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LEASEHOLD ANOMALIES AND REFORMS

It is generally, but not universally, admitted not only that anomalies and injustices exist under the present leasehold system, but that they are so numerous and important as to call for some alteration in the law of landlord and tenant. Where for upwards of fifty years the other political parties have been agitating at intervals for what is curiously called "leasehold enfranchisement," the Conservative Government has now undertaken to introduce a measure of reform. It was mentioned specifically in the King's Speech and thereupon became a matter of immediate and practical politics. It was referred to by Mr. Baldwin at Scarborough in October as a subject which demanded serious examination. "It not infrequently happens," he observed, "that substantial improvement of the (leasehold) property made at the expense of the tenant passes to the landlord at the end of the term without payment to the tenant of any compensation Sometimes a considerable business grows up in particular premises during a lease, a valuable goodwill is created, which is liable to be destroyed on the expiry of the lease if a renewal cannot be obtained on reasonable terms."

It is not necessary here to state the case for what is unscientifically called "leasehold enfranchisement," and which broadly means that the leaseholder or, at any rate, the leaseholder in actual possession and occupation of the premises, should have the right to acquire, on payment of compensation, the fee simple of the property which he holds under the lease. The case for reform which was summarized by Mr. Baldwin may be illustrated by what happens in the case of a building lease and a lease of business premises. There are, of course, a great variety of leasehold agreements, the terms, covenants, and conditions of which may vary infinitely; they are enforceable in law and equity, provided they fulfil the ordinary requirements of a free contract. The building lease and the lease of building premises are, representative of a very numerous and important class. In form, both are perfectly free and voluntary agreements between landlord and tenant. In fact, particularly in populous areas and in the business centres of big cities and towns, the landlord, if he cannot dictate terms, is relatively in a very strong position. He has often been in a position to enforce onerous terms on the would-be tenants who must build houses or who stand in urgent need of a proper place for their business.

In a building lease the lessee enters into numerous covenants and obligations: to pay the ground rent regularly; to construct a house or a number of houses of a specific size, quality, and value; to insure; to keep in good repair; not to assign without the landlord's consent; not to permit or carry on certain trades; and, finally, at the end of the term to deliver up the land and all that is upon it, including improvements and additions, in good repair; if the premises are not in proper repair he is liable for the cost of the dilapidations. The landlord's covenants are few and inexpensive. In a lease of business premises, there are similar covenants, but the landlord not infrequently allows the first year's rent for improvements, and sometimes undertakes responsibility for external repairs. Now to those who advocate reform, it seems unfair that the tenant--not necessarily the original lessee, who may be a "building schemer" on a large scale, but the actual occupier who takes over the obligations of the lease in respect of his own particular premises—should be required to perform all these constructive obligations, and at the end of the term be compelled to surrender gratis all his works to the landlord, his improvements and his extensions, and possibly also a considerable lump sum under the repairing covenants. Moreover the tenant of the last years will have no inducement to improve the property.

The leaseholder of business premises may be said to be in a position equally bad; for the more he improves his business, the greater will be the loss of "goodwill" at the time of surrender; alternatively, the greater will be the price he will have to pay to the landlord for an extension of his lease. Now, "goodwill" is a recognized business entity; it may be worth nothing or it may be valued at an enormous price.

Mr. Baldwin's proposals for reform of the leasehold system go no farther than this: that the tenant at the end of his term ought to receive compensation for his improvements; and the business tenant should be entitled to some compensation or allowance for the enhanced value of the "goodwill" of the business.

It is not yet possible to estimate the opposition which these mild proposals may arouse; but it is said that the landlords and others who have invested capital in reversionary interests in land will thereby be deprived of a lawful profit on their investments; that the position was known and accepted freely by the parties to the leasehold agreements; that these reforms will mean the calling in of mortgages because the security will be depreciated by the proposed changes. That the existing system has proved its merits; and that terms have been agreed to by the landlords on the assumption that the system would remain undisturbed. On the other hand, it may be said that the possibility of leasehold reform has been on the political carpet for generations, and the risk ought to have been appreciated. Perhaps the vexation felt is due to the fact that the change is proposed by Mr. Baldwin's Government. It was unexpected—coming from Brutus.

NEWS AND TOPICS

REGIONAL PLANNING IN CALEDONIA—AND IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE—THE RESTORATION OF ANCIENT FRENCH BUILDINGS—LONDON'S NEW HOTELS—A SWEDISH TELEPHONE BOX

TOMORROW Mr. G. L. Pepler, of the Ministry of Health, is to address the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Regional Planning Advisory Council for Scotland. In England and Wales there are forty-two Regional Committees now in existence, but Scotland has been rather slow in appreciating the value of regional planning. Last June, however, in Glasgow, Mr. W. H. M'Lean, of Argyllshire, late of the Egyptian and Sudan Government Services, urged that a Council should be created to plan Scotland as an economic whole, as against the original proposal to consider the central industrial belt only. Since then a strong Executive Committee has been formed with representatives from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Greenock, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire, Inverness-shire, Ayrshire, Motherwell, Johnstone, Clydebank, Dumbartonshire, East Lothian, and Fifeshire. There are extremely complex problems to solve in the Highlands, where there are possibilities of mineral development and of transmitting electrical energy derived from water-power to the industrial zone. Great care will have to be taken so that such developments may not spoil the beauty of the Highlands. The secretary of the Council is Mr. Gilbert Lang, a well-known Glasgow solicitor, who is keenly interested in this proposed survey of his country. A number of architects are on the Council.

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The conference held last Wednesday at the Guildhall, Cambridge, by the Rural Community Council, to discuss proposals for the regional planning of Cambridgeshire, showed how interest in this subject is increasing. Two heads of colleges, several bursars, representatives of the County Council, of the borough, including the mayor, and district councils were present, and listened with keen interest to the comparison made by Mr. B. S. Townroe between plans being prepared for the two ancient University towns of Oxford and Cambridge. At Oxford a preliminary statement providing for the protection of the built-up area in the centre is still under the consideration of the City Council who, incidentally, have not reappointed Mr. Edward Warren, Mr. F. M. Elgood, and Mr. Rogers to act as an advisory panel of architects. The Cambridge Council, on the other hand, have not attempted so ambitious a project, but they have carried through a smaller town-planning scheme almost to its concluding stages, and in the near future a conference representative of all the authorities concerned will, no doubt, meet to appoint a regional committee. One who knows Cambridge well tells me that the success of the meeting was really due to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. H. C. Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., and that the keynote of the discussion that followed the lecture was the insistence on practical problems rather than vague talk on the preservation of amenities. Public opinion is alive, and it now remains with C.P.R.E. to give a lead as practical policy.

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Restoration work at the Palace of Versailles is being carried out through the generosity of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, jnr. He chose three of the historic treasures of France—Rheims, Fontainebleau, and Versailles—each being symbolical of one of the ages of past French history, and offered a large sum towards their preservation as a testimony of admiration for the conduct of the French nation during the war. The Commission of Historic Monuments is giving expert advice in the work. At Rheims the roof of the cathedral has been replaced at Mr. Rockefeller's expense. At Fontainebleau and at Versailles special attention is being given to the outside stonework and to the roofs, which have been suffering seriously from the weather. Last year the roofs of the central part of the Palace of Versailles over the inner courts, the very heart of the palace, were most skilfully restored. Worn-out stones were replaced with new stone, carved to exact replicas of the former. M. Gabriel Hanotaux, of the Académie Française, and various Parisian architects are taking a personal interest in this work of preservation.

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London will shortly possess new hotels de luxe, but our progress in this country in hotel building is not nearly so great as in France. During the last few years hotel keeping for foreigners has been recognized as one of the leading national industries of France, and the profits have multiplied exceedingly. Accordingly, architects have been busy modernizing hundreds of the more old-fashioned hotels, installing hot and cold running water in all the bedrooms, ingeniously creating comfortable lounges, and providing more sitting-rooms of which the pre-war hotels on the Continent were conspicuously lacking; of special note are the new hotels in which every bedroom is provided with a bathroom. For example, in Paris since 1925 no fewer than three hotels have been opened each containing 250 bedrooms and 250 bathrooms. Another hotel not far from the Champs Elysées, nearly completed, will have 600 bedrooms and 600 bathrooms. At Grenoble there is an hotel with 200 rooms and 200 bathrooms; at Cannes another hotel with 550 bedrooms and 500 bathrooms; at Biarritz one with 250 bedrooms and 200 bathrooms. These luxurious hotels mean increased competition with British seaside resorts; and Mr. J. W. Mawson, one of our British architects who is giving opportune attention to the "Come to Britain" movement, wisely points out that there is urgent need in many of our watering places for more hotels equipped to meet modern needs.

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The minor accessories of civilization which have accumulated about us during and since the nineteenth century have often suffered from the poverty in architectural style which accompanied this period of industrialism and scientific research. Street kiosks, pillar boxes and the like were designed in defiance of the laws of architectural harmony and added to the confusion already brought about by the breakdown of the fine Classic tradition and the introduction of the Gothic revival. Actually these fitments often offend the eye, though, theoretically, they may be regarded as so many opportunities for adding a touch of artistic emphasis

to the architecture of their surroundings. The Swedish telephone box in the accompanying illustration does not appear to be any improvement upon our latest efforts in London, and fails to add anything to the rural charm of the open space in which it stands. Our boxes are generally made horribly stuffy in the effort to keep them sound-proof, but the example illustrated attains a large measure of through ventilation at all costs. Perhaps the publicity of the message tends to maintain telephonic conversation on the most dignified linguistic plane, or is it good manners for passers-by to be deaf in the immediate neighbourhood of the telephone box?

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"Is this the stuff?" A distinguished English sculptor and academician, who has the distinction of having made the most popular piece of anecdotal sculpture in London, as well as London's most decried statue, asked me the question at the show of the work of Carl Milles, the Swedish sculptor, at the Tate Gallery. Well, it is, and it is not. It all depends on what you want in modern art. If you require something fresh and startling it is, but if you want clichés it is not. For me, a good cliché is better than a bad novelty. In the Milles' exhibition there are no clichés and no bad novelties, so that in a way it looks as though the very amiable academician's question should be answered in the affirmative. When the sculpture of the Renaissance gave place to rococo and then to baroque it is supposed to have become debased. Is not the suggested deterioration rather a grandiose flare-up though? It certainly created a lively diversion before sculpture in Europe sank into a century of neo-classicism. The return to Nature was a relief which the plastic art sorely needed, but it in its turn deteriorated into realism, which, in its worst stages, is a disease comparable with sleeping sickness.

Baroque was vivid, if vulgar. Like the art of the late lamented Marie Lloyd, it was, however, refreshing. The sculpture of Carl Milles is vivid, but not vulgar, and it is most decidedly refreshing. It is baroque to the extent that it is abundantly alive and that it is fecund in form. Fancy runs free, but never into a riotous form. Its form, indeed, is naturalistic, but not with the dead sobriety of absolute realism. Carl Milles has too much imagination. His imaginative equipment is nicely ordered by his respect for Nature, and his technical aptitude is well adapted for the exploitation of form on these lines. He is a modeller who carves, but he is not a technician who is out only for form research any more than he is a formalist. His romantic spirit keeps him clear of both these dangers and makes of him a monumentalist of the order which prefers to forget all previous monumentalism. His memorials, to be judged at this exhibition by their details and by photographs of the finished works, are statues and fountains, and the latter have become to him a passion. They have no resemblance to other fountains in their design, and they have opened out a new function on fountain work, for they are architecture on an extended scale, which is saturated with true sculptural quality. Such figures as "Sunlight on the Water" and "The Sunsinger," fine as they intrinsically are, only range themselves as items with the figures which appear in the fountain and monument designs.

ASTRAGAL

ARRANGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9

At the Edinburgh Architectural Association. 8.0 p.m. G. L. Pepler on Regional Town Planning.

At the Liverpool Architectural Society. H. L. Beckwith on A Visit to Schools in Holland and Belgium.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10

The Society of Antiquaries. 8.0 p.m. Ordinary Meeting.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11

At the Royal Sanitary Institute. 6.0 p.m. F. Wilkinson on Building Sites.

The Town Planning Institute, at the Caxton Hall. 6.30 p.m. Ewart G. Culpin on Decentralization.

At the Royal Institution of Great Britain. 9.0 p.m. George MacDonald, C.B., LL.D., D.LITT., F.B.A., on The Wall of Hadrian.

MONDAY, MARCH 14

At the Royal Institute of British Architects. 8.0 p.m. Howard Robertson on Modern French Architecture.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15

At the Royal Institute of British Architects. 8.0 p.m. Professor Reilly on Liverpool Cathedral.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16

The Town Planning Institute (at the Caxton Hall). 6.0 p.m. Ewart G. Culpin on Decentralization.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18

At the Royal Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society, Glasgow. 7.45 p.m. Business Meeting. W. McCrae on Architecture and Acoustics.

MONDAY, MARCH 21

At the Architectural Association. 7.30 p.m. Gilbert H. Jenkins on Garden Design. (Illustrated by lantern slides.)

MONDAY, MARCH 28

At the Royal Institute of British Architects. 8.0 p.m. Special and Business Meetings: Election of Royal Gold Medallist; Election of Members.

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EXTEND AND EXPAND

[BY EDWARD J. STRANGE]

A RECENT writer in this JOURNAL who pleaded for more attractive conditions for building craftsmen stated that "Youth is not coming into the crafts, at least not into those which the mason, the bricklayer, and the plasterer ply," and believes "that the main cause is the idea that manual labour is of a lower social order than clerical labour." With respect to the former statement, it is true that there is much leeway to make up. But in considering the problem it should be borne in mind that recent statistics show that upon 60,000 houses now in course of erection by contract, or by direct labour, in England and Wales, by municipal authorities upon schemes approved by the Ministry of Health, there are over 11,000 apprentices, indentured or engaged under verbal agreements; and that from one-third to one-half of all the plasterers employed are apprenticed youths; and as to the latter remark, it is an opinion somewhat fallacious, not supported by facts, and not the general view of craftsmen, at any rate!

Mr. Edward J. Strange, J.P.

I believe it is the experience of many builders that there are numbers of youths willing and desirous of entering a trade craft, and that generally, although districts of the country vary, it is as easy to obtain suitable lads for these positions as for the clerical side. Then why, in a country such as ours, with well over a million men unemployed, is there a shortage of skilled craftsmen earning their livelihood in one of the oldest industries of the world? The reasons are many, to name a few: *a*: The pre-war decay of any system of apprenticeship; *b*: the emigration of craftsmen attracted by higher wages overseas, periods of unemployment and under-employment (i.e. inclement weather), the attraction of other industries requiring building craftsmen, and the fact that these losses and those by death are not made good by new entrants.

Why is there a lack of new entrants? Some of the reasons which may be detailed are: *c*: The objection on the part of building firms to engage apprentices; *d*: the less attractive character of building as compared with, say, engineering, so that the imagination of youth favourable to the industry is not developed; *e*: the absence of organization within the industry whereby suitable lads are brought into touch with employers qualified and willing to train and educate youths in craftsmanship; *f*: the limitation by arbitrary trade union rules of numbers who could be trained.

It seems that one of the supreme needs of our time is the exchanging of young men from occupations that are indefinite and shifting to occupations that are definite, to such occupations as will give the most beneficial service to the community and result in a more self-respecting position on the part of the individual worker. This the building crafts can and should provide for the worker.

To bring understanding into present-day vision, let us briefly review the history of the days that are past. Before the Middle Ages building craftsmen, in common with craftsmen in other industries, formed themselves into voluntary associations, paying contributions, receiving financial benefit, and providing mutual help in sickness and in poverty. As one writer has said: "the essential principle of the guild is the banding together for mutual help, mutual enjoyment, and mutual encouragement in good endeavour." And this does not cause us to wonder, for how could it be otherwise in a period when the craft of industry was lower in the scale than the practice of husbandry, and both industry and husbandry considered lower than the exercise of arms. But later commerce and industry became supreme when the towns were governed by the merchant and the artificer. In return for monetary or other services given or promised, the Sovereign granted charters containing privileges of considerable value, eagerly sought, and when obtained, jealously guarded. Thus was created the position that a freedom-loving subject could get away from his serfdom on the land by getting into the walled city therefore some limitation became necessary to prevent the countryside being deserted by its manhood; hence the guilds—good in the original purpose and object of their formation—became close corporations. The guilds controlled entry into a craft and exercised very large and arbitrary powers over their members.

The Act of Apprenticeship, as it is commonly called, passed into law in Queen Elizabeth's reign enacted: "that no person should for the future exercise any trade, craft, or mystery . . . unless he had previously served to it an apprenticeship." The practical effect was that for the most part "only the son could follow the father's trade." In Holland today the plastering craft is short-handed and only the son or other relation or favoured friend of a plasterer is admitted to apprenticeship in that craft. And the operatives today in this country, acting under a well-meaning but mistaken motive, and where there is no mutual agreement between employer and operative, seek to prevent and limit the number of apprentices an employer may take to a proportion insufficient to make up the natural wastage in the personnel.

There is a slowly but steadily growing opinion amongst builders and operatives that the building trade unions should have a larger share in the selection of the entrants into their craft, and on the part of builders that the membership of a trade or craft union should be a proof that the individual has been well trained and educated, and needs but experience to be fully skilled in the exercise of his craft. I personally give adherence to both these points, believing that the better educated youth would be attracted into the building industry, and the restrictions upon the number of entrants now placed with individual building firms should be removed in favour of the supreme test as to whether the employing firm is in such a position that the youth will have ensured to him proper training.

[This is the fourth of a series of articles on the future of the building trades. The articles will be contributed by a distinguished group of architects, builders, politicians, and business men, all of whom have considerable experience of various sides of the subject. The first article, by the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., appeared in our issue for January 5, the second, by Major Harry Barnes, in our issue for January 19, and the third, by Mr. Harlan Thomas, was published on February 2.—Ed., A.J.]

In a book entitled *Mediaeval France*, the writer, referring to trade guilds in the twelfth century, describes apprenticeship and then examination as the root principle before admission to the guild, and "whoever wishes to practice the craft as master must know how to do it in all points, by himself, without advice or aid from another, and he must therefore be examined by the wardens of the craft." The trade unions would become infinitely stronger and of far greater utility if they refused admission to men who may be described as "rather poor with their tools," and the way would be opened for greater reciprocal arrangements between employer and operative, a larger confidence between these two sections of the industry, and a better service to the public. The time is ripe for the harvest—the seeds of propaganda have been sown—builders and operatives together ask for the extension and expansion of apprenticeship schemes throughout the length and breadth of our land. Some of the craft federations of employers and operatives have apprenticeship schemes, such as The National Apprenticeship Council for the Plumbing Trades, The National Joint Council for the Plastering Industry, and The National Joint Education Committee of Painters and Decorators, while the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, whose members largely employ all crafts, is seeking statistical information that will enable the problem to be carefully reviewed and become a helpful guide in forming an opinion as to how a better balance of numbers engaged in the several building crafts can be obtained (sometimes men in one craft are unemployed in consequence of insufficient men in another craft), fostering and stimulating apprenticeship generally, and the issue of a scheme elastic enough to meet varying local conditions. In this connection, the Institute of Builders' apprenticeship scheme has been of great use in several parts of the country. One of the difficulties which applies to all the crafts, but to the plastering craft especially, is the great variation in the number of plasterers engaged over a sufficient period to warrant the employers apprenticing a youth; this is being met by the Joint Apprenticeship Council of Manchester, whereby apprentices are bound to the industry and not to an individual employer.

In other districts the local apprenticeship joint committee arrange the transfer of apprenticeship from one employer to another in case of need.

A method of obtaining suitable recruits for apprenticeship has been successful by a joint apprenticeship committee arranging addresses upon the several crafts to selected boys about to leave the elementary school; the headmasters have appreciated these talks and they have quickened the desire of the lads for craftsmanship which has already been awakened by handwork during their school days. I am bound to admit that there is an impression gaining ground, owing to the limitations of training craftsmen entirely upon housing schemes, and the long term of ordinary apprenticeship, that some more carefully thought-out plan of intensive training should be adopted where facilities exist. The period of apprenticeship could by this means be reduced, and the apprentice would more quickly become a craftsman. This method has been successfully adopted in New South Wales, and details of the practice and technical training are now available.

There is a definite movement in some parts of Western France whereby labourers are assisted to become craftsmen. The labourer receives a labourer's rate of wages to begin with, with half-yearly increase and a bonus at the end if he has satisfactorily fulfilled his duties and assiduously applied himself to his task. A carefully prepared scheme approved by employer and operative would be a valuable adjunct to the organization of recruiting craftsmen. If the difficulties of this somewhat complex problem—varying in their character in different parts of the country—are met with thought and care they will not prove insurmountable. Whereas (to take one area as an example) there are now 44 per cent. of the apprentices bound only by verbal agreements, an energetic organization fully alive to all the difficulties will be able to arrange indentures for all, so that, sympathetically treated, the lad may have a wider insight into his craft, considerable technical knowledge, an affection for good work well done, and a new interest in craftsmanship.

BUILDING PRACTICE IN ITALY

[BY H. CHALTON BRADSHAW]

Building practice in Italy is not only related to the long and fine traditions of that country, but has also much in common with the methods prevailing in England. I had an experience recently of building in Italy with Italian contractors and workmen, and the procedure adopted proved most satisfactory, and I outline it here in the belief that we might learn not a little from it on several points. Italy has her *architetti* and her *ingegneri*. While some professional men describe themselves as an *architetto ed ingegnere*, others are content to be solely an *architetto*. Both titles imply special studies and examinations. The architect, as might be supposed, is primarily concerned with interpreting his clients' wishes, in preparing designs, and dealing with the various æsthetic problems which arise. If he is not also an engineer he generally associates with such a person for the carrying out of his work. The interesting thing is that the *ingegnere* is not only a person with special practical knowledge of building and engineering, but he is able also to perform those duties which in this country we leave to a quantity surveyor. He it is, in addition, who sees to it that the plans conform with the building laws which prevail in the large towns, and that the necessary constructional details are clearly shown on the drawings. For the purpose of letting out the work to contract he proceeds to draw up a *preventivo*; that is to say, to describe the work in a summary fashion and price the items according to the rates prevailing in the building industry at the time. The work is subdivided under headings, such as excavation, foundations, walls, floors, ceilings, doors, windows, etc., and work which might be sublet to specialists is included. A sum is included for contingencies and the total added up.

Upon this, contractors are then invited to bid for the work, and those firms who are known to the *ingegnere*, and who are satisfied with the standard of his valuation of the work, make their offers. The offer is made on a form similar to our own form of tender. It takes the form of a *ribasso percento*, that is to say, the builder offers to do the work for a percentage reduction on the sum named by the *ingegnere* of, say, 1 per cent., 2 per cent., or anything up to 10 per cent. less than the priced bill. The builder who offers the greatest reduction is charged with the work. A contract is drawn up on *carta bollata*, that is, on paper bearing a revenue stamp. It contains many clauses familiar to us, including the stipulation of a penalty if the work is not completed within the period prescribed. Allowance is, of course, made for public holidays, and for interference caused by inclement weather. Extra work is valued and paid for at the prices

agreed in the *preventivo*. In this way the contractor is saved a great deal of time and trouble. This method might, of course, present difficulties if the prices of the building market tended to fluctuate violently. The close association of the designer with someone who has a practical knowledge of the business of building inspires confidence in the mind of both builder and client. The *ingegnere*, being a quantity surveyor with an expert knowledge of construction, is, of course, invaluable to the architect, whose practice so often requires his undivided attention in dealing with the purely architectural aspects of his art.

ALL SUMMER IN A DAY

[BY OSBERT BURDETT]

THOSE who remember Mr. Sitwell's *Southern Baroque Art* will be wondering how large a place architecture plays in his new volume, "an autobiographical fantasia" composed from the memories of his youth. (*All Summer in a Day*. By Sacheverell Sitwell. Duckworth. 16s.) The background is one of place, certainly, on which a few selected figures stand rather than move on a careful tapestry of memories. But the quality which waylays the sympathetic reader is the possession of a visual imagination, proper, of course, to a poet, a quality, further, that suggests the painter of landscapes in some moods, but more particularly of interiors. The display of this sense, which pushes like a crocus through the sod of his early impressions, is complicated for his readers by its careful cultivation since, so that it is not very easy to affirm how developed it was in the years of which he now writes, and how far it transforms his recollections with a deliberate, added style. He remarks, in, perhaps, the key-sentence for the understanding of this book, that "poetry is, in great part, the art of metaphor," which raises the question, enforced by other considerations, whether this book is an essay in the study of this conception, or whether it is the real recapture of the mood of his youth. On the whole, and for reasons to be given, *All Summer in a Day* is, in the main, a book for men of letters.

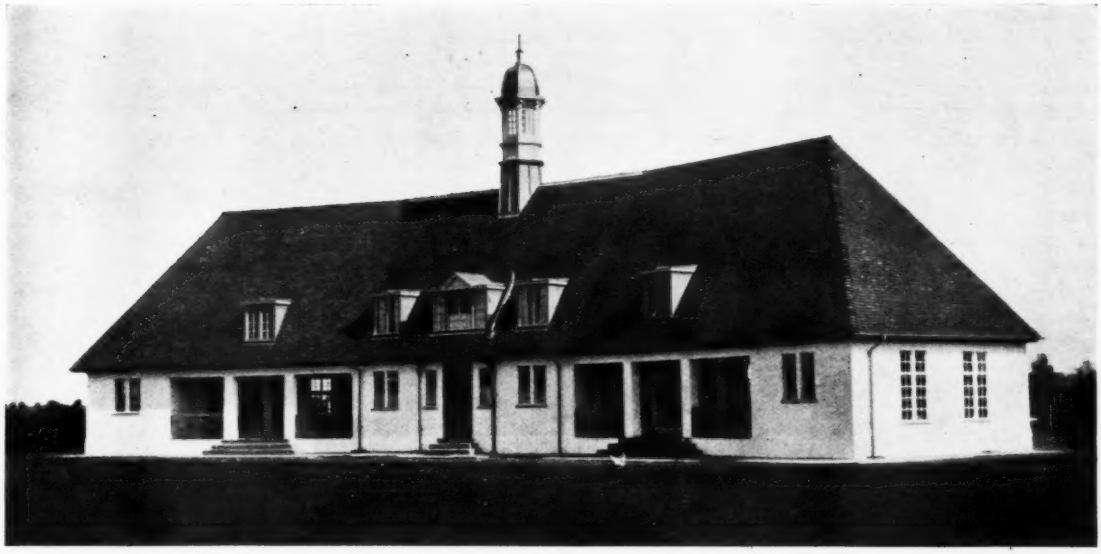
The metaphors in which it abounds betray an eye as intent as that of a robin on the object before it, so that, to be hypercritical by way of tribute, the metaphor almost supersedes the object which occasions it. Thus, how happy is the eye which observes how "fat croquet balls waddle through their hoops" in the old leisurely Victorian game (not yet decayed into a science), the "ragged laundry work of cloud," the rooks that flop through the air "like scraps of burnt paper," the waves "like hundreds of clapped hands" against the sides of the boat, the chestnuts "close-furred" in their full summer's foliage, and, at a remove, indeed, the comparison of conscription to compulsory cricket! There are dozens of such impressions, sharp as the lines of a drypoint on the yielding metal of the writer's mind. His portraits—of his tutor Colonel Fantock, of that sweet oddity old Miss Morgan—are etched in a similar style, but I have the audacity to submit that Mr. Sitwell knows more about the art of poetry than the art of prose, and perhaps is too much of a poet to apprehend as yet that the beauties of prose are disturbed rather than displayed by even the most pointed of parentheses. The temptation to go over work so disinterested in the artistic sense, to note, in common, as it were, the flaws that make good prose uncertain in these pages, must not be indulged here. This is the prose of a poet whose main concern is more with metaphor than with poetry's grave, ascetic sister.

One has lingered none the less on technical matters, because the whole book, it seems to me, is rather a writer's exercise in the technique of writing and presentment than itself an achieved thing. He tells the reader often of his intentions, of why he has approached this scene or personality in this way and not in that, of what he is trying to do, and, while these overtones, coming from him, are of keen interest, they show Mr. Sitwell feeling his way, here and there dubious, and winning by technical confessions the sympathy which ought to have been won, and is not always, by the achieved result. If he is inclined to the temptation to re-write his published work, in the manner of Mr. George Moore, then I prophesy that, eventually, *All Summer in a Day* will be re-written.

Since all readers, however, are not "comrades of the craft," as "A.E." puts it, let us see what the book offers to men of taste simply. Foremost, perhaps, is the chapter on Miss Morgan, who rises like a vase of *famille vert* before our eyes. Then come the descriptions of the seaside town where the boy spent his holidays; the sense of the old pathetic house, with its park, and great room adorned with tapestries, and not least, the useful strictures on the English public school. Putting cant on one side, if that is permitted on this topic, Mr. Sitwell, like all imaginative boys, is a poet now precisely in so far as he resisted this devastating influence. Everyone sensible enough not to lie about his memories will be grateful for an admission that still needs to be repeated every day. His descriptions may be briefly illustrated: "A drawing-room: There were seven great windows coming right down to the floor, and two more of them at the end of the room; while, as though to stress the importance that the builder of this drawing-room attached to his creations being sufficiently lighted, there hung down the middle of the Adam ceiling a great ormolu chandelier which spoke to one at once of George IV and the Brighton Pavilion, while the glass shades of those numerous oil lamps contained, as do so many unconscious details in decoration, a true confirmation of their date, for they had exactly the silhouette of the dress of fashionable women of that period.

"It is strange to think how much money the English have spent upon unnecessary iron railings, and how they fortify even these barriers with a thick hedge wherever they can scratch together enough soil to support one. The platitude that 'An Englishman's house is his castle' they support with an unwise, harem-like spirit of seclusion which puts at doubt many of their vaunts."

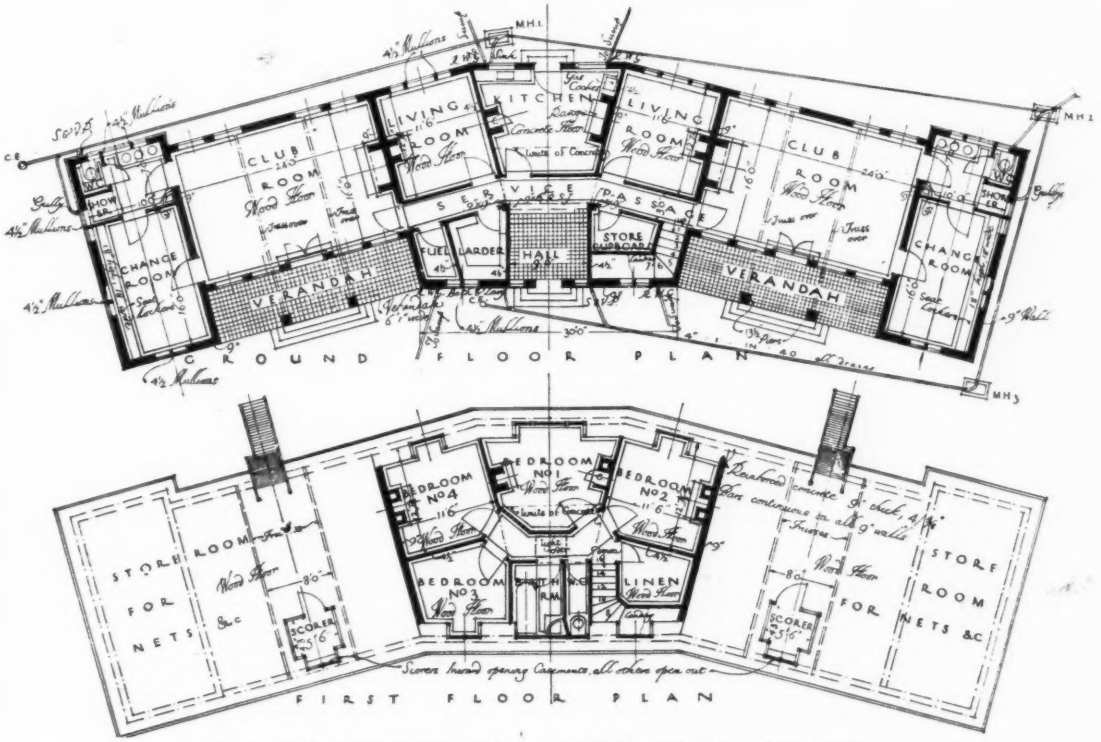
If it be thought that the above has given no summary or presentment of the book, that it may prove puzzling to one who has not read it, the excuse must be the previous opinion that the many things in the book are detachable and, in the judgment of the present writer, better than the book itself. Round a few central memories of places and people his imagination has brooded with the design, one hazards, of making a tapestry of prose not unworthy of the set of five that he admired so much in his own home. The chapter on Miss Morgan, mentioned already, is the completest unit of the book, which is not for everyone; but those who are drawn to the meditations of a poet, who are interested in methods and theories, who respect notebooks, and may be weary even of fully accomplished volumes, will find here a book curious and revealing, reveries worked over in after years.



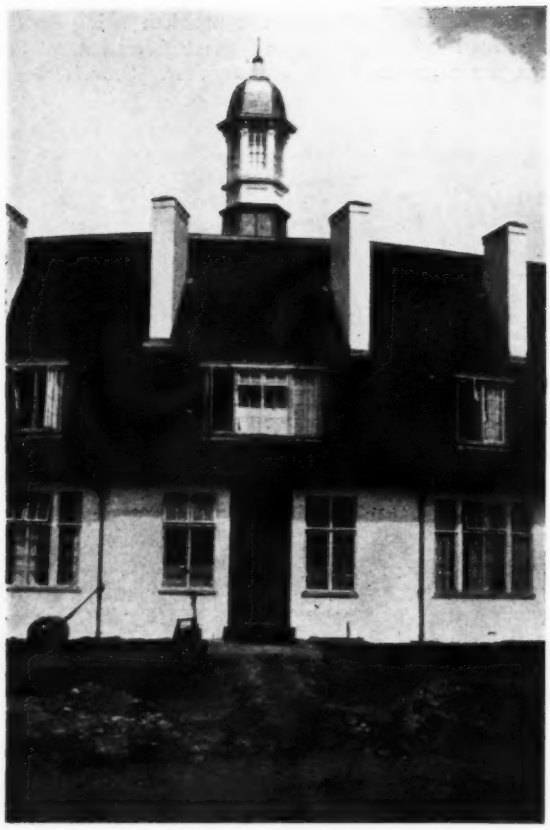
AT A CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE

[BY I. M. CHECKLEY]

AMONG the buildings of interest erected recently in Cambridge is the Christ's and Sidney Sussex pavilion of Mr. Harold Tomlinson, illustrated in this issue. This pavilion shows the solution of an unusual problem. The two Colleges share a common playing field, and the architect was commissioned by them to design a building which should provide, under the one roof, two distinct pavilions with common service and groundsman's quarters, the problem being further complicated by the position of the two cricket pitches, which are at an angle to one another. Scorers' boxes



Sports pavilion and groundsman's house for Christ's and Sidney Sussex Colleges, Cambridge. By Harold Tomlinson. Above, the main front. Below, the plans.



Sports pavilion and groundsman's house for Christ's and Sidney Sussex Colleges, Cambridge. By Harold Tomlinson. Above, a rear view. Below, left, the house portion, and, right, a back wing.

readily visible from each pitch were required, and the intersection of these two lines of vision determined the angle of the main axis to the approach road, to which, incidentally, a satisfactory termination was provided by a motor-mower garage, also illustrated. In order that this garage should not appear incongruous with the main building, the roof-slope was made the same, and since the side walls are only 3 ft. in height, the resulting section reproduces in its triangularity the general outline of the machines which it houses. The steep pitch of the pavilion roof itself is due to a stipulation by the clients that ample space should be provided for the permanent storage of nets in an unrolled condition to prevent deterioration, this space being accessible by means of two external open staircases of wood, which make effective features in the rear elevation.

Apart from these factors, the architect was, wisely, given a free hand, with one important and customary limitation, that of cost, the figure £2,400 being named as an absolute maximum. When the volume, resultant on the accommodation required, was cubed up, it was found that this figure meant a cost of considerably less than a shilling per foot cube, but, despite this, the contract price, including a 600 ft. sewer connection, actually proved to be only £52 in excess of the sum named. Structural economy was obviously of the utmost importance, but unfortunately, existing conditions did not, in every case, facilitate this, the character of the site, for example, necessitating a raft foundation. It was possible, however, to use 9 in. outer brick walls throughout, the considerable thrust of the roof being met by a continuous reinforced concrete band or frieze at the level of the window heads, which was continued for 5 ft. into all cross walls. Further support was, surprisingly, provided by the lantern, which helps to bear the roof instead of, as one would expect, being borne by it. This lantern, which is glazed uniformly with the windows, and which serves to light the landing of the groundsman's house, is carried on what is virtually a box girder, and so enabled to bear the central portion of the roof, being so stable as to show no perceptible movement even in the highest winds. It has no internal bracing, so that access to the flat over the house may readily be gained by ascent of a fixed ladder and removal of one of the lights. From this "belvedere" a prospect of most of Cambridgeshire is revealed. The lantern is hexagonal in plan, conditions of cost precluding the design of an octagon, so that, when only two sides of it are visible, it tends to look thin; it is effectively battered at its base.

As regards the general plan of the pavilion, it has already been explained that the two centre lines of the pitches determined the centre line of the building. Further, they necessitated the two breaks in the façade line, owing to which each wing is at right angles to its playing field, one being parallel to the approach road. Each scorer has, then,

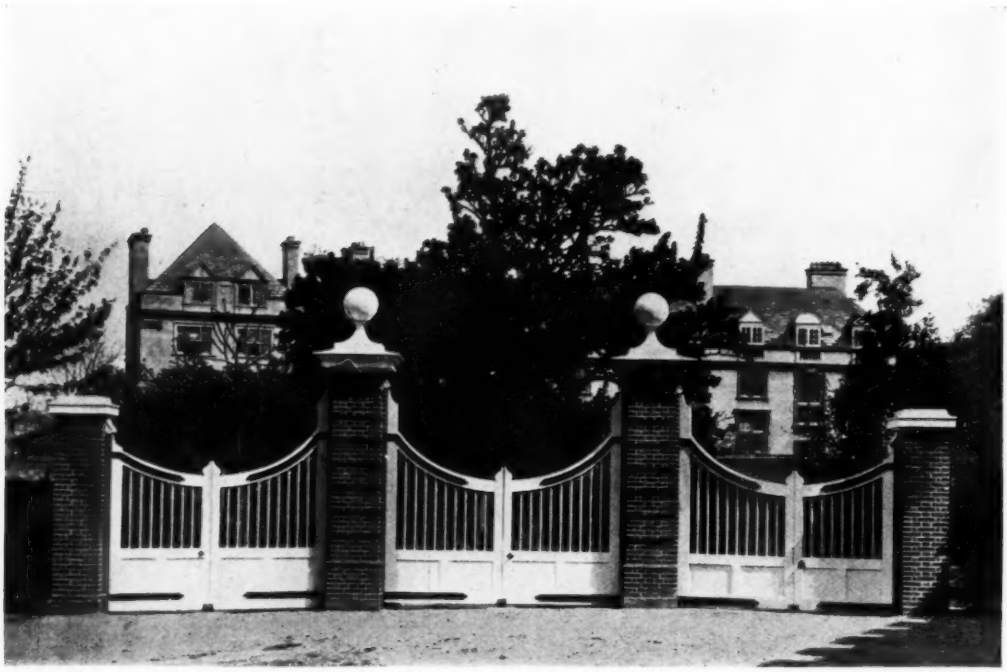
The loggia in the Master's Garden, Christ's College, Cambridge. By Harold Tomlinson.

a clear view of the field, and the field of the score, which is shown on a movable shutter hooked to the side of the dormer during play. This broken front, concave in effect, serves to obviate the possible monotony of so long and low a façade, as do the well-placed dormer windows, while the lantern provides a centre of interest at a vital point. The plan is symmetrical on its main axis, having, in each wing, a club-room 24 ft. by 16 ft., a change-room 16 ft. by 10 ft., a lavatory 10 ft. by 7 ft., and a 6-ft. veranda, with net store over the whole area, and, in its centre block, two living-rooms, kitchen, and service on the ground floor, and on the first, four bedrooms and a bathroom, etc. As regards interior finish, the floors on the club-rooms are of wood, in the change-rooms and lavatories of concrete, and in the veranda of tiles. The finish is, with a view to economy, of extreme simplicity throughout, there being no internal plaster, but plain wash instead, and a minimum of joinery, that is, simple skirtings and the architraves to the doors.

The windows are all Crittall's standard casements, used in many cases with 4½-in. brick mullions, and painted grey.

Externally the brick walls are whitewashed, with, for base, to the principal façade, a ¾-in. cement plinth, rising from the ground line to the level of the veranda, which is raised 14 in. above that of the club-rooms. The chimneys are similarly washed and have copings of plain tiles and single oversailing brick courses. The roof is of a simple king-post type, coming to a ridge over the two wings and to a run of 3 ft. wide flat over the centre. The dormer windows and attic doors are constructed in the normal manner of wood dressed with lead, and are treated, for economy's sake, with ramifications of the same types of moulding. Of the two elevations, that to the playing fields is possibly the better, due partly to its apparent concavity, which gives an "embracing" feeling and forms an effective stop to the vista, and partly to its attractive open loggias and to an absence of the rather disturbing "knife-edged" chimney stacks on the other façade, also perhaps to the stronger grip of the lantern on the ridge of the roof. The verandas are pleasantly treated, having square 14-in. piers and white "Union Jack" balustrading in wood, designed to be removable in sections. The pavilion altogether is distinctly notable and represents Mr. Tomlinson's most recent executed work.

In comparison with it, it may be of interest to consider his earliest piece of work, also illustrated in this issue. This was the design of gates and loggia in completion of a garden scheme started at Christ's College by the late P. McKenny Hughes, who was killed in the war. The water garden had been finished, and there were in existence block plans showing the position and dimensions of the proposed gate-piers and loggia. Mr. Tomlinson attempted to carry out a scheme in accordance with what he believed to have been the architect's intention. The loggia is set as finish to the vista of the water garden and houses a bust of Darwin, the vast bulk of which forced the designer to give the building considerable height, to which end he provided it with a pitched roof hung with sand-faced pantiles. The walls are of 2-in. brick, with wide joints and rubbed brick imposts. The gates are remarkable chiefly for their provision of three carriageways side by side and for their interesting disposal on plan. The central way gives access to the garden, and is not necessarily, as the side openings are, for the use of vehicular traffic, but its position and the existing yew hedges appeared to demand emphasis, and this has been obtained by increase of its width and height. It also is built of 2-in. bricks, the capitals and balls being of Atlas White. The work was executed in 1923, the contractors being Messrs. Saint, of Cambridge.



Entrance gates through the Master's Garden, Christ's College, Cambridge. By Harold Tomlinson.

TRIBULATIONS OF EARLY PRACTICE: iii

[BY KARSHISH]

i: DISPUTES WITH CLIENTS

IN order to give completeness to this series, the two parts that have already appeared are now to be concluded by a third part of four numbers, which may prove to be somewhat the dregs of the draught, for they will contain a bitter-tasting sediment provocative of a wry mouth. Perhaps the mixture might have been shaken up at the outset, but this was scarcely possible in following the fortunes of an ordinary competent adventurer on his first engaging in architectural practice: to represent him as encountering misfortunes which are exceptional would have been to mislead the reader on the facts, and offer discouragements which ordinary expectations might properly ignore. Warnings in plenty have been given, the particular precautions necessary to guard against mishaps have been described, and the architect's attendant imp has been mentioned several times. As, however, no precautions will entirely guard our adventuring architect against upsets, and as he will assuredly, during his career, sooner or later be involved in difficulties and distubances of some kind, or of many kinds, he had better understand the nature of the disasters that may overtake him, which he may now do with the same equanimity with which the man who has learnt how to sail a boat regards the chances of capsize. It is to be noticed that nearly all the troubles here to be described are due to the architect's ignorance, incapacity or carelessness in just this sense, that he will not allow the same things to happen again; but this is not to say that the architect is exactly to blame. A parlourmaid who breaks a teacup is to blame, but no parlourmaid is to blame because she sometimes breaks teacups; it is an unavoidable condition of her work. So with our architect: the multitude of his responsibilities and the minutiæ of the detail with which he is concerned are so great that things are bound to go wrong sometimes. As much as in any other activities, the intrusion of adventitious circumstances, called "good" or "bad" luck, operate to confound or abet the desires of the practising architect. One other good reason there is for particularly presenting the disagreeables of the subject after the building has been carried through to completion, namely, that it is at this time that serious disputes are most likely to arise. The architect's charges; the builder's statement of account; defects appearing in the work—all these are fruitful grounds of contest, and it is here also that awkward questions which have been set aside or allowed to drop out of sight—so that the business of getting the work finished may not suffer—present themselves again with extraordinary freshness and vigour. Disputes between client and builder may be eliminated because the architect stands as arbitrator between the two parties, and any quarrel between them is his quarrel, and accordingly we have to consider only disputes between 1: the client and his architect, 2: the architect and the builder, and 3: that most unhappy condition when client and builder both have a grievance against the architect and look to him for redress. Let us, then, first consider disputes between the architect and his client.

The first ground for dispute will readily be supposed to repose in the architect's little bill; but in point of fact, although this is obviously a tender subject and a matter which will awaken sensitiveness and uneasiness in our architect, it is quite unusual for the client to dispute his architect's charges except when the amount of the fees have been settled when the commission was first given, in which case, it is not unusual for disputes to arise. I would go so far as to say that the more exact and definite the original understanding as to fees the more readily do disputes crop up. I am speaking, be it remembered, of the private client, not of business firms; and the explanation of the anomaly is the same as that which has been already offered once or twice in this writing, namely, that it is the way the world wags. The simple fact is that the kind of man who in his private capacity would seek to make a bargain with his architect is the sort of man who will try to drive his bargain when made, and be concerned to see that he gets the fullest measure of advantage from it; and the architect, resenting the distrust implied by this bargaining, is kept in mind of the fees he is to receive and made aware that the work he is doing is scarcely remunerative, a fact he would otherwise have ignored; and he is, for the same reason, led to grudge, as an unfair interpretation of the bargain, unusual services which in the ordinary course he would render without being aware of them.

The result of this lack of confidence and mutual respect is likely to appear in friction of one kind or another, and if a dispute does not arise on the matter of fees it will probably crop up in some other connection. A client who bargained for a first house at a fee of 5 per cent. and a second and third house, very similar in design, at 3 per cent. commission, built the "second" house first, and abandoned the others, and then claimed that the architect was entitled to fees on the basis of 3 per cent., and only yielded the 5 per cent. under coercion of a court of law. Another client who proposed a fee for certain work and was told by his architect that his charge would be a lesser sum, which was then agreed, afterwards objected that he had been charged too much; and yet a third, who had bargained even to limiting the amount of his architect's expenses, sought to dock the miserable fee due because he considered certain work of the builder's should have been done in a more expensive way than the builder had been paid to do it—and so on. It will be difficult for our architect to avoid making arrangements for fees; to excuse himself will confirm the distrust in which the proposal originated, and he cannot afford to refuse the commission. The best line for him to take is to agree to state the fee when the work he is to be required to do is defined. This will either put an end to the proposal or secure him from unfair treatment. Similarly, if he is asked to agree to a figure for expenses, he should ask how many journeys he is to make. Our architect will, however, be well advised to be circumspect in dealing with men who open negotiations by trying to make a fixed bargain as to fees, but if he is involved in any upset with one of them he may be consoled to know that the characters of such men are usually well understood by their acquaintances, and if his quarrel becomes public he will be more likely to win sympathy and respect than arouse distrust and suffer loss of prestige.

It sometimes happens that under the happiest circumstances the architect's charges include one or two items which his client was not prepared for, and which he thinks extortionate. If the relations of client and architect are as they should be, and most usually are, the client will either decide: "Oh, well, it must be all right or he would not have made the charge"; or he will say: "I don't understand why you have made an extra charge for designing mantelpieces and added commission on the sand which I supplied to the builder free of charge"; if, on the other hand, the relationship is not one of mutual respect and good fellowship, he may perhaps shrug his shoulders and pay the bill and consider he has been overcharged, or even feel seriously aggrieved. For this reason it is best for our architect, when he sends in his bill, to refer to any items in it which are out of the ordinary, and explain why he has to make those charges, and justify them by the authority of the official scale, or otherwise; but in nearly all cases where a client seriously objects to any particular of the charges, the right, sensible, and dignified line for our architect is to explain and justify the item and then say, frankly, that if it is objected to he is willing to withdraw it; and not only should he say this, but, to the best of his ability, feel it, too. It may be taken as generally true of human nature that those who build themselves houses wish to deal fairly or even generously with their architect, and feel it a point of honour to do so. I should be surprised if there is any

architect long established in a practice which brings him commissions from private persons who will not endorse this opinion. To leave with the client the decision whether to pay or not to pay is, therefore, only wise. I do not, however, make the recommendation on the ground of wisdom, but because it is the natural expression of the right relation of the architect to his client; a relationship which causes the architect to feel a strong distaste to receiving money which his client is not glad to pay. I have said that this rule applies in "nearly all cases." I should say "in all cases," were it not that our architect may find himself involved with a client in whom meanness and a wish to avoid paying, not from a genuine belief that he is being overcharged, but from a desire to hold on to his money, is the motive of his objection. When such motives are in evidence it becomes a moral obligation of the architect to press his claim.

The circumstances above described, where particular items in the architect's account are objected to, are however of small moment. The serious resistance to payment of his charges happens when the building project is abandoned. The client is then often not only disinclined to pay for sketch designs, but is sometimes astonished at being asked to do so; he is so used to receiving reports, advice, sketches, and estimates from commercial firms for all kinds of goods and projects without incurring obligations, that he is apt to assume that architects also regard the work they do, preparatory to making finished drawings, as speculative and competitive, and this idea is supported by the fact that there are plenty of practitioners of architecture calling themselves architects for whom what they call "speculative work" is their first concern and the field of their chief activities. The worst conflicts between architect and client arise, however, when work is abandoned after tenders have been received, and the client realizes, perhaps only when the claim reaches him, that to his architect is due 3½ per cent., and to his quantity surveyor 2½ per cent., of the amount of the lowest estimate, although that estimate may exceed what he is prepared to spend or has ever consented to spend. The real cause of his instinct to resist is not, however, any objection to the charges as such, but to the fact that he has so mismanaged that he is liable to pay, let us suppose, £600 for services which are of no use to him. In such case it is not surprising that he remembers he was led inch by inch to increase the amount he originally intended to spend on his house, and inch by inch to reduce his requirements below what he once regarded as the minimum that would serve his needs. With the price thus swelled and the goods diminished, the increase of the amount tendered over the architect's estimate has been the last straw. There has been a revulsion of feeling, a dispersion of enthusiasm; he is already sick of all the expense and worry of housebuilding, of architects, and of quantity surveyors. Everybody can sympathize with him; but he has no grievance against his architect, who has only done his duty in helping him to a solution of the problems raised by his own desires, and whose approximate estimate, although below the amount of the best bargain to be at that time obtained, still is not far astray. The client may feel, in the bitterness of the moment, that he has been led on and let down by his architect, and will be the more ready to resist a payment which on other grounds it is annoying, not to say humiliating, to have to make.

In such a case as this, and assuming that our architect has not involved himself in any charge of culpable negligence, incompetence, or unprofessional conduct, the client must be required to pay. He can be made to pay; the amount is fixed by custom and by the standard scale of the R.I.B.A. Although it is extremely unpleasant to have recourse even to the threat of proceedings at law, and any action by an architect against his client is on many grounds most regrettable, our architect must yet consider that, apart from the duty to himself, he has a duty to his profession, and if he meekly allows himself to be overridden he is helping to establish a mischievous precedent that will add to the already sufficient difficulties of his brother architects. This case is very different from the grounds for dispute last described; there is here no question of whether particular details of an architect's charges justly interpret the facts, but whether a professional man is to be paid for his services or put on the same footing as a salesman, commission agent, or tout. Resistance to pay fees for abandoned work is ill met by compromise; there is no ground for compromise. Particularly must no concession be made when, as sometimes happens, the architect's claim is not met by protest, but ignored. If need be the dispute must be carried into court as a point of honour, but our architect must make sure that he is going to win his action before he brings it. To lose it would be a serious setback for him, and would effect exactly the reverse of all he designed in bringing it.

[To be continued]

THE BRIDGE

We have here not one book but two; a book by Mr. Brangwyn and a book by Mr. Barman. As I read the book I entirely neglected the pictures, as I looked at the pictures I never so much as glanced at the text. The text, however, is extremely interesting, and if it is Ruskinian in tone it is none the worse for that. Ruskin could write, and so can Mr. Barman; fine, staid, balanced prose, and the reading of it is sheer delight. One has the impression that here and there theories are made to fit facts, especially the theories about concrete and reinforced concrete, materials which are referred to as artificial stone and artificial wood. There is little to commend the first description, but as for the second it is entirely misleading, so misleading in fact that for a long time I thought reference was being made to some new synthetic material with which I was utterly unacquainted. I am still at an utter loss to understand by what mental process a one-time living, growing, fibrous, springy material resembles a granular and comparatively inelastic material like concrete, even if it has some rods of steel embedded in it. The fact of the matter is that we shall never build satisfactorily in concrete and reinforced concrete until we cease to see them in terms of other materials.

It is in the parts of the book that deal with the modern growth of ugliness that the greatest interest lay for me. About this Mr. Barman has something very new to say. The state to which we are brought today is due, he says, to the relation between the processes of conception and execution. I must quote a very typical passage: "For it will be observed," he writes, "that if two related processes are of a widely different duration a number of possibilities present themselves. If, for example, they commence at the same moment the shorter one will be completed before the longer. We may say, then, that if in a temporary bridge execution is begun simultaneously with conception it will have ended before conception is completed. The bridge will be built before it is fully thought out. Upon reflection it will be seen that this is a phenomenon whose presence is to be discovered in most known activities today, and whose effects have largely made our modern civilization what it is—a combination of immense power with highly-restricted intelligence."

Elsewhere the author is very taken up with what one is tempted to call—in no spirit of disrespect—the fashionable jargon; fashionable at least in architectural circles, of inflexion, punctuation, duality, and the like. This vocabulary is used upon the assumption that there are absolute standards of form, an assumption for which there would appear to be no vestige of justification other than that based upon a few empirical deductions. The efforts to disclose truth are laudable enough, but her well is a deep one, and the fact remains that a great artist can still stagger us with an achievement which utterly disregards all the rules of the game as set forth under the heads of inflexion, unresolved duality, and all the rest of it.

However, the book is full of original thought, and therein lies its value and its interest, and in the clear beauty of its prose lies its charm.

H. J. B.

The Bridge: A Chapter in the History of Building. Illustrated by Frank Brangwyn, R.A., and written by Christian Barman. London: John Lane. Price 31s. 6d. net.

THE NEW DUTIES OF THE FIREPLACE

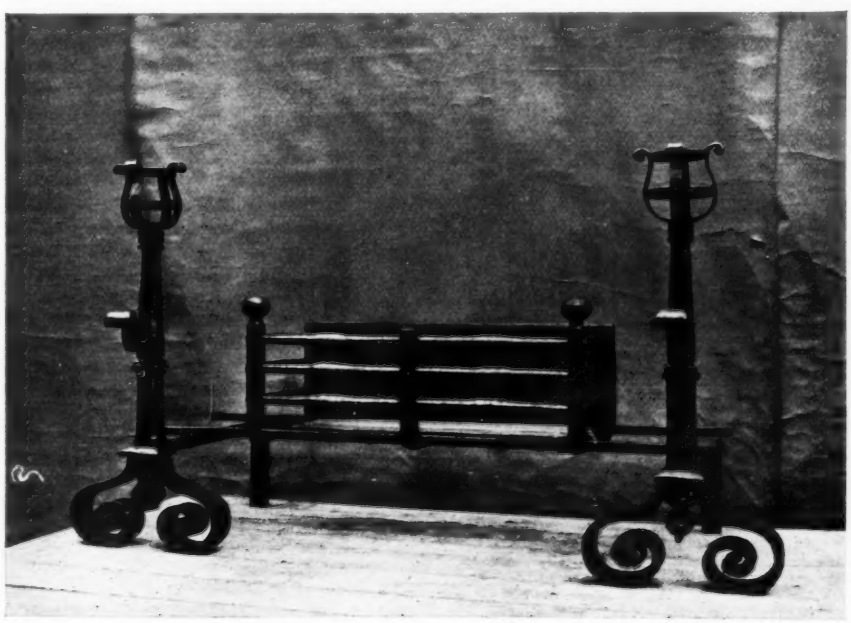
[BY BASIL IONIDES]

THROUGHOUT last century and up to now, clever people have been inventing newer and newer patterns of stoves and grates until the maximum of heat has been gained with a minimum of fuel. This was excellent; but now the fireplace has taken a new place in the medium and larger-sized houses of to-day, as the hard work is now done by central heating; and the fireplace has gone to a secondary position for work, and become more important decoratively. A fireplace is now a decorative feature —one hopes so anyhow—which in cool summer evenings becomes a solace, and in winter adds spice to the rather heavy heat of the radiators. The touch of radiant heat from the fireplace will greatly assist the permeating radiator heat. This new rôle demands different design from that lately in vogue, since the heat-producing qualities of the grate are not as important as the decorative. Today a grate must be beautiful—ample and suitable for wood to be burned in, as there is nothing so pleasant and fragrant as an oak or birch wood fire.

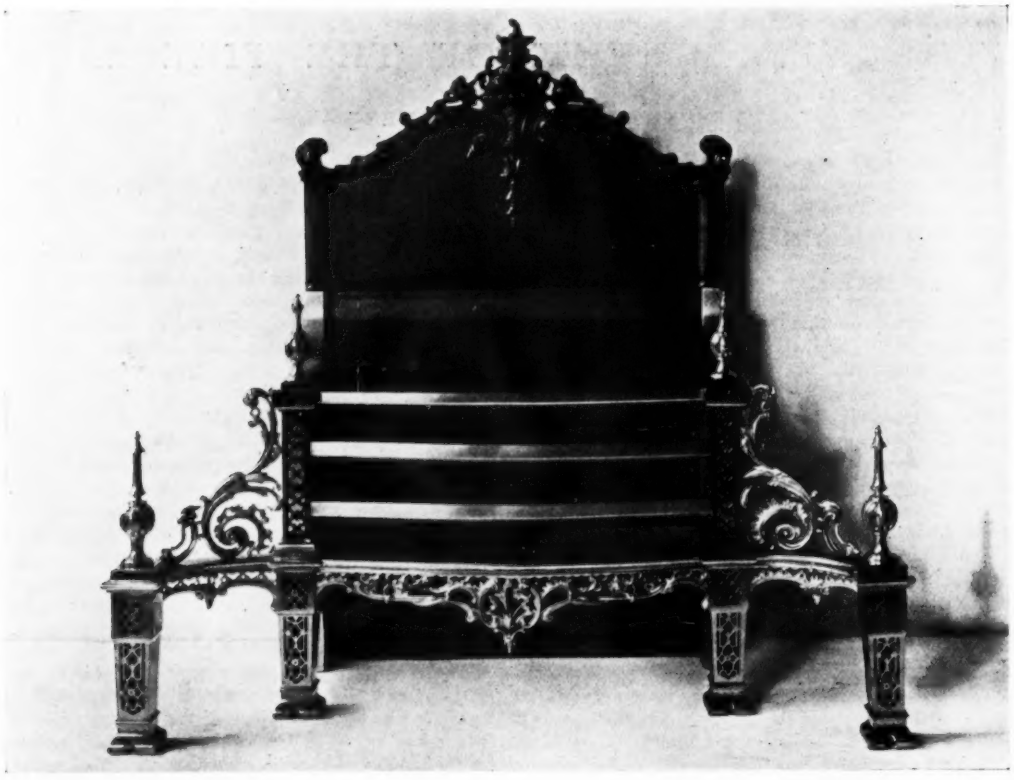
Rooms of the old cottage type of the Tudor period will naturally have large open fireplaces; and in these dogs should stand flanking a pile of wood ash left from former times, but too frequently these fires on the hearth will smoke and distress one's eyes considerably. Wood smoke is delicious to smell, but painful to look at. Then a grate will be needed, and these should be fairly long and made of iron or steel, massive and strong. Of course, whether there is a basket grate or not, a wood fire in an open grate should have one of those delicious firebacks that one sees cast with endless subjects—Biblical, allegorical, and floral.

The later open fires of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be found smaller than the Tudor, and there is not room to burn the long logs of the earlier days. Here one must have basket grates to put in the open space on fitted hob grates. These grates can be found in every correct design for every period, and they are probably the most correctly reproduced of all antiques because such firms as Messrs. Feetham, who have lately been merged with Messrs. Bratt Colbran & Co., were making them in the eighteenth century, and have continued to do so down to today, using the old moulds and having all the details to get the design correct. In their Mortimer Street showrooms one may see what almost amounts to a history of the fireplace. There are firebacks of many curious designs, and firedogs to go with them, and also tongs and other irons suitable. There are also big basket grates for logs. The collection is strongest, however, in its eighteenth-century pieces, some of which are very fine. The steel-fronted basket grates on legs are engraved and decorated so that they are perfect, and lest the decoration should be damaged the whole of the ornamental front on some of them lifts away leaving the business part in position behind. These grates naturally have to have a decorated interior. The tendency among the inexperienced is to line this with tiles which are, of course, decorative and pretty; but my impression is that the cast-iron cheeks and backs are better, as they form a better setting for the colour of the flames. In themselves they are finely designed, and have beautiful patterns on them, but they are black, which prejudices them in some people's eyes. However, they are polished black and reflect lights when there are any. A black hearth is also better, as marble on tiles gets damaged by falling sparks. The hearths and cheeks, however, may be made of steel, which is quite resplendent, as the housewife can no longer grumble at the trouble of cleaning since steel can be made rustless and labour-saving. The cleaning of steel has often prevented its use, but now this objection is gone.

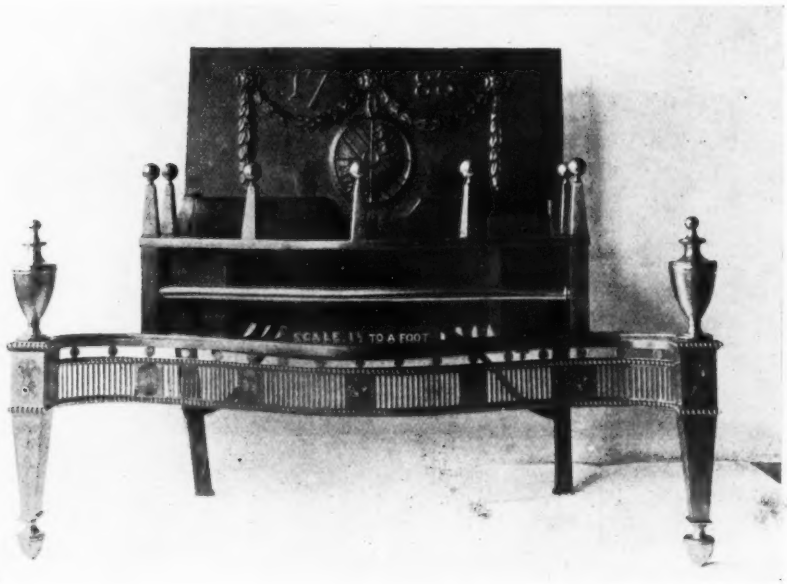
In modern buildings the fireplace opening is frequently too small to take a basket grate, and then one must use a hob grate—not that they are not nice on all occasions, but that they are the only possible ones where space is limited. The old hob grate can have its cheeks and back of cast iron and also a surround to



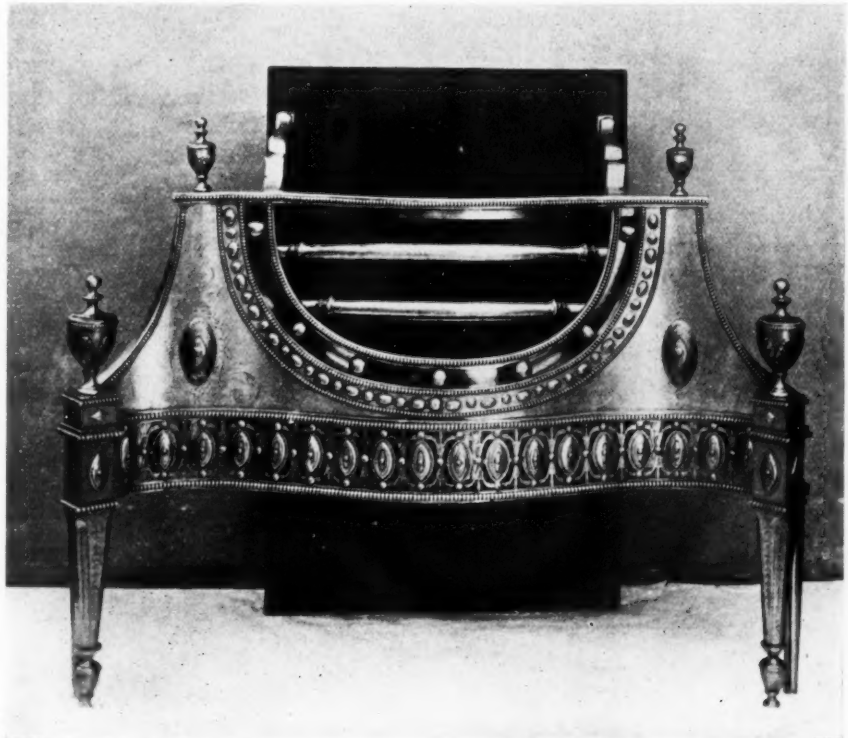
Cresset dogs with a Tudor basket.



Above, grate in the Chinese Chippendale style, with fretted standards. Below, left, an eighteenth-century hob grate. Below, right, a Georgian grate fitted with a copy of an old Dutch back.



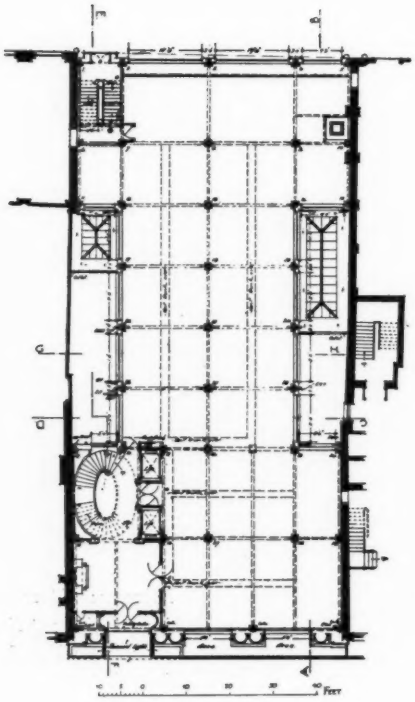
complete it. These were mostly of the Adam period, and Messrs. Feetham show some lovely examples which are original. The eighteenth century seems to have produced such complete work, as not only are the grates so well designed, but the fireirons and fenders all match without looking like one of the "obvious" suites produced by many of the designers of today. The interest of these old grates is increased in these showrooms because one can see the labour- and fuel-saving grates of today side by side with the old ones, and one can see that for houses with no central heating some remarkably effective stoves may be bought, though for the already warm house an open and spacious fire has a sense of leisure and luxury that is hard to define.

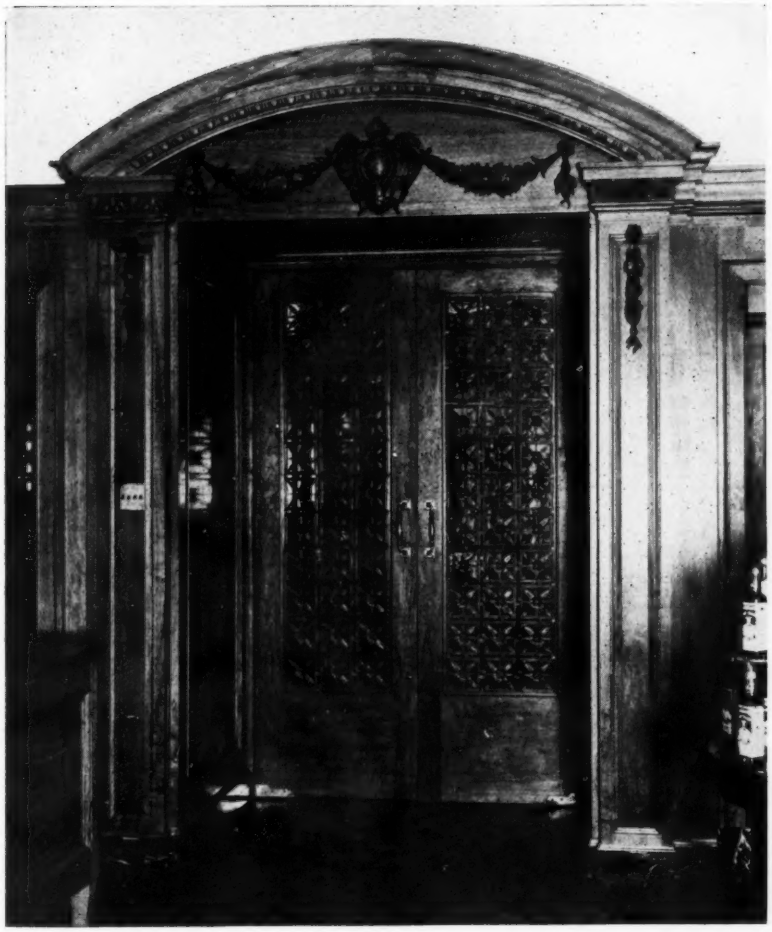


Above, an old engraved steel Adam period grate, fitted with a coat-of-arms. The back is not of the period. Below, a very faithful reproduction of the fine old Adam grate in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It has two sets of fronts. The bright front is made to remove when the fire is in use so as to conserve the fine bright finish.

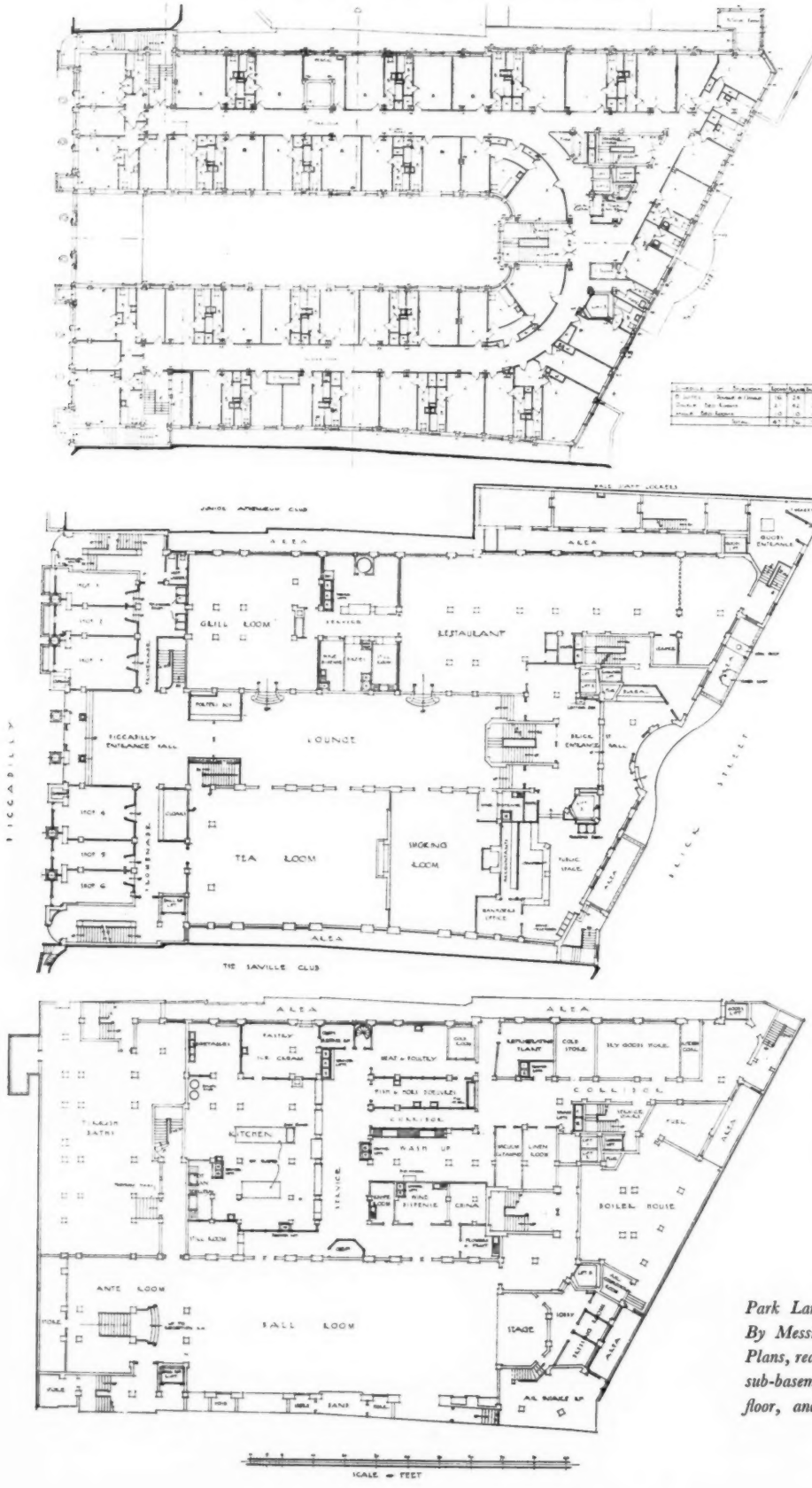
CURRENT WORK

No. 20 Soho Square, London, erected for the accommodation of the management and clerical staff of the Crosse and Blackwell combine. By Messrs. Joseph. The new building is a steel-framed structure of fire-resisting construction throughout, and comprises a basement and eight floors. Above, the Portland stone front facing Soho Square. Below, left, a view of the patent stone oval staircase and bronze balustrade; and right, the ground-floor plan.

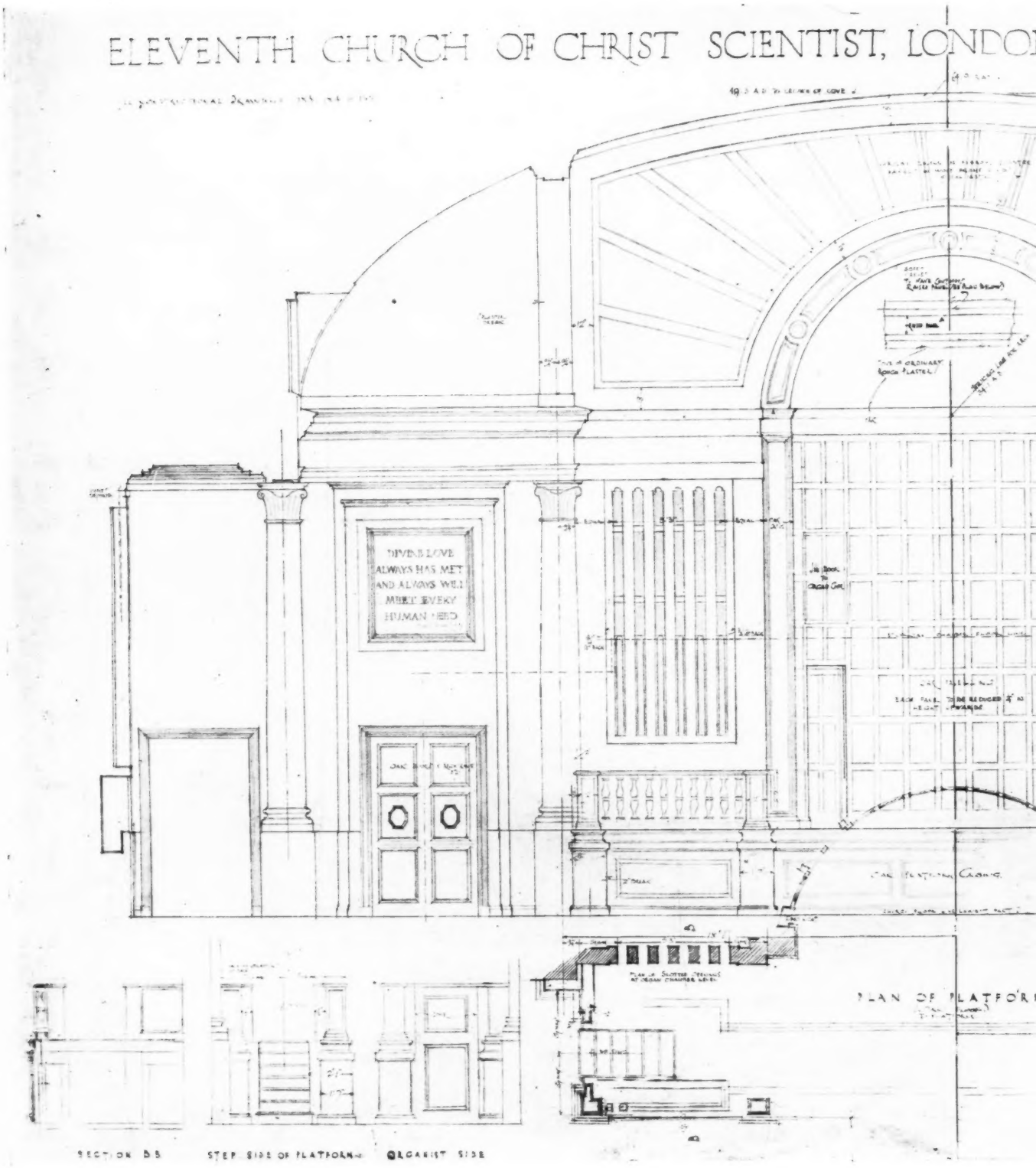




No. 20 Soho Square, London. By Messrs. Joseph. Above, an interior doorway. Below, the special showroom on the ground floor, fitted with walnut cases.



Park Lane Hotel, London. By Messrs. Henry Tanner. Plans, reading from below: sub-basement floor, ground floor, and the first floor.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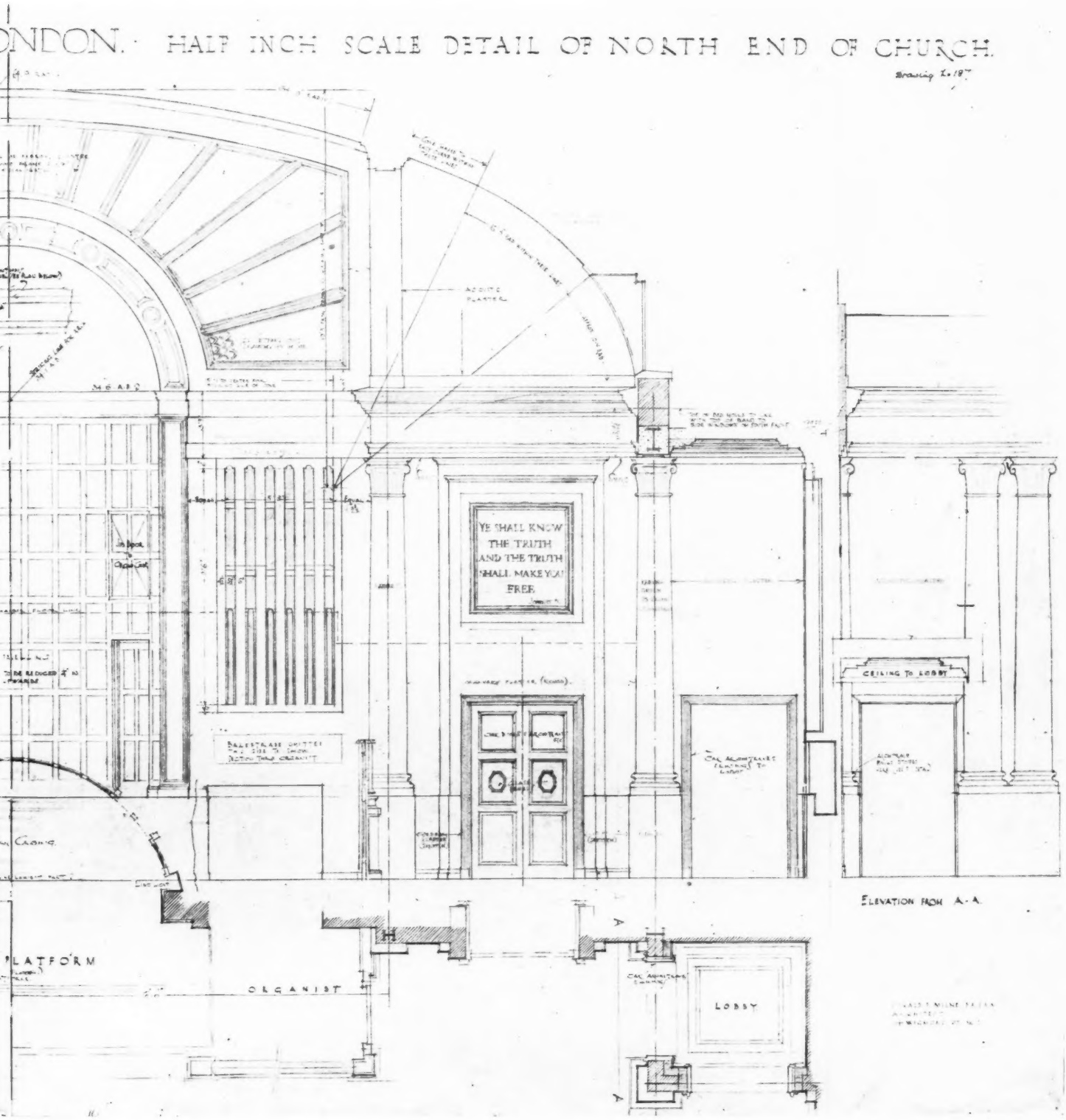
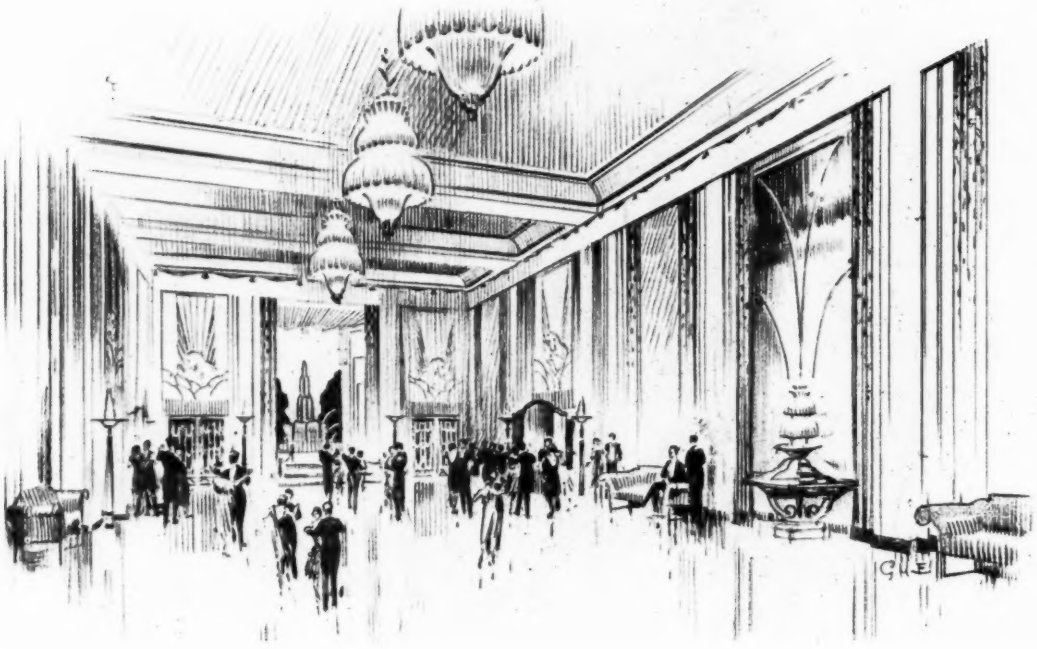
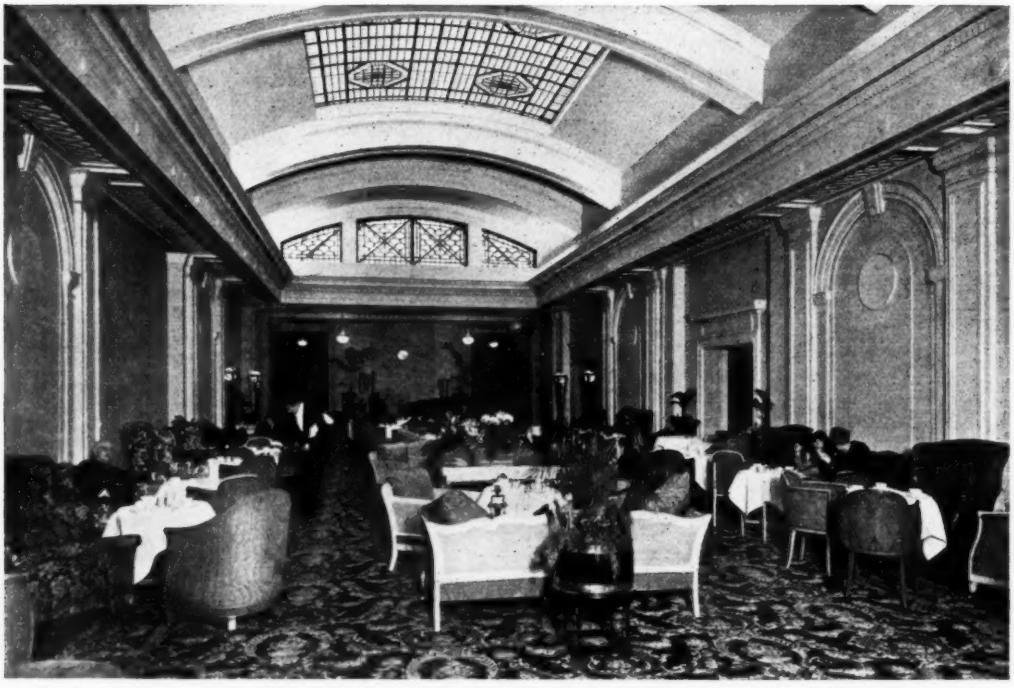


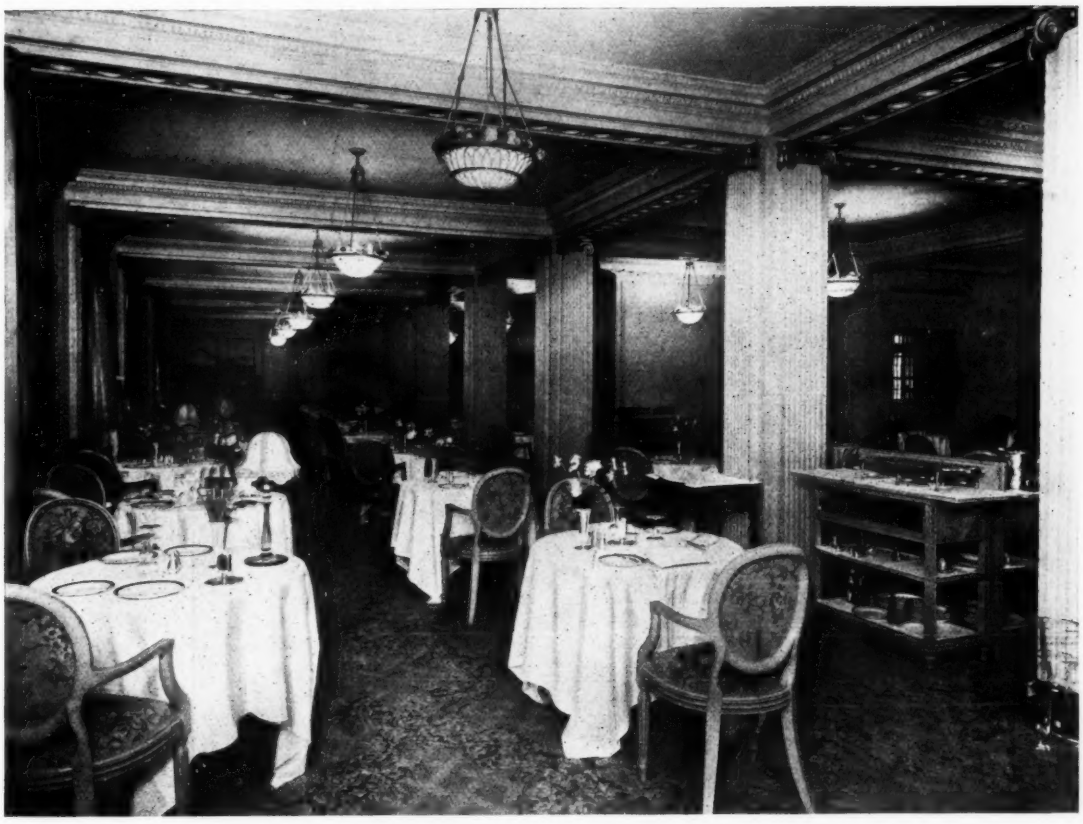
ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. BY OSWALD P. MILNE. A DETAIL OF THE NORTH END OF THE CHURCH.

Park Lane Hotel, London. By Messrs. Henry Tanner. Of steel-frame construction, the building was commenced in 1913, but the work was stopped a year later and not resumed till the autumn of 1925. The completion of the structure, which is faced with matt-surfaced ivory-tinted terra-cotta, involved important alterations to the original steelwork. Fire-resisting floors and roofs have been employed throughout the building, and every bedroom in the hotel has its own private bathroom. Above, the Piccadilly front.

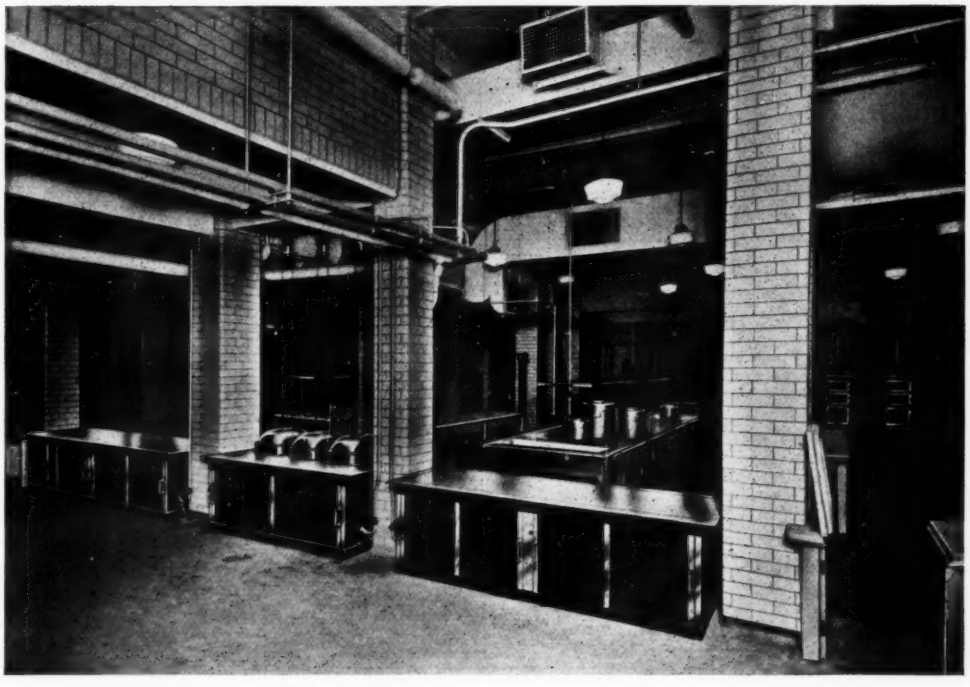


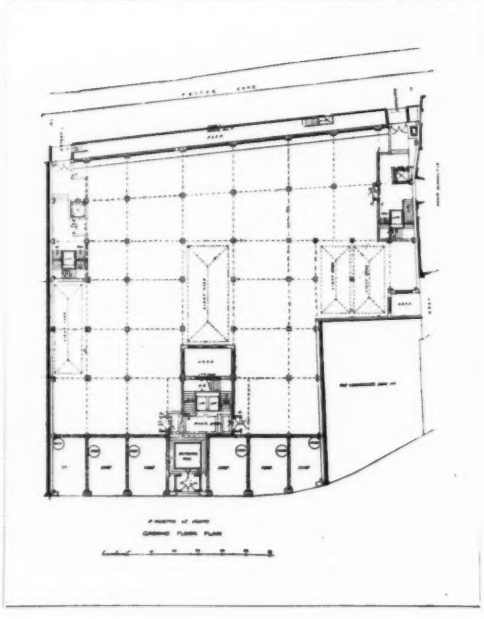


Park Lane Hotel, London. By Messrs. Henry Tanner. Above, a sketch of the ballroom. It is illuminated by silk-covered lanterns and bowl-lights on pedestals. Below, a view of the lobby lounge.



Park Lane Hotel, London. By Messrs. Henry Tanner. Above, the French restaurant, designed to accommodate 200 diners, and decorated with old-rose hangings and Aubusson embroideries. Below, the kitchen. This is equipped with the most modern cooking apparatus, and is situated on the sub-basement floor level.

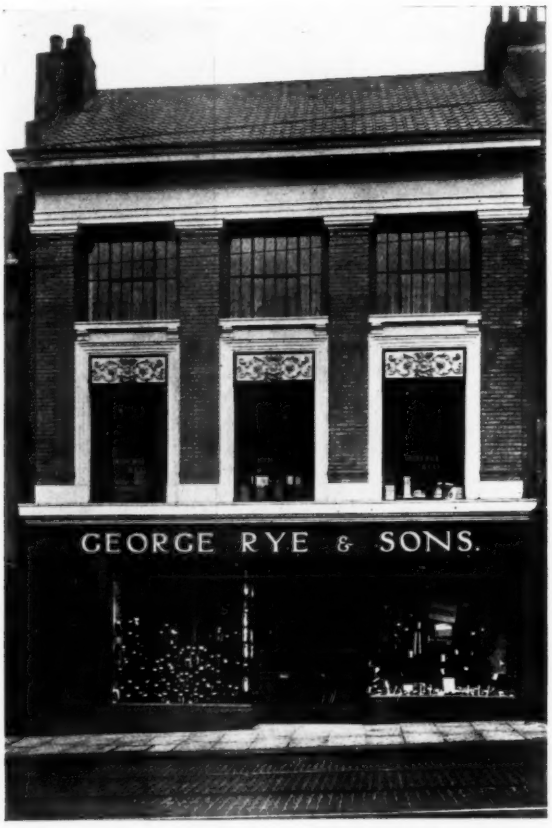




Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London. By Gunton and Gunton. This stone-fronted block of shops, offices, and showrooms backs on to Foster Lane.

Above, the St. Martin's-le-Grand front. Below, a plan of the ground floor. On the upper floors the lighting areas include the space occupied by the ground-floor lantern lights.

Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London. By Gunton and Gunton. Above, the principal entrance showing the solid bronze outer doors. Below, the entrance hall. This is lined to the full height of the walls with Ashburton and Petitor marbles, and paved with large unpolished squares of Hopton Wood stone.

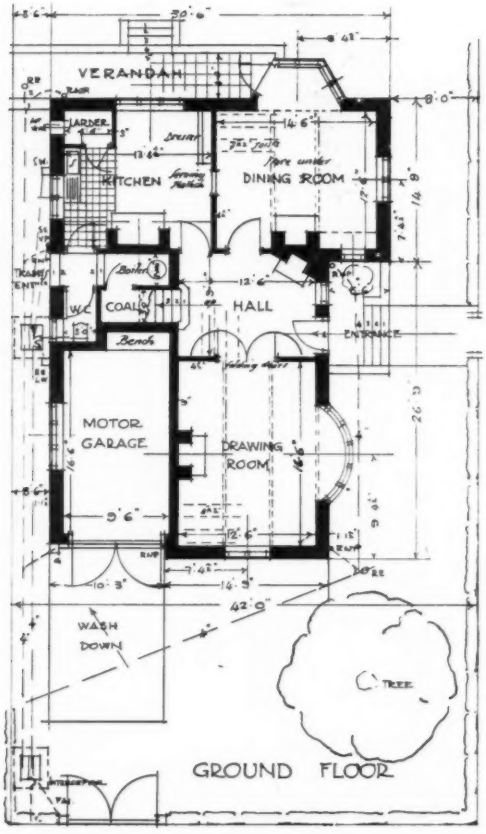


Nos. 41-43 Groat Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne. By M. K. Glass. The walls are of common brick finished with stone-coloured cement, and the pilasters over the ground floor are built of light-red sandstocks.

Reconstruction of the central portion of Messrs. Ray and Miles's furnishing store, London Road, Liverpool. By Quiggin and Gee. Above, the front facing London Road. Right, below, the principal entrance.

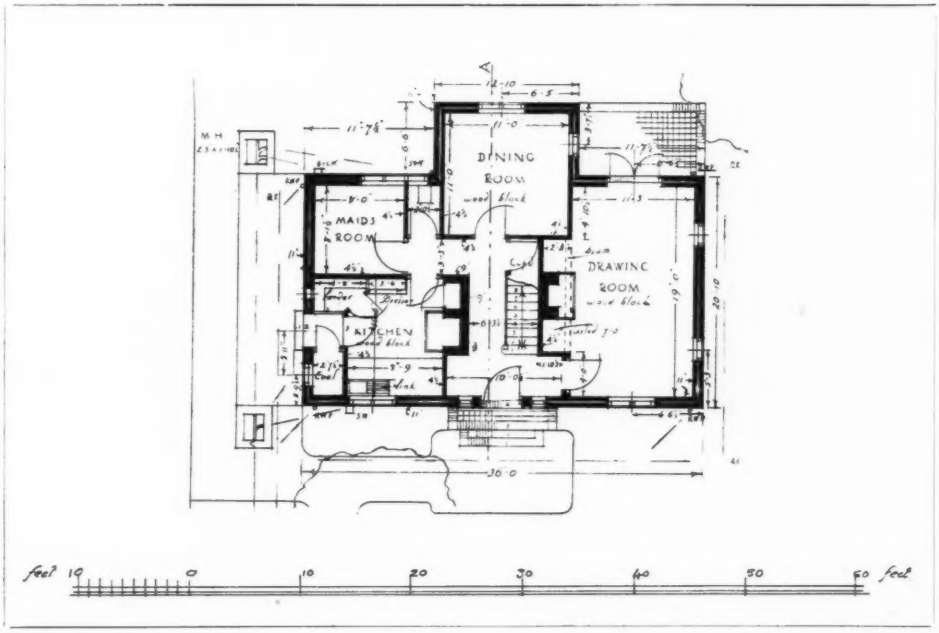
Messrs. Lumley's premises in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, illustrated above, were formerly a cinema house. The conversion and reconstruction are the work of William Inglis and Thomas Ramsay. The front is of brick finished with a proprietary plastic material.

No. 4 Blandford Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. By M. K. Glass. Below, a view of the street front. The building is constructed of common brickwork, rendered with cement finished stone-colour, and has steel windows.



27 Northway, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By C. G. Butler. There is a red brick plinth up to the level of the ground-floor window sills, the external walls are whitewashed, and the roof is covered with hand-made sand-faced tiles. Above, view from the footpath. Below, the plans, for which the scale on page 359 also applies.

44 Northway, Hampstead Garden Suburb. By C. G. Butler. This house is the centre one of a group of three, those on either side being of a semi-bungalow type. The walls are treated with smooth stucco finished cream colour, the plinth is tarred, and the tiles for the mansard roofs are similar to those described on the opposite page. Above, a view facing north. Below, the ground-floor plan.



THE COMPETITORS' CLUB

THE BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION

THE Governors of the Bradford Grammar School invite architects to submit designs in competition for the new grammar school proposed to be erected on the Clockhouse site in Keighley Road, Bradford, Yorkshire, and on the nomination of the President of the R.I.B.A., have appointed Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor. Premiums of £300, £200, and £100 will be awarded to the authors of the designs placed first, second, and third respectively. The conditions as to architect's appointment, fees, payment in case of the work being abandoned, etc., accord with the conditions of competition sanctioned by the R.I.B.A. The conditions state that "the new buildings should be grouped near to, and should face the Keighley Road." Questions are to be addressed to Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, on or before March 31, 1927.

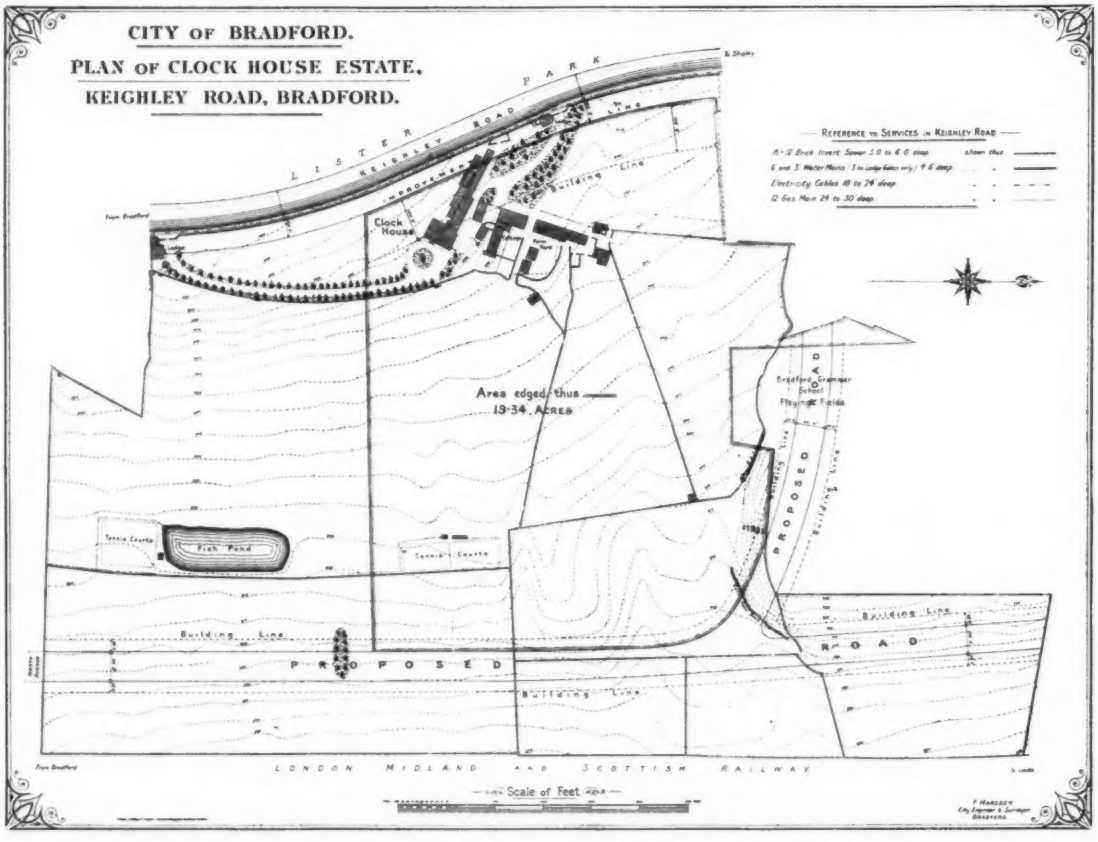
An estimate of cost must be sent, based on the cubic content of the buildings measured from the top of the concrete foundations to half-way up the roofs, or 2 ft. above the flats. The Governors contemplate an expenditure of £150,000. If a competitor is of opinion that this sum is insufficient for the whole scheme, he may specify what part or parts of his design must be omitted to bring the cost within the stipulated sum. He may not, however, reduce the number of classrooms and school places.

The following drawings are required: Site plan (from Keighley Road back to the 340 contour line), to the same scale as site plan supplied. Cross sections of each block, three elevations, and plan of each floor to a scale of 16 ft. to 1 in. Drawings to be in outline, without tint or shading. Drawings to be endorsed, "Design for New School," and delivered to the secretary at the Grammar School, Bradford, not later than May 31, 1927. The design should be simple and dignified. The buildings should be faced with stone throughout. It is advisable that competitors should make themselves acquainted with the local conditions.

The school is to accommodate 1,000 boys, mainly upon two floors: 730 boys in the upper school and 270 in the lower. As far as is possible, these schools should be separate and self-contained, though not in detached blocks. They should have separate entrances, cloakrooms, lavatories, bicycle accommodation, and covered shelters. Laboratories would solely be used by boys in the upper school. The art rooms, assembly hall, dining-room, and gymnasium should be available in common for both upper and lower schools. Cloakrooms should be heated. Coat lockers are not required. A coat peg for each boy and provision for drying boots is all that is desired, but separate changing accommodation for games for upper and lower schools must be provided, including two or three shower baths and troughs about 7 or 8 ft. long, with hot and cold water for feet-washing. It is suggested that this should be provided in combination with the ordinary cloakrooms, lavatories, etc., of the school. It is desirable that this accommodation should be immediately accessible from outside.

Lower school: 2 classrooms seating 25; 6 classrooms seating 30; 1 classroom seating 40, with cupboard accommodation for storage of library books.

Upper school: 6 classrooms seating 25; 18 classrooms seating 30; (it is desirable that two of these rooms seating 30 should be



The Bradford grammar school competition. Plan of Clock House estate.

capable of being thrown together with a soundproof partition); 1 classroom seating 40; museum (this item might be met by showcases in a corridor); prefect's room.

Science rooms: Advanced chemical laboratory for 25 boys; advanced physical laboratory for 25 boys; chemical laboratory for 30 boys; physical laboratory for 30 boys; joint laboratory (chemical and physical) for 30 boys. The chemical and physical laboratories for 30 boys should have, in addition to their 30 working benches, space for the boys to assemble for class teaching round the master's desk.

Lecture-rooms: Lecture-room to accommodate 100 boys; the lecture-room should have ordinary seating with a stepped floor; Physics lecture-room to accommodate 30 boys; joint lecture-room (chemical and physical) to accommodate 30 boys; preparation rooms and storerooms as necessary; two small rooms for masters; dark room. No separate balance room is desired. Small power-house and workshop combined for the physics laboratory assistant.

Administration: Headmaster's room, cloakroom, and w.c.; waiting-room; governors' room (to seat 25), cloakroom, and w.c.; staff rooms, one large and one small, to accommodate a total of 45 masters, with cloakroom and w.c.s; secretary's office—with place for safe; telephone box; stationery room. A small caretaker's cleaning-room, with hot and cold water, should be provided on each floor. Separate cottage for curator (two living-rooms and three bedrooms), with bathroom and w.c.

Two covered fives courts and a swimming bath are required—accessible by both upper and lower boys. It is most desirable that external approach to buildings be adequately paved and drained, securing dry and cleanly access in all cases. Adequate playing spaces with asphalt surface to be provided for both upper and lower schools. The assembly hall should accommodate 1,000 boys. It will sometimes be used for concerts and functions. It is desirable, therefore, that the auditorium should be capable of expansion for special occasions, and also that there shall be rooms near the platform which can, when required, be used for dressing-rooms. Perhaps two of the administration rooms could be so arranged as to serve as cloakrooms for visitors on special occasions. It is desirable to avoid an arrangement under which classrooms would open out of this hall. It would be an advantage if the arrangements were such that supply of light refreshments were easy from the kitchen to the hall. Provision must be made for the accommodation of an organ. A cinema cabinet at the back of the hall facing the platform. A boarded floor is desirable so that the hall might be available for dances.

Gymnasium: Floor space, 60 ft. by 30 ft. Suitable lavatory and dressing-room for the boys, also a private dressing-room with lavatory for instructors, and a room for apparatus. Accommodation for spectators at displays is desirable.

Dining-room and kitchen: Dining-room should seat 250. Adequate kitchen and service accommodation must be provided. Meals served from the kitchen will be midday dinner and individual afternoon teas for masters served in staff room.

Library: The library should be adequate to serve for a reading-room and for the purposes of individual study. It should have an area of 900 sq. ft.

Art rooms: Two rooms, area of each about 1,020 sq. ft., with small storeroom.

Classrooms: Cupboards, picture rails, and flat battens for display of maps are required in all classrooms. Provision should be made in three rooms for lantern exhibition, and the 40-place classrooms should have sinks and water laid on.

Covered spaces: Covered spaces, not draughty, whether in the form of cloisters or otherwise to be provided as shelters for boys during intervals and before and after school in bad weather. Separate for juniors and seniors. Possibly might serve for drill of O.T.C.

Bicycle accommodation: Must be covered and separate for juniors and seniors to accommodate total of 250 bicycles.

Manual training and metalwork shop: Two workshops are required to accommodate 30 boys in each—one woodwork—one metalwork, separate from the main building, with necessary storage.

We congratulate the Governors of the school and the assessor on the excellent conditions which have been issued. They are drawn up on broad and general lines, and allow full liberty to competitors to work out the problem for themselves and present their own solutions. The results of competitions, both for promoters and competitors, when drawn up on general lines are as a general rule infinitely better than in cases where the conditions specify the placing of the single rooms and departments in great detail. On looking over the site plan, it occurs to us that there may be some difficulty, owing to the levels, in making a connection to the sewer in Keighley Road, but no doubt this point will be dealt with in the answers to questions. It would appear, although not distinctly specified, that the only access to the site is from Keighley Road, and it would be advisable, we think, to know generally what the Governors' intentions are as to the lay-out of the remainder of the site. A further point on which information might be given is some particulars as to the subsoil and the depth at which a foundation can be obtained.

We think the date for the delivery of the drawings might be extended, unless the answers to questions can be very expeditiously forwarded to competitors. In an important competition of this nature it is desirable to have at least eight weeks between the receipt of the answers to questions and the date for sending in drawings. Another point on which information might be provided is the floor area per scholar to be provided in classrooms and assembly hall, and whether such should accord with the Building Regulations of the Board of Education. We look forward with the keenest interest to the result of this competition. Y.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

March 26. In connection with the tenth Manchester Building Trades Exhibition, a competition is being held for designs for new façades on the north, south, and west sides of Albert Square, Manchester, and on one side of new Grand Avenue. The façades of the buildings in the Grand Avenue and the west side of the square are to be designed as suitable for shops with showrooms and offices over. The façades of the buildings on the north and south sides of the square are to be designed as suitable for offices only. The whole of the designs should comply with the by-laws and regulations required by the Manchester Corporation. Assessors: Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Professor A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A. The directors offer an award of £200 to the architect placed first by the assessors, on condition that the assessors consider the design to be worthy of the award. If the assessors should not consider the design placed first good enough to merit an award of £200, they may subdivide the sum amongst the competitors, or they may withhold it or only award a portion of the amount offered. Particulars and plan from Competition Manager, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

April 12. New offices at Trowbridge for the Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society. Assessors, Messrs. 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. Deposit 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.

April 30. Town Hall and Library, Leith. Assessor, Sir George Washington Browne, P.R.S.A. Four premiums are offered. Particulars and a plan of the site will be supplied to competitors 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.

May 31. New school for 1,000 boys for the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School. Premiums, £300, £200, and £100. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars and plan of site from Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

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.

COMPETITION NEWS

The Manchester Town Hall Extension Competition

Following are the names and addresses of the authors of the six selected designs in the preliminary competition for the Manchester town hall extension competition (municipal offices and public reference library):

Bradshaw, Gass and Hope, 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton.

Collcutt and Hamp, 126 Wigmore Street, Portman Square, London, W.1.

J. B. F. Cowper, 5 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London, E.C.4.

Harry S. Fairhurst, Lombard Chambers, 48 Brown Street, Manchester.

E. Vincent Harris, 29 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

E. Berry Webber, 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

The names are placed in alphabetical order.

The Perth Academy Competition

Following are the awards of the assessor, Mr. James D. Cairns, in the Perth Academy Competition:

First: Mr. T. Aikman Swan, Edinburgh.

Second: Meston and Stewart, Lanark.

Third: James Miller, Glasgow.

The first premiated design was illustrated in our last issue.

The Herefordshire General Hospital Competition

The following awards have been made by Mr. C. E. Elcock, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor, in the competition for designs for alterations and extensions to Herefordshire General Hospital:

First place: Adams, Holden and Pearson, Knightsbridge, London.

Second place: William and T. R. Milburn, Sunderland.

Third place: Knott, Collins and Snell, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

A public exhibition of the designs will be held from March 21 to 28 in the Art Gallery of the Public Library, Broad Street, Hereford, from 10.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m. daily.

Bognor Council Offices Competition

The Bognor Urban District Council invite architects who are willing to enter a limited competition for the erection of council offices to submit their names before March 16 to Mr. Joseph Jubb, Clerk's Office, Bognor, Sussex. The Council have appointed Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., as assessor.

CORRESPONDENCE

AUTHORITY AND LIBERTY IN ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I should be sorry to leave Mr. A. J. Penty with the impression that I have misrepresented him. In his letter of February 2 he complains that my definition of civic architecture differs from his, and that I utilize this difference in order to evade answering his arguments. I had stated that civic architecture depends for its existence upon the establishment of a convention regulating the relationship between the various buildings which comprise a city. Mr. Penty protests that he uses the term "as descriptive of the type of design considered suitable for city work," and he proceeds to say that the term is used in that sense by all writers who divide architecture into domestic, civic, and ecclesiastical. I should maintain, however, that such a classification is an illogical one, for even if we accept Mr. Penty's definition of civic architecture "as that type of design considered suitable for city work" there must be included in this category such domestic and ecclesiastical architecture as may be situated in the city.

Mr. Penty affirms that if we had not abandoned our traditions then "city buildings would have been built in a style more domestic in character." But the character of domesticity should belong to domestic buildings only, and architecture suffers if this domesticity be made the attribute of buildings which are not designed for the accommodation of family life. The whole distinction and significance of architectural forms depend upon our ability to maintain conventions of building which aid us in the recognition of the status and function of the various structures which may comprise a city. My criticism of the type of architecture admired by Mr. Penty is that it not only obliterates the vital distinction between domestic and other kinds of architecture, but it even ignores the distinction between urban and rural domesticity. I would say further that this indiscriminate rurality of style has no basis in English tradition either during the period of 1750 to 1830 or at any time before that period.

Mr. Penty has, in the course of this discussion, several times held up the work of Norman Shaw as an example from which we ought even now to derive inspiration. Let us consider for a moment the design of New Scotland Yard which by many people is considered this architect's greatest and most characteristic achievement. Does this building belong either to the native or to what Mr. Penty describes as the vernacular tradition? In the first place I notice that the "bacon stripes" of the brickwork are borrowed from Italian Gothic, the stone dormers derive their origin from the chateaux of the Loire, while the turrets have come straight from Heidelberg. To say that this building is un-English is an understatement. It is very aggressively *anti*-English; not so much in its stylistic attributes, which are a minor affair, but in its boorishness, in its total disregard for its architectural neighbours and of the conventions which are proper in the design of a public building. It ignores the great English traditions of urban architecture, it is a gross country-cousin of a building which apparently takes delight in flouting the conventions which the social instincts of the whole nation have developed and established through hundreds of years. One cannot help feeling that the first object of Norman Shaw was to make his building conspicuous. And what are the tall chimneys doing?—these symbols of domesticity in a public building designed to house a body of very serious-minded officials. I must confess that I can never look at these chimneys without calling up a vision of policemen roasting chestnuts round the fire when they ought to be attending to their duties. The chimney is the symbol of the hearth, and the hearth is the symbol of the home, and the forms of domestic architecture lose their significance if they are utilized as a kind of mask and disguise for public buildings. In the case of Norman Shaw, however, it was not so much the passion for rusticity, but the passion for contrast at all costs which inspired his work. In Whitehall, the existing buildings which

housed the great departments of State were naturally and quite properly characterized by a dignified urbanity. *Therefore* Norman Shaw must introduce a friskified country villa. In Regent Street, however, a shopping thoroughfare where an atmosphere of lightness and gaiety had been established, he designed an hotel with shops below, so ponderous in its style that it seemed a cross between a municipal office and a prison. Norman Shaw and other apostles of the arts and crafts movement seemed intent upon making their buildings defy, in the rudest manner possible, the urban environment in which they were placed. This architectural hooliganism was counted as "strength" and "utility," and every building which did not exhibit it was decried as "dull."

Mr. Penty says that when he speaks of native tradition he refers to vernacular tradition. He appears to imagine that vernacular architecture is something which grows up independently of the architectural examples which are created by the principal professional architects of the day; but this is not the case. In the last resort philosophy, whether it be good, bad, or indifferent, governs the world, and movements in art, as in anything else, are ruled from the head and not from the tail. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when for the great artists and scholars of the day architecture was a "polite" art (I am afraid that Mr. Penty will shudder at this word, but I cannot help it), the work of the most humble and illiterate country builders and craftsmen was also polite and imbued with the precious quality of manners. Collectively, this work constitutes a great body of vernacular architecture which still contributes to the adornment of many of our English towns. But when the buildings erected by prominent and prosperous architects are notoriously *impolite*, then within a very short space of time the corruption spreads downwards, and every little jerry-builder in the land copies their example and has no other concern than that his design shall be "different," pert, and thoroughly aggressive. It is my complaint against the Gothic Revivalists and their successors of the arts and crafts movement that by their neglect of manners in architecture they have vulgarized a whole generation of builders and craftsmen.

A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS

Mr. Arthur J. Penty, to whom we sent Mr. Trystan Edwards's letter, writes:

Mr. Trystan Edwards's letter narrows the issue down. We differ fundamentally on taste. I admire primitive architecture, such buildings as the Palazzo Publico and the Palazzo Tolornei at Siena, the Palace of the Popes at Avignon, Mont St. Michel, the cathedrals at Chartres, Coutances, and Durham. The old Regent Street is to him "the acme of metropolitan splendour." I am the barbarian, he is *dilettante*, and we have the same impatience with each other which I imagine our prototypes would have had. Naturally such conflicting tastes and outlooks lead us to put different constructions upon the history of architecture. If the old Regent Street was "the acme of metropolitan splendour," then his other conclusions and interpretations are right; they flow naturally from it. But if, on the contrary, it was the last stage of architectural decadence, as I maintain it was, then architectural history bears a different interpretation. We shall never be able to agree, and the reader must make up his mind as to which kind of architecture he prefers. I think there is a great deal to be said for the interpretation of architectural history in Mr. Clive Bell's *Art*: that is, for making the decline of architecture date from the twelfth or thirteenth century, while regarding the Italian Renaissance as a big kink in a continuous downward slope.

Now let us turn to Norman Shaw, upon whom Mr. Edwards concentrates his attack. Readers of my articles will be aware that, while I regard Norman Shaw as one of the great pioneers of modern architecture, my attitude towards him is anything but uncritical. I pointed out that we were indebted to him for bringing back small panes and for the revival of Georgian architecture, and for an influence in the direction of greater simplicity, while I criticized him for his sham half-timbering, and for other things. But Mr. Edwards does not like such qualified approval. He sees everything as black or white, whereas I see them as piebald, and he appears to be annoyed with me because I am willing to do justice to his memory. It is a question of relative, not of absolute, values. We are no more entitled to judge Brunelleschi by the achievements of Bramante than we are to judge Shaw by the achievements of Lutyens. For just as we recognize that Brunelleschi led to Bramante, so it may be claimed that Shaw led to Lutyens.

I agree with most of what he says about New Scotland Yard, but that does not prevent me from recognizing that it was a landmark in the history of architecture and paved the way for better things to follow. Mr. Edwards seems to me to lack the historical sense which tries to assess the value of things in relation to their time. Mr. Edwards says that Norman Shaw flouted the conventions of the social instincts of the whole nation developed and established through hundreds of years; but at the time Norman Shaw practised, the riot was at its height and his influence was, on the whole, exerted in the direction of better taste in architecture. Norman Shaw had an enormous reputation in the 'nineties, and he would not have had that reputation had there not been some substance behind it. All I ask of Mr. Edwards is to recognize that however much mistaken Norman Shaw was in some directions, however much his work falls below the best standards of to-day, he was, nevertheless, a channel of grace, and I would add, if it is any comfort to him, also of disgrace. For most things in modern architecture—good and bad—are to be traced back to Norman Shaw.

THE NATURE OF ELASTICITY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—When a load is suddenly applied on a beam the effect is double that of the same load gradually applied. If the load is applied with any initial velocity it causes an impact depending upon the velocity, still further increasing the effect. No direct comparison can be made between a blow, such as given by a hammer on a piece of material, and a live load placed on a beam. In the case of the plank the live load falls through a space equal to the deflection, and to that extent increases the stress. If the plank is stiff enough not to deflect, the stress will be less, because the load does not fall through that space. Mr. Barman says: "For if the effect is 'taken up in an extremely short distance owing to the incompressibility' of the plank, then the blow will be more acute, etc.," but although the inverted commas would seem to show that the sentence is a quotation from my previous letter, it will not be found there. He says: "No doubt the yielding also increases the stress on the material." That is just what I say, and being so, there is more danger in crossing a yielding plank than one that does not yield.

HENRY ADAMS

[The words in quotation marks will be found in Professor Adams's letter printed in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, January 26, page 171. Any discrepancy there is lies, not in the words, but in their application; Professor Adams uses them in connection with a lump of glass, I in connection with a lump of wood; both these materials may, I suppose, possess some degree of incompressibility. The trouble, of course, is that in my article in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, December 29, 1927, page 799, as in my last letter, I was speaking of what happened *as the load is applied*, while Professor Adams tells us (with admirable truth and lucidity) what happens *when the load has been applied*. In his interesting paper, *The Force of Hammers, or Percussion* v. *Pressure*, Professor Adams, speaking this time of a hammer and chisel, says: "If the material be harder, so as to give more resistance to the chisel, the movement will not be so great, and therefore *the force will be greater*." The passage italicized by me sums up my own argument far better than I could have done. My own words were that if *less* resistance is offered "the attack loses a proportion of its force." But Professor Adams says: "No direct comparison can be made between a blow . . . and a live load." Why not? Can no comparison be made between a penny and a pound?—CHRISTIAN BARMAN.]

TRADE SPECIALISTS AND THE PROFESSION.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—As a practising architect and an architectural editor I receive through the post large numbers of trade catalogues and brochures of every description. It sometimes happens that among them one finds something more than mere particulars of the various commodities announced and advertised by such means. In such cases there is some really useful information and technical data given on a special branch of building. This makes a brochure so much more valuable to an architect that I wonder more firms do not adopt a similar course.

Recently I received a brochure entitled *Decorative Marbles for Architectural Work*, issued by Messrs. Fenning & Co., Ltd. This contained, in addition to fine coloured facsimiles of marble, a good deal of technical information relating to its employment and fixing, and this data was so helpful and instructive that with the consent of Messrs. Fenning & Co. I have incorporated extracts from it in the " Marble Mason " section of this year's *Specification*. Now, if other firms would put the special technical knowledge relative to their particular commodities at the service of the professsion in the same public-spirited manner, nothing but general good could ensue. It is in the hope of finding imitators of this firm's example that I venture to ask for the hospitality of your columns for this letter.

THE EDITOR OF *Specification*

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

An Exhibition of Carl Milles's Sculpture

An exhibition of sculpture by Carl Milles, Professor at the Royal Art Academy, Stockholm, will be on view at the National Gallery, Millbank (Tate Gallery), until April 18.

R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations and Relegated Candidates

The attention of candidates is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. has decided that unless a candidate passes in at least two subjects in the Intermediate and Final Examinations he shall be required to take the whole of the examination at a subsequent sitting.

South Wales Institute of Architects (Western Branch)

At the annual general meeting, held at Swansea, the following officers and members of the executive committee were re-elected: Chairman, Mr. C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A.; honorary secretary, Mr. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; honorary treasurer, Mr. G. R. H. Rogers, L.R.I.B.A.; honorary auditor, Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A. Executive committee: Messrs. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.; H. C. Portsmouth, F.R.I.B.A.; S. R. Crocker, L.R.I.B.A.; O. S. Portsmouth, A.R.I.B.A.; D. F. Ingleton, L.R.I.B.A. Representatives of the associates and students: Messrs. C. W. Geddes and B. W. Ellis. The following members were elected to represent the branch on the council of the South Wales Institute of Architects: Messrs. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A.; H. C. Portsmouth, F.R.I.B.A.; O. S. Portsmouth, A.R.I.B.A.; S. R. Crocker, L.R.I.B.A.; G. R. H. Rogers, L.R.I.B.A. Associates and students' representative, Mr. C. W. Geddes. The members were entertained to tea by the chairman, Mr. C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A., and afterwards adjourned to the Deffett-Francis Gallery for a lecture by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., head of of the School of Architecture, Cardiff, on " The Work of Sir Christopher Wren."

The South Wales Institute of Architects : Central (Cardiff) Branch

The annual general meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects, Central Branch, was held at the Institute rooms, Cardiff. The honorary treasurer's report showed that the branch was in a healthy condition, and the honorary secretary's report indicated a useful year's work. The following officers and members of the Executive Committee were elected: Chairman, Mr. J. Elewellin Smith, L.R.I.B.A., Aberdare; hon. treasurer, Mr. Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Executive Committee: Messrs. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A., H. N. Edwards, and Frank H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A. Representatives of the associates and students: Messrs. C. H. Evans and G. L. Price. An interesting discussion on the aims and objects of the branch terminated the meeting. A smoking concert was held as a means of providing social intercourse for the members, particularly those of the associate and student class. This smoking concert, like the one held in the previous year, proved to be a remarkable success. Mr. Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A., chairman of the branch, presided, and the company included Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., president of the South Wales Institute, and Mrs. Ward, Mr. Ivor P. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., secretary of the South Wales Institute, and Mrs. Jones, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Fawckner, F.R.I.B.A., chairman of the Eastern Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. T. Alwyn Lloyd, Mr. Horace Jones, secretary of the Eastern Branch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Purchon, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Winder, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Williamson. A first-class musical programme was arranged.

Garden Cities and Town Planning Association

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting was held at the R.I.B.A. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, president of the Association, said the garden city at Letchworth had not only come of age, but it was a sound financial proposition; that he held to be of the essence of this movement. They had held that ideal in view from the very beginning. It would be no pleasure to them, or, at least, their pleasure would be greatly diminished, if such an achievement as Letchworth could be described as having depended upon charitable effort or on State aid. A second source of gratification to them was the honour the King had done to their revered and beloved friend, Sir Ebenezer Howard. They had another great source of gratification in the growing friendship of the Minister of Health. Mr. Neville Chamberlain had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the cause of the garden-city movement on more than one occasion during the past year. He, the speaker, saw no reason why, if the State decided, as he hoped it soon would, to assist or to take the major part in the promotion of garden cities, large sums of money, other than well-secured loans, were necessary, or the creation of a separate or extensive department of State. If their friend, Sir Ebenezer Howard, and the stalwarts who had surrounded him for twenty-five years, had been able to develop two garden cities, he saw no reason why it should require a large State department to establish other garden cities.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE]

Mr. Gosling has reintroduced his Bill to provide for the erection of a war memorial, on Tower Hill, to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine. The Measure has been read a first time.

Mr. Scurr has withdrawn his Bill for the preservation of London squares and enclosures.

Sir Kingsley Wood informed Mr. H. Williams that the numbers of houses built in England and Wales under the Housing Acts during the six months ended December 31, 1921, were 37,820 by local authorities, and 43,958 by private enterprise. The corresponding figures for the half-years ended June 30, 1926, and December 31, 1925, were 30,684 and 32,157; and 21,624 and 33,580 respectively.

Mr. F. Hall asked the Minister of Health what proportion of the housing shortage of 800,000 in England and Wales, as determined by the 1919 housing survey, was in primarily rural areas.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the 800,000 referred to was, approximately, the number of houses which local authorities in England and Wales estimated in 1919 would be required during the subsequent three years to meet unsatisfied demands and replacement of houses falling below a reasonable standard. He was unable to say how many of those were in primarily rural

areas, but the number in all rural districts was 150,000. It was difficult to obtain satisfactory estimates.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence asked the Minister of Health whether he contemplated taking any action, by introducing legislation or otherwise, to preserve the open spaces of London, and to make them available for public use.

Mr. Chamberlain said that no legislation was at present in contemplation, but the matter was receiving his consideration, and he proposed to communicate with the London County Council.

Mr. Bennett asked the Minister whether, in view of the dividends now paid by certain brickmaking companies, he would investigate the high cost of building materials in the light of such information.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Prices of Building Materials kept in constant touch with and investigates prices of building materials. In their last report, dated December 22, they stated that they proposed to keep close watch over the movements of prices in the immediate future, and to review the position again as soon as a period of stability had been reached.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Herbert Langman, F.R.I.B.A., has moved his office to Rawcliffe Chambers, 1 Hoghton Street, Southport.

Sir John Soane's Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, will be open free from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during March, April, May, June, July, and August. At other times the museum may be visited by cards to be obtained of the curator.

The committee of the Leplay House Tours Association are arranging to take two groups abroad during the coming Easter vacation. One to the Auvergne, a centre of great interest to geographers, geologists, and botanists—the other to Dalmatia, a visit of special interest to students of archæology, history, and sociology. For full particulars apply to: Miss Margaret Tatton, F.R.G.S., Leplay House, 65 Belgrave Road, Westminster.

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, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

3275. Assael de Guedalia, M. M. Manufacture of decorated objects of plastic material. February 4.

3078, 3079. Cowieson, F. D. Wall ties. February 3.

2732. Crittall & Co., Ltd., R. Heating and cooling of buildings. January 31.

2789. Curtin, L. P. Preserving wood. January 31.
Jones, D. Palmer. Shuttering for casting concrete walls, &c. February 1.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

264966. Soper, S. G. Down-draught-preventing chimney-pot.

264995. Greig, E. J. Rain-water pipes and the like.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

263039. Stourbridge Glazed Brick and Fire Clay Co., Ltd. Tiling fireplaces.

CURRENT ARCHITECTURE

Following are the names of the contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated on pages 348 to 359:

Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's premises, Soho Square. General contractors, Higgs and Hill, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Ragusa Asphalte Co., asphalt (lining work); South-Western Stone Company, and Emerson and Norris, stone; Dorman Long & Co., steel work; Trussed Concrete Steel Company, fireproof floors and partitions; Carter & Co., tiles; Crittall's, casements and casement fittings; Bratt Colbran & Co., stoves, grates, and mantels; J. H. Nicholson, Ltd., plumbing and sanitary work, and heating apparatus; Adamsez Ltd., sanitary ware and fittings; Marbello Ltd., and H. T. Jenkins and Son, mosaic decoration and marble work, and flooring; T. H. Wheeler, electric wiring and bells; Parker, Winder and Achurch, door furniture; J. W. Singer & Co., gates, railings, handrails, balusters, etc.; Express Lift Company, lifts and cranes; Dictograph Private Telephones, telephones; Pollards, Tidmarsh, blinds; Hobbs, Hart & Co., strong-room doors, safes; Gray & Co., lightning conductors.

Park Lane Hotel. General contractors, Higgs and Hill, Ltd. Sub-contractors: The grill-room was fixed and supplied by Robersons, of Knightsbridge; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Burmantofts marmo faience terra-cotta for main façades; Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, fire-resisting floors; Magneta Time Co., Ltd., electric clocks; British Vacuum Cleaner Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum cleaners; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen apparatus; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., warming and ventilation; Tredegars (1923), Ltd., electrical installation; Docker Bros., Ltd., induroleum flooring; J. H. Sankey and Son, Ltd., partition walls; Robert Adams, floor springs; Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., floor and wall tiling; Express Lift Co., lifts; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., plumbing and drainage.

Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand. General contractors, Arthur Vigor & Co., who also carried out the excavation, foundations, dampcourses, and reinforced concrete; clerk of works, Mr. Dovey; general foreman, Mr. Palmer; contract price, £203,000; price per foot cube, 2s.; price per foot square of site, £10. Sub-contractors: Faldo & Co., asphalt; Redpath, Brown & Co., structural steel; Caxton Floors, Ltd., fireproof construction; Rosser and Russell, central heating and boilers; Polden & Co., electric light fixtures; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., casements and window furniture; Haskins and Sons, rolling shutters and fireproof doors; Martyn & Co., metalwork; H. T. Jenkins and Son, stonework and marble; Carter & Co., tiling; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts.

Reconstruction of central portion of stores, London Road, Liverpool, for Ray and Miles (house furnishers). General contractors, Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool, who also executed the demolition work, joinery, and shop fittings; clerk of works, Mr. C. Grimsley. Sub-contractors: R. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Musgraves (Liverpool), Ltd., sanitary fittings; Birmingham Guild, door furniture and metalwork; John Stubbs, Ltd., marble; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts.

No. 4 Blandford Street, Newcastle. General contractors, T. Irwin and Son, Newcastle. Steel windows by Mellowes & Co., Sheffield.

Nos. 41-43 Groat Market, Newcastle. Contractor, H. Waller, Newcastle. Steel windows by Mellowes & Co.

Lumley's premises, Glasgow. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., steel work; R. Gilchrist and Son, Ltd., excavation, mason, and joiner work; Geo. Rome and Sons, Ltd., plaster work and front.

House, 27 Northway, Hampstead Garden Suburb. General contractor, D. Draisey, Hounslow; contract price, £2,600. Sub-contractors: Luton Grey, bricks; Well Fire Co., grates; Wood, Russell & Co., Sentry No. 1 boiler; George Wright, Ltd., sanitary fittings.

House, 44 Northway, Hampstead Garden Suburb. General contractors, Messrs. Garsubil, Ltd., Golders Green; contract price, £1,600. Sub-contractors: Falkirk Iron Co., grates; Wood, Russell & Co., Sentry No. 1 boiler.

LAW REPORTS

FELLING OF TREES: MOTION TO SET ASIDE AN ARBITRATOR'S AWARD

Duff v. *Anderson. King's Bench Divisional Court. Before Justices Horridge and MacKinnon*

This matter arose out of a dispute between adjoining landowners in regard to the felling of trees, each claiming the timber, the plaintiff moving to set aside the award of an arbitrator in the action he brought against the defendant.

Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., for the plaintiff, said his client, Mr. Edward J. Duff, of Howe Combe, Watlington, Oxford, moved to set aside an arbitrator's award made in the action he brought against the defendant, Mr. Harry Anderson, of Stokenchurch, Bucks, on two grounds, viz. that the arbitrator refused to appoint a duly qualified surveyor to assist him in making his award and determination when requested by Mr. Duff, and that he refused to allow a certain witness to be called on behalf of Mr. Duff. The facts were that the defendant felled a large number of trees, claiming them to be on his property, and Mr. Duff claimed that they were on his property, so that the question to be finally dealt with was a question of boundary. Mr. Duff brought an action against Mr. Anderson, claiming damages and an injunction for an alleged trespass. When the matter went to arbitration, the arbitrator found as to a few of the trees that Mr. Duff was right, but in the main he placed the boundary according to Mr. Anderson's contention, and thus decided against Mr. Duff. Before the arbitrator made his award Mr. Duff exercised what he conceived to be his right in calling on the arbitrator to appoint a surveyor according to the terms of the reference. On this point counsel submitted that the request of his client should have been complied with by the arbitrator before he made his award. His client was not too late in asking for the appointment of a surveyor. Until the arbitrator had actually published his award, his client could ask, as he had done. On the question as to further evidence, he contended that his client should have been allowed to call the evidence he desired, viz. that of a former owner of the estate.

Mr. W. J. Earengey, for Mr. Anderson, said his reply to his learned friend, was that the appointment of a surveyor was not asked for until after the arbitrator had made his decision. He contended that there was no ground for the Court to set aside the award on either point.

The Court dismissed the motion with costs.

Mr. Justice Horridge said he came to the conclusion that it was too late for the plaintiff to ask for a surveyor to be appointed when both parties had closed their cases, and that the only thing left to be decided was the question of costs. He did not think there was any foundation for saying the arbitrator was wrong in that matter. As to the second point, there was nothing to satisfy him that the arbitrator had not properly exercised his discretion in refusing to reopen the matter, seeing that both sides had intimated that they had closed their respective cases.

Mr. Justice MacKinnon concurred.

THE ACQUISITION OF LAND: POWERS OF THE WAR OFFICE

Hutton v. *The Attorney-General and others. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Tomlin*

This was a matter of interest concerning the rights of the Secretary of State for War to compulsorily acquire land for the purposes of the State.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the plaintiff, said his client was tenant for life of an estate near Richmond, Yorkshire, and he sought to restrain the Secretary of State for War from proceeding with an arbitration under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, for fixing the price at which part of the above estate was to be compulsorily acquired for the purposes of the War Office, and to restrain the arbitrator, John Willmot, from holding any such proceedings. The War Office were purporting to acquire the land compulsorily under the Defence Act, 1842. Notice to treat had been given, and negotiations had followed. Section 19 of the Act, if the negotiations failed, gave power to acquire compulsorily, but section 23 provided, by way of condition precedent to anything being done under section 19, that a certificate should be granted that it was necessary and expedient that the land should be acquired. It was not until long after a certificate had been obtained under section 23 from two of the deputy-lieutenants of the North Riding of Yorkshire that the plaintiff became aware that it had been granted, and the first ground on which he claimed an injunction was that the condition precedent in section 23 involved a judicial decision, for which purpose it was necessary that both sides should be heard.

Counsel contended that the subject was entitled to every protection. There were conditions precedent which had not been complied with. All the Act of 1919 did was to create a new tribunal for assessing compensation.

The Attorney-General, Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C., said his answer was that assessment of compensation was sufficient in the circumstances of this case.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said it appeared that the War Office required part of the plaintiff's land for military purposes, and had taken steps for that purpose under the Defence Act, 1842. On August 5 and 6, 1925, certificates had been obtained from two deputy-lieutenants under section 23 of the Act, and a warrant had also been granted by the Treasury under the same section. On October 2, 1925, notice was served on the plaintiff under an earlier section, requiring him to agree to the purchase price of the land. That the parties had failed to do, but it was not till March, 1926, that the plaintiff learned that the certificates had been made by the deputy-lieutenants in the preceding August. The plaintiff now claimed that the exercise of the compulsory powers under section 19 was contingent on the certificate being obtained under section 23; and that the granting of that certificate by the lord-lieutenant or two deputy-lieutenants was a judicial matter, so that a certificate could not properly be granted without giving the owner of the land an opportunity to be heard. It was to be observed that when, under the Defence Act, 1842, a judicial function fell to be performed, the Act provided for its being performed by judicial officers, with elaborate provisions as to procedure. That was so in section 19, but in section 23, on the contrary, officers who were not judicial officers were selected. They were persons who had certain military functions and might well be considered by Parliament to be well qualified to form a judgment as to the necessity or expediency of the taking of lands in their county for military purposes. Further, section 23 contained two conditions precedent which were linked together—namely, the certificate under consideration and the warrant of the Treasury. The question of the necessity or expediency of acquiring the land must be largely a matter of policy, and it was difficult to suppose that the Legislature should contemplate a question of policy, possibly vital to the defence of the country, being debated before a tribunal at the instance of the subject whose land was being acquired. That consideration would not affect the Court if the language of the section was such as clearly to set up a judicial tribunal; but when the Court was asked to construe language that did not clearly do so it was a material consideration. He came, therefore, to the conclusion that this contention of the plaintiff failed. A further point had been taken—that there was no power under section 19 of the Act to summon a jury to assess the compensation until the Crown had taken possession of the land. The answers to that were that the power to call a jury did not, in the true construction of section 19, depend on the Crown having been put in possession, and that even if that had not been so, the matter was now governed by the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919. The provisions of this Act were by section 7 made to prevail over those of any earlier Act. This contention also failed, and he therefore dismissed the plaintiff's motion.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Mr. A. C. Burlingham is to erect garages and construct a new street in Prince's Square, KENNINGTON.

*

Plans are to be prepared by the L.C.C. Education Committee for enlarging the Beaufoy Institute, KENNINGTON, at an estimated cost of £12,000.

*

The SUTTON and MEPAL Drainage Commissioners are acquiring land at Britton's Farm, Mepal, for the erection of a pumping station.

*

The Ely R.D.C. is arranging with the C.C. for the construction of a road to connect STRETHAM with the Cambridge road.

*

The Isle of Ely C.C. is approaching the Ministry of Transport with regard to the condition of the Hundredfoot river bridge at MEPAL.

*

The Isle of Ely C.C. is considering a scheme prepared by the county surveyor for the construction of a by-pass road at WISBECH at an estimated cost of £24,000.

*

The BILLINGHAM U.D.C. is considering the acquisition of land for the erection of new municipal offices.

*

The OSWESTRY Corporation is to build twenty-six non-parlour houses on the Llwyn estate.

*

The DEPTFORD B.C. is to erect a tuberculosis dispensary on a site in Harton Street.

*

The Carnarvonshire C.C. is to construct a by-pass road in the village of LLANBEDROG.

*

In connection with the centenary of the Royal Free Hospital, CLERKENWELL, the Governors are raising a fund of £200,000 for building modern accommodation for children.

*

The City Corporation is to construct a sewer in Middlesex Street, LONDON, at an estimated cost of £27,000.

*

Messrs. Gunton and Gunton are to rebuild part of 78 Upper Thames Street, LONDON.

*

The borough engineer of DOVER has been asked to report as to the possibility of constructing a by-pass road in the vicinity of Wildred Street and George Street.

Messrs. G. E. Wallis and Sons, Ltd., are to erect buildings at Nos. 97-99 Cheapside and 31-33 Lawrence Lane, LONDON.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is to enlarge the Wootton Warren school at HENLEY-IN-HARDEN.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 160 children at BICKENHILL.

*

The Governors of SOLIHULL Grammar School, Warwickshire, are to prepare plans for enlarging the school.

*

The Kent C.C. is to obtain premises at SEVENOAKS for the purpose of a tuberculosis dispensary.

*

The Kent C.C. is to establish a tuberculosis dispensary at ERITH.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee has selected a site on the Downham housing estate, LEWISHAM, for the erection of an elementary school for 800 children.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee has decided to erect an elementary school on the Wormholt estate at HAMMERSMITH.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to erect a central school for about 400 children near Western Avenue, HAMMERSMITH.

*

The STOKE Corporation has acquired a site at Sneyd Hill, Burslem, for the erection of eighteen houses, and obtained sanction for the erection of forty-eight on the Acres Wood estate.

*

The STOKE Corporation has in view a site of 7 acres at Tunstall for a housing scheme.

*

Messrs. H. Lloyd and Son are to build twenty-four houses in Maindeway Lane, PAIGNTON.

*

The borough engineer of DOVER has been instructed to prepare a scheme for improving the sea baths.

*

The churchwardens of Holy Trinity are to erect a parish hall in Limekiln Road, DOVER.

*

Mr. W. Waterhouse is to erect a new building on the site of 7 and 8 King Street and 25-26 Ironmonger Lane, LONDON.

The LEICESTER Corporation is to construct tributory and other sewers at a tota cost of £25,000.

*

The COVENTRY Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £11,000 for the erection of a new department at the Earlsdon elementary school.

*

In connection with a proposal for the erection of flats the BLYTH Corporation has asked a committee to report on flats that have been built at Newcastle, Tynemouth, and Wallsend.

*

The MARYLEBONE B.C. is to proceed with the scheme for widening and improving Park Road, St. John's Wood, at a cost of £52,000.

*

The MARYLEBONE B.C. is negotiating with the Regent's Canal Co. and the Central Railway Co. regarding the reconstruction of the canal bridge at St. John's Wood.

*

Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd., propose to rebuild premises in Ball Street and Young Street, KENSINGTON.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation is considering a site in Hanley for the erection of a wholesale market. The Housing Committee is selecting sites for the scheme for the erection of 2,000 houses, and recommend the erection of 500 near Holden Hill, Burslem.

*

The TYNEMOUTH Corporation has received sanction to the erection of seventy-three houses on the Balkwell estate.

*

Messrs. Annesley, Brownrigg and Hiscock have prepared preliminary plans for the erection of shops in Swan Lane, GUILDFORD. The Corporation has acquired land at Pewley Hill for the construction of a reservoir. Further information is to be obtained in regard to filtration plant, suitable for the baths. Plans have been prepared for the erection of flats on the Aldershot Road housing estate. The London General Omnibus Company is to acquire land for the erection of a depot. The Education Committee is acquiring land at Bellfields for the erection of an elementary school. Messrs. Hodgson, Lunn & Co. have prepared a lay-out of the Pewley Hill estate for the Poyle Charity Trustees. Onslow Village, Ltd., has prepared plans for a shopping centre in the village. The Office of Works is acquiring land in Woodbridge Road for post office buildings. Plans passed include twelve houses, Beckington Road, for Mr. J. R. Alexander.

The WILLESDEN U.D.C. is considering reports as to additional town hall accommodation. Plans are to be prepared for the provision of flats on part of the Gibbon estate. Plans passed: Wagon-building shop, Abbey Road, for Messrs. Hall, Lewis & Co., Ltd.: reconstruction of 169-171 High Road, for Messrs. Lascelles & Co., Ltd.; additions to factory, Acton Lane, for Crypto Electrical Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, Pavilion Cinema, Chamberlayne Road, Kensal Rise, for Acme Picture Palace Co., Ltd.

*

Messrs. Beckett and Bloore, architects, are to erect a billiard hall and assembly hall at Trentham Road, OAKHILL, Staffs.

*

The City Engineer of STOKE-ON-TRENT has prepared plans for an outfall sewerage scheme to convey sewage from the Stoke and Fenton areas to the proposed new works at Trent Vale at an estimated cost of £45,000.

*

Having inspected municipal lodging houses in Manchester, the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation Housing Committee recommends the Corporation to proceed with a scheme for the provision of a workmen's hostel.

*

The GUILDFORD Education Committee has obtained a site at Bellfields for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The GUILDFORD Corporation has completed the purchase of land at Pewley Hill required for the construction of a reservoir.

*

The Office of Works is to enlarge the postal sorting office at EAST CROYDON.

*

The POOLE Corporation has in view a scheme for the erection of a bathing pavilion, shelters, etc., at the Sandbanks at a total cost of £10,000.

*

The DEWSBURY Corporation is to reconstruct the sewage disposal works at Ravensthorpe.

*

On behalf of Messrs. Snowden Bros., Messrs. W. and T. R. Milburn have prepared plans for the erection of a café, bakery and dance hall in North Railway Street, SEAHAM HARBOUR.

*

The TYNEMOUTH Corporation Health Committee is considering a site at Balkwell for the erection of a general infectious diseases hospital.

*

The CAMBORNE U.D.C. is to erect fifty houses of parlour and non-parlour types.

Plans passed by the BATTERSEA Borough Council: additions Locomotive Inn, 35 New Road, for Messrs. Esdle and Meyers.

*

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: alterations North Shields Co-operative Society's premises, Camden Street, for Mr. W. G. T. Gray; alterations Percy Arms, West Percy Street, for Messrs. Rowell and Sons, Ltd.; additions printing works, Charlotte Street, for Messrs. J. W. Moore, Ltd.

*

The TYNEMOUTH Education Committee has acquired land for proposed extensions at Priory School.

*

The TYNEMOUTH Committee has arranged terms for the acquisition of a site at Balkwell for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee is to enlarge the elementary school in Stanley Road, TEDDINGTON, by 400 places.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee has acquired a site in Hampton Road, WOOD GREEN, for the erection of a secondary school.

*

The WILLESDEN U.D.C. is to widen Edgware Road at a cost of £24,500.

*

The RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD U.D.C. is to widen Rickmansworth Road at an estimated cost of £11,500.

*

The Middlesex County Council is taking steps for the acquisition of land for widening Uxbridge Road and High Road, Harrow Weald, in the HENDON rural district at a cost of £36,000.

*

Plans passed by the HORNSEY Corporation: four houses Alexandra Gardens, for Mr. C. W. Boswell; additions 18-19 Broadway, Muswell Hill, for Messrs. W. R. Cummins, Ltd.: alterations and additions to factory, Pembroke Road, for Messrs. C. and F. Bryen.

*

Plans passed by the POPLAR Borough Council: additions to bank, 187 East India Dock Road, for Messrs. C. J. Dawson and Son and Allardyce; forty flats Birchfield Street, for Messrs. R. Woollaston & Co., of Limehouse; additions 194 West Ferry Road, Millwall, for Messrs. John and Henry Cocks, Ltd.

*

The borough engineer of Poplar is to prepare plans and estimates for remodelling BOW library so that the lending department may be converted for open access.

The POPLAR Borough Council Housing Committee is negotiating for further sites for housing schemes.

*

The managers of the Bayswater Jewish School are obtaining a site for the erection of new school buildings at PADDINGTON.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of two millions for housing schemes.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £13,500 for the reconstruction of the canal bridge in Stockfield Road and the railway bridge in Brighton Road.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained sanction for loans of £224,500 for sewerage works.

*

The LUTON Education Committee is to erect two training centres at Surrey Street and Charles Street.

*

The ILKLEY Corporation is to erect fifty-six additional houses on the housing estate.

*

Plans have been passed by the L.C.C. Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school at Ealdham Square, ELTHAM, at an estimated cost of £40,000.

*

On behalf of the Kelly College Trustees, Messrs. Dixon and Ramsey, of Tiverton, have prepared plans for the erection of a hospital at TAVISTOCK.

*

The WALTHAMSTOW U.D.C. has decided to erect thirty-six additional houses on the Fitzwygram estate, Forest Road.

*

Plans passed by the BARKING TOWN U.D.C.: forty houses, Hertford Road, for Messrs. Scriven and Huxtable; additions, factory, for British East Light, Ltd.; three houses, Hulse Avenue, for Mr. A. Selby; four shops, Longbridge Road, for Mr. G. A. Ball.

*

The Essex Education Committee has purchased a site from the L.C.C. in Becontree Avenue, BECONTREE, for the erection of another elementary school.

*

The MERIONETH C.C. is discussing with the Ministry of Transport proposals for a road diversion at Trawsfynydd.

*

Plans passed by the DUDLEY Corporation: depot, Tipton Road, for Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.; additions, Dudley Dispensary, for Committee.

The LONDON C.C. Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a third elementary school on the DOWNHAM housing estate at an estimated cost of £36,000.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee has approved preliminary plans for the erection of an elementary school in Ealdham Square, ELTHAM, at a cost of £37,000.

*

Canon T. J. Ring is to erect a Roman Catholic central school in Lucas Street, WHITECHAPEL, for about 400 children.

*

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: three houses, Spencer Hill Road, for Mr. F. H. Skeens; bank, Imperial Parade, Merton Road, for Messrs. Mullen and Lumsden; four houses, Bathgate Road, for Mr. J. S. Brocklesby.

*

Messrs. Elkins & Co., Ltd., are to erect a Catholic Church at the corner of Arthur Road and the Crescent, WIMBLEDON.

*

The Board of Education has approved a site in Briscoe Lane, NEWTON HEATH, for the erection of an elementary school by the Manchester Education Committee.

*

St. Malachy's Catholic School managers have prepared plans for the erection of a school for 1,000 children at Collyhurst, MANCHESTER.

*

On behalf of Messrs. A. Holmes & Co. a lay-out has been prepared by Messrs. T. A. Page and Son, architects, for the erection of fifty-five houses on land belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Mortimer Road and King George Road, SOUTH SHIELDS.

*

The SOUTH SHIELDS Housing Committee has decided to erect six shops and houses in Park Avenue.

*

The LANCASTER Corporation has acquired a site of six acres for a housing scheme, and also approved plans for the erection of 146 houses on various estates.

*

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: thirty-three houses, Todwick Road, for Mr. E. Cooper; four houses, Knowle Lane, for Mr. G. M. Taylor; café, offices, salerooms, and house, Exchange Street and Waingate, for Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society, Ltd.; six houses, Milden Road, for Mr. P. H. Slater; six houses, Glenorchy Road, for Mr. Jos. Vickers; six houses, Abbey Lane, for Messrs. Hutchinson and Clapham; six houses, Manchester Road, for Mr. G. Brownlow.

The city architect of SHEFFIELD has prepared a lay-out for the erection of 116 parlour houses and fifty bungalows on the Ridgeway Road site.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £68,000 for waterworks purposes.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Markets Committee has asked the city architect to prepare plans for a one-story market hall near Exchange Street at an estimated cost of £35,000.

*

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: four houses, Kirkstall Lane, for Messrs. Dennison and Stead; thirty-four houses, Parkside estate, Dewsbury Road, for Mr. Alfred Booth; six houses, Green Hill Place, for Messrs. Arthur Lambert and Son, Ltd.; ten houses, Scott Hall Road, for Messrs. F. Reddyhoff and Son.

*

The Office of Works is to erect an employment exchange in Smethurst Street, OLDHAM.

*

Messrs. Taylor, Roberts and Bowman, architects, are to erect a Sunday school in Pitt Street East, OLDHAM.

*

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Church and institute, Honeywell Lane, for trustees of United Methodist Church; four houses, Burlington Avenue, for Messrs. A. Redfern and Sons; three shops, Heron Street, for Mr. William Makin; four houses, Rochdale Road, for Messrs. Whitworth Whittaker, Ltd.

*

The BOLTON Education Committee has appointed Mr. D. Wynne Thomas as architect for the erection of an open-air school at Lostock.

*

The BOLTON Education Committee has decided to erect an elementary school at Castle Hill.

*

The HULL Education Committee recommends the Corporation to proceed with the scheme for the erection of a technical college at an estimated cost of £150,000.

*

The BARKING TOWN U.D.C. has instructed their architect to prepare plans for the erection of further houses on the Upney estate.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation Electricity Committee has decided to carry out the erection of buildings at the Southwick power-station by contract, and Mr. W. H. Overton has been asked to prepare the plans.

The BARKING TOWN U.D.C. is seeking a loan of £50,000 for further housing advances.

*

The COULSDON U.D.C. has asked the surveyor to prepare plans for the erection of fifty houses at Coulsdon, at an estimated cost of £25,000.

*

The Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. are considering land at the Smithy, SANDERSTEAD, for the erection of houses and possibly for the provision of a recreation ground.

*

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C. include: Twelve houses, Warwick Road, for Messrs. Chester and Hopkins; six houses, Byron Avenue, for Mr. P. Gatton; three houses, Fairdene Road, for Mr. J. Yeowart.

*

The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., is to erect new premises at the corner of Brighton Road and Chipstead Valley Road, PURLEY.

*

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation include: Six houses, Auckland Road, for Messrs. W. Longworth & Co.; rebuilding "Fairlop Oak" public-house, Cranbrook Road, for Mr. W. Stewart; Unitarian Methodist Church, Eastern Avenue, for Messrs. G. Baines and Sons; seven houses, Perth Road, for Suburban Developments, Ltd.; alterations, "Red Lion," High Road, for Mr. G. G. Macfarlane.

*

The Sutton Trustees are to erect 175 houses on the Wadsley Hall estate, SHEFFIELD.

*

The borough architect of MERTHYR reports that the following housing schemes are awaiting the consent of the Ministry of Health: Ten at Treharris; fifty-six at Gellifaelog; ninety at Troedyrhiw; and 140 at Cyfarthfa.

*

Messrs. Pitman and Hayman are to develop a building estate at Knapp Park, PAIGNTON.

*

The surveyor of PAIGNTON has prepared a scheme for widening Totnes Road at a cost of £13,000, and another for widening Dartmouth Road, at a cost of £4,500.

*

The PAIGNTON U.D.C. is seeking sanction to grant another fifty housing subsidies.

*

The WILLESDEN U.D.C. has approved amended plans of the surveyor for the extension of the public library at Kensal Rise.

*

The BARKING TOWN U.D.C. recommends the provision of a new hospital for infectious diseases.

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
B₂	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₃	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
A₃	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
A	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
B₂	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
B₂	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

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.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
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
A₃	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	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₁	S. and E. Glamorganshire 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 3½
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
A₃	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

* Plasterers, 1s. 9d.
† Carpenters and Painters, 1s. 8½d.
‡ Plumbers, 1s. 9d.
§ Painters, 1s. 6d.
‖ Carpenters and Plasterers, 1s. 8½d.
¶ Painters, 1s. 7d.

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
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube		0	10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.		0	0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.		0	1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.		0	0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.			
If left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube		0	2 0
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
CEMENT concrete 4–2–1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube		0	3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube		0	2 6
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.		0	0 9

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	8 0
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0	10 0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed 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	£13	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.		
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.		
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.		
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.		
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0	1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0	0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0	0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0	0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0	0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0	0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0	3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0	6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0	2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0	1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0	0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0	0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0	4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0	5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0	0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0	0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0	0 6
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
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0	0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., 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
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0 3

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:		
Whit'ed, 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, ar. 2½ in., per yd. super	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
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	1 9

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 1,200:			
Portmadoc Ladies		£14	0 0
Countess		27	0 0
Duchess		32	0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*	
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45	1 6
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33	0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22	4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12	16 3
Green Randoms, per ton		8	3 9
Grey-green do., per ton		7	3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton		6	3 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.			
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

SLATING with old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

	Med. Grey	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 9 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms	6 7 0	
Grey-green do.	5 9 0	
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 17 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
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run . 0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over, per ft. sup. . 0 1 2

[*continued overleaf*]

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above pieces.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£1	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS :			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
DO. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

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

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour ;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *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
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	6
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	1	11
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	9
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	4	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	3	6
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	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

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

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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

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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, 1s. 8½d. *per hour.*

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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. per ft.	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. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	4	1
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	4	3
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	4	6
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	7
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	17	6

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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 1s. 6d. to 2s. 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, 6½d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.			

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

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

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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	6	0
French polish, per gall.	0	19	0
Ready mixed paints, per gall. and up	0	10	6

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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
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
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, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

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, ⅛ 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, per ft. sup. :

Thickness	⅜ in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon												
Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	— 1	0½	10	—
Figured Oak												
1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	13½	—	— 1	6	—	—
Plain Oak												
1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	— 1	0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—