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THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF TRANSVAAL ARCHITECTS, THE NATAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS

Vol. XII. No. 46. JUNE, 1927.

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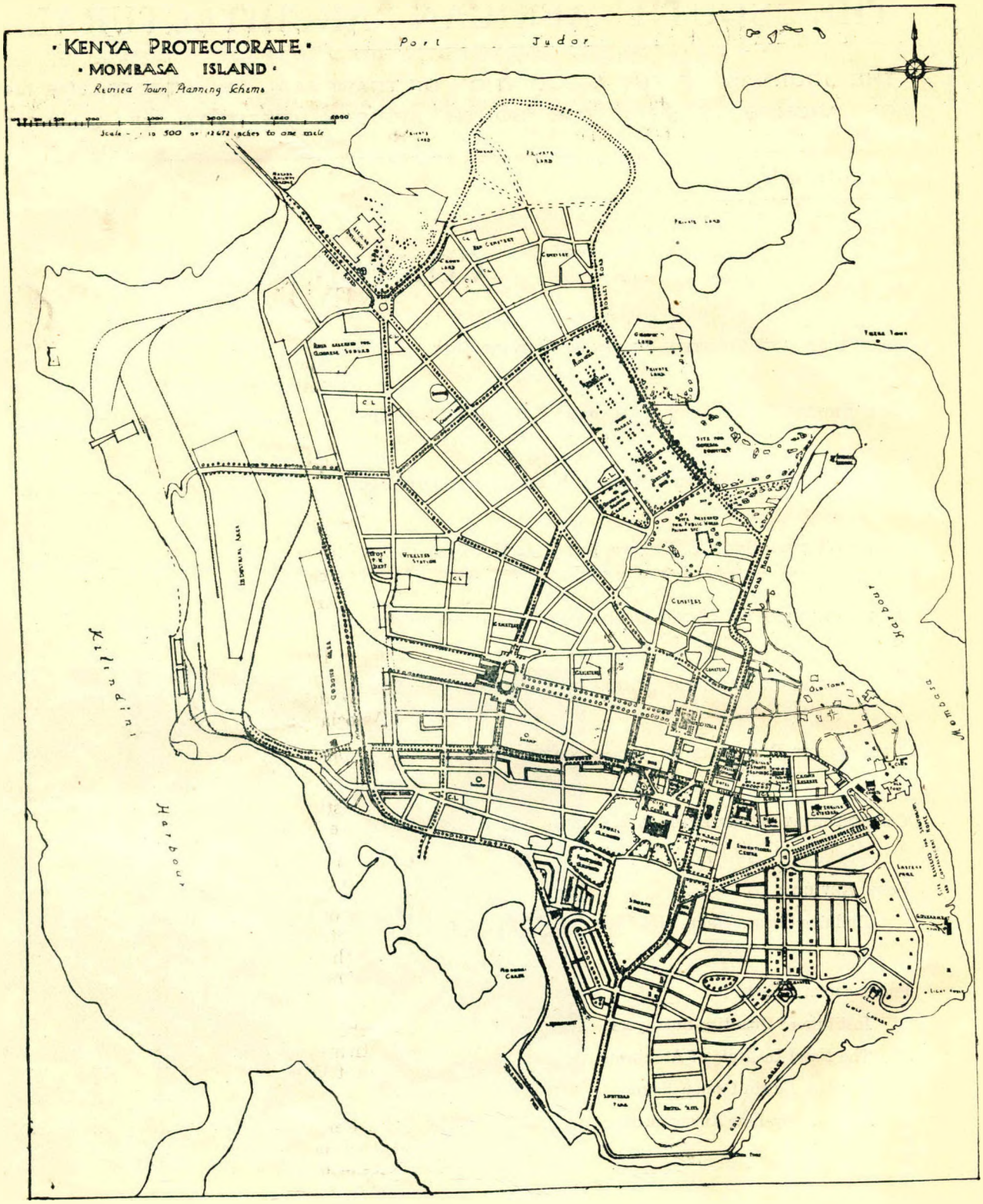
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NEW TOWN PLANNING SCHEME FOR MOMBASA.

This Town Planning scheme was prepared by V. S. Rees-Poole and F. Walton Jameson and is described on pages 45 and 46.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

Vol. XII. No. 46. JUNE, 1927

ARCHITECTS AND QUANTITY SURVEYORS' (PRIVATE) ACT, 1927.

ACT No. 18 OF 1927.
PROMULGATED 20th JUNE, 1927,
IN GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
No. 1638.

PRIVATE ACT.

To provide for the qualification of architects and quantity surveyors; for the establishment and incorporation of the Institute of South African Architects together with subordinate Provincial Institutes and a Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors; and for the rights, powers, privileges and duties of those bodies and the members thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the Architects' Private Act No. 39 of 1909 of the then Colony of the Transvaal provision was made for the registration of persons publicly practising or entitled to practice publicly as architects in the Transvaal so as to distinguish qualified from unqualified persons, and for the establishment and incorporation of the Association of Transvaal Architects;

And whereas by Act No. 10 of 1902 of the then Colony of Natal provision was made for the incorporation of the Natal Institute of Architects;

And whereas from time to time Associations or Institutes of Architects have been established in the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope and the Orange Free State;

And whereas there is established an institute known as the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors, which is incorporated under Ordinance No. 56 of 1903 of the Transvaal;

And whereas it is expedient in view of the union of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State that the respective constitutions and powers of the aforesaid Associations and Institutes should be assimilated, and that throughout the Union there should be one law providing for and regulating the registration of persons entitled to hold themselves out and practise as architects or quantity surveyors in the Union;

And whereas it is expedient to establish under the name of the Institute of South African Architects an institute (hereinafter referred to as the Institute) which shall be a body corporate consisting of persons duly registered as architects, with constituent Provincial Institutes and a Chapter of Quantity Survyors within the said Institute;

And whereas it is expedient to provide for a register of qualified architects and a roll of qualified quantity surveyors and to impose a penalty on persons not so registered or enrolled, as the case may be, who describe or hold themselves out as architects or quantity surveyors respectively or use any such name, title, addition, description or letters as to indicate that they are architects or quantity surveyors, respectively; to establish and incorporate Provincial Institutes as successors in title of the former Associations and Institutes; to provide for the membership of the Institute and Provincial Institutes; to provide for the opening of a register of members and to determine the qualifications and procedure necessary of registration; to incorporate the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors as a Chapter within the Institute (hereinafter referred to as the Chapter); to determine the qualifications for membership of the Chapter; to provide for the opening of a roll of members and to determine the qualifications and procedure necessary for registration; to define the effect of a suspension of a member by an order of Court; to empower the Minister of the Interior to appoint an Inaugural Board; to empower such Board to make regulations required for the purposes of the Act; to provide for the raising of funds for the said Board and the dissolution of the said Board; to enable a duplicate register and roll to be

kept in the Department of the Minister of the Interior; to limit the liability of members; to make provision for the payment of the expenses of promoting this Act; to define certain terms used in the Act and to repeal Act No. 39 (Private) of 1909 of the Transvaal and Act No. 10 of 1902 of Natal.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Laws repealed.

1. Act No. 39 (Private) of 1909 of the Transvaal and Act No. 10 of 1902 of Natal are hereby repealed subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section *six*.

Definition of terms.

2. In this Act and the regulations made thereunder, if not inconsistent with the context:—

"architect" means a person registered as a member of the Institute of South African Architects in terms of this Act;

"work of an architect" means the designing or supervision of buildings or works accessory thereto;

"quantity surveyor" means a person enrolled as a member of the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors in terms of this Act;

"work of a quantity surveyor" means the measurement of or preparation of bills of quantities for work in connection with buildings or works accessory thereto;

"local authority" means an urban local authority as defined by sub-section (3) of section *seven* of Act No. 36 of 1919;

"Institute" means the Institute of South African Architects as by this Act established;

"Provincial Institutes" means the Institutes of Architects of the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal as by this Act established;

"the Inaugural Board" means the Board appointed by the Minister in terms of section *eight;*

"Central Council" means the Council of the Institute of South African Architects;

"Provincial Committee" means the Committee of a Provincial Institute of Architects;

"the register" means the list of architects registered as members of the Institute;

"the Chapter" means the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors as by this Act established;

"the Board" means the Board of the Quantity Surveyors' Chapter;

"the roll" means the list of quantity surveyors enrolled as members of the Chapter;

"the Minister" means the Minister of the Interior or any other Minister to whom the Governor-General may from time to time assign the functions of the Minister under this Act.

Use of title of architect and quantity surveyor restricted.

3. (1) After the expiration of six months from the commencement of this Act no person unless he is in terms of this Act registered as an architect or enrolled as a quantity surveyor as the case may be, shall—

(*a*) describe or hold himself out either as an architect or as a quantity surveyor, respectively, anywhere within the Union; or

(*b*) by advertisement, description, document or other means use any such name, title, addition, description or letters as to indicate that he is either an architect or a quantity surveyor, respectively.

Penalty for contravening section *three*.

4. Any person contravening any of the provisions of section *three* shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS AND THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTES.

The Institute.

5. (1) An institution is hereby established entitled "The Institute of South African Architects."

(2) The Institute so established shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, and of acquiring, holding and alienating property, movable and immovable.

The Provincial Institutes.

6. (1) The Cape Institute of Architects, the Natal Institute of Architects, the Orange Free State Institute of Architects and the Association of Transvaal Architects are hereby incorporated as and shall be known as the Provincial Institutes of the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal, respectively.

(2) Each Provincial Institute shall be a body corporate with pereptual succession and shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, and of acquiring, holding and alienating property, movable and immovable, and shall consist of all members of the Institute who are registered in terms of this Act as members of that Provincial Institute.

(3) The assets and liabilities of the Association of Transvaal Architects, the Cape, Natal and Orange Free State Institutes of Architects shall be taken over and assumed respectively by the Provincial Institutes of the Transvaal, Cape, Natal and Orange Free State as hereby incorporated.

(4) Pending the taking effect of regulations made by the Inaugural Board in terms of section *nine* the bye-laws in force at the commencement of this Act of any Institute or Association hereby incorporated shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of this Act, remain in force in respect of the Institute which is the successor of that Institute or Association. Upon the coming into force of such regulations the said bye-laws shall be deemed to be repealed.

Membership of the Institute.

7. (1) The Institute shall consist of all the members for the time being of the Provincial Institutes of Architects.

Inaugural Board.

(2) Any member of the Institute shall be entitled, upon his applying therefor, to registration as a member of any one or more of the other Provincial Institutes: Provided that he shall always be liable for and pay all subscriptions and other dues to each of the Provincial Institutes of which he is a member.

Regulations

8. The Minister may appoint an Inaugural Board of not more than seven members, two of whom shall be practising architects and one a practising quantity surveyor. In case of any vacancy the Minister shall have power to fill the same.

9. (1) The Inaugural Board may make, subject to the approval of the Minister, regulations not inconsistent with this Act—

(*a*) providing for the management, powers and duties of the Institute, the Provincial Institutes and the Chapter and the classes and designations of members, the defining of their rights, and limiting of their liabilities;

(*b*) providing for the establishment of a Central Council and Provincial Committees of the Institute and a Board of the Chapter and for the appointment or election of members and the appointment and duties of officers thereof;

(*c*) prescribing the procedure, powers and duties of the said Central Council, Provincial Committees and Board and the conduct of their business;

(*d*) as to what in an architect or quantity surveyor shall constitute unprofessional conduct;

(*e*) determining the mode of enquiry into and method of dealing with unprofessional conduct on the part of any architect or quantity surveyor and the sanctions to be imposed in respect of such conduct;

(*f*) governing the fees chargeable by architects and quantity surveyors in the absence of special agreement;

(*g*) as to the fees to be paid in respect of registration and enrolment and as to subscriptions to be paid by members of the Institute and Chapter and as to professional education and benevolence;

(*h*) tending in general to maintain and improve the status of South African architects and quantity surveyors, and to enable agreements to be entered into with other countries on a reciprocal basis as to the registration of architects and quantity surveyors.

(2) Upon the dissolution of the Inaugural Board in terms of section *nineteen*—

(*a*) the Central Council may, subject to the approval of the Minister, amend any regulations made under sub-section (1), make new regulations relating to the matters referred to in that sub-section and amend any new regulations so made in so far as such amendments or new regulations concern the Institute or Provincial Institutes; and

(b) the Board may, subject to the approval of the Minister and the Central Council, amend any regulations made under sub-section (1), make new regulations relating to the matters referred to in that sub-section and amend any new regulations so made in so far as such amendments or new regulations concern the Chapter.

(3) All such regulations and any amendments thereof shall be published in the *Gazette* and copies thereof shall be laid by the Minister upon the Table of both Houses of Parliament, within fourteen days after such publication in the *Gazette*, if Parliament is then in session, or if Parliament is not then in session, within fourteen days after the commencement of its next ensuing session. After the lapse of one month after the said copies have been laid before Parliament the said regulations and any amendments thereof shall have the force of law unless within such month the Minister publishes in the *Gazette* a notice annulling the same.

10. (1) The Inaugural Board shall forthwith open a register in which the names of all persons who are registered under Act No. 39 (Private) of 1909 of the Transvaal shall be registered as architects.

Qualifications for Inaugural registration.

(2) Any person who has attained the age of twenty-one years shall, after due application for membership of a Provincial Institute within six months after the commencement of this Act, be entitled, upon payment of a registration fee of five pounds five shillings to the Inaugural Board, to be registered as an architect provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the Provincial Institute that—

(*a*) prior to the first day of May, 1926, he was publicly and *bona fide* performing the work of an architect in the Union ; or

(*b*) he was engaged as an assistant to an architect in the Union for six months and has at least a total of five years experience in the work of an architect ; or has been employed for a like period by the Union Government, South African Railways and Harbours Administration, a Provincial Administration or a local authority mainly on architectural work ; or

(*c*) he is a person entitled to vote as a member of one of the following bodies :—the Cape, Natal or Orange Free State Institutes of Architects, the Port Elizabeth Society of Architects, or of some other society of architects which the Inaugural Board may declare to be of a standing equivalent to one of the aforesaid institutes ; or

(*d*) he is possessed of qualifications and experience which have been declared by the Minister by proclamation in the *Gazette* to be equal to those referred to in any of the preceding paragraphs ;

Provided that any person aggrieved by a decision of a Provincial Institute under this sub-section may appeal therefrom to the Inaugural Board.

Qualifications of members of the Institute.

11. (1) Members of the Institute shall be persons of not less than twenty-one years of age who were admitted as members of the Institute under the provisions of section *ten* of this Act or who have applied for admission to a Provincial Institute, and who—

(*a*) have passed a qualifying examination approved by the Minister and who have had not less than four years training or articled pupilage in the work of an architect in addition to one year's practical experience under an architect, or five years' experience in the work of an architect in an architectural department of the Union Government, the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, a Provincial Administration or a local authority ; or

(*b*) prior to or at the commencement of this Act were entitled to vote as members of any one of the following bodies :—the Cape, Natal or Orange Free State Institutes of Architects, the Port Elizabeth Society of Architects or any other society of architects which the Minister may declare by proclamation in the *Gazette* to be of a standing equivalent to one of the aforesaid institutions ; or

(*c*) was an assistant or articled pupil to an architect in the Union for a period of two years prior to the commencement of this Act and has passed such modified examination as the Minister may determine.

(2) The examinations referred to in sub-section (1) shall not be conducted by the Institute, a Provincial Institute or the Central Council, but may be conducted by an authority approved of by the Minister after consultation with the Central Council.

(3) Members shall be entitled to vote and speak upon any matter arising within the Institute or within the Provincial Institute to which such member may belong ; Provided that in no case shall any member not in practice on his own behalf or in partnership be entitled to vote upon any matter, bye-law or resolution affecting or tending to affect professional practice.

INCORPORATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS WITHIN THE INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS IN A CHAPTER TO BE KNOWN AS THE CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN QUANTITF SURVEYORS.

Constitution of the Chapter.

12. Upon the commencement of this Act—

(*a*) the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors which is incorporated under Ordinance No. 56 of 1903 (Transvaal) shall become the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors within the Institute of South African Architects ;

(*b*) the Chapter shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and shall be capable in law of suing and being sued and of acquiring, holding and alienating property, movable and immovable ;

(*c*) the assets and liabilities of the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors shall be taken over and assumed by the Chapter ;

(*d*) pending the taking effect of regulations made by the Inaugural Board in terms of sub-section (1) of section *nine* the bye-laws of the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors in force at the commencement of this Act shall, in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of this Act, remain in force in respect of the Chapter. Upon the coming into force of such regulations the said bye-laws shall be deemed to be repealed.

Qualifications for inaugural enrolment.

13. The Inaugural Board shall forthwith open a roll in which any person who has attained the age of twenty-one years shall, after due application for membership of the Chapter within six months after the commencement of this Act, be entitled, upon payment of an enrolment fee of three pounds three shillings to the Inaugural Board, to be enrolled as a quantity surveyor, provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the Chapter that—

(*a*) prior to the first day of May, 1926, he was publicly and *bona fide* performing the work of a quantity surveyor in the Union ; or

(*b*) he is qualified for enrolment in terms of section fifteen ; or

(*c*) he is a member of the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors, or any other institute or society of quantity surveyors which the Minister may declare to be of equal standing ; or

(*d*) he was engaged as an assistant to a quantity surveyor in the Union for six months prior to the first day of May, 1926, and has a total of five years' experience in the work of a quantity surveyor, or has been employed for a like period in the service of the Union Government, the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, a Provincial Administration or local authority, doing the work of a quantity surveyor ; or

(*e*) he has qualifications and experience which the Minister may by proclamation in the *Gazette* declare sufficient to entitle the applicant to be enrolled as a quantity surveyor :

Provided that any person aggrieved by a decision of the Chapter under this section may appeal therefrom to the Inaugural Board.

Qualifications of membership.

14. (1) After the expiration of six months from the commencement of this Act no person shall be entitled to be enrolled as a quantity surveyor unless he proves to the satisfaction of the majority of the whole of the Board that—

(*a*) he has passed a qualifying examination approved by the Minister, and has had not less than four years' practical training or articled pupilage in addition to one year's professional experience under an architect or quantity surveyor, or has had five years' similar professional experience with the Union Government, the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, a Provincial Administration or a local authority ; or

(*b*) prior to the commencement of this Act he was registered as a member of the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors, or of any other institute or society of quantity surveyors which the Minister may declare by proclamation in the *Gazette* to be of a standing equivalent thereto ; or

(*c*) was admitted a member of the Chapter under the provisions of section *thirteen* of this Act ; or

(*d*) was an assistant or articled pupil to a quantity surveyor in the Union for a period of two years prior to the commencement of this Act, and has passed such modified examinations as the Minister may determine.

(2) The examinations referred to in sub-section (1) shall not be conducted by the Chapter or the Board but may be conducted by an authority approved of by the Minister after consultation with the Board.

When architects may become members of the Chapter.

15. Every member of the Institute who has been in the practice of preparing his own quantities and pays, within six months after the commencement of this Act, the enrolment fee as prescribed by section thirteen, shall have the right to be enrolled as a member of the Chapter.

GENERAL.

Application to court allowed.

16. Whenever the Inaugural Board, the Central Council or the Board refuses to register or enroll the name of a person applying to be registered or enrolled as a member of the Institute or Chapter, such person may apply on notice of motion to the provincial or local division of the Supreme Court within whose area of jurisdiction such person is ordinarily resident for a review of such decision, and such provincial or local division may thereupon make such order as it may deem fit.

Suspension by court.

17. Provided a Provincial Institute or the Chapter has inquired into alleged misconduct of any member in such manner as may be prescribed by regulation, the Provincial Committee or Board, as the case may be, may apply on motion to the provincial or local division of the Supreme Court within whose area of jurisdiction such member is ordinarily resident. Such provincial or local division shall have the exclusive right of suspending such member or removing his name from the register or roll, and may thereupon make such order as it may deem fit. In case a member is suspended he shall not

be entitled to the privileges of membership during the period of such suspension, and if his name is removed from the register or roll he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member; nevertheless, he shall be liable to pay all moneys due by him up to the date of such suspension or removal of his name from the register or roll.

Funds of Inaugural Board.

18. The Inaugural Board shall have power to make levies upon the Provincial Institutes and Chapter for such sum or sums of money as it may require from time to time to enable it to carry out the provisions of this Act: Provided that such levy shall be made simultaneously upon them and *pro rata* to their membership; and it shall be the duty of the Provincial Institutes and Chapter to pay such levy or levies forthwith.

Dissolution of Inaugural oard.

19. As soon as the Inaugural Board is satisfied that all necessary regulations referred to in section *nine* have become law it shall so report in writing to the Minister, who may thereupon publish a notice in the *Gazette* dissolving the said Board.

Records kept in Department of Interior.

20. (1) The Inaugural Board shall, within fourteen days after the registration or enrolment of any person under this Act, transmit to the Minister a duplicate of such entry in the register or roll, as the case may be.

(2) Every change affecting the register or roll shall be noted therein and notified to the Minister.

Limitation of Liability of members.

21. Members of the Inaugural Board, Central Council, Provincial Committees or the Board, shall not be personally liable for any action they may take in such capacity; and the personal liability of any bona fide member of the Institute or Chapter shall be limited to the payment of his annual subscription.

Repayment of expenses.

22. (1) The Central Council may allocate such reasonable sum or sums of money as are proved to its satisfaction to have been expended in promoting this Act, and may order the same to be paid to such persons as establish their claim or claims within twelve months after the establishment of the Central Council.

(2) The Chapter shall pay to the Central Council such reasonable share of the cost of promoting this Act as shall be apportioned by the said Council.

Short title of Act

23. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Architects and Quantity Surveyors (Private) Act, 1927.

THE EIGHTH SOUTH AFRICAN ACADEMY.

D. L. LEFEBVRE.

The Eighth Exhibition of the South African Academy had a suspicion of the commonplace. It was neither very good nor very bad.

This year, there could be very little doubt, I at least had none, that A. E. Gyngell's contributions represented the most artistic work in the exhibition. His two portraits in charcoal, and more particularly the one of the dark thin man, were full of character and contain some very good drawing. The portrait in oil of the old lady was so deftly and lovingly painted that criticism would be an impertinence.

In the case of Councillor Walters, the artist had done what is probably the best of his municipal portraits, while in the oil of a lady in a red dress, he gave a very pleasing effect. As a whole, neither in character nor in the general pose and colour, did I like this portrait as well as its fellows.

Dorothy Kay is not only the most virile, but, in some respects the most interesting of our woman painters. The portrait of "Dorothy Savage," was almost cruel in its realism. In the case of "Ann," the painter had no doubt deliberately chosen an almost opposite style. I doubt whether it was worth doing. I am sure that this clever artist was never meant to paint "chocolate boxes," but this picture, and some others she exhibited recently in Johannesburg, were terribly near that definition. Another picture, I regret to say, of the "sweetly pretty" type, was John Fergurson's "June." His pencil sketches on the other hand were light and graceful, but need strengthening

and tightening up. A little pen and ink sketch underneath by Zaida Bullock caught the eye with its cool simplicity.

Thomas Shillington had two smoothly painted oils. There was a keen eye for character and a command of technique far above the work of many of our better-known painters. I hope that he will continue to paint for himself and not for sale-rooms.

John Wheatley's painting was disappointing. The technique was usually good and the dress was an excellent bit of painting, but the drawing of the face and neck left something wanting. His wife's two oils were much more satisfying and really beautifully painted. E. Steytler, young artist, shows some good drawing and bad colour. She is still experimenting, and may be expected to do much better later on, if she perseveres.

W. M. Timlin suffers from over painting. Some of his water-colours show the delicacy and careful handling that have made him deservedly popular, but the general effect this year lacked inspiration—as if the artist had grown weary of well-doing.

Sydney Carter had some trees in the manner which he has made his own. Of his portraits, "M. P. Everitt" and "Mrs. Casement," were most successful. I did not like the colour in the first named and missed the ease and freedom in the second which he sometimes shows in his landscapes. Hugo Naude had some pleasant scenes in oil with his usual sense for colour in the open air.

Alfred Palmer's portraits scarcely did credit to his undoubted talent. As magazine illustrations, they should be competent and graceful, but as portraits they seemed to lack conviction. I liked the pastel Cynthia better than her presentment in oil. None of them was as convincing as his native studies shown here a little while ago.

Bertha Everard's work was in a place by itself. One wonders whether she would have adopted this blatant realism if it had not been for Nevinson and one or two other war artists. The trouble is that mere ugliness does not always produce the effect she evidently intended and, without any relief, give feeling of pose rather than sincerety. One or two of the smaller works had a sense of colour and pattern showing what could be done had the artist aimed at truth rather than effect.

With one or two exceptions, the water-colours were disappointing. J. Peel Nelson had a cleverly done ship's hull, and C. A. Shillito had at least one nice piece of work. A. A. Paterson has considerable ability but seems to have passed almost unnoticed in the comments I have heard from the more Philistine section, but the talent is unmistakable. Dorothy Vyvyan, as usual, had some good work and C. S. Groves was painstaking and frequently artistic.

An excess of modesty seems to have overcome the architects. Five names only appeared on the list and probably all of them would admit the designs exhibited were not outstanding art, even though competent architecture in its narrower sense.

The crafts were represented by jewellery, leatherwork, brasswork and needlework.. Van Wouw sent his self-portrait and the large bust of De Wet, and E. J. Macadam had some other portrait busts.

One missed a few names, Pierneef's and Roworth's among them. It is a melancholy fact that some of our most prominent artists are painting to live, not living to paint. There is such a plethora of private exhibitions in these days that the general quality of the work is bound to deteriorate. Indeed it always shows signs of doing so.

It is fairly evident too, that certain of the artists are cultivating the habit of "remainders" and also that the judges did not exercise their judgment very severely in the case of the better-known artists. Judging is a thankless task, but if it is carried out at all, it should apply all round. One should consider the feelings of the rejected. Mr. F. Williamson and his helpers on the hanging committee did their share well.

In this as in other recent exhibitions, there were signs of a sort of artistic ennui. Local artists have so many opportunitis to exhibit in these days that they are beginning to take exhibitions and painting too casually. As a result, their art suffers. It is rather hard on the promoters of an exhibition of this sort, especially when, as in the case of the Association of Transvaal Architects, the work has been undertaken wholly and solely to encourage art in South Africa. The artist has a right to object to unfair criticism, and to paint to please himself, but he should give of his best. Far too many S. African artists are content with their second-best.

If we want to keep up the standard of our art exhibitions and of our artists and improve that of our art, we must remember that even if genius is something more than "infinite pains," no art can be really worth having if it is not sincere. It must be not only national but international. It may be free from convention to some extent, though we can all learn from our predecessors, but it must be free from cant.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND PRIZE GIVING.

The third annual exhibition of students' work and prize giving was held at the University on Wednesday, May 18th, and was very well attended. The work generally shows a considerable advance on that of last year.

Professor Pearse, in welcoming those present expressed regret that the President of the Association of Transvaal Architects was unavoidably absent and introduced Mr. Williamson, the Vice-President, who had done so much in the early development of the school and had kindly consented to present the prizes.

In addressing the students Professor Pearse dwelt on the activities of the Association on their behalf. "The Transvaal Architects Act," he said, "was passed in 1909, since when the profession had worked strenuously in the interest of Architectural education. The Society of Architects had generously presented prizes each year. As the result of these efforts the University School of Architecture had been established and well equipped by the profession. The Society of Architects founded a Scholarship and prize fund which was continued until their amalgamation with the R.I.B.A. This year the Union Architects' Bill passed its third reading in the House of Assembly, and would no doubt become law this session. In this respect the profession had made great sacrifices in time and money for the benefit of the student. They had little or nothing to gain by it. Though this Act is not all that could be desired, it does give protection of title and it is up to the present students to see that it is well merited and to endeavour to extend it further.

In addition to the Herbert Baker Scholarship open to S.A. Students, the R.I.B.A. have now thrown open the following scholarships to Dominion Students: The Soane Medallion and £150; the Victory Scholarship of £150 and the Tite Prize of £50, all for study in Italy. The Owen Jones Studentship and £100 for study in ornaments and colour decoration.

The students society was functioning well and in the first year of its existence three public lectures and two successful dances had been arranged. It was hoped that the profession would give every support to this movement. A tour to the Cape is being arranged for the long vacation to study and measure the old work there. A prize would be offered for the best set of measured drawings and it is anticipated that a large number of these would be included in the next exhibition.

A letter had been received from Mr. A. O. Coltman, one of the first students of the school who is now doing successfully at Singapore. It may be of interest to know that the firm of Architects employing him had written to the Association of Transvaal Architects asking whether another student of this school was available and offering a good commencing salary.

Unfortunately we could not comply with this request, but it is gratifying to know that the results of our labours are bearing fruit.

The S.A. Architectural Record, which had been edited by Mr. Furner for the past year, had proved an unqualified success. This was due to the enormous amount of time ungrudgingly given by Mr. Furner in setting up each issue."

The following prizes awarded by the Association of Transvaal Architects and Messrs. Burton and Williamson were then presented by the Vice-President:

5th Year—Mr. H. C. Tully.
4th Year—Mr. R. A. Bruce.
2nd Year—Mr. E. C. Gilham.
2nd Year—Mr. C. J. Slade.
1st Year—Mr. C. M. Paynter.
1st Year—Mr. J. Shaw.

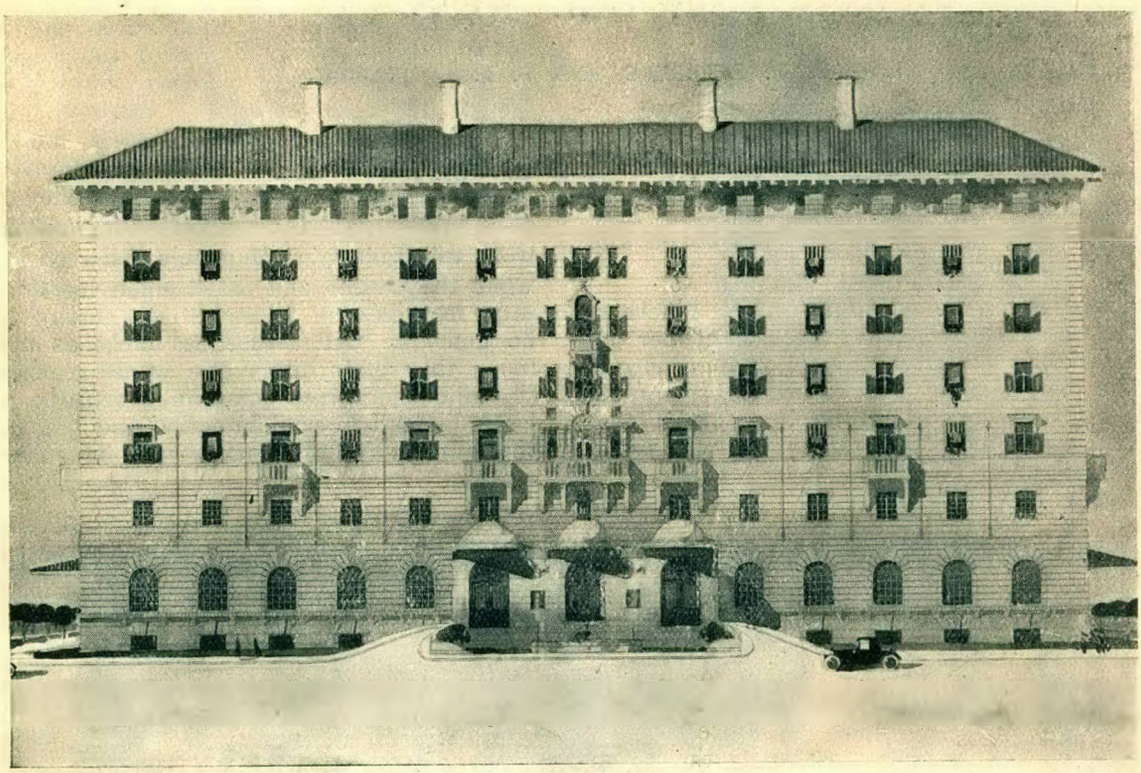
Special Studio Prize: Mr. L. R. Bustin.

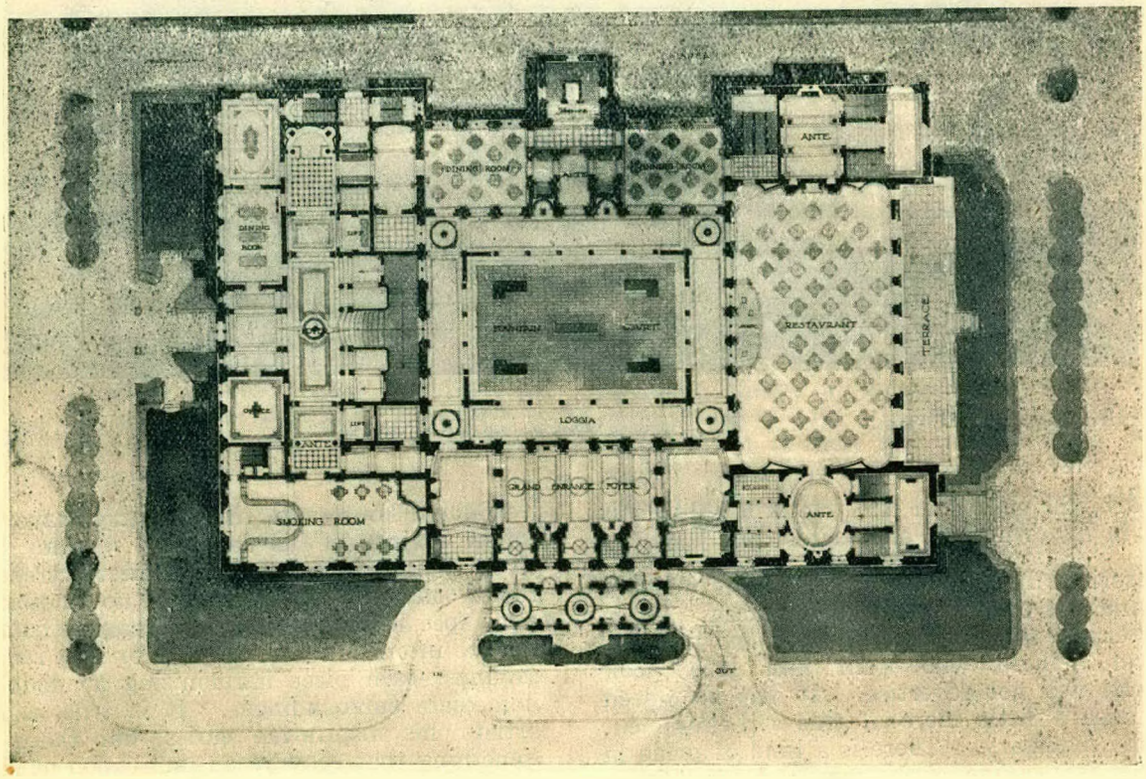
Mr. Williamson in addressing the meeting stressed the value of research and sketching. He felt that the drawings exhibited and the examination papers in History displayed a lack of attention in this respect. He remarked, too, that perhaps a little more attention was paid by the student to design instead of construction pointing out that a sound knowledge of the latter was most essential to the assistant in Architects' offices.

He congratulated the staff and students on the general excellence of the work and emphasised the noticeable steady improvement in the work of the School since its inception.

Professor Pearse in replying stated that the question of construction was not in any way neglected, but that as the majority of the students were part time, finished constructional drawings could not be obtained for exhibition purposes. With regard to design the policy of the school was to encourage as much as possible the student's own imagination and initiative which, after a preliminary scheme had been evolved, could be supplemented by reference to the Library.

Among those present were Messrs. N. T. Cowin, F. Williamson, H. Porter, D. M. Sinclair, D. M. Burton, E. H. Waugh, W. H. Stucke, J. E. Harrison, Gordon Leith, C. W. Reid, H. Simonsen, H. G. Tompkyns, Allen Wilson, D. Lefebvre, Mr. and Mrs. Winter Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Tucker, Mr. P. J. Hill and Miss Hill.





Fifth Year. A CITY HOTEL. *H. C. Tully.*

GEORGE NESS.

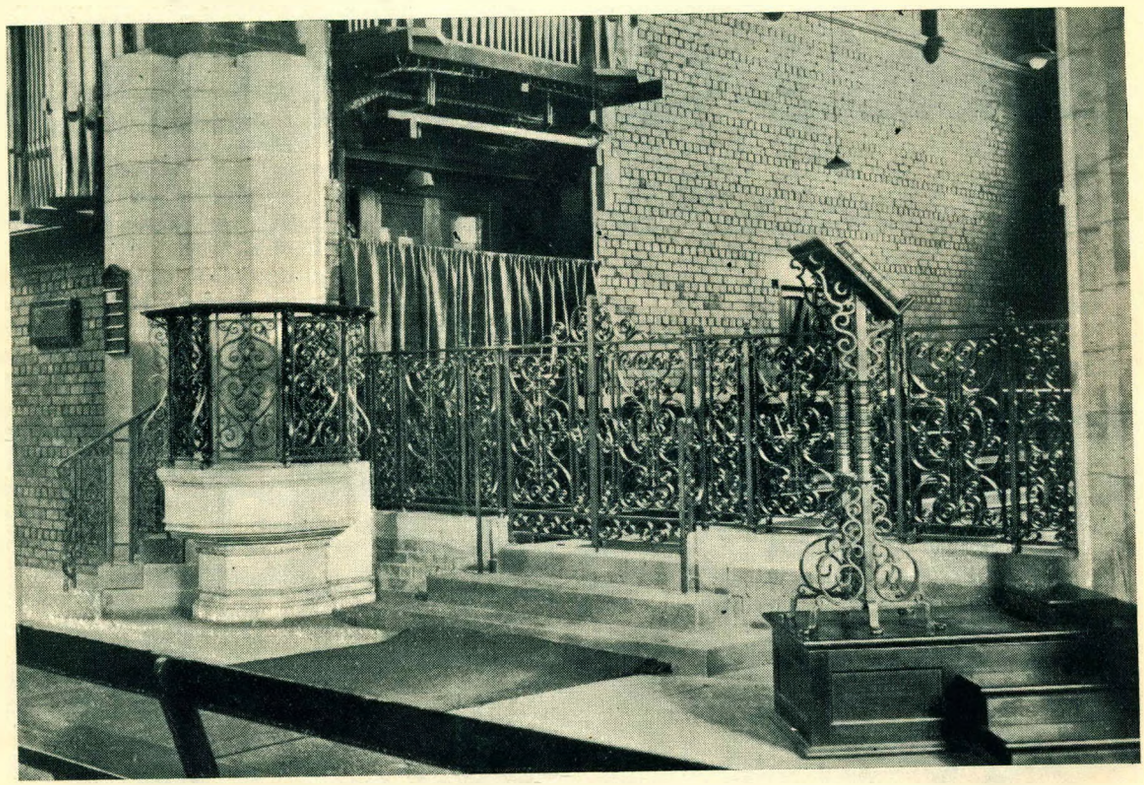
D. L. LEFEBVRE AND F. L. H. FLEMING.

George Ness is one of those rare people—a true artist. To him, Art is not only longer than life, but life itself. Money seems to him a more or less necessary evil, but art, as he understands it, on his own lines, is all important.

And he weaves his ideas into his work. Whether it be a piece of twisted iron, or sheet of copper or brass, he handles it delicately like a true artificer. Give him the time and he will turn out a piece of art, but tell him the work is urgent, that the builder is waiting and, if he knows it is urgent, he will do it, but his heart will not be in it. He will only do it really well in his own time, and in his own way.

Characteristically, he hides his light under a bushel. And not only his light but himself. It is also characteristic that his shop of wood and iron has no sign-post. Those who want him must look for him. He will not advertise. It may be indeed that he makes a little more of this self-effacement than is really necessary. There is a kind of pride in it. But it is genuine at bottom and his friends respect it.

People in silks and satins and people in fustian go to visit him. And he treats them all the same, only unbending if he knows they appreciate good work intelligently. If people insist on showing him what they want and insist upon his doing it their way, regardless of what he feels instinctively should be done, he will refuse as likely as not, however much they offer him. He would probably not say so, but, beneath a sometimes brusque manner, he keeps his artistic soul intact. And that too is a rare thing in this 20th century—and in Johannesburg.



Pulpit, Screen and Lectern. **ST. AUGUSTINE'S, DOORNFONTEIN** *G. Ness.*

Many houses in this country have brass and copper fittings of his designing. Many a comparatively humble specimen of domestic architecture or stately mansion is brightened up and softened by some specimen of his craft—a hanging lamp, a fender for the interior, a pair of gates or iron railing for the grounds—each piece harmonising no doubt, with its immediate surroundings. It is true, that, like all artists, his inspiration varies, but there is usually something that conveys an impression of sincerity, of a search after the beautiful even in the humblest of his productions.

All this is why perhaps he lives and works quietly, without ostentation. To him there are things much more important than money or even than fame. He prefers, no doubt, to live and work independently, beholden to no man, bending perforce sometimes to modern and "new-rich" tastes, since even genius needs bread and butter, but buoyed up all the while by the knowledge that, in his inner consciousness, he is free—can sometimes act and always think freely, as God and his temperament originally intended.

Probably some of his students do not realise it, but I have often thought they should think themselves lucky to work with a man whose mind is so bent on art, not merely on its technique, but instinct, with the knowledge of the right of the artist to approach it in his own individual way, It is by the close contact of mind with mind that many, especially the more ordinary craftsmen, get "lifted up and strengthened."

I am not indulging in hyperbole. Far from it. It is by the humanity of his craft that George Ness has obtained the place which he holds to-day among South African craftsmen; it is by his own sturdy humanity that he has established himself on a niche in the minds of those South Africans who know a real talent when they see it. A small band, it is true, yet one whose appreciation is worth having. For to the true artist, the praise of an intelligent friend is worth great riches. I do not think Ness values praise overmuch, but he does appreciation, being an artist and human.

I confess that I should like him to reserve some few precious moments (perhaps he has already done so) to working at some little masterpiece, something that would represent him when his name is history.

I am sure that such an effort on his part would be well worth while.

D.L.

In the extreme diffusion of the architect's field of work, it is beyond the human power to acquire and retain the most intimate knowledge of craft, of the capabilities and limitations of materials, under the human hand and in the machine. More than that, it is doubtful whether in a single generation, without the subconscious aid of forebears, the perfect craftsman can be evolved. Many small and ancient crafts run in families; and not chiefly because of association or the jealous preservation of secrets. This aspect of craft is worth examination by those in administrative positions in technical schools.

It follows that the architect, in designing, will wisely rely largely upon the opinions of the skilled workers, and it is in this respect that a man of the skill and experience of Ness is of such incalculable value to architects and indeed to the State itself.



ENTRANCE GATES. *G. Ness.*

Whether tradition of form, or suitability for a new purpose; whether experience of dimension or construction; whether heavy construction for stress or the trinket box for my lady's dressing-table, the same intermediary between the rough and stubborn metal and human service is, in Ness, ready with advice, adaptability, openmindedness and keen interest.

Surely this is a boon to architects and an ideal combination of thought and effort. And let it be understood by the student of architecture that his part lies in the careful study of precedent and processes, in beauty and seemliness; and calls for all his energies in application to design. Without good design the finest craftsman and the most intimate technical knowledge cannot achieve complete success; without technical ability to execute, the finest designing is depreciated.

If the invaluable lead which has been given to this country (kindest of all to its offspring—metal) in beautiful forms in the old Cape metal-work, in the life's work of men like Ness, and in the established appreciation of these things in the public mind—if all this is not to be lost, it behoves this generation to do all that is humanly possible to extend the architect's designing ability, to record and make readily available for study the best examples of metal work, and to preserve and continue the Ness tradition.

F.L.H.F.

THE TREATMENT OF WATER IN GARDENS.

HAROLD PORTER.

A fountain, a pool, a pond, a rill, a cascade or a stream, whether natural or artificial, are surely some of the most charming of garden features. Compare two gardens, with and without water features, the one will seem sad and dreary if lacking this most beautiful adornment; while the other would fascinate and compel you to pause and pay homage. Few things are more delightful than the reflection in still water of overhanging rocks, clothed with masses of foliage and blossoms; also the reflections of the different colours of the flowers, of trees, shrubs, clouds, hills and sky. It is hardly possible for anyone to pass such a beauty spot without pausing and experiencing a thrill of genuine appreciation.

A garden without a water feature is like a cold and dreary room in mid-winter without a fire to give warmth and cheer to its occupants.

One of the most popular adornments of a garden is the fountain. But how often do we see these designed and placed in a position wholly unsuitable to their surroundings. A far too common error is to make the fountain consist of the stonework or cement-work, and the play of water quite a minor consideration. A formally designed fountain with sculpture should be placed in a formal position; it would look very much out of place in an informal garden. A mere clay puddle with a simple jet of water squirting into the sunlight and splashing down upon a few rugged stones; a few water lilies, rushes, papyrus, iris and other water loving plants tastefully planted, and a fringe of flat stones irregularly placed—this form of water treatment will give far more genuine delight, than the most elaborate and costly display of statuary and masonry when misplaced. Leave these formal works of art to be placed in central squares, courtyards, atriums, and in the central position of the formal garden.

There are many ways of treating and designing the fountain. One should feel when designing a fountain that it is through this feature that one is giving the Soul to the garden. In a limited space it is very important that restraint should be exercised, otherwise the whole scale is spoilt and it becomes coarse. A very attractive form of fountain is the wall fountain, with perhaps a miniature growth behind it. It will be found that it is always advisable to provide some space for planting hardy ferns or plants where they can get the spray from the dripping water; without this provision the fountain will look cold and naked.

There is a fascination about pools and streams, of which everybody must be more or less conscious. Part of the charm, no doubt, consists in the fact that there is nothing in the inanimate world, so typical of human life, or as capable of accurately representing all its varying moods, as does even the smallest of streams. All streams run on their way, the very counterpart of our lives.

In designing a garden pool, it must be remembered that one of the chief charms of the pool when completed will be the reflections; and these should be carefully considered when planting at the edges. In order that the best results may be obtained, it is very important that the water level, should be kept as high or as near the brim of the pool as possible. Try and recall to your mind where you have seen the most beautiful reflections in still water, and you will have a picture passing through your mind of a thin edge of foreground, with the distance rising beyond, all exactly reflected in the water; and as the evening light was fading, it became difficult to determine which was the real scene or the reflected, there was no harsh bank to mark a definite line.

When introducing water features to a garden, one should not be content with merely setting up a jet of water to toss away its glories into the sunshine and from thence to become a useless drain. It may be utilised to form a tiny streamlet, a miniature cascade or a lily pool, which would create freshness and verdure, and the pleasantest of music on a hot summer's day. There are various ways of forming a succession of features from the initial source, which will require a comparatively small supply of water to keep them fresh and living. Let the source be a fountain in the formal courtyard, the overflow from which could lead across the main terrace and form an attractive rill, in which could be planted such water loving plants as rushes, bamboos, iris and numerous marsh plants. The rill could terminate in a pool, in which water lilies could grow and gold fish disport themselves. Then in turn the overflow from this pool could discharge through a terrace wall and trickle or flow down the irregular stones in a miniature cascade, the sides of which could be planted with all kinds of ferns. This cascade could lead on to a natural streamlet, winding its way through the informal garden, widening out at intervals into little pools, or dipping over stony ledges forming little waterfalls.

The cascade, as distinct from the fountain, has hardly received sufficient attention. If it is devised and constructed with a little cunning and taste, it is a wonderfully pretty feature on any scale. Only it should be constructed of materials on which moss and lichens will grow freely, and should be fringed with such plants as exult in its spray. It is wonderful what a deal of spluttering and splashing a little water will make if skilfully manipulated.

The Birds in this sunny land, must surely sing a song of thanks to us if we can provide them with the luxury of a bathing place. They repay in full

what has been expended, by awarding us with their warbling, twittering and quarrelling. It is interesting to stand and watch them floundering and splashing in the sparkling water, dipping and fluttering in the height of their enjoyment.

But it will be said—Why encourage the birds, when they do so much damage in a garden? We do not give them sufficient credit for the good they do in our gardens, we only think of the fruit they eat. I have been told that in a certain locality in Natal, certain farmers have systematically poisoned the birds; and it has been proved that pests have increased to such an extent that they have stopped their poisoning campaign.

The construction of a bird bath can be of the simplest and crudest type, and yet they can be made centres of interest; such as the marking of the crossing of two main paths, or placed at the end of a long path or narrow terrace. The smallest trickle of water is sufficient to attract the birds. A shallow basin of water surrounding a sundial makes a charming feature, or a recess in a terrace wall, with a pipe dripping upon a flat stone below, which could be slightly raised in a shallow basin formed in stone paving.

One very important thing to remember when constructing a bird-bath is not to make the water too deep in the basin, or else the birds will not venture into it. The water should never be more than one inch deep.

Probably the reason why so many of Johannesburg's gardens are incomplete and wanting in the more free use of water in garden design, is owing to the lack of natural streams. With a copious stream, any garden could, with very little expense, be converted into a veritable Paradise, if handled in an artistic manner. Nevertheless, much can be done without the ideal means of a natural stream.

The Italians were past-masters in the use of water in their villa gardens; in fact it is hard to find an Italian garden of any note which has not some water feature. They understood the value and the charm that water gives to a garden.

Some of their schemes were most elaborate, such as the terrace of fountains at Villa D'Este, Tivoli, which included more than a hundred fountains.

Cascades were favourite features in their gardens, and the music of these rushing torrents evidently inspired one nobleman to erect an elaborate water organ, which continuously played a tune, the strains of which were audible from every part of the garden.

To a newcomer or visitor this harmonious strain was very beautiful, but it became very monotonous to anyone obliged to hear it every day. Many writers have admired this novel organ, but they have all eventually expressed the wish that the tune might be altered.

There are some very interesting examples at the Cape, where the early Dutch settlers utilised natural springs and converted them into both serviceable and beautiful ornaments to their garden.

The most noted of these is the swimming bath at Groot Constantia, which is an oval shaped bath about 30 feet in length and 20 feet wide, with the figure of Triton, who blows his wreathed horn, out of which flows the water supply to the bath. This noted work of art is the production of the famous Dutch artist and sculptor—Anthon Anreith.

Other examples are the curious old gargoyle fountain in Prince Street, The Gardens, Capetown, and the water furrows at Elsenberg, close to Stellenbosch.

Visitors who take the trouble to visit the most interesting of all gardens in South Africa, the National Botanical Gardens, at Kirstenbosch, Newlands, will be charmed by the beautiful stream of clear mountain water which flows through the garden, and which has been converted into a particularly beautiful mountain stream, with all kinds of indigenous ferns and palms growing on its banks and in the stream itself. The source of this beautiful stream, is a clear pool constructed of old Dutch Klompje bricks around the water spring. This old pool is ascribed to Lady Anne Barnard.

There are many other instances of the ornamental treatment of water, by the early settlers at the Cape, all of which are worthy of careful study and which indicate the old pioneers appreciation and powers of adaptability in constructing their water supplies in the most artistic, and at the same time, utilitarian manner.

THE NEW TOWN PLANNING SCHEME FOR MOMBASA.

V. S. REES-POOLE.

The coral island of Mombasa is practically enclosed by the richly foliated arms of the littoral, leaving a narrow channel on either side through which the Indian Ocean ebbs and flows to the harbour of Kilindini and Mombasa.

The scheme as a whole, unfortunately, was not a Town Planning proposition in the true sense of the term, but in the main, a scheme of pooling certain private and public owned land of an irregular shape.

A serious stumbling block was a plan that had been prepared by the local authorities. The plan was in no way a Town Planning Scheme, but certain improvements were necessary with as little disturbance as possible from a financial as well as a political point of view.

Great difficulty was experienced and much patience and negotiation were involved in consultation with owners of properties in obtaining consent to redevelopment, however small. Many important developing street lines, which it was desirable to introduce, were unattainable, owing to inpenetrable barriers in the shape of delapidated Mosques and disused cemeteries.

All these facts limited the design to an irksome and depressing extent.

The area of the Island is approx. 3,500 acres. Two areas of considerable extent were required for native occupation. "A" for the African Population and "B" for Swahili.

An endeavour has been made to allocate within reasonable limitations of cost and obstruction the following :—

"C" Civic Centre.
"D" Central Railway Station serving the Urban requirements of New Mombasa.
"E" Warehouse and Industrial Area.
"F" Business Area.
"G" Surburban Area.

The Area recommended and marked "C" on the plan is elevated ground and the most suitable for this purpose, most of which is Government property. The immediate surroundings are magnificiently foliated with giant Mango and other flowering trees and shrubs.

It was recommended that a site on private land east of the present Kilindini Railway Station should be purchased to provide accommodation for one future Central Railway Station in the New Town.

The present Mombasa Railway Station and track would in that event be abandoned at a future date and the areas released would be developed in a general scheme of Sports Grounds and Boulevards.

Further, to introduce a few important public "Places" in the replanning of the New Town. Without such distinctive features the scheme would represent nothing but a road development proposition.

The Railway Station and Civic Centre should be linked up, but as it is impossible to make one the focal point of the other, a noble avenue of Mango Trees was suggested leading from the new Railway Station to the "Place," in which is located the new Post and Telegraph Office Block.

Fort Jesus (marked "H" on Plan) was built by the Portuguese about 1593, and is an important historic feature. The history and age of the old Fort are intensely interesting and the buildings and gardens worthy of a certain amount of restoration.

TWO RECENT BUILDINGS IN JOHANNESBURG,

J. P. NELSON.

Rebuilding schemes in the commercial area of Johannesburg have attracted considerable public interest during the last two years. Approximately five hundred new offices have been provided and building owners apparently have little difficulty in securing tenants. Many of the older office buildings in this area have been seriously affected and considerable sums have been expended in renovation work in an attempt to increase the attractiveness of these buildings.

The new office building "Beresford House," at the corner of Main and Simmonds Streets, has recently been completed on the site of one of Johannesburg's well known pioneer works, Beresford Buildings. This latter building, of frame construction, was brought from Queenstown by ox waggon in sections in the early days of Reef prosperity.

Excavations for the foundations of the new building revealed the old well from which was obtained the water, the material for the sun-dried brick, and the dagga used in the original structure. The old building was probably the first boarding house in Johannesburg, and housed many people who were later to play a prominent part in the history of the Witwatersrand.

The site and property were purchased in 1925, by the Alliance Investment Co., Ltd. The building contract was later signed at £36,983. On the ground floor seven shops have been provided and on each of the four floors above there are twenty-five offices, three strong rooms and lavatory accommodation. The building contains two high-speed lifts which are so situated as to enable quick approach to all offices. Caretakers flat, natives' quarters and store rooms have been arranged on the roof.

Reinforced cage construction has been adopted, with the elevations to Main and Simmonds Streets, built in pre-cast concrete block work. An attempt has been made in the design of the elevations to produce a simple and dignified result by the grouping of windows and balconettes in the plain Ashlar face work, and the recessing of the central portion of each front between the fourth floor level and the cornice.

The main entrance to the building which gives access to the large panelled entrance hall, has been carried up two stories in height and by it's scale proclaims its importance as the approach to the numerous suites of offices. The cantilever verandah at the first floor level was governed in design by the narrow width of the footpath in Simmonds Street, and the desire to provide protection without the obstruction of supporting columns.

"Fitness in Architecture is attained by so designing a building that the style and details emphasise the purpose for which the structure is intended." The practical application of this principle to commercial street architecture is not so easy as it would appear; for modern city buildings impose a great many limitations on their authors. A difficulty arises, for instance, in almost every case where a building houses both shops and offices or apartments. There is, in this case, the necessity for superimposing storey after storey of solid wall surfaces over an apparent void, for shopkeepers still insist on every available inch of space being used to display their goods and for this reason it is quite a common sight to see a large building apparently supported on plate glass.



BERESFORD HOUSE. *Emley and Williamson.*

The construction of this building was completed within the contract time—twelve months—and many of the offices on the first and second floors were occupied ten months after the commencement of the work.

The Contractors were Messrs. Thomas Clark and Sons, and A. S. Joffe & Co. were responsible for the reinforced concrete construction.

The Architects were Messrs. Frank Emley and Williamson, F. & A.R.I.B.A.

The recently completed Locarno House gives one at the first glance an impression of massive strength. Here, one feels, the architects have endeavoured to embody in their design something of the spirit of



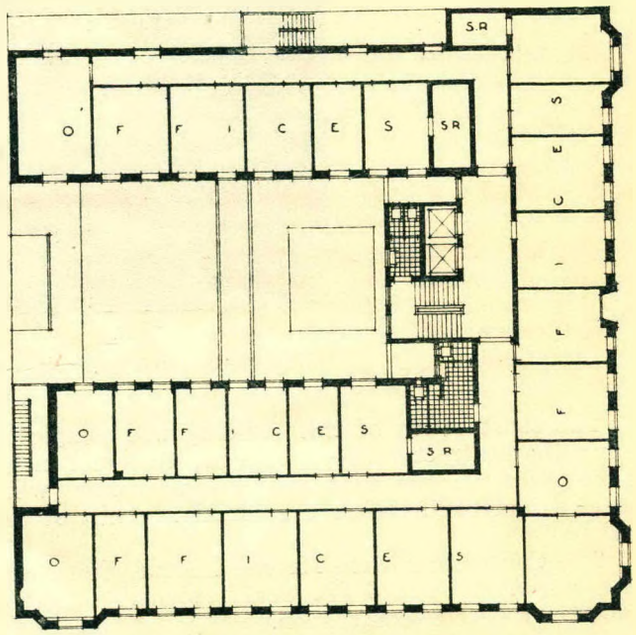
BERESFORD HOUSE. *Stucke and Harrison.*

modern times. They have evolved a building which owes little to classical precedent in the matter of detail or conception.

The appearance of instability mentioned above has been avoided by carrying down visible supports to pavement level. Over-elaborated detail is absent, and the total effect is one of solid dignity. An enriched architrave, running up through several stories and terminating at the lower end on a balconette, marks the entrance to the offices.

On this balconette is a coloured shield bearing the coat of arms of Portugal, which strikes such a happy note that one regrets that colour is so rarely used as a means of external decoration.

The building contains shops and offices on the ground floor with one hundred and twenty-eight offices, arranged in five floors, above. The furnishings internally are up to the best modern standards, the corridors are well lit and throughout the day no call has to be made for artificial light in any part of the building, and there are also such necessary adjuncts as strong rooms and small compartments for washing crockery, etc., on each floor. The construction



LOCARNO HOUSE. *Stucke and Harrison.*



LOCARNO HOUSE. *Stucke and Harrison*

is of reinforced concrete with the panels filled in with brickwork. The walls externally are finished in cement plaster—incidentally this external plaster-work is of a very high standard.

A handsome entrance hall, panelled in polished St. Annes Marble, give access to two elevators and the main staircase. The hall is paved with marble tiles.

As will be seen from the plan, the central light court is of sufficient size to ensure even the lowest offices being amply lit therefrom.

The two street frontages face North and West respectively. The building is heated by the hot water system.

The extent of the site is 100 ft. x 100 ft., and the total cost of the building will be round about £45,000. The Contractor was Mr. A. Gill. Messrs. Stucke and Harrison, F. & Lic. R.I.B.A:, are to be congratulated on a design which ranks with their good work in the past, such as Messrs. Nunnerley's Warehouse and Messrs. Cuthbert's Wholesale Building.

The site of Locarno House was formerly occupied by the Goldfield's Hotel. This old, rambling, wood and iron structure was for many years a familiar landmark of our streets, but it's passing will be regretted by few in view of the imposing addition which it's successor makes to Johannesburg's street architecture.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL MAGAZINES.

THE EDITOR.

The chief interest in the Architectural world during the last few months has been the question of Registration. In South Africa the Bill for the Registration of Architects has recently been passed and in England a Bill is before Parliament, its fate, however, appears to be very uncertain.

In other directions the past few months have been rather barren. Several new buildings of considerable interest have been erected, but none of outstanding merit.

The Carlton Theatre, in the Haymarket, by Frank T. Verity, is a clever essay in a mixture of classical styles grafted on to a modern steel framed building, in character and feeling very similar to the recent Plaza Theatre by the same architect. The ventilation of the auditorium is entirely novel, as the warm air descends from the ceiling through a series of perforated beams.

The New Law Courts, at Cairo, by the French architects, Azèma, Edrei et Hardy, is a large and interesting scheme on a very irregular shaped site and much can be learned from a careful study of the plan illustrated in the *Architects' Journa* . Junctions and awkward shapes have been very skillfully handled in a problem bristling with difficulties. The architects were chosen by an international competition held some few years ago. The cosmopolitan character of the city is reflected in the design of the elevation, reminiscent of classic, modern and Egyptian motives and ideas. The Salle de Pas Perdus is a huge vaulted hall based on the Basilica of Constantine in Rome and constructed in reinforced concrete. The general effect appears to be dignified and magnificent, if rather cold and hard. "It is scholarly, dignified and restrained, and suggests Justice inviolable, but perhaps somewhat lacking in Mercy—may be an ideal Justice, but rather a daunting one." It is interesting to note that in 1921 M. Azéma was awarded the grand Prix de Rome.

Those who know post war London will be relieved to know that the gaunt steel skeleton at the west end of Piccadilly has been decently clothed with matt-surfaced ivory-tinted terra-cotta and is now the Park Lane Hotel, designed by Messrs. Henry Tanner, a vast improvement upon the ugly reminder of the great war.

A very fresh note has been struck in the design for the new buildings of the Glasgow Herald, in Fleet Street, by Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan—an interesting project on a very narrow and restricted site.

The Planetarium is another addition to the ever growing list of new types of building and the new Planetarium at Dusseldorf, by Wilhem Kreis, is interesting as a solution of a fresh architectural problem. The nucleus of the whole design is the great dome on the inside of which is to be projected, by a new and marvelous lantern, the stars of the northern and southern hemispheres, showing the movements of the planets and the position of the various fixed stars. This form of astronomical education appears to be growing popular in Germany and we may expect further solutions of this problem in the near future. The design of the Planetarium at Dusseldorf illustrated in the *Architects' Journal* is certainly striking, very "modern" and intensely German and the town prides itself on the fact that "all classical and historical means have been avoided, which could have reminded one of anything ever done up to the present time." This has most certainly been achieved! Denmark has been steadily evolving for itself a national style of architecture, definitely classical, but also definitely modern in feeling, and the design for Copenhagen's New Scotland Yard, by Hack Kampmann, is an excellent illustration of the general trend of Danish architectural expression, scholarly dignified and austere.

The *Architectural Review* still continues its excellent supplement on the decorative arts and among the most interesting illustrations published are a series of metal doors. The designs of Edgar Brandt, designer and craftsman, are of exceptional interest. The work of this famous French artist is always worthy of close study and the designs illustrated are as usual of a very high standard.

The design for the new interior decorations of Claridge's Hotel, London, by Basil Ionides, are also of great interest and distinctly show the influence of modern French decorative design.

A paper was recently read before the Royal Institute of British Architects on this Modern French Architecture. That much of this work is bad is frankly admitted. The chairman of the jury for the admission of modern designs for a recent exhibition is reported to have said: "You can always recognise modern work by the fact that it looks like nothing on earth." There is, however, a modern style which is well disciplined and which certainly does look like something. The lecturer traced the beginings of the modern movement from the Paris Opera House—the last great building of the old regime. "It is an excellent architecture. It can only herald decadence . . . That is why the younger generation has categorically rejected the legacy of Garnier. Architecture is organically constructed from the inside outwards, and this does not apply only to solids, but to its spirit. There is nothing to inherit from Garnier: one acknowledges the enormous effort of this man, an admiration which is not far removed from the distrust which one instinctively has of a magician . . . on the whole, one may say that the gothic movement was healthy and reassuring. But the Garnier phrase represents a kind of funereal pomp. The undertaker . . . flowers . . . visits to the cemetery. A period which for us is quite dead. And yet, in itself, the auditorium of the Opéra is superb."

In 1860 Viollet le Duc was prophesying the new era and was dismissed from the Ecole des Beaux Arts for his pains. The lecturer traced the movement through the Eiffel Tower, the Grand Palais and the Gare d'Orsay, and touched on the barren years about the end of the nineteenth century and the revival after the war. The Perret frères and Le Corbusier, the prime movers in the recent development, are discussed at considerable length.

The ensuing discussion was extremely interesting and one cannot help quoting one remark by Mr. Fernand Billerey. "When I was a student in architecture, and was being coached for some examinations, I was told: 'Whatever simple programme you may be asked to deal with, remember four columns and a pediment, and you will be safe.'" Now, I suppose, one ought to say: "Whatever programme you have, a blind wall, a very low, very wide opening, with a large architrave round it, a step coping, and a flag pole, and you are safe."

Finally the position was summed up: "You will find extremists producing most remarkable work, but always as a kind of spur to the others. In England, fortunately, we have got one or two such spurs. They will never be popular, but they keep the others pushing forward along the road of progress."

Another interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. Alfred Bossom, at the Architectural Association on American Architecture, in which he warns us that it would be "a great mistake to base English Architecture on American models, any more than on those of any European country. America's great achievement was in the solution of her own problems."

Two special numbers of architectural publications are worth noting. The issue of the *Architects' Journal,* April 16th, was devoted to farm buildings—a particularly interesting number to South African architects, and the March issue of the *Architectural Forum,* on automotive buildings. In view of certain recent developments in Johannesburg this number should prove to be of very considerable value.

Applied colour on elevations is a dangerous but intriguing subject. Those interested in this matter should refer to the design for the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, published in the *Architectural Record.* It will give furiously to thought.

A further article, dealing with the chemical aspect of applied colour on concrte by Nathan C. Johnson, is to be found in the latter Journal for April, in which is given some valuable information.

Those interested in Town Planning will find the paper on the "Development of East Kent," by Professor Patrick Abercronbie, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, extremely interesting. The value of a Regional Plan and the necessity for organising the future of a new industrial district are points which are very clearly illustrated and which might well be appreciated by certain members of our community.

These notes would be incomplete without mention of the recent honours bestowed upon Sir Herbert Baker—honours which will be appreciated by all his friends in South Africa.

BOOK REVIEW.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, *by Charles F. Mitchell. Published by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94, High Holborn, London. Price 6/6 net.*

A sterling testimony to the value of this work to the student and craftsman is the demand for a tenth edition which the author states he has endeavoured "to render equally valuable as a guide for the student taking the examinations of the various professional bodies and for the practical man engaged in building." A perusal of the volume certainly bears all this out and one is amazed at the mass of information accompanied by about 1,000 carefully drawn illustrations to be found within its covers. It is produced in a handy-form which is a great recommendation and the printing is excellent throughout. Each illustration is not only carefully figured up but has a scale attached so that any dimension can be easily ascertained.

Many differences in practice occur in this country to those illustrated in the book; for instance footing courses are rarely put to brick walls here and the climate calls for a much lighter type of construction for roofs and galvanized sheet iron is used extensively instead of lead and cast iron for flushings, gutters and pipes. The general principles of construction, however, are the same the world over and the student will have no difficulty in applying the principles which are vogue elsewhere to suit the conditions out here.

We see no reference to cast concrete block-work or artificial stone which is rapidly coming into general use; the success attending the use of this material in many large and important public buildings in Johannesburg and other towns has marked it as eminently suitable to replace stone-work where durability coupled with low cost are deciding factors.

A useful chapter on Building Quantities and an appendix comprising Examination Questions set by the Board of Education, England, completes an outstanding work which is unequalled as a text-book on Building Construction.

N.T.C.

PROFESSIONAL NEWS.

INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Minutes of First Council Meeting, 1927 Session, held at the Institute's Offices, 26/7, Connaught Buildings, Pretoria, on Friday, 1st April, 1927, at 4.30 p.m. Present:—Messrs. E. B. Farrow (President), H. Rowe-Rowe (Vice-President), H. Bell-John, F. D. Hickman, G. E. Howgrave-Graham, D. J. Laing, T. Moore, W. E. Puntis, A. W. Springthorpe and A. M. Loots (Secretary).

The President extended a welcome to all members present, especially to the new member, Mr. Bell-John, and congratulated him, also Lieut.-Col. W. E. Puntis, Capt. A. Stratton and A. W. Springthorpe on their recent promotions in the Service.

Mr. Moore moved that the Secretary be instructed to write the above gentlemen, who are all old members of the Institute, and convey to them the Council's felicitations on their promotions.

Col. Puntis in replying pointed out that all of them were originally brought to South Africa by Mr. Moore, and it must be a source of pleasure to the latter to see that his selections have all made good. Mr. Bell-John and Mr. Springthorpe associated themselves with Colonel Puntis' remarks.

Minutes of Sixth Council Meeting, 1926 Session, were read and approved. Proposed by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Howgrave-Graham.

Surveyors' Institution. Mr. Moore handed in a copy of the Sub-committee's report for 1926, and stated that eight candidates had taken the Intermediate Examination in March; but the two Candidates sitting for the Final did not turn up owing to illness.

A letter was read from the Registrar of the Transvaal University College dated 31/3/27 enclosing a debit of £5 8s. 3d. for invigilation fees and disbursements in connection with the examination. The Secretary was instructed to make payment of this account and apply for a refund from the Home Institution.

Mr. Laing said he understood the Matriculation Certificate would in future be required before students would be allowed to sit for the Intermediate Examination. This he thought would cast a distinct hardship on many students at present training, who did not possess that Certificate or an equivalent qualification. He suggested the Sub-Committee to be appointed consider this matter and report to the Council, so that all members could be notified accordingly. Mr. Hickman supported this suggestion.

Mr. Moore suggested that in appointing this Sub-Committee the Chief Quantity Surveyor, or Chief Engineer of the P.W.D. be included. Mr. Howgrave-Graham seconded and the following gentlemen were elected: T. Moore (Convener), G. E. Howgrave-Graham, W. E. Puntis.

Architects' and Quantity Surveyors' Act. Mr. Howgrave-Graham proposed and Mr. Laing seconded that the present delegate and alternate, Messrs. T. Moore and F. D. Hickman respectively, be re-appointed on the Executive of the Architects Union Registration Committee.

Mr. Moore in giving a short resume of the latest position of the Bill, stated there appeared little opposition to the Bill itself in Parliament, but opposition to Clause 3 (c) was strengthening, and the general opinion was that the Bill would not pass through the House unless this contentious clause was eliminated.

The Bill had to come up for reading again that day, and later in the evening the following telegram was received from Mr. Babbs, Cape Town.

> "On recommendation Dr. Reitz, in face of immovable opposition agreed to eliminate clause 3 (c). Bill passed through Committee with good will, only minor amendments made. Report stage and third reading 8th inst."

Associated Scientific & Technical Societies of S.A. Mr. Laing proposed, and Mr. Rowe-Rowe seconded, that the present delegate and alternate consisting of Messrs. Farrow and Hickman be re-appointed for the ensuing year. Agreed.

With regard to the A.S. & T.S. questionnaire dated August 1926, it was decided to leave the matter to the delegates to deal with.

Council's Reports. At the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting it was suggested that the Council collect and retain for record purposes a complete edition of all annual reports printed. The Secretary said he had on hand reports for the period 1921 to 1926. Any member who may have spare copies of reports for previous years is kindly requested to forward same to the Secretary for filing with the Institute's documents.

Housing Schemes and Scales of Fees. The sub-committee reported that owing to the absence of Colonel Puntis on Official duty and Mr. Moore on business, it was found impossible to draw up any recommendation for submission to the Council at this meeting.

Col. Puntis proposed and Mr. Rowe-Rowe seconded that a sub-committee be reappointed to go into this matter as well as some further points raised by Mr. McWilliams, and report to the Council. The following gentlemen were elected: Mr. T. Moore (Convener), Mr. E. B. Farrow, and Mr. F. D. Hickman.

Revision of Standard System. As the report of the sub-committee had been lodged some time ago, it was decided that this matter be placed on the agenda for the next Council meeting..

Minutes of the Second Council Meeting, 1927 Session, held at the Scientific and Technical Club, Johannesburg, on Saturday, 30th April, 1927, at 3 p.m.

Present. Messrs. E. B. Farrow (President), F. D. Hickman, G. E. Howgrave-Graham, D. J. Laing, T. Moore, A. W. Springthorpe and A. M. Loots (Secretary). Apologies for absence were tendered on behalf of Lieut.-Col. Puntis and Messrs. H. Bell-John and H. Rowe-Rowe.

Minutes of First Council Meeting, 1927 Session. were read by the Secretary and confirmed with an amendment under Housing Schemes and Scale of Fees.

Architects' and Quantity Surveyors' Act. The Institute's delegate, Mr. Moore, gave a short account of the movement of the Bill since the last Council Meeting and handed in a copy of the draft Bill as amended in Parliament. The third reading of the Bill was set down for Friday, May 6th, 1927.

Standard System of Measurement. The President furnished members with the facts leading up to the sub-committees report dated November, 1926. Copies of this report and the recommendations of the sub-committee were forwarded to the Master Builders Association for their approval.

Mr. Moore moved a vote of thanks to the sub-committee for their labours in bringing the Standard System up to date.. Mr. Laing seconded.

General. A letter was read from Col. Puntis dated 27th April last, enclosing copy of an article from the American Engineering News Record on Quantity Surveyors. Also copy of a notice appearing in the Government Gazette appointing a commission to deal with matters of a technical and professional nature. Copy of the first named article is annexed to these Minutes, and Messrs. Farrow and Hickman were appointed to deal with the Government Notice.

Mr. Hickman informed the Council that Builder's classes had now started at the Technical Institute, and that Mr Thompson, Junr., of Durban, had been appointed examiner, and he moderator.

Minutes of Third Council Meeting, 1927, Sesssion, held at the Institute's Offices, Pretoria, on Friday, 3rd June, 1927, at 4 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. B. Farrow (President), H. Rowe-Rowe (Vice-President), H. Bell-John, G. E. Howgrave-Graham, T. Moore, W. E. Puntis A. W. Springthorpe and A. M. Loots (Secretary).

Apoligies for absence were tendered on behalf of Messrs. Hickman and Laing.

Minutes of Second Council Meeting, 1927, Session.—Proposed by Mr. Rowe-Rowe and seconded by Mr. T. Moore that these be taken as read and confirmed. Agreed.

Resivion of Standard System.—The Sub-committee reported that a meeting had been held with the Master Builders Association the day before, but owing to a new Sub-committee having been appointed by the Association and several fresh points raised, the meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday.

University Commission.—Letters were read from the secretary of the University Commission dated 18th and 23rd May, 1927, in reply to the Secretary's letter of the 10th May.

After discussion it was decided to refer the matter to a Sub-committee consisting of Messrs. W. E. Puntis (Convener), H. Bell-John, G. E. Howgrave-Graham and T. Moore to prepare and submit the Memorandum asked for by the Secretary.

Matriculation Standard.—Mr. Moore stated in view of the position of the Architects' and Quantity Surveyors' Act it was not advisable to deal with this matter at present. He would, however, send the secretary a list of Examinations which the Surveyors Institution had laid down as being equivalent to the Matriculation Certificate for the purpose of their examinations. The list is attached hereto.

Classes of Membership: Prizes for Students and Re-Valuation of Institutes Assets.—These questions were raised by various members at the last annual meeting. As they will no doubt have to be dealt with by the Inaugural Board to be appointed under the new Act, it was decided not to move in these matters at the present juncture.

Architects' and Quantity Surveyors' Act.—The Institute's delegate on the Executive Committee, Mr. Moore, gave a very interesting resumé of the proceedings up to date, and handed in a copy of his report for filing.

The following examinations are accepted in lieu of the Preliminary examination as a qualification for admission as a student:—

Matriculation Examination of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, London or any other University in the United Kingdom.

Higher or School Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or University of Bristol.

General School Examination, University of London.

First School Certificate Examination, University of Durham.

School Certificate Examination, Northern Universities Joint Matriculation Board.

Senior or Honours Certificate, Central Welsh Board of Intermediate Education.

Intermediate Certificate Higher Education (Scotland).

Senior Local and Junior Local (Honours) Examination of University of Oxford or Cambridge, or First Class College of Preceptors.

Studentship Examination, Institution of Civil Engineers.

Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, or the Incorporated Law Society.

All Students who have not passed one of the above-mentioned Examinations will have to sit for the Preliminary Examination.

THE NATAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the above Institute was held in the Secretary's Office, 18, Field Street Buildings, Field Street, Durban. The Chair was taken at 3.30 p.m. by the President, Mr. R. N. Jackson. There were also present Messrs. E. M. Powers, B. V. Bartholomew, H. E. Chick, E. O. Payne, W. Barboure, Col. G. T. Hurst, L. A. Peyton and T. H. Chaplin (Secretary).

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Wallace Paton, F. J. Ing, T. Read, W. B. Oxley, W. A. Kell and W. S. Payne.

The minutes of the last General meeting and Special General Meeting were read by the Secretary and confirmed.

The Secretary presented the Balance Sheet and Revenue and Expenditure Account which was unanimously adopted.

Before vacating the Presidential Chair, Mr. Jackson extended a welcome to those present and in the course of his remarks said :—

Gentlemen,

It is customary at our Annual General Meetings for the retiring President to give a resumé of the activities of the Institute during the year of his office.

At the outset I desire to record my thanks to the members of the Council for their unfailing support and loyalty in dealing with all matters affecting the welfare of the profession, making the office of President a light and pleasant one.

The Institute was consulted in reference to suggested amendments and improvements to the Local Municipal Bye-Laws and certain proposals were made which, we trust, were of assistance to the Authorities.

The Federal Council on Architectural Education met in Durban in July of last year, and Mr. W. Paton was elected Chairman for the ensuing year, which was, I think, a compliment to this Province.

I have pleasure in announcing that three new members and three new Associate Members were elected to the Institute during the year. Membership now stands at 27 members and four associates.

Col. Hurst continues to represent the Institute on the Council of the Natal Technical College, and Mr. F. J. Ing was again requested to serve as Chairman of the Building Trades Apprenticeship Committee.

Messrs. Paton and Bartholomew are Members of the Art Advisory Committee appointed by the Municipality and Mr. Paton represents the Institute on the Municipal Town Planning Committee.

Seven Council Meetings and one Special General Meeting have been held during the year.

Reviewed in general terms, the year that is past has been a notable one to the Architectural Profession, in that the Architects' Registration Bill has been before the House of Assembly and has passed its Second Reading. Its somewhat precarious passage, thus far, has been of more than ordinary interest to the practitioner, since it has, incidentally, made manifest to him, the position occupied by the Architect in the eyes of a section of the Public. One member of the House, whose constituency would appear to be far removed from the world of affairs, going so far as to assert that "any child of eight could draw a plan."

The Architect is not anxious to mulct an unwilling public of fees. Any person of small means who is unable to go to an Architect for the preparation of plans would still be at liberty to go elsewhere. Nor does the Bill seek to deprive persons who may have been earning a livelihood by preparing plans from continuing to do so. The preparation of plans, while of vital importance, as we all know, is only a portion of the Architect's work. The Bill does seek, however, to set a period to the indiscriminate use of the term Architect by all and sundry. No person should be entitled to the use of the term unless qualified to do so by articleship and examination, and any person admitted to the ranks of the profession should be subject to Rules and Regulations framed, particularly, to prevent the abuse of trust monies, which the Architect, in the daily exercise of his duties, is called upon to control, and disburse on behalf of his client. Unprofessional conduct, the acceptance of commissions from interested parties, should be as strongly dealt with by us, as it is by the Legal profession, but hitherto, without a Bill such as that under review, no machinery has existed to prevent such abuse.

The Architects' first duty is to protect the Building Public, and to ensure that no trade conditions are imposed which, in any way, interfere or restrict their liberty of action. At the same time he has a duty in seeing that the Contractor is fairly dealt with.

There have been criticisms of the Bill from some who call themselves "Practical Men." In passing we venture to believe that practical men are not confined to the trades only but are to be found in equal numbers in the professions and in commerce. A practical man, as the term is generally understood, is of necessity, master of one trade only, but it frequently happens that many of the Building public seek advice from such without reference to the Architect, resulting more often than not in clumsiness and unsightliness. The practical man's knowledge of Architecture is gleaned from glimpses of plans, good, bad and indifferent, and is applied without cognisance of certain laws which govern all design.

Some generations ago, when the United States of America was emerging, as South Africa is to-day from the pioneer stage of its development the practical man was, to quote Galsworthy, "at the highest period of his efflorescence," and the Architecture of that country was, in consequence, a by-word amongst the cultured peoples of the world. To-day, when no Nation has a greater pride in the quality of its Architecture, a standard has been attained which could scarcely be higher. It was an instance of misplaced emphasis. The "practical man" has ruined whole areas of modern towns : the Town Planning movement was instituted to curtail his depredations and excursions into the realms of design, and to enforce certain laws for the development, along proper lines, of new town areas.

When examined, there would seem to be a parallel between the field of literature and that of Architecture, since the Authorship of a book or Play, and a building have much in common. The printer sets up the type, and binds into book form volumes that contain within their leaves the genius, for instance, of Shakespeare : and the mason and carpenter, in turn, set in position the stones and numberless parts that ultimately become a St. Paul's Cathedral, or a Westminster Abbey. An army of printers might continue to set up type, there are many builders capable of erecting a St. Paul's Cathedral, but they alike await the genius of a Shakespeare and a Wren, to produce respectively the masterpieces of Literature and Architecture referred to.

The Exhibition of Colonial and Dominion Architecture held recently in London was important, and the Royal Institute of British Architects deserves the thanks of this country and of the remainder of the Dominions, for their continued interest and sponsorship of all that is good for the development of Architecture in the Empire. It is matter for congratulation that the Architecture of the Union came in for praise, and special reference should be made to the high tributes paid to the P.W.D. of this country by

critics in England for the standard of Architecture which the Department is producing. South Africa, with the P.W.D. the chief contributors, worthily held her own amongst the rival Dominions.

In conclusion I wish to place on record my thanks and appreciation to Mr. Chaplin, our Secretary, for the thorough and efficient manner in which he has at all times carried out his duties.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the retiring President for his term of office.

The President received the scrutineers report of the votes cast for the members of the New Council as follows :—Messrs. Wallace Paton (President), E. M. Powers (Vice-President), F. J. Ing, E. O. Payne, R. N. Jackson, Col. G. T. Hurst and W. S. Payne.

THE LATE EDWIN OSMAN PAYNE.

By the death of Edwin Osman Payne, Natal has suffered a heavy loss. He was born in Durban, on December 12th, 1877, and died at Pretoria, where he was spending a short holiday after a brief illness, on Empire Day, 24th May, 1927.

Edwin Payne's early education was in Durban, and later at the Wesley College, Sheffield, England, he was articled to Street, Wilson & Fife, Architects, of Durban, and subsequently studied in London for a period of five years. He qualified and was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1902.

Returning to Durban he practised in partnership with his brother, W. S. Payne, until his death, the firm being styled Payne & Payne, and with the recent development of the town, many important Residential and Commercial premises stand to the credit of the firm and to his memory.

As a member of an old and highly respected Durban family his death will be greatly felt both in business and social circles and perhaps more particularly in the Wesleyan Community where he was an influential but unobtrusive social worker.

Among his more important works in partnership with his brother are the Congregational Church, Florida Road, the Wesleyan Memorial Church, Greyville, and new business premises for Messrs. Arthurs, Ltd., and Payne Bros., West Street.

During the Great War, Edwin Payne volunteered for service in South-West Africa ; never of a robust physique the rigour of the campaign left him a legacy of delicate and indifferent health, and it was during a health trip to the Transvaal that he succumbed during his stay in Pretoria.

Always a retiring though lovable nature Edwin Payne was held in high esteem among his confreres, and at the time of his death was a member of Council of the Natal Institute.

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BUILDING BY-LAW AMENDMENTS.

The Administrator of the Transvaal Executive Committee has approved the following amendments to building by-laws :—

MUNICIPALITY OF INNESDALE.—BUILDING BY-LAWS AMENDMENT.

Amend the Building By-laws of the Innesdale Municipality by the deletion of the following words and fees in Section 1, Chapter IX :—

For every building plan not exceeding three rooms—

Ground or basement floors ..	2s. 6d.
First floor	4s. 0d.
Second or higher floors	3s. 0d.

and by the substitution therefor of the words and fees :

For every building plan not exceeding three rooms—

Ground or basement floors ..	10s. 0d.
First floor	16s. 0d.
Second or higher floors	12s. 0d.

MUNICIPALITY OF JOHANNESBURG.—BUILDING BY-LAWS AMENDMENTS.

Amend the Building By-laws of the Johannesburg Municipality as follows :—

1. Amend section 26 as follows :—

Alter condition (2) by striking out the words "unless it is constructed entirely fireproof" the altered condition thus reading :

"(2) That the building shall not exceed 48 feet in height."

In condition (3) alter the word "use" to "handling," the altered condition thus reading :

"(3) That the building shall not be used for any business or manufacture involving the handling or storage of explosives or inflammable material."

Add the following at the end of the by-law—

"Buildings made entirely of approved fire-resisting construction shall not be limited in regard to cubical extent, provided that where any such building exceeds 450,000 cubic feet in extent and/or 48 feet in height, it shall be fitted with an efficient sprinkler system, and that it be not used for any business or manufacture involving the handling or storage of explosives or inflammable material."

2. Amend sub-section (d) of section 99 by the addition at the end of the penultimate paragraph of the following words :—

"Provided always that nothing in these by-laws shall prevent the erection of an open iron fire-escape stairs (without risers) not exceding two feet six inches in width upon such open rear space."

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