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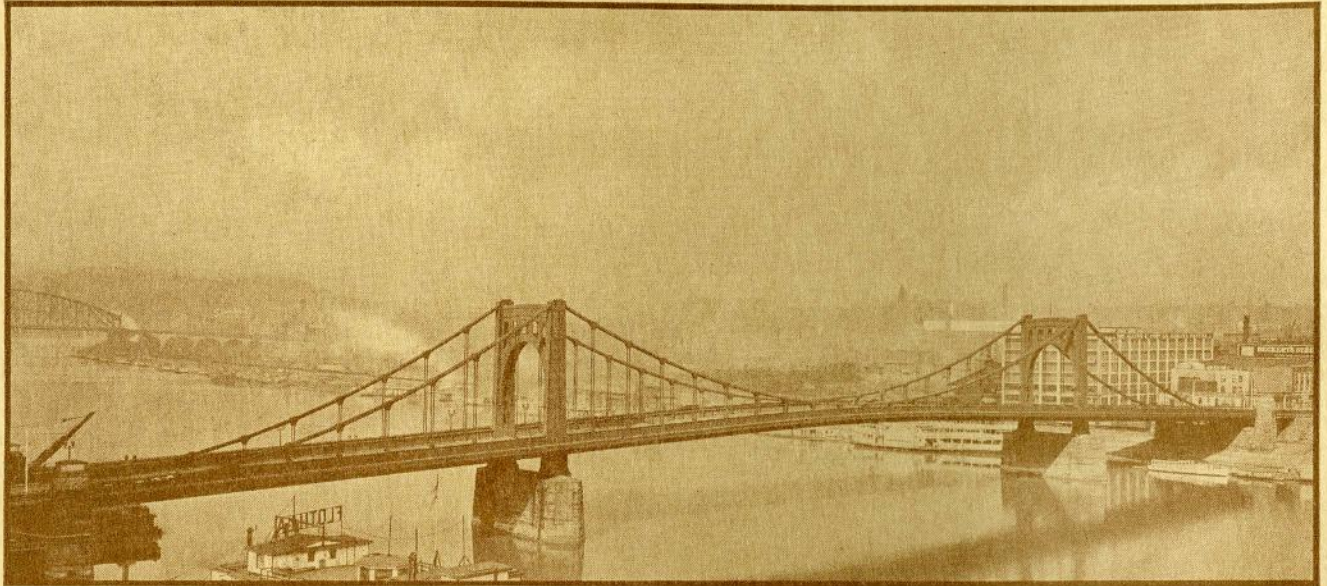
CONVENTION NUMBER
LIST OF MEMBERS

TORONTO

STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER

The Sixth Street Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh was selected by a national jury for the 1929 award in the competition established by the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. These awards are made annually for the most beautiful steel bridge completed during the preceding year. They are in response to the growing interest of architects and engineers in the aesthetic design of bridges.

Among other things, the judges said: "A very difficult situation has been met with restful and attractive design and by a frank use of the structural adaptability of steel." . . . "In a singularly clear way it expresses the construction of the bridge without unnecessary ornament." . . . "It demonstrates that bridges of steel fully satisfy the requirements of beauty without undue cost in fabricating and building."



STEEL LENDERS COURAGE TO DESIGN

STRENGTH . . . safety . . . security . . . these spell *Steel!* They are factors determined not only through experience, but by careful test and analysis at every step in manufacture. And because steel is also so adaptable, so versatile, it offers full artistic expression in the design and construction of bridges large or small.

Steel bridges and buildings can be erected more



speedily, with less regard for weather and with greater economy than when any other material is used. They can be kept secure, or can be modernized, reinforced, altered and even removed faster and more economically.

A Technical Service Bureau is at the disposal of architects, engineers, owners and others who have need of information concerning steel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited. 200 Madison Avenue, New York City. District offices in New York, Worcester, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas and San Francisco. The Institute publishes twelve booklets,

STEEL
INSURES STRENGTH
AND SECURITY

one on practically every type of steel structure, and provides also in one volume, "The Standard Specification for Structural Steel for Buildings," "The Standard Specification for Fireproofing Structural Steel Buildings," and "The Code of Standard Practice." Any or all of these may be had without charge, simply by addressing the Institute at any of its offices.

A BUILDING IS JUDGED BY ITS APPOINTMENTS

THE finer the building the finer the elevator equipment must be. The new Aldred Building, one of Montreal's latest and finest of modern office buildings, will be served by six Otis-Fensom elevators of the signal control, micro levelling type. The contract includes also the installation of hollow metal elevator entrances and electric door operators, all of our own manufacture. Only an Otis-Fensom is a "Micro Levelling" elevator.



The Aldred Building, Montreal

Barrott and Blackader, Architects
The Foundation Co. of Canada, General Contractors

OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Offices in all principal Canadian cities



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Proof Against Weather, Rust, Fumes and Acid

ANOTHER
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Beaverduct is made in Canada from rigid steel pipes which are thoroughly cleaned inside and out . . . enamelled or galvanized to seal up the pores and make the conduit more durable . . . then inspected and tested by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

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Head Office Toronto. Sales Offices in All Principal Cities.



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ONE-HALF-INCH is not enough insulation for your houses—adequate protection requires three times that thickness, even with corkboard.

“But,” says your client, “what about the cost?”

That’s like asking whether a two-story house costs more than a bungalow. You can buy many materials that cover more area per dollar than corkboard, if it is covering surface in which you are interested. But if you are buying insulation, you’ll measure their resistance to heat, and you’ll come to this conclusion: It costs less to get adequate insulation with Armstrong’s Corkboard than with any other material.

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Armstrong’s Corkboard comes in thicknesses that do give adequate insulation. It is made for architects whose plans presuppose worthy building materials. To the homes these men create, Armstrong’s Corkboard brings comfort and economy in the largest measure for each dollar of insulation cost.

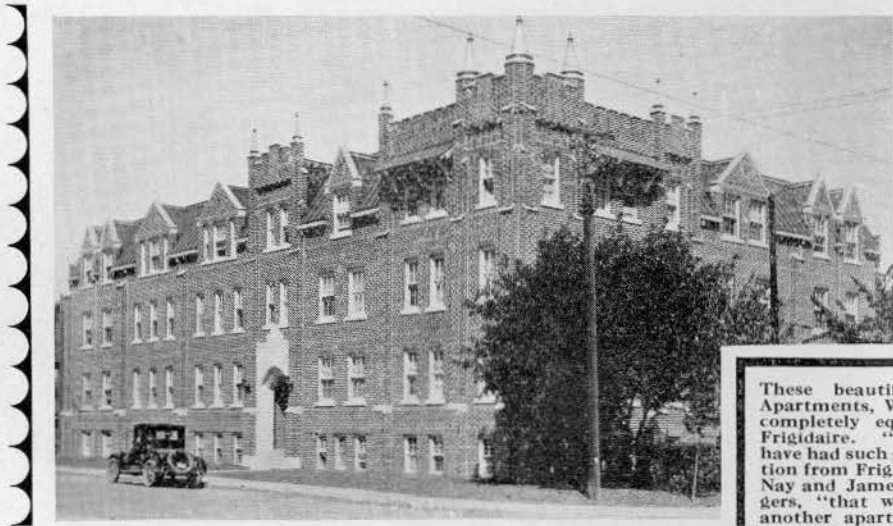
Detailed information and filing folders will be gladly sent upon request. Write to the Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, Limited, McGill Building, Montreal; King St. West, Toronto; Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.

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Please send me complete information about Frigidaire for homes and apartments.

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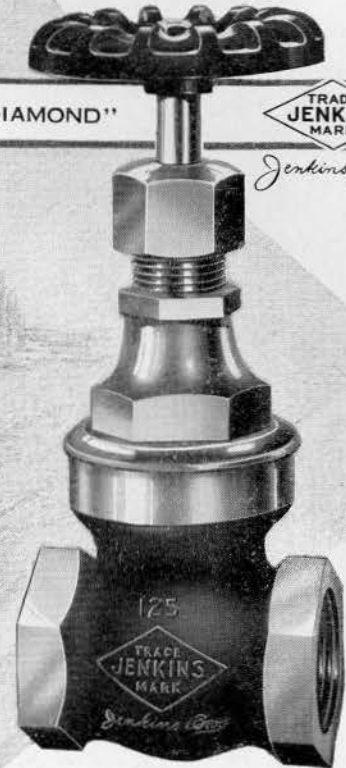


FIG. 300



The Architect

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Built for Permanence
 . . . and Fire-Safety
 with CONCRETE

This magnificent new hotel at Murray Bay on the Lower St. Lawrence is an architectural gem in the old French chateau style . . . built for permanence with "Canada" Cement concrete.

It is a notable example of the adaptability of this modern material to period design.

Fire-safe and permanent . . . an impressive structure in every way . . . the new Manoir Richelieu ably upholds the traditions of Canada's Newport.

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Always specify "Canada" Cement. It is uniformly reliable. "Canada" Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest sales office.

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The Last Word in Security

Illustrated above is shown the door of the Safety Deposit Vault designed and built by us for the new premises of the Canada Permanent Trust Company, Bay and Adelaide Sts., Toronto. The very latest example of modern vault engineering. The door of this vault is 24 inches thick, weighing 35 tons. The vault itself measures 55 feet in length and 18 feet, 6 inches wide. Vault doors and steel vault lining total a combined weight of 202 tons.

Consult our Engineers about your safe requirements.

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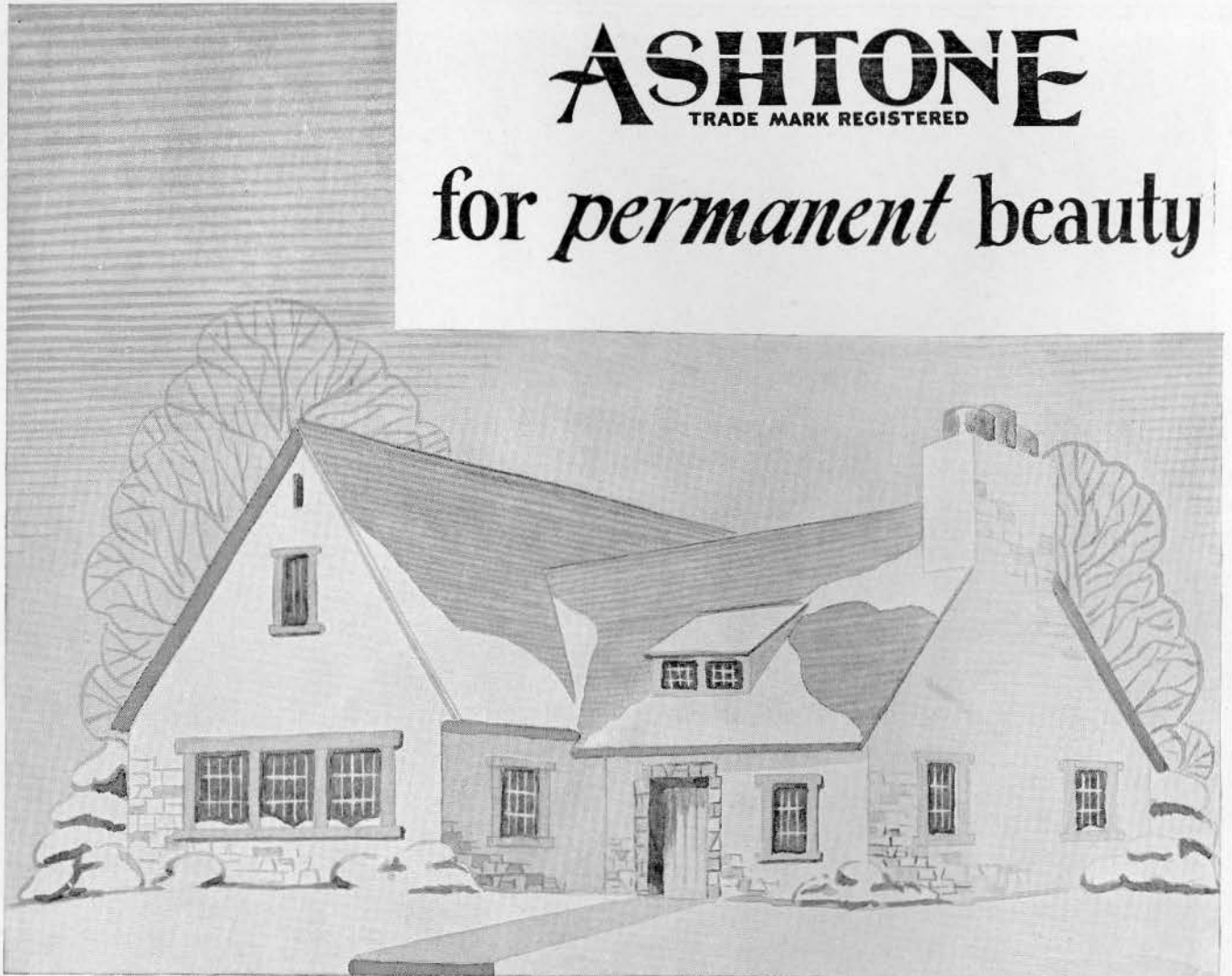
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

for permanent beauty



GO BACK and look at that beautiful home you built five years ago. Is it as attractive now as it was then? It would be if it were faced with ASHTONE—even more so than when new. For ASHTONE, beautiful when first laid up, increases in dignified charm as the years pass. This vital fact has done much to establish the high favor with which ASHTONE is now viewed by leading architects and builders.

BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE COMPANY

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CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DETROIT CINCINNATI
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VIEWS of the T. Eaton Company's new store at College and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Ross & McDonald, Architects, Sproatt & Rolph, Associates, W. H. Yates Construction Co., Ltd., and Thomson Bros., Contractors. The photograph of the interior shows men applying Pre-cast Gypsum fireproofing.



**Maximum Fire
Protection at
Lowest Cost
with**

Pre-cast Gypsum Fireproofing

BECAUSE if suitable material other than Pre-cast Gypsum had been used to fireproof steel beams and columns, the structural design would have had to provide for the support of an additional 4,000 tons dead load.

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Under the severest building fire conditions the temperature of steel beams, girders and columns

will not rise to the buckling or bending point when protected with Pre-Cast Gypsum Fireproofing. Gypsum gives greater resistance to heat conduction than any other material used for a similar purpose.

Authoritative advice on the use of Gypsum products in modern construction gladly submitted without obligation. It will pay you too to have one of our representatives call on you when you are planning new buildings.

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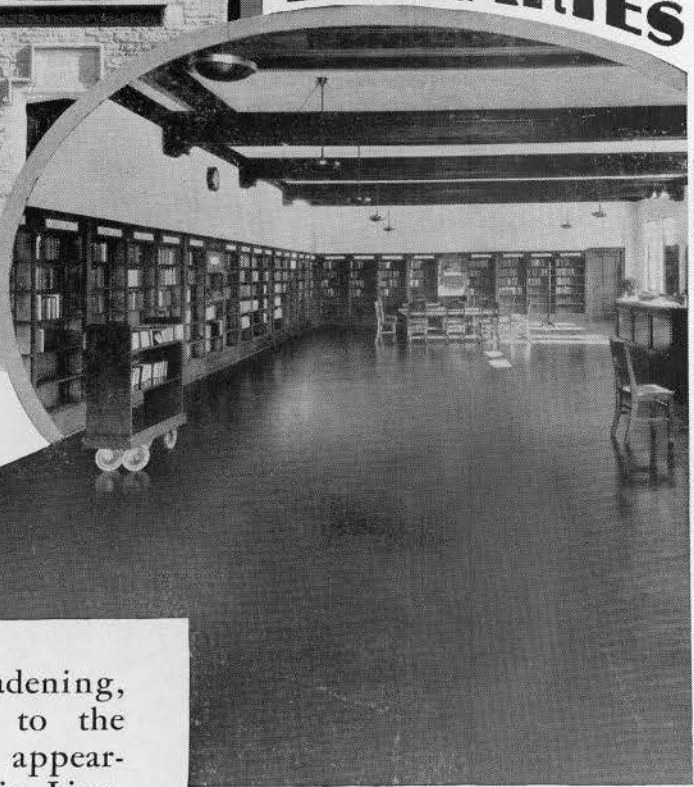
VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG

WINDSOR



**A QUIET
RESTFUL
FLOOR FOR
LIBRARIES**



Dominion Battleship Linoleum, AA quality is laid on the floors of Danforth Branch Public Library, Toronto.
George, Moorhouse & King, Toronto, Architects; Gatehouse Bros., Contractor.

RESTFUL, sound-deadening, pleasantly springy to the tread, richly dignified in appearance, Dominion Battleship Linoleum solves library floor problems . . . PERMANENTLY.

It is odourless: easy to clean and keep clean. Will not stain and may be waxed and polished as desired. It cannot wear out.

Dominion Battleship Linoleum, the modern public floor, is continually specified for banks, offices, stores,

schools, hospitals and institutions generally.

Made in three qualities, AAA in eight shades; AA and A in four. Special colours for large contracts.

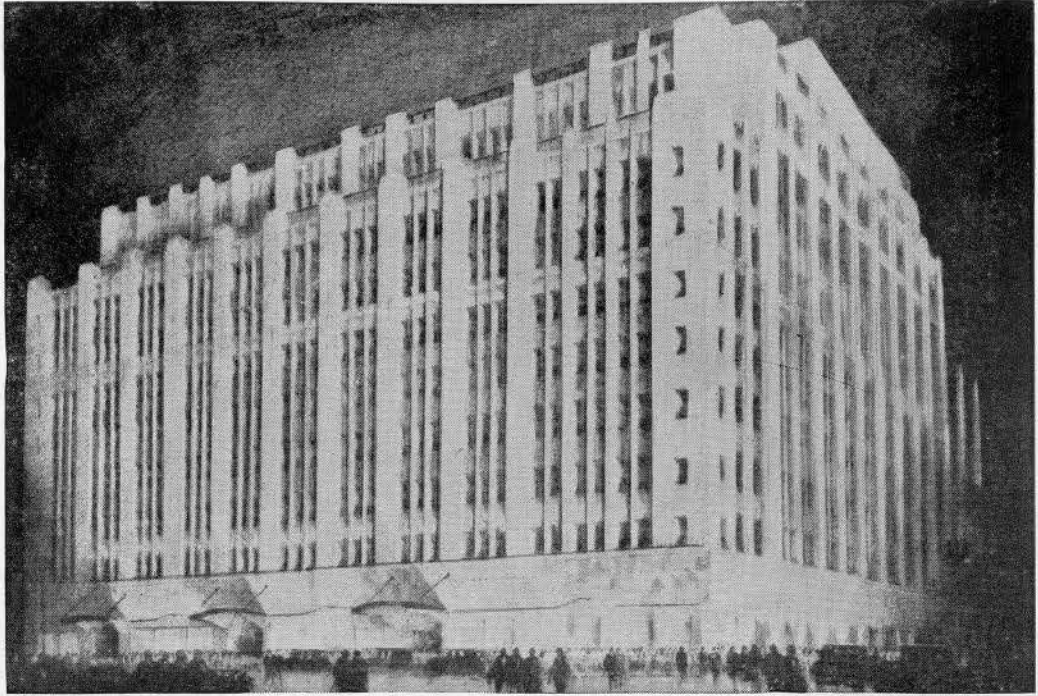
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*Installed by all large house-furnishing and departmental stores.
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**DOMINION
Battleship
LINOLEUM**



"In the heart of Brooklyn, on a site long familiar to millions of people, we are erecting one of the most beautiful buildings in America, devoted exclusively to retailing merchandise. The year 1929 will witness the completion of the first unit of a great structure that will eventually cover almost this entire block, a block with the largest frontage in the city" from statement by Simon F. Rothschild.



The New Abraham & Straus Building, Brooklyn. . . . From Drawing by Hugh Ferriss - Arch. Messrs. Starrett & Van Vleck

A MOST INTERESTING INSTALLATION of TEMPERATURE CONTROL

The Johnson System Of Heat & Humidity Control is installed throughout this impressive, new structure, now in its first stage of completion.

Direct radiators are along the outside walls, as usual. Johnson Thermostats, are placed on piers between the radiators, each thermostat controlling from one to two radiators. Parallel with the outside walls, partitions about nine feet high are erected, a passageway thus formed to make easy access for merchandise to all parts of the store. Inside of these partitions, or in the store space proper, Johnson Pilot Thermostats are erected on columns. The branch lines from these Pilot Thermostats supply air to the Thermostats on the outside wall between the radiators, which in turn operate the valves on the radiators in accordance with the temperature requirements in the store space proper, beyond the partitions.

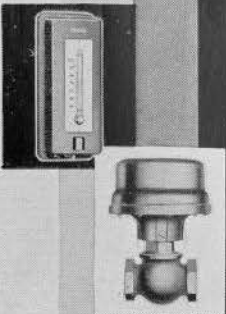
The store's ventilating apparatus is controlled by Johnson Cold Air Thermostats, placed in the cold air inlet duct and operating the diaphragm valve on the first row of the heated coil. Johnson Multiple Thermostats are placed in the fan discharge, controlling the inner rows of the heater coils. Johnson Model Indicators are installed with the ventilating apparatus, operating the cold air inlet and recirculating dampers: so that the supply of cold and recirculated air can be modulated as may be necessary.

The store's vestibules are heated and ventilated with recirculated air: taken from the store, passed through heater coils and delivered into the vestibules. The heating coils here are controlled by Johnson Two-Point Insertion Thermostat, placed in the diaphragm of the fan and operating the diaphragm valves on the heater coil—in conjunction with the pilot thermostat in the main store near the vestibule. If the thermostat at that point becomes too low, the Pilot Thermostat releases air from the Two-Point Thermostat and the full capacity of the heater coils is used for the purpose of heating the vestibule to a temperature sufficiently high to prevent cold drafts in the store space adjacent to the vestibules.

Thus is given another impressive example of the broad utility of Johnson Heat and Humidity Control and the recognized value of Johnson Control on buildings' heating and ventilating apparatus: for maximum efficiency and minimum cost.

JOHNSON TEMPERATURE REGULATING CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
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JOHNSON HEAT AND **CONTROL**
HUMIDITY





DIXON'S ELDORADO THE MASTER DRAWING PENCIL

ELDORADO YIELDS to no other pencil in point of performance. And confidently invites comparison with any of its rivals, wherever made . . . for smoothness and strength of lead . . . for uniformity and accuracy of grading . . . for long life and general excellence. To simplify the matter of comparison, we'll gladly send you free full-length samples of "The Master Drawing Pencil" in a special engineer's kit. What could be fairer than that? Write direct to Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Pencil Department 121-J, Jersey City, New Jersey.



Now

THERE'S A HOUSE PAINT *made with* LIONOIL

Berrycraft House Paint is a revolutionary new exterior finish made of pure lead, zinc and linseed oil mixed with the proper amount of Lionoil—world-famous wood preservative and rust preventive. For years master painters have used Lionoil in ordinary paints to make them look better, wear longer and dry faster. Now for the first time this secret-processed ingredient is available in ready-mixed paint.

Lionoil penetrates the wood, seals the pores and literally anchors the paint to the surface. Berrycraft is a modern house

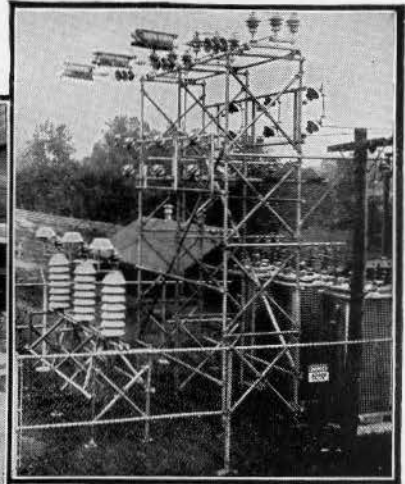
paint made to meet present-day demands and building conditions. It dries quickly—won't peel, dust off or fade. It even resists salt air encountered in sea coast towns, or tropical heat and Arctic cold. Unusual hiding or covering qualities make a little bit go a long way.

Specify Berrycraft House Paint with the assurance that it will give added beauty and extra years of wear. Write the Architectural Department for details, samples or color card—no obligation, of course.

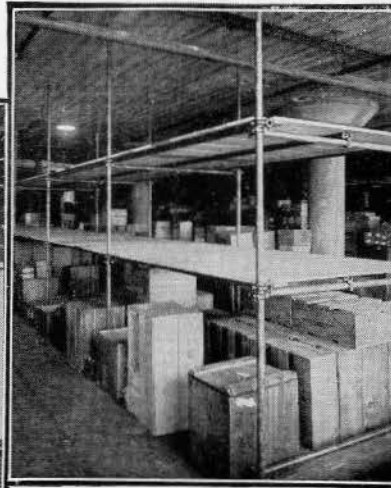
BERRY BROTHERS
Varnishes Enamels Lacquers
Walkerville, Ont.

Liquid Granite Floor Varnish, dull, gloss or quick-drying, Lionoil Floor Enamel, Berrycraft Quick-Drying Enamel, Brushing Lacquer, Luxeberry Enamel, Luxeberry Wood Finish and other wear-resisting architectural finishes are manufactured by Berry Brothers.

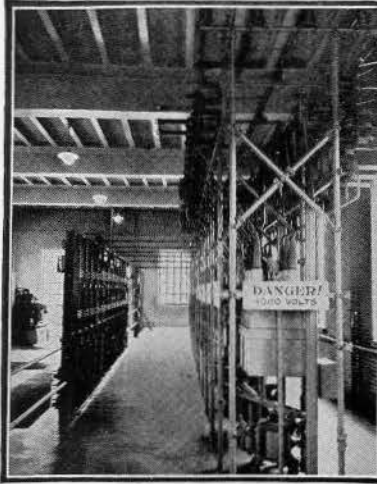
Outdoor pipe substation constructed with Westinghouse pipe fittings.



Storeroom rack constructed with Westinghouse pipe fittings.



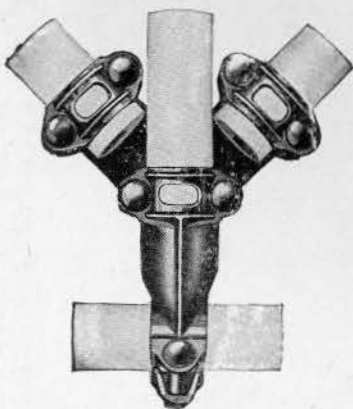
Westinghouse pipe fittings supporting circuit-breaker framework.



Build pipe structures ... quickly ... easily

WHETHER it be a switchboard frame, an outdoor substation, pipe rack or railing, it can be more quickly and satisfactorily built with Westinghouse pipe fittings. The only tools required are a socket wrench, a vise, and a pipe cutter. No pipe threading is necessary. Fittings can be applied to any section of the pipe without cutting for purposes of strengthening or increasing the structure.

These fittings are ideal for temporary structures, because they can be as quickly disassembled as assembled.



These fittings are made of malleable iron, which, with the ribbed yoke construction, accounts for their strength. The method of manufacture gives them exceptional holding power.

Because of the unit construction of these fittings, practically an endless number of useful combinations can be secured with relatively few parts, therefore, it is not necessary to carry a large stock.

For further information, ask our nearest district office for a copy of Circular 1676-B.

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Dominion Electric Protection Prevents fire!

THE dawn of the morning after. Building gutted—stock and business records gone up in smoke—the labor of a lifetime wiped out.

Buildings can be protected day and night by an Automatic Sprinkler and a Dominion Sprinkler Supervisory System. It's automatic, acts instantaneously and guards against fire and water damage as nothing else can.

Nearly three thousand business establishments enjoy Dominion Electric Protection. Fire Underwriting Boards accept Dominion Sprinkler Supervisory Service in lieu of a watchman.

With such a system if fire breaks out and the sprinkler heads open an alarm is instantly transmitted to the Fire Department and our Central Station. In fact, if anything at all goes wrong with the Sprinkler System the Central Station officers are apprised by a signal indicating the trouble.

Where Central Station Service is not available we can install Local Sprinkler Alarm Systems.

Our booklet "Complete Fire Protection" describes this service in detail. May we send you a copy?



DOMINION ELECTRIC PROTECTION COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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London Winnipeg

OUR Engineering Department will gladly co-operate with the architectural profession in preparing designs, estimates and specifications for the installation of our standard systems, modifications thereof or to meet special or unusual situations.



The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System

Where the
Thermometer
Registers
"Satisfaction"

If you were to place a thermometer in the steam that flows into the radiators of the imposing new Hall Building, Vancouver, you would be able to take some interesting readings. On a very mild day you would find the steam temperature to be only 133° or thereabouts. On a colder day, you would get a reading of possibly 180°. On the coldest day in the winter, the reading would be somewhere around 212°, or even 218°F.

The controlled distribution of steam over a wide range of pressures and temperatures explains the unique ability of the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System to maintain constant inside temperatures. Whether under manual or automatic control, as in the Hall Building, the supply of heat is delicately responsive to the changing needs of the weather.

Unvarying warmth is vitally important to building occupants and owners alike. To occupants it means a healthful, satisfactory working environment. To owners it means smaller fuel bills because good heating ends wasteful overheating.

And a good heating installation also means something to the architect, the engineer and the contractor—the solid satisfaction and confidence of his clients.

Dunham Differential Heating is establishing new high standards of comfort at new low operating costs in more than 100 of Canada's finest new buildings. Direct comparisons in change-over installations from ordinary heating systems to Differential operation show that Dunham Differential Heating saves from 25 to 40% in fuel costs by eliminating overheating.

Our engineers will gladly discuss Dunham Differential Heating with you without obligation on your part. And we will be glad to send you interesting cost figures on Differential operation.

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HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA
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HALL BUILDING
VANCOUVER



LOOK FOR THE NAME
DUNHAM

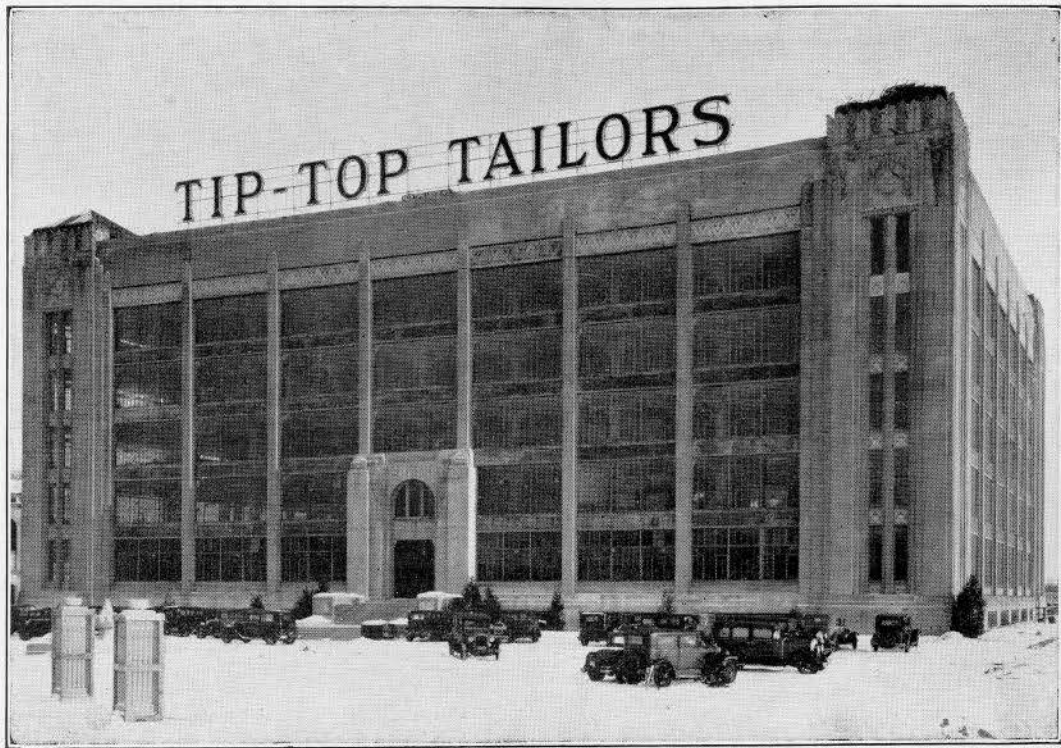
The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System and individual parts of the apparatus used in this system are fully protected by Canadian Patents Nos. 282,193, 282,194 and 282,195 and U. S. Patents Nos. 1,644,114, 1,706,401 and 1,727,965. Additional patents in Canada, the United States and foreign countries are pending.

Owners: Hall Investment Corporation Ltd.
Architects: Northwood & Chivers, Winnipeg.
Assoc. Architects: McCarter & Nairne,
Vancouver.
Heating Contractors: Murray Bros. Ltd.,
Vancouver.

33.4% SAVING

The Prairie Oil & Gas Co. Office Bldg., Independence, Kansas, provides a typical example of fuel economy. This building is now heated with the Dunham Differential System—a 'change-over' of the previous system. Direct comparison of "before and after" costs of gas fuel shows a 33.4% saving effected by Differential Heating.

"The heating system that 'changes gears' with the weather"



Better Lighting . . . Improved Production . . . Result from Du-Lite

TO this imposing new home of Tip-Top Tailors, in Toronto, Du-Lite brings better working conditions and increased production. The flood of light admitted through the scientific window arrangement is reflected by Du-Lite into every corner of the plant.

Present-day production engineering recognizes the economic value of ample light. Du-Lite, the perfect Mill White, is especially formulated to meet the rigid requirements of modern industry. It's snowy whiteness gives maximum light reflection *without glare*. It is

easily cleaned, has remarkable hiding power, and is highly resistant to dust, moisture, fumes and machinery vibration.

Du-Lite *stays white*, for its whiteness is a basic part of the process by which it is formulated. Like every C-I-L Paint Product, it is *pre-tested* both in the laboratory and in actual use.

Test Du-Lite in your own plant. Compare it with ordinary mill whites. A request on your letter head will bring a trial gallon free.



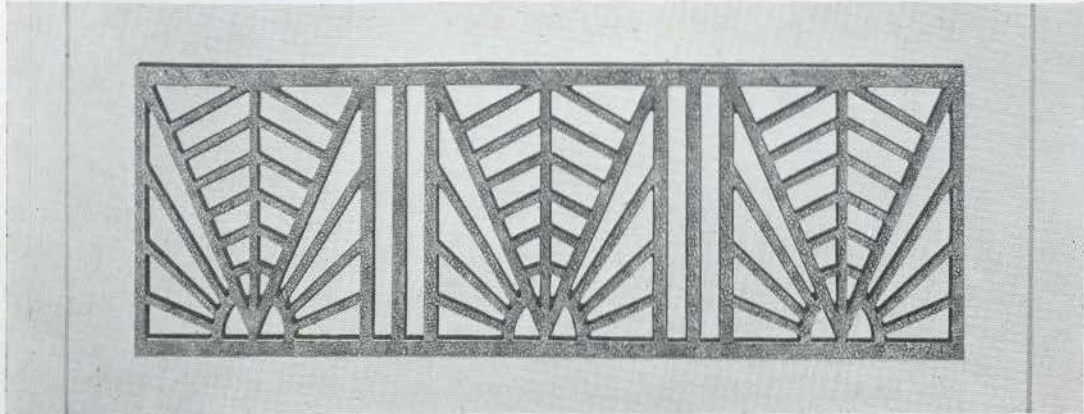
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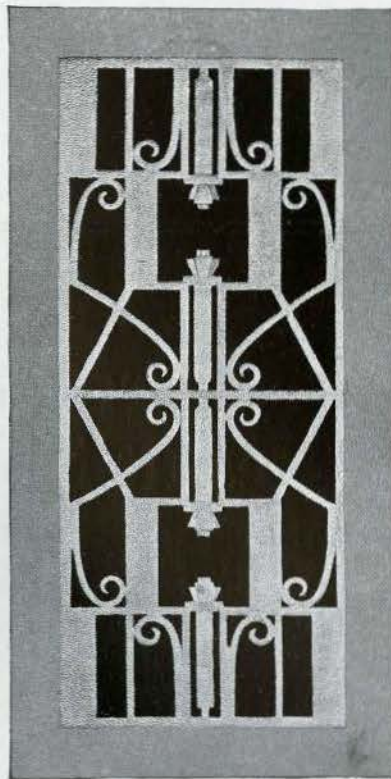
A R E M O D E R N G R I L L E S



T & B Modern Design No. 601 and
T & B Modern Design No. 602

yesterday

the architect drove leisurely to work in a one-horse shay—planned his brownstone buildings and specified Ferrocraft Cast Grilles designed in the fashions of his day.



to-day

noted architects motor quickly to the office—design modern type buildings and look to Ferrocraft for harmonizing grilles to interpret their ideas of modernism.



architects to-be **to-morrow** our dreams and
will speed to work by air— they, too, will have their
will create structures beyond ideas executed in Ferrocraft.

TUTTLE & BAILEY MFG. CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
BRIDGEBURG - ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1909



Progress picture of the extension to the Elgin Exchange, Bell Telephone Co., Toronto. Chapman and Oxley, Architects.

THREE Gearless, Passenger TURNBULL - WESTINGHOUSE ELEVATORS

are being installed in the

**12 story extension to the New
Elgin Exchange Building of the
Bell Telephone Co., Toronto**

THE TURNBULL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO

MONTREAL
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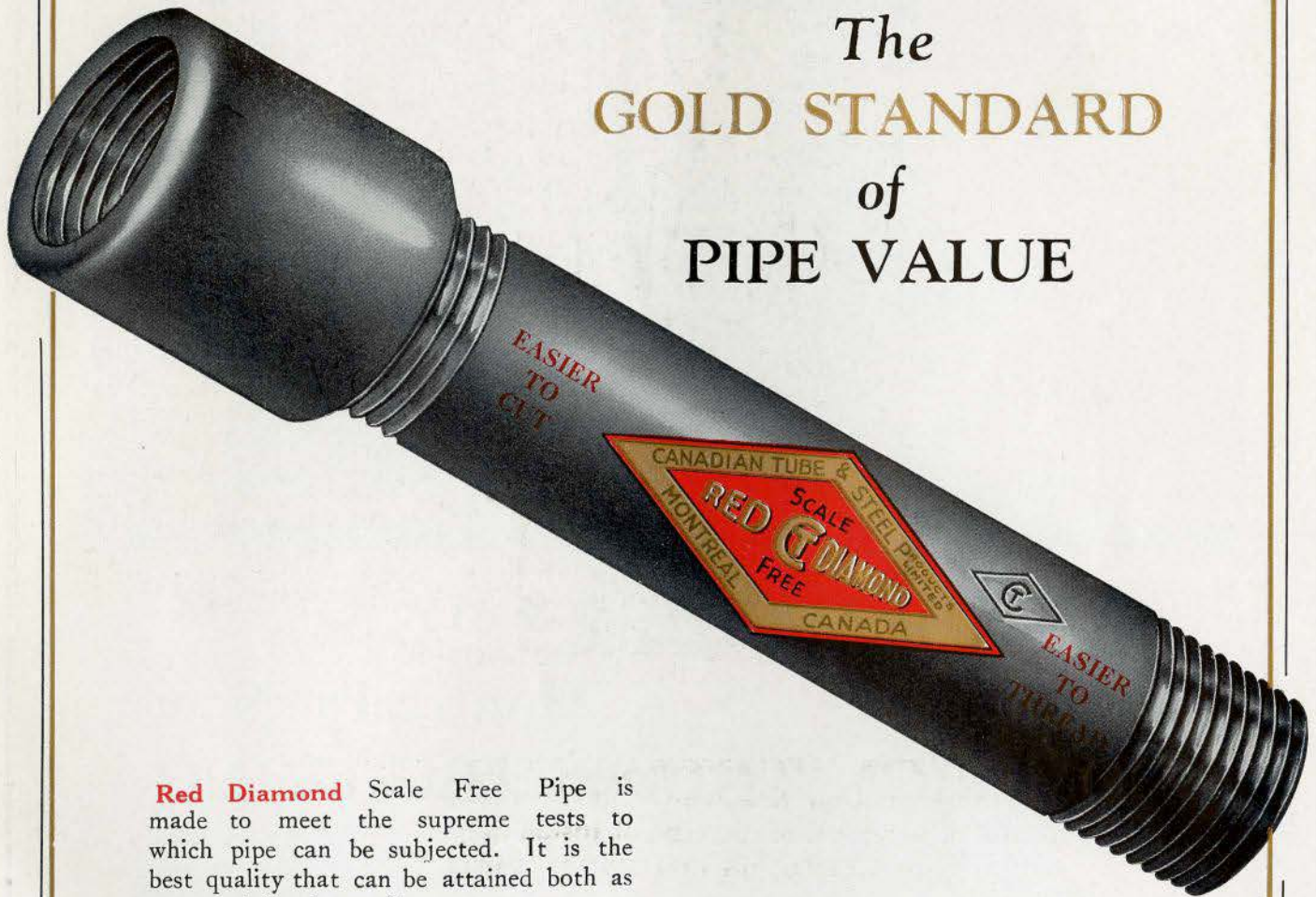
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Red Diamond

SCALE FREE PIPE

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GOLD STANDARD
of
PIPE VALUE



Red Diamond Scale Free Pipe is made to meet the supreme tests to which pipe can be subjected. It is the best quality that can be attained both as to material and manufacture.

At every stage and process it is minutely inspected. Every length of **Red Diamond** pipe is tested to 700 lbs. per sq. in. hydraulic pressure. Every length bears the **Red Diamond** label. On sizes 1½ inch and smaller a metal tag in the same colors is attached to each bundle.

Insist on **Red Diamond** from your jobber.

*We also manufacture
Nipples and Couplings,
black and galvanized,
in all sizes.*

**CANADIAN TUBE AND STEEL PRODUCTS,
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Works at Lachine Canal, Montreal, Quebec

“let’s
look
inside”



The ten-point “Red Seal” is placed on houses that are wired to the “Red Seal” standard.

AFTER home-buyers have been impressed by the appearance and location of the houses you build they say “Let’s look inside”.

That is the time for you to say, “just look at the many convenience outlets; notice the heavy wiring for an electric range”.

Home-buyers want houses with modern conveniences . . . modern electric wiring . . . therefore, wire the houses you build to the famous “Red Seal” standard.

For specifications and other information write or telephone the Electric Service League, 302 Excelsior Life Building, (ELgin 4937) or

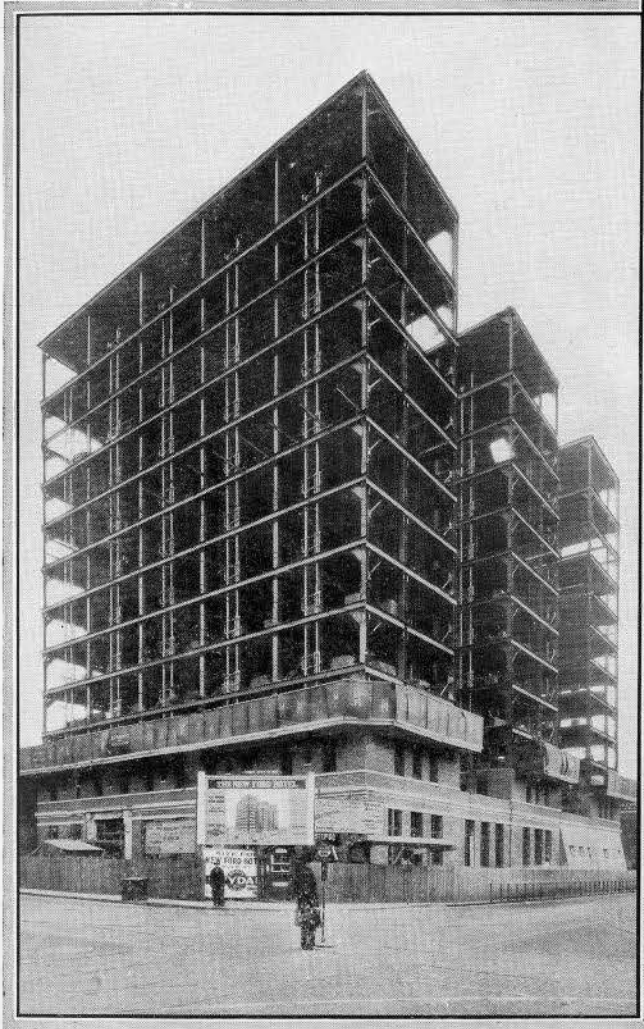
TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

225 Yonge Street

Toronto

Keep Canada Prosperous—Buy Goods Made in Canada

LARGE or SMALL
Your Building
is Safeguarded
With
MASSILLON
BAR JOISTS



SKYSCRAPER and small home alike benefit from the advantages of Massillon Bar Joist floor construction. No matter what the building it will undoubtedly be better for Massillon.

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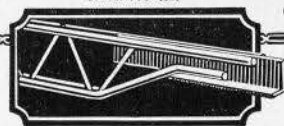
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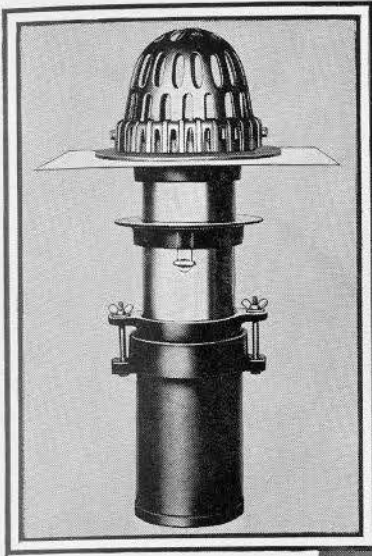
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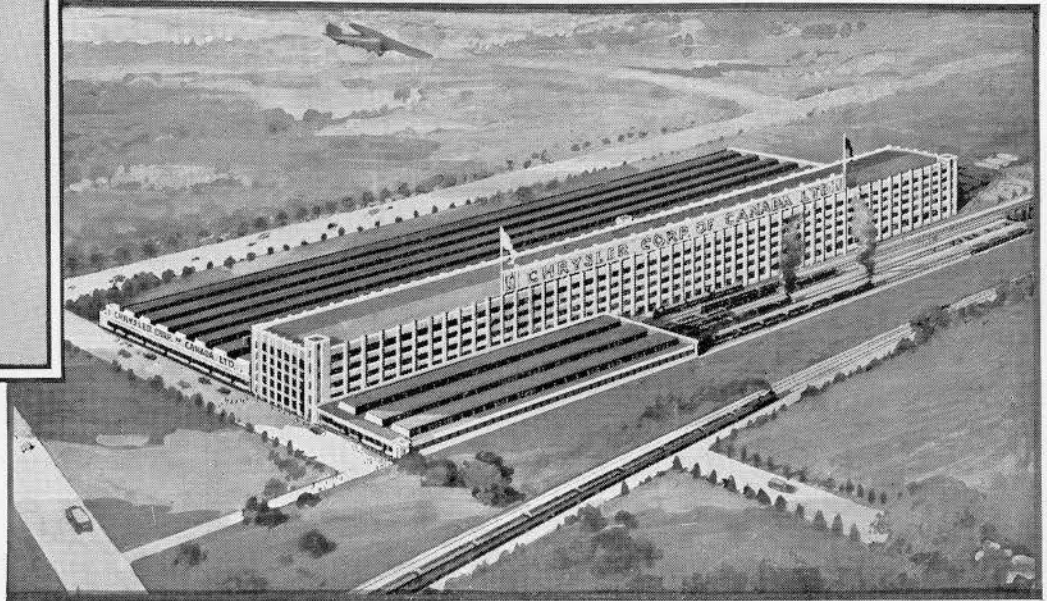
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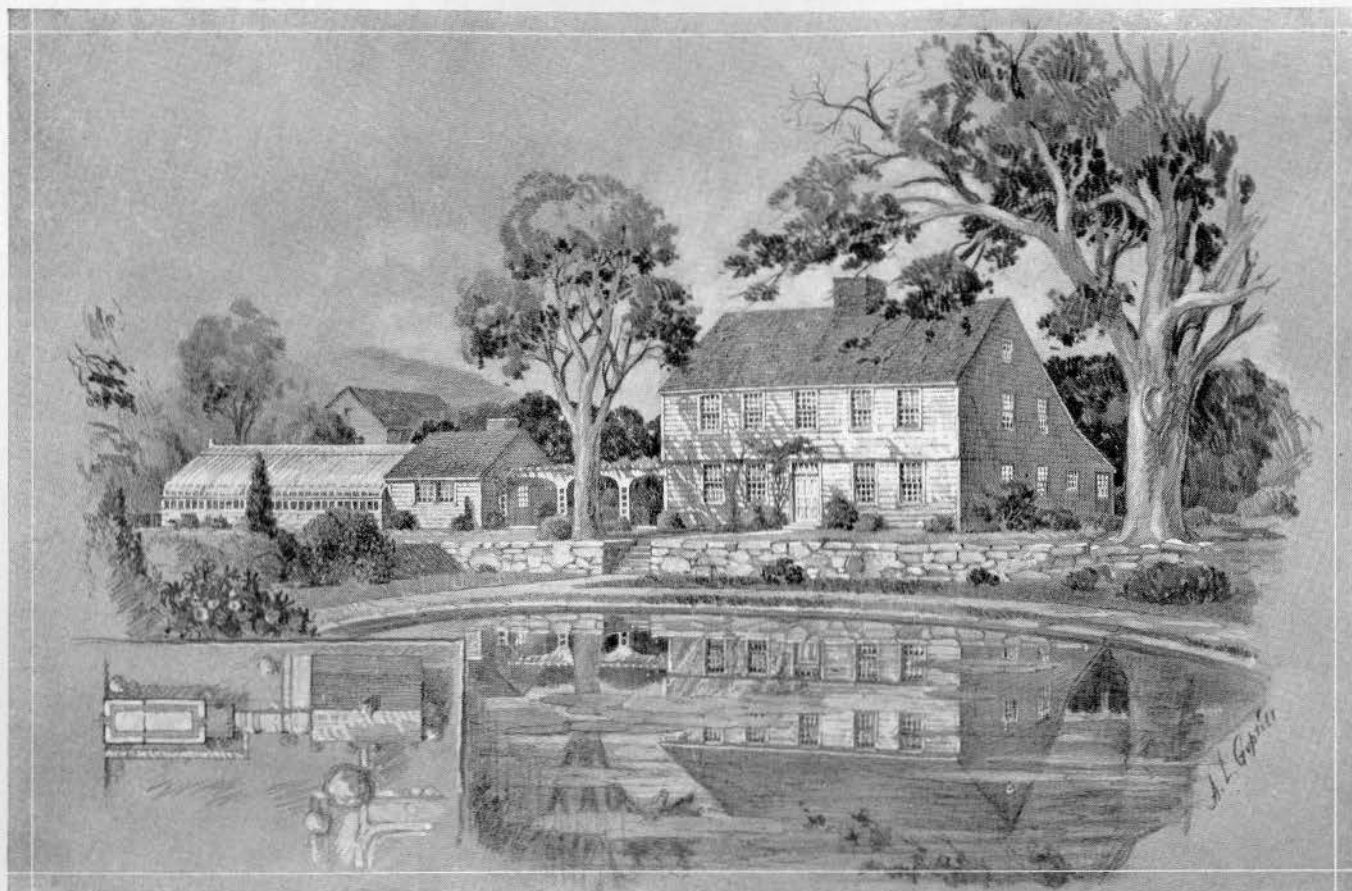
Barrett Holt Roof Connections are only one of the dependable, trouble-free roof accessories that supplement the famous Barrett Specification Roofs to give 100% roof protection under all conditions.

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Here's a happy combination of a Sitting Room, Conservatory and Plunge, which was built for E. H. Watt, Esq., Toronto.

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Needless to say the new house on the hill has never been built . . . and never will be.

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THE JOURNAL

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TORONTO, MARCH, 1930

Vol. VII. No. 3

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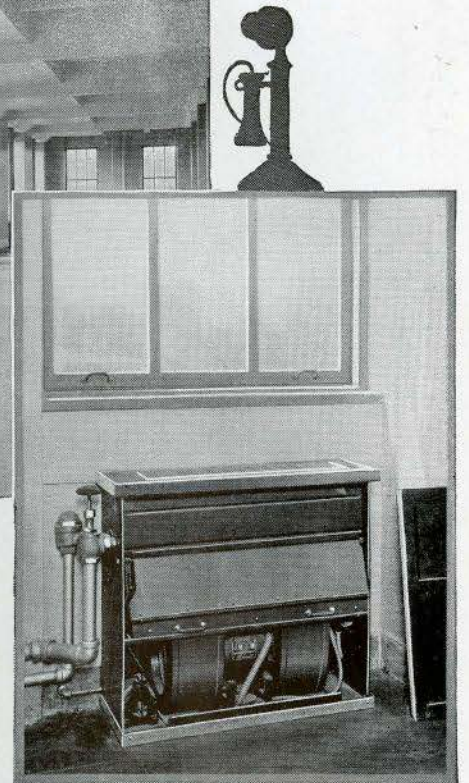
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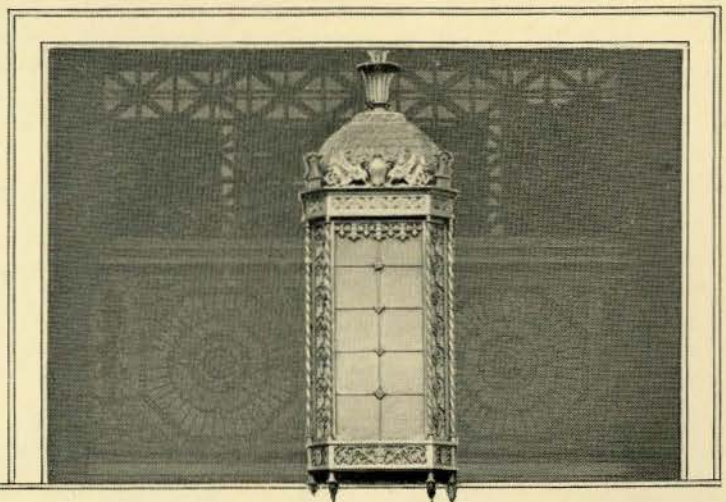
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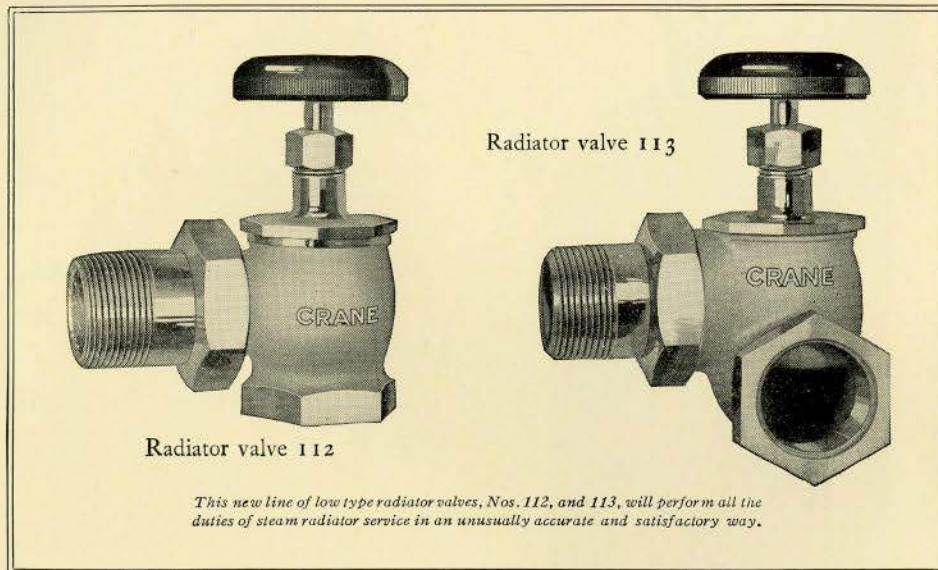
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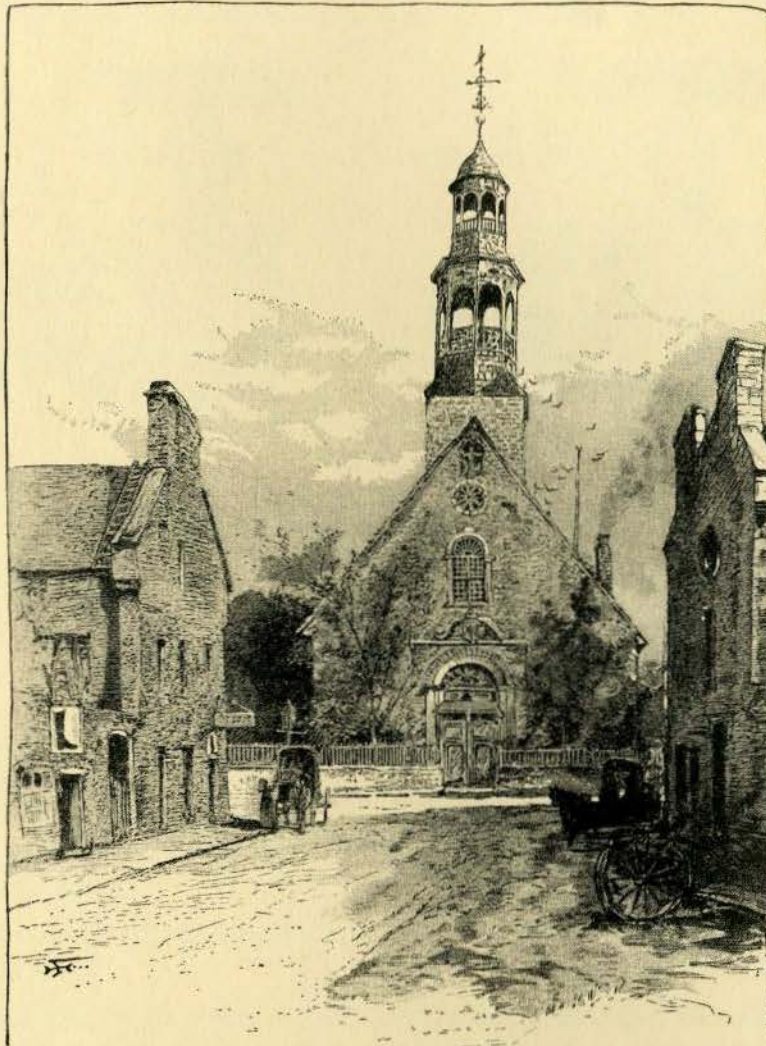
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MONTREAL—CIRCA, 1890

From a Sketch
By HARRY FENN

Courtesy of Century Magazine

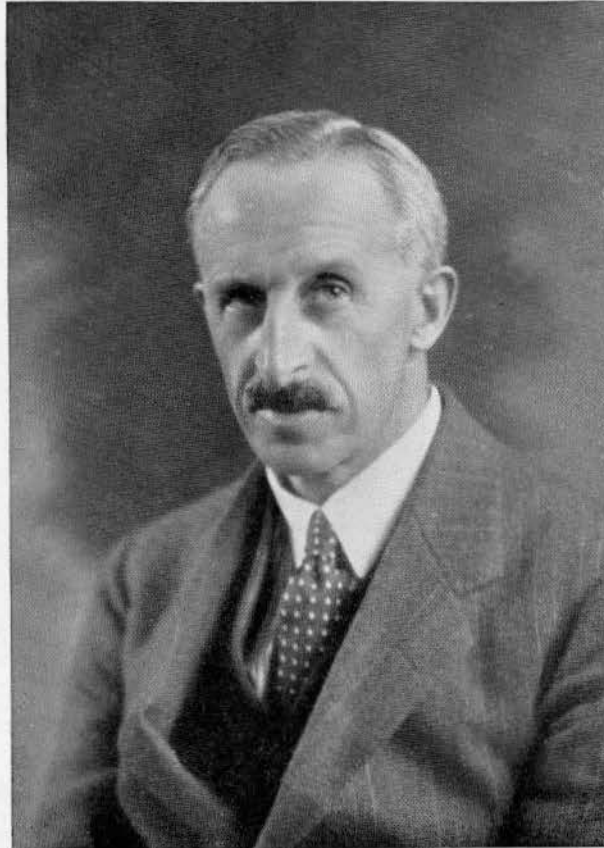
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Vol. VII. No. 3



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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
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OF MONTREAL

A member in good standing of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects
was elected on the 21st day of February, 1930

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OF CANADA

Founded in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and seven,
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the Seventh and King George the Fifth, a body politic and corporate to
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members, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of
knowledge which has special reference to the profession of architecture and
further to encourage investigation in connection with all branches and depart-
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IN WITNESS whereof the Common Seal has been
hereunto affixed at the meeting of the Council held in
Montreal, on this 22nd day of February, 1930.

Charles

Secretary of the Royal Institute

Registered Serial No. 1

This Diploma is held subject to Annual Notification of its renewal according to the By-laws of 1929.

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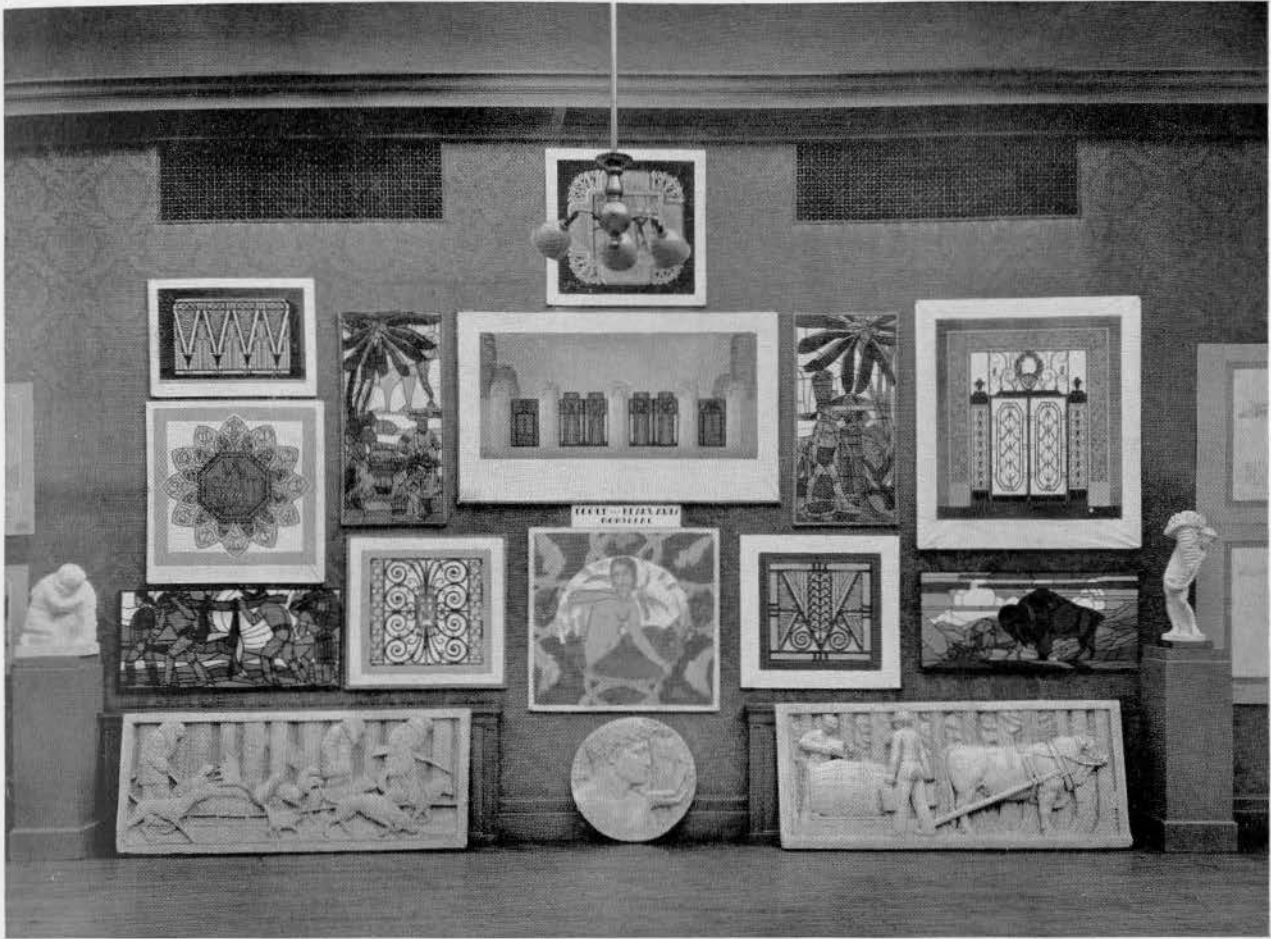
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for Honorary Secretary

*Facsimile (approximately one-fifth size) of Diploma presented at the Twenty-Third
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ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS, MONTREAL

General View of South Wall—Main Axis of Gallery. Two Sculptured Panels on Floor.
Canadian Subjects, F. Constantineau.

Exhibition of Drawings, Decorations and Sculpture Representing the work of Canadian and American Universities and Schools.

By W. S. MAXWELL, R.C.A.

IN connection with the R.A.I.C. Convention, the Province of Quebec Association of Architects organized an exhibition of architectural drawings, decorations, sculpture, etc., in the galleries of the Montreal Art Association.

The exhibits filled the galleries surrounding the main staircase and two large ones at the front of the building. The Montreal Art Association contributed to the interest of the Exhibition by displaying in two adjacent galleries, selections from their collection of antique furniture and objets d'Art. The intelligent arrangement of and the fine quality of the objects shown was a revelation to Montrealers who hitherto had seen them crowded in one room with other objects of a miscellaneous nature.

The success of the exhibition may be attributed to the extent and quality of the exhibits, to the satisfactory work of the hanging committee and to the opportunity afforded to compare the viewpoints of the different schools.

The exhibitors were the University of Pennsylvania; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; McGill University; University of Toronto; Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal; Ecole des Beaux Arts, Quebec; University of Manitoba and the College of Art of Toronto.

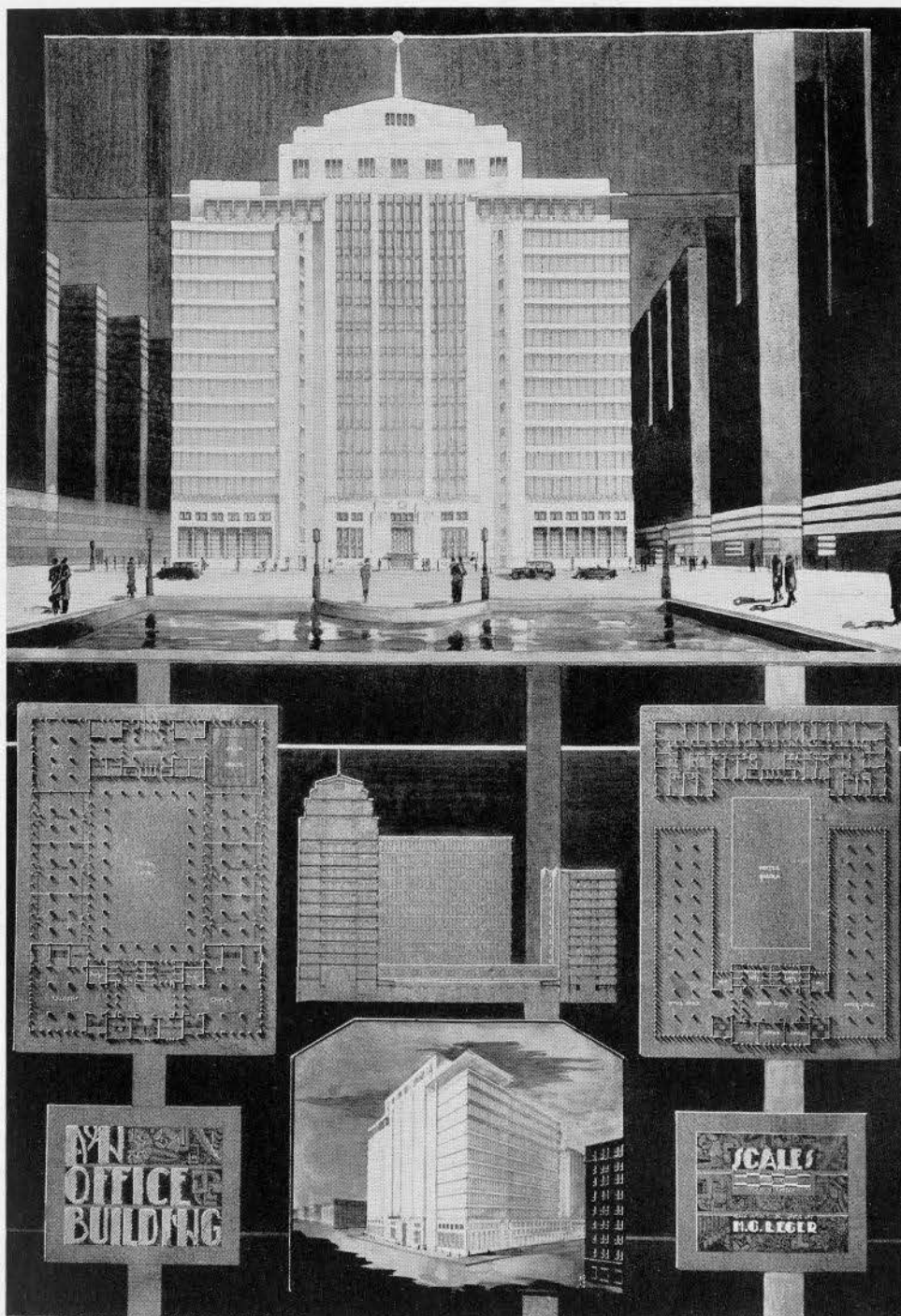
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Architecture, of which Professor Carlu is the presiding genius in design, is mostly represented by the work of its advanced students. The exhibit is large and varied, the design problems running the gamut of the mildly archaeological, the present day and the future. The most striking feature of the exhibit is the brilliancy of technique and rendering; back of all this is the evidence of sound instruction in planning and design. In considering the work of this school in relation with that of the others, the following impressions may be recorded. The advanced students express their conceptions with good drawing, use colour to a greater extent than is customary in Canadian

schools, and evince a technical proficiency that is brilliant. Many of the renderings consist largely of air brush work, a useful technique for big drawings, but dangerous in the hands of a novice.

The beauty of colour and good brush handling in many of the drawings must have back of it an amount of instruction other than is received over

The question arises as to whether some of the plans have been over-mosaiced and over-elaborated in colour; as these represent advanced year work, one may assume the initiative of the authors has been allowed full play.

Owing to the stimulus received from the fine technical and colourful qualities of the M.I.T.



ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS, MONTREAL

An Office Building.

M. G. Leger, 5th Year.

the drawing board. The design problems are, in cases, more modern and call for a greater use of creative imagination than those given in some of our schools. Participation in competitions in which other schools and ateliers have taken part has interested students and raised the level of achievement.

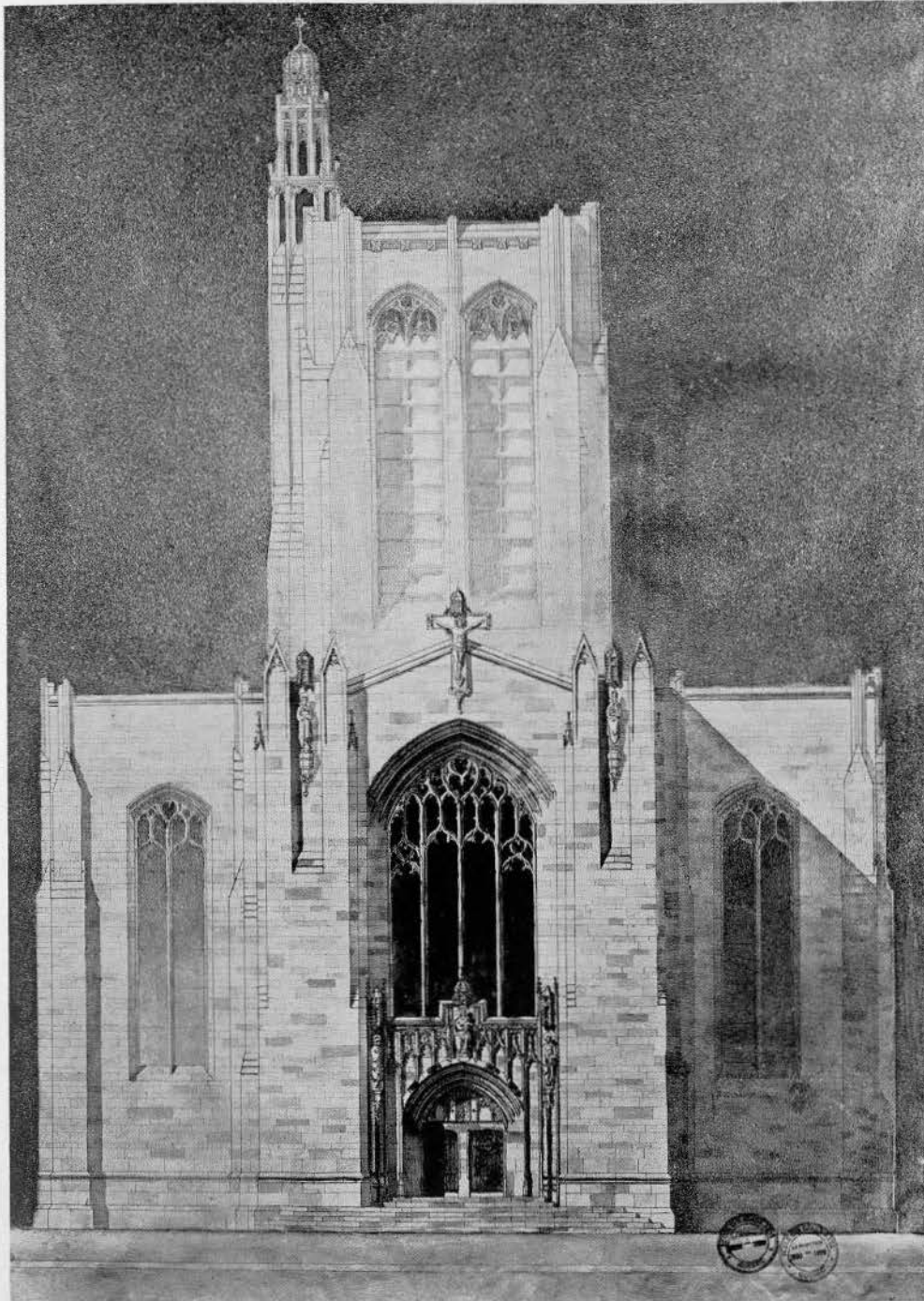
exhibit, the suggestion is offered that it should go to Toronto and Winnipeg before being returned to Boston.

McGill, as the senior architectural department of Canadian Universities, is well represented by a characterful exhibit. The policy of the School lays

less stress on the elaborate rendering of plans and facades than is prevalent in the United States Universities. Students have a greater number of problems to do each year, and they are more closely related to the ones actual practice will bring forth. Serious consideration is given to the old architectural traditions of our Province. This

problems. The projects shown represent well developed plans and facades which would, if built, look well and function satisfactorily.

The question arises, would the occasional introduction of problems of a more imaginative nature be helpful? This is not offered as a criticism of a course that has amply justified its platform.



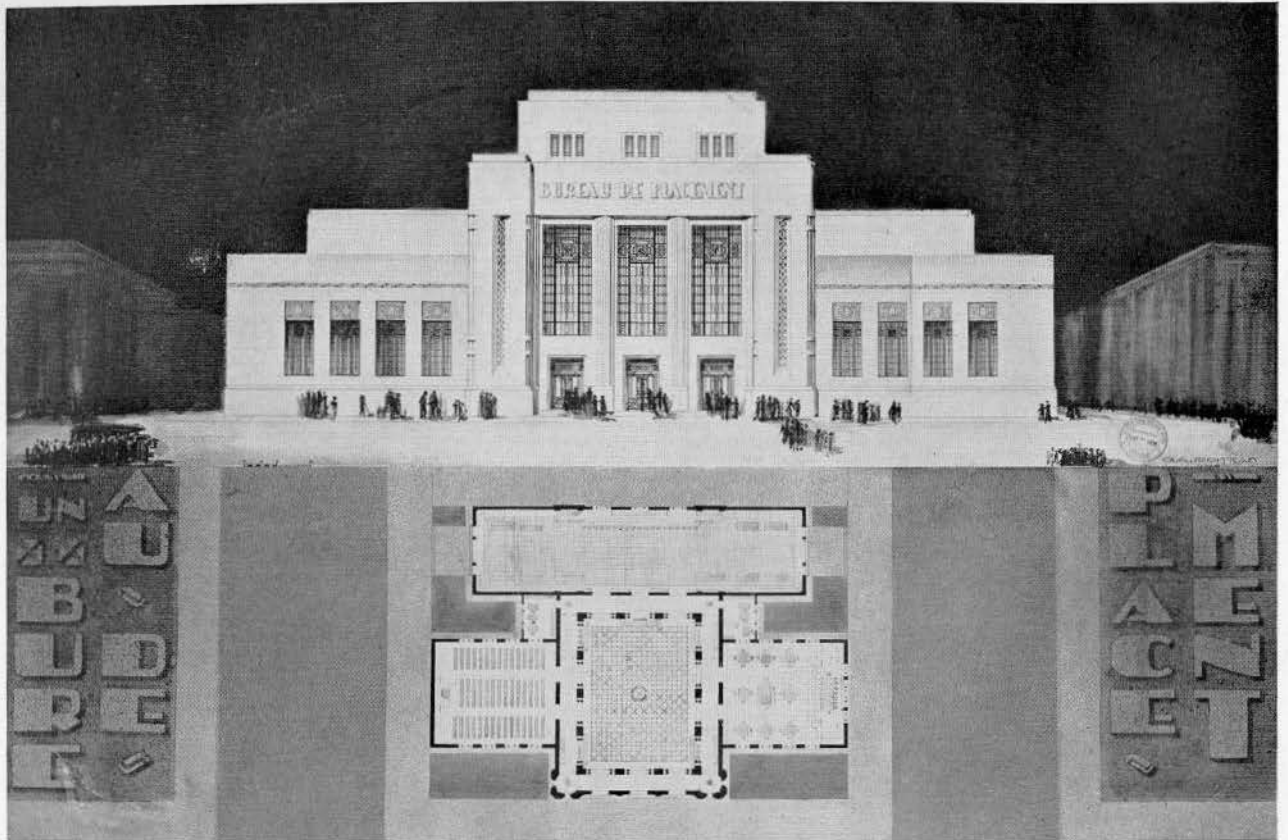
ÉCOLE DES BEAUX ARTS, QUEBEC

intelligent point of view has received its justification in the work of graduates who have carried out domestic and other work that fulfils every utilitarian demand and is aesthetically appropriate to its Canadian environment.

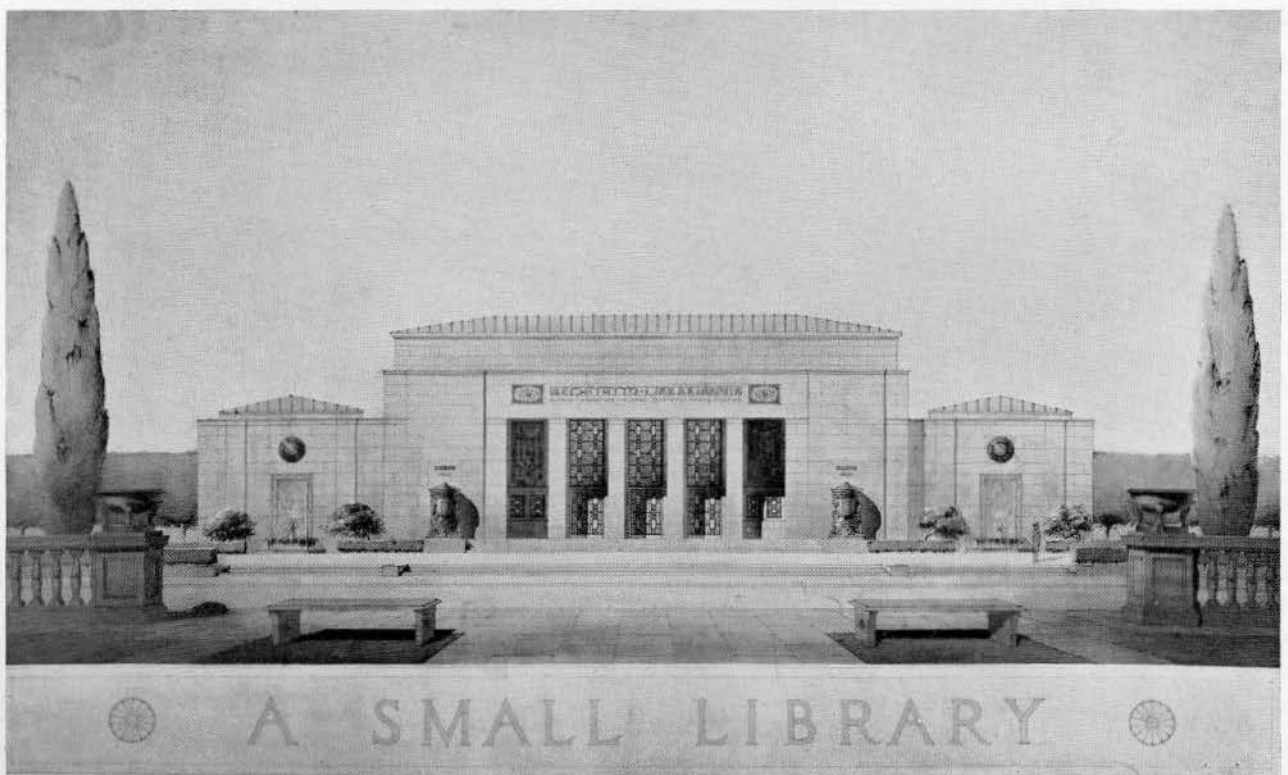
Generally speaking, the influences of past British masters is evident in the solutions of the larger

If advanced students carried their renderings a bit farther and additional instruction in the technique of handling water colour were given, the high standard of the McGill courses would be enhanced.

A word of appreciation is due the excellent colour studies of heraldic work and stained glass. There is a fine showing of good line drawings of old



ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS, QUEBEC
 Bureau De Placement.
G. A. Poitras.

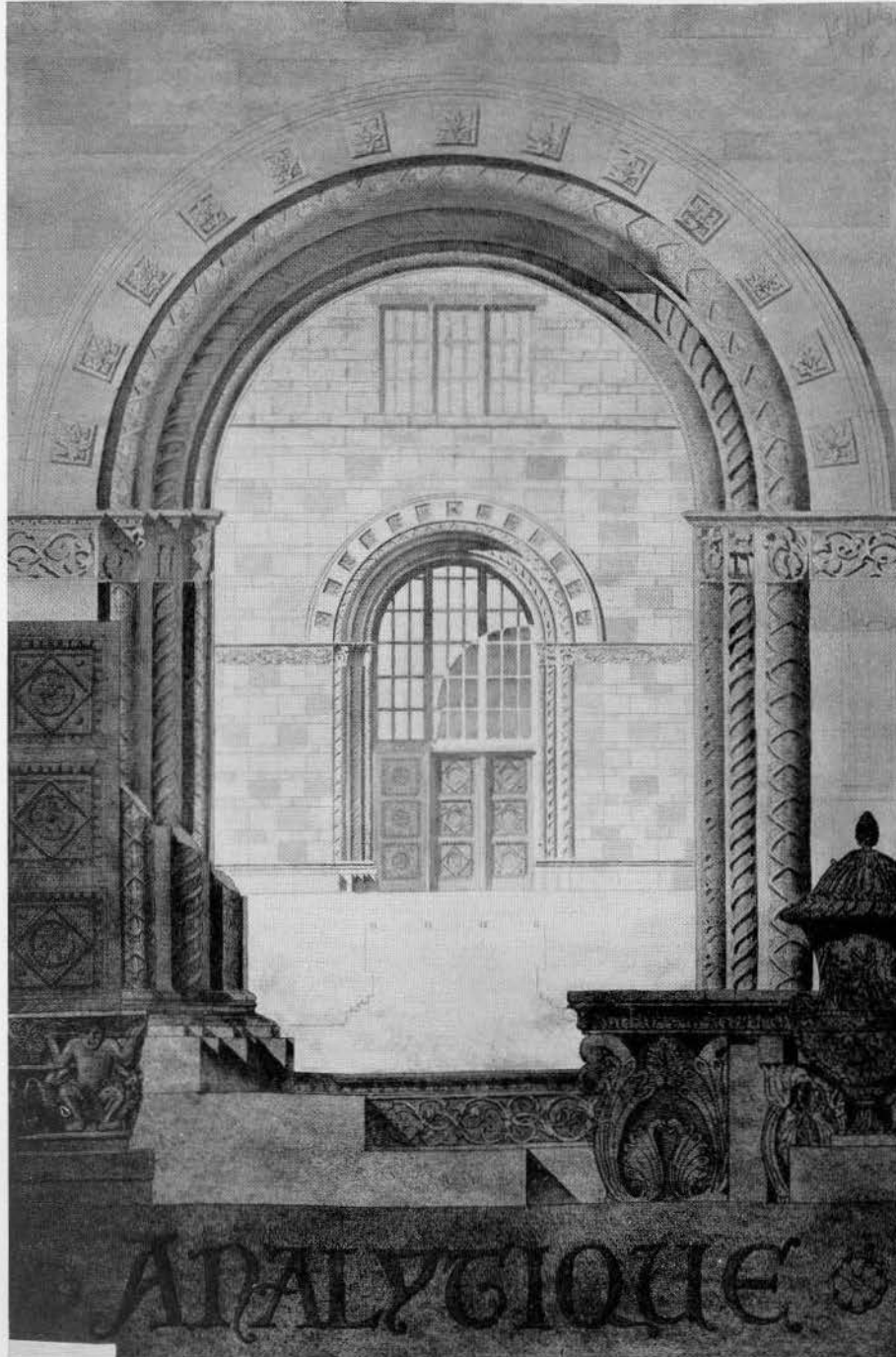


DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
 A Small Library.
George Warren Neff, Class B, Junior Year.

Province of Quebec work. The enthusiasm of Professor Traquair, who heads the Department of Architecture, has resulted in students measuring important old work, producing drawings which are complete and very well done. This work is valuable alike to students, architects and lovers of the fine traditions established by the early

The exhibit of the Toronto University, Department of Architecture, reflects great credit on Professor Wright, who heads the School and Professor Madill who has charge of design.

The work of the Students shows a very creditable level of achievement in design and rendering. The work shown is less imaginative than some of the

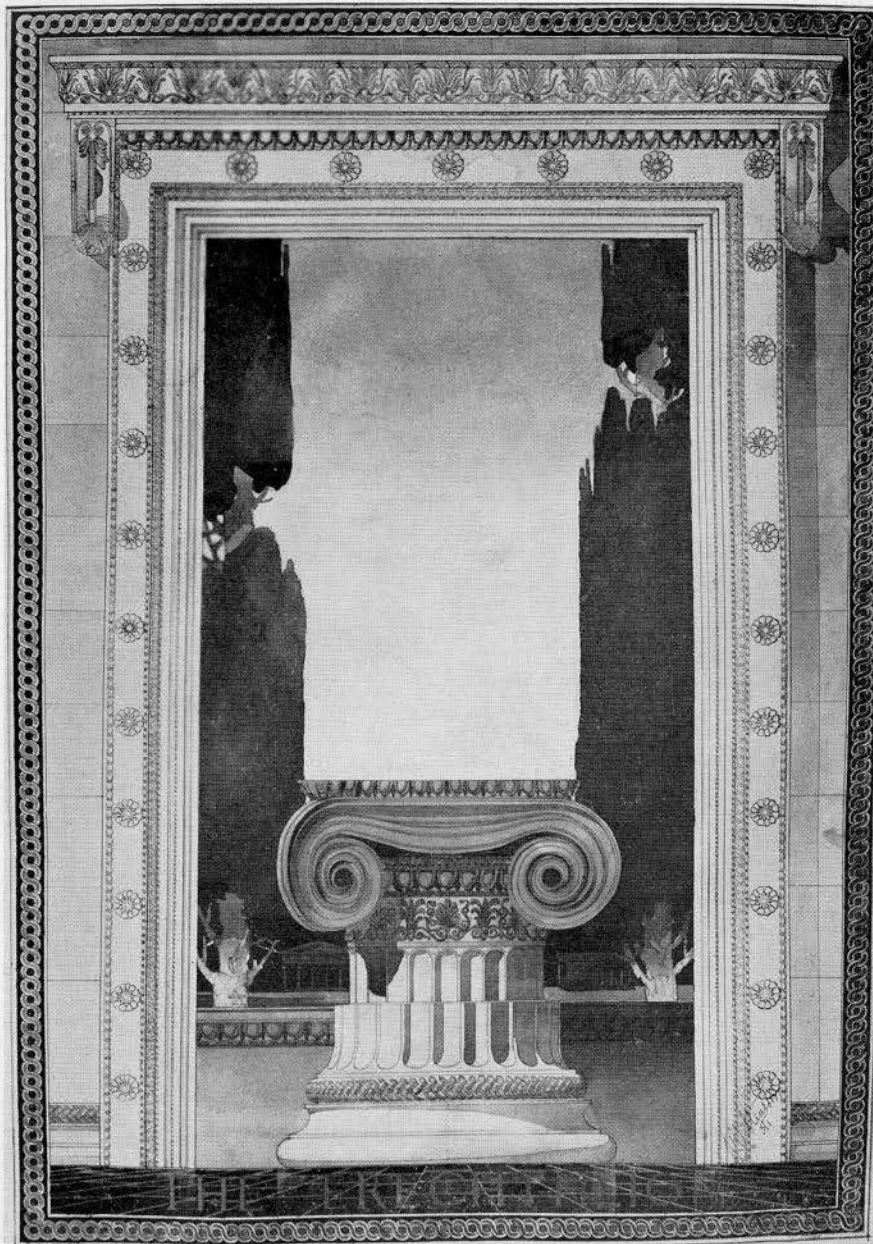


DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

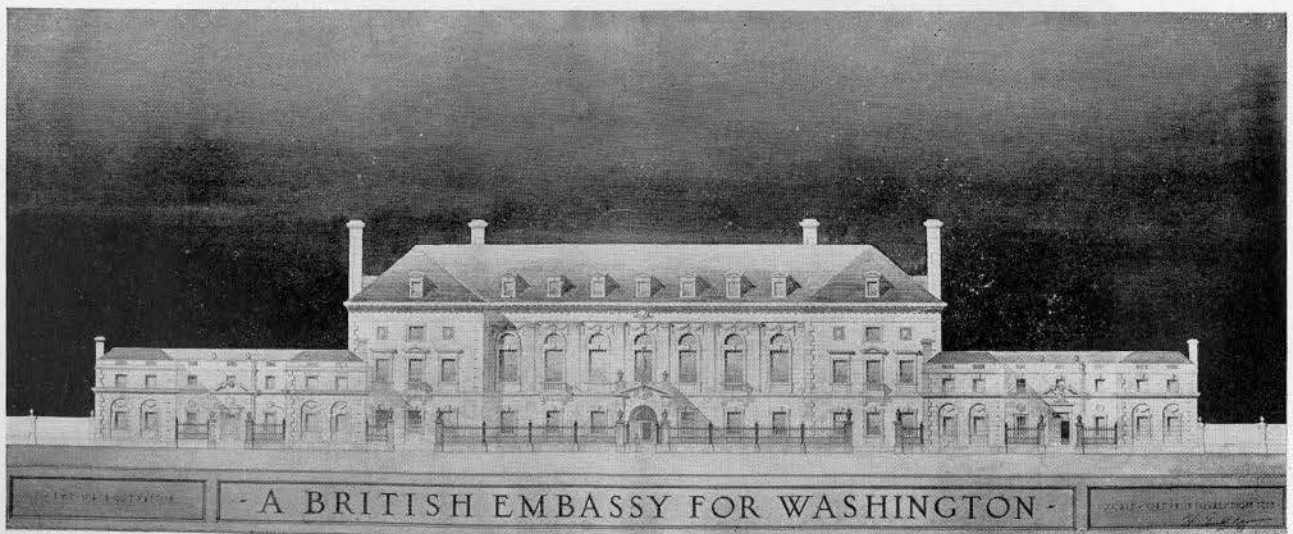
Door to an Architect's Building.
2nd Year Project, *Ethelyn Wallace.*

architects and craftsmen of the Province. Professor Nobbs, who was head of the school, now confines his energies to the work of the advanced classes. The advantage of having a successful practising architect direct matters of design is evident in the work of his pupils.

M.I.T. projects, but there is a distinction of taste and a soundness of viewpoint evinced. Most of the work is reasonably related to past periods that have stood the acid test of time and the facades are rendered in a workmanlike satisfactory way, devoid of the complications of process and full



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Composition Sheet, 1st Year, *V. Stensson.*



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
W. Gerald Raymore.

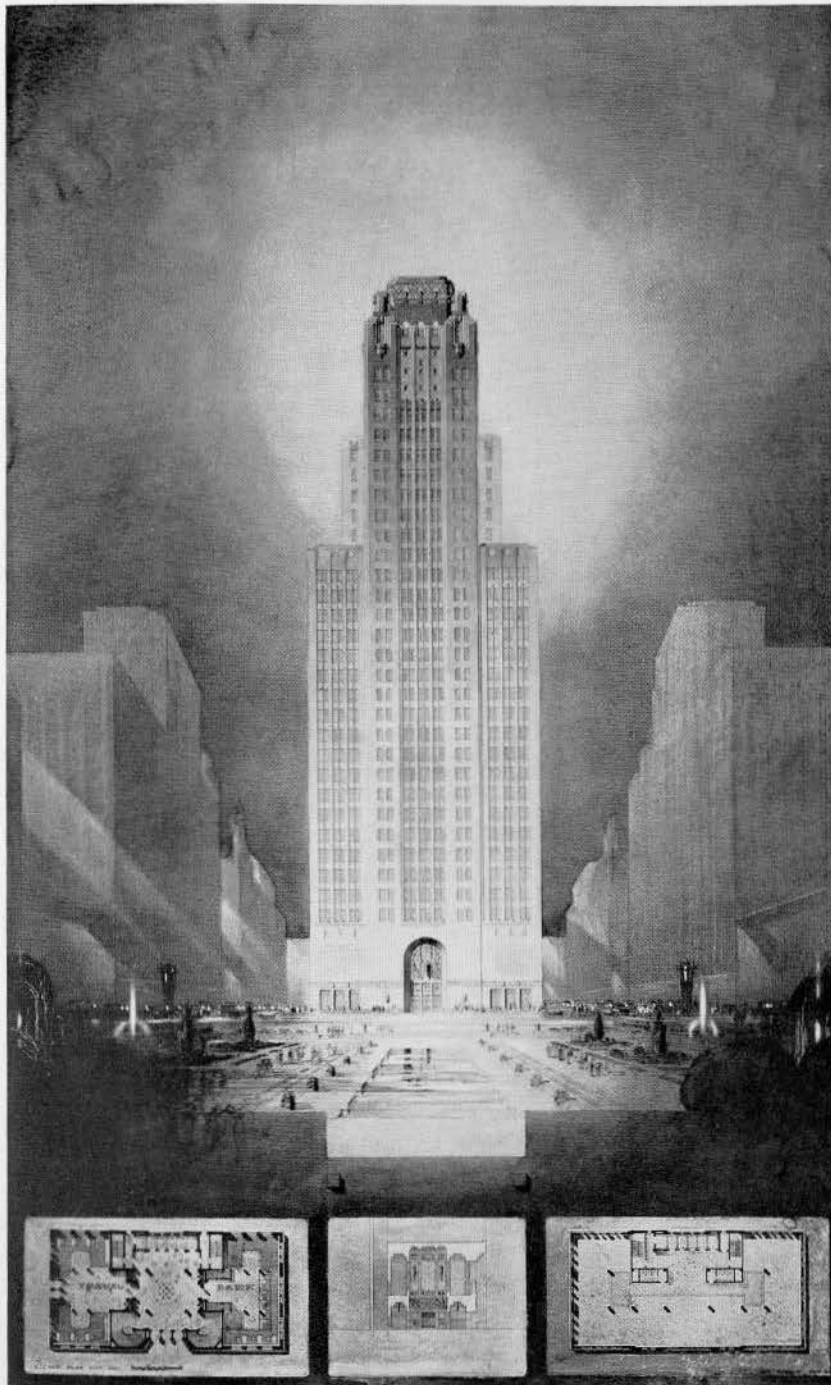
colour that have crept into school work.

The composition sheets by first year students are surprisingly good.

The exhibit includes examples of Embassies and Railway Stations. These compare very favourably with the advanced work shown by other schools.

vert is the head, and in addition the Departments of decorative design and sculpture are represented very fully.

French influence pervades the work, and this is expected as the staff is largely composed of artists from France.



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

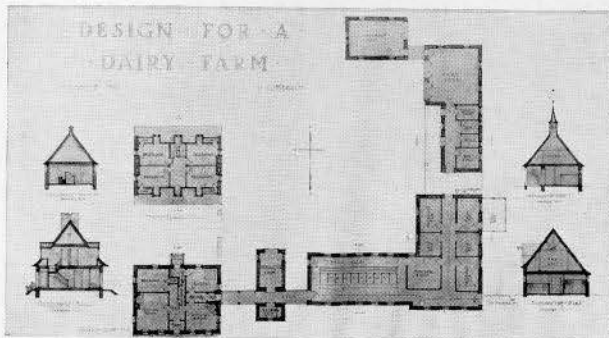
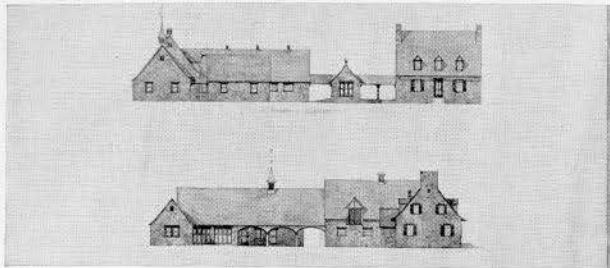
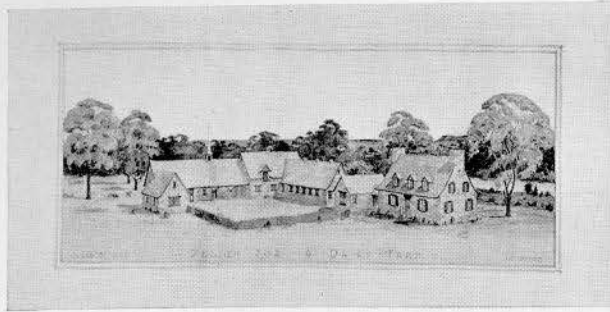
An Office Building.

J. D. Murphy, Fourth Year Design.

The showing includes full size detail sheets, Churches, Monuments, etc., all evincing a level of achievement that reflects great credit on the School.

The Ecole des Beaux Arts of Montreal, of which Mr. Maillard is the director, shows drawings from the Architectural Department of which Mr. Pois-

In a transition period of art such as we are now experiencing one expects from the Latin temperament a logical solution of the new problems, and in the Beaux Arts work the tendency is away from the archaeological and is distinctly modern in vision and presentation.



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY
Design for a Dairy Farm—J. C. Merrett, 3rd Year.

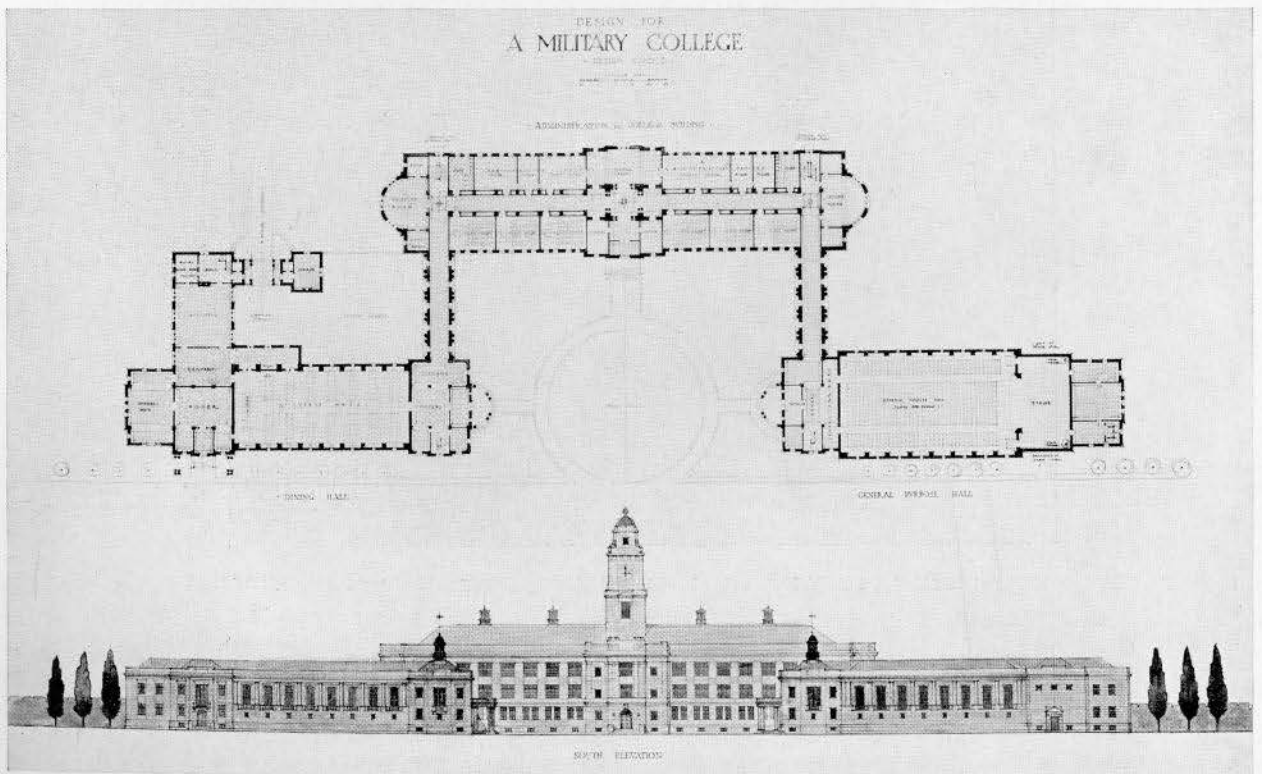
It is refreshing to find motifs of Canadian inspiration alongside of others evidently derived from modern work. In stained glass cartoons, and particularly in the bas relief sculpture panels, very successful work has been carried out, demonstrating a sense of style and the fitness of Canadian motifs for use in connection with our buildings.

A great deal can be said in favour of the large scale in which the decorative projects have been presented. There is evidence of enthusiasm and courageous effort in these vigorously rendered drawings.

The Architectural exhibit is varied and representative. The projects for an architect's office suggest the degree of prosperity to which we all aspire, the solutions to problems such as an office building are not cluttered up with archaeological remains. They are sincere attempts to represent plan, construction and function with suitable material. While the rendering of the drawings is very creditable a finer sense of colour might be achieved. This suggestion is advanced on the assumption that a greater assistance from artists in other branches of the Ecole may be available.

The Ecole des Beaux Arts, Quebec, is well represented by the work of students in its department of architecture, which is ably directed by Mr. Panichelli. Although this school is of recent formation there is evidence of sound progress having been made.

Quite a few of the projects are Gothic in style, which is rather unusual in school work of to-day. When one considers that the modern high building is more closely related to Gothic than Renaissance styles and that Gothic churches continue to be asked for, the point of view becomes interesting. The exhibit includes work ranging from detailed



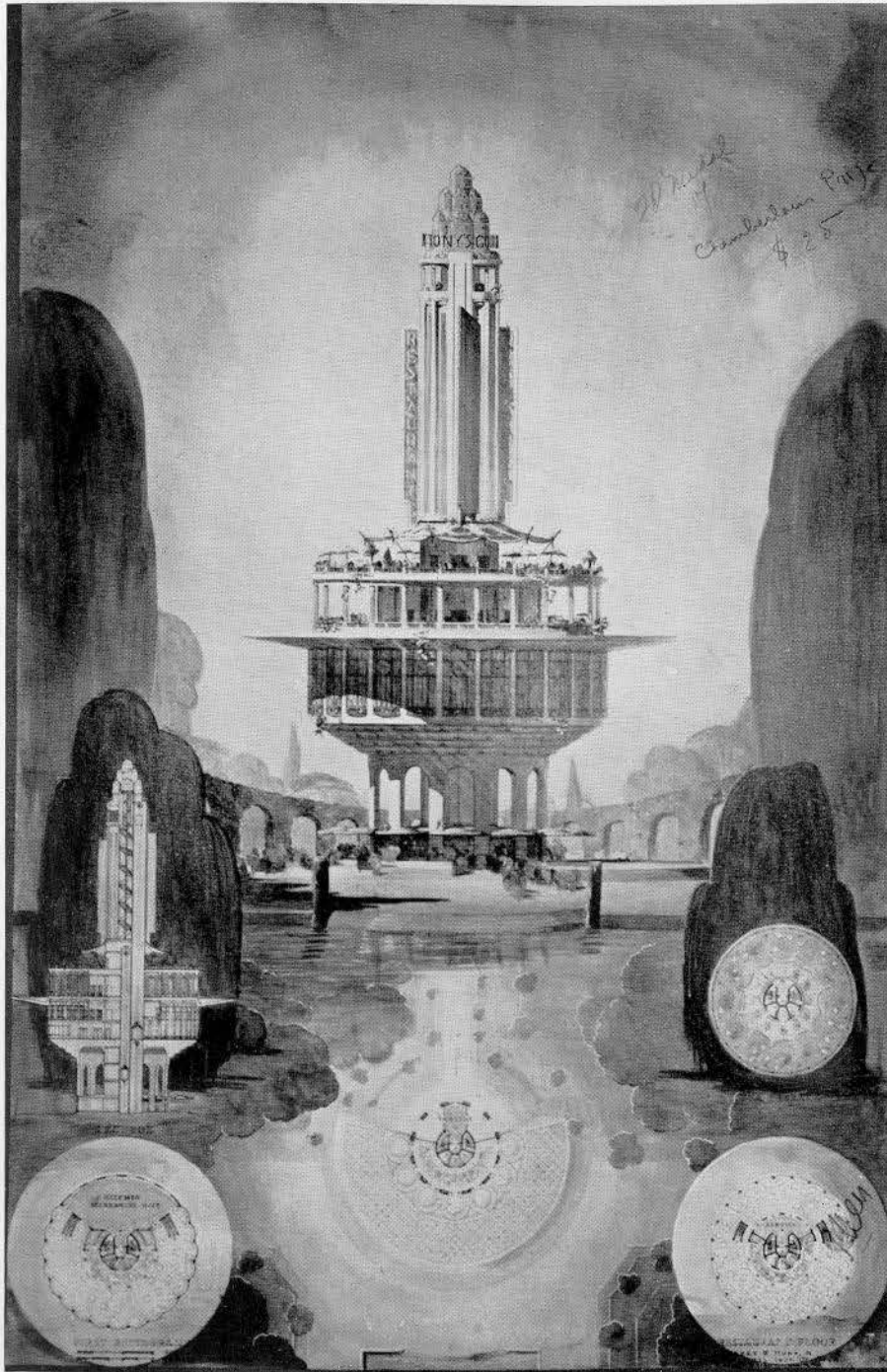
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY
A Military College.
Hugh A. I. Valentine, 5th Year.

drawings of an archaeological nature, many of which are Gothic in style, to large department stores, churches, etc., and the attempt to solve to-day's problems.

The architectural department of the University of Manitoba, of which Professor Osborne is the

and justifies the small allotment of time given in the curriculum to the subject.

Quite a few good free hand pen renderings of old buildings are shown, all drawn to a fairly small scale. Although present day tendencies in rendering are away from the pure use of the pen, it will



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

A Restaurant in the Air.

R. W. Hunn, Advanced Year Design.

head, and Professor Russell an able assistant, has an exhibit that is quite individual. Several excellent coloured models of houses and their surroundings have been well carried out in cardboard, etc. The sense of realism conveyed and the way in which virtues as well as defects become evident, indicates the usefulness of the system

always continue to be an expressive medium for significant and concise statement of essentials.

The analytique second year exhibits are of excellent quality, well drawn and rendered. Examples of second year work include two drawings for a Venetian house; the designers have kept closely to the spirit of Venetian work, the renderings are

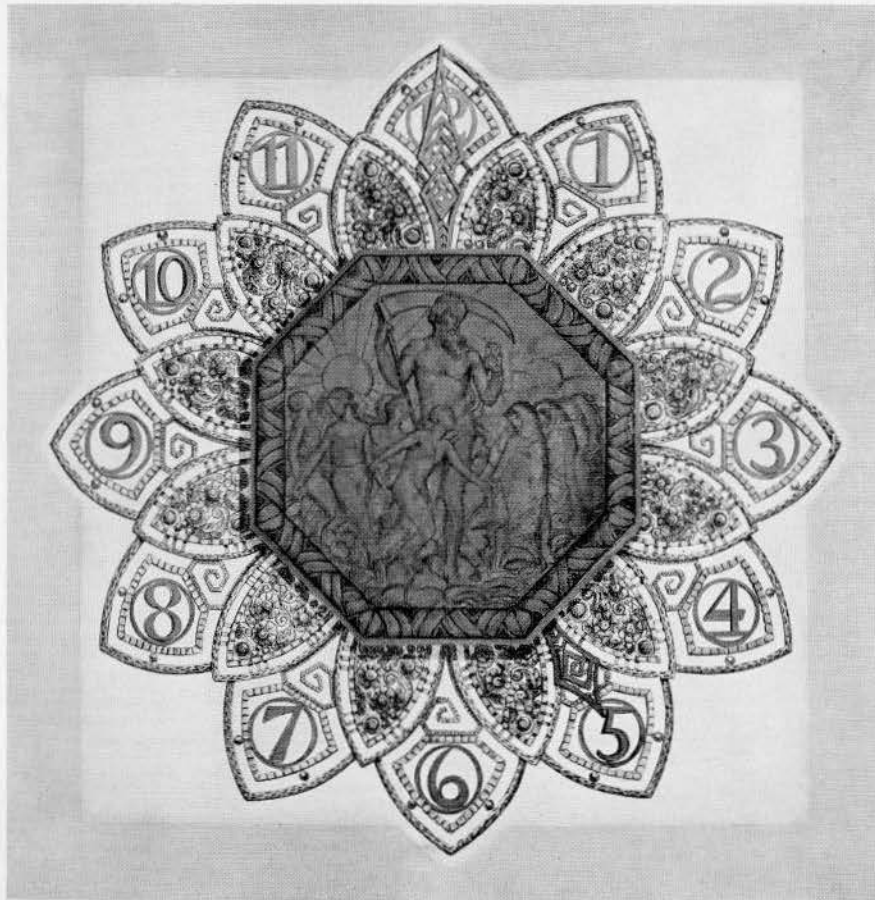
good, contributory figures in the foreground lending an interest that is also archaeological. The exhibit is rounded out by projects for light-houses rendered full colour in gouache, rather a dangerous medium for students to render in, and other design problems as well as drawings from the cast are shown.

The University of Pennsylvania, Department of Architecture, is represented by a small exhibit of work by class B junior students. The designs show well studied solutions of the problems involved, and in their neat draftsmanship and rendering with washes of India ink represent a type of drawing and a level of achievement that could well be considered as a desirable standard for second year students. Until students have mastered the technique of monochrome rendering, it is inadvisable to allow them to mess things up with colour, wash, air brush work, sponge manipulation and the elaborate cuisine that the more advanced ones occasionally handle with brilliancy and expressive results. In viewing the few drawings by Prof. Cret's students a regret arises that the work of the advanced years is not shown.

The exhibit of the Ontario College of Art comprises designs for interiors, furniture, objets d'Art, textiles, etc., as well as some sculpture.

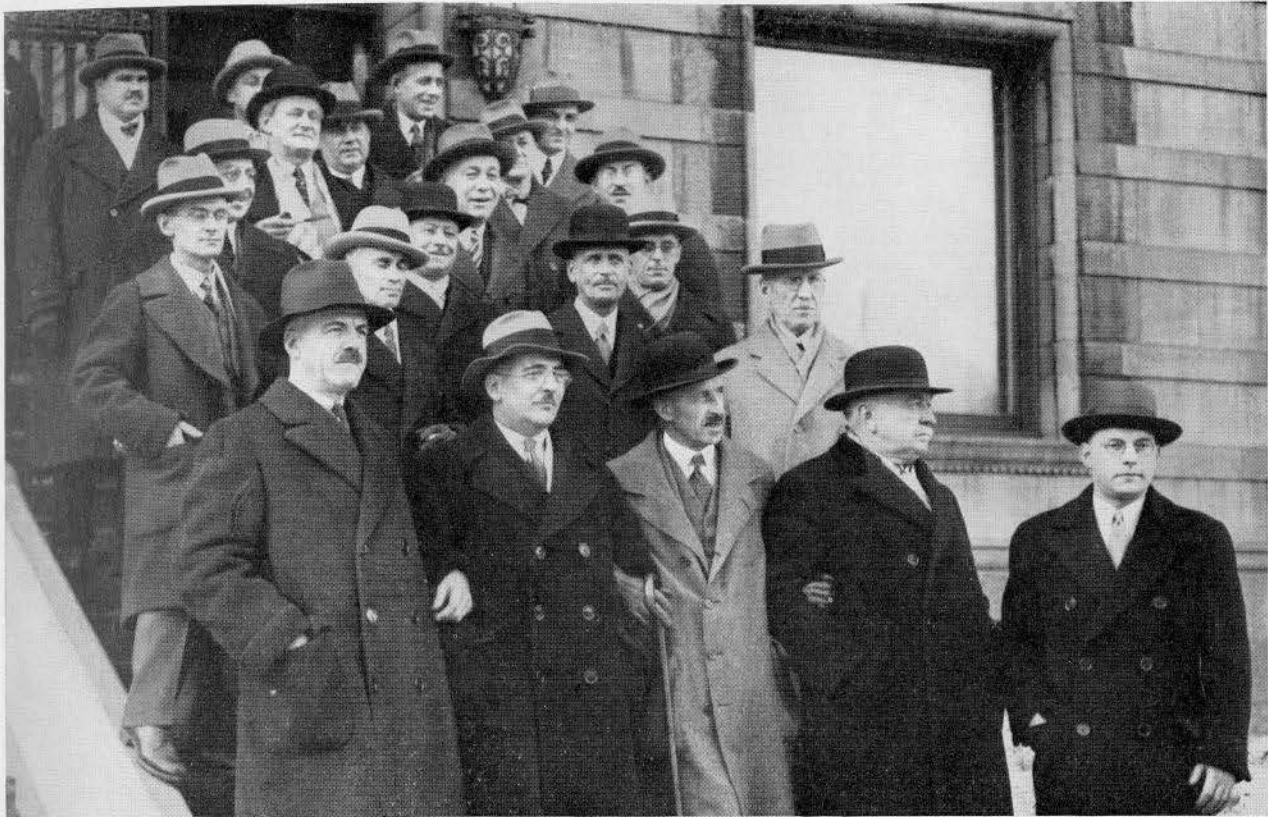
Many of the designs are well conceived, developed with taste and agreeably coloured. Owing to the extent of the Ecole des Beaux Arts exhibition of models, drawings and designs, no fair comparison can be made with the one from the Ontario School of Art, but a few generalities may be indulged in. A decidedly French influence permeates the Beaux Arts work, even if many motifs are Canadian in derivation. Models and designs are presented to a much larger scale and thus make a more striking exhibit. The Ontario School shows evidence of talent and good direction from the School Professors. If an exhibition of Beaux Arts work were shown in Toronto, it would prove of interest and present for consideration the desirability of conceiving and carrying out work on a larger scale.

The combined exhibition of school work may be considered as an unqualified success, and should be repeated every few years on the occasion of R.A.I.C. Conventions. It is a source of inspiration to architects and particularly to students and draftsmen; to the layman it has been a revelation owing to the great variety of the exhibits and the different tendencies of the schools exhibiting. From the angle of publicity its value lies in the evidence of sound training, technical and artistic, that forms the background of successful modern practice.



ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS, MONTREAL

Projet D'Horloge en Fer Forgé et Bronze.
Simone Dénéchaud.



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

FRONT ROW (Left to right): Noulan Cauchon, Gordon M. West, Percy E. Nobbs, Alcide Chaussé and I. Markus. SECOND ROW: H. Claire Mott, Frank P. Martin, R. A. Frechet, J. P. Hynes, E. Parkinson and J. H. G. Russell. THIRD ROW: W. E. Noffke, W. S. Maxwell, H. E. Moore, E. I. Barott, B. Evan Parry and Ludger Venne. BACK ROW: Henri S. Labelle, H. H. Madill, F. J. MacNab and J. H. Craig.

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

THE Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday and Saturday, February 21st-22nd, 1930, under the chairmanship of Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, president of the Institute. Among those present were: Alcide Chausse, W. S. Maxwell, Percy E. Nobbs, Robert H. Macdonald, Philip J. Turner, Ludger Venne, Henri S. Labelle, E. I. Barott, J. Rawson Gardiner, J. A. Karch, N. A. Allen, P. J. Macnab, Eugene Payette, Hugh Vallance, G. T. Hyde, Joseph Sawyer, Zotique Trudel, Sydney Comber, P. C. Amos, J. Albert Larue, Charles David, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, J. Leblanc, Raoul Lacroix, Gordon McL. Pitts and Ramsay Traquair of Montreal; J. H. Craig, Prof. H. H. Madill, Gordon M. West, I. Markus, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore and John A. Pearson of Toronto; W. E. Noffke, B. Evan Parry and Noulan Cauchon of Ottawa; J. H. G. Russell and E. Parkinson of Winnipeg; R. A. Frechet of Moncton; H. Claire

Mott of St. John; J. C. Pennington of Windsor; Frank P. Martin of Saskatoon and P. W. Warren of Hamilton.

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

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

Delegates to the 1930 Council: The honorary secretary reported the following delegates elected

by the various Provincial associations of architects to the 1930 Council:

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	DELEGATES
Alberta Association of Architects.....	CECIL S. BURGESS G. H. MACDONALD
Architectural Institute of British Columbia.....	S. M. EVELEIGH JOHN J. MCCARTER ANDREW L. MERCER
Manitoba Association of Architects....	J. HAWKER J. H. G. RUSSELL E. PARKINSON
Maritime Association of Architects....	RENE A. FRECHET H. CLAIRE MOTT
Ontario Association of Architects.....	J. H. CRAIG J. P. HYNES B. EVAN PARRY JAS. C. PENNINGTON H. E. MOORE GORDON M. WEST
Province of Quebec Association of Architects	ALCIDE CHAUSSE EUGENE PAYETTE PHILIP J. TURNER J. CECIL McDOUGALL LUDGER VENNE W. S. MAXWELL P. E. NOBBS
Saskatchewan Association of Architects.	FRANK P. MARTIN F. H. PORTNALL

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

The chairman then presented the report of the Council as follows:

Introduction: In presenting the report of the council for the past year it is appropriate to observe that the various committee reports made to the council are appended hereto and that what follows herein is a brief summary of the large volume of business before the council during the period under review, with such suggestions for the incoming council and its standing committees as may facilitate the consideration during the coming year of unfinished business.

Executive Committee: The deliberations at the monthly meetings of the executive committee of the council have been published in abridged form in THE JOURNAL and the full minutes have been circulated to all members of council and to the component societies.

Publicity and Editorial Board: THE JOURNAL has been carried on with the energy and efficiency which the members are apt to take for granted. The Institute is deeply grateful to the editorial board and to Mr. Markus for what they have done to produce, month by month, a magazine of real interest and substance at a cost that is nominal.

Report of the Committee of Examinations: Professor C. H. C. Wright's committee has submitted a valuable report with respect to material for examinations in architecture, embodying a complete system of progressive tests in the various subjects which constitute a modern architectural education. This report has been circulated among the component societies and will serve as a basis for the work of the new standing committee on professional training. The suggestion underlying this report is that any component society that may desire assistance in respect to its work as an examining authority may apply to the Institute for the help

required from this standing committee. It is to be observed that this Institute is not an examining body while several of its component societies have that status. It remains to be seen, therefore, how far the co-operation of the Institute will be sought by these bodies.

Scholarships: One of the greatest needs of our system of architectural education is the institution of travelling scholarships available alike to the students in our schools of architecture and to those entering the profession by office training and the examinations of the component societies. The British schools at Rome and Athens are organizations that accommodate the holders of several bursaries from the United Kingdom besides students seeking inspiration at the fountains of Mediterranean culture at their own expense. Our students of architecture could also learn much in Northern Europe where climatic and social conditions are not unlike those in this country and where realism is regarded as the key to design. It might be added that nowhere to-day is town planning and architecture more closely associated than in the Scandinavian countries, and town planning is one of the great needs of our day here. These are matters for the new standing committee on architectural training to ponder. Three national scholarships are required: one for study in Athens and Rome; a second for study in Northern and Central Europe; and a third, the most obvious, for study in England and France. A beginning has been made by the institution of provincial traveling scholarships in architecture by the Government of Quebec.

The Exhibition of Work of the Schools: The Institute is under deep obligation to the Province of Quebec Association of Architects for the interesting exhibition of school work now on view at the Art Association. It is interesting to note that our schools have individuality and traditions of their own. The Institute can do much to foster interchange of ideas and healthy competition among our schools. The establishment of high standards of artistic achievement, scholarship and practical efficiency need never degenerate into uniformity of educational method.

Duty on Plans: Questions affecting this Institute's functions and the routine to be followed in this connection have lately been discussed with the officials of the department concerned. An understanding respecting parallel responsibilities with the Engineering Institute of Canada is being arrived at. It should be clearly understood by all concerned that the protection afforded to architects by this duty is indirect. It is as "commodities" that plans prepared abroad are dutiable.

Forms of Contracts: The efforts to produce a set of standard contract forms, equally agreeable to the Canadian Construction Association and to this Institute, have not as yet been crowned with success, but it is satisfactory to record that during the past few weeks as a result of an informal meeting between representatives of both bodies the questions at issue were thoroughly ventilated, and that the participants parted with the conviction that if the matter were left in their hands a set of contract forms could be produced reconciling all the difficulties. The Canadian Construction Association have notified this Institute of their willing-

ness to act on this suggestion and the incoming council will be asked to consider the nomination of delegates with powers. Your president and the chairman of last year's committee on contracts (Mr. Percy E. Nobbs and Mr. Herbert E. Moore) acted for this Institute at the informal meeting alluded to.

The Charter Amendments: The charter amendments made at the last session of Parliament were designed with these objects: (a) to enable this Institute to inaugurate bodies of fellows and honorary fellows and to authorize the use of letters after the names of members of its component societies; and (b) to place the affairs of this Institute under the control of its council in which every component society has due representation instead of, as formerly, under the control of the memberships as represented at general meetings. The component societies (or provincial bodies) have thus a more direct influence in the deliberations of the Institute than was the case before.

The New By-Laws: The charter amendments necessitated a complete new set of by-laws and this has exercised the attention (and the endurance) of the executive committee very fully during the past year. Happily this work was completed in time for much important business to be transacted in accordance with the requirements of the charter as amended. All former by-laws are thus rescinded.

Research: Scientific research in the fields of hygiene, strength of materials, lighting, etc., finds publication in the reports from Government and other laboratories and agencies. A number of such recent contributions to our knowledge have been noticed in THE JOURNAL, thanks to the committee of which Mr. B. Evan Parry was chairman.

Report on Ethics, Competitions and Professional Charges: It is with great regret that we must record the loss of the only copy of Mr. Stanley T. J. Fryer's notes on ethics, competitions and professional practice. Under the circumstances the council was unable to circulate a report on this important piece of work designed for the information of the component societies on the most general usages of the profession in Canada in these matters. It is hoped that Mr. Fryer will co-operate with the new standing committee on professional usages so that his studies of the practice in the several provinces may be made available.

Salaried Architects: The committee under the chairmanship of Mr. David R. Brown has made a report on certain aspects of the problem of the professional status of the salaried architect. It is to be born in mind that the usages and organization of the profession are chiefly due to the efforts of independent practitioners and that there is no hard and fast line between the salaried and the independent architects. Within the body of those who are qualified by education and training to be regarded as architects the proportion who occupy salaried positions of one kind or another is ever on the increase. This element does not as a rule seek admission to the component societies of the Institute. Two courses can be pursued, taking account of the facts that there are certain matters in which the salaried architects and the independent practitioners have rival interests and that there are other matters in which each group can be of service

to the other. By encouraging the salaried architects to join the component societies emphasis can be laid on these joint interests. By an opposite course the salaried architects might be induced to organize separately. It is clear that the interests of the salaried architects demand some form of organization. The wiser policy in the interests of all concerned would appear to be to recognize and support the salaried architects in every way possible as members of the profession and to encourage their membership in the existing professional bodies by taking cognizance of their position in the framing of the codes of ethics. This matter might be referred to the new standing committee on professional usages.

The Canadian Medical Association: It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting an interesting suggestion was made with respect to lectures on hospital planning as part of the curriculum of the medical schools. This has been investigated and after a conference between the presidents of the Medical Association and of this Institute it was found to be inadvisable to deal with the problem of interesting medical men in hospital planning in that way. It was felt, however, that much could be done in the public interest by a closer co-operation between Canadian medical men and architects through the interchange of articles on hospital planning in the journals of the respective bodies and by discussions from time to time at meetings under the auspices of the two professions.

The Fellowship: After very careful consideration it was decided to create an original body of fellows based on special qualifications. On this body will largely devolve the responsibility for building up a fellowship representative of the profession throughout the Dominion from which the standing committees of the Institute can be largely recruited. By placing in the original body of fellows those who have borne the labour and heat of the day and had most intimate experience in the affairs of the profession as a whole it is felt that the traditions of this Institute and its component societies will be safeguarded.

The Royal Institute of British Architects: The relations of this Institute with the R.I.B.A. during the last year have been most cordial. The fellowship of the R.I.B.A. has been conferred on several Canadian architects. It is understood that the R.I.B.A. is seriously considering its future relations with the Institutes in the Dominions with a view to reciprocal recognition of qualifications and a reduced scale of fees for Dominion members of the R.I.B.A. This Institute will receive the R.I.B.A. proposals on these matters with great interest.

The Component Societies of the Institute: With the recent charter amendments and the promulgation of the new by-laws following the move made some time ago for the transaction of ordinary business by an executive committee of the council the structure of the Institute as a federation of societies in the various provinces from sea to sea is now complete. It is noted with interest that a society has been formed in Nova Scotia apart from the Maritime Association of Architects and is seeking legislation in that province; also that an architect's registration bill is under consideration for Ontario.

The advanced state of legislation affecting the profession in the Province of Quebec is a matter of interest and satisfaction for this Institute. It is to be observed that there is a good deal of variation in the basic principles of the legislation dealing with the practice of architecture in our several provinces. While this undoubtedly tends to complicate the problems of reciprocal arrangements for the present, as time goes on it is to be expected that experience will tend towards a more harmonious system.

Conclusion: In conclusion the council desires to express its thanks to the various chairmen of committees and to those who have served under them in dealing with the manifold problems which have had to be considered during the past year.

For the council.

(Signed) PERCY E. NOBBS, President.

(Signed) ALCIDE CHAUSSE, Hon. Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN: In order that we may discuss the various items embodied in the report just presented, I think it would be in order if someone moved that the report be accepted. The whole subject will then be properly before the meeting for consideration. It was therefore moved by Mr. R. A. Frechet, seconded by Mr. H. E. Moore:

That the report of the Council be accepted—*Carried.*

THE CHAIRMAN: Before discussing the Council's report, I think it would be well to have the treasurer's report presented at this time inasmuch as it throws considerable light upon the problems we have to deal with.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Upon the request of the chairman, the honorary treasurer, Mr. Gordon M. West tendered his report to the Institute as follows:

I have much pleasure in presenting the annual

report for 1929, signed by our auditor, Mr. John I. Sutcliffe. The report is in two parts: a statement of our actual position at the end of the year, and a statement of the cash receipts and disbursements as at December 31st, and it is further supplemented by an interim statement of the cash receipts and disbursements to February 15th.

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 1929

I have audited the accounts of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1929. All my requirements as auditor have been complied with.

The amount of \$191.38 carried on account of the life member on last year's statement has been closed into the deficit account as I have been informed this should be done for there is now no life member. The reserve of \$512.81 accumulated to 31st December, 1928, has been closed into deficit account as decided at the assembly meeting in February, 1929. This was done to minimize the deficit. For the same reason no reserve has been created out of income for 1929. Unless the resolution or by-law establishing this reserve is revoked by the assembly it will be necessary to replace this reserve in some future year when the income permits. Also, as the minutes of the assembly appear to wipe off all old balances between the Institute and the Provincial associations I have written off the balances which stood on the books as a liability of the R.A.I.C. to the Provincial associations.

The attached balance sheet, dated 31st December, 1929, is, in my opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the corporation's affairs and as shown by the books.

Toronto, February 18th, 1930.

(Signed) JOHN I. SUTCLIFFE, F.C.A.
Auditor.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

BALANCE SHEET 31st December, 1929

ASSETS:

Bank Balances:

Bank of Montreal—Montreal.....\$ 5.50

Bank of Montreal—Toronto.....163.55

169.05

Less Strathcona Scholarship Cash.....152.06

\$ 16.99

Balances due from Provincial Associations, as per schedule.....205.00

Prepaid Expense—Rent.....33.34

Strathcona Scholarship Fund:

Dominion of Canada Bonds.....\$ 200.00

In Current Bank Account.....152.06

352.06

Dominion of Canada Bonds.....520.67

Total Assets.....1,128.06

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable, as per schedule.....\$ 915.50

\$ 212.56

Lord Strathcona Scholarship Account:

Principal.....\$ 200.00

Accumulated Interest.....152.06

\$ 352.06

Debit Balance in Surplus Account, as per schedule.....139.50

\$ 212.56

REVENUE ACCOUNT—Year ending 31st December, 1929

INCOME:		EXPENSES:	
Pro Rata Contribution, 1929:		Royal Architectural Inst. of Canada	
Alberta Association.....	\$ 140.00	Journal.....	\$ 678.00
British Columbia Association	\$475.00	Expenses of Convention.....	182.26
Less 1929 fees written off.	60.00	Report of Convention.....	112.31
	415.00	Travelling Expenses.....	350.80
Manitoba Association.....	235.00	Executive Secretary's Honorarium....	612.50
Maritime Association.....	120.00	Assistant's Salary.....	108.34
Less 1929 fees written off.	5.00	Rent.....	200.00
	115.00	Printing and Stationery.....	181.47
Ontario Association.....	985.00	Postage and Bank Exchange.....	69.66
Less 1929 fees written off.	40.00	Stenographic Services.....	77.22
	945.00	Provision for 1929 Auditing.....	25.00
Quebec Association.....	1,135.00	Lawyer's Fees and Expenses re Amend-	
Saskatchewan Association.....	205.00	ments to Charter.....	818.51
	\$3,190.00	Sundries.....	13.25
Interest—Dominion of Canada Bonds			<u>\$3,429.32</u>
(other than Scholarship Bonds)....	27.50	Deficit.....	\$ 211.82
	<u>\$3,217.50</u>		

Note:—The Revenue Account shows the true Income and Expenditure for 1929 irrespective of cash transactions. Cash Receipts and Disbursements are shown on a separate sheet.

DEFICIT ACCOUNT—31st December, 1929

Debit Balance—December 31st, 1928.....	\$744.87	Balance owing by Institute to Province	
Less:		of Quebec Association Dec. 31, 1928,	
Reserve Account—Balance Dec. 31, 1928,		wiped out.....	93.00
closed into Deficit Account.....	\$512.81		<u>817.19</u>
Life Membership (principal and accumu-		Adjusted Balance Dec. 31, 1928, showing	
lated interest) closed out.....	191.38	Surplus of.....	72.32
Balance owing by Institute to Manitoba		Less Deficit for year ending Dec. 31, 1929 from	
Association Dec. 31, 1928, wiped out..	20.00	Revenue Account.....	211.82
		Deficit December 31, 1929.....	<u>\$139.50</u>

MR. WEST: Some time ago there was a small amount carried to the reserve which we were compelled to draw upon during the past year in order to pay our accounts. This reserve was built up over a period of three or four years, and this year it has come in quite handy. The auditor raises the question as to whether this reserve will be replaced or the by-law establishing a reserve account be revoked. My recommendation to the Council will be not to rescind the resolution, but in the course of time allocate funds to rebuild the reserve account as opportunity arises.

We have prepared a budget of estimated income and expenditures for 1930 for submission to the incoming Council, which I would like to place before you.

ESTIMATED INCOME

PRO RATA CONTRIBUTION AT \$5.00:	
28 Alberta.....	\$ 140.00
83 British Columbia.....	415.00
47 Manitoba.....	235.00
25 Maritimes.....	125.00
209 Ontario.....	1,045.00
239 Quebec.....	1,195.00
41 Saskatchewan.....	205.00
	<u>\$3,360.00</u>
45 Fellowships (Annual Assessments) at \$20.00	900.00
	<u>\$4,260.00</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

ANNUAL MEETING:	
Allowance for Annual Meeting Expenses	\$ 200.00
Stenographer's Report.....	115.00
Officers Expenses to Annual Meeting..	90.00
	<u>\$ 405.00</u>

SALARIES AND OFFICE EXPENSES:	
Secretary's Honorarium.....	\$1,000.00
Assistant to Hon. Secretary.....	100.00
Rent (Headquarters).....	200.00
Printing and Stationery.....	350.00
Auditing.....	25.00
Postage, Telegrams, etc.....	125.00
Contingencies.....	100.00
	<u>\$1,900.00</u>
EXECUTIVE MEETINGS:	
Officers Travelling Expenses.....	\$ 500.00
	<u>\$ 500.00</u>
COMMITTEE ON FORMS OF CONTRACT:	
Legal Expenses.....	\$ 300.00
	<u>\$ 300.00</u>
R.A.I.C. JOURNAL:	
654 members' subscription sat	
\$1.00.....	\$654.00
29 hon. members and associates	
at \$1.00.....	29.00
	<u>\$ 683.00</u>
	<u>\$3,788.00</u>

MR. WEST: We hope to have a surplus of approximately \$450.00 for the coming year. We now have a deficit to take care of, but it will probably be turned into a surplus of about \$300.00 if we stick to our budget. On the other hand, if we over-run the budget we will not have anything.

Since the end of the financial year all the provinces have paid up their pro rata contributions, and since our new by-laws have come into force some funds have come in and are still coming in from fellowships. Our financial position, therefore, is somewhat improved and we are now in a position to pay off the bank overdraft which was arranged to enable us to carry on temporarily.

In presenting this report I wish to draw attention to the Strathcona Fund. This is a very small thing, but it is a precedent which I hope will be followed up, and I would most heartily recommend that the incoming Council consider some steps to insure other similar, and I hope much more substantial, trust funds, the revenue from which may be used under the direction of the R.A.I.C. for the furtherance of architectural education and kindred matters. This is a point of first importance, and a standing committee might be appointed by Council to draft a definite plan of campaign.

I have much pleasure in presenting the report, and moving its adoption.

THE CHAIRMAN: The substance of what you have just heard is that we hope not only to become solvent but our treasurer has found it unnecessary to use the authority and power given him to hypothecate our capital and sell certain bonds. I think this whole report reflects the very greatest credit upon Mr. West. If during the last year we had not had a treasurer with a considerable flair of financial genius we might not only have been insolvent but we would not have been able to understand where we stood financially. Of course, during the past year we have had some extraordinary expenditures. We will not be going to Ottawa every year for amendments to our charter, and there are perhaps better things to spend our money on than circulating copies of by-laws.

MR. HYNES: I second the motion for the adoption of the report, and in doing so I would like to ask a question. Am I to understand that in the budget as submitted for the ensuing year, the surplus of about \$400.00 has been figured as after we have restored the Strathcona Fund and other things?

MR. WEST: After we have restored the Strathcona Fund, but not after we have paid our own deficit.

MR. HYNES: I think we are entering upon a period when we should accumulate the initiation fees of the fellows. Will they be grouped and carried as one with the Strathcona Fund, or will we keep the name "Strathcona" on the fund?

MR. WEST: The intention is to carry a capital account, and all initiation fees from fellowships will be credited to it. As a matter of fact, we have established a separate savings bank account for that Fund, and it is my intention to use the fund to buy back the bond which has been pledged. It is rather a complicated procedure, because we will have to maintain a trust account, and so on. Of course, at the moment it is not very important because there is no money to do it with. However, I imagine that eventually a trust account will be established, and we will have to do something like the American Institute and the R.I.B.A. have done: keep the trust accounts separate, and have a separate account for the interest derived from them. The income is very small, but they let it accrue for two or three years until it gets sufficiently large to be used for a certain purpose.

MR. HYNES: It seems to me if we have our interest from the Strathcona Fund and we are going to supplement it by the entrance fees paid by the fellows we are hardly in a position to go on setting aside a definite proportion of the regular revenues to a fund until such time as we can show a surplus.

It appears that we owe the fund something like \$400.00.

MR. WEST: About \$350.00. The position is that we have really spent the money and have not got it to pay it back.

MR. HYNES: The auditor says it must either be paid back or the resolution rescinded. It seems to me the proper thing to do is to rescind the resolution, in view of the fact that we now have two other sources for a trust account.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your personal feeling, Mr. Treasurer?

MR. WEST: I really think the thing is rather in a state of flux at the moment. Mr. Hynes may be right, but I do not think he is right yet. My feeling as treasurer is this; we have been in existence for about twenty-four years, and have absolutely no financial standing: as a matter of fact, we have a deficit. I think we will never be a really successful body until we can establish a fairly substantial reserve, and that is why I am so insistent upon wanting to put something to reserve every year.

MR. PHILIP J. TURNER: I would be sorry to see the motion rescinded. We are operating under rather new conditions now, and I would like to see it stand as it is for this year at least, and perhaps build up a small reserve.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything further anyone would like to add to the discussion? We would be very interested indeed to have your views for our guidance on the budget.

MR. H. H. MADILL: Is it not really a matter of bookkeeping? Both the Council and the treasurer are certainly doing everything they can to keep the expenditures well within the receipts and I think that whether it stands for another year or not is not a serious matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no further discussion, I will put the motion:

Moved by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Hynes, that the treasurer's report be adopted—*Carried unanimously.*

THE CHAIRMAN: Our next order of business is to deal with the report of the council.

The "Introduction" possibly requires a word of clarification, it explains how business is conducted under the new by-laws at an annual meeting.

If the "Introduction" is satisfactory and clear to you, perhaps we might pass on to the "Executive Committee." You understand that sometimes there are matters of unfinished business, and delicate matters which it would not be quite appropriate to publish in THE JOURNAL until they become sufficiently ripe to be presented in an annual report.

I think there was no business transacted by the executive committee which was not covered either by the partial minutes published in THE JOURNAL or in the reports on which the report of the Council is based. Our practice has been to circulate the full minutes of the executive meetings to every member of Council, and to the secretaries of the Provincial societies. Theoretically it should be unnecessary to circulate them to the secretaries of the Provincial societies, but it does not always happen that members of Council who receive them are able to attend the meetings of the Provincial societies, and

I take it members of the Council who represent the Provincial societies see no objection to our notifying not only themselves but the societies behind them as to what we are doing. That is the way we have been transacting business and if there is any suggestion of a better routine for the future we would be glad to consider it. One of the difficulties is, to arrange that members of the Council of the R.A.I.C., or a reasonable proportion of them, are also members of their Provincial society councils. When a member of a Provincial society council is also a member of the Council of the R.A.I.C., it facilitates a closer understanding of what we are all doing.

With regard to the "Publicity and Editorial Board," I am sure you will join with the Council in your appreciation of what has been done in the matter of THE JOURNAL. I feel I am as captious a critic as THE JOURNAL has, and I am pleased to be able to say here that some of my prognostications of the difficulties of maintaining a monthly periodical have not come true. I would call upon Mr. Markus to present the report of the editorial board.

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

In lieu of a report of the publicity committee of which Mr. J. P. Hynes is chairman, Mr. I. Markus presented the following report of THE JOURNAL: Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Gentlemen:

The sixth annual report of THE JOURNAL which I have much pleasure in presenting, records what must be considered as the most successful year's operation since its inauguration. Not only have we succeeded in clearing off all deficits to date but we are able to show a net profit to the end of 1929 of over \$1,400.00.

I think it safe to say that we have at last turned the financial corner, so to speak, and provided the building industry does not meet with any serious set-back in the future, it ought to be possible for THE JOURNAL to more than meet its cost of operation.

Editorially, we believe THE JOURNAL has maintained the high standard set in previous years. Special mention should be made of an important series of articles by Phillip J. Turner, on Libraries—Their Planning and Equipment. These were published in the May, July and September issues and from comments we have heard, there is no doubt that they were of much interest. We are also looking forward to a similar series of articles by B. Evan Parry on Hospitals—Their Planning and Equipment, the first of which has already been published in the January, 1930, issue. Professor Ramsay Traquair has continued his most interesting and valuable articles on the early architecture in the Province of Quebec and in the very near future, we will have the privilege of publishing photographs and measured drawings of the Caldwell House, considered to be the most perfect eighteenth century house in Quebec. In order that the members of the Institute might become acquainted with legislation affecting the practice of architecture now in force throughout the Dominion, we have published during the past year a number of the Provincial Architects Acts. We hope to complete these within the next few months when they will be available for the proposed Year Book of the Institute.

During the coming year, we expect to be able, with the assistance and co-operation of the committee on research, to publish the results of tests made on various building materials both by the universities and the Federal Government.

Acting on suggestions made by several members of the Institute, with reference to the cover of THE JOURNAL, the Executive Committee authorized the preparation of a new design which has been adopted beginning with the January, 1930, issue.

We would remind the members that the correspondence columns of THE JOURNAL are open for the expression of opinions on any subject affecting the interests of the profession. This has not been taken advantage of to the extent we would desire and we would welcome such contributions.

May I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the editorial board for some very fine contributions to THE JOURNAL by the following members during the past year:

PHILIP J. TURNER
 PROFESSOR RAMSAY TRAQUAIR
 PROF. E. R. ARTHUR
 R. A. V. NICHOLSON
 B. EVAN PARRY
 PERCY E. NOBBS
 PROF. ARTHUR A. STOUGHTON
 F. BRUCE BROWN

also to the secretaries of the Provincial associations and a number of non-members including the Hon. Vincent Massey, Chas. W. Jeffreys, F. H. Bridgen and W. A. Langton.

In concluding my report, I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the editorial board, especially to the chairman, Mr. J. P. Hynes who has co-operated unstintingly in the publication of THE JOURNAL.

Respectfully submitted,
 I. MARKUS,
 Editor.

MR. HYNES: May I say just a word with regard to THE JOURNAL? I think it will be necessary for the executive committee to consider this matter more in detail than can well be done here. In discussing the financial statement with Mr. Markus, I found that the surplus he mentioned in his report is simply a paper one and that the overhead necessary to carry THE JOURNAL, is more than double that surplus. Up to the present, we have been running along on a gentlemen's agreement, but I think the time has now arrived when we should arrange matters on a more business-like basis. I would be prepared to outline to the executive committee an agreement between those responsible for the publication of THE JOURNAL and the Institute, which I think should be considered.

I feel sure that the Institute is deeply grateful to Mr. Markus and his associates, who have been so enthusiastic and to whose efforts we owe the success of THE JOURNAL.

MR. PARRY: As a matter of information, may I say that Professor Traquair's and Mr. Turner's articles in THE JOURNAL have been published in pamphlet form known as The University Publications, and can be obtained at a nominal charge. I may also tell you the Deputy Minister of National Health intends to publish, at least for limited distribution, the articles I have been preparing on hospitals.

THE CHAIRMAN: I take it we accept the information with regard to THE JOURNAL, and the suggestion of Mr. Hynes, with satisfaction and gratitude.

EXAMINATIONS

CHAIRMAN: The next matter for consideration is the "Report of the Committee on Examinations." Professor Wright and his committee have submitted a general statement, together with a schedule of examinations, etc. All the Council had to say upon it was that if any Provincial societies wanted the help of the standing committee on professional training as now established it might apply for such assistance. Of course, we do not know to what extent these bodies may avail themselves of the offer.

We are all very much obliged indeed to Professor Wright and the members of his committee. They have given us a report setting out a system whereby admission to study of the profession would involve at least a High School education or matriculation in a Canadian University, and then they provide for two examinations. Every candidate for the intermediate examination must present testimonies of study signed by himself and certified to by a member of the R.A.I.C.; and every candidate for final examination must have passed the intermediate examination of the R.A.I.C. and must present further testimonies of study together with a certificate of having served at least four years in the office of a member of the R.A.I.C.

Of course, the value of an examination depends entirely upon the standard established in setting and marking the questions.

The report has been circulated, and all we can say is that it remains to be seen how far any committees of the Provincial associations dealing with educational matters and training will keep one another informed through this Institute of what they are doing, and it remains also to be seen how far the Provincial associations may be inclined to ask for the help of the R.A.I.C. Some may never do it at all, whereas others may find it convenient and useful to do so.

I will ask the secretary to present the report of the committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATIONS

In the absence of Prof. C. H. C. Wright the secretary presented the report of the committee on examinations, as follows:

Gentlemen:

I beg to report to you the activities of the committee on examinations formed at the twenty-second annual meeting (1929).

After a careful examination of the correspondence of the committee of 1928 I sent the following letter to the members of the committee.

To the Members of the R.A.I.C.

Committee on Examinations.

Gentlemen:

The general annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has instructed us to formulate a scheme for the purpose of holding examinations, specifying our duties as follows:

1. To formulate a scheme for the purpose of holding examinations and to tender the service of this board to the Provincial associations.

2. To prepare papers and arrange for the conduct of these examinations when requested by a Provincial association.

3. To examine papers and drawings and make awards.

4. To issue certificates to those who qualify through these examinations.

5. To set such fees for examinations as to defray expenses incurred by this board.

6. To make interim reports to the executive committee so that the members of the Institute can be kept informed.

The personnel of the committee entrusted with these duties is:

Professor C. H. C. Wright, Chairman

Professor Ramsay Traquair

Professor A. Beaugrand-Champagne

I have examined carefully the correspondence of 1928 and beg to suggest the following as a compromise on which we might be likely to agree.

1. Every candidate as proof of a reasonable general education such as is afforded by our secondary schools, must present a certificate of junior matriculation into a Canadian University, or its equivalent.

2. Every candidate for the intermediate examination must present testimonies of study (a) signed by himself and certified to by a member of the R.A.I.C. If these are satisfactory to the committee, he may then present himself for the intermediate examination.

3. Every candidate for the final examination must have passed the intermediate examination of the R.A.I.C. and must have presented further testimonies of study (b) together with a certificate of having served at least four years in the office of a member of the R.A.I.C. These being satisfactory to the committee, he may present himself for the final examination.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. C. Wright,

Convenor.

On July 3rd, 1929, your committee submitted to the executive committee of the Institute a scheme for examinations in architecture which read as follows:

1. Every candidate, as proof of a reasonable general education such as is afforded by our secondary schools, must present a certificate of junior matriculation into a Canadian university or its equivalent.

2. Every candidate for intermediate examination should present testimonies of study (a) signed by himself and certified to by a member of the R.A.I.C. If these are satisfactory to the committee, he may then present himself for the intermediate examination.

3. Every candidate for the final examination should have passed the intermediate examination of the R.A.I.C. and should have presented further testimonies of study (b) together with a certificate from a member of a component society, to the effect that the candidate has served at least four years in an architect's office. These being satisfactory to the committee, he may present himself for the final examination.

The subjects of examination should be as follows:

Intermediate Examination

1. History of architecture (general).

2. Calculations of stresses in simple structures.

3. Strength of materials.

4. Descriptive geometry.

5. Elements of architectural form.
6. Design (elementary architectural design).

Final Examination

1. History of architecture—one of (a) Classical period, (b) Byzantine, Romanesque and Mediaeval periods, (c) Renaissance period.
2. Theory of construction.
3. Structural steel and reinforced concrete.
4. Contracts and specifications and building materials.
5. Heating and ventilating and sanitary science.
6. Architectural design.
7. Professional practice.

Testimonies of Study

“A”

The following 10 sheets of drawings (27 x 20):

1. The orders. General drawing.
2. The orders. Details.
3. Freehand drawings. Architectural ornaments.
4. Descriptive geometry.
5. Graphical determination of stresses in simple structures.
6. Working drawing of domestic building of moderate cost; scale 8 ft. to 1 in.
7. Working drawing. Details.
8. Working drawing. Full size details.
9. Measured drawing of existing building.
10. Measured drawing. Details (notes and sketches to be included).

“B”

Twice during the year (October and January) the committee might publish in the Institute's JOURNAL alternative problems in design. Candidates for the final examination might be required to submit designs in answer to at least four (4) of these problems, one of which should be a structural subject, and one (1) a sheet of sketches of architectural detail of the special period of architectural history which he proposes to read.

These drawings and designs properly signed by the candidate and certified to by a member of a component society should be submitted (flat) to the committee for approval.

List of Books Recommended to Students

Note: Text books are marked (T); others are for supplementary study.

HISTORY

GENERAL:

- (T) Fletcher, B. F. History of architecture on the comparative method.
 Hamlin, A. D. F. History of architecture.
 Normand, C. J. P. A parallel of the orders of architecture.
 Simpson, F. M. History of architectural development.
 Statham A short critical history of architecture.
 Kimball & Edgell. A history of architecture.

CLASSICAL:

- (T) Anderson & Spiers—Architecture of Greece and Rome.
 Buhlmann, J. Architektur des Klassischen Alterums und der Renaissance.
 D'Espouy Fragments d'architecture antique, 2 vols.
 D'Espouy Monuments antiques, 2 vols.
 Gromort, G. Choix des elements empruntes a l'architecture.
 Vignole Traite elements pratique d'architecture, Garnier, Paris.

BYZANTINE AND ROMANESQUE:

- Cummings, C. A. History of architecture in Italy, 2 vols.
 Jackson, Sir T. G. Byzantine and Romanesque architecture.

MEDIAEVAL:

- Bond, F. Gothic architecture in England.
 Cummings, C. A. History of architecture in Italy.
 Gotch, J. A. The growth of the English house.
 Rickman, T. Gothic architecture.
 Viollet-le-Duc Dictionnaire raisonne de l'architecture française.

RENAISSANCE:

Italian

- (T) Anderson & Stratton—Architecture of the renaissance in Italy.

French

- (T) Ward, W. H. Architecture of the renaissance in France.

English

- Adam, R. & J. Works in architecture, 3 vols.
 Belcher & Macartney. Later renaissance architecture in England—2 vols.
 Blomfield History of renaissance architecture in England.
 Bolton, A. T. Architecture of Robert and James Adam.
 Garner & Stratton The domestic architecture of England during the Tudor period.
 Richardson, A. E. Monumental classic architecture in Great Britain and Ireland in the XVIII and XIX centuries.
 Richardson & Gill London houses, 1660-1820.
 Swarbrick Robert Adam and his brothers.

Spanish

- Prentice, A. N. Renaissance architecture and ornaments in Spain, 1500-1560.

THEORY

- (T) Curtis, N. C. Architectural composition.
 Gaudet, J. Elements et theorie de l'architecture.
 Robertson, Howard Principles of architectural composition.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

- Voss, Walter C. and Henry, Ralph C. Architectural construction, Vol. 1.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. C. Wright,

Convenor.

On January 15th I received the following letter from the secretary of the Institute together with the enclosure dated January 2nd.

January 15, 1930.

Dear Professor Wright:

I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of the letter which I am sending to the component societies and members of the Council of the Institute together with a copy of your report on examinations which has been slightly modified by the executive committee.

Yours sincerely,

I. MARKUS,

Secretary.

Dear Sirs:

The executive committee, in forwarding to members of the Council and the component societies the attached report of the committee on examinations (see page 94), under the chairmanship of Professor C. H. C. Wright, Toronto desires to offer the following remarks:

1. It will be remembered that the committee began to make a study of the scope of an appropriate examination in architecture two years ago, the matter arising out of a request from one of the component societies for assistance from the R.A.I.C. in dealing with its responsibilities as an examining body.

2. The thanks of the Institute are due to the committee for their labours. Under the amended charter and revised by-laws, a standing committee on architectural training is now set up. With the following report before it for guidance, it is felt that any component society, with re-

sponsibilities as an examining body, desiring to draw on this standing committee for help or co-operation, will meet with a ready response. Such requests might be made through the executive committee.

3. It is appropriate to point out in this connection that the R.A.I.C. can lay no claim to authority as an examining body. In making the good offices of one of its standing committees available in this connection, it does so in answer to a request.

4. It is evident from the remarks of the president of the R.I.B.A. at the Council meeting on October 21st last, that the time is near when that body will be withdrawing from the field of examining in architecture in Canada. The examinations of the R.I.B.A., held in this country for 30 years past, have served a most useful purpose in establishing a standard and inculcating a technique. These responsibilities will in the near future rest solely upon the component societies and the schools of architecture in this country.

5. It is felt that the R.A.I.C. can, however, serve a lawful purpose in the scheme of architectural education in Canada by acting as a clearing house of opinion between the various official examining bodies and helping as the occasion may demand in finding examiners or disseminating information as to methods and tendencies elsewhere.

(Signed) Secretary, R.A.I.C.

This committee begs to be discharged and wishes the standing committee on architectural training to be appointed under the amended charter and revised by-laws every success.

Respectfully submitted,
C. H. C. Wright,
Convenor.

THE CHAIRMAN: Under the by-laws we provide for a standing committee on architectural training, and I think this report of last year's committee might very well be handed on to them to deal with.

MR. MOORE: Will the Provincial associations accept the examinations?

THE CHAIRMAN: They are not asked to do that. It is simply a schedule of examinations worked out by the committee of the R.A.I.C. for the information of the Provincial societies. You understand this Institute is not an examining body, while several of its component societies have that status.

The whole matter came about in this way: some of the Provincial societies had difficulty in arranging for their examinations, and they asked the R.A.I.C. to help them. Following this request we have had a committee working for a couple of years, and this Institute is now in a position to say to them if they cannot help themselves we will be very glad to do what we can.

MR. MOORE: If candidates pass these examinations will they be accepted in their own associations?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the idea is that the standing committee might lend them examiners, so to speak. Our committee on architectural training could nominate an examiner to help them. The thought is certainly not to constitute the Royal Architectural Institute an examining body. The British North America Act is quite clear on the point that the provinces have the matter of educa-

tion in their own hands. It is not our intention to intervene, but we are prepared to help component societies with their examinations if they wish us to do so. We will not force ourselves on them, but we are prepared to help them if they ask us. That is the sense in which we propose to use Professor Wright's valuable report. As we say in the report of the Council: "It remains to be seen how far the co-operation of the Institute will be sought in these matters."

SCHOLARSHIPS

THE CHAIRMAN: On "Scholarships," I regret I have nothing tangible to report. There has been a certain amount of work done during the last year. We hoped to be able to arrange before this that funds would be forthcoming for scholarships to the British School in Rome, but we have not been able to achieve anything in this direction.

We express in the report the conviction that we ought to have scholarships taking students to Greece, Rome, France and England, and considering the extraordinary activity in the realm of what we may call realistic architecture in northern Europe we suggest a scholarship in northern Europe would be a most useful thing. Unfortunately, we have not got them. We feel, however, that with the institution of the fellowships we may be able to bring something about.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

THE CHAIRMAN: The next item on the report deals with the "Exhibition of Work of the Schools." We are very grateful to the Province of Quebec Association of Architects and to the various schools which have exhibited for what they have done. We will visit the exhibition tonight.

MR. MAXWELL: Would it be in order for the meeting to express our appreciation of the initiative taken by the Province of Quebec Association, in preparing this excellent exhibition? Also to the various schools which have participated therein.

THE CHAIRMAN: A motion to that effect would be very much in order. All the schools of architecture in Canada, and two United States schools, were invited to contribute to the exhibition.

MR. MAXWELL: May we take it that a letter will be sent to each school?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. If a motion is passed.

It was therefore duly moved by Mr. G. M. West, seconded by Mr. J. H. Craig:

That an expression of the appreciation of the Institute be conveyed to the Province of Quebec Architects Association, the University of Toronto, the University of Manitoba, the University of Pennsylvania, McGill University, the Ecole des Beaux Arts de Montreal, the Ecole des Beaux Arts de Quebec, the Ontario School of Art, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for their initiative and participation in the exhibition of work of the schools—*Carried unanimously.*

DUTY ON PLANS

THE CHAIRMAN: On the matter of "Duty on Plans," although our note in the report is very brief, I can assure you our labors have not been so. The committee which has been investigating cases where foreign architects were employed has furnished long lists of instances to the government

authorities, and there came a stage when it was felt it was desirable to define pretty clearly what the government expected of such a body as this in that connection. As a result questions affecting the Institute's functions were discussed with the officials of the department concerned. An understanding respecting parallel responsibility with the Engineering Institute is being arrived at. It became very clear in discussing this problem with the officials at Ottawa that we are not the only body concerned. I was asked a number of questions which were quite as much questions for engineers as for architects to answer. We circulated to the Provincial societies a memorandum which I will ask Mr. Hynes to present, together with his report.

Mr. Hynes then presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DUTY ON PLANS

The matter of the evasion of the payment of proper duties on the work done by foreign architects in Canada was brought to the attention of the government by a deputation from the Institute in February, 1928. It would appear that as a result of this, customs officers were instructed to be strict in this matter, and on one occasion action was taken by the customs department to collect duty from the owners of summer cottages in the Niagara district.

The executive secretary this year continued to forward to Mr. Hyatt, of the Department of Preventive Service, any cases of foreign architects doing work in Canada. After considerable time had passed without receiving any word from this department as to what use had been made of the information, the Minister of Customs and Excise was written to direct. He replied that the information was of little value, and that in all but one instance the duty had been paid.

The president, Mr. Nobbs, having occasion to go to Ottawa, interviewed the Commissioner of Customs, and gave the executive committee the following report.

Memorandum of interview between the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Ottawa, with three other officers of his department, and Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, president, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

1. Mr. Nobbs made reference to recent correspondence between the secretary of the Institute and the department regretting the tone which had become manifest and which he felt was largely due to the absence of an understanding on the part of the Institute as to the best routine to be followed. He inquired whether the department found the co-operation of the Institute of value and if so what routine would best obviate misunderstanding in the future. The commissioner expressed the view that the help of the Institute was of great use and advised that all correspondence in this connection should be addressed to himself and that any correspondence of a confidential nature should be so marked and addressed to him by name.

Remarks: It is clear that no good purpose will be served by correspondence in respect to collectible duties between R.A.I.C. officials or those of the component societies with local officials of the department. All such communication should pass between the executive committee of the Council of the R.A.I.C. and the Commissioner

of Customs and Excise and those concerned should be so notified. The committee of the Institute dealing with this matter might in future report cases to the executive committee.

2. Mr. Nobbs then inquired whether a radically different basis of collection and estimating duty on foreign plans should be considered. The commissioner explained that duties were only collectible on commodities. This duty was protective in so far as it encouraged labor and materials, entering into plans for structures, to be provided within the boundaries of Canada.

Remarks: It is evident that this duty must not be construed, as sometimes happens, as a duty on expert or professional advice of foreign origin. The draughtsmen and those who supply them with necessaries, rather than the architects, are the direct beneficiaries, but the architects of the Dominion certainly derive an indirect benefit of considerable value. When foreign architects and engineers arrange to have their plans prepared in Canada, the intended protection is afforded.

3. The commissioner asked Mr. Nobbs' opinion on the question of fees, pointing out that 6% appeared to be a general commission in the U.S.A., while 5% appeared to be the general commission in Canada. After some general discussion, Mr. Nobbs explained how fees varied, depending on the class of work and the services rendered and also the arrangement in vogue in Quebec in cases where engineers get 5% and the architect 2½% on the cost of engineering work. The advisability of raising the amount on which 22% is charged from 2% to 3% of the cost of the work was understood to be under consideration.

Remarks:

(a) It would appear that raising the amount on which duty is charged from 2% to 3% of the cost of the work would be fair in many cases where foreign architects were employed on elaborate work. It might be excessive in the case of mills designed by foreign engineers, however.

(b) It is important to have means of knowing the true cost of the work and an affidavit from the building owner or promoter *on completion* would be preferable to the present system of accepting estimates from the foreign architects.

(c) An affidavit from the foreign architect as agent for the building owner with respect to plans claimed to be prepared in Canada, should also be required. In such cases the sketch plans at least come from a foreign source and the usage of the profession estimates their value at from 1% to 1¼% of the cost of the work and duty should be made claimable on these.

(d) The good offices of this Institute are available in the preparation of these affidavit forms.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. HYNES,
Convenor.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is quite an important matter. The point so many architects and engineers miss entirely when they discuss this subject is that it is as "commodities" that plans prepared abroad are dutiable. There is no possibility of the Canadian Government, or its Department of Customs,

imposing a duty upon ideas, or opinions, or designs, embodied in other expressions than drawings. These are regarded as commodities which could be produced in Canada. When an American architect has a job in Canada and establishes an office in Canada and has his drawings made here, he is doing exactly what the legislation intends and encourages him to do. If, on the other hand, (as occasionally happens) an American architect opens a bogus office in Canada and puts his American made drawings through that bogus office, he is contravening the Customs regulations. The idea appears to be to encourage foreign architects to have at least their working drawings made in Canada. Thus a certain number of people in Canada obtain employment directly and indirectly—draughtsmen, landladies, grocers, storekeepers—in fact everyone who contributes to the living and accommodation of the draughtsman involved. That is the effect of the Act as it stands, and there is no possibility of putting the legislation upon any other basis.

MR. MAXWELL: If a firm of American architects sends a staff of American draughtsmen to Canada, are they contravening our Alien Labor Law, or have they the right to do it?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot answer any question about our Alien Labor Law.

MR. MAXWELL: Then, I would suggest that that aspect of the question should be looked into.

THE CHAIRMAN: The point I wish to make clear is that this is only an indirect form of protection to architects. There is no intention, and there could be no intention, as I understand it, on the part of the government to put a duty upon American ideas in connection with architecture, any more than in respect of music, or engineering, or anything else that comes out of the mind of man. Mental work is not dutiable—commodities are.

MR. MAXWELL: If, for instance, an architect in Detroit can send a staff across the river into Canada—and possibly all they buy in Canada would be a few rolls of tracing paper and a few bottles of ink—there is no protection at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is not meant to be a protection of architecture. Our profession cannot be protected in that sense.

MR. HYNES: That is a reversal of the customs finding since 1922. Mr. Cobb, who was then chairman of the committee which has the question under consideration, waited upon the customs commission when it held its meeting in Toronto and at that time the basis on which the duty would be levied was fixed at $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ of one half of the architect's commission. They did not then make any representation, such as the minister now puts forward, that it was on "commodities" only.

When an instance was given where the American architect placed a draughtsman in Canada to prepare the drawings in this country, the department interpreted this as being an importation of an architect into the country, and not dutiable as a commodity. Whether or not the duty on the preliminary study that the draughtsman brought with him was collected was not ascertained.

It is the practice of the customs department to issue a permit under an identification number when the first instalment of plans arrives, and the duty is paid on the estimated cost of the building, which

allows all subsequent plans bearing the permit number to enter without further charge.

If the customs department would accept the fact that a building was being erected in Canada by a foreign architect as evidence, and insist on the above practice, many more instances of the collection of duty would no doubt occur.

MR. B. EVAN PARRY: Mr. MacNab can give us a very interesting description of what happens at the border.

MR. F. J. MACNAB: Some little time ago I had occasion to take a set of sketch plan blueprints down to New York, in connection with a job running to about \$400,000. Those sketch plans were prepared in my office here, and I took the blueprints to New York to get some advice on them. I had no difficulty with them when crossing the border, but when I returned, the customs officer asked me if they were plans of a building and if so where was it going to be erected? I replied in Montreal. Unfortunately there was nothing on those plans to show that the building was going to be erected in Montreal because they were just blueprints of the rough sketches, with no office stamp or anything on them. However, after some little argument, I was able to convince him that I was the architect for the building and that it was to be erected in Montreal. He seemed satisfied and said, "I guess it is all right. I will take your word for it. You see, we have to protect the Canadian architects and engineers."

From this little experience it would appear as if the customs officers were very much on the job.

MR. MARKUS: In this connection may I mention that on my trips across the border, I make a point of speaking to the Customs Officers and asking them how easy or how difficult it is to get plans across into Canada. It seems that since this Institute has been approaching the government in connection with this matter the customs officers have been instructed to be very strict and in nearly every instance I found they were endeavouring to carry out the regulations as they understood them.

MR. MACNAB: That just agrees with my experience.

MR. VENNE: I also had an interesting experience. I designed a building for the north of Maine, and, of course, I supplied the plans, but all the work was done by American contractors. When it came to the steel work, the American firm which was executing the contract sent me some blueprints of steel drawings, and I could never get them through the Canadian Customs unless I paid duty on them, although they were intended to be used in the United States.

THE CHAIRMAN: The department is very anxious to see this duty properly collected. They seem to rely upon us to a certain extent to prevent contravention in so far as we may have knowledge of cases. Furthermore, they desire to increase this duty to 3%—at least, they suggested it. They asked a very difficult question: "Would 3% be fairer than 2%, having in view the commissions which American architects receive?" and there we have a serious difficulty, because, while on architectural work of high class 3% might be a fairer duty to charge, it may be a different question when you come to deal with factory buildings, etc. When American money comes into Canada in connection

with industry naturally the factories and buildings are designed by American engineers and architects, and it is very doubtful whether 3% would not be a rather high rate upon mill buildings.

MR. CRAIG: Would it not be possible to grade that percentage, in the same way as we grade our fees in the Province of Ontario?

THE CHAIRMAN: The question of something in the nature of a sliding scale is a very complicated one. I understand the engineers have addressed the department in a somewhat similar sense. No doubt there are certain classes of work upon which 3% would be rather too high, on the other hand there are many classes in which 3% would be more reasonable than 2%.

MR. CRAIG: On what would the 3% be charged? On the value of the building, or on a percentage of the value of the building?

THE CHAIRMAN: The duty would be charged upon 3% of the value of the building. The assumption is the architect gets 5%, although they say most American architects get 6%. Perhaps this meeting might discuss whether a 3% duty is practicable as against a 2% duty. You see, it all involves an estimate of the average general relation of the cost of producing working drawings and plans of any kind with the cost of the work as a whole and the amount of commission derived therefrom. The difficulty I foresee in this is that while 3% would in many instances be a fairer basis than the 2% on which to charge the duty, there certainly are instances (chiefly of an engineering character) in which it would be rather an imposition.

Of course, the government wants to reduce the whole thing to a sort of fair average in order that their officials throughout the country may have a definite and simple basis upon which to act, and I feel that it would be very useful indeed to know whether we, as an Institute—apart from our own direct interest in the matter—would consider that the cost of producing drawings on fairly elaborate architectural work should be regarded as 2% or 3% on the cost of the work. This is a matter on which I feel the department is anxious to have our opinion.

MR. VENNE: Where the fee varies, I suppose it is based mostly on the cost of producing the drawings; for instance, on a certain type of building if it costs the architect 1½% for producing the plans and details and superintendence, and leaves him 1½% profit, he is satisfied to accept 3%; and if, on another type of building, it costs him 3% for the details and superintendence, he would be satisfied to take 2½% profit. Could not the duty be based on a certain percentage of the fee of the architect, instead of upon 3% of the cost of the building?

Note: A general discussion took place at this time on various aspects of the problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question at issue is, would it be in the interests of the professions here, and would it be fair, to suggest that that duty should be charged upon the basis of 3%, instead of 2%; and your discussion of that would be extremely helpful both to the department and to the Council.

MR. CRAIG: I feel the only way we can properly arrive at an answer to this question is that the incoming committee on duty on plans make an

analysis of the fees charged in the various provinces on different types of work, and that they endeavor to arrive at a common ratio with regard to the fees charged on residential work, large buildings, mill and factory buildings, and so on, and then make recommendations through the Council to the government as to the relative percentages the government should charge. I do not feel we can arrive at it in this meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I suggest, Mr. Craig, that you propose a resolution to the effect that the incoming Council represent to the government that the duty should be charged upon a sliding scale?

MR. CRAIG: Very good.

MR. VENNE: May I suggest this sliding scale be also established in consideration of the fee which the engineers charge on work with which we deal in the same way as they do. In this Province, for instance, the engineers have no legal minimum fee, whereas the architects have. If I do work for a client without any previous arrangement as to the fee, and if I have to go before the court to recover my fee, there is a minimum legally recognized fee which will be granted by the court. The engineers have no such thing. It seems to me the engineers work would be at a premium in a way with the duty on the basis suggested, because an architect in the Province of Quebec must charge at least the minimum fee established by his association. He may charge more, but he is not supposed to charge less. That being so, I think I can imagine cases where the engineer might get work that the architect could not get at all or which he might have to sacrifice part of his fee to get.

I believe the whole matter should be considered in relation to the minimum fee in the various provinces as far as architects are concerned, and also as far as engineers are concerned.

MR. CRAIG: Considering that point I think we should not fail to take account of the fact that if the engineer receives a lesser fee he fails to give something which the architect gives.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I understand, Mr. Venne, you are seconding the motion that the matter be discussed upon a sliding scale basis?

MR. VENNE: Yes.

MR. NOFFKE: In my opinion a sliding scale for duty on plans will involve a very complicated problem for the customs, and I think the recommendation of this Institute should be in favor of a fixed rate rather than of a sliding scale. I think we should have a definite figure—2½% or 3% or whatever it may be.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a motion before the chair, which has been duly seconded. Are you opposing the motion, or are you suggesting an amendment?

MR. NOFFKE: I would make an amendment to the motion, that it be a fixed rate of 3% of the cost of the work on which duty is chargeable.

MR. MAXWELL: I second that.

MR. WEST: Before the amendment is put, may I bring up a point which has, I think, been before us already but which may have been forgotten. If we could secure changes in the regulations which would oblige the owner to make an affidavit, to furnish schedules of cost, and perhaps one or two

was made, there were two matters on which there was a considerable difference of opinion, viz. (a) "Questions to be referred to arbitration," (b) In cost plus form, "Contractors to make good defective work at their own expense."

The contention of our committee that in the interpretation of contract plans and specifications the architect's decision is final and binding, was upheld in the answers to a questionnaire sent out to the various Provincial associations by your executive secretary.

Differences on these points seemed likely to continue; as the members of the C.C.A. committee were apparently not united in their views on several points, and as we could get no definite response to our enquiries, your committee on December 31st, 1929, with the approval of your executive, notified the C.C.A. that discussions on our part would be discontinued. Subsequently, at the suggestion of Mr. Nobbs, the executive authorized the holding of an informal conference in Montreal on January 25th, 1930, between Messrs. Nobbs and Moore representing the Institute and Messrs. Jackson, Carswell and Wilmot representing the C.C.A. with a view to ascertaining if there was any possible way by which the two organizations might find themselves in agreement on points in dispute and if so to ask the two associations to entrust the representatives named with the responsibilities of drawing up contract forms without further reference.

During the discussions that took place at this meeting, the representatives of both organizations eventually found themselves in agreement on the principle points in dispute, and it was decided to ask both bodies at their respective annual meetings to approve of the drafting by these representatives of standard forms without further reference. It was agreed by these representatives that Messrs. Nobbs and Wilmot should carry on and prepare the drafts which would be submitted to Messrs. Jackson and Moore for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. MOORE,
Convenor.

THE CHAIRMAN: I might add to what Mr. Moore has said that the points at issue all hinge upon what is to be arbitrated and when it is to be arbitrated. The gentlemen whom Mr. Moore and I met quite saw our points. What we ask is that while the architect's decision and interpretation of drawings and specifications is not final and binding in an absolute sense, during the conduct of the work it is binding in the sense that his decision must be carried out. Arbitration on these matters is thus left over until after the completion of the job.

Our contention that the interpretation of the drawings should not be subject to arbitration must, I think, be related to the theory that interpretation must not be subject to arbitration during the conduct of the job, because it is quite obvious that if any matter whatever has to be arbitrated afterwards the main evidence of what is being arbitrated is contained in the drawings and specifications. With a clear arrangement or understanding whereby arbitration on any question involving the interpretation of drawings and specifications is left over until the completion or alleged completion of the contract, I do not see the archi-

itects can logically object to the drawings and specifications being subject to arbitration. Naturally if you are going to arbitrate something in regard to the carrying out of a building, the first thing the arbitrators will want to know is what it is all about, and what the contract drawings and supplementary details show and whether there was a clear understanding that a certain thing was extra, or not extra.

I see no difficulty whatever in the principles which the profession has always stood for being embodied in this standard contract form, and I see no impossibility of arriving at a fair arrangement with these gentlemen representing the Canadian Construction Association.

We have to make it perfectly clear that we are not imposing a form upon anybody but are trying to arrive at a form that will hold water anywhere in Canada for use where convenient.

As Mr. Moore has expressed it, we found the gentlemen whom we were asked to meet as representing the Canadian Construction Association eminently reasonable in every respect. They quite saw our point of view when it was clearly put to them.

The suggestion is that our Council might take action similar to that taken by the Canadian Construction Association, and appoint two delegates with powers. If you feel inclined to have your Council deal with the matter in that way some expression of opinion by this meeting would be valuable. If you feel that is not the way in which the matter should be handled, the only alternative I can see is to appoint, or ask your Council to appoint, a committee on contracts to produce a contract of this Institute.

We may feel that, in this matter, the contractors have been a little precipitate; on the other hand, they may feel that we have been a little dilatory; but so much has been done in connection with their form that I think we can arrive at something which will fairly represent the views of the profession, and from what Mr. Moore has said I am sure he feels as I do.

MR. MAXWELL: If the suggestion is adopted that we appoint two representatives of the Institute to meet two representatives of the Construction Association, will the contract forthcoming as the result of this conference be considered our official contract? Or may we take it that after this contract is drawn up our legal adviser will go over it and see there are no loopholes or legal imperfections in it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure anyone appointed to represent the Institute would take the attitude that with a legal adviser who has done so much already to advise us along the lines of this problem we would not think of proceeding to a consummation without seeking his advice.

MR. MAXWELL: In case there happened to be minor differences regarding phrasing, etc., would we expect our representatives to give a little leeway for the sake of agreement, or if they came very near agreement would we expect them just to phrase certain points in their own language to convey their own meaning? It seems to me that we must approach this whole matter from the point of view that perfect agreement may be impossible.

THE CHAIRMAN: At this delicate stage of the negotiations we must, first of all, establish the

sentation from others. We find the Council reflect far more fairly the real opinion of the Provincial societies. Whereas in the old days the R.A.I.C. was a body of individuals it is now a federation of societies.

The R.I.B.A. has a membership of six thousand, but a small group, forming a quorum, could meet in London and could change anything. As the R.I.B.A. is not, properly speaking, a federated body they have no way out of it. This, of course, should not be possible in our organization, because we are a federated body and that is why our charter provides for the management of the Institute through the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Our next item is "Research." Will Mr. Parry present his report?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

From time to time contributions were contributed by the committee to the editor of THE JOURNAL, covering research activities of various departments of the government, which were deemed to be of interest and value to the members of the Institute, although it must be confessed somewhat scanty.

During the course of the year, about three months after the appointment of the Committee, it was learned that the president of the R.A.I.C. was desirous of having information submitted covering town planning activities throughout the Dominion. The committee, through insufficient instruction at its appointment, had not followed this phase of research work and, further, realized that the scope of such investigation would necessarily require to be defined before definite action could be taken, inasmuch as the science of town planning is quite an exhaustive subject in itself, and, in a measure, the information of interest could be obtained from the publication of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, which is a journal covering the whole of the Dominion, as far as town planning and its ramifications are concerned.

The committee would recommend that if a research committee is formed during the ensuing year, definite instructions be given as to what channels and area should be covered in its activities.

Respectfully submitted,

B. EVAN PARRY, Convenor.

THE CHAIRMAN: From time to time we have had references in THE JOURNAL to government research work, university research work, etc., affecting materials, hygiene, and so on, and I feel it is very desirable that this should continue.

MR. MARTIN: Very good work has been done in some of the western universities in connection with certain building materials, particularly in the matter of conductivity, heat losses, etc. Perhaps the editorial committee might endeavor to get these results or some information connected with the work, with the idea of publishing it in THE JOURNAL.

THE CHAIRMAN: A large amount of information on highly technical matters, such as penetration of light both as energy and through different forms of glass, the preservation of stone and wood, and things of that kind, is very well handled by the Royal Institute of British Architects through their journal. Of course, they do not tell you the whole story, but they give you notices of pamphlets and researches that have been conducted, and anyone

interested can obtain the publications from the printers or publishers.

I feel the activities of a committee on research are very desirable, provided it uses THE JOURNAL as a channel of communication, and personally I would like to see the idea carried further.

MR. MARKUS: I consider this to be a very important matter, and I would like to see more articles of this nature published in THE JOURNAL. Mr. Parry, through his connection with the Department of National Health, might be able to help us secure some information on tests of building materials, etc., made by the Department of Public Works.

MR. PARRY: I think the idea a most excellent one. There might be a page of THE JOURNAL devoted to research work and for the publication of abstracts in relation to work of this kind that is being done. Not necessarily reports *in extenso*, but abstracts giving the gist of the work, and the results, together with information as to where the documents are published and how they may be obtained.

THE CHAIRMAN: We do not, I think, want to clutter up our Journal with technology, but we do want it to show where the technology can be got. The whole subjects of light, acoustics, etc., have been revolutionized within the last few years, and developments are continually taking place.

MR. PARRY: This should not be limited to our own country, because there are many investigations being carried on in Germany and in other countries, information in regard to the results of which would be most helpful to us.

THE CHAIRMAN: We may take it, I think, that it is the desire of the Institute in annual meeting assembled that this work should be continued in that form.

Approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CODE OF ETHICS

THE CHAIRMAN: With regard to the report on ethics, all we are able to record is our regret of the loss of Mr. Fryer's valuable notes and comparative table of the different ways in which the fees, and ethics, and competitions and so on are handled in the different provinces. I understand Mr. Fryer has kindly consented to do his work over again, and your Council might be asked to see that Mr. Fryer is brought in close touch with the new standing committee on professional usages in order that they may have the benefit of the work he has already done.

Mr. Markus has some notes from Mr. Fryer, which I think should be placed before the meeting.

The secretary then read the following communication from Mr. Fryer, convenor of the committee on code of competitions and code of ethics:

"At the last annual meeting your committee presented a draft of proposed revisions to code of competitions and code of ethics with the recommendation that copies be forwarded to the several Provincial bodies for their consideration.

"It is your committee's understanding that Council decided to hold this draft in abeyance till the then proposed revisions to the Institute by-laws had been sanctioned and were in force. These

latter being officially approved but recently, your committee has nothing to report at this time.

"It is hoped, however, that further progress will now be possible; as a first step a new draft of codes of competitions and ethics is in preparation to replace the one unfortunately mislaid."

MR. PARRY: Is it in accordance with the ethics of the profession as set forth in the charter and by-laws of the R.A.I.C. and of the various Provincial societies for a registered architect to be chairman of a construction company? I would like to have an answer to this question, and I would also like to have this whole question referred to a committee of the Council who should ask the component societies to furnish them with instances which come to their notice, which they consider contradictory to the ethics of their own association or of the Institute. There are many throughout the Dominion.

THE CHAIRMAN: You mean there are many architects who are chairmen of construction companies?

MR. PARRY: No, but there are many flagrant departures from the code of ethics by registered members of the profession.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the proper course would be to submit the matter to which Mr. Parry has drawn our attention to the new standing committee on professional usages, and it would be for them to ascertain whether, and to what extent, the facts are as stated.

MR. WEST: I have a suggestion which might properly be dealt with under the heading of professional charges, and I would like to move:

That this convention goes on record as approving the principle that the schedules of fees promulgated by our member bodies should be investigated with a view to revision in a manner or manners which will differentiate between the charges made when work is erected entirely or in part by the separate trades system and those made when work is erected on the general trades system; and that this convention suggests to the Provincial bodies that they be invited to consider the revision of their present schedules, having this in mind.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would come under the work Mr. Fryer has initiated, and which we hope the new standing committee on professional usages will carry on. It is quite a thorny problem and I do not think this meeting could have any objection to it being handed on to the committee in question.

MR. WEST: The idea behind this is simply that when an architect does work entirely, or even partially, on the separate trades system it costs him more to do it than when he does it on the general trades system, and I think the architect rather shirks taking on work in that way, leaving it in the end to the general contractor very frequently because his fees do not allow him the leeway to split the work and look after the finishing trades himself. I think it is important to have our fee schedules amended so that the door is open for him to increase his fees when he splits the work even when he splits it only on the finishing trades. If the door is open for him to raise his fees he will follow that line and naturally try to earn the increased fee; it is to his advantage to do it, and in the end he saves money for the client.

I am putting this forward as a means of having all our Provincial associations stirred up to looking over their schedule of fees and trying to amend them in some way which will fit their local conditions and whereby they can collect a slightly increased fee for this increased service.

MR. TURNER: In the American schedule of fees they provide an additional 4% to the architect who lets his work to separate contractors, and it can be pointed out to the client that in the architect charging 4% for separate contractors he is charging 4%, whereas the contractor would charge 10% for the same result.

MR. MOORE: I would like to second Mr. West's motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before you pass upon the motion may I say there are two sides to every question, and I will mention the other side for your information. The general contractors (and I am not speaking of contractors who do joinery and mill work, or contractors who do glazing and painting) have a great objection to the architects letting contracts trade by trade, as they consider that in so doing we are infringing upon their prerogative. I just mention this to call to your attention the fact that this proposal may not be altogether as simple as it looks. However, it is certainly an appropriate matter for the Council to take cognizance of.

MR. CRAIG: Regarding the point you make that there is objection on the part of the general contractors, the fact remains the contractor will charge anywhere from 7% to 10% for looking after those trades (in which event he establishes the value for the work of supervision which he does) and it is only fair when the architect is called upon to subdivide the trades and let them individually, as he is frequently called upon to do, that he should receive some additional remuneration for that.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the meeting with regard to the motion proposed by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Moore?

Carried unanimously.

SALARIED ARCHITECTS

THE CHAIRMAN: The next subject is "Salaried Architects." I would like to add to the information already before you that several committees of the R.I.B.A. have been dealing with this problem, and one of the very strong recommendations was that the salaried architect primarily responsible for the architectural work in a set of plans and working under an engineer who might be his superior officer, should sign his work as architect. If we can bring about a set of circumstances by which the custom that the senior salaried architect in charge of work should sign his work as architect, instead of giving the whole credit to a railroad engineer, or a sewer builder, we will be doing something really in the interests of the salaried element of our profession.

Some of the points you have to bear in mind are that year by year and in increasing proportion men competent by education and training to call themselves architects, irrespective of whether they have joined our Provincial societies or not, are working on a salaried basis; on the other hand, the whole organization of the profession is due to the efforts of the independent architects. Secondly, there is no

certain dividing line. There are gentlemen who are essentially independent architects and who have appointments—in fact, some architect's main emoluments are derived from appointments, and you cannot draw any hard and fast line as to who is a salaried architect and who is an independent architect. There are in Canada a great many salaried architects and they are not organized; they do not join our Provincial societies and there is no reason why they should be expected to join them while the codes of ethics and everything connected with them are arranged wholly in the interests of the independent practitioners.

The report of the council suggests two ways of dealing with the matter: the first would take only into account the fact that there are certain matters in which the salaried architects and the independent practitioners have rival interests—and there is no use pretending there are not those rival interests—and the second would take into account that there are certain other matters in which each group can be of service to the other as regards the contractors, as regards their employers, as regards taking credit for their work and so on. By encouraging the salaried architects to join the component societies emphasis can be laid upon these latter joint interests. By an opposite course the salaried architects might be induced to organize separately.

There are several salaried architects in attendance at this meeting, and I am sure I am stating their view when I say it is clear that the interests of the salaried architects demand some form of organization. Your retiring Council thinks the wiser policy in the interests of all concerned would appear to be to recognize and support the salaried architects in every way possible as members of the profession, and to encourage their membership in the existing professional bodies by taking cognizance of their position in the framing of the codes of ethics.

Mr. Brown's committee has made an excellent beginning, and is presenting a very valuable report, which we will now hear. I would ask you to discuss the whole subject freely. My own feeling is we should go further with it, but the Council will be very largely guided by the views of this meeting.

One alternative is to say "No; we are independent practitioners and the professional bodies are our creation. Let the salaried architects organize themselves." The other is that which has been suggested.

MR. KARCH: At the present time they have to do that in Quebec: join the Provincial association.

THE CHAIRMAN: But we are dealing with the whole country. Some of the other provinces are not so happily situated as we are in regard to these matters.

The secretary then read the report of the committee on official and salaried architects, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL AND SALARIED ARCHITECTS

The committee appointed by the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to consider the professional problems of official and salaried architects finds that so much enters into the discussion that what fulfils conditions in one province would not be feasible in another, and they can lay down no rules for guidance.

The following suggestions are offered, but each association must work out its own problem:

That public bodies and corporations employing architects on a salary should be shown the advan-

tages of these men becoming members of their Provincial associations, and that in future they employ only those who are members.

That the associations arrange for a conference with the architects employed by members in private practice, government, municipal and public corporations. It is felt that with co-operation a better feeling would be obtained, as from the committee's information there is a feeling against the associations and the practising members. Much good might result from a round-the-table talk.

That our profession is highly trained, and government and municipal architects should receive sufficient salaries without having to do outside work in their leisure time.

That the governments and corporations having salaried architects on their staffs be asked that the member responsible for the plans be permitted to sign them. In the event of an engineer or another official being the head of the construction department it should be possible to arrange that recognition be given to the man responsible for the work.

That it be brought to the attention of the government and to the two railway companies, that members of their staffs are infringing upon the rights of the practising architect, as in the case of the British Columbia members' complaint that both the Provincial government and railway company employees are not compelled according to the charter to be members of the local body but are doing work outside, at less commission than that recognized by the minimum scale of fees of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, to the detriment of the practising architect, who, besides paying fees to his association, also pays a municipal tax for the privilege of maintaining an office.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID R. BROWN, Convenor.

On January 15th, 1930, Mr. Brown's report, together with the following letter from the executive committee, were sent to the component societies for their consideration:

Dear Sirs:

Herewith please find a copy of Mr. D. R. Brown's report as convenor of the committee dealing with the above mentioned subject. You will note from the report that this is a question which can most effectively be dealt with by the component societies within their several jurisdictions. The report of this R.A.I.C. committee will, it is hoped, be found useful in defining the problem. I am desired by the executive committee of the Council of the R.A.I.C. to add the following remarks:

1. Broadly there are three classes of salaried architects as distinct from unqualified assistants:

(a) Those in the employ of public bodies (governmental or municipal).

(b) Those in the employ of corporations (public service or commercial) and

(c) Those in the employ of architects.

2. A large proportion of those salaried architects though qualified, are not members of the component societies within whose jurisdiction they happen to be employed and every effort should be made to secure their membership in such bodies.

3. While the organization of the profession is very largely the work of the independent practitioners and the codes of ethics are mainly framed in the interest of that element in the profession, it must not be forgotten that salaried architects are increasing in numbers both actually and relatively.

4. There are certain matters in which the interests of the salaried and the independent members of the profession are in opposition: There are others in which their interests are identical; there are yet others in which each group has it within its power to help the other.

5. The situation is complicated by the fact that no absolutely hard and fast line can be drawn as there are many appointments in connection with professional matters that do not from their nature occupy full time.

6. The attention of all concerned including employers of salaried architects might be drawn to the following:

(a) Terms of employment should be clear on the right to hold other appointments or to engage in practice if such is intended.

(b) Salaried architects should not be appointed to positions that can be designed as "chief" unless they are duly qualified and also in good standing with a component society of the Institute.

(c) Such chief architects should sign their plans, take responsibility for their work and receive credit for it. For instance an architect serving under an engineer should sign his plans as architect. Whatever credit there is is his, not the engineers.

(d) A qualified architect in good standing with his professional body is a member of a learned profession and when fully employed in a salaried position is entitled to a salary equal to that of a doctor, lawyer, or engineer, so employed and commensurate with his responsibilities.

(e) It is intolerable that salaried architects employed on a full time basis *should*, by abstaining from membership in the professional organizations, consider themselves at liberty to engage in practice, as is notoriously the case in certain parts of the country, without paying business tax or office rent and at rates below the local professional usage.

7. The component societies, as the custodians of the dignity and solidarity of the profession within their several jurisdictions, are recommended to take up with the appropriate authorities and persons such of the foregoing matters as they may find to have a bearing on the interests of the salaried and independent ranks of the profession.

8. In cases where bodies functioning throughout Canada or in several provinces may be interested, the component societies might with advantage ask the good offices of the executive committee of the Council of the R.A.I.C. who, with the advice of the standing committee on professional usage, may be able to afford assistance. Any aspect of this complex problem not referred to above might be similarly dealt with.

Yours faithfully,
Secretary, R.A.I.C.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the report of the retiring Council it is suggested the wisest policy is to seek co-operation and co-ordination of effort with the salaried men in the profession. I would like to have the views of the meeting, because I am sure your ideas on this complicated and difficult subject will have a great influence on the action the Council will take.

MR. MARTIN: Would the object be served by referring Mr. Brown's report to the incoming Council?

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I understand you agree with the general spirit of the report?

MR. MARTIN: Yes

THE CHAIRMAN: That suggests we should encourage close co-operation and try to arrange matters so that the salaried architects join our associations.

MR. MARTIN: Yes. Encourage the salaried architects to become members of the associations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then, I take it we have a motion by Mr. Martin to the effect that the views expressed on the subject of salaried architects in the report of the Council be endorsed, and that the incoming Council refer the matter to the new standing committee on professional usage. This motion was seconded by Mr. Karch. What is your pleasure?

Carried unanimously.

MR. MAXWELL: Is this meeting of the opinion that a member of the R.A.I.C. who happens to be engaged by a company to give a portion of his time is to be precluded from doing work outside of that related to his engagement? Another point is, suppose he is employed full time by the government, or some other organization, is it our opinion that he should be precluded from doing any work apart from that?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we should know when we are dealing with employed architects whether they are fully employed or partially employed. Undoubtedly a partially employed architect has a perfect right to practice outside of his employment. A fully employed architect, if it is part of the terms of his employment, should certainly not practice outside. There have been complaints from British Columbia on this score.

Section 6 of the report of the committee says: "The attention of all concerned, including employers of salaried architects, might be drawn to the following:

"Terms of employment should be clear on the right to hold other appointments or to engage in practice if such is intended."

We have only drawn the attention of the Provincial societies to it, but if the Provincial societies say so we will draw the attention of all concerned to it.

MR. NOFFKE: Can the Institute deal definitely with the matter of architects or others employed in the service of the government or large corporations doing outside practice?

THE CHAIRMAN: I might answer Mr. Noffke's question by reminding him that under the heading "Salaried Architects" we asked for a committee to deal with such matters, and by the acceptance of the Council's report the whole subject will be handed to the standing committee on professional usages. The memorandum emanating from the executive committee which covered this point was circulated among the Councils of the Provincial societies and on hearing from them the executive will govern itself accordingly.

It might be appropriate to circulate parts of this memorandum to the main employers of architects, such as the Federal government, the Pro-

vincial governments and the railway companies.

Following your question, if you feel the Institute has not gone far enough in referring it to the Provincial bodies, but should take the matter up directly, a suggestion to that effect would be in order.

MR. NOFFKE: The real question is—is this a matter for this Institute or for the Provincial associations?

THE CHAIRMAN: The understanding of those of us who have had the responsibility of running this Institute during the past year was that we had power in any matter when the associations see eye to eye with one another, but I think it would be unwise for this Institute to initiate direct action unless they are quite sure all the Provincial societies want that action to take a certain form. So far the Provincial associations are aware of the views of the executive on the matter, but we have not yet heard how they feel about it. As soon as we do we will be able to go as far as that joint opinion will let us.

MR. NOFFKE: Then, I move that the matter be placed before the incoming Council to be dealt with in the way they see fit.

MR. MARTIN: I will second the motion.

Carried unanimously.

MR. WEST: Bearing on the same subject, I have a draft resolution, which I would like to present: That the incoming Council consider the matter of making contacts with other professional bodies, with a view to exchanging ideas tending to raise the general standing of the professions, having in mind the numerous professional men now employed by governments and large corporations on a salary basis.

If you discuss the subject with men in other professions you will find they are nearly all on a somewhat similar basis. There are a great many lawyers, doctors, engineers and accountants employed on a salary basis; and it seems a reasonable thing that we might communicate with the responsible bodies of those other professions, expressing our own views and learning what they have to say. It might be of mutual advantage to all the professions, because the fact of our profession being in contact with the others would tend to raise the standard of all, which is a very desirable thing.

MR. CRAIG: I think Mr. West's motion comes very fittingly, and I would be glad to second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: This motion is seconded by Mr. Craig. What is your pleasure with regard to it?

Carried.

HOSPITAL PLANNING

THE CHAIRMAN: The situation in regard to the subject of hospital planning is quite clear. I had a conference with Dr. Bazin, president of the Canadian Medical Association, and what is stated in the report pretty well tells the whole story. The report is as follows:

Following the instructions emanating from the last annual general meeting of the R.A.I.C. to the Council, to discuss certain matters appertaining to hospital work with the Canadian Medical Association, and the executive committee's suggestion that other matters in this connection which have since

come to light should be dealt with at the same time, and the executive committee's request that your president should confer with the president of the Canadian Medical Association thereon, I have pleasure in reporting that on Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1929, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. A. T. Bazin (president, C.M.A.), and that the following matters were discussed:

1. "The proposal that a short course of lectures on hospital planning be given in the schools of medicine." This was not thought advisable, on the following grounds:

(a) The medical curriculum is already very heavy.

(b) The course as proposed, could only be regarded as a superficial introduction to the subject.

(c) The students instructed would not have opportunities to put what they had been taught in practice for many years to come, by which time they would either have forgotten the teaching, or if not, its substance would have become obsolete, or at least absolescent.

Alternative action, directed to the same end—the instruction of the medical profession in hospital requirements—was considered, and it was thought advisable that the Hospital Service Department of the Canadian Medical Association should be used as a channel of communication between the two professions, so that technical articles on the subject might find their way into the Canadian Medical Association's publications. The offer of one such article was arranged for. This, it was hoped, might be followed by others. It was also suggested that a discussion on hospital work might take place at the next annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. in Montreal, to which the associate secretary, of the Hospital Service Department, Dr. Harvey Agnew, 184 College Street, Toronto, might be invited.

2. The ever-growing cost of hospital services to the public, and its heavy burden on those classes which were not eligible for free treatment, on the one hand, or possessed of unlimited means, on the other, was discussed with respect to cost of buildings and equipment.

(a) Standardization on the American scale was felt to be a prime factor in hospital building costs.

(b) Examples were cited of luxurious donations, the effect of which was to produce illusory ideas as to what was necessary.

(c) The influence of an American organization whose aim was standardization in hospital matters was considered to be on the decline in eastern and central Canada.

(d) The relative costs of hospital administration and construction in Europe, and particularly in England, were felt to have a bearing on the situation here.

(e) By the stimulation of Canadian architectural effort through competitions, and by a wider distribution of commissions to design hospitals in Canada among Canadian architects, it was thought that standards of efficiency and economy could be brought about appropriate to Canadian necessities.

The case of a middle western American medical man being asked to advise a hospital board in one of the Maritime Provinces, with the result that the commission was handed over to a Chicago firm of

architects, was cited as an example of a prevailing prejudice in medical circles from which the Canadian architects often suffered.

Respectfully submitted,
PERCY E. NOBBS, President.

THE CHAIRMAN: The report I have just read to you is a resume of the discussion we had and I would like to tell you that when I was in New York a week ago I found in a newspaper a most striking evidence of what Dr. Bazin and I discussed. It appears that the municipal authorities having responsibility for hospitals in the United States are waking up to the fact that hospitals cost too much. The Bellevue Hospital, New York, which was estimated to cost about \$3,000,000 is running to a figure of about \$6,000,000. Building cost has a share in bringing about the present situation: one has either to go to hospital as a pauper, or pay a rate which no average professional man can afford.

I think the discussion which began last year has enabled us to ascertain that the Canadian Medical Association is very sympathetic and that there is a great work in the public interest for us to do in cheapening the cost of hospitalization.

You have the report before you and any comments would be in order.

MR. RUSSELL: Along the lines of what you have just said, Mr. Chairman, may I read a clipping from a Chicago paper:

"Chicago, Feb. 18. The high cost of sickness today has become a serious economic problem, J. A. Dickmann, superintendent of Bethesda Hospital in Cincinnati, told the National Methodist Hospital Association today.

"Modern hospitalization has gotten exceedingly costly," he said. "The cash expenditure of the leading eight private hospitals in Cincinnati last year was \$6.22 per day per patient. Examination of hospitals in eight other cities revealed the cost as \$6.32. The average stay at a hospital is twelve days."

"Modern hospital buildings are too costly, he said, and added that a hospital should always be provided with the best in scientific apparatus but all showy and unproductive ornamentation, both in buildings and furnishings, should be avoided in interest of the patient's purse."

THE CHAIRMAN: I can assure you it is not such slight decorations as find their way into hospitals that make them expensive; the scale upon which operating theatres and that sort of thing are nowadays designed and built has a very great deal to do with it. A very bad example was set recently in the West, giving the impression to the medical men and all concerned that no hospital in Canada could be up to date or sanitary without a like expenditure.

MR. FRECHET: I had something to do with a hospital which was built by one of the Communities of Sisters in Montreal. We were able to give them what they wanted, within probably 5%. On the other hand, there is a public hospital being built now by a Provincial government. They wanted to build somewhat along the same lines and they started with something around \$150,000. It appears they made a few little changes—to the extent of probably 200% or 300%. The original contract, I think, was given for \$156,000 on the percentage basis; and now it is up to \$256,000,

and they are asking for \$100,000 more. I am interested in the matter because I am a member of the city council of the town where that hospital is and we are supposed to guarantee the bonds to a certain amount.

Notwithstanding the increase in price there was no increase in the accommodation. The increase is all in marble, tile, etc.

THE FELLOWSHIP

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now proceed to the next item.

Of course, only the future can show whether we have been wise or not. I think the Council may feel a certain gratification in the knowledge that as things have worked out we have an original body of fellows which is approximately proportionate to the distribution of architects from one end of the country to the other and that every component society is represented on that original body of fellows. Perhaps it might be appropriate for the secretary to explain just what the distribution of those original fellows is throughout Canada by Provinces and leave the names to be read at the banquet.

MR. MARKUS: There were eighty-nine members of the Institute eligible for fellowship under the new by-laws, thirty-eight of whom were former fellows and the balance past presidents of the Institute and Provincial associations. Of these, forty-five have accepted the invitation to become fellows. Twenty-five were former fellows and twenty past presidents. According to the Provinces: there are thirteen from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects; twelve from the Ontario Association of Architects; six from the Saskatchewan Association of Architects; five from the Alberta Association of Architects; four from the Manitoba Association of Architects; three from the Architectural Institute of British Columbia and two from the Maritime Association of Architects.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is appropriate that this general meeting should understand that the Provincial associations and the component societies were not unanimous on the principle upon which the original body of fellows should be formed and we had to take account of the feeling of the majority. There was a small majority for this principle, while analysis of the correspondence showed clearly there was no definite principle proposed by those who disliked the one we acted upon.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THE CHAIRMAN: The next matter is the "Royal Institute of British Architects." On October 21st the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in addressing his council, stated that an important piece of business they had this year was to revise relations between the R.I.B.A. and the various Institutes in the Dominions. His words suggested two ways in which this might be done. The one had to do with reciprocal recognition of qualifications and the other a reduced scale of fees for Dominion members of the R.I.B.A. This means recognition of the fact that in this and other Dominions there is now educational machinery competent to take care of the requirements in those several countries.

The matter of the fees has a very direct bearing upon the prosperity of such bodies as this. Naturally membership in the R.I.B.A. absorbs a certain amount of the money which architects can afford to spend upon the organization of their profession. An architect in England, of course, derives very great benefits, as we do here, from his professional organization, but it does seem unnecessary that so many architects out of England should support the R.I.B.A. upon the same scale as architects in England support it, because obviously they do not derive the same benefits from the expenditure of the money. To be quite frank the scale of fees of fellows, payable to the R.I.B.A., has a distinct bearing on that of fellows payable to the R.A.I.C. here. We are informed that proposals along those lines are on the way and I am sure when they come to hand they will be studied with very great interest by the Council of the R.A.I.C.

We have a letter from the secretary of the R.I.B.A. apropos of this matter, which I would like to read to you:

The Royal Institute of British Architects,
February 6th, 1930.

My dear Mr. Nobbs:

It is with real pleasure that the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have heard of the approaching celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. In this, as in other matters, Canada gave a lead to the other great Dominions and the example of Canada has since been followed by Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

As the head of a federal organization of no less than seven Provincial institutes and associations, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada is in a position to exercise a most inspiring and beneficial influence over the development of the art of architecture throughout the whole of Canada.

By a fortunate co-incidence the Royal Institute of British Architects is on the point of sending to the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and to the councils of the other great Dominion institutes detailed proposals in regard to architectural education and examination which they feel sure will be cordially received. These proposals recognize the striking developments in the field of architectural education which have taken place in all the great Dominions in the last twenty years, and the suggestion that is being made to the Dominion institutes is that a new co-ordination, based upon the conditions now existing in the Dominions, should be established throughout the whole Empire.

The Royal Institute of British Architects wishes to convey to its colleagues of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada its sincere and cordial congratulations on the attainment of its majority, and its confident hope that the future will see a steady and brilliant development of all the beneficial work of the R.A.I.C.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
Ian MacAlister,
Secretary, R.I.B.A.

COMPONENT SOCIETIES OF THE INSTITUTE

THE CHAIRMAN: The report of the Council is really not very much more than a record of the position as we understand it. It is meant to be a record of the development and organization of the federated societies in the various Provinces. The R.I.B.A. proposes some reciprocal arrangement with regard to the recognition of qualifications. This raises the whole question of where the component societies stand with regard to one another in the recognition of qualifications.

In this Province the component society not only examines but it gives the final certificate which enables a qualified architect to practice and this same body which creates the architect has power and authority to deal with him in case of necessity. In some of the other Provinces the licensing authority is a more direct organ of the government. I understand the proposals of the new body in Nova Scotia, which is not yet a component society, are upon another and quite different basis. Time and experience will no doubt straighten out these inequalities, but there is a good deal of very difficult and delicate work before this Institute if it is to facilitate arrangements between Provincial societies whereby they recognize the status of each other's members. The situation in the United States is also complicated. Regulations affecting the practice of architecture and registration in the profession differ in the several States of the Union; so much so that they have a special board or "clearing house" established whereby the application of those who are licensed to practice in one State may be duly considered when they wish to practice in other States. This question came before your executive during the past year. There were applications from gentlemen holding certain qualifications in States of the Union who desired admission to certain Provincial societies in Canada. We declined as an Institute to enter into relations with the American "clearing house" for several reasons, one of which was that we were hardly ready as an Institute to say just where we ourselves stood in the matter. When there is complete legislation affecting the status of architects in every Province in Canada there will be an interesting piece of work to be done in devising a symmetrical arrangement. This Institute may be able to help its component societies to understand one another's point of view and thus to bring about co-ordination between them.

Perhaps we are some years too early in suggesting that the subject be discussed here and now, but it is a matter which will be discussed some day and perhaps the sooner we begin thinking about it the better. It is all a delicate matter.

In view of the fact that an Architect's Registration Bill is under consideration for Ontario, perhaps Mr. Hynes could outline for our information the aspirations of the Ontario association in the field of legislation.

MR. HYNES: A bill has been prepared by the Attorney General's department of the Province, and they have had several conferences with the architects and have asked for their co-operation. Of course it started originally at the instance of the architects, but it is entirely out of their hands now. A board of examiners or registration will be appointed by the government and its findings and regulations will be issued by the Lieutenant

Governor in council. The government will control the architects in somewhat the same way as they control three or four other professions in the Province of Ontario.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you think will be the routine whereby architects in good standing with other Provincial associations in Canada will, under that legislation, be able to carry out work in Ontario? How will their credentials be dealt with?

MR. HYNES: It is hard to say just what will be done. I think the board would naturally take a lenient view. I think they will follow the course followed with some of the other professions—law and medicine, for instance—and will allow an outside architect to practice in conjunction with an Ontario practitioner. In the case of medicine, a Quebec doctor may be brought into consultation, but he cannot take charge of a patient; he must act through the local practitioner who has a license. A Quebec solicitor cannot appear before an Ontario court. He may sit in as adviser to the Ontario counsel who is carrying on the case, but he has no status before the court.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask another question? Do you expect that an application (such as happens in this and other Provinces) for membership in the local association in order to conduct work in that Province will go before that licensing board directly, or would it go to your professional body?

MR. HYNES: The professional body will have nothing whatever to do with it. It will go to the licensing board.

THE CHAIRMAN: So that the licensing board in Ontario would practically exercise the function which the Province of Quebec Association exercises in this Province?

MR. HYNES: Exactly. They will say who will be allowed to practice and who will not be allowed to practice.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not know the legal status in the Western Provinces, but the actual method appears to be a compromise between those arrangements, because one joins a Western association and is admitted to good standing in the Western association in virtue of one's credentials, let us say, in the Province of Quebec.

MR. HYNES: It is not likely that there will be any relationship between the Ontario association and the examining and licensing board in Ontario.

MR. PARRY: Do you think there will be representation of the association on the board?

MR. HYNES: The board will no doubt be composed of men who are members of the association. Of course, one-third of the practising architects of Ontario are not members of the Ontario association and the government will likely take this into consideration.

MR. MARKUS: The legislation, about to go into force in Ontario, will likely affect the membership of the Institute as there may be a tendency for architects to drop their membership in the Ontario Association of Architects.

MR. HYNES: We have two-thirds of the architects registered in Ontario now, with a purely voluntary registration. Being a member of the Ontario association does not give a man any

particular legal status, but it proves he has architectural qualifications, and I think the professional feeling of the architects in Ontario is pretty well shown by the fact that so many of them are members of the association. Personally I think the membership will stay very much as it is now.

MR. MARKUS: Perhaps the Institute will have very considerable influence on the membership of the Ontario Association of Architects after the legislation comes into effect. Members of the Ontario association and possibly those who are not yet members might feel inclined to retain or take up membership in that body on account of its affiliation with the Institute and the right to use the letters M.R.A.I.C.

EMPLOYMENT OF DRAUGHTSMEN BY CONTRACTORS TO DESIGN BUILDINGS

MR. MAXWELL: I have a motion I would like to offer:

That this meeting brings to the attention of the incoming executive the desirability of conferring with the Canadian Construction Association to the effect that the practice by some contractors of going over the head of the architect and employing, on a salary, draughtsmen and architects to design buildings for them, whether they are the promoters or otherwise of such buildings, shall be discouraged and an *ethical* understanding arrived at.

MR. NOFFKE: This practice is becoming more evident every day. I think it is a proper thing to come before the Institute, and should be brought to such a point that eventually only a qualified or registered architect would be employed on a building. This would eliminate the employment of draughtsmen by contractors to design their buildings.

MR. CRAIG: Has Mr. Maxwell or any of the other members any idea as to how we could act as an Institute to eliminate or even reduce the difficulty to which he refers?

THE CHAIRMAN: Any views you may offer on the subject would be helpful, because we are here this afternoon to make suggestions to the Council along the lines we think they can work in the interests of the profession.

MR. HYNES: I will be very pleased to second Mr. Maxwell's motion, and I think we should send it to all organized bodies of builders in Canada. It is likely that they will come back with the reply that this is not done by their members. I know of several contractors who practice it systematically, but they are not members of the Builders Exchange in Toronto.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the meeting that Mr. Maxwell's motion be referred to the Council for the necessary action?

Carried unanimously.

PLANS SIGNED BY REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

MR. TURNER: Is it possible for the R.A.I.C. to assist the local associations in their work with the different municipalities? Our local association has been trying for some time at the City Hall in Montreal to get them to recognize the fact that a

plan should not be approved without being signed by some registered architect. Our hopes were raised very much at one time that it would go through; but so far, it has not. Yet I see work along these lines has been done quite extensively elsewhere. After fifteen years effort the architects of New York have succeeded in putting a registration bill through, under which no plans representing a value of work of over \$10,000 are accepted by the authorities unless they are signed by a registered architect. If the different municipalities would help us in that way our position would be tremendously strengthened.

MR. HYNES: I think this is a matter in which the engineers are as vitally interested as we are, and the effective safeguard is by having a Provincial enactment to force the Municipalities to give that recognition, just the same as they are forced to establish departments of inspection. Would it not be possible to take this matter up with the Engineering Institute and see if some concerted action could not be taken by the engineers and the architects with a view to securing the passage of some such legislation in the different provinces? I think if the thing was made wider, rather than trying to focus on one municipality or locality, the result would be much more effective.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Turner has drawn our attention to the fact that it is desirable that we should try and influence municipal authorities not to accept plans that are not signed by architects.

MR. J. H. G. RUSSELL: I would like to second Mr. Turner's motion and I would like to add a word or two in connection with the troubles we had in Manitoba. We spent some years getting a new set of by-laws, into which we tried to introduce a regulation that all plans should be signed by an architect—and no one can practice as an architect in Manitoba unless he is registered. The city engineer was perfectly willing to have it go through, but the city council would not pass it.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the wish of the meeting in regard to Mr. Turner's motion?

Carried unanimously.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

MR. I. PARKINSON: Apropos of the previous discussion I have some data, which I think may be of interest to this meeting. During the past twenty-five years the total building permits in Winnipeg amounted to \$210,000,000, or an average of about \$8,500,000 per annum. The heaviest period of building in Winnipeg was from 1905 to 1915, when our building permits averaged 12¾ million dollars per annum. From 1915 to the present time our average permits are only 5½ million dollars per annum, in spite of the increased cost of material and wages.

The percentage of work done by contractors and by speculative builders, without architects' plans, amounts to 40%.

Work done by the Winnipeg architects amounts to 35%; and by non-resident architects, 25%. This 25% is divided as follows: English architects did 13%, American architects did 27%, and non-resident Canadian architects did 60%.

In the year 1905 we had forty-three practising firms of architects in Manitoba; today we have

twenty. Twenty-nine have removed from the Province and are now in the United States. Three are now in Winnipeg, employed by the government or the public bodies. Outside of Winnipeg there are only three architects in Manitoba.

I remember reading the report of the deputation of the R.A.I.C. which waited on the government in February, 1928, in which I found certain statements which I thought were of an international character. The statement was made that twenty years ago it might have been reasonable to have American architects design buildings in Canada, and similarly it may have been the same with regard to our Western Provinces.

I just offer this little preamble so that I may suggest that where practicable on any work done in the Western Provinces that the associate with the architect from another Province doing the building in those Provinces be a resident practising architect.

We have at the present time four buildings under construction, representing a value of over \$100,000 each. Two of these are designed by an Eastern architect. An associate has been appointed in Winnipeg, but he is not a private practitioner. I feel the appointment of a resident practising architect would go far towards solving some of the difficulties which arise between one Province and another.

If anyone here would care to second my motion, I would move:

That where practicable an architect being a member of the R.A.I.C. and being commissioned to design a building in a Province other than the one in which he practises, appoint a resident practising architect as associate in the Province in which the building is to be erected.

MR. R. H. McDONALD: As an architect from the East I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, and in doing so, I want to bear testimony to the value of Western Associates.

MR. CRAIG: I think the motion should read that where an associate architect is to be employed it is the recommendation of the Council that a member of the R.A.I.C. in the Province concerned be appointed as associate. The way it reads now, it is more or less obligatory.

MR. McDONALD: As seconder of the motion I understood it was a recommendation. We have clients who may be opposed to it. On the other hand, we have had clients who have suggested it and we have fallen into line with their wishes. We happened to have one client who was opposed to it and he said: "No, you are our architects and we want you to consult us as to whom you will send to supervise your work, and we do not wish you to have a local associate."

I seconded the motion because I think as a recommendation it is the right idea, and because we have had local associates in the West with whom our association has been very satisfactory and most pleasant.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Craig's point could be met if Mr. Parkinson would allow his motion to be changed slightly.

MR. PARKINSON: I am perfectly willing to present a motion that will be in line with the views of the meeting. The motion, as I put it, was to the effect that it should be done where practicable—I did not

say in all cases. For instance, if a Manitoba architect had a building to erect in Kenora the idea of a local associate would not be practicable if there was no architect resident in Kenora.

MR. WEST: What do you think of the idea of starting your motion by saying "That this convention recommends"?

MR. PARKINSON: That is perfectly satisfactory to me.

MR. MARTIN: Is it to be voluntary on the part of the architect to make an appointment?

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a recommendation, and the only way to bring it about is for the Council to decide what in its opinion is the best form to put it in and to circulate it to the Provincial societies for their information and action. The Provincial societies are the only bodies that can do it.

MR. MAXWELL: Supposing an Ottawa architect has a piece of work to do in Hull; all he has to do is go across the bridge to the work, although there may be an architect resident in Hull. Why not say: "Where practicable and desirable"?

MR. CRAIG: I think Mr. Parkinson's idea in putting the motion was to take care of specific cases. Where an associate architect was being employed the idea was to have that associate appointed from among the practising architects of the Province in which the work is done rather than giving it to a man who is not a practising architect.

MR. WEST: As I see it, Mr. Parkinson's motion really recommends that certain things be done in Ontario and the Western Provinces which, at the present time, are really compulsory in other Provinces. You have to do it in Quebec, for instance.

I think it is only fair that wherever it is convenient and a practicable thing to do it should be done as a matter of courtesy, and I think it is a perfectly reasonable motion to put.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I understand it, the local by-laws in the Province of Quebec make it compulsory for an outside architect to associate with a member of the association here. Whether it is desirable or not in all cases is, of course, another matter, but that is the state of affairs as they exist here: which makes Mr. Parkinson's argument very much stronger.

Would you be prepared, Mr. Parkinson, to accept Mr. Maxwell's amendment?

MR. PARKINSON: Certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure with regard to the motion offered by Mr. Parkinson, seconded by Mr. McDonald and altered and amended in the light of the discussion we have had?

Carried unanimously.

PUBLICITY

MR. PARRY: I would like to call attention to the current issue of THE JOURNAL, wherein there is a notice to the following effect:

"Mr. J. Munroe Hewlett, of New York, first vice-president of the American Institute of Architects, delivered an excellent address on architecture over the National Broadcasting System on January 8th, 1930."

In the last three years I have raised this question of broadcasting and I would like to know what the

publicity committee did last year in connection with it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think you are responsible for the publicity committee, Mr. Hynes.

MR. HYNES: Any broadcasting I have been in contact with has been a very expensive matter. I do not think we can appeal to the broadcasting companies on the ground of charity and I do not think the Institute can afford to pay the high rates charged.

MR. MAXWELL: Would it be unprofessional to ask the Canadian National Broadcasting System, or possibly some individual firm, to extend their courtesy?

MR. PARKINSON: If this Institute were to carry that idea out it would of necessity be Canada wide, and I understand such a hook-up would cost about \$100 per minute.

MR. CRAIG: I think the only possible way to work out such a programme would be to do it as part of a "Make Canada Beautiful" programme; then it might, perhaps, be taken up by the railways or some large corporations, but I think it would require a great deal of study and preliminary work even to get it started.

THE CHAIRMAN: We must remember we are a federation of a number of Provincial societies and I think it would be up to them individually to do the broadcasting within their own areas.

MR. MARKUS: In connection with the note in THE JOURNAL may I explain that this broadcast was made under the auspices of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, who extended an invitation to the American Institute of Architects to broadcast to the American public the value of an architect's services. The American Institute were very glad to take advantage of the opportunity and appointed their vice-president as their representative.

MR. WEST: I understand our public relations (if we may use the term used by the American Institute) are at the present time being looked after by the editorial committee of THE JOURNAL. I would like to hear some discussion on the advisability of establishing a permanent public relations committee to look after all matters of professional relations with the public.

MR. CHAUSSE: The Quebec government broadcasts concerts and talks three times a week. Recently they had Professor Legace give an address on how to beautify the home. These lectures are given from time to time and we might suggest to the government that Professor Montpetit, who is a director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, be invited to give a talk.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think, Mr. Parry, you could put your suggestion in such a form that we could get somewhere through the Provincial bodies?

MR. PARRY: I would like to make a recommendation to the incoming Council that this subject might be reviewed and that enquiries be made from the Canadian National Railway with regard to broadcasting. Their system is Dominion wide in exactly the same sense as the Royal Architectural Institute.

MR. CRAIG: If Canadian architects are to get even a percentage of the work to which they are entitled I think one of the important factors in

bringing about that condition of affairs is the contact they must make with the public. If this matter is left to the editorial board of THE JOURNAL, or merely referred to the Provincial organizations, it is simply going to be lost.

I think the most important business before this convention at this time is the appointment of a public relations committee as a standing committee of the Royal Architectural Institute. This committee should function along the lines the name would imply, and consider the whole question of broadcasting, contact through the movies, and the making public of things architecturally interesting to the public.

THE CHAIRMAN: You initiated this discussion, Mr. Parry, and I understand you have no objection to embodying your recommendation in the motion suggested by Mr. Craig.

MR. PARRY: Quite so. I will be pleased to second the motion.

MR. CRAIG: My motion is:

That this convention recommend to the Council the appointment of a standing committee, to be known as the public relations committee, to function as would be implied by the name, and that the question of broadcasting, publishing of architectural news in the cinemas, contact with trade and other journals and the daily press, and other forms of publicity, be considered by this committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion, duly seconded. What is your will in the matter?

Carried unanimously.

USE OF LETTERS M.R.A.I.C.

MR. MAXWELL: May I take the privilege of presenting a motion?

That this meeting asks the incoming Council to express its opinion on the desirability or otherwise of having members use the abbreviations M.R.A.I.C. or F.R.A.I.C. after their names on their letterheads.

The by-laws say they may do so, but do we want our members to do it? Do we think it may have a certain useful effect on public opinion?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it is a matter which will more or less solve itself.

MR. MAXWELL: I would like to have a positive expression of policy on whether the Institute wants the members to do it or whether we do not care.

MR. WEST: My own feeling is Mr. Maxwell's point is very well taken at this time when everyone is wondering just what should be done. If the motion could be put in the form that this body advocate the immediate use of the titles, the fact could be published in THE JOURNAL and would become generally known.

THE CHAIRMAN: I might mention that the R.I.B.A. and the American Institute of Architects have both gone on record as encouraging the use of the letters by those entitled to use them and I believe our body should do likewise.

I will put Mr. Maxwell's motion in the affirmative form, as a recommendation that the letters should be used, and I understand, Mr. West, that you are prepared to second it.

MR. WEST: Yes.

MR. MARTIN: May I enquire whether Mr. Maxwell means the use of the letters should be confined to letterheads, or is it the intention to include other documents?

MR. MAXWELL: I mean wherever one is entitled to use them.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard Mr. Maxwell's motion, seconded by Mr. West. What is the wish of the meeting?

Carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MONTREAL ART ASSOCIATION

It was moved by Mr. Maxwell:

That the thanks of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada be conveyed to the Council of the Montreal Art Association for the courtesies extended to this body and that we express our appreciation of the important exhibition of decorative objects and furniture which we understand was specially arranged to supplement the exhibit of the schools of architecture. The fine quality of the objects shown has been a source of inspiration and pleasure to the architects attending this convention.

MR. MAXWELL: I present this motion not merely as an expression of our appreciation, but we know perfectly well that art museums in the past, as directed by prominent citizens (not all of whom were architects or artists) have usually limited their collections to paintings, and this broader aspect of the art museum in supplementing paintings by objects of art related to decoration, architecture, etc., is most interesting and instructive. In the case of the Montreal Art Association it has been initiated by practically one individual, and that portion of their museum has been carried forward most successfully, and I do not know that sympathetic encouragement has always been extended to their efforts. I think as an architectural body we highly appreciate the usefulness and interest of the art museum.

MR. MARTIN: I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the meeting?

Carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

THE CHAIRMAN: We have on record in our annual report an appreciation of the good work of the Province of Quebec in arranging the interesting exhibition of the work of the schools. We are under further obligation to the Province of Quebec Association for a very pleasant luncheon yesterday, and it would be appropriate if a motion in that sense were put into the record.

MR. CRAIG: I think Mr. Hynes, at the luncheon yesterday, expressed our appreciation far more effectively than I could do it. If the meeting would take what he said in the form of a motion I would be prepared to second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the wish of the meeting?

Carried unanimously.

Notes on the Convention

The 23rd annual meeting was probably the most representative meeting held by the Institute in many years. Delegates were present from the Provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

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One of the features of the 23rd annual meeting was an exhibition of the works of the schools of architecture at the Art Gallery of Montreal. Those who were privileged to attend the convention had an opportunity of comparing the work of the several schools.

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The delegates were the guests of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at a luncheon tendered to them on Friday, February 21st.

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After the luncheon on Saturday, February 22nd, which was tendered by the Institute, the delegates were taken to the Canadian National Railway offices at 360 McGill Street, Montreal, to view the models and plans of the proposed Montreal Terminals. Mr. C. B. Brown, chief engineer of the C.N.R., explained the scheme which proved to be most interesting.

* * * *

The annual dinner of the Institute was held in the Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel on Saturday evening, February 22nd. About 100 delegates and guests were present. Mr. Percy E. Nobbs presided over the banquet and an excellent quartet helped to make the evening a most enjoyable one. Following the toast to the King, the president announced that one of the features of the dinner was the presentation of diplomas to the 45 members who had recently been elected to fellowship in the Institute. After paying a sincere tribute to Mr. Alcide Chausse for the fine work he had performed on behalf of the Institute during his twenty-two years as honorary secretary, the president presented him with a

diploma signifying his election as the first fellow of the Institute and then graciously turned over the chair to Mr. Chausse for the purpose of presenting the diplomas to the other fellows.

This part of the programme being completed, the president called upon the following guests to address the gathering: Mr. Oscar Dorais, batonnier of the Montreal Bar; Dr. A. T. Bazin, president Canadian Medical Association; Dean M. H. MacKay of McGill University; Mr. Victor Morin of the Historical Monuments Commission of the Province of Quebec; Professor Lagacé, professor of art, Université de Montréal; Mr. G. R. McLeod, vice-president Engineering Institute of Canada, and Col. Cape of the Canadian Construction Association. Other guests present at the dinner were: Mr. L. J. Tarte, vice-president of Chambre de Commerce de Montréal; Mr. H. B. Walker, president of the Art Association of Montreal; Mr. W. S. Maxwell, vice-president of the Royal Canadian Academy; Mr. C. B. Brown, chief engineer, Canadian National Railways; Professor H. H. Madill, Dept. of Architecture, Toronto University; Professor J. Albert Larue, Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Montreal; Mr. Noulan Cauchon of the Town Planning Institute of Canada; and Mr. F. J. MacNab, vice-president of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Many of the speeches given at the annual dinner were of such interest that they will be printed in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

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The president announced at the dinner that His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, had graciously consented to accept the first honorary fellowship in the Institute.

* * * *

It has been decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Institute in Windsor, Ontario, during the month of February.

Meetings of Executive Committee and Council of the Institute

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the Institute, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal, Quebec, on Thursday, February 20th, 1930, at 8.00 p.m.

Present.—Percy E. Nobbs, President, in the chair; Alcide Chausse, Honorary Secretary; W. S. Maxwell, Philip J. Turner, and I. Markus, Secretary.

Reading of the Minutes.—The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on January 23rd, 1930, at Montreal, were read and approved.

Fellowships.—The Secretary read a list of those who had accepted Fellowships to date, and advised the meeting that out of a total of 89 members eligible for original Fellowship in the Institute, 45 had signified acceptance of the honor, 25 of whom were former Fellows and 20 Past Presidents of the Institute and Provincial Associations. According to Provinces, the distribution of the Fellows is as follows:

Quebec	13
Ontario	12
Saskatchewan	6
Alberta	5

Manitoba	4
British Columbia	3
Maritimes	2

Mr. Maxwell advised the Committee that the diplomas for the 45 Fellows would be ready for the necessary signatures at the meeting of the Council on February 21st. The President on behalf of the Executive Committee expressed sincere thanks to Mr. Maxwell for his work in the preparation of the diplomas.

Representation from the Provinces to 23rd Annual Meeting.—Letters were read:

From the Manitoba Association advising that they were sending two representatives to the Annual Meeting—Mr. J. H. G. Russell and Mr. E. Parkinson.

From the Maritimes Association advising that their President, Mr. R. A. Fréchet, and Honorary Secretary, H. C. Mott, would be present.

From the Architectural Institute of British Columbia advising that it would be impossible for them to have a representative in attendance at the meeting.

From the Alberta Association of Architects enquiring re travelling expenses for delegates.

Programme for Annual Meeting.—The President advised that instead of the customary Presidential address at the Annual Meeting, he had prepared a Report of the Council covering the various activities of the Institute during the past year. This report, which was read to the meeting, met with the approval of all present.

The President further announced that the feature of the Dinner would be the presentation of Diplomas to newly elected Fellows. It was decided to present Mr. Alcide Chausse with the first diploma in recognition of his filling the office of Honorary Secretary since the founding of the Institute, twenty-three years ago.

The President also advised the Committee that invitations to attend the Dinner had been extended to the Universities here, to the heads of other learned professional bodies and societies, to the Contractors' Association, and to the several schools of Architecture.

Standard Forms of Contract.—The President reported that the informal conference arranged between representatives of the Canadian Construction Association and The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada took place in Montreal on January 27th, at which both he and Mr. Moore had been present. He stressed the possibility of reaching a satisfactory understanding if the two bodies would appoint plenipotentiaries to consummate a standard form of contract agreeable to them. It was decided to refer the matter to the incoming Council.

R.I.B.A. Fellowship.—The Secretary read a letter from the Ontario Association of Architects approving of the application of one of their members for Fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Secretary was instructed to send a cable to the R.I.B.A. advising them accordingly.

Miscellaneous Communications.—From the Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited enquiring if the Institute has any facilities for examining and approving manufacturers' catalogues for distribution to architects. It was decided to refer the matter to the incoming Council for their consideration.

From the Manitoba Association of Architects giving details of two recent court actions by members of the Manitoba Association of Architects. The secretary was instructed to refer these communications to the Committee on Professional Usage.

Adjournment.—There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Friday, February 21st, 1930, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, at 11.00 a.m.

Present.—Percy E. Nobbs, President, in the chair; Alcide Chausse, Honorary Secretary; Gordon M. West, Honorary Treasurer; W. S. Maxwell, Eugène Payette, Philip J. Turner, and I. Markus, Secretary.

The Honorary Secretary reported that His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor-General of Canada, had been nominated for Honorary Fellowship in the Institute by the President, Percy E. Nobbs, supported by five other Fellows, namely, W. S. Maxwell of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, H. E. Moore of the Ontario Association of Architects, J. H. G. Russell of the Manitoba Association of Architects, Frank P. Martin of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, and René A. Fréchet of the Maritime Association of Architects.

The nomination was unanimously approved by the Executive Committee, and it was decided to present a recommendation for his election to the Council.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

A meeting of the (1929) Council of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, on Friday, February 21st, 1930, at 10 a.m.

Those present were: Messrs. J. H. G. Russell, E. Parkinson, René A. Fréchet, H. Claire Mott, Eugène Payette

J. H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, Gordon M. West, Alcide Chausse, W. S. Maxwell, Percy E. Nobbs, Philip J. Turner.

The President, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, was in the chair and Mr. Alcide Chausse, Honorary Secretary, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Reading of the Minutes.—The minutes of the meetings of the Council held at Toronto, Ontario, on the 22nd and 23rd February, 1929, and of the special meeting of the Council held at Montreal, Quebec, on December 28th, 1929, were read and approved unanimously.

Report of the Council.—The report of the Council was read and it was unanimously approved and sent to the annual meeting on motion proposed by Mr. Alcide Chausse, seconded by Mr. Herbert E. Moore.

Report of the Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. Gordon M. West, Honorary Treasurer, gave communication of the financial report and of the auditor's report, and on motion proposed by Mr. Gordon M. West, seconded by Mr. René Fréchet, it was approved and sent to the annual meeting. This was carried unanimously.

Report of the Honorary Secretary respecting the composition of the 1930 Council.—The Honorary Secretary reported that he had received from the Component Societies the names of their delegates on the 1930 Council of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. (List of delegates on page 88.)

Moved by Mr. Alcide Chausse, seconded by Mr. W. S. Maxwell and unanimously resolved, to send this report to the annual meeting.

Fellows, R.A.I.C.—The Honorary Secretary reported that invitations had been sent to all members eligible under section 6 of the by-laws to accept Fellowship, for the purpose of instituting an original body of Fellows, and that the following members have accepted.

Acceptances were received in the following order: 1, Alcide Chausse, Montreal; 2, L. A. Amos, Montreal; 3, W. E. Noffke, Ottawa; 4, Geo. W. Wood, Montreal; 5, John S. Archibald, Montreal; 6, D. S. McIlroy, Calgary; 7, Wm. R. Reilly, Regina; 8, Clarence J. Burritt, Ottawa; 9, J. Cecil McDougall, Montreal; 10, Frank P. Martin, Saskatoon; 11, Alfred M. Calderon, Edmonton; 12, Ralph B. Pratt, Winnipeg; 13, J. H. G. Russell, Winnipeg; 14, W. H. Shillinglaw, Brandon; 15, W. G. Van Egmond, Regina; 16, Ernest Cormier, Montreal; 17, Edward B. Staveley, Quebec; 18, W. S. Maxwell, Montreal; 19, J. A. Karch, Montreal; 20, René A. Fréchet, Moncton; 21, Col. J. B. Mitchell, Winnipeg; 23, Stanley T. J. Fryer, Toronto; 24, L. Fennings Taylor, Ottawa; 25, E. L. Horwood, Ottawa; 26, Cecil S. Burgess, Edmonton; 27, Alex. Carrie, Nelson; 28, F. H. Portnall, Regina; 29, C. F. Burden, Massey; 30, Edward Underwood, Edmonton; 31, W. L. Somerville, Toronto; 32, Francis B. Reilly, Regina; 33, Percy Fox, Victoria; 34, H. E. Gates, Halifax; 35, David R. Brown, Montreal; 36, R. G. Bunyard, Vancouver Island; 37, William G. Blakey, Edmonton; 38, John A. Pearson, Toronto; 39, Albert R. Decary, Quebec; 40, A. Frank Wickson, Toronto; 41, Alfred H. Gregg, Toronto; 42, J. P. Hynes, Toronto; 43, Herbert E. Moore, Toronto; 44, Percy E. Nobbs, Montreal; 45, Arthur Vincent, Montreal; 46, A. Arthur Cox, Vancouver.

It was proposed by Mr. W. S. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. J. P. Hynes, and unanimously resolved to accept the above applications for Fellowship and that Diplomas be issued to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting, two members of the Council, the Honorary Secretary, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Honorary Fellow.—The Honorary Secretary reported that he had received a communication from the Executive Committee of the Council stating that his Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, had been nominated for Honorary Fellowship in the Institute by the President, Percy E. Nobbs, supported by five other Fellows, namely, Messrs. J. H. G. Russell, René A. Fréchet, H. E. Moore, W. S. Maxwell, and Frank P. Martin, that he was eligible for election and that he had graciously consented to accept the first Honorary Fellowship of the Institute.

Upon motion from Mr. G. M. West, seconded by Mr. J. H. Craig, the nomination of his Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, as first Honorary Fellow of the Institute was unanimously approved.

Adjournment.—There being no other business before the chair, the meeting was adjourned.

A meeting of the (1930) Council of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1930, at 3.00 o'clock p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. Parkinson, J. H. G. Russell, René A. Fréchet, H. Claire Mott, J. H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, B. Evan Parry, James C. Pennington, Gordon M. West, Alcide Chaussé, W. S. Maxwell, Percy E. Nobbs, Eugène Payette, Philip J. Turner, Frank P. Martin.

The President, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, was in the chair and Mr. Alcide Chaussé, Honorary Secretary acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Election of Officers.—The retiring President, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, left the chair, and on motion of Mr. W. S. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. Frank P. Martin, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. J. P. Hynes act as chairman during the elections. Mr. Hynes then took the chair.

The following officers were elected by acclamation by the unanimous vote of the members present:

(a) As President; Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, nominated by Messrs. J. H. Craig and Herbert E. Moore.

(b) As 1st Vice-President; Mr. Frank P. Martin, nominated by Messrs. J. P. Hynes and René A. Fréchet.

(c) As 2nd Vice-President; Mr. E. Parkinson, nominated by Messrs. Alcide Chaussé and J. H. G. Russell.

(d) As Honorary Secretary; Mr. Alcide Chaussé, nominated by Messrs. W. S. Maxwell and Frank P. Martin.

Election of the Executive Committee.—According to section 16 of the by-laws of the Institute, the Executive Committee of the Council for the year 1930 is composed as follows: Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, Chairman; Mr. Gordon M. West, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. Alcide Chaussé, Honorary Secretary, and Messrs. W. S. Maxwell, J. Cecil McDougall, Eugène Payette, Philip J. Turner, and Ludger Venne.

Place of next Annual Meeting.—Mr. J. C. Pennington invited the Institute to hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting in the City of Windsor, Ontario, and Mr. René A. Fréchet suggested that the next annual meeting be held either in St. John or Halifax.

The members on a vote decided to accept Mr. Pennington's invitation, and it was decided on motion proposed by Mr. J. C. Pennington, and seconded by Mr. Herbert E. Moore, that the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Institute be held in Windsor, Ontario, at dates to be fixed by the Executive Committee, after having consulted Mr. Pennington as to the suitability of the time.

Appointment of an Auditor.—It was proposed by Mr. Gordon M. West, seconded by Mr. Eugène Payette, that Messrs. Allen & Miles, be appointed as Auditors of the Institute for the ensuing year. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Appointment of the Members of the Standing Committees.—Moved by Mr. Alcide Chaussé, seconded by Mr. Frank P. Martin, and unanimously resolved that the appointment of the members in the various Standing Committees be delegated to the Executive Committee of the Council, which is requested to be guided by the following suggestions and ascertain the willingness of all nominated to serve.

Standing Committee on Architectural Training.—It was moved by Mr. Gordon M. West, seconded by Mr. B. Evan Parry, that the following schools of Architecture be recognized:

The Beaux-Arts School of Montreal;
The Beaux-Arts School of Quebec;

Departments of Architecture of the following Universities:

University of Toronto;
McGill University;
University of Manitoba;
University of Alberta.

with the following five members: Messrs. S. M. Eveleigh, René A. Fréchet, W. S. Maxwell, Cecil S. Burgess, J. P. Hynes.

Standing Committee on Scholarships.—Members suggested: Messrs. John S. Archibald, Ernest Cormier, John A. Pearson, Percy E. Nobbs, and others as the Executive Committee deem wise.

Standing Committee on Art, Science, and Research.—Members suggested: Messrs. B. Evan Parry, H. Claire Mott, Frank P. Martin, Philip J. Turner, Prof. H. H. Madill.

Standing Committee on Professional Usage.—The President of the Institute and the Presidents of the Component Societies.

Standing Committee on Public Relations.—As suggested at the annual meeting: Messrs. J. H. Craig, Gordon M. West, W. L. Somerville, with power to add.

Editorial Board and Publicity Committee.—Mr. J. P. Hynes, Chairman, Messrs. Prof. Ramsay Traquair, Gilbert Parfitt, John M. Lyle, Alcide Chaussé, S. M. Eveleigh, Percy E. Nobbs, E. J. Gilbert, W. G. Blakey and H. Claire Mott.

Authority to the Executive Committee.—Moved by Mr. B. Evan Parry, seconded by Mr. Gordon M. West, and unanimously resolved, that the Council delegates its authority to the Executive Committee of the Council, the payment of all accounts and for financial matters generally.

Budget.—The Budget submitted by the Honorary Treasurer was unanimously approved on motion proposed by Mr. Gordon M. West, seconded by Mr. Alcide Chaussé.

Publications.—Arrangements for the Annual Year Book was left to the Executive Committee of the Council, on motion proposed by Mr. Alcide Chaussé, seconded by Mr. Claire Mott.

President's Title.—On motion proposed by Mr. Alcide Chaussé, seconded by Mr. J. H. Craig, that this Council recommends to the President the use of the abbreviations "P.R.A.I.C." after his name on official correspondence and publications.

Diplomas for Fellows.—The Council adjourned for a few minutes for the affixing of the Seal and for the necessary signatures on the Diplomas of Fellows, as decided at the meeting of the Council held the day previous.

Diplomas for the first Honorary Fellow.—The preparation of the Diploma for His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Willingdon, as first Honorary Fellow of the Institute, was entrusted unanimously to Mr. W. S. Maxwell.

R. I. B. A. Representatives.—The election of representatives of the Institute on the R.I.B.A. Council and R.I.B.A. Allied Societies Conference will be made by the Executive Committee at its first meeting, on motion of Mr. Alcide Chaussé, seconded by Mr. W. S. Maxwell.

Various Forms and Register of Fellows.—It is unanimously resolved to ask the Executive Committee of the Council to prepare the necessary forms and registers for the election of Fellows and Honorary Fellows.

Vote of Thanks.—It was unanimously resolved, on motion proposed by Mr. Alcide Chaussé, seconded by Mr. Eugène Payette, that the Institute votes its most sincere thanks to the following gentlemen whose courtesies have been offered to the members of the Institute in annual meeting: Mr. C. B. Brown, Chief Engineer, Canadian National Railways; Mr. W. S. Maxwell, for the preparation of the Diplomas and Menu Cards; Messrs. E. I. Barott and H. S. Labelle, for organizing the Dinner; the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, for the Luncheon, and organizing the exhibition of Students' Work; the Art Association of Montreal, for use of premises in this connection, and the Press.

Adjournment.—There being no other matter before the chair, the meeting was adjourned.

List of Members, 1930

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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- MORRISON, J. M. Bank of Montreal Bldg., Saskatoon
- MACDONALD, R. H. 1 Belmont St., Montreal, Que.
- NOBBS, P. E. (F) 14 Phillips Square, Montreal, Que.
- O'LEARY, F. J. Darke Block, Regina
- PUNTIN, J. H. Darke Block, Regina
- PORTNALL, F. H. (F) Credit Foncier Bldg., Regina
- PRATT, R. B. (F) Elec. Ry. Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.
- REILLY, W. R. (F) Westman Chambers, Regina
- REILLY, F. B. (F) Westman Chambers, Regina
- RUSSELL, J. H. G. (F) McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
- ROSS, GEO. A. 1 Belmont St., Montreal, Que.
- STEPHENSON, GEO. J. Post Office Bldg., Regina
- SHARON, M. W. Provincial Architect, Regina
- STOREY, STAN. E. McCallum Hill Bldg., Regina
- SWAN, WM. Punnichy, Sask
- SOUTER, WM. R. Bank of Commerce Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
- SIMARD, ROLAND 57 Rue Cherrier, Montreal, Que.
- THOMPSON, N. L. Hammond Bldg., Moose Jaw
- VAN EGMOND, W. G. (F) McCallum Hill Bldg., Regina
- VERBEKE, G. J. K. University of Sask., Saskatoon
- WEBSTER, DAVID C.P.R. Bldg., Saskatoon
- WOODMAN, JOHN 408 Gt. West Perm. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
- WARRBURTON, JOSEPH Westman Chambers, Regina



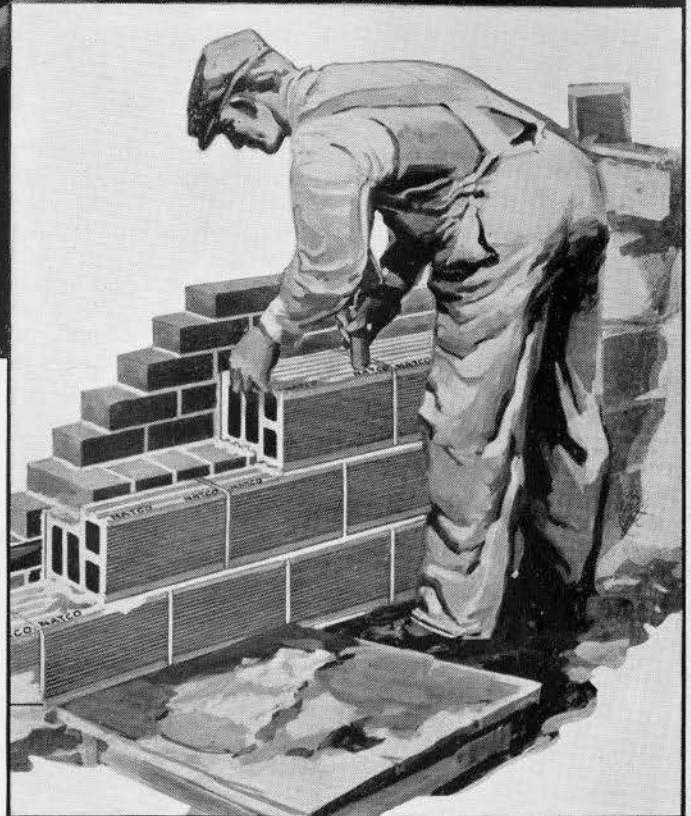
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NOTES

The frontispiece in this issue is from a sketch of the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, made by Harry Fenn for an article which appeared in the Century Magazine, early in the eighteen nineties, entitled "Old Public Buildings in America" by Richard Grant White. This sketch was also reproduced on the menu cards at the recent annual dinner of the Institute.

The Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours dates from three different periods. The first chapel was erected in 1657. It was built of oak and the foundations were in stone and it measured only forty feet in length by thirty feet in width. In the basement of this chapel a school was kept (first in Montreal in 1659) for the education of little children. This small chapel was replaced in 1676 by a stone building which measured seventy-five feet in length by forty feet in width. The latter was destroyed by fire with a part of the town in 1754. The present Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours dates from 1772. It measures one hundred and twenty feet in length and forty-six feet in width. It was reconstructed in 1888.

* * * *

Owing to this issue of THE JOURNAL being almost exclusively devoted to the 23rd annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, we have been compelled to omit some of our regular features.

Lack of space also prevents us from including in this number some of the fine addresses given at the annual dinner. We hope, however, to be able to publish these together with our regular features in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Wilfred Lacroix of Quebec, president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, was recently elected alderman in the civic elections recently held in Quebec.

* * * *

Mr. William Ralston, architect, formerly located in the Bartlet Building, Windsor, is now located in his new offices at suite 307 Canada Building, Ouellette Ave., Windsor.

* * * *

Lt.-Col. Mackenzie Waters, M.C., architect, of Toronto, was elected president of the Canadian Artillery Association at its recent annual meeting held in Ottawa.

* * * *

Mr. R. A. Frechet, architect, of Moncton, N.B., was re-elected president of the Maritime Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body held in the City Hall Building, Moncton, N.B., on January 24th, 1930.

* * * *

Mr. Leslie R. Fairn, member of the Council of the Maritime Association of Architects, was elected councillor at the recent elections held in Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

* * * *

Mr. J. J. Perrault, architect, of Montreal, was re-elected president of the Montreal Builders Exchange at the recent annual meeting of that organization.

(Continued on page xxxiv)

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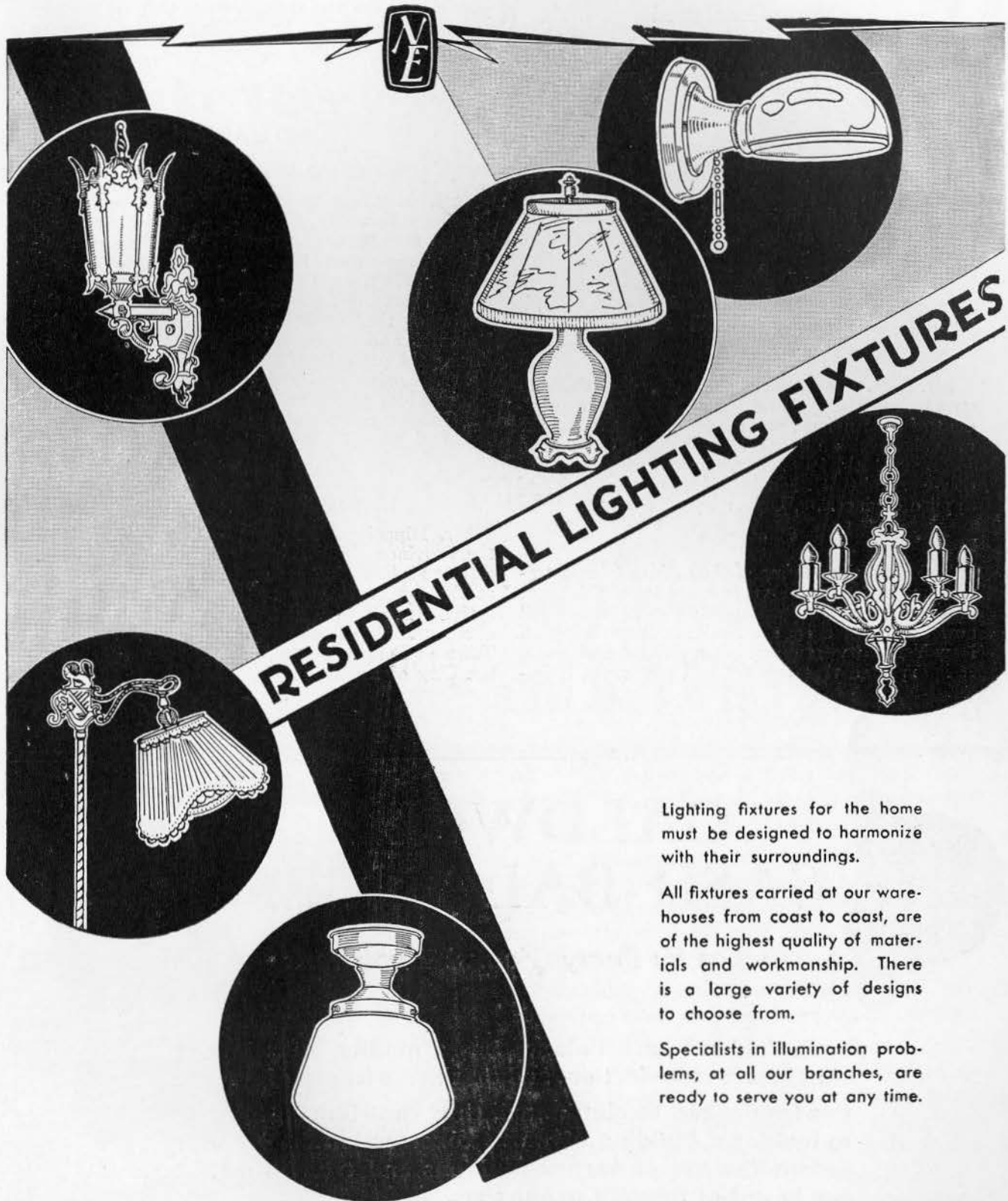
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Notes Continued

Mr. P. Leonard James, architect, of Victoria, B.C., has recently returned home after spending a few weeks in England.

* * * *

Mr. Jules F. Wegman of the firm of Darling & Pearson, architects, of Toronto, left on March 12th for an extended trip to the Mediterranean. Before returning he will visit England, France and Switzerland. Mr. Wegman expects to be away for several months.

* * * *

Leslie R. Fairn, architect, of Aylesford, N.S., is opening new offices at Wolfville, N.S.

* * * *

Mr. A. J. Grant, engineer in charge of the construction of the Welland Canal, was elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the annual meeting of that body held in Ottawa on February 12th, 1930. Mr. Grant succeeds Brigadier-General C. H. Mitchell, dean of the faculty of applied engineering, University of Toronto.

* * * *

Following the passing of the architects' registration law in New York on January 1st of this year, no plans for work exceeding \$10,000.00 in cost will now be accepted by the Building Department of New York City from any but registered architects. It is expected that this act will now make it im-

possible for draftsmen and others with insufficient experience in design or building construction to practice architecture.

OBITUARY

JAMES ANDERSON BENZIE

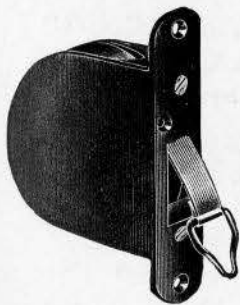
It is with profound regret that we record the death on February 15th of Mr. James Anderson Benzie, member of the firm of Benzie & Bow, architects of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Benzie was 49 years of age at the time of his death and had been ill only a very short time. He was keenly interested in the affairs of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia and occupied the presidency of that body during the years 1926 and 1927.

Mr. Benzie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and received his education at the Glasgow Academy and the Glasgow School of Arts. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

* * * *

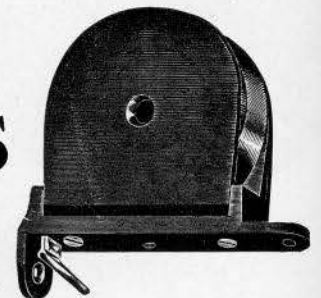
HIPPOLYTE BERGERON

Mr. Hippolyte Bergeron, honorary member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, died at his home in Montreal on February the 14th, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Bergeron, when in active practice, specialized in hospitals and houses of refuge. He was at one time an alderman of the Town of Longue Pointe, before its annexation to the City of Montreal.



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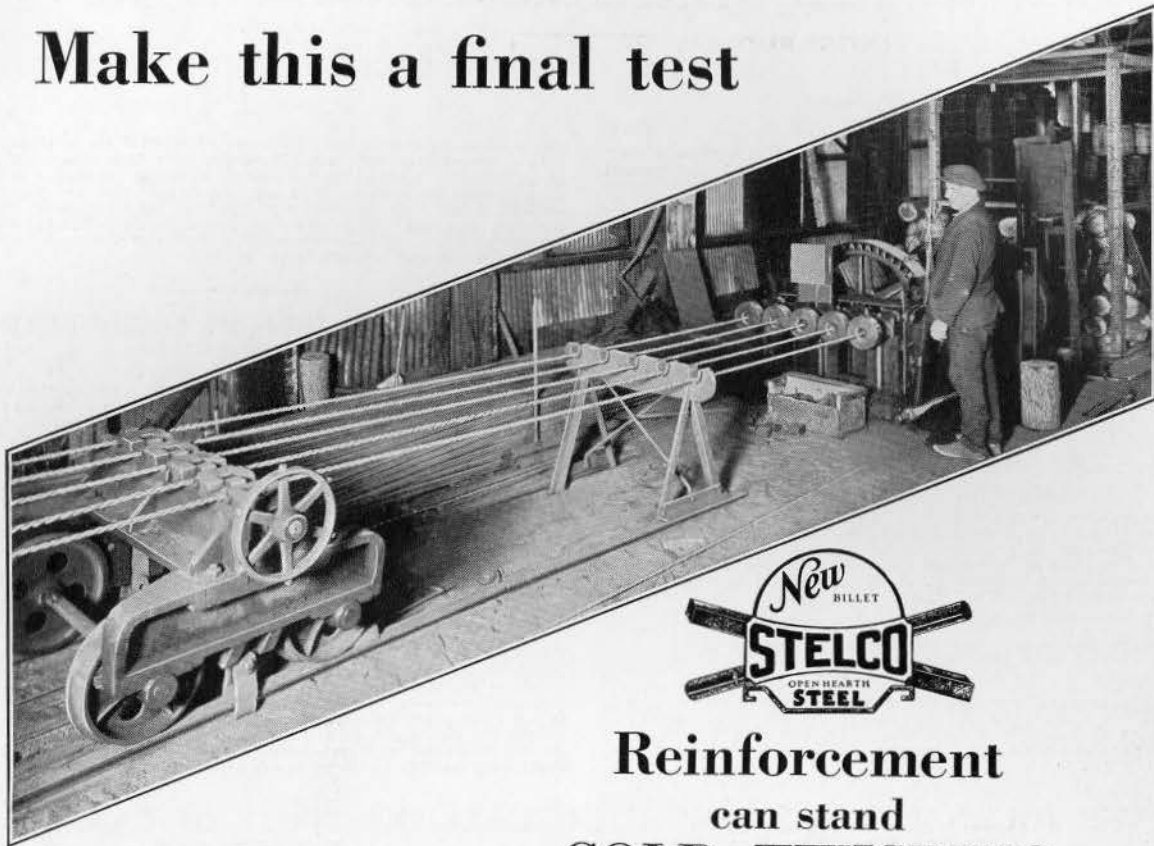
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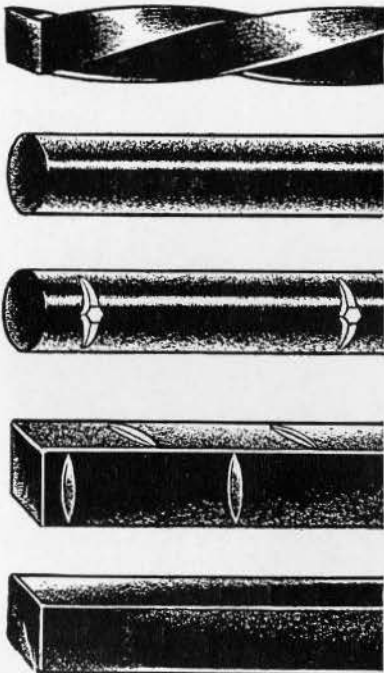
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NEW ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS

Any of the books mentioned in this announcement, as well as those which are reviewed in our columns, may be secured through the Journal of the R.A.I.C. at the published price. Carriage and customs duties prepaid.

ENGLISH CHURCH FITTINGS, FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES

By Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. \$6.50

A popular survey of churchyards, fonts and covers, pulpits, lecterns, screens, hour-glasses, chained books, stained glass, wall paintings, plate, and other features. With upwards of 250 illustrations from photographs and drawings, showing the chief types over eight centuries.

YEARBOOK OF THE ARTS IN CANADA

By Bertram Brooker \$5.00

This annual volume has developed from the need, expressed on many occasions by various groups of artists, for a publication devoted to the arts. A group of men and women, prominent in the various fields of art throughout Canada, have been invited by the editor to co-operate in its preparation. The aim of the book is two-fold; first, to chronicle the chief and most significant artistic events and achievements of each year; and, second, to reprint and reproduce a careful selection of the outstanding works produced in Canada during the year.

THE HONEYWOOD FILE

By "Karshish" (H. B. Creswell) \$5.50

The adventures, misfortunes and triumphs of Spinlove, the architect, as shown in the imaginary file of his complete correspondence with client, builder, quantity surveyor, sub-contractors, client's wife, etc., in connection with the Honeywood "job" will appeal to every practising architect, who will derive profit as well as enjoyment from the letters themselves and from Karshish's sage and sapient comments on the many situations and "snags" which arise.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH BRICKWORK

By Nathaniel Lloyd \$13.50

This book contains examples and notes of architectural use and manipulation of brick from mediaeval times to the end of the Georgian period. In addition to the many illustrations of English brick architecture, there are also many details of doorways, windows, ornaments, etc. The size of the volume is 10½ x 12½ and contains 450 pages.

RECENT ENGLISH DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE 1929

\$5.00

This volume presents the most distinguished record of the English domestic work of the present century yet made. It contains more than one hundred large pages of photographs and plans of the best modern houses by the leading architects of the day; notes on the materials used are given in each case, and where possible the actual building costs, together with the price per cube foot. The houses are arranged in a rough "chronological" sequence. Actually all have been built during the last few years, but those which follow the Tudor style have been placed first, the Georgian second, and finally the Modern.

WROUGHT IRON IN ARCHITECTURE

By Gerald K. Geerlings \$7.50

This volume is uniform in format with the "Metal Crafts in Architecture" by the same author. It contains a practical discussion on craftsmanship as it relates to wrought iron. The chapters in the book deal separately with iron work of Italy, Spain, France, The Lombards, England, Germany, American pre-twentieth century, and the Modern. The final chapter is given over to specifications.

TUDOR HOMES OF ENGLAND

With some examples from Later Periods

By Samuel Chamberlain

Illustrated with sketches in Pen, Pencil and Drypoint,
And Photographs by the Author

Measured Drawings by Louis Skidmore \$27.50

This handsome and comprehensive volume has long been in preparation. It represents an exhaustive search for the smaller houses which distinguish the Tudor period, as well as an attempt to uncover new details and points of view in the more celebrated mansions.

It is a large bound volume, size 12 by 16 inches containing an original etching frontispiece, sixty reproductions of pencil sketches and drypoints printed by photogravure on deckle-edge Alexander Japan paper, thirty full-page measured drawings, about three hundred photographs and a descriptive text.

THE JOURNAL, ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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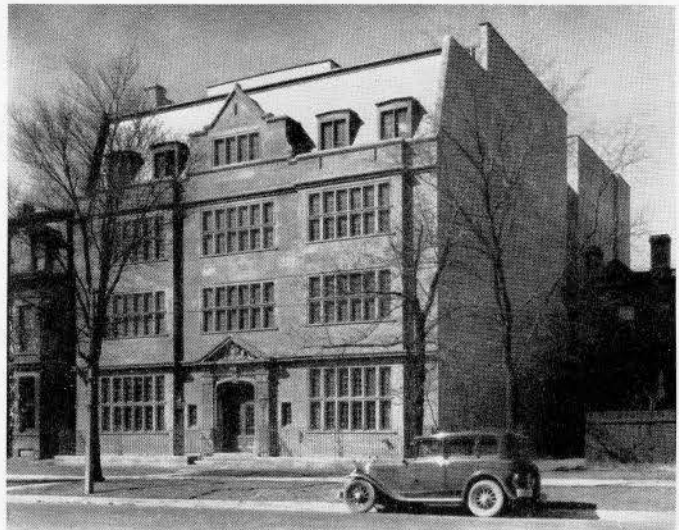
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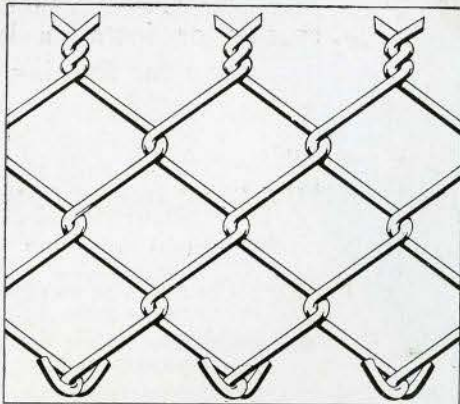
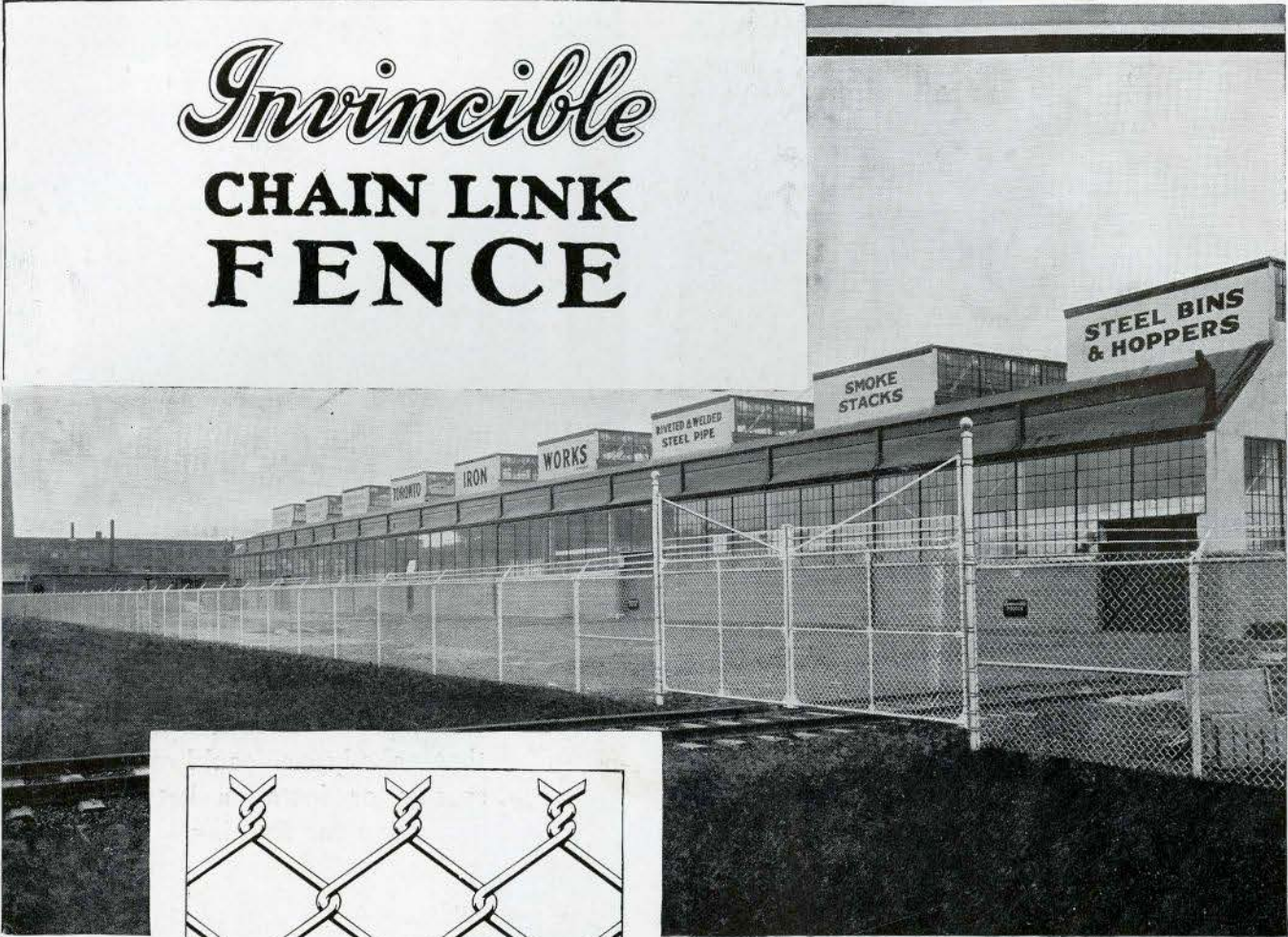
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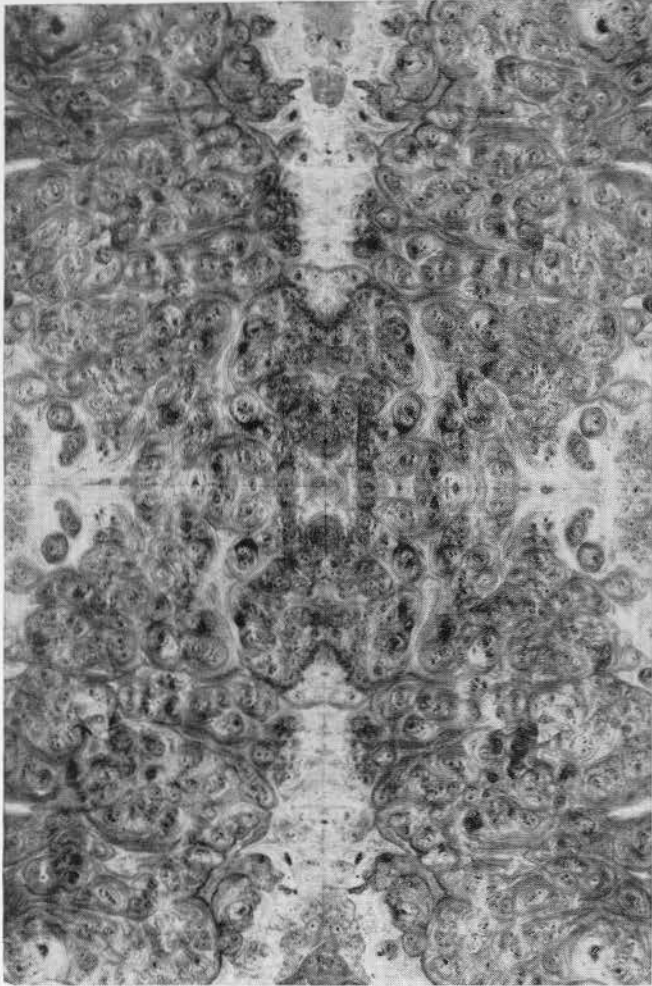
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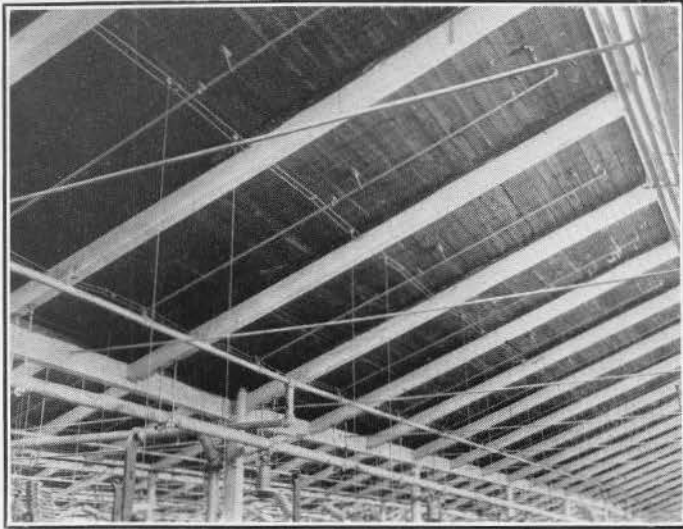
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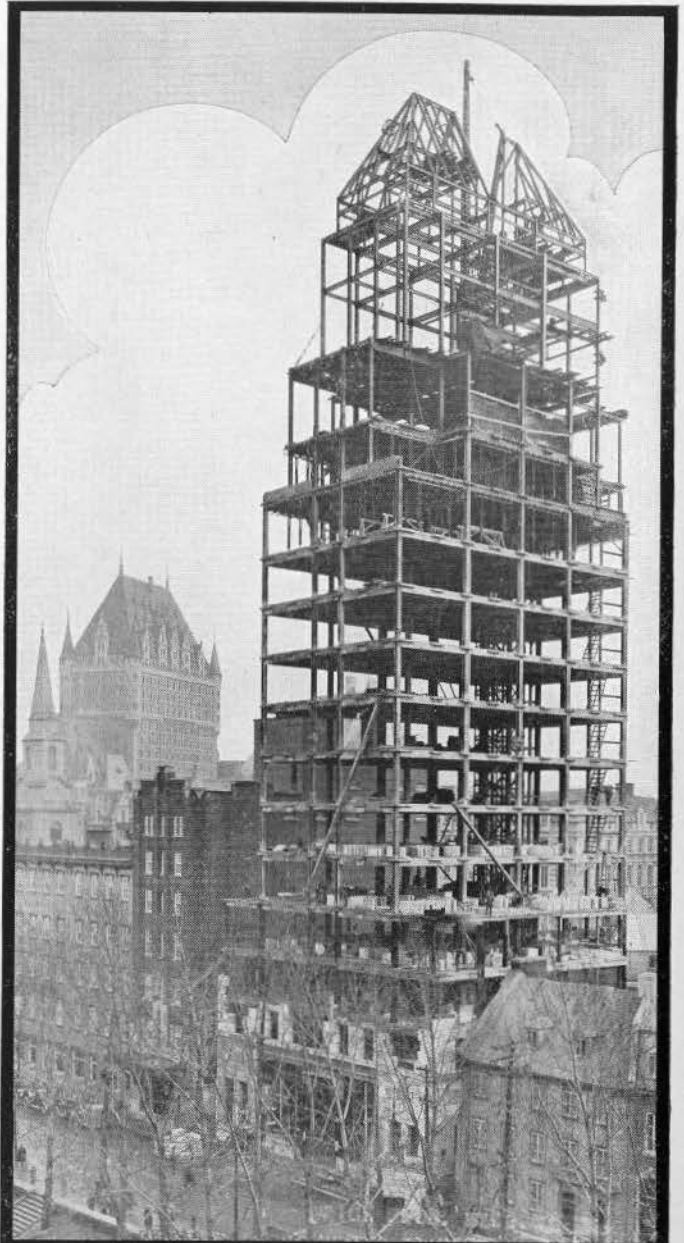
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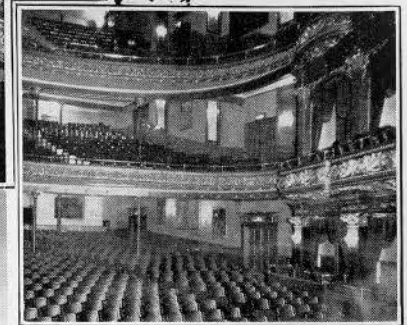
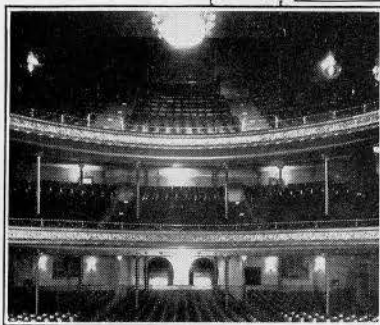


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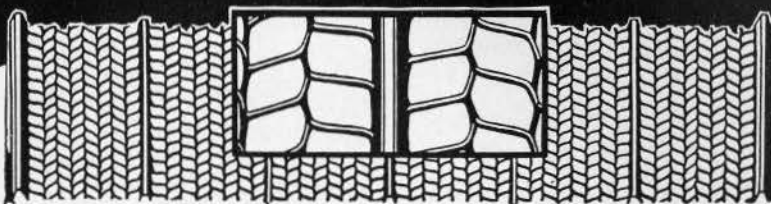
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Above—Applying a Murray-Made 20 Year Bonded, Built-Up Asphalt Roof over saw-tooth roof of new foundry building of Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, at St. Laurent, P.Q. Architects, T. Pringle & Sons Ltd.; General Contractors, Anglin-Norcross Ltd.; Roofing Contractors, Geo. W. Reed & Co. Ltd.,—all of Montreal.



Above—General view of the new Mitchell Foundry.

This roofing job bristled with difficulties — a roof deck of unusually sharp incline—the intense heat attendant upon foundry operations to be maintained within—sub-zero weather — snow and ice to complicate the actual application of the roofing. These were some of the difficulties successfully overcome by Murray Engineers in designing the Built-Up Asphalt Roof shown under construction in the photograph above.

Its successful performance definitely guaranteed until 1950, this sturdy Asphalt Roof is built up in eleven successive courses of waterproofing materials — each course skilfully applied to contribute its share of weatherproofing and durability.

Naturally, the Built-Up Asphalt Roofing connects with a standard Murray-Made Coal-Tar Pitch and Gravel Roof laid over the flat-roof areas. A total of 45,000 square feet of scientifically constructed waterproofing, every bit of it bonded against maintenance expense for a period of 20 years.



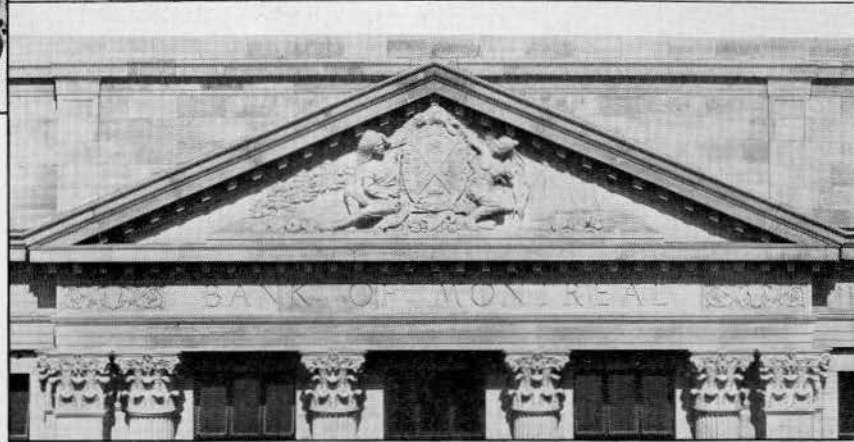
A Surety Bond definitely guarantees trouble-free and expense-free service over a period of 10, 15 or 20 years, according to the Specifications selected. Only authorized Roofers are permitted to apply Murray-Made Bonded Roofs, the entire construction being under the direct supervision of Murray Engineers.

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Pediment over James Street entrance of Bank of Montreal building, Hamilton. Kennerly G. Rae, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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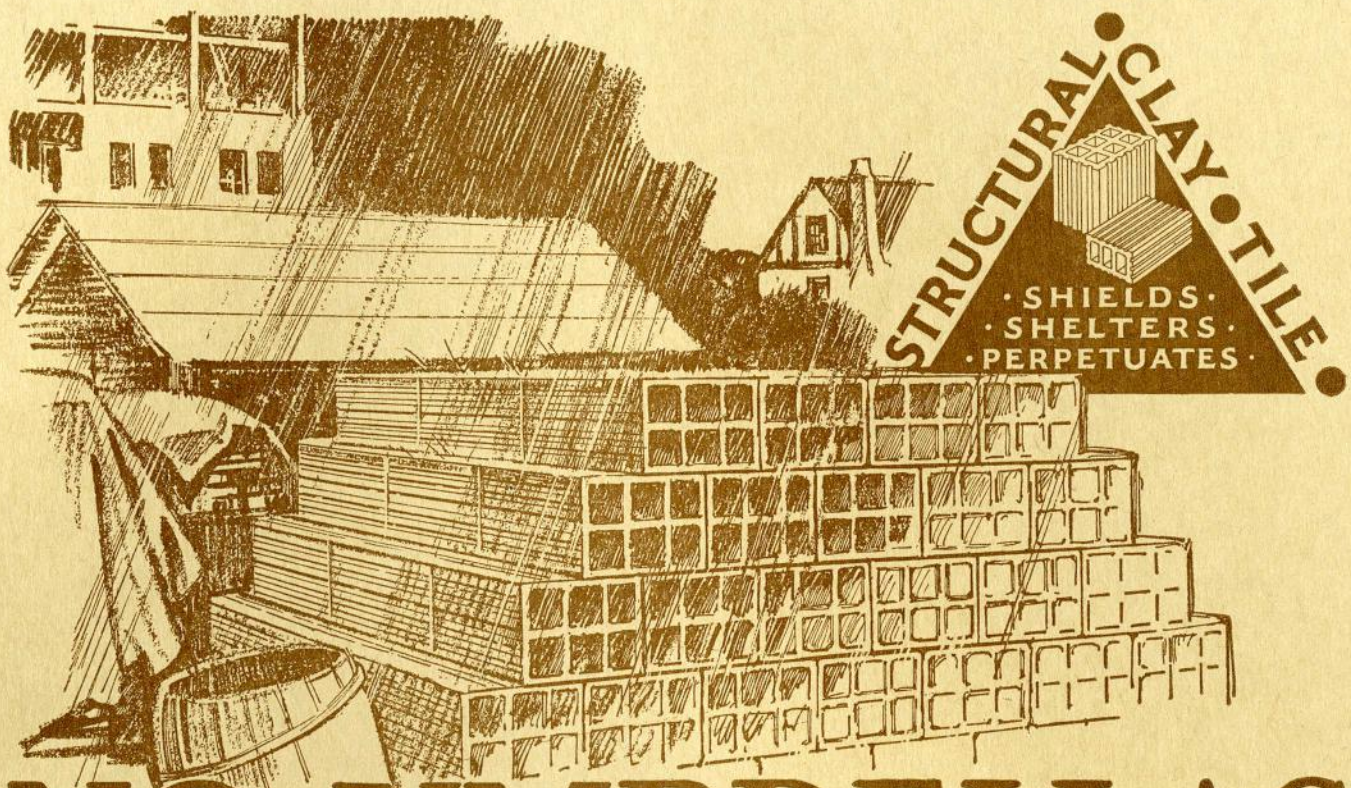
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