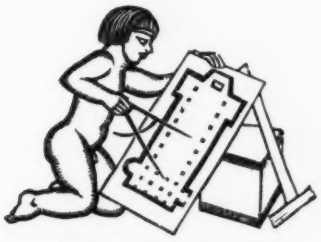
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



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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, AUGUST 17, 1927. NUMBER 1700: VOLUME 66

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

[A working detail of this doorway and bookcase appears on the following page]

A DOORWAY AND BOOKCASE
AT 41 KENSINGTON SQUARE
BY DARCY BRADDELL AND HUMPHREY DEANE

THE WEEK'S DETAIL

[BY DARCY BRADDELL AND HUMPHREY DEANE]

A detail of the study fireplace at 41 Kensington Square has already been published in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *The photograph given on this page shows another section of the alterations to Mr. T. E. Lovinsky's house. This room was, before alteration, practically useless owing to its bad shape, and although it was on the ground floor and opened into the garden, it was used merely as a lumber room. It has now become a proper reception room. The drawing on the next page shows the entrance to the room* (a) *as it originally was, and* (b) *after reconstruction. It will be noticed that before the work of alteration was carried out the door had no architrave on its right-hand side, because the abutment of the fireplace arch left no room. The space under the arch was quite useless, because the swing of the door prevented any piece of furniture being put there ; now the niche has been turned into a bookcase, and the entrance tidied up generally. In addition to these improvements, a new fireplace has been installed and the windows completely rearranged and redesigned.*

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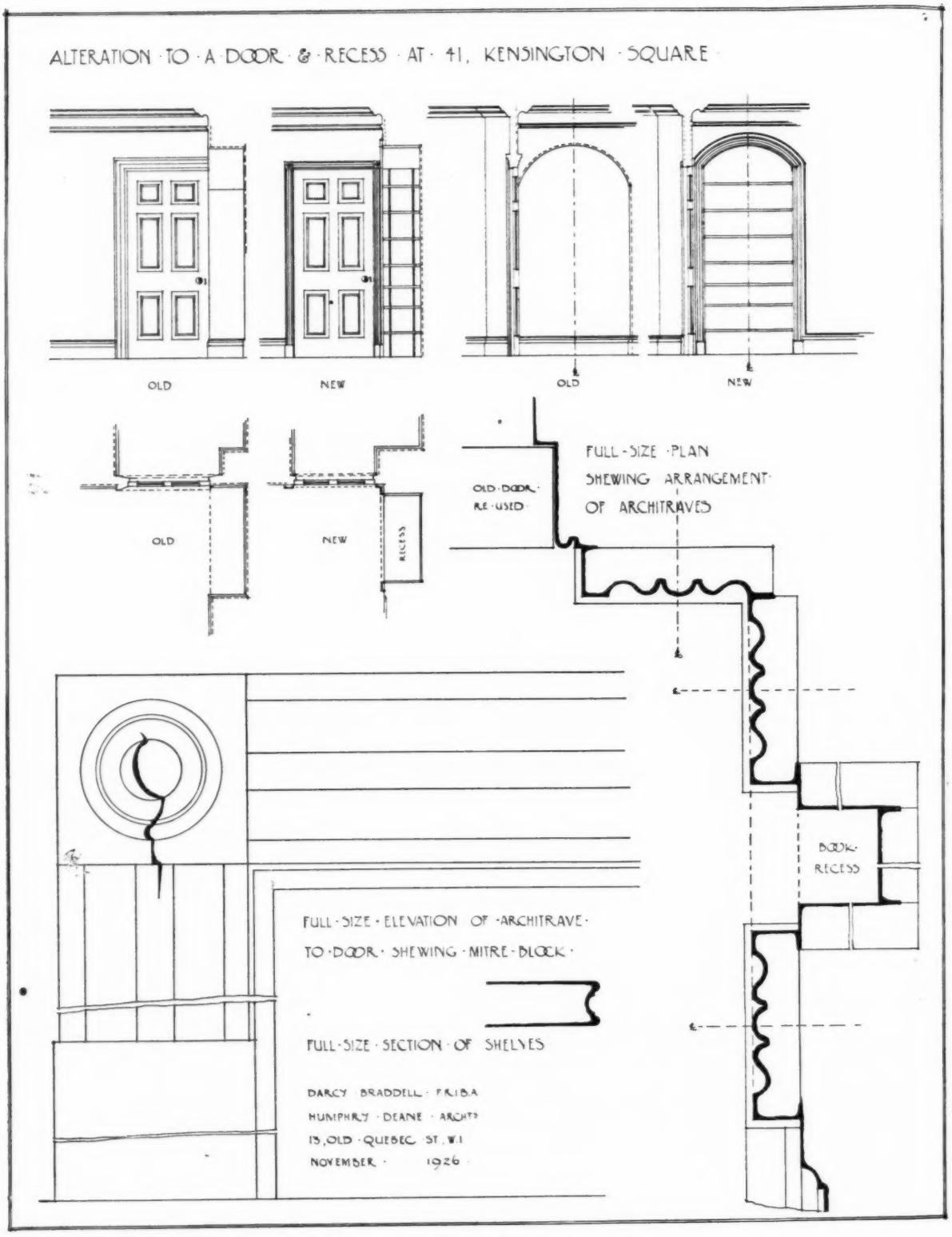


A photograph of this detail is given on the preceding page.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, August 17, 1927

THOSE SALARIED MEN

It is inevitable that a profession as intimately connected with mundane affairs as that of architecture should be affected by any contemporary economic changes, more so, indeed, than any other profession. Of late it has been the custom to compare the architectural profession with the medical and to endeavour to seek analogies between the two. Viewed from certain aspects this procedure has been successful enough, but it certainly has its limitations. Doctors do not employ each other, their relations with the public are simple and direct, and, fortunately for them, the public cannot get on, or thinks it cannot get on, without their services. Their position is thus secure, and they are not beset by any trials or tribulations such as inevitably fall to the practising architect. And so it comes about that the position of the architect among professional bodies is unique and—so it would seem—precarious.

In the past it has always been assumed, both by the public and by the profession itself, that the architectural profession consisted of a body of men in private practice. The layman, in fact, thought of an architect as a man having an office and therein designing buildings for various clients—perhaps with the aid of an assistant or two whom he would not regard as an architect any more than he would regard a lawyer's clerk as a lawyer, or a stockbroker's clerk as a stockbroker—and supervising their erection. And the curious thing is that so many influential architects view their own profession today and act upon this vision. Yet the facts are very different. Within the ranks of the R.I.B.A. itself it has been computed that about half hold salaried appointments, and this number is continually increasing. Now, here is a stern and unpalatable fact which must be faced by every member of the profession and by all those who are in any way connected with architectural education, for it is their duty to place this fact clearly before the parents of students about to enter the architectural schools. The fate of the majority of architectural students is to become *and to remain* architectural assistants. And it must be left to the parents and students to decide whether the salary and general prospects are commensurate with the expense of the education. For our own part we doubt it. It costs less to learn to be a successful street scavenger, the pay is much the same, and the livelihood less precarious, but, of course, it is not gentlemanly. The fact is, we fear, that it is ungentlemanly to face facts in the architectural profession.

In the past it has been deemed ungentlemanly to consider combination for the purpose of protection, and today it is considered ungentlemanly to face the fact that the majority of qualified architects receive their livelihood in the shape of a salary and not a commission, and that these men are entitled to the same respect, the same consideration, the same protection as the minority of practising architects. By adopting this purblind die-hard attitude the minority are acting both foolishly and contrary to their own interests, since the tendency today is for municipalities and big businesses to rely more and more upon their own architectural staffs and to make less and less use of the independent architect.

This tendency may be undesirable; it may react against the production of fine buildings, although we see no reason why this should be so, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that cannot be for ever evaded. The Council of the R.I.B.A. is composed almost exclusively of independent practising architects. It thus represents the minority of the profession. Since, however, it is a democratically elected body the remedy lies with the majority, whose invection and disconnection is symptomatic of an ineptitude. The balance should be remedied at the next polls by the election of a Council which is truly representative of the whole architectural profession. Such a Council should set to work to endeavour to improve the status of the salaried architect; but from the economic law of supply and demand there is little escape, and so long as the present scramble for public appointments exists, due to the overcrowding of the profession, it is unlikely that any marked increase in salaries can take place.

The low salaries which architects can command at present are disadvantageous from another point of view. It is axiomatic that the more the public pays for a service or a commodity the more it values it, and so the prestige of the whole profession suffers from the ridiculously inadequate salaries which architects are willing to accept in lieu of unemployment.

Now, in our opinion the only remedy lies in the election of a representative Council and in the recognition of the fact that the architectural profession is composed of a majority who are salaried, either by public bodies, private firms, or other architects, and a minority who are in practice on their own account, and by the formation of a policy which shall take cognizance of these various methods of employment and do its utmost to work for the good of all.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE COLLAPSE IN THE CITY—THE WEST KENT REGIONAL REPORT—HOUSING IN VIENNA

THE collapse of a many-storied building in the City having followed the failure of a dwelling-house in the West End, a certain amount of anxiety has been expressed as to the security of London's buildings in general. Are our foundations safe now that the subsoil has been perforated in so many directions by tubes and subways and sewers, and now that heavy and fast traffic sets up intense vibration? Engineers of tube railways have assured the public that there is nothing to fear on their account, and from the time the tube or conduit is successfully completed to the time that it begins to need repair the substitution of a hollow cylinder of cast iron and concrete for a solid cylinder of damp earth would not seem to be necessarily harmful. But the fact of the matter is that any interference with the established condition of the subsoil brings with it the risk of movement, for even supposing that the best of material and workmanship will be employed, it is practically impossible to put back into a subterranean cavity exactly the same quality of support that was abstracted in the removal of the earth during its excavation. And economic conditions rarely permit of perfect workmanship in operations that will be hidden underground and which are often performed at great speed by men working overtime.

* * *

Modern interference with the subsoil of London does contribute a real additional risk to the stability of buildings erected on shallow foundations before such interference was visualized, or could be guarded against in advance. Subsidence of foundations, and particularly unequal local subsidence, leads to dislocation of the superstructure, and this is most likely to occur while operations are in progress, while water is being withdrawn, and while the new subterranean works are suffering the initial distortions which must inevitably take place as their material is adjusted to its conditions of loading in the process of "taking its bearing."

* * *

The human side of the danger is that the amount of additional risk is not easily calculable; an ignorance that is not all bliss sometimes prevents attention being given to the necessities of particular cases, and though Fortune often favours the rash, accidents will happen. Temporary shoring operations can be performed with every assurance of success provided that the conditions are studied in a scientific manner, and now that some disasters have taken place the subject should be considered worthy of attention. Though the subject is a very old one, it is also a very new. Buildings have been tumbling down ever since buildings have been built, but only of late has the science of conservation been evolved. The literature of the science is not too well known. Though Mr. William Harvey's book purports, from its title, to deal with "the Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral" it treats of principles that should be applied to other buildings besides St. Paul's. We have all heard of *Fletcher on Shoring and Underpinning*—a book that was once a bible, but it is now a very old Testament, indeed.

Mr. W. R. Davidge, in his *West Kent Regional Report*, that was formally approved by the committee on August 9, devotes a good deal of attention to the discouragement of bad building and design, and the encouragement of good. He wisely insists that there are matters of the first importance in the West Kent region, where future development is likely to be mainly residential. As he aptly points out, two or three ugly streets with dull or uninteresting houses may do much to give a bad impression to prospective householders. In order to attract residents he recommends that each area should draw up a town planning scheme, and embody in it such clauses as those adopted by Ruislip, South Birmingham, Bath, and Edinburgh, controlling the materials, elevations, and designs of new buildings, as well as incorporating other powers for the protection of amenities.

* * *

Camber Castle, near to Rye, one of the most interesting surviving examples of the transitional period of castle architecture, is threatened with complete destruction. It is one of the largest of Henry VIII's coast fortresses, but apparently nothing is being done to protect it from the ravages of too luxuriant life and the force of the Channel gales. It stands, a grey imposing mass in the marshes, a mile from Rye in the direction of Winchelsea. Its central keep, the spacious kitchens, the decorated gargoyles, and the bricks so reminiscent of some work at Hampton Court, are the prey of the casual tourist, who takes away scraps of the masonry as souvenirs, and deface the old walls with his signature. Possibly Sir Reginald Blomfield, who has a house not far away, will interest himself in this historic landmark that was dismantled at the time of the Civil War.

* * *

A correspondent writes to me: An article in last week's JOURNAL on housing in Vienna pointed out the hardship that has befallen house-owners owing to the policy of the municipal Government, but it hardly makes due allowance for the difficulties with which that Government has been faced. To begin with, a Rent Restriction Act was passed by the Imperial Government during the war, and though with the collapse of the currency it might have been practicable to amend the standards then existing, it was not at all clear how such an amendment would operate, many owners having cleared their mortgages at the depreciated rate, so that without reviewing the national finances as a whole it would have been impossible to distribute any enhancement by revaluation equitably. At the same time, there were masses of impoverished workers—wages at present only have about 60 per cent. of their pre-war purchasing power—so that it was felt that the wiser course was to let the ownership go by the board and concentrate on enabling the mass of the people to survive by the bare margin that was thus possible. Again, it was obviously out of the question that building could be undertaken as a private speculation, so the acute congestion could only be dealt with by raising the purely nominal rents of those already housed. Of course, the procedure has a socialistic tinge, but criticism should take into account the almost inconceivable difficulty of the situation which confronted the controlling authorities.

ASTRAGAL

A POLICY FOR THE PROFESSION

[BY JOHN MITCHELL, *General Secretary, Association of Architects', Surveyors', and Technical Assistants*]

DESPITE radical changes in the practice of architecture, it has been said recently that "the fact must be faced that the bulk of architects are dependent upon work which can scarcely be called remunerative." The assistant architect also "is not only often ill-paid, but he also has a position which is insecure, and he is often compelled to lead a peripatetic existence, surely an unenviable lot." If such sweeping statements can be made amidst an unparalleled building boom, I submit that the profession has been faced with and is facing still a serious and pressing economic problem.

In the architect's office art and industry meet and mingle, and the architect seeks to serve both. Unfortunately for the architect's business or livelihood art recognizes no economic problems and ignores status and market value; and there is sufficient of the artist in every architect to conceal from him a full view of his own economic problem, and to make him repel any suggestion that such a problem exists. For long it has been apprehended that something was wrong, and with the introspective eye of true artists architects measured their own shortcomings, and forthwith decided to impose upon themselves an educational and examination system of a high standard. The work, the achievements and the influence of the architectural schools and colleges on architecture in this country compel admiration. Towards a solution of this economic problem they have helped not a scrap, but rather have they conduced to make conditions worse and a solution even more pressing than before.

The fifty years' flirtation with registration, a scheme which has the merit of being the sole serious attempt to deal adequately with the economic problem, has witnessed the growth of vested interests in architecture which have now proved sufficiently powerful to secure the deletion from the Registration Bill of the clauses most important to the economic future of the private practice of architecture.

It is to be hoped that architects will now realize that architecture and the employment of architects has become the concern of large vested interests, conjointly with private practising architects; that the restricted practice of architecture by an independent profession has passed away; and that its future lies largely in the hands of two unequal factors, at present the one financially and organically powerful, and the other strong only in its skill, and individually weak in selling that commodity.

A large volume (some may claim the greater volume) of the architectural work in this country is carried out by architects not established in private practice, i.e. by architects and assistant architects who are paid a fixed salary, and who are the employees of non-professional and professional businesses and corporations. The proportion of work done by architects in private practice is now less comparatively than it was thirty years ago. I believe that it is only the abnormal demand for domestic buildings which has obscured from private practising architects the full knowledge of their losses. Within the past five months I have known of four hitherto successful practices which have disappeared, and the principals concerned are now in the ranks of the salaried members.

This change in the relationship between the bulk of clients and the bulk of architects is in itself a fact sufficiently weighty to warrant a greater degree of inquiry than the profession has yet vouchsafed.

There are many in the profession who still regard the salaried architect or assistant as occupying but a temporary place in the evolution of the complete architect. They do not admit the existence of any but masters and pupils, or masters and students, and those who remain assistants for any lengthy time they regard as failures, as a section of the profession of little importance and one which has no rights and few privileges. This, despite the fact that today ability and experience as assets towards establishing a private practice may be discounted.

It is estimated that not less than 60 per cent. of architects hold salaried appointments. How, then, can the lesser number, the ranks of private practitioners, ranks which are depleted yearly, ever hope to absorb the greater number of salaried men?

Now, it is axiomatic that the earnings of the members of any trade or profession varies with the ease or difficulty experienced in obtaining entrance to its ranks. During the last thirty years the facilities for training and entrance to the profession have been increasing steadily and membership of the profession today is gained more easily than is membership of some of the building trades. It is no more difficult or costly to obtain a training in what passes for architecture today than it is for youths to become clerks or commercial travellers.

As in the clerical, administrative, and supervisory professions, the architectural profession is struggling to assimilate the superabundance of its members and students. The facts are that there are 10,000 trained men in England and Wales, and about 1,300 learners, who are either articled pupils or students in "recognized" schools, to which must be added an unknown, but nevertheless formidable, number unarticled and non-students at day schools. Nevertheless, this number may be estimated from the examples I am able to quote of towns where there are thirty principals, twenty-one assistants, and thirty-seven learners; seven offices with a proportion of five learners to every trained man; cities with many offices which have three or four learners; and many offices where there are only principals and learners. Certain Government departments and public offices and companies purport to train youths for the profession, whilst large numbers find an equally casual and irresponsible entrance through polytechnics and art schools. The method of entrance approved or "recognized" and under the supervision of the Royal Institute of British Architects benefits a small proportion of entrants only. The Institute has made strenuous and successful efforts in this direction, and to emphasize results has not hesitated to condemn the pupilage system of training.

These attacks have had undesirable results. The official disapproval of the latter method has been exploited by those who trade upon the artistic ambitions of youths as an excuse for ridding themselves of any semblance of responsibility which even a lax system of pupilage involved.

A small percentage only of pupils today have had premiums paid for their instruction by their guardians. Many large architectural staffs and departments train their own juniors and pupils, and apprentices are often introduced into the profession through surveyors, engineers, etc. To discountenance pupilage before an alternative and probably better method of training was imposed upon the

majority of entrants is a blunder for which many young men are paying very dearly.

Casual employment is the natural corollary and as the overcrowding report of the R.I.B.A. and A.A.S.T.A. states, "Casual employment is a grave and growing danger," and warns the profession of its disastrous effects in the building industry. Large numbers of young men from seventeen to twenty-five years of age drift from one office to another earning a precarious livelihood from temporary engagements, whilst men of forty-five years and over, who lose an appointment, find it an extremely difficult task to obtain another. The ever-present shadow of unemployment, so long feared by ageing operatives, is now shared by large numbers in the architectural profession.

The status of the architect and assistant architect, both in the Civil Service and in the local government service, is such that they are frequently employed in grades below that of corresponding administrative officers and clerks.

In many instances, even where there is a salaried architect employed, it will be found that all the architectural work is supervised by the engineer or surveyor. Frequently, in order to economize, an architectural assistant is engaged to carry out the duties of an architect.

About six pounds a week is a good salary for the assistant and it is to be obtained only in certain cities. Four and five pounds a week are common in private offices, and in architectural departments, such as the co-operative societies, large numbers are employed at salaries less than these amounts. Salaries of £150 a year and less appear in the newspapers. The same low status and the same rates of remuneration prevail elsewhere. A steadily growing practice is to engage men at hourly rates, and at least one instance was brought to my notice of an assistant now occupying a well-paid appointment elsewhere who was paid on this basis and was shown on the company's books as a workman or wage-earner. These examples will sufficiently indicate how the majority in the profession fare in salaried appointments.

This knowledge cannot be helpful to the profession nor to private practising architects, but must counter to a large extent the efforts made to increase the employment of private practitioners. The difference between the work of architectural staffs and private architects is not now sufficient to justify, in the public mind, the extra cost of the services of private architects over the cost of maintaining an architectural staff. But there is a direct incentive, through the undervaluation of the services of the latter, for public departments, trading and industrial firms to employ architectural services on a salary basis.

The private practice of architecture suffers in another way. To supplement the inadequate salaries they are paid, a high percentage of assistants engage in private practice in their spare time. Indeed, I know few assistants who do not have one, two, or even three commissions in hand. Besides supplementing inadequate remuneration there are two other reasons why this work is undertaken: there is the desire to establish a private practice, and to gain the experience in control and management which the undertaking of this work affords. These three reasons supply sufficient motive for assistants eagerly to seek commissions, nor do they let professional etiquette, dignity or scales of charges stand in their way. Cases have been brought to my notice where the charges authorized by the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges were divided by three or four to arrive at the charge made.

The chief blame for the present situation must lie at the door of private practising architects. They are the natural leaders of the profession; their members hold every position of importance and influence; on the Council and committees of the R.I.B.A., and its allied societies, they are overwhelmingly in the majority; and although actually a minority in the profession they dominate and guide its policy. How have they used their influence? In the first place, they have been oblivious to the many changes in the world of production, to the now widespread ramifications of modern business and bureaucracy. They have failed to recognize that which they cannot fail to have observed, the interpenetration of the profession by these forces. They regard themselves as the only representatives of true architecture; official and salaried architects and assistants they anathematize as strange beings who have wrought infinite harm to the profession, i.e. to themselves. They have viewed the rising numbers of the latter with dismay, as part of a questionable development to be feared; where prudence would have urged assimilation, fear has prompted successfully their exclusion.

Art may be commercialized without harm only if all its practitioners maintain their independence; just as medical science may be incorporated within the autonomy of local government and other interests and yet remain a prerogative of the medical profession.

But most members have been left individually at the mercy of powerful employing interests, with deplorable results. Nothing has been done to prevent exploitation. The policy of the Royal Institute of British Architects has been directed so that it would appear to have legislated and to have acted as though the interests of private practising architects were its sole care. A scale of charges and a code of professional conduct were laid down; and the conditions relating to competitions have been codified. Indeed, the almost entire absence of measures to alleviate, to protect, or to advance the interests of salaried members, and in addition the marked absence of salaried architects and assistants on the R.I.B.A. Council and committees, affords conclusive proof that this is so; despite the fact that the majority of its members belong to this latter class and pay an annual subscription of three guineas each.

The situation is totally illogical and opposed to the first principle of representative government, and is one which will not be tolerated indefinitely.

If the full influence of the architectural profession is ever to be used effectively on behalf of the economic interests of its members, it can only follow the acceptance within the profession of the right of every class of member, no matter how or by whom employed, to full representation; scales of professional charges must include scales which will enhance to its proper level the remuneration of all official and salaried architects and all assistant architects, and a minimum must be agreed upon below which architectural services will not be available; the indiscriminate engagement of pupils and apprentices by private practitioners and others must be tolerated no longer, and so long as there are large numbers entering outside the "recognized" schools of architecture it is the duty of the profession, through the R.I.B.A., to take steps to supervise and guide their professional training.

In prosecuting some such policy and programme will the R.I.B.A. find strength and support from within and without its membership, for it will secure in this way only the common interests of all members of the profession.

PUBLIC-HOUSES

[BY CLENNELL WILKINSON]

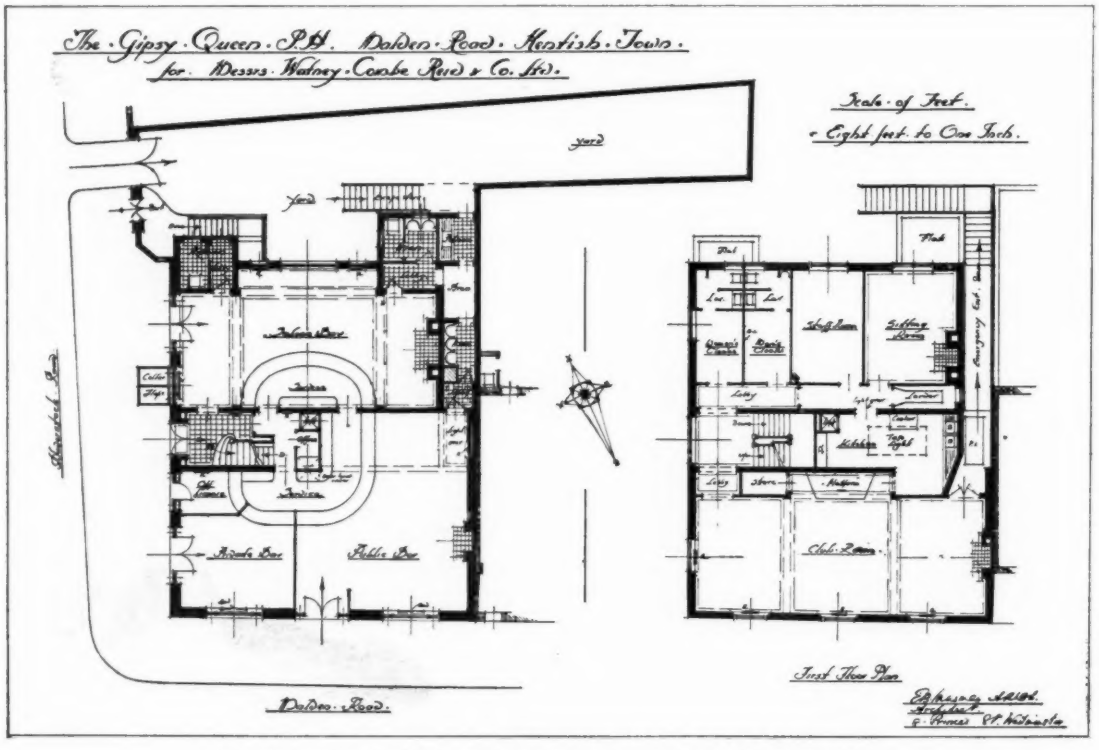
AN unusually intelligent and observant foreign visitor—Fynes Moryson, to wit—once wrote, in a burst of enthusiasm that "the world affords not such inns as England hath, either for good and cheap entertainment, after the guests' own pleasure, or for humble attendance on passengers, yea, even in very poor villages." That was written in the year of grace 1617, and it is saddening to reflect how silly such a claim would have sounded in 1917. We must get what comfort we can from the reflection that, on the whole, it would sound slightly less silly in 1927. But it is still very far from the truth. On all those points of bodily comfort that Moryson laid stress upon, and that Dickens idealized, the English inn lags far behind its Continental competitor. Its bills are large, without implying luxury, its service slow without being leisurely, its general atmosphere muddy without being picturesque, or even friendly. Architecturally it is an outrage. Even the local bank has gone ahead of it. There is only one worse building in the village—the school.

Yet the improvement, such as it is, is there for every motorist to see. Now, after some twenty years of revived traffic on the high roads, brewers and publicans are at last waking up to the possibilities of the new situation. On the earlier stages of the Brighton-London road, for instance, quite a serious attempt is being made by more than one large brewing firm to induce the motorist to pause, to drink, to eat, perchance to sleep. It has been realized that it is useless to strike him violently in the eye with a vision of green and scarlet paint at the moment when he flashes past the door; he will go on his way with a vague feeling of discomfort, perhaps a fleeting sense of having been suddenly slapped across the face, but he will never know the cause. The idea that he may be hungry, thirsty, tired, must be conveyed gradually to his mind. Hence the admirable public-house signs, which stand out in front of the inns along this famous highway, plainly visible, and inviting, to the motorist a quarter of a mile before he gets to them. And when his eye travels from the sign to the inn behind it, he will see, more often than not nowadays, an unassuming whitewashed building, with green shutters, suggesting solid comfort and peace, as opposed to noise and flurry and dust. All this is very much to the good. It would be interesting to speculate upon the changes that it may eventually introduce into hotel architecture. The separate garage with a side entrance, for instance, is an obvious waste of time and space. It delays the guest's get-away in the morning. Shall we presently return to the open central yard of Mr. Pickwick's day, with garage space instead of stabling, and the bedroom windows opening out upon it? An open forecourt offers many

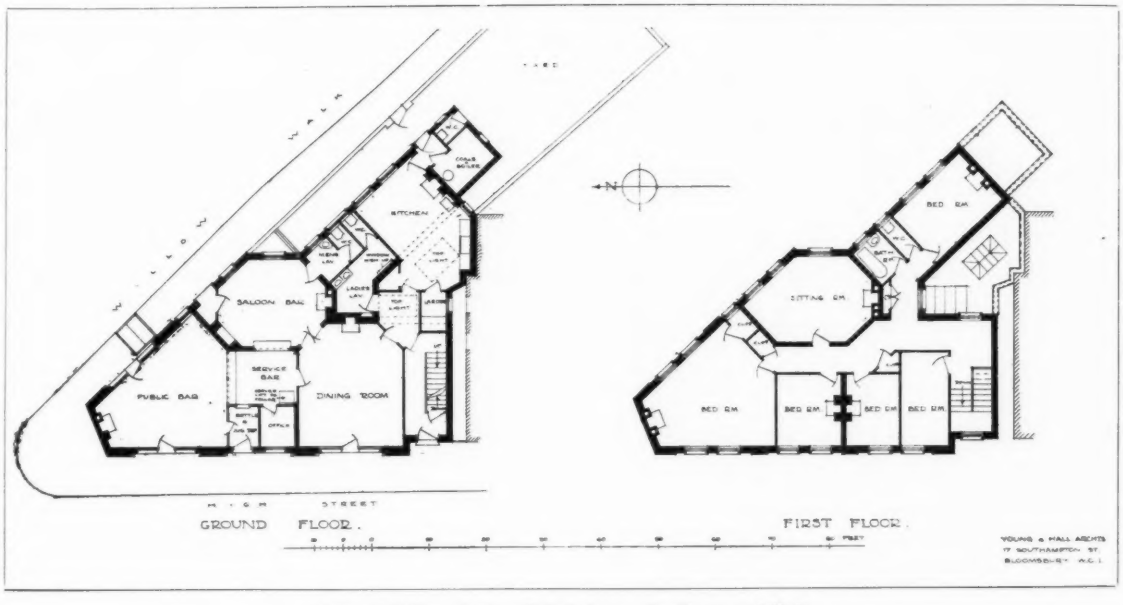
"Old Horse Inn," Leicester. By Pick, Everard, Keay, and Gimson.

architectural amenities, as may be seen in the case of the "Montague Arms" at Beaulieu, which is illustrated here. It will be observed that most of the bedrooms look out upon the forecourt. Carry the idea only a little further, and we are back with Sam Weller at the "White Hart" in the Borough.

But hotels are not my subject after all. This is an article about public-houses—places of temporary entertainment,



"The Gipsy Queen," Malden Road, Kentish Town, London. By E. B. Musman.



" The Bricklayers' Arms," Sydenham. By Young and Hall.

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" The Bricklayers' Arms," Sydenham. By Young and Hall.

where the main object is not to offer accommodation for the night, but just an occasional something to drink. And the public-house problem is entirely different from the hotel problem. It is a problem that arouses the angriest passions in the most unexpected quarters—for instance, among people who have never set foot inside a public-house in their lives. Their advice is not likely to be helpful; and setting aside all moral considerations, the architect who attempts to build a really practical public-house has quite enough to do. I would lay down this preliminary proposition—that an architect is not a social reformer, but simply an architect. (As to which is the more useful profession I say nothing—though I have my own view.) No social reformer ever goes into public-houses; it is doubtful whether he ever raises his eyes to look at them as he hastens down the street. But the architect is bound to study these matters, just as a surgeon is bound to study cancer.

The architect, in his capacity as a citizen, may recognize that it is desirable to induce women to frequent public-houses more than they do at present. Women demand a certain standard of comfort and decency in their surroundings; they like to sit at a table and talk with their friends. It is a point that everyone is agreed upon, except the brewers, who are too short-sighted to think of anything but the immediate cash returns, and the temperance " reformers," who are so far-sighted that they obstruct every reform in the hope of making the public-houses here as unpopular as they became in America. But it has nothing to do with the architect, whose only business is to design a public-house suitable to the time and the place and the wishes of his client. Mr. Redfern, in Carlisle, has given us some public-houses of an outward appearance that has been described as " quakerish and demure." That is because Mr. Redfern's client—in this case, the State—is anxious to encourage sobriety. But he has encountered a special local difficulty in the matter of catering for women, which is very much to my point. In the report, published on March 12, of the committee appointed by the Home Secretary, " to consider the several systems of disinterested management of public-houses," it is stated that:

> When the State took over in Carlisle it found itself confronted with the existence of a strong local custom in this matter contrary to the prevailing custom in the South of England; the men objected to the presence of women in their public bars, and the women were accustomed to congregate about the doors or in the passages of the public-houses.

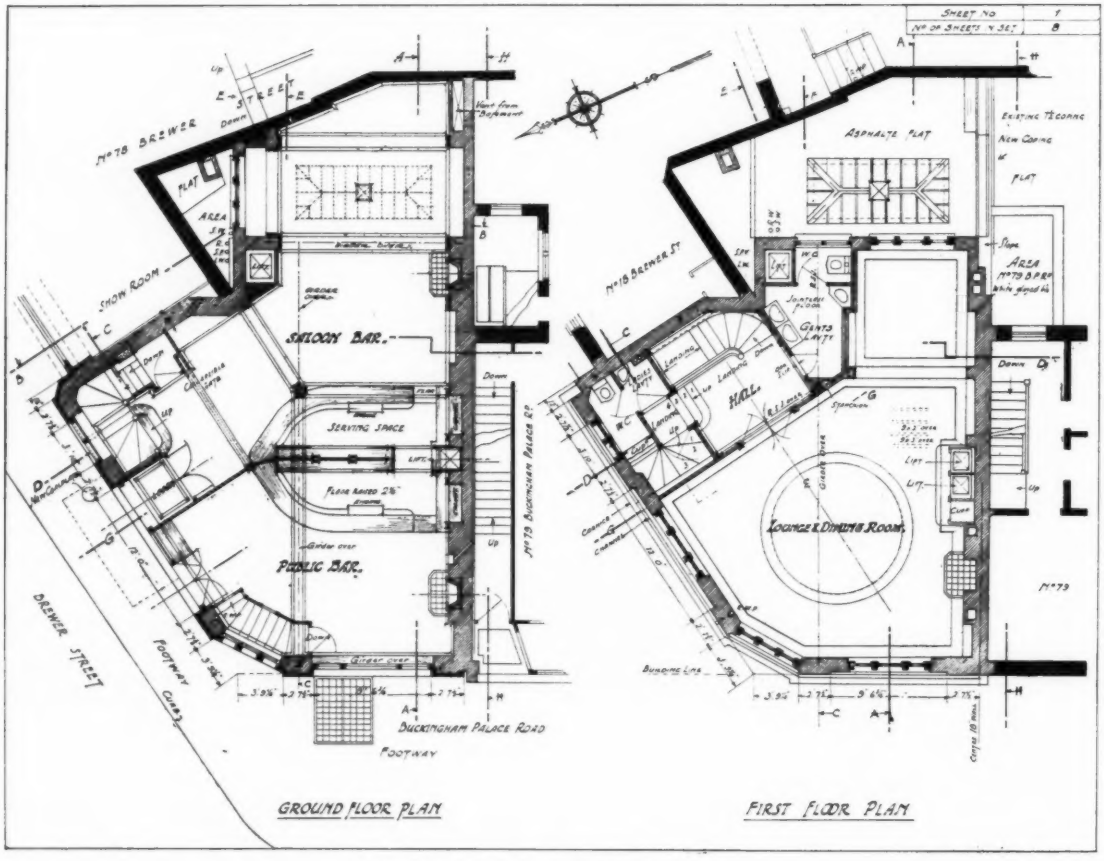
The consequence is that in Carlisle they have been compelled to supply the women with entirely separate accommodation. This is typical of the kind of local peculiarity that every designer of public-houses must consider.

But it is obvious that local peculiarities may exist not only in different parts of England, but in different neighbourhoods in the same town, in different streets in the town, and even at different ends of the same street. It all depends upon the kind of custom that is sought. Let us begin with the outside of the building. It must never be forgotten that, to the owner of a public-house, its façade is simply a huge advertisement poster. In some neighbourhoods, if he is wise, he will go in for cosy, " homey-" looking exteriors—as in our example of the Brighton road. But in Whitechapel or Limehouse, for instance, the last

" The King's Arms," Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. By Petch and Fermaud.

thing that the publican's client desires to be reminded of is his home. He goes to a public-house not so much for rest as for recreation. He wants plenty of bright colours and gold paint. It should be the architect's task, in a case like this, not to deny that very human want, but to persuade the brewer-owner that it is possible to be gay without being vulgar—to arrest the eye without actually hurting it. A good example of what can be done in this direction is to be seen in the façade of the " Rose," at Camberwell. On the other hand, there is an advertising advantage in contrast—in being a little different from one's neighbours, in going above their heads with what advertisers call a " quality appeal." The " Gipsy Queen " is a quiet, solid, prosperous-looking building for Kentish Town; and the " Bricklayers' Arms," Sydenham, has a gentlemanly, eighteenth-century air. If I could imagine myself going into a public-house at all, I think I might have half a pint of bitter in the " Bricklayers' Arms."

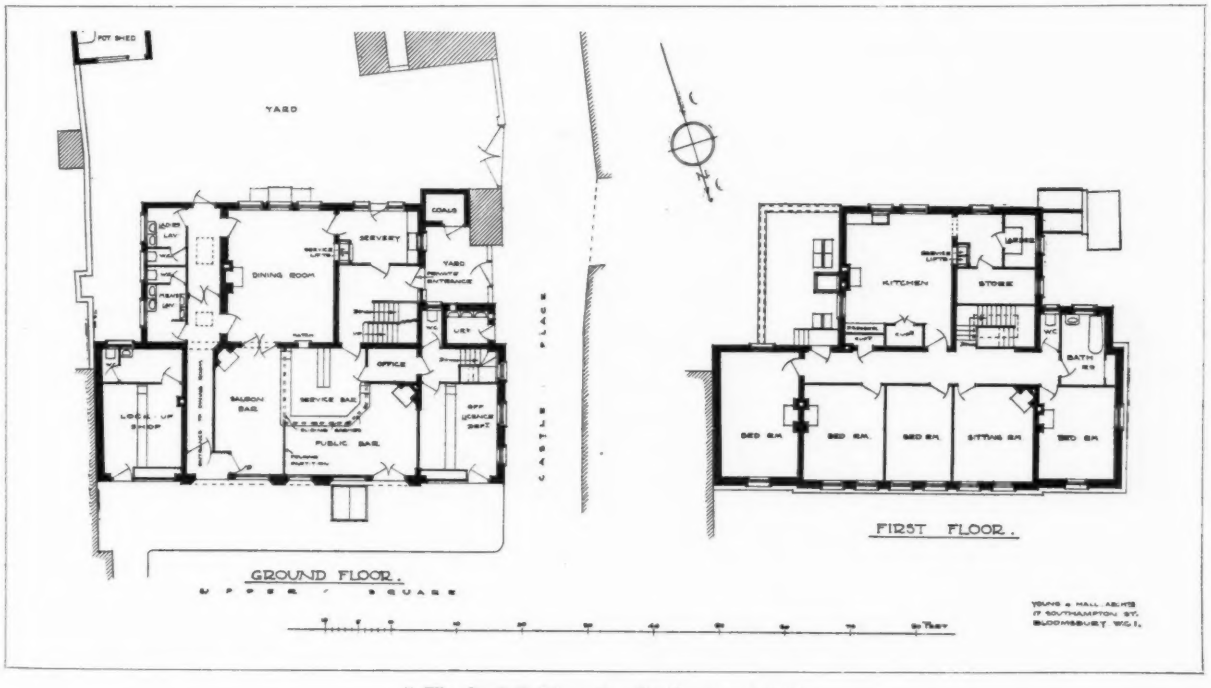
But the real problem of the public-house is connected, not with the outside, but with the inside of the building. It is a question of space. No houses in England are more uncomfortably and unhealthily overcrowded than the public-houses, thanks largely to the present restricted hours, which compel all the world to seek refreshment at the same time. Whether from the social, artistic, or financial point of view, it is urgently desirable, therefore, in designing a new public-house, to give as much room as possible in the different bars. British custom decrees that these different bars—saloon, private, public, and so forth —shall be partitioned off from each other; but the exigencies of service make it equally necessary that they should all be served from behind the same counter, though from different parts of it. The problem is complicated by the fact that a large proportion of public-houses stand at the corner of the street, which gives them an awkward triangular ground plan, e.g. the " King's Arms," Buckingham Palace Road, the " Prince George," Thornton Heath, and the " Rose " and the " Bricklayers' Arms " already mentioned. The familiar device in these cases is a central service space, square or circular in form, and surrounded by a continuous counter round which the different bars are grouped. This has the advantage of giving what military critics call the inner strategic lines to the



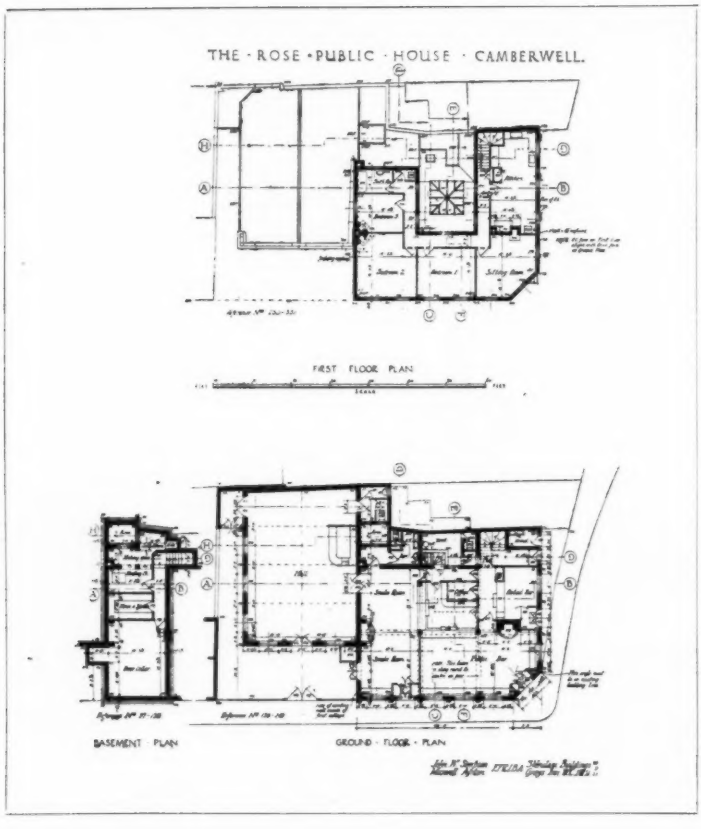
" The King's Arms," Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. By Petch and Fermaud.

bar-tenders, who can move quickly across from one bar to another. For still greater convenience, it is desirable that a staircase or lift to the upper floors and to the cellar should be included within this service space, or immediately accessible to it. This is the arrangement at the "Gipsy Queen" and the "King's Arms." At the Castle Hotel, Isleworth, and the "Prince George," it is necessary to pass through a doorway to reach the staircase. It is a small point—a matter of a few steps, perhaps—but it is worth noting.

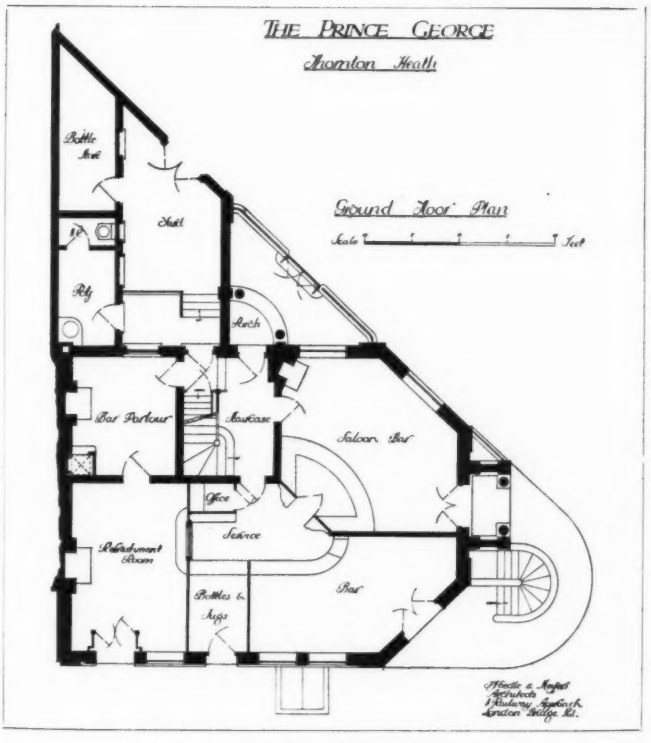
When the public-house is not a corner-house, but has a continuous street front, it is usually (but not invariably) equipped with a long, straight bar, facing the outer wall, and divided at intervals by partitions. This arrangement has two advantages over the triangular shape. In the first place, it is impossible for the occupants of any one bar to see into another; the word "private" has a real meaning. In the second place, these straight bars are generally better lighted. It is not altogether easy to explain why, but the central service space in the triangular



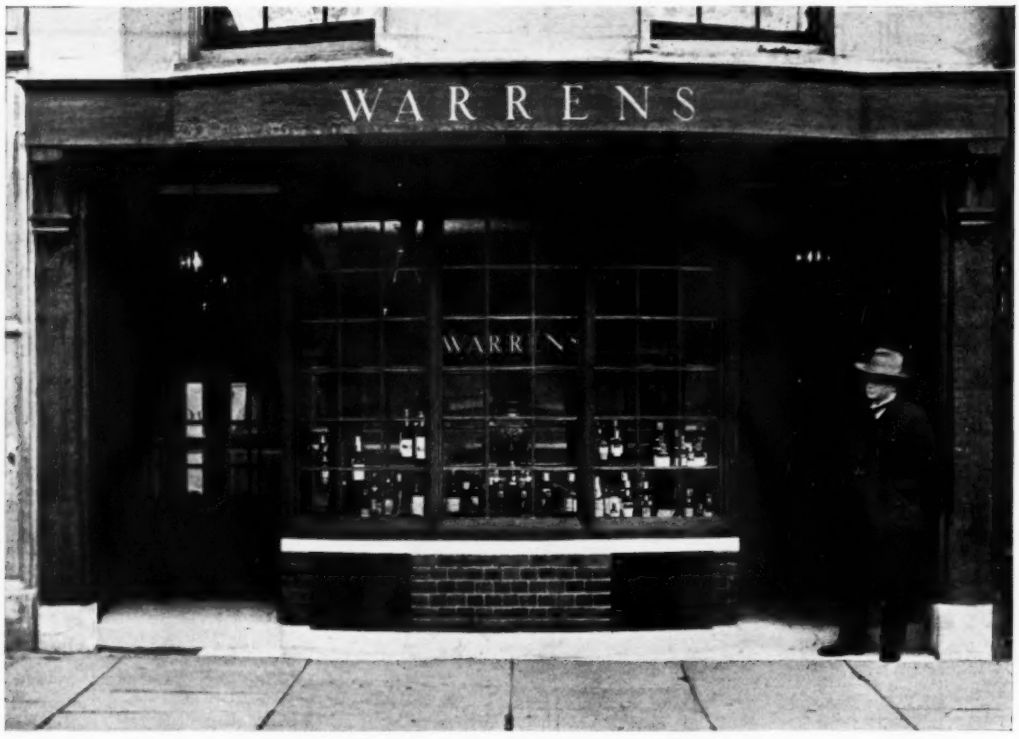
"The Castle," Isleworth. By Young and Hall.



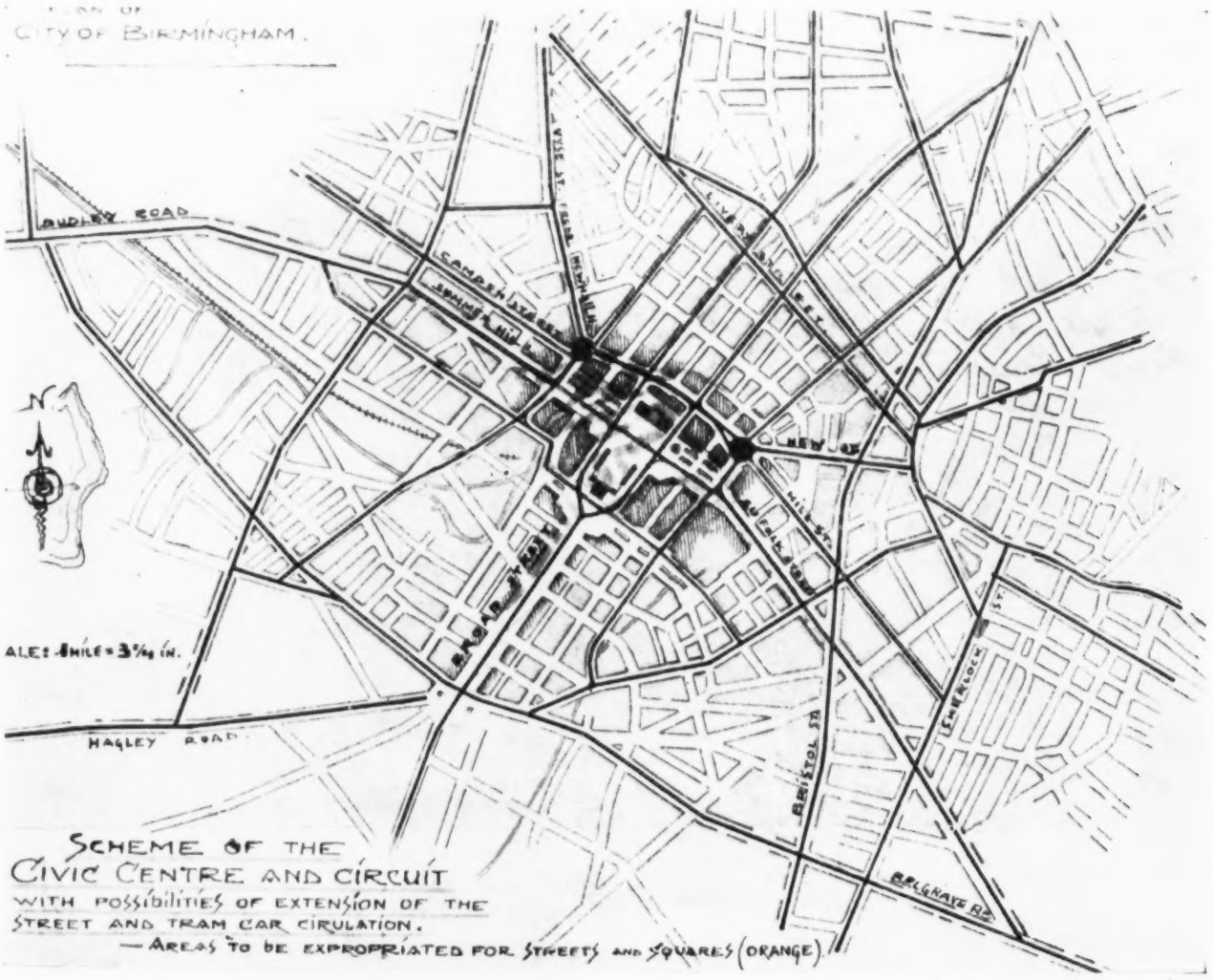
"The Rose," Camberwell. By Sir John W. Simpson and Maxwell Ayrton.



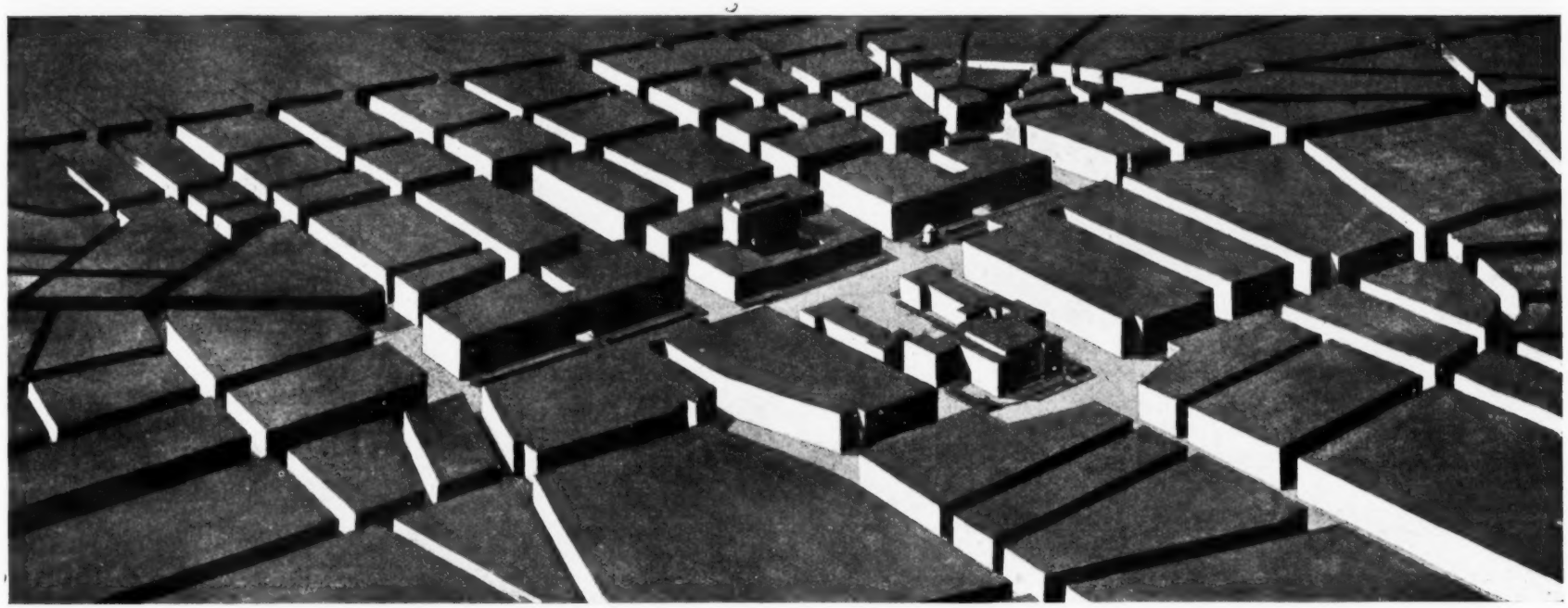
"The Prince George," Thornton Heath. By Eedle and Meyers.



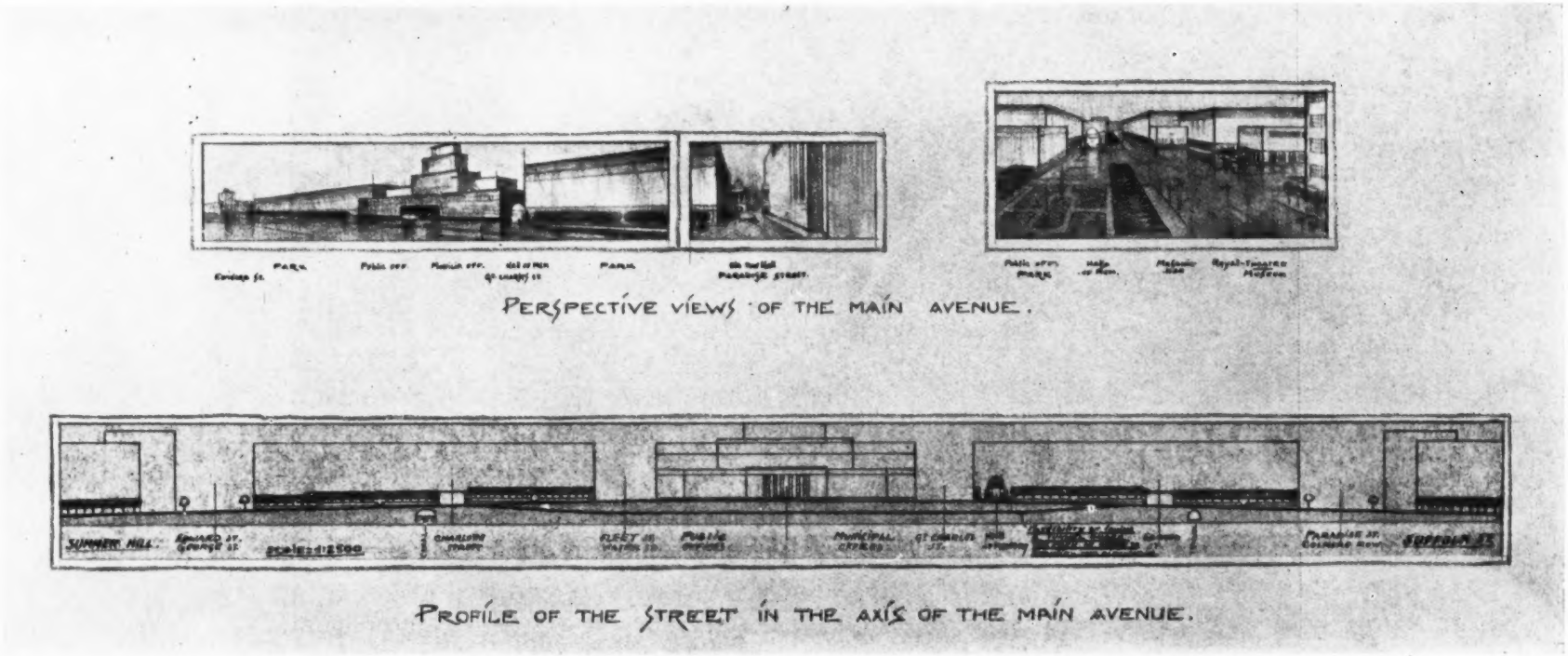
Warrens' old wine shop. By Charles J. Hair. Below, the smoking-room.



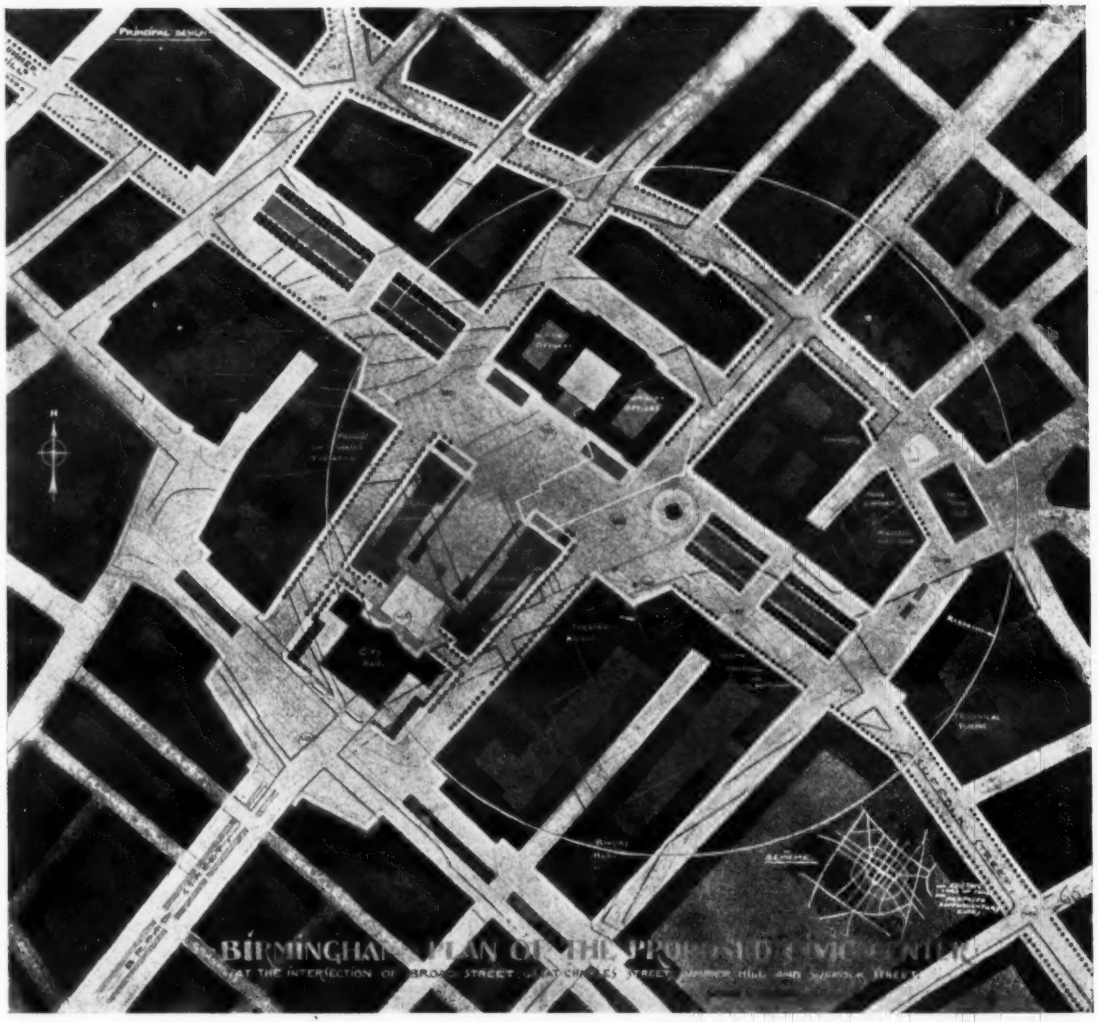
City of Birmingham Civic Centre Competition. Winning Design. By Maximilian Romanoff.



City of Birmingham Civic Centre Competition. Winning Design. By Maximilian Romanoff. Bird's-eye view of the proposed Civic Centre.

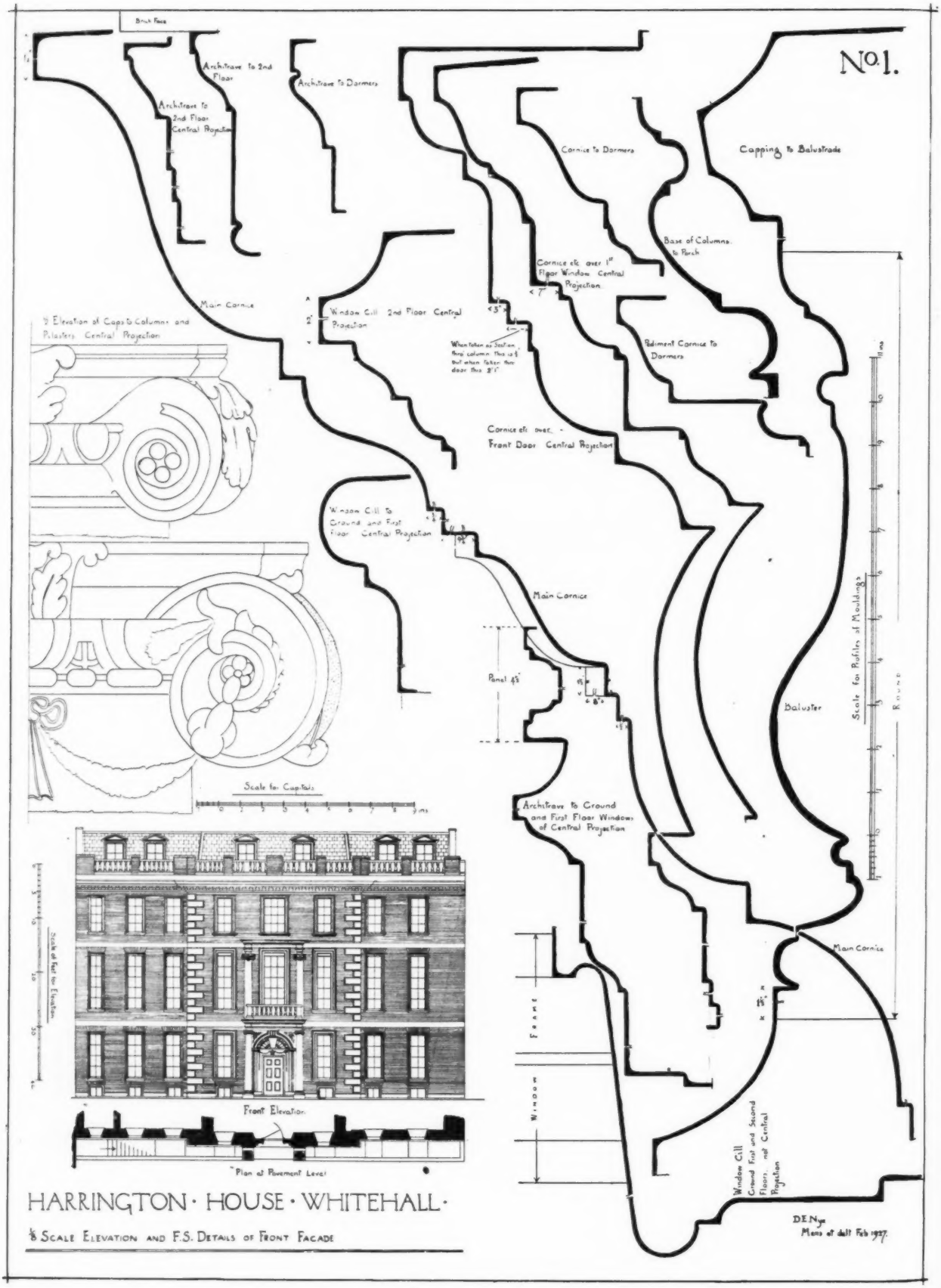


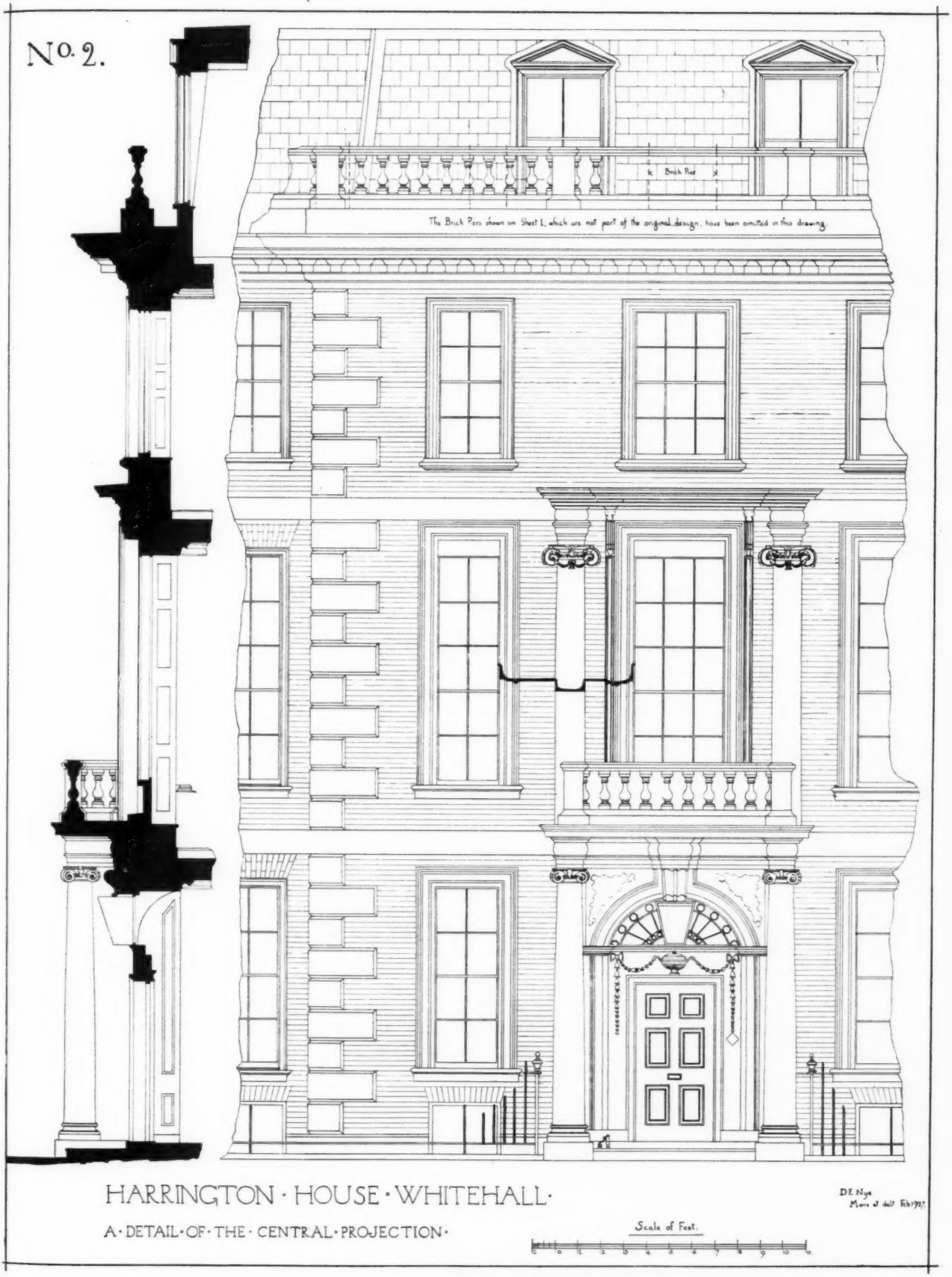
City of Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.
Winning Design. By Maximilian Romanoff.



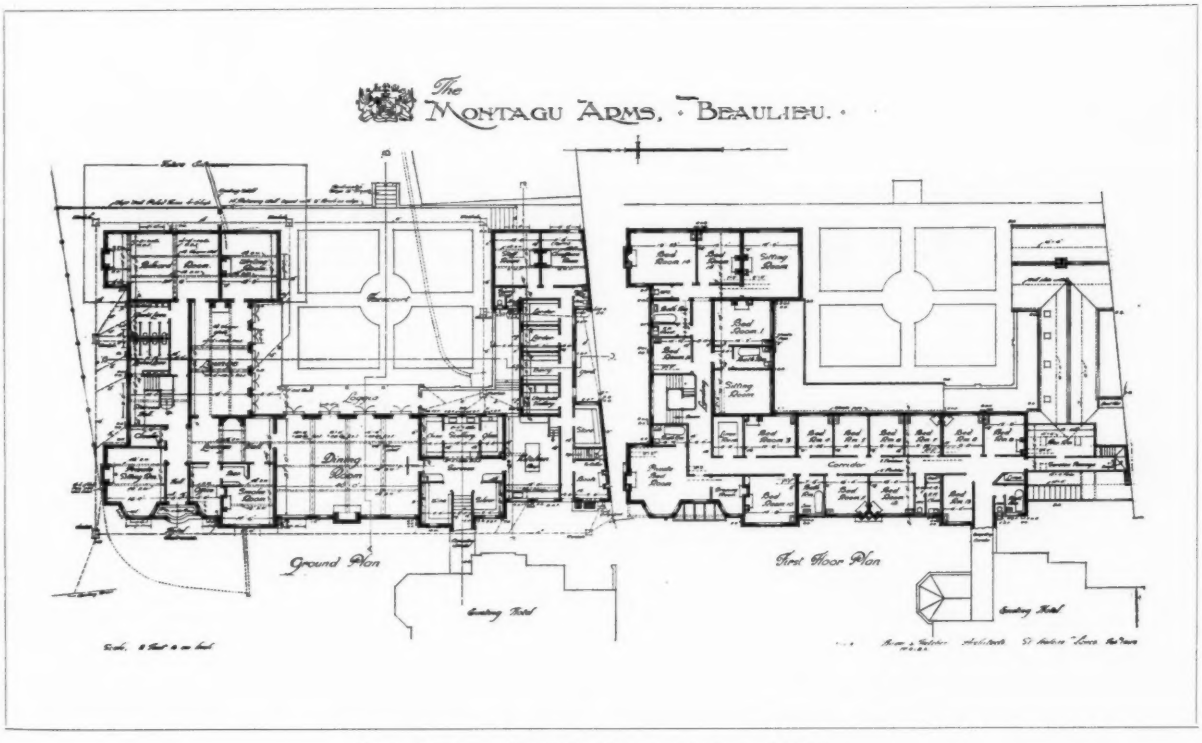
City of Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.
Winning Design. By Maximilian Romanoff.

HARRINGTON HOUSE, WHITEHALL: THE ENTRANCE FRONT.


No. 1.
Brick Face
Architrave to 2nd Floor
Architrave to 2nd Floor Central Projection
Architrave to Dormers
Cornice to Dormers
Capping to Balustrade
Base of Columns to Porch
Cornice etc. over 1st Floor Window Central Projection
Main Cornice
Window Cill 2nd Floor Central Projection
When taken as Section thro' column. This is ½ but when taken thro' door this 2'1"
Pediment Cornice to Dormers
½ Elevation of Caps to Columns and Pilasters Central Projection
Cornice etc. over Front Door Central Projection
Window Cill to Ground and First Floor Central Projection
Main Cornice
Panel 4'5"
Baluster
Scale for Profiles of Mouldings
Scale for Capitals
Architrave to Ground and First Floor Windows of Central Projection
Main Cornice
Frame
Window
Window Cill Ground First and Second Floors, not Central Projection
Scale of Feet for Elevation
Front Elevation
Plan at Pavement Level
HARRINGTON · HOUSE · WHITEHALL ·
½ Scale Elevation and F.S. Details of Front Facade
DEN
Mems at dett Feb 1927.



HARRINGTON HOUSE, WHITEHALL. DETAILS OF THE ENTRANCE FRONT. MEASURED AND DRAWN BY D. E. NYE.



" The Montagu Arms," Beaulieu. By Biram and Fletcher.

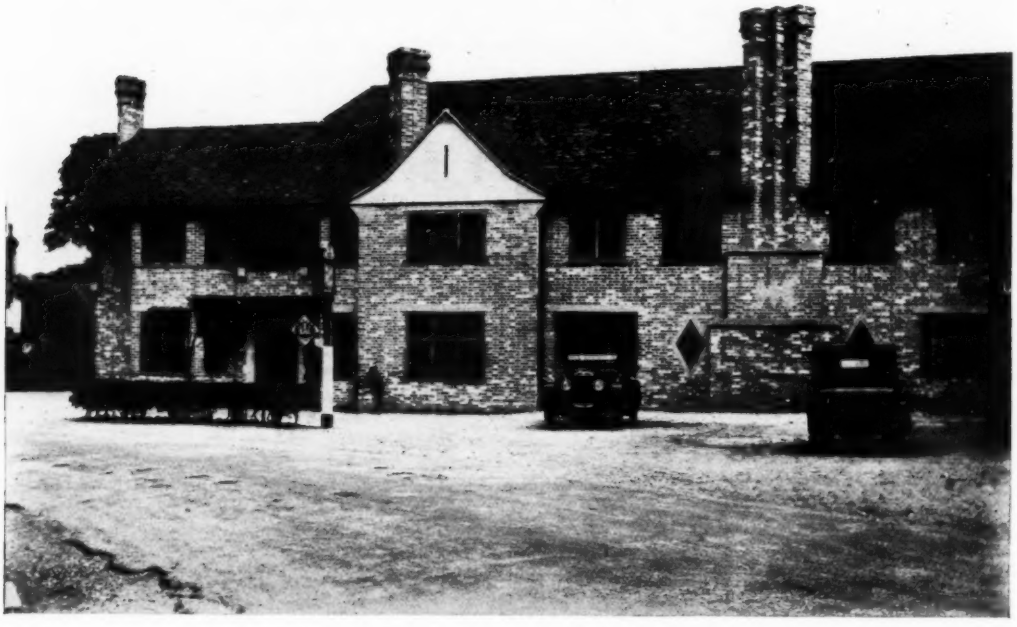
scheme has a habit of drifting away from the exact centre of triangle where it theoretically ought to be, so that one portion of it is a long way from the nearest windows and requires to be artificially lighted. The large number of electric lights that have to be kept burning all day and in all weathers in the average public-house represents one of the most serious items of upkeep expenditure. With the possible but doubtful exception of the "Bricklayers' Arms," I do not suppose that any one of the public-houses illustrated in this article is able to dispense entirely with artificial lighting during the daytime.

It will be a great day for the owners of public-houses when somebody hits upon a really practical and economical method of lighting. Perhaps it will never come. At any rate, the present type of ground plan holds the field without difficulty to-day. Such heretical experiments as one has seen are not impressive. There is a public-house in London where the service space is enclosed behind a semicircular counter backing on the street wall. Behind the bar-tenders as they serve at the counter, and between them and the wall, is the staircase. You enter at either end of the counter and walk round to get in front of it. Without artificial lighting the place is in complete darkness. In the meantime, it may be claimed that all the public-houses illustrated here are not only more attractive externally, but are infinitely more convenient in their internal arrangements than anything our grandparents knew. For it is a fact, not without significance, that the age which failed artistically, failed also on the practical side. In both we have advanced, and are advancing.

Following are some notes on the Montagu Arms Hotel, Beaulieu, and the "Gipsy Queen," Kentish Town:

The Montagu Arms Hotel has been erected as a residential hotel, self-contained, but connected with the original hotel, in the old-world and beautiful village of Beaulieu, in the heart of the New Forest. It was essential that the new building should absorb in its design the character of the village, and be in complete harmony with its unrivalled natural surroundings, and the motif throughout has been to accomplish this end. The exterior is faced on its two main fronts with old bricks taken from the pulling down of old buildings previously on the site, and similarly the roof has been covered with old tiles specially acquired from the pulling down of various old buildings; the remainder of the elevations and roofs at the rear being faced with Daneshill brick and tile respectively, which are rapidly toning down and will ere long completely blend with the existing work. The windows, in bold square oak framing and lead lights in wide cames, with opening casements and antique hammered fittings, lend to the simple charm of the exterior.

The "Gipsy Queen" public-house has several interesting features. The various bars on the ground floor are all controlled from a central serving space and office, with beer hoist from a large cellar and service lift from the kitchen on the first floor, thus providing means of supplying luncheons if required. On the first floor is a large club- and dining-room, which is also available for music or dancing, with cloakrooms for both sexes adjoining. This room can be approached direct from the street without passing through any of the bars. The main piers are built in black glazed bricks, with Portland stone caps and cornice, the doors and window frames being in polished teak. The facing bricks are specially selected greys, with red groins; tile arches to windows and the shutters and rainwater pipes are coloured blue. The roof is of Delabole green slates, laid in diminishing courses.



"The Montagu Arms," Beaulieu. By Biram and Fletcher.

DESIGNING THE LAUNDRY

[BY C. F. TOWNSEND AND J. HERBERT PEARSON]

ii: PLANNING AND MATERIALS

REFERRING to the principle laid down in our first article, we have in designing the plan on the this page borne in mind—1: that in the ideal laundry the work must never, if possible, cross its own trail; 2: that the departments must follow in proper sequence from the sorting room, through the washhouse to the ironing room (hand and machine), and thence to the packing room; 3: that the source of heat, i.e. the boiler should be placed as close as possible to where the heat is to be mainly used, namely, the washhouse, the drying room, and the calenders; 4: that there shall be a convenient drive from the engine (adjoining the boiler) to the shafting; 5: that the manager, from his private office, shall be able to oversee the whole of the laundry; 6: that every department shall be well lighted; 7: that proper messroom and sanitary accommodation for both sexes, with separate arrangements for the office staff, shall be provided; and 8: that convenient road access shall be available for the vans to unload at the sorting room and load at the packing room. Furthermore, sufficient emergency exits in case of fire have been provided to satisfy the most exacting public authority. As will be seen from the scale, the laundry has been designed to stand upon a plot with a frontage of 100 ft. It would be of ordinary brick construction with a row of stanchions down the middle and a saw tooth roof, with top as well as side lighting. The brackets to carry the shafting would be carried on the walls and on the stanchions.

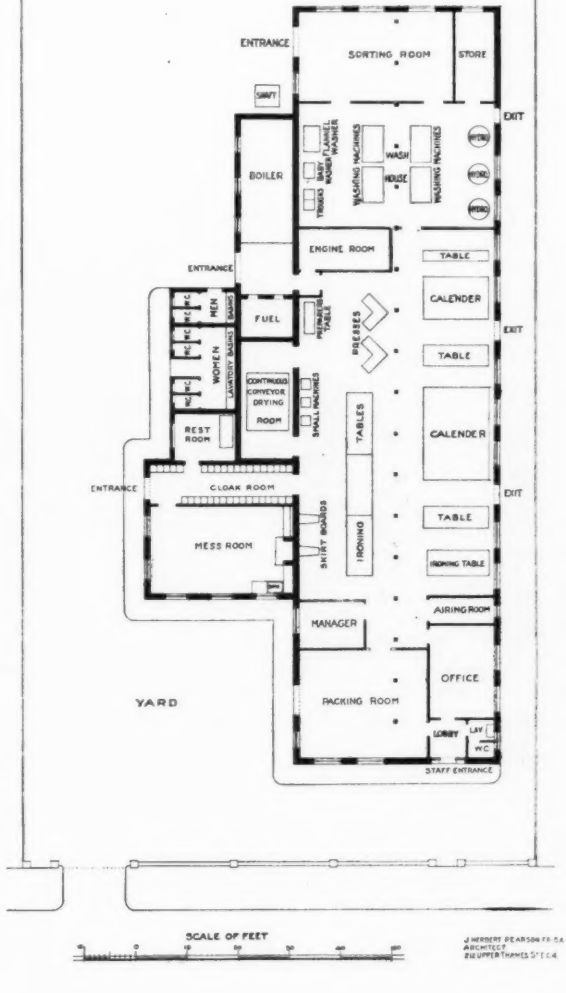
The flooring of a laundry is rather important. The sorting and packing rooms should be boarded or, better, made of wood blocks and so should the ironing department and the area round the calenders, but narrow concrete foundations are necessary for the calenders themselves. The messroom and the rest room would, of course, be of wood. The flooring of the washhouse deserves special consideration. It should be of a material that will withstand very heavy wear, on account of the narrow wheels of the heavily laden trucks full of linen that are always being wheeled across it. At the same time, as the floor is always more or less wet, it is very important that the surface should not become slippery when in that condition. Ordinary concrete is unsatisfactory for the purpose, as it gets very slippery when wet. For the same reason a defect in a washhouse floor should never be repaired with neat cement. A mixture of cement with plenty of granite chips makes a passable floor. Another method of flooring washhouses is by means of blue stable bricks, so that any water lies between the bricks and the workers keep their feet dry, but this is objectionable on account of the noise made in wheeling the trucks containing the linen over the floor and by the heavy wear upon the wheels.

Much the best form of floor for the washhouse is cement concrete finished with a granolithic surface. This gives a good, hard, non-slippery surface, and it is easy to form the rebates upon which to rest the iron grids covering the channels made to carry away the water. When a washing machine is emptied there is a great rush of water, some fifty or sixty gallons being evacuated in a few seconds in a modern machine with a large outlet. Consequently it is important that the channels should be deep enough to carry it away without flooding the washhouse floor. Also it is necessary to provide a good camber to the floor itself, so that water that is always getting on to it from the wet clothes will run away readily into the channels.

To take the different departments one by one, the sorting room in a laundry that is not up-to-date consists merely of a large, bare apartment with one or more desks for the markers and a series of bins to contain the different classes of articles after sorting, the washhouseman taking the articles as he needs them from the bins to the washing machines. In an up-to-date laundry hand marking is largely dispensed with; a series of "booths" are installed, about 5 ft. by 5 ft., just large enough to hold the operator, the shelf for her marking machine, and sufficient room to handle the clothes, which are brought to her by a band conveyor. She marks and lists the goods, often using a listing machine for the purpose, and then throws them on to the same or another band conveyor, which takes them to the sorters. Here the table linen is sorted from the sheets, the flannels from the white personal wear, and so on, the articles being thrown, not into bins, but into baskets on wheels. These are wheeled up to the washing machines. In a few years' time probably this also will be done by a conveyor, the basket trucks being eliminated. It is useful to have a storage place for hampers as they are emptied, as they occupy a great deal of room. In the plan the store at the side of the sorting room is intended to be only 7 ft. high, so that baskets can be stored on the top.

The principal points about the washhouse, namely, the floor and channels to carry away the water, have already been dealt with. The shafting and piping is a matter for the engineers who erect the plant.

PLAN OF LAUNDRY.



The ironing room and calenders call for no special remarks, except that the ironing tables are usually 5 ft. wide, ironers stand on both sides, and a 4 ft. length of table is necessary for each ironer, so that a table 12 by 5 will accommodate six ironers.

Access to the packing room as well as the sorting room from outside should be by means of a sliding door 8 ft. wide, so as to give full access to the van backed up against it. The packing room is furnished with " racks," or pigeon holes, round the sides, into which the customers' goods are reassembled as they arrive from the ironing tables, presses, and calenders, and there is a large table in the middle for packing the articles. A glass partition should divide the packing room from the laundry and from the office, and there should be a sliding window through which the packers can confer with the clerks in the office when necessary. Also there should be a narrow counter giving on to the lobby, over which small customers can receive their parcels.

The messroom should contain a gas or other stove, some form of counter for serving the girls' meals, a sink with hot and cold water for washing up, and accommodation for crockery, etc., and small stores, such as tea and sugar. In some recent laundries the messrooms and kitchens are quite elaborate, excellent meals at cost price being provided by the management, and social events being held once or twice a week in the messroom. Every endeavour should be expended in making the messroom as bright and cheerful as possible. The rest room is intended for girls who are taken unwell, and for the treatment of accidents. It should be provided with a wash-basin with hot and cold water, a cupboard for surgical dressings, and shelves for bottles. The rows of lockers, which are shown along the entrance passage, are intended to accommodate the girls' outer clothing and any of their belongings, except food. The lockers should be made of sheet metal, ventilated and warmed by steam, so that if the girl arrives wet in the morning her clothing will be dry by the time she leaves.

[*To be concluded*]

LITERATURE

INTERIOR DECORATION IN COLOUR

There is a current belief that the popularity enjoyed by colour at the present time as a medium of decoration is a caprice of fashion, doomed to be short-lived. Whether or not this is indeed true time alone can show, but there are, at least, strong reasons for supposing that the reverse is the case. Apart altogether from the conscious tendency to reduce architecture to its main essentials, there is the movement, brought about by the financial limitations of modern building, to reduce cost in all practicable ways. In the ordinary small house, therefore, any attempt to copy the Empire, or even the Adam, style of decoration is practically out of the question; form is more than ever costly today, so that plain surfaces are thrust upon the designer, who is driven back upon tones and colours for his effects. But, apart from the direct consideration of the high cost of decorative forms, there is the additional question of suitability; the great salons, which made possible and effective the use of forms, have been superseded by small sitting-rooms more in keeping with the modern outlook on social life. In narrowly confined spaces, such as we find in the commoner type of house today, heavy mouldings and strong reliefs must, of necessity, be oppressive; so that here, again, is an additional reason for the use of colour. Thirdly, there is the ever-increasing demand (by all classes) for light and sun, which is met to a great extent by the use of cheerful and colourful interiors.

The reticence shown by architects in this matter of colour decoration is to some extent brought about by the normal conservatism of the householder. In the design and construction of his house the client has perforce to fall back on the architect; but in the manner of his furnishings the individual insists upon standing alone (holding, rightly or wrongly, that his taste is as good as another's). The client from lack of confidence, and the architect from lack of practice, are both reluctant to abandon themselves freely to the use of colour; while the fear of employing wrong colours causes many architects to use them sparingly or to omit them altogether, thus depriving themselves of an effective and inexpensive means of decoration.

The object of these plates is to provide examples which will guide the architect or his client in this most important aspect of furnishing. For this reason no preference is given to any particular style, and the traditional in feeling is presented side by side with the modern, without the least attempt to sway individual taste. The illustrations all offer sufficient inspiration, both to the technical and to the lay mind; they are not of the sorts which can safely be copied, but they provide adequate suggestion of the uses of colour, and of forms as they are related to it. But perhaps the chief value of the plates lies in the fact that they all evince a definite individuality of atmosphere, which, in the timid and experimentalist interiors with which one so frequently meets, is lacking. It is, probably, owing to the fear of producing an impersonal and amorphous scheme of decoration that so many architects shun colour and cling desperately to the element of form, which they more readily suppose that they understand.

Colour is a personal matter. It is also a matter of selection. Any attempt to lay down hard rules for its use will certainly be futile, when obviously the drawing-room and the dining-room (regardless, in the first instance, of the mentality and taste of their owners) will demand treatments as diverse as the concert hall and the restaurant. This admirable volume, while confining itself, in the main, to domestic interiors, illustrates the uses of what may be termed " formulæ "; we find that a charming impression can be created by small patches of colour on a light background, no less than by harmonious and impressive rooms which include nearly all the hues of the spectrum.

Decoration in Colour has, without doubt, its affectations. It gives way, occasionally, to a harshness and severity which one almost expects to find in a German book; the colour, however, is generally none the less satisfying for containing an element of novelty, and the crudities which occur can generally be traced to the forms, which are often out of tune with their relative colours.

M. L. ANDERSON

Decoration in Colour : One Hundred Modern Interiors. Julius Hoffmann. 38 marks.

STAINED GLASS IN GERMANY

A welcome successor to the *Stained Glass Tours in France, England, etc.*, by Mr. Sherrill, is the same author's *Stained Glass Tours in Germany, Austria, and the Rhinelands.*

The oldest windows noted are the splendid Augsburg clerestory Prophets of 1065. The proper beginning of stained glass, however, is placed by Mr. Sherrill in the twelfth century.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries German stained glass reached its altitude, in the Gothic style which is best suited to German temperament. " In fact, the Englishman never did achieve the German's freedom of composition, while the Frenchman delayed until the Renaissance opened the way for his spacious pictures of the sixteenth century." Germany very slowly then turned to Renaissance in the sixteenth century, and glass is not so plentiful as in France, though of great beauty in composition and tinting.

As a special German peculiarity we are told of the so-called " Spruchbänder " (written scrolls) which are almost never seen outside Germany. If they are met in other countries—Italy and Spain—then it is proof that German masters were welcomed there.

At the end of the introduction the author asks: Where was stained glass born? His opinion is that it was neither in the monastery of the Tegernsee (Germany) nor in the workhouse which composed the Ascension of Le Mans (France). Rather it

seems to be brought back to "the sister craft of mosaic," which dates far back into Greek and Roman times.

Mr. Sherrill guides us through Germany, Austria, and Alsace ("Alsace windows are not only Teutonic in construction and feeling, but are also labelled German"), and shows us not only the best windows in the well-known large cities, but turns to glass in the small towns, or to simpler things in out-of-the-way villages, which we must also see to be able to judge German stained glass.

The description of the different glasses is written with understanding; reference to glasses in other towns or countries congenial in technique, form, tinting, and motive not being forgotten. A selection of twenty pictures accompanies the text, but it is a pity that our modern printing still fails to reproduce stained glass in a satisfactory way.

C. MÜLLER

Stained Glass Tours in Germany, Austria, and the Rhinelands. By Charles Hitchcock Sherrill. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head, Ltd. 15s. net.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE ARTS IN HOLLAND

Architektur und Kunstgewerbe in Alt-Holland is one of a series of books now in course of publication. Each volume represents a pictorial survey of the traditional styles in the arts and crafts of a particular nation. To crystallize into a book of fewer than two hundred pages the architecture of any given nation is an ambition beyond the dreams of most publishers; and yet here we have given us the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries as they apply to Holland; and, in addition to architecture, we catch glimpses of painting, sculpture, furniture, tapestry, metalwork, pottery, glass and crystal, jewellery, and even leatherwork!

From the purely architectural point of view the illustrations are of interest, as showing that Dutch design today does preserve, if not a continuity of thought, at least a persistence of sensibility. In recent years the traditions of Holland have been set at naught in the Englishman's mind by the vigour and apparent revolt of the new expressionism. And yet it becomes abundantly clear from a study of this book that, although there has been a powerful conscious effort towards a new architecture in Holland, tradition is still subconsciously admitted because it is a tradition of racial vigour and personality; and there is every indication that when the first riot of emancipation has died down Holland will have a true and vital national style.

If this book cannot be called exhaustive of its subject, tribute is at least due to the admirable selection of illustrations for each section. Every photograph, from one point of view or another, is of interest; but in spite of this it is difficult to suppose that the book will find a ready general sale in this country, or even abroad. It has been produced, one supposes, like the others of its series, to lure the dilettante globe-trotter who wishes to carry away, in tabloid form, the intellectual nourishment of his visits.

M. A. L.

Architektur und Kunstgewerbe in Alt-Holland. Delphin-Verlag. Munich.

DECORATIVE BRONZES

The period covered in this well-printed volume includes a hundred years of production. The last date is 1580, and the most important contributions to the output are by three generations of the Vischers of Nuremberg. The best-known work is the gooseman fountain in that city, but this and the other bronzes by the same unnamed master are not up to the decorative quality of most of the pieces illustrated in this fine series of splendidly produced plates. There is other naturalistic work displayed, such as the nudes by the master of the "Abundantia," at Budapest, and Konrad Meit, but for the greater part the bronzes are ornamental, and most of them applied in the forms of fountains, statues for buildings, and other architectural purposes. In the earliest work, that by Peter Vischer the elder, the transition from Gothic to Renaissance is exemplified, some of his apostles having the appearance of cast Gothic, with the sharp drapery folds of carved work. This is more or less continued by Hermann Vischer with a more marked retreat from Gothic, while in Peter Vischer the younger a realistic touch heralds the true Renaissance style, which is developed decoratively by Hans Vischer. The bronzes now form less a part of the structure, and are fabricated mainly as ornamental adjuncts and isolated decorations, but always with an architectonic feeling. There are some fine examples of bronze furnishings, such as knockers, included in the illustrations of the Heidelberg and South German bronze casters, and the animal studies of the latter form an interesting section.

KINETON PARKES

Die Deutschen Bronzestatuetten der Renaissance. By Simon Meller. Munich: Kurt Wolff-Verlag. 4to, pp. 50; plates, 90. Price 60 marks.

OBITUARY

Mr. Edward H. Harbottle

Mr. Edward Hall Harbottle, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. E. H. Harbottle and Sons, of Exeter, died at his residence, Bridge Hill Garth, Topsham, after a brief illness, at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Harbottle continued his professional and official work in connection with corporations and other public bodies up to within a year and a-half ago. Born in Northumberland in 1843, he was educated at Newcastle, and articled to Mr. F. R. N. Haswell, F.R.I.B.A., of North Shields, subsequently studying architecture in France, Italy, and Germany, and also visiting Turkey. Going to Devonshire in 1859, he started in practice as an architect and became associated with the late Mr. George Benmore, of Exmouth, and was largely responsible for designing Marley, one of the most attractive country houses in that part of the country and upon which the Bryce family lavished a large amount of money. He also did a considerable amount of work in connection with the old Bystock House, Exmouth, for the late Mr. Bryce; Killerton House, Broadclyst, for the late Sir Thomas Acland; Streatham Hall, Exeter, for the late Mr. R. B. West; Antony House, Cornwall, for the late General Pole-Carew; Newton House and Farringdon House. In 1869 he commenced practice on his own account at Exeter, and was responsible for most important architectural undertakings in the county and outside it. He restored numerous churches in Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, and was the architect of All Saints' Church, Weston, Bath; of the bank at Broadgate, Exeter, and various other banks; of the new Victory wing and other extensions at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital; of the large modern extensions at the Devon Mental Hospital at Exminster; of new police buildings and court-rooms at Exeter, Exmouth, Bideford, Crownhill, and other West Country towns; while his work in connection with the extensions and alterations at the Castle of Exeter is also noteworthy. As architect to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter since 1894 he had been associated with considerable restoration work at the cathedral, and recently advised upon the important restoration of the outer roof in consultation with Sir Thomas Fox. He was architect to the Devon Standing Joint Committee from 1881 until about a year ago, and to the visiting committee of the Devon Mental Hospital; hon. architect to the committee of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, a position to which his son was appointed after his father's resignation; and diocesan surveyor to the Archdeacon of Exeter from 1864 until 1911. He was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in 1864 won the national medallion for architectural design. He was formerly a member of the Exeter Diocesan Archæological and Architectural Association.

Mr. Leslie H. Glencross

We regret to announce the death, on August 4, of Mr. Leslie H. Glencross, aged thirty-eight. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute in 1919 and a Fellow in 1925, and between 1917 and 1919 he held the appointments of assistant architect to the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Health. His private works include a housing scheme for the metropolitan borough of Woolwich, and, besides a number of factory premises and warehouses, he built many private dwellings in the Southern Counties He was the son of Evelyn and the late G. W. Glencross.

CORRESPONDENCE

THATCH AS ROOFING

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Your contributor, "Astragal," whose weekly commentary is always enjoyable, however provoking at times, seems to me to go a step too far in his enthusiastic condemnation of thatch as a roofing material in a recent issue.

His three objections to thatch—its inflammability, uncleanness, and (consequent) unhealthiness—are undoubtedly widespread criticisms which may or may not be substantiated. But when he goes on to state that all he asks in a roof-covering is that it be cleanly, weatherproof, and fire-resisting—ignoring entirely the question of beauty or suitability to surroundings—he surely forgets that such a statement will at once be seized upon as a justification by the purveyors of all the modern abominations which disfigure the countryside in these days. To ignore the appalling faults of colour and texture and durability which characterize so many new roofs, and to rest content with the purely utilitarian standards he sets, is to sell the pass with a vengeance!

Thatch is, of course, no good at all to a nervous, germ-shy, "all-for-efficiency" type of faddist. But it may, after all, be made fire-resisting; if underlined like most other roofings it need not be dangerous to health or happiness; its thickness and structure provide unparalleled insulation from heat and cold; its cost is generally an advantage; and its curves and surfaces are always a joy to the eye. In some situations it is still a sane and sensible roof if intelligently and carefully used.

However, I willingly agree with "Astragal" that for 99 per cent. of buildings "a sound slate or tile roof" is best. (I *do* care whether it is natural or artificial, but there I am prepared to admit certain prejudices.) But we ought surely to go beyond the utilitarian standard in our specifications, and to ensure that our roofs—that most important part of our buildings—are not only sound, but comely, and that they shall not only resist the elements, but shall also blend with and, if possible, enhance their surroundings.

Yours, etc.,

A. EDGAR BERESFORD

8 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1.
August 4, 1927.

"ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS"

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I had occasion some time ago to comment upon the salary offered an architectural assistant by the Watford Borough Council. Then the salary was £250 per annum, but an advertisement in last week's technical Press offers the successful candidate remuneration at the rate of £240, rising to £260 per annum. £240 per annum is equivalent to £4 12s. 4d. per week, and the purpose of this letter will not be weakened if it is remembered that a compulsory deduction of 5 per cent. is made for superannuation.

Now, the Watford Borough Council's announcement is not for an "assistant architect," but for an "architectural assistant" to the borough engineer. In other words, they want someone who, for £4 12s. 4d. per week, will undertake whatever architectural and surveying work is necessary and to do so as a member of the engineer's staff.

We are already sufficiently familiar with the spectacle of architects under engineers, and now perforce we are to see these appointments wherever possible relegated to the grade of "architectural assistants" on the engineer's staff.

Thus do we find economy as practised in the local government service, first at the expense of the private architect, and now at the expense of the salaried architect. The only official to benefit will be the engineer, who will no doubt be glad of the opportunity to embellish his profession with a little architectural decoration.

Is it not time that architects, particularly those who hold salaried appointments, realized that the only limit to their exploitation by local authorities and other non-professional concerns is measured by the strength of their own co-operative action? It is useless to expect that architects will ever occupy the "key" position held by the engineer; whereas the latter holds his position by its long establishment and the absolutely essential nature of his duties, the architectural staff is employed generally and principally because of the saving effected than if the work were done by private architects on a fee basis. Strong co-operative effort is the sole remedy within the power of architects and surveyors to end that exploitation of their services of which the present case is a good example.

JOHN MITCHELL,
General Secretary, Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

August 23. University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums: £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President, Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate. Particulars from Agent-General for Western Australia, Savoy House, 115-116 Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, U.S.A.

November 30. New town hall and municipal buildings, proposed to be erected on a site in the Broadway, Wimbledon, for the Wimbledon Corporation. Assessor: Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £200, £150, and £75. Particulars from Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit £2 2s.

No Date. Designs are invited by the Herne Bay Urban District Council for the erection of municipal buildings and business premises on a prominent site at Herne Bay. The President of the R.I.B.A. has nominated Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor. Premiums: £150, £100, £50. Printed conditions can be obtained from the Clerk to the Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. A deposit of one guinea is required for a set of the printed conditions, which will be returned upon the submission of a bona fide design.

COMPETITION NEWS

Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society: Competition Designs for New Building in Bothwell Street, Glasgow

An exhibition of the eight plans submitted in the final competition will be held in the Engineers' Institute, 39 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, from August 29 to September 8, to which exhibition the public are invited. Hours 10 to 5 daily. Admission free.

City of Birmingham Civic Centre Competition

The list of awards in the above competition have been announced as follow:

First. First premium, £1,000: Maximilian Romanoff, architect and town-planner, Rue de Vaugirard, Paris, VI^e^.

Supplementary Premiums. First, £200: G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier, Zurich.

Second, £200: L. M. Austin, Heston, Middlesex.

Third, £100: Adams, Thompson and Fry, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Fourth, £100: E. Prentice Mawson, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Fifth, £100: G. Oulie-Hansen, Karl Johans gt. 20 Oslo, Norway.

Sixth, £100: Armando d'Angelo, E. 185 Street, New York City.

Seventh, £50: Ir. A. Boeken, Amsterdam, Holland.

Eighth, £50: Louis Berthin, Georges Doyon, Rue Maublanc, Paris.

Highly Commended. 1. U. R. Davidge and G. A. Rose, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. 2. James A. Swan, Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham. 3. Alec G. Jenson, Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa.

SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS

The R.I.B.A. Examinations

The Final Examination. The Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London and Edinburgh from July 6 to 14, 1927.

Of the forty-seven candidates examined (four of whom took Part 1 only, and two Part 2 only), eighteen passed (two in Part 1 only, and two in Part 2 only), and twenty-nine were relegated. The successful candidates are as follow: Birkett, P. W., Blackshaw, M. B., Boyd-Barrett, J. R., Edwards, D. T. (Part 1 only), Englefield, I. U., Galbraith, T. McK., Goodall, A. E. J. (Part 2 only), Hereward, G. E. S., Howard-Leicester, Osborne, Hunt, V. C., King, J. I., Laskie, J. G. (distinction in Thesis), Parkin, H. R., Scarlett, Frank, Tempest, B. S. (distinction in Thesis), Ward, W. L. (Part 2 only), Wild, Clifford (Part 1 only), Wykes, H. T.

The Special Examination. The Special Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London from July 6 to 12, 1927.

Of the twenty-one candidates examined (three of whom took Part 1 only and one Part 2 only) seven passed (one Part 1 only, and one Part 2 only), and fourteen were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follow: Austin, C. B., Bates, J. H. M., Bennett, C. G. G. (Part 1 only), Fitton, R. A. (Part 2 only), Powell, W. T., Rees, H. A., Urwin, S. E.

The Examination in Professional Practice for Students of Schools of Architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination. The examination was held in London and Edinburgh on July 12 and 14, 1927. Of the forty-two candidates examined, thirty-eight passed and four were relegated. The successful candidates are as follow: Alexander, E. B., Allen, E. C. P., Aspland, Arthur, Brodie, Angus, Burnett, G. A., Cotton, A. C., Davies, E. F., Dobie, W. H. G., Drummond, James, Durward, Francis, Evans, H. B., Goldstraw, G. A., Hall, G. A. V., Heal, R. G., Hill, H. E., Hughes, E. M. B., Leask, P. S., Mackenzie, K. R., Mackintosh, G. N., Maclennan, John, McNeil, Patrick, McNicol, W. H., Morris, R. P., North, E. S. L., Ridge, G. A., Sinclair, Alfred, Smith, D. A. G., Smith, R. M., Stout, H. B., Sumner, B. A., Tapsell, E. G., Templeton, F. O., Tinker, R. M., Worthington, T. S. S., Wood, W. A., Woodrow, Alan, Wylie, F. R., Wyness, J. F.

The Special Examination in Design for former Members of the Society of Architects. The Special Examination in Design for former members of the Society of Architects to qualify for the Associateship R.I.B.A. was held in London from July 6 to 11, 1927. One candidate was examined and passed. The successful candidate is as follows: Baker, C. H.

The questions set at the Intermediate, Final, and Special Examinations held in May and July, 1927, have been published, and are on sale at the Royal Institute, price 1s. 6d. (exclusive of postage).

R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under local authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20 and 21, 1927.

Applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3, 1927.

Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the secretary, R.I.B.A.

The Shortage of Woodwork Instructors

In consequence of a dearth of qualified woodwork instructors, the Board of Education have informed local education authorities (circular 1,389) that they will temporarily recognize for appointment persons who pass the revised first examination in woodwork of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The L.C.C. Education Committee have now decided to recognize as eligible for appointment to the London service persons holding this provisional qualification. The committee are arranging to hold classes for skilled craftsmen and others who desire to qualify for employment as instructors by taking the City and Guilds examination. The classes will be held weekly at the Shoreditch Technical Institute, Pitfield Street, N.1, beginning September 2. Further particulars can be obtained from the Education Officer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

PUBLIC-HOUSES

The contractors and sub-contractors for the buildings illustrated in the article on Public-houses in this issue were as follow:

The "Gipsy Queen." General contractors: Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors: Lamb and Sons, bricks; Matthew T. Shaw, Ltd., structural steel; Kleine Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., patent flooring; Abbey Heating Co., central heating; George Wright and Son, sanitary fittings; Carter & Co., tiling; George Wright (London), Ltd., mantels; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts; roof slates (green Delaboles), Setchell & Sons, Ltd.

The "Bricklayers' Arms." General contractors: Messrs. H. S. Lee, Ltd. Sub-contractors: French Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; Daneshill Red Facings, bricks; Portland Stone Facings, stone; W. Aumonier and Son, carving; Fawcett Construction Co., structural steel and fireproof construction; James Slater & Co., Ltd., central heating; Geo. Wright (London), Ltd., grates; McKone and Haynes, electric wiring; B. Finch & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; A. Jones Lock Co., door and window furniture; Bostwick Gate Co., folding gates; E. C. Blackmore, metal letters; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., pewtering; Geo. Johnson, lifts.

"King's Arms." General contractors: Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors: Goddard & Co., dampcourses and asphalt; Malcolm Macleod, artificial stone; Howard Construction Co., structural steel; Carter & Co., glazed tiles; Bodmin Granite Co., Ltd., polished granite; The Luxfer Co., glass lower fronts and steel casements; Burn Bros., iron drains; Rosser and Russell, hot water supply; City Iron Co., grates; Buckley and Beach, bells and electric wiring; Ewart & Co., ventilation; C. W. L. Ayliffe, sanitary fittings; W. and R. Leggott, Ltd., ironmongery and door furniture; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., folding gates and metalwork; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., mosaic and marble steps; J. R. Pearson (Birmingham), Ltd., outside lamp; Medway's Lift Co., lifts; S. Trenner and Son, signs.

The "Castle." General contractor: W. Lacey, Hounslow. Sub-contractors: French Asphalte Co., asphalt; Daneshill Red Facings, bricks; Portland Stone Facings, stone; Fawcett Construction Co., structural steel; Roberts Adlard, slates; Geo. Wright (London), Ltd., stoves and grates; James Slater, Ltd., boilers; Rashleigh Phipps & Co., Ltd., electric wiring and electric light fixtures; B. Finch & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; A. Jones Lock Co., Ltd., door and window furniture; Bostwick Gate Co., folding gates; Thornborough, Ltd., folding partition; Light Steelwork Co., Ltd., iron staircases; Carter & Co., tiling; Gaskell and Chambers, pewtering; Geo. Johnson, lifts.

The "Rose." General contractors: Messrs. Thomas and Edge, of Woolwich. Sub-contractors: J. Jeffreys & Co., central heating; James Gibbons, casements and window furniture; Charles Kerridge, Jr., shop fittings; Gaze & Co., decorative painting.

The "Prince George Hotel." General contractors: Truett and Steel, Ltd., High Street, Thornton Heath. Sub-contractors: Doulton & Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., tiles; Speirs & Co., sanitary fittings, stoves, and grates; H. Steadman, electric wiring; Carter and Aynsley, Ltd., door furniture; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., casements; Albion Iron Co., Ltd., metalwork.

"Warren's Old Wine Shop." General contractors: Messrs. Jenkins and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Wainwright and Waring, London, leaded lights in front; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., leaded lights in hotel; Mellowes', domed light to smoke-room, patent

glazing; Ebner's, parquet and wood-block flooring; Lancaster's, range, etc., and boiler; Cray Installations, Ltd., electric wiring; General Electric Co., electric light fixtures; Leggott's, door and window furniture; Hope's, passable side arms; Bostwick Gate Co., folding gates; Caslake's, grilles; The Birmingham Guild, signs and wrought-iron signs; Smith, Major and Stevens, lifts; Blount, Thomas & Co., clocks; Gaskell and Chambers, shop fitting.

The "Montagu Arms Hotel." General contractors: Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors: Daneshill Brick and Tile Co., new facings, bricks, and tiles; Beaulieu Brick and Tile Co., internal bricks; Building and Insulating Material Co., Bimol bricks; partitions; Seddon and Sons, lead lights; Mellowes & Co., casements and window furniture, and Mellowes' "Eclipse" with Pilkington's "Georgian" wired glass; Hollis Bros., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Lillington's, liquid water-proofing materials; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., hot water supply and boilers; Aish & Co., bells and electric wiring; H. C. Tarrant, plumbing; Crane, Bennett & Co., sanitary fittings; A. Jones Lock Co., door furniture; Bostwick Gate Co., folding gates; Diespeker, Ltd., mosaic floors.

LAW REPORTS

STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS: NO CONSENT GIVEN

Jenkins v. *Cooney. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson*

Mr. Galbraith, K.C., on behalf of George Thomas Jenkins, moved for an injunction to restrain Edward Gibson Cooney and Mrs. Nannie Osborne Cooney from making structural alterations on the Normanhurst Hotel, Bexhill-on-Sea, of which they are tenants, in breach of a covenant in their lease. Counsel said the lease dated March 22, 1920, demised the Normanhurst Hotel as from December 25, 1919, for twenty-one years at a rent of £475 during the first ten years of the term, and a rent of £500 during the remainder of the term. Among the covenants on the part of the lessees was one that they would not make structural or other alterations without the consent of the lessor. It was on that covenant that the action was based. The first lessee, Mr. Cooney, had a licence in respect of the premises which was subject to two conditions: first, that there should be no bar; and, secondly, that intoxicating liquor should not be served to customers except during meals. In January this year Mr. Cooney was minded to get, if he could, a licence without these restrictions, and for that purpose he proposed to make application to the licensing authorities, and desired to obtain the consent of the plaintiff. In June the plaintiff discovered that the defendants were carrying on substantial alterations, and he at once expostulated with them. Defendants expressed their surprise and said the plaintiff had agreed to the plans which were shown to him.

Mr. Preston, K.C., for the defendants, said this much was clear—that there was no consent in writing. The parties all lived at Bexhill, and Mr. Jenkins, who was a builder, was shown the plans and they were deposited with the magistrates. He was told what was going to be done, not only by the solicitor, but by the architect. Having deposited the plans, the defendants surrendered their licence to the magistrates, who accepted the surrender and intimated that they would grant a new licence but that they would not agree to the bar. The bar had therefore to be cut out of the plan, and that was the only alteration which had been made in the plans since the beginning. The licence without the bar was confirmed at quarter sessions. The only object in getting a new licence was to make a lounge, and the only alteration was to make an entrance, which meant taking down a wall. All the defendants now wanted to do was to complete the entrance, because at present the place looked most unattractive.

His lordship said he did not see how defendants could claim to go on with the alterations. They might be allowed, however, to make the place tidy. It might be that at the trial of the action the plaintiff should fail to show that he had a right to withhold his consent. But that was something which he (the judge) could not try at present.

Mr. Preston said the entrance was all that had to be completed by the placing of two steps. The plaintiff had consented to the alterations, although not in writing.

Mr. Galbraith said his client did not want an adjournment; he wished the question to be decided now.

His lordship said the defendants had not established that the alterations were made with the plaintiff's consent. He was not in a position to judge with respect to what had been done in the past, but he did not see that the plaintiff had done anything which would prevent him insisting that the defendants should not do anything in the future which they had covenanted not to do. There would be an injunction restraining defendants from making any further alterations pending the trial of the action.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL FLATS: ALLEGED BREACH

Marx v. *Service Flats, Ltd. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Tomlin*

In this action the plaintiff, Mrs. H. Marx, as the tenant of a flat in No. 2 block at Clifton Court, St. John's Wood, asked the Court to grant her an injunction against the defendants, Service Flats, Ltd., her landlords, to restrain them from committing an alleged breach of material obligations not to use the premises for any other purposes than private residential flats, it being suggested that the defendants contemplated setting up a ladies' hairdressing saloon in the basement of the block in which plaintiff resided.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that when his client became a tenant at £175 a year the defendants were bound by agreement with the freeholders (the keepers and governors of Harrow School) not to use Clifton Court except for private residential flats. It was on that basis she became a tenant and entered into a similar covenant. He relied on the terms of the lease and called no evidence, submitting that there was a scheme under which the defendants were precluded from using the premises for any commercial purpose, including that of a ladies' hairdresser.

For the defence Mr. Myers, the managing director of the defendant company, in evidence, said the site of Clifton Court was approximately three acres. Eleven blocks had been erected and two more were in course of erection. The company had a capital of £250,000. When the plaintiff came the basement room was being used as a large builders' store in connection with the building of the blocks. He thought that a private ladies' hairdressing saloon would be for the amenities and convenience of the tenants, who were all ladies.

Further evidence was given that the freeholders had approved of the use of the room for the purposes for which it had been put.

His lordship, after hearing the legal arguments of Mr. Galbraith, K.C., for the defendants, held that the defendants had been guilty of a breach and found in favour of the plaintiff with costs. His lordship said in his opinion the lessors' lease from the head landlords contained covenants which precluded them from using the building otherwise than for private residential flats. The flats had all been let on a common form of lease, and there could be no doubt that what was contemplated was that the building should be governed under a single system of covenant involving its use only for private residential flats. He was satisfied that there was a scheme, and that being so it would be unreasonable to hold that it was limited to a portion of the building only. He granted an injunction restraining the defendants from using the basement room except in connection with the user of the block as a whole for private residential flats during the tenancy of the plaintiff.

HOUSING DESIGNS

In reply to a letter from Mr. Robert Mossop, clerk to the Woking U.D.C., the Minister of Health states that he considers that the supply of bills of quantities is not necessary for working-class housing schemes if the plans and specifications are carefully prepared, and it is particularly requested that tenders should be obtained upon plans and specifications only. He is also of opinion that the contract prices should not be subject to adjustment for variations in the cost of wages and materials, and it will be seen that the revised model form of contract contains no provision for such adjustment. The Minister hopes that attention will be given to the importance of securing designs satisfactory in appearance and suitable to the local authority.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., of Kingston, are making alterations and adding to the Sweet Lavender Laundry, Osborne Road, from plans prepared by Mr. W. Naseby Adams.

Messrs. Filma Oil Burners, Ltd., have removed from 4 Broad Street Place into more commodious offices at 68 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. This firm are patentees, manufacturers, and marketers of the Filma oil-burning system, which has been extensively adopted in London and in the provinces.

Architects are specially invited to inspect the many interesting exhibits of Textophote at the showrooms of the Textophote Co., Ltd., 11 Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W.1. Textophote, as its name implies, is a process of reproducing photographs on textile, finished in black-and-white or painted in colours. It can be employed for the reproduction or enlargement of architects' own drawings, plans (constructural or engineering), or of actual buildings. It is also recommended for cinemas, theatres, and dance halls, for decorative panels or the reproduction of scenes.

The uses and advantages of "Reyrolle" inlet and outlet switch plugs and sockets in the home are explained in a new booklet just issued by Messrs. A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., of Hebburn-on-Tyne. The purpose of the booklet is not only to point out the merits of the switch plugs, but also to help in determining the most suitable positions in which to install them. These inlet and outlet plugs and sockets are switches in themselves, and are designed and tested to comply, up to 250 volts normal. with the I.E.E. Regulations. Their placing in judiciously selected positions makes a supply of electrical energy readily available, just where and when it is required, by the simple action of pushing a plug into a suitable socket. The initial expense of providing a number of switch plugs is not great, and is fully justified by the convenience of being able to place portable lamps, radiators, and other domestic appliances in the most convenient and effective positions in the rooms. A copy of the booklet, which shows the uses to which electricity can be put in every room in the house can be obtained from Messrs. A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd.

A valuable folder has been issued by the National Radiator Company, Ltd., on the preservation of Ideal boilers from summer-time rust. The folder appears at an opportune moment, as frequently more damage is done to a heating boiler during the summer when it is not in use than during any other part of the year. This is due to the user not taking suitable precautions against condensation and rust. It is inevitable that while a boiler is operating a certain amount of sulphurous matter will be deposited on the fire and flue surfaces with which the fuel and heated gases are in direct contact. Then, again, almost every boiler-house is more or less damp in summer time owing to lack of ventilation. This results in the humidity of the air condensing on the fire and flue surfaces, thus moistening the sulphur and causing corrosion leading to a gradual scaling of the metal, which, over a period of years, would have serious consequences. These and other deleterious conditions may easily be prevented, and the life of the boiler considerably lengthened by following the useful advice given by the firm. A leaflet has also been issued by the firm to describe and illustrate the various types of Ideal Britannia boilers, which are specially adapted to horticultural work. A perusal of the leaflet should make it easy to select a boiler suitable for any special requirement. There is a series of three boilers to meet the preference of many horticulturists for a boiler with double firing doors and with the lifting type of ashpit door.

The National Radiator Company's Travelling Exhibit, fitted with a working installation of the Ideal Cookanheat and Ideal Classic Radiators, will be on demonstration as follows :—

August 16 and 17, Market Ground, Burnley; August 19 to 23, Pleasure Ground, South Shore, Blackpool.

A Craftsman's Portfolio is the title of twenty-four plates illustrating some fine woodwork recently executed by Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd. Among the architects for whom the work has been carried out are Sir Aston Webb and Son, FF.R.I.B.A., Sir Banister Fletcher and Son, V.P.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Messrs. W. G. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., Lionel Barrett, Stanley Peach, F.R.I.B.A., S. McLauchlan, F.R.I.B.A., Male W. Matts, L.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. Joseph, the work illustrated including boardrooms, offices, shop fronts, showrooms, libraries and emporia. The work shows a high standard of craftsmanship, and it is obvious that the woodwork is of good quality, finely figured, and notable for the manner in which it is designed, carved, and finished. Particularly fine carving is to be seen in the capitals and moulded mantelshelf of a boardroom of Italian walnut (plate two). Here the veneer panels are quartered with ebony line and cross-banding to margin; the skirting, architrave, and curb of fireplace are of dull polished marble. In the boardroom of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., by Sir Aston Webb and Son (plate seven), the simplicity of design, delicate details, and the uncommonly rich colour effect of the teak are very noticeable. Plate seventeen shows an office for a managing director, by Male W. Matts, in which Cuba mahogany panelling, with a desk to match, is obviously of unusually fine figure. For the fireplace in the office Verde Antico and Vert Destours marbles have been used with extremely good effect. Plate eighteen, a confectioner's premises in Leicester, is particularly interesting as it illustrates the great advance made in the equipment of small middle-class retail shops. Refined fittings of the nature of those shown were unheard of a comparatively few years ago. Altogether the plates show in an interesting manner the great improvements that have been made in the internal equipment of buildings. They also show how the highest standard of design may be given an increased charm by the use of finely figured woods and skilful craftsmanship. Architects may obtain copies of the portfolio from Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

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

20141. Bennett, H. C. Movable floors, &c. July 29.
19792. Douglas, J. W. Facing walls, &c. July 26.
19782. Hacker, A. Corner members for walls of sheet-metal piling. July 26.
20233. Hardt, O. Building construction. July 29.
19843. Kent, F. W. Walls and roofs of portable buildings. July 26.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

274537. Hanssens, A. Moulding of concrete and like blocks.
274590. Shepherd, T. Bull-nosed fire surrounds.
261357. Gallet, J., and Olmer, L. J. Incombustible product replacing wood and similar materials, and a process of manufacture thereof.
274705. McBride, A. D. Garages or storage buildings.
274719. Parramore, E. Window frames.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

272343. Goddard, E. A., 25 Prange Street, London. Folding doors, partitions, &c.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The Carmarthen and Cardigan county councils are to confer regarding the widening of HENLLAN Bridge.

*

Plans passed by the ILKESTON Corporation: Alterations to premises, Bath Street, for Messrs. Woolliscrofts, Ltd.; commercial garage, Chapel Street, for Mr. A. B. Inglis.

*

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: Extension to play-room, Ely and St. Albans Diocesan Home, Bromham Road, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip; warehouse, Cauldwell Street, for Mr. J. R. Salsbury.

*

Plans passed by the BOLTON Corporation: Tennis pavilion, Holy Harbour, Hughes Street, for Rev. J. W. Bridgman; extension to calender-room, Temple Bleachworks, for Messrs. T. Cross & Co., Ltd.; workshop, Back Heywood Street, for Mr. S. Gordon; lay-out, Seddons Fold, Chorley Old Road, for Bleachers' Association, Ltd.; eight houses off Bury Road and Oakenbottom Road, for Messrs. Winder Bros.; alterations, "Weavers Arms," Raglan Street, for Mr. John Hamer; streets and levels, off Bury Road, for the executors of Mr. James Haslam; eight houses, Bury Road, for Messrs. Winder Brothers.

*

At a meeting of the WATFORD Corporation the borough engineer reported that the plans in connection with the sewerage of Garston and the borough generally were now in their final stages, and hoped to be in a position to have them ready very shortly. Application is to be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow the sum estimated by the borough engineer for carrying out the scheme, namely, £180,000.

*

Plans passed by the WATFORD Corporation: Eight houses, The Gardens, for the Headstone Manor Estate Co.; Wesleyan church and school, the Harebreaks Estate; machine-shop, High Street, for Mr. G. Ausden; two houses and shops, Whippendell Road, for Messrs. D. and C. Eames, Ltd.; two houses, Bushey Mill Lane, for the Watford Ideal Homes, Ltd.; additions, "Eight Bells," High Street, for Messrs. Benskin's; four houses, Kelmscott Crescent, for Mr. W. Longman; four houses, Bushey Mill Crescent, for Messrs. Pearce, Cox & Co.; nine houses, Kelmscott Crescent, for Mr. E. W. Puddifoot; alteration, Malden Hotel, Station Road, for Messrs. Benskin's Watford Brewery, Ltd.; alterations, 103a High Street, for the City Taylors, Ltd.; store, Whippendell Road, for the Sun Engraving Co.

*

Plan passed by the ESTON U.D.C.: Alterations 11 and 13 Middlesbrough Road, South Bank, for Messrs. Fovargue Bros.

Plans passed by the PENRITH U.D.C.: Alterations, Sunny Bank, Lowther Street, for Mr. J. W. Smith; dairy and cooling-house, Frenchfield, for Mr. W. G. Harrison.

*

In response to the request of the ESTON U.D.C. for permission to erect a further 150 houses the Ministry of Health has sanctioned the erection of seventy-five.

*

The BOLTON Corporation is to erect another thirty-six houses on the Moorfield housing estate.

*

The WATFORD Corporation is seeking sanction for a loan of £100,000 for further housing advances.

*

Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., have in view the development of land in the Market Place, WATFORD, for the erection of shops and flats.

*

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Laundry, near Polsham Road, for the Torbay Laundry Co.; lay-out of field, off St. Michael's Road, for Messrs. T. and A. B. Battershall; two houses, Steartfield estate, for Mr. Derrett; additions, "Mon Repos," Marine Drive, for the Paignton and District Land and Development Co., Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the OXFORD Corporation: Covering to chapel, Cambridge Terrace, for the Church Army Labour Home; alterations and additions, St. Barnabas School, for the managers; alterations and additions, Pheasant Inn, St. Giles' Street, for Hall's Oxford Brewery Co., Ltd.; four houses, East Avenue, for Messrs. Tuckwell and Sons.

*

MITCHAM, SURREY, Education Committee has acquired a site in the Manor Road district of Mitcham, for the erection of a school.

*

BECKENHAM, KENT, Education Committee has acquired a site in Beckenham for the erection of a secondary school.

*

BROMBOROUGH, CHESHIRE, County Council has decided that, subject to the Bebington and Bromborough U.D.C. increasing their contribution to the sum of £20,000, the County Council will proceed with the bridge schemes, including the Bromborough by-pass road, at a total cost of £180,000.

*

The NEWCASTLE Corporation has accepted the tender of Mr. H. Kindred, of Newcastle, for the erection of ninety-two houses at Morton St. Walker, at £33,164 10s. 3d., and 161 at the Pendower estate at £61,006 18s. 3d.

BARNET, HERTS, Education Committee has purchased land in Cromer Road, East Barnet, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The NORTHFLEET U.D.C. is considering the acquisition of land for another housing scheme.

*

The SALFORD Corporation Health Committee recommends the tender £1,416 9s. 8d. of Messrs. R. T. Warburton and Son, Pendleton, for the erection of a school at Nab Top sanatorium.

*

The NEWCASTLE Corporation has accepted the tender £9,000 of Messrs. Harrison and Harrison for the provision of an organ at the New Concert Hall, Northumberland Road.

*

The NEWCASTLE Education Committee has accepted the tender £4,200 15s. 9d. of Mr. J. Craven, of Newcastle, for the erection of laboratories at the Heaton schools.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has come to terms with the governors of Clayton Hospital for the erection of a maternity hospital as an annexe to the institution.

*

The NEWCASTLE Corporation has acquired 71 acres at Lonnen for the erection of 850 houses, the details of the scheme being now in preparation.

*

The NEWCASTLE Corporation has appointed a committee to report upon a scheme for the provision of municipal office accommodation at an estimated cost of £41,750.

*

KEMSING, KENT, Education Committee has purchased land at Kemsing for the erection of a school.

*

BEXLEY, KENT, Education Committee has now purchased a site at Bexley Heath for the erection of a central school.

*

SIDCUP, KENT, Education Committee has purchased a site at Sidcup for the erection of a central school for boys.

*

ORPINGTON, KENT, Education Committee has purchased a site at Orpington for the erection of a secondary school.

*

A new church will shortly be erected in connection with the Holy Family mission at SMALL HEATH, Birmingham.

*

The BARKING Town Football Club is to erect a grandstand and construct terraces on their ground in Vicarage Field.

The governors of the Whitgift Foundation have decided to build a new grammar school at Haling Park, CROYDON, to accommodate 700 boys. More than 560 boys at present attend the school, which has accommodation for only 500, and it has therefore become imperative to erect new buildings.

*

The estimated cost of private street works at ORPINGTON is £20,260.

*

A Salvation Army Hall is to be built at FELTHAM, Middlesex.

*

A main drainage scheme for FELTHAM, Middlesex, will cost £63,000.

*

It is proposed by the Hendon Urban Council to erect 320 houses at Clitterhouse Lane, CRICKLEWOOD.

*

PUTNEY BRIDGE approach is to be widened, and six shops built there.

*

The Music Committee of the CITY OF LONDON Corporation is spending £6,504 on building an additional story at the Guildhall School of Music, John Carpenter Street.

*

Plans approved by the DARLINGTON Town Council: J. E. Chilton, two houses, Salters Avenue; bungalow, two houses, Geneva Road East, Coniscliffe Road; H. B. Richardson, two bungalows, North Road; two houses, North Road.

*

The HARROW Council is to erect 154 houses at a cost of £64,136.

*

The borough surveyor of the STOCKPORT Town Council has submitted to the General Purposes Committee a letter from the Minister of Health, approving of the proposal to afford financial assistance to private builders in respect of a further 100 houses.

*

At a cost of £18,000 Twickenham Convent High School at POPE'S GROTTO is being enlarged.

*

Ministerial approval has been received by the Housing Committee of the COLCHESTER Town Council to the proposal to proceed with the erection of seventy houses on the Ipswich Road site, and sanction given to the loan of £29,750 in respect of buildings, and £2,900 in respect of roads, sewers, and lighting.

*

At a recent meeting of the EALING Town Council the borough surveyor was instructed to arrange the lay-out of the Framfield housing estate in accordance with plans submitted to provide for equal numbers of parlour and non-parlour houses and equal numbers of two-bedroom and three-bedroom flats.

Dr. Cowgill, Bishop of Leeds, laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church at ADDINGHAM last week.

*

A new steel bridge to be constructed over the Clarence River at GRAFTON, New South Wales, will cost £400,000.

*

The TORQUAY Corporation is to provide a sun lounge at a cost of £3,000. They have also asked a committee to consider sites suitable for a proposed municipal aerodrome.

*

The chief engineer of the Southern Railway has notified the Surrey county surveyor that he is about to prepare the drawing for the proposed bridge to carry the proposed Wimbledon and Sutton Railway over the Kingston and Merton main road between Oxford Avenue and Sandringham Avenue, MERTON, and points out that under the provisions of the Acts authorizing the construction of this railway, this bridge is to be built with a clear span equal to the average width not exceeding 80 ft. of the roadway within 100 ft. of the centre of the bridge.

*

Hornton Street Chapel, KENSINGTON, is to be converted into shops and flats.

*

The CHESHIRE Education Committee is acquiring a site at Sale for the erection of a secondary school for boys.

*

Plans passed by the SANDERSTEAD U.D.C.: Seventy-three houses, Grange Road, for Messrs. Gresswells, Ltd.; seven houses, Downsay, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes.

*

The GUILDFORD Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan for the purchase of a site in Onslow Village for the erection of an elementary school.

*

Draft plans have been submitted to the GUILDFORD Corporation for proposed shops to be erected in High Street by Messrs. Hepworth.

*

In connection with the reconstruction of LAMBETH Bridge the L.C.C. has decided to make provision for a temporary bridge for foot passengers.

*

Monsignor Cocks is inquiring from the EASTBOURNE Corporation as to land for buildings for the Roman Catholic Diocese.

*

The DARTFORD U.D.C. is seeking sanction for a loan of £10,000 for further housing grants.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee recommends the tender, £222,413, of Messrs. John M'Donald (Contractors), Ltd., of Glasgow, for the erection of 510 houses at Knightswood.

The WIMBLEDON Corporation Baths Committee has selected the Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co. as experts in connection with the scheme for the erection of swimming baths at a cost of £25,000.

*

The LEEDS Corporation Housing Committee has accepted the tender of Messrs. W. J. and R. Turnbull for the erection of twenty-four cottage flats and eighty-eight houses at York Road and Selby Road, at £40,862 14s.

*

Shops are to be erected in High Street, DARTFORD, by Mr. Walton.

*

The NEWCASTLE Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £42,300 for the purchase of land in Northumberland Road as a site for the proposed new central technical college.

*

The GODSTONE R.D.C. has decided to make provision in its town-planning scheme for a by-pass road to skirt the village of Godstone.

*

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Stands, greyhound racecourse, Kirkmanshulme Lane, Gorton; coal store, Ashton Old Road, Openshaw; alterations, Crown and Anchor Hotel, Cateaton Street; Sunday school to St. Alban's Schools, Waterloo Road and Barrow Hill Road, Cheetham; tower, Church of Holy Name, Oxford Road and Ackers Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; nurses' home, York Place, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; engine-room to picture hall, Grey Mare Lane, Openshaw; additions to brewery, Grove Place, Grey Street, Ardwick.

*

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Structural alterations, Sett and Cemetery Inn, Hollins Road, for Wilson's Brewery, Ltd.; new road off Langham Road, for Chamber Hall estate; four houses, Heron Street, for Mr. Frank Lord; raising foundry roof, etc., Hartford Old Works, Stable Street, for Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Windsor Road, for Messrs. A. Pellowe and Sons; canopies to entrances, Electraceum Cinema, King Street, for Oldham and District Land and Builders' Society, Ltd.; thirteen houses, Hollinhall Street, for Mr. Frank Lord; new stockroom, 19 Henshaw Street, for Messrs. R. R. Minton & Co., Ltd.

*

The SURREY County Council has decided to prepare plans for the erection of a reception hospital at Brookwood.

*

The SURREY Standing Joint Committee has decided to acquire a site in Ottershaw for police houses.

*

The OLDHAM borough engineer has prepared, for submission to the Ministry of Health, a scheme for the reconstruction of the Smethurst Street area, which is now being cleared.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₃	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₃	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₃	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
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
B₃	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	EAST-BOURNE	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
B₃	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
B₃	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₁	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
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
B₂	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
B	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9½	1 4½
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₃	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₃	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
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
A₃	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
B₃	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

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.

* 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 11 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 18 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 14 6
Washed sand	0 15 0
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 ft.	£0 0 10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 8 6
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lead for caulking, per cwt.	£2 5 6
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

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, ½ 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.	

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 1 6
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 6
DO., *ft. cube*	0 15 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 6
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 6
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 7 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply, per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or 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, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ 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	6
DO. 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1½ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1⅞ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1⅛ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1⅛ 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
1½ 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*	20	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	20	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. ¾ 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. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	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	15	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	9
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Thistle plaster, per ton	3	9	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4

*

LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	3
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in., per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	9
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	3
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

*

Glass : 4ths in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	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, ⅞ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6⅞
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

*

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	14	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	0	9
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 3*d.* to	0	0	6

Plaster board, per yd. sup. . from 0 1 7

PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8

Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup. 0 2 3

DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅛ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6

Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup. 0 1 6

DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	5½	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	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—