THE JOVRNAL ROYAL ARCHITECTVRAL INSTITVTE OF CANADA

APRIL, 1930

VOL. VII. No. 4

TORONTO

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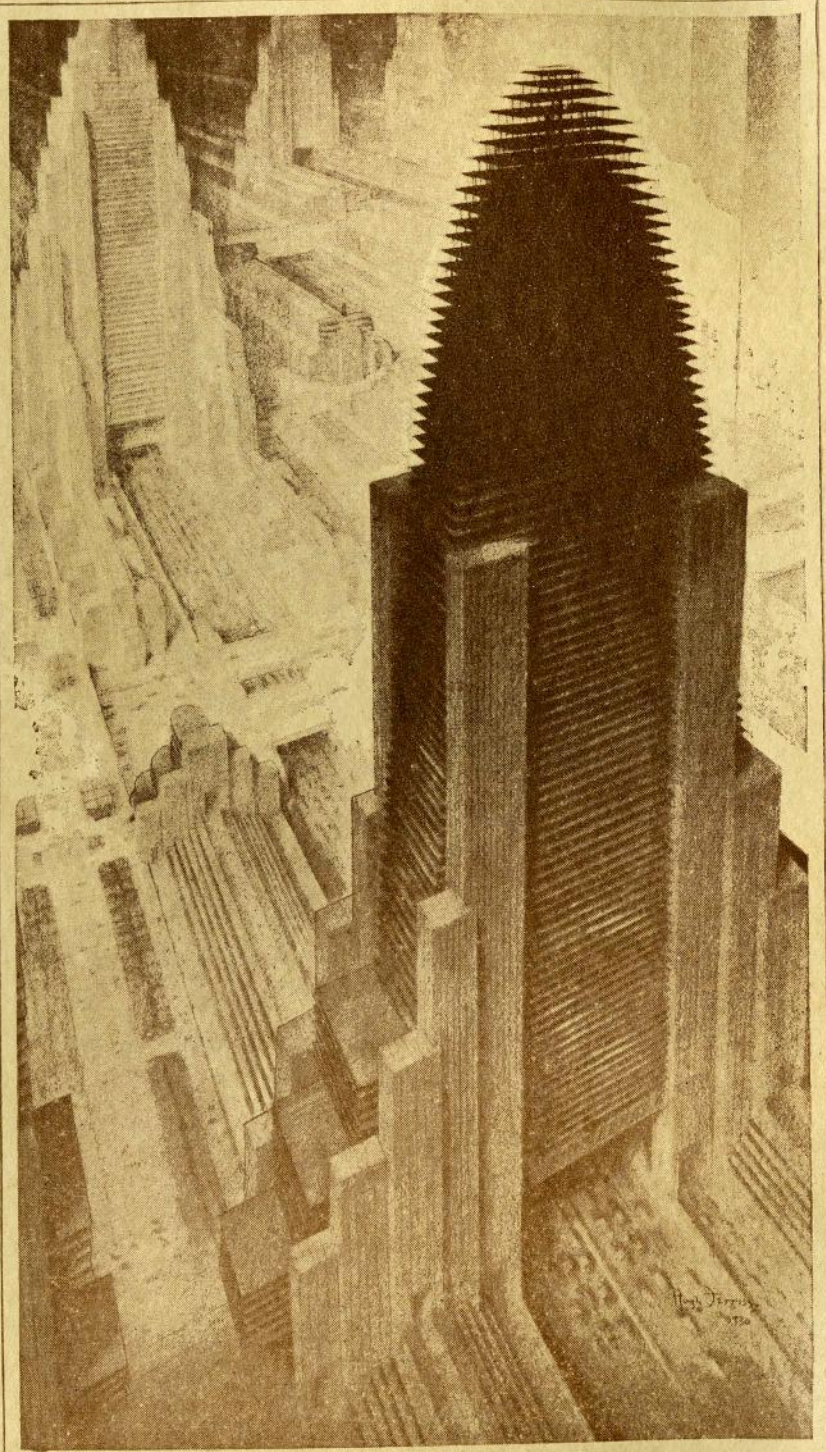

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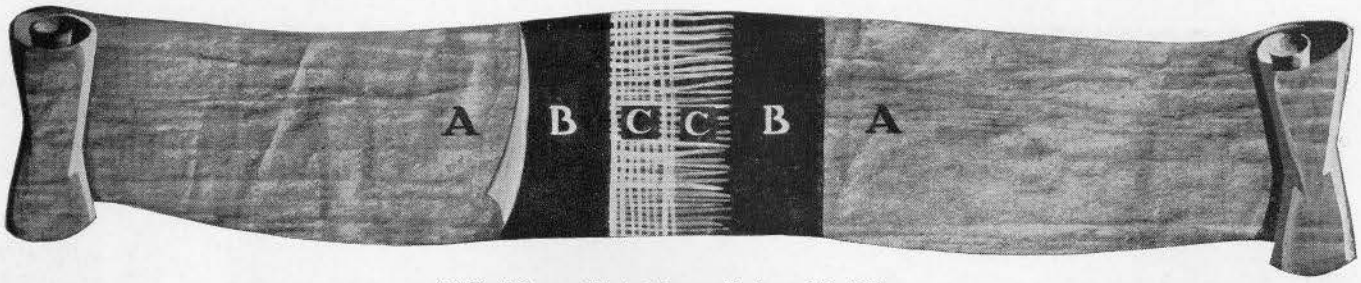

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FLOOR PROTECTION

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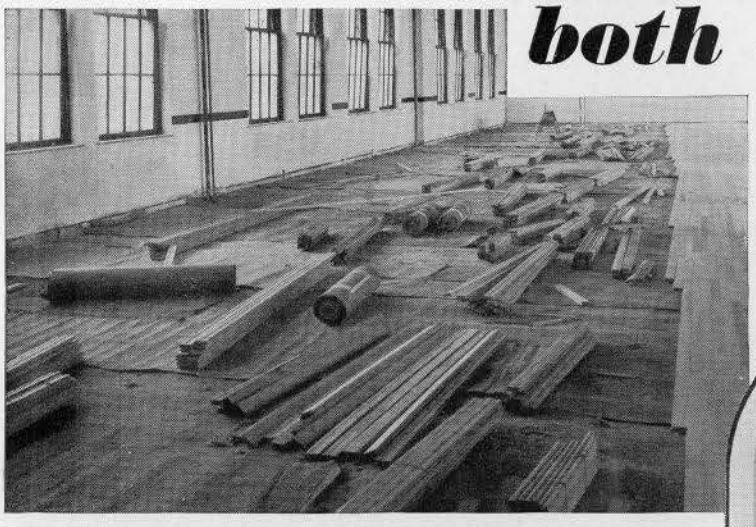

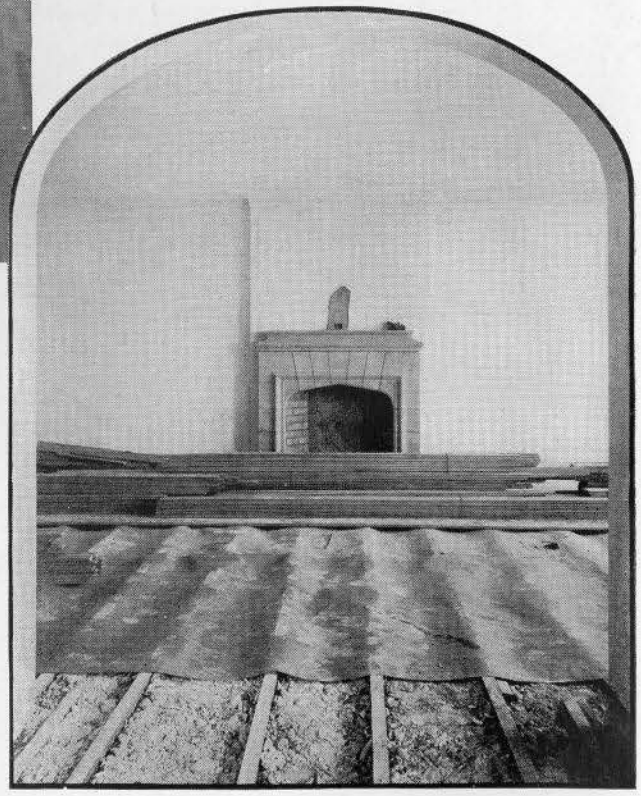

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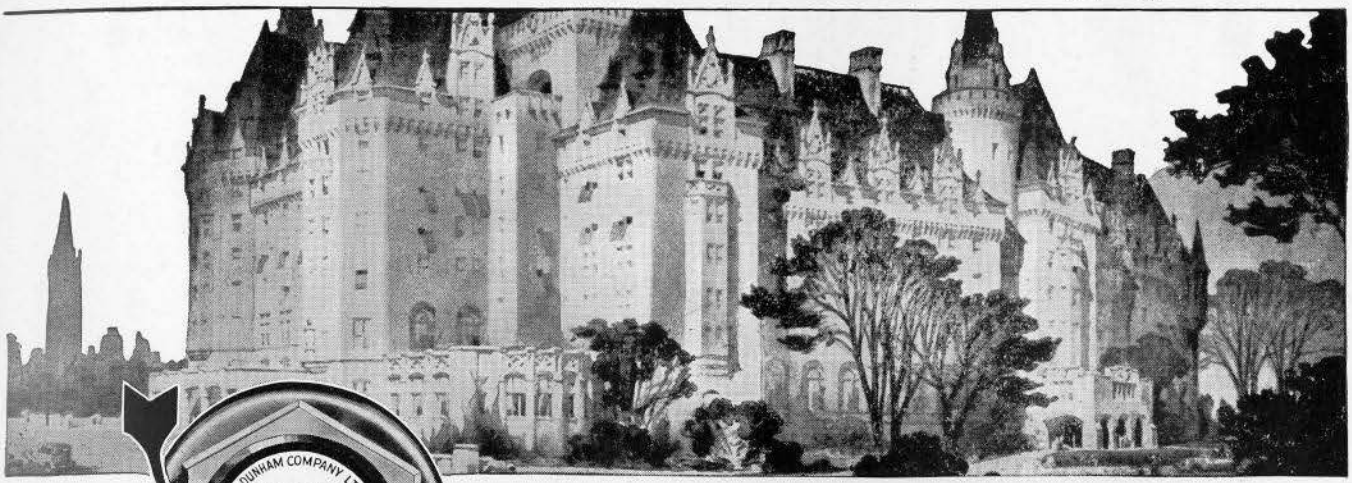

Owners: Canadian National Railways.
Architects: (original building): Ross & MacFarlane, Montreal
Architect: (addition): John S. Archibald, Montreal
Assoc. Architect: John Schofield (Architect—Can. National Rlys.)
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The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating 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.

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The prestige of the Chateau Laurier has been built upon a foundation of unexcelled service. The selection of the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System reflects the unremitting forethought of the Canadian National Railways to the comfort of its patrons.

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In more than 700 commercial buildings across Canada and the United States Dunham Differential Heating has lowered operating costs 25 to 40 per cent. The installation of a Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System in any building is a constant assurance of occupants' comfort and reduced fuel bills.

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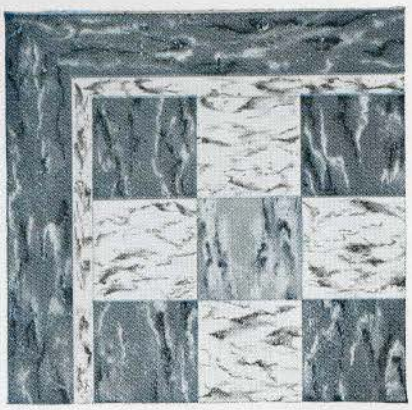

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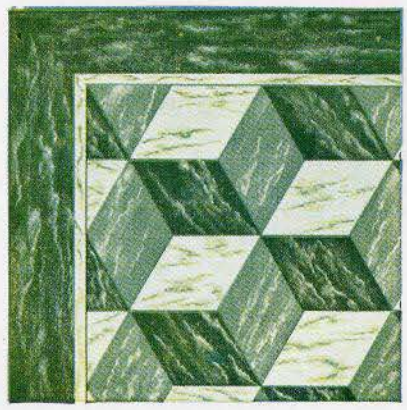

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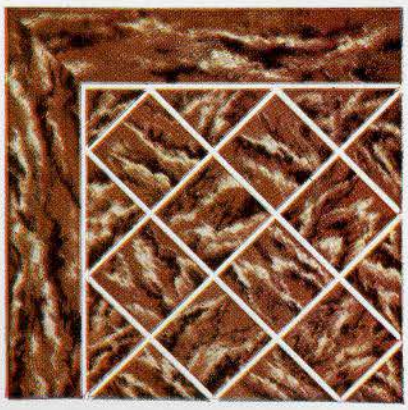

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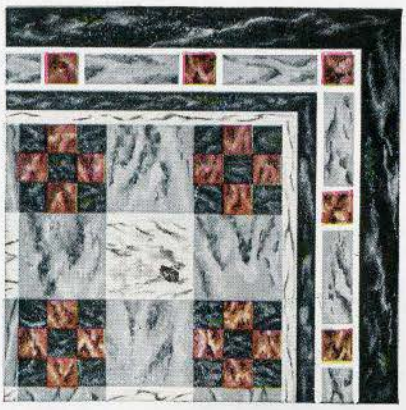

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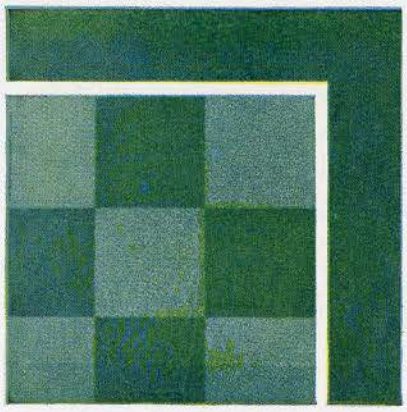

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THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

ROOM 407, 1410 STANLEY STREET - MONTREAL, QUE.

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INCORPORATED BY HE DOMINION PARLIAMENT 16th JUNE, 1908, 1st APRIL, 1912 AND 14th JUNE, 1929

ALLIED WITH THE "ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS"

FEDERATION OF THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA; THE MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS; THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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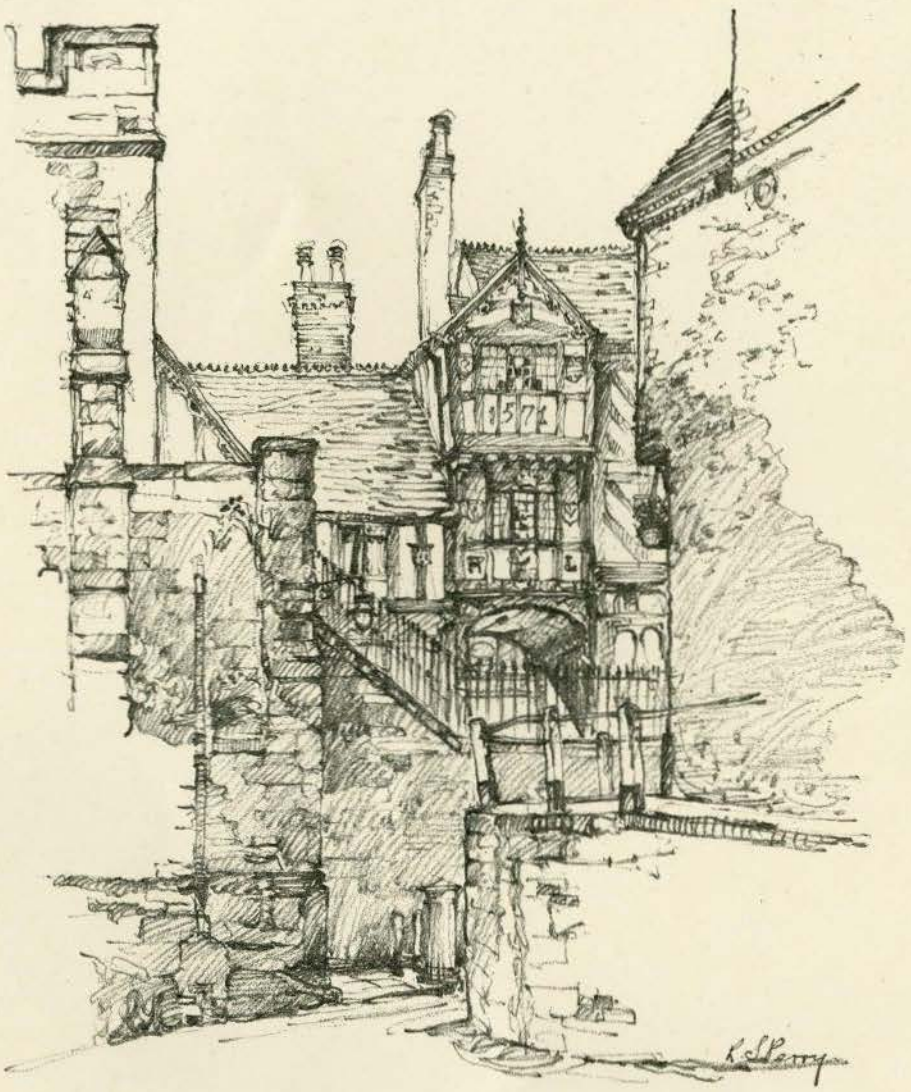

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From a Pencil Sketch
By R. S. PERRY

THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 56 TORONTO, APRIL, 1930 Vol. VII. No. 4

EDITORIAL

The Editorial Board and staff of the Journal do not take the responsibility for any opinions expressed in signed articles.

THE frontispiece in this issue is from a pencil sketch of Leycester Hospital, Warwick, England, by Reginald S. Perry of Montreal. It is one of a number of sketches made by Mr. Perry while on a six months trip through Europe in 1929 and we hope to have the privilege of publishing another of his sketches during the year.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE

The recent annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. in Montreal will long be remembered as one of the most representative in the history of the Institute. For the first time in many years, delegates were present from both the East and the West and their presence at the business sessions combined with those from the central provinces gave a wider national note to the deliberations than has heretofore prevailed. All present were mutually benefited by the exchange of views with their confreres from other provinces. Such wide representation is essential for a national organization if it is to fulfill its purpose effectually and it is to be hoped that the finances of the Institute in 1931 will make possible the payment of mileage expenses of delegates from each component society, thus assuring an even more complete representation at the next convention.

The president, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, is to be congratulated upon the able manner in which he conducted the proceedings of the annual meeting and succeeded in the rather difficult task of completing a crowded agenda including as it did such important matters as architectural training, scholarships, standard forms of contract, hospital planning, publicity, duty on foreign plans, fellowships in the Institute, the employment of draftsmen by contractors to design their buildings and other subjects of vital interest to every Canadian architect.

Space does not permit of our enlarging upon the recommendations made as a result of the many matters which were discussed. Of great importance however was the decision made to recommend to the Department of Customs and Excise the raising of the basis of duty on foreign plans from 2% to 3% and that certain affidavits be required from building owners employing foreign architects, to establish the actual cost of the work. Another matter which we believe will be of considerable interest to the architectural profession was the decision made to establish a standing committee on public relations. The functions of this committee will as the resolution states, deal with the question of broadcasting, the featuring of architectural news in the cinemas, contact with the daily press and trade journals and other forms of publicity, having as its motive the education of the general public towards a greater appreciation of architecture and its importance in the life of the country.

Much of value to the profession has been accomplished by the Institute since its establishment, due to the energetic efforts of its officers, and we believe that much more will be accomplished in the future.

Important Announcement to Members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

The Charter as amended in June, 1929, provides for certain letters to designate Fellowship or Membership in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Council requests Fellows and Members to make use of these:—

F.R.A.I.C. If a Fellow of the Institute.
M.R.A.I.C. If a Member of the Institute.

These designations are appropriate for use;

(*a*) On office name plates.
(*b*) On business paper.
(*c*) On drawings and specifications.
(*d*) In public announcements.

I. MARKUS
Secretary

The University Club—Toronto

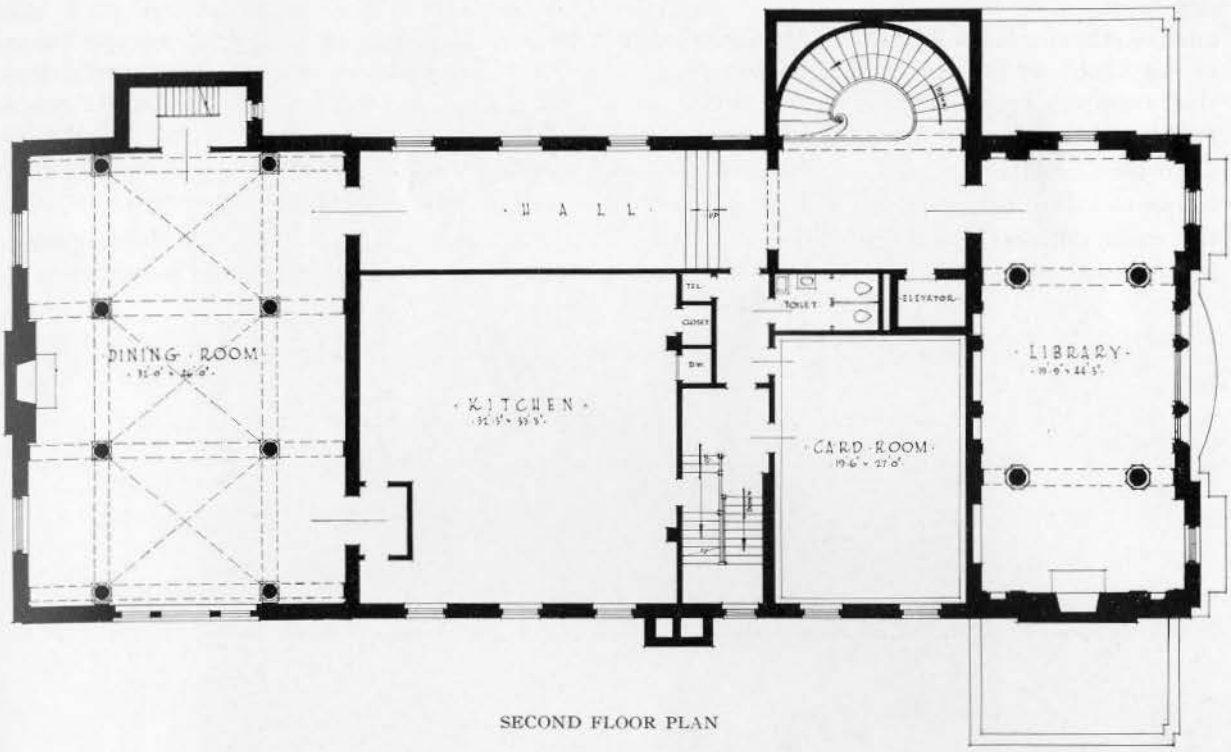
Mathers and Haldenby, Architects *F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate*

IN THE latter part of 1927 the University Club found it necessary to vacate their property on King Street West to make way for the Toronto Star Building. A site was secured on University Avenue and a competition for a new Club House restricted to Architects who were members of the Club was announced shortly afterwards. The competition was judged by a Board of Assessors consisting of W. L. Somerville and Professor E. R. Arthur and the first award was given to Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby who were thereupon appointed architects for the building. In recognition of the design placed second, submitted by Mr. F. Hilton Wilkes, he was appointed as an associate architect on the building.

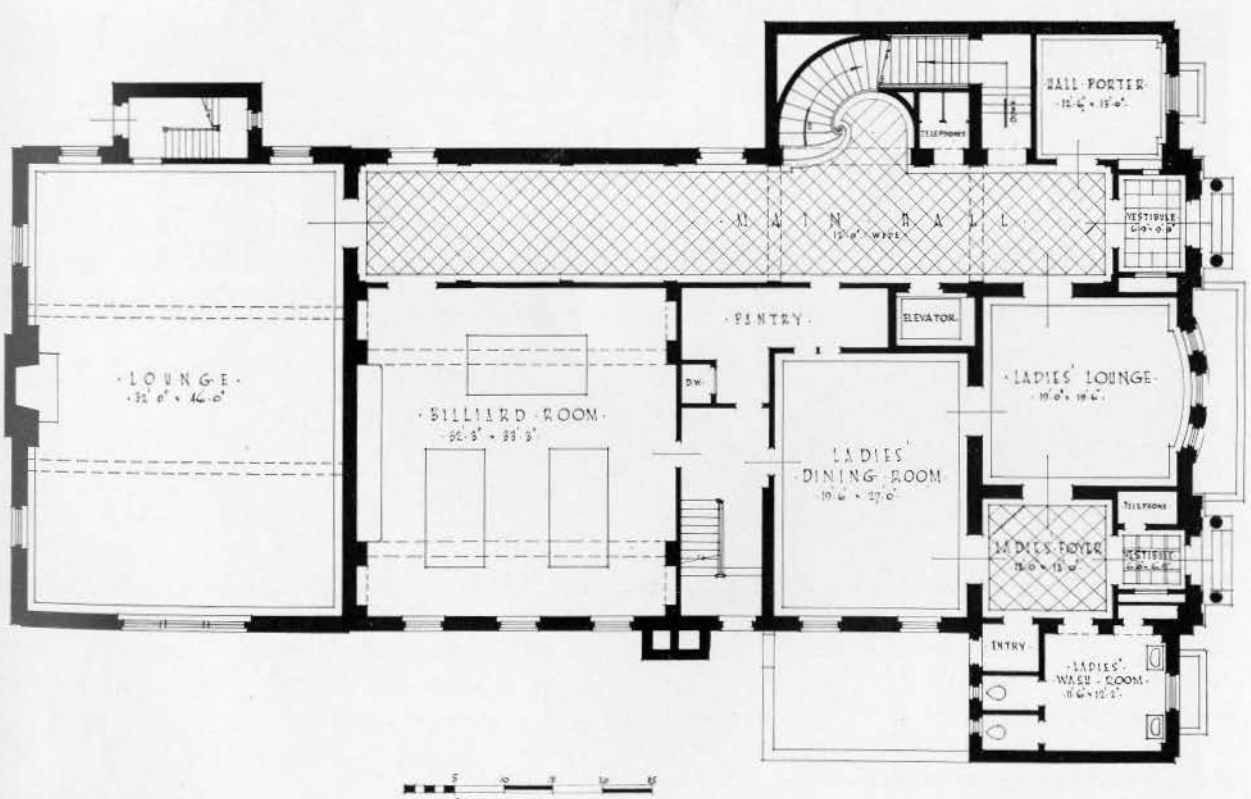
The new Club House is situated on the West side of University Avenue, North of Queen Street and in that portion of the street which is now being rebuilt on monumental lines. It is immediately north of and adjacent to the new Canada Life Building now being erected and has as its northern neighbors the office buildings of the Provincial Paper Company and the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Corporation. These latter buildings were designed by Messrs. Marani & Lawson, and are classical in style and constructed of cut stone.

In order that the Club facade should harmonize with the adjoining buildings, the first story has been carried out in cut stone ashlar and the upper stories which are of red stock brick laid in Flemish bond have been liberally trimm d with stone. The use of brick in this manner adds an interesting note to the architectural design of the street facade as a whole.

The Club facade has been designed as a central motive on the axis of Armoury Street and the upper storeys set back on the flanks and treated in a highly monumental manner. The feature of the front of the building is a large Palladian window flanked by two end pavilions. The use of a mansard roof at the third floor with dormer windows behind a balustrade, accentuates the monumental design of the building.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN—UNIVERSITY CLUB, TORONTO

Mathers & Haldenby, Architects *F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate*

The plan is a logical result of the competition programme, the controlling factor being the necessity of providing two entrances, one for members and the other for ladies. There are no lady members of the Club but ladies' quarters are provided so that members may entertain them. While that part of the building, given over to this phase of the Club life is relatively small, nevertheless the entrance to it is of only slightly less importance than the main entrance. This condition dictated an assymetrical plan which on the narrow frontage permitted rooms of a much more generous proportion than had the entrance been placed on the axis.

The monumental feeling of the exterior has been carried out in the interior both in plan and scale. The Main Lounge on the ground floor and the Main Dining Room on the second floor are given the positions of honour in the plan facing on Simcoe Street, the other rooms being arranged according to their importance and to their proper relation to each other from the point of view of the operation of the Club. The Library, at the head of the main stairs faces on University Avenue and has proved to be most successfully placed. The large windows and balconies overlooking the street provide a pleasant and interesting view and the room being on the second floor is well above the noise and dust of the road.

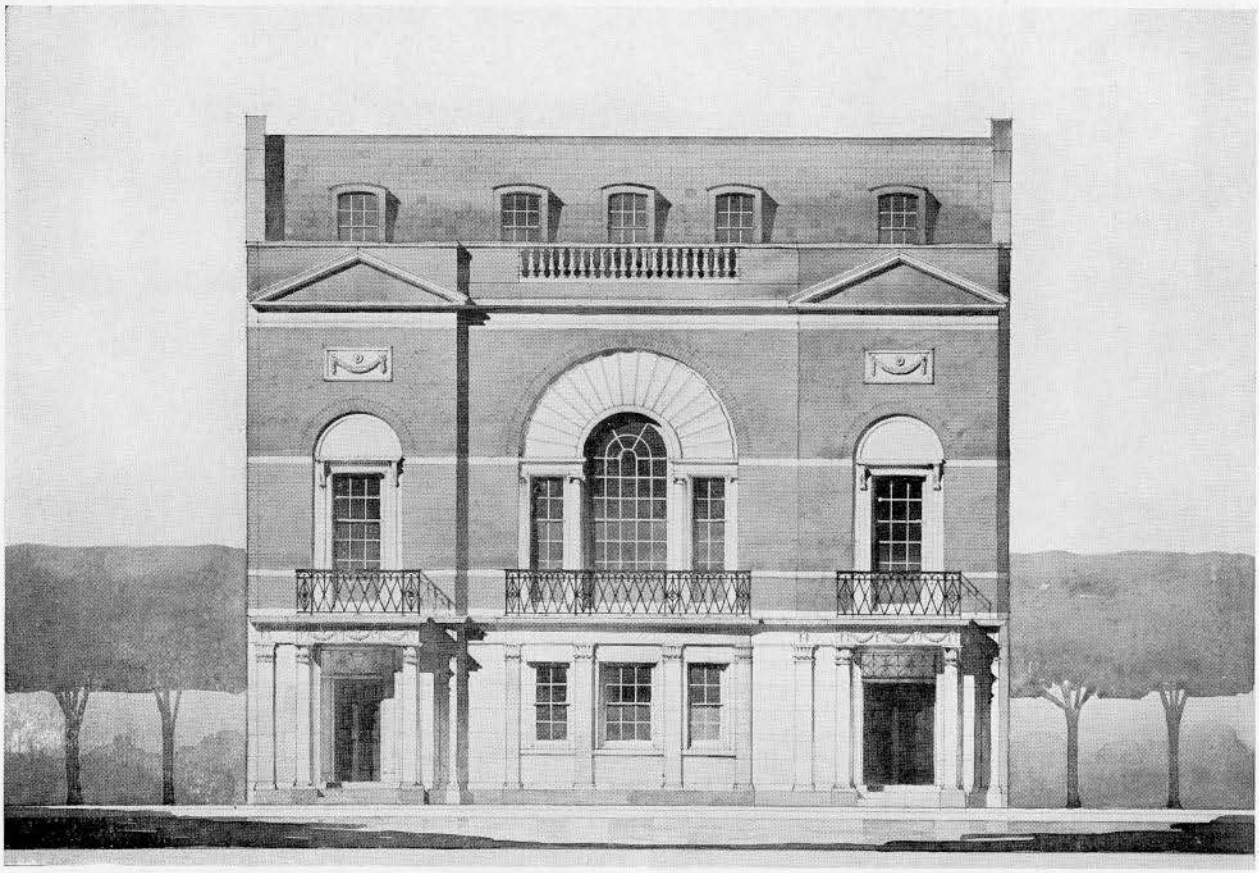
Besides the rooms mentioned heretofore, there have been provided on the third floor nineteen bedrooms, each with bath, as well as a valet's work room. The basement floor contains the main Coat Room and wash rooms, a therapeutic department, and three regulation squash courts complete with dressing rooms, showers and a snack room and oyster bar. The heating boilers and ventilating machinery are in a sub-basement.

The great height of the main dining room and library permitted the placing of a mezzanine floor in the centre of the building between these rooms. On this floor are the Secretary's offices, the servants coat and wash rooms, servants' dining room and the kitchen stores, the kitchen being immediately below on the second floor adjacent to the Dining Room. The ladies' quarters are confined to the ground floor and consist of a lounge with bow window overlooking University Avenue, a Dining Room seating forty people, a pantry, and ladies coat room and wash room.

An elevator of the automatic push button type serves all floors.

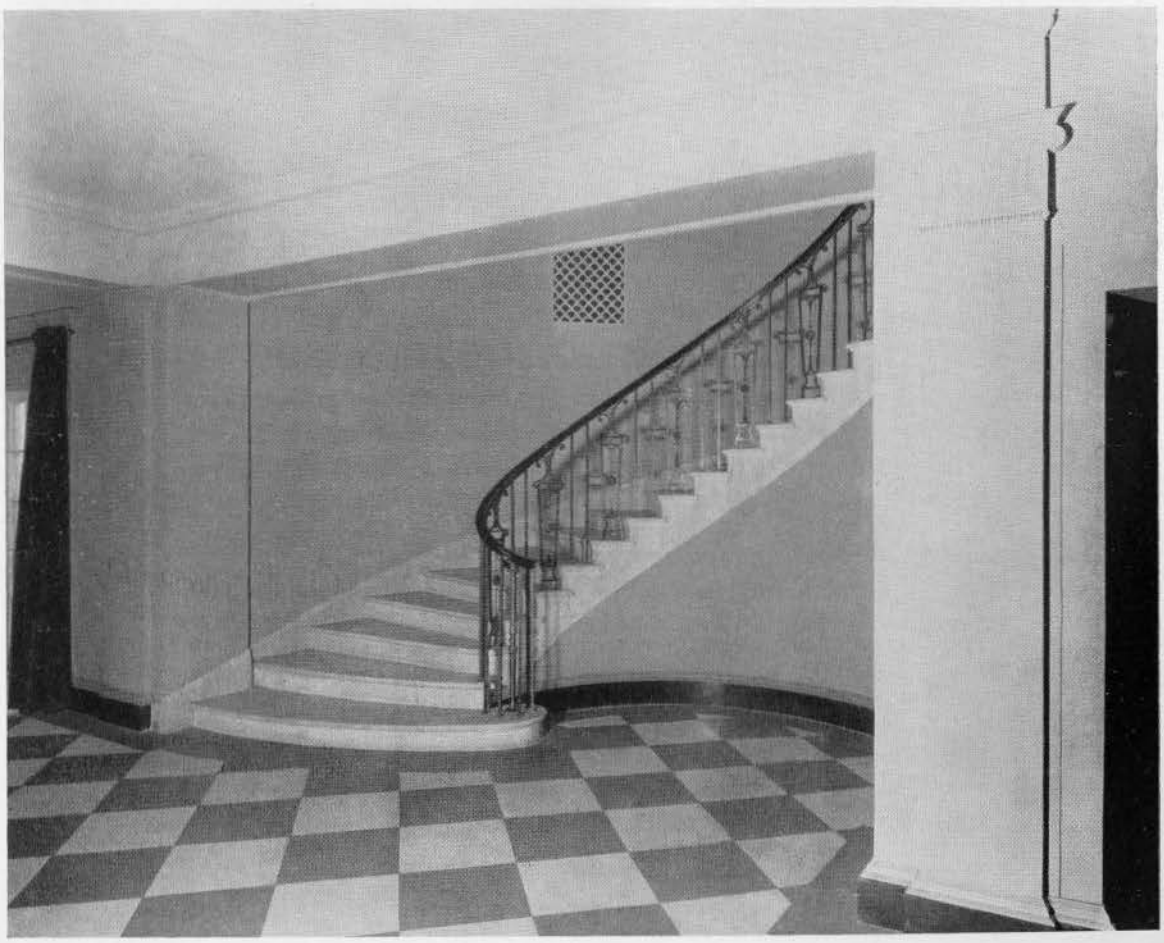
The walls of the principal rooms are painted a warm buff colour, the cornices being decorated with salient mouldings gilded. Grey tones of rose and blue relieved with gilt are used in the decora-

(*Continued on page 137.*)



DESIGN SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. MATHERS & HALDENBY IN COMPETITION FOR THE UNIVERSITY CLUB

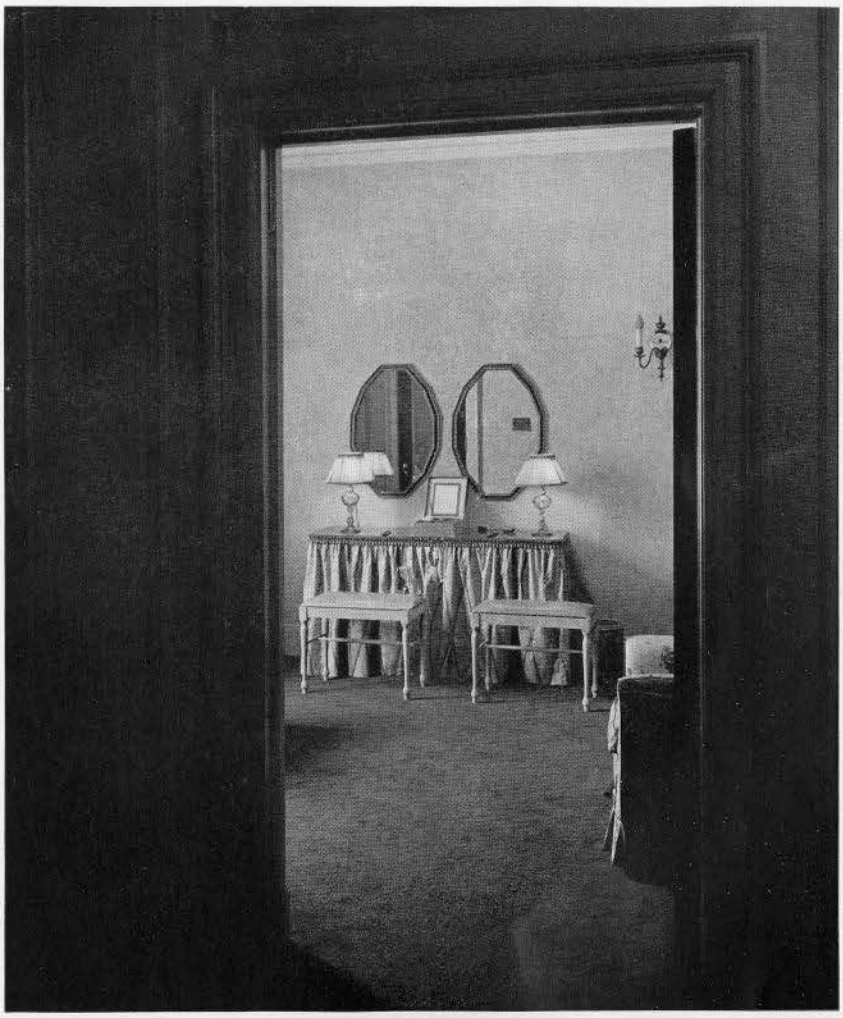
GALLERY ON SECOND FLOOR



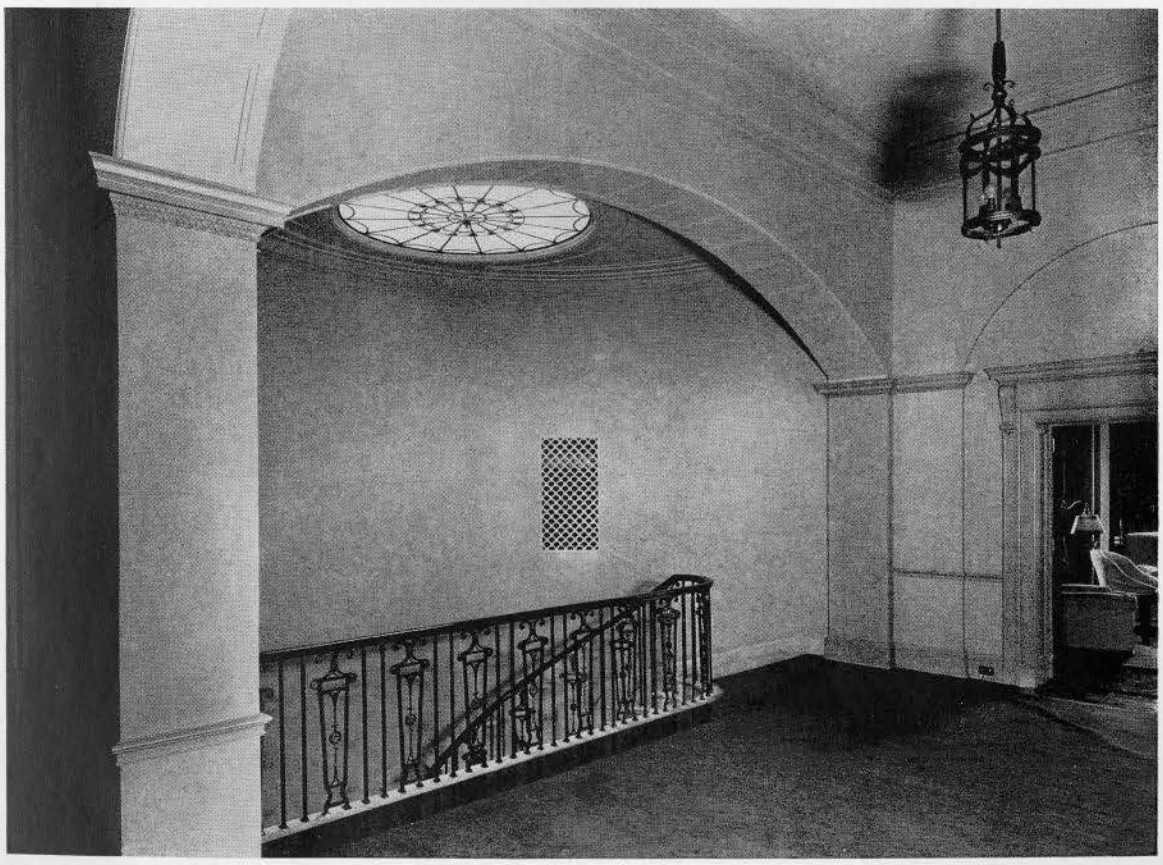
ENTRANCE HALL

THE LIBRARY—UNIVERSITY CLUB, TORONTO

Mathers & Haldenby, Architects *F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate*



LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM



STAIR HALL ON SECOND FLOOR

THE LOUNGE—UNIVERSITY CLUB, TORONTO

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, TORONTO

Mathers & Haldenby, Architects *F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate*

THE LIBRARY—UNIVERSITY CLUB, TORONTO
Mathers & Haldenby, Architects; *F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate*

tion of the groin vaulted ceiling in the Dining Room. The Library is finished in English apple green and gilt, the ceiling in deep cream and gilt. The Lounge on the ground floor is panelled in pine which is stained with a very light brown stain, overglazed with lead and oil and waxed. Floors in main rooms are cellized oak blocks laid in asphalt and in ground floor halls, Belgian black and Travertine terrazzo. The main staircase is semi-circular in plan and is constructed of Roman Travertine. The balustrade is of wrought iron with decorative panels on alternate treads starting at the ground floor with a volute and chased bronze newel post. The handrail is mahogany.

The contractors for the University Club were Messrs. Jackson-Lewis Company Limited and the wrought iron work was carried out by Mr. E. J. Lee of Toronto.

DINING ROOM—UNIVERSITY CLUB, TORONTO

Mathers & Haldenby, Architects *F. Hilton Wilkes, Associate*

Awards in Architectural Competition for an Ideal Ontario Home

THE objects of this Competition, promoted by the T. Eaton Co. Ltd., as announced early in December, 1929, was for the purpose of securing a design for an ideal suburban residence to be erected inside the new College Street store building at Toronto at a cost not exceeding $30,000.00.

The competition was open to all practising architects, architectural draughtsmen and students residing in Canada and the promoters agreed to make the following awards:

First Prize	$2,500.00
Second Prize	1,500.00
Third Prize	1,000.00
Fourth Prize	500.00
Fifth to Tenth Prizes	250.00 each

It was also stipulated that the author of the winning design would be employed as architect for the work and in addition to the prize money, receive the fees called for in the Ontario Association of Architects' schedule of fees.

The competition closed on February 15th, 1930, and the board of assessors consisting of:

A. H. Chapman, A.R.C.A., president of the Ontario Association of Architects.

Prof. E. R. Arthur, A.R.I.B.A., Dept. of Architecture, University of Toronto.

Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of Montreal

were confronted with the difficult task of judging two hundred and thirty-nine designs which had been submitted from every province in the Dominion. On March 15th, after four days of careful consideration of all the designs submitted, the assessors selected in order of merit the designs numbered 131, 191, 120, 214, 193, 147, 60, 21, 66 and 156.

Upon the envelopes being opened it was found that the first prize was won by Harold Savage of the staff of Molesworth, West and Secord, architects, of Toronto. The other prize winners were:

Forsey Page & Steele, Toronto ..... Second
Perry & Luke, Montreal ..... Third
Craig, Madill & Loudon, Toronto ..... Fourth
E. M. Forbes, Toronto ..... Fifth
Harold G. Bishop, Regina ..... Sixth
W. F. Williams, Montreal ..... Seventh
Harold R. Watson, Toronto ..... Eighth
C. P. Thompson and J. B. Sutton, Toronto ..... Ninth
Ross Brisley, Toronto ..... Tenth

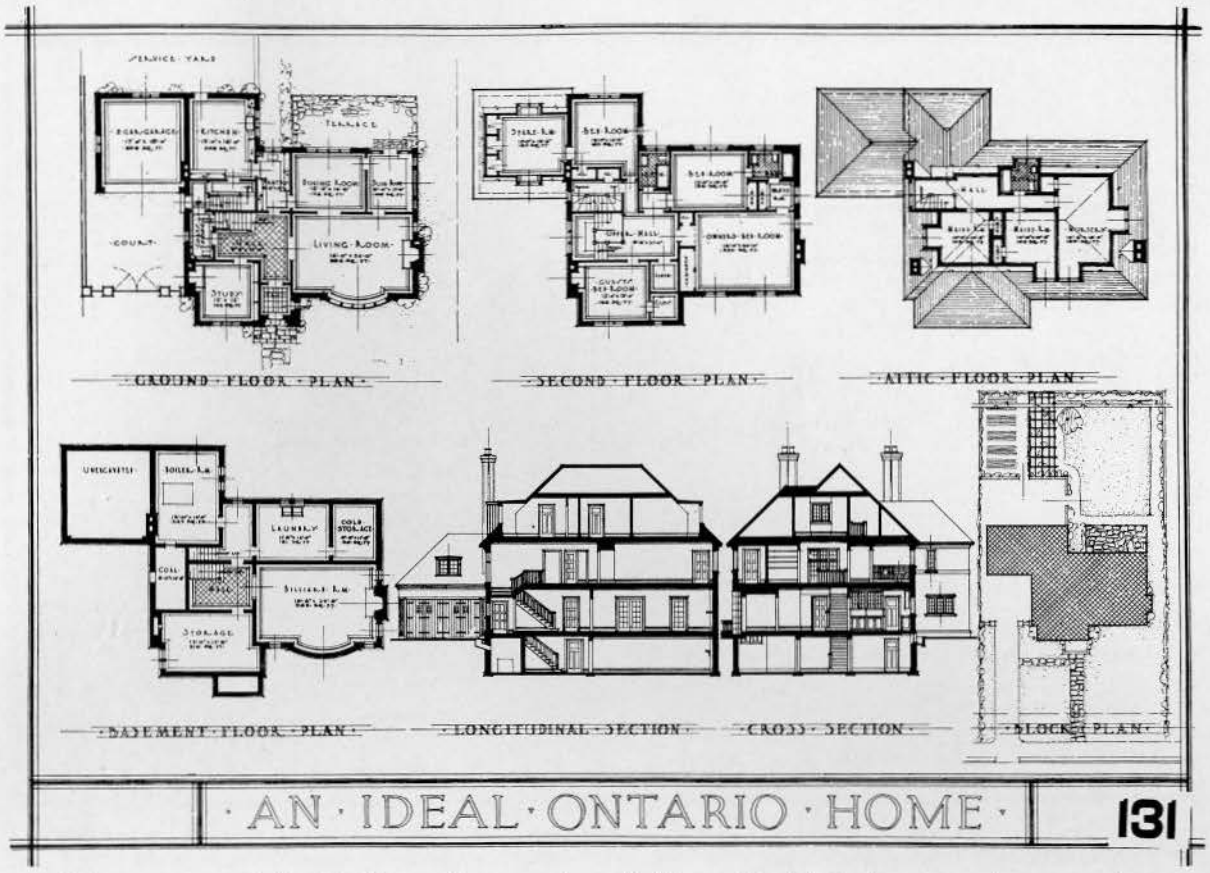
In accordance with the requirements, each set of drawings consisted of three sheets.

First sheet ..... Floor plans and sections.
Second sheet ..... Elevations and perspective.
Third sheet ..... Large scale details.

The full set of each of the first four winning designs are illustrated herewith while those of the remaining prize winners include the plans, elevations and perspective only.

In lieu of the assessors' report, the following statement by Mr. S. H. Maw, head of the archi-

First Prize — HAROLD SAVAGE, TORONTO

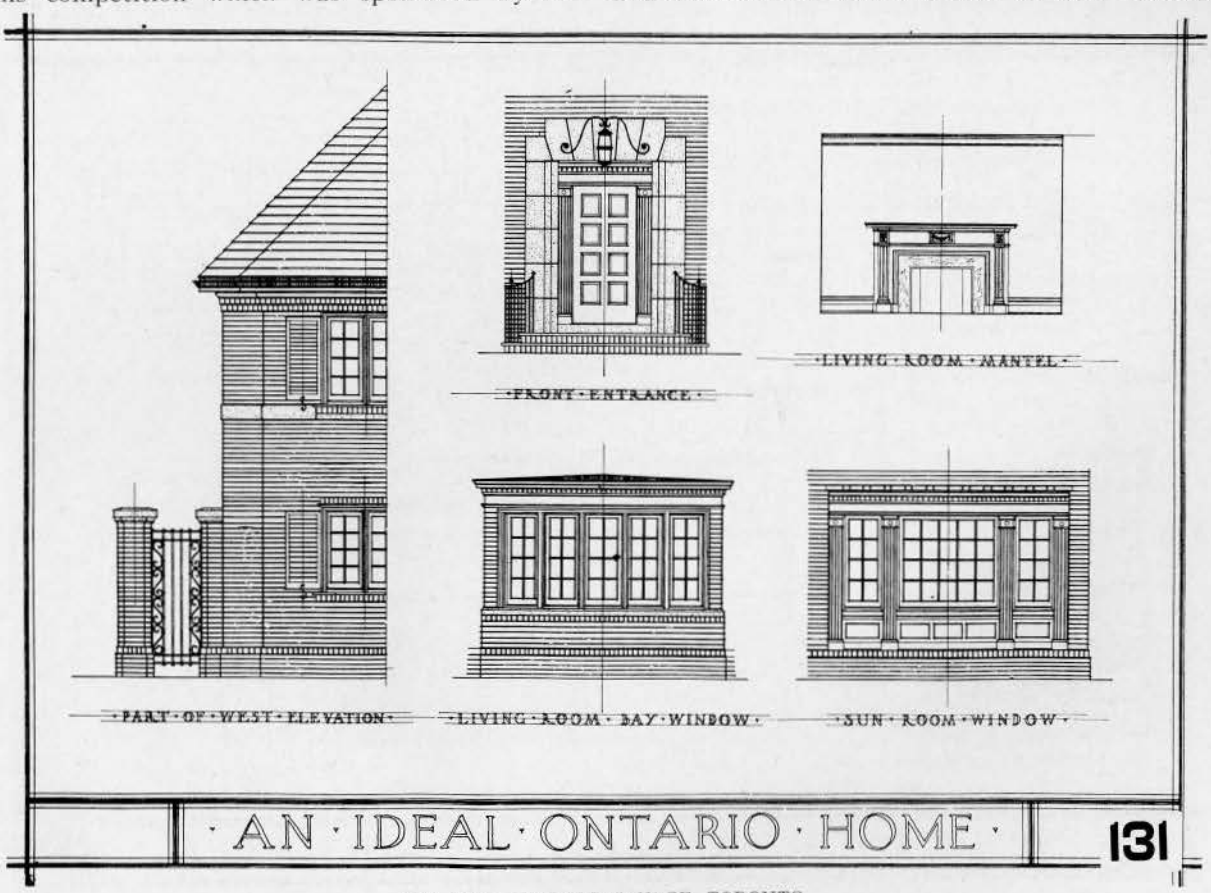


tectural department of the T. Eaton Co. may be of interest to our readers.

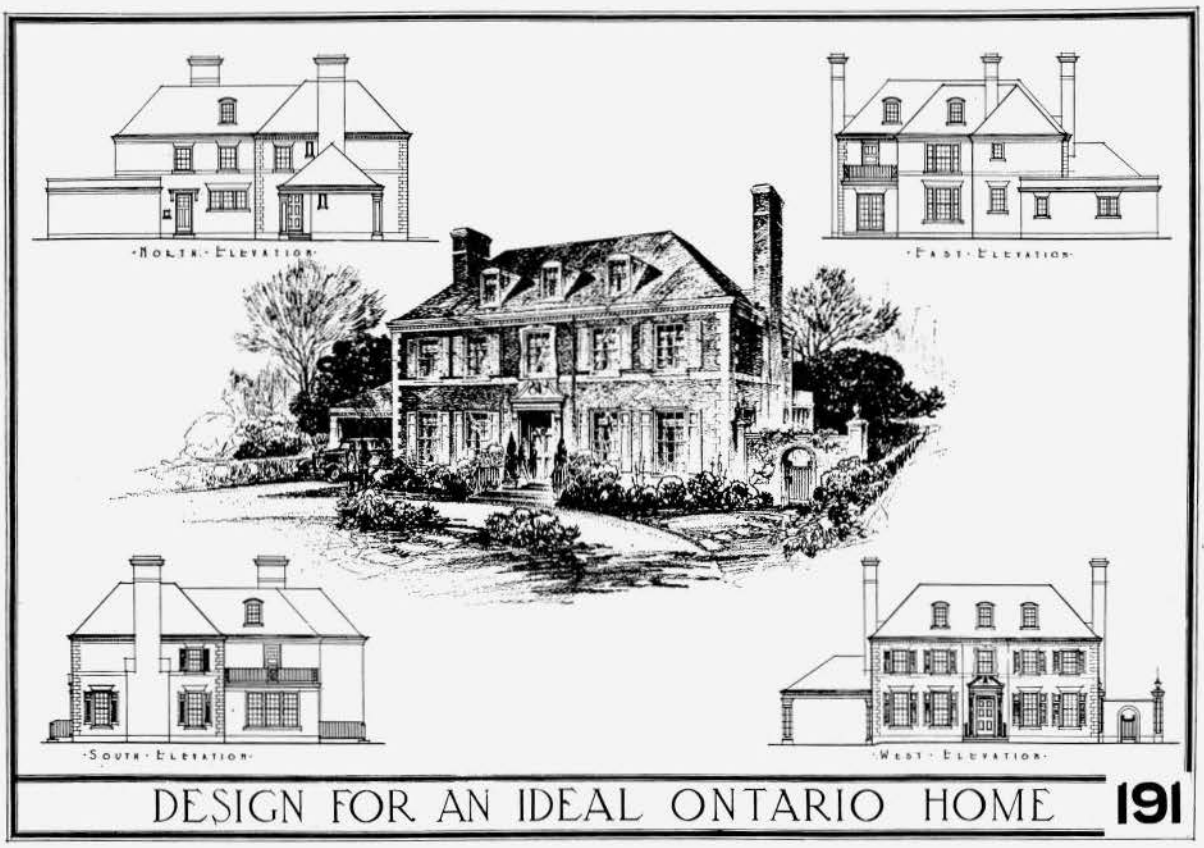
MR. MAW'S REPORT ON THE COMPETITION

This competition which was sponsored by the T. Eaton Co. Limited, was, so far as numbers were concerned, a success.

There were two hundred and thirty-nine designs submitted by architects, architectural assistants, and architectural students from all over Canada.

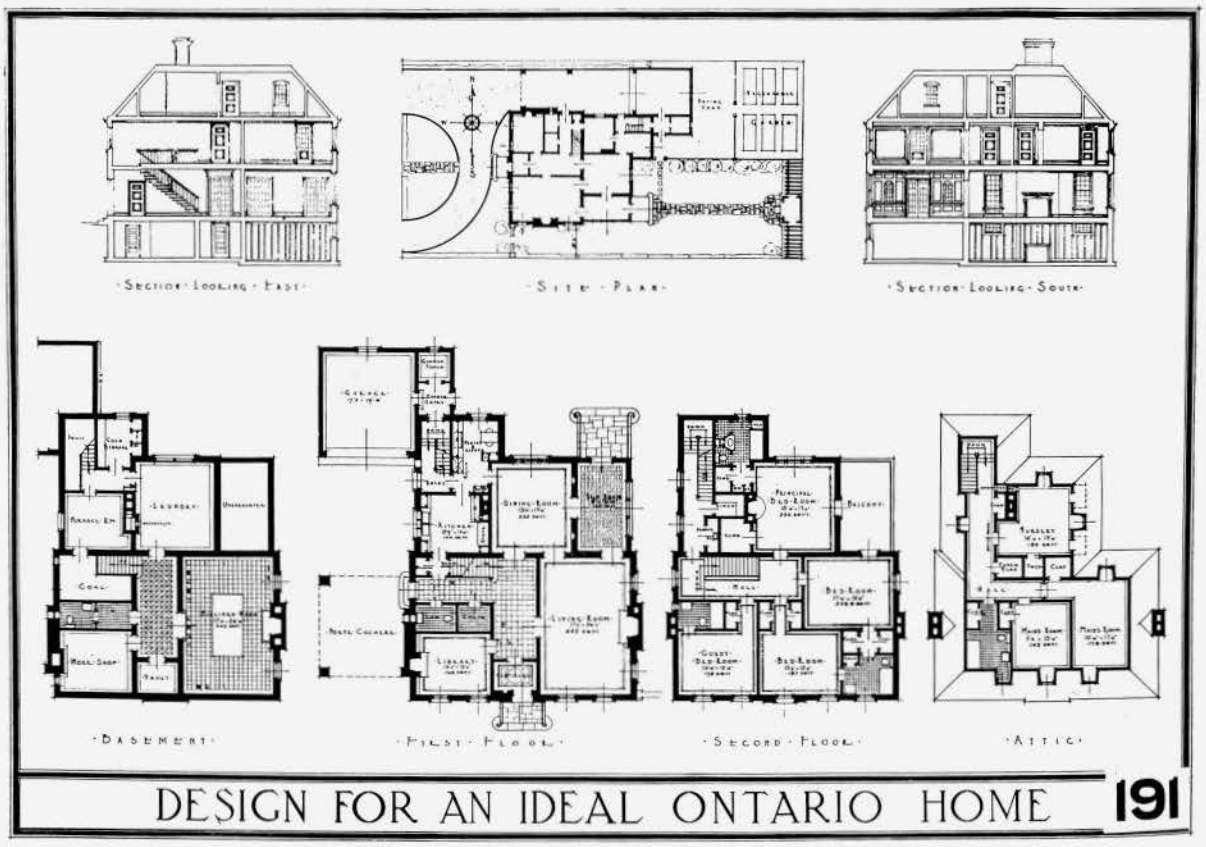


First Prize — HAROLD SAVAGE, TORONTO



It might be interesting to note that:

64.85% of the drawings came from Ontario.
22.59% from Quebec.
3.77% from Manitoba.
2.51% from Saskatchewan.
2.51% from British Columbia.
2.09% from Alberta.
.84% from Nova Scotia.
.42% from New Brunswick.
.42% from Prince Edward Island.



Second Prize — FORSEY PAGE & STEELE, TORONTO

Second Prize — FORSEY PAGE & STEELE, TORONTO

The assessors' report was very brief and an expression is noted therein that the real object of the competition—namely, to find an outstanding design which could be called typically "Ontario," has not been achieved. This perhaps is a fact, but there is also a feeling that the competition has been a success in another way. It has stirred up the profession generally, and we hope that as a result of this impetus, architectural design and particularly domestic architecture, will be finer and we hope more typically Canadian than heretofore.

In placing Mr. Savage's design first, the assessors have undoubtedly given him this award because of his plan. The plan itself has been carefully worked out. The author has studied the position from two points of view—namely, a house that could be built on an open site in any Ontario city, and also be built within our College Street building. The latter is of vital importance to The T. Eaton Company, and we feel that several of the competitors forgot the fact that this house had to be so erected. Easy access to the house can be obtained from every side. Each elevation is made distinctly interesting and can be viewed from any part of either our store floor, or an adjoining lot, with satisfaction.

Another point which Mr. Savage has thoroughly understood is the necessity for an absolute simple interior. Several of the competitors erred, in that a great deal of effort was given to interior design. The functions of the house, when erected in the College Street store will be for the purpose of displaying furniture of any period, and the only background that is likely to be successful or satisfactory, is one that is absolutely simple.

The second prize design, by Messrs. Forsey Page and Steele, also included a very carefully worked out plan, and ran the first design a very close second.

The third prize design by Messrs. Perry & Luke, of Montreal, had an excellent plan, with elevations which were probably the most striking of any submitted. These elevations were greatly enhanced by a beautifully rendered perspective.

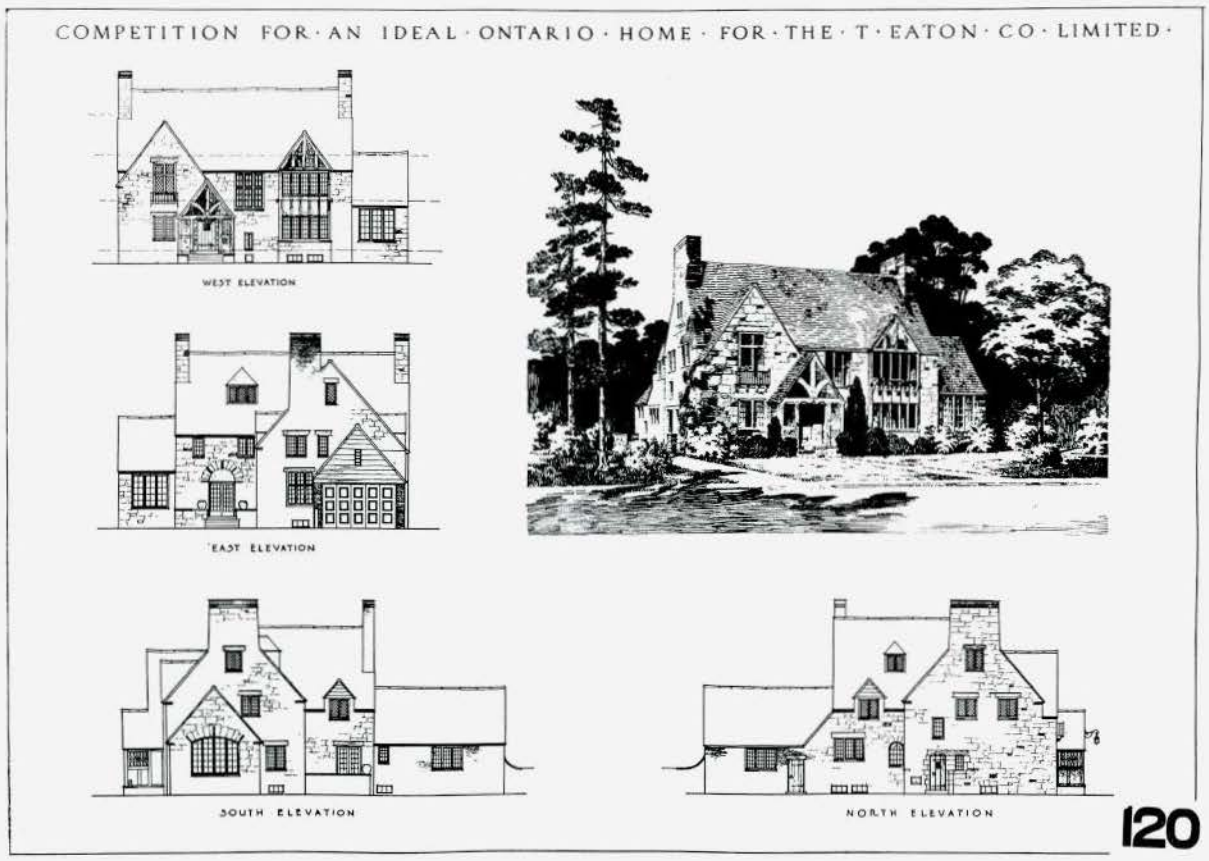
A prize-winning design which attracted considerable attention was the one submitted by Mr. Ian Forbes of Toronto. It was very modern and most distinctive. The plan was decidedly clever, and it is a pity that Mr. Forbes rather "fell down" on his elevation.

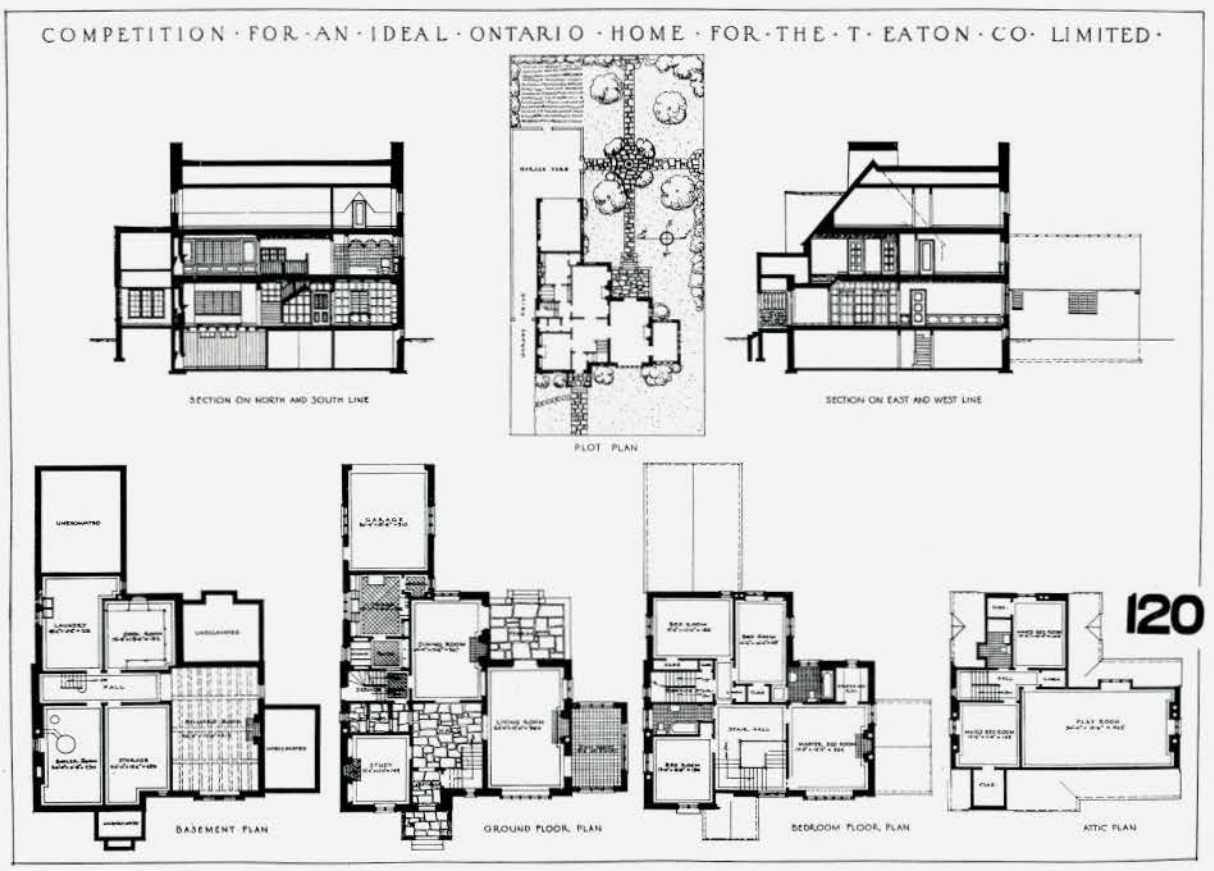
It can be readily understood that with the large number of designs submitted, the assessors found it rather hard to select a design which they could satisfactorily place first, and, after taking everything into consideration, we feel that their selection has been a good one.

S. H. MAW.

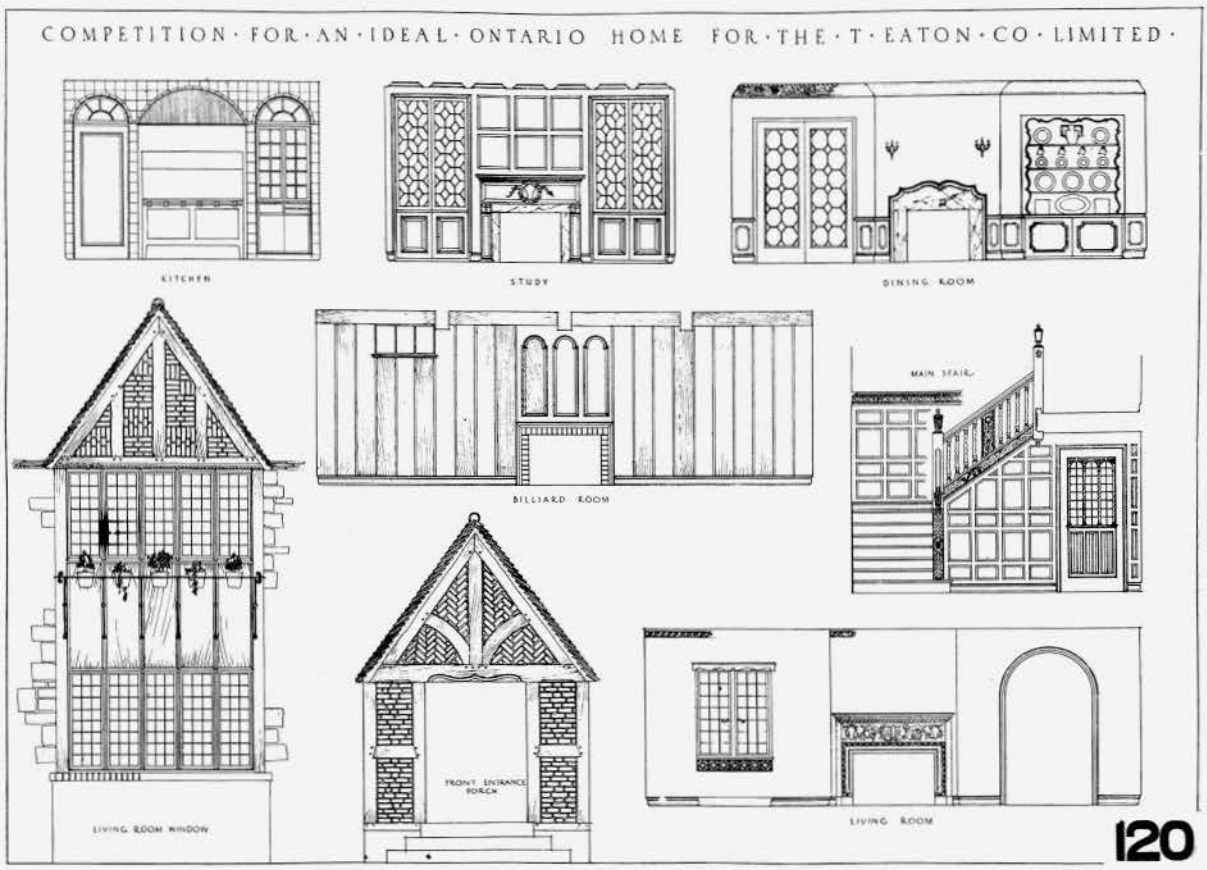
Editor's Note: A rather pleasing ceremony took place on Tuesday, March 18th, when the T. Eaton Company Ltd., tendered a luncheon to the successful contestants during which Mr. R. Y. Eaton, the president, presented the prizes to the winners.

Mr. Savage has been asked by The T. Eaton Co. Limited to prepare the working drawings for this building, which will proceed immediately.

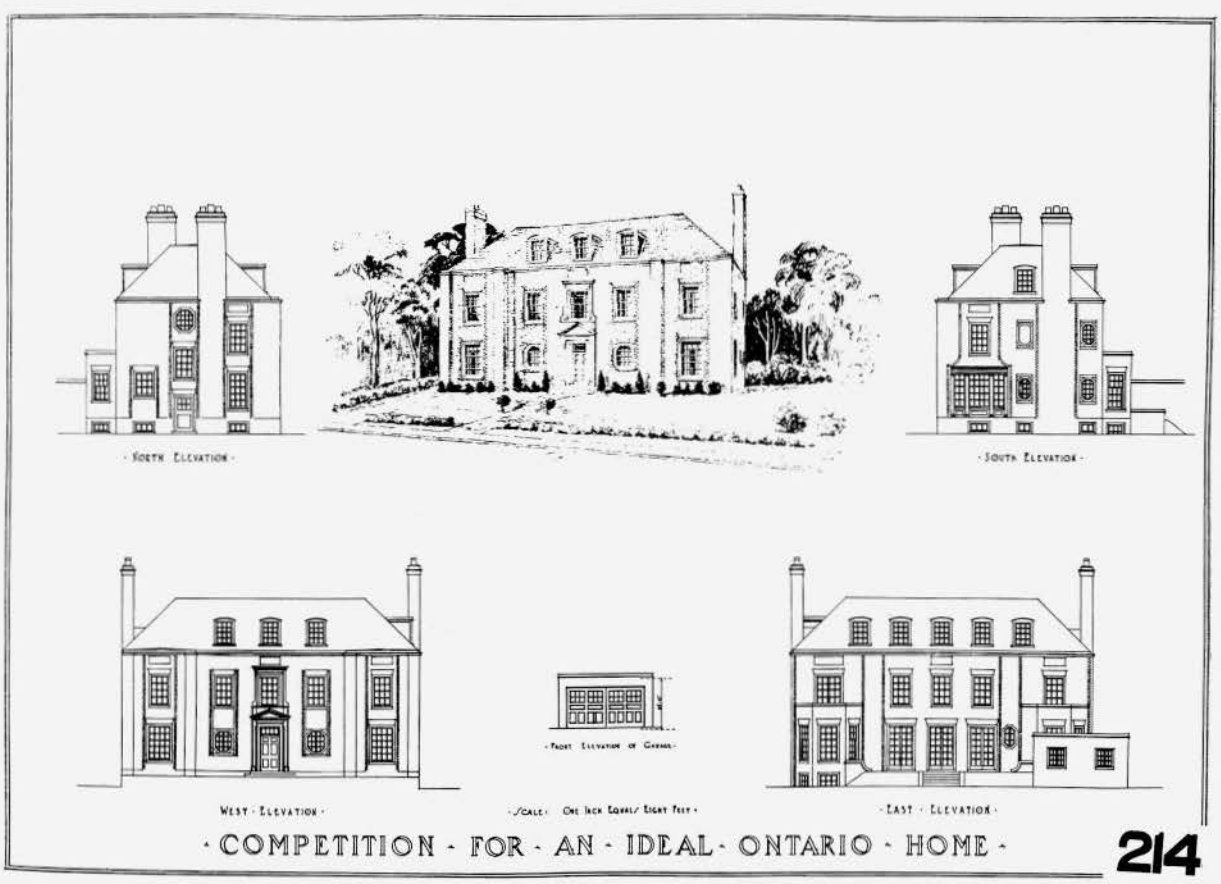




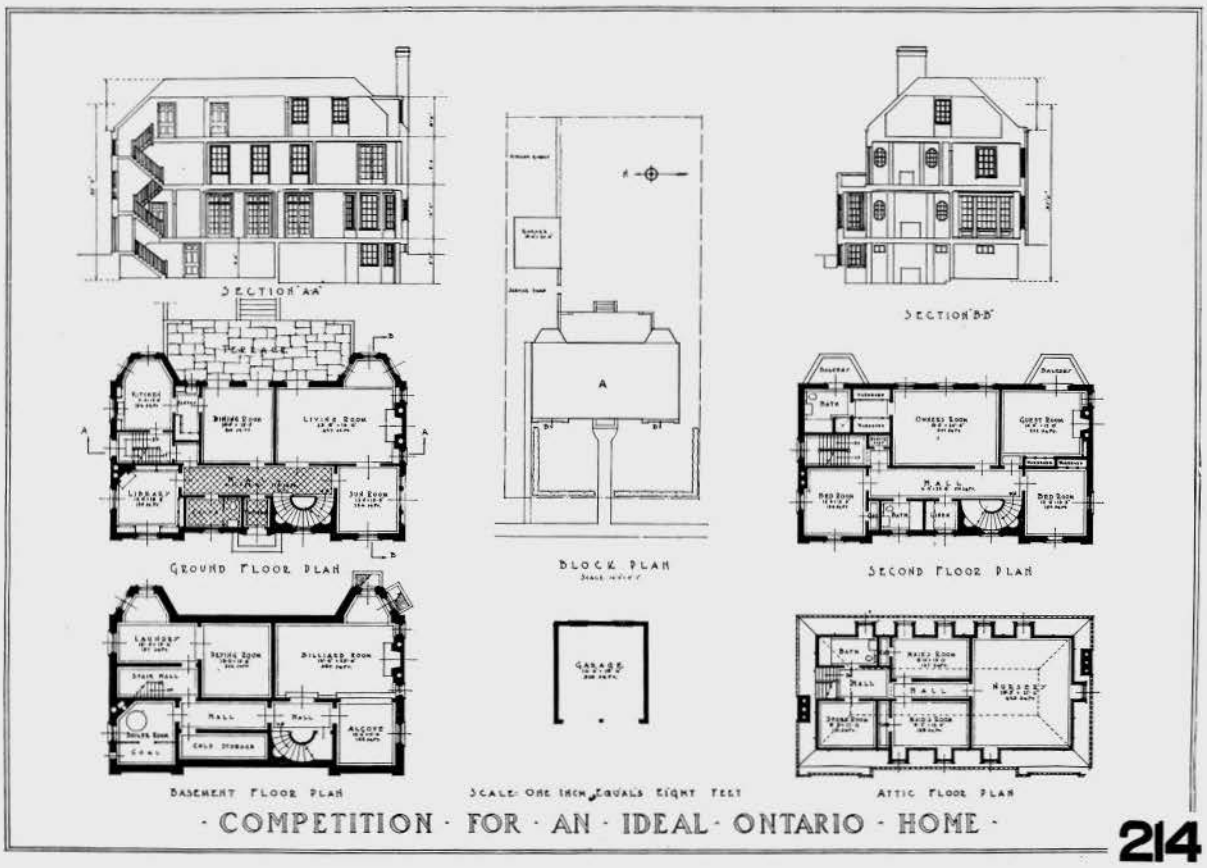
Third Prize — PERRY & LUKE, MONTREAL

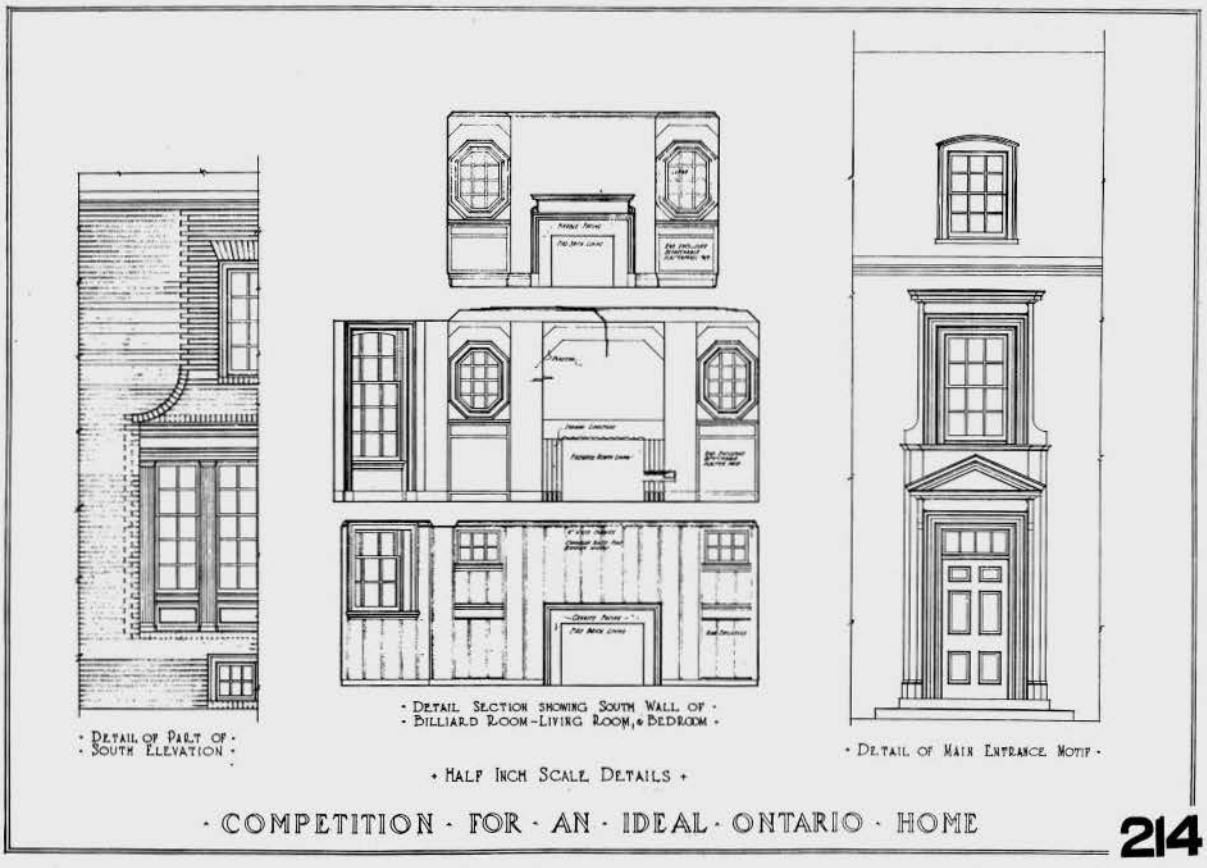


Third Prize — PERRY & LUKE, MONTREAL

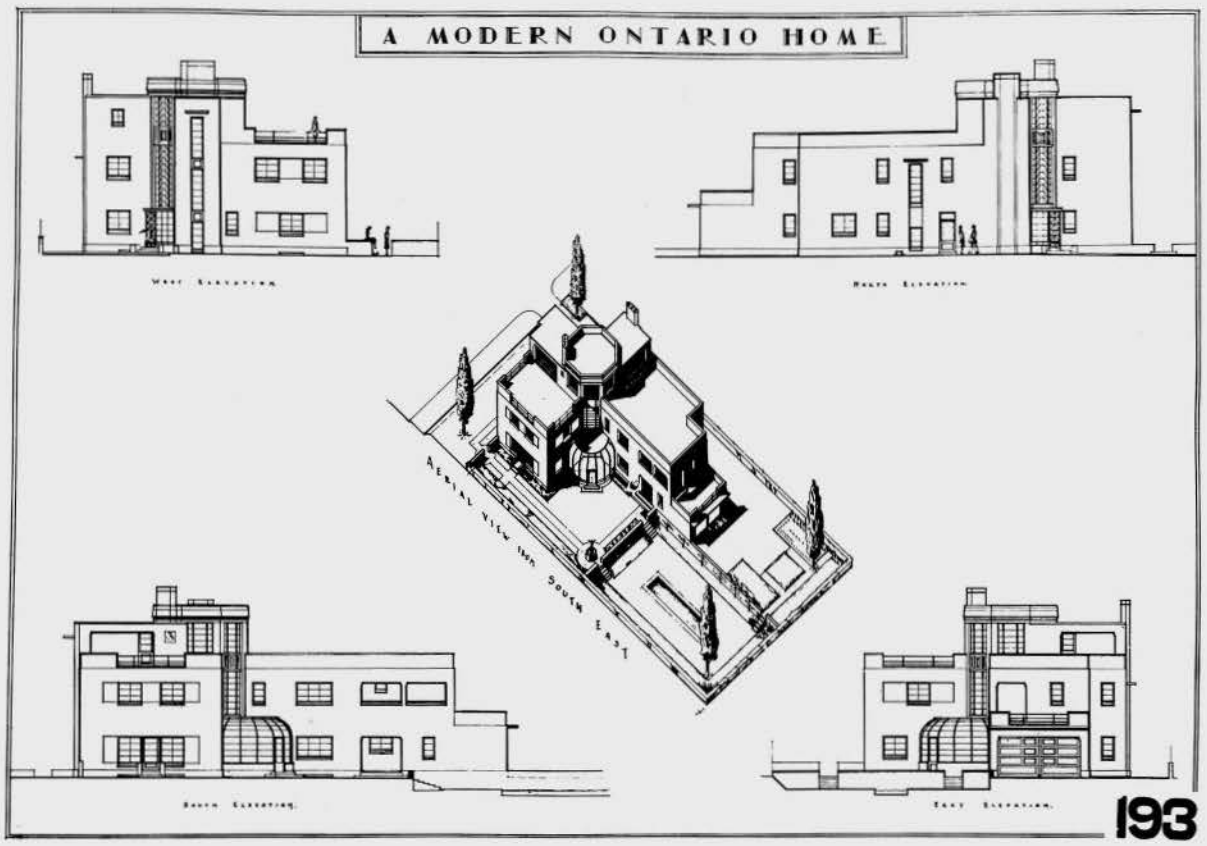


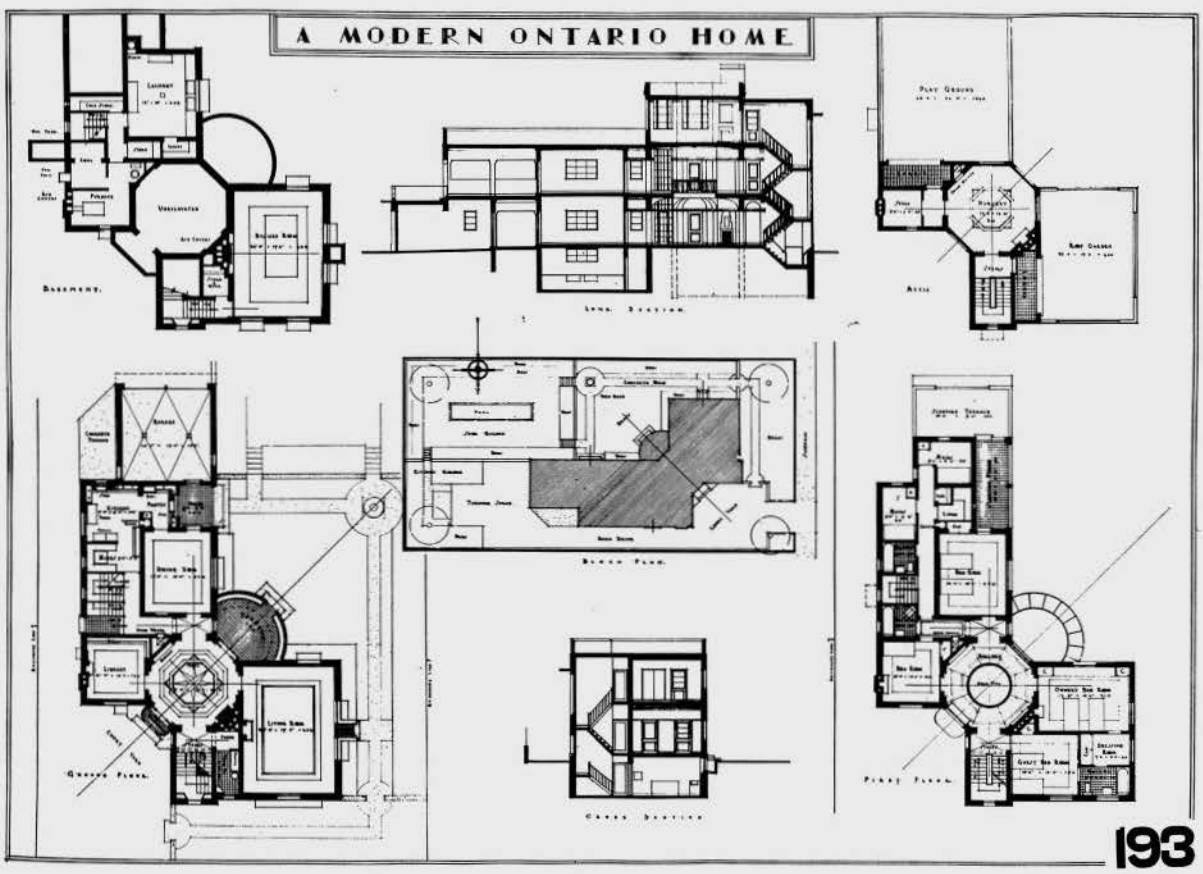
Fourth Prize — CRAIG, MADILL & LOUDON, TORONTO



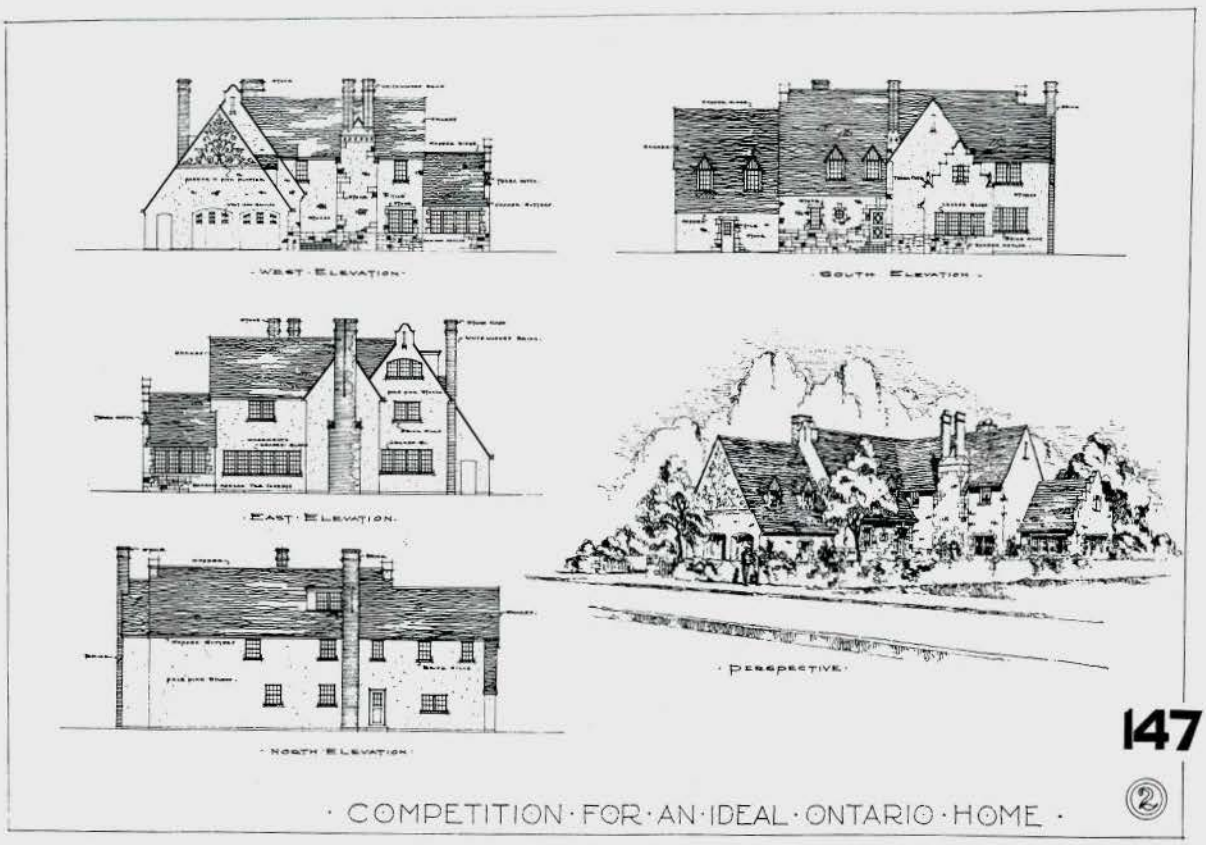


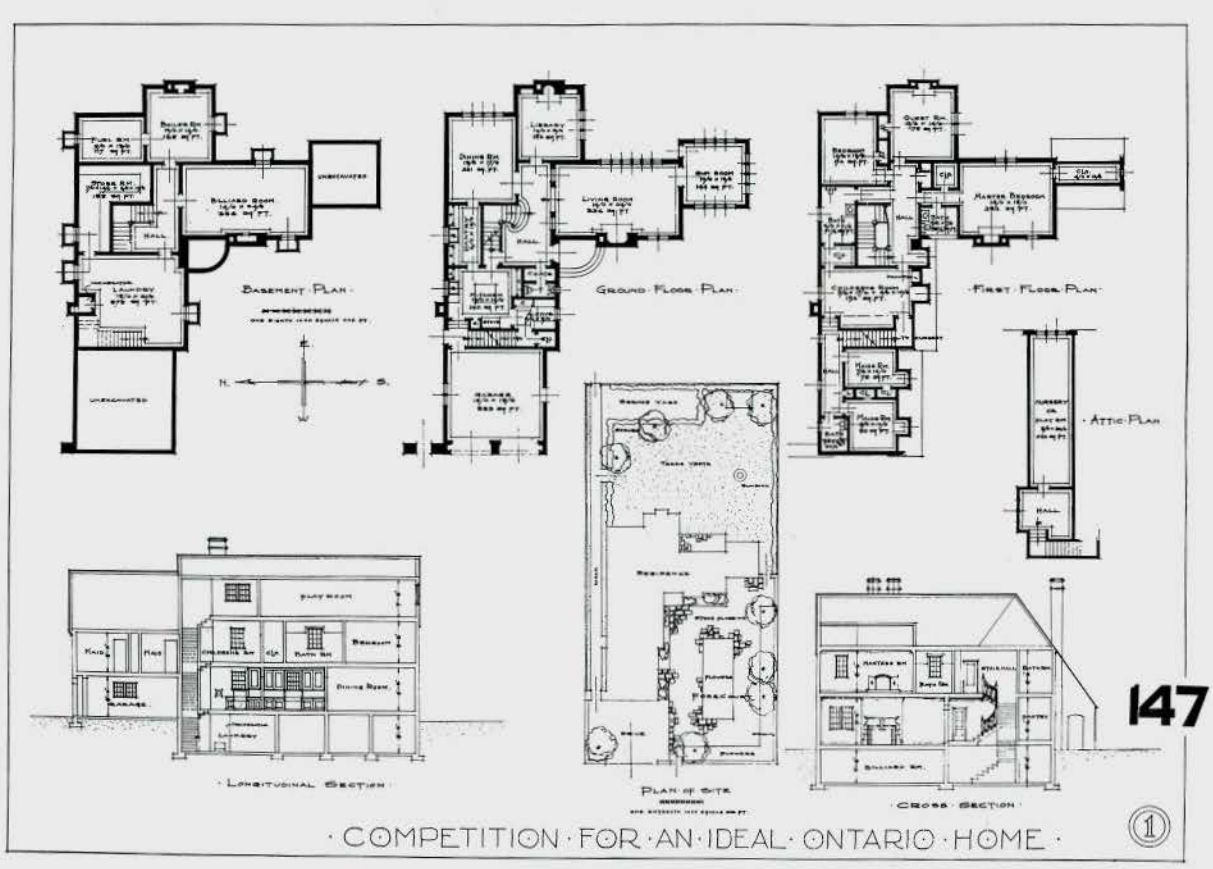
Fourth Prize — CRAIG MADILL & LOUDON, TORONTO



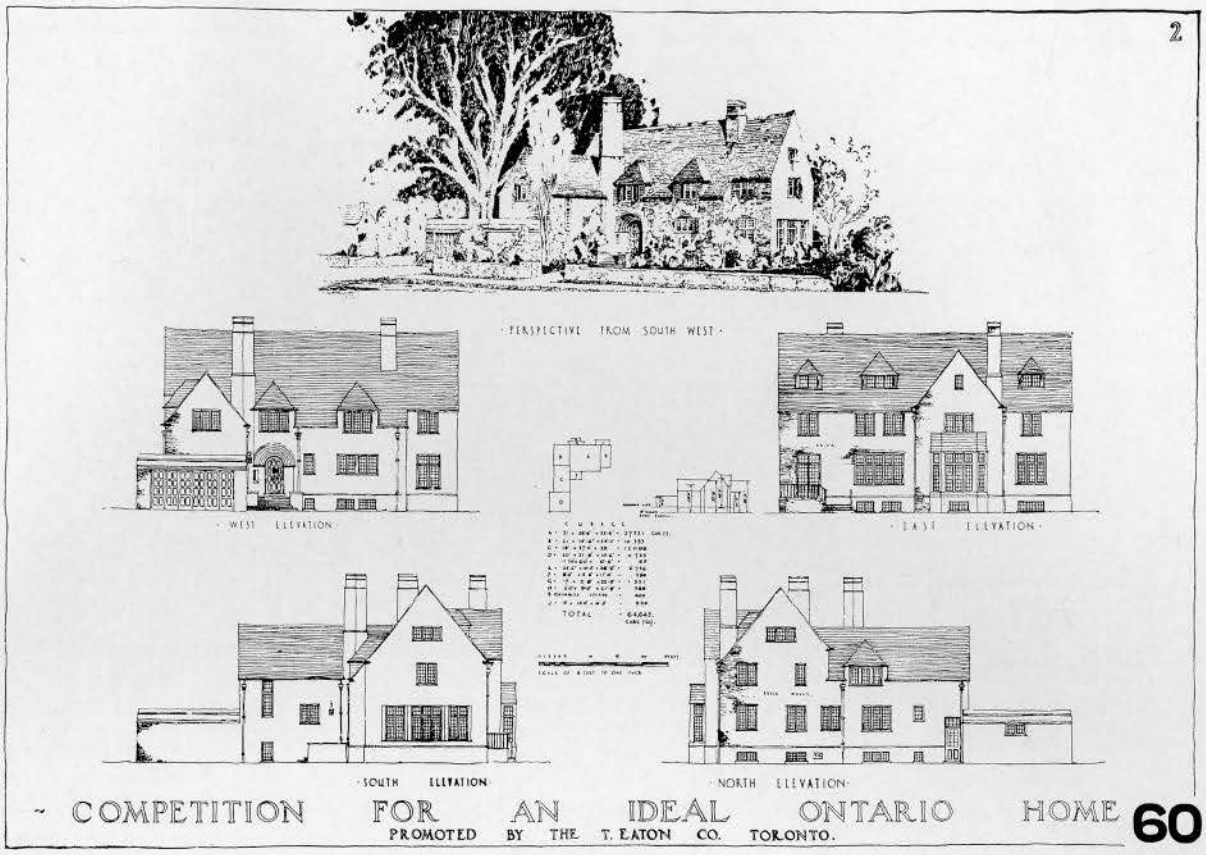


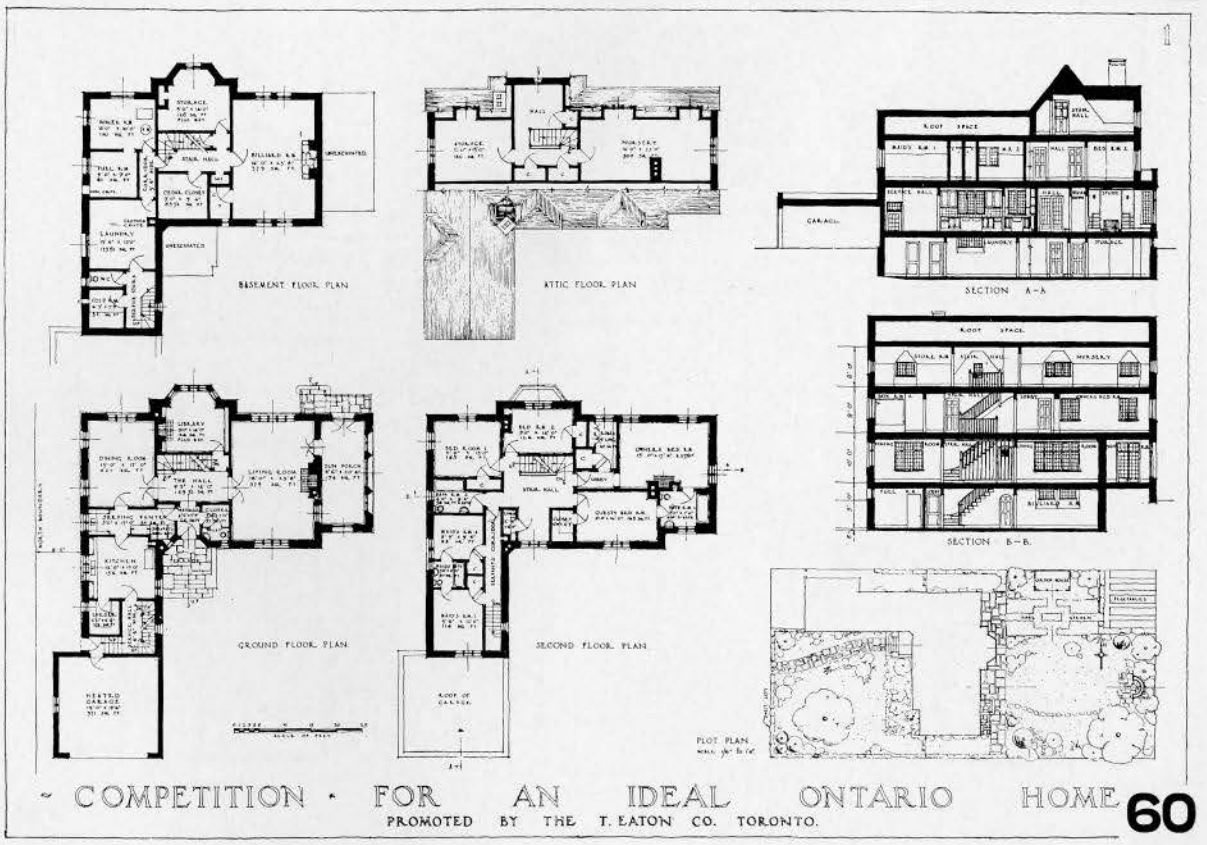
Fifth Prize — E. M. FORBES, TORONTO



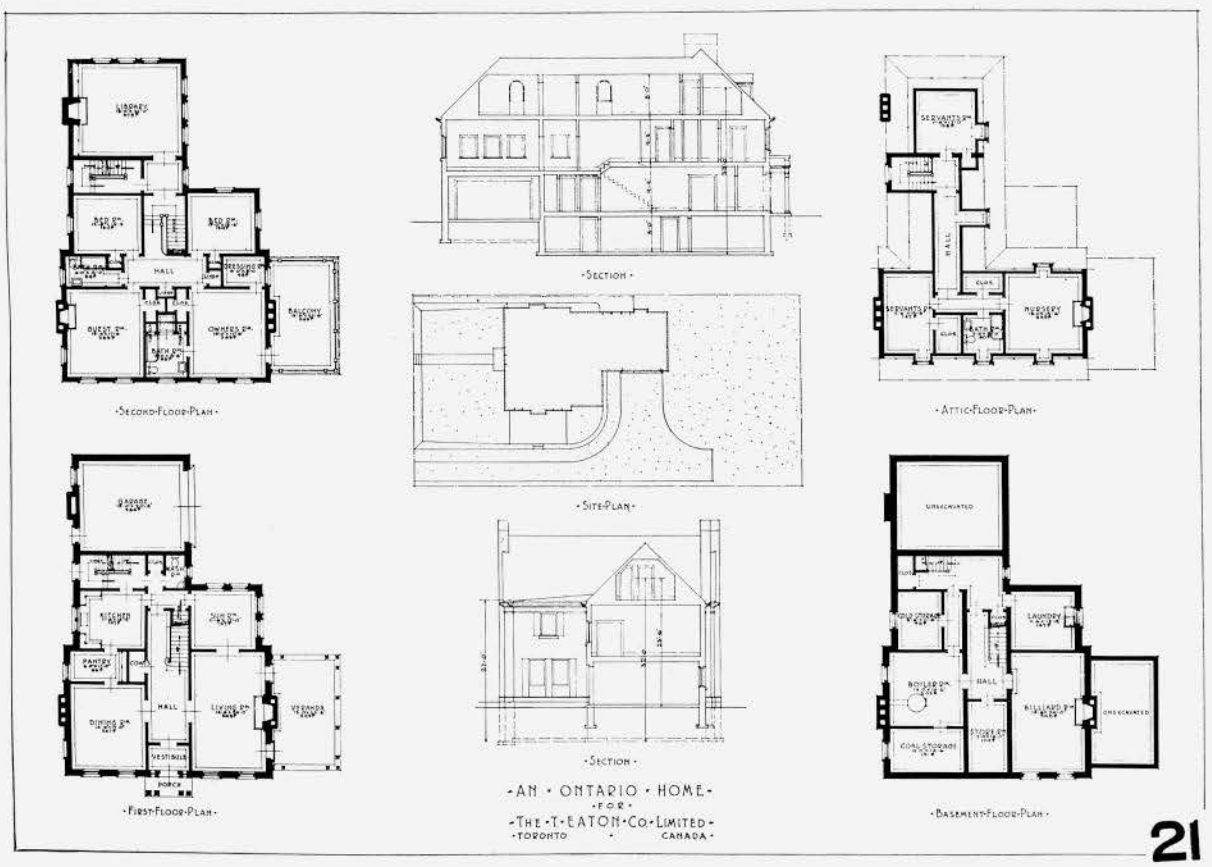


Sixth Prize — HAROLD G. BISHOP, REGINA

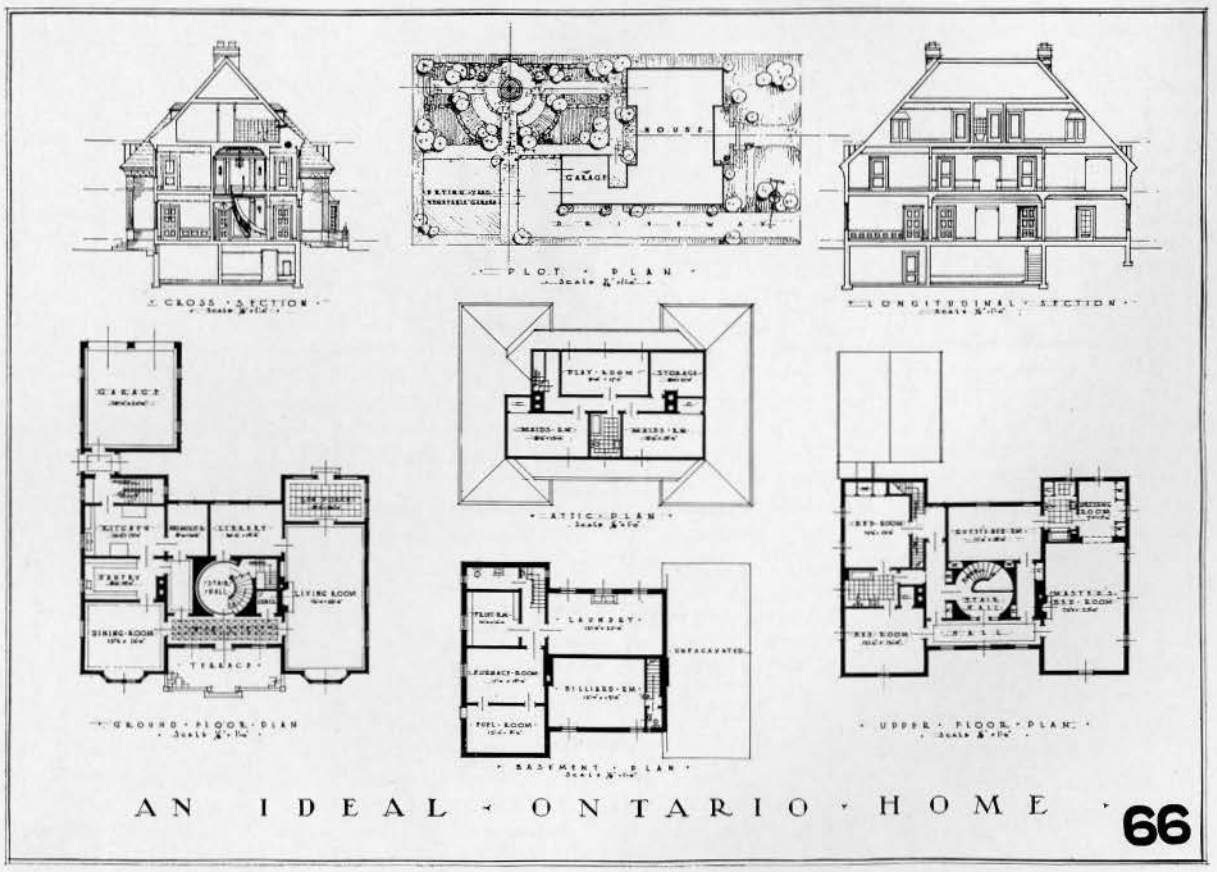




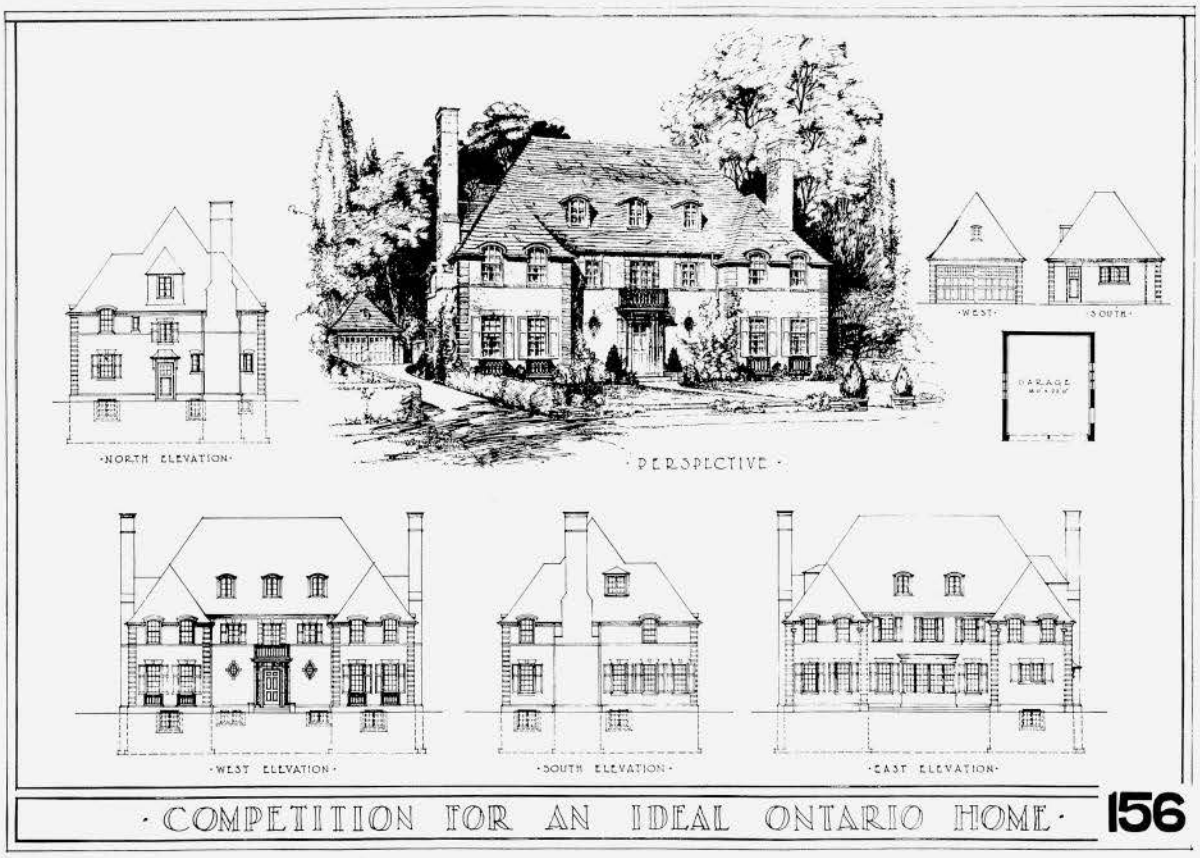
Seventh Prize — W. F. WILLIAMS, MONTREAL

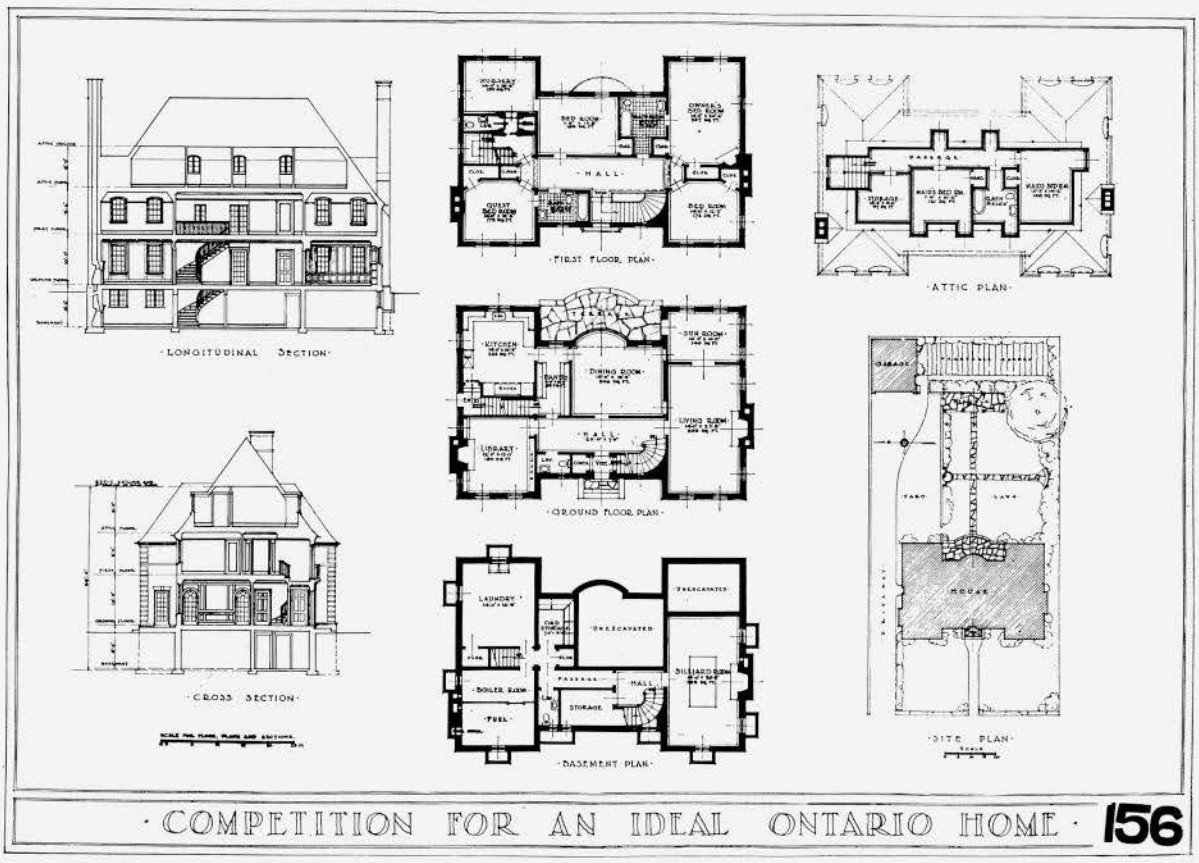


Eighth Prize — HAROLD R. WATSON, TORONTO



Ninth Prize — C. P. THOMPSON & J. B. SUTTON, TORONTO





Tenth Prize — ROSS BRISLEY, TORONTO

The Twenty-Third Annual Dinner of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

THE Twenty Third Annual Dinner of the Institute was held in the Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Saturday evening, February 22nd, 1930. The president of the Institute, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, presided at the dinner and after the toast to the King had been duly honored, addressed the gathering as follows:

"We have a very interesting ceremony to perform this evening. Since the historic occasion when several gentlemen of our profession met some twenty-three years ago at the initiative of Mr. Chausse and organized this body there has been no occasion of equal importance in the life of the Institute.

Following the federal legislation last year amending our charter, we are in a position to recognize the fact that we belong to a learned profession, and now have the right to append certain mystic letters after our names. We are now about to inaugurate the original body of fellows, who will presumably act as an electoral college for the election of other fellows.

It was difficult for your executive and council to decide upon what was the best way to establish the initial fellowships, and you know the steps that were taken and the decisions that were made. The method followed has resulted in an original body of fellows which is very fairly proportionate to the strength of the Institute, as represented by its component societies, in all the different provinces of Canada.

By acting on a certain principle we have achieved a satisfactory result in so far as the largest of the component societies happens to be represented by the mystic number thirteen original fellows; and the next by twelve; and it follows on proportionately to the number of members in each society down to the smallest, that of the Maritimes, which is represented by two original fellows.

I mentioned that our good friend Mr. Chausse was largely responsible for the formation of this Institute some twenty-three years ago. I believe Mr. Chausse is the only survivor of the original band. From the beginning to the present time he has acted as our indispensable and indefatigable honorary secretary, and we know he loves his work as honorary secretary of this Institute and I hope he may be long spared to enjoy it.

On this occasion when we have Mr. Chausse with us hale and hearty, and ready to continue as our honorary secretary for ever and ever, it seems peculiarly fitting that he should be elected our first Fellow.

As you know, I have done what I could in the interests of this body, but my activities as an officer extend back only a few years. I am very pleased indeed to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge frankly that I could have done very little without our good friend Mr. Chausse behind me always ready and willing to place his experience and his untiring help at my disposal.

Before handing Mr. Chausse his credentials as our first fellow, I feel I should say that I am quite sure this original body of fellows will use every discretion and wisdom in strengthening their body by electing many of those eminent in our profession from sea to sea. It is certainly not for me to suggest what that body as a senior organization, representative of the architectural profession throughout the country, should do, but I hope they will find time to bend all their efforts to the duty of providing the educational system of this country with that which it most signally lacks—I refer to travelling scholarships and studentships for those who are finding their way into our profession as students in our schools of architecture and passing in through the examinations to the various provincial bodies. It appears to me that we are in a rather extraordinary position in Canada in this respect, considering the wealth and prosperity of the nation, and incidentally of the architectural profession. The American Institute of Architects has a number of scholarships and travelling studentships, which it regards as its very first duty to maintain and manage. The same thing is true of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who regard it as their first and most obvious duty to conduct and manage their scholarships. I hope the time will soon be past when the officials of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will have to reply in the negative to enquiries from young men of ambition as to whether there is any travelling scholarship for which they could compete in Canada. It has been very painful and very humiliating for me to frame replies to such enquiries.

I feel it is not altogether accidental that we have the work of our schools on the walls of the Art Association at this time when we are inaugurating our original body of fellows. The British schools at Athens and at Rome are institutions which are specially designed to take care of travelling students. There are at these schools, many students from the British Isles, some of whom are there in virtue of scholarships, and some at their own expense.

We require a scholarship which will open the door for our young men to study the ancient culture of the Mediterranean. But, what of Northern Europe where they have snow, and ice, and slush, and all those climatic peculiarities which we architects have been trying rather foolishly to protect the inhabitants of Canada against by using certain types of European architecture which have nothing to do with a climate like ours. No wonder the history of architecture in Canada is ridiculous, with neo-Gothic, neo-Greek, neo-everything, including neo-Louis XIV, in rapid succession.

There is a spirit animating architecture in Northern Europe which is hardly understood in America. It is called the spirit of realism and implies solving your problem as a matter of pure engineering before you begin to think of it as architecture. I think it would do a lot of good if our students were able to go to Northern Europe and make a first hand study of the types of architecture there, where social and climatic conditions are so

very similar to our own. I refer to the Scandinavian countries more particularly, where architecture is linked hand in hand with town planning; and I am sorry to say we in Canada are very far behind the rest of the world in town planning. It would be of incalculable benefit if some of our brighter students could go and study this architecture of realism and foresight as an antidote to our happy-go-lucky methods here.

Then there is that most obvious of all our travelling scholarships—the one to take Canadian students to study at those high altars of our traditions in France and in England. After all, broadly speaking, we are in sentiment French or English in this country; and there are certain traditions of French and English architecture which come so naturally to our way of thinking that we can hardly do without them even if we are about to incorporate the modern philosophy of realism in architecture when providing for our peculiar conditions.

These, gentlemen, are what I conceive to be the chief and foremost duties of the fellowship inaugurated here tonight.

It now gives me very great pleasure to invite our honorary secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse, to come forward and receive his diploma as the first fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada."

The president then presented Mr. Chausse with his certificate of fellowship, amid prolonged applause.

RESPONSE BY MR. ALCIDE CHAUSSE

"You force me, Mr. President, to make a speech after twenty-three years of silence. Old members of this Institute will undoubtedly be surprised to hear from me at this time of my life, my maiden address. The honor you bestow upon me in granting me the first diploma of fellowship, gives me the prerogative to say a few words about the history of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, but before going into reminiscences allow me to express my gratitude to my colleagues, not only of this city or of this province, but from every part of Canada, for the help, advice and goodwill they have shown in establishing this organization of Canadian architects on a firm basis.

On the 19th August, 1907, after a congress of architects held in the old headquarters of the Civil Engineers, on Dorchester Street West, in this city, not far from Dominion Square, it was decided to form an association of the Canadian Architects, independently from the then existing Provincial Associations, which were the Ontario Association of Architects (incorporated in 1889); the Province of Quebec Association of Architects (incorporated in 1890); the Alberta Association of Architects (incorporated in 1906); and another body which was known as "The Toronto Eighteen Club." The name chosen for our society was "The Institute of Architects of Canada," and on the 16th June, 1908, we were incorporated by the Dominion Parliament under the name of "The Architectural Institute of Canada." At Ottawa during the same year we adopted by-laws, code of ethics, schedule of usual and proper minimum charges and regulations for architectural competitions. The membership was then composed of 191 members from every Province of Canada and also from Newfoundland.

On the 2nd June, 1909, His Majesty King Edward VII was graciously pleased to grant permission to the Architectural Institute of Canada to adopt the prefix "Royal," consequently the name of our body was then changed to 'The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.'

During the same year an alliance was made with the Royal Institute of British Architects.

In 1912, after several conferences between representatives of the Provincial Associations and of the Institute, it was decided to amend our charter in order to make possible a federation of the Provincial Associations of Architects, and on the first of April, 1912, the charter was amended by parliament to accord with the above mentioned decision.

In the report of the Council read by the president at yesterday's session of this annual meeting, Mr. Nobbs told you why new amendments to our charter were asked and granted by parliament last year; firstly to give the complete administration of the affairs of the Institute to its Council, and secondly, granting the power to create a class of fellows, and to nominate honorary fellows. Consequently the existing by-laws were abrogated, and new by-laws to conform with the amended charter were adopted on the 28th December, 1929.

For your information I may say that besides the three Provincial Associations which I have mentioned, the following societies joined the Institute: the Saskatchewan Association of Architects (incorporated in 1911); the Manitoba Association of Architects (incorporated in 1914); the Architectural Institute of British Columbia (incorporated in 1920); and the Maritime Association of Architects (founded in 1928). We now cover the whole of Canada.

We have been most fortunate in the choice of presidents since the foundation of the Institute: Messrs. A. F. Dunlop, J. H. G. Russell, A. Frank Wickson, Lewis H. Jordan, F. S. Baker, J. P. Ouellet, David R. Brown, John S. Archibald, J. P. Hynes and Percy E. Nobbs were men of ability, energy, persistence, and were all unsparing of their time, energy and ability in the interest and success of the Institute.

I cannot close without thanking my colleagues of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects for the continued mark of confidence they have shown in electing me during seventeen consecutive years as one of their representatives on the Council of the Institute, and also to my colleagues representing the various Provincial Associations on the Council of the Institute for having elected me as their honorary secretary during twenty-two consecutive years."

Mr. Chausse then congratulated the new fellows and presented those of them who were present with their diplomas of fellowship in the Institute.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FIRST HONORARY FELLOW

THE CHAIRMAN: I have the honor to make another announcement in this connection, with reference to the first honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. It so happens that at the meeting yesterday afternoon immediately after the list of original fellows had been approved, the fellows present decided to make it their very first duty to propose and with the help of the Council to elect as first honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute His Excellency

the Right Honorable Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada. It gives me very great pleasure indeed to announce that His Excellency has graciously consented to be our first honorary fellow, and it now only remains to prepare a certificate and find a suitable occasion on which to give him his credentials.

We have made this dinner a family party of the profession, and we have asked as our guests to be present on this occasion representatives of the other learned professions. I am quite sure you would all like to hear from the representatives of these other and older learned bodies. Some of us feel perhaps that we have been a learned profession for quite a long time, but up to now we have not had the machinery for making this clear by appending letters to our names. We can do this now, and we feel that we are at last a really learned profession like the others.

I have very much pleasure in calling upon the representative of one of the oldest and most important of the learned professions—the legal profession—to say a few words, and I am very pleased indeed to introduce Mr. Oscar Dorais, Batonnier of the Montreal Bar.

RESPONSE BY MR. OSCAR DORAIS, K.C.

"I sincerely appreciate the honor which the architects of Canada have done the bar by inviting its representative to participate at this dinner and reunion. We admire the sentiments of fraternity and co-operation you manifest on this occasion, and we felicitate you upon the efforts you have put forward in regard to beautifying the things with which we come in contact in our daily life—beautiful homes, beautiful public buildings, beautiful structures everywhere—all of which has an important and direct influence upon every one of us.

The legal profession frequently has recourse to the architect for assistance and advice, and we very much appreciate the services you render us on those occasions. Our associations have always been most cordial, and I am more than delighted to be with you this evening. I salute the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and specially and particularly I salute my good friend Mr. Chausse, whom I have had the honor of knowing personnally for many years, and who is, in a way, your perpetual secretary."

THE CHAIRMAN: There is another profession, which goes as far back as the days of Aesculapius and which has St. Luke as its patron saint. We are honored tonight by the presence of the president of the Canadian Medical Association, and I have much pleasure in calling upon Dr. Bazin to say a few words to us on this auspicious occasion.

RESPONSE BY DR. A. T. BAZIN

"First I would like to express my personal appreciation of the privilege of being with you this evening, and partaking of your hospitality, and listening to the very kind words and good things that are said by one architect of another on occasions like this. I would also like to thank you very heartily on behalf of the Canadian Medical Association for doing a sister profession the honor of having a representative with you at this gathering.

There are so many things that could be said by a representative of the medical profession, and especially by a representative of organized medicine in Canada, to the members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada—in fact, I am bursting with eloquence, but I am mindful of the delicate hints your President has given. I remember he started off by saying there was a long programme ahead of you, and then he reiterated and emphasized the hint by saying there would be no formal addresses, and I am sure by the word "formal" he meant "long."

At the same time I wish to congratulate this Institute upon the formation of a body of fellows. We of the Medical Association are one jump ahead of you, Mr. President, because we have instituted the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, having the gracious assent of His Majesty to the use of the word "Royal." I am sure you have instituted these fellowships in order to give distinction to—one may not call it specialism in architecture, but high qualification in architecture—and that is what we have tried to do in the medical profession in Canada. Following the lead of the Royal Colleges in Great Britain, and the lead, without the name, of those very high "faculties" giving special qualifications in France, we have now established machinery for the development of the designating qualification of men who have attained high degree of excellence in any special branch of medicine, including that very special but diminishing branch, the family practitioner.

There is just one point that I wish to develop, and it is the relationship that might exist between this Institute of Architecture and the Canadian medical profession. As citizens we are all interested in the increasing cost not only of keeping well but of being sick, and we should both together work, so far as we can, towards—I will not say the reduction of the cost of keeping well, but certainly the reduction of the cost of being sick. The cost of being well is, of course, largely borne by all of us through taxation, because keeping well is a procedure which must be adopted by the State, that is, by public health measures, sanitation, etc., and in that, of course, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada can be of great assistance. We do not, or at least we should not, discourage taxation for keeping well, but the increasing cost of being sick has to be borne by every individual in the community. It is a well worn phrase that the only people who can get medical attention without going into financial embarrassments are the very poor and the very rich. The one class is provided for by the State or by the good offices of charitable contributors; and the other class is able to provide for themselves out of their own moneys. The great middle classes are the sufferers.

Now, there is a real cause for this increased cost of being sick. There is a great deal more to do nowadays in the matter of diagnosis, but the cost of treatment has not gone up particularly. It does not cost any more to operate on a case in a hospital today than it did thirty years ago, but illnesses are being detected in the incipient stages in a way that was not thought of thirty years ago, and are being followed up more thoroughly and efficiently simply because of the advance in medical science giving to the profession the technical means of doing it—the X-ray, blood examinations, blood chemistry, and all those technical laboratory means for making diagnosis which could not have been made or were not thought of thirty years ago.

I am Attending Surgeon in charge of wards in the Montreal General Hospital, and some thirty odd years ago I was House Surgeon in those same wards. I have no more cases under my charge now than I as a House Surgeon had to look after single-handed. And, whereas the Attending Surgeon at that time had complete charge of all those cases, I have eight assistants and I have four internes and those four internes are all just as busy from morning until night as I was doing that work single-handed. This shows what a tremendous amount of work has been added, more particularly to the diagnosis of cases that come to us. Diagnosis which would have been disregarded thirty years ago are now made and are followed up by those expensive means.

There is another cause of increased cost of being sick, and I think it is a cause which should in large measure be eradicated, or at least a serious and conscientious effort made to eradicate it—I refer to luxury in construction and equipment of hospitals. Let us take as an illustration the lighting of an operating room. One can put in a very expensive equipment to substitute artificial light for daylight, or to reinforce daylight by artificial light, and we have then in an operating theatre a fairly expensive installation of plate glass, or double plate glass in this climate, with something in the nature of a heating element between the two. We also put in expensive light equipment. This artificial light has to be properly and carefully installed, and a proper type of lamp has to be used, because, as you know, the blending of two colors of light gives you a very imperfect result. Inasmuch as there is a very considerable percentage of days when daylight has to be reinforced by artificial light, I do not know but what we may come very shortly to doing away with the expensive plateglass installation, its maintenance, etc., and rely entirely upon artificial light. I know from experience that it is not necessary to have the very best illuminant to do the work, just as you all know from experience that if you require a car to do your work it is not absolutely necessary that you should have a Rolls-Royce.

That is exactly my attitude with regard to the construction and equipment of hospitals, and we must remember that the money which is being spent is public money—whether it is contributed, or granted by the State—and there is never enough of it. My contention is we should be satisfied with a construction and equipment that will provide service, with the aid of men who will modify their attitudes to what they can get along with rather than to the very best scientific thing that can be provided for them. If a surgeon can do his work with a certain illuminant which costs, say $50.00, why give him a piece of equipment that costs $2,000, $3,000, or $4,000 just because it gives a better illumination?

There is another point in regard to hospital construction to which I would like to refer. As your president has already mentioned, this country of ours has a very definite climate. Who knows the construction that is necessary to combat that climate better than the Canadian architects who are living right in it?

Another thing, perhaps more important, is this: we Canadians may boast of our country and of its resources, but we are still very young and we are not as wealthy as we might be and as we hope to be. The fact remains, however, we are not as wealthy as some other nations; and until that very desirable condition arrives, in our hospitals at least we should be frugal with the spending of our money. And who can understand the ideas of frugality and economy of Canadian communities as well as the Canadian architect? For these reasons, if for no others, it seems to me Canadian hospitals and Canadian hospital boards should see that our hospitals are designed and built by Canadian architects.

The Canadian Medical Association has recently established a department of hospital service, and that department is under a full time associate secretary. It was made possible by the generosity of one of our big financial houses, which saw it was an advantage to the community of Canada to have some assistance given to the majority of the hospitals of Canada so that the amount of money available to a particular hospital would give the greatest amount of service to the hospital community. In this Hospital Service Department we do not propose to advise the large hospitals, which have trained hospital administrators, but we do propose to act as a clearing house and in an advisory capacity to the 90% of the Canadian hospitals which have no expert hospital administrator at their heads—hospitals varying in size from ten to perhaps one hundred beds, which are being administered by well meaning people doing their best and devoting a tremendous amount of time to the work (and I mean more particularly the boards of management and the lay boards) who are recting or adding to hospitals, and who without getting the advice of a hospital expert may be the victims of high pressure salesmen from the equipment houses. That is the reason we have established this department of hospital service. It is not an inspecting and grading department. It is not shaking the big stick and saying: "If you do not have this we will not list you as a grade 'A' hospital." We are simply going to those hospitals and saying: "What are your problems?" "Can we help you? We understand (for instance) you are designing an X-ray department. We know that according to your needs and the type of machine you are going to put in you will require certain space for it. Do not make the mistake of giving too little space, but, on the other hand, do not incur an increased expense by allowing too much space." We can advise them, and we are willing to advise them, but it is their option whether they take the advice or not.

Through this hospital service department of the Canadian Medical Association we hope that by co-operation with the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada we can give better hospital service to all communities in Canada."

THE CHAIRMAN: In celebrating this occasion I feel we are entitled to hear something from certain other bodies which dispense degrees and append letters to the names of certain ambitious young people who have devoted a specified time to study and work in accordance with their regulations. On the occasion of the last dinner of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada held in Montreal you will recollect Monsignor Montpetit was present, and owing to unavoidable circumstances the representative of McGill University was not with us.

Monsignor Montpetit, however, made a very eloquent speech as representing both universities. Tonight we have Dean Mackay with us to represent McGill University, and I would ask him to say a few words.

You know the position in this Province is not quite the same as in any other. Admission to practice can be gained only through the Province of Quebec Association of Architects. The Ecole des Beaux Arts in Montreal, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Quebec, both have schools of architecture, and there is the older school of architecture established at McGill University. The young gentlemen who receive diplomas at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, or degrees from McGill University are not admitted to practice in this Province unless and until they pass a certain examination in professional practice administered by the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

So far as McGill University and its department of architecture are concerned the key to the professional door remains in the hands of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects. The happiest relations have always existed between that body and the University of McGill.

It is with special pleasure that I have the privilege of calling upon Dean Mackay to say a few words on behalf of the universities of this Province.

RESPONSE BY DEAN M. H. MACKAY

I would like to associate myself, first of all, with my colleagues Dr. Bazin in thanking you for the privilege of being here tonight and for your courtesy in inviting a representative of McGill University. I know it is a matter of great regret to my chief, Sir Arthur Currie, that he could not be present with you. Any of you who may be unkind enough to compare his stature either physical or mental with my own will realize the difficult circumstances in which I find myself.

I am afraid I am not prepared to inflict upon you a treatise on the relations of the Universities of Montreal and McGill with your body. As your chairman has said, those relations have always been cordial, and it seems to me, indeed, they are more logical than the relations which exist between the universities and my own profession, engineering.

The graduates of both the University and the Ecole Technique (which is associated with the University of Montreal) upon registration become technically members of the Corporation of Professional Engineers in the Province of Quebec, and with all respect to the many excellent qualities of those good graduates in both institutions I think they might very well have a little more experience than the mystic letters B.Sc. or whatever it may be, gives them; and I think if they came under the supervision of a body like yours before being admitted to practice as professional engineers the results might be a little more happy.

I feel the relations between your body and ourselves as regards the School of Architecture are most satisfactory. We have always been proud of our connection with architecture. We were, I think, the first University in the British Empire which organized a full fledged School of Architecture. From the very first that School of Architecture was a recognized member of our family, in good standing, and subject to all the viscissitudes for good and ill of the sister departments. It was founded, I think, thirty-four years ago, largely through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald. As many of you know Sir William used to take the greatest possible interest in working out the details. Before the founding of the School of Architecture, on one occasion he was engaged in a tour of inspection, and passing through a certain building he came upon a sadly mutilated bust, without a head. He said to his cicerone: "Who is that?" His guide answered: "That is a bust of an old time architect, without his head." "Ah, I see . . . " said Sir William dryly. "A symbolic representation. What I am looking for is an architect with a head." I take the liberty of relating this incident to show the tremendous progress the profession has made in the last thirty-five years.

It has always been my ambition to build a hospital, or a symphony hall, or some great building; or if not any of these, then a house or something, so as to be in the position of being able to say I was a client of one of your profession. For obvious reasons a university professor has never been able to gratify that ambition. I understand, however, those who are fortunate enough to be your clients want you to do just exactly as you please, which is a very desirable condition of affairs. As far as I can make out regarding the administration of the School of Architecture at McGill, that is just exactly what is done. We let it go its own sweet way, and it necessarily follows that our relations are perfectly happy, and we are proud to think that we have contributed something to the advancement of the architectural profession over a period of many years.

I could tell you something of the relations between the engineers and the architects, but there is a representative of the engineering profession present and I am sure he will have something to say on this subject, so, again I thank you for your courtesy.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I explained to the gentlemen of the Engineering Institute the other day in Ottawa, we are really only glorified engineers. I do feel, however, that in most engineers and architects' hearts there is a certain amount of emotion which guides everything that we do. We architects are certainly more traditional than the engineers are—perhaps we are too traditional. But in any country where there are traditions of architecture—as there certainly are in this Province of Quebec—the architects have been the first to recognize the great virtues of the older architecture.

Mr. Victor Morin represents a body which we architects are very glad to know exists. A similar body in England is called the "Anti-scratch"—sometimes also known as a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ancient Buildings. In this Province we have a body which interests itself in our ancient buildings. The "Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments" is, I believe, a fair English translation of the name of a similar body in France. We have our Commission on Historical Monuments, and we are honored in the presence this evening of an able representative of that body—a gentleman whose enthusiasm for the ancient traditions is as great as that of any of us architects. I, therefore, take much pleasure in introducing Mr. Victor Morin.

RESPONSE BY MR. VICTOR MORIN

People sometimes curse politics, but I bless it at this moment because it has given me an opportunity of being here tonight. The Commission on Historical Monuments of the Province of Quebec was to be represented here by its president, Honorable Adelard Turgeon, the chairman of the Legislative Council, but his political duties detained him in Quebec and he asked me to represent him at your annual dinner. I am delighted it has so happened, because it has been the occasion of a very good dinner in enjoyable company, and the opportunity of hearing excellent speeches and looking at good faces. Therefore, I bless politics.

When you spoke of the oldest profession in the Province, Mr. Chairman, I rather expected you to call upon me to reply, because the notarial profession is the oldest in the Province, having been in existence, as you know, as far back as 1635, when a notary was called upon to receive the last will of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec. Neither our distinguished colleague of the Bar Association or even his association were in existence then, and if I recollect aright the history of the past, a certain Intendent of New France stated that at that time there were no lawyers in New France nor was it advisable to have any. Events have changed a great deal since then, and we have now reached the point where you gentlemen of the Royal Architectural Institute invite the Bar Association to attend your functions.

I think you are perfectly right in stating it was high time to establish the Historical Monuments Commission in the Province of Quebec, because our monuments were fast disappearing. You gentlemen know better than anyone else that not more than twenty of those delightful little churches of the old French régime remain. Is it not a pity to think that beautiful things such as this we see reproduced on your menu of the evening should disappear from our country? We have a few treasures of this kind in different parts of the Province, but nobody knows of them and I think you gentlemen of the Royal Architectural Institute can play a very important part in making them known, and we will be glad to help you as much as we can in your efforts.

We all more or less have architectural propensities. I remember about thirty or forty years ago I used to build castles in dreamland. Perhaps I have continued to do it, but, alas, they were only dream castles. You gentlemen, however, have built great real castles, and I bow to those gentlemen who attempt to make our city and our country beautiful, and I pay a tribute particularly to Mr. Pearson who is going to adorn our city with such a beautiful monument as the new Sun Life Building.

We have old treasures that we must preserve, and in this respect I am specially interested as President of the Chateau de Ramsay Society. In the Chateau de Ramsay we have an old monument which we must preserve at all costs, and, thank God, we will preserve it, because we have it classed as No. 1 of the historical monuments listed to be preserved on the official lists of the Province, and it cannot be touched except with the consent of the Historical Monuments Commission.

Do you not agree with your worthy president that in this country we should have an architecture of our own? We are not a southern country. The sun shines for us in the winter as well as in the summer, but our climatic conditions are entirely different from those farther south, and require an architecture of their own. Why should we go to the oriental countries or to the southern countries for architectural models which do not and cannot apply to conditions in our own country?

I am in full accord with the statement of your president that we should rather go to the northern countries for our architectural inspiration, and develop an architecture of our own. I speak of developing our own architecture, but, as a matter of fact, do you not think we now have a Canadian architecture manifested in our quaint old houses which only need to be artistically touched to make them things of beauty? I feel you gentlemen can do a great deal not only to make them beautiful in lines but to make them beautiful in color—and in this respect I especially appeal to my friend Mr. Lagacé. Do we not in this country miss a lot of color, although nature itself shows us what we should do? Have we not the finest colors that can be found in the world? Consider for a moment the beautiful hues of our mountain in the fall, with our maple trees a riot of reds, greens and gold. Should we not take a lesson from nature, and attempt at least to follow the lead of Mother Nature in the color of our dwellings and other buildings?

In conclusion, may I appeal to you to help us in the good work we have started, and which will, I hope, endure for centuries to come.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are deeply indebted to Mr. Morin for his inspiring remarks. In the vernacular, he has "passed the buck" to Professor Lagacé, whom I have much pleasure in calling upon. I hope Professor Lagacé will tell us something of his views particularly on the subject of color in architecture. I do not know if he has seen the exhibition of the work of the various Schools of Architecture at the Art Association. There are in the exhibition some quite miraculous drawings in color, particularly those from that venerable school which has been a pioneer of architectural education in the United States, the Massachussetts Institute of Technology.

RESPONSE BY PROFESSOR LAGACE

Monseigneur le Recteur de l'Université de Montréal m'a fait le grand honneur de le représenter à ce vingt-troisième banquet de l'Institut Royal d'Architecture. Il m'a chargé de vous exprimer ses remerciements, ses excuses et ses regrets.

Il me souvient qu'un jour, mon vieil ami, Joseph Venne, me faisant visiter les chantiers d'une église en construction, me contreignit, pour atteindre un mur éloigné, à franchir un abîme sur un pont-volant qui était à la fois une "invitation à la valse" et au casse-cou. Tout s'était bien passé cependant. Mais le soir, en me mettant au lit, je me pris à songer au danger que j'avais couru; si bien que je ne pus fermer les yeux de longtemps. Eh! bien, c'est une aventure du même genre qui m'arrive aujourd'hui. En m'avançant timidement sur la passerelle de ce discours, je prends le même risque et je suis sûr qu'avant de m'endormir, je vais passer une heure ou deux à composer le beau discours que je devrais vous faire et que vraisemblablement je ne vous ferai pas. C'est l'ordinaire rançon des succulents dîners arrosés de vins capiteux.

J'ai écouté avec beaucoup d'attention les remarques judicieuses des orateurs qui m'ont précédé. Votre distingué Président, après avoir constaté la confusion, née de la diversité des conceptions, qui règne actuellement dans l'architecture, s'est demandé si l'on ne devrait pas s'inspirer plutôt des réalisations orginales des pays scandinaves dont les conditions climatériques sont, à peu de chose près, les mêmes que les nôtres et ainsi doter le Canada d'une architecture rationnelle et caractéristique. Si j'avais à émettre une opinion sur le sujet, j'abonderais dans le sens de Monsieur Nobbs, estimant que toute architecture qui ne tient pas compte du cadre naturel du sol et du ciel, est un "barbarisme" et un non-sens, sa qualité esthétique lui venant précisément du rapport de ses lignes avec les lignes du paysage dont elle continue, pour ainsi dire, le thème, le "lied-motive."

Mr. Victor Morin, parlant au nom de la Commission des Monuments Historiques, a sonné la même note. Seulement, après avoir décrit le pittoresque de nos vieilles maisons et de nos antiques églises, il a soutenu la thèse que nos architectes devraient, sans cesser de faire oeuvre originale, s'inspirer de ces "exemplaires" et renouer la trame rompue de la tradition. En théorie, cela est excellent; car j'estime que toute oeuvre, née viable, doit contenir une égale part de passé et d'avenir. Mais il faut bien reconnaître que la fièvre de nouveauté qui s'est emparé du monde, ne dispose pas les esprits au respect de la tradition, de toutes les traditions. Il faut donc prendre les choses comme elles sont. Ce serait déjà beaucoup si, grâce à votre intervention, messieurs, nous pouvions sauver de la destruction les quelques vestiges qui nous restent d'un passé qu'on ne reverra plus jamais.

Je sais que, par probité professionnelle, vous ne demanderiez pas mieux de tenir compte dans la préparation de vos plans des multiples nécessités de l'utilité, de la convenance et de la beauté. Mais il y a le client qui, le malheureux, a toujours son "idée." S'il ne payait pas la dépense, ce que vous l'enverriez promener . . . Mais voilà, il paie! Alors, il arrive que l'architecte pour ne pas perdre la commande, se voit condamné à travailler en collaboration avec le client qui n'est souvent qu'un . . . "camélidé." Toutefois, il arrive aussi que toute liberté est donnée à l'architecte et cette chance, pour rare qu'elle soit, ne le justifie sûrement pas de rééditer des formes périmées ou de se lancer dans des audaces qui font l'effet de défis au sens commun.

On rendra au moins cette justice à l'Université de Montréal—la chose est si rare—d'avoir fait le joli geste, le choix de l'architecte étant arrêté, de lui avoir donné carte blanche, assurée qu'il mettrait dans l'oeuvre de sa vie, non seulement toute sa science et son art, mais encore un peu beaucoup de son coeur.

Vous connaissez le projet de Monsieur Cormier; vous en avez peut-être vu et admiré la maquette. Quant à moi, je ne doute pas que ce grand ensemble de constructions ne fasse une belle tache, rayonnante de blancheur, sur le fond sombre du Mont-Royal.

Il se peut que quelques "ancêtres," les vieilles barbes, comme les nomment irrévérencieusement les étudiants, séduits par le pittoresque des universités gothiques avec leurs cloîtres ombreux, la dentelle de leurs sculptures et l'envolée de leurs tours ajourées, ne soient pas en core tout-à-fait revenus de leur surprise; mais ils ont le tact de se taire, de ne pas faire d'embarras, résignés qu'ils sont à tout subir de cet art moderne qui bouleverse toutes leurs conceptions de la beauté. La prétention du passé à vouloir imposer son autorité au présent, impatient du joug, n'est pas un fait nouveau dans l'histoire. Chaque génération n'est-elle pas, dans son esprit et son oeuvre, un objet de scandale pour la génération qui l'a engendrée? Ce n'est pas d'aujourd'hui que les poules couvent des canards.

Ceci ne veut pas dire, messieurs, que le fait de porter une barbiche, fasse de moi un adversaire irréductible des nouveautés, surtout en matière d'art. Loin de là. L'enseignement de l'histoire de l'art m'a appris l'éclectisme. Aussi bien, j'ai été plus d'une fois fortement impressionné à la vue de monuments conçus dans un esprit franchement moderne, sans aucun rappel des données classiques de l'école. Et cela est très bien ainsi; car de tous les arts, c'est l'architecture qui est l'interprète le plus direct, le plus fidèle de la pensée esthétique d'un siècle ou d'une société. A une civilisation nouvelle il faut une architecture nouvelle.

Comme le monde travaillé par la science est en train de tout transformer dans tous les domaines, il est logique que l'architecture s'essaie à "revêtir une blanche robe" . . . de gratte-ciel. Sans doute, elle n'en est encore qu'à la période de la recherche et des tâtonnements et ce qui le prouve, c'est qu'elle n'est pas encore parvenue à agrémenter les plis tombants de sa robe d'une décoration appropriée; mais j'ai la conviction qu'elle arrivera à trouver sa vraie formule et à réaliser l'idéal nouveau qui hante sa pensée, parce qu'elle possède la science, l'audace et l'enthousiasme et dispose de ressources et de moyens dont elle ne soupçonnait pas même la possibilité aux époques historiques de sa plus grande fécondité.

Mais je m'aperçois que j'abuse de votre bienviellante attention. Laissez-moi terminer ce discours—que je reprendrai sur l'oreiller—par le conseil que je ne cesse de répéter à mes élèves.

Messieurs, acceptez comme point de départ de vos expériences les résultats acquis par vos devanciers, appliquez votre intelligence non pas à détruire pour édifier, mais à compléter l'héritage commun par l'addition de nouveaux procédés et une recherche plus passionnée de la perfection. Là est la clef du succès. Vous trouverez dans la tradition un stimulant qui vous élèvera, comme malgré vous, dans le sens de votre race, c'est-à-dire dans le sens de la simplicité et de la beauté sereine, en même temps qu'une règle qui vous empêchera de vous égarer dans d'impossibles aventures. C'est ainsi qu'ont agi les Grecs, c'est ainsi que vous devez agir.

Laissez la lumière du passé éclairer votre route et sans hésitation comme sans remords, allez de l'avant, marchez vers l'avenir. L'humanité ne parcourt jamais deux fois le même chemin.

THE CHAIRMAN: We thank Professor Lagacé for his very able and eloquent address, and I am sure you will all join me in the wish that another opportunity may permit us to hear a great deal more from him.

There are two other bodies represented here by our guests, neither of which we could get along without. First there are the engineers. Not only do we ask them to cooperate with us but we do our very best to be engineers ourselves. This learned and important body is represented tonight by Mr.

George R. McLeod—and, may I say in passing that we of the architectural profession in Montreal are in a very close relation with this kindly gentleman who is chiefly responsible for homologating the lines of new streets on which we hope and aspire to erect buildings. We also have with us a past president of the Canadian Construction Association. Where would we be if there was no such people as the members of the Canadian Construction Association, to execute our works, and give us occasional mental excitement when settling accounts, and by explaining what are extras, and what are not. Gentlemen, we are between the devil and the deep sea—between the man who builds what we have designed, and makes up the bill for it; and the man who says "You can build here—thus far and no farther." I would, therefore, ask you to listen attentively to the words of wisdom which will emanate from my good friend Mr. McLeod, who says "Thus far, and no farther" —but who if we are four inches over the line can be relied on to help us out.

RESPONSE BY MR. G. R. MCLEOD

It is a matter of regret to me that we are not in the fortunate position of being able to use the word "Royal" in our organization.

I am not the president of the Engineers Institute of Canada, but I am here representing the recently elected president. About a week ago we were celebrating the final function of our Institute meeting, and our president called upon the president of the Royal Architectural Institute, who delivered a very interesting address.

By reason of the position I occupy I have frequent occasion to meet your president and to talk about town planning and kindred subjects. He always makes me realize that I am in the presence not only of the Montreal architects but of the architects from all over Canada, and sometimes I am inclined to think that not only all the architects in Canada but all the architects in the world are in Montreal. You have no idea of the time I have trying to keep a balance between what the architects want done and what the City Council says cannot be done. Our organization was actually established in 1860, and received its charter in 1887 as the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Professor Morin told us the notarial profession was in existence in 1635, but they did not have an Institute then. I think there were some engineers who came to the banks of the St. Lawrence about the same time, and probably some architects also, and if they did not have diplomas they were doing the work anyway.

A year or two after the war we did something along the lines done by the organization which my distinguished friend Dr. Bazin represents, but we got into some difficulty, because we have seven or eight Provincial organizations which have their own Provincial acts trying to control the registration and regulation of the profession in the Provinces. The original national organization has no control whatever over them, and there is danger of the parent organization dying away. For the past three or four years we have had a committee at work on the subject with a view to trying to do something along the lines followed by the Royal Architectural Institute, and to bring about a united and dignified national organization.

I thank you very much indeed, Mr. President and gentlemen, for the privilege of being present tonight as representing our Institute, and for the opportunity of expressing our very best wishes and goodwill to you.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are indeed very much flattered by the compliment Mr. McLeod has paid our organization. It is very satisfactory to know that the courageous bluff we have put up has taken effect on one of the engineers. It is really quite difficult to keep the Royal Architectural Institute and the Provincial Associations working in perfect harmony, but I think we can say we have not wholly failed in our efforts, and our success has been due to the precedents we have established and to which we adhere closely. One of our fundamental principles is that the central body never does anything which the provincial bodies can do for themselves; and it does everything it possibly can which the provincial bodies can best do grouped together as an Institute.

We have heard from Mr. McLeod and now we shall have the pleasure of listening to Colonel Cape. I humbly suggest to him not to be too hard on us in connection with those matters where the contractor sits on one side of the table and the architect on the other, and where we have the shadow of the client in the background, the architect trying to do the fair and square thing on behalf of the client and as between the client and the contractor, and the contractor endeavoring to get a settlement for what he has undertaken to do without unnecessary loss.

RESPONSE BY COLONEL G. M. CAPE

I thank you, Mr. President, for a very pleasant evening, and I also thank you for your kind introduction. As being from the "Deep Sea" I take it in the kindly sense of one fish to another.

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to be here tonight at this august meeting of the Architects Association. Our President asked me the day before yesterday to take his place, as he would be unable to attend. I said: "What will I say to them?" and he answered: "Oh, say the usual thing." Well, after the hospitality I have enjoyed I find it very difficult to say the usual thing. Nevertheless, I am very much pleased and honored to have an opportunity of saying just a few words, because I feel the relations between the men who design the work and the men who carry it out should be very close and very cordial and that we should avail ourselves of every possible opportunity of coming together.

I was talking very intimately to one of my architectural friends the other day, and a doctor friend came in and saw us with our heads together. He said: "This looks very bad. I do not like the idea of seeing a contractor and an architect in such close collaboration." I said: "Have you forgotten the conversation I saw you engaged in with the undertaker, the other morning?" Of course, I do not know anything about the association between the doctors and the undertakers, but I do feel strongly that intimate association between the architects and those who carry out their designs is very desirable.

Speaking on behalf of the profession which I represent, the day has passed when the contractor was a man who stood over a gang of laborers digging

a ditch and watched their operations, and in his leisure time stuck a big black cigar in his mouth at an angle of 45 degrees. You have your problems, and they are very serious. The designing of beautiful buildings and the ornamentation of our cities is no doubt a difficult undertaking, but it is one thing to sit quietly in an office and specify how work is to be carried out, and it is quite another problem to arrange the organization successfully to carry out that work within the very limited time that is often allowed to do it.

May I say a word on the question of standard contracts? Twelve years ago a joint effort was started by the architects and the contractors to devise some form of standard contract that would obtain throughout Canada. I do not know what happened, but the architects did not participate very freely. I do not know whether it was our fault, or their fault. The work was carried on by the contractors, and seven years ago, after a great deal of thought and labor, they were able to issue a standard form of contract which was approved. Those contracts are worth millions of dollars to the trade, and instead of studying each individual contract we know from the outset what our responsibilities are and how we are going to carry them out.

I was delighted to hear that among the business you gentlemen transacted at your Meeting was the appointment of a Committee to meet with us and bring this matter of the Standard Contract to a definite conclusion, and I hope the Committees appointed by both organizations will have every success in attaining this very desirable object.

May I congratulate you on the usefulness and the dignity of the proceedings this evening, and on behalf of the Contractors Association thank you very kindly for the hospitality you have extended to us.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it either sixty-four or ninety-eight years since the study of this contract form was begun by our joint bodies? I do not see any reason under Heaven why with a little mutual understanding, and perhaps a little mutual self denial, the whole thing should not be definitely and satisfactorily settled in three weeks at the most. I would ask Colonel Cape to inform his organization that a resolution was passed this afternoon parallel to that which was passed at the annual meeting of the Engineers, whereby we also appointed plenipotentiaries. I feel it is only a matter of getting together, and I shall be quite as disappointed as Colonel Cape if we are not able to settle the whole thing in a very short time.

I think there is one duty which remains, and that is to thank Mr. Barott and M. Labelle of the dinner committee for the excellent arrangements which they have made. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Maxwell for arranging this charming menu, and we are also indebted to him for the form of the diploma which some of us were so fortunate as to receive tonight. I am sure you will all join with me in thanking these members of our Institute for their co-operation in these matters.

Activities of the Institute

A MEETING of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held in the office of the Institute, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal, Quebec, on Thursday, March 27th, 1930, at 5.00 p.m.

Present: Percy E. Nobbs, president in the chair; Alcide Chaussé, honorary secretary; Gordon M. West, treasurer; W. S. Maxwell, Philip J. Turner, Eugene Payette, J. Cecil McDougall; Ludger Venne and I. Markus, secretary.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meetings of the executive committee, held on February 20th and 21st, at Montreal, were read and approved.

Fellowships: The president submitted a proposed application form for fellows which was approved and the secretary was instructed to have the forms printed without delay. The secretary was also instructed to procure a fellowship registration book.

Some correspondence was read with reference to the nomination of fellows, consideration of which was left until the next meeting of the executive committee.

Appointment of Standing Committees: The following members were appointed to the various standing committees for the ensuing year and the secretary was instructed to advise them of their appointment:

Committee on Architectural Training: W. S. Maxwell (*F*), Chairman; J. P. Hynes (*F*), Cecil S. Burgess (*F*), S. M. Eveleigh, Réné A. Frechet (*F*) and one representative from each of the following schools of architecture: Beaux-Arts School of Montreal; Beaux-Arts School of Quebec; Department of Architecture, University of Toronto; Department of Architecture, McGill University; Department of Architecture, University of Manitoba; Department of Architecture, University of Alberta.

Mr. Maxwell was requested to ascertain the names of the representatives of the various schools and report at the next meeting.

Committee on Scholarships: J. Cecil McDougall (*F*), chairman; W. L. Somerville (*F*), John A. Pearson (*F*), John S. Archibald (*F*), L. Fennings-Taylor (*F*), Ernest Cormier (*F*) and P. E. Nobbs (*F*).

Committee on Art, Science and Research: B. Evan Parry, chairman; Frank P. Martin (*F*), Philip J. Turner, H. Claire Mott and Prof. H. H. Madill.

Committee on Professional Usage: P. E. Nobbs (P.R.A.I.C.), chairman, and the presidents of the component societies of the Institute: G. H. MacDonald (A.A.A.), Andrew L. Mercer (A.I.B.C.), J. Hawker (Man.A.A.), Réné A. Frechet (Mar.A.A.), A. H. Chapman (O.A.A.), Wilfrid Lacroix (P.Q.A.A.) and David Webster (S.A.A.).

Committee on Public Relations: Gordon M. West, chairman; J. H. Craig, W. L. Somerville (*F*), Ludger Venne, Eugene Payette and E. Parkinson.

Appointment of R.I.B.A. Representatives: The president suggested the appointment of Mr. Philip J. Turner as the representative of the R.A.I.C. from Canada to the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects as Mr. Turner expected to spend about three months in England during the

coming year. The appointment was confirmed. The appointment of a representative from Great Britain on the council of the R.I.B.A. was left in the hands of the president.

Messrs. P. E. Nobbs (*F*), J. P. Hynes (*F*) and Septimus Warwick of London, England, were appointed to represent the Institute on the Allied Societies Conference.

Use of Letters M.R.A.I.C. and F.R.A.I.C.: The secretary was requested to have a notice published in THE JOURNAL requesting members and fellows of the Institute to append to their names the letters M.R.A.I.C. and F.R.A.I.C., respectively. These designations to be used:

(a) On office name plates,
(b) On business paper,
(c) On drawings and specifications,
(d) In public announcement.

Year Book: After some discussion on this matter, it was considered inadvisable at this time to publish a year book as the convention number of THE JOURNAL contained almost everything required concerning the Institute. The secretary was requested, however, to bind up sufficient copies of the charter, by-laws and membership list for distribution to the members of the executive committee.

Duty on Foreign Plans: The secretary, on request, read the report of the discussion which took place at the last annual meeting with reference to raising the tariff on foreign plans and after some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

> "That the executive committee of the council of the Institute concurs in the recommendation made at the twenty-third annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. to the effect that the raising of the basis of the duty on foreign plans from 2% to 3%, as suggested by the Department of Customs and Excise, would be acceptable to this body and that affidavits be required from building owners employing foreign architects establishing the actual cost of the work."

The president was requested to send a copy of this resolution, together with a marked copy of the convention number of THE JOURNAL, to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Plans signed by Registered Architects in Application for Permits: After some discussion it was decided to refer this matter to the committee on professional usage for study and report.

A suggestion to publish an editorial on the subject in THE JOURNAL was made and Mr. Venne and Mr. McDougall were requested to provide the necessary material to the editor.

Schedule of Fees: The president was requested to take up with the committee on professional usage the advisability of revising the present schedule of fees in order to differentiate between contracts let to general contractors and to separate trades. Mr. Payette and Mr. Chaussé were requested to assist the president in this matter.

Exhibits to the New Zealand Architectural Exhibition: The honorary secretary reported that in answer to his letter sent to the New Zealand Association of Architects respecting exhibits sent for their architectural exhibition held in November, 1925, and which had not been returned, he had been advised that these exhibits had been sent through the Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines in 1926 and that they had been delivered to the Department of Architecture of McGill University.

The president was requested to enquire about this matter at McGill University and report at the next meeting of the executive committee.

Appointment of Associate Architects: The recommendation made at the annual meeting that associates employed by architects from other provinces should be registered architects was considered and it was decided to refer the matter to the committee on professional usage. The president to write to the presidents of the component societies and the letter to be published in THE JOURNAL.

R.I.B.A. Communications: Re an application from an architect in Toronto for fellowship in the R.I.B.A. The secretary was requested to communicate with the Ontario Association of Architects. The honorary secretary was requested to advise the R.I.B.A. that three months' notice will be required in future for matters of this kind.

Re annual conference of British architects at Norwich on June 18th. As Mr. Turner and Mr. West intended to be in England at that time, they were asked to represent the Institute at the conference.

Re next meeting of allied societies conference.

Re R.I.B.A. prizes and studentships.

Re representation of the Institute on the council, R.I.B.A.

Miscellaneous Communications: From the Canadian Social Hygiene Council giving date of next annual meeting at Toronto. Mr. Somerville and Mr. Hynes were appointed to represent the Institute.

From the Steel Company of Canada suggesting that it would be in the interests of Canadian Industry if the architects would include a clause in their specifications requiring such materials and equipment as can be procured in Canada under terms as favourable as elsewhere to be purchased by the contractors from Canadian producers. The secretary was instructed to advise the Steel Company of Canada that the matter would be given sympathetic consideration.

From the Canadian Johns Manville enquiring if the Institute had any facilities for approving manufacturers' literature for distribution to architects. The secretary was instructed to advise them that the Institute had no appropriate committee to deal with such matters at the present time.

From Mr. H. Claire Mott asking for an expression of opinion regarding certain types of newspaper advertising. The president was requested to reply advising that certain kinds of publicity on the part of architects should be discouraged.

From Mr. S. M. Eveleigh, honorary secretary of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia suggesting the advisability of having one of the members of the executive committee of the Institute appointed as their representative in the East to express their opinions at meetings of the executive committee. The secretary was requested to write Mr. Eveleigh informing him that as Mr. Turner had a sympathetic knowledge of conditions in the West, he would be pleased to act as a channel of communication between the A.I.B.C. and the R.A.I.C. if requested.

Adjournment: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11.45 p.m.

Activities of Provincial Associations

The Alberta Association of Architects

Secretary—J. MARTLAND, 501 Civic Block, Edmonton

The Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects was held on January 24th, 1930, in the Edmonton Club, Edmonton, Alberta, with the president, Mr. E. Underwood, in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. R. P. Blakey, C. S. Burgess, A. M. Calderon, J. Henderson, C. H. Macdonald, J. M. Stevenson, H. Story, R. McD. Symonds and J. Martland.

The president, in a very interesting and instructive address, thanked the members for their hearty support during the year and also reviewed the building activities in Edmonton in 1928. He pointed out that the permits showed an increase of approximately 67% over 1928 but that in spite of the increased building prosperity, local architects were not getting their fair share of the work, this being due to many factors. One of the chief of these was the governments' policy of not employing registered architects for their buildings, and the fact that some municipalities fail to have competent architects draw up the plans for their buildings. Another factor he stated was the small contractor, who in many cases drafted plans, persuading the client that an architect was not needed, thus encroaching on the domain of the architect. To remedy all this, he suggested aggression on the part of the architect, and development of different forms of publicity to educate the public. Mr. Underwood also dealt with town planning, and the opportunities for architects to ally themselves with various town planning commissions.*

In moving the adoption of the president's address, J. Henderson congratulated the president for his very excellent address. This was seconded by R. P. Blakey and carried.

Following the president's address, a general discussion took place in which all members present joined. The discussion chiefly centred around the main issues and it was finally moved by R. P. Blakey, seconded by J. Henderson, and carried that the Council be instructed to prepare whatever matter may be necessary and lay it before the Provincial Government with a view of either employing a registered architect to do government work, or of holding competitions for their important work. Also that the Council be instructed to approach the Contractors' Association with a view of eliminating the preparation of plans for buildings by members of their association, and to take up with the press the possibility of obtaining their co-operation in the matter of publicity.

The hon. secretary presented his report together with the financial statement and on motion by R. P. Blakey, seconded by J. M. Stevenson, the report was adopted as read.

The notice of motion with reference to charter amendments which had been presented to the last annual meeting, and in turn referred to the Council, and finally referred back to this meeting was discussed and it was moved by R. P. Blakey, seconded by J. Henderson and carried that a committee consisting of the president, R. P. Blakey, and the secretary be appointed to consult with the solicitor of the association and report the result of the whole matter to Council, which would in turn be reported to the next general meeting.

A letter was read from the secretary of the General Contractors' Association, Calgary, re the appointing of a representative from the A.A.A. to act on the housing scheme in Calgary. Mr. J. M. Stevenson was appointed.

It was moved by J. M. Stevenson, seconded by R. McD. Symonds, and carried that the same members who acted last year be re-appointed to act on the board of examiners, viz; W. S. Bates, H. L. Bennett, R. P. Blakey, C. S. Burgess, G. Fordyce, J. Henderson, G. H. Macdonald.

It was moved by R. P. Blakey, seconded by A. M. Calderon, and carried, that the examining board draft up information regarding the examination syllabus for the guidance of candidates for examination, and hand this information to the secretary to be printed or mimeographed and that Council is to decide on the best form to take in making up this information along with the by-laws, charter, syllabus, etc.

Mr. H. L. Seymor, director of town planning, who was present at the meeting, was introduced by the president, after which he addressed the meeting. He referred to the unique way in which the Provincial Government was carrying out the Town Planning Act. He also referred to the attempts being made in connection with rural and urban planning, particularly the work that had been done around some fifty farmsteads to date. He stressed the necessity for the architect to collaborate with the surveyors, and that the architect should be in all problems from the start. Collaboration between the architect, surveyor, engineer, landscape architect and lawyer, etc., he thought was highly desirable.

The fixing of the date and place of the next annual meeting was left to the Council.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, G. H. Macdonald, Edmonton; first vice-president, G. Fordyce, Calgary; second vice-president, R. McD. Symonds, Edmonton; honorary secretary, J. Martland, Edmonton; honorary treasurer, C. S. Burgess, Edmonton; representative to the senate of the University of Alberta, E. Underwood, Edmonton; honorary auditor, H. Story, Edmonton; honorary librarians, J. Henderson and J. M. Stevenson, Edmonton.

Following the annual meeting, a regular meeting of the Council was held in the Tegler Building on Thursday, February 6th, 1930, at which it was decided to call a special meeting of the Council on February 13th for the purpose of dealing with the suggestions contained in the president's address.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Edmonton Town Planning Association asking for the appointment of a representative from the Alberta Association of Architects. It was decided to appoint Mr. E. Underwood as the association's representative.

A special meeting of the Council of the Alberta Association of Architects was held in the Edmonton

* The full text of the President's address will be published in the next issue.

Club, Edmonton, on Thursday, February 13th, 1930, for the purpose of discussing the suggestions contained in the presidential address at the annual meeting. After considerable discussion in connection with the matter of the government being requested to employ registered architects or in lieu thereof to hold competitions on important public buildings, it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. E. Underwood and R. P. Blakey to draft a resolution with a view to presenting same to the Provincial Government, the resolution to be submitted to the next Council meeting for approval. It was also decided to submit a similar resolution to the governors of the University of Alberta.

In view of the recent decision of the courts in favor of the Manitoba Association of Architects, it was decided to ask the Association solicitors if the charter of the Alberta Association gave similar powers.

After a short discussion in connection with the matter of publicity, the secretary was requested to write to each of the newspapers asking that whenever an illustration of a building is published, that the architect's name be mentioned.

The Maritime Association of Architects

Secretary—H. CLAIRE MOTT, 13 Germain St., St. John, N.B.

The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects was held in the City Hall Building, Moncton, N.B., on January 24th, 1930, with the president, Mr. R. A. Frechet in the chair.

Those present at the meeting were: R. A. Frechet, Moncton, N.B.; Robert J. Wall, St. John, N.B. Albert V. Weatherhead, St. John, N.B.; Garnet W. Wilson, St. John, N.B. and H. Claire Mott St. John, N.B.

Letters expressing regret for inability to attend the meeting were read from several members.

Minutes: The minutes of the last annual meeting held on 15th January 1929, were read and approved.

Constitution and By-Laws: The committee named at the last annual meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association, reported progress and on motion duly carried, the committee, consisting of H. C. Mott, W. W. Alward and J. L. Feeney were asked to continue their work and report to the Council.

Report of delegates to R.A.I.C.: The president, Mr. R. A. Frechet, reported that he had attended the last annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. and assured the members that the members in session, had expressed a very sympathetic attitude towards the association.

He urged the members to attend the next annual meeting of the R.A.I.C. if they could possibly do so and referred to the several changes made in the charter and by-laws.

Following his report, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Frechet.

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer's Report: The honorary secretary, Mr. H. C. Mott, read his annual report which covered the activities of the Association during the year 1929. Mr. Mott pointed out in his report that the paid-up membership of the Association in 1929 was twenty-three consisting of fourteen members from New Brunswick, seven from Nova Scotia, one from Prince Edward Island and one from Montreal.

He also advised that a number of points had been raised by members during the year dealing with ethics and that he had attempted to clear up some of the points raised. He recommended that a committee be appointed to deal with this matter during the coming year. The attention of the Council had also been called to the attempt made by manufacturers and building supply firms to render architectural service to the exclusion of the appointment of architects. In a number of cases, the Association had been successful in having this practice eliminated. Mr. Mott also referred to a number of matters that had been dealt with by the R.A.I.C. and which had been referred to the Association for its consideration. He also mentioned that the increased expenses of the R.A.I.C. made it necessary for the pro-rata assessment from each Provincial Association to be increased from $2.00 to $5.00 per year.

Following the reading of the report, a vote of thanks was tendered the honorary secretary-treasurer for the services he had rendered during the past year.

Entrance and annual fees: The annual fee for membership in the Association for the year 1930, was fixed at $15.00. It was also decided that after December 31st, 1930, an entrance fee of $10.00 will be required from new members, this amount to accompany their applications for membership.

Entrance examination: A suggestion was made to the committee in charge of preparing the by-laws that some form of entrance examination be required for those seeking membership in the association and that such examination be equal to the suggested qualifications for membership as recommended by the R.A.I.C.

Advertising: The question of advertising on the part of members of the Association was discussed and it was decided that members of the Association should be guided in the matter of newspaper or other advertising by the ideas approved from time to time by the R.A.I.C. or the Council of the Maritime Association and that a by-law to this effect be suggested as desirable to the committee in charge of the preparation of the by-laws.

Election of officers: The following officers were elected for the year 1930: president, R. A. Frechet, Moncton, N.B.; vice-president, representing Nova Scotia, S. P. Dumaresq, Halifax, N.S.; vice-president, representing Prince Edward Island, J. M. Hunter, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; honorary secretary-treasurer, H. C. Mott, St. John, N.B.; councillors, L. R. Fairn, Aylesford, N.S.; M. R. Chappell, Sydney, N.S.; W. Alward, St. John, N.B.; J. L. Feeney, St. John, N.B.; A. V. Weatherhead, St. John, N.B.; delegates to R.A.I.C., R. A. Frechet, H. C. Mott or G. W. Wilson.

Time and place of meetings: The time and place of meetings of the Council and Association was left in the hands of the president and the honorary secretary-treasurer.

A vote of thanks of the association was tendered to the mayor of Moncton for his kindness in permitting the Association to hold their annual meeting in his office.

NOTES

The first meeting of the 1930 executive committee of the council of the R.A.I.C. took place in the office of the Institute at Montreal on Thursday, March 27th.

* * * *

Messrs. Watt & Blackwell, architects, of London, announce the removal of their offices from the Bank of Toronto Chambers, London, to The Victor Building, 288 Dundas Street.

* * * *

Mr. Philip J. Turner, architect of Montreal, delivered a lecture on the "Modern Trend in Architecture" at the Arts and Letters Club, Montreal, on April 12th.

* * * *

Mr. F. S. Challener, R.C.A., announces the removal of his studio from 2 Grosvenor Street to 1 Breadalbane Street, Toronto.

* * * *

The annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects will be held in Toronto on Friday, April 25th, 1930.

* * * *

The Royal Institute of British Architects have decided to hold a competition for the design of their new building to be erected in London, England. The competition will be open to all members of the R.I.B.A. and its allied societies. Details of the competition will be published in a later issue of THE JOURNAL.

Announcement has been made that the 63rd convention of the American Institute of Architects will take place in Washington, D.C., on May 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1930.

* * * *

Mr. D. Everett Waid, architect, of New York, has been awarded the 1929 medal of honour of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for "distinguished work and high professional standing." Mr. Waid was the architect for the Metropolitan Life Building, erected in Ottawa a few years ago.

* * * *

Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, delivered an illustrated lecture on London, England, at McGill University, Montreal, on April 1st. The lecture was one of a series sponsored by the City Improvement League in conjunction with the McGill Department of Extra-Mural Relations on the capitals of the world.

* * * *

In view of the success which attended the visit to the United States and Canada of a party of members of the Royal Institute of British Architects last year, it has been decided to organize another party this year. The suggested tour will include New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. It is expected that the party will leave Liverpool for New York on July the 5th, returning from Montreal on July 25th, 1930.

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(*Continued from page xxxii*)

The next annual conference of British architects will take place at Norwich, England, from June 18th to June 21st inclusive. The Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects will be the hosts of the conference and any members of the R.A.I.C. who expect to be in England at that time are invited to attend the various functions which will form part of the programme.

* * * *

The American Institute of Steel Construction will make two awards for the most artistic bridges built of steel during the past year. One of the awards will be for a steel bridge costing in excess of $200,000 and the other to the steel bridge costing under that amount. The jury selected to name the awards is as follows: Stephen F. Voorhees, architect; Gustav Lindenthal, bridge engineer; Prof. William H. Burr, consulting engineer; Cass Gilbert, architect, and Dr. Horace McFarland, president of the Pennsylvania Fine Arts Commission.

* * * *

The Architectural League of New York, upon the occasion of their recent annual exhibition, awarded the Gold Medal of Honour in Architecture to the firm of Holabird & Root of Chicago "for the great distinction and high architectural quality they have achieved in the solution of the American office building." Honorable mention was given to Mayers, Murray & Phillip of New York "for the excellence of their work in the varied fields of ecclesiastical, monumental and domestic architecture," and to Julius Gregory of New York "for the distinguished qualities in design and charm in his residential work."

* * * *

An announcement has recently been made that Canadian interests have become associated with the sale of Indiana Limestone in Canada and that a company has been incorporated under a Dominion charter which will be known hereafter as the Indiana Limestone Company of Canada Limited with offices at 1104 Bay St., Toronto. Mr. Walter J. Skelly, who has represented the Indiana Limestone interests in Canada for a number of years, has been appointed the general manager of the new company.

BOOKS REVIEWED

PUBLISHERS' NOTE:—We wish to remind our readers that any books reviewed in these columns, as well as any other Architectural book, can be secured through the Journal of the R.A.I.C., at the published price, carriage and customs duties prepaid.

THE DOMESTC ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND DURING THE TUDOR PERIOD—By Thomas Garner and Arthur Stratton, in two volumes, published by B. T. Batsford Limited, London. Price $60.00.

To find an English speaking architect who is not familiar with this well-known source of "inspiration" for the country homes of America's millionaires would be a task indeed. Any comments on the contribution these volumes have made to the profession are therefore quite unnecessary.

To those of us who became familiar with it in our student days this new edition is indeed welcome. Subscription copies of the original edition are demanding fancy prices and are extremely hard to find.

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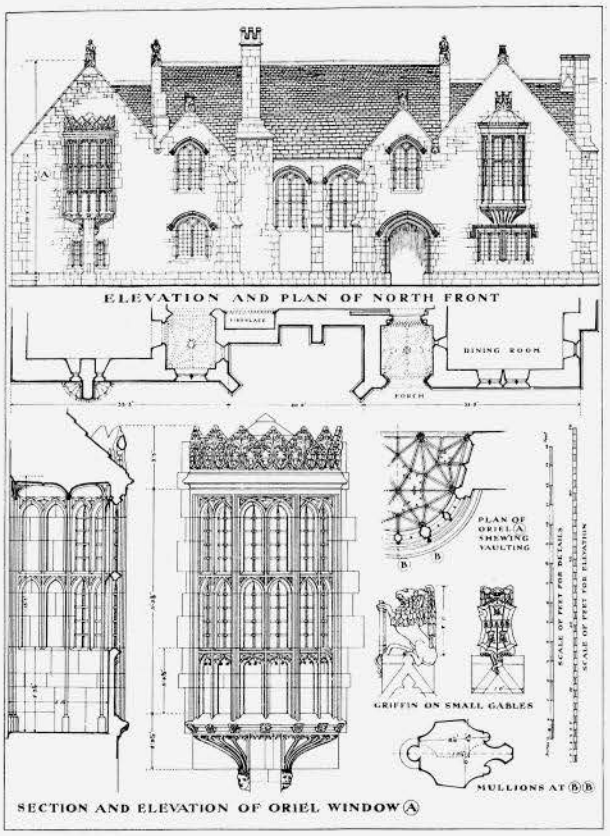
(*Continued from page xxxiv*)

The reprint is slightly smaller but scarcely noticeable. It is in two bound volumes containing all the text and original plates with some valuable additional matter. This is in a much more compact and useful form than the loose plates and folios of the original publication. Certainly much easier to handle in the draughting room where plates are apt to suffer.



DETAILS—GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR HOUSE
From "Domestic Architecture of England During the Tudor Period"

The indexing and arrangement of plates is excellent. This has evidently been carefully thought out and the result entirely satisfactory making reference and comparison extremely easy. A feature so necessary in these days of rush and interruption.

The measured drawings, probably the most valuable of the plates, have suffered least by the reduction in size. They are extremely well drawn in clear, firm lines so characteristic of the "old country" draughtsman. The notes and dimensions are quite as legible as they were on the original.

The Tudor period has suffered more, or at least as much, as the Gothic periods in the hands of the uninformed. It has been so frequently handled in a cruel and brutal fashion by those unfamiliar with its finer forms and details one cannot but be grateful to the publishers for making this work more widely available. Unlike many publications of the past the selection of examples is not confined to the larger and more elaborate buildings so that they form a useful store of reference from the extremely simple and naive examples to those that are typical of its most elaborate and decadent phases.

The measured drawings of details are particularly valuable for reference, covering selected examples of exterior and interior woodwork, plaster ornament, glazing and metal work.

To even the modernist one need not hesitate in commending this publication. After all there is something archaic about *l'art moderne.*

W. L. Somerville, F.R.A.I.C.

COMPETITIONS

Competition for Industrial Designs

The Royal Society of Arts, London, England, has recently announced the 7th annual open competition of industrial designs to be held at the Imperial Institute, London, during the month of June, 1930. Prizes amounting to approximately $10,000 and

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ranging in value from $25.00 to $500.00 are offered in the following classes: architectural decoration, furniture designs, book production, pottery and glass and advertising. The last day for receiving entries is May 26th and intending competitors must apply to the secretary of the society, John St., Adelphi, London, W.C.2, between May 1st and May 10th, for the necessary entry forms. Conditions of the competition can be seen at the office of THE JOURNAL.

Competition for an Essay on Improvements in the Sanitary Provisions of Schools

The Royal Sanitary Institute of London, England, announce the Henry Saxon Snell prize of $250.00 and the medal of the Institute for an essay on improvements in the sanitary provisions of schools. The essay is to consist of not more than 5,000 words and must be delivered on or before August 30th, 1930, to the secretary of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S. W. 1. Copy of the conditions can be seen at the office of THE JOURNAL.

CORRESPONDENCE

March 22nd, 1930.

EDITOR,
THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.
Dear Sir:

In perusing the report of the proceedings of the Twenty-third General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, under dates February 21st-22nd, 1930, as appearing in the March issue of THE JOURNAL, it was noted that in reference to the discussion following the chairman's remarks, covering Hospital Planning and Education, page 108, no mention appears in the report of a statement made from the floor by a member present, drawing attention to the fact that already two lectures on this subject had been given at the University of Toronto, under date February 14th, 1930, by a member of the Institute.

This note is designed to emphasize the progress the Institute is making in its activities through its members, and pointing to an incident which will become quite interesting historically.

Yours very truly,
B. EVAN PARRY, M.R.A.I.C.
Department of National Health, Ottawa.

March 21st, 1930.

EDITOR,
THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.
Dear Sir:

In the March issue of THE JOURNAL there is a report on the exhibition of students' drawing written by Mr. Maxwell, and on page 78 there is the following statement, "McGill as the senior Architectural Department of Canadian Universities, etc." The calendar of McGill shows that it had its beginning in 1896, whereas the department at the University of Toronto was started in 1890.

I am,

Yours sincerely,
C. H. C. WRIGHT, M.R.A.I.C.
Professor of Architecture,
University of Toronto.

This is the type of advertisement appearing in rotogravure papers and magazines featuring "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures

Detail, Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Ross & MacDonald, Architects. Sproatt & Rolph, Associate Architects. Anglin-Norcross Company, Builders. ILCO "Dark Hollow" Variegated Indiana Limestone

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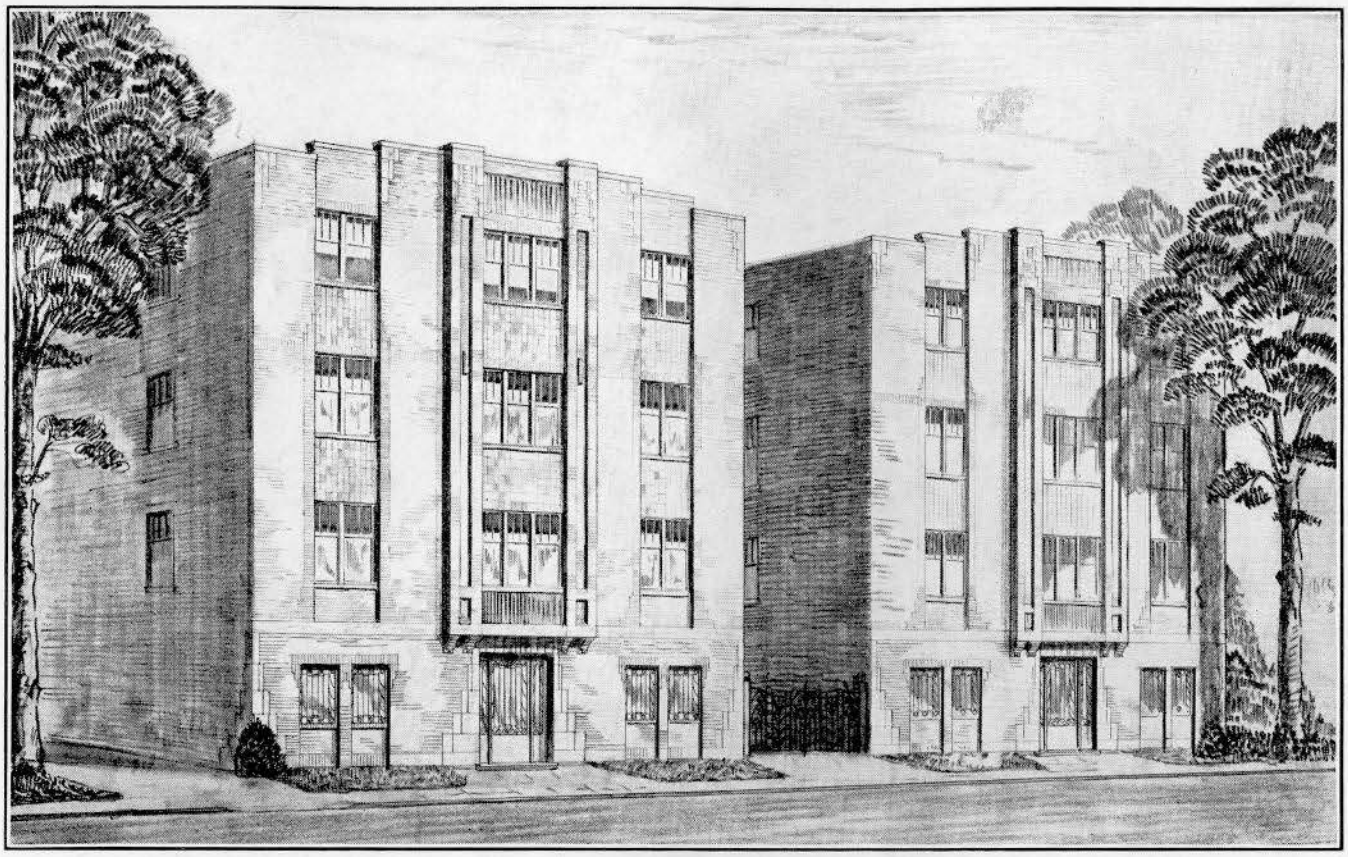

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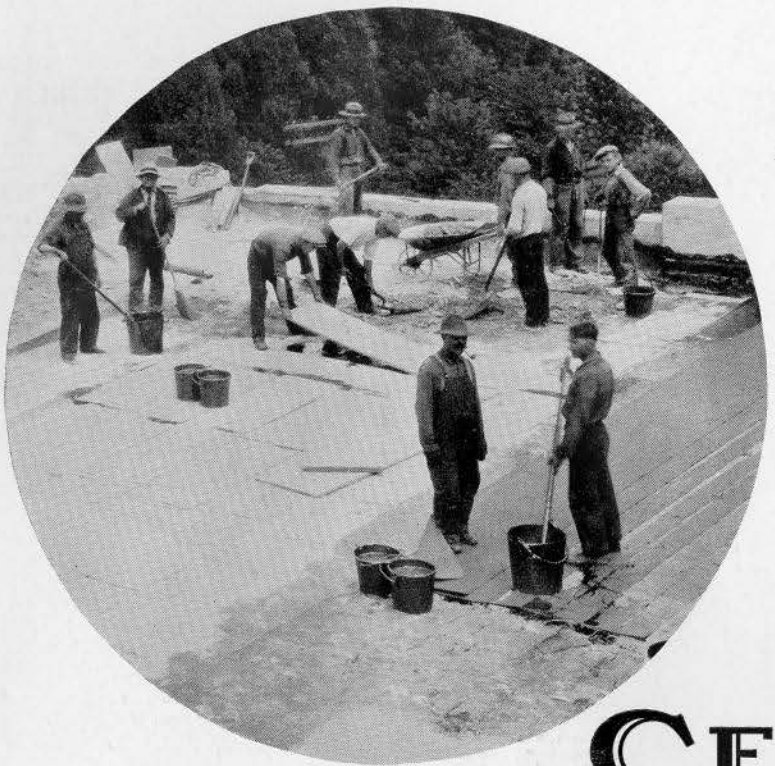

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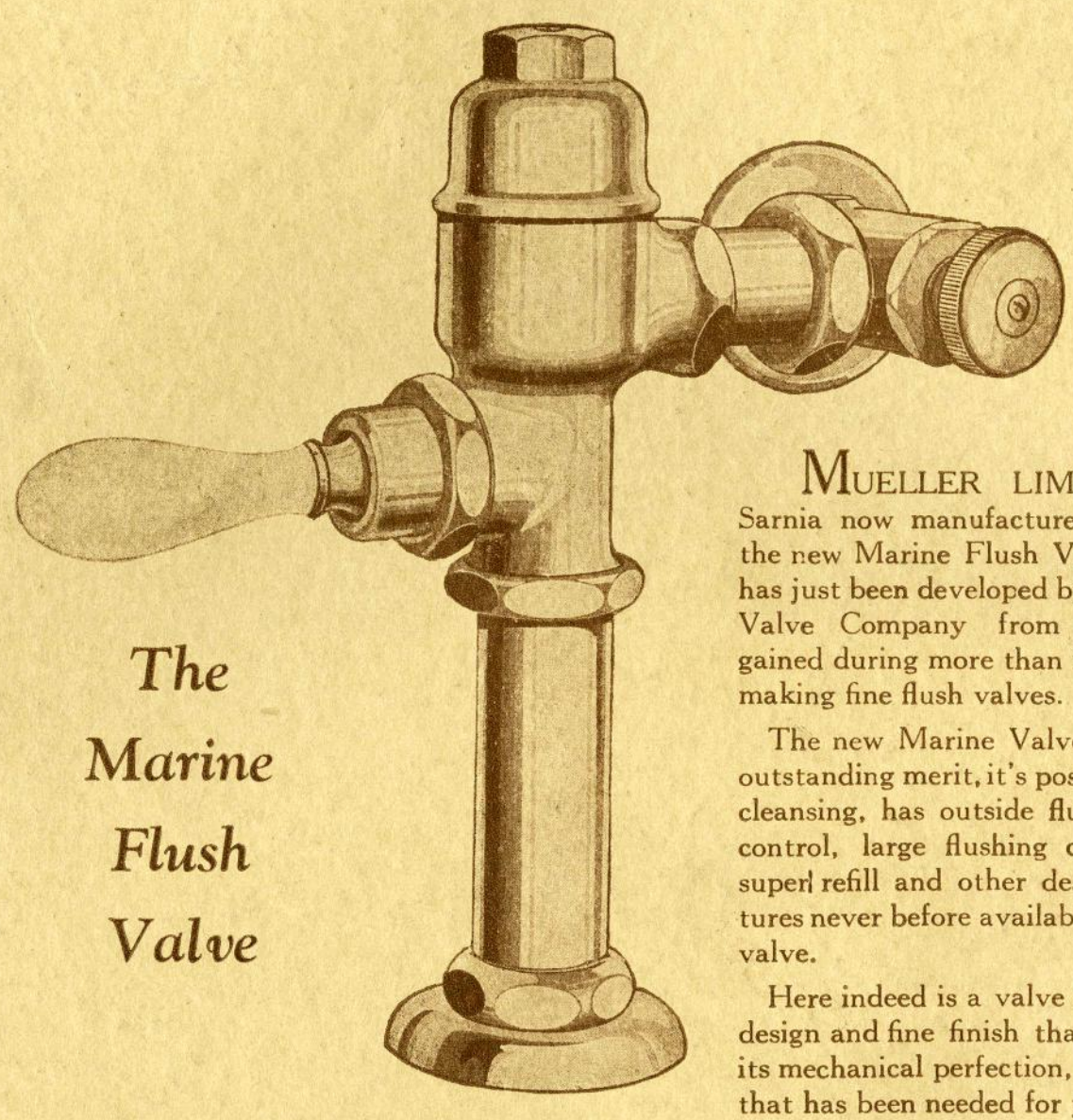

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