joint architectural exhibition of the Toronto chapter O.A.A. and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. This represents an increase of six thousand over the attendance at the exhibition held in 1935.

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Philip J. Turner, F.R.A.I.C., of Montreal, delivered a lecture on March 2nd on Westminster Abbey at a meeting held in St. Columbia's Parish Hall, Montreal.

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Jean Berchmans Gagnon, M.R.A.I.C., of Thetford Mines, P.Q., gave a talk over the radio recently on the subject of "La Construction de l'Habitation Rurale".

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Professor Walter Gropius, formerly of Germany and recently in partnership with E. Maxwell Fry of London, England, has accepted the invitation of the senate of Harvard University to take the chair of architecture in the graduate school of design. The professorship is a life appointment, and Professor Gropius will take over his duties next month.

* * * *

The semicentennial of the Engineering Institute of Canada will be celebrated by a meeting to be opened in Montreal on June 15th, 1937, and will continue on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, the last sessions being held in Ottawa on the

18th. A preliminary programme has been prepared. Members of the R.A.I.C. are cordially invited to be present at this meeting.

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The sixty-ninth convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Boston, Mass. from June 1st to 4th, 1937, inclusive.

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The International Congress of Architects will be held in Paris, France, during the week of July 17th, 1937. The meetings will take place in the exposition grounds and delegates will be given special privileges and facilities within the grounds.

* * * *

In proposing the toast of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied Societies at the annual dinner of the R.I.B.A. held on February 5th, 1937, The Right Honourable The Earl of Bessborough, former Governor General of Canada, in the course of his remarks, stated:

"Coupled with the toast of the Institute is that of its allied societies, and so widespread has your influence become that I believe those societies number as many as fifty. The only one with which I can venture to claim personal association is the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. I am, I believe, indirectly responsible for the fact that my old friend Mr. Goodhart-Rendel is the representative of the R.A.I.C. in London. I say 'indirectly' because it was while Mr. Goodhart-Rendel was on a visit to me in Canada that he impressed his great personality on the architects of the Dominion. I know how much the Canadian architects are doing to beautify the country, and I recall opening a very interesting and indeed remarkable architectural exhibition in Toronto."

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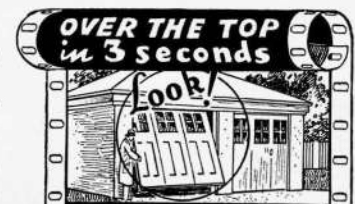
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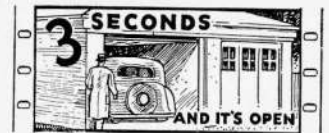
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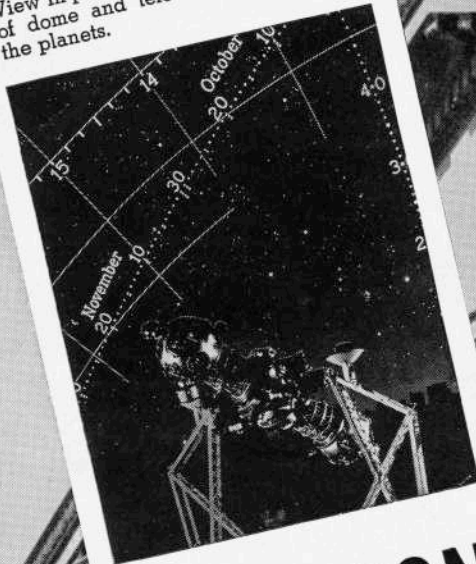


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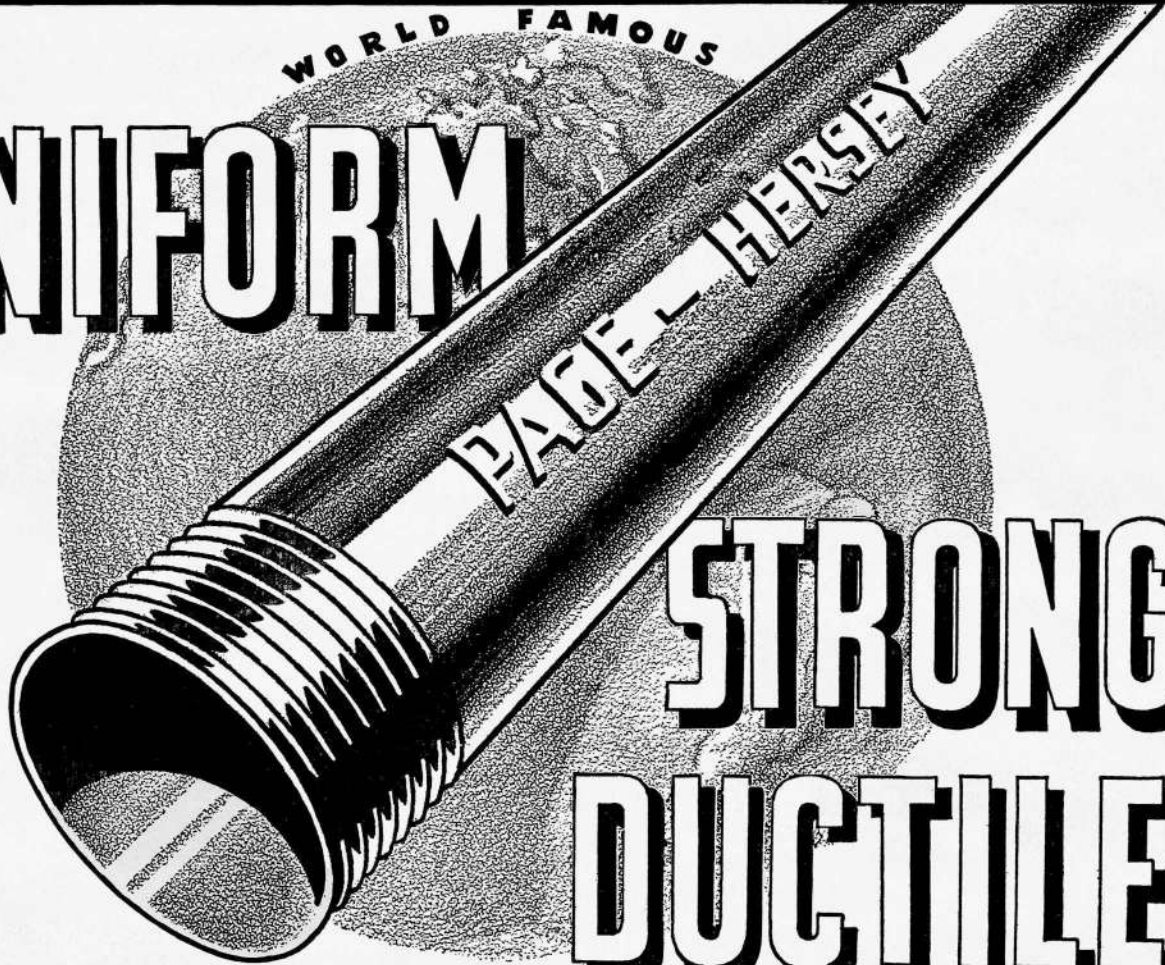


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