

General Relationship of Contractor and Architect

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ments should be made in strict accordance with the terms of the agreement. In case circumstance make inevitable the deferring of a payment when due, the other party to the agreement should be notified before due date. Prompt payment of accounts should not be dependent upon the completion of the project as a whole.

11. The rights of contracting parties should be fully recognized in the matter of disputed accounts and unsettled claims. To avoid conflict no other member should knowingly engage in the work under dispute until such dispute or claim has been satisfactorily adjusted.

12. Any violation of the provisions of this code should be reported in writing to the business manager of the Builders' Exchange, who will report such violation to the Arbitration or Grievance Committee, who will proceed to investigate the report. Every opportunity should be given the accused party to refute the charges. The finding of the committee shall be given full publication by bulletin to the members.

13. Members should regard the making of a profit as being necessary to their remaining in business. Every effort should be exercised in fully covering the quantities and the cost of labor, materials and overhead that enter into the work. It is recommended that all members adopt a practical system of estimating and cost accounting.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

1. To protect and encourage the building and construction industry of the City of Toronto and the County of York.

2. To foster the growth and progress of the city by promoting the erection of well planned, properly constructed and equipped public and private buildings.

3. To inculcate just and equitable principles of dealing with contractors, sub-contractors, architects, engineers and manufacturers and dealers in building and construction materials, to the end that membership in this association shall be a reasonable assurance of skill, honorable reputation and reliability.

4. To acquire, preserve and disseminate business information.

5. To avoid and adjust, as far as practicable, the controversies, misunderstandings and difficulties liable to occur among persons engaged in the building and construction trades.

6. To establish and maintain a central office and headquarters with facilities for ease and convenience in the transaction of business as well as for conferences between members of the trade and kindred organizations.

7. To establish trade schools and promote technical education, manual training and general welfare of the artisans of the community, as well as the recognition of good workmanship, fidelity and the rights of labor.

8. To provide a means of acquaintance, both personal and business, among the members, and to promote good feeling and harmony among those engaged in the building and construction industry.

9. To endeavor to enlarge the business views of those who may become members.

10. To promote mechanical and industrial industries, and to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages.

11. To reform abuses in trade or business. To secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions. To diffuse accurate and reliable information among the members as to the standing of merchants and builders, and other matters. To produce uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of trade and commerce, and of those

engaged in the building or construction industry, or the furnishing materials thereto.

You will see at once that this organization is far from being a price fixing affair. There are many problems to be solved in the building industry that means much to the architectural profession, and it would be only fitting that the Toronto branch of your association take out a membership card in our new organization.

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY.

Co-operation is necessary in any industry. I think it was Benjamin Franklin who said, "We must all hang together, or assuredly shall we all hang separately." I am of the firm belief that closer co-operation and understanding with the contractor and more appreciation of his position would save money for your client, give him better work, be more satisfactory to you, and certainly make life smoother for the contractor.

The advantages of organization are entirely obvious, the weakness of any professional or trade association is in the outsiders; when there is thorough co-operation wonders can be effected in the solution of legal, political and commercial difficulties which exist at the present time. There is the question of high cost of labor and materials, transportation, foreign competition, unfair home competition, and a host of other problems of vital interest to the architect, engineer and building contractor, which can only be solved by united action, and thus raise the standard of construction work in Canada. Mutual assistance has been used with such beneficial results by manufacturers, doctors, business men, etc., that the results of organization are apparent beyond all question.

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

The art of the architect and the craft of the builder are combined in the development of the colossal building industry of to-day. When we realize how necessary the one profession is to the other, does it not seem remarkable that it is only of comparatively recent years that any attempt has been made to establish a close bond of union and spirit of co-operation in these professions?

There is a question that I have asked architects at various times and have never received a satisfactory answer. "Why have we no compulsory registration of architects in the Province of Ontario?" I do not know whether or not you realize that a movement of this kind would receive the hearty co-operation of practically all contractors and exchanges throughout the province. The paragraphs I have just read to you of our proposed new constitution, as well as my general remarks, show you that we are eager to back any movement for the betterment of building conditions in both the province and Dominion. We suffer more than you