

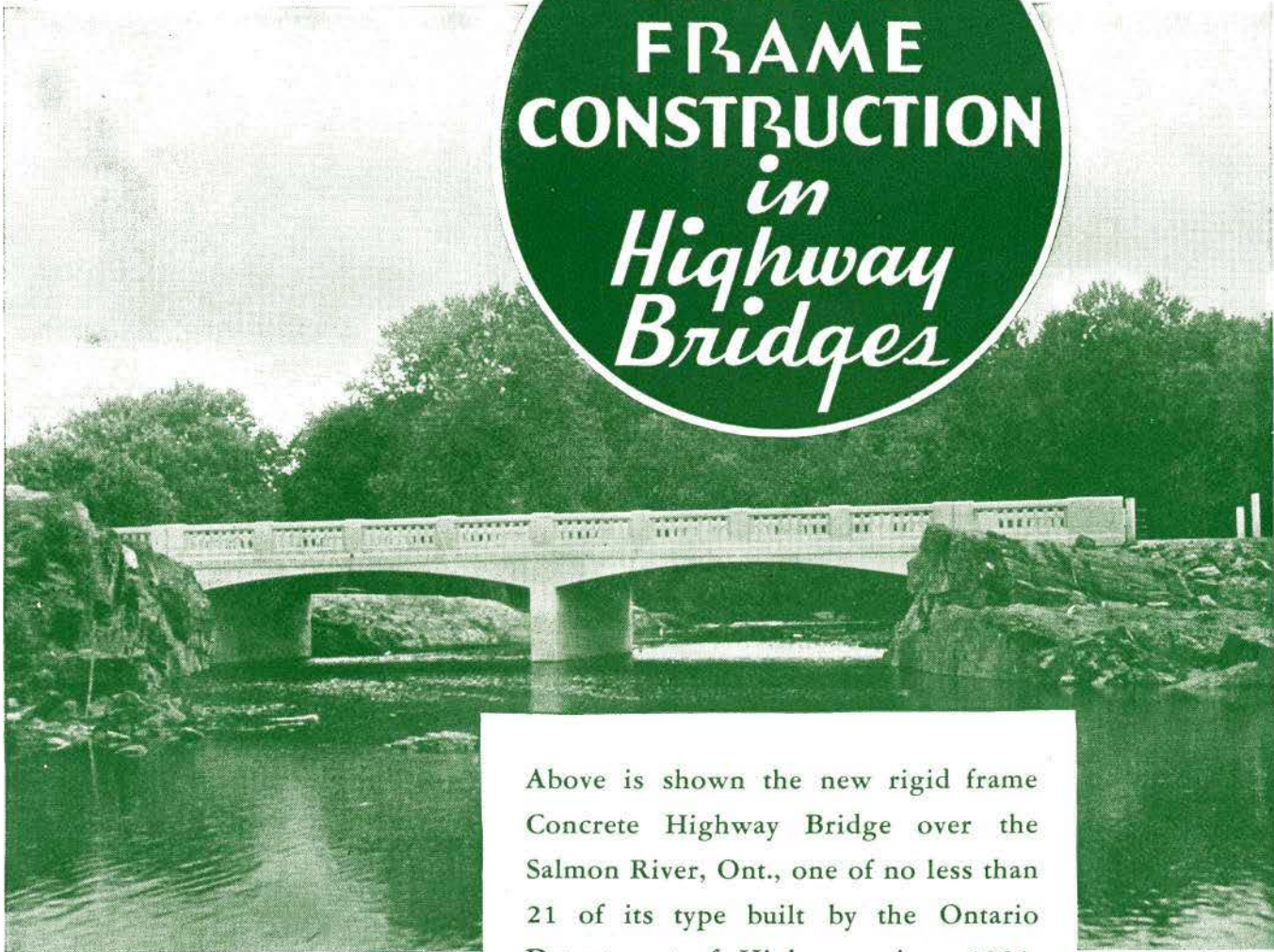
THE
JOURNAL
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE OF CANADA



Vol. XI, No. 3

MARCH, 1934

TORONTO



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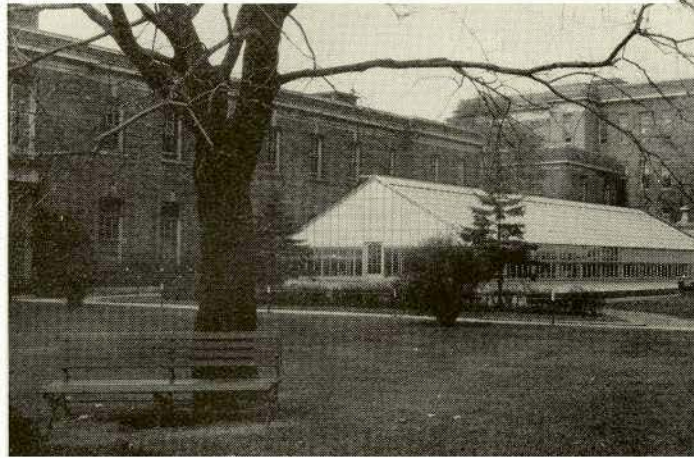
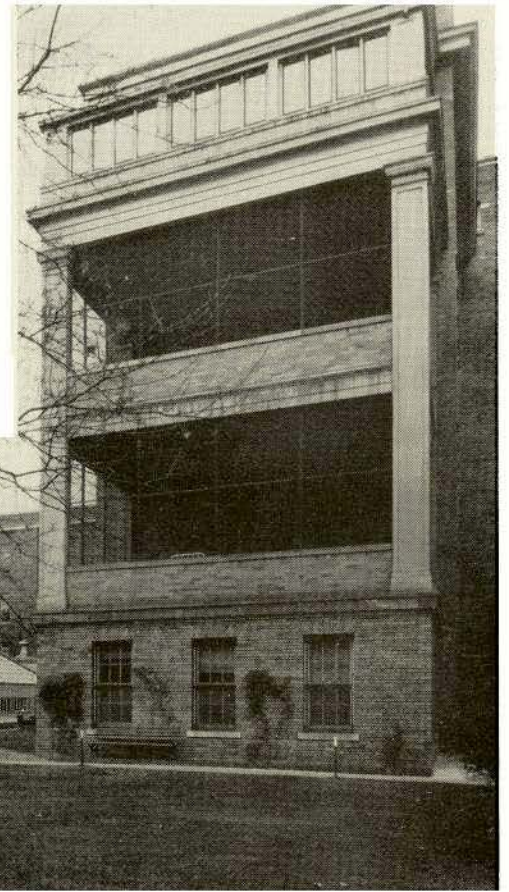
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Planning the Vitalarium or the Greenhouse



This photograph shows the Greenhouse erected by Lord and Burnham on the grounds of the Toronto General Hospital. Notice also the Vitalarium with glass roof on the top floor of the Hospital wing shown.

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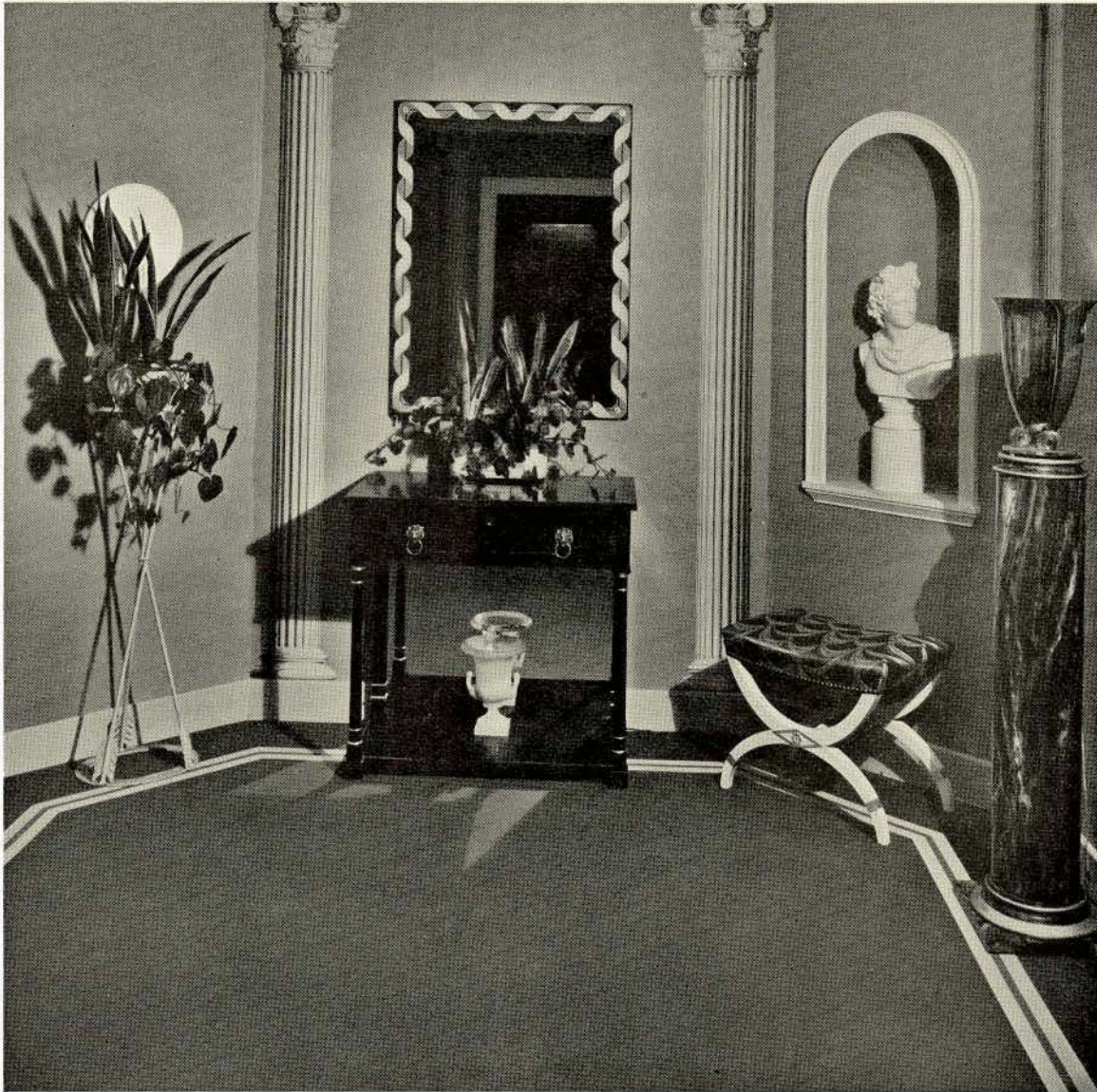
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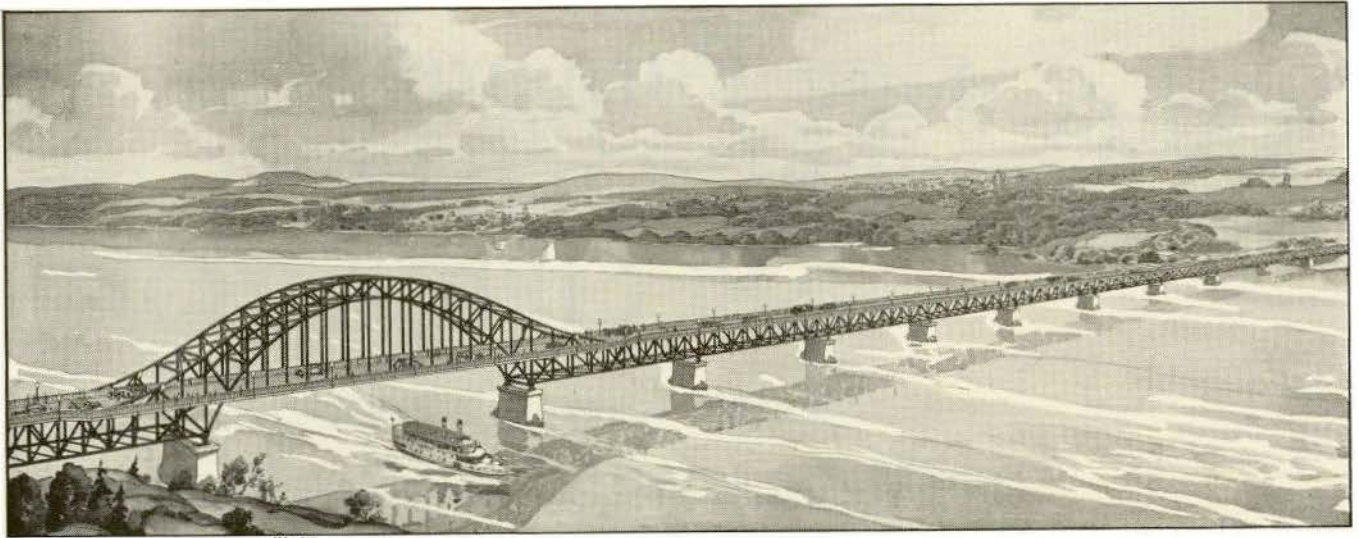
You enter the "HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" on this impressive floor DOMINION Battleship LINOLEUM



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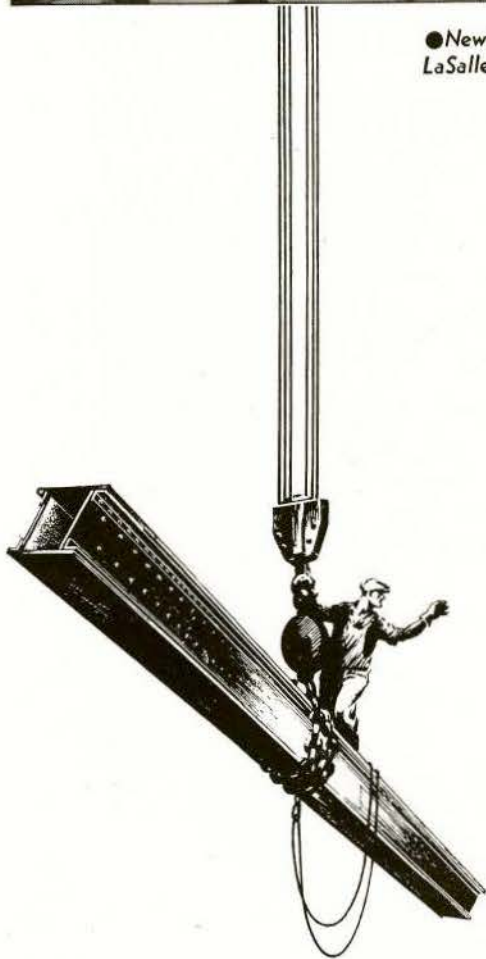


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THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

Serial No. 105

TORONTO, MARCH, 1934

Vol. XI, No. 3

CONTENTS

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE R.A.I.C. COUNCIL FOR 1934.....	37
AWARDS IN R.A.I.C. STUDENT COMPETITIONS.....	38
CORRESPONDENCE.....	41
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, 1872-1954.....	44
TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R.A.I.C.....	45
RESOLUTIONS SENT TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.....	51
NOTES ON THE CONVENTION.....	52
NOTES.....	52
OBITUARY.....	52

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS

ARCHBISHOP'S THRONE—CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, OTTAWA, ONT.....	FRONTISPIECE
DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF J. J. VAUGHAN, ESQ., TORONTO.....	42
LIBRARY—RESIDENCE OF J. J. VAUGHAN, ESQ., TORONTO.....	43

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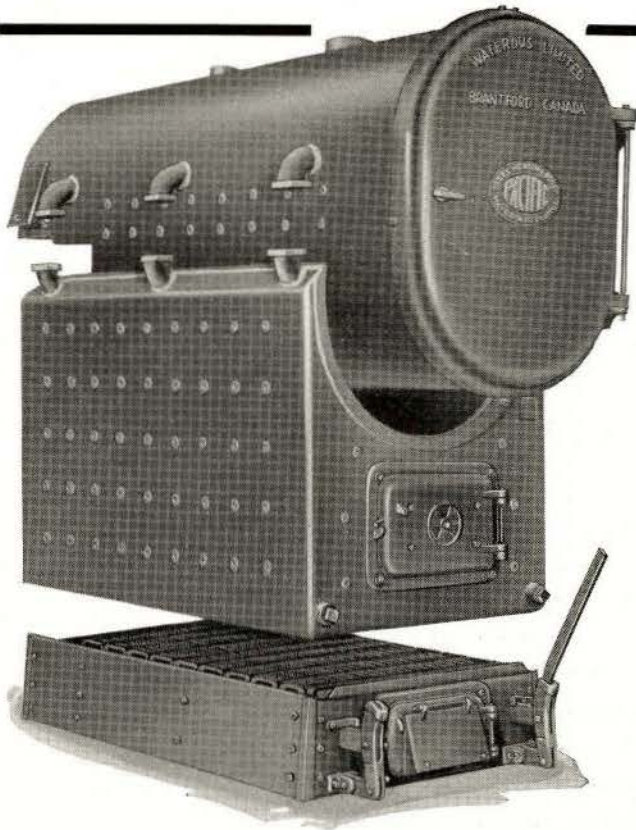
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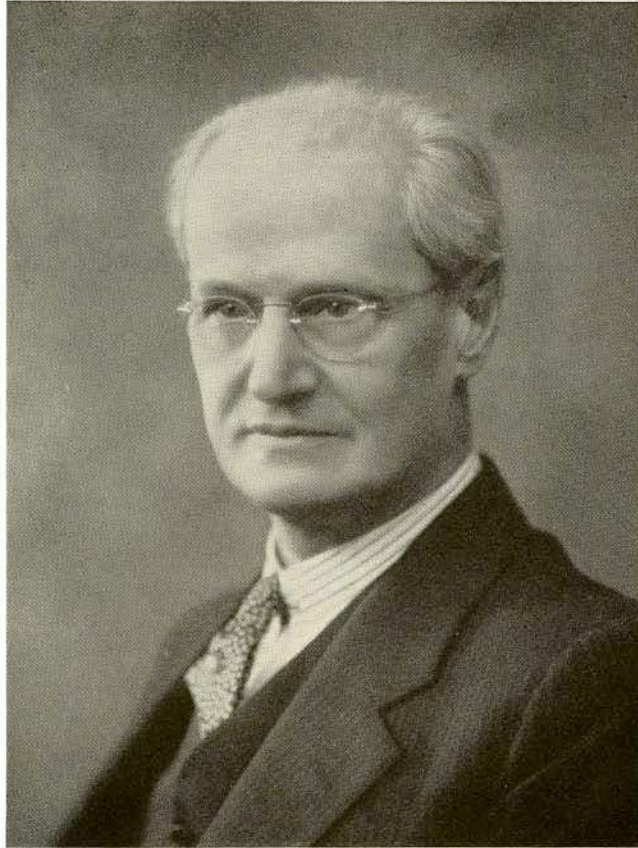
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AWARDS IN R.A.I.C. STUDENT COMPETITIONS

THE R.A.I.C. inter-university student competitions for 1934 were conducted along lines similar to those of previous competitions held in 1932 and 1933. The programmes were drawn up by Hugh Vallance and J. Roxburgh Smith, of Montreal, and consisted of two design problems, one for fourth and fifth year students and the other for second and third year students. Unfortunately McGill University and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts did not take part in the competitions, but the response from the University of Toronto, the University of Manitoba, and the University of Alberta, was very gratifying.

The problems were as follows:

Class "A" Project—"An Embassy in the Capital City of a Country in the Temperate Zone"—Open to Senior Students.

Class "B" Project—"A Terminal Station for a Power Company"—Open to Junior Students.

The senior problem called for the planning and placing of the following buildings:

1. A Chancery (a building devoted to the business activities of the Embassy). 2. Residence for the Attaches. 3. Garage for four cars. 4. A squash court. 5. Residence for the Ambassador separated from the other buildings.

The drawings required were a block plan, showing the disposition of the various buildings and the landscape development of the property, with drives, terraces, pools, gardens, etc.; an elevation and ground and first floor plans of the Chancery.

In the junior problem it was assumed that a power corporation desired to erect a terminal station at the end of one of its transmission lines on the outskirts of a large city. While the building was to be used principally to house the transformers necessary for the redistribution of the high voltage power over a section of the city, the building was not to advertise the business of the company except by its dignified architectural manner.

Competitors were required to prepare a preliminary esquisse and were limited to sixty hours of actual working time for the development of the projet. The competitions closed on February 21st, and the drawings were judged during the annual meeting of the Institute by a jury consisting of J. P. Hynes and Burwell R. Coon of Toronto, and H. L. Fetherstonhaugh, J. Cecil McDougall and E. I. Barott of Montreal. The jury's report, containing the awards, follows:

Report of the Jury of Award

The jury appointed to judge the 1934 R.A.I.C. competitions have pleasure in submitting the following report:

Owing to particular circumstances this year no

drawings were received from the Beaux-Arts Schools in Montreal and Quebec. In one other respect also the competition was different, as each school was requested to select and forward 50% of their work. This gave more time to the jury for examination of the designs submitted.

The awards are as follows:

Class "A" Project:

Medal—Miss Phyllis Wilson Cook, University of Toronto.

Mention—J. B. Langley University of Toronto, (for block plan).

Class "B" Project:

Medal—Wilson A. Salter, University of Toronto.

Mention—Harry W. Levin, University of Manitoba; J. T. Ridley, University of Toronto; W. E. Fleury, University of Toronto; W. Lount, University of Manitoba; R. D. Powrie, University of Toronto.

PROBLEM A

"An Embassy in the Capital City of a Country in the Temperate Zone"

Information in great detail was given under Topography—Buildings and Schedule of Requirements, and the problem resolved itself into two main elements:

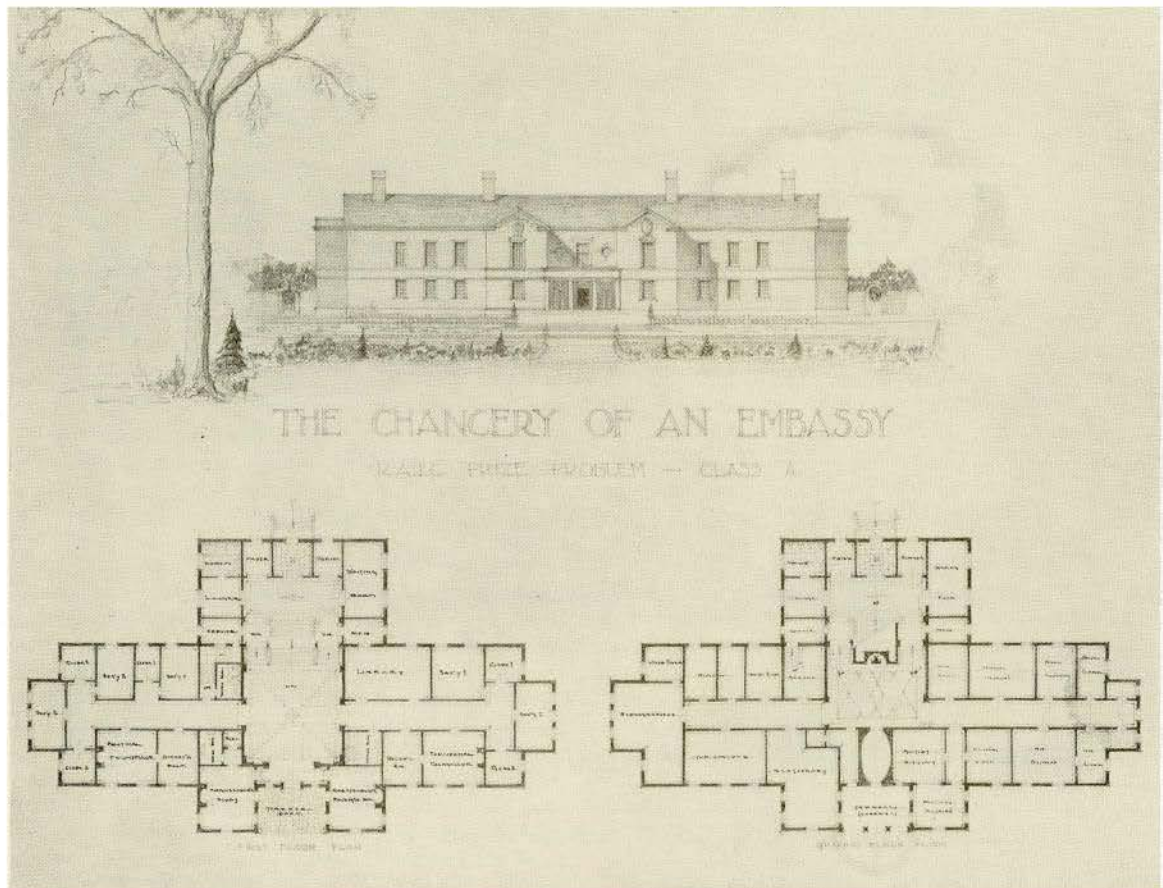
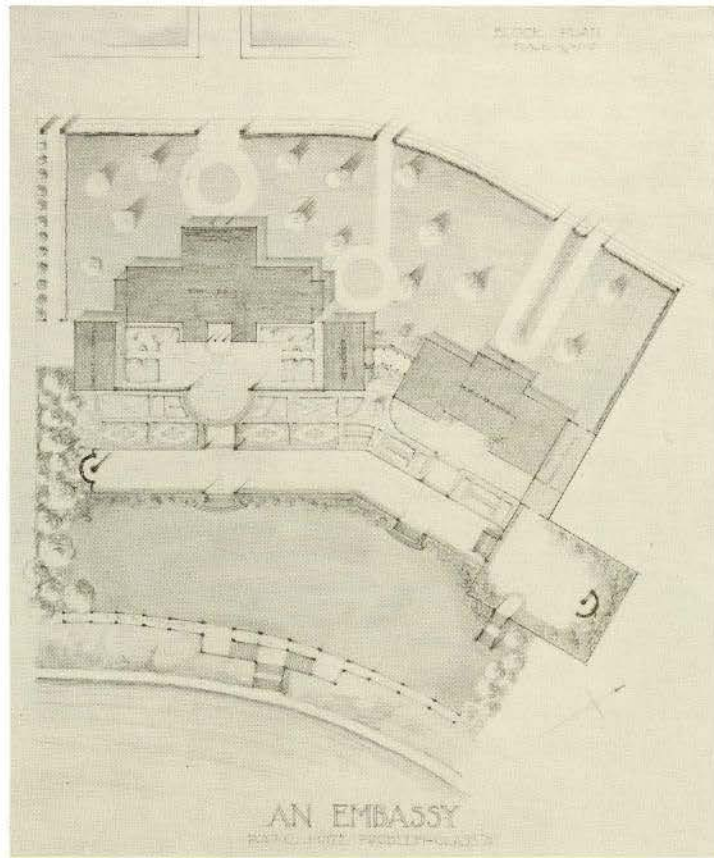
- (1) The Block Plan.
- (2) The Plans and Elevations of the Chancery Building.

In examining the drawings submitted, the jury did not find any one design giving an exceptionally good solution of both (1) and (2).

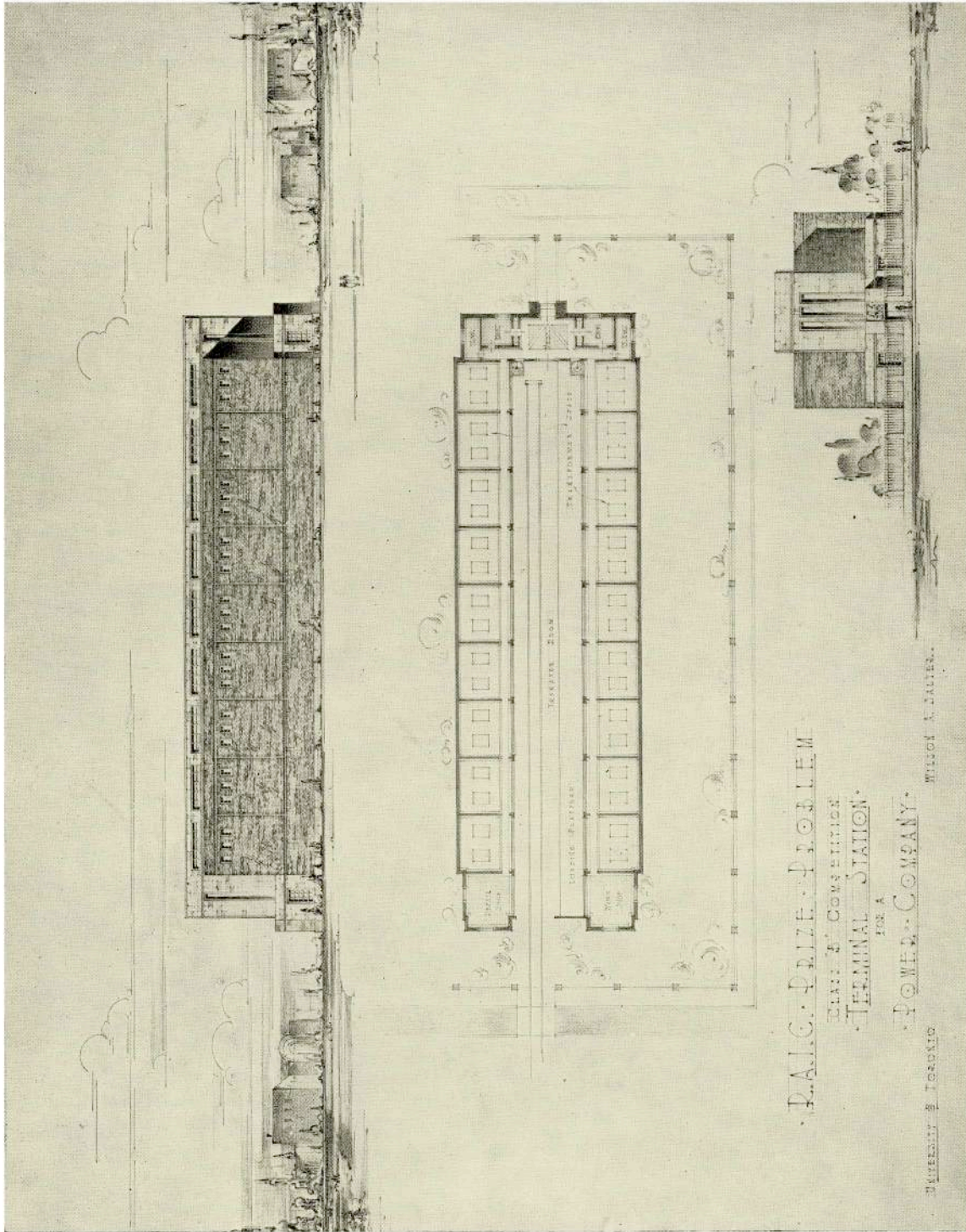
In many cases where the block plan was well studied and presented, the Chancery plan was not so successfully handled, and vice versa. It is not possible to go into the particular merits or otherwise of each individual entry; the following remarks will give the thoughts the judges expressed in examining the work:

- (1) The Block Plan

The majority of the students realized the importance of the main entrance to this group of buildings, and in several the position of each building was well studied in relation to its use and mass. Certain competitors complicated the grounds with too many subsidiary entrances and driveways. The landscaping called for was generally indicated, but the indication itself was not as clear and studied as it might have been. The land for the buildings was large enough for a good arrangement of the group, but a tendency to crowd them too close together was noticeable in quite a number of the designs.



FIRST PRIZE—CLASS "A" PROJET
 "AN EMBASSY IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF A COUNTRY IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE"
 Phyllis Wilson Cook, University of Toronto



FIRST PRIZE—CLASS "B" PROJECT
 "A TERMINAL STATION FOR A POWER COMPANY"

Wilson A. Satter, University of Toronto

The block plan of Mr. Langley was well studied and his indication was good.

(2) The Chancery—Plans and Elevation

The requirements given for this building and its use would suggest a reasonable expression of orderly arrangement and generous scale in the plan, but there appeared an undue striving for too monumental a layout throughout the building. The communications were complicated with colonnades, interior courts, dark rooms and over emphasized stairways, and there was a decided tendency in some of the best drawn designs to treat the plan more as a pattern than a building.

Coming to the elevations, the scale of the plans was very generally abandoned and the exteriors were on very traditional lines. Any "modern" treatment of this problem was conspicuous by its absence.

After examining the work and programme, the jury fully realized the great amount of study and drawing involved in this project, and the marked variance in merit between block plan and building plan might well result from the difficulty the student had in deciding what amount of time to allot to each portion of the work.

PROBLEM B

"Terminal Station for a Power Company"

The plan and structural arrangements of this building was given in detail in the programme, there was therefore only slight variations in the plans. The problem was principally the two elevations.

The presentation of the twenty-five designs submitted to the jury was exceptionally good. There was practically no attempt to disguise this building as a post office, a Roman bath or an opera house, and the designs relied largely on the pleasing treatment of the wall surfaces, suitable presentation and good proportions.

The medal was awarded to Wilson Salter, University of Toronto. The elevations were well designed and in good scale. The whole scheme was thoroughly studied and very well presented. The programme as mentioned above gave many governing conditions to the design, but the variety of treatments was interesting to see, and the good presentation was perhaps due to the fact that too much time did not have to be spent on the plan.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

Judging by recent contributions to THE JOURNAL, it would seem that architects are becoming less inarticulate. We always enjoy Eric Arthur with his elfish pen, but feel that the tongue within the cheek is at times of the forked variety. After all, our points of view as architects are largely matters of opinion—differences in our individual characters and tastes. We should hold the same view towards professional courtesy as we (undoubtedly) do towards professional ethics. Criticism may be effective without being bitter or scathing. The very fact that one can *do* as well as *teach* should dilute the acid in the critical pen. Thank goodness, the Professor does not confine himself solely to architects.

Mr. Lyle is another whose letters are read with interest. We admire him for the quality of his work—he is far from being a Modernist—and for the fact that he is one of very few of our architects who commands public attention when on his feet or in the columns of the press. In addition, he has given his time and energy to assist the student and to promote in the profession and among those who will step into our reluctant shoes, the spirit of helpful criticism that arose and still abides in the "Atelier."

None the less do we feel, quite impersonally, of course, that it is at least as rational to cross the Atlantic to seek inspiration from the great minds that have promoted evolution from the Classic and Gothic tradition, as to go a similar distance by land in the opposite direction to build our ornament on the crude hatchet work of illiterate tribes whose influence on the development of our civilization has been practically nil. Furthermore, it is a moot point whether the modern polecat is inherently more decorative than the beast of medieval or mythological tradition. We find this creature uncongential either in its actual or metaphorical application.

It has been said that the spirit of the times should be reflected in its architecture. If Modernists accept this, it is a very serious admission indeed.

If ever there was a chance for Modernism to "show its stuff" it was at the recent Chicago World's Fair. We were unable to go, for reasons obvious to most architects, but studied photographs and heard descriptions from many who visited the Fair. Nowhere could we find genuine admiration, except the enthusiastic, "It was simply marvellous at night!" To the architect, what d-mn-t-n (that's the only way to emphasize it nowadays) could be deeper? One could not help admiring much of the clever detail (another d-mn-ng criticism) but in form, mass and colour (except at night) could anything possibly have been worse?

In the world of Nature we cannot throw off the past. What we have picked up by the way cannot, alas, disguise our origin. We cannot re-create ourselves, but—we *can* humbly assist our own evolution. A "Sport" may arise, but while it may lead or at least point the way, it is more often than not a sterile hybrid.

So it is with architecture. Every sincere architect, no matter how traditional his leaning, is unconsciously assisting its evolution when he adapts traditional forms successfully to modern requirements—but evolution is infinitely long and life is woefully short.

In Mr. Lyle's recent letter, he suggests a particular brand of wine as an architectural stimulant. We always thought that Modernistic work, so called, was done when "under the influence." Personally, champagne always gives us a headache unless mixed fifty-fifty with Guinness'.

The same with so-called Modernism in architecture. It gives us a bad pain unless leavened with the "stout" of sound traditional principles of design. Cormier /33 suits us well, so it must be just this satisfying mixture.

In conclusion we confess, Mr. Editor, that we have purposely dangled herein one or two promising lures, with the object of "egging-on" (not in the theatrical sense) some other inarticulate architect.

"EVOLUTION"



DINING ROOM—RESIDENCE OF J. J. VAUGHAN, ESQ., TORONTO

Henry J. Burden, M.R.A.I.C., and G. Roper Gouinlock, M.R.A.I.C., Architects



LIBRARY—RESIDENCE OF J. J. VAUGHAN, ESQ., TORONTO
Henry J. Burden, M.R.A.I.C., and G. Roper Gouinlock, M.R.A.I.C., Architects

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD

1872 - 1934

Mr. John S. Archibald, Past President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, died in Montreal on the second day of March, 1934.

He was born in Inverness, Scotland, on December 14th, 1872, son of David and Mary Fettes Archibald of Brechin, Forfarshire.

After his education at the public schools and in the high school, he entered the office of Mr. William MacIntosh of Inverness and received the sound training one associates with the apprenticeship system of those days.

In 1893 he sailed for Canada and entered the office of the late Edward Maxwell in Montreal. I was one of the young draughtsmen in my brother's office and the friendship then formed with John Archibald has endured to this day, and is my justification for writing this article.

Mr. Charles J. Saxe, A.R.C.A., was one of the several budding architects in the office. His talents tended strongly in the artistic direction and those of our newly arrived Scotch friend proved to be along constructional, administrative and business lines. The office was considered to be one of the best in which to receive a sound all around experience and when, in 1897, Mr. Saxe and Mr. Archibald decided to withdraw and start business on their own account, they were a well-balanced team equipped with enthusiasm and the necessary knowledge for actual practice.

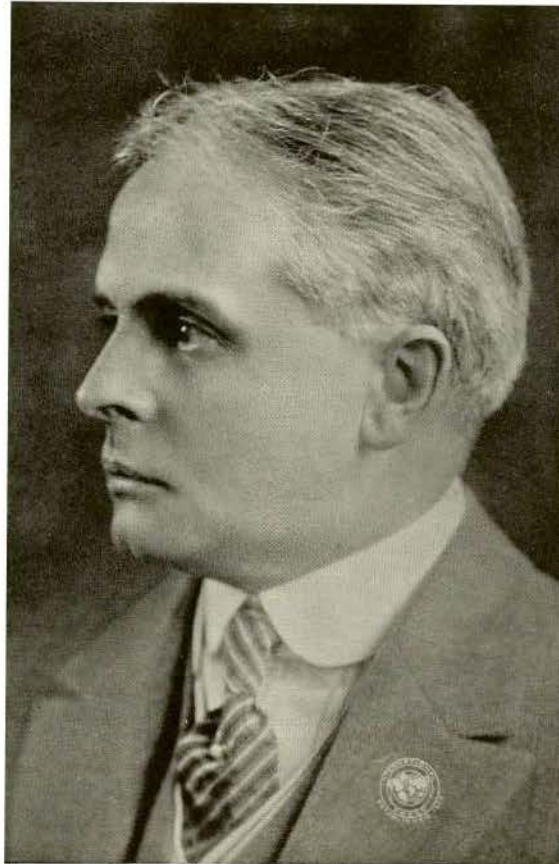
The new firm of Saxe & Archibald had a very successful career and many fine residences and other buildings testify to the good design and construction one associates with their work.

In 1915 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Archibald henceforth practised under his own name. The firm has been unusually successful and from the mass of important work done mention may be made of the hotels carried out for the Canadian National Railways. The extensive additions to the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa and the Canadian National Railways Hotel in Vancouver stand out as representative achievements of the first order, carried out efficiently and to the satisfaction of the client. The residence of Mr. Noah Timmins in Westmount, P.Q., the Masonic Temple in Montreal, the Forum and the Baseball Stadium in Montreal are mentioned as indicating able achievements of a varied type.

Mr. Archibald's administrative and business abilities received recognition in fields apart from architecture, and when in 1918 the Montreal Tramways Commission was organized he was appointed a member of it and since 1927 he was the vice-chairman of this important body.

Possessing unusual social gifts, a capacity for forming friendships and holding them, and an ability to express his opinions in clear cut forceful language, it was inevitable that he should take a keen interest in matters which might be described as of political nature. In his affiliation with the Liberal Party his opinions were considered of value and persons holding the highest provincial offices frequently sought his counsel.

The esteem in which his fellow practitioners held him is evidenced by his having been elected president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1924 and 1925. The efficient services then rendered are a matter of common knowledge to all members. Three years ago, at the annual meeting held in Lucerne, P.Q., he spoke eloquently on the great need of bringing to the attention of architectural students, a more complete knowledge of "Economics in relation to architecture." His point of view received the support of Mr. George Ross and to these far-seeing men we owe a generous gift which has enabled the Institute at an opportune time, to put in hand a series of twelve articles covering the subject. These, on their completion, will be available in bound form for distribution to architectural schools and others who may desire copies.



JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, F.R.A.I.C., F.R.S.A.

Mr. Archibald was in 1905 honoured with the presidency of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects and from 1906 until he died was a member of the International Congress of Architects. In 1930 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

In the passing away of John Archibald the Institute loses a distinguished member, whose attendance at our meetings added to the wisdom of the discussions. To the social aspect of our reunions he contributed a quality of good hearted fellowship which it will be hard to replace.

The service in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul was attended by a gathering of representative citizens that filled the auditorium. It was evident that a man who was respected and loved by many for his character and deeds had passed on.

W. S. Maxwell

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

THE Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Rooms of the Institute, 627 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, on Friday and Saturday, February 23rd and 24th, 1934, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gordon M. West, President of the Institute. Over sixty Members were present, including delegates from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

After the President had extended a welcome to the delegates, he presented the following report of the Council and Executive Committee for the year 1933.

REPORT OF THE 1933 COUNCIL

During this past year, as we all know, the architectural profession has been beset with difficulties resulting from the continued trade depression and the almost complete stoppage of building construction. Your Institute has not been immune from its share of these troubles, and in facing the adverse conditions, it has been the task of your executive officers, committees and executive secretary:

- (1) to take what steps they could looking toward the improvement in conditions;
- (2) to maintain the regular activities of the Institute as far as possible; and
- (3) to endeavour to steer the "ship of state" along lines which, when conditions right themselves, will accrue to the benefit of the profession at large, and, through the activities of the profession, to the eventual benefit of the public interested in building.

Referring to No. 1: It was felt that generally speaking, our efforts were best exerted in working through the National Construction Council of Canada, which at our last annual meeting was in its formative stage, following the initiation of that body by the R.A.I.C. in conjunction with the C.C.A. and C.M.A. This will be more fully dealt with later in the report.

Referring to No. 2: The regular activities of the Institute have been well maintained, and in most instances intensified, notwithstanding a curtailment in expense which was necessary in order to conserve our resources as much as possible. Committee work has been very active and activity has also been simulated in the various component societies. The greatest problem has been our JOURNAL which, like all other publications, has suffered heavily on account of curtailed advertising appropriations.

Referring to No. 3: An endeavour has been made

to improve the contact of the architectural profession with other branches of the construction industry; to maintain and improve our contact with the R.I.B.A. and other architectural bodies in sister Dominions; to encourage architects in all parts of Canada to take active steps to keep the profession before the public, so that full advantage may be taken of recovery when it does set in: to arrange for the uninterrupted publication of our JOURNAL and for the utilization of the funds subscribed a year or two ago by Mr. John S. Archibald and Messrs. Ross and Macdonald for the improvement of the business and economic side of architectural practice.

The following paragraphs deal very briefly with the activities of the various committees, and will be covered more fully in the reports of the respective chairmen.

Committee on Architectural Training: Through the efforts of Mr. W. S. Maxwell and his committee, the inter-university student competitions were again held this year with medals and honourable mentions being awarded to the winners in each of the competitions instead of cash prizes. The drawings submitted in last year's competitions were exhibited at all architectural schools except McGill University.

Committee on Scholarship Funds: This committee did not function, but a special committee was appointed consisting of Prof. H. H. Madill, chairman, Mr. B. Evan Parry and Mr. G. Roper Gouinlock to bring in their recommendations regarding the disposition of the fund subscribed for the promotion and study of the economics of architecture. No action has been taken on the recommendations of this committee as it has since been decided to use THE JOURNAL for some of the purposes of the fund by publishing a series of articles on the economic and business side of architecture in the twelve issues of THE JOURNAL during 1934. It has been further recommended that reprints of these articles be made available to the schools of architecture at the end of the year.

Committee on Art, Science and Research: Mr. B. Evan Parry has continued to review, for the benefit of the members, research work carried out on building materials, although perhaps on a reduced scale due to lack of space in THE JOURNAL. During the past year the R.A.I.C. has been asked to appoint representatives to sit on two committees formed by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association; one to prepare specifications for oil

burning systems, and the other to develop a safety code for mechanical refrigeration.

Committee on Public Relations: This committee, under the very able chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Craig, is responsible for much constructive work during the past year. Following the presentation of a comprehensive report prepared by his committee on the condition of the construction industry, your executive decided to forward the report to the National Construction Council with the recommendation that it appear before the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency and make representation on behalf of the construction industry. This will be covered more fully in Mr. Craig's report.

Following a recommendation made by the public relations committee, the component societies were communicated with in order to obtain their views on the desirability of bringing about greater uniformity in building codes throughout the Dominion. After a thorough canvass of the situation, it was found that due to variation in climatic and other conditions existing throughout the Dominion, very little could be expected along this line at the present time.

A proposal made by the public relations committee that low cost housing schemes in various parts of the Dominion be advocated by the Institute, was acted on by your executive, and a committee was appointed to prepare suitable publicity. An article on a housing scheme for the City of Toronto sponsored by the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, was published in THE JOURNAL, and marked copies sent to the mayors and labour organizations in the leading cities.

The Editorial Board: A great deal of credit should be given to the editorial board, under the able chairmanship of Mr. A. S. Mathers, for maintaining under very difficult conditions, the high standard set for THE JOURNAL. During the past year an effort was made by the board to have the contents of THE JOURNAL more representative of the work of members throughout the Dominion.

Joint Committee of the R.A.I.C. and C.C.A.: Several meetings of this committee have been held under the chairmanship of Mr. W. L. Somerville. The most important activity of this committee has been the preparation of a standard form of tender, the use of which it is hoped will result in the elimination of "Bid Peddling." This form of tender has now, after two years of effort, been completed, approved and distributed to our members.

For the benefit of our French-Canadian members, arrangements have been made to have the standard contract forms translated into French.

The Institute was asked by the Canadian Construction Association if it would take steps to curtail or prohibit publication of architectural year books or pamphlets by individual architects or local chapters, advertisements for which were solicited from their members. Steps were taken to this end.

Committee on Exhibitions and Awards: Through the efforts of Mr. W. S. Maxwell and his committee, a very successful exhibition was held in Montreal in conjunction with the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy. No gold medal or first awards were given, however, and it has been recommended that the incoming executive give consideration to the advantages of awarding the medal of honour and first awards at future exhibitions.

Committee on Employment of Private Architects on Public Works: Further study was given by Mr. Parry's committee to the steps being taken in connection with this matter by the R.I.B.A. in England. Your president has also been in communication with the Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works on this subject.

Standardization of Brick Sizes: A tremendous amount of work has been done by Mr. H. E. Moore in connection with the standardization of brick sizes. Opinions have been obtained from members of the Institute in every part of Canada. These have been collated by Mr. Moore, and he has submitted a report containing certain recommendations to the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

Duty on Plans: The committee appointed to deal with this matter continued to report to the Customs Department in regard to collection of duty on plans prepared by foreign architects.

Treasurer's Report: The treasurer's report will show that your executive has succeeded in operating within the budget including the absorption of the additional \$1.00 per member allotted for THE JOURNAL. Under the circumstances, we believe this to be a very satisfactory showing.

Fellowships: There have been three new Fellows elected this year, and they will receive their Fellowship certificates at the annual dinner. A notice of amendment to the by-laws respecting Retired Fellows has been received and sent on to the Fellows and members of the council for consideration.

R.I.B.A. Matters: There has been much correspondence with the R.I.B.A. in connection with routine matters. Among other things the R.I.B.A. has agreed for the present not to undertake to conduct R.I.B.A. examinations in Ontario, but that when the occasion arises arrangements would be made with the Ontario Association of Architects.

Sir Raymond Unwin, immediate past president of the R.I.B.A., visited with us both in Toronto and

Montreal. A dinner was tendered to Sir Raymond by the executive committee in Toronto immediately preceding the conferring on him of the honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture by the University of Toronto.

Standard Catalogue Filing System: Negotiations have been carried on with the American Institute of Architects with a view to the adoption of a modified form of their catalogue filing system by the R.A.I.C. The Canadian Manufacturers Association has agreed to co-operate with the Institute by asking their members to issue their catalogues and other literature for architects in standard filing size, and your council has decided to inaugurate the filing system as soon as the details in regard to it have been completed.

Creation of a Bureau for Research Work on Building Materials: At the suggestion of the Institute a conference was arranged with the National Research Council at Ottawa which was attended by your president. The establishment of a bureau to carry out research work on building materials was approved in principle and a recommendation that the Dominion government make a special appropriation to cover the work of the bureau when the 1934 budget is being prepared, has been sent to the Hon. Mr. Stevens. It has also been suggested that our component societies might take similar action.

Inter-Provincial Relationships with Regard to Registration: The Institute has received a request from two provincial bodies that an opportunity be provided at this meeting to discuss inter-provincial relationships, particularly in regard to reciprocity in matters of registration. This subject has therefore been placed on the agenda to be fully discussed during the general sessions.

General: In accordance with a decision made at the last annual meeting, your executive prepared and forwarded a resolution to the prime minister advocating a substantial reduction in interest rates in order to encourage the circulation of money through business channels. Recommendations were also made to the minister of public works that competitions be held in connection with the large national buildings which have been spoken of for Ottawa.

The Royal Society of Canada has very kindly extended an invitation to the R.A.I.C. to become affiliated with their society, and your council has accepted the invitation.

National Construction Council of Canada: The National Construction Council was formed on May 2nd. Your president was elected first vice-president, and I. Markus, general secretary. The business of the National Construction Council has been conducted from the secretary's office since its formation. Mr. J. H. Craig and Mr. W. L.

Somerville were also elected ex-officio members of the council, so the architects are well represented. The annual assessment for major organizations, in which classification the R.A.I.C. is included, was fixed at \$150.00 per year. Regional committees of the National Construction Council were organized in twenty important centres from coast to coast, architects, at the suggestion of your executive, taking a leading part in most instances.

Much has been accomplished by the National Construction Council. You will all have seen the press reports from Ottawa on the probability of large expenditures on construction, and when this materializes, it will be the result of many months of intensive effort in which this Institute has played an important part and which the Institute alone could not have achieved.

Your representatives on the National Construction Council have done credit to the profession in their contact with the varied interests in the construction field and have succeeded in having the Institute recognized as an active, powerful and competent organization. It is the hope of your executive that the R.A.I.C. will continue in the future to hold its important place in the construction industry in Canada.

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

For the Council:

(Signed) GORDON M. WEST, President.

ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

Following the presentation of the report of the council, W. S. Maxwell, chairman of the committee on architectural training, presented the report of his committee. The report pointed out that the activities of the committee had been centred on matters relating to the annual competitions open to students in the accredited schools of architecture. Judging by the number of projects submitted in the competitions held last year, the high average quality of the designs and draftsmanship, and the interest shown by the students and others when the drawings were subsequently exhibited at the competing schools, it was the opinion of the committee that these competitions were a valuable activity of the Institute. The report further stated that the jury appointed to judge the drawings last year also considered the competitions of much value to the students, and recommended certain changes in the methods of judging due to the difficulties involved in displaying and assessing so many designs in a period limited to the duration of the convention.

In accordance with the recommendation made by last year's jury, the competing schools had been requested this year to select one-half of their

students' designs for the consideration of the jury, in order that greater consideration could be given to the drawings submitted.

The report further stated that the programmes for the 1934 competitions had been prepared by Hugh Vallance and J. Roxburgh Smith of Montreal, and that medals and honourable mentions would be awarded instead of cash prizes.

Following the presentation of the report on architectural training, Mr. Maxwell expressed regret that McGill University and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Montreal and Quebec had not taken part in this year's competitions. He recommended that a conference should be held during the convention at which representatives of the University of Toronto, McGill University and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts could discuss the conduct of future R.A.I.C. student competitions with the object of getting all accredited schools of architecture to participate in them.

ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

The report of the committee on art, science and research submitted by B. Evan Parry was read by the secretary. The report expressed the hope that the data which had been presented in *THE JOURNAL* under the heading of art, science and research had been of both interest and value to members of the profession. The report further stated that the committee had collaborated with the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in that representatives of the Institute had been appointed on committees dealing with a Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration and the preparation of specifications for Oil Burning Systems. The report concluded with the hope that a bureau of research on building materials, as recommended by the Institute, would be established by the National Research Council, which would be the means of obtaining further valuable data on Canadian building materials so necessary to members of the profession.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

James H. Craig, chairman of the committee on public relations, in submitting the report of the activities of his committee for the past year, pointed out that the establishment of the National Construction Council of Canada had provided a new and effective medium for contacts with public bodies and with the public generally, consequently the public relations committee had devoted the greater part of its efforts in the past year towards shaping the policy of the National Construction Council of Canada.

The report further stated that the question as to the desirability of establishing a greater degree of uniformity in building codes throughout the Dominion had been referred to the public relations committee by the council, and that the committee

had communicated with the component societies on the subject. The opinion seemed to be unanimous that a uniform building code would not be practical owing to variations in climatic and other conditions existing throughout the Dominion. The committee had therefore considered it inadvisable to proceed further with this matter at the present time, but it was felt that some effort should be made to bring about greater uniformity in the required physical properties of building materials.

Mr. Craig reported that one of the important matters considered by his committee during the past year was the subject of low cost housing. In this connection an article on the subject had been published in the January issue of *THE JOURNAL*, marked copies of which had been sent to the mayors and labour organizations in the larger cities throughout the Dominion.

THE JOURNAL, R.A.I.C.

In the absence of A. S. Mathers, chairman of the editorial board, W. L. Somerville submitted the report of *THE JOURNAL*. The report pointed out that *THE JOURNAL* had been continued as a monthly publication during the past year in the face of increasing difficulties, and that all possible avenues of economy had been explored and had been effected without reducing the quality of the magazine below a level which was considered to be a minimum for a publication of this kind. A great deal of prospective material had been reviewed by the board, and every effort had been made not only to provide interesting illustrations and letterpress, but also to make the contents of *THE JOURNAL* as representative as possible of the work of the profession throughout the Dominion.

The report further stated that it was perhaps unfortunate that the greater part of the material was confined to work executed in Montreal and Toronto, but that this was only natural as the volume of work done by architects in these two cities formed a large portion of the work carried out in the whole Dominion.

Following the presentation of the report, the opinion was expressed that *THE JOURNAL* was of considerable value to the profession and that every effort should be made by the council to maintain it in its present form.

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

The report of this committee which was presented by the chairman, W. L. Somerville, pointed out that the principal work of the committee during the past year had been the completion of a standard form of tender, having as its object the elimination of "bid peddling." This tender form had now been printed and would be distributed to the members, together with a letter explaining its use.

The report further stated that as a result of a recommendation made by the committee, a con-

ference had been called in Ottawa last July by Dr. H. M. Tory of the National Research Council for the purpose of considering the establishment of a bureau for research work on building materials. The Institute had been represented at this conference by the president, and while everyone present seemed to favour the creation of such a bureau, it was pointed out that it could not be established without a special appropriation being made by the Dominion government to cover its maintenance. Mr. Somerville informed the meeting that action had already been taken and that the government had been requested to make an appropriation for this purpose by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Engineering Institute of Canada, and the Canadian Construction Association.

During the discussion which followed the presentation of this report, it was pointed out that the matter of "bid peddling" was now receiving some attention by the committee recently appointed by the Dominion government to investigate the matter of mass purchasing, and that it was also the subject of a bill submitted at the present sessions of the Ontario Legislature. It was the opinion of the meeting that the Institute should draw this tender form and its effect on "bid peddling" to the attention of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It was also suggested that members of the profession throughout the Dominion should insist on the use of this form when calling for tenders.

EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

In presenting the report of the committee on exhibitions and awards, the chairman, W. S. Maxwell, informed the meeting that the fourth annual exhibition of current architecture had, as in previous years, been held in conjunction with the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, the exhibition having been held in the galleries of the Art Association of Montreal from November 16th to December 17th, 1933.

Mr. Maxwell further reported that the exhibition was very successful from the point of view of attendance and quality of exhibits, and that the jury consisting of E. R. Arthur of Toronto, Percy E. Nobbs and J. O. Marchand of Montreal, had awarded honourable mentions in the following classes: public buildings, ecclesiastical buildings, residential buildings and craftsmanship.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL OF CANADA

The secretary presented a report of the activities of the National Construction Council for the past year which indicated that considerable progress had been made by that organization in behalf of the construction industry. The report stated that the National Construction Council was now a permanent body and had been functioning as such since it was organized on May 1st, 1933. The Institute could well be proud of the part it had

taken in the formation and activities of the council. In this connection it was pointed out that the first vice-president, the general secretary, and the chairman of one of the three important committees, were members of the R.A.I.C.

A Dominion-wide survey had been made by the National Construction Council which indicated a rather startling total of deferred federal, provincial, municipal and private construction projects amounting to approximately \$500,000,000. Regional committees of the council had been formed in all important centres throughout the Dominion for the purpose of furthering public opinion in their districts favourable to a public works programme also to verify the justification of deferred projects in their territory. It was pointed out that in the formation and activities of these committees, members of the Institute in every province had taken a leading part.

The secretary further reported that as a result of a recommendation made by the Institute, a brief had been presented to the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, setting out the position which the construction industry holds in the economic life of the country and some of the major problems confronting it. Copies of this brief were also sent to the prime minister, resulting in the council being requested to submit a considered plan of public works and undertakings that might be dealt with by the federal government in each province of the Dominion, with an estimate of cost. This list which was made up of justifiable construction projects totalling approximately \$51,000,000, was submitted to the prime minister and it was gratifying to note from a recent public announcement made by Mr. Bennett that a programme of public works would be undertaken early in the spring.

INTER-PROVINCIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH REGARD TO RECIPROCAL REGISTRATION

The chairman informed the meeting that letters had been received from two of the provincial architectural bodies requesting that an opportunity be provided at the annual meeting to discuss the matter of reciprocal registration. Following a very lengthy discussion in which members from four of the provinces participated, it was recommended that a special committee be appointed consisting of the president of the Institute and the presidents of the component societies to study the registration laws in each province in order that a common understanding might be established. In this connection it was further suggested that the sections of the charters, by-laws, and regulations relating to registration and membership of the different provincial associations should be printed in one issue of *THE JOURNAL*, so that all architects might become familiar with the requirements for registration in each of the provinces.

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 1933

Mr. W. S. Maxwell, honorary treasurer, presented the auditor's report for the year 1933 as follows:

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada:

I have audited your accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1933, and I hereby certify that the attached balance sheet is, in my opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view

of the Institute's affairs as at December 31st, 1933, according to the information and explanations given me and as shown by the books of account.

All my requirements as auditor have been complied with.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLIOTT ALLEN, C.A.
of Allen, Miles and Fox,
Chartered Accountants.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31st, 1933

ASSETS	LIABILITIES AND RESERVES
CASH IN BANKS:	
Bank of Montreal, Toronto—Current (overdraft)..... \$410.59	Accounts Payable per Schedule..... \$ 300.30
Bank of Montreal, Toronto—Savings... 349.10	
Bank of Montreal, Montreal..... 5.50	RESERVES:
Net Overdraft..... \$ 55.99	Re Scholarships:
Petty Cash on Hand..... \$ 50.00	Lord Strathcona Fund..... \$ 414.81
Loans Receivable..... 400.00	Scholarship Fund..... 1,484.26
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE..... 1,428.00	Re Fellowship Entrance Fees..... 1,900.00
INVESTMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS:	
Lord Strathcona Fund..... 355.85	
Scholarship Fund..... 960.00	
INVESTMENT OF FELLOWSHIP ENTRANCE FEE FUND. 2,000.08	
	3,799.07
\$5,193.93	
Less Net Overdraft..... 55.99	
\$5,137.94	
GENERAL DEFICIT ACCOUNT:	
Deficit at January 1, 1933..... \$171.23	Reserves for Accounts Receivable uncollected.... 1,428.00
Deficit for 1933..... 218.20	
389.43	
\$5,527.37	\$5,527.37

REVENUE AND EXPENSES—For year ended December 31st, 1933

GENERAL ACCOUNT

REVENUE:	EXPENSE:
Pro Rata Contributions from Provincial Associations:	Secretary's Honorarium..... \$1,000.00
British Columbia..... \$ 265.00	Assistant Secretary..... 100.00
Alberta..... 135.00	Journal Subscriptions..... 1,444.00
Manitoba..... 225.00	Convention:
Nova Scotia..... 50.00	Expense..... \$ 171.51
Ontario..... 800.00	Minutes..... 100.00
Quebec..... 1,370.00	271.51
Saskatchewan..... 115.00	Travelling..... 360.25
Annual Fees from Fellows of the Institute..... 640.00	National Construction Council—Annual Assessment..... 150.00
\$3,600.00	Printing and Stationery..... 152.73
Bank and Bond Interest..... 168.84	Postage and Telegrams..... 98.70
Contract Forms Sold..... 55.45	Rent..... 280.00
Honorary and Associate Members' Subscriptions to JOURNAL..... 49.00	Exchange and Bank Charges..... 31.15
	Medals re R.A.I.C. Exhibition..... 60.90
	Audit..... 40.00
	Sundry Expenses..... 102.25
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE..... \$3,873.29	TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSE..... \$4,091.49
	DEFICIT FOR YEAR..... 218.20

Following the presentation of the auditor's report, Mr. Maxwell pointed out that while the financial statement indicated a deficit of \$218.20, there was actually a surplus, as the Institute had

received a further cheque from the Ontario Association for \$280.00, covering the balance of their pro rata contribution for 1933, also a cheque for \$45.00 from the New Brunswick Association.

RESOLUTIONS SENT TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Two important resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, which, if acted on favourably by the Dominion government, may be of far-reaching importance to the profession. One of the resolutions, proposed by J. H. Craig, dealt with slum clearance and low cost housing, the adoption of which followed a very lengthy discussion during which Mr. Craig referred to what was being done in this connection in England and the United States. He pointed out that in England an extensive housing programme had been initiated by the British government which was being assisted by the municipalities. Under this policy 2,062,000 houses were built in England and Wales during the period between the termination of the War and

March, 1933. 200,000 of these houses were built in 1933, approximately 54% in excess of the average for the period from 1919 to the present time. Noulan Cauchon, in discussing the resolution, stressed the importance of slum clearance. He pointed out that before attempting to do away with slum areas in England, housing accommodation was provided for the people who dwelt in those areas. To encourage the construction of the necessary housing, the British government made a contribution of approximately 20% of the cost of the new construction, and also lent the money required for the undertaking at a very low rate of interest. The resolution on slum clearance and low cost housing reads as follows:

WHEREAS to observers interested in human welfare, public health and the building industry, it is apparent that in the early stages of economic recovery this country will face a serious shortage of low-rental housing, and

WHEREAS this potential shortage is due to a decrease in the amount of house building to a point below that required to meet the normal increase in the number of families, with the result that despite the so-called "doubling up" of families in the larger centres, there are not sufficient suitable vacancies to maintain the normal requirements, and

WHEREAS the building of low cost housing distributes purchasing power more widely than any other type of construction, and

WHEREAS slum conditions are the result of inadequate low cost housing, and

WHEREAS (as stated by the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in his radio address on August 11th, 1935), "There is not a city in Canada where one will not find slum conditions. This is a challenge to the citizens of these communities to insist that these slum areas be abolished and replaced with modern, sanitary buildings," and

WHEREAS when housing deteriorates beyond a certain point, its future becomes a matter of indifference to the dealer in real estate and to the loan company, and it eventually fails to produce revenue out of which taxes can be paid, thus becoming a burden upon the community necessitating action by public authorities.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, in annual meeting assembled, request that the Dominion Government include in its appropriation for public works and construction, an amount to aid in the financing of slum clearance and low cost housing by municipalities, which, in the nature of things, will stimulate private initiative, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada recommends that an advisory committee on Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance be set up under the National Research Council for guidance in the administration of this fund.

The second important resolution which was submitted by W. L. Somerville, followed the presentation of the report of the National Construction Council, which indicated that a programme of public works would be undertaken in the spring by the Dominion government. It was pointed out that in order to avoid delay in getting the construction programme under way, architects in private practice in the districts where the buildings

were to be erected, should be engaged to prepare the necessary plans for the contemplated projects. It was also pointed out that as architects and their staffs were among those most seriously affected by the depression, the placing of this work in the offices of private architects would be most helpful to the profession. The resolution on the employment of private architects on public works reads as follows:

WHEREAS the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, in annual meeting assembled, representing the professional architectural organizations of all the Provinces of Canada wish to record their approval of the announced programme of the Dominion Government on public works, and

WHEREAS the primary object of this programme is for the purpose of providing widespread employment, and

WHEREAS the Architects, Engineers, and to a greater degree their staffs, have, as a group, suffered great distress as the result of a long period of unemployment,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments be asked, wherever possible, to employ architects and engineers in private practice in the localities where works under this programme are to be carried out, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister of Canada, and to each of the Provincial Premiers.

NOTES ON THE CONVENTION

Although the general sessions were this year confined to one day, the interest and attendance at the annual meeting was very gratifying.

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Members of the Institute attending the Convention were guests of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at a luncheon held at the rooms of the association during the general sessions.

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One of the features of the convention was an exhibition of decorative arts prepared by students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Montreal. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Chas. Maillard, director of the school, for his courtesy in arranging the exhibition. Mr. Maillard was also complimented on the excellence of the work exhibited.

* * * *

The annual dinner was held at the Club Canadien, Montreal, on Saturday, February 24th, with the retiring president, Gordon M. West, in the chair. Over fifty members and guests were present. The menu cards were printed in French and contained a reproduction of one of H. Julien's etchings entitled "Les Sucres." Following the toast to the King, the secretary announced the results of the election of officers. W. S. Maxwell, the newly elected president, was then inducted into office, and after expressing appreciation for the honour conferred upon him, he called upon the following guests to

address the gathering: F. P. Shearwood, president of the Engineering Institute of Canada; Fred G. Rutley, vice-president of the Canadian Construction Association; Noulan Cauchon, chairman of the Ottawa Town Planning Commission; and Professor Ramsay Traquair of McGill University. The dinner was strictly informal and took the form of an old fashioned French-Canadian habitant dinner with appropriate music and entertainment furnished by a French-Canadian troupe.

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An interesting feature of the dinner was the presentation of diplomas to the three recently elected Fellows of the Institute, Messrs. Murray Brown of Toronto, Wilfrid LaCroix of Quebec, and Sydney P. Dumaresq of Halifax (in absentia).

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The retiring president and members of the executive committee were the recipients of some very complimentary remarks on the many activities and accomplishments during their term of office.

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The general sessions were considerably enlivened by a long and interesting discussion on J. H. Craig's proposal recommending that the government take some steps to improve the present economic conditions of the country as they affect the construction industry.

NOTES

Percy E. Nobbs, P.P.R.A.I.C., delivered a lecture on the problem of town planning at the rooms of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects on February 20th, 1934.

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H. Ross Wiggs, M.R.A.I.C., announces the opening of an office for the practice of architecture at 1135 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

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Dom Paul Bellot, French architect-monk, delivered a series of lectures on modern religious architecture, at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, during the latter part of February. An article describing his work was published in the February issue of THE JOURNAL.

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H. J. Doran, M.R.A.I.C., announces the opening of an office at 630 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, for the practice of Architecture, and desires to receive manufacturers' catalogues.

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G. Rene Richer, M.R.A.I.C., of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., has been appointed Director of Municipal Services of the City of St. Hyacinthe.

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Members of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects have been invited to submit exhibits for the architectural section of the Fifty-first Annual Spring Exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal which will be held from April 12th to May 6th, 1934.

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The Forty-ninth Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will be held in the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, from May 16th to June 2nd, 1934.

A deputation from the Architectural Institute of British Columbia recently interviewed the Minister of Public Works at Victoria, B.C., and requested that the design and supervision of any buildings to be undertaken by the provincial government in connection with the contemplated programme of public works, be carried out by architects in private practice within the province.

* * * *

Following the return of Sir Raymond Unwin from his recent tour in Canada and the United States, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, presented Sir Raymond with a memorial containing an address of esteem on behalf of the council and standing committees of the R.I.B.A.

OBITUARY

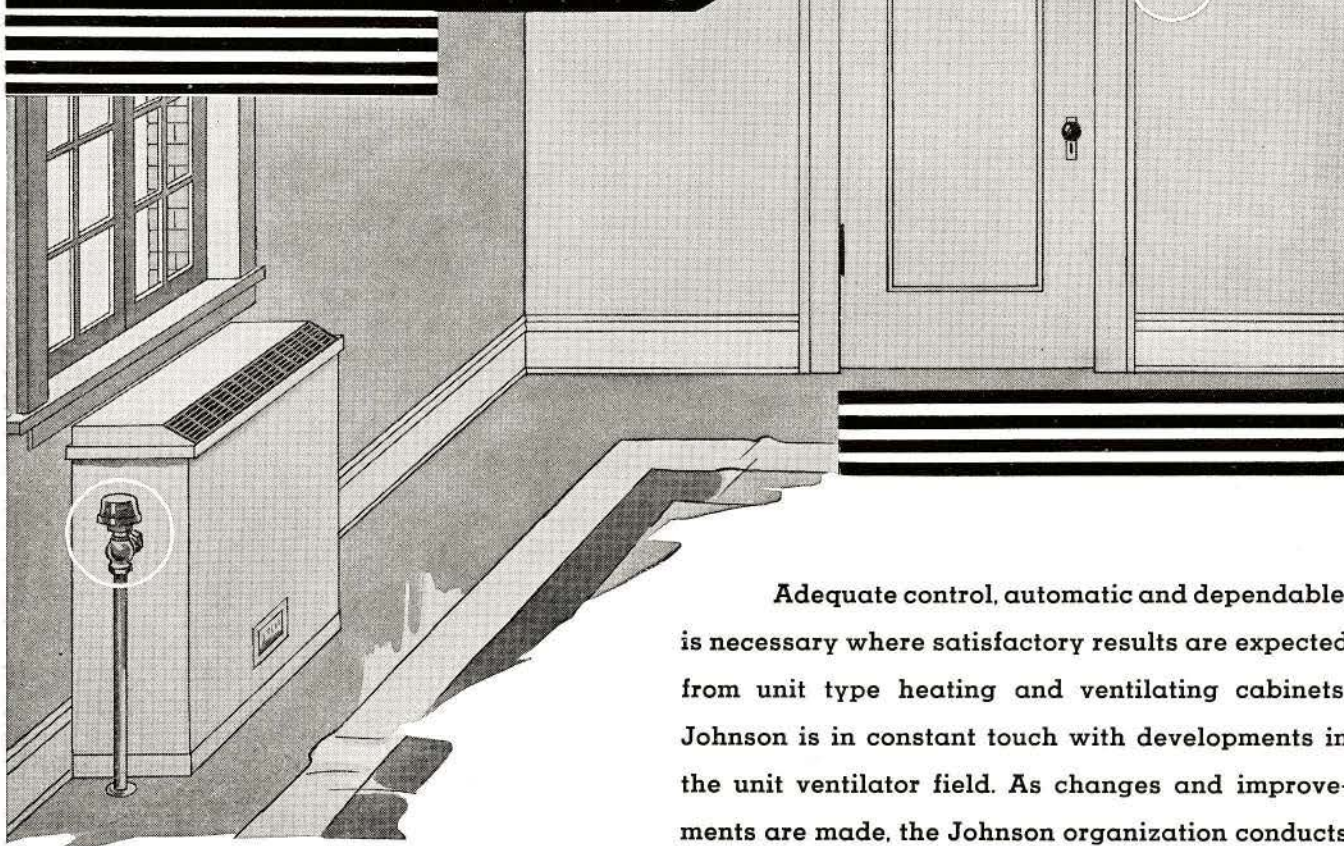
JOHN J. HONEYMAN, M.R.A.I.C.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John J. Honeyman of Vancouver, B.C., who passed away on February 18th at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Honeyman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, where he received his early architectural training. He settled in British Columbia in 1886, being one of the first passengers to cross the continent by Canadian Pacific Railway. After practising his profession in Rossland, B.C., for a number of years, he moved to Vancouver in 1904, where he organized the architectural firm of Honeyman and Curtis.

Mr. Honeyman was a Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and a Charter Member and Past President of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia.

Mr. Honeyman was interested in church architecture, St. John's United Church, Vancouver, being an example of his work. He was also responsible for several branch bank buildings for the Bank of Montreal.

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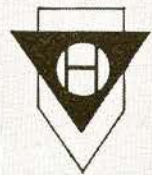
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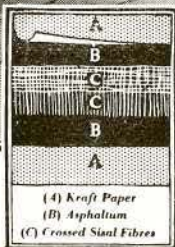
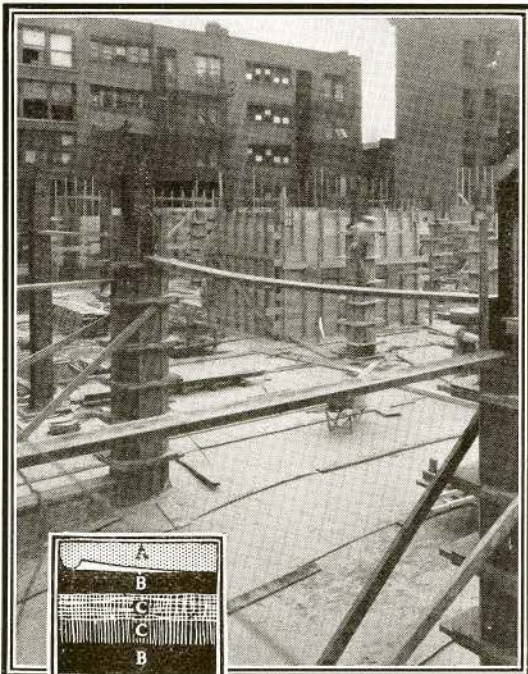
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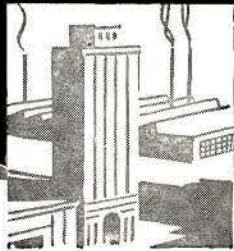
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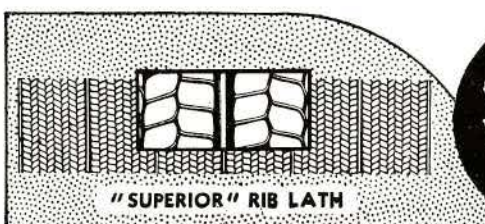
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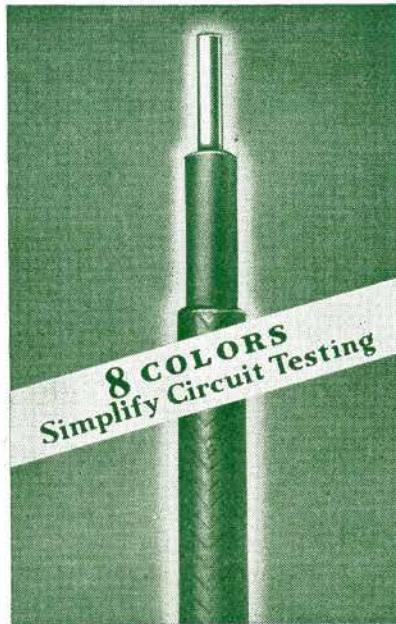
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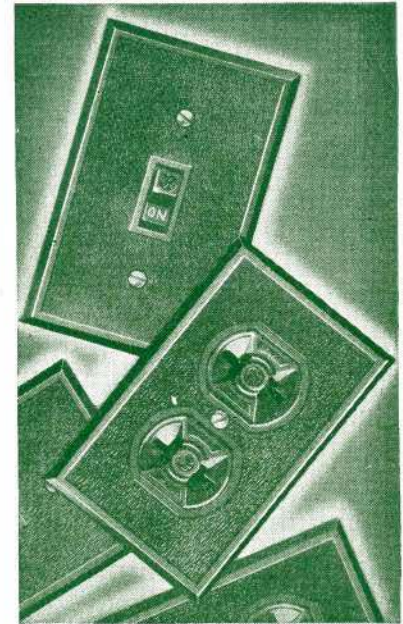
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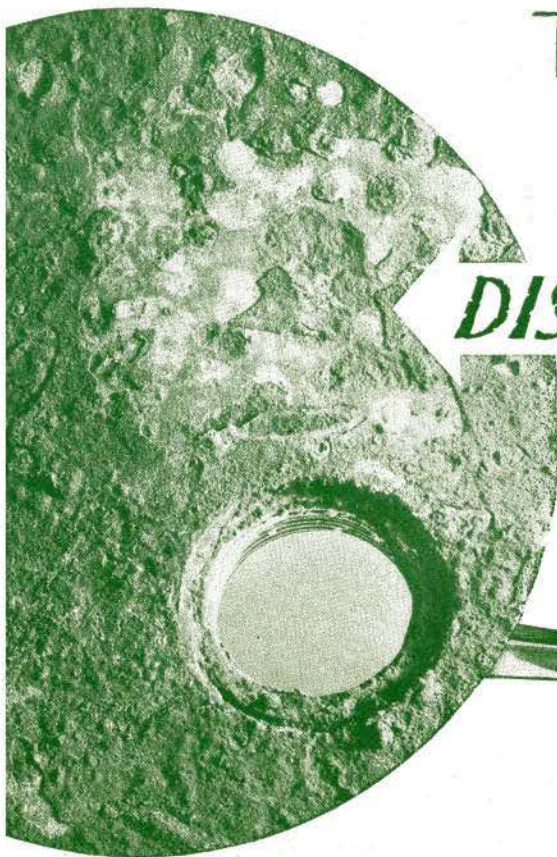
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