

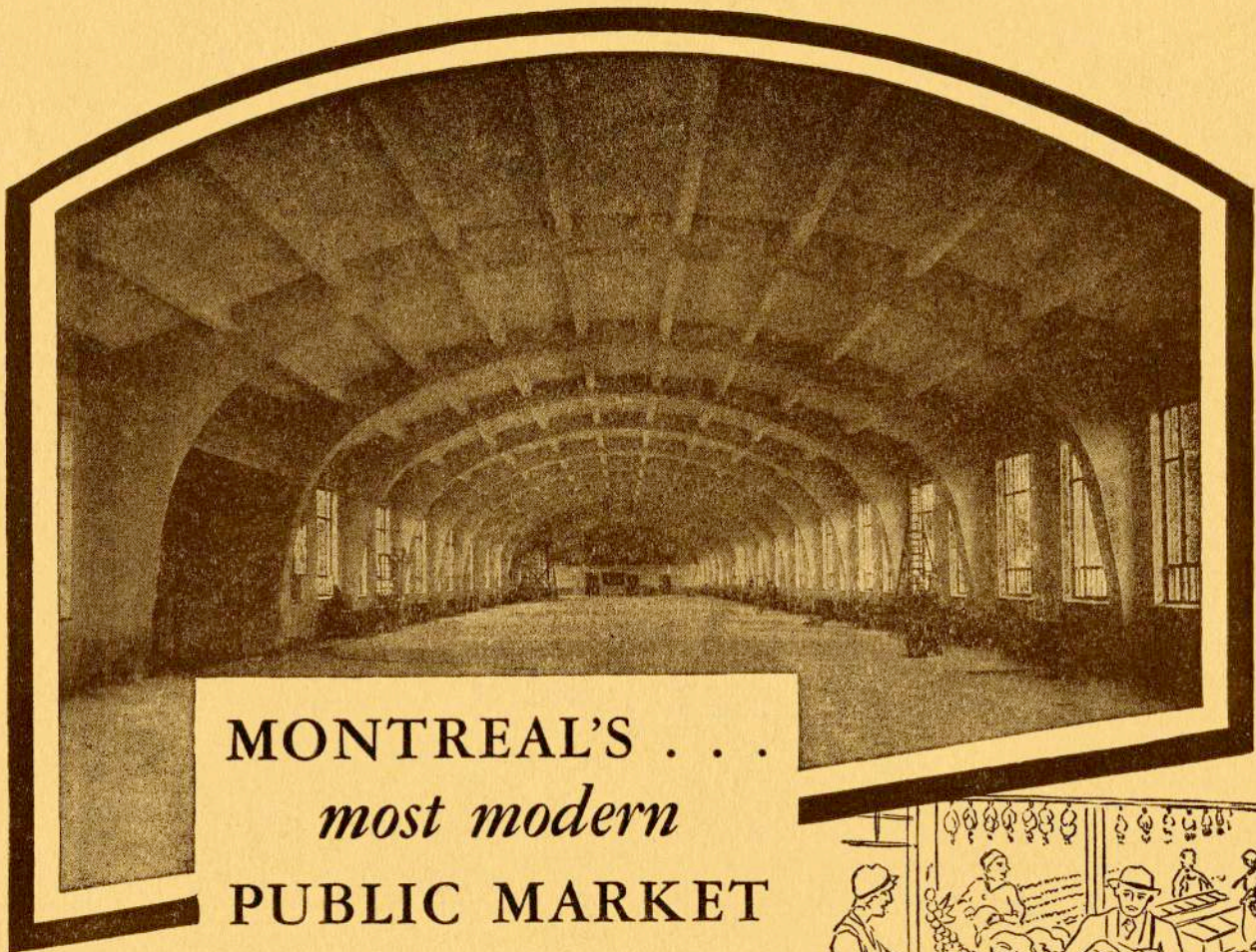
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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



APRIL, 1932

VOL. IX No. 4

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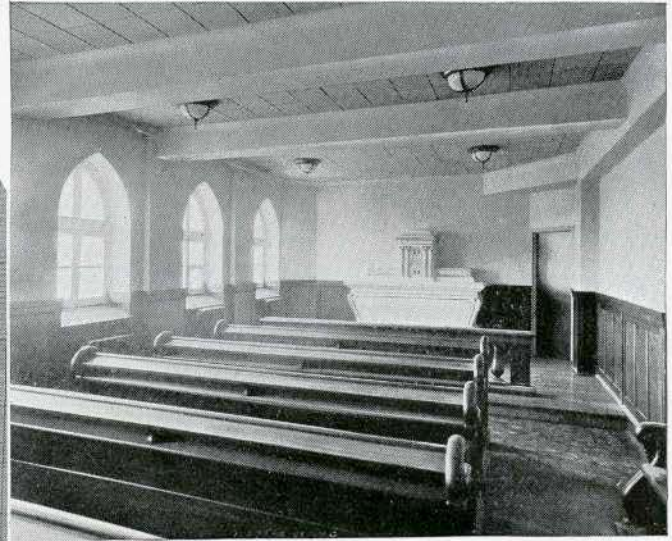
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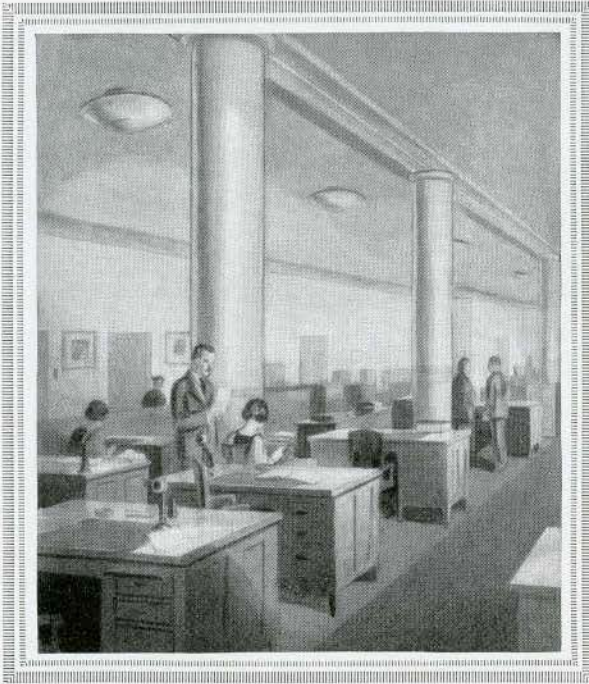


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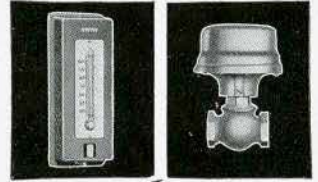
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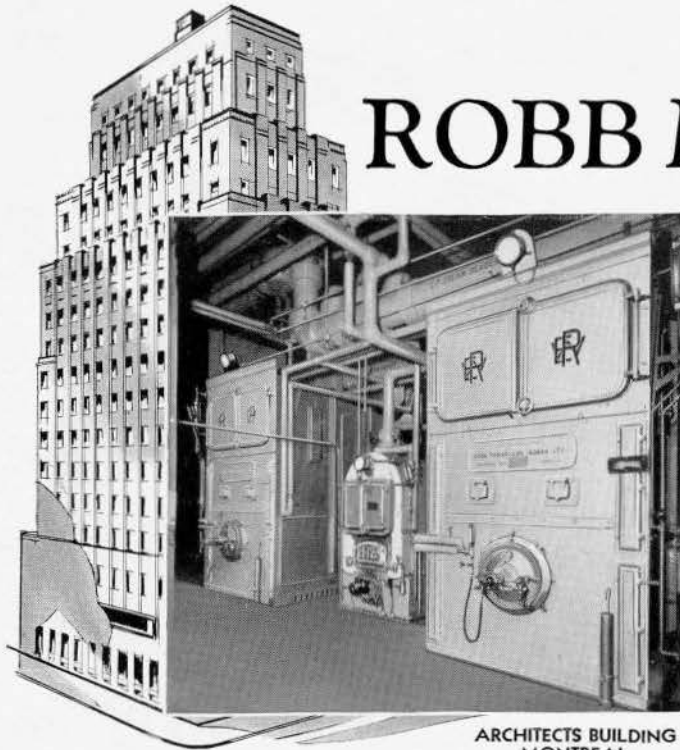
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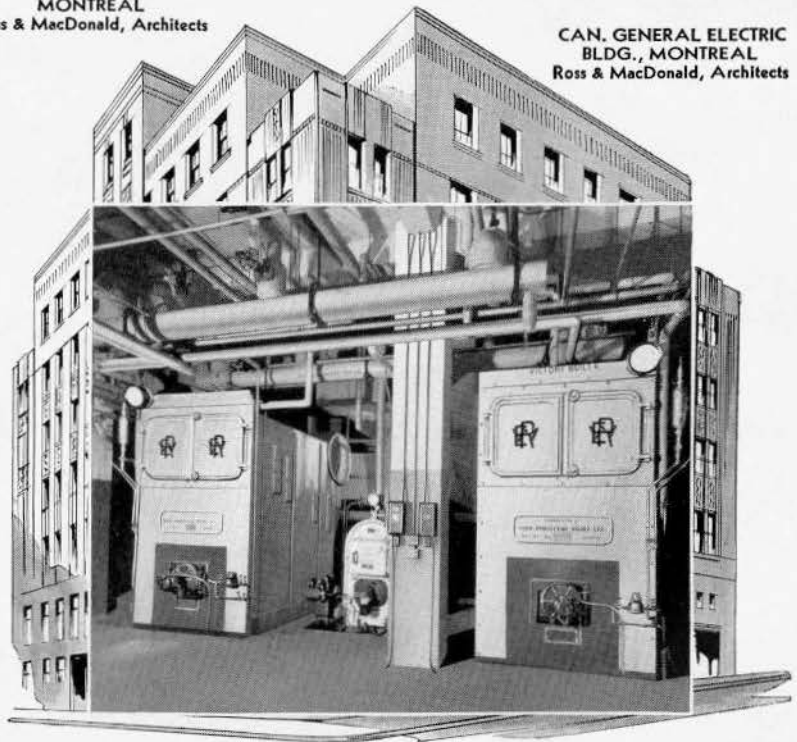


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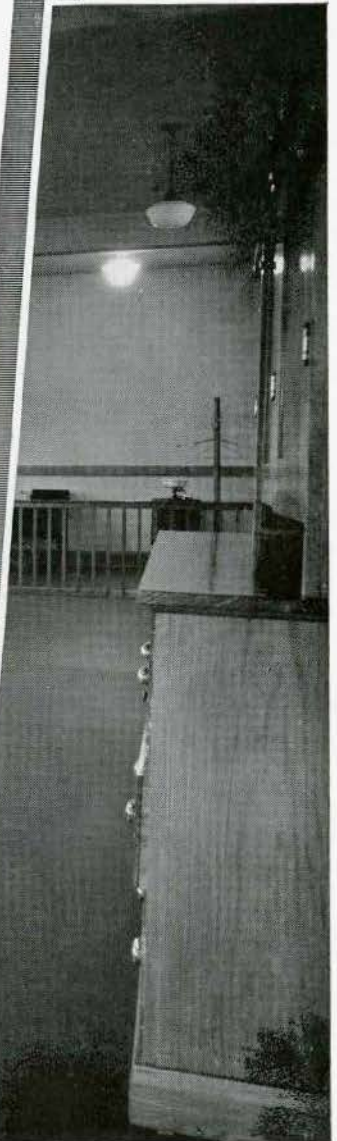
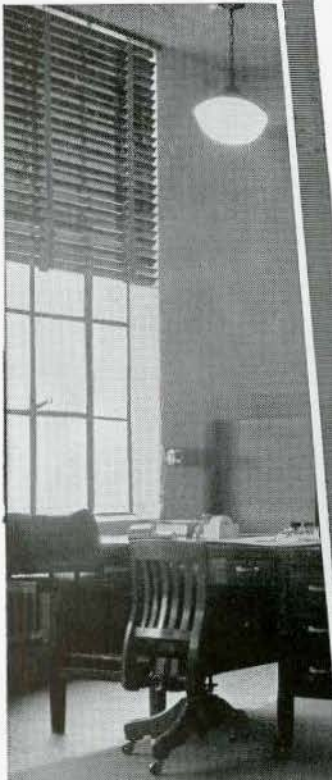
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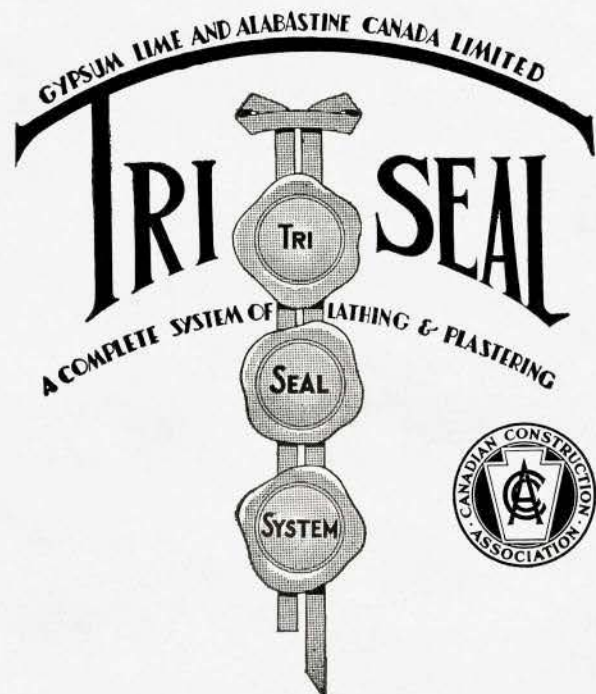
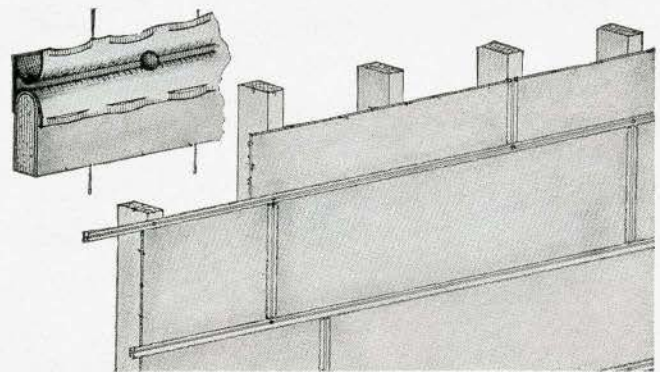
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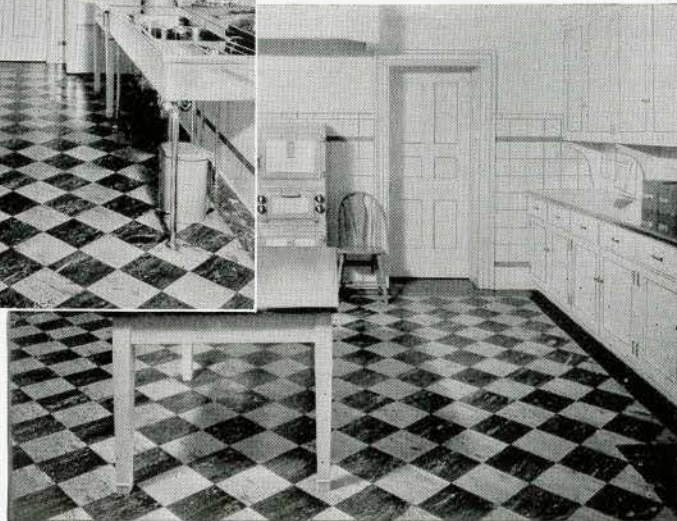
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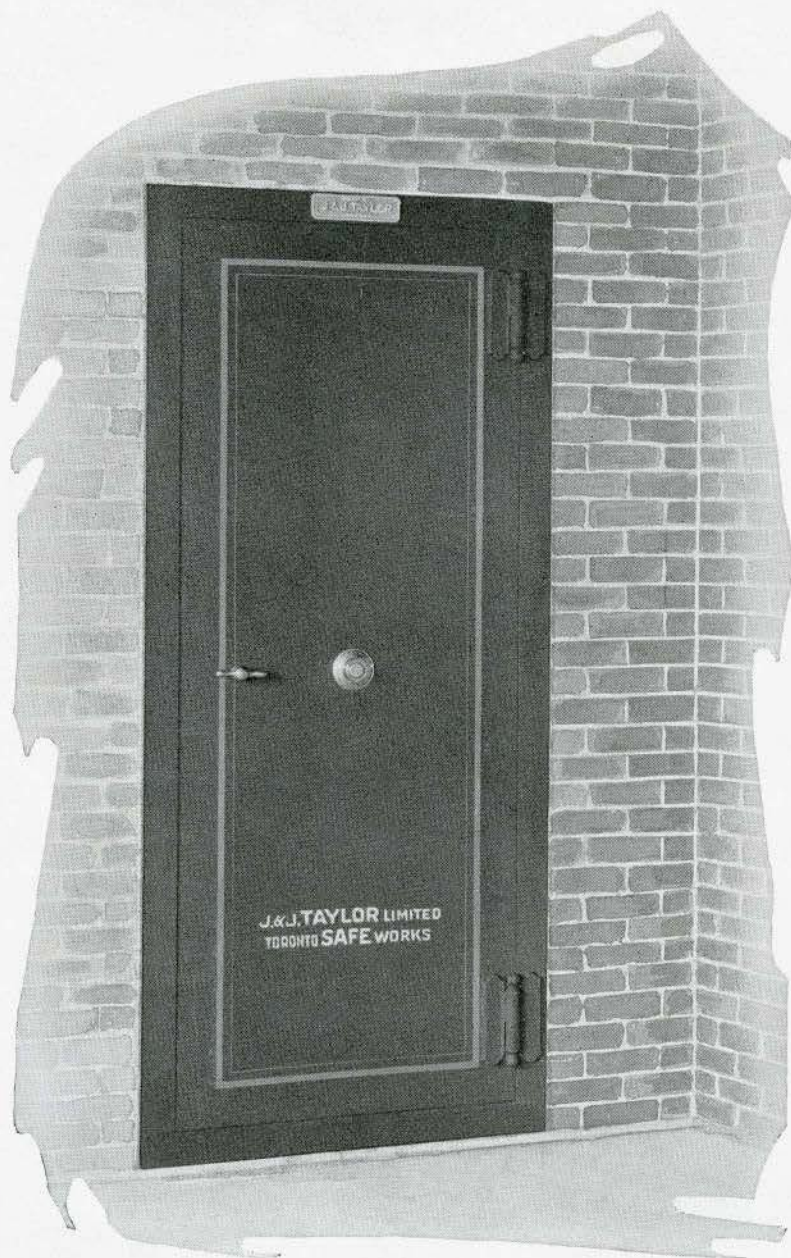
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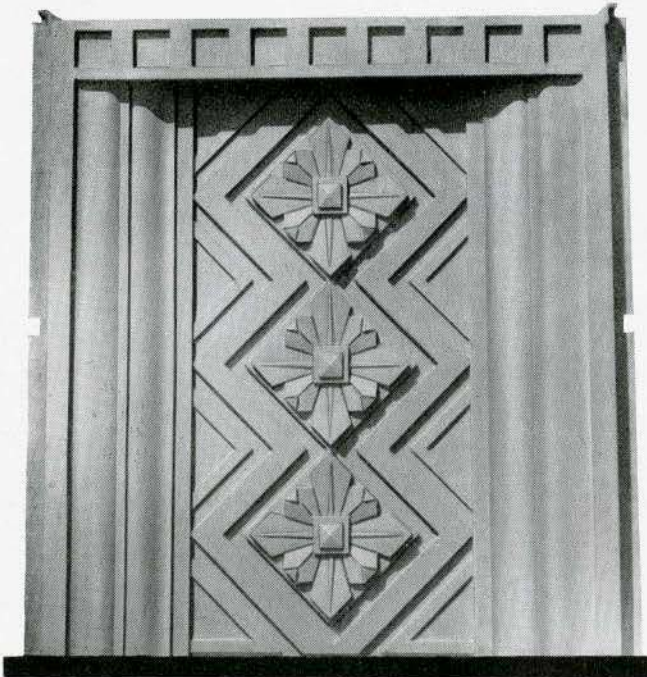
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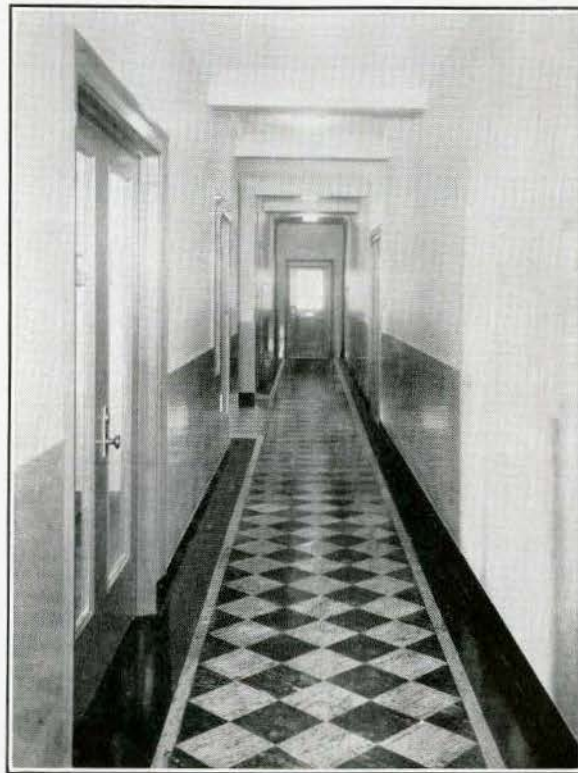
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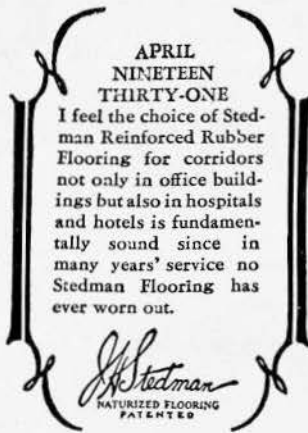


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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 80

TORONTO, APRIL, 1932

Vol. IX, No. 4

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RESIDENCE OF H. C. WALKER, ESQ., TORONTO

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Serial No. 80

TORONTO, APRIL, 1932

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Is Our Domestic Architecture Mediocre?

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

AS a result of the very apparent improvement in the architecture of Canadian residences during the past ten years, we are considered by some to be in danger of becoming satisfied with our achievements. The inevitable result of this would undoubtedly be mediocrity or worse, a tendency to slip back. If we stop to consider what has been accomplished abroad we will find that this improvement has not only occurred in Canada but in other countries as well and that although we have made great advances, we have done little more than keep pace and hold our own.

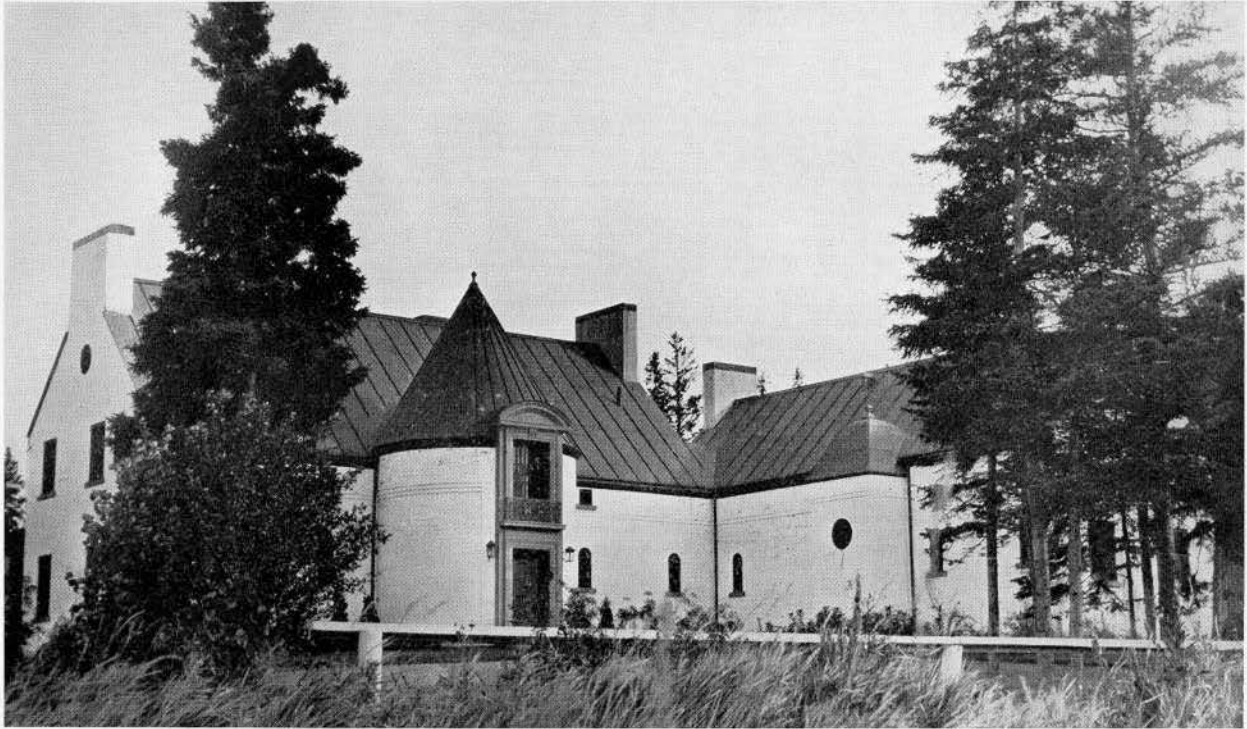
The architect to-day has a clientel better informed and more intelligently interested in architecture than at any previous period of our history. He therefore not only has the opportunity of doing his best but in the majority of cases is dealing with clients who demand it.

A few years ago it was a rare thing to see a small house of architectural merit. Architects were not often retained and if they were, it was usually by a client who wanted a small house to look pretentiously more than it really was. To-day, fortunately, this sort of thing is a rarity and even on a



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RESIDENCE AT SHEDIAC, N.B.
A. T. Galt Durnford, Architect



RESIDENCE OF C. W. WEBSTER, ESQ., WESTMOUNT, P.Q.
H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Architect



RESIDENCE ON THE HILL, TORONTO
MacKenzie Waters, Architect



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. S. BURNSIDE, TORONTO
Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, Architects

modest dwelling an architect is often given an excellent opportunity to do something of interest and real merit.

This should be distinctly encouraging and to those of us who have had the opportunity to visit the recent architectural exhibitions held in Montreal and Toronto, it is quite apparent that our architects are taking advantage of their opportunities and that their efforts show promise of even finer achievement in the future.

It is just here that one senses a danger. Are we doing too much back patting? Are we really

appear rather mediocre and uninteresting to the cultured and educated Canadian of the future? We may be expecting too much.

A great deal has been written, and much "shop talk" has been indulged in, over the odd whiskey and soda, regarding the various styles of architecture suitable for Canadian domestic architecture. The romantic versus formal, modern versus traditional. Having regard to the predilections of our clients, the traditionalists have much the better of the modernists. The traditional modernist is a compromise, and a selection of the best work of

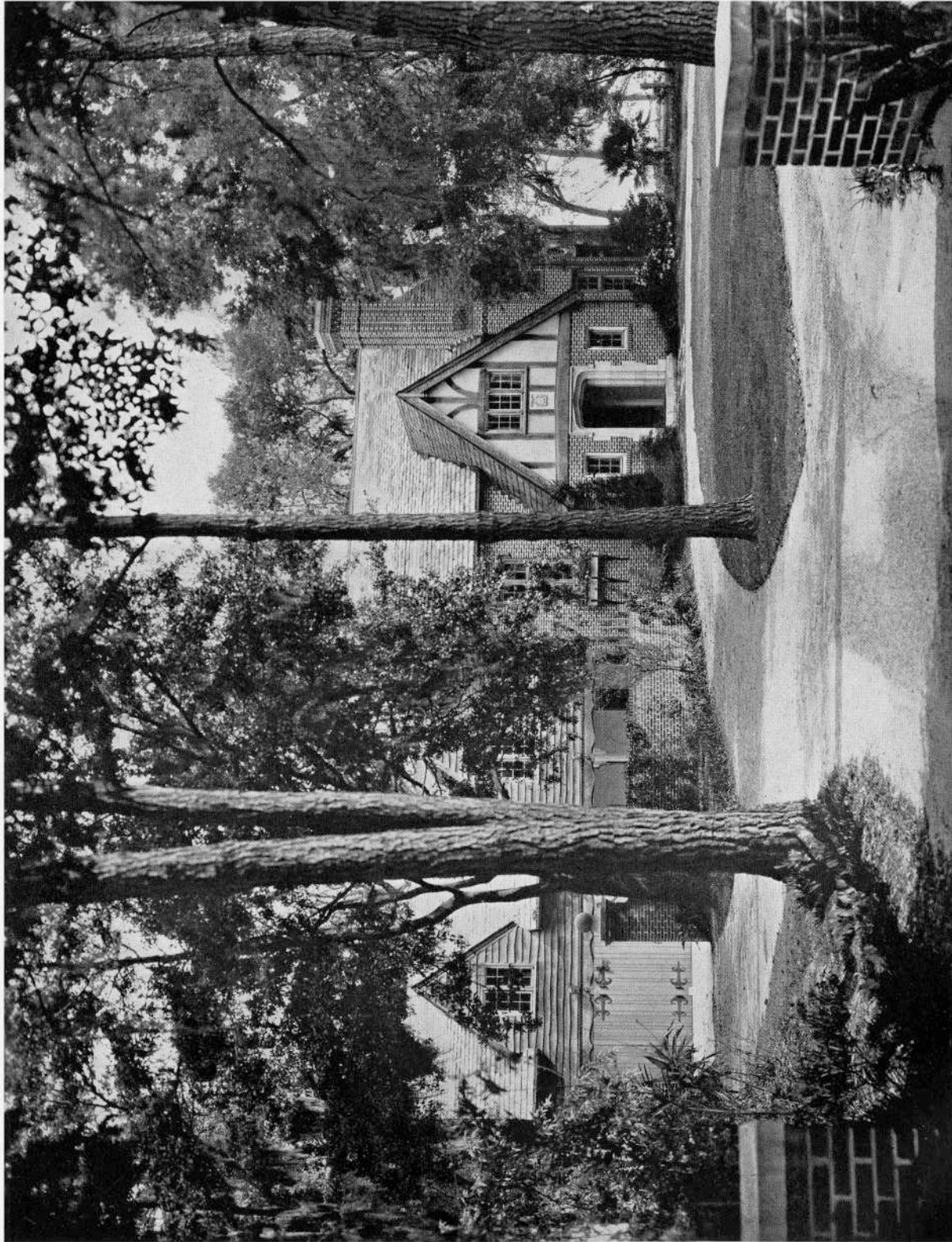


RESIDENCE OF ERNEST CORMIER ESQ., MONTREAL
Ernest Cormier, R.C.A., F.R.A.I.C., Architect

as good as we are sometimes led to believe. Visitors are always so polite and insist on saying all manner of nice things, which it is so easy and pleasant to take seriously. They probably leave unsaid a great deal that would not be so pleasant to listen to. Mediocrity is often the highest achievement of an artist who, but for satisfaction in his work, might have become a master. Assuming that we have made a distinct advance, is it much more than a greater appreciation of good architecture as a result of the improved training the younger man of to-day has had over that which the majority of the older men were able to obtain? In other words will our domestic architecture of to-day

recent years shows that this is the prevailing tendency at the present time.

As an infant among nations we are fortunate in having an architectural background comprised of the outstanding architectural periods of both France and England. The opportunity that these afford to both the traditionalist and the modern traditionalist has been fully taken advantage of by many architects in Ontario and Quebec, and the movement has much to commend it. Our profession is greatly indebted to Prof. Ramsey Traquair of McGill University, and Prof. E. R. Arthur of the University of Toronto, for the excellent work they have done in preserving records



RESIDENCE OF J. BEVERLEY NALLE, ESQ., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Forsey Page & Steele, Architects



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



RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. J. CHRISTIE, TORONTO
John M. Lyle, R.C.A., F.R.A.I.C. Architect

of many early Canadian buildings of architectural interest, and in making this material available to those interested in the subject.

The illustrations selected for this article have been chosen to represent as far as possible the best work recently exhibited without regard to the various schools of thought among architects, and range from the restoration of Le Gardeur de Repentigny Manor House by Barott and Blackader of Montreal, in the traditional French manner of early Canada, to the free interpretation of the modern by Ernest Cormier, also of Montreal. Mr. Barott has shown a studious restraint and thorough knowledge of the early French architecture of Canada. Another charming example following the French tradition is the residence at Shediac, N.B., by A. T. Galt Durnford. Mr. Cormier's essay to interpret the modern is extremely interesting and amusing. The illustration shows the principal street entrance, the major part of the house being below the entrance level. The problem was a difficult one and has been solved in a very satisfactory manner.

The residence of C. W. Webster by H. L. Featherstonhaugh has been handled extremely well. Using traditional form and composition he has composed these elements in a way that is quite refreshing, having deftly avoided the pedantic. The substitution of brick in place of the usual cut stone for string courses, sills and lintels is well handled.

The residence of Mrs. R. J. Christie in Toronto by John M. Lyle is an imaginative piece of clever design. Mr. Lyle has evidently had in mind some

of the early Canadian houses of Upper Canada. It is thoroughly Canadian and a real contribution to our domestic architecture. Unfortunately the situation is such that it is difficult to obtain a photograph that is worthy of the original.

MacKenzie Waters of Toronto has designed a number of interesting houses in Toronto. One of his most successful is illustrated. Frankly following late Georgian tradition, it is well handled and depends entirely for its architectural interest on the treatment of its doorway and the well balanced proportion of its main façade.

The residence of Lt.-Col. Norman D. Perry, by Mathers and Haldenby of Toronto, is another excellent example of what one might call the "Toronto Georgians." The detail is particularly well handled. The residence of Mrs. J. S. Burden by Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, and that of H. C. Walker by Marani, Lawson and Paisley are all examples of the same group.

The residence of J. Beverley Nalle by Forsey Page and Steele is frankly an essay in the romantic, and received an award at the last exhibition of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.

In reviewing the work of our Canadian architects it is extremely gratifying to find that it compares very favourably with that which has been done by foreign architects in this country. In fact one need not hesitate to state most emphatically that beyond all doubt, the best recent domestic architecture in Canada has been that of Canadian architects, many of whom are graduates of our Canadian Universities.



RESIDENCE OF H. C. WALKER, ESQ., TORONTO
Marani, Lawson & Paisley, Architects

Presentation to the Honorary Secretary of the Institute

EDITOR'S NOTE—In conjunction with the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Institute which was celebrated at the recent annual meeting, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. Alcide Chausse with a silver tray inlaid with the seal of the Institute and suitably inscribed, in recognition of the many years of useful service he had rendered as honorary secretary during the twenty-five years of its existence. In accepting the presentation, Mr. Chausse gave a brief history of the Institute since its inception in 1907. Mr. Chausse's address follows.

THIS demonstration touches me very deeply. I was aware that some mark of appreciation would be extended to me on this anniversary, but I had no idea that it would take the aspect of an international affair.

Those who have conspired that our twenty-fifth annual meeting, brought to a close by this banquet, would take the character of a celebration of this event and of the memories which it calls to mind, have done so well that I am now being honoured by three countries; my own by the presentation of this beautiful piece of silver and gold; England, in my nomination as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and the Republic of Cuba, by my nomination as corresponding member of the "Colegio de Arquitector de la Habana." To all who, through their influences, have worked and contri-

buted towards the bestowing of all these honours upon my head, I offer my most heart-felt thanks.

When, twenty-five years ago, I, with the valuable help of the late Edmund Burke of Toronto and the late David Ewart, then chief architect of the Federal Public Works at Ottawa, decided to take steps for the formation of an association of architects which would embrace the profession of the whole Dominion of Canada, I had faith that such an organization was needed. The year previous I had been in England, and with my friend, John S. Archibald of Montreal, attended an International Congress of Architects, where architects of a great number of nations met and exchanged views. A few months after my return from London, I was delegated, as president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, to go to Washington to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the American Institute of Architects. There I found architects of a great

nation gathered together as friends and colleagues and not as enemies or rivals and I was firmly convinced that the formation of a Canadian Society of Architects would be most desirable. After having

consulted the leading architects in every province of this country, it was decided to hold a Congress of Architects, in Montreal, on the 19th to 24th August, 1907. This congress brought together seventy-three architects from nearly every province in Canada and twenty other persons interested in the profession, who registered and took part in the proceedings.

During this congress the "Institute of Architects of Canada" was formed; a provisional board was elected, and a project for a charter was prepared. On the 16th June, 1908, the charter of the Institute was adopted by the Federal Government, but the name of the

new organization was changed to that of "The Architectural Institute of Canada"; this society being an organization completely independent of the then existing Provincial Associations of Architects. The Institute was affiliated to The Royal Institute of British Architects on April 6th, 1909 and on June 2nd, 1909, through the efforts of the president, the late A. F. Dunlop of Montreal, His Majesty King Edward VIIth was graciously pleased to grant permission to the Architectural Institute of Canada to adopt the prefix "Royal."

It was then thought that it would be preferable if the provincial associations federated under the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and after several meetings of representatives of the Institute and of the provincial associations, it was decided to have the charter amended with a view to federation with all the existing associations of architects; but with each society retaining its own individuality.



ALCIDÉ CHAUSSE, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C.

The amended charter was adopted by Parliament on April 1st, 1912. Further amendments to the charter were adopted on June 14th, 1929.

As secretary of the Institute since its foundation, and having been present at all the general and council meetings, I have, in the minutes of the various proceedings, written a complete and detailed history of our Institute since its first meeting in 1907, and I will not, therefore, take up your time this evening by repeating what most of those present know nearly as well as myself. Allow me to express my most sincere thanks to all who, during the past twenty-five years, have contributed towards the success of the Institute and for the valuable assistance and suggestions that were given to carry out the objects of the Institute, which are defined as follows in its charter: "*to facilitate the acquirement and interchange of professional knowledge among its members, and more particularly to promote the acquisition of that species of knowledge which has special reference to the profession of architecture, and further to encourage investigation in connection with all branches and departments of knowledge connected with that profession.*"

During the past twenty-five years, the Institute has had at its head the following presidents: Messrs. A. F. Dunlop (three years); F. S. Baker (two years); J. H. G. Russell (three years); J. P. Ouellet (three years, during the war); A. Frank

Wickson (two years); David R. Brown (two years); Lewis H. Jordan (two years); John S. Archibald (two years); J. P. Hynes (three years); and Percy E. Nobbs (three years). Two of the above have left us for a better world (A. F. Dunlop and F. S. Baker). In looking over this list I believe you will agree with me, that, during the past quarter of a century, our Institute has been in very good hands and that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the choice of presidents. The same congratulations also apply to the choice of delegates made each year by the component societies to form the council of the Institute, from which the officers and executive committee have been chosen. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has travelled the road of continuous success.

Before closing, let me again say how much I am honoured by this mark of kindness and friendship on your part, in the presentation to me of this very beautiful tray. I will keep it as a treasure and a remembrance of all my dear colleagues. The resolution which the council adopted last year, when I was, for the twenty-fifth year, re-elected to the honorary secretaryship of the Institute, would have been quite sufficient as a mark of appreciation of what I have tried to do for the success of the Institute and the profession. I sincerely thank you all.

Standardization of Building Materials

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following memorandum, which was presented by Mr. B. Evan Parry, chairman of the committee on art, science and research, at the recent annual meeting of the Institute, was prepared by a special committee appointed at a conference held in Toronto of representatives of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Engineering Institute of Canada, Canadian Construction Association and National Research Council, which was called for the purpose of considering recommendations for simplified practice in the manufacture of building materials.

STANDARDIZATION, or the preparation of standard specifications for materials in general, has engaged the attention of national organizations for many years, and there is at the present time an international society for the testing of materials. The most important contribution to information in this field has been made recently by a joint report prepared by the American Society for Testing Materials and the Western Society of Engineers, this report comprising five papers on the economic significance of specifications for materials. Attention is becoming actively directed to the field of standardization in materials used in building construction, particularly in Canada at the present time, and architects, engineers, contractors and purchasing agents, are unanimous in expressing their need for comprehensive Canadian specifications. There is a pressing need for a proper understanding of such questions as classification of building materials, grading of lumber, sizes of building units, performance tests of material, and generally speaking a reduction in the tremendous number of specifications which now exist.

Architects, more than any other of the above mentioned groups, are vitally interested in the situation, and it is significant that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, through representation made by its arts, science and research committee, has recently requested the Canadian Engineering Standards Association to consider the problem of preparing standard Canadian specifications for building materials, or, to be more precise, simplified practice recommendations. It is eminently fitting that the C.E.S.A. should undertake this work, as it is the national standardizing body for Canada and is in close communication with similar organizations in twenty-one countries throughout the world.

In response to the request received from the R.A.I.C. the C.E.S.A. executive approved the holding of a preliminary conference on this subject, and this conference was held in Toronto on January 16th, 1932, at which the following organizations were represented by the delegates indicated.

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada—
H. E. Moore, W. L. Somerville.

Engineering Institute of Canada—W. B. Dunbar, C. S. L. Hertzberg.

Canadian Construction Association—H. Neville Mason, F. S. Milligan, F. E. Waterman.

National Research Council—H. M. Tory, R. W. Boyle, F. E. Lathe.

It is hoped also to enlist the co-operation of the Canadian Purchasing Agents Association. It was felt that this representation was sufficiently comprehensive for a preliminary conference, as it included those who were most closely interested in this question. The relation between standard specifications for materials and industrial research is very close, in that research is frequently necessary before an adequate specification can be prepared, and for this reason association with the National Research Council is most desirable.

The unanimous opinion of the conference favoured early action, and the members present were constituted a committee to deal with the proposed project. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Somerville and Waterman, was appointed to prepare a memorandum to be presented at the annual meeting of the R.A.I.C., through the committee on art, science and research. Under the usual C.E.S.A. procedure, various sub-committees or panels will be organized, each dealing with some definite material, and representation will be secured from those technical, professional, and industrial organizations or firms who are particularly interested. The reports of these panels will be reviewed by the general committee and eventually submitted to the C.E.S.A. sectional committee on civil engineering and construction, and then approved by the C.E.S.A. main committee and published as a Canadian standard publication.

The C.E.S.A. has made a start by the publication of specifications covering cement, concrete and reinforced concrete, reinforcing steel, and steel structures for buildings. These specifications have had a wide circulation and are practically standard in all Dominion government construction departments. They have also been used in the preparation of building codes for some of the larger cities and are generally recognized by architects and engineers throughout Canada.

Materials suggested for consideration are brick, cement, concrete, concrete blocks, cut stone, lumber, mill work, paint, roofing, sheet metal steel, tile, wallboard, plaster, insulating materials, mastic compositions, glass, steel sash and trim, steel doors and trim, hardware, and perhaps a general consideration of plumbing, heating and ventilating.

It is felt that first consideration should be given to the standardization of brick sizes, this being the recognized unit on which so many other units depend. At the conference above mentioned, one of the members of the Canadian Construction Association stated that, brick being the fundamental unit, he considered its standardization was the most important as the standardization of many other building materials depended on this.

It must be acknowledged that brick is the fundamental unit, owing to the fact that tile for

backing up purposes is entirely dependent upon the size of brick; further, steel sashes must be governed likewise, although some of the representatives who attended the conference thought that the steel sash depended on the standard size of glass and not on the standard size of brick. Further, the metal trades generally would be dependent in many cases upon the size of brick and other manufactured articles too numerous to mention.

Your committee, in consequence thereof, strongly recommends that brick take priority in the standardization of building materials. While the conference above referred to was in sympathy with the movement for the standardization of building materials, it was pointed out that architects were mainly responsible for the enforcement of the standardization of building materials and that it was therefore necessary that the architects themselves be a unit in favouring such development. The necessity for concerted views and action by the architects in this respect cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Reports as completed will be published in the form of specifications or simplified practice recommendations, either as complete publications or in pamphlet form for insertion in a binder for ready reference.

Experience of those countries who have developed standardization or simplified practice with particular relation to building materials, has shown that tremendous savings have been effected.

Perhaps the most complete records are those obtained by the Division of Simplified Practice at Washington. In a primer issued by that division, the following table appears:

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE APPLIED TO BUILDING MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND FITTINGS, ETC.

COMMODITY	REDUCTION IN VARIETIES		Reduction Per Cent
	Formerly	Now	
Face brick:			
Smooth.....	36	1	97
Rough.....	39	1	97½
Common brick.....	44	1	98
Lumber, softwood, yard sizes.....	..	..	60
Hollow building tile.....	36	19	47½
Builders' hardware.....	..	..	....
Items.....	..	..	26
Finishes.....	..	..	71
Sidewalk lights, sizes.....	120	6	95
Paint and varnish brushes.....	480	138	71
Blackboard slates.....	251	25	90
Tacks and nails.....	428	181	58
Average reduction.....			74

This shows the reduction in varieties which has been effected in some of the leading building materials. It has been estimated that the amount saved by the introduction of simplified practice has now reached the sum of \$600,000,000 per annum.

ABROAD WITH A CAMERA

From Photographs by
WOODRUFF K. AYKROYD

PLATE II



BRONZE URN IN THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES

ABROAD WITH A CAMERA

From Photographs by
WOODRUFF K. AYKROYD

PLATE III



BRONZE URN IN THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES

Activities of the Institute

A meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the office of the Institute, 74 King Street East, Toronto, on Thursday, March 3rd, 1932, at 4.00 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Gordon M. West, president; W. S. Maxwell, honorary treasurer; J. P. Hynes; J. H. Craig; B. Evan Parry; Herbert E. Moore; Forsey P. Page, and I. Markus, secretary.

Reading of Minutes: The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee held on February 19th, 1932, were read and approved.

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, A. S. Mathers, Rene A. Frechet (*F*), S. M. Eveleigh, Prof. A. R. Greig, and one representative from each of the following schools of architecture: School of Architecture, University of Toronto, Prof. C. H. C. Wright; School of Architecture, McGill University, Prof. Ramsay Traquair; Department of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Prof. M. S. Osborne; Department of Architecture, University of Alberta, Prof. C. S. Burgess (*F*); Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal and Quebec, Prof. Jules Poivert (*F*).

Committee on Professional Usages:

Gordon M. West (*F*), P.R.A.I.C., chairman; R. McD. Symonds, president, Alberta Association of Architects; John Y. McCarter, president, Architectural Institute of British Columbia; A. E. Cubbridge, president, Manitoba Association of Architects; S. P. Dumaresq, president, Maritime Association of Architects; James H. Craig, president, Ontario Association of Architects; Irene Vautrin, president, Province of Quebec Association of Architects; W. G. Van Egmond (*F*), president, Saskatchewan Association of Architects.

Editorial Board—The Journal, R.A.I.C.:

J. P. Hynes (*F*), chairman, John M. Lyle (*F*), Philip J. Turner (*F*), W. W. Alward, John Y. McCarter, A. S. Mathers, Ernest Cormier (*F*), E. J. Gilbert, C. W. U. Chivers, W. S. Maxwell (*F*), Edward Underwood (*F*), W. L. Somerville (*F*) and Forsey P. Page.

An executive committee of the editorial board was also appointed consisting of J. P. Hynes (*F*), chairman, W. L. Somerville (*F*), vice-chairman, John M. Lyle (*F*), John A. Pearson (*F*), A. S. Mathers, W. S. Maxwell (*F*) and Forsey P. Page.

Committee on Art, Science and Research:

B. Evan Parry (*F*), chairman, A. J. Hazelgrove, Prof. A. R. Greig, Philip J. Turner (*F*) and W. M. Brown.

Committee on Public Relations:

J. H. Craig, chairman, J. Cecil McDougall (*F*), Henri S. Labelle, W. L. Somerville (*F*), Andrew L. Mercer, Eric W. Haldenby, W. P. Over, G. H. MacDonald, F. H. Portnall (*F*) and A. R. Cobb.

Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A.:

W. L. Somerville (*F*), chairman, J. Cecil McDougall (*F*), and Herbert E. Moore (*F*), representing the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and three representatives to be appointed by the Canadian Construction Association.

Committee on Exhibitions and Awards:

J. P. Hynes (*F*), chairman, W. S. Maxwell (*F*), A. S. Mathers, F. Hilton Wilkes, Forsey P. Page, F. H. Marani, L. C. Martin Baldwin and Philip J. Turner (*F*).

Committee on Scholarship and Prize Funds:

C. B. Cleveland (*F*), chairman, Geo. A. Ross (*F*), John S. Archibald (*F*), F. Hilton Wilkes, E. R. Rolph (*F*), A. Frank Wickson (*F*) and Herbert E. Moore (*F*).

Appointment of R.I.B.A. Representatives: Mr. Philip J. Turner (*F*), of Montreal, was appointed representative of the R.A.I.C. from Canada to the council of the R.I.B.A.

The appointment of a representative of the R.A.I.C. in Great Britain of the council of the R.I.B.A. was referred to the president and Mr. Turner with full authority to make the appointment.

The matter of representation on the Allied Societies Conference was referred to the president and Mr. Turner.

Fellowships: Following the recommendation of the 1931 council regarding the retention of diplomas by the families of deceased and retired Fellows, it was resolved that Fellows in good standing who retire from practice shall send in their diplomas to the Institute. These may then be inscribed with the date of their retirement and returned to the retiring Fellow and kept by him at the discretion of the Institute.

In the case of the death of a Fellow, his widow or other immediate member of his family shall be permitted to retain his Fellowship diploma.

It was further decided to follow this procedure until such time as a class of Retired Fellows will be created.

Reprinting of Revised By-Laws and List of Members: As a measure of economy, it was decided not to reprint the by-laws or membership list for the current year.

Printing of Contract Documents in French: It was felt that the reprinting of the contract documents in French would be quite costly and the secretary was therefore instructed to communicate with the P.Q.A.A. asking them if this matter could be held in abeyance for the present.

Report of R.A.I.C. Competitions: Mr. Maxwell reported that the two recent R.A.I.C. competitions had been very successful, thirty-seven designs having been submitted in the Class "A" Projct, and sixty-two designs in the Class "B" Projct. He also presented the report of the jury announcing the awards. (Copy of the report was published in the March issue of THE JOURNAL.)

It was decided that a copy of THE JOURNAL containing the report of the jury and reproductions of the prize winning designs be sent to the successful students together with a congratulatory letter from the president.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the chairman of the committee on scholarship funds to ascertain what funds were available for further R.A.I.C. competitions.

Matters Arising out of Reports of Standing Committees: The secretary was instructed to prepare a summary of the suggestions and recommendations made following the presentation at the annual meeting of the reports of the various standing committees, and was further instructed to send copies of this summary to the chairmen of the committees for their consideration and action.

Basis of Payments of Income Tax by Architects: The motion passed at the annual meeting requesting the incoming council to consider the problem raised by Mr. G. Roper Gouinlock with reference to the basis of payment of Income Tax by architects was read, and it was decided to appoint a special committee to consider the matter and report their recommendations to the executive committee. Mr. G. Roper Gouinlock was appointed chairman of the special committee with authority to select the other members.

Standardization of Building Materials: Mr. Parry referred to the report of the first conference on the standardization of building materials which was held in Toronto on January 16th, and also called attention to the resolution adopted at the annual meeting requesting the incoming council to co-operate with the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Construction Association and other bodies, in furthering the efforts of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in all matters relating to Canadian and Imperial standardization. Mr. Parry was requested to consult the secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in order to ascertain what further steps could be taken in the matter by the Institute, and to report at the next executive meeting.

The Financing of Speculative Buildings by Loan Companies: The advisability of sending a copy of Mr. Nobbs' letter on the subject of speculative building to all the loan companies was discussed, and it was decided to appoint a special committee consisting of the president and Mr. Page to consider this and other similar matters, and to ask them to submit their recommendations for further action to the executive committee.

Standard Filing System for Manufacturers' Catalogues: The adoption of some standard form of filing system for manufacturers' catalogues similar to the system sponsored by the

Activities of the Institute—Continued

American Institute of Architects was approved, and the president was requested to look into the matter and submit his recommendations to the executive committee.

Election of a Chairman of the Executive Committee during the absence of the President: The president reminded the meeting that he expected to be in England for about two months and suggested that some member of the executive should be appointed chairman of the executive committee during his absence. Mr. W. L. Somerville was requested to act as chairman during the absence of the president.

R.I.B.A. Matters: A letter was read from the secretary of the R.I.B.A. with reference to an application for Fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects from a member of the R.A.I.C. It was decided to refer the matter to the president for appropriate action.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Robert H. Macdonald's letter, recommending that some consideration be given to a more uniform standard of admission to membership in the several component societies of the Institute was referred to the president for reply.

A letter was read from the honorary secretary with reference to the request of Dame Bourassa, asking that the Institute

take some action in connection with the preservation of the Nazareth Chapel in Montreal, also stating that the Honourable Justice Surveyer has requested the Institute to pass a resolution in favour of the preservation of this chapel. After some discussion, it was felt that, while the Institute was entirely in sympathy with the principle of the preservation of all outstanding examples of good architecture, it would hardly be within the province of the Institute to say how each individual case should be dealt with. The secretary was instructed to so advise Mr. Chaussé and to forward the request to the P.Q.A.A. for their consideration.

The question of monographs published for architects by certain publishing companies who solicit advertising for the monograph in the name of the architect concerned was discussed, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the American Institute of Architects in order to ascertain what action they had taken in the matter.

Date and Place of Next Meeting: It was decided to hold the next meeting of the executive committee in Toronto on Friday, April 8th, 1932, at 2.00 p.m.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

Activities of Provincial Associations

Alberta Association of Architects

The annual general meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects was held at Edmonton on January 29th, 1932, with the retiring president, Mr. G. H. MacDonald, in the chair. In his presidential address, Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the year's activities had been more or less confined to matters affecting the association, the most important of which was the conference requested by the provincial government on existing legislation as affecting architectural examinations. He further stated that the council had continued its contact with the construction organizations who had supported the association during the period when the legislation was under consideration, and that the council had, in turn, co-operated with them and other bodies in their endeavour to get the government to use part of the relief loan for building construction. In discussing the appearance of the residential sections of the cities in Alberta, Mr. MacDonald stressed the benefits that would accrue to the communities if more of the residential work passed through the hands of qualified architects. He suggested that one way of bringing this about would be by asking the loan companies to insist on properly prepared drawings and careful supervision of construction as a basis for loaning, thereby greatly increasing the security of their loans.

At the conclusion of the president's address, a resolution of appreciation to the retiring president was unanimously adopted.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a life membership in the association to Mr. James Henderson, as a mark of esteem and in recognition of his many years of faithful service to the profession. The president, in making the presentation, referred to the fact that Mr. Henderson had first been elected to the council of the association in 1908, and that he had served continuously on the council since that date, having held the office of president in 1912. "His wide and extensive experience in matters pertaining to the profession," said the president, "his high ideals of professional practice, his scholarship, and his ready sympathy towards the younger men in the profession, has greatly endeared him in the hearts of his associates." Mr. Henderson is the first member to have been honoured with life membership in the association.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, R. McD. Symonds; first vice-president, G. Fordyce; second vice-president, J. Martland; honorary secretary, E. Underwood; honorary treasurer, C. S. Burgess; representative on the senate of the University of Alberta, G. H. MacDonald; honorary auditor, H. Story; honorary librarians, J. Henderson and J. M. Stevenson; members of council, R. P. Blakey, W. G. Blakey and A. M. Calderon; representatives on the council of the R.A.I.C., G. H. MacDonald and R. McD. Symonds.

Ontario Association of Architects

The forty-second annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on February 17th, with the president, Mr. James H. Craig, in the chair. Over sixty members attended the meeting, including a representative number from the chapters in Hamilton, London, Windsor and Ottawa. In his opening address, the president stressed the importance to the profession of the passing of the Architects' Registration Act, after forty years of effort on the part of the association. He also outlined some of the more important activities of the council during the past year including the revision of the by-laws found necessary after the passing of the act, the preparation of a revised schedule of charges, the holding of joint meetings with the chapters in Hamilton and Ottawa, and the action taken in connection with the Mechanics' Lien Act. A vote of thanks was tendered to the president and council for their untiring efforts on behalf of the association during the past year.

Following the presentation of the treasurer's report by Mr. Allan George, the secretary reported on the membership of the association, giving the total number of members as 237, including 10 honorary members and 17 associates. The meeting expressed its deep sympathy at the loss sustained in the death of three of the members of the association during the past year, namely, W. C. Beattie, W. R. Gregg and Jules F. Wegman.

Reports were also presented by R. K. Shepard for the board of examiners, A. H. Gregg for the committee on architectural competitions, Forsey P. Page for the "activities" committee, Gordon M. West for the committee on fees, C. Barry Cleveland for the committee on by-laws, and Martin Baldwin for the committee on exhibitions. Reports of the activities of the various chapters were presented to the meeting by their respective secretaries, and I. Markus, secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, briefly outlined the activities of the Institute during the past year.

A number of recommendations were adopted at the meeting among which were the following:

1. That a circular letter be sent to all school boards throughout the province pointing out the benefits to be derived by conducting competitions in accordance with the regulations of the association.
2. That copies of the proposed schedule of fees be sent to all members of the association, and that the views of other provincial associations be obtained and given consideration before the proposed schedule is adopted by the council.

The members present were guests of the association at a luncheon which followed the morning session, at which Mr.

Arthur L. Fleming, K.C., solicitor for the association, outlined the proposed changes in the Mechanics' Lien Act. A very lengthy discussion followed Mr. Fleming's address, and the council was authorized to take whatever steps it deemed necessary to protect the interests of the profession in the proposed legislation which was expected to be brought down during the present session of the legislature.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, James H. Craig; first vice-president, Forsey P. Page; second vice-president, B. Evan Parry; treasurer, Murray Brown; secretary, R. B. Wolsey; councillors, Gordon M. West, Murray Brown, Henry Sproatt, H. E. Murton, J. P. Hynes, W. L. Somerville, W. Bruce Riddell, L. Gordon Bridgman and J. C. Pennington. Delegates to the R.A.I.C., J. H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, Forsey P. Page, B. Evan Parry, W. L. Somerville and Gordon M. West.

The meeting concluded with a banquet held at the King Edward Hotel at which Mr. George Oakley, M.P.P., was the guest of honour. A sincere tribute was paid to Mr. Oakley by the president for the very important part played by him in piloting the Architects' Bill through the legislature. This was followed by the presentation of a framed testimonial containing the signatures of those present at the dinner. Mr. Oakley, in accepting the testimonial, expressed his appreciation to the members and pointed out that ample proof of the general approval of the act was evident, inasmuch as he had heard of only one complaint being made since its adoption. Among the speakers at the dinner were Wm. J. Stewart, Mayor of Toronto, A. H. Harkness, past-president of the Ontario Society of Professional Engineers, W. B. Sullivan, president of the Toronto Builders Exchange, and Messrs. A. Frank Wickson and John A. Pearson, past-presidents of the association.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects

In the report of the forty-first annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, which appeared in the February issue of THE JOURNAL, lack of space prevented the publication of the annual report of the council, a summary of which is recorded herewith.

Membership: Mr. Barott, the retiring president, reported that the association had suffered the loss of three members during the year in the persons of J. J. Albert Rousseau, Zotique Trudel and Jules F. Wegman. He further stated that thirty-one new members had been elected, six reinstated, seven had resigned and three members had been removed from the membership roll, making a total membership as at January 30th, 1932, of two hundred and sixty-nine.

Professional Practice: Mr. Henri S. Labelle reported that thirty-three cases of illegal practice had been brought to the attention of the committee and satisfactorily disposed of. It was recommended that the work of this committee be continued in the interests of the profession and protection of the public.

Publicity: Mr. J. J. Perrault, chairman of this committee, presented a programme of activity which he thought might be given serious consideration by the incoming committee on publicity. Among the more important items recommended were:

1. The distribution of awards to meritorious buildings, similar to what is being done by the Toronto Chapter, O.A.A.
2. To increase the architectural section of the spring exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal.
3. To obtain recognition for the profession in all work published in the press or in advertisements.
4. To urge members to take a greater interest in public affairs.

Unemployment Among Draftsmen: Mr. Turner reported that the library and rooms of the association had been open to unemployed draftsmen and that a series of lectures, exhibitions and competitions had been arranged for them. It was recommended that these be continued and that other efforts be made to help those draftsmen who were unfortunately unemployed.

Revision of Minimum Charges: The president reported that an effort was being made to bring the present schedule of charges more into line with those of the Ontario Association of Architects, and that a committee from each association were now discussing the matter.

Notes

The executive committee of the 1932 council of the R.A.I.C. held its second meeting on Friday, April 8th, at the office of the Institute, 74 King Street East, Toronto.

* * * *

Mr. Gordon M. West, president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, left on March 9th for a visit to England. Mr. West expects to return about the end of April.

* * * *

Mr. Edgar Prain, architect of Winnipeg, announces the removal of his office from the Somerset Building to 506 Confederation Life Building.

* * * *

Mr. James H. Craig was re-elected president of the Ontario Association of Architects at the 42nd annual meeting of that body held in Toronto on February 17th.

* * * *

Mr. Hugh L. Allward, architect of Toronto, returned on March 1st after spending the past two months in England and the Continent.

* * * *

Mr. R. McD. Symonds, architect of Edmonton, was elected president of the Alberta Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body held on January 29th, 1932.

* * * *

The fifty-sixth convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., on April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1932.

* * * *

Mr. Alcide Chaussé, honorary secretary of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and Mr. E. I. Barott,

past-president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, were recently elected to Fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects.

* * * *

Dr. Chas. Camsell, Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of Mines, Ottawa, was elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the forty-sixth annual general meeting of that body which was held in Toronto on February 3rd, 4th and 5th.

* * * *

Mr. Philip J. Turner, architect of Montreal, delivered a lecture on Liverpool Cathedral before the Architectural League of New York on March 3rd, in connection with which he exhibited seventy photographs of the cathedral. The lecture was attended by members of the New York and Brooklyn Chapters of the A.I.A., also by a number of mural painters and sculptors. While in New York, Mr. Turner also addressed a luncheon meeting of the Clergy Association of New York and neighbourhood.

* * * *

Mr. Edward F. Stevens, of Boston, in recording his impressions of the recent R.A.I.C. convention in the March issue of *The Octagon*, made reference, among other things, to THE JOURNAL of the R.A.I.C.: "One of the main topics at Saturday's session," stated Mr. Stevens, "was THE JOURNAL. I was reminded of the perennial discussions of this subject in THE American Institute of Architects. The R.A.I.C. is justly proud of its journal. I believe the A.I.A. might well learn from its Canadian neighbours how to elevate THE JOURNAL and make it more useful to members."

Notes—Continued

A course on the business side of architecture will be inaugurated at the Harvard School of Architecture during the second half of this year, according to an announcement recently made by Dean Harold G. Edgell. The object of the course is to familiarize the student with practical professional problems. Mr. Chas. H. Lench, architect of New York, has been engaged to conduct the course.

* * * *

In a letter recently sent to the daily press by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., president of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, he calls attention to the present unemployment in the architectural profession, and in suggesting possible means of providing employment for architectural assistants now out of work, he further suggests "That architectural schools would be well advised to reduce, at least for a time, the number of students they adopt for a profession which is already sadly over-crowded."

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.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE AND RENDERING. By Cyril A. Farey and A. Trystan Edwards. Published by B. T. Batsford, Limited, London
Price \$5.00

While there have been a number of excellent books published on architectural draftsmanship, the book under review more than justifies its publication, as the authors have endeavoured to appraise the cultural value of such examples of architectural draftsmanship as our own age has produced. Mr. Farey, who is recognized as one of the foremost architectural draftsmen in England, and Mr. Edwards who is a prolific writer on architectural subjects, have brought to their work the knowledge and intuition which can come only from practical experience.

No effort has been made by the authors to deal with the elementary part of the subject. What they are concerned with more than anything else are the elements of technique in modern architectural draftsmanship. The examples selected for illustration have evidently been chosen to indicate various phases of the art, and they include reproductions of drawings in pen and pencil, sketches, renderings in wash and colour, commercial work of an architectural nature, measured drawings, etc., executed by such well-known draftsmen as William Walcot, Frank Brangwyn, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, W. Curtis Green and many others.

Following a very lively and provocative introduction, there are a number of chapters dealing with composition, lighting, shadows and reflections, colour treatment and rendering, architectural surround and accessories, sketching, competition and commercial draftsmanship.

The book is approximately 7½" x 10" in size and contains 43 full page plates in halftone, 9 full page plates in colour, 31 line reproductions of drawings, and 96 pages of text.

—I.M.

PARISH CHURCHES OF RURAL ENGLAND. By Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C. McGill University Publications, Series XIII (Art and Architecture), No. 32.

Mr. Turner has succeeded in making a thoroughly readable presentation of his subject. It contains much of interest for not only the architect but also for the educated layman. His whimsical and humorous references to the village life and description of the historical background stimulates one's interest in the subject and makes one hope that Mr. Turner can be persuaded to enlarge on his subject. It contains a remarkable amount of architectural information and the illustrations are well selected to explain the various architectural features to which attention is drawn.

—W. L. Somerville.

Obituary

JOSEPH A. H. LAPIERRE, M.R.A.I.C.

We are sorry to record the death of Joseph Alfred Hector Lapierre, architect of Montreal, who passed away on March 13th at his home in Outremount at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Lapierre was a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and during his long practice had designed a large number of buildings in the city of Montreal.

Mr. Lapierre is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

GEORGE W. GOUINLOCK

We regret to record the death of Mr. George W. Gouinlock, architect of Toronto, who passed away on February 13th at the age of seventy-one. He was born in Paris, Ontario, and established practice in Toronto almost forty years ago. Mr. Gouinlock was the architect for a large number of well-known buildings in Toronto, including the Temple Building at the corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, which was probably the first high office building to be erected in Canada. Before retiring from practice several years ago, Mr. Gouinlock took an active interest in the profession and occupied the presidency of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1909. He is survived by one daughter, Laura H. Gouinlock, and two sons, Robert W. and G. Roper Gouinlock, the latter a well-known architect in Toronto.

Competitions

A competition of works by living architects belonging to the nations which have been invited to the games of the Xth Olympiad will be held at Los Angeles. In conjunction with this competition there will be an exhibition of art, to be held at the Los Angeles County Museum, from July 30th to August 14th, 1932.

Competitors may submit the following works for competition and exhibition—(a) drawings on a scale of at least 1 : 200 for buildings, and at least 1 : 500 for grounds. Drawings in detail on a larger scale may be added, (b) water color paintings, (c) perspective drawings, (d) casts, (e) photographs of works which have been executed.

Works must have been executed during the course of the IXth Olympiad, that is, since January 1, 1928, and must not have been exhibited at the games of the IXth Olympiad at Amsterdam.

Only architectural designs will be admitted having as their object the practice of sport such as stadia, sports grounds, playing grounds, covered-in courts, club buildings, boat houses, gymnasias, swimming schools, etc., and which answer to high artistic requirements.

The following prizes will be awarded: (1) Olympic silver-gilt medal with diploma, (2) Olympic silver medal with diploma, (3) Olympic bronze medal with diploma.

Competitions in painting and sculpture have also been announced. These competitions will be confined to works representing subjects relating to sport.

Further information regarding the competitions may be obtained from the general secretary, 117 West Ninth Street, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

The Royal Society of Arts, London, England, has recently announced the 9th annual open competition of industrial designs to be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, during the month of June, 1932. Prizes amounting to approximately \$6,000 and ranging in value from \$20.00 to \$400.00 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 21st and intending competitors must apply to the secretary of the society, John St., Adelphi, London, W.C.2, between May 2nd and May 9th, for the necessary entry forms. Conditions of the competition can be seen at the office of THE JOURNAL.

A STUDY:—CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING.

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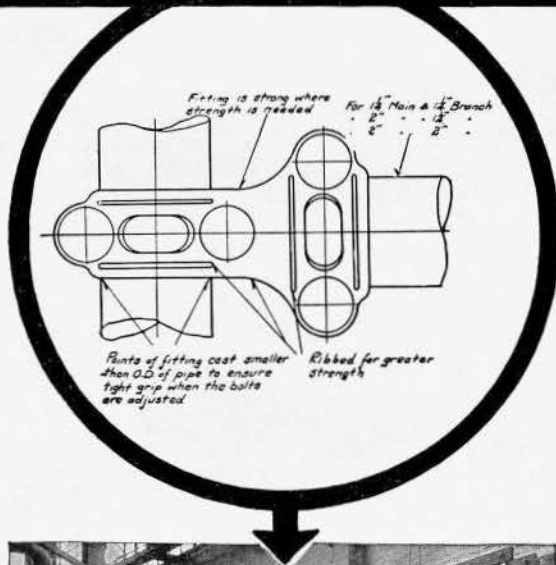
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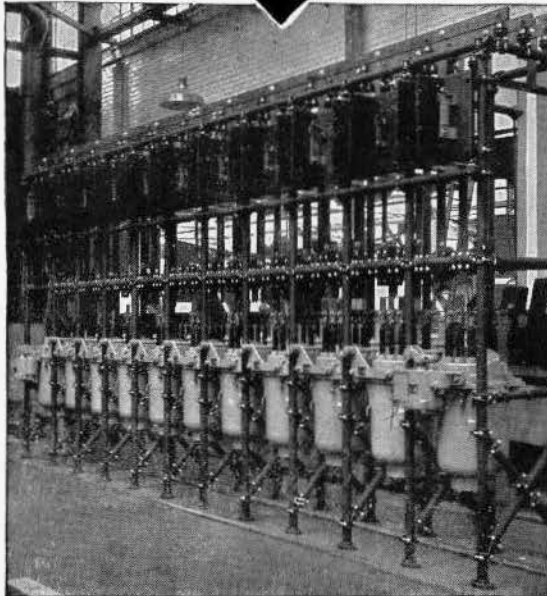
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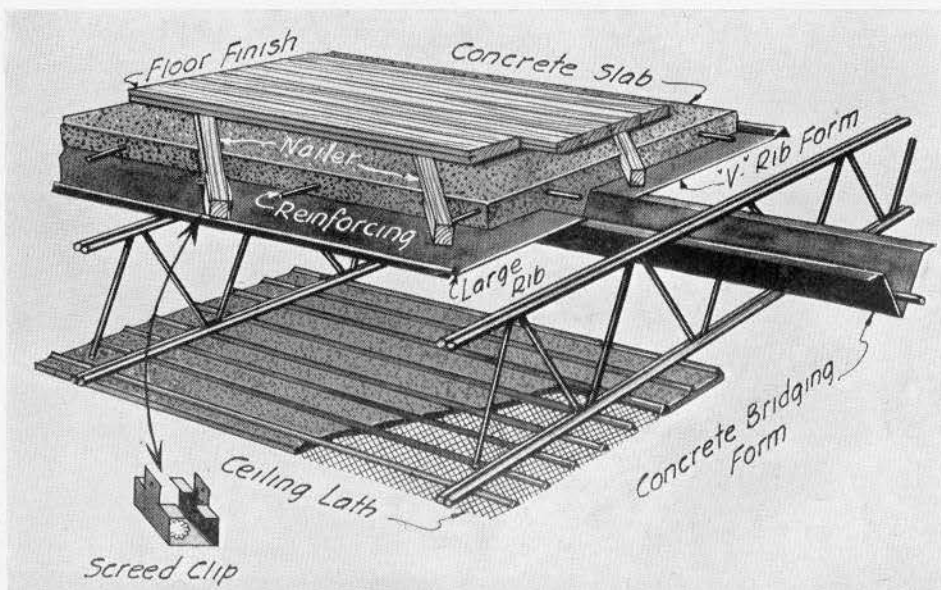
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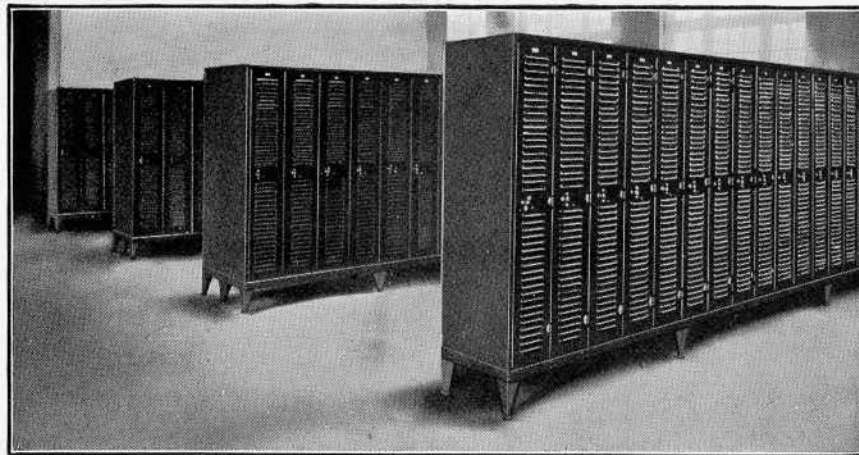
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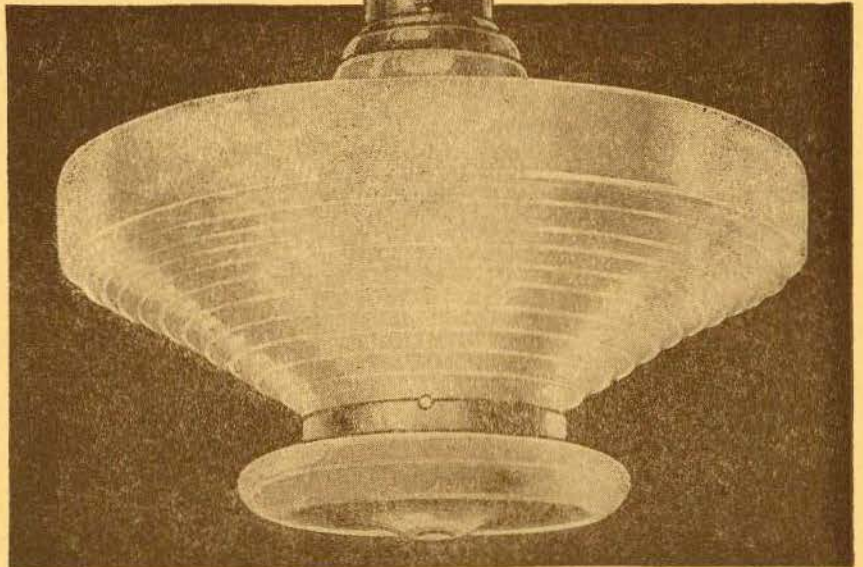


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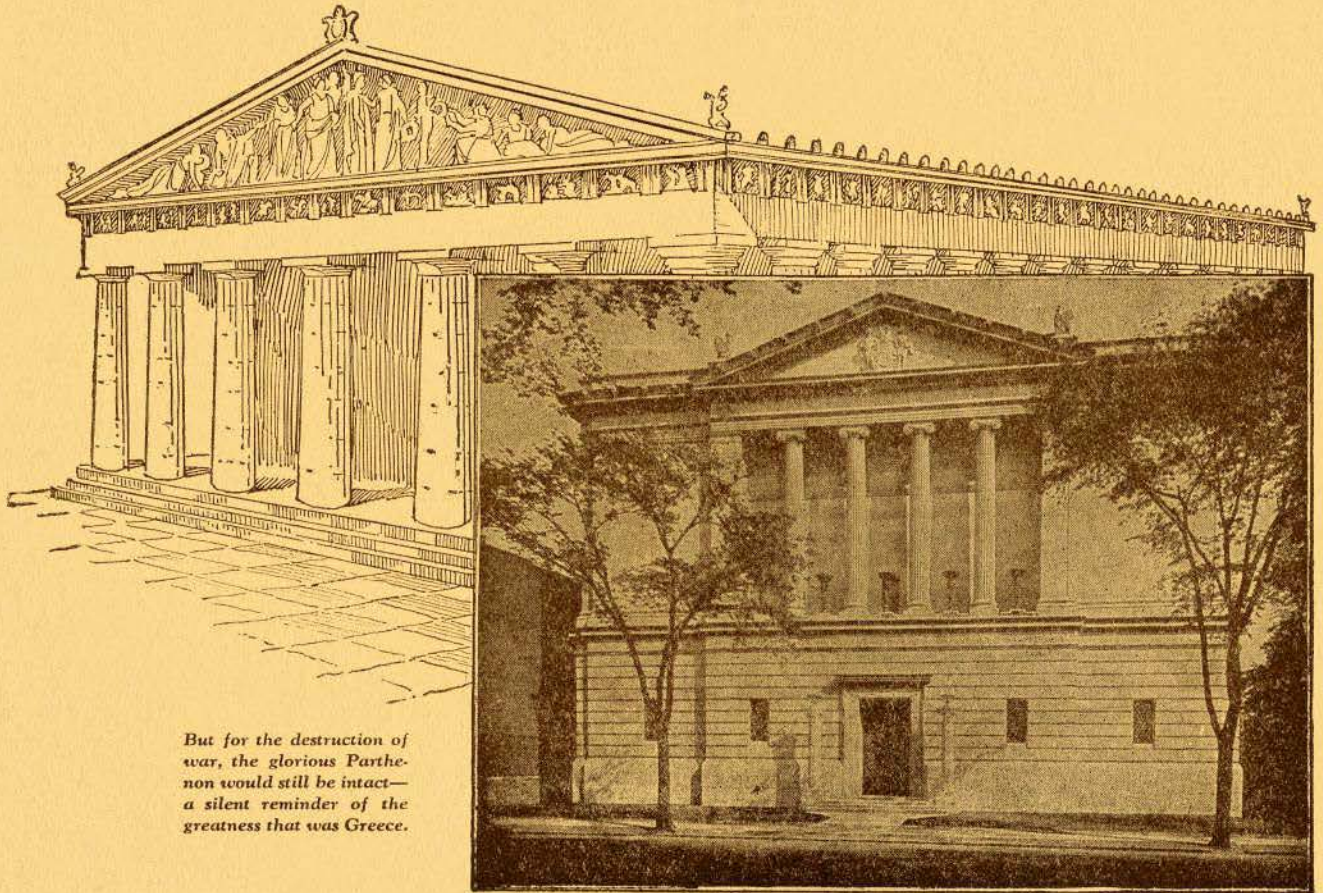
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