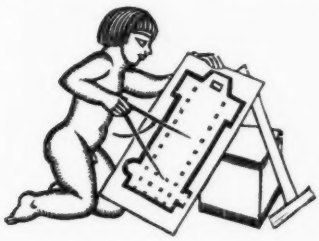
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



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CHRISTIAN BARMAN, *Editor*

The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles, and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad, with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1927 NUMBER 1688: VOLUME 65

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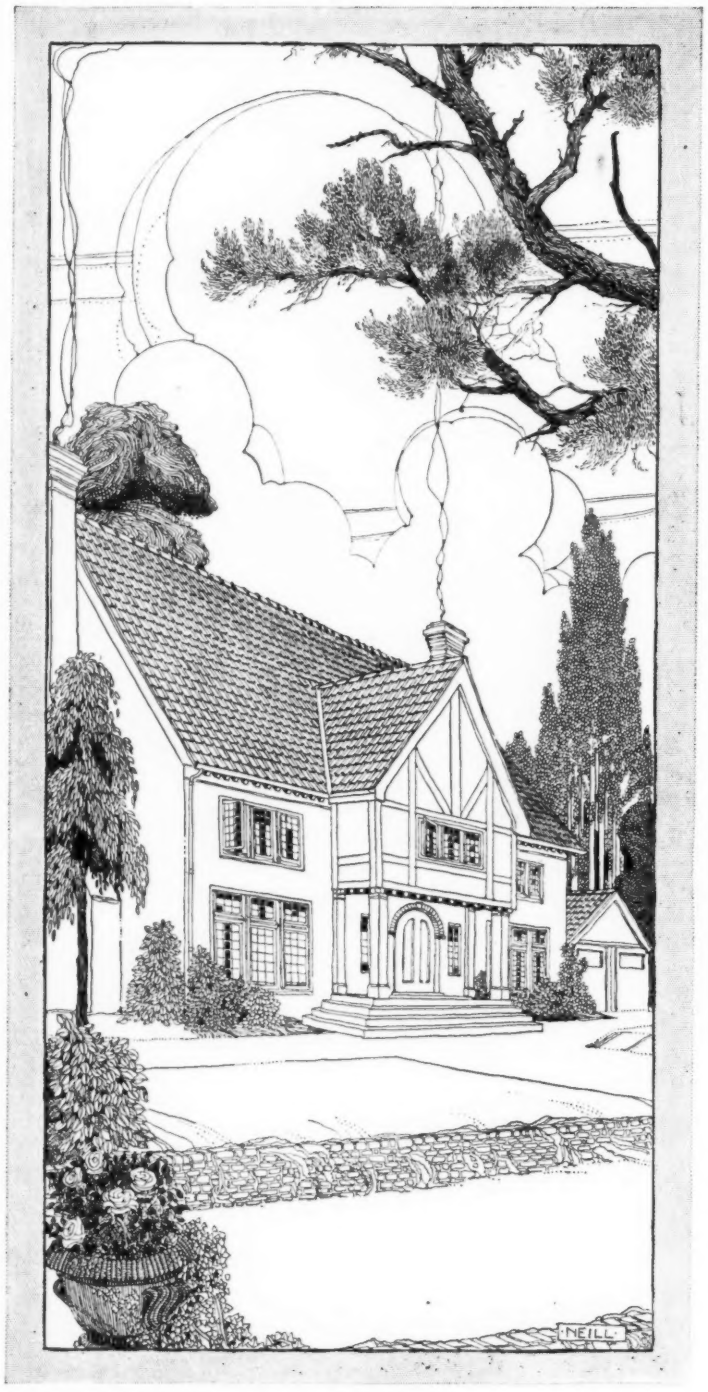

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THE VESTIBULE WALL, METRO-VICK HOUSE, GLASGOW.

BY JAMES TAYLOR THOMSON

THE WEEK'S DETAIL

[BY JAMES TAYLOR THOMSON]

The direction board is one of the main features of the vestibule and is axially opposite the main entrance to the showroom. The walls are plastered with Nenstuk, the flooring, including the skirting, is of Travertino, and the ceiling, from the inner line of the cornice is of ordinary plaster; the cornice is "run" in Nenstuk in the same way as ordinary plaster, and the ornament is cast and filled in the normal way. Nenstuk has a stone-like surface of warm grey colour and sets very hard. The "joint" lines were drawn with a specially made tool after the material had set, and are $\frac{5}{16}$-in. wide and rather more than $\frac{1}{16}$-in. deep. The sconces are antique green bronze.

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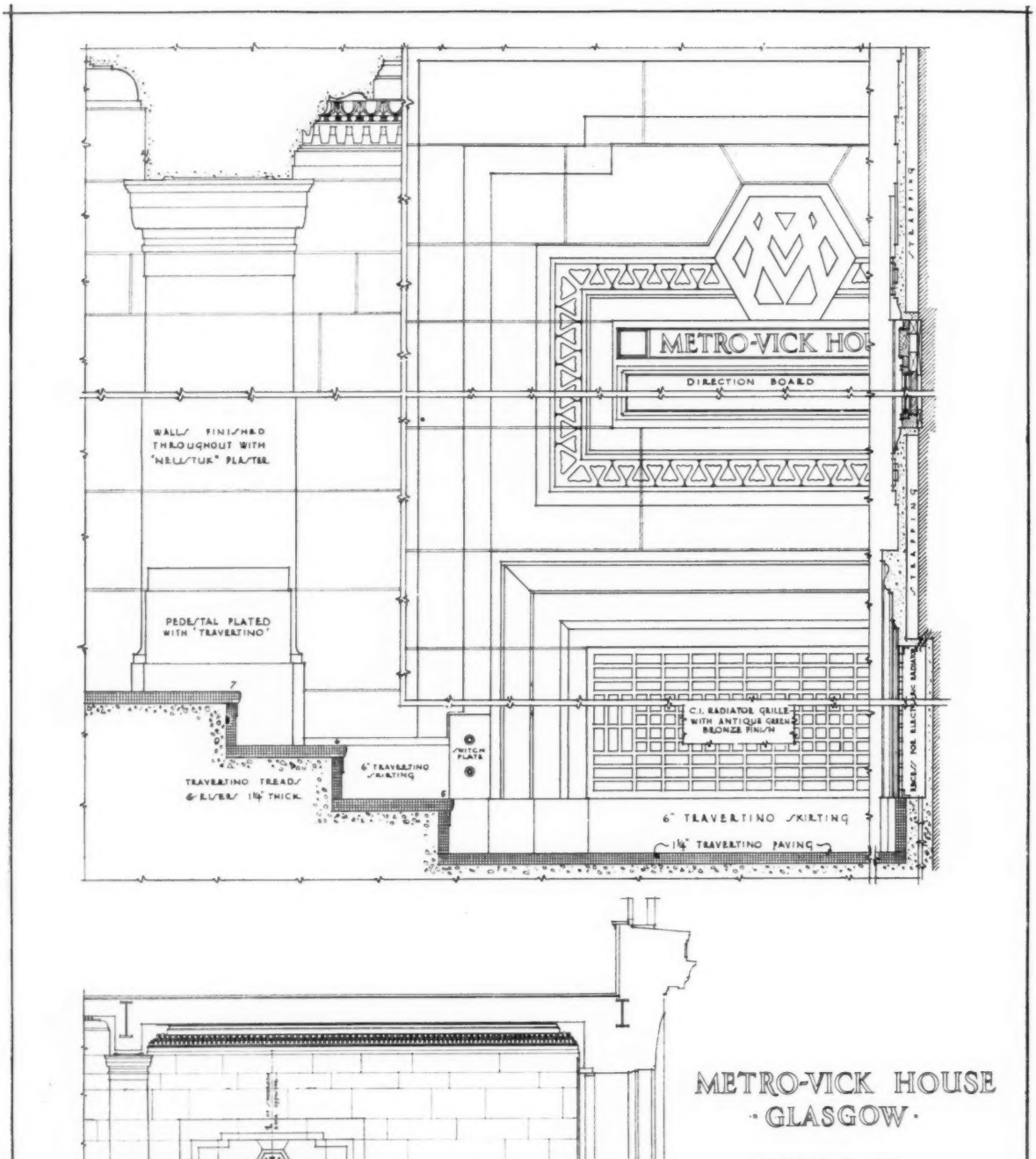


METRO-VICK HOUSE
· GLASGOW ·

DETAILS OF ENTRANCE VESTIBULE

A photograph of this detail is given on the preceding page.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, May 25, 1927

LONDON UNIVERSITY

The affair of the London University and the Bloomsbury site epitomizes, in a way no other recent event has done, the English characteristic of muddle and the English unwillingness to sacrifice individuality for co-operation, and we are not surprised that when Mr. H. A. L. Fisher read of the senate's recent decision he was amused, for was it not he who made the offer on behalf of the Government, in 1920, of this very site, conditional upon King's College vacating its home in the Strand? And did not King's College obstinately refuse, and persist in its refusal to move until the land once more reverted to the Duke of Bedford, and the whole idea was abandoned? Yet now the University has its site; that this is so is due to a munificent gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, and a patriot may wonder a little wistfully at the fact that for a university in the centre of his Empire he must for ever be beholden to America, and feel perhaps a little bitter at the ineptitude of the governors of the University and its constituent colleges that such a thing must be.

No condition is now, it would appear, to be imposed upon King's College, and it remains to be seen whether it will, in conformity with the English love of self-determination, still persist in its isolation or whether it will become an integral part of the University by moving its quarters to the Bloomsbury site.

Incidentally an important town planning issue has been decided, whether rightly or wrongly remains to be seen. When the alternative sites for the University were under consideration, there were two more or less distinct lines of thought. There were those who favoured the Bloomsbury site because it was central, because of its comparatively easy access from the various railway termini, because they felt that the fitting position for London's University was in the heart of London. There was, they felt, something symbolical in the placing of a great university so centrally and so conspicuously. They envisaged an imposing group of buildings standing as a visible testimony, in the midst of mundane surroundings, to man's intellectual aspirations. And then there were those who saw disadvantages in every one of these aspects. It was economically unsound to use such valuable land, valuable just because of its central position and its proximity to railway termini, for educational purposes. The best external conditions for study and the close application which it necessitates were not to be found in the surging bustle of town life, but in quietness and in surroundings which afford the minimum of distraction. Then, too, from the point of view of health and recreation there was much to be said for a position on the outskirts of the town rather than in its midst.

This kind of difference of outlook is seen clearly epitomized in the positions of the English and French Cathedrals. The former are, for the most part, set a little aloof in their closes; they must stand a little aside from the bustle and sordidness of life and be protected from any contaminating contact. Moreover, those who use them must approach with reverence and find there the dignity of quietness and serenity. The latter prefer to stand in the very centre of the bustle and the coming and going of daily life, with the noise and clatter of the market beating against the doors, and humble dwellings nestling sometimes between the very buttresses. Here, without any preparation, those who desire to do so may turn aside a moment from their affairs into the cool and vaulted spaces, and the church itself is an ever-visible reminder of man's spiritual needs.

However, the matter is now settled, and although reverberation of these contending arguments will doubtless be heard from time to time, the work of the future will be the planning of the University's new home. And this will be, without doubt, the greatest architectural enterprise of this generation. Both for sheer bulk and for significance nothing comparable has been undertaken since the building of the Houses of Parliament three-quarters of a century ago. There is to be built, as the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir William Beveridge said, "a new university of poor men in a city of immemorial wealth." And for this there is no precedent. And we are tempted to ask with him, "Is it idle to dream that soon we shall have the means to seek, and the luck to find, an inspired genius who can embody this theme for us . . . who will bring into the very heart of London a group of buildings that . . . will form a shrine of youth and learning in Bloomsbury to rank with the shrine of our liberties by the Thames at Westminster?"

And so thus ends a controversy of seven years duration, and in the fact of its ending all who are interested in the future of London cannot but rejoice; for whether they favoured this or that site it is surely evident that there is much to commend the ultimate choice. And for Bloomsbury, too, there is now assured a second blossoming. Its pleasant, dignified, and reticent urbanity will doubtless influence the new buildings, but from henceforth Bloomsbury is dedicated to a noble purpose—to nothing less, in fact, than to become the British Empire's educational centre.

NEWS AND TOPICS

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD'S LECTURE ON FRENCH ARCHITECTURE—DO DREAMS COME TRUE?—A BUST BY MEDARDO ROSSO—"HOMECROFT HOUSES" AT CHELTENHAM.

THE debates on the Registration Bill have caused everyone to take a fresh interest in those old and elusive questions concerning the origin of the professional architect and his various functions in society (for it is absurd to hold that he has only one). Sir Reginald Blomfield, in his Zaharoff lecture, delivered at Oxford on Wednesday last, threw some very interesting light on this question from its French side. In particular he described the careers of such men as Bullant and de l'Orme, those lonely vanguards of a great and (in France) securely established profession. The appointment of Philibert de l'Orme to the Inspector-Generalship was an event of the first order in French social history. "The building enterprises of the King were placed for the first time under the control of a trained and competent architect, and it meant the end of the haphazard régime of the master-builder. Henceforward he was to be relegated to the position of contractor working to the design and under the direction of a trained architect." Sir Reginald went on to say that "some loss was inevitable in the process," but the gain stands recorded for us today in the French architecture of that generation and of those following. The lecture is published by the Clarendon Press.

* * *

This Zaharoff lecture seems to offer me a fitting opportunity to remind the present rather heedless generation that from the day when, as a studious stripling, the lecturer helped himself to a First in Greats at Exeter College, he has gone on steadily enlarging his claim to rank as one of the most distinguished sons of his *alma mater;* for it is no mere commonplace of flattery to say that he has consistently adorned both art and letters. Again, intensive study having qualified him as a foremost authority on the rise and development of the architecture of the French, it was natural and fitting that his subject for the Zaharoff lecture should be "French Architecture and its Relation to Modern Practice." It would not surprise me to learn that the chapel built by George Gilbert Scott for Exeter College gave young Blomfield his earliest impulse towards the study of French architecture; for is not Scott's work strongly reminiscent of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris? Although Blomfield always writes with artistic restraint, he has his enthusiasms—declaring, for instance, that the Ecole Militaire and the Petit Trianon represent "the highwater mark of French architecture," and that in the seventeenth century François Mansart was, in Sir Reginald's judgment, the finest architect France had produced, except the younger Gabriel.

* * *

A certain newspaper review of two recent books on architecture opens with a rather speculative proposition. It seeks to assign a reason for the comparative failure of architecture to arouse public interest and curiosity. Why is this? the reviewer asks in effect; how comes it that the work of painter or sculptor should be found so much more attractive than that of the architect? I am afraid that the reviewer's answer to this conundrum is not very complimentary to the painter or sculptor. It bluntly assumes that "as it requires more brains to build a house than to paint a picture or carve a statue, so it takes more brains to appreciate architecture." "Which I'm not denying it," but native modesty would have urged me to a more bland diagnosis. I should prefer to say that the lesser admiration depends on the greater familiarity. Let me cite the simple but celebrated case of Tennyson's Dora, who "yearned towards William, but the youth, because he had been always with her in the house, thought not of Dora." There is all the difference in the world between the constant and the casual, and I imagine that in the public appreciation of art the intellect is less concerned than rather primitive instinct. When plebiscites have been taken on art exhibits, the worst picture always got the most votes—that is to say, it is the picture or statue making appeal to crude emotions that gets the suffrages of the crowd. And I cannot suppose that intellect has much to do with the preferences thus recorded; for there is much virtue in the sarcastic old saying that the populace "see with their ears and understand with their elbows."

* * *

Do dreams come true? The papers ask this question usually on Sundays, but I do not think that need prevent my answering it on a Wednesday. Two dreams of mine have lately done so. It is a very old dream that Haddon Hall should come to life again, and it has. The plumbers are in and the Duke of Rutland hopes to follow—in time. Once more the windows will be aglow, although with electric light, once more fair women will have love made to them upon the terrace, although in cropped heads and with skirts like those of the old woman after her engagement with the pedlar named Stout. Once more the panelling of the famous gallery will reflect the moving figures of dancers, although the dance will not be a minuet by Byrd to the music of flute and viol, but a fox-trot by Nathan P. Snorts, the jazz king (nauseating portrait of Nathan holding his breath in a boiled shirt on cover), to the strains of the Alabama Boojum Band seventy miles away. Once again the tables will groan, and four times a day, instead of twice, although the company will not, for want of an inventor of forks, eat with their fingers. Manners have changed since Haddon Hall was built, and much water of the lovely river has flowed under the old bridge, but the genius of the race survives. Electric light, central heating, gas fires, h. and c., "all modern conveniences"—these will not disturb the inimitable grace and romantic perfume of the wonderful old house which will surely smile in its awakening.

* * *

My second dream that has come true is the acquisition of the "Bloomsbury Site" by London University. The dream is no less my own because others have dreamt it; the very perfection and completeness of the idea made it seem too good to come true—so perversely and exasperatingly do matters of this kind commonly arrange themselves. Open to Russell, Gordon, and Woburn Squares; adjoining the British Museum; flanked by fine streets and lying at the very core of the capital city of the Empire, the appropriation of this site to the purposes of a great University was so pressingly desirable that experience led one to think it would never happen, the opportunity such a rare one that it would surely be missed. Bloomsbury has long been endeared to me. It is the most Londonish

part of London, and it has never looked back. Even Gower Street and Woburn Place have gained dignity, cheerfulness, and the distinction which belongs to a good thing done well and without pretence of being other or better than it is, since the long thirty years ago when they and I first made acquaintance. Even the Russell Hotel has not been able to conquer Russell Square, which, on the contrary, gives the hotel by contrast a colour of pinchbeck vulgarity that would not readily be perceived if it stood in Piccadilly. When I regard those parts of London which were built after Bloomsbury—the stucco Italiano of Regent's Park, the Portman Estate, the Grosvenor Estate, and that district which those who live in it call South Belgravia, and those who do not, Pimlico—I observe the elements of decay. Bloomsbury, on the other hand, persists and gains from time what those other districts lose. It will never live as does Church Row, Hampstead, and its kin; but there, as I was told the other day, Church Row was built by *gentlemen*. Bloomsbury certainly lacks that distinction. It is not exactly well-bred, but rather the plain, honest Briton.

* * *

The challenge direct is thrown down by A. B. Knapp-Fisher at the Redfern Gallery. He is an architect exhibiting watercolour drawings to the number of twenty, as drawings and not as architecture. He succeeds as an architectural draughtsman rather than as a student of Nature in his small landscape studies. His challenge is not successful from the point of view of watercolour drawing as such. As studies of architectural themes, however, there are several which are quite admirable, particularly the exhaustive representation in three drawings of Thickwood House, Wilts, a charming subject from which the artist has distilled the essentials. Only once does he venture on the picturesque in "The Golden Cross, Oxford." For the rest he is well content with purely architectural statement. His method is to place his building definitely on the paper, with but little background and with negligible sky, but conveying a sense of atmosphere which gives them not only solidity, but position. Little detail is used, and in No. 7, "Swanage, Old Town," what there is is quite perfunctory, but in No. 19 the same subject is treated less cavalierly and more successfully. "Chelsea Old Church" provides an expressive example of his method, and in it only the main forms of the structure are noted, and detail is not allowed to interfere with bald statement. The technique of the drawings consists in the laying of plain washes, flat, and with contrasted tones, a very useful one for this class of work.

* * *

While I was at the Redfern Gallery I came across a bust by Medardo Rosso, the Italian sculptor, contemporary of Rodin in Paris for so long, and now in his old age returned to Milan. There is no such thing as impressionism in sculpture, but Rosso has always maintained the opposite, and tried to make his modelling impressionistic by noting and securing an impression of his subject. But this is not impressionism as understood by its painter-inventors, who were concerned with the analysis of light. Medardo Rosso is concerned with the play of light on his modelled surfaces, but not with its structure. This is a system which can be carried too far, but with Rosso it is carried only far enough to produce very beautiful results. The example is "The Sick Child," an exquisitely modelled and gentle little head, full of feeling and expression. It is a unique work I believe, and I think is in cast wax and not modelled wax; cast, of course, from a modelled work in clay and plaster. A bronze of it exists in Paris, but it is not so tender as this wax example, which most certainly should be secured for one of the English public galleries by one of the societies which concerns itself with the acquisition of such rare and desirable works. Medardo Rosso is an artist who has helped to make the history of modern sculpture.

* * *

About two miles along the Tewkesbury Road outside Cheltenham, I visited the other day some interesting houses that have been planned by Mr. Chas. H. Heathcote. They are being built by the Cheltenham Homecroft Association, which is a Public Utility Association registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. The object of this Association is to provide workers, rural and urban, with a home-in-a-garden. The garden will be scientifically equipped to produce as nearly as possible all the various things a family needs to eat, including fruit, vegetables, rabbits, poultry, and, if required, pigs. Accordingly, Mr. Heathcote has had to plan houses suitable for a family who will spend a good deal of time in the garden. Land covering ten acres has been bought for £650, and each house, built of concrete blocks, is to cost £405. The two houses which are nearly completed are distinctly attractive in appearance and are solidly built. There promises to be quite a competition for these houses, as tenants will be provided with the house and outbuildings, such as a hen-run, a goat-house, a rabbit-shed, two-fifths of an acre of vegetable garden, and if necessary a pig-sty, for a rent of 16s. 3d. a week. This includes the provision of a Sinking Fund whereby the tenant becomes the owner after twenty-five years' payment.

* * *

If all of the persons who understand the "Theory of Proportion," reviewed in the JOURNAL last week, were laid end to end, he would feel awfully conspicuous.

ASTRAGAL

ARRANGEMENTS

FRIDAY, MAY 27

At the Architectural Association. Dinner in honour of the Danish architects visiting this country.

The Architectural Association. (At the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects.) 9.0 p.m. until 3.0 a.m. Costume Ball in honour of the Danish visitors. (Tickets, price 7s. 6d., from the Secretary.)

MONDAY, MAY 30

At the Royal Institute of British Architects. 8.0 p.m. General Meeting. Thomas Hastings, on Devonshire House Buildings.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10

The Town Planning Institute. (At the Caxton Hall.) 5.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting. G. L. Pepler, on The Position of Town Planning in Greater London.

THE MOORS IN NORTH AFRICA

[BY ARTHUR J. DAVIS]

HAVING spent several interesting holidays in Mediterranean countries, where among past conquests and settlements the Mahommedan influence of the Middle Ages left such a lasting impression, I was determined at some future date to renew my acquaintance with the works of Islam by a visit to the ancient cities scattered along the northern coast of Africa. The opportunity subsequently offered itself, and my wife and I, armed with sketch-book and camera, set out for a five weeks' tour through Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia to gather some idea of the charm and beauty of these historical countries. The glowing descriptions we had received were in no way exaggerated, and the interest of our journey far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

Morocco, although situated within a short distance of many well-known Mediterranean ports, was, until recently, practically *terra incognita* to the tourist, owing to the insufficiency of modern means of transport and the hostile fanaticism of its population. Even today, although the French have built excellent military motor roads, railway communications are practically non-existent, and much of the interior of the country is all but inaccessible. This state of affairs is changing rapidly, and there is little doubt that in the near future Morocco will emulate its neighbours Algeria and Tunisia and reveal its innermost secrets. The Moors will certainly benefit by the change, but they will in the process inevitably lose much of their native character and that attractive dignity which is typical of the dwellers in lands where Islam holds unchallenged sway.

Of the many successive conquests which swept over this part of Africa, each one has left eloquent traces of its passage. The Phœnicians, the Romans, the Arabs, then the Portuguese and the Turks, and latterly the French and Spaniards, either conquered the whole country or built military trading settlements along the coast. Of these, ancient Carthage, the greatest maritime power of antiquity alone has left no trace of its glory and prestige. The very situation of this great city is conjectural. The tragedy of its fate was overwhelming, and only a few inscriptions collected together in a small monastery bear witness today to the greatness of a people whose very existence was a menace and danger to its powerful Latin rival.

Sailing from Bordeaux on a comfortable ship, we landed at Casablanca, and from there motored approximately 2,000 miles. Casablanca is the principal port of the

[This article formed the subject of a paper read by Mr. Arthur J. Davis before the Liverpool Architectural Society. So much interest was evinced that Mr. Davis read his paper before a special meeting of the R.I.B.A. on Monday last.]

Bouzina, Morocco. Flat roofs.

Protectorate of Morocco, a mushroom city growing out of the sand, exposed to the west winds which lash the Atlantic breakers on its open front. As a natural harbour it leaves much to be desired, but of late a great deal has been done to improve it. France, with a touching confidence, is proud of Casablanca, for whatever else may have been accomplished in Morocco, here, she says, is a place of her own creation. The native quarter is disappointing, and in the modern town the architectural interest is confined to the administrative and commercial buildings of the type which we were to become familiar with later on in Algeria.

Our first objective was Marrakesh, 190 miles south. The road for some distance runs parallel with the Atlantic; and an occasional glimpse of the ocean relieves the monotony of an otherwise uninteresting countryside. As we proceeded it was curious and disconcerting to note the contrast between the old and new modes of transport. Morocco, from a life almost primitive, has plunged without transition into the most modern methods of locomotion. Motor-cars flash past on the newly-constructed roads, an occasional aeroplane drones overhead, while on the dusty side-tracks small caravans of burnoused Arabs in picturesque confusion journey with their families and animals as leisurely as did their forefathers centuries before, when their only means of transport were the horse, the camel, and the much ill-used donkey. Unlike Algeria, Morocco cannot boast of much beautiful scenery; the outlook is rather bleak and inhospitable. Cultivation is still of a primitive order, and the scattered settlers are insufficient in number to make a noticeable impression on the land.

After skirting the coast for about 60 miles we reached Mazagan, one of the forgotten cities which still bears witness to the enterprise and daring of the old Portuguese adventurers, who, in the sixteenth century, opened up the Atlantic coast of North Africa to European trade. There are several other cities on this coast, but none that bear with greater nobility of character the marks of a former great civilization. In Mazagan the ancient brass cannon on the mighty fortification still point their muzzles grimly out to sea. The narrow grass-grown streets, the high blank walls embellished with picturesque doorways, the fine Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, the old watch-tower and the vaulted guard-room below, all bear witness to the greatness of a forgotten race. Marrakesh is a kind of dream city, a jumble of sand and palms, heat and dust, beauty and misery. The Moors call it Marrakosh " the Red," owing, no doubt, to the colour of its walls. They are golden-brown, save at sunset, when they glow crimson beneath the purple and white reflections of the distant snows. This is a pleasant place in which to idle, full of the subtle charm of Africa, with the added magic of the surrounding desert and the haunting Atlas peaks. The city was founded by Youssef Ben Jachfine in 1066, and its prosperity increased and reached its height in the twelfth century, when the Katoubia mosque, with its famous tower, the finest example of a Moorish minaret, was erected.

The reason why the slender circular minarets of Constantinople and Cairo failed to penetrate Western Islam is not clear; but the square-based, solid-looking campanile, which is exemplified by the Giralda Tower of Seville, is common, with variations, through Morocco and Algeria. Of these, the Katoubia is the classic example. Its large surfaces, effectively decorated by a trellis-work pattern of coloured tiles, apparently add to its height; whilst the gradual tapering of the edifice from base to summit gives

Above, Fez. Mosque Chrabline.
Below, a street in Marrakesh.

an appearance of lightness and elegance in spite of its massive proportions. Unlike the church towers of our Christian world, those minarets carry no bells, but are terminated by a platform accessible from a narrow internal staircase from which the Muezzin chants his monotonous call to prayer. The turret surmounting the edifice supports a mast, to which on feast days flags of symbolical colours are hoisted. Apparently there were three identical towers built by Youssef Jakoub El Mansour, but only the Katoubia remains today in its original perfection. The Hassan Tower at Rabat was never finished, and the splendid Giralda at Seville, during the Renaissance, received additions and restorations which have entirely changed its character.

Like all old Moorish cities, Marrakesh is encircled by strongly-fortified walls pierced at intervals by magnificent horseshoe gateways, rich with conventional ornament, and often embellished with coloured tiles. These entrances, in their splendid scale and decorative finish, together with the square towers and beautifully ornamented tombs, are, perhaps, the most characteristic motifs of the ancient architecture of Morocco.

To anyone who has admired the Alhambra and the Alcazar, a visit to the Sandian Tombs will recall many striking features of the cities of Andalusia. It is a matchless work of art, faultless in proportion, and exquisite in detail. For generations few knew of its existence, for it was the memorial of a fallen dynasty, and its safety lay in its being forgotten.

Jama El Fna is the name of the great open square which lies in the heart of this curious African city. The clamorous life that moves with wild intensity in this place is the same today as it was centuries ago. It is the rendezvous of all the untamed Saharan tribes, who throng here to enjoy the attractions and to applaud the story-telling, acrobats, tumblers, dancers, and snake charmers who practise their arts amid the gaping crowd. All have their circles of admirers, eager, unsophisticated, a fantastic mixture of seething humanity.

Adjoining the Jama El Fna are the Souks, or bazaars, a labyrinth of narrow, rush-covered streets and alley-ways, bordered by innumerable small booths open to the thoroughfare, through which a stream of busy, excited people jostle and elbow their way amidst pandemonium of raucous cries and excited gesticulations. The sun shines through the roof of plaited grass, casting a delightful confusion of chequered shadows on the many-hued crowd below. Every scene forms a complete decorative composition. The drinking-fountains, with their delicately coloured tiles, the variety of shops, the absence of all vulgar signs and lettering, and the highly-decorated entrances to the mosques and shrines form a succession of pictures impossible to describe, and of which one never tires.

The residence of the Sharif of Tameslouht, a short distance outside the city walls, is remarkable in many ways. The castle, of no special architectural merit, rises abruptly out of the desert, and is dominated by a pavilion, from which one commands a view of enclosed gardens planted with orange trees and magnificent cypresses, 100 years old, which shelter a world of birds. In fact, the whole enclosure is a bird sanctuary, and every recess in the massive walls is inhabited by happy families of blue pigeons, starlings, white doves, and sparrow hawks, which flutter about in the sun and produce an animated picture of life and movement.

The Palace of Mamounia, now a military hospital, is another excellent example of a princely habitation, somewhat reminiscent of Italy. Leading from the courtyards to the inner rooms are vaulted doorways enriched with carved shutters with designs executed in ivory, ebony, mother-of-pearl, and other precious materials.

The Garden Palace, or Bahia, is not even old, having been built twenty-five years ago by Ba Ahmed, who was the Prime Minister to the reigning Sultan, and in its essentially modern atmosphere one would hardly expect to find romance, yet this is one of the most lovely spots we saw in Morocco. The cool rooms opening on to shadowy arcades which lead to marble courts and gardens show that Ba Ahmed, son of a negro and a Jewess, a rare union even in this part of the world, was a worthy patron of the arts.

The Mederan of Yousef, the Mohammedan university, is a building worthy of the best tradition of Moorish art. In the central court a pool of translucent water reflects a noble portal with fretted mesharabiya screens and coloured tiled dado. The accompanying illustration of a street in Marrakesh can give but a faint idea of the charm and appeal of that delightful city.

Rabat is the principal seat of residence of the Sultan, and the H.Q. of the French Protectorate. Rabat and its rival twin city, Salee (Sali), the erstwhile lair of the Barbary Corsairs, familiar to all English schoolboys as the place where Robinson Crusoe was imprisoned, are separated by a shallow river.

During our tour we had travelled with speed and comfort through some of the most inhospitable districts of North Africa, which before the advent of the French rule would have meant an expedition fraught with much discomfort and possible danger. It is impossible here to give anything but an outline of some of the places visited in these fascinating countries.

The Bahia. Inner palace of the Sultan.

MR. ALAN FORTESCUE

[BY JOHN GLOAG]

DISCUSSIONS concerning the manifestations of the twentieth-century spirit in building cannot escape some reference to the oracular pronouncements of certain twentieth-century figures, industrial leaders, writers who seek to interpret the ideas of our industrial civilization, and other articulate apologists for modern tendencies that provide perplexing problems for architects. For example, there are the statements about standardization, imported chiefly from the U.S.A., and so often misunderstood and misapplied. Henry Ford, the American high priest of standardization, in two careless sentences deals with the possibility of destroying individuality in clothes, and, incidentally, overturns the whole delicate edifice of personal taste and judgment with its traditional embellishments, its subtleties and culture; he tramples over the ruins, and talks of the valuable experience enjoyed by the tailor who plans mass production schemes. "Some men would rather have their clothing made than buy it ready-made—although, with the present-day ability to fit anyone in ready-mades, there seems to be no absolute necessity for going to a tailor. Why should not the manufacturer who makes thousands of overcoats be in a better position to give you just the right coat than the man who makes only a comparatively few to order, and then mostly in the way the customer directs, instead of in the way that the tailor's experience has taught to be best?" (*Today and Tomorrow*, chap. xxii, p. 245.)

The American accepts the implications of "Love thy neighbour as thyself" with the same inert approval of the European, but adds thereto: "and be as like unto him as possible," and takes that addition with tremendous seriousness. The worship of misapplied standardization naturally follows. Standard patterns restrain personal taste in a score of directions, and the 100 per cent. American, relieved of the exhausting need of thinking about choosing the right thing, can devote his intellect to the tabloid forms of self-improvement—twenty-minute chats on "Culture" by a paid expert after a rotary club luncheon, for instance. C. E. M. Joad, in his highly prejudiced and somewhat tiresome book, *The Babbit Warren*, suggests that European, and particularly British, civilization will acquire American characteristics in a marked manner in the near future. He is depressingly convincing in his presentation of this suggestion; and we can find confirmation at every turn for the coming doom. Already there has been a partial Americanization, the chief fruit of which has been enthusiastic misunderstanding of those ideas which Henry Ford has applied with such brilliant success to the large-scale production of automobiles, but which cannot enter certain fields of human activity without destroying individuality.

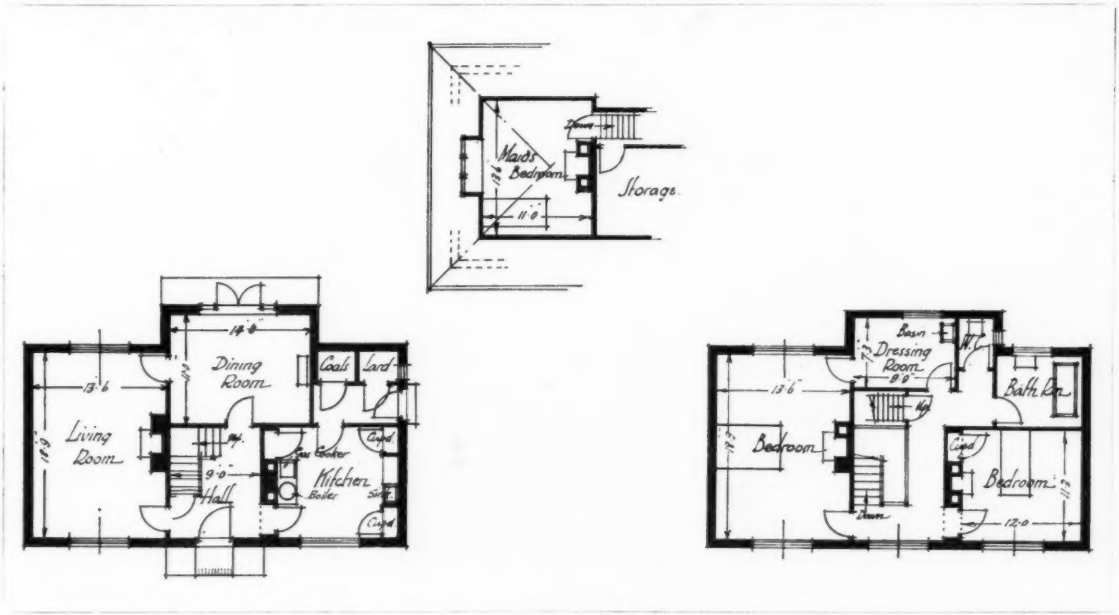
Bungalow at Carbis Bay, Cornwall. By G. Alan Fortescue.

Any ideas that enjoy widespread acceptance, and which affect taste in personal possessions, generally extend their influence to surroundings, and so affect domestic architecture. It becomes the task of the architect to interpret those ideas, and being able to think—a distinguishing advantage in these days—he can sift the good from the bad and express the best qualities of some fresh, constructional doctrine in his work. Standardization is emphatically part of the spirit of the century; and, as we have suggested, its invasion of some crafts transforms it into an evil spirit; but more than one architect has proved that it can be the good angel of domestic building. The standardization of principles in the treatment of small and moderately sized houses can be productive of results that are vigorously individual and extremely attractive; and the examples of the work of Mr. G. Alan Fortescue, shown in the accompanying illustrations, indicate the possibilities of a broad-minded acceptance of the idea of standardization and its application.

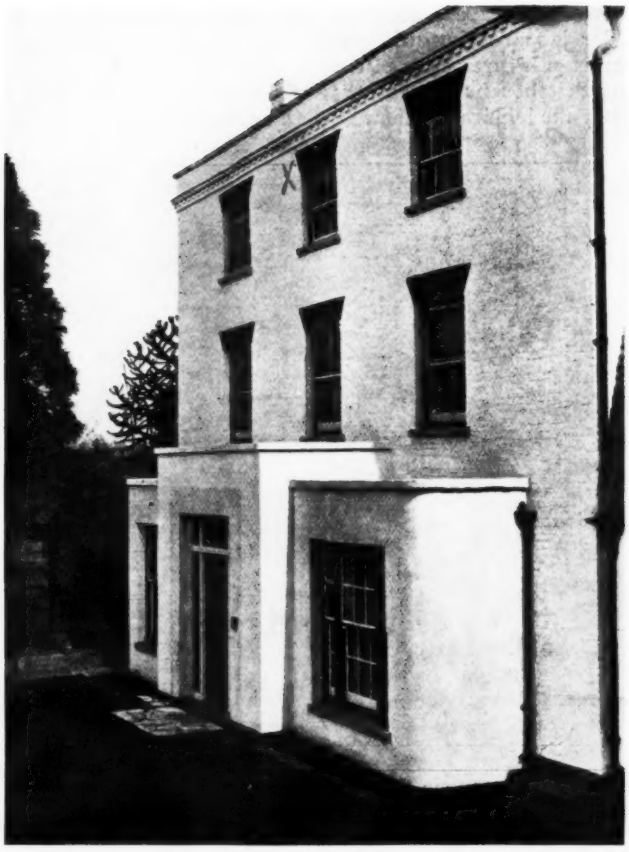
In the matter of dimensions architects have never been averse to accepting standards; and such things as metal window frames and scores of fittings are made in standard sizes; consequently the concession to the contemporary spirit Mr. Fortescue makes by adopting standard

White Eaves, Thames Ditton, Surrey. By G. Alan Fortescue. Above, the garden front. Below, the entrance front.

treatments and plans enormously simplifies the business of building houses. The chief idea Mr. Fortescue has standardized is labour saving. The labour-saving principle controls his planning and dominates his treatment of the interior of a house. Realizing that housework economy should be made possible by the house itself rather than by the introduction of complex machinery and elaborate fitments, he accepts responsibility as an architect for the housewife's ultimate problems, and shows his sympathetic understanding of those problems by the manner in which he plans and arranges the kitchens of his delightfully compact and sensible houses.

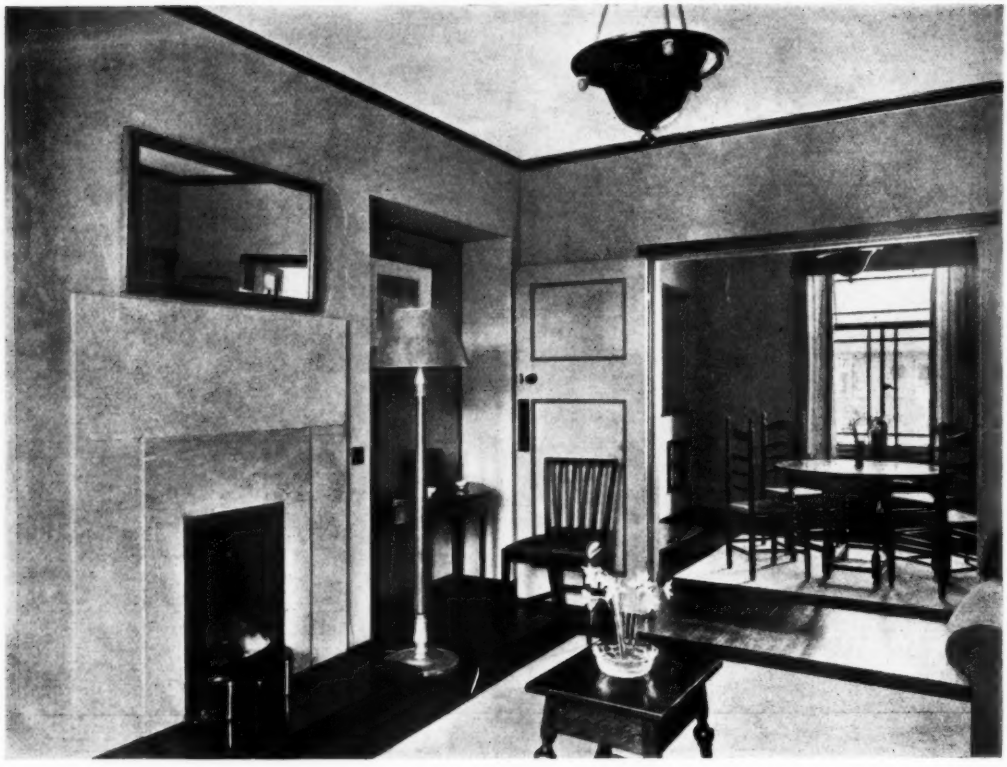


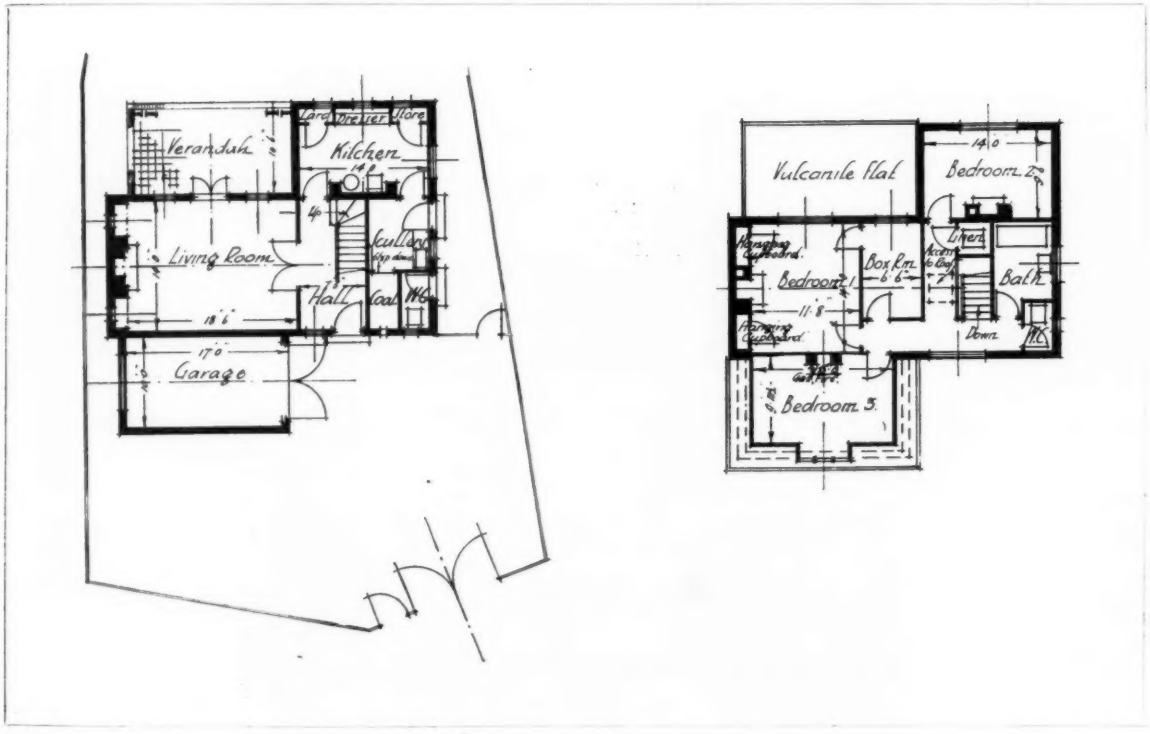
White Eaves, Thames Ditton. By G. Alan Fortescue. Above, a bedroom. Below, the plans.



Additions and alterations to the Dower House, Greenford, Middlesex. By G. Alan Fortescue. Above, the entrance front. Below, a detail of the entrance.

Pair of houses, Queen's Drive, Thames Ditton. By G. Man Fortescue. Above, the entrance front. Below, a dining-room.





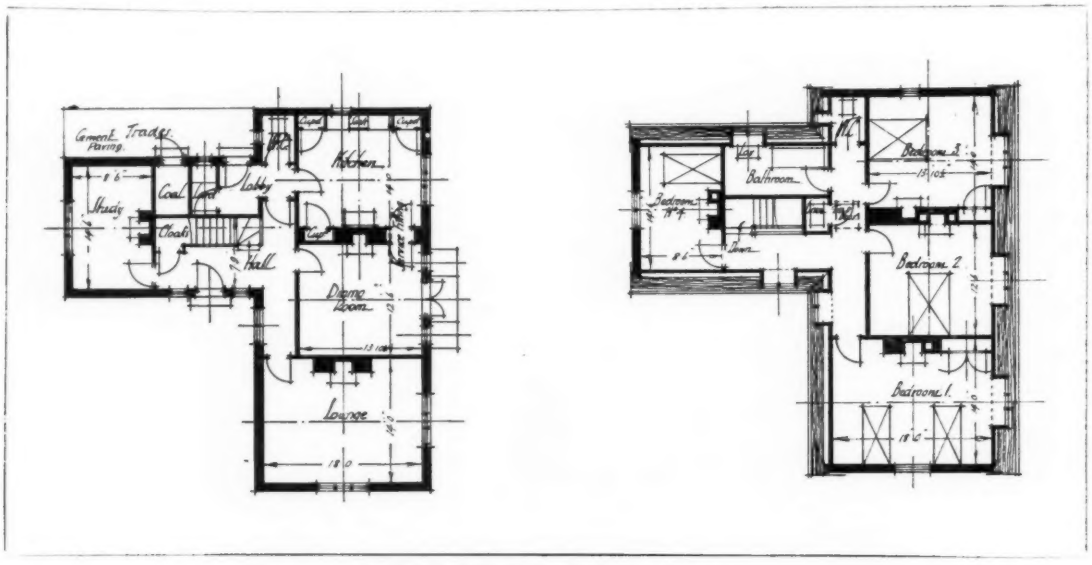
Above, pair of houses in Queen's Drive, Thames Ditton. By G. Alan Fortescue. The living-room and dining-room. Below, house in Queen's Drive, Thames Ditton. By G. Alan Fortescue. Plans of the ground and first floors.

House in "Queen's" Drive, Thames Ditton. By G. Alan Fortescue. Above, the garden front. Below, the entrance.

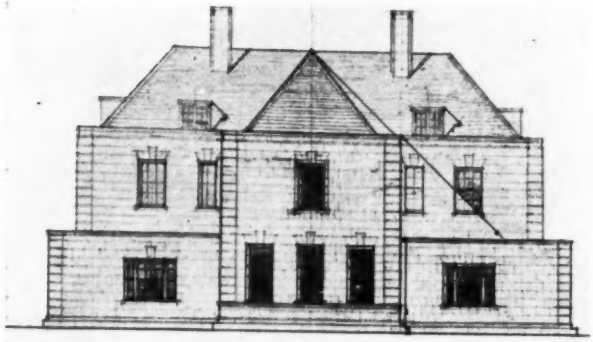
Clean lines characterize those houses. Their designer follows no style, merely continuing the simple tradition of brick building where the eighteenth century stopped. He takes thought for so much in connection with the homes he plans, that in his work is foreshadowed the return of the architect to that position of complete control which he enjoyed in the long Georgian period, when builder, decorator, cabinet-maker, and furnisher were his minions, his very humble and obedient servants, and houses then enjoyed the repose, the refreshing calm derived from unity in matters of taste. But while Mr. Fortescue imposes his standard treatments on the exteriors and in the rooms of his attractive houses, he is not a tyrant in the background who limits, henceforth and for ever more, the taste and personal inclinations of the occupants of those houses. His rooms are well balanced. The wall surfaces are invariably plain; he eschews elaborate mouldings and dust-traps of any description, and favours fitted cupboards that are flush with the walls. He is particularly insistent on flush surfaces in the kitchen, and he designs that important workshop symmetrically, as far as possible. The arrangement of the kitchen in the house at Enfield, as shown on the plan on page 724, has provided a tidy grouping of fitments, and a very workmanlike solution to the task of rendering an orderly sequence of operations possible, when the place has been furnished with a central table.

Fitted furniture plays an important part in Mr. Fortescue's houses. The mansard treatment at Deepdene End, Dorking (see this page), gives him the opportunity of fitted cupboards under each recessed window in the bedrooms, so that a window-seat and useful accommodation are provided, and the lines of the floor are unbroken. The service hatch from kitchen to dining-room becomes a store cupboard in the former and a sideboard in the latter. The recesses on either side of a chimney-breast in a dining-room become square-headed niches above dado height, with small cupboards below.

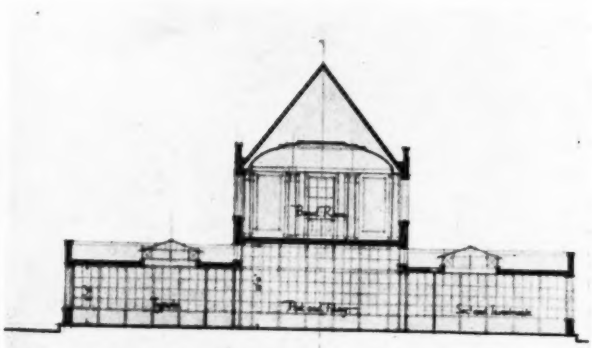
He designs a living-room (in one of the pair of houses at Thames Ditton, illustrated on page 720) connected with a dining-room by folding doors, and gives it an impressively simple fireplace—flat surfaces, no mantelpiece with its woodwork and shelf, just an outer surround of Roman stone framing the dove-grey marble in which the grate is set. There is a raised hearth of black Belgian marble, designed to eliminate a curb. The walls of the room are grey; the woodwork and the square-sectioned mouldings are in grey, too, picked out with vermilion. There is no



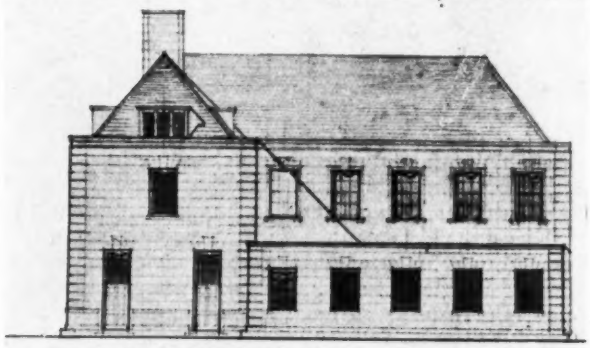
Deepdene End, Dorking. By G. Alan Fortescue.
Above, the south front. Below, the plans.



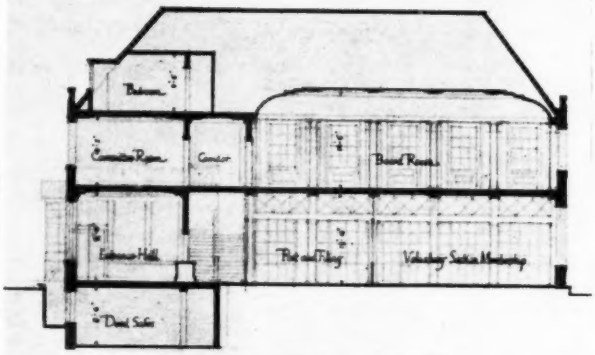
WEST ELEVATION.



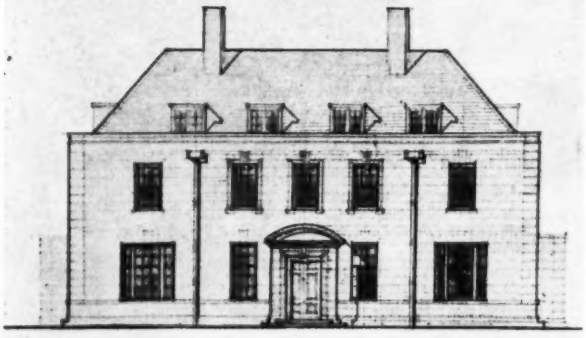
CROSS SECTION.



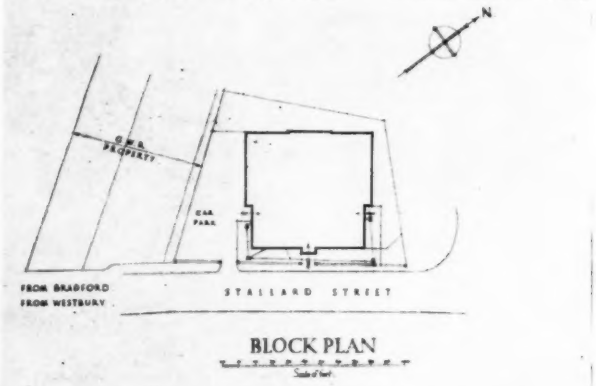
NORTH ELEVATION.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

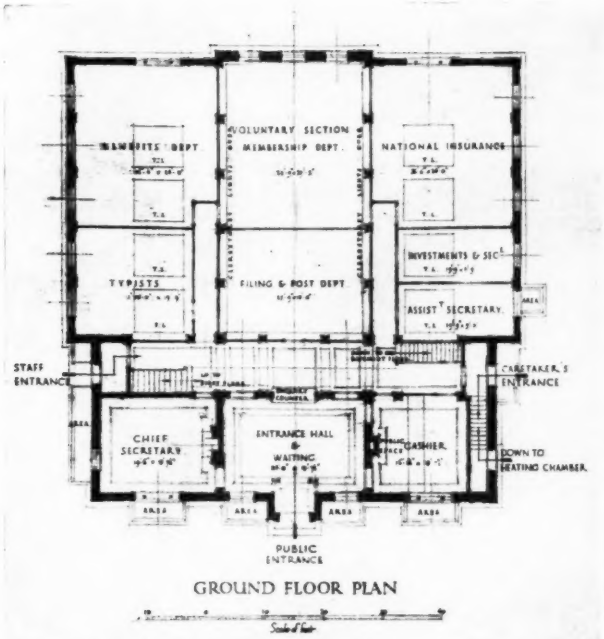


ELEVATION TO STALLARD STREET.

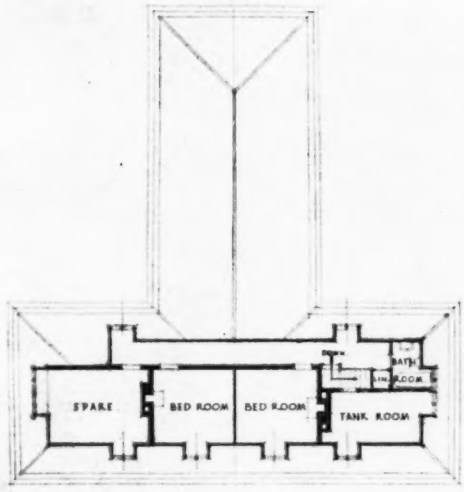


BLOCK PLAN

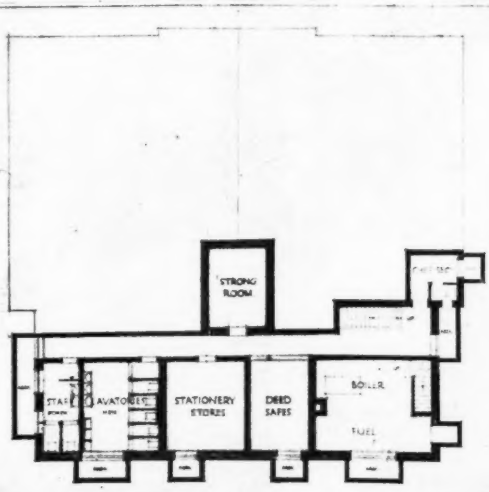
Proposed New Offices, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge, Wilts. The first premiated design. By F. J. Lander and E. A. D. Tanner.



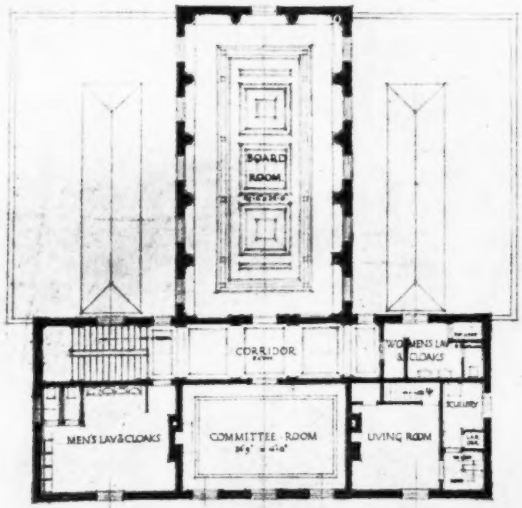
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

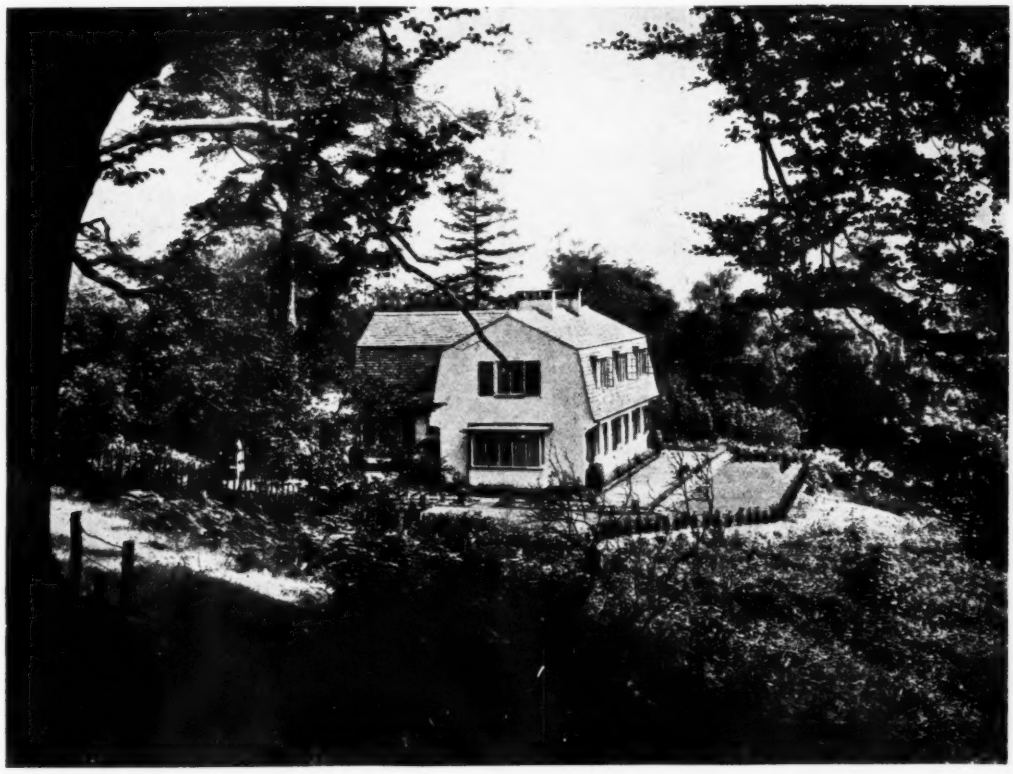


BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Proposed New Offices, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge, Wilts. The first premiated design. By F. J. Lander and E. A. D. Tanner.

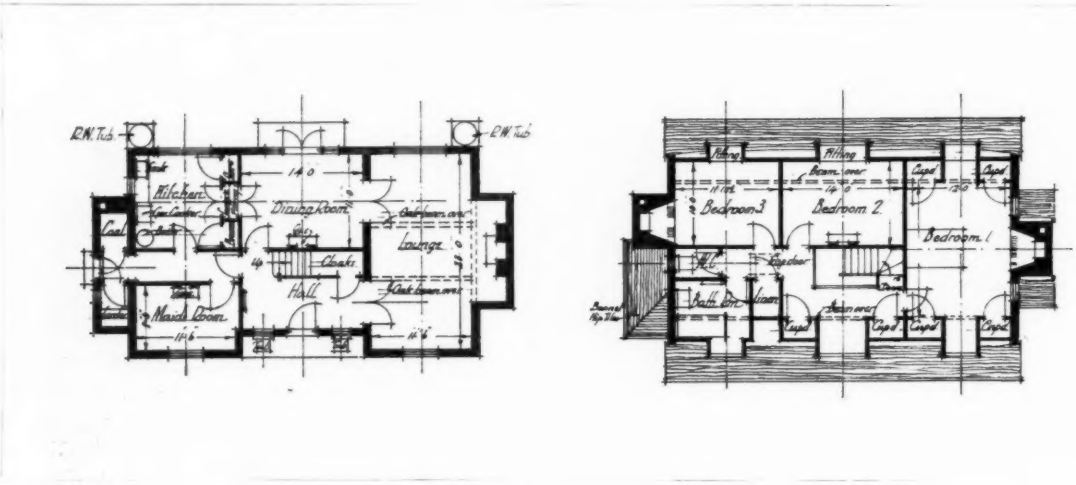


Deepdene End, Dorking. By G. Alan Fortescue. Above, a general view showing the S.W. front. Below, a closer view.

picture-rail, but there is a band of black-and-gold to break the line where wall and ceiling meet—a decorative substitute for a cornice. The windows are hung folding without a centre mullion, and the internal sills are of ¾ in. black marble. This room is free from complexity; it is essentially labour saving, and it is the product of standardized principles of treatment.

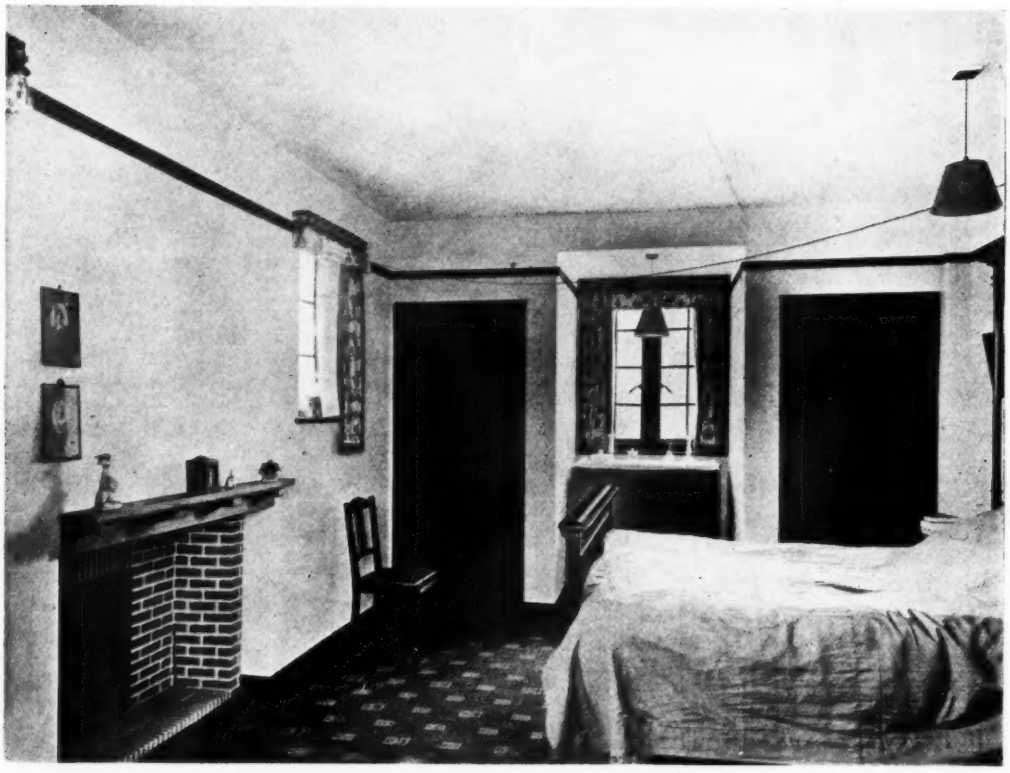
Mr. Fortescue is a firm believer in the standardizing of types of houses; but there is no hint of harsh monotony in his interpretation of this particular idea. He has taken hold of the notion and has put it to wise uses. He is serving his own generation in a manner readily appreciated by the layman in architectural matters, and his plans proclaim the working of a critical mind, intent on fitness for purpose, and keenly sensible of that old human need—variety.

The beliefs and enthusiasms of an alien continent are apt to be overpowering; but after passing through the fire of European culture and common sense they are occasionally transmuted into ideas of practical value.



House at Enfield. By G. Alan Fortescue.
Above, the entrance front. Below, the plans.

House at Enfield. By G. Alan Fortescue. Above, another view of the entrance front. Below, the garden front.



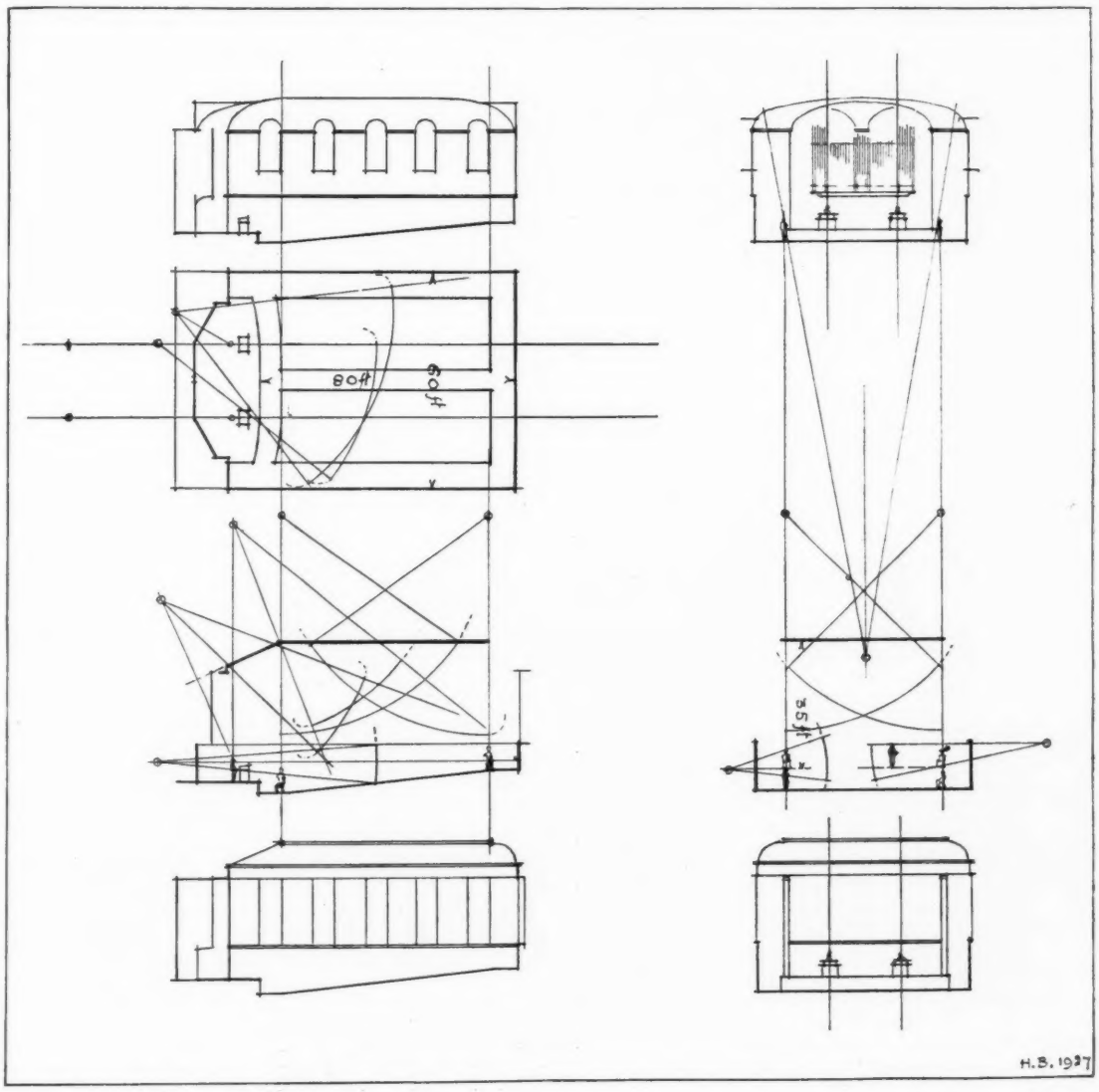
House at Enfield. By G. Alan Fortescue.
Above, a bedroom. Below, the dining-room.

THE CHURCH FORM AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

[BY HOPE BAGENAL]

ARCHITECTS have now under their eyes, if they care to see it, the development of a special church form to meet the requirements of a religious body " new " in time and " new " in corporative idea. The development is slow, tentative, contradictory, yet full of momentum. We know that today Roman Catholic churches are going up and also Christian Science churches are going up, and by comparison the churches of other religious bodies are not going up. We know also that Christian Science churches have to be designed acoustically for " full congregation," not " half congregation "; that a definite programme is given the architect, and that a certain " new " standard of taste is required. What do these facts imply? Architects are unwilling nowadays to drag in religion; yet they must analyse their churches and their masonic temples properly if they are to plan them properly; religion has run into new and vital channels since the war and cannot be ignored, and half the forms we use have still religious origins.

What are the fundamentals directly influencing the form of the Christian Science church building? First, Christian Science is Protestant in ancestry—that is to say, its founder, Mrs. Eddy, came of Protestant New England stock. But it is " catholic " in idea, that is to say, it claims philosophically the whole of mankind. Secondly, Christian Science boldly admits the need of an interpretation of the Gospels for modern life. It is claimed that Mrs. Eddy has provided this interpretation and written it down in a book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. But this interpre-



Diagrams to illustrate Christian Science church forms derived direct from the acoustical requirements.

tation is itself a revelation and *Science and Health* is of equal importance with the Bible, and in the service is read in alternate passages. Thirdly, Christian Science bases its first appeal upon health. The old terms, "righteousness," "salvation," are given the values "health," "abundance of life." An architect friend of mine—himself a Christian Scientist—once said to me that if we would give to the term "hygiene" its fullest extension, its spiritual significance, we should perceive the ideals of the thoughtful Christian Scientist. The success of the movement has been largely due to the fact that thousands of persons going to Christian Science have, indeed, found health and happiness. Mrs. Eddy realized that religion is the plain man's philosophy and that when it ceases to be such it begins to fail as religion. This means that the old pulpit element survives. But it is changed. The only acknowledged preachers of the movement are the Bible and the text-book *Science and Health*, lessons from which are read aloud. But the reading must be in a speaking voice, not in an intoning voice. Moreover, in the large churches occasional Sunday lectures are given. Therefore the general character of the building must be of the assembly hall type with a short reverberation. The architect must therefore keep down volume; if he makes lofty domes and barrel vaults causing a reverberation longer than two to two and a half seconds with the church full, the readers will inevitably tend to recite or intone, and the speaking voice during lectures or at Testimony meetings will become indistinct. The ramping of the floor gives freer sound paths from readers to congregation, and the angle should be just sufficient to bring rear seats on a level with heads of readers; this will also prevent the long reflected path back to platform from rear wall. (See diagram page 727.)

The fact that Christian Science rests on a parallel revelation—namely, that contained in the Bible and in *Science and Health*—both equally important—gives to the designer certain conditions. Two books, two readers, two desks, suggest two parallel axes on plan; that is, two axes meeting at infinity. This parallelism of axis is significant and should be compared with the single axis of the early basilican church or the intersecting axes of the cruciform church. The architect will find that this parallelism extends to details, such as inscriptions upon the wall. The readers face the congregation. The organ is generally placed behind the readers; but since in large churches the readers' voices should receive every possible reinforcement from reflecting surfaces the instrument should be lifted some 8 ft. in order to give wood panelling or some hard surface immediately behind them. Splays on left and right will also increase efficiency. (See diagram.)

But a parallelism not yet extended to infinity remains a duality with all the dangers of duality. The church design—like the religious system—must be shown to be unified here in "time" as well as henceforth in "eternity." Turning then to the third and most important of the fundamentals, a vital part of Christian Science is the Wednesday evening Testimony Service, at which any member of the congregation may testify his or her experience of health. Persons who have benefited from Christian Science are encouraged to speak at these meetings. This gives a fresh set of conditions. Members instinctively prefer to speak from their seats rather than come up to the platform or go to a special rostrum. Yet it is most important that they should be heard; testimonies are more valuable than many explanations; a sceptic ceases to sneer if wife or son is changed from hopeless invalidism to active health. But if the person speaking is in the front row, three-quarters of the congregation may be behind his back.

Every possible reflecting surface is therefore required. The ceiling is the most useful; this should be flat with marginal coves or else just sufficiently curved over its whole surface to concentrate sound on the chair-area, no matter what seat is acting as source of sound. (See diagram.) It must not be more than 35 ft. above the head of any speaker, so that all reflections shall arrive within one-fifteenth of a second. This ceiling, treated frankly as the most important reflecting surface, can be made to embrace and unify the design. The side walls should be made reflectors up to head-height (see diagram), and if treated in this way will considerably increase the loudness. There remain the wall areas between the level of the panelling and the ceiling; these will be pierced for windows, and the intermediate wall space all round should be treated with sound-absorbing plaster or tiles in order to secure the necessary reduction in reverberation already examined.

These acoustical points are necessary if the design is to acknowledge the fundamental importance of the Testimony Service. I know churches, excellent acoustically for all Sunday services, which yet fail in respect of the Wednesday service. When a 50 per cent. increase in loudness can be had by good design it should not be neglected by architects.

Every square foot of surface in the building should perform its function. The attitude to architectural design that is involved in this suggests likewise a re-formalizing of the orders, mouldings, and ornamental motifs. The taste of Christian Science Building Committees is often not averse to such re-formalizing. But an important point emerges from the acoustic requirements, a point not sufficiently recognized. The building must not be too large. No amount of designing can ensure good hearing at Testimony Services if the extent of the building exceeds a certain limit. This limit is reached at 900 or 1,000 seats. Beyond this point two small churches must be more satisfactory than one large one.

LITERATURE

THE IMPERIAL PALACES OF PEKING

We have only realized within the last half dozen years that the architecture of China is comparable with the best achievements of Europe and that its record is one of unfailing taste in the vicissitudes of many centuries. The greatest Western contributors to our knowledge of the art are Professor Osvald Sirén, Dr. Ernst Boerschmann (*Chinesische Architektur*, 1925), and M. Demiéville (*Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extreme-Orient*, xxv, 1925). Their contributions are an indication of our rapid movement towards an age of synthetic architecture all over the world, when all that is beautiful in all styles will be the common inspiration of all artists. Outstanding examples of this new synthesis have appeared in Europe within the century. Probably the chief is Professor Ragnar Östberg's Town Hall at Stockholm. The Venetian influence is obvious enough, but it also blends, in a surprising way, qualities of Eastern and Western art, as anyone who has compared its Lake Front with the Lama Monastery of Jehol will realize. Yet, in so doing, it in no way sacrifices the character of its Swedish ancestry. We might also observe such characteristics in the sculpture of the same country, particularly that of Carl Milles.

To Osvald Sirén, Professor in the University of Stockholm, we owe the monumental volumes under review—*The Imperial Palaces of Peking*, an historical account of (*a*) The Purple Forbidden City; (*b*) The Sea Palaces; and (*c*) The Summer Palaces, supplemented by 274 photographs, twelve architectural drawings, and two maps. This work is a welcome addition to the *Gates and Walls of Peking*, his previous record of the greatest city of the Eastern world. The preface tells us that "rapidly progressing destruction which, in many instances, hardly could be stopped even by more resourceful and efficient authorities than we find in present-day China, is one of the main reasons why I decided to publish the present work." The destruction is probably not more rapid than that of London, and not entirely different in kind, for Sirén, in describing the Ching Cheng So or office buildings of the Sea Palaces, remarks: "There are even some entirely new additions erected under President Yüan Shih K'ai in a style that is foreign not only to China but to every country with a genuine and good architecture."

It was only after the priceless beauty of the Summer Palace of Peking had been wantonly devastated by European armies, the principal buildings being set on fire by order of Lord Elgin, that our eyes were opened. Since that time the excellence of Peking in particular has been universally appreciated, though our familiarity with Chinese architecture still does not extend far beyond the ancient capital of Chihli and a few other cities nearer the coast—Canton, Nanking, Tsinanfu. Very little has been

written of the architecture of the inland provinces of Szechúan, Hunan, Kansu and Yünnan.

The monuments of China's most flourishing periods have practically all been swept away, for they were built of wood. There are no buildings of the Han dynasty, and nothing of importance except the Great Wall which antedates Christianity. Of the great sixth and seventh centuries A.D., the T'ang and Sung periods, when the purity of Buddhism flowered in China, we have pottery, painting and bronzes, but of architecture only a few pagodas. The most enduring remains are to be found in the old towns which were formerly capitals, and of those the oldest standing wooden buildings date back no further than about A.D. 1300. The oldest of the Peking palaces, which are the subject of Professor Sirén's book, was reconstructed in 1655 on the site of an earlier building, so that we have before us comparatively modern buildings.

Their architectural forms, however, are those which have persisted through centuries beyond their erection, and they are old in spirit if not in letter. The old standards to which they conform are chiefly standards of taste, and they are therefore not mere traditional repetitions. In China there has been an agreement as to what constitutes beautiful architectural design since the end of the first millennium after Christ. *Ying tsao fa Shih*, the Method of Architecture, first printed in 1103, was a very practical treatise and at the same time an indication of the idealism which characterized the Sung arts. This work was supplemented and reprinted in 1925. The acceptance of the principles of good design accounts for the feelings of harmony and repose with which one studies plate after plate in Professor Sirén's volumes. This is his own comment: "The architectural beauty of these buildings depends mainly on their very clear and natural wooden construction, their perfect balance and symmetrical arrangement, their striking contrasts of colour, their position on high terraces, their unity of style and artistic purpose. They are all elements of the same composition; the whole labyrinth of walls and courts and colonnades and roofs is one great work of art, not an individual creation but the result of a gradual growth (and decay) in accordance with the architectural principles and the ancient traditions, which have prevailed in the construction of all the great Imperial Palaces of China."

Two of the excellent photographs, architectural documents of very great value, are reproduced here. The Flowery Signpost or Hua P'iao, illustrated on page 730, is one of the two which stand before the T'ien An Mên, or Gate of Heaven's Peace, through which the Emperor approached his Forbidden City. These marble columns, wound round with reliefs of dragons and clouds, bear aloft two cloud-like wings. They are symbols to guide the Emperor on his path of virtue, and are, as designs, particularly fine. They are each unsymmetrical, but the wings very gracefully inflect them to take cognizance of each other, and these forms are echoed by the bracket capitals and roof finials of the Gate House.

As a piece of refined architecture, I venture to claim Chung Ho Tien, The Middle Harmony Hall, as very near perfection, for it exemplifies the principles of intelligent and sensitive design. How many buildings of a similar size achieve such distinction? The five bays of its colonnade are very beautifully spaced. The interval between the two centre columns proportions the entrance to the whole mass of the building. The narrower end intervals strengthen the angles and punctuate the façade. The curved ridges of the pyramidal roof curve in sympathy with the spacing of the columns and are thinned away into a row of terra-cotta lions where the roof oversails the corner columns, thus giving to the overhang the delicate accentuation it requires. This building has a coffered ceiling with very fine lacquer decorations.

The Building of Rippling Brightness, with its long galleries, each of sixty bays, borders the Middle Sea and serves to illustrate the happy use the Chinese make of curved forms. The flying eaves of the tower are particularly gracious. Many endeavours have been made to find an historical explanation for the curves of these flying eaves. They have been traced to the tents of the nomads and the branches of the firs. Mr. W. Perceval Yetts, who discusses the matter in the *Burlington Magazine* (March, 1927), concludes that "this problem of the Chinese roof has not yet been solved." It has remained for the practical artist to elucidate this so-called puzzle. Those who are conversant

The Pavilion of Diffused Coolness. [*From* The Imperial Palaces of Peking.]

with the delicacies of Chinese architecture realize that Mr. A. Trystan Edwards, in his *Architectural Style*, has given us the solution. Like dome or spire, it is a matter of design. Mr. Edwards has pointed out that this tilting of the eaves is a method of gracefully punctuating the otherwise crude rectilinear form of the roof, and of inflecting its slope to a consciousness of the walls. The resultant beauty is undeniable.

The Armistice was celebrated in 1918 in T'ai Ho Tien, the Hall of Supreme Harmony. "The plan to convert it into a meeting hall for the Chinese Parliament has, fortunately, not as yet been carried out." What will be the fate of the fine buildings of Peking during the present upheaval it is hard to conjecture. The columns are vermilion and the tie beams are decorated in primary colours, green, blue, and orange. One lacks the colour in all Western publications on Chinese architecture. Professor Sirén contents himself with description: "The staircases and balustrades are made of white marble; the structures which rise on them are bright red (or have been), and the roofs are laid out with glazed yellow tiles. These three colours, white, red and yellow, set against the clear sky and the green trees, or reflected in the dark water of the moats and canals, form the dominating accord in the vistas of the Palace City. . . . On the brickwork where the red colour is mixed with the plaster and has been more or less affected by frost and rain, it turns into every shade of vermilion and rose, russet brown and moss green."

In Chinese architecture one is particularly struck by the perfect harmony that exists between the constructional lines and the applied ornament—carving and colour. Chinese architects realize very keenly the interdependence between what they call the male and female principles, Yang and Yin, construction and ornament. Herein lies much of the beauty of their work, and today, when steel and concrete are revolutionizing our Western architecture, unable any longer to dress our new forms in old clothes, we can turn for inspiration to the wooden architecture of the East, so well recorded by Professor Sirén. Sir Reginald Blomfield has just written, in his preface to the catalogue of the present Exhibition of Modern British Architecture, that he has "no use for cosmopolitanism in Art or in anything else." Any good artist will adequately express the particular Society which has nourished him and accept its traditions, but we have arrived at a time when all that is beautiful in all styles may be the common inspiration of all artists.

RAYMOND MCGRATH

The Imperial Palaces of Peking. By Osvald Sirén, Professor in the University of Stockholm. G. Vanoest, publisher. Paris and Brussels, 1926. 3 vols. Price £8 8s.

Hua P'iao, outside T'ien An Mên. [*From* The Imperial Palaces of Peking.]

THE REGISTRATION BILL

ITS EFFECT UPON THE PROFESSION

When the Select Committee of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, continued their inquiry into the Architects (Registration) Bill on Wednesday the whole of the sitting was occupied in the further examination of Major Harry Barnes, President of the Registration Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Major Barnes stated at the outset that he had not up to then received the list of questions which it was proposed at the last meeting that Mr. Tasker, a member of the Select Committee, should send to him in order that considered replies should be prepared. He had, however, compiled a statement which he proposed to hand in, and which contained information he had gathered on some of the points raised by Mr. Tasker—first, with regard to the conduct by the R.I.B.A. of the examination of district surveyors; secondly, with regard to the action taken by the R.I.B.A. in relation to steel-framed buildings; and, thirdly, with regard to the action taken by the R.I.B.A. in connection with reinforced concrete construction. At a later stage in the sitting Mr. Tasker examined the witness on these matters.

Mr. Lindley asked the witness whether the intention of clause 12 of the Bill relating to penalties was to deal with persons who held themselves out as being registered architects but were not, and whether the clause was wide enough to avoid the punishment of anyone who had acted merely by inadvertence?

Major Barnes said that there was no intention to punish inadvertence, but only misrepresentation.

Asked as to the effect of the Bill on the number of people likely to enter the profession, Major Barnes said that they had been guided by precedent in the matter of setting up a body to supervise registration. Realizing the feeling against closing the profession, they were endeavouring to make it more open than it was at present.

Mr. Lindley: Are you satisfied that by creating a close professional corporation you will not, in fact, give greater power for closing the profession?

Major Barnes: That will not be the case under this Bill. The powers that have been exercised in the medical profession, for example, could not have been exercised if the medical profession had had a Discipline Committee such as we are proposing under this Bill. If the body controlling the medical profession were a body such as we propose, containing two outside members—one a member of the legal profession and one a representative appointed by the Ministry of Health—then I do not think they would have the powers they use at present.

Mr. Lindley asked whether witness considered that the powers under clause 7, providing for the removal of names from the register, would deter men from coming on to the register.

Major Barnes: I do not think the clause would have that effect.

Mr. Lindley: Will the council determine what is disgraceful professional conduct?

Major Barnes: No; the Discipline Committee will determine that.

Mr. Lindley asked whether it were true that under the charter of the R.I.B.A. no architect might be a builder or carry on any similar business whilst practising as an architect?

Major Barnes said that that point was dealt with on pages 101-102 of the code. There was, he explained, no direct prohibition of an architect acting as a builder, but there were certain clauses which, read together, had the effect of making it impossible for an architect to be in such a position that he was under a competitive contract as both architect and builder. What had governed the R.I.B.A. in framing that code was that an architect, under our modern system, was a person who stood between the building owner and the builder. It was his duty to protect the building owner, who paid for what he got and no more. The architect was not allowed under the code to have any financial interest of any kind in any building for which he was acting as architect other than that of receiving a fee from his clients. The idea of the code was that he should not be interested in building material on the building of which he was architect, or the supplies of labour, or in any firm of builders which might be quoting for the job on which he was architect. Therefore, while there was no direct prohibition on an architect being a builder, the effect of the clause and the spirit in which it was framed was to preclude an architect who was a member of the R.I.B.A. from being a builder.

Mr. Lindley said he noticed that the code laid it down that an architect "must not attempt to supplant another architect." What would be the effect of the code, he asked, in a case where a man employed by a public authority as an architect took private work and cloaked that private work by putting the name of another architect to it.

Major Barnes: The decision of the R.I.B.A., if such a case came before it, would entirely depend on the merits of the case. I should imagine that the facts of the case, as barely stated, and considering what the term "cloaked" implies, would be such that the R.I.B.A. would regard it as a case of unprofessional conduct on which they should take action.

Mr. Lindley asked witness whether he admitted that there were many architects practising today who had not any academic training, but had made their names largely through experience as workmen and by attending technical schools, and were none the less working to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Major Barnes: I should not hesitate to say there are. I do not know that I have come across any such persons, but I think it is quite conceivable that there are such persons. I think I can safely say, however, that there cannot be any very considerable number of such persons.

Replying to a question as to the fees to be charged, witness said he proposed to put the committee in possession of information as to what was being done in other professions. It would, he added, be improper for them in this Bill to attempt to bind any body set up under the Bill.

Mr. Lindley asked what was the object of clause 8, which provided for the restoration of names to the register.

Major Barnes: It enables us to say that a man shall not be disqualified for all time, but may be suspended for a specific period.

Mr. Hirst then proceeded to examine the witness and asked whether they must take it that the R.I.B.A. were the sole promoters of the Bill.

Major Barnes: If I say "yes" it might create a false impression, because the R.I.B.A. is a body so wide in its organization that it contains not only men who are members of the Institute, but also those who are not members, as in the case of members of the Institute's allied organizations in Scotland and Ireland.

The Chairman: And Wales.

Mr. Hirst asked how many members of witness's own organization would be registered under the terms of the Bill.

Major Barnes: They would all come within the different classes of the Bill. The total membership of the Institute was 6,129. Of that number, the honorary fellows, honorary associates and honorary corresponding members, numbering 130, would probably not desire to be registered. In round numbers there would be about 6,000 members, excluding students.

Mr. Hirst: Is there any other body which can be said to be absorbing architects, and can also be regarded as professionally qualified to come under the terms of this Bill?

Major Barnes: Such bodies do exist. The R.I.B.A. now comprises also the Society of Architects by amalgamation in 1924. At that time those two bodies were the only architectural bodies in existence. After the amalgamation two other bodies came into existence—the Faculty of Architects, and then an offshoot from that body, the Incorporated Association of Architects. Both those bodies will, under the Bill, have representatives on the Admission Committee and on the Board of Architectural Education. I cannot speak as to the number of their members.

Mr. Hirst: You cannot speak as to the strength of those two bodies?

Major Barnes: No. I can only assume, taking into account the membership of the R.I.B.A. and its allied societies and the very recent formation of these other bodies, that their membership cannot be very considerable.

Mr. Hirst: Has there been any attempt on the part of these bodies to associate themselves with the R.I.B.A. in the promotion of this Bill?

Major Barnes: Yes, there have been negotiations, and as far as I know these two bodies are as devoted to the cause of registration as the R.I.B.A., and are entirely in favour of the Bill. The result of the negotiations led me to believe that their inclusion on the Admission Committee and the Board of Architectural Education would entirely satisfy them.

Mr. Hirst: Have these negotiations been very recent?

Major Barnes: During the past two or three months.

Mr. Hirst: You are not aware, perhaps, then, that the Incorporated Association are looking on the Bill with suspicion—at least with regard to the administrative parts of it?

Major Barnes: I know that they desired that the council entrusted with the register should be a council of the nature of the General Medical Council. I have had no discussion with the Incorporated Association since it was decided to qualify the word architect. I have already pointed out that there is no analogy between the situation that existed in the medical profession and that in the architectural profession. When the Medical Bill was put through you had bodies of almost equal status, such as the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the University of Dublin with its medical degree, the Society of Apothecaries, and other bodies. Therefore the only way was to form a general council on which those bodies would be represented. But there is only one body of architects that has any age or tradition behind it, and that has any appreciable number of the architectural profession in it. The position is, however, analogous to that of the veterinary surgeons, where there was a Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons which occupied exactly the same position as the R.I.B.A., and in their case Parliament said that the position of that body being so unquestioned they should be entrusted with registration. That is our position, but we have endeavoured to safeguard the position of all other bodies by giving them representation on the Admission Committee and the Board of Architectural Education.

In answer to a further question as to the standing of the Association, the witness said he did not wish in any way to reflect on them, but he was bound to say that he did not think they had up to the present established themselves in such a position as would justify any claim to form a general architectural council. They had hardly been in existence more than a year, and were themselves an offshoot from another body. There had, as a matter of fact, been some difficulty in the course of negotiations on account of the rivalry between the two bodies. He considered that the safeguards offered them were all they were entitled to. The Association, he thought, included not only architects, but also quantity surveyors as a distinct branch. In a way the Association occupied a sort of intermediate position between the R.I.B.A. and the Surveyors' Institution. The Surveyors' Institution had a section for quantity surveyors, but they had no such section in the R.I.B.A.

Mr. Hirst pointed out that during the second reading debate it was stated that the promoters of the Bill desired to give every opportunity for working-class people to qualify under the Bill. Could the statement that there was equal opportunity for the working-class boy be justified by the number of scholarships issued by the R.I.B.A.?

Major Barnes said there were six scholarships in being, and they might run on for three years depending on the needs of the boy.

Mr. Hirst asked whether witness had any idea as to the approximate total cost of training a boy so that he would be able to come within membership.

Major Barnes: I cannot give you a figure of that kind at the moment. Assuming that a full course takes five years, you have to maintain the boy during that time. He might be able to earn something, but the main cost would be his maintenance. The examination fees of the Institute would be about five guineas, and there would be, in addition, the fees at the schools. Under this Bill a boy from an elementary school would be able to qualify fully as an architect through the stages of an academic training, every stage of which could be supplied as far as cost was concerned by grants or scholarships. In the old days the main question to anyone becoming an architect was that he went as a pupil to someone, and that someone rooked him for a premium I think you may say that the educational system of the Institute is killing the practice. Now a boy can start from the elementary school, and there is not a barrier that cannot be bridged if education authorities are fulfilling their obligation.

Mr. Hirst: Is it your view that education authorities are providing sufficient facilities?

The witness: That is a very large question, but we are not satisfied, and at the moment I am chairman of a committee that has this matter before them.

Mr. Hirst asked whether the clause dealing with penalties was intended to apply to social and other conduct as well as to professional conduct.

The witness: No. The words in the clause are "disgraceful conduct." There is a lawyer and a representative of the Ministry of Health on the Committee, and that will ensure a proper interpretation. If I were on the Committee I should certainly not interpret the phrase as applying to personal conduct.

Captain Wallace: Is there any appeal against the decision of the Committee?

The witness: The Bill provides for appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Lindley: Will not that be very expensive?

The witness: We considered the question of a lower court, but there were very great difficulties in the way.

Lieut.-Colonel Moore said he wanted to suggest a small amendment. It had occurred to him that it might create an injustice if the University of Dublin were excluded from the list of bodies whose diplomas in architecture were to be taken as qualifications under the Bill.

The witness said he had no hesitation in accepting the suggestion.

Mr. Tasker, in response to a request by the chairman to put his questions to the witness, said he saw from the statement handed in regarding steel-framed buildings that the R.I.B.A. was one of four bodies with the right of appeal under the Act of 1909. Had there been a case of appeal since 1909 made through the R.I.B.A.?

The witness: I do not know.

Mr. Tasker: Was it not because of that privilege that the R.I.B.A. sought for rights under the steel-framed Act of last year?

The witness: I am afraid I cannot answer that. As one of the principal bodies engaged in constructional work we have always endeavoured to safeguard our interests under all the Acts. We took the same steps under the 1926 Act that we have always taken.

Mr. Tasker: Did you submit one single proposal to help or criticize the L.C.C. regulations?

The witness said that a joint committee was formed with other bodies, and they were associated in the action taken to endeavour to amend the proposals of the L.C.C.

Mr. Tasker: I suggest that the Institute have never shown any activity in this matter except to try and have the right of appeal on certain clauses?

Major Barnes: These four bodies dealing with constructional matters certainly did have before them the regulations prepared by the L.C.C., and they certainly took steps to have those regulations amended in the direction they desired. I understand they achieved their object to a very great extent.

The Chairman: I must ask Mr. Tasker to confine his questions to matters relating to the Bill.

Mr. Tasker said he considered these questions did relate to the Bill.

Dr. Watts: These questions are entirely irrelevant, and have nothing whatever to do with the registration of architects, but are a purely domestic quarrel between Mr. Tasker and the R.I.B.A.

The Chairman: I must rule that these questions cannot be asked, and that you must confine yourself to pertinent questions regarding the Bill.

Mr. Tasker: Far from being hostile to the Institute, I want to prevent a very unfortunate position arising between them and the greatest local authority in the world.

Mr. Tasker then went on to deal with the question of district surveyors; but after he had put a number of further questions the Chairman said the Committee had all the information in the statement before them.

Mr. Tasker urged the Chairman to be patient, and was proceeding to put further questions when the Chairman asked: How long are these questions going on?

Mr. Tasker: I will not ask any more questions.

Mr. Hirst: I think this is very improper. Mr. Tasker is only refusing to ask any more questions because he is smarting under an injustice from the chair. We do not want that sort of impression.

The Chairman: Neither do I.

Mr. Gardner asked the witness whether there was any reason why so few people were willing to come forward for examinations?

The witness: There may be one or two reasons. First of all, the district surveyor is not allowed to have a private practice, and that may have an effect on young, ambitious men. There has also been a certain amount of uncertainty in late years as to the retirement of district surveyors, and their tenure of office has been prolonged from time to time, with the result that the prospects of vacancies have not appealed to candidates. The increase in the number of candidates in 1926 was due, I believe, to some changes made in that respect.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: Is it likely that there has been objection to the strenuousness of the examination?

The witness: I cannot say.

Mr. Hirst: Is this the only channel through which the services of these district surveyors are secured?

The witness: Yes. The Council of the R.I.B.A. is charged with the duty, and the reversion lies with the L.C.C. We have never had any complaints.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: Neither with regard to the advertising of the examinations nor with regard to their being too hard?

The witness: That is so. He added that since the last meeting of the Committee the negotiations with Northern Ireland and the Ulster Institute had come to a satisfactory conclusion, and it was now desired that Northern Ireland should be included in the Bill.

The Committee adjourned.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

In the House of Lords last week Lord Ritchie moved the second reading of the Mercantile Marine Memorial Bill, which has passed through the Commons. He revealed the interesting fact that so great were the difficulties at first experienced in regard to a site for the memorial that it was thought that it might be necessary to erect it in some other part of the country. That would have been very regrettable. London was the first port of the Empire, and the Port of London was frequented more than any other part of the world by officers and men of the mercantile marine. Fortunately, a very suitable site had been found in the garden of Trinity Square, Great Tower Hill. But there was no one person who had the power legally to consent to the erection of the memorial there, and hence the Bill. The memorial had been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and it provided that the names of all the officers and men of the mercantile marine who fell in the war and who had no known grave should be inscribed on it. The memorial would be 64 ft. in length, following the boundary of the garden. It would extend about 25 ft. inside the garden, so that the amenities of the garden were not affected. All the difficulties standing in the way of the erection of a memorial, therefore, had been removed, and the Imperial War Graves Commission was waiting for the Bill to pass before proceeding with the work.

The Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal, on behalf of the Government, supported the Bill and paid a tribute to the work of the men of the mercantile marine.

The Bill was read a second time.

At question time in the Commons, Sir Basil Peto asked whether the attention of the First Commissioner of Works had been drawn to the considered opinion of the London Association of Master Masons on the proposed patching and gradual repair of the Houses of Parliament with Stancliffe stone; and whether, as that opinion was adverse to the present proposal to the Office of Works, he would consider the appointment of an expert committee to reconsider the whole question, including the advisability and ultimate economy of the proposal to entirely re-face the building with Portland stone?

Captain Hacking said that the First Commissioner of Works was aware of the views of the master masons regarding the proposal to repair the stonework at the Houses of Parliament with Stancliffe stone. He did not consider it necessary to appoint an expert committee, but before reaching a final decision he was seeking the advice of representative architects, builders, and masons, both in London and in the provinces.

Mr. Harris asked whether, as the original stone was selected on the advice of an expert committee, experts were not dangerous people to follow?

Captain Hacking replied that the First Commissioner was most anxious to avoid the mistake that was made when the buildings were erected, and was taking every precaution to make certain that the right stone was selected.

Sir B. Peto asked whether the advice given by the architects, builders, and masons to be consulted would be made public before any decision in regard to the stone was come to?

Captain Hacking said he was not aware whether the First Commissioner was prepared to make the report public, but he would lay the point before him.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

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.

June 30. 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.

July 1. The Reading Corporation invite architects residing or practising in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, or Oxfordshire, to submit, in open competition, designs for a chapel which it is proposed to erect in a new cemetery. A premium of 50 guineas will be awarded to the author of the design placed first by the assessor, Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., and twenty-five guineas to the author of the design placed second. Particulars from the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit £2 2s., which will be returned after receipt of a *bona fide* design. Should architects, on receipt of the particulars, not desire to compete, the deposits will be repaid provided the papers are returned within four weeks. Designs in sealed packages, endorsed "Design for Chapel," to Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Ashburn Gardens, London, S.W.7.

No date. New municipal technical college and school of art for Rotherham Education Committee. Premiums: £200, £100, and £50. Assessor, Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A. Instructions to architects and site plan from Mr. J. A. Mair, Secretary for Education, Education Offices, Rotherham. Deposit one guinea, cheques to be made payable to the borough treasurer. The last date for the receipt of applications for instructions, etc., was April 30.

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

May 30. Architects are invited to submit schemes for the building, by the Urban District Council of Ross, of forty non-parlour type and ten parlour type houses, under the 1924 Housing Act, on sites to be selected. Twenty guineas will be paid to the architect whose scheme is selected. Schemes to be submitted to Mr. Ernest R. Davies, Clerk, Council Chambers, Ross, before noon on May 30.

TRADE NOTES

With regard to the query published in our issue for May 4 on the removal of rot and worm from pitch pine benches, Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., inform us that Solignum would effect a permanent cure, and would stain the benches a light-brown colour without gloss which our querist required.

Mr. James Stevens, who has been connected with the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., and the Cement Marketing Company, Ltd., since their formation, has been appointed a director of the latter company.

The first section of concrete road to be laid in the Channel Islands has just been carried out by direct labour at St. Helier Harbour under the supervision of the States engineer, Mr. E. Berteau. This road is reinforced with B.R.C. Fabric, the material being supplied in rolls. B.R.C. Fabric is made by the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Wood, Russell & Co., Ltd., designers and manufacturers of the Sentry boiler, have just placed on the market two new designs of independent boilers which they designate sizes A and B. Size B is similar to the Sentry minor boiler, except for a few improvements and a slightly larger fuel capacity. Size A, which is identical with size B as regards design, but of slightly smaller capacity, is suitable for a 25-gallon hot water storage. The Sentry boiler forms an important feature of the kitchen and provides a continuous supply of hot water at the least possible cost, besides affording a considerable amount of service in cooking and in warming the kitchen when required. The Sentry oven, a useful adjunct on the No. 1 size Sentry boiler and on the Sentry minor boiler, will also fit the new sizes A and B, and is equally efficient on these boilers.

The new works of Messrs. Electrolux, Ltd., at Luton, were formally opened by Sir Robert Horne, P.C., G.B.E., K.B.E., in the presence of a large number of distinguished guests. After the inauguration a tour was made of the works in which it soon became apparent that facility of output and efficiency had been brought to a high point, while the conditions under which the employees would work called for nothing but praise, the excellence of the lighting and ventilating being particularly noticeable. After the tour a lunch was held. The chairman, Major H. A. Wernher, explained the history and policy of the company. He said that from the inception of the firm as the selling agency of Swedish vacuum cleaners, it had adopted the policy of actual manufacture of cleaners and motorless refrigerators by British capital and skilled labour, and finally was now supplying its products not only in the colonies, but also in Europe. Sir Robert Horne cited the company as an instance of the superiority of British workmanship. The Mayor of Luton extended the welcome of the town to the company and referred to the facilities for manufacture afforded by Luton. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., also spoke.

THE WORK OF MR. ALAN FORTESCUE

Following is a list of the general contractors and some of the sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated on pages 712 to 726.

Pair of Houses in Queen's Drive, Thames Ditton. General contractor, Wheatley and Sons, East Molesey; contract price, £2,000; price per foot cube, 1s. 5d. Sub-contractors: Stock bricks were obtained from Claygate brickfields; Roberts Adlard, Ltd., Cornish slates; Pontifex, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Nettlefolds, Ltd., door furniture.

House ("Oldway") on the Deepdene Estate, Dorking, for Mr. S. F. Stirling. General contractor, Mr. E. Stevens, Thames Ditton; contract price, £1,200; price per foot cube, 1s. 6d. Sub-contractors: Dorking Brick Co., multicoloured bricks; Roberts Adlard, Ltd., tiles; Bratt Colbran, heaped fire grates; Davis, Bennett & Co., sanitary fittings; Crittalls, standard casements.

House ("Deepdene End"), Deepdene Estate, Dorking, for Mr. H. H. Brothers. General contractor, Mr. E. Stevens; contract price, £1,760; price per foot cube, 1s. 6d. Sub-contractors: Dorking Brick Co., bricks; Roberts Adlard, Ltd., Cornish slating; Bratt Colbran, heaped fire grates; Haywards Ltd., steel casements.

Bramble Cottage, Queen's Drive, Thames Ditton, for Mrs. Stoneham. General contractor, Mr. E. Stevens, Thames Ditton; contract price, £1,150; price per foot cube, 1s. 4d. Sub-contractors: W. T. Lamb and Sons, rustic slating; Bratt Colbran, heaped fire grates; Wood, Russell & Co., Sentry boilers; Crittalls, standard casements.

House, Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, for Mr. R. H. Whitehead. General contractor, Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., who were also responsible for the joinery; contract price, £1,760; price per foot cube, 1s. 6d. Sub-contractors: Roberts Adlard, Ltd., tiles; Bratt Colbran, heaped fire grates; Hartley and Sugden, "White Rose" boilers; Davis, Bennett & Co., sanitary fittings; Nettlefolds, Ltd., door furniture; Crittalls, standard casements.

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

10004. Crosby, J. W. E. Moulds for concrete, &c., blocks. April 12.
10303. English, S. Pavement, &c., lights. April 14.
10106. Firkins, H. Tile and slate clip. April 13.
10015. Hoffmann, E. Reinforced-concrete structures. April 12.
9837. Loveland, L. Combination firegrates, &c. April 11.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

268863. Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., and Humphreys, J. H. Means for driving screw piles and cylinders.
268868. Fastings, J. S. Process and apparatus for burning cement.
268874. Hole, S. Receiving-apparatus for attachment to house doors, walls, or other parts of buildings.
268892. Pett, M. W. Hydrants.
268974. Bennett, A. Safety devices for lifts or hoists.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

266425. Rex, W. J., Norwood, Grange Park, Monkseaton, Northumberland. Building-blocks.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The L.C.C. Education Committee has approved preliminary plans for the erection of a two-story building to accommodate 400 senior boys and 400 senior girls at DOWNHAM. The total estimated cost is £35,000.

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The L.C.C. Education Committee is to erect a handicraft centre at the Priory Grove School, KENNINGTON.

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The Surrey Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of an elementary school for 384 at Castlenau, BARNES.

*

The managers of the St. Mary and St. Joseph Roman Catholic Schools, SOUTH POPLAR, are to enlarge the school to accommodate 180 more scholars.

*

The Kent Education Committee has acquired a site at SIDCUP for the erection of a secondary school for girls.

*

The Kent Education Committee is seeking sanction for a loan of £26,250 for the erection of a secondary school for girls at SEVENOAKS.

*

The West Riding Education Committee is to enlarge the elementary school at DUNSCROFT.

*

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Three houses and garages, Michelgrove Road, for Mr. W. E. McArdle; eight houses, Jameson Road, for Mr. E. Vigar; three blocks of flats, Heathcote Road, for Mr. T. J. Rowley; three houses, Brackendale Road, for Mr. A. Cooke; ten shops and houses, Tuckton Road, for Mr. G. Jones; additions, The Gospel Hall, Harcourt Road, for the Trustees; alterations and additions, Easton Glen, St. Peter's Road, for Messrs. Plummer Roddis, Ltd.; additions, "The Presbytery," Christchurch Road, for Rev. Father Baines, S.J.; business premises and flats, Holdenhurst Road, for Messrs. H. J. Holt, Ltd.; three houses, Uplands Road, for Mr. S. G. Ward.

*

The Northants Education Committee has acquired land at RAUNDS for a school and playing-fields.

*

The Northants C.C. is to reconstruct the bridge at PITSFORD.

*

Conferences have taken place between representatives of PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, and BOURNEMOUTH, and it was decided to consider a proposal with regard to a combined institution for mental defectives for the three authorities.

The HERNE BAY U.D.C. is to widen and reconstruct Avenue Road and Sea Street at a cost of £10,000.

*

The Kent Education Committee has purchased a site at Gipsy Road, WELLING, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Kent Education Committee has purchased a site in Woolwich Road, BEXLEY, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Kent Education Committee has acquired a site in SEVENOAKS for the erection of a central school for boys.

*

The Kent Education Committee has purchased a site in the Upton district of BEXLEY HEATH for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Kent Education Committee has acquired a site on the Lowfield estate, DARTFORD, for the erection of a junior and infants' school.

*

A site has been obtained by the Kent Education Committee at GOUDHURST for the erection of a central school.

*

Land has been obtained at LYDDEN by the Kent Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Kent Education Committee has obtained a site at SWANLEY Junction for the erection of a central school.

*

Glasson's Breweries, Ltd., are to erect bottling stores in Roper Street, PENRITH.

*

The NORTHFLEET U.D.C. is to consider the erection of a new fire station.

*

The THETFORD Corporation has approved plans submitted by Mr. H. Bulkeley Creswell, F.R.I.B.A., on behalf of Mr. R. Meade, as agent for Mr. W. D. Mackenzie, showing the lay-out of the Redcastle building estate, Thetford.

*

The Fforestfach Welfare Association is to erect a hall and institute in Ravenhill Road, SWANSEA.

*

The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation has purchased a housing site at HANFORD.

*

The Pembrokeshire C.C. is asking the HAVERFORDWEST and the NARBERTH R.D.C.'s to consider the erection of a bridge over the Syfnau River, promising a grant towards a scheme.

The Pembrokeshire Education Committee has purchased a site at MILFORD HAVEN for the erection of a central school.

*

The Board of Education has approved the plans of the Notts Education Committee for the erection of an infants' school for 388 scholars at HODSOCK.

*

The Notts Education Committee has purchased a site at REMPSTONE for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Notts Education Committee has acquired land in Church Lane, CLAYWORTH, for the erection of a school, for which plans are in preparation, for 100 scholars.

*

Plans have been prepared by the Notts Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school at SKEGBY.

*

The Hampshire C.C. is acquiring land at TOTTON for the erection of a police station.

*

The Office of Works has obtained a site at Westhill, TORQUAY, for the erection of a telephone exchange.

*

The TORQUAY Education Committee has asked Mr. Widdows, architect, to prepare plans for improvements and extensions at the Homelands Central School.

*

The HAMPSHIRE County Council has voted £25,000 for the equipment of existing holdings and the provision of further small holdings and cottage holdings; £10,000 for loans to assist in the equipment of small holdings; £10,000 for loans to assist individuals to purchase holdings.

*

The WEYMOUTH Corporation has appointed a committee to prepare a town-planning scheme.

*

The CROYDON Corporation has prepared a scheme to provide for the construction of the 40 ft. road from Selsdon Park Road to Yew Tree Way, along the eastern boundary of the nature reserve to Court Wood Lane.

*

The PENZANCE Corporation is negotiating for the acquisition of land on the York House estate for the erection of 190 parlour-type houses.

*

The HASTINGS Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £21,250 for the erection of dwellings on the Cinque Ports clearance area.

*

The PRESTWICH U.D.C. is acquiring land for widening Manchester Old Road.

The HASTINGS Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £15,000 for further housing advances.

*

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Bank premises, St. Helens and London Roads (corner), for Messrs. Moore and Dartnall, Ltd.; four shops, South End, for Messrs. North, Robins and Wilsdon; thirty-eight houses and twenty-seven garages, Grange and Wharncliffe Roads, for Messrs. G. Poulton and Son; sixty-six houses and fifty-two garages, Wickham Road, for Messrs. Ivall Bros.; six houses, St. Mary's Road, for Mr. S. H. Palmer; store, Milton Road, for Mr. E. H. Smith; warehouse, Whitehorse Road, for Mr. J. J. Clark.

*

Messrs. H. Ward and Son, architects, have prepared plans for the erection of a lecture-room at Buchanan Hospital, Springfield Road, HASTINGS.

*

Plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. Ward and Son for the erection of an entertainments hall at Gordon House, Carlisle Villas, HASTINGS.

*

The Metropolitan Water Board is to proceed with the construction of an aqueduct from CRICKLEWOOD to Muswell Hill at a cost of £105,000.

*

The SOUTHGATE U.D.C. is arranging with the Metropolitan Water Board for the reconstruction of the bridge over the New River at Hedge Lane, Palmer's Green.

*

The PRESTWICH U.D.C. is to proceed with the erection of fifty houses on the Langley estate, at a cost of about £24,000.

*

Plans passed by the WEYMOUTH Corporation: Amended plans for Messrs. Edwin Jones's premises (site of late Royal Baths), St. Thomas Street and St. Mary Street, for lock-up shops on ground floor and restaurants on first and second floors, for Messrs. Gutteridge and Gutteridge; alterations, St. Mary Street, for Messrs. Stodder and Hunt (for Messrs. Peark's Dairies, Ltd.).

*

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Reconstruction of Cutter Hotel and cottage, East Parade, for Mr. J. H. Howard (architect); business premises, 1 York Buildings, for Messrs. Callow and Callow (architects); eight garages, Church Road, Hollington, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery (architect); two houses, Woodland Vale, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery (architect); workshops, Bexhill Road, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery.

*

The BRIGHTON Education Committee is acquiring premises in Richmond Terrace, adjoining the technical college, for future extensions.

The PRESTWICH U.D.C. is seeking sanction to grant a further fifty housing subsidies.

*

Plans passed by the SWANSEA Corporation: Shops and hall, Portland and Park Streets, for Mr. A. Ruck; shops and café, Woodfield Street, for Mr. David Jones; six houses, Walters Street, for Messrs. Weaver Bros.; three houses, Essex Terrace, for the Plasmarl Lane Co.; additions, Clydach Road, Ynistawe, for the trustees of Moriah Baptist Church; shop, Gloucester Place, for the G.W. Railway Co.; additions, Dunns Lane, Mumbles, for Messrs. Kinnaird Bros.; church hall, Cwm Level Road, Landore, for the Rev. T. B. Harrington; three houses, Clyne, for Admiral A. W. Heneage Vivian; four houses, The Mayals, for Mr. E. Kendall; church hall, Llythrid Avenue, for the Rev. A. R. Aspinall; six houses and shops, Gower Road, Killay, for Mr. C. M. Gustavus; six houses, Cockett Road, for Mr. Syd. Davies; twelve houses, Townhill, for Messrs. T. and G. Spragg; six houses, Berwick Terrace, for Mr. Peter White.

*

The borough surveyor of BRIGHTON has submitted lay-out and house plans for the erection of a further 184 parlour-type houses on the remainder of the North Moulscoomb estate at an estimated cost of £101,200, exclusive of supervision and contingencies, and the Housing Committee is to invite tenders.

*

Plans passed by the LOWESTOFT Corporation: Additions, Wellington Stores, Commercial Road, for Messrs. E. and G. Morse; two bungalows, Chestnut Avenue, Oulton Broad, for Mr. P. Huckle.

*

Messrs. J. Perkins and Sons, Ltd., are to erect for Messrs. Brandram Bros. & Co., Ltd., a new building at Saltpetre Works, Neptune Street, BERMONDSEY.

*

The LOWESTOFT Corporation is calling the attention of the East Suffolk C.C. to the dangerous nature of Oulton Lock Bridge and asking for better facilities for crossing the river at this point.

*

The KENT C.C. is negotiating for the acquisition of the land required for the proposed coastal road from Faversham to Thanet, and the Ministry of Transport has now intimated that it is prepared to make grants to the extent of 50 per cent. not exceeding £20,000, towards the expenditure incurred by the Council in the acquisition of land.

*

The Essex Education Committee has approved plans for extending the Council school at HADLEIGH.

*

The SOUTHEND Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 800 children in Sutton Road.

The BERMONDSEY B.C. Housing Committee has passed the lay-out plans of Messrs. Culpin and Bowers for further blocks of houses on the Salisbury Street area.

*

The Essex Education Committee has prepared plans for enlarging the elementary school at MARSH GREEN.

*

The Essex county surveyor has prepared a scheme for the reconstruction of the bridge over Holland Brook, WEELEY.

*

After a local inquiry the Board of Education has decided in favour of the proposal of the West Riding Education Committee to erect a secondary school at MALTBY.

*

The DONCASTER Education Committee is to enlarge the elementary school at Oswin Avenue to accommodate 500 additional children.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has purchased a site in Boothferry Road, GOOLE, for the erection of a middle school.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has purchased land at THURLSTONE for the erection of an elementary school.

*

At a conference of representatives of the KENT and East Sussex County Councils, to consider what action should be taken for the clearance of the River Rother, it was agreed that the work referred to in the advisory engineer's report, estimated to cost £55,500, be carried out.

*

The DURHAM county surveyor is to prepare a scheme for the improvement of the two bridges over the Daddry Burn at Westgate.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has decided to erect an elementary school on the Anson housing estate.

*

The Board of Trustees has prepared a scheme for alterations at the Memorial Hospital, ADELAIDE.

*

The Wirral Joint Hospital Board is to provide additional accommodation at the Isolation Hospital at CLATTERBRIDGE for diphtheria cases.

*

The ADELAIDE Corporation has passed plans for the Famous Lasky Film Service, Ltd., for alterations and additions at the Film Exchange.

*

The IPSWICH Burial Board has approved plans for the erection of a crematorium and chapel on the northern extension of the cemetery.

A portable school for 200 boys is to be built in Mawney's Road, ROMFORD.

★

Sixty houses are to be built at WOKING.

★

The widening of Shooter's Hill at a cost of £10,677 has been approved by the GREENWICH Council.

★

The UXBRIDGE Urban and Rural Councils are jointly acquiring 54 acres of Hillingdon Court as a park.

★

The WANDSWORTH Council is considering road reconstruction for 1927-8 to cost £59,250.

★

A junior school will probably be built on the Newton House estate at CLECKHEATON.

★

An appeal is made for £38,500 to add three new blocks to the County Hospital at GUILDFORD.

★

The Watch Committee of the BOLTON Council has granted a provisional licence for a cinema proposed to be erected in Churchgate.

★

Plans have been drawn up for a new bridge over the Rio Nervion, SPAIN, a short but deep river about seventy miles from Bilbao, and navigable at high tide by sea-going vessels. The bridge will cross the tracks of the railway from Bilbao to Portugalete, a small seaport lying at the mouth of the Rio Nervion in the Bay of Bilbao.

★

At a meeting of TICEHURST Rural Council, the clerk, reporting on the proposed improvements to the Mark Cross Road, said they were estimated at £10,000, of which amount the Ministry would make an immediate payment of £2,500.

★

The UTTOXETER Urban District Council has decided to construct an open-air concrete swimming bath to hold 225,000 gallons of water.

★

The dock at PORTHCAWL is to be converted by a company into the largest salt water lake in South Wales.

★

As a memorial to the late Bishop Glancey, OSCOTT College is erecting a new library. It is designed by Mr. E. Bower-Norris, F.R.I.B.A., and will be of the Gothic style, in keeping with the existing buildings. The site of the new building is immediately adjacent to the Northcote Hall, and work is to be commenced at once.

★

The BERMONDSEY Borough Council proposes building seventeen bungalows of brick construction at a cost of £310 each.

The sub-committee of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the LONDON County Council has assented to an application for a licence for a cinema to be erected at Marble Arch and known as "The Regal."

★

Plans submitted to the RUTHIN Rural District Council by Mr. McKie, of Clwyd Hall, of a proposed new church and institute to be erected at Rhewl, have been approved.

★

On the site of the old Upton House Industrial School, HACKNEY, the L.C.C. proposes erecting a central school for boys, and an open-air school for about 130 children.

★

A new Wesleyan Church is to be built at NORTH HARROW.

★

At the invitation of the Entertainment Committee, members of the Southend Corporation met on the west cliffs recently to inspect a site for the new entertainment pavilion. The proposal is to scoop out the cliff so that the roof of the building should not obstruct the view of the sea from the esplanade above.

★

The MOLESEY Council proposes to widen to 50 ft. the road leading to Hurst Park racecourse.

★

St. Pancras Council is to build eighty-eight flats in Walcot Street, SOMERS TOWN.

★

The ILKESTON Town Council has received sanction from the Ministry of Health to a loan of £24,500 for the conversion of the existing pail closets, numbering 2,221, to the water carriage system.

★

The Leyburn magistrates have approved of plans for a cinema which is being built in LEYBURN.

★

The NORTHWICH Urban Council has decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to obtain a loan of £96,000 for the payment of advances to Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co., in respect of a scheme for the provision by that firm of 233 workmen's houses, which are to be completed by September.

★

The GLASGOW Corporation has obtained the approval of the Commissioners, under the chairmanship of Lord Novar, of an order for the construction of a new bridge over the Clyde at Finnieston, a busy district westwards of the city. The bridge will cost a million pounds, and will meet the traffic and industrial development which is tending to spread westward.

★

WILLESDEN churches have formed a company to acquire and improve slum property and to build blocks of flats.

A children's church is to be built in High Road, LEYTONSTONE.

★

A committee of the LEICESTER City Council suggests that a new council chamber, mayor's parlour, etc., be erected in De Montford Square, new education department offices on Regent Road, and new police quarters in Charles Street, because of the inadequate accommodation in the municipal buildings. The cost of the council chamber block is estimated at £150,000, education offices £40,000, police quarters £35,000; and with the purchase of the land in Charles Street and some minor alterations at the Town Hall the total cost is estimated at £260,000, less Government grants for education and police offices.

★

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Alterations, 19 Western Road, for Messrs. Lennards; rebuilding, 163 Western Road, for Messrs. J. Carter and Son; alterations, "Boatman's Arms," Russell Street, for the Kemp Town Brewery; alterations, 128 North Street, for Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.; alterations, Jewish Synagogue, Middle Street, for the Brighton and Hove Hebrew Committee; six houses and fifteen garages, Hollinbury Road, for Mr. W. C. Thorpe; alterations, 78 West Street, for Ye Mecca, Ltd.; four houses and garage, Stanmer Villas, for Mrs. Munday; operating theatre, etc., Royal Alexandra Hospital, for the Governors of the hospital; alterations, 12 and 14 Western Road, for Messrs. Kendall and Sons, Ltd.; alterations, 28 St. James's Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co.

★

The BOURNEMOUTH Corporation is seeking sanction to a loan of £15,000 for further housing advances.

★

The SWANSEA Corporation is seeking sanction to grant a further 200 housing subsidies.

★

The SWANSEA Libraries Committee recommends that the borough architect be instructed to proceed with the alterations at the Central Library at the earliest possible moment.

★

The SHOREDITCH B.C. Electricity Committee recommends the purchase of a site in Hoxton Street for the erection of electricity showrooms.

★

The BLYTH Corporation is making an offer for the acquisition of six acres on the Croft estate, Plessey Road, for the erection of a central school.

★

The Essex Education Committee has approved sketch plans for the erection of an eighth school, for 1,350 children, on the Vallance section of the DAGENHAM housing estate. A site is being obtained for a ninth school.

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
B₂	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₂	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₃	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
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 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₃	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
A₃	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	Bursiem ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₃	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
B₃	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
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
B₂	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
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
A₃	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
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
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
B	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9½	1 4½
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	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. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4½	1 0½
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3
A₃	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 8	1 3½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	READING ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Salisbury	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A₃	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₁	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Worcester ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually Painters and Plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

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	£33	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	36	0	0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.			
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.			
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.			
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:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	7
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0	3	0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.			
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. 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.			

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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 0
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 0 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

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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 segmenta 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 prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	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, 1⅜ 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, 1⅜ 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 1⅛ 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
1½ 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, 1½ 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* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel :			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	19	0	0
Do., galvd., per ton	23	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	23	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts, per cwt. and up	1	18	0

*

MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	10	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	10	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	20	0	0
WROT IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

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

*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	13	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	14	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	17	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	5	6
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	9
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	3
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	9
Cast-iron pipes, etc. :			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	4	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	4	9½
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	2	2
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	2	7
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	3	6½
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	6½
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	10½

*

MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
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. ⅝ 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. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
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, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only) ;* LABOURER. 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	1	5	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, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

*

Glass : 4ths in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. *26 oz.*	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	6
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	9
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	0
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	7
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	9
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	11
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	4	4
Rough plate, 5/32 in., per ft.	0	0	6¾
DO. *¾ in., per ft.*	0	0	6⅝
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	17	6

*

GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0	3	0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

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

*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	7	6
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	6
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	8
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	0
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	8	6
Knotting, per gall.	0	18	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	18	0
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	2	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	0	16	0
French polish, per gall.	0	17	6
Ready mixed paints, per gall. and up	0	15	0

*

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, 5/32 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, 5/32 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	5/16 in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ 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	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	—