

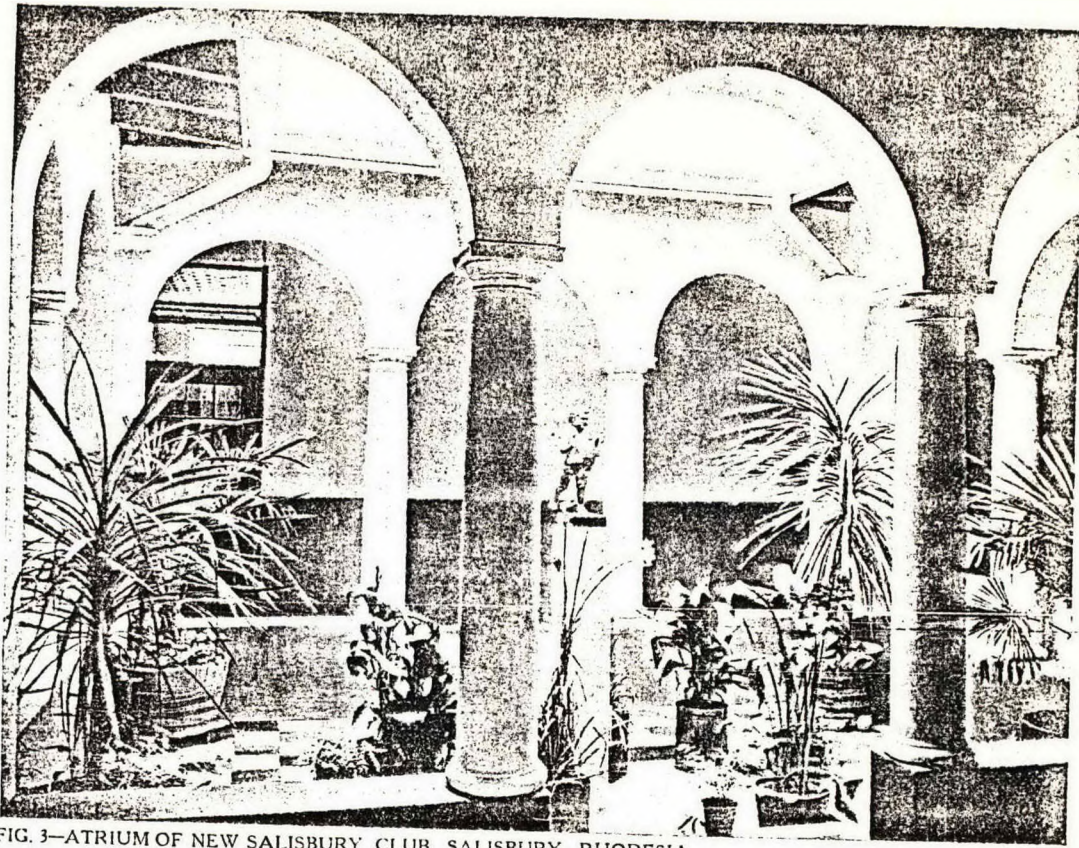


FIG. 3—ATRIUM OF NEW SALISBURY CLUB, SALISBURY, RHODESIA.

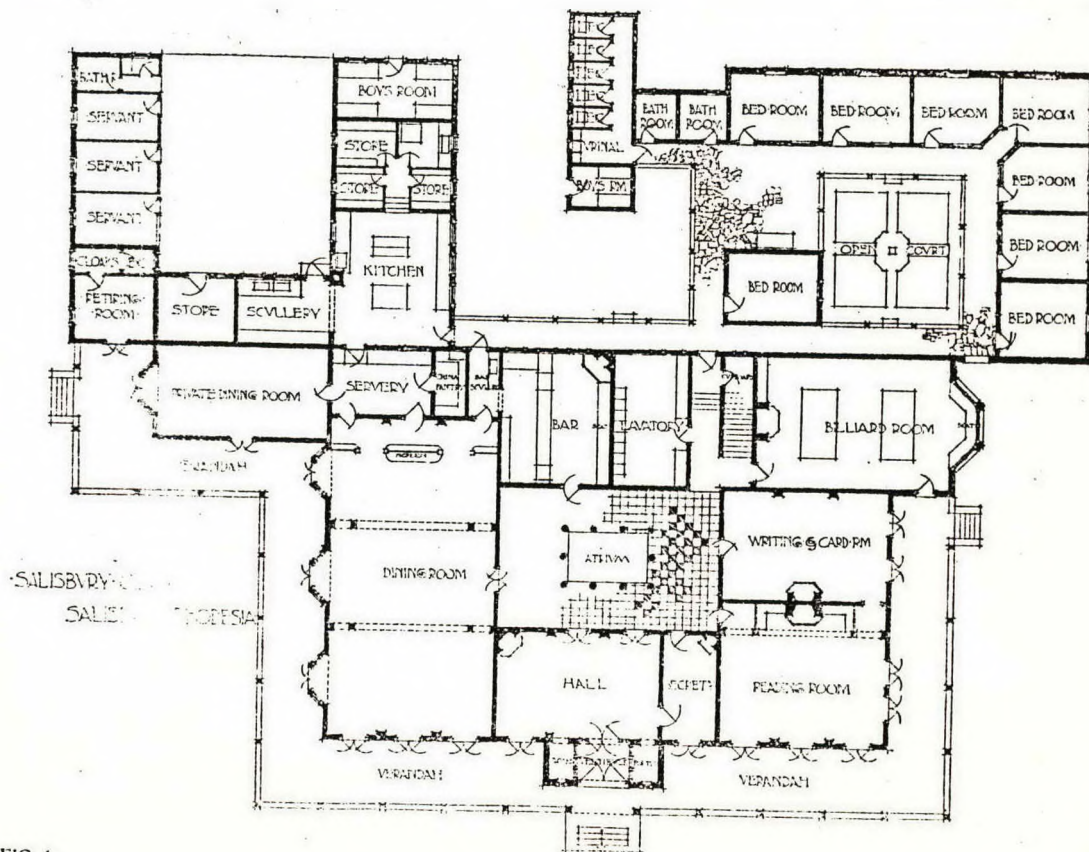


FIG. 1.
LATE FRANCIS MASEY, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

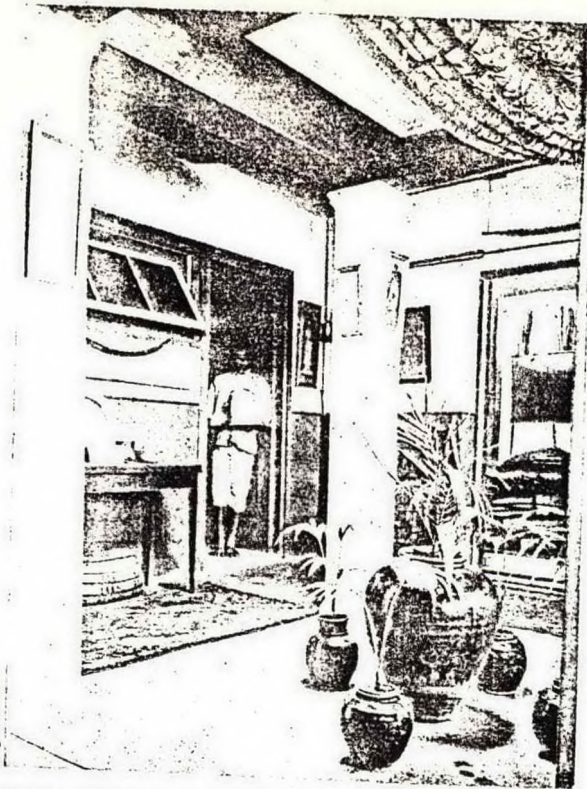


FIG. 9—ATRIUM TO SMALL HOUSES
SALISBURY, RHODESIA



FIG. 6—COURTYARD TO NEW PREMISES FOR SALISBURY
BOARD OF EXECUTORS, SALISBURY, RHODESIA

SMALL HOUSES SALISBURY RHODESIA

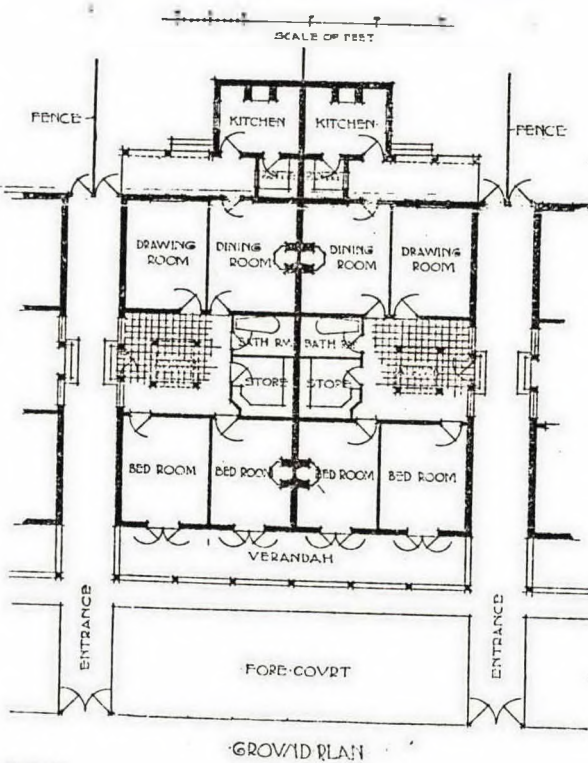


FIG. 7
LATE FRANCIS MASEY, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT

NEW OFFICES SALISBURY RHODESIA

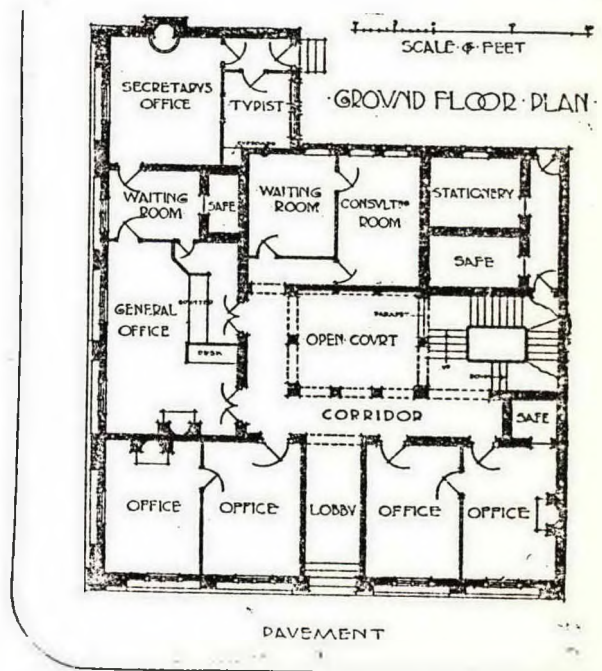


FIG. 5

yard should be re-discovered and restored to its proper place. At the present time most architects in designing buildings apparently look upon a central court as a useful place in which to put the sanitary blocks!

One may reflect how the English architects of the Renaissance, in adapting the imported plan of the Italian mansion with its central *cortile*, converted the latter, to meet Northern tastes, into that grim feature known as a "central hall," lighted only from the top by a dome or skylight—abounding in doors and draughts, whilst obstructing through ventilation to the surrounding rooms—hot in summer and cold in winter. At one blow English tradition of the courtyard and its open-roof hall was destroyed, and in its place was set up something that was neither one thing nor the other.

In town buildings the borrowed ideas have inevitably had equally unsatisfactory results. One may reflect in walking through the dark London lanes lined with gloomy stone facades bearing superimposed orders, columns and carving, all smoke-begrimed, expressionless, and un-beautiful—little heeded by the hurried passers-by on the pavement below—that, whilst the inspirations for these fronts have been largely borrowed from Southern sources, the central point in the design, the courtyard or loggia, has been ignored. How much more profitably the vast sums wasted upon these dull fronts could have been expended on internal courts, made bright with marble, painting, flowering shrubs, and evergreen—refreshing oases from the close dusty streets and lanes of the great city!

Having designed several buildings with a central court, I can speak as to its advantages with

respect to access, economy of corridor, and architectural possibilities. True, the court as designed to suit a Southern climate would not do for a Northern one; but experience suggests that its successful adaptation is a question of proportion and detail rather than of principle. It is surprising to those who have not experimented to find the difference of temperature in enclosed spaces such as these, when completely sheltered from the weather. In the Rhodes Building in Capetown, where this treatment is adopted, although the court only measures 18 ft. by 12 ft., the height from floor to parapet being 70 ft., the air in the open corridors around is extraordinarily equable—cool and fresh in summer, and pleasantly temperate in winter.

Finally, if the principle of natural cross-ventilation obtained by placing rooms on one side only of an open corridor is sound in the design of modern hospitals, one may conclude that it is equally sound in the design of dwellings for healthy people. It has never been suggested that college life, which necessitates the passing from one building to another in the open air, is unhealthy. The inns of the old days, it will be remembered, were generally constructed around courts with open galleries of communication.

After taking all drawbacks into account, I believe the re-introduction of this feature into modern business premises may be made economically and with substantial gain in health and cheerfulness to the occupants, assuming such details as the size of the court in relation to its height, the width of the surrounding corridors, and the size of the aperture left in the roof, are all wisely adjusted.

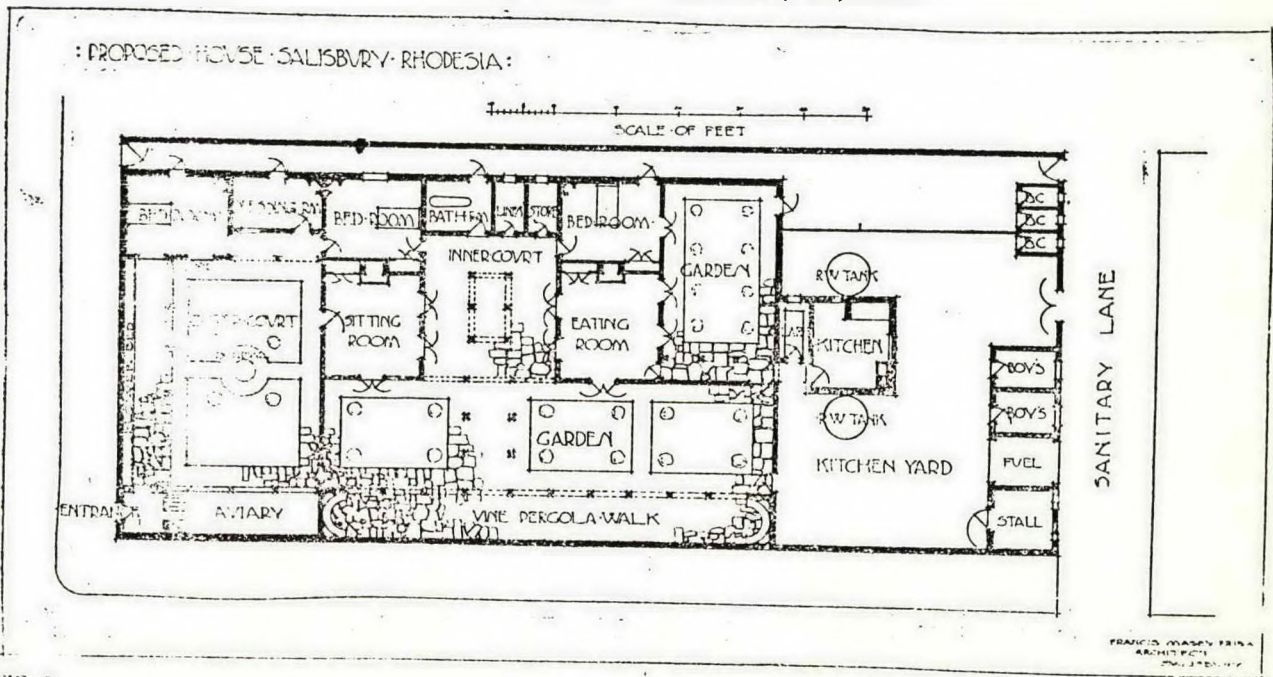


FIG. 8

Architectural Notes

ASSOCIATION OF TRANSVAAL ARCHITECTS. ANNUAL MEETING Officially Communicated



MR. J. F. BEARDWOOD, President of the Association of Transvaal Architects, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of this body held recently in Johannesburg. In the course of a brief address to the members (of whom there were about 30 present), Mr.

Beardwood said they were passing through a crucial period in the history of the nation, and to come nearer home, this Union of South Africa—one of Britain's latest Colonies—would, he trusted, when the complete history of the present war was written, be acknowledged to have borne its full share of the burden required of it by the Motherland, and to have relegated to oblivion any aspersion upon its loyalty. Their profession had indeed been badly hit during the great part of the past year. Whilst the motto "Business as usual" would seem to have applied in most other professions and in commerce generally, architectural undertakings that had not yet entered the contract stage, and much that had already done so, were, on the declaration of war, "hung up" indefinitely. Of those works too far advanced to be abandoned, at least with prudence, it is gratifying to note the completion of our Town Hall, Johannesburg. He believed, continued Mr. Beardwood, that they might entertain a well based hope (on the principle that "all comes to those who wait") that the conclusion of hostilities would be the harbinger of a long period of prosperity. It was to be hoped that henceforth more consideration would be extended by the Union Government to the practising members of their profession than in the past. One might justly marvel that a Government worthy of the name shewed so little solicitude for a talented section of the population, the members of which failed not in their duties as citizens, but who, judging by past experience, have been treated worse than aliens by their paternal Government.

Their trials, their material losses, may have been severe, yet they who loved their profession could not but feel a large measure of pride and satisfaction from the fact that it is not unrepresented in the lists of those honourably responding to the country's call to serve in the fighting line.

Mr. Beardwood concluded by a sympathetic reference to the loss sustained by the profession by the death of Mr. H. H. Snowball.

The following is a brief summary of the work of the Association as contained in the Annual Report:—

The Minister of Public Works for the Union has been advised of the appointment of an Advisory Board in connection with any Government architectural competitions. This Board is made up of Mr. F. Emley and Mr. Walter Reid (the Association of Transvaal Architects); Mr. F. K. Kendall and Mr. A. P. Reid (Cape Institute of Architects); Mr. W. Paton and Mr. G. T. Hunt (Natal Institute of Architects); Mr. G. W. Nicolay and Mr. M. J. Harris (The Society of Architects (London) S.A. Branch);

Mr. R. Howden and Mr. J. Waterson (Transvaal Institute of Architects).

During the year Mr. Howden and Mr. Veale made frequent visits to the School of Mines and Technology to watch the progress of the Architectural classes, and these visits have been so useful that the Council has decided to appoint representatives each year for a similar purpose.

In connection with the Act of Registration, it would appear that the Cape Institute has evidently decided not to pursue this matter. Copies of the Draft were forwarded to the Cape Institute in October, 1913, but since that date no advice has been received from the Cape as to its further consideration.

The report notes that one of the members (Mr. A. McGregor Ritchie) is serving with the troops in France, and Mr. J. Adams, Mr. J. Cormack, Mr. P. Eagle, Mr. R. Howden and Mr. C. Small are serving with the troops in Africa.

The following members were appointed for the ensuing year as office-bearers:—

President: Mr. Walter Reid; Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. Howden and Mr. E. M. Powers; Council: Mr. J. F. Beardwood, Mr. D. M. Burton, Mr. J. C. Cook, Mr. S. C. Dowsett, Mr. D. Ivor Lewis, Mr. J. M. Solomon, Mr. H. G. Veale and Mr. E. H. Waugh.

The following recommendations from the Council concerning quantities were left for the new Council to deal with:—

- (a) Quantity surveying is a part of the Architectural Profession.
- (b) No arrangement as to Quantity Surveying Practice to which this Association is not a principal party will be held to be authoritative.
- (c) The time has arrived when a list should be prepared of all members claiming to be Quantity Surveyors, and that the incoming Council be invited to prepare this and recommend if any change be necessary in the Constitution or otherwise to more clearly define the authority of the Association in questions concerning Quantity Surveying Practice.
- (d) That the foregoing resolutions be published after being forwarded to the Master Builders' Association and the South African Institute of Quantity Surveyors.

The meeting further adopted the following resolutions in respect to the European War:—

- (a) The Association of Transvaal Architects expresses its respectful sympathy with the people of France and Belgium in the irreparable damage caused by the enemies' forces to priceless monuments of Architecture in those countries.
- (b) That the Registrar be instructed to forward the foregoing to the Governments of France and Belgium through the Secretary of the Interior, Pretoria, and that he be asked to cause the resolutions to be communicated to the local press.

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THE annual meeting of the National Society for the Preservation of Objects of Historic Interest and National Beauty in South Africa was held recently in the Library of the City Hall, Capetown. Sir Meiring Beck (the President) was Chairman, and there was a representative attendance of prominent ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Society.

The Chairman, in his address, said:—

Rarely, if ever before, has the value of the National Society so been brought home to us as at present. At a time when so much that is divergent and often distorted in national ideals is pursued, when so much that is essential and fundamental is ignored, and when as a consequence such results as have during these latter days so unhappily flowed are in evidence, there can assuredly be no difference of opinion as to the desirability for a society such as this.

Let me take one or two examples from the ground covered by our activities and from things that have happened during the last year or two, and of the co-operating agencies through which so much has been made possible. Two years ago we moved in the matter of the National Botanic Garden and the Koopmans Museum. Of the external interest evoked by the Botanic Gardens, I told you last year, when I quoted—even from far away Dutch East India—expressions of recognition of the world-wide interest attaching to this great garden, and we recently had from Professor Pearson an account of what has been done, and of the ideals aimed at, all of which make it certain that this national monument before many years are over, will become one of which South Africa as a whole will be proud, and which will stand as a splendid instance of this great spirit of South Africanism which has made its initiation possible here in this beautiful peninsula.

THE SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

The Koopmans Museum similarly stands as a result of wide and general South African co-operation. Never forget that whilst again there was much local sympathy with the project when it was first mooted, and much local effort expended upon bringing it about, it had its first great push forward through a resolution passed by the municipal representatives from far and wide in the Municipal Congress of 1912, and its final stimulus from the active interest taken in the project in Johannesburg, where, largely through the agency of Sir Lionel and Lady Phillips, a great deal of sympathetic interest was evoked.

As other instances of this always-growing South African spirit, I may be allowed to mention the munificent University bequest of the late Sir Julius Wernher, and the announcement made some time ago by Mr. Mendellsohn of his intention to present his valuable collection of books, pictures and pamphlets relating to Africa to the Union Parliament of South Africa. If regrettably so far little has been done to make Sir Julius Wernher's splendid bequest effective, we can assuredly not lay the blame at the door of the generous donor or attribute the delay to a lack of South African spirit displayed by him.

THE MENDELLSSOHN LIBRARY

With regard to Mr. Mendellsohn's African Library, it may be of interest if I tell you what it represents, and what has been proposed by him. In a preface (written by himself) to "Mendellsohn's South African Bibliography," published by him in 1913, he relates how he came to collect his South African books, and what he proposes to do with them.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, further on in this preface Mr. Mendellsohn tells us what he proposes to do with this great collection of African books. "The library," he says, "is left under my will to the Union Parliament of South Africa, who I trust will accept it when the day arrives for its presentation. It is not presented now, as I have by no means stopped collecting, and I hope to make some further additions of my own composition, but am afraid I would not be able to work without my collection. The collection thus embraces the nucleus of a library which will, I trust, develop into a National Library of Africana, to be held conserved and augmented by the Union Parliament. In order to procure funds for these purposes," continues Mr. Mendellsohn, "I have added to my original bequest of the library two sums of money to be devoted to the objects I have in view. Of these, the first sum is to be applied first as regards interest and principal to the purchase of new works relating to Africa (not already in the collection) as have been published before the time the library is handed over. . . . The second sum is to be invested, and the interest used exclusively to the purchase of works relating to Africa published after the date that the library is handed over."

THE MICHAELIS PICTURES

Again, said Sir Meiring, take Mr. Michaelis' gift of Dutch pictures to South Africa. The time is probably now not far off when this splendid gift to South Africa, conceived in a spirit of true South Africanism, will be available for South Africa. The old Town House here in Capetown is at the present time, under the direction of an enthusiastic and capable South African architect—Mr. Solomon—being prepared for the purpose of receiving them, and so these great products of old Dutch master-minds will find a probably permanent and fitting resting place in an old Dutch building, erected by old Dutch master builders, in a town in far away South Africa, founded by compatriots, and in some instances contemporaries, of the great men who created them.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SPIRIT

One could go on almost indefinitely multiplying instances of the steady growth of effort for the uplifting of South Africa, which is daily gaining force and which, despite setbacks, is becoming to characterise South Africa under Union. One could, for example, say much upon such things, as the admirable work of men like Mr. Baker and many of his brother architects. In their efforts to re-create South African pride and South African character in our South African home, no less than in their attempts to save as much as possible of the beautiful architectural relics left by our forefathers from the destruction which threatens them, alas! not infrequently, at the hands of men who would indignantly repudiate any suggestion that they were unpatriotic, our architects have shown a great spirit of South Africanism.

Equally much could be said of the thought of South Africa displayed by men like the late Mr. Bolus on his splendid bequest to the South African College and to South Africa of his botanical collection, and the means to carry on further botanical research in the country whose beautiful flora he loved so well, or bequests like those of members of the Hiddingh and Hofmeyer families and others, for education and other purposes.

When we find that in Johannesburg great efforts have been made by the local members of the National Union to bring South African products into use through the institution of all-South African shopping days, and in other ways, and that in Durban recently, a well-known wholesale merchant has issued a list in which seventy odd

pages contain prices of South African goods marked in detail, there can assuredly be one conclusion only, and that is that the spirit of South Africanism is growing and steadily universalising itself in the Union.

UNION DAY—A SUGGESTION

In the month of May every year there occurs one memorable South African Day. I refer to Union Day, the 31st May. My suggestion is that we should, in our places of entertainment, utilise the 31st of May to bring home to South Africa that this day is very specially a South African Day. If we could in an organised way enlist the sympathies of our entertainment managers so as to induce them, so far as possible, to arrange upon the 31st of May every year for South African programmes, we should do wonders in a very little time to promote and consolidate healthy South African feeling and spirit.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME OF THE PENINSULA

Lady Phillips moved:—"That the Corporation be urged to appoint a Town Planning Committee consisting of the best available of opinion to prepare a scheme for the development of the Cape Peninsula and Flats over a period of years."

In speaking to the motion, Lady Phillips said as an inhabitant of the Transvaal she would like to disclaim any idea of interfering with the rights of the Peninsula. As a South African she looked upon this question as coming within the propaganda of the National Society, the Peninsula being the great national beauty spot of South Africa. The reason why in this matter they should rather copy the example of America than follow the old European ideas, was that their circumstances in this country were more like those of America. In Europe evolution had been a slow process, extending over many centuries, and they could not altogether follow its methods, although they should, of course, try to copy the best that Europe contained. Town planning in America were doing absolute wonders in this direction. The first and most important points in town planning were the grouping of buildings, tree planting, and open spaces. In this glorious place they were actually putting factories right in the heart of the town. ("Shame.") If Capetown was to have a future, either as a capital or as a great university or academic centre, it would be a crying shame if it was turned into a second Sheffield or Birmingham. She had no wish to discuss the advisability or otherwise of the Mountain Railway, but if carried out they should have the best expert opinion in the world, and not consider the special likes of the Town Councils in these matters. Another great asset of the Peninsula was the Flats, which she thought had a great future before them. They had not nearly enough parks and open space. If they made this place attractive to the outside world, they would have a vast number of tourists, who would come here and have something to come for. This was not a question of money; the point was that they must have a plan and stick up to it, and if they carried out this scheme in the Peninsula it would not only benefit the Peninsula itself, but would also help the whole of South Africa. Mr. K. Kendall seconded, remarking that if town planning were properly carried out they would get the maximum of beauty, health, commerce and economy. It might be more costly at the outset, but it would be a good investment.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Mr. J. M. Solomon moved that Government be asked to catalogue the historic buildings throughout the Union.

and further, to consider the advisability of taking steps for their preservation, and that, although war was on in Europe and South Africa, still the subject of the resolution was one that ought not to be delayed, as buildings were being destroyed which could never be replaced. He thought the Public Works Department might empower an inspector to report any alterations to or demolition of old buildings taking place, in order to prevent further destruction going on. Then there might be cases in which historic buildings needed repairing, but where the owner had not the means to do so. In such cases something should be done to retain these mementoes of the past to the country by allowing such owners a rebate of Municipal or Divisional Council rates. For a period of 250 years South Africa had been acquiring mementoes such as were not to be found in any other part of the Empire, for Ruskin had pointed out that since the Gothic style of architecture, nothing had been evolved except by the Dutch Huguenots of South Africa.

Miss Fairbridge seconded the resolution, and this was agreed to.

A vote of thanks to Sir Meiring Beck, to the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. David Tennant), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. M. Glennie) concluded the business.

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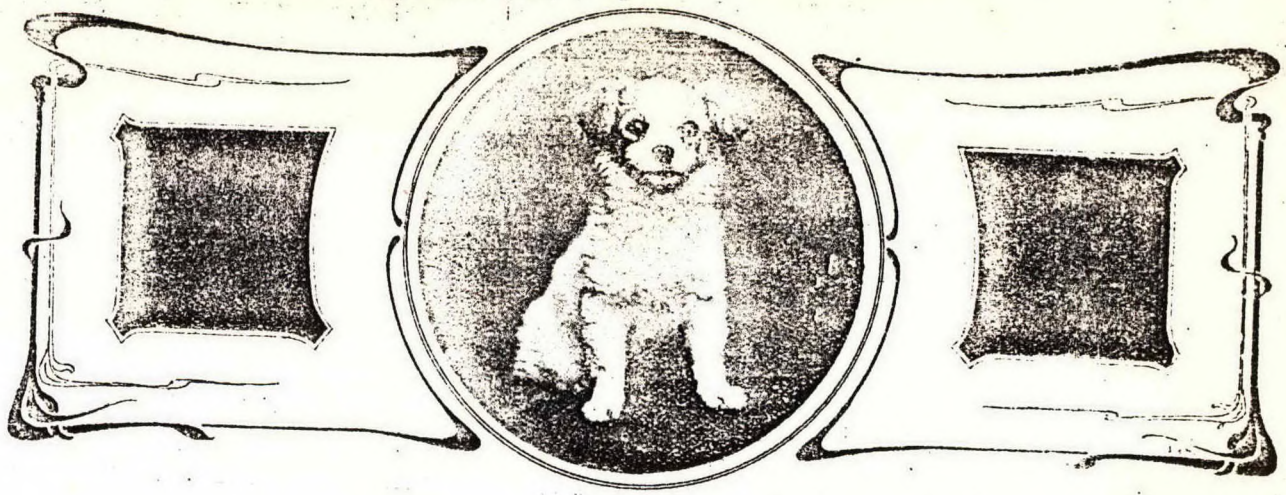
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To commence a series of chats about dogs at a time when a world-wide war is responsible for a state of chaos in that section of the community chiefly interested in matters canine, is perhaps somewhat venturesome; but, on the other hand, there are good reasons why a cult that commands so large a following in normal times should find a place in journalistic enterprise.

It should not be forgotten that on the battlefields to-day dogs are doing duty with a courage, intelligence and devotion in keeping with the deeds of the soldiers. Thousands of them serve as auxiliary sentries, and in ambulance or despatch work, not only with the armies of the Allies, but in the ranks of the enemy, who have for years past recognised the value of the canine assistance.

The varieties chiefly employed are Airedales, Smooth-coated Collies, Belgian Sheep Dogs, a species of Mastiff, Bloodhounds and crosses produced by blends of same.

In ambulance work they seek out wounded men by their keen scent and trained tracking powers. Each dog carries a parcel of first aid bandages and a spirit flask secured above a saddle cloth marked with the Red Cross of a merciful organisation. The dogs accompany the stretcher bearer, but soon range the field in much the same way as a Pointer dog does for partridges. They do not discriminate between wounded friend or foe, and either announce a find by barking or go to find the Red Cross men and guide them to the spot.

After a big battle, ambulance work is almost entirely carried out at night; sometimes no light can be shown, and this, together with the fact that many soldiers are shot down—or crawl when wounded—amidst dense bush, long grass, or rocky broken ground, makes the discovery of them so difficult that many a wounded man owes his life to the clever work of the canine searchers.

Most valuable and responsible also is the work of dogs who support sentries during the dark hours of night, in all weather, when spies or surprise attacks must be guarded against. Airedale Terriers are chiefly used for this duty. They are carefully trained not to give tongue. In darkness no sight can penetrate, their keen scenting powers and hearing detect the most stealthy approach of the enemy.

A low, fierce growl, head erect in line with approaching danger, muscles tense and hair bristling along the back, signals the warning to his sentry-master. Should it come to a rush and hand-to-hand struggle, you may be sure the dog will do his part there also.

It is interesting to know that our own Government have arranged for a contingent of trained Airedale Terriers to serve with our troops in the German S.W. African campaign. The dogs have been bred and trained locally.

Besides ambulance and sentry work, dogs are used to carry despatches, to carry supplies of cartridges to men in trenches, and to scout ahead and on flanks of soldiers on the march. For the latter purpose they should run loose with advance guards or flanking patrols. When the route passes through bush, long grass, or broken ground, the dogs should be sent out frequently on the flanks to discover possible enemies in ambush.

The Airedale Terrier used for these soldierly duties is somewhat different in build and appearance to the selected aristocrats of the breed who are favoured for Show competition. The head is broader, with ears and eyes rather bonny. In body short, cloddy-built, and lower on leg than we like in Show dogs. There must be powerful development of muscle, plenty of bone, and feet compact, with good firm pads and pasterns. The colour of coat is usually black, iron-grey, or pigeon-blue on neck and body, with tan or wheaten-yellow on head, chest and limbs.

This neutral colouring is a good point for warfare or police work. Even in daylight the Airedale is not conspicuous at a moderate distance, whilst at over 100 yards his colour blends into the local tints perfectly. At night he becomes a part of the deepest shadows.

Heavy rains, streams, or rivers will not worry an Airedale. The breed are quite at home in water—in fact, were known as the "Waterside" Terrier in their original home, the moors and marshes of England's northern counties. The coat, if of the right sort, should be double; that is to say an outer covering of harsh textured hair, with a very dense, soft, and somewhat oily under-jacket. In hard trained condition an Airedale will do his 20 miles or more daily under the trying climatic conditions of an African summer. They march well with infantry or canter with untiring stride with horsemen. In weight they go between 35 and 50 lbs., and have the power and pluck to "down" a man at command.

The Airedale has an equally good claim to consideration as a sporting dog; can be trained to do the work of Pointer, Setter, Spaniel or Retriever, whilst for rabbit coursing or ratting he is great. For hunting jackals they are useful, and for this and big game sport one should choose dogs of undoubted pluck, powerful in build, but with good speed, standing a bit high on leg, with

strong hind quarters. They should not be entered too early, but at 8 to 10 months may take a hand in jackal hunting in company with two or three older well-trained dogs.

Successful sport will naturally depend on the kind of country, and being lucky enough to catch the enemy well away from earths. Several good dogs have met death by hunting "on their own" and getting jammed in an "earth" when running hot on the heels of a jackal. Airedales are too big for going to ground after their quarry; their work must be done above.

In America and Canada the breed is very popular, by reason of their pluck, endurance, good scenting power, and adaptability to climatic conditions. They have proved excellent for tackling wolves, bears, badgers, and wild cats, and are sometimes smart enough to tackle with impunity the deadly rattlesnake. The homestead in the backwoods often keeps several Airedales, and in South Africa they are general favourites for lonely farms, police camps, and as guards and companions everywhere. Of their charm and value as Show dogs we will have something to say in a future issue.

D.O.G.

We cull the following from that clever weekly "John Bull" (Mr. Horatio Bottomley, editor), with acknowledgments:—

LAYS OF A LOWLY LONDONER A Soldier's Dog

[When Private Brown, 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, went to the front, he left his terrier at home in Hammersmith, subsequently hearing from his wife that the dog was lost. He wrote back the news that the faithful animal had turned up in the trenches. How it got there is a mystery known only to the dog.]

And did you think you had left me, master?
Was it a kindly thing to do?
You tied me up in the yard for safety,
But did you think I was leaving you?
I s'pose when a man leaves a dog behind him
He sort o' thinks that the brute won't mind,
But let me tell you that's not dog nature—
Which is altogether a different kind.

You mightn't know that I loved you, master,
The news may come as a small surprise,
But it was fact, and you could have seen it
When you looked deep down in my eyes;
For you were good, you were kind, you fed me,
Didn't get riled at a doggie's whim,
Nor lift your foot as I've heard some men do—
So I told myself, I'll stick to him.

I saw you do your uniform, master,
Soon to be off on the march again,
I thought it probable to be going with you,
But you stopped and put me on the chain;
I strove to tell you I was heart-broken,
I talked, I tried to say I growled,
I pleaded as plain as if words were spoken,
But off you went, and I stayed—and howled.

The very next day they released me, master,
And away I bolted like a shot;
You I wanted, the missis might miss me,
Little I cared if she did or not!
Off I ran till I met some soldiers,
Marching along to take the train,
I fell in line, for if I kept with them,
I felt dead sure to meet you again.

"A funny old tyke," they called me, master,
But I was as nice as I could be,
I wagged my tail to them most politely,
And so they smuggled me o'er the sea.
It made me ill, I was rather frightened,
On the water and out in the fog,
But I kept pretending I was happy,
Bucking up like a soldier's dog.

I didn't feel safe on landing, master,
Though deuced glad to smell earth once more;
I sneaked at night-time adown the gangway
To wag my tail on a foreign shore;
I followed the men where they were camping,
Some of them gave me my grub to eat,
And when for the front the train-load started,
There was your humble under the seat.

And so I came to the trenches, master,
Searching for you, sir, just the same,
Then someone took a look at my collar,
And there, behold! was my master's name.
So then at last they brought me near you,
And set me down without a remark,
I couldn't keep my tail from wagging,
And how you jumped when you heard me bark!

This isn't Hammersmith, is it, master?
The shot and shell make a rare to-do,
But look in my eyes and see I'm happy—
Anywhere's home along o' you!
Take me with you out to the trenches,
Out in the shots, the mud, the rain,
I won't worry, whatever happens,
Only—don't leave me again!

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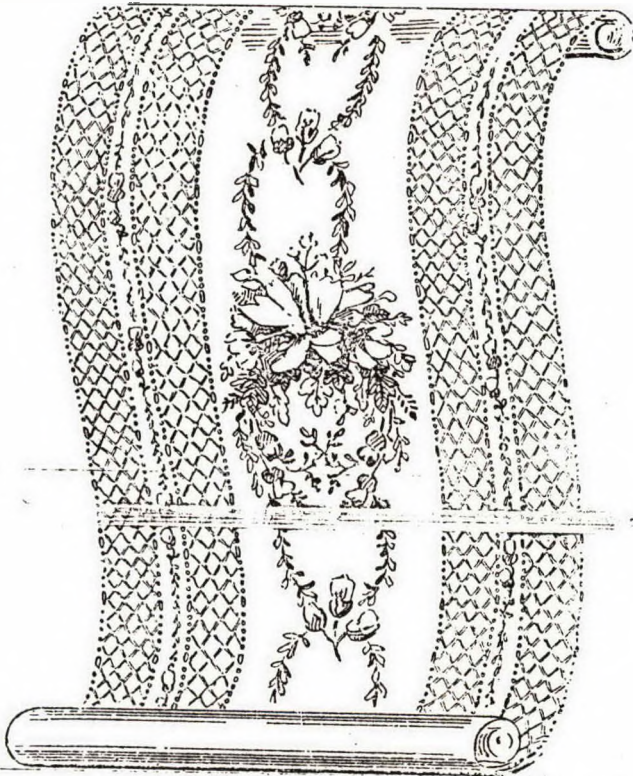
G. D. GUN. BROWNE

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A FEW HINTS ON SELECTING WALLPAPERS

We would advise our friends to first consider a *Colour Scheme* especially when a suite of rooms or a whole house is being decorated. When the colour for each room is decided, bearing in mind the contrast of colours where suites are concerned, also the aspect of the different rooms, it will be found much easier to settle upon the exact *shades* and *tones* suitable for the surroundings, not forgetting individual tastes, but we say again "have a colour scheme" well thought out.

Sir Andrew Clark, the great physician, recommends "Study the Paper for your Walls."

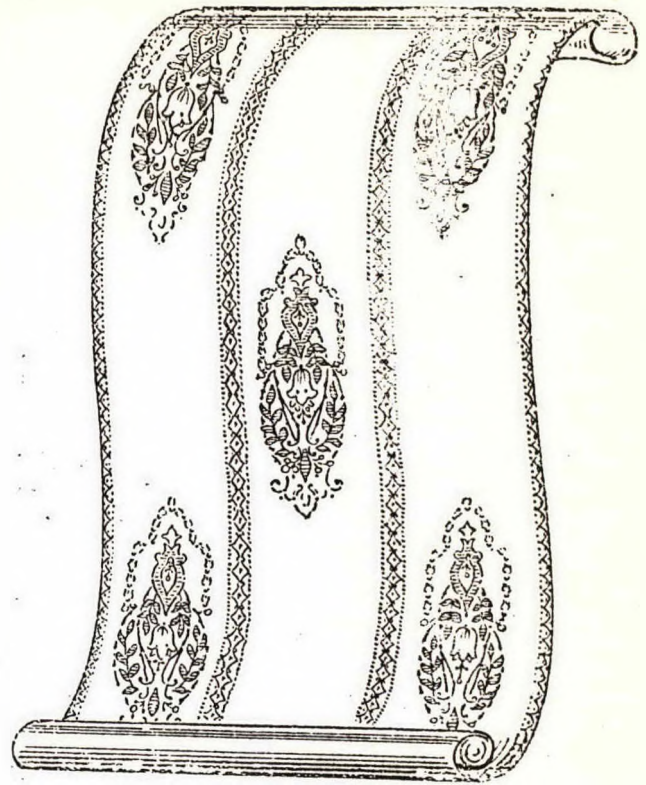


It is a noted fact that Wallpapers have a considerable influence on the occupants of the house. If a room is sunny, Blues or Greens are best. By Gaslight Red becomes brighter, Green and Blue become darker, and Cream lighter than they are by day.

At a recent Meeting of the Medical Congress an eminent Doctor stated that if people gave more attention to the Colour Scheme of their homes, their lives would undoubtedly be happier.

Fashions in Wallpapers are changing. Plain walls with their melancholy sameness have passed out of fashion, stripes, veins and leathers have now taken their place. Plain walls were never serviceable for South Africa, as our walls have not the same finish as European walls. Panelling Borders are being extensively used for Dining and Best Bed Rooms. This is a pleasant change, as panelling costs little more and certainly enhances the appearance of rooms where they are suitable. White Wallpaper tends to enlarge in appearance.

Do not be afraid of large patterns, as they make a room look larger. Narrow stripes should be used in low rooms, as stripes tend to heighten a room. Shades of Blue are always cool looking and pleasing to the eye.



Reds should not be used in a room where you spend much of your time. It is rather an irritant to the eye, and is generally considered ~~more suitable~~ for Halls and Passages. Cream looks well in any room. Green should be used in light rooms.

A Word on Friezes.—These are displayed in greater variety than ever. The Frieze is certainly the principal part of the decoration of a room, and we have taken great care in the selection of these. It should be remembered that the frieze is placed at the height of about 11 feet, and one must not be nervous of colour, as the stronger the colour, the better the frieze will look at this distance. 10½ in. widths are the most popular, but for Dining Rooms and Front Entrance Halls, wide friezes 21 in. are recommended, as the wider the frieze the more imposing the room will look. Lincrusta dados are being used extensively for Halls and Dining Rooms. This material is durable and can be repainted, and made equal to new after several years' wear.

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At this time of the year the Poultry Keeper is liable to become rather careless in his attention to the birds, as they look at their worst when moulting, and do not look as if they are worth the trouble. With feathers lying about in handfuls (much to the delight of the common sparrow, who utilises these for his nests), and looking generally dejected and pale about the comb and face, and piebald in colour due to new feathers coming out in patches, the birds look anything but tempting. But their misery and ugliness can be materially decreased by proper attention during this season. Proper housing, feeding, and general attention will help the birds through, and moulting does not necessarily entail a stoppage in egg production, as is proved by the present Laying Competition now in progress at Potchefstroom.

It is well worth giving the birds their proper attention, despite their looks. Dry warm houses, with scratching-shed attached, with plenty of nice dry straw or hay placed at the bottom of the latter, which will allow of ample scratching when corn is strewn among the hay.

I would strongly recommend all fowl houses to be well disinfected with a reliable cleanser such as Carbolineum which is the best for preventing and abolishing the accumulation of any insects, as these are very harmful to the birds, and are often the cause, unknown to the owner, of the loss of valuable birds.

The presence of insects will be detected by the following symptoms:—If Tampons are present the birds will be found to be losing the use of their legs, and on examination will be found to possess innumerable small specks under the wings where the feathers are scarce, which are the bodies of the young insects, their heads being deeply embedded in the skin. These insects bury their heads in the skin of the helpless birds, and suck the very life-blood from them. To cure and prevent such unwholesome visitors, apply Carbolineum, to every crevice and corner of the house, painting every nook and cranny, as these insects hide during the day, and prey on the birds in the night-time only.

For application on the birds when they are troubled with Tampons, or the small red mite, use Parasetine, diluted with water in proportion of one part Parasetine and 10 parts water, applied with a sponge wherever the insects are seen. This should be done without loss of time. The Tampon resembles a bug when fully grown, and will deposit eggs and young upon the body of the bird and distribute them in large numbers all over the house. When not grown, they appear the size of a pin-head, with their heads buried in the skin and only their bodies showing.

Paraffin Emulsion has been recommended, but from experience I find this too stringent, as the skin when irri-

tated by insects and made tender cannot stand such strong stimulants applied, and must prove more agonising than the actual pain caused by the insects. Apply sufficient of the Parasetine mixture to dampen the whole body under the feathers and wetting the feathers as little as possible. During and after treatment for insects, feed the bird up well, on bread and milk in preference, and give it as much as it will eat, as it is in a very poor bloodless state when the Tampon has had its fill of it.

The Red Mite, though not quite so dangerous unless in large numbers, is quite unobtrusive enough.

Parasetine used as above will kill all live insects it comes in contact with, and a careful and regular application of Carbolineum in the house will soon prove that the expense and trouble will justify the result.

Carbolineum should be used AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH during the summer months on all perches.

A remarkable fact about Tampons is that they will be hoarded in a fowl house for any period, and yet the inmates will survive their preying; but should a new bird be placed at their mercy it will soon be discovered that in four or five days the bird lies helpless on its side or actually dead, and sometimes in less than that time, and of course the seller of that is blamed, and the tyro will not seek for the cause in his own house, but is under the impression that that bird was ill before it was sold to him, and will assert in proof of this that his own birds had lived in that house for months and not one so seriously affected, not knowing that his own birds had withstood the ravages of the noisome insect through sheer custom, and that the Tampons themselves greeted a bit of fresh blood with despatch and hilarity.

The fact that that house had been white-washed now and again will not be sufficient to guard against an invasion by these pests, as nothing weaker than Carbolineum will do more than make them a bit giddy at first; but this method of keeping the house free from insects appears to be sufficient in the opinion of the amateur, who will lose four or five birds and blame the unfortunate seller before he will seek the advice of an expert.

Use plenty of charcoal and grit, placed constantly before the birds for them to eat of to their hearts' content, as it cleanses the blood and aids the digestion infinitely.

On warm days, sulphur or moulting tonic should be given in the soft food, as this helps the moult, and birds should be helped through the moulting period as quickly and easily as possible to bring them to their top condition as early as possible for heavy laying, as eggs will be more in demand shortly than has ever been known to be the case before.—J.F.M.

(Enquiries, which will receive attention in the next number, may be addressed to "Editor, Poultry Section.")

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Gardening

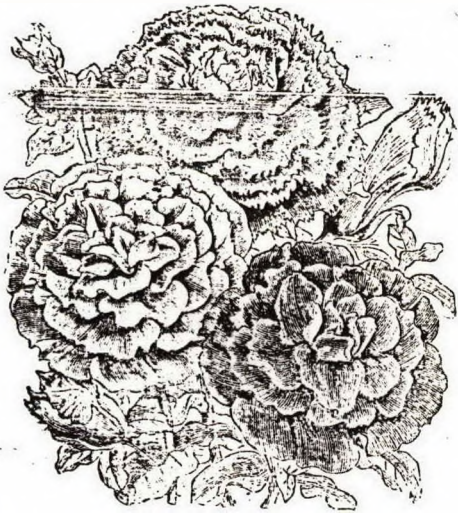


THE month of March starts our Autumn sowings, and it is a frequent mistake that gardening stops with the coming of winter. Nearly all our hardy annuals should be sown now, as the calendar shows, but the great error is sowing without preparation.

PREPARING SEED BEDS

Mention is frequently made of sowing seeds in a 'specially prepared seed bed,' especially when it is intended to raise the seed first and then to transplant.

In a corner of the garden dig up and well manure by digging in at least 2 or 3 inches of old, rotted, stable manure. Rake this even and surround it with posts about 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet high; lay wood across the beds and fasten on top of these poles, with a view to covering the whole over with calico. I might mention that the cheaper the calico the better it will be for the purpose, as it will allow both light and air to penetrate, although shading the soil from the strong sun. When the ground has been prepared, make little drills with the finger, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and into them sow the seed, rake over and cover with calico. As they advance in growth the covering may gradually be removed, and when the seedlings are 4 or 5 inches high, they may then be transplanted into their growing quarters.



Taking the vegetable garden first, sowings should be made of carrots and parsnips, and as these are of similar growth they should be treated as fellows, remembering that this vegetable likes sandy soil, well manured, and deeply dug, with plenty of water. They may be sown in drills, 8 to 12 inches apart, very thinly in the drills, or broadcast. The seed must only be covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the ground being kept moist during germination. A simple method of doing this is by covering the plot with long grass or coarse stable manure, to the depth of half an inch. In very hot weather, carrots are rather difficult to get through the soil, but if these precautions are taken, success will be assured. If one does not like the untidy appearance of the cover, which is liable to be blown all over the garden, run a bit of light calico over the bed, keeping it just off the ground with sticks. As soon as the seedlings are through, however, all covering must be removed, but it is advisable to replace it for a few days, during the hottest part of the day, say, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. For succession, sowings should be made every two months, but if space is limited, sow

Chantenay, Ox Heart and Altringham at the same time; they will then mature at different times, and give a supply throughout the season.

Coming now to the Flower Garden, the most important thing to remember is the application of a plant food.

MANURES.

It is most important that great attention should be given to the feeding of one's plants. The usual custom amongst amateurs is to send to the nearest stable, get a barrowful of manure and apply it. This is no great benefit at all, as you are simply introducing a lot of weeds and grubs, which will make trouble for you later. It is best, if one only has a small amount of ground, to dig a hole in some out-of-the-way corner, 5 or 6 feet deep. In this should be placed the manure as it is received, and any vegetable refuse from the kitchen, turn it over frequently in order that it may become thoroughly decayed, and when it is at least four or five months old it should be used.

Another easy method of manuring plants is to get a barrel and sink it half way into the ground, fill it three-quarters full with manure, and then fill it up with water, stir it well, and leave for a week. This manure water may be thinned down to the colour of light tea, and applied to the plants. Keep filling up the tub with water as the supplies are drawn off, not forgetting, of course, to fill up periodically with fresh manure.

The following may be sown this month:—

Flower Garden.—Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Calendula, Centaurea, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Carnation Daisy, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Dianthus, Mignonette, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Stocks, Sweet William, Verbena, Wallflower.

Vegetable Garden.—Beet, Broad Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cress, Endive, Cauliflower, Carrot, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Mustard, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

HOWIE'S TESTED SEEDS

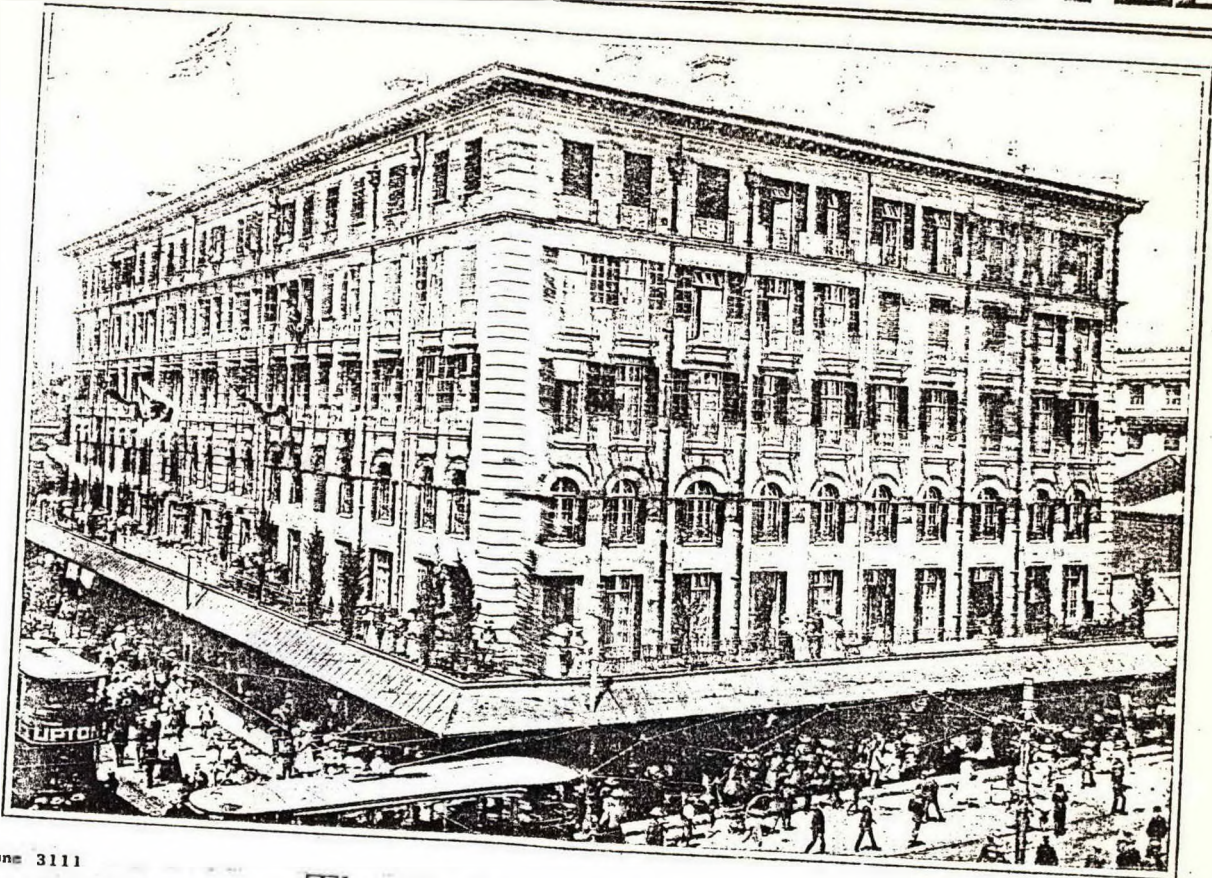


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