

THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



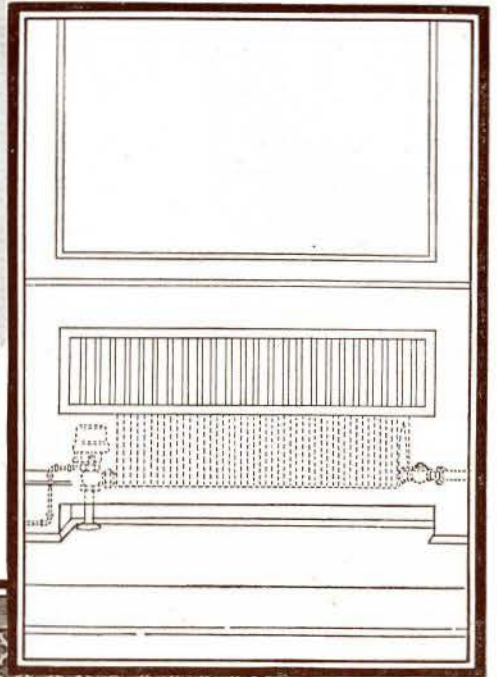
Vol. X, No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1933 TORONTO

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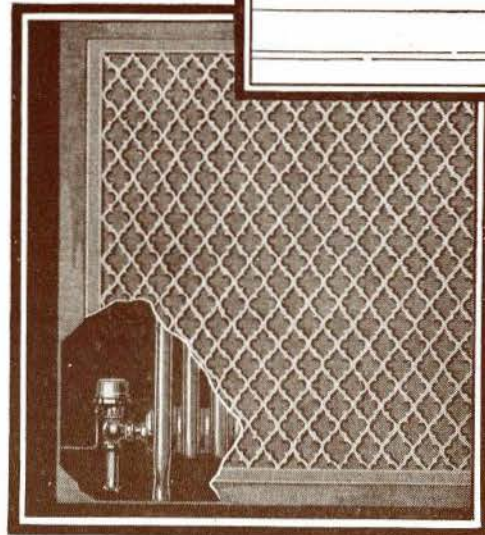
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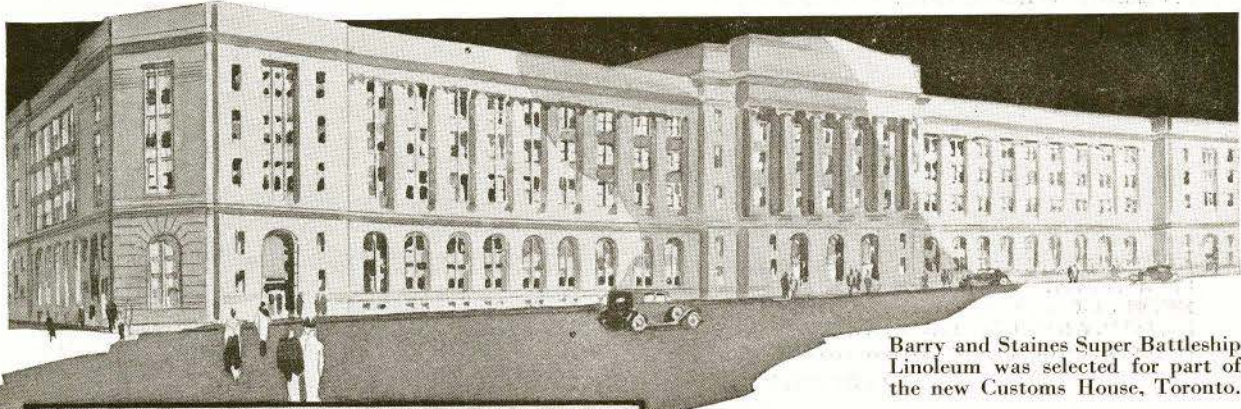
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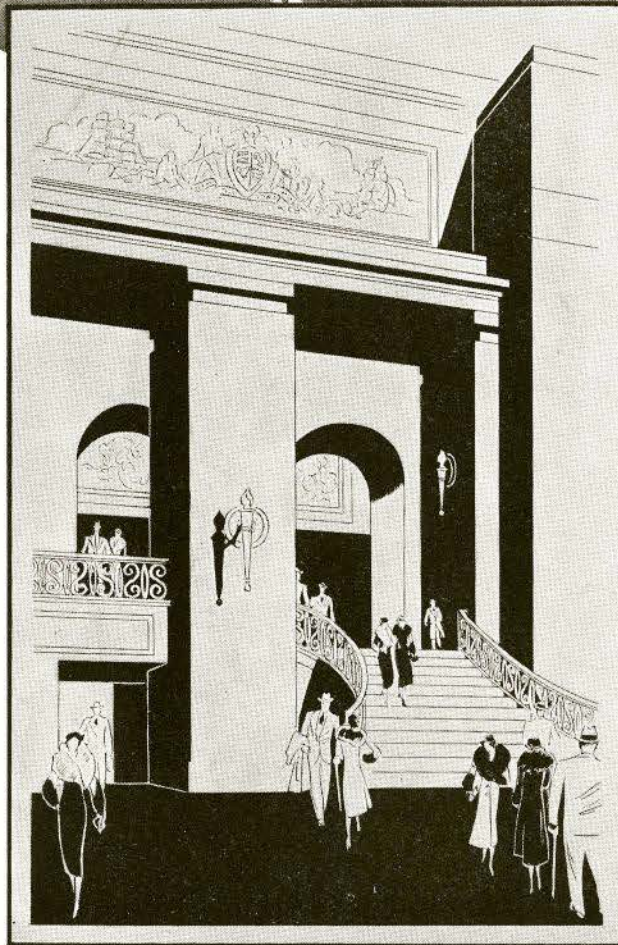
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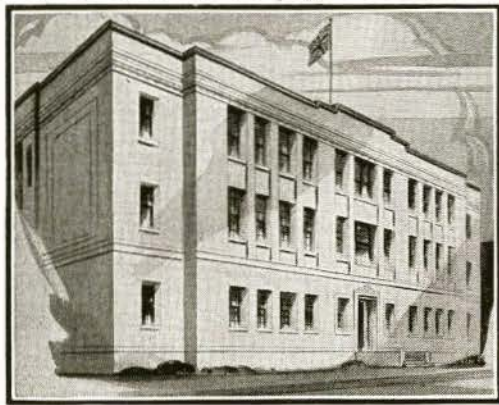
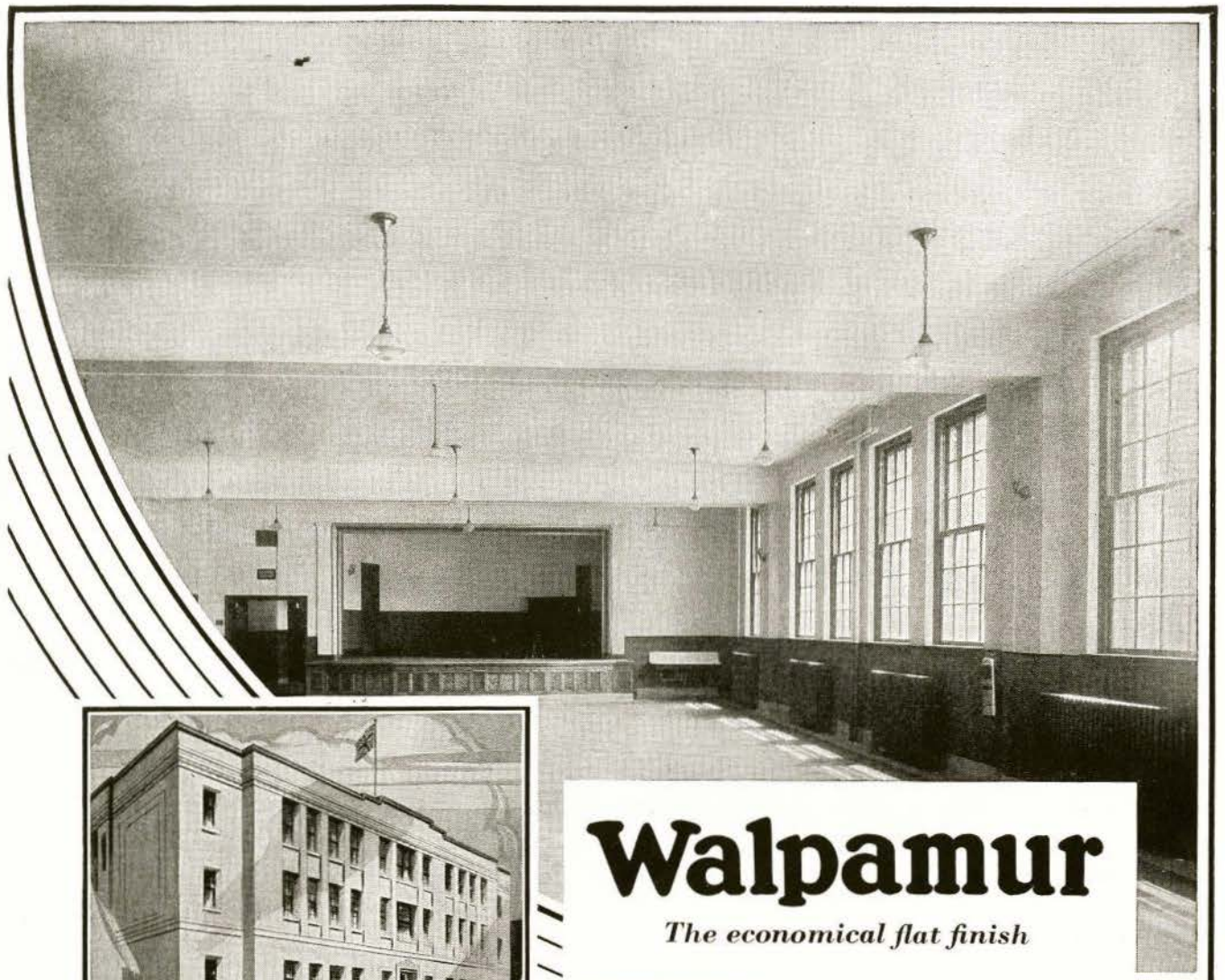
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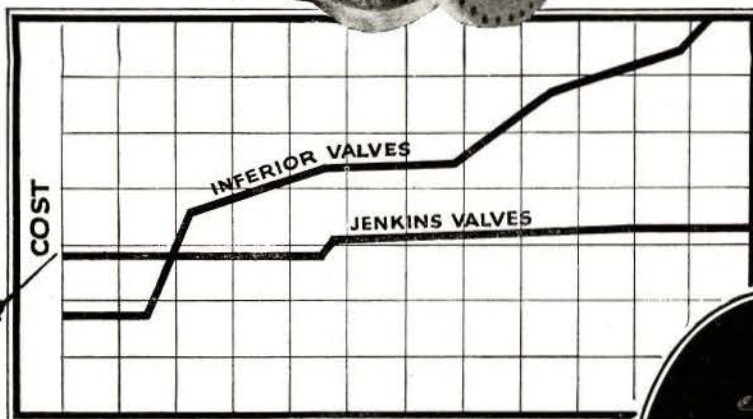
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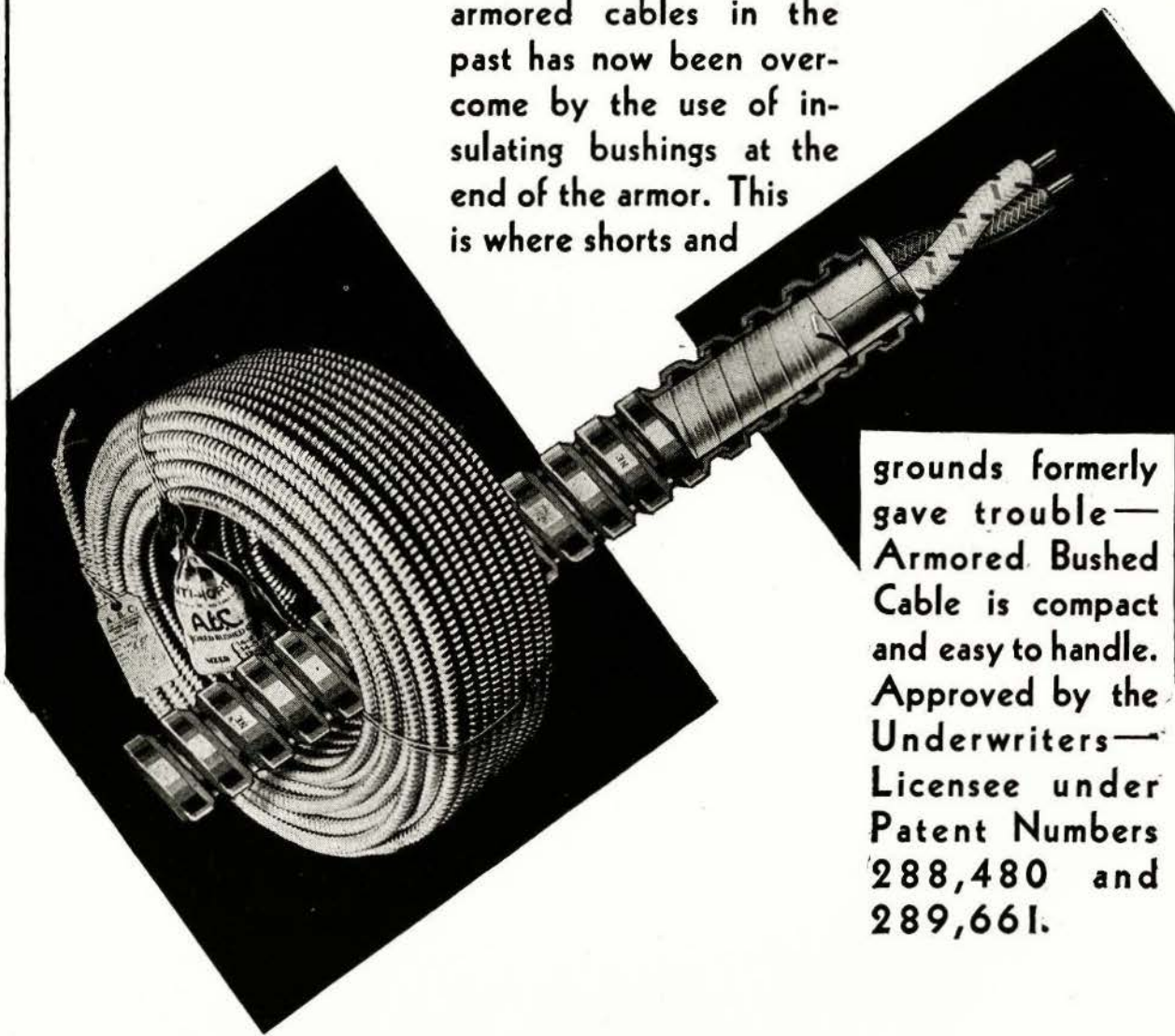
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There are signs of a new attitude on the part of the general public as to what constitutes a home

A PLAN TO REVIVE THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

DETERMINED to find some way of stimulating recovery in what is normally the second largest industry in the country, representatives of seventeen national organizations interested in the construction industry gathered together for a three-day conference at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on February 6th, 7th and 8th, 1933.

The holding of the conference represented many months of effort on the part of the National Committee on construction recovery, the formation of which was initiated and sponsored by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in collaboration with the Canadian Construction Association, the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Engineering Institute of Canada. This committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. James H. Craig, a member of the executive committee of the Institute, gave much thought to the problems confronting the industry, and prior to the conference submitted a memorandum to all national organizations interested in the construction industry, pointing out the economic problems affecting the industry and the necessity of bringing about its revival and stabilization.

Represented at the conference, which was presided over by George Oakley, M.P.P., were The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, The Engineering Institute of Canada, Canadian Construction Association, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Brick Manufacturers Association, Canadian Council of International Society of Painters and Decorators, Canadian Founders and Metal Trades Association, Canadian Hardwood Bureau, Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association, Contracting Plasterers Association of Canada, Structural Clay Tile Association, Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, Canadian Institute of Steel Construction, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Ceramic Society.

The first day's session was featured by an intensely interesting paper on unemployment given by Mr. James H. Craig. This was followed by general discussions on Methods of Financing Construction, Stimulation of Construction Activity, Unemployment, and the Formation of a Permanent National Construction Council. On the second day the delegates attending the conference formed themselves into various committees and after giving considerable thought to the many matters brought out in the general discussions, submitted

their recommendations for the consideration of the conference as a whole on the final day of the sessions.

The report of the committee on Stimulation of Construction Activity, which was later adopted by the conference, will, in all probability, form the basis of a communication to the Government. The report reads as follows:

SIZE OF INDUSTRY

According to figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Construction Industry in Canada in the year 1929, when the industry was at its peak, employed directly 300,000 workers, and indirectly in the factories another 70,000, or a total of 370,000 workers. On the usual basis of computation, these figures show that the construction industry supports approximately one-eighth of the entire population of Canada in normal or prosperous times.

RATE OF PRODUCTION

In the last two months of 1932, taking the 1929 figures as 100%, the construction industry was operating at about 10% of its capacity. According to the latest figures for January of this year, this figure of 10% is diminishing rapidly and is quickly approaching the zero point.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PUBLIC BODIES

Practically every municipality, as well as Provincial and Dominion Governments, have indicated that in the year 1933 no capital expenditures will take place. This policy of retrenchment we have so far never severely criticized, but we are today firmly convinced that its continuation will only lead to disaster.

CONSTRUCTION MEN IN RELIEF LINE

We would point out that there are more workers today in the relief line all over Canada coming from the construction industry than from any other industry in the country.

NATURE OF DIRECT RELIEF

It is hardly necessary for us to point out the most obvious disadvantages in the policy of direct relief. The lowering of the morale of our citizens is perhaps the most serious objection. It is wasteful of the source of our real wealth, our man power. The dissipation of capital without any return is also unavoidable. The third point which is perhaps not so obvious, is very apparent to the construction industry, namely, that there is a tendency to segregate the good workmen from the poorer workmen, keeping only the highest skilled and most

intelligent type employed, without rotation—and placing in the ranks of the unemployed the poorer type, although undoubtedly there are great numbers of high class and intelligent workmen in the ranks of unemployed. From a social point of view, this we consider to be a very dangerous condition. The fourth point we wish to emphasize is the mounting mill rate in all municipalities caused by the cost of direct relief, coupled with the fact that as the relief line grows, the ability of the municipalities to collect taxes diminishes.

FIGURES ON COST OF RELIEF

The figures published on the cost of relief for the year 1932 are very startling indeed, but even more startling are the reports which are being made public from day to day since the first of January of this year. We take as examples the cities of Toronto and Hamilton. In Toronto during the month of November last year, the increase in city taxation due to direct relief was increasing at the rate of one-eighth of a mill per month, or one and one-half mills per annum. In the month of December there were 22,555 families on relief in Toronto—3,000 more than the previous month. In the month of January there were 24,244 families, an increase of 1,689 over December, and the relief line is growing in Toronto at the rate of 375 families per week at the present time.

In the city of Hamilton in the month of November, the tax rate was increasing at the rate of one-third of a mill per month, or four mills per annum. At the present moment in the city of Hamilton, direct relief is being handed out at the rate of six mills per annum. This refers to the cities' share of relief only. These figures clearly indicate that we are heading into a critical situation. We also wish to point out the alarming increase in the army of unemployed which may readily become an uncontrollable factor. We respectfully suggest that some alternative, no matter whether it have aspects of serious concern or not, must be considered.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME AS AN ALTERNATIVE

This subject must be considered under two distinct headings, namely, our present emergent domestic situation and the broader international situation. Dealing first of all with the international situation, this industry is thoroughly convinced that a general international return to prosperity can only ultimately be brought about by an extensive constructional programme by every country in the world, and it is our hope that the forthcoming international economic conference will so decide. We note with considerable satisfaction that this subject has been included in the agenda for the forthcoming monetary and economic conference on the recommendation of the Council of the League of Nations. We are, however, more concerned at

the present moment with the emergent domestic problem, and we suggest as an alternative plan to reduce direct relief, a construction programme, the outline of which follows:

DIFFUSION OF THE CONSTRUCTION DOLLAR

We have already pointed out the magnitude of the construction industry and its importance in the Dominion, and we wish to augment the weight of this argument by calling attention to the well-known fact that compared with all other industries, a dollar spent in the construction industry is diffused into more channels of industry than any other type of dollar spent. In previous years figures have been submitted to the Dominion Government showing beyond doubt that for every dollar spent in the construction industry, eighty-two cents finds its way into pay envelopes, either directly on the construction job, or indirectly in the factories manufacturing construction materials and the transportation companies which carry them to the works. Only the balance of eighteen cents represents the true material costs and the cost of financing and other overhead.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

We believe that in the past the construction industry has never been in a position to talk to public bodies for the reason that heretofore there never has been formed a council which would represent all the interests which comprise the entire industry. This conference has now formed such a council, which council has available a mass of detail information concerning the construction industry, and it is our hope that the Dominion Government will avail itself of the services of this council when attempting to solve the future problems which lie so heavily before it.

CONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

This conference recognizes very acutely the great difficulties in providing funds for construction purposes of any kind, but we are firmly convinced that there is no alternative but for such funds to be procured. We suggest, therefore, that a construction finance corporation be formed under the auspices of the Dominion Government for the purpose of passing on the merits or necessity of construction projects advanced and assisting them by banking service or direct financing, and that certain classes of construction work be carried out under the following conditions:

CONDITIONS

Public statements have emanated from the Dominion Government in the past in connection with relief work which was carried on in the years 1930 and 1931 that the costs were extravagantly

high. We wish to point out that one important reason why those costs were found to be so high was that the work was not done as suggested below:

We recommend that the most modern methods available be used on all construction work.

We recommend that the work be placed under keenest of competitive conditions, that architects and engineers in private practice be employed to plan and supervise work of construction, and further that only bona fide contracting companies be permitted to tender on such work, to the exclusion of municipal and city engineers and other authorities.

We further recommend that a definite scheme of rotation of labour consistent with economy be instituted in order to give employment to a maximum number of men. We would emphasize the necessity of giving householders preference on work of this kind.

We also recommend that the prevailing rate of wages be paid on all such work.

Further, it is very necessary that a comprehensive survey be made from one end of the country to the other to find out what new types of buildings and other improvements are necessary and their relative importance in the suggested programme.

TYPES OF WORK SUGGESTED

Realizing the great necessity of obviating any unnecessary duplication of buildings and other construction units, the following types of work are recommended as not involving such duplication.

(a) Self liquidating works, the selection of which should be in the hands of an impartial body with no political affiliations. We mention such obvious suggestions as cold storage plants, water works and filtration plants, hospitalization and low cost housing.

(b) Public works to replace rented premises where the elimination of rentals being paid by the Dominion Government would justify a capital expenditure. In certain parts of the country we have post offices and customs houses in this category.

(c) The replacement of buildings and other works which are obviously suffering from acute obsolescence and depreciation and which must be replaced within a few years under any conditions. This group would also include government buildings where the necessity of additions is very pressing at the moment. Under this group we suggest penitentiaries, county jails, provincial hospitals, welfare buildings, and registry offices.

(d) We should suggest that serious consideration be given to the re-establishing of the grade crossing fund and subsequent elimination of many dangerous grade crossings.

(e) Our records show that there are in the Province of Ontario no less than 114 municipalities with populations of 1,000 or over who are in real need of sewage systems, but who through lack of encouragement or assistance are unable to proceed. Such sewage systems will come along in the natural course of events in a few years in many cases, and this work could well be proceeded with at the present moment under these pressing conditions, and at very low cost.

COMPARISON OF TWO ALTERNATIVES

This industry is under no illusions as to the almost insuperable difficulties concerning the increasing of Canada's national debt. At the present moment we are increasing not only the national debt, but every municipal debt at a most alarming pace without anything on the other side of the ledger. If a construction programme such as has been suggested is carried out, and the financing done in Canada and the money spent in Canada, we will at least have the following factors, all tending towards the diminution of the capital cost involved. First of all the cost of direct relief will greatly diminish, and this diminution will be felt at once. In the second place the starting up of such activity as has been suggested will have a tendency to increase commodity prices throughout the country or at least will have the tendency to stop any further decline. This will have its effect in causing the existing load of national debt to be less onerous. In the third place by giving our citizens work, we will increase the ability of the tax payers to meet the heavy tax burden which is at present bearing on their shoulders.

In conclusion, let us repeat again that we know the financing of such projects as we have outlined presents serious difficulties, but we as an industry are sitting very close to the other side of the picture and we see a far greater danger, and a rapidly growing danger in continuing the policy of direct relief and doing nothing of a constructive nature.

Important resolutions relative to financing construction and relieving unemployment were also adopted at the conference, and it is expected that these will be brought before the proper authorities without delay. The resolutions read as follows:

REDUCTION IN INTEREST RATES

That a reduction in interest rates would substantially encourage the circulation of money through business channels.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRESENT METHODS OF FINANCING CONSTRUCTION

That improvement can be made in the present methods of financing construction and we suggest that the National Construction Council study this problem, giving special consideration to:

(a) Method of financing home construction;

- (b) Stricter regulation of the issuance of building bonds;
- (c) Provision for rediscount facilities to mortgage organizations.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDUSTRY

That this conference recognizes the responsibility of the construction industry to initiate steps to overcome existing difficulties in respect to the financing of new construction and that it recommends to the National Construction Council the making of a survey with respect to resources within the industry for the financing of new construction; the most efficient manner in which these resources can be applied and the extent to which the co-operation of governments can be secured to give effect to such measures.

PROMOTION OF PUBLIC WORKS

That this conference notes that there is a large body of agreement that a revival of constructional activity must be the prelude to economic recovery, that constructional activity is unlikely to revive along normal channels and must rely on direct government action in the shape of public works; that this conference consequently urges on the Canadian Government the importance of advocating at the forthcoming World Economic Conference a scheme of international co-operation for the promotion of public works.

WORK IN PREFERENCE TO DIRECT RELIEF

Whereas direct relief is destructive of the moral of the recipient; uneconomic in that it is wasteful of the source of our real wealth (our man power), and a grievous burden to the taxpayer; your committee favours work for the unemployed in preference to direct relief.

CONTRIBUTORY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

We believe that the principle of contributory unemployment insurance, or the principle of some

savings plan as a necessary means to maintain the equilibrium of the wage earner's spending power should be earnestly studied by the National Construction Council. It is recognized that pending the recovery in business or the absorption of the unemployed in industry and business, direct relief will be necessary.

NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK CANNOT BE DELAYED

Whereas the number of people in Canada employed in the construction industry and the allied manufacturing industries approximated 400,000 in 1929 when contracts awarded totaled \$576,651,800.00 and whereas the contracts awarded during 1932 totaled only \$132,872,400.00, only 23% of the 1929 totals. It is apparent that a continuance of the fall in prices throughout the year 1933 will reduce construction work to negligible proportions and will consequently tend to throw out of employment almost all those engaged in this industry. It is the opinion of the committee that new construction work can no longer be deferred in this country without courting national disaster, and that national policy should be directed in such a way as to tend to give an impetus towards a rise in prices.

SCHEME TO MITIGATE SEASONAL INACTIVITY

The committee endorses the proposal with reference to the altering of the budgetting dates of governments, federal, provincial and municipal to the Fall of the year, in order that seasonal inactivity in the industry may be mitigated by the promotion of government and other building operations during the winter months.

REDUCTION IN WORKING HOURS TO SPREAD EMPLOYMENT

The committee is in agreement with the principle that a distribution of available work can be facilitated by the shortening of working hours.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

One of the important decisions made at the recent Construction Conference was to create a permanent body to be known as the National Construction Council of Canada. The council is to be representative of every branch of the industry, and in assuming its natural leadership as the second largest industry in the country, it will be in a position to present a united front in dealing with all matters affecting it.

The objectives for the permanent organization are to be as follows:

1. To unify the construction industry, that it may plan its future and present its aspirations as an industrial unit.

2. To stabilize the industry, eliminate waste, improve its ability to serve the public, develop its structural and economic plans, minimize unemployment and consolidate parallel endeavours.
3. To enable leaders of national bodies to automatically confer together for mutual benefit and industrial progress.
4. To furnish an industrial tribunal to promote justice, encourage constructive measures for or within the industry, and courageously oppose destructive measures against or without the industry.

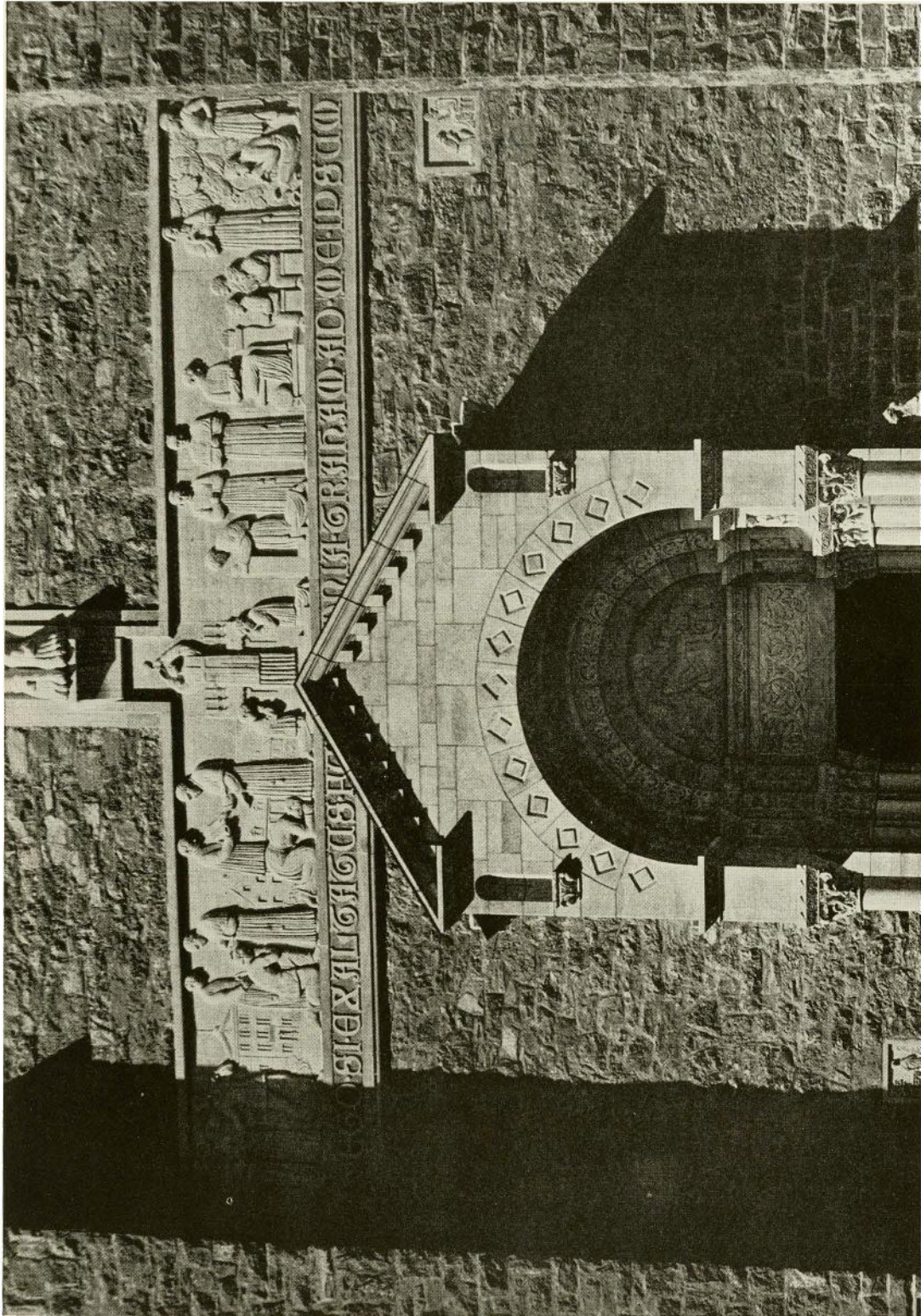
(Continued on page 35)



THE CHAPEL—ST. JOSEPH NOVITIATE, ST. GENEVIEVE DE PIERRE FONDS, P.Q.

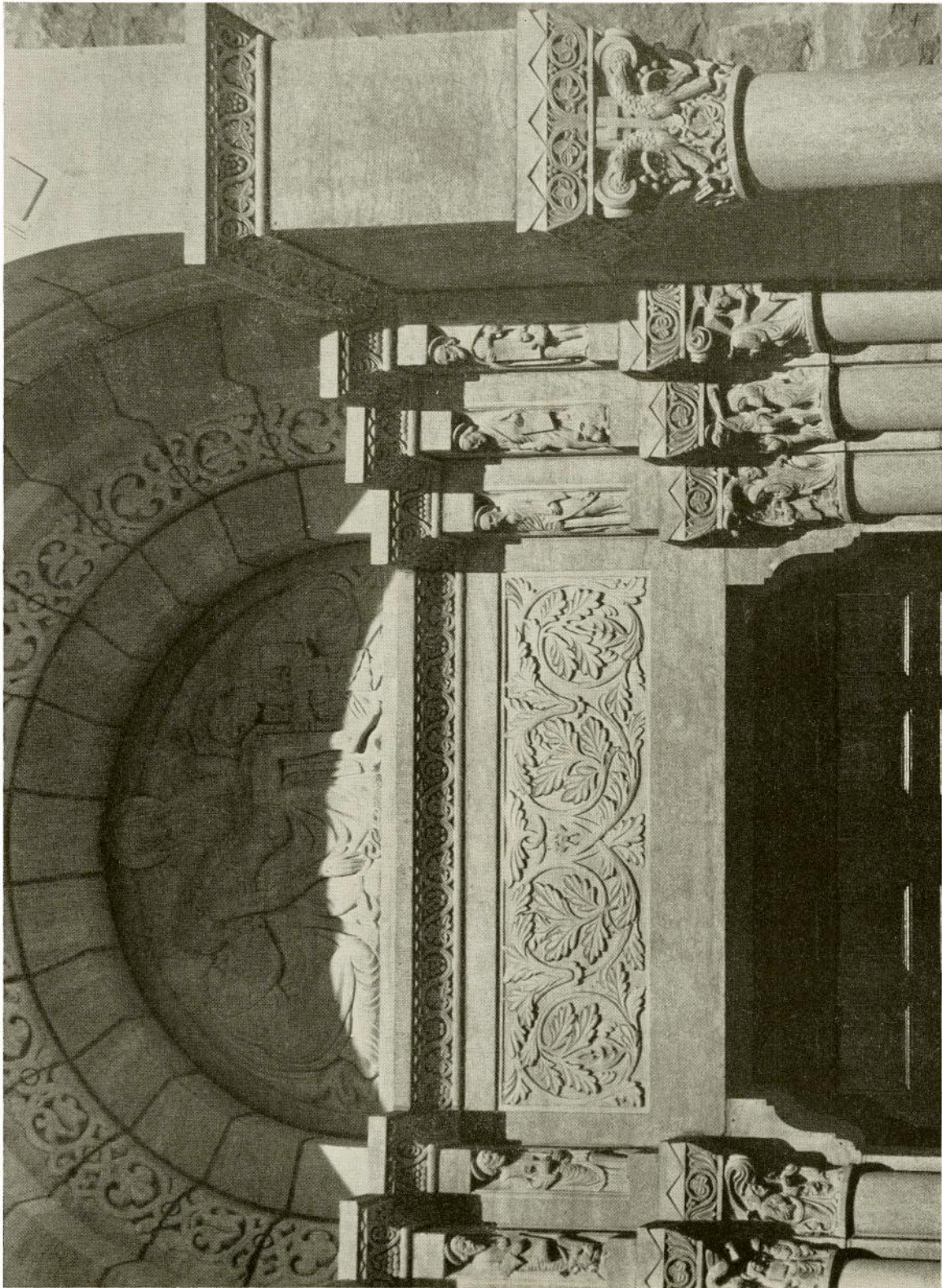
Lucien Parent, Architect

Walls of local cut stone. The large stone Crucifix is of Indiana Limestone and is thirty-six feet high.

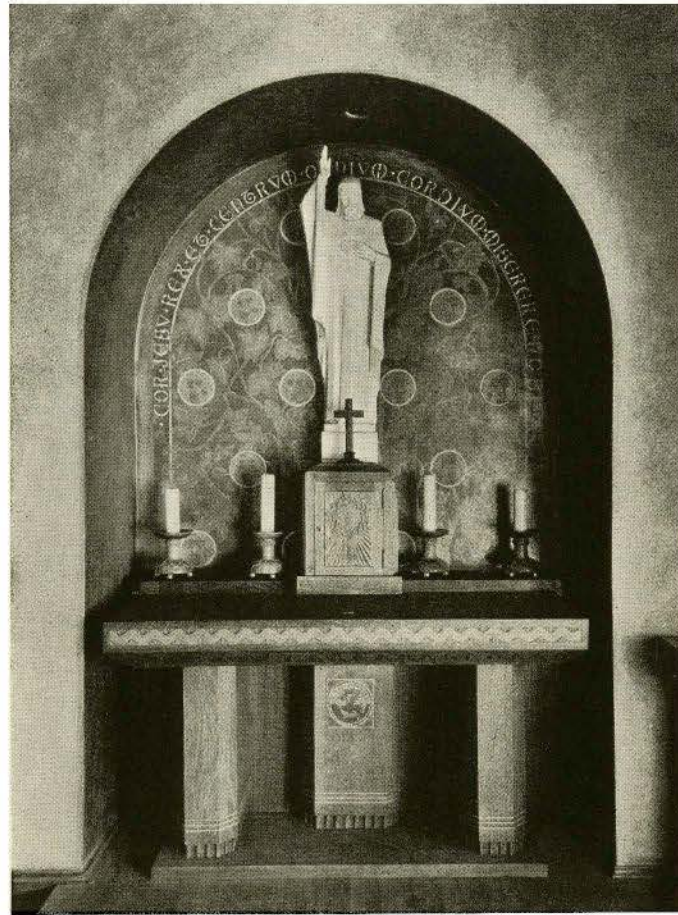


DETAIL OF FRONT ELEVATION SHOWING FRIEZE AND UPPER PART OF PORCH

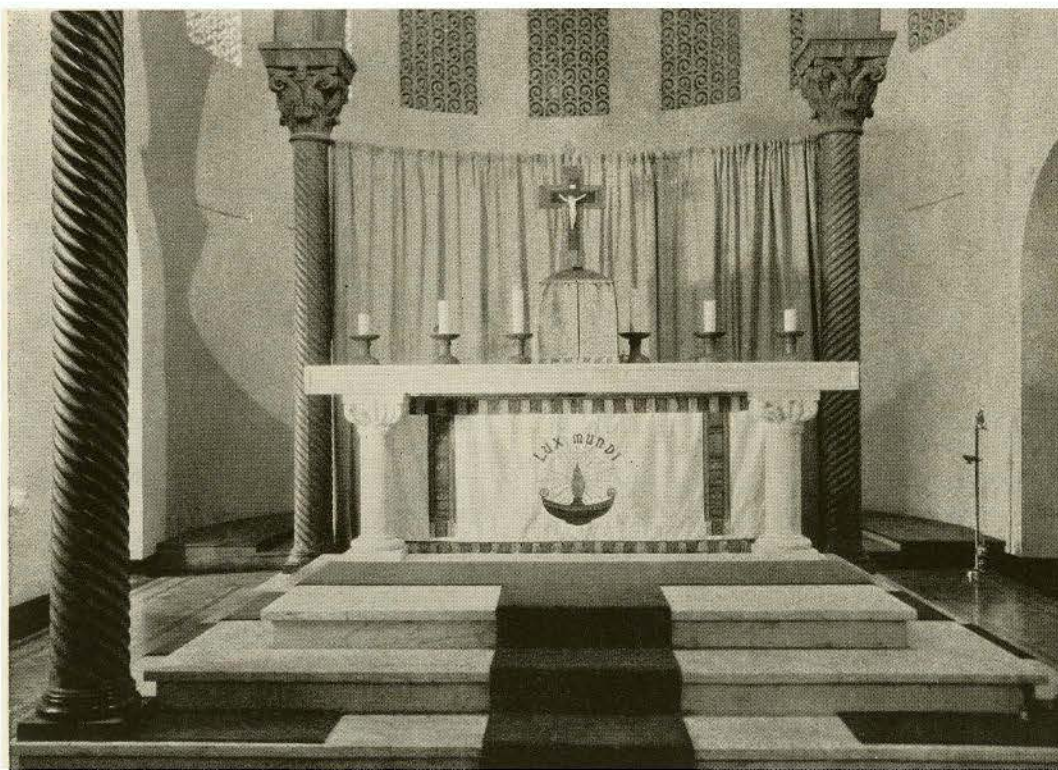
The frieze describes the young man leaving his old home to come to the Monastery, where he is welcomed by the Priests, who initiate the newcomer into their life. Being a Priest, now they meditate and decide as to whether he is to be a teacher or go far away into the Indian Missions.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE PORCH TO CHAPEL



AN ALTAR IN THE CHAPTER ROOM



DETAIL OF MAIN MARBLE ALTAR IN CHAPEL

ARCHITECTURE—A VOCATION*

BY JOHN M. LYLE, F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A.

ARCHITECTURE might be described as the art of building to which is added beauty. It is the oldest of all the arts, the greatest and the most difficult. The architect must have at his command many talents. He must be a creative artist, and an educated gentleman, able to meet many different kinds of people. He must be an artist but not a dreamer, as he has to translate abstract ideas into concrete form, and is responsible for the handling of vast sums of money. He must know something about building construction, engineering, plumbing, heating, lighting and ventilation. He must be something of a lawyer in order that his specifications will meet the acid test of actual building practice. He must possess tact to an unusual degree in dealing with his clients, and be able to inspire his own office force, controlling and directing those actually carrying out his orders in the field. He must be a level-headed business man, and a glutton for detail. He must have organizing ability of a high order; for is not the great modern building, with its intricate and complicated problems of design, construction and engineering, a triumph of organization?—I know of no other in modern times comparable to it.

I can hear my young friends saying, that the vocation of architecture must demand a long and serious training in order that one can fit himself for the proper discharge of his duties. This surmise is correct, for the architect should have a sound education, and, if possible, a university degree, and a period of travel and schooling abroad; this theoretical education to be supplemented by at least five years in practical office experience, before he should think of placing the word architect after his name.

If he hopes to practise architecture in Ontario, he must be registered under the Architects' Registration Board of Ontario, and before such registration is possible, he must pass certain examinations and be able to satisfy the Registration Board as to his fitness. If he is not a graduate of some recognized architectural school or university satisfactory to the board, he has to pass three examinations—one of a preliminary character, one of an intermediate character and one final examination. He must in addition have served in an architect's office approved by the board for a definite period of years. If he is a graduate of some recognized school or university and has been a student for at least three years in an architectural course, he

* From a recent address given over the Radio by Mr. Lyle under the auspices of the Vocational Department of the Western High School of Commerce, Toronto.

may be exempted from the intermediate examination, but he must have served in an architect's office for at least four years.

While a college education is a distinct advantage, it is not essential; for it is possible for a boy to enter an office as a junior, and to acquire an education, receiving a salary from the beginning. If he is wise he will try to obtain employment in an office where a high standard of design and construction is demanded, and where there is an inspiring personality directing the work. In this way he acquires a knowledge of design and a training in the actualities of architecture.

If any of my young friends are thinking of architecture as a career, with the idea in the back of their minds that the road to fame and fortune is easy, and that the remuneration for services rendered is a handsome one, let me disabuse them; for I have never known an architect of standing to make an independent fortune out of the practice of architecture. A successful architect can hope for a good living, but he must be prepared for the swing of the pendulum from prosperity to depression.

What, you say, has architecture to offer as a vocation? A wonderful life, that of the creative artist who carries in his mind the germ of an idea, who sees it born on paper, carried through countless stages—sometimes of years—until it finally blossoms as a full grown flower. It is his child—perhaps he is proud of it, perhaps not. He has this consolation, however, that he has the opportunity of leaving a monument to posterity—to win fame. Pride of achievement is still the greatest urge of the creative artist—for the great architect or artist is rarely born, in any century or in any country. He has this satisfaction, however, that when the names of the merchant princes, statesmen and the great of today, who fill the pages of our daily press, are buried in oblivion, he still may claim honour. How many names come down to us from the golden era in Greece, 500 years before Christ—perhaps a half dozen—but who does not know of Phidias and the glories of the Parthenon. Cross to Italy in the days of the brilliant renaissance and what radiance shines around the names of Michael Angelo and Leonardo de Vinci; Velasquez in Spain, Rembrandt in Holland, Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua Reynolds in England—they are household words today.

So, if you would choose architecture as a vocation, remember that she is a jealous mistress who makes exacting demands on her devotees, yet offers

splendid rewards to those who scale the heights.

Architecture concerns us all. Do you realize that the majority of our waking hours are spent in or about architecture, and that we are all affected consciously or unconsciously, by good or bad architecture, in our streets, our houses, our offices and our factories.

If a boy is thinking of architecture as a vocation, he should make a close and careful self-analysis of his qualifications, before he reaches a decision. He should have imagination, a good education, technical knowledge of a high order, and the ability to visualize mentally a definite picture and to translate the picture onto paper. The architect is a professional man like a doctor or a lawyer, and is paid a fee for his services. He acts as the owner's agent and is responsible solely to him. He has no interest whatsoever in any building contract or building material. His decisions in nearly all cases are final and binding.

Perhaps it will give you a better idea of how an architect works if I trace a building from its inception to completion. First the architect discusses with the client his wishes as to the proposed building. Then he prepares preliminary sketch drawings with approximate estimates of cost. When the final sketch drawings are approved by the client, he begins what is known as the working drawings; these are usually at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the foot, certain special details are sometimes included. Then the specifications are written, setting out in definite terms the materials to be used and the type of construction demanded. Those specifications, together with the working drawings, are the basis on which tenders are taken from contractors for the execution of the work. After the contracts have been awarded, the architect

prepares large scale and full size detail drawings of the necessary parts of the building, which he turns over to the different contractors. He supervises building operations until the job is complete, in order to see that his plans and specifications are properly carried out by the contractors.

In the more important buildings it is customary for the architect to employ structural engineers for the steel work, and service engineers for the heating, plumbing, ventilating and electrical work. For this expert service the architect is allowed an additional fee.

The services of a trained architect are increasingly in demand, for the public is beginning to appreciate the value of expert building service, as against the hap-hazard method of entrusting commissions to builders, who, while they may be able to construct the building, certainly have not the necessary qualifications to plan conveniently or economically, nor can they invest their building with that great essential of all architecture, namely—beauty. For the public has at last awakened to the fact that beauty has a cash and a sales value. It has invaded the cellar, the kitchen and the bath room.

Let me leave this thought with my young friends who are thinking of architecture as a vocation. Be sure that you have some of the qualities that are demanded for success, that you can stand the strain of a long theoretical and practical education, that you may not expect great monetary rewards, but you may expect a life of great interest and never-ending variety, that you will remain always a student until you are ready to step into the grave, and that you may be able to stamp your personality on the architecture of your country, and leave behind you something tangible in achievement.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL—Continued

5. To promote fair professional ethics and business practices.
6. To promote higher standards of living, meet competition of other industries, support timely movements for proper and efficient public works and encourage sound financing and investments in construction projects.
7. To promote better public relations.
8. To collect and disseminate such data and information to the affiliated bodies or the public as may be deemed necessary or advisable from time to time.
9. To foster and co-ordinate industrial and scientific research in the construction industry and its component parts.
10. To provide adequate facilities to accomplish these objects.
11. And such other objectives as the organization committee may consider advisable.

For the purpose of organization and for the purpose of carrying out the work of the conference until the permanent council is formed, an organization committee was appointed consisting of the chairman of each of the conference committees and one representative from each organization.

The personnel of this committee is as follows: Geo. Oakley, M.P.P., chairman, I. Markus, secretary, Melville P. White, J. H. Craig, W. L. Somerville, E. M. Pedwell, Wm. S. P. J. Hannaford, J. M. Pigott, H. C. Frid, Chas. H. Wallace, A. Ross Robertson, A. K. Purdy, C. Blake Jackson, Wm. J. Bavington, E. Ingles, Gordon M. West, A. C. Mambert, J. B. Carswell, G. M. Thomson, Dr. G. J. Steele, Wm. McGolpin, T. E. Boyce, John T. Hepburn.



A GARDEN ON HIGHLANDS AVENUE, TORONTO

There are signs that the backyard will eventually turn into a garden designed as an extension of the living rooms.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN HOME

BY H. B. DUNINGTON-GRUBB

Landscape Architect

THE congenitally robust who know only by hearsay of hypodermics, of sedatives, or of the Ku Klux Klan of the operating theatre find it hard to feel anything but sympathy for their sickly friends and acquaintances. What can they know about the bliss of that morning after a week of high fever when no nurse is needed to announce that the temperature is normal at last? What can they know about convalescence in front of the fire when Mr. W. L.

Somerville rings up and asks for another article for THE JOURNAL? Only the sickly can understand how eagerly the patient reaches for pen and pad after weeks on his back with nothing more serious to contemplate than Mr. Barry Cleveland's idea of what constitutes suitable surroundings for invalids. With so much time on his hands it would be almost absurd if his train of thought should not lead him on to wonder why Mr. Barry Cleveland himself prefers the sumptuous decoration

and appointments of his own luxurious home to the Private Patients' Pavilion. From recollections of the Cleveland's hospitality at Clarendon Avenue it is but a step to the review of homes in general; to the evolution of the Canadian house and garden; for, in spite of recent reactionary examples which might raise doubts, evolution continues.

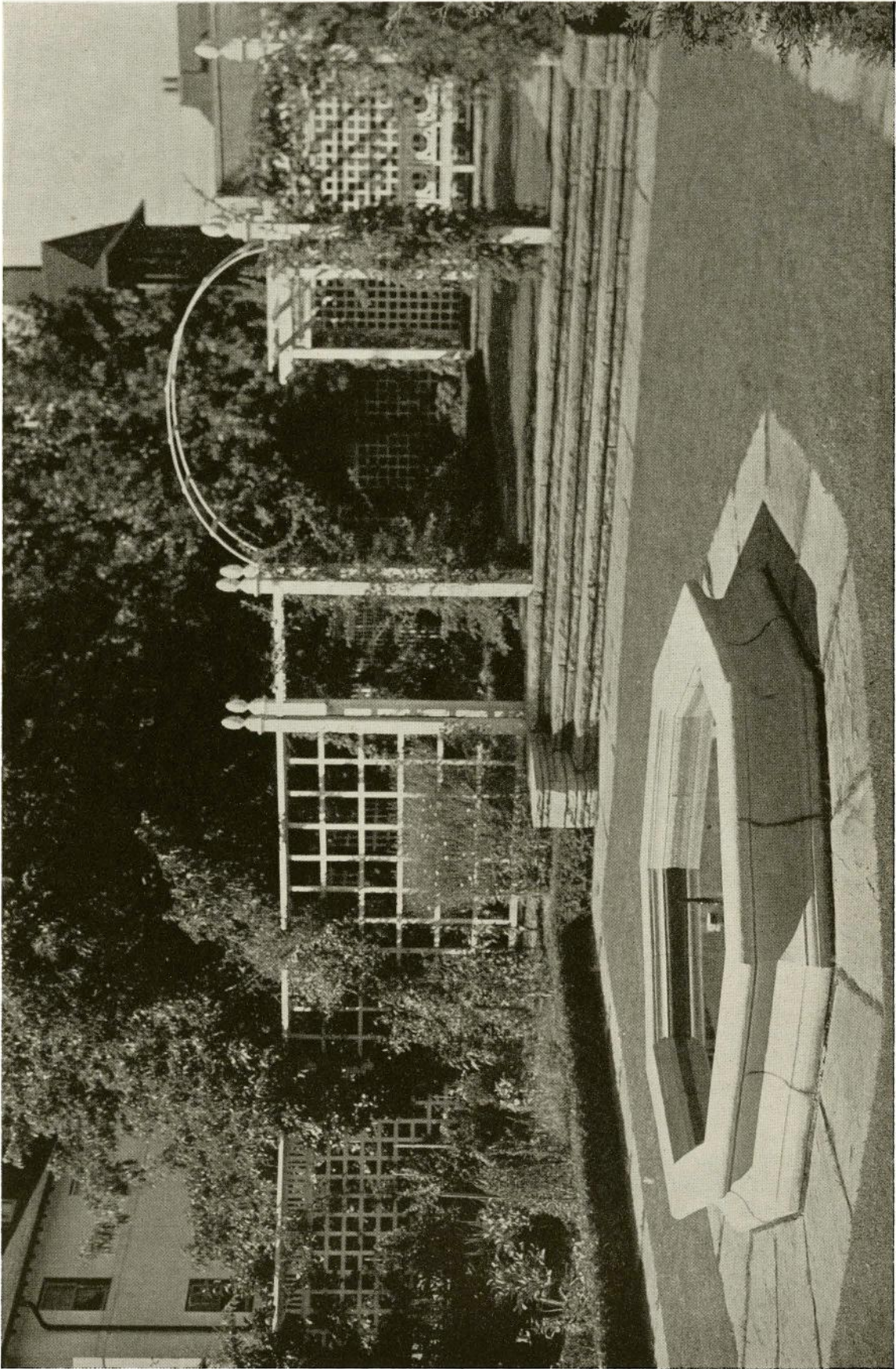
The change which has come about during the past twenty-five years seems to me something much more fundamental than the adoption of different architectural styles, of more studied composition, or of refinement in design and detail. There are signs of a new attitude on the part of the general public as to what a home is. I remember starting out hot foot for a distant provincial town two or three years ago in great excitement over a letter which sounded remarkably like the prospect of a garden. As we drove from the station along the principal residential street, I was conscious of a rapid readjustment of all my preconceived notions as to what sort of a garden I intended to suggest. Every house stood by itself in the centre of an extensive lawn. We drove through what appeared to be a public park in which certain privileged persons had been granted permission to erect houses on condition that no part of the park was to be disturbed. Intimate family and social life proceeded on the wide front verandah in the street itself. On Delaware Avenue in Buffalo, a few weeks later, I found the verandahs gone. A row of majestic stone palaces bordered each side of the boulevard but the huge lawns and public park remained. It was only with difficulty that one repressed an inclination to march into the rotunda and demand the price of single room and bath. In the fashionable suburbs of Philadelphia social life has become rather more complex. One has a feeling that the owners of each house are unaware of their neighbours to East and West. Very little is visible from the street except the chimneys. High hedges, or walls, pierced by wrought iron entrance gates invariably mark the boundary, but here and there one gets a glimpse of gardens intended for family life. It reminds one of Torquay on a more sumptuous scale.

At the beginning of this century the "front-parlour" and "the backyard" began to give place to a different type of planning in Canadian homes. The problem of laying out a back garden which can only be seen from the bathroom window and only reached from the front door after dodging garbage cans and clothes lines is now very exceptional indeed, but unfortunately all problems are exceptional just now. Architects pulling in front and social changes pushing up from behind have not only cleared the verandah of rockers, but have finally succeeded in turning the house clean round so that the kitchen is now in front and the living rooms at the back. The back yard is no longer devoted exclusively to the airing of pajamas and

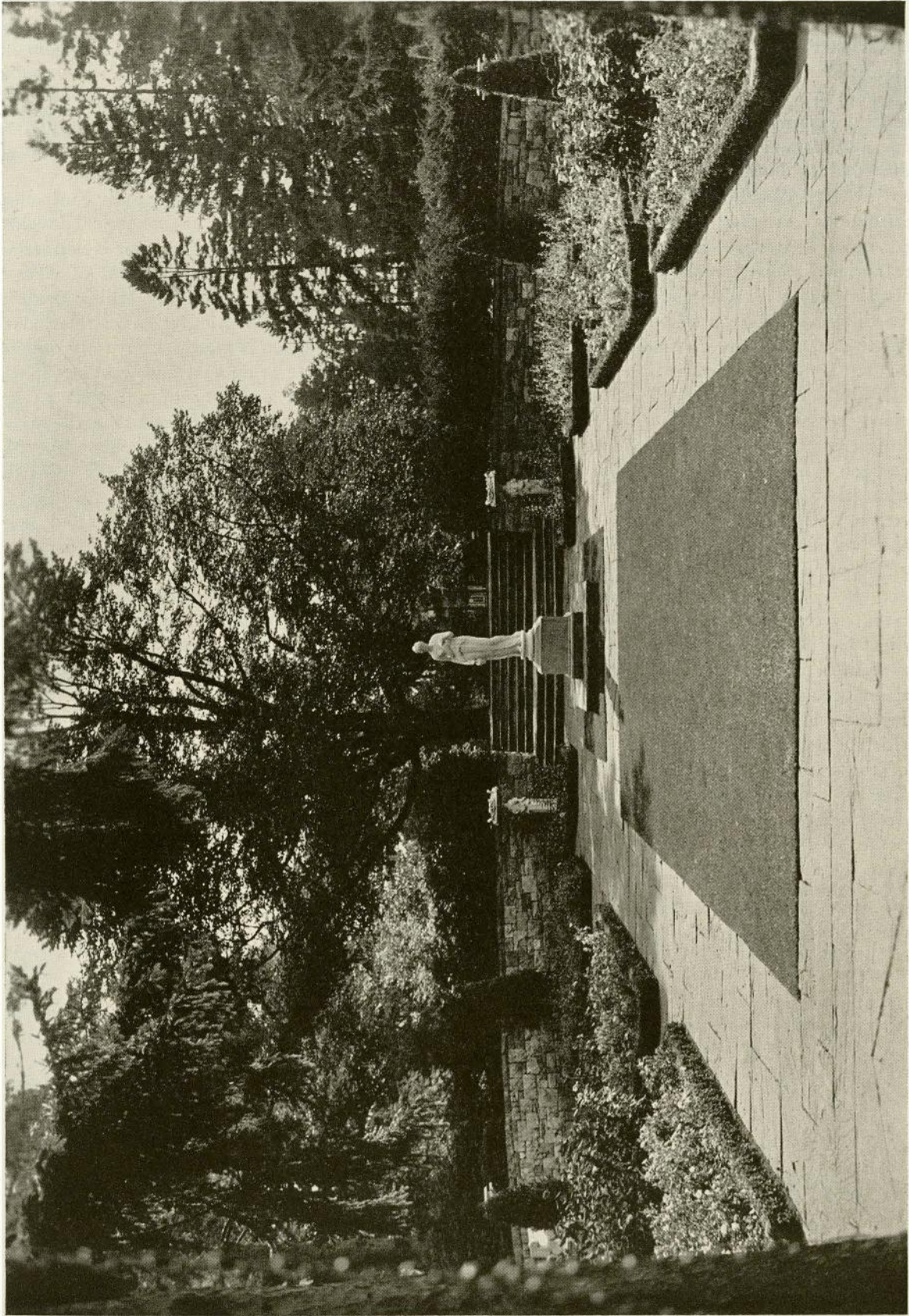
handkerchiefs. There are unmistakeable signs, here and there, that it will eventually turn into a garden designed as an extension of the living rooms and so intimately connected with them in style and furnishing as to form the centre of family life. The word "garden" occurring in every language meant, in its original sense, an "enclosed space" laid out and furnished for beauty, and for the use of the family. This is so true a definition that in the absence of enclosure one has no feeling of being in a garden at all. It is almost as difficult to visualize a garden without enclosure as to imagine a room without any walls.

The education of the public proceeds slowly. The architect spends his life on the treadmill. No sooner does he climb two or three steps toward success by getting his client to absorb some of his own ideas as to what the word "home" means and how it ought to be treated than he finds himself once more at the bottom of the wheel with a new problem, and new clients who feel very strongly that they know exactly what they want even if they know nothing else. His time must be spent in gaining enough of their confidence to allow him to oppose reactionary tendencies. When confronted by the problem of how to climb aboard and reach the bridge it is usually found that the straightforward frontal attack up the practical main gangway is more effective, for a start, than the more sneaking approach through the aesthetic lower porthole. When a man is told that the type of home he wants will cost twice as much on one property as on another, that a certain type of layout can only result in the flooding of his foundations, or that a driveway at the back of his house is going to be an abominable nuisance, he will occasionally see the point and may even go so far as to feel grateful for the advice. When he is informed, on the other hand, that his garden is too short in proportion to its width, that the house would look better if the garden were eighteen inches lower, or that the end of his terrace should be closed with a garden house, his gratitude is not always quite so overwhelming. He feels that there are two sides to every argument, that the opinion of one man may be as good as that of another, and that neither of them is capable of proof. The most serious difficulty, however, encountered by the architectural pilot is that the ship has so often been rendered almost unnavigable before he succeeds in getting aboard.

There may be cases in which a prospective home builder takes his architect along to help him choose the site. Personally I have never heard of one, nor yet of an architect foolish enough to criticize a property. Sites are chosen by people highly trained in all business matters except the comfort and well-being of their "prospects." I once picked an argument with a prominent real estate man with



A GARDEN ON FOREST HILL ROAD, TORONTO
The word "garden" meant, in its original sense, an "enclosed space" laid out for beauty, and for the use of the family.



THE SUNKEN GARDEN AT PARKWOOD, OSHAWA, ONT.

It is almost as difficult to visualize a garden without enclosure as to imagine a room without any walls.

the idea of getting his viewpoint on values. A large plan of his subdivided suburban acreage was brought out. The argument became so heated that we finally got into his car and went up to the property itself where I found, at last, that it was unnecessary for me to disagree with almost every word he said. I was able, for instance, to endorse most heartily his pronouncement that certain views were fine, but found it quite impossible to get him to understand that views were of little value if they lay in such a direction that they would not be visible from well oriented living rooms. He was asking as much for properties with a northerly, as a southerly view. Such questions as exposure to, or protection from, north-west winds seemed to make no difference to his schedule of prices. One gathered that sandy loam cost no more than stiff heavy clay. It was a pleasure to be able to congratulate him on having recognized the value of fine trees on certain properties, but the relationship of existing trees to any possible scheme of layout had not been considered. The price list gave the impression that it was impossible to have too many trees, and that life in a dense forest was preferable to a site consisting of open meadow land.

I was surprised to find that he listened quite patiently to my reasons why the shape of a property might affect its value, although my ideas on the subject flatly contradicted every principle that the real estate profession holds dear. While we both agreed that the amount of frontage offered must have an effect on prices, I was unable to follow his argument that land must be sold on a basis of the number of feet of frontage bought. According to him a property in the shape of a truncated triangle must have more value if the long frontage of its base were presented to the street than the short frontage of its apex. I claimed

that the exact opposite was actually true; that the area behind the house was more valuable than the area in front; that a property with increasing width at the back must appear larger and be more economical to lay out than the reverse arrangement. He replied that people were still more interested in making a display to impress the public in front than in developing a private garden for family use in the rear. He was still living in the "front-parlour—backyard" age.

Such questions as existing topography controlling any possible site for a house or economical development of grounds were passed over for lack of time, but I felt anxious to obtain the point of view of the real estate profession on the selling price of land as affected by its orientation in relation to the street upon which it faced. I gave my opinion that the south side of an east and west street was the most valuable property of all; that as the north side of the same street must be the worst possible selection it should be the cheapest. My second choice was the west side, and my third the east side of a north and south street. As the best living rooms should not only be oriented from south-east to south-west, but should also be faced toward the back garden, instead of the street, it seemed to me quite obvious that privacy, the first principle of layout, must be obtained most effectively in the first arrangement, and that it could only be satisfactorily achieved in the fourth at the cost of giving the rooms a northerly aspect. I have still to find out the effect of the trip on the realtor, but I am perfectly free to admit that the writer left the property with a very firm conviction that architects have not yet taken a strong enough lead toward the education of the public as to the difference between a good site and a bad one.

Editor's Note: Mr. H. B. Dunington-Grubb was the Landscape Architect for the gardens illustrated in this article.

MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The twenty-seventh annual meeting and dinner of the Manitoba Association of Architects was held at the Winnipeg Winter Club on Monday evening, January 16th, 1933.

The following members were present: A. E. Cubbidge, D. W. Bellhouse, C. S. Bridgman, C. N. Blankstein, Wm. Fingland, L. J. Green, J. Halley, R. C. Ham, Jas. Hawker, F. F. LeMaistre, J. B. Mitchell, E. Fitz Munn, M. S. Osborne, W. P. Over, E. Parkinson, J. N. Semmens, G. G. Teeter, and F. W. Watt.

The outgoing president, Mr. A. E. Cubbidge, gave a report of the activities of the council and suggestions for the future as follows:

Sub-Contractors' Payments: Early in the year a delegation was received from the Allied Building Trades Credit Association, suggesting a bond guaranteeing payment of sub-contractors and supply firms. The council circularized the members of the Association giving a synopsis of the proposed bond, and recommending its adoption on all larger building projects, and I believe guarantee companies are now writing a bond that guarantees both payments to sub-contractors and completion of the building. An act was also passed in Legislature last year making it a criminal offence for a general contractor to use payments intended for a specific job, to finance other undertakings.

Reciprocal Agreement with British Architects: A letter was received from the Royal Institute of British Architects to consider a proposal for a reciprocal agreement allowing registered architects under the New Architects Act in the United Kingdom and the Manitoba Association of Architects to transfer registration one with the other. This question will no doubt come up for discussion, but in my opinion, it should be very carefully considered before any steps are taken, to ascertain what the other provinces are doing in the matter.

Bid Peddling: The question of "Bid Peddling" by general contractors came up for discussion and was considered by your council "a pernicious custom" and a circular letter was sent to all the members outlining two clauses which might be incorporated in specifications with a view to eliminating this sharp practice.

Act Revision: The council was of the opinion that there were several weak clauses in our act enabling persons other than registered Architects to practise architecture and evade the law. A committee was appointed to consider certain revisions and amendments.

New Members: There were four new members admitted to the Association during the past year: L. J. Green, R. C. Ham, C. N. Blankstein, and G. Leslie Russell.

We also lost one estimable member of the Association last year in the person of Prof. Stoughton, who as you know, has returned to New York to practise architecture there, and as a mark of respect and appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by him in the cause of architecture during the past twenty years through his public spirit and enthusiasm, the association tendered him a farewell luncheon at the Manitoba Club.

Overcrowding of Professions: The question of overcrowding of professions generally was discussed, and although no action was taken regarding the architectural profession, I am of the opinion some action should be taken to limit the number of students. It does not seem economically sound for the government to spend money educating young men to the various professions without possible openings for the majority of graduates, and it seems to me this question should be carefully studied during the year, with a view to working out some system of selective competitive examinations to a number of students predetermined by the Government. It could be applied to all the professions; thus the number of doctors, lawyers, architects, engineers, etc., graduated each

year would not be allowed to exceed a given quota and might even drop below prescribed quotas, which would be based on population, industrial conditions, etc. The university could also strengthen its courses, stepping up graduation requirements, etc., and so discourage as soon as possible those unfit to continue.

Dues: In order to help members with their dues, it was decided to accept the sum of \$5.00 being the pro rata dues to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and to consider the balance of \$10.00 as a loan by the Association. In this connection the council recommends the yearly dues for 1933 be reduced to \$7.50 as a temporary measure.

The foregoing together with the general routine of business completes the activities of the Council during the past year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, D. W. Bellhouse; vice-president, F. W. Watt; secretary-treasurer, E. Fitz Munn; councillors, A. E. Cubbidge, C. S. Bridgman, J. Halley, W. P. Over, F. Ruttan and J. H. G. Russell; delegates on the council of the R.A.I.C., D. W. Bellhouse, Geo. W. Northwood and F. W. Watt.

MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The annual meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects was held in the City Hall Building, Moncton, N.B., on January 17th, 1933, with the president, Mr. S. P. Dumaresq, in the chair.

The following members were in attendance: S. P. Dumaresq, A. R. Cobb, W. W. Alward, W. M. Brown, H. E. Gates, H. S. Brenan, H. Claire Mott, J. L. Feeney, J. S. Roy and A. E. Priest.

The annual report of the president, Mr. S. P. Dumaresq, was presented and was of interest in touching matters pertaining to the tendency of the public to entrust their building programmes to small contracting firms in connection with house construction and with speculative building from stock plans secured from American publications.

The report touched on the failure of the Moncton school board and Saint George's Church Corporation to concur with the request of our Association to hold their proposed competitions for designs according to accepted principles.

The report also gave information regarding the passing by the Nova Scotia Legislature of legislation incorporating the Nova Scotia Association of Architects and explained that the practice of architecture is now guided and guarded by law.

The president expressed the hope that the architects in New Brunswick will be able this coming year to obtain similar legislation.

The honorary secretary-treasurer, H. Claire Mott, read his annual report for the year 1932 covering the general work of the Association during the year. The report mentioned the fact that separate architectural associations had, during the year, been organized in the Province of Nova Scotia and also in the Province of New Brunswick, and that both of these associations had applied to the R.A.I.C. for direct affiliation.

The report also reminded the meeting that motions passed at previous annual meetings had provided for the distribution of funds should it be deemed advisable to do this between the newly formed associations, and touched on the subject of whether there is any further justification in maintaining the Maritime Association as a separate body in view of the organization of separate provincial associations.

During the general discussion which followed the reading of the reports, the opinion was expressed that, in the event of affiliation being granted by the R.A.I.C. to the Architects Association of New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia Association of Architects, it would be of more practical good to the individual members of the profession if the efforts expended in maintaining the Maritime Association of Architects were to be applied to the work of the individual provincial associations. It was felt, however, that matters of inter-provincial interest

might well be considered from time to time at meetings which might be arranged.

The following motion was then considered and passed:

"That whereas the Nova Scotia Association of Architects has been formed and have succeeded in securing an act through the Nova Scotia Legislature, and whereas the Association of Architects of New Brunswick has been formed and hopes to immediately secure Legislation, therefore be it resolved, that as soon as the R.A.I.C. grants affiliation to the Architects Association of New Brunswick or to both the Architects Association of New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia Architects Association, that the Maritime Association of Architects be dissolved as soon as the honorary secretary treasurer can distribute the funds of the Maritime Association of Architects to the Architects Association of New Brunswick and the Nova Scotia Architects Association on the basis of schedule prepared by the honorary secretary treasurer."

In view of the above motion, it was decided that the entire list of officers of the Maritime Association of Architects for the year 1932, including the auditor and representatives to the R.A.I.C., be re-elected to hold office until the next annual meeting or until the Maritime Association of Architects be dissolved.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The forty-third annual general meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects was held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on February 10th, 1933, with the president, Mr. James H. Craig, in the chair. Over sixty members attended the meeting, including a representative number from the Hamilton Chapter.

Following the president's address, which was received with much interest, Mr. Murray Brown, the honorary treasurer, presented the auditor's statement of income and expenditures which showed a small deficit for the year ending December 31st, 1932.

Reports were also presented by Herbert E. Murton for the activities committee, W. B. Riddell for the committee on architectural competitions, Gordon M. West for the committee on schedule of fees, Forsey P. Page for the legislation committee, W. L. Somerville for the committee on public relations, Murray Brown for the board of examiners, B. Evan Parry for the committee on standardization of building by-laws, W. L. Somerville for the committee on unemployment, F. H. Marani for the Ontario College of Art, and A. Frank Wickson for the Canadian National Exhibition. Mr. Wm. H. Holcombe also reported for the Hamilton Chapter.

The general discussion which followed the reading of the various committee reports resulted in the following recommendations being made to the council:

1. That the council give consideration to the appointment of a standing committee on professional practice to investigate complaints of unprofessional conduct of members of the association.
2. That the provincial government be requested to consider means whereby the proposals of any local authority to embark on expenditure for school buildings should be scrutinized to make certain that the burden imposed on the community will not be unreasonable.
3. That the government be approached with a view to convincing it of the importance of recognizing one of its own acts, the Architects Act, by requiring that all expenditures of public funds for school buildings over a certain amount should call for the engagement of a registered architect.
4. That a copy of the draft of the schedule of fees submitted for consideration at the annual meeting be sent to each member of the association for comment before it is issued as an official document.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Forsey P. Page; first vice-president, W. B. Riddell; second vice-president, Murray Brown; honorary treasurer, A. S. Mathers; councillors, E. L. Horwood, F. H. Marani, A. S. Mathers, L. Gordon Bridgman, Herbert E. Murton, J. C. Pennington, W. L. Somerville, Henry Sproatt and Gordon M. West; delegates on the council of the R.A.I.C., James H. Craig, Murray Brown, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, B. Evan Parry, W. L. Somerville and Gordon M. West.

Following the business sessions, a dinner was held at the Arts and Letters Club at which George Oakley, M.P.P., was the guest of honour.

HAMILTON CHAPTER

The annual meeting of the Hamilton Chapter, O.A.A., was held at the Scottish Rite Club, Hamilton, Ontario, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1933.

The secretary's annual report showed that the chapter had been very active during the year and that many matters of interest to local architects and the profession generally had been taken up. He reported that eight regular meetings and two special meetings had been held during the year. Of these the dinner meeting of May 12th when John M. Lyle, F.R.A.I.C., gave his lecture on "Canadian Decorative Ornament" and the special meeting of July 28th when the members were guests of the Civic Development Committee of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, would be singled out for special mention.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: chairman, Herbert E. Murton; vice-chairman, J. D. Kyles; treasurer, Fred Bodley; secretary, Wm. H. Holcombe.

The retiring chairman, W. Bruce Riddell, made an appeal for greater interest in the activities of the profession generally and thanked the members for their co-operation during the year.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The forty-second annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on January 28th, 1933, with the retiring president, Mr. Irene Vautrin, in the chair. About forty members attended the meeting, including a large delegation from the city of Montreal.

In giving his presidential address, Mr. Vautrin drew attention to the present membership of two hundred and seventy-five, a net increase of seven over last year. He also thanked the members of the association for the support accorded him during 1932, and expressed his gratitude to the various committees and colleagues on the council for their co-operation during his year of office.

The treasurer's report, which was presented by Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts, showed the association to be in a sound financial condition, and that it had ended the year with a surplus of over twelve hundred dollars.

The new by-laws, which were approved at a general meeting of the members held in Montreal prior to the annual meeting, were officially adopted.

Reports of the various standing committees were read, and indicated that the association had been very active during the past year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Mr. Philip J. Turner; first vice-president, Louis A. Amos; second vice-president, Gordon McL. Pitts; honorary secretary, Henri S. Labelle; honorary treasurer, Jean Julien Perreault; councillors, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, J. C. Drouin, Ludger Venne, J. Simeon Bergeron, Charles David, Robert H. Macdonald, Harold Lawson, Lucien Parent, Maurice Payette and J. Roxburgh Smith; delegates on the council of the R.A.I.C., Ernest Cormier, Alcide Chaussé,

W. S. Maxwell, Ireneau Vautrin, Ernest I. Barott, H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, Percy E. Nobbs and Ludger Venne.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Montreal during the month of January, 1934.

The meeting concluded with a banquet held at the Chateau Frontenac at which two prominent honorary members of the association, namely, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, Minister of Public

Works and Labour for the Province of Quebec, and Lt.-Col. H. E. Lavigne, Mayor of the City of Quebec, were the guests of honour.

During the banquet, the newly elected president, Mr. Philip J. Turner, thanked the members of the association for the great honour conferred on him, and promised that he would do his best to continue the progress which the association has made during the past few years.

NOTES

Mr. Forsey P. Page, of Toronto, was elected president of the Ontario Association of Architects at the forty-third general annual meeting of that body, held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on February 10th, 1933.

* * * *

Messrs. Perreault and Gadbois, architects of Montreal, announce the removal of their office from 10 St. James Street West to 4200 Sherbrooke Street West.

* * * *

Mr. Philip J. Turner (*F*), of Montreal, was elected president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at the annual meeting of that body held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on January 28th, 1933.

* * * *

At the recent municipal elections held in Montreal, Mr. Philip J. Turner (*F*), of Montreal, was elected a library trustee for a period of two years.

* * * *

Mr. James H. Craig (*M*), president of the Ontario Association of Architects, addressed the annual meeting of the Hamilton Construction Association at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on January 17th, 1933.

* * * *

Mr. D. W. Bellhouse, of Winnipeg, was elected president of the Manitoba Association of Architects at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of that body held at Winnipeg on January 16th, 1933.

* * * *

Mr. W. S. Maxwell (*F*), of Montreal, was the guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Arts and Letters Club of Montreal, held on February 8th, 1933 at the Mount Royal Hotel. Mr. Maxwell spoke on French Book Illustration in the Modern Renaissance and illustrated his lecture with numerous slides of representative work from the sixteenth century to the present time.

* * * *

Mr. Joseph Sawyer (*M*) and Mr. J. J. Perreault (*M*), of Montreal, were recently elected members of the *Chambre de Commerce de Montreal*.

* * * *

Dr. Olivier Lefebvre, of Montreal, was elected president of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the annual general meeting of that body held at Ottawa on February 7th and 8th, 1933. Dr. Lefebvre succeeds Dr. Charles Camsell who occupied the presidency for the past year.

* * * *

The name of Sir Charles Reed Peers, K.T., C.B.E., F.B.A., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., chief inspector of ancient Monuments for H. M. Office of Works, will be submitted to His Majesty the King by the R.I.B.A. as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for 1933, on account of his distinguished services to architecture and archaeology.

Mr. C. J. A. Cook, of Montreal, was re-elected president of the Canadian Construction Association at the fifteenth annual convention of that body held at Windsor, Ontario, on February 24th, 25th and 26th, 1933.

* * * *

Mr. James Govan (*M*), of Toronto, addressed the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at its annual meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 23rd. Mr. Govan in his address predicted that revolutionary methods of construction would be introduced in the near future which would result in a much cheaper and more efficient type of insulated structure.

* * * *

Talbot F. Hamlin, A.I.A., professor of architecture at Columbia University, New York, delivered a very interesting lecture on modern architecture at McMaster University, Hamilton, on January 20th. Professor Hamlin, who spoke under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation, illustrated his lecture with lantern slides, including a number showing examples of modern European buildings. Prior to his lecture, Professor Hamlin was entertained at dinner by the Hamilton chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.

* * * *

A joint committee has been formed in Toronto to consider a complete revision of the building by-laws of that city. Represented on the committee are the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, Toronto Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Toronto Board of Trade, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto Industrial Commission, General Contractors' Association of Toronto, Building Owners' and Managers' Association of Ontario, and the Department of the Commissioner of Buildings, City of Toronto.

* * * *

The forty-eighth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will be held in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street, New York, from February 18th to March 11th, 1933.

Any profits resulting from the exhibition will be turned over to the Architects' Emergency Committee Unemployment Fund. Several concerts by well-known musicians will be held in the galleries during the exhibition to aid the fund.

* * * *

Mr. Philip J. Turner (*F*), of Montreal, delivered the following lectures during the month of January:

January 12th, at the Mechanics Institute, Montreal, "The English Cottage and the Cottage Folk."

January 18th, at the Art Association of Montreal, "Westminster Abbey, A Treasury of Medieval Arts and Crafts."

January 24th, at "Dickens Fellowship," Victoria Hall, Westmount, "The Inns of Charles Dickens."

January 27th, at Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, Morin College, Quebec City, "Westminster Abbey—The World's Greatest National Monument."

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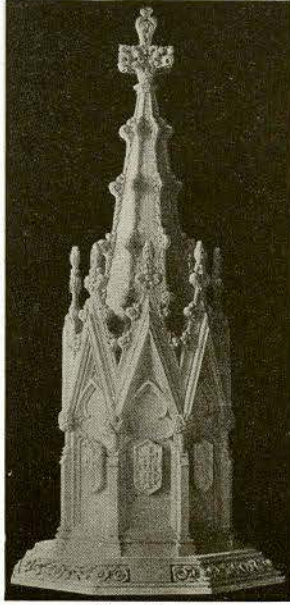


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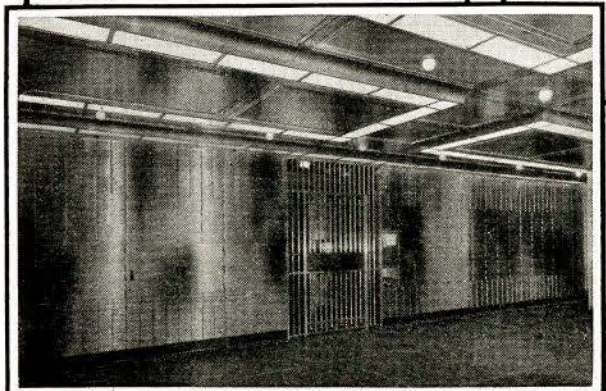
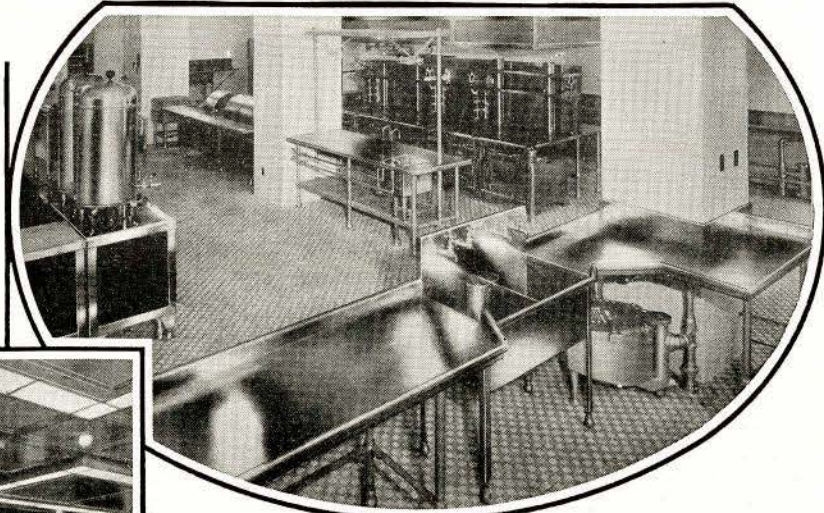
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Kidder-Parker Architects' and Builders' Handbook ...	8.00
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TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

KING EDWARD HOTEL, TORONTO, ONTARIO

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 17TH AND 18TH FEBRUARY, 1933

Programme

FRIDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY, 1933

- 9.30 A.M.—Registration of Members. Room 306, 74 King Street East.
- 10.00 A.M.—Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council. Room 306, 74 King Street East.
- 11.00 A.M.—Meeting of the (1932) Council. Room 306, 74 King Street East.
- 12.00 Noon—Inaugural session of the Twenty-Sixth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Yellow Room, King Edward Hotel.
- (a) Reading and adoption of the minutes of the Twenty-Fifth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held at Montebello, (Lucerne-in-Quebec) on the 19th and 20th February, 1932.
- (b) Business arising out of the minutes.
- (c) Report of the Council.
- 12.50 P.M.—Group photograph to be taken.
- 1.00 P.M.—Luncheon, Banquet Hall, King Edward Hotel.
- 2.30 P.M.—Business Session. Yellow Room, King Edward Hotel.
- (d) Discussion on the Report of the Council.
- (e) Reports of the Standing Committees:
- (1) Architectural Training, Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Chairman.
- (2) Scholarships, Mr. E. R. Rolph (F), Chairman.
- (3) Art, Science and Research, Mr. B. Evan Parry (F), Chairman.
- (4) Professional Usages, Mr. Gordon M. West (F), Chairman.
- (5) Public Relations, Mr. James H. Craig, Chairman.
- (6) Editorial Board, Journal R.A.I.C., Mr. J. P. Hynes (F), Chairman.
- (7) Joint Committee of R.A.I.C. and C.C.A., Mr. W. L. Somerville (F), Chairman.
- (8) Exhibitions and Awards, Mr. J. P. Hynes (F), Chairman.
- (f) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, including the Auditor's Report, Mr. W. S. Maxwell (F), Honorary Treasurer.
- (g) Reports of the Election of Delegates from the Component Societies to the (1933) Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Mr. Alcide Chaussé (F), Honorary Secretary.
- 8.30 P.M.—Meeting of the Fellows of the R.A.I.C., Room 306, 74 King Street East.

SATURDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY, 1933

- 10.00 A.M.—Business Session at the Art Gallery of Toronto.
- (h) Unfinished business from previous session.
- (i) New business.
- 1.00 P.M.—Luncheon at the Military Institute, University Avenue, Toronto. Address by the Chairman of the Toronto Chapter, O.A.A.
- 2.30 P.M.—Meeting of the (1933) Council. Art Gallery of Toronto.
- (1) Election of Officers.
- (2) Appointment of the Executive Committee.
- (3) Budget for 1933.
- (4) Appointment of an Auditor.
- (5) Appointment of Standing Committees.
- (6) Delegation of powers to Executive Committee.
- (7) Authorization for the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain expenses.
- (8) Place of next Annual Meeting.
- (9) Other business.
- 3.00 P.M.—Toronto Chapter Exhibition of Architecture and Allied Arts—Art Gallery of Toronto. Exhibition of Drawings submitted in the R.A.I.C. Student Competitions—Art Gallery of Toronto.
- 7.30 P.M.—Annual Dinner at the University Club, University Avenue, Toronto. Presentations.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs. W. L. Somerville, Chairman; A. S. Mathers, Murray Brown, F. H. Marani, Gordon M. West, W. S. Maxwell, James H. Craig, J. P. Hynes, Herbert E. Moore, Forsey P. Page, B. Evan Parry and Alcide Chaussé.

This programme is subject to change. Announcements of changes will be made at the business sessions.

Revised—February 10th, 1933.

GORDON M. WEST, *President*.
ALCIDE CHAUSSE, *Honorary Secretary*.