

force or control works the bill would avoid friction between the Board and the local authorities.

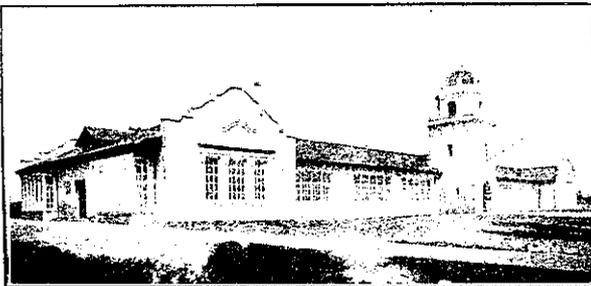
Private Rights.—The Bill undoubtedly affects private rights. It should be laid down as one of its fundamental principles that individuals own land or any other natural source of wealth and beauty only as a trust, and have no right to prejudice the development of the beauty of the city for the sake of personal gain.

Compensation.—In some instances, as when a man's only section is spoiled by a road drawn through it, compensation should be necessary. Such compensations ought to be paid by the local authorities and we would suggest that a conciliation board be appointed out of the Town Planning Board to act as mediator between private owners and local authorities.

After studying the English Bill of 1909, Mr. Myers' Bill, the South Australian and the French Bill, we have come to the conclusion that the French principle of determining at once the future extension of the city is the one that can assure at the smallest cost the greatest result and we respectfully beg that you adapt this principle to New Zealand.

Advantages of the One-Storey School.

A pleasing example of the one-storey school is to be seen in the accompanying illustration, which shows the Columbus School in Salt Lake City, Utah. This building was constructed last year, and cost £13,090. The cost per cubic foot of 5½d.; per pupil, £23; per classroom £1,084. The above cost provides a reduction of 30 per cent. below the average cost of the last five fire-proof buildings previously erected in Salt Lake City. H. D. Bowman, superintendent of buildings and grounds of the Board of Education, Salt Lake City, cites the following advantages of this type of building over the two-storey fire-proof construction:



Columbus School, Salt Lake City.
Pleasing example of the One-Storey School House.

First, decreased first cost; second, safety to life from fire or panic, caused by elimination of stairways and direct exits; third, better arrangement for educational purposes; fourth, elasticity for extensions and reconstruction.

As elsewhere, the advent of the one-storey school house met with a great deal of criticism in Salt Lake City, but the authorities have succeeded in converting

most of the sceptics and it is now believed that this type of building will ultimately become the standard elementary school building in this territory.



Memorial erected to the late Mr. Cawthron in Nelson.
Designed by Mr. G. M. Simpson.

Unattached Architects.

A question of some importance to members of the New Zealand Institute of Architects as representing the profession of Architecture which is likely to attract notice in the near future is that of persons who are members of Architectural Societies outside of this Dominion remaining unattached to this Institute and so being, for all practical purposes, beyond the jurisdiction of any responsible body.

While the council does not go the length of suggesting that full members of, say the Royal Institute of British Architects should be required, as a condition of membership, to ally themselves to the allied society of the country in which they reside, it feels disposed to suggest that no licentiatehips should be continued nor any new ones granted to residents within this Dominion unless the person concerned is a member of this institute.

In a very short time from now the door of the institute will be entirely closed to all but those who enter either through the examination room or are admitted *ad eundem statim*, and it behoves the few architects remaining aloof to take advantage of the opportunities remaining before their exclusion must become permanent.