THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, February 9, 1927

THE KING'S MEDAL

It seems but a few weeks, and, indeed, it is not much more, since these columns were filled with a eulogy on the work of Professor Östberg, and with expression of the gratification which his selection as recipient for the Royal Gold Medal had given to the entire profession. And now, in less than a week, the name of the Council's nominee for this year's award will be known. The propinquity of the two events is unusual, and is due, it will be remembered, to the postponement of the presentation ceremony from June until November. However, the last event is sufficiently distant to have us all agog with expectation as to who is to be the recipient in 1927.

The love of humanity for gambling and speculation is surely ubiquitous; it is certainly not restricted to those who frequent racecourses. "Spotting a winner" is a pastime in which we indulge from time to time throughout our lives, and the coming event gives an opportunity for such indulgence which we ourselves are quite impotent to resist.

The tipster, we believe (we speak entirely from hearsay), bases his selection, unless it be on sheer sortilege, on some mysterious quality which he calls "form." To some extent it is possible to make a selection from architects on the same basis. But it has to be remembered that the "field" is an immense one.

In the first place it is not essential that the recipient be an architect. Canina, Fergusson, Texier, Lanciani, Sir Charles Newton, Lord Leighton, Sir Alma-Tadema, Sir A. J. Evans, were none of them architects, yet their names appear upon the rôle of the Royal Gold Medallists. The medal may, in fact, be presented to any "distinguished architect, or man of science or letters, who has designed or executed a building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of architecture or the various branches of science connected therewith." And in the second place there are no national limitations, and France, Germany, Austria, Canada, Sweden, America, Italy, and Holland have already contributed, many of them several times, to the rôle.

In making our selection allowance must be made for the operation of the law of averages. Thus we find that the occasions upon which awards have, for two successive years, been made to foreigners are extremely rare, actually they occur only four times since the inauguration of the medal in 1848. The fact that last year's award was made to a Swede affords us some indication as to where to look for the name which is to be revealed to us next week. Then some interesting speculation is possible with regard to the matter of age. The youngest recipient was Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, who was only forty-five when the presentation was made; the oldest were Honoré Daumet and Sir R. Rowand Anderson, who were eighty-two. Those who are imbued with the American business man's love of graphs might certainly obtain some amusement by constructing one showing the ages of the seventy-seven recipients. The average age of the first thirty-four holders is 58·1; during the next period of thirty-four there was an increase in the average to 66·4. The last nine years show a decrease once more and the average drops to 59·0. Youth is coming into its own again, and our "winner," if he is to aid this lowering process, should be someone with many years of activity before him, and he should now be in the full swing of his life's work.

Fortunate, indeed, is the man who receives honour and acknowledgment not at the end of his career, when his blood is torpid and his pulse feeble, when inspiration has jilted him, and skill deserted a habitation which housed her with solicitude, but rather in the fullness of his manhood's strength, when the imagination is vivid, when the inward and outward vision is keen and all the faculties are alert; then it comes not so much as a reward as an encouragement, and few, indeed, are the artists upon whom the bestowal of encouragement is an act of supererogation. And so our processes of thought lead on to someone who, having a goodly record of great works to his credit, has scarcely yet perhaps reached the apex of his career. And our conclusions have brought us where?

Well, it is with all diffidence that we put forward a name; we boast no prophetic gifts, neither have we "got it straight from the horse's mouth," as the saying is, for we have not got the key of the stable, but if we make a book it will be in favour of Sir Herbert Baker. By processes part occult, perhaps, but mainly empirical, mathematical, and logical; processes which we have tried to indicate to our readers we are led to select that name. If it be wrong, as well it may, we trust no harm will be done, no hopes unduly raised, and—not least important—no money lost. For any of these mischances we cannot hold ourselves in any way responsible. That Sir Herbert has that record of great architectural achievement we need hardly remind our readers, although his greatest works are not in this country. They are in South Africa, with its Union Buildings, Government House, and Railway Station at Pretoria, its Cape Town Cathedral, and its Rhodes' Memorial, and in India, with its buildings at New Delhi. However, we may be wrong.

NEWS AND TOPICS

ZONING IN VICTORIA — TOWN PLANNING INTERESTS CAMBRIDGE—FRANCE'S FALLING CHURCHES—ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUNDS IN THE FLEMISH PAINTINGS—A LIQUID WALL PAPER

THE energetic way in which Canadians carry out town planning is shown by the methods of the Zoning Committee at Victoria in British Columbia. This city was originally a Hudson's Bay Fort and Trading Post. As the country became settled and the value of the sea harvest became known, a small settlement grew up around this nucleus, becoming headquarters for a sealing and whaling industry. The growth of the settlement was stimulated by the growing lumber trade and by the selection of Esquimalt Harbour as a station by the Admiralty. Victoria is the best-favoured of Canadian cities in point of climate, and individuals who have become acquainted with it through the above activities settled here upon retirement. As a result, the station now contains some 35,000 people, whose business interests can be divided into three principal classes: lumber mills, provincial legislature, and tourist traffic. Owing to such a wide diversity of interests, the growth of the station has been somewhat haphazard. This last year has seen a decided revival in the attempts of the various bodies and the city fathers to encourage the growth of industries, and it became apparent that any industrial growth would have to be controlled to avoid marring the beauty of the place or ruining its residential aspect.

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With this as one of the ends in view, the Industrial Committee of the City Council was also appointed a Zoning Committee, whose first act as such was to engage an expert to draw up an occupancy map. This was done, and showed in colours the various uses to which the lots in the city were put. They were roughly classified as residences; apartments; public buildings, including schools and playgrounds; business uses, light industries; and factories. The information was obtained by a personal house to house inspection carried out on foot; there are 160 miles of streets, which were covered in a little over one month. Taking present uses as a basis and considering the special circumstances existing, and probable future developments, a scheme of classification was drawn up and the necessary regulations framed—a copy of a brief summary of these is enclosed. Arrangements are being made to hold meetings at various suitable buildings and schools in different districts, when the intention of the Zoning Committee with regard to the zoning of each neighbourhood will be explained and the suggestions and objections of the residents received and considered before the by-law is finally submitted. There have also been put in the local Press many educational articles dealing with the purposes and meaning of zoning in general.

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One of the propaganda leaflets issued explains that town planning will benefit various classes of the community. The following are extracts from the pamphlet:

The Housewife. It helps to keep your house clean, allows your husband to sleep on Sundays, and your baby whenever he or she feels like it, by keeping smoke and dust-producing industries and noisy garages and factories away from your district.

The Business and Professional Man. It is a means whereby the heart of the city, where you have your office and store, can develop in the districts most easily reached with the least possible traffic congestion.

The Manufacturer. It provides a district for you in which you will not be troubled by complaints or court actions by residents, and where siding accommodation and water transportation is most easily available.

The Small Shopkeeper. It provides shopping centres in the residential districts, set apart for your special use, in the most accessible and central locations. Space is provided for enough kinds of stores to fill the usual wants of the district so that customers coming to one store will be practically next door to the rest, instead of as at present having to walk whole blocks and more if they wish to do their shopping locally, which they usually do not, under existing conditions.

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We have heard much of town planning at Oxford, but little about Cambridge. I am glad, therefore, to hear that at last the Cambridgeshire County Council has instructed its Local Government and General Purposes Committees to inquire into the possibilities of a regional survey. Last Monday, too, Professor Patrick Abercrombie addressed a public meeting on the Preservation of Rural England, and last night debated with Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis at the Union. At the end of this month Dr. Raymond Unwin is to speak to the Architectural Society on "Town Planning, with its special application to the problems of Cambridge." Next month the Cambridgeshire Rural Community Council are to hear the layman's point of view of regional planning from Mr. B. S. Townroe, M.A., who has been taking a keen personal interest in recent developments at Oxford. Thus, in the course of the next few weeks, Cambridge will have the opportunity of hearing three different points of view on a subject that is of vital importance to its future development. Fortunately, Mr. H. C. Hughes, the librarian of the Cambridge University School of Architecture, is an enthusiast on the subject, and has already aroused wide interest in the subject.

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In spite of anticipations in well-informed quarters that St. Paul's Cathedral is still in danger of collapse, we have not been so unfortunate in this country as they have in France in losing architectural treasures owing to buildings suddenly crashing. On this point those responsible for our cathedrals and churches would be well advised to take warning from what has happened in France. Last year the Eglise d'Arthonnay suddenly collapsed—fortunately when the church was empty. This church was well known to architects owing to its beautiful porch containing three niches, and its stained glass. Another fallen church, Gy-l'Eveque, near Auxerre, was renowned for the dignity of its design and the beauty of its proportions. It dated from the thirteenth century, and would have been saved if only repair work estimated to cost 60,000 francs had been carried out on one of the four pillars supporting the roof. But the money was not available, and soon after Mass one Sunday the roof gave way. "La Sauvegarde de l'Art Français" is now endeavouring to raise funds to save other churches that are similarly threatened by old age.

Urged by a friend more knowledgeable on interior and landscape painting than I shall ever be, I went, once more, to the Exhibition of Flemish Art and, with him, was struck by the display of architectural backgrounds on not a few canvases and *volets*. The difference in pictorial conception, of then and now, is no more pronounced in the central idea than in the incidences that nourish it. Whereas, nowadays, a Duncan Grant, a Picasso, a Matisse will sustain and complete the rhythm of his chief emotive elements, should occasion arise, with the help of an interior or of some piece of external architecture, shown by way of an arabesque or of a generalized cube, your Memling, your Brueghel, and your Van Dyck did so by means of details having an appropriate sequence, having a realistic, admirable fussiness. The amplitude of foreground surfaces is set off by a pleasant tightness of background. The *mise en scène* thus acquires a static, matter-of-fact value, one which, though secondary, is, nevertheless, lively. Of course, those Primitive and Medievalist artists had the advantage of an unquestioned tradition on which to establish their creativeness and from which, also, their very technique depended. This being so, it is a joy, if not quite a wonder, to search their pictures for architectural backgrounds and find, as one goes from room to room, here a tryptich "Madonna and Child" by Memling, wherein a balcony runs right through dexter, central and sinister panels, and exhibits the richness of Gothic sculpture at its most flamboyant; there a "St. Ronold taking leave of the Pope," by Colign de Coter, with its naïve, but hearty, view of Rome, of St. Angelo Castle, the Vatican, and the Campanile of old St. Peter's; and scattered on further walls, a "Madonna of the Fountain," by Mabuse, a "Portrait of Adriacuo Fernagut," by Pieter Pourbus, with its lovely hostelry, an affair of Dutch gable-ends and eight-mullioned window, an "Interior" of fine proportions, by Grinmer, all relying for a great deal of their effect upon the dignity or whimsical fancy of some architectural motif.

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In the Octagon room did I espy the beautiful "Legend of St. Denis," painted for the altar-piece at Liège by Lombard. One of four panels, it kept us fascinated by the appeal of its baroque elements, by the licence of its perspectives, by its strange mouldings and capitals, its purple ceilings, and its gold statue of some Greek god that recalled the bedevilled technique and fugue of Cellini. And in the large South room my friend took me to a pen-and-bistre drawing of the Arch of Septimus Severus, by Jan Brueghel. "Here," said he, pointing his long, sensitive finger at the sketch, "you have all the accuracy which you architects love so, but here you also have a line really resilient, a massing really happy, a tone really low and really rich, advantages you seldom command; and there"—he added, whilst forcing me in the small South room, and taking his stance in front of some gorgeous engravings—"you see that quality of imagination you so often lack and so much need these days of standardization," and his roving hand alighted on views of lovely galleons, by Franz Huys, of stratified landscapes straddled by huge acqueducts by Hieronymus Cock, of dark interiors full of mighty carpentry by Jan Sadeler. And I had to own that, indeed, our profession could do with a dash of such imagination and "correct recklessness."

The glowing account in a morning paper of a liquid wall-paper recalls the ideal plastic building medium immortalized in the fourth spasm of the dear old *Purple Patch* published twenty years ago. "The walls are to be squeezed out, as one squeezes out paint from a tube," by a "thing running to and fro," and "surface" will "be formed by a pat or two before it sets." Whether this parody of the theoretical inventions of a popular novelist is about to turn into sober fact is a question for time to settle. After all, if a Mollusc can build its shelly habitation by successive coats of viscid material, what is to prevent Man building his house in a similar way? He can, at least, decorate it on the same principle. It is claimed for this new material that it is British-made, and that it does not crack or scale and that it resists damp, steam, and heat. It can be applied to plaster, iron, concrete, wood, old wall-paper, paintwork, or even to the surface of a brick wall. That last clause is hardly appropriate in these days of dear bricks, for any builder who can put up a decent piece of brickwork is now reluctant to hide it, and as bricks become more expensive they become recognizable as things of beauty to be used and exhibited as much in interior walls and partitions as on the exteriors of houses.

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"The Council for the Preservation of Rural England have begun well," says the "Times" in a leading article on Saturday; "At all events they are not letting the grass grow under their feet." But surely, surely, isn't that the very thing we want them to do!

ASTRAGAL

ARRANGEMENTS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11

The Town Planning Institute. (At the Caxton Hall.) 6.0 p.m. Major Harry Barnes on The Slum Problem.

At the Royal Institution of Great Britain. 9.0 p.m. Ernest Law, C.B., on Old Hampton Court Palace Revealed.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14

At the Royal Institute of British Architects. 8.0 p.m. Business Meeting. Election of Members.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16

At the Royal Society of Arts. 8.0 p.m. Professor Ernest George Coker, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E., on Photo-elastic Measurements of Stress Distribution. (Lecture 1.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21

At the Architectural Association. 7.30 p.m. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., on Architecture in America. Illustrated by lantern slides.

At the Royal Society of Arts. 8.0 p.m. Professor Ernest George Coker, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E., on Photo-elastic Measurements of Stress Distribution. (Lecture 2.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24

At the Design and Industries Association. 5.0 p.m. Annual General Meeting.

BURTON'S TUNBRIDGE WELLS

[BY J. F. McRAE]

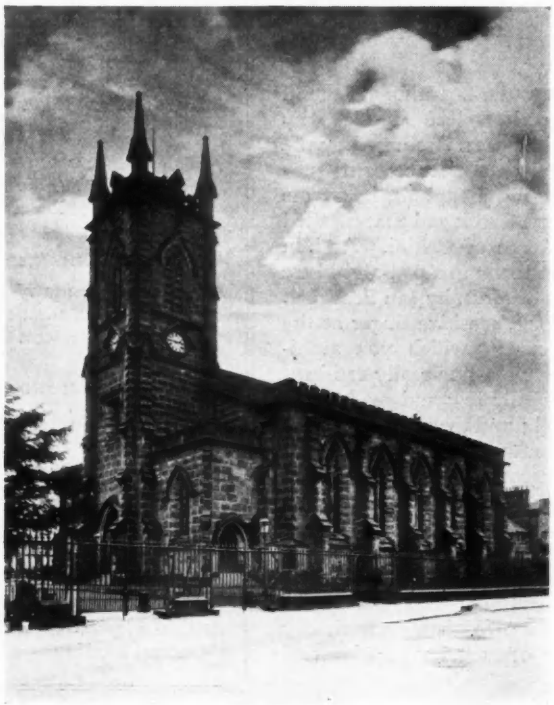
IT is strange that so prominent an architect as Decimus Burton should have received so little attention from biographers and essayists. In ordinary works of reference, notices of him are few and meagre, and, strangely enough, nobody seems to have thought it worth while to read a paper about him to the R.I.B.A. Perhaps it has been felt that quantity and quality "mate not well together," and that Decimus Burton, for all his talent, was not one of the rare exceptions to a general law. Certainly his work was so prodigious in quantity as to tempt suspicion of its quality. Only herculean genius could successfully cope with so colossal an output.

Born in London in the year 1800, the son of James Burton, a prosperous builder and contractor, Decimus worked awhile with his father, afterwards coming under the tutelage of George Madox, architect. Being in much the same position as the young barrister fed with briefs by an attorney father, Decimus was spared the anxieties of that weary waiting-time which sometimes strengthens character and sometimes breaks the heart. Work came to Burton early and often. I have a theory that his art was choked by it. Before he was thirty years old, he was definitely committed, and apparently quite reconciled, to the yoke and burden of business, which never seemed to gall or weary him. When he was tempted of Mammon, and by Mr. John Ward of Holmwood and Tunbridge Wells, to subordinate his art to the business of estate development, he did not hesitate to let art take its chance and be hanged to it! Probably he was helped by a commercially minded father to make the sordid choice. Mr. John Ward, owner of an estate at Tunbridge Wells, leased it to the Messrs. Bramah of Pimlico, and Decimus Burton was commissioned to develop it.

And so, from 1828 to 1852, Decimus Burton was estate-developing, and to a certain extent town-planning, Tunbridge Wells. During the space of four-and-twenty years he was engaged in this work, but was by no means entirely absorbed by it. Withal surely he must have had the loyal and capable aid of a large band of architectural assistants; for at the same time that he was developing the Calverley Park estate at Tunbridge Wells, he was steadily winning reputation in London, more particularly in the West End, where, besides minor work, he built houses for Lords De Clifford, Cumberland, Chesterfield, and Grosvenor. These essays in the Grand Manner made him the most fashionable architect of his day; and he was a very young man when he built the Royal Naval Club, restored Holland House, laid out a building estate for the Earl of Burlington, and erected at Grimstone Park, Yorks, a mansion for Lord Howden. To be reckoned as merely incidental by-products, thrown off in the exuberance of vigour, were churches severally at Riverhead, at Southborough, at Eastbourne, at Goring in Sussex, at Bradford Peverell in Dorset, as well as rectories at Calstock and Sevenoaks respectively. At about this extraordinarily prolific period, such trifling adventures as the laying-out of Phœnix Park in Dublin, of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park and of those at Kew were apparently undertaken recreatively and with a light heart, while the planning of an estate at Kelvinside in Glasgow was thrown in as a sort of makeweight, or as ballast to steady a boat that he thought too lightly freighted.

It was in 1828 that Burton designed his two Hyde Park arches—i.e. the triple arch still standing at Hyde Park Corner, and the triumphal arch removed thence in 1833 to its present site on Constitution Hill. This latter arch, variously called the Wellington Arch, the Green Park Arch, and the Pimlico Arch, but more commonly known to architects as the Decimus Burton Arch, acquired a notoriety that vexed Burton to the soul. In 1846 the arch was surmounted by an heroic statue of the Duke of Wellington. M. C. Wyatt, who designed the statue, could not have consulted the architect respecting its proposed position on the arch. Seated on his famous charger "Copenhagen," the Duke became an object of derision to a fickle public. From being a popular idol, he was execrated on account of his bad statesmanship, and jeering laughter was provoked by the absurd spectacle of his statue set crosswise of the longitudinal axis of the arch. Sculptor and architect alike shared the opprobrium that was really meant for the discredited statesman. Gazing at the unfortunate effigy with the look of ineffable scorn for bad art that only Frenchmen can assume, cross-Channel visitors were heard to mutter, "*Nous sommes vengés!*"

Finding the statue insufferable, Decimus Burton appealed to Parliament to sanction its removal, offering to pay out of his own pocket £2,000



Holy Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells. By Decimus Burton.

towards the cost, but it was not until 1883 that the statue was taken away to Woolwich, nor was it until as recently as 1912 that the excellent quadriga modelled by Captain Adrian Jones was placed on the arch, where it looks so exactly right as to confirm the belief that the architect had intended to complete his arch in this way, and had even sketched a quadriga for it.

All the Hyde Park arches have been severely criticized. Nash's Marble Arch was contemned by Augustus Hare as "one of our national follies — a despicable caricature of the Arch of Constantine." And even the Athenæum Clubhouse, which Burton built in 1827-30, in the intervals of developing Tunbridge Wells, was disparaged by some Hare-brained critic because Burton had dared, as previously on his arch at Hyde Park Corner, to use the Parthenon frieze as a motif for decoration. Nevertheless, the Athenæum Club building is very generally esteemed as Burton's most noteworthy achievement. The Athenæum at least commands respect.

When, in 1828, Burton went to Tunbridge Wells, the rich natural beauty of the place—its glorious commons and lovely woodlands — must have inspired him to respectable design. Moreover, the town had conventional attractions, as well as traditions, calculated to stimulate a young architect's ambition.

[*To be concluded*]

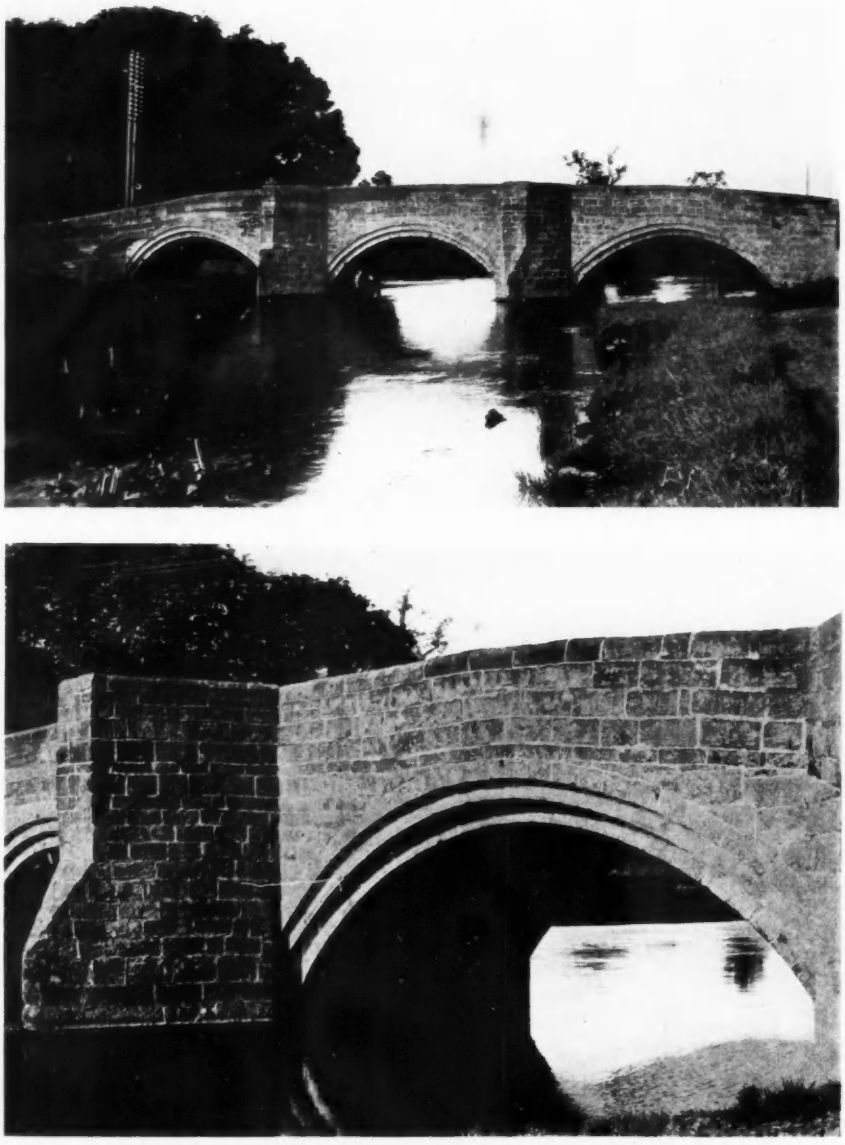
Above, Calverley Park Crescent (originally the Calverley Promenade). Below, Calverley Parade. By Decimus Burton.

EAMONT BRIDGE

THIS fine early-fifteenth-century bridge, which is now threatened with destruction, crosses in three spans the River Eamont between the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. Each of the arches, the span of which is in the neighbourhood of 30 ft., is supported on six ribs. The spaces between the ribs are not filled in with rings of masonry as is usual in these bridges. Instead, the stones are laid flat across the top of the ribs.

The bridge was built about the year 1425, at a time when, according to Joseph Nicolson and Richard Burn's *History*, Thomas Langley—Bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor, Cardinal and Papal Legate—granted an indulgence of forty days to anyone who should contribute to the building of this bridge. The bridge was widened by about 7 ft. on the downstream side in the year 1874, and the present width is 18 ft. 6 in. The condition of the bridge is sound, and it withstood very heavy traffic during the war.

At present the gradient of the bridge approaches are steep (about 1 in 11), but they could easily be improved to, say, 1 in 60 by filling in the hollows which exist at present on each side of the bridge. Should widening be necessary it should, of course, again be done on the downstream side. But there appears to be reasonable ground for hoping that a by-pass may be contrived which would leave the bridge to carry on the more restricted function for which it was designed.



Eamont Bridge. Above, a general view; below, detail of one of the piers and arches. (*Photographs by A. C. Clayton*)

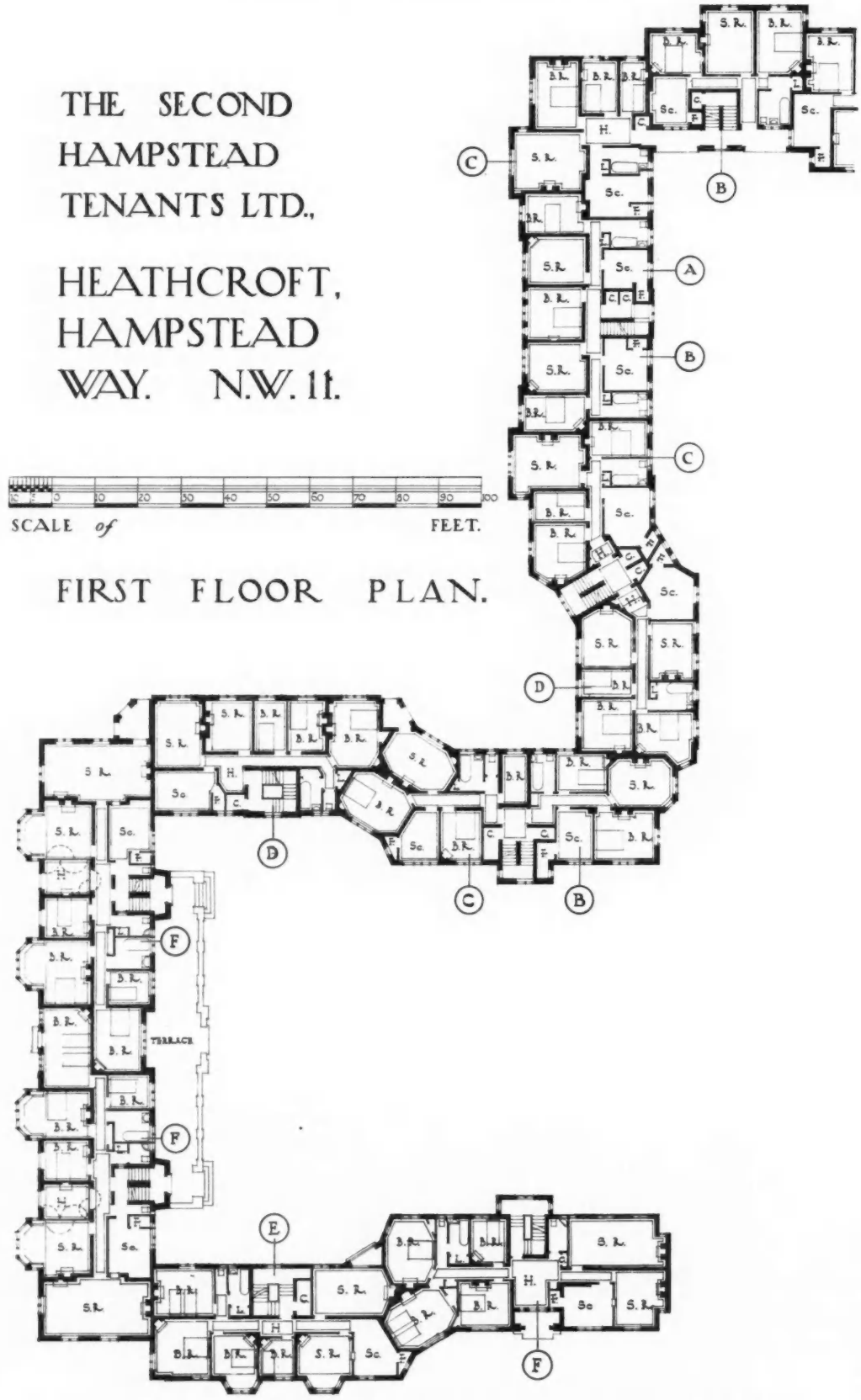
HEATHCROFT, HAMPSTEAD

[BY GRAHAME B. TUBBS]

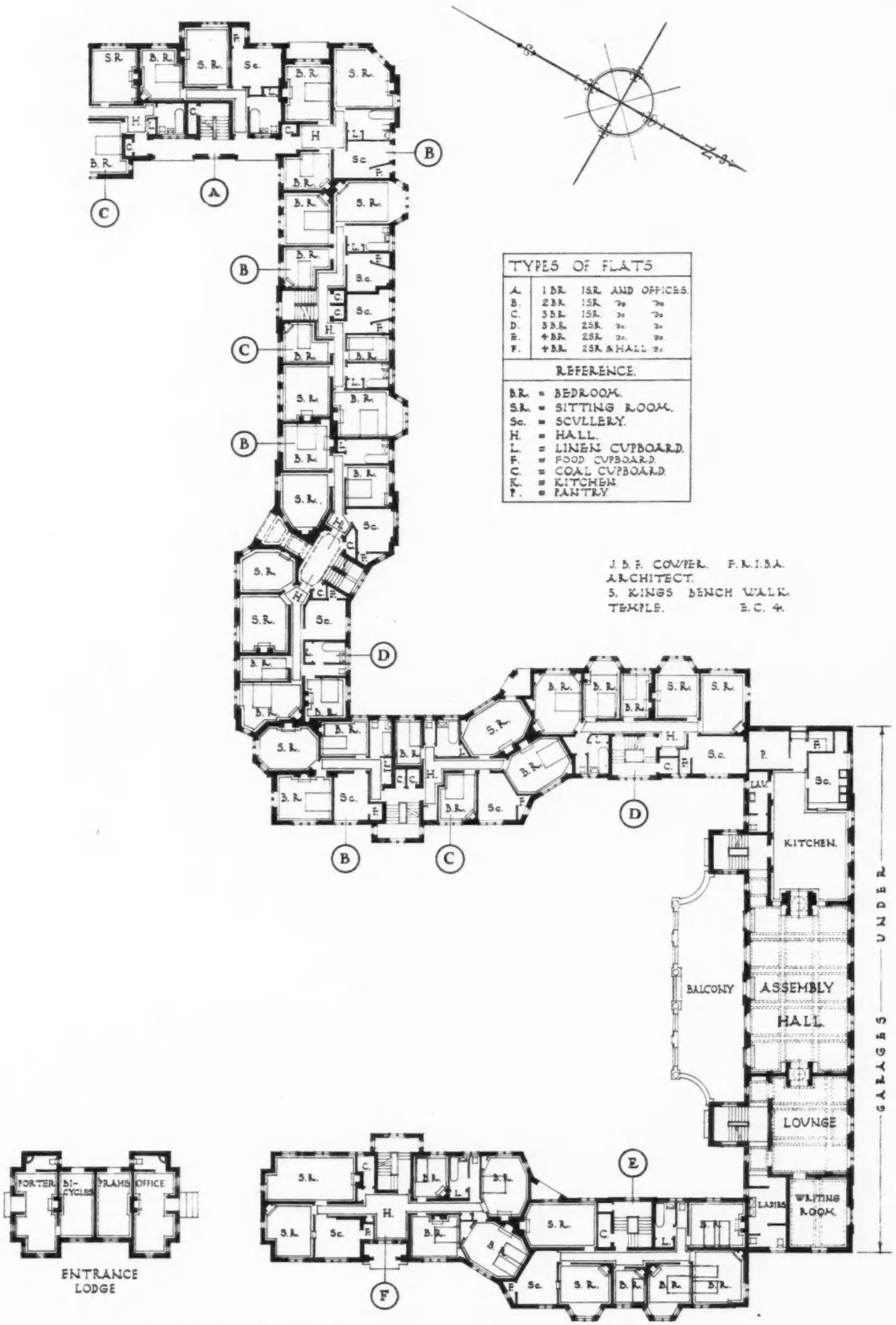
IF any two factors are responsible for the present popularity of flat dwelling, one would say that they are the emancipation of women and the production of the cheap motor-car. The effect of both of these factors had been felt before the war, but they were both greatly accelerated by it, and both have had a share in revolutionizing domestic life. The former movement is, of course, of much greater importance than the second, and by opening up many occupations other than domestic service for working-class women has caused an acute shortage of domestic labour, which has in turn sent up its cost out of all knowledge, and has made it impossible for any but the wealthy to run large establishments. The man of comfortable means, who before the war had a house in town where he lived in comfort, and entertained his friends, is to-day forced to live in a smaller house or flat, which can be run in an emergency by the family themselves. The share of the motor-car in this domestic upheaval is largely economic; in the case of the well-to-do it has made possible the use of a country house for week-ends and holidays, which has necessitated cutting down the expenses of the main house-keeping account; the man of smaller means has to do the same, as it is only by economizing that he can afford to run a car at all. The result has been that every one was on the look-out for small houses or flats where, although the rent might be no lower, it was possible to curtail the general running expenses.

Immediately after the war this need was met to a large extent by the conversion of the many - storied obsolescent London house into maisonettes and flats of varying degrees of uncomfortableness, but having, in their degree, the merit of comparative convenience, and for a time anything even remotely resembling a genuine flat was eagerly taken at almost any rent. It was obvious, however, that this state of things could not go on indefinitely, and that it was only a matter of time before people became tired of living in half a drawing-room; but unfortunately the cost of building was such that it was not possible to build flats at an economic rent, except in the finest positions, where enormous rents could be obtained. Fortunately, this stage is passing now, and blocks of flats letting at reasonable rents have recently been built, and one of the most interesting of these schemes, Heathcroft, carried out by the Second Hampstead Tenants, Limited, is the subject of this article. The promoters secured a site overlooking the Hampstead Heath extension, and on this they proposed to erect some ninety flats having the communal advantages that can be obtained only by grouping a large number of families within a limited area. An architectural competition was organized, and the design submitted by Major J. B. F. Cowper was selected. The clients, who are a public utility society, arranged to do the building work themselves, so no contract was entered into and no quantities were necessary, and the work was actually started within a month of the announcement of the result of the competition. The site, although it had many natural advantages, not the least being the uninterrupted view over the Heath, was a very difficult one to treat, as there was a sharp fall in the ground from south-east to north-west, and as the best view over the Heath was on the north-east side, there was a conflict between aspect and prospect.

Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By J. B. F. Cowper. The west court, showing block 5 and bowling green.



Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By J. B. F. Cowper. Left half plan of first floor.

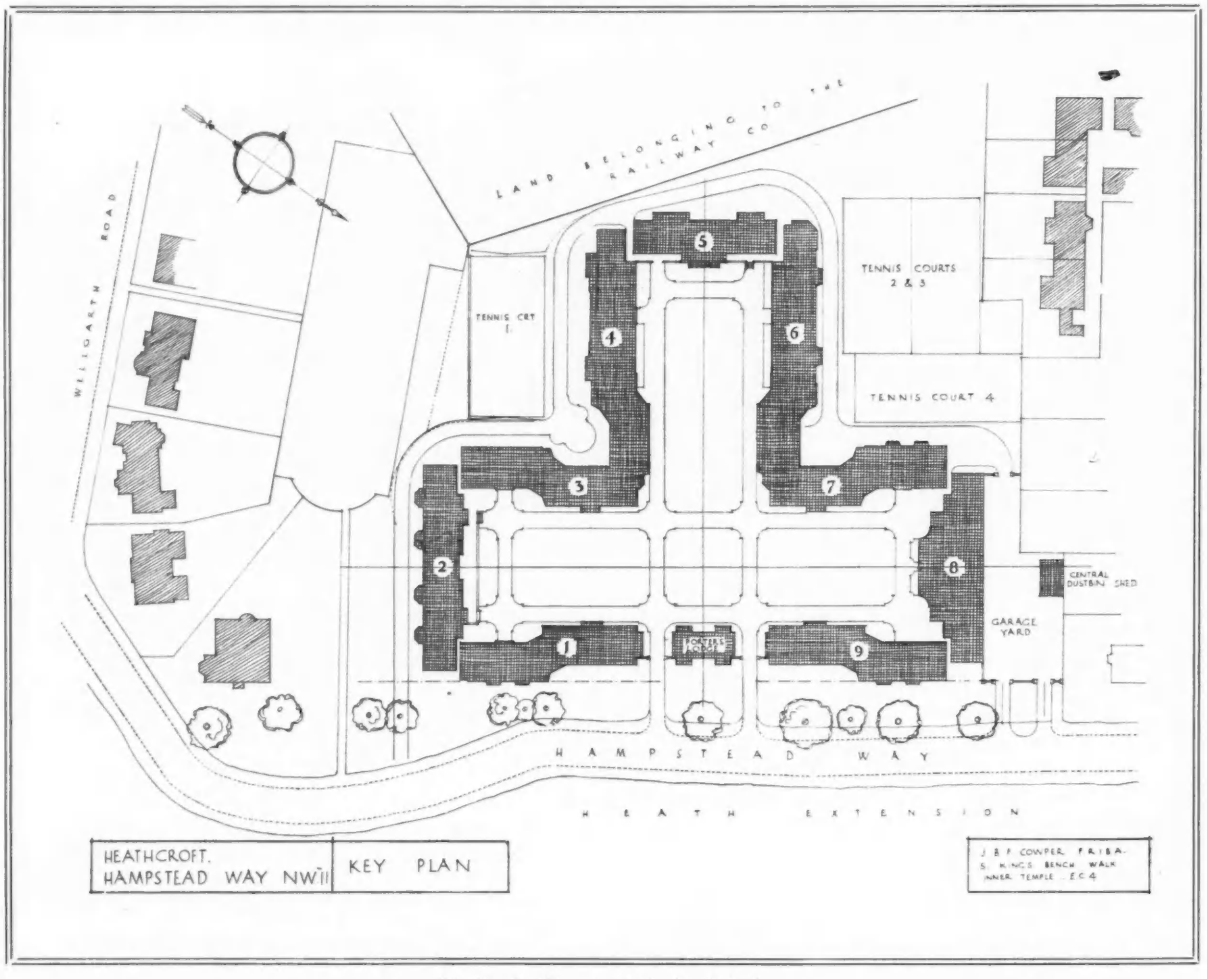


Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By J. B. F. Cowper. Right half plan of first floor.

The selected scheme is a symmetrical one, and consists of three radiating courtyards, the centre of the north-east side facing the Heath being left open, so that the maximum number of flats could enjoy the view. The difficulties of the levels were treated by excavating the top part of the site to some considerable extent, and by placing garages and a billiard-room in the basement, at the lower end, to make up part of the difference in the level. One of the chief objects of the promoters was to provide facilities for communal services, to reduce the worries of housekeeping to a minimum, while preserving as far as possible the advantages of family life. With this end in view, the club-rooms, which comprise a large restaurant, writing-room, and a billiard-room, form an important part of the scheme. These are available for the use of the tenants, and also of the outside public. There are also smaller rooms which may be hired for dinner parties, and the larger rooms may be engaged for dances and entertainments. The housekeeper has a staff of servants who are available for work in the tenants' flats at an hourly rate, and hot water is supplied to all flats at an annual rental. The sporting side of life is catered for by the provision of tennis, badminton, and racquets courts. Lock-up garages, which are to-day indispensable, may be leased at an inclusive rent.

The flats themselves vary considerably in size, and range from bachelor flats with one bedroom, one sitting-room, scullery and kitchen, to flats with four bedrooms and two reception rooms, in addition to the offices. The sculleries are provided with a tiled recess in which a gas cooker may be installed, but no coal range is provided. Electric and gas points are taken to every room, and post office telephone wires are installed in each flat. There are no lifts as most of the blocks consist of ground, first, and second floors only, although on the lower side of the centre court there are bachelor flats in the attics on the third floor. From motives of economy 8 ft. has been adopted as the height from floor to ceiling. The three courtyards are laid out as formal gardens with oak seats and garden ornaments, and form an extremely pleasant feature of the scheme.

The details of the doors, windows, and balconies have been carefully studied. They are modern adaptations of Georgian precedents, and are very charmingly treated. Much of the effect of this scheme depends upon the treatment of the brickwork, and its variations of colour and texture have been skilfully used to obtain variety. The ventilators to the service rooms, instead of being in the usual terra-cotta or iron, have been made of small pieces of tile,



Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb.
By J. B. F. Cowper. Plan of lay-out.

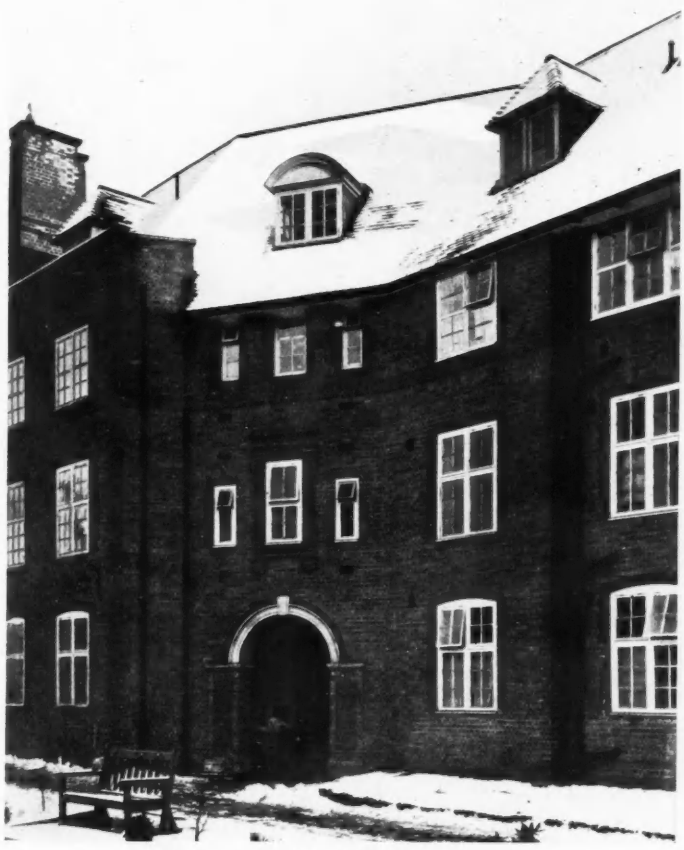
and help the general texture of the wall rather than being eyesores as is sometimes the case.

One handicap with which the architect had to cope was that the promoters insisted on the use throughout the buildings of a standardized wooden casement, whose proportions had already been fixed, but he tackled this grave handicap manfully, and has produced a very successful result in spite of it. In his original competition drawing Major Cowper made considerable use of the "balcony" principle, but in working the scheme out he had modified this, and the balcony idea has only been used in a few cases where he has treated them with charming oak balustrades and grilles, and has turned them into pleasant features of his elevation.

Taking the chief elevation in detail: on the south side, that is, on the higher side of the site, a series of bays, taken up to the second floor and roofed with flats, are the chief features; these were necessary to obtain views over the Heath, and give a very happy effect. The north-east, or main front, is that to the road which separates Heathcroft from the Heath. This is, perhaps, not so happy, as the slope of the ground cuts off the lower part of the south end. It is also considerably broken back, in plan, towards the centre opening; these breaks were originally at 45 degrees, but owing to roofing trouble they were converted into flat angles, which look rather indecisive, especially at the roof level. In the centre of the main opening is placed the porter's lodge and office, and the cycle store. It seems rather a pity to block the view (and the main axis) in this way, but it must be admitted that this is the best position for the porter. The best flats are on these two fronts. The lower, or north-west elevation, is very successful. Here the dining and public rooms are expressed by large windows, and under these is a row of garage doors separated by stone pilaster piers and united by a small entablature above.

On entering, past the porter's lodge, the three courts are visible. Immediately facing one is the south-west court, with the south-east and north-west ones on the left and right. The south-west court widens out as one goes in, the change being effected by means of the same flat angle treatment that has been noticed on the main front, and to which some criticism was offered. The narrower part of the court is treated with parapet walls, and has no eaves or cornices, but the end part has overhanging eaves broken on each side by small projections crowned by Dutch gables. The remaining side, that is, the one facing the main entrance, is occupied by small flats, entered from balconies, which are approached by a staircase on either side of the pedimental central feature. One feels that the interest of this important front is too dispersed, and that the centres on the doors should not have been emphasized as they have been, but suppressed, and the attention concentrated on the centre.

On the right-hand side is another court, at the end of which are the club rooms on the first floor. The dining-room occupies the centre, and its long windows open on to the shaped terrace which is formed from the roof of the billiard room under, and which is an attractive part of the scheme. The two doors on either side of the terrace lead to the service rooms on the left, and to the club rooms and the flats above, on the right. These doors are set in square projections which, one feels, do not join very comfortably on to the rest of the façade. The remaining court on the opposite side of the entrance is occupied entirely by flats; the windows of the lower ones give on to a terrace.



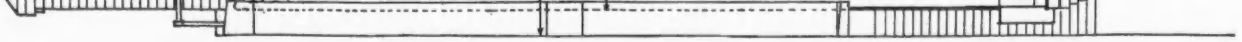
Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By J. B. F. Cowper. Detail of entrance to block 4.

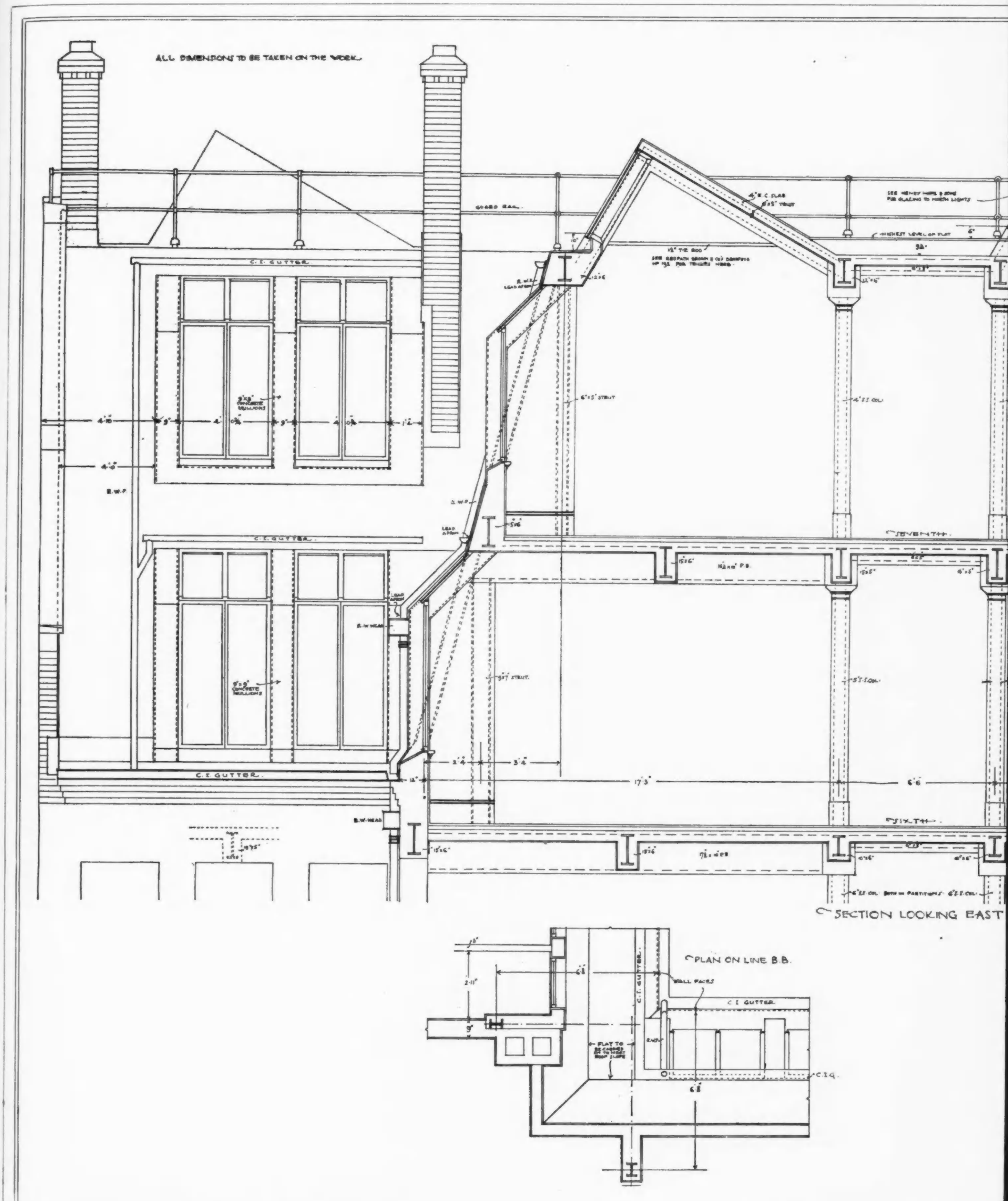
As has already been stated, the client was also the contractor, so the actual figures for the cost of the scheme are not available, but it is estimated that the total cost was over £150,000. The competition drawings had to be priced at the rate of 1s. 3d. per cubic foot, at which price, of course, they could not have been built, but the final cost has probably been over 2s. per foot. At this rate it would seem quite a feasible proposition to repeat a similar block of flats on an ordinary commercial basis, and if this is done one can only hope that any new schemes may be as good as this one, and built, not only to offer practical solutions to the housing and domestic difficulties, but to solve them in a way that is æsthetically agreeable, as it has been done in this building, where, in spite of minor faults of detail, there is a combination of a picturesqueness of outline with a breadth of treatment that is quite admirable.

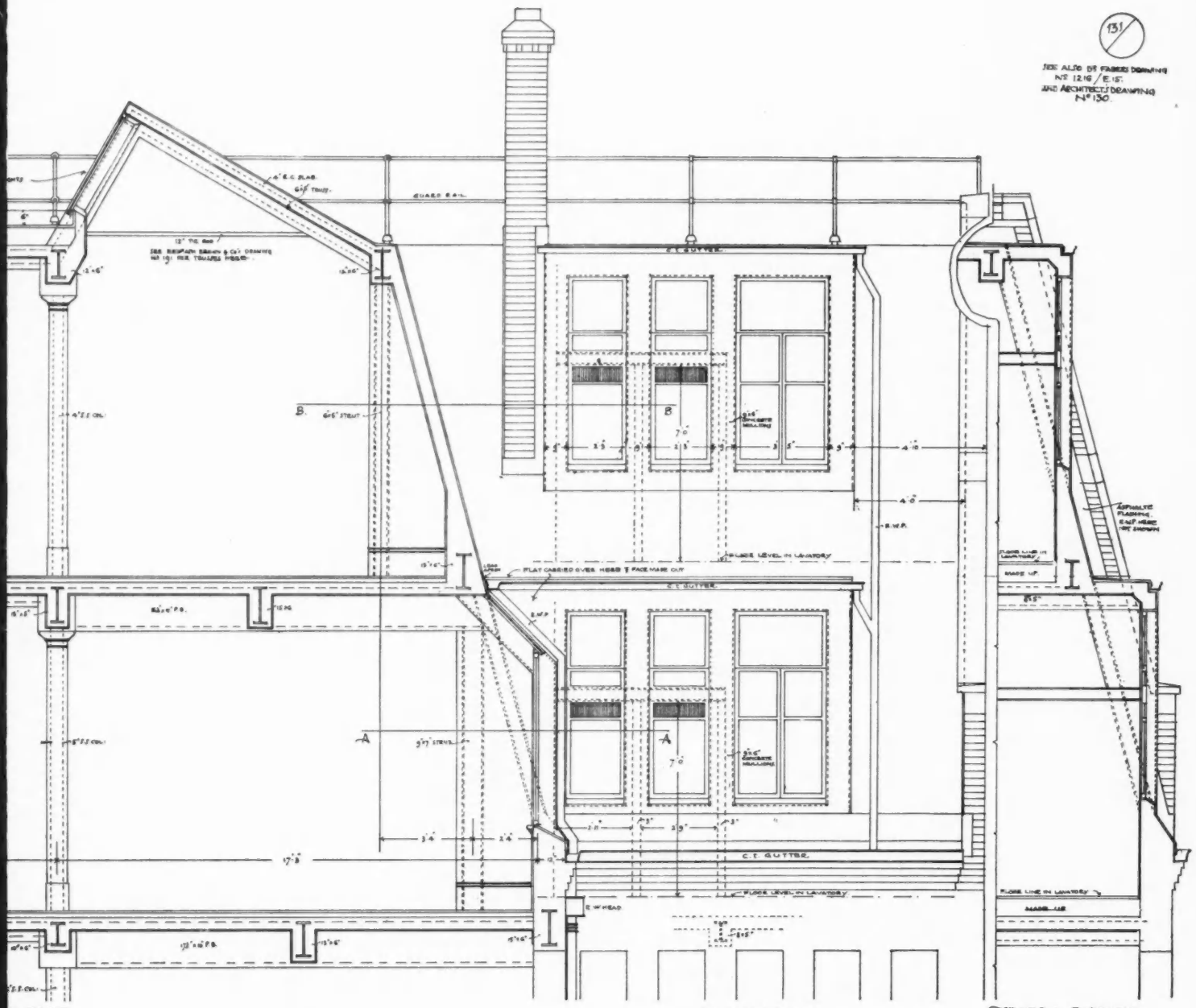
Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By J. B. F. Cowper. Above, the west court, with rose garden at junction of internal court. Below, junction of blocks 3 and 4 with block 5 in background.

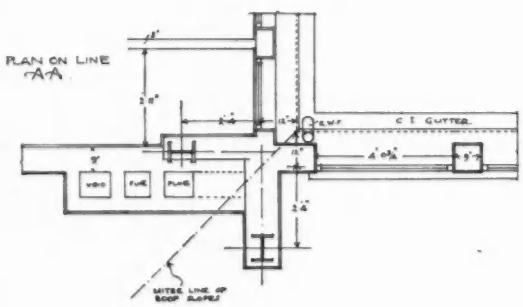
Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By J. B. F. Cowper. Above, view from Hampstead Way, showing junction of blocks 1 and 2. Below, garden entrance, centre of block 5.

Heathcroft, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By J. B. F. Cowper. Above, garage yard with public dining hall and lounge over block 8. Below, water storage tower at junction of blocks 6 and 7, showing communal block in background.




ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE WORK.
GUARD RAIL.
C.I. GUTTER.
C.I. GUTTER.
C.I. GUTTER.
HIGHEST LEVEL OF FLAT
SEVENTH
SIXTH
SECTION LOOKING EAST
PLAN ON LINE B.B.
WALL FACES
C.I. GUTTER
C.I.G.

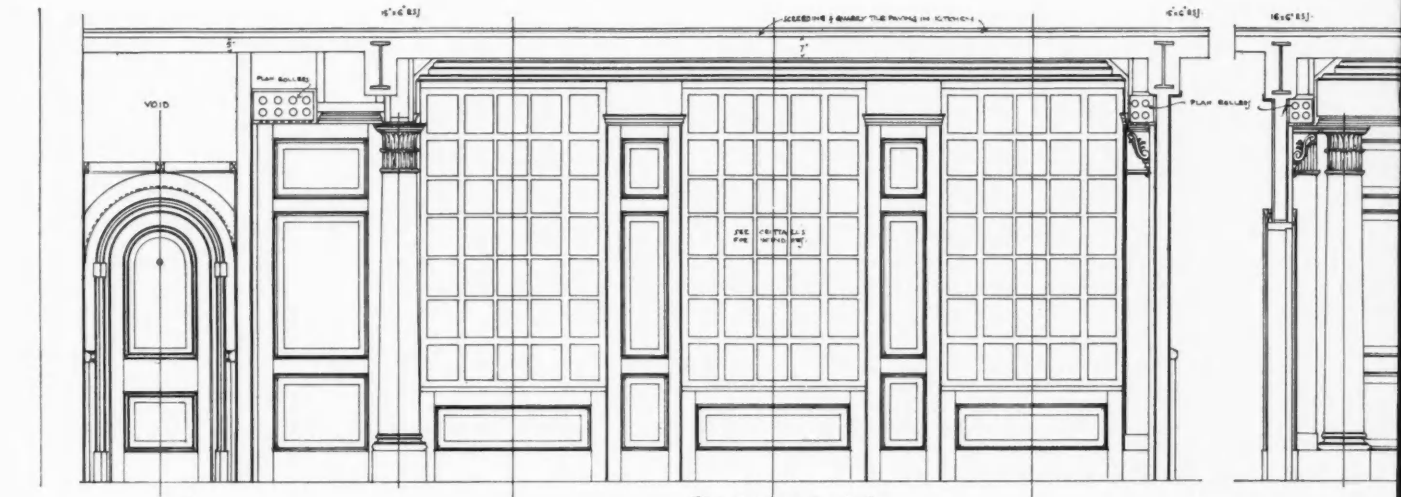




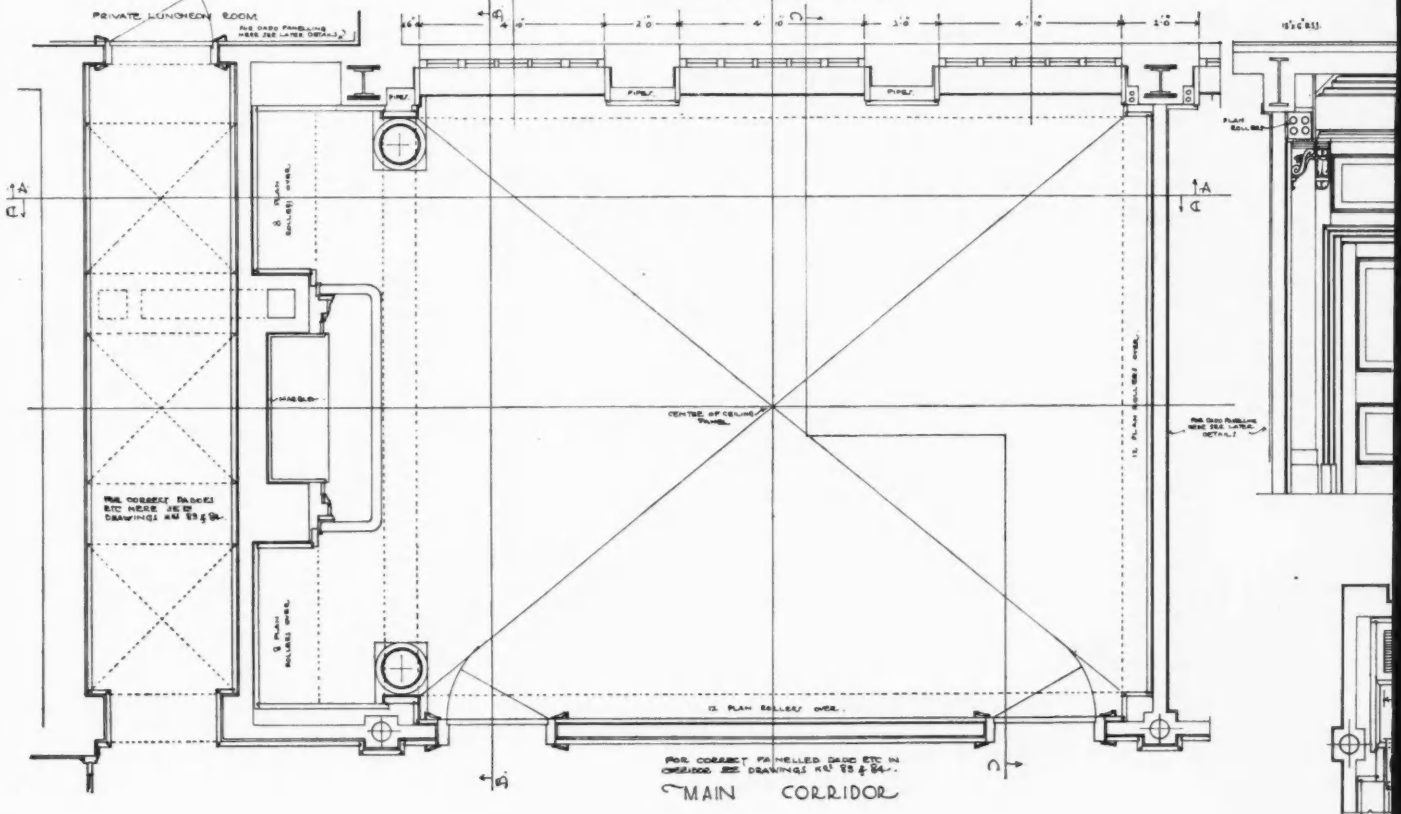
MESSRS. COURTAULDS LTD. NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON. BY L. S. SULLIVAN. DETAILS OF THE MAIN ROOFS.

RAND,
OOFS.

NOTE! ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE WORK.

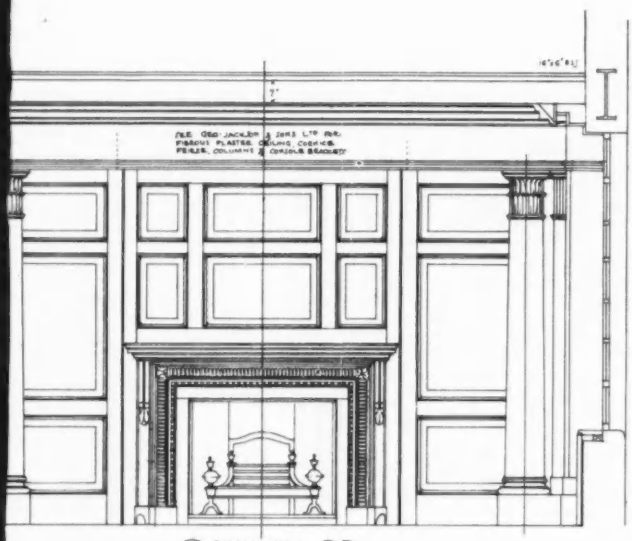


SECTION A-A

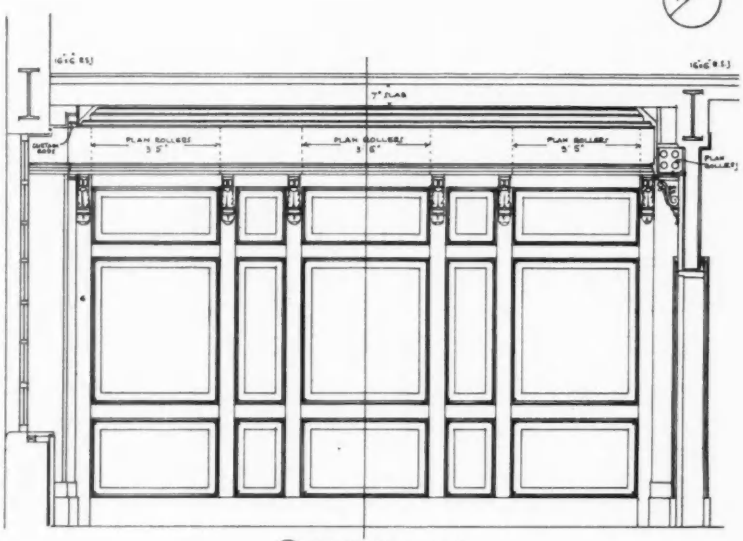


MAIN CORRIDOR

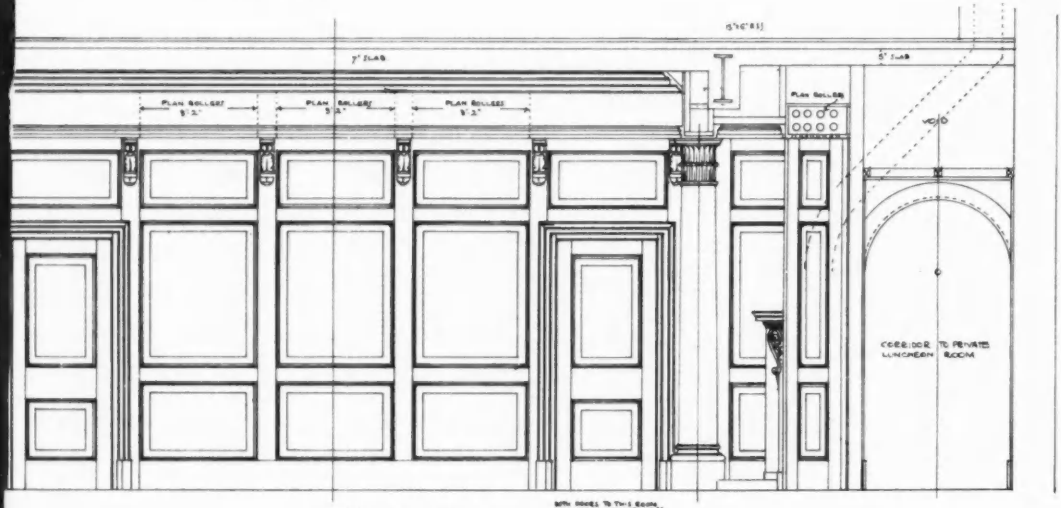
79



SECTION B.B.

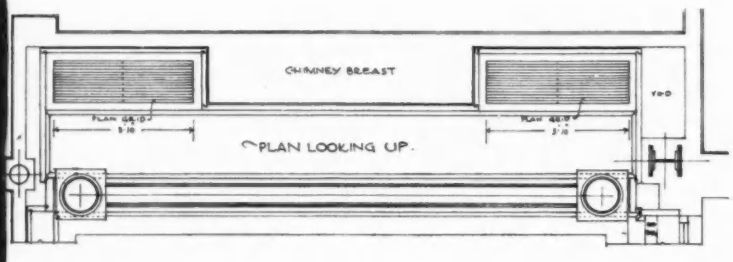


SECTION C.C.



SECTION D.D.

PLAN ROLLERS.
16 ROLLERS PER PLANS 3'10" WIDE
12. " " 3'6" "
12. " " 3'2" "
SEE J. AVERY & CO. FOR ROLLERS.



PLAN LOOKING UP.

MESSRS. COURTAULDS LTD. NEW PREMISES, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND, LONDON.
BY L. S. SULLIVAN. DETAILS OF THE BOARD ROOM ON THE FOURTH FLOOR.

THE INCOME TAX AVERAGE

[BY M. L. HARGREAVES]

For income tax 1927-28, under Schedule "D," tax-payers will have the choice of retaining the average under certain conditions, as provided for by Section 29(3) of the Finance Act, 1926, which reads as follows: "If any person who for the year 1926-27 was assessed and charged under Schedule 'D' or, according to the rules applicable to that schedule in respect of profits or gains or income arising from any source upon an average of a period of three years or more, proves that the profits or gains or income of either of the first two of the three years upon the average of which he would, but for the provisions of this section, have been charged for the year 1927-28 were less than the profits or gains or income for one year upon an average of the six years preceding those three years, or, if he was not in possession of the source of the profits or gains or income during the six years aforesaid, upon an average of the less period preceding the said three years during which he was so in possession, he shall, on giving notice in writing to the surveyor not later than *October 5, 1927*, that he desires so to be charged, be charged to tax for both the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of the profits or gains or income arising from that source on the amount on which he would have been charged if this section had not passed:

"Provided that for the purpose of the foregoing provision a person shall be treated as having been in possession of the source of any profits or gains or income during any year if during that year he was in possession of the source on his own account or the source was in the possession of a partnership of which he was a partner.

"This sub-section shall apply to persons in partnership as it applies to a person, and persons in partnership shall be deemed to have been in possession of the source of any profits or gains or income during any year if any of them was during that year in possession of the source on his own account or the source was in the possession of a partnership of which he was a partner."

A few figures will illustrate the meaning of the above section.

Figures shown in "A" prove that the tax-payer cannot continue to pay on the average profits for 1927-28 and 1928-29 as neither of the profits of the two years coming into average for 1927-28 in the ordinary way (had this section not passed) are less than the average of the six preceding years.

The year of trading in the example is taken to end on October 31.

The years ordinarily coming into average for 1927-28 would, therefore, be :

Year ended October 31, 1924
" " " 1925
" " " 1926

The profits for the six years ended October 31, 1923, must now be ascertained, that is, the profits as adjusted for purposes of income tax which are assumed to have been as follows:

	"A"	"B"
Year ended October 31, 1918	£560	£100
" " " 1919	616	700
" " " 1920	420	400
" " " 1921	520	300
" " " 1922	330	300
" " " 1923	800	600
	6/3,246	6/2,400
Average	£541	£400

Year ended October 31, 1924 .. .. £600 £450
" " " 1925 .. .. £550 £300

It will be observed that the profits of both 1924 and 1925 are greater than the average of the six preceding years.

The figures in "B" show the opposite position, and as the profits of one of the two years, viz., those of 1925, are less than the average of those of the six preceding years, the tax-payer can revert to average if he so wishes, but if he elects to do so he must then continue on average for one more year, viz., the year ended April 5, 1929.

It does not, however, follow that if the tax-payer is able to retain the average it will be of certain benefit to him, and will in many cases be somewhat of a gamble.

The following figures will illustrate this point :

Taking the profits as shown by "B," as above, and the profit for the year ended October 31, 1926, as £900, then the average for 1927-28 will be £550, viz.:

Year ended October 31, 1924	£450
" " " 1925	300
" " " 1926	900
	3/1,650
	£550

By the end of September, 1927, the tax-payer will know approximately what his profits will be for the year ended October 31, 1927, and presuming them to be only £10 (adjusted profits for purposes of income tax) then the average for 1928-29 will be £403, viz.:

Year ended October 31, 1925	£300
" " " 1926	900
" " " 1927	10
	3/1,210
	£403

It would, therefore, benefit the tax-payer *not to retain the average* in spite of the average for 1927-28, viz., £550 being less than the profits of the preceding year, viz., £900, for he would pay £8 12s. *less in tax* by paying on the preceding year's profits, viz.:

On Average

1927/28	£550 at, say, 4s. in the £	£110 0 0
1928/29	£403 at, say, 4s. in the £	80 12 0
	Tax payable ..	£190 12 0

On Preceding Year

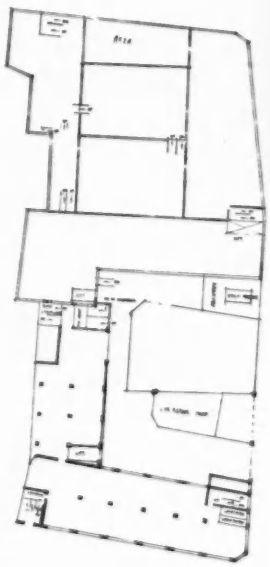
1927/28	£900 at, say, 4s. in the £	£180 0 0
1928/29	£ 10 at, say, 4s. in the £	2 0 0
	Tax payable ..	£182 0 0

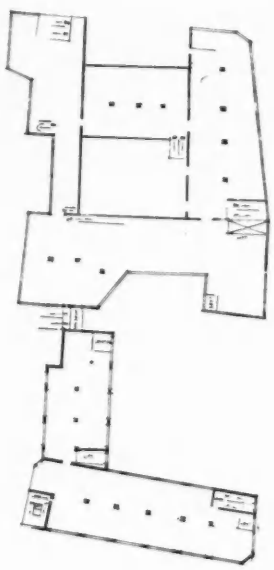
The tax-payer should, therefore, endeavour to see which method will give him in this connection the most relief. As already stated, the tax-payer in the above case would probably know by the end of September, 1927, whether the retaining of the average would benefit him or not, especially in view of the fact that his profits must have been dwindling to a very great extent as compared with those for the year ended October 31, 1926.

In many cases, however, it is probable that it will be very difficult to ascertain which method to adopt.

CURRENT ARCHITECTURE

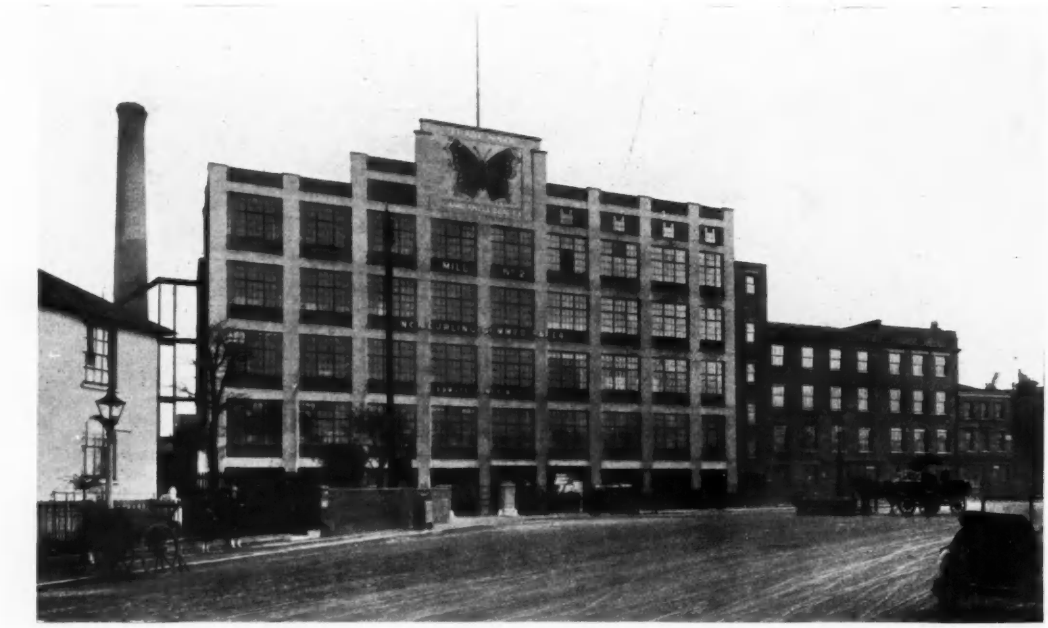
Messrs. Pollard's new joinery works Clerkenwell, E.C. By Malcolm W. Matts. Centre, a detail of the main entrance to the head offices and showrooms. The surround is of the same black granite as the plinth which runs along the entire façade. The yard entrance is in another street.

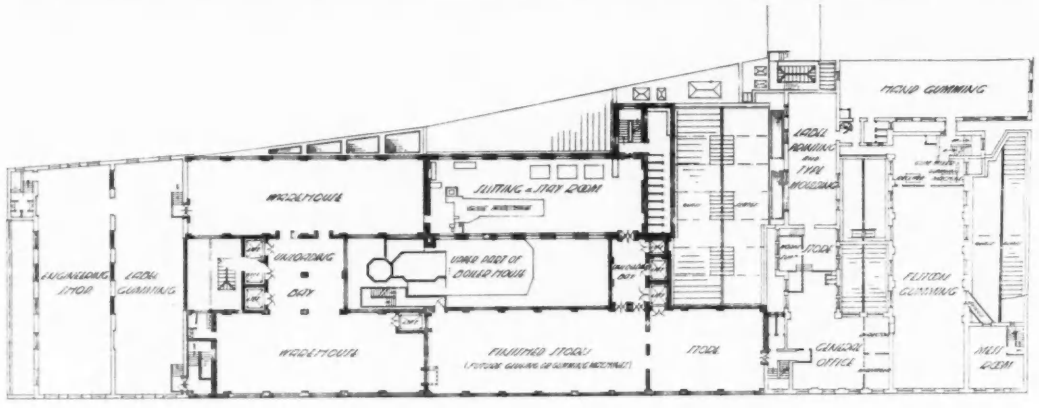


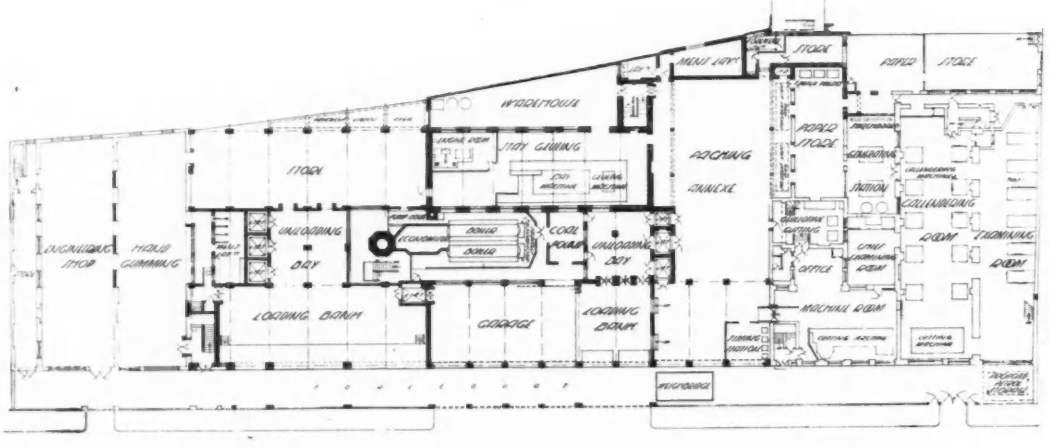


Below, left, the ground-floor plan of the new extension, and, right, the first-floor plan. The works comprise store-fitting shops, factory departments, offices, and showrooms, and house over twelve hundred mechanics. The extension connects with the main building at the same floor levels.

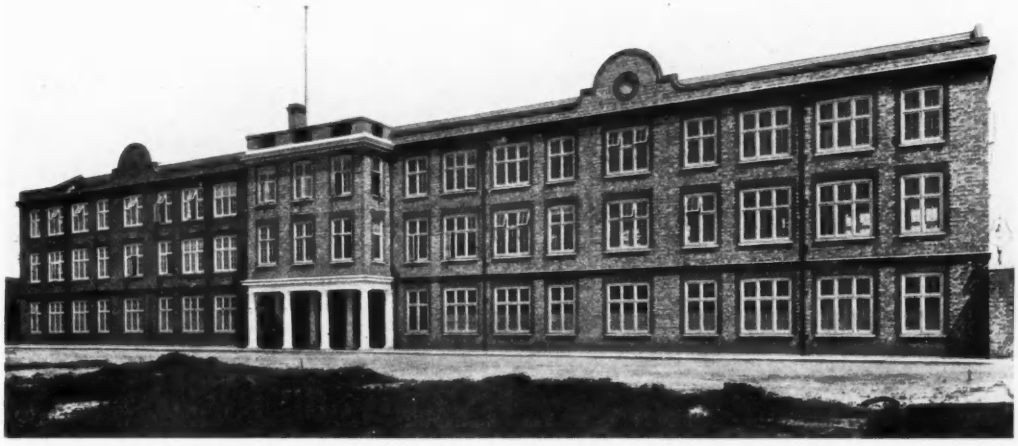
Messrs. Pollard's new joinery works, Clerkenwell, E.C. By Malcolm W. Matts. Above, a board-room in Italian walnut. Below, the main front. The building is of steel-frame construction with reinforced concrete floors. The exterior is of cream faience with a base of black granite.

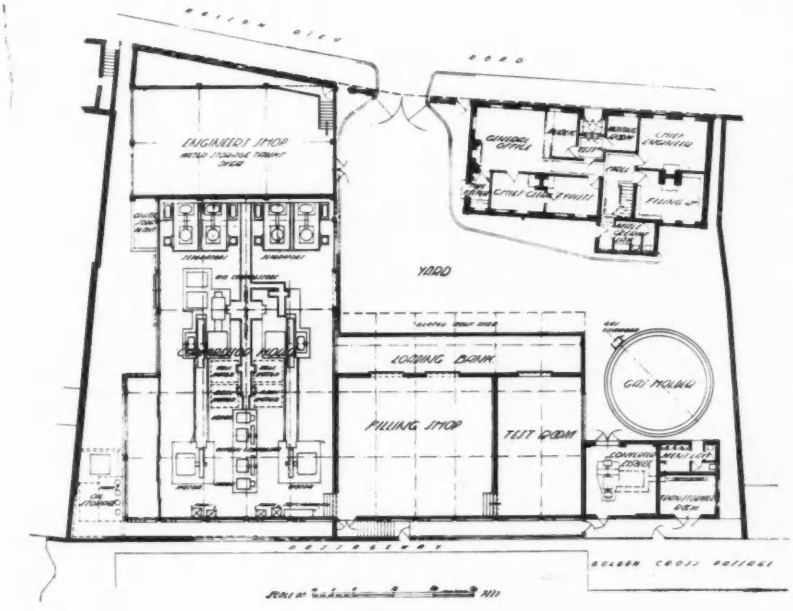






Gummed paper factory, Peckham Grove, Camberwell. By Bishop & Etherington Smith. Above, the main front. Centre and below, the first- and ground-floor plans. This factory is of reinforced concrete with metal casements. A butterfly, the trade mark of the owners, Messrs. Samuel Jones & Company. Ltd., forms an important feature of the main front. It is of terra-cotta. The gum-mixing plant is on the gravitation system.

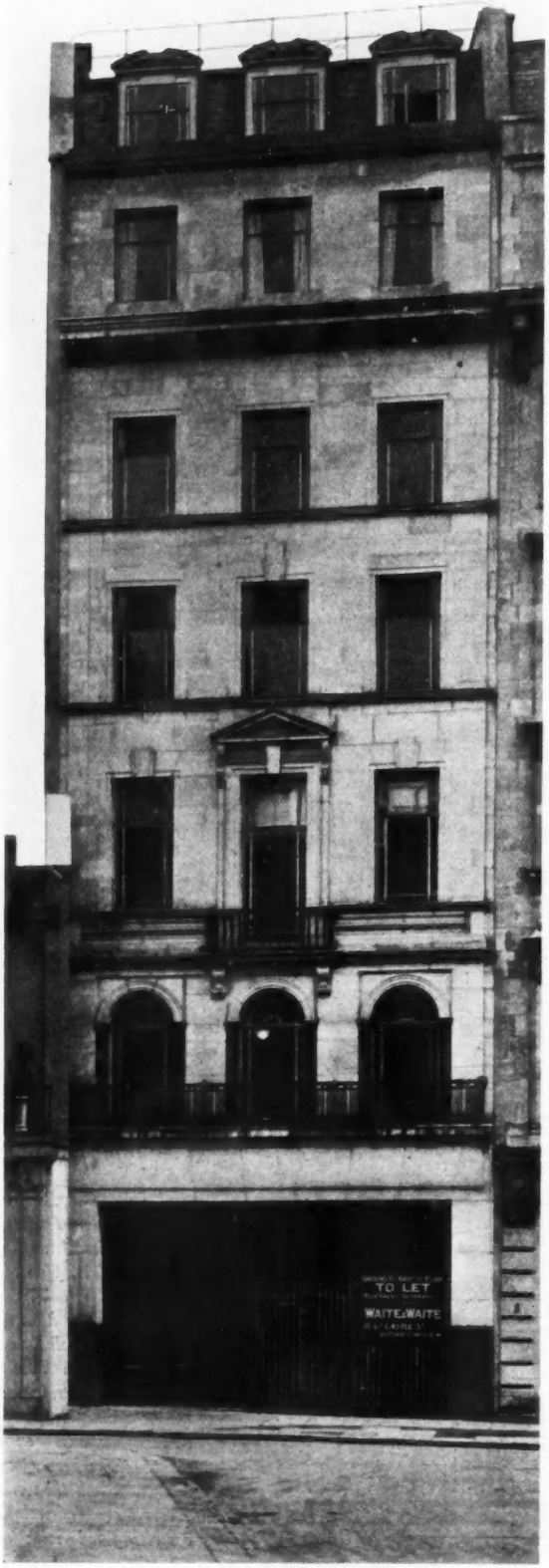


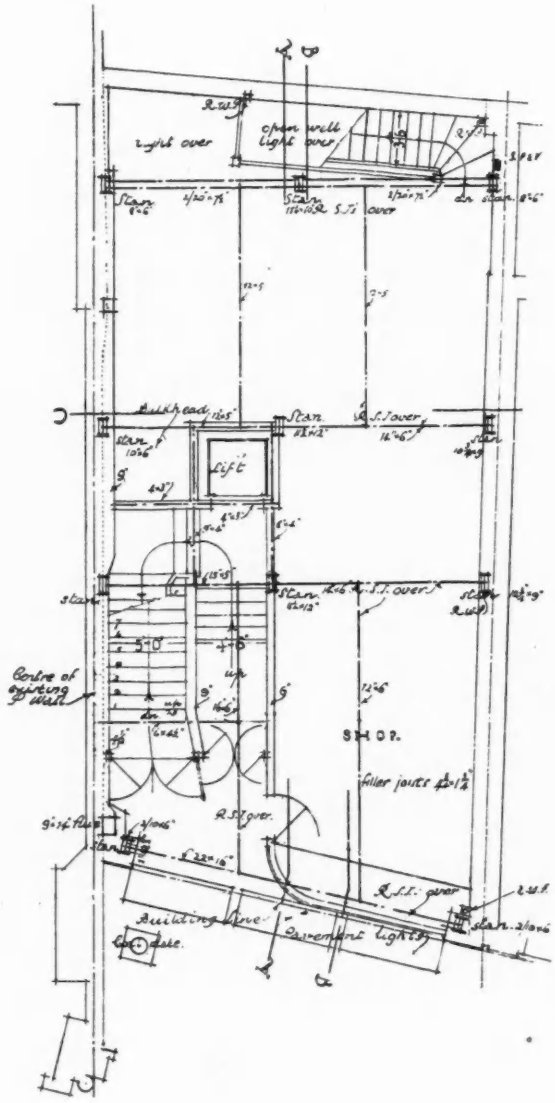


Above, British Oxygen Company's head offices, Angel Road, Edmonton. By Bishop & Etherington Smith. The front elevation. Centre, British Oxygen Company's producing works, Dover. By Bishop & Etherington Smith. Elevation of office block. Below, plan of the Dover works. The new extension to the head offices at Edmonton includes a new entrance, which has been made the central feature of the main front, and the building shown on the right. The head offices at Edmonton and the works at Dover are of reinforced concrete faced with brick

A West-End Office Block

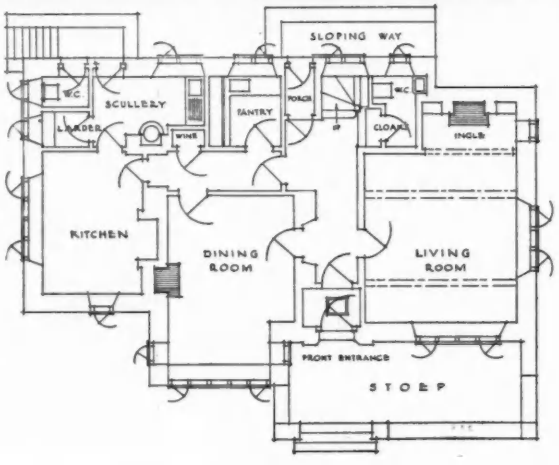
Offices for the Provincial Cinematograph Company, Ltd., 6 Vigo Street, London. By Nicholas and Dixon Spain. Left, the entrance front. Below, the ground-floor plan.



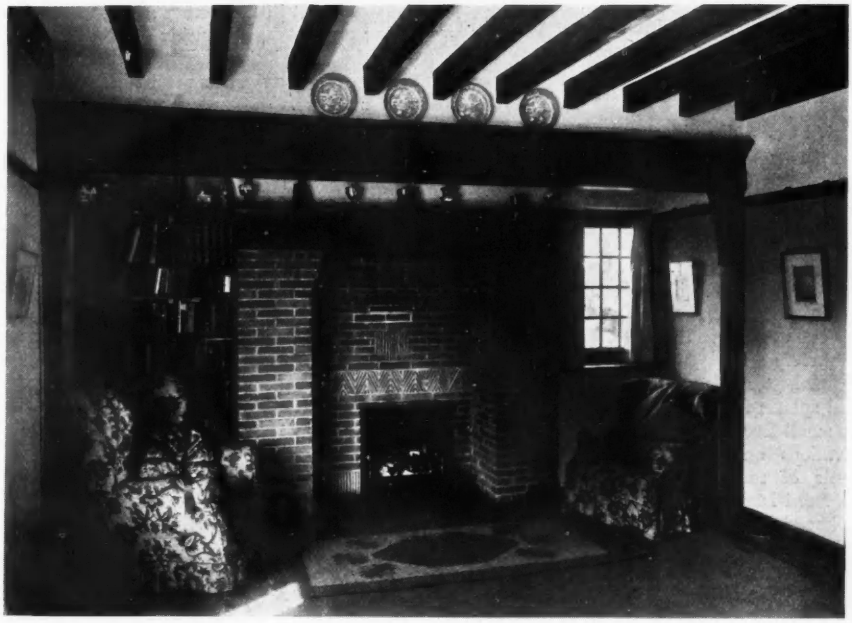


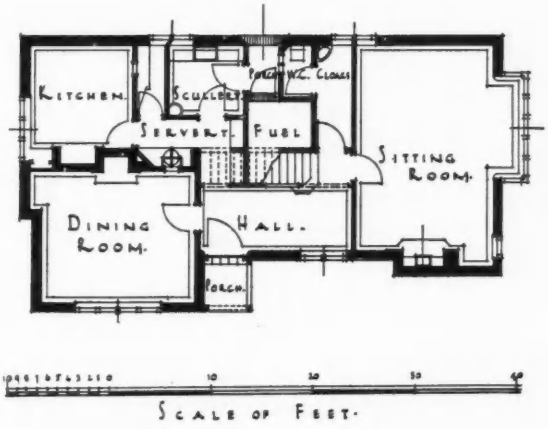
A Large City Post Office

Branch Post Office in Threadneedle Street. By E. Cropper, O.B.E. (H.M. Office of Works). Below, the entrance, and the entrance front.



Y Nyth, Thearddur Bay, Anglesey. By Gilbert Fraser. Above, the west front. Centre, the lounge. Below, the ground-floor plan.





House at Birchall, Leek. By Longden and Venables. Above, the entrance front. Centre, the sitting-room. Below, the ground-floor plan.

LITERATURE

THE CONCRETE YEAR-BOOK

This well-known annual has been enlarged to 440 pages. The enlargement is due mostly to additional matter in the directory section which has been further classified for ease of reference. The volume consists of handbook, directory, and catalogue sections. The handbook section contains authoritative chapters on practically every aspect of concrete and reinforced concrete design and construction, embracing the latest practice at home and abroad. Tables for reinforced concrete design, a great deal of memoranda of every-day use, a complete bibliography of books on concrete and allied subjects, etc., are included. The information given is standard practice or recommendations formulated after thorough investigation by competent bodies, and no attempt is made at giving individual opinions, with the result that the book is now a standard work of reference in the concrete world. The directory section is classified into different sections giving particulars of all firms connected with or catering for the concrete industry, and these sections are further classified under the headings of products supplied. A useful feature is a complete list of trade names and brands in use in the industry, giving the names and addresses of the proprietors. The catalogue section, of over 200 pages, contains full particulars and illustrations of machinery, products, etc., used in the industry, and should be of great use to those seeking a firm of contractors to carry out special kinds of work, or a machine or product for a special purpose.

The Concrete Year Book, 1927. Edited by Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.SC., M.INST.C.E., and H. L. Childe. London: Concrete Publications, Ltd. Price 2s. 6d. net.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Here is a really excellent book for those who want an insight into the working of a large city council, for Mr. Simon is dealing almost exclusively with Manchester, on whose Council he has sat for thirteen years, for one of them in the capacity of Lord Mayor. But the book is not merely an account of the immense work of the City Fathers—Manchester Corporation employs twenty-five thousand people, and spends four million pounds a year, more, indeed, than many a small European State—but it contains some very shrewd observations on the English local government system, and accounts of some amusing experiences during Mr. Simon's year as Lord Mayor.

Those with little knowledge of the technique and procedure are apt to regard local government as Parliamentary government on a small scale, but the procedure of the council chamber and council offices differs radically from that of the House of Commons and Whitehall. Central government is a government by cabinet with individual members responsible for certain departments. Local government is a government by committees. At Manchester, for instance, there are twenty standing committees, and one of these, the Education Committee, has no less than twenty-nine sub-committees. The administration of central government is in the hands of civil servants, who are not specialists, and where specialists are employed they are subordinate to the administration. In local government the administration is in the hands of specialists with specialist and non-specialist subordinates. Thus the administration of the entire Health Department of the City of Manchester is in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health; the town clerk is invariably a lawyer. Mr. Simon questions these arrangements. On the whole one gathers that he approves in general of the committee system, although he has suggestions for improvement in detail. He is, however, less favourably disposed towards the administration system, and favours the establishment of a municipal civil service on central government lines, and made equally attractive in order to recruit the best personnel.

The danger to local government in the immediate future lies in the terrible apathy of the upper and middle classes, in contradistinction to the keenness of the working classes. Rates constitute a greater burden on industry than taxes, and a council dominated by Communists could do untold harm, with a reckless extension of services, a refusal to pay adequate salaries for high posts, and a determination to pay excessive wages to lower grade employees. Mr. Simon has something to say on this, too, and tells a story of the local Communist organization protesting at the proposal to pay the town clerk a salary of £2,500, rising to £3,000, although a similar position of responsibility in commercial undertakings would carry a far higher remuneration, and stating that any one of the two hundred clerks was willing and able to take on the job of town clerk at a salary of £200.

Mr. Simon has a good deal to say about the work of the Housing Committee, of which he was chairman. He is, I think, a little unfair to the Addison scheme, which, although a failure financially, was a gallant attempt to raise the standard of working-class housing throughout the country, an attempt which by no means failed. On the whole it would seem that local government in England is very akin in its methods to the English temperament: an odd mixture of muddle and efficiency. The muddle is seen in the lack of planning, the ugliness, the utter dreariness of every manufacturing town; the efficiency in the comparative excellence of health services, and the resultant comparative low death rate. There is unlikely to be any real improvement in the former aspect until there is awakened something of the love and pride of city which animated the citizens of Athens during the century of her greatness, and which, to some extent, animates the citizens of most of smaller German towns to-day.

H. J. B.

A City Council from Within. By E. D. Simon. London: Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee have received from the Liverpool Architectural Society a donation of £35 towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund.

Exhibition of Modern British Architecture

The annual exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held at the R.I.B.A. from April 27 to June 3. All architects in Great Britain and Ireland are invited to send in not more than two works each. Particulars of the exhibition together with instructions to exhibitors may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

R.I.B.A. Council Meeting

Following are notes from the minutes of the last meeting of the Council of the R.I.B.A.:

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships. The Council approved the annual award of R.I.B.A. prizes and studentships submitted by the Board of Architectural Education.

Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children. On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee the Council passed the following resolution, and ordered it to be forwarded to the British Medical Association: "The Council of the R.I.B.A. have had their attention called to the report on rheumatic heart disease in children by the British Medical Association, and, having regard to the fact that it is in the public interest to eliminate dampness in all dwellings, they note with approval that the Science Committee have appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report on this subject."

Exhibitions of Modern Architecture. On the recommendation of the Exhibition Joint Committee the Council have approved the arrangements for the first of the annual exhibitions of modern architecture to be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries.

British Architects' Conference, 1927. A committee was

appointed for the purpose of making and carrying out the arrangements for the conference of 1927.

The Preservation of Old Bridges. On the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee it was decided to support the campaign of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for the preservation of old bridges by giving publicity to the work which is being carried out by the S.P.A.B. in connection with old bridges, by inviting members to supply information regarding such bridges in their locality, and by inviting all recognized schools to encourage their students to measure bridges of architectural or archæological interest.

Conditions of Architectural Practice in Burma. It was decided, on the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, to approach the Secretary of State for India in regard to the conditions of practice for qualified architects in Rangoon.

R.I.B.A. Business Meetings. On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee it was decided that in future one or more of the business meetings during the session should be devoted to the informal discussion of matters of current professional interest.

Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, 1927. Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood and Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins have been appointed as delegates of the R.I.B.A. to the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress to be held at Hastings from July 11 to 16, 1927.

The Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board. Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood was again nominated as the representative of the R.I.B.A. on the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

Resignations. The following resignations were accepted: P. J. Warman, A.R.I.B.A.; S. Grabham, A.R.I.B.A.; Alfred B. Black, F.R.I.B.A.; William Charles Clifford Smith, F.R.I.B.A.; E. D. Brown, A.R.I.B.A.; J. J. Cresswell, A.R.I.B.A.; J. Hardman, L.R.I.B.A.; Arthur Loveday, L.R.I.B.A.; F. Howard Mercer, L.R.I.B.A.; James Money, L.R.I.B.A.; F. F. Munro Wilson, L.R.I.B.A.; B. Gurney-Randall, subscriber.

Membership. Nineteen candidates were nominated for the Fellowship; twenty-nine candidates were nominated for the Associateship; one candidate was nominated for the Hon. Associateship. The following ex-members were reinstated: As Associates, A. C. Denny, T. Inglis Goldie; as Licentiates, E. W. Hilton, J. G. Reynolds.

Retired Fellowship. The following members were transferred to the retired Fellowship: H. L. G. Hill, elected Associate 1890, Fellow 1926; George W. Webb, elected Associate 1879, Fellow 1890.

Studentship R.I.B.A. Forty-one probationers were elected students.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.

April 30. Town Hall and Library, Leith. Assessor, Sir George Washington Browne, R.S.A. Four premiums are offered. Particulars and a plan of the site will be supplied to competitors after January 22, on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, which will be returned on receipt of a design in accordance with the conditions. Should architects on receipt of the particulars not desire to compete, the deposit will be refunded provided the papers are returned within four weeks. Inquiries to be addressed to Mr. A. Grierson, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

June 15. Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. The Competition is open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch design only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors; each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 premium towards the cost of preparing a further more detailed design, which will form the second half of the competition. The selected architect will be paid in accordance with the Schedule of Charges sanctioned by the R.I.B.A. Assessors, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cass Gilbert (who will both act in an honorary capacity), and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, with site plan, etc., from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit £1 1s. (which will be refunded should the Conditions be returned within one month).

June 30. Designs for the planning of the Civic Centre, Birmingham. Assessor, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A. Premium of £1,000 to the design placed first, and a further sum not exceeding £1,000 divided between the authors of other approved designs. Particulars from Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, M.INST.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s., which will be returned after the receipt of a design or the return of the documents supplied.

No date. Incorporated Architects in Scotland: 1: Rowand Anderson Medal and £100; City Art Gallery and Museum; 2: Rutland Prize (£50) for Study of Materials and Construction; 3: Prize (£10 to £15) for 3rd-year Students in Scotland; 4: Maintenance Scholarship, £50 per annum for 3 years. Particulars from Secretary of the Incorporation, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

The conditions of the following competitions have not as yet been brought to the notice of the R.I.B.A.

February 15. The Dun Laoghaire Urban District Council invite applications from qualified architects to design and supervise the construction of a proposed large swimming tank on the site selected on the western side of the present Dun Laoghaire bathing establishment. Applications, stating qualifications and experience, if any, in the construction of swimming tanks, should be sent to Mr. James J. Triston, Acting Town Clerk, Town Hall, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, addressed to the Chairman of the Council and marked "Architect."

No date. New offices at Trowbridge for the Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society. Assessors, Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Robert Lowry, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums amounting to £250. Particulars from the Chief Secretary, Mr. Henry H. Dyer, Stallard Street, Trowbridge, Wilts, and depositing one guinea, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide design or if the conditions are returned two weeks before the closing date of the competition.

TRADE NOTES

The prices of the Glow-worm cast- and wrought-iron boilers, manufactured by Messrs. O. Bruster and Richardson, have been reduced to the prices prevailing prior to December 1, 1926.

The first publication, dealing solely with the use of welded wire fabric as a means of preventing the rutting and corrugation of tarmacadam roads, has just been issued. It contains a short description of the method of construction, and photographs of a large number of examples with particulars showing the results that have followed from the use of this reinforcement. Copies of this booklet may be obtained on application to the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Roads Dept., King's Buildings, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

The difficulty of visualizing from one or two sample slates the colour effect that a roof will produce has been overcome by Messrs. Setchell and Sons, Ltd., who have issued a series of colour reproductions of their various Old Delabole slates. The reproductions are taken direct from the actual slates and are shown, not as single slates, but as they appear in their various mixed shades on the roof. The set of colour illustrations deals respectively with green randoms, green peggies, green sized, grey-green randoms, rustic red and green randoms, and grey sized. The illustrations are on cards that can be carried easily in the pocket. The manner in which they are produced immediately fills the mind with a vivid impression of the texture and appearance of roofs covered with Old Delabole slates. They also enable a slate easily to be selected that will provide the greatest harmony with the other parts of the building.

With what careful and painstaking consideration it is necessary to select a lift. The particular service conditions must be studied from all aspects; instant, unfailing operations at any and all times should be ideal, and absolute safety in all circumstances should be most rigidly and uncompromisingly insisted upon. These conditions are claimed to be more than fulfilled by the lifts of Messrs. Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd. In a booklet on *The Importance of Lift Reliability* just issued, the firm emphasize that those about to install lifts should most carefully consider the above advice. They also give much other useful information on the selection of lifts in general, and on the advantages to be

obtained by the use of those of their own manufacture, which are known as S.M.S. lifts. With regard to maintenance costs, another most important point, the firm mention that data collected over many years proved that the average running (current) costs of all the S.M.S. electric lifts in operation at a certain date averaged £8 per lift per annum. These figures also showed that the cost of repair work of all descriptions averaged £2 19s. per lift per annum, this latter including all rope renewals. The large number of S.M.S. lifts installed in busy surroundings is eloquent testimony to their sound workmanship and all-round service. The precautions taken by the firm against possible mishaps are claimed to err only on the one side—they give a wider margin of safety than is generally considered necessary. All S.M.S. safety attachments are automatic and positive in action—no human being has to do anything on the spur of the moment. It is claimed that "at the very first hint of danger, even if it be but the stretching of a rope, the appliances operate and the cage is held in a vice-like grip; safely; securely. Further: an S.M.S. lift cannot over-travel." The winding machinery has been wrought out after many years of patient specialization and is the outcome of work by skilled British engineers who have devoted all their energies to the task. Among the most important installations of the company are 173 lifts for the "Super Dreadnoughts" of the British Admiralty; forty-eight for the Imperial Tobacco Company; thirty for the P. & O. Steamship Company; and twenty-eight for the Union Cold Storage Company.

HEATHCROFT, HAMPSTEAD

Following are the names of the contractors and some of the sub-contractors for Heathcroft, Hampstead. illustrated on pages 217 to 224. General contractors, Garsubil, Ltd.; general foremen, Messrs. J. A. Hill and G. S. Smith; sub-contractors: A. D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., structural steel; Self Sentering Co., Ltd., fireproof construction; National Heating Co., central heating; Falkirk Iron Co., stoves and grates; Flavels, Leamington, gas fixtures; Furse, Nottingham, metalwork.

CURRENT ARCHITECTURE

Following is a list of the contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated on pages 226 to 233.

E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Factory extension. Building contractors, John Greenwood and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Drew-Bear Perks & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Williams Gamon & Co., steel sashes and patent glazing; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., central heating; Automatic Sprinkler Co., Ltd., sprinkler installation; Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Co., Ltd., steel reinforcement; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., granolithic paving and stone sills; Turner Bros., Ltd., asbestos roof tiling; R. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., wood block and parquetry flooring; Relay Automatic Telephone Co., automatic telephone installation; John Boulton & Co., Ltd., entrance vestibule; Sturtevant Engineering Co., exhaust plant; Anglo-American Oil Co., petrol storage; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., signs, shutters, office equipment, panelling, electric lighting, shop fronts; D. Bianco and Son, plywood; Robert Adams, door furnishers; James Latham & Co., timber; Ripolin & Co., Ltd., paint.

Gummed Paper Factory, 69 Peckham Grove, S.E.15. General contractors, Messrs. Holloway Bros., who also carried out the joinery. General foreman, Mr. Ansell. Contract price, £48,500. Sub-contractors: Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., asphalt; Ferro-concrete, Hennebique system (Mouchel and Partners, Ltd.), by general contractor; Doulton & Co., terra-cotta, trade mark (Butterfly); Art Pavements and Decorations Co., Ltd., lavatory divisions (Biancola); British Challenge Glazing Co., patent glazing; R. Crittall & Co., Ltd., gum-mixing plant; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Carter and Aynsley, door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; Dreadnought Fireproof Doors, Ltd., fireproof doors; Haywards, Ltd., iron staircases; Carter & Co., wall and floor tiling; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts.

New Head Offices, Angel Road, Edmonton, N., for the British Oxygen Co., Ltd. General contractors, G. E. Wallis and Sons, Maidstone, who also carried out the demolition, excavation, and foundations; supplied the slates and executed the plumbing, plaster, and joinery. General foreman, Mr. E. G. Miller. Contract price, £17,000. Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; British Reinforced Concrete Co.'s system, reinforced concrete and fireproof construction floors; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steel and iron staircases; J. A. King & Co., plaster roofing slabs; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., "Biancola" lavatory divisions; Helliwell & Co., Ltd., patent glazing and glazed partitions and casements; R. Crittall & Co., Ltd., central heating; Bratt Colbran & Co., stoves; General Electric Co., electric light fixtures; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Carter & Co., wall tiling.

Oxygen Producing Works, Maison Dieu Road, Dover, for the British Oxygen Co., Ltd. General contractors, Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., who also supplied the slates and executed the plumbing, gasfitting, plaster, and joinery. General foreman, Mr. Leach. Contract price, £19,000. Sub-contractors: Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., asphalt; British Reinforced Concrete Co., foundations, sub-structure, and fireproof construction, and Considere Construction, Ltd., reinforced concrete superstructure; Thos. Pascall and Sons, tiles and facings to office block; Pluckley Brick Co., bricks for factory buildings; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Helliwell & Co., Ltd., patent glazing; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Bratt Colbran & Co., grates; Leeds Fireclay Co., sanitary fittings; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements.

Office Building at 6 Vigo Street, W.1, for the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd. General contractors, Bovis, Ltd. Clerk of works, Mr. C. H. Trounce. Sub-contractors: Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd., artificial stone steps; A. D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., structural steel; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., patent glazing; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., metalwork; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., tiling; R. A. Evans, Ltd., lifts.

Threadneedle Street Branch Post Office. General contractors, A. Vigor. Clerk of works, Mr. C. R. Priestley.

Y-Nyth, Trearddur Bay, Anglesey. General contractors, William Williams and Sons, Kingsland, Holyhead. Contract price, £4,000; price per foot cube, 2s. about. Sub-contractors: R. D. Clark & Co., Liverpool, and Carron Co., Liverpool, grates.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, by our own patent expert. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

1675. Corser, C. M. Building construction. January 20.
1504. Eyre, W. S. Mixing machines for concrete, etc. January 18.
1833. Fairley, W. Windows. January 21.
1681. Hewett, E. W. Machines for making building-bricks, etc. January 20.
1685. Leamon, J. Window-sashes. January 20.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

264254. Gardner, I. Fastening for use in concrete structures.
264274. Pandolfi, M. Sundials.
252210. Lindemann, O. Process for making mortars and cements.
264386. Rayman, F. Air-heating stoves.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

262195. Whittle, G. H., 53 Grosvenor Road, Rathmines, Dublin. Plaster compositions.

LAW REPORTS

ALLEGED DEFECTIVE WINDOW CORD

Morgan v. *The Liverpool Corporation. Court of Appeal. Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Atkin and Lawrence*

This was an appeal by the Corporation of Liverpool from a judgment delivered at the Liverpool Court of Passage by Judge Kyffin Taylor, K.C., in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Morgan, the tenant of the Corporation at 63 Holly Street, Liverpool, awarding him £24 damages in respect of injury to his hands due to an alleged defective window.

For the Corporation, counsel argued that in the circumstances of the case there was no liability on their shoulders. The Corporation also pleaded that if they were under any liability to repair, the plaintiff should have advised them of any want of repair, and, further, they said that it was a term of the tenancy agreement that the plaintiff should keep the windows and frames in repair. In view of these facts the Corporation argued that the learned judge was wrong in law, and that the appeal should be allowed.

For the plaintiff it was stated that in March last he was the tenant of the premises under the Corporation, and his case was that owing to breach of duty on their part, or their failure to observe their statutory obligations, a window of the back bedroom suddenly fell and collapsed owing to the defective condition of the window cords, jamming and injuring his hands. Plaintiff relied *inter alia* on the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, sections 14 and 15, the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, section 28, and the Rent Restrictions Act, 1920, section 2 (5). It was contended on his behalf that the judgment was right in law and that the appeal should be dismissed.

The Court allowed the appeal and entered judgment for the Corporation.

REPAIR OF BRIDGES: LIABILITY

Attorney-General v. *Hornsey Borough Council. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Romer*

Legal points of interest were decided by his lordship in a considered judgment on an action by the Attorney-General at the relation of the British Land Co., Ltd., against the Hornsey Borough Council, for a declaration that they were liable to repair and to keep in repair seven bridges over the New River at Umfreville, Burgoyne, Cavendish, Duckett, Mattison, Pemberton, and Warham Roads, in the parish of Hornsey, in the County of Middlesex.

It appeared that in 1882 the relators were the owners of the Harringay Park estate, which they proposed to develop by making roads and erecting houses thereon. The estate was intersected by the New River. The relators, accordingly, entered into an arrangement with the New River Company for the construction by that company of seven iron girder bridges over the river, and for the grant to the relators and those claiming under them of rights of way for all purposes over and across the river by means of those bridges. The seven bridges were erected by the New River Company, and the relators carried new roads over each bridge. In this way, seven streets, not being highways repairable by the inhabitants at large within the meaning of section 152 of the Public Health Act, 1875, were built in the defendants' district. But these streets, having been sewered, levelled, paved, flagged, channelled and made good, and provided with proper means of lighting, to the satisfaction of the defendants as such urban authority, were from time to time duly declared by the defendants to be highways under the provisions of that section, and thereupon became highways repairable by the inhabitants at large.

From that time the provisions of section 149 of the Act became applicable, and, by virtue of that section, the streets and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and all buildings, implements, and other things provided for the purposes thereof, vested in and came under the control of the defendants, and the defendants became liable to cause such streets to be repaired from time to time as occasion might require.

By section 4 of the Act the word "street," if not inconsistent with the context, included any public bridge not being a county bridge. In these circumstances, and all seven bridges being in a state of disrepair, the plaintiff asserted that the defendants were liable to repair them. The defendants repudiated any such liability.

Mr. Maugham, K.C., and Mr. C. P. Sanger appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macmorran, K.C., and Mr. Ronald Walker for the defendants.

His lordship, in the course of his judgment, said, applying the criterion of decided cases it would seem that where a roadway across a bridge spanning a river, and the urban authority, as here, ran no means of compelling any other party to keep the bridge in repair, the bridge must vest in the authority to such an extent as was necessary to enable them to keep the bridge in repair, and so maintain the street as a highway for public use. His lordship thought the local authority liable for the repairs. If he put upon the section of the Public Health Act to which he had referred the construction contended for by Mr. Macmorran, the defendants would not be able to discharge properly their duties in respect of the highways that cross over the bridges, and their liability for repair in respect of such highways would differ in a material respect from the liability of the public that existed before the passing of the Act in respect of highways carried over bridges that were not county bridges. In these circumstances there was, in his opinion, no reason why he should not give effect to what appeared to be the natural meaning of the words of the statute. He accordingly made the declaration in the terms asked for.

TITLE TO LAND: APPEAL FOR LAND REGISTRY

Martin v. *Allery. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve*

This appeal from the decision of the chief registrar of the Land Registry raised an interesting question as to the ownership of a piece of land at the rear of Nos. 81 and 83 Picton Street, Camberwell Green, and the right of way to it. Plaintiffs, Edward Percy and Matthew James Martin, claimed as owners with an absolute title, and defendant claimed under a possessory title. The registrar refused to register the applicants as owners, said Mr. Farwell, K.C., for the plaintiffs, and they now came before his lordship on appeal. His case was that the plaintiffs had acquired a good title to the land from their mother, who purchased it in 1890. In 1904 she declared herself a trustee of the land, etc., for the plaintiffs, and dying in 1924, plaintiffs under her will were entitled to the land. Plaintiffs had used the land for the storage of old iron and steel in connection with their engineering business. In 1925 they found the right of way had been obstructed and respondent asserting his claim to ownership of the land. Counsel submitted that there had been no adverse possession here against his clients.

Mr. Gore, K.C., for the respondent, contended that his client had a paramount title to that of plaintiffs, acquired by their adverse possession.

A large number of witnesses were called on either side, and his lordship found in favour of the plaintiffs and directed the register to be rectified by entering the names of plaintiffs as the owners of the land and right of way.

In the course of his judgment, his lordship said he had no doubt that the persons who purported to sell the land in 1907 as trustees of a will believed that the land was vested in them under a trust for sale, and they had had no notice of the fact that it had been conveyed many years before to the predecessor of the plaintiffs. Equally he was satisfied that the predecessors of the respondent purchased the land believing they had a good title thereto. The question was What did the people to whom the land was subsequently let do with the land to indicate to the applicants that their title was being disregarded? He had no evidence of any adverse user of the land during the occupancy of two of the tenants. He did not think he ought to hold that respondent had established an adverse title which displaced plaintiffs from their legal position as owners of the land. The mere fact that the owners did not utilize the land and did not go there year after year to assert that it was their property could not deprive them of the legal interests which they possessed.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Housing at Purley

Mr. F. W. Thomas is to erect twenty-four houses in Riddlesdown Road, Purley.

Swinton's Big Housing Scheme

The Swinton and Pendlebury U.D.C. is to erect 180 houses in Folly Lane, Swinton.

Ninety Houses for Salisbury

The Salisbury Corporation is to erect ninety houses on the Stratford Road site.

New Employment Exchange for Leigh

An employment exchange is to be erected at Leigh (Lancs) by the Office of Works.

Housing at Leatherhead

The Leatherhead U.D.C. is to erect twenty-six houses in Kingston Road.

Maternity Home for Huddersfield

The Huddersfield Corporation is to build a maternity home in Greenfield Road.

New Telephone Exchange for Beckenham

The Office of Works is to erect a telephone exchange at Beckenham.

Forty Houses in Newhaven

The Newhaven U.D.C. has decided to erect forty houses on various sites.

New Police Station for Almondsbury

The Gloucestershire C.C. is to erect a police station at Almondsbury, near Bristol.

Works Extensions at Milton

The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., are to extend their works at Milton, Staffs.

Parish Hall for Blackheath

Mr. C. C. Winmill is to erect a parish hall at All Saints', Blackheath.

Housing at Charlton

Mr. H. J. Lloyd is to build nineteen houses in Charlton Road, Charlton.

Housing at Lewisham

Mr. A. E. Thomas is to erect sixteen houses in Crantock Road, Lewisham.

Rotherham Baths Reconstruction Scheme

The Rotherham Corporation is to reconstruct the baths in Main Street.

Telephone Exchange for Hendon

A telephone exchange is to be erected by the Office of Works.

Big Housing Scheme for Hove

The Hove Corporation is to erect 100 small houes on the Knoll housing estate.

Housing at Chorley

The Corporation has another housing scheme in preparation.

New Elementary School for Beddington

The Surrey Education Committee is to acquire land at Beddington for the erection of an elementary school.

Holborn Improvements

Warehouse premises in Cockpit Yard, Holborn, are to be rebuilt by Messrs. Welch and Hollis.

More Garages for Lee Green

Messrs. Purvis and Purvis are to erect forty-three garages and a showroom at Meadow Court Road, Lee Green.

Parish Hall for Putney

Churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Putney, have acquired land on the Roehampton estate for the erection of a parish hall.

Housing at Woolwich

The Woolwich B.C. is raising a loan of £35,620 for the erection of sixty houses on the Eltham estate.

Proposed Washhouses for Northfleet

The Northfleet U.D.C. has asked the Development Committee to consider the provision of washhouses and slipper baths.

Leeds Big Housing Scheme

The Housing Committee has agreed to a modified lay-out for the erection of 750 houses on the York and Selby Road estates.

Proposed Swimming Baths for Oldbury

The Corporation has under consideration proposals for the provision of swimming baths.

Manchester Estate Development

The Manchester Corporation proposes a vote of £207,000 in connection with the development of the Wythenshawe estate.

New Baths for Nottingham

The Nottingham Corporation is to proceed with the erection of baths on the Noel Street site.

The Reconstruction of Streatham Railway Bridge

The Surrey C.C. is to reconstruct the Streatham Road railway bridge at a cost of £20,000.

A New School for Litherland

The Lancashire Education Committee is to raise a loan of £23,000 for the erection of a central school at Litherland.

A New School for Fleetwood

A site has been acquired at Fleetwood by the Lancashire Education Committee for the erection of an infants' school.

Infants' School for Prestwich

The Lancashire Education Committee has purchased a site at Prestwich for the erection of an infants' school.

A New Secondary School for Whitefield

A site at Whitefield has been purchased by the Lancashire Education Committee for the erection of a secondary school for girls.

Manual Training Centre for Lancashire

The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a manual training centre at Lostock School, Walton-le-Dale.

Housing at Trentham

Mr. P. Pemberton is to construct a new road and build twenty-four houses off Longton Road, Trentham, Staffs.

New Kiln Works for Burslem

Messrs. Ford and Slater, architects, have prepared plans for kiln works at Messrs. Boote's works at Burslem.

A New Road for Blackpool

Land is being acquired by the Lancashire C.C. for the construction of a new road from Blackpool to Singleton.

Bolton-le-Sands By-pass Road

Land is being acquired by the Lancashire C.C. for the construction of a by-pass road at Bolton-le-Sands.

New Bridge for Chorley

The Lancashire C.C. has acquired land for the construction of the new Skew Bridge over the canal near Chorley.

New Bridges for Garstang

Bridges are to be constructed by the Lancashire C.C. at Cathouse and Nateby, on the Garstang by-pass road.

Fleetwood Coast Defence Works

Powers are being sought by the Fleetwood U.D.C. for a scheme for the construction of a sea wall and other coast defence works.

Housing at Withnell

The Lancashire C.C. is to provide additional housing accommodation for the staff at Withnell Pulmonary Hospital.

Housing at Coulsdon

The U.D.C. has asked the surveyor to report as to the erection of another fifty houses on a new site at Coulsdon.

Sanderstead Estate Development

Mr. Frank Flood is developing an estate at Sanderstead and has prepared plans for two new roads off Churchway.

St. Helen's Tuberculosis Dispensary

The Lancashire C.C. is acquiring premises in Hardshaw Street, St. Helen's for purposes of a tuberculosis dispensary.

Housing at St. Helen's

The Corporation is to build another forty-eight houses on the Clock Face housing estate.

A New School for Coventry

The Coventry Education Committee is to erect an elementary school on a site in the Broadway.

Newcastle Bridge Schemes

The R.D.C. is putting forward a scheme for widening the canal bridge and the bridge over the Lyme Brook in Clayton Lane.

A New Bridge for Cheam

Revised plans have been prepared by the Surrey C.C. for the construction of a new bridge over the Southern Railway at Cheam.

Sutton Railway Bridges

The Ministry of Transport has agreed to pay one half the total cost of £16,000 for widening the two railway bridges in Sutton by the Surrey C.C.

Lambeth Improvements

The L.C.C. hope shortly to receive consent from the Ministry of Health to proceed with the clearance of areas at China Walk and Paris Garden, Lambeth.

A New School for Dalton-in-Furness

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £14,000 for the erection of a central school at Dalton-in-Furness.

New Schools for Whiston

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction for a loan of £28,000 for the erection of central and infants' schools at Whiston.

Lightwood's New Shopping Centre

Messrs. Beckett and Bloore, architects, are preparing a scheme for the erection of a shopping centre in Stone Road, Lightwood, Staffs.

Burnley Arterial Road Scheme

Compulsory powers are being obtained by the Burnley Corporation for the acquisition of land for the construction of a new arterial road.

More Houses for Sanderstead

The District Council has a site in view for a housing scheme. Messrs. R. Costain and Sons are to erect forty-eight houses in Foxearth Road.

Church Premises for Woodcote

The Church Council of St. Mark's, Woodcote, Surrey, is acquiring land in Downlands Road for the erection of church premises.

New Police Station for Salford

The Salford Corporation has in view the erection of a police station at Broughton, and firemen's dwellings adjoining the central fire station.

Housing at Catford

Fifty-three houses are to be erected in Exbury Road and River View Park, Catford, by Mr. A. Kirkman. Mr. P. H. Higgins is to build twenty houses in River View Park.

New Gas Offices for Leeds

The Gas Committee of the Leeds Corporation has passed plans of Mr. G. W. Atkinson, architect, for the erection of new workshops and offices in New York Road at an estimated cost of £110,000.

The New North Bridge Scheme

The Ministry of Transport has promised a grant for the new North bridge scheme which is estimated to involve an expenditure of £276,500, and the city engineer has been asked to prepare plans.

The Liverpool-East Lancashire Road

Mr. W. H. Schofield, county surveyor of Lancashire, has been appointed engineer-in-chief for the construction of the proposed Liverpool-East Lancashire road, which will involve an expenditure of £3,000,000.

Lancashire Bridge Scheme

The Lancashire C.C. has come to terms with the L.M.S. for widening Agecroft Bridge over the canal, reconstruction having been rendered imperative owing to colliery subsidence.

Big Housing Scheme for Gravesend

Mr. John G. Bennett, the borough architect for Gravesend, has prepared a scheme for the erection of 192 houses to complete the King's Farm housing estate, the cost being estimated at £100,000.

Manchester School Schemes

The Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of an elementary school in Boyle Street, Cheetham, at an estimated cost of £30,000, and to extend the school in Domett Street, Blackley, at a cost of £5,000.

Liverpool Arterial Road Scheme

Powers are being sought by the Liverpool Corporation for the construction of a new arterial road through the city, partly in tunnel, in order to complete a direct communication between the centre of the city and the proposed arterial road to East Lancashire. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board proposes a contribution of £100,000 towards the cost.

Herne Bay Improvements

The U.D.C. is to embark upon a scheme for surface-water drainage. Plans have been prepared by the surveyor for dealing with the pier entrance so as to provide more accommodation for shops, additional accommodation for the theatre and shelters. Bathing facilities, including shower-baths, are to be provided at East Cliff at a cost of £3,500. Further sea-defence works are to be undertaken.

Civic Week at West Bromwich

A Civic Week is being held at West Bromwich from February 27 to March 5 inclusive, which dates synchronize with the British Industries Fair being held at Castle Bromwich. Her Worship the Mayor of West Bromwich, Councillor Grace E. Cottrell, J.P., is chairman of a large, influential committee which has been appointed, and the Town Council has voted the sum of £500 towards the expenses.

More Houses for Shipley

The U.D.C. is considering tenders for the erection of sixty-eight houses on the Saltaire estate, and has scheduled an area for shops. Mr. John Dickinson is to erect fourteen houses on the Woodend estate. Water mains are to be laid to the New Close estate. Plans passed: Fish-cleaning depot, Thackley Old Road, for Messrs. Lill Bros.; sheds and bridge, Dock Mill, for Dock Mill Scouring Company.

Glasgow Improvements

The L.M.S. has agreed to widen the railway bridge in Springburn Road, Hamiltonhill. The Corporation is getting plans for converting for open access the libraries at Possilpark and Kingston. The City Engineer is preparing plans for a recreation room at Belvidere Hospital. The Martyrs Christian Band has obtained a site in Alexandra Parade for the erection of a hall. The Housing Committee is to erect shops on the Ruchill housing estate. The Parks Committee is considering the lay-out of land at Clarkston for a public park. A nine-hole golf course is to be laid out a Ruchill. A housing site of 200 acres is being acquired at Caroc Carntyne.

The Future of Covent Garden

It was disclosed at a recent meeting of the London County Council that the attitude of the Town Planning Special Committee to the proposed removal of Covent Garden to the site of the Foundling Hospital is one of disapproval. The question was raised by Dr. Stella Churchill, who asked the chairman of the committee whether he considered the erection of the market on such a site desirable, in view of the proximity to the Royal Free Hospital and the Great Ormond Street Hospital, and if he could state the attitude of the committee to the transfer to the Foundling Hospital site. Mr. Harold Swan stated that the attitude of the committee was one of definite disapproval, and that the transfer of the market was considered undesirable on several grounds, of which the proximity of the two hospitals mentioned was only one.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₃	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₃	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₃	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A₂	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₃	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	†1 9	1 3½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Brighouse	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₃	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
B₃	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	‡1 8	1 3½
B₃	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Cumberland	.....	1 6½	1 2
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₁	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
C₁	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A₃	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₁	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	§1 7	1 2½
B₂	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6½	1 2
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
B₃	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₁	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Heysham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
B₂	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	‖1 10	1 4½
B	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9½	1 4½
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Monmouth & E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Newcastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4½	1 0½
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3
A₃	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	¶1 8	1 3½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	READING ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Salisbury	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Southport	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Truro	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains, is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

* Plasterers, 1*s.* 9*d.*

† Carpenters and Painters, 1*s.* 8½*d.*

‡ Plumbers, 1*s.* 9*d.*

§ Painters. 1*s.* 6*d.*

‖ Carpenters and Plasterers, 1*s.* 8½*d.*

¶ Painters, 1*s.* 7*d.*

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 6d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0	11	6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0	13	0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0	18	0
Pit sand, per yd.	0	14	6
Washed sand	0	15	6
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.			
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.			
Portland cement, per ton	£2	19	0
Lias lime, per ton	2	10	0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.			
Transport hire per day:			
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0	15	0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4	5	0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1	5	0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube. 0 3 0

Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.

In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.

In underpinning, add 100 per cent.

In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.

If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.

Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0	1	6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0	1	6
PLANKING, per ft. sup.	0	0	5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. depth 30 per cent.			
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	£0	2	1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	2	10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1	10	0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2	3	0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1	18	0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.			
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.			
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.			
LIAS LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1	16	0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1	7	0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0	1	6

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 6d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per yd.	£0	1	3
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	2	8
DO. *9 in., per yd.*	0	3	6
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths 4 in., per yd.	0	6	9
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0	9	2
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lead for caulking, per cwt.	£2	5	6
Gaskin, per lb	0	0	5½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement.

tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0	4	3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	5	0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0	7	9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead,

4 in., per ft.	0	9	0
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	11	0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete and filling for normal depths, and are average prices. Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4	15	0
Flettons, per M.	2	18	0
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	10	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	11	3	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	24	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	24	0	0
Colours, extra, per M.	£5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	£2	17	0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6

BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar,

Flettons or equal, per rod	33	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	36	0	0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.

DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.

DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.

FACINGS, FAIR, per ft. sup. extra	£0	0	2
DO. Red Rubbers, gauged and set in putty, per ft. extra	0	4	6
DO. salt, white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5	6
TUCK POINTING, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	10
WEATHER POINTING, per ft. sup. extra	0	0	3
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0	5	0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0	7	0
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½in., per yd. sup.	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in Cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in..	0	6	6

THE wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:

Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	7
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	6
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	6	9
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube £0 2 2

DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft., add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0	2	8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0	3	9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0	2	7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1	2	0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0	1	1
DO. circular, do. per ft. run	0	1	4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0	1	0

Add to the foregoing prices if in York stone 35 per cent.

DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.

Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.

DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0	0	6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0	0	6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1	9	0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1	13	0

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour.*

N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1200			
Portmadoc Ladies	£14	0	0
Countess	27	0	0
Duchess	32	0	0
Clips, lead, per lb.	0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	1	10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square	£4	0	0
Countess, per square	4	5	0
Duchess, per square	4	10	0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6	5	0
CORNISH DO., per square	6	3	0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0	13	0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0	2	6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0	1	0
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	5	6	0
DO., machine-made DO., per square	4	17	0

Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.

FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0	0	10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0	10	0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1	0	0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7×3, per std.	£20	0	0
11×4, per std.	30	0	0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.			
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1	5	0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1	5	0
Planed Boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30	0	0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	2	0
Mahogany, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	2	0
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0	3	0
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0	3	0
DO., *ft. cube*	0	15	0
FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	6
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	6
DO., framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	7	6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO., 3-ply, per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	0	12	6

PRICES CURRENT; *continued.*

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

DEAL BOARDING to flats, 1 in., on firrings, per sq.	£2	10	0
MOULDED CASEMENTS, 1¼ in., in 4 sqs., glazing beads and hung, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO., DO. 2 in., per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DEAL cased frames, oak sills, 2 in. d.h. sashes, brass-faced pulleys, etc., per ft. sup.	0	4	0
DOORS, 4 pan. sq. b.s., 2 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO., DO., DO. 1¼ in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO., DO. moulded b.s., 2 in., per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO., DO., DO. 1¼ in., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
If in oak multiply 3 times.			
If in mahogany multiply 3 times.			
If in teak multiply 3 times.			
WOOD BLOCK FLOORING, standard blocks, laid in mastic herringbone:			
Deal, 1 in., per yd. sup., average	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in., per yd. sup., average	0	12	0
DO., DO. 1¼ in. maple blocks	0	15	0
STAIRCASE WORK, DEAL:			
1 in. riser, 1¼ in. tread, fixed, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
2 in. deal strings, fixed, per ft. sup.	0	3	9

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour* MATE OR LABOURER 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£2	4	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	2	6	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	2	8	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	9	6
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	2
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	5
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	4	1
DO. 4 *in. per yd.*	0	5	0
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	2	0
DO. 3 *in., per yd.*	0	2	5
DO. 4 *in., per yd.*	0	3	3
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	5
DO. 4 *in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	9
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc.	3	12	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	1
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	3
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	6
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
CAST-IRON R.W. PIPE, at 24 lb. per length, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft.	0	2	5
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	10
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	3	3
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	6	0
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	18	0
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only);* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	0	18	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc. above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	9
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine per ton*	5	12	0
Thistle plaster, per ton	£3	9	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	3
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in., per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	9
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	3
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	5
DO. 26 *oz.*	0	0	5½
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup.	0	1	8
DO. 4 *ft. sup.*	0	3	2
DO. 6 *ft. sup.*	0	3	4
DO. 20 *ft. sup.*	0	3	11
DO. 100 *ft. sup.*	0	4	8
Rough plate, ⅞ in.	0	0	6¾
DO. ¼ *in., per ft.*	0	0	7
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	17	6
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	£0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	0	1	1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0	1	4
Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).			
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.			
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0
Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.			

DECORATOR

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£3	11	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	7
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	10
Turpentine, per gall.	0	6	2
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	9	6
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	0	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	1	11
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	18	0
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	2	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	0	0
French polish, per gall.	0	19	0
Ready mixed paints, per gall. and up	0	10	6
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	£0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

Mild steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet steel:			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	19	0	0
Do., galvd., per ton	23	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	23	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts, per cwt. and up	1	18	0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	10	0
DO. in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	10	0
DO. in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO. in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	20	0	0
WROT IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO. in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.

The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO. *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO. corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅝ in. punched per M., grey	16	0	0
DO. *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO. ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO. *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.			
Plywood:			
3 *m/m alder, per ft. sup.*	0	0	2
4½ *m/m amer. white, per ft. sup.*	0	0	3¾
¼ *m/m figured ash, per ft. sup.*	0	0	5
4½ *m/m 3rd quality, composite birch, per ft. sup.*	0	0	1½