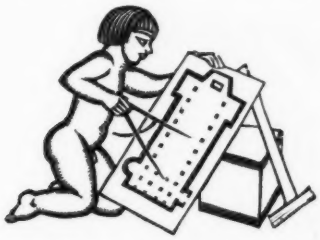
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



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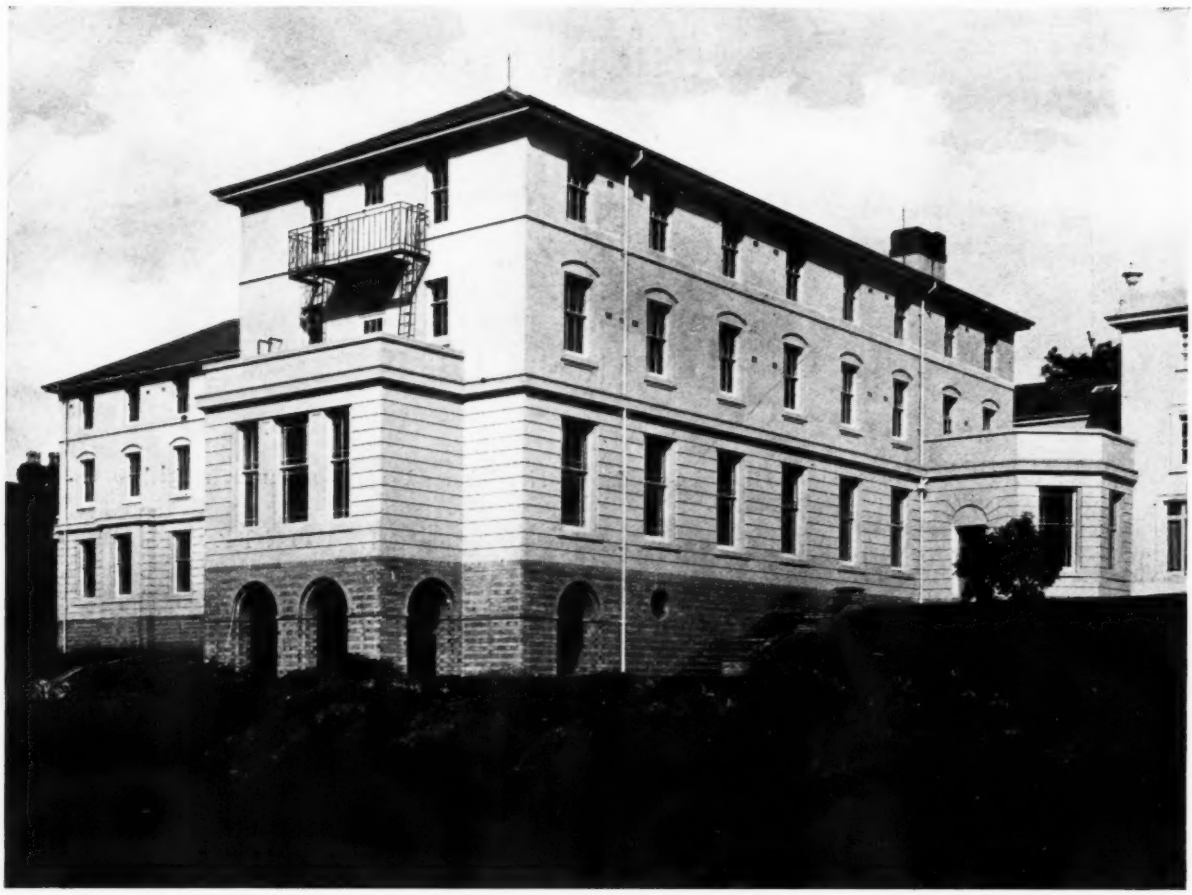
CHRISTIAN BARMAN, *Editor*

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, November 16, 1927. NUMBER 1713: VOLUME 66

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS



The Prime Minister, on the occasion of his visit to the University of Birmingham, on October 20, to open the new Biological Block at Edgbaston, formally opened the extensions to Chancellor's Hall, the University's hall of residence for men students, in Augustus Road, Edgbaston. The above illustration shows one of the two large three-story wings which have been added to Chancellor's Hall. The Architects, Messrs. Peacock and Bewlay, FF.R.I.B.A., of Colmore Row, Birmingham, chose "Atlas White" stucco for the exterior of the building. The Architects' specification for the stucco work called for a mortar mix of one part "Atlas White" Portland cement to three parts Leighton Buzzard silica sand of coarse grain. The "Atlas White" was supplied by Goodman and Co., Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, agents for "Atlas White" and "Colemanoid" for the Birmingham area. Write to them or to me for a copy of my "Orthodox Stucco Specifications," in accordance with which the work was executed.

Regent House,
Regent Street,
London, W.1.

Frederic Coleman

Contractors: Richard Fenwick Ltd.
Plasterer: George Prince.

[A working detail of this window appears on the following page]

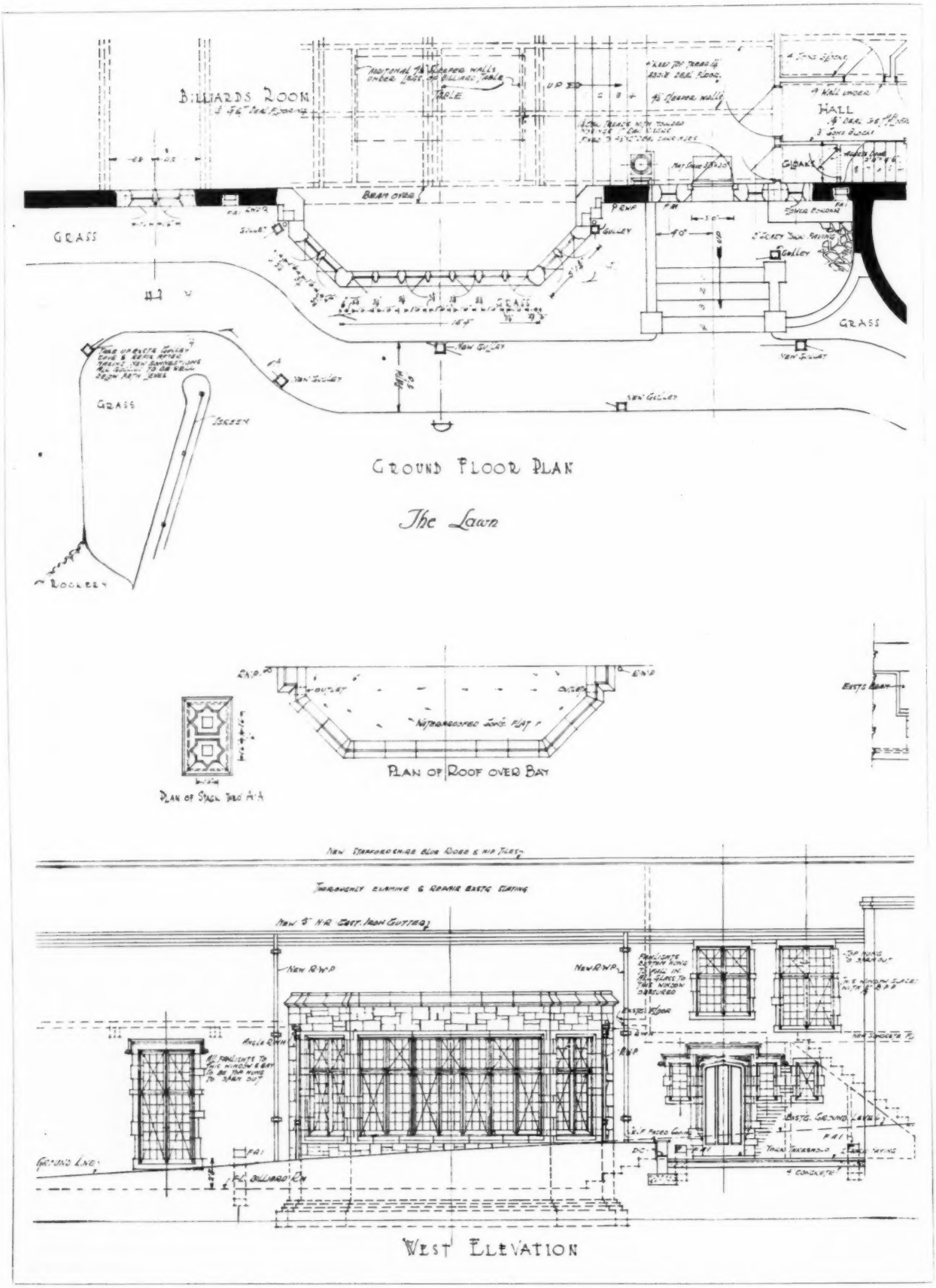
A BAY WINDOW AT "VYSE COURT," BISHOPS STORTFORD.

[BY L. EDMUND WALKER]

THE WEEK'S DETAIL

[BY L. EDMUND WALKER]

The bay window shown was constructed in the course of alterations and additions. Though the bay has heavy mullions, the area of glass is sufficient to give plentiful light to the billiard-room. As will be seen on the plan on the next page, many of the lights below the transom are made to open as casements.



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

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, November 16, 1927

AFTER HOUSING, SLUMS

THERE is a tendency to regard the sufferings of the working classes, and particularly their bad housing conditions, as the result of what we are pleased to call the industrial revolution. Historians, however, in general, show that the sufferings of the poor were greater, and investigators in particular show that their housing conditions were worse, in the eighteenth century than in the nineteenth. "Eighteenth-century London," says Mrs. George in *London Life in the Eighteenth Century*, "was incredibly dirtier, more dilapidated, and more closely-built than it afterwards became; overcrowding was general." The gay, witty, and cynical eighteenth century either ignored or regarded as inevitable the sufferings of the poor. The nineteenth century did neither, and side by side with the oppressions of the new industrialism there grew up a humanitarianism which was responsible for the succession of enactments directed at checking abuses of the strong and alleviating the sufferings of the weak with which the statute book is crowded throughout the century.

There is thus nothing new in housing problems and slum problems. What novelty there is today lies in the general recognition of the existence of the problems and in the public determination to endeavour to solve them. And so it comes about that, a million new houses having been built since the armistice, Mr. Chamberlain is now determined to devote more attention to dealing with slum property. If a generalization be permissible it may be said that there are two kinds of slums. There is property which has been so badly laid out, with houses so crowded, so small, so badly built, and so ill-equipped that it became slum property from the moment at which it was first occupied, and there is property which has gradually become a slum owing to social changes which have turned good-class property into bad class, with consequent overcrowding, or owing to a failure to keep property in a proper state of repair. It is our opinion that not a few of the million new houses are potential slums owing to the rottenness of their construction; for when once deterioration sets in a district is liable to degenerate into a slum with great rapidity.

Now, the difficulties which beset the would-be slum abolisher are, first and last, economic. Put quite simply it amounts to this : the public conscience demands that people should be decently housed, while the public exchequer cannot find the wherewithal to satisfy these demands. We ourselves are sufficiently acquainted with the worst kind of slum property to realize that no community which claims for itself the use of the epithet civilized can rest while such pestilential haunts exist. On the other hand, we realize, too, the unsoundness of endeavouring to work to an arbitrarily fixed standard of living. To do so merely benefits the few at the expense of the many, for an artificially maintained standard of living throws a burden on industry through taxation which results in unemployment. Actually the economic conditions of the world have improved since 1913, but the distribution of this improvement is unequal, for whereas the world international trade has increased by about 5 per cent., that of Europe has decreased by 11 per cent., and the total volume of Great Britain's exports has fallen by 20 per cent. We cannot therefore expect to be able to afford an improved standard of living.

If the nation cannot bear increased taxation without fear of impeding the industrial machine, is it possible to hope for a redistribution of the national resources? At present some 70 per cent. of national taxation is spent either in paying for past wars or in preparing for future ones, while only 7½ per cent. is available for social services, of which housing represents but a fraction. If the allocation to social services could be increased, then, indeed, slum clearances could proceed apace, and instead of being a burden to industry these schemes would be incalculable assets.

The more complex the organization of society becomes, the more difficult it is to assess in terms of currency social improvement. Yet surely it must be clear to all that strength, health, virility, and contentment are national assets beyond computation. Even armaments are of little use without the personnel to use them. Every effort has therefore to be made not only to satisfy the public conscience in the matter of slum clearances, but also to improve the prosperity of the nation. Those who are responsible for guiding the policy of local authorities in effecting these clearances will need to balance to a nicety the cost against the gain, and in doing this will need to take into consideration an immense variety of items which do not usually figure on balance sheets. There are those who think that rents should be fixed in accordance with the capacity to pay, and there are those who think that rents should be fixed according to the value of the dwelling. The one aims at making housing a national obligation similar to, let us say, education, the other desires to maintain it as a commodity to be paid for according to means similar to, let us say, clothes. There is no doubt that the nation is determined collectively to assume some of the burden of providing adequate housing for everyone, and the acutest need for more accommodation having been met it must now turn its attention to demolishing and replacing slums. There are ample statutory powers to enable the community through its local authorities to do this. But it is a task that requires for its successful accomplishment, above all else, the quality of foresight.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEWCASTLE—A ROYAL COMMISSION ON HOUSING?—BIBLIA A-BIBLIA—IN THE FASHIONS—PARIS TREES—MR. VOYSEY AND MR. KIPLING

AN interesting plan, prepared by Mr. R. Burns Dick, showing how the central part of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is now built upon, might be developed, is being closely considered by the responsible committee. For by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation Act of last year powers are given to apply all the provisions of the General Town Planning Acts to developed lands. The city, like other ancient cities of Durham, York, and Chester, has a legacy of narrow streets and congested areas. Another interesting proposal is to link up Ouseburn Vale and Denton Dene with the Town Moor, and so to provide an unbroken belt of parks and moor from Scotswood to Heaton. Visitors to Newcastle know well that part of Ouseburn Vale is lying sadly neglected, and the late Lord Armstrong would certainly lament if he could see how the speculative builder is threatening the eastern bank of Denton Dene. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England might well pay some attention to the efforts that are being made to rescue some of the wooded scenery around Newcastle from desecration. The majority of the Council are sincerely anxious to do all they can for the city, and can look back on an admirable record of housing and town-planning. It is therefore to be expected that they will set an example in preserving the heritage of beauty in their surrounding districts.

* * *

On November 22 the Prime Minister is to receive a deputation asking for a Royal Commission on Housing. This is the result of a conference held at the Mansion House early in the year. I understand that the advocates of garden cities will be represented, and will put forward their proposals. It is extremely unlikely, as I stated here three months ago, that Mr. Baldwin will agree to the request for a Royal Commission. When it is remembered that in September over 52,000 State-assisted houses were completed, a greater number than in the three years 1919, 1920, and 1924, it is obvious that, so far as new houses are concerned, it would be madness to do anything which would check the present rate of progress. For the year ending September 30, 1927, 273,000 houses were completed in England and Wales. The appointment of a Royal Commission would only lead many to expect further subsidies. Further, it is difficult to think of any aspect of housing that has not been considered by experts and others since 1919 at countless departmental committees.

* * *

I am glad to hear that there is a good chance of the church of St. Benedict, at Lincoln, being saved. It will be remembered that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had agreed to sell the old Lincoln churches of St. Benedict and St. Peter-at-Arches to the Corporation in order to carry out a widening of the old High Street, and to provide an outlet to the west of the city. But any agreement was only provisional, pending an inquiry under the Union of Benefices Act, in the proposed disposal of the churches, and the Commissioners are now taking a firmer stand against the destruction of the old churches. This change of attitude is undoubtedly due to the opposition organized by Canon Foster, one of Lincolnshire's greatest scholars, Dr. Fry, the Dean of Lincoln, and others, who realize that architectural buildings are treasures to be preserved.

* * *

A scheme for the re-decoration of Marlborough House has been reported to include a feature that none will care to praise, "and very few to love." I refer to the alleged use decoratively of "books which are no books—*biblia a-biblia*." I gather this information—which I trust is utterly erroneous—from a gossip-monger's newspaper rumour. For my part, I find it quite impossible to believe that a royal residence should be burdened with sham books akin to the "Draught Boards bound and lettered at the back" which Lamb scornfully classes among the imposters he declares he could not read, such as Hume, Gibbon, and Adam Smith. I am glad that I made haste to forget the vacuous titles that newspaper gossip assigns to the vacuous shams alleged to be destined for Marlborough House, even as I have become studiously oblivious of the mock titles that Thomas Hood, and some other misguided humorists, were tempted to bestow on the soulless carcases which were supposed to enliven the staircases and corridors of noble interiors. For surely any book worthy of the name should contain a more or less noble interior, as well as an outward skin conforming delectably to its environment. And Lamb's pet aversions—Adam Smith and the rest—would, if suitably bound, yield this material service conformably to the serene dignity of a Wren interior, without intruding any suggestion of hollow make-believe. Not but what a mock title might agree pretty well with a mock-turtle sort of taste! Of all the many mock titles I have ever seen, only this shocking example refuses to be dislodged from a capricious memory: "*Doors and Doorways*. By In-I-go Jones." But the scansion of Ben Jonson's spiteful lampoon seems to require a different pronunciation, for he refers to "that Assinego Jones." In all seriousness, I would suggest that sham books ought certainly to be eliminated from any national scheme of interior decoration; and I venture to suppose that the newspaper paragraphist was egregiously mistaken in assuming their inclusion in the Marlborough House scheme.

* * *

Protests against gratuitously bad municipal lettering have now become frequent and forcible. Few of them, however, carry the weight of authority pertaining to Mr. John Gloag, who speaks as vice-chairman of the Design and Industries Association, and as an accredited expert in art-craft amenities. He complains that, "with the possible exception of Leicester, few 'cities' in this country express their dignity or intelligence when they use the alphabet." I hasten to "say ditto to Mr. Burke," whether his thoughts on the present discontents refer to municipal lettering at large, or whether he is advising the London County Council to follow the lead of its department whence issue such well-printed educational posters. Certainly Leicester

is a centre of excellent printing, and its lettering doubtless owes much to the example of its printing press; and, following up Mr. Gloag's sound advice to the London County Council, I take leave to add that the London School of Printing, in which the Council takes a beneficent interest, is famous the world over for the fine taste in typography imparted to its thousand students by a carefully selected staff of highly competent instructors. It is no exaggeration to declare that by persistent united effort during a series of years, the teachers and students of the London School of Printing have been the main factor in raising British printing—letterpress more especially—to a position that is perhaps unequalled throughout the world. Typography, as practised at this fine school—which I cannot but regard less as a local institution than as a national asset—exemplifies good lettering *in excelsis*—that is, mechanical lettering, for, of course, it does not pretend to compete with the best handwork, such as that which commonly adorns the plans of an accomplished architectural draughtsman. With such excellent models available, there is no excuse for continuing to deface our streets with inartistic lettering.

* * *

I went to see the Guardi collection, got together by Colnaghis at 144 New Bond Street for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, with the liveliest expectations, and was not disappointed. In the first place, it is representative, for it includes not only the typical architectural and lagoon things, but genre and figure, and a fine display of drawings. It is the former class, however, which exhibits Guardi's powers at the best. He had a way with him which compels even those not particularly interested in architecture to admit his mastership in architectural representation. He fills his canvases with architectural interest, and the quality of his paint gives them a value which few even of the great masters surpass. The small low-toned "St. Mark's" and "Grand Canal" are exquisite, equalled, however, in beauty by the lighter "Santa Maria della Salute" and the "St. Mark's from the Piazzetta." The subtlety of his presentation is seen in the "Piazza of St. Mark's," a large picture with a long reiteration of windows which, however, triumphs over monotony. The drawings are naturalistic studies of buildings and landscapes mostly, direct, unatmospheric, full of accomplishment; graphic in wash and pen; simple and broad in technique, as in the archway in the Capriccio landscape; minute in the "Procession in the Piazza of St. Mark's."

* * *

Taking a further walk up Bond Street, as far as number 92, I was delighted with Mrs. Beresford Chancellor's Barbola figures at Cooling's gallery. These are gay little pieces with ample vitality and attractive colour. Barbola seems to be a sort of compromise between clay and plasticine, which either sets hard after modelling or can be baked to hardness. On this the bright colours seem to have been applied, and a coat of transparent varnish put on top. The artist relies more on action than on structure in her modelling, and there is a great variety in the fifty examples to be seen, comprising fancy figures and animals, all very ornamental; all more popular than precious. Mrs. Beresford Chancellor also shows thirty drawings, among which are a few buildings, the best being Ponte Vecchio, Florence. Both figures and drawings are most moderately priced.

The surroundings of this exhibition are startling. These upper galleries have just been discovered by Messrs. Cooling. A few months ago the rooms were mere commonplace papered apartments. It was discovered that they had been boarded, probably in Victorian times. Now the boarding has been removed and the upper parts of the premises emerge as perfectly panelled suites in pine, with simple mouldings: work of the eighteenth century, quite unspoiled and very satisfying. It is not known who were the old tenants of the house, for the numbers in New Bond Street were so frequently changed. Whoever they were, they had charming rooms in which they dwelt, and the discovery of them was a most happy chance, both for visitors to the galleries and for the present tenants themselves.

* * *

Fashions in architecture do not usually move with Parisian swiftness: but slowly through the centuries do they move: yet it has been given us in our time to see the beginnings of several new things. Sir Edwin's Cenotaph created a fashion. It was something unique, and was imitated at once. And now it has got into the fashion papers

and will go with a bang. After being embroidered on the corners of tablecloths and napkins, we shall have cenotaph cruets, cenotaph jelly moulds, cenotaph pies. What a toothpick the spire of Strasburg Cathedral would make!

* * *

The Parisian boulevard, with its avenues of shady trees, has been rightly held up to admiration by town-planners as a model for imitation in our own cities and suburbs, and the news that the Parisians are finding it difficult to prevent the trees from dying from the combined effects of drought and motor fumes will be received with genuine sympathy and regret. A long, wide, straight street can be distinctly monotonous, and the combination of architecture and foliage is particularly happy, the freedom of natural growth setting off the ordered style of the buildings, and *vice versa*. A proposal to enlist the good will of the inhabitants, and especially of the concierges, of Paris by inviting them to contribute an occasional bucket of water to the nearest tree should not lack response, for the appearance of the public streets is a matter of pride to the Frenchman, whatever it may be to us.

This concern for the effect of the street as a whole is almost the last thing to be learned by Englishmen, and if our builders of new bungalows could only be persuaded to grow suitable trees in their front gardens the appearance of the arterial roads would be improved out of all recognition. Even those architectural monstrosities that would only be adequately treated by complete demolition can be notably improved by the provision of a screen of foliage between them and the spectator. And it is a mercy that the growing sapling cutting athwart an ill-proportioned façade begins its good work long before it is grown sufficiently large to hide it completely. The added interest of its growth, its spray of colour, and its motion as the wind blows its branches can do a great deal to divert attention from inharmonious architecture.

* * *

Apropos of a note from a correspondent last week, in which Mr. Voysey as an originator was mentioned in the same breath with Mr. Rudyard Kipling, another correspondent writes: Mr. Voysey's architecture has not been copied as has Mr. Kipling's short-story writing, for the reason that the architect who attempted to do so at once betrayed the source of his ideas. Mr. Voysey's influence has been of a far deeper and more subtle kind; it is his address to the subject of house design and the principles he followed as a designer which have become assimilated. In a recent address on Leonard Stokes, Mr. George Drysdale told his audience that the minute attention to detail which characterized that architect's work was due to his admiration of the methods of Mr. Voysey; and what Leonard Stokes learnt from the work of a contemporary is accepted as part of the ordinary obligations of a properly conducted practice today. A more powerful influence has been the ingenuity in devices of all kinds which Mr. Voysey's designs exhibit. The freedom the modern architect enjoys—the liberty to use any method of construction and any material and in any way that practical efficiency and disciplined taste may suggest—had its origin in the revolutionary adventures of Mr. Voysey in the same field. Despite the variety, fecundity of devices, and unusualness of many of these designs, there is no aim at originality. Mr. Voysey would claim for himself that he is merely a product of his times; that is to say, he faced every problem frankly and solved it by the best practical methods at his disposal, instead of by those which were merely customary. The originality of his designs is the result of unflinching sincerity in the designer, and those who know Mr. Voysey with any intimacy can well understand the immovable independence of thought and devotion to detail which is displayed in his works.

* * *

The " Tabard," or, as it was later but erroneously called, the " Talbot," was, perhaps, the most famous inn in London, and certainly the best remembered of all those old hostelries whose picturesque features were powerless to save them from destruction. From my little photograph book, I select this delightful representation of what the place looked like in the sixties of the last century. Chaucer has, of course, embalmed the memory of the original " Tabard " in immortal verse; but the tavern where he and his Canterbury Pilgrims forgathered for their pious journey was

The old " Tabard."

burnt down in that great fire which ravaged Southwark in 1676, and did almost as much harm to the south bank of the river as the Great Fire had done to the north; and the structure here portrayed was its successor which, however, was built on the plan of the old one, the distinctive features of which were carefully copied. It is interesting to know that in Chaucer's time the name of the landlord was Henry Bailly, a man of some importance in that he represented Southwark in the Parliament of 1376. The " Tabard " was one, but the chief in fame, of a number of inns which congregated at this spot, then the beginning of a Londoner's journey southward, and these were all more or less busy centres down to the days when railways came and put their noses out of joint. Many of them survived as ordinary taverns for many years after this, however, and while the " Tabard " was destroyed in 1875-6, the " George," of which I shall give a picture next week, is existing, though in a truncated form, today.

* * *

From a Disembodied Architect

Can we say truthfully that Queen Anne is dead while she lives on in the pure form of the mellow brick houses of Church Row, Hampstead? Or, for that matter, in silver, in furniture, in a certain " gate," too! Standing before the Church Row lime trees—like the hoops of my lady's petticoats—which run quaintly down the centre of the roadway, I felt a little troubled in my mind. If, as we are told, this machine-made, listening-in age is stumbling towards a one-tribal union of nations, all fraternally spiritual, in which inequality even in thought will be punished, we shall not be allowed to linger by these hooded doorways or link extinguishers. To mention a sedan chair lovingly will bring us before the Committee of Public Vigilance for suppressing individuals with leanings towards epochs of oppression and materialism. The prospect saddens. I shall pay Church Row as many visits as I can in the present era, and look more fixedly from my window at the big Daimlers and Rolls-Royces in Queen Anne's Gate.

ASTRAGAL

ISLINGTON A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

[BY E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR]

THERE lies before me a small portfolio consisting of thirty-one little engravings on Chinese paper and mounted on cardboard representing, as their title announces, *Select Views in Islington, Pentonville, Highbury, Canonbury, etc.* These charming little copperplates are taken from original drawings by Augustus Welby Pugin, who, in each case, made his sketches on the spot. They were published by Rudolph Ackermann at No. 101 Strand—a shop whence emanated about this period a flood of artistically illustrated books, plain and coloured—in the year 1819, although the printed title-page, curiously enough, gives the date as 1810. The name of Pugin is famous, but the bearer of it responsible for these select views can hardly claim the credit of making it so; for although he was an architect, it was his son, the second of the name, who became the high priest of neo-Gothic, and was for so much in the final form taken by the Houses of Parliament, in the decoration of which he assisted Sir Charles Barry, who did that. The earlier Pugin, who here interests us, was born in 1762 and died just seventy years later; his more famous son's dates are 1812-1852.

Today the special area in which Pugin wandered about making his little pictures has so changed in character that one would have difficulty in identifying the features in many cases here portrayed, so different is their environment. There is something Georgian about their very names. Islington connotes John Gilpin, who in imagination is always riding headlong there; Pentonville for ever calls up visions of Leigh Hunt and the young Dickens; Highbury seems essentially the home of its once famous

"Queen's Head" Public House, Islington.

Barn and other pleasure haunts; and when Canonbury is mentioned there swims into one's ken the Tower to which Goldsmith and other literary men were wont to resort for a spell of peace and rurality. That tower still exists; but if you were to mount it you would find so different a prospect spreading round to what is shown from this point by Pugin in the first of his sketches, that you would hardly believe the hundred odd years that have elapsed since he drew it could have wrought such a metamorphosis. Serried rows of houses looking on to crowded thoroughfares have taken the place of those streets we see in these pictures, where groups of trees still remain along roads that are little better than country lanes. For instance, the Thatched House was once a pleasure resort. Again, where will you find the "Queen's Head" as it humps itself towards you in the picture, with its Elizabethan contours and its air of being all eyes? But those were the days when Islington contained about 10,000 people, and now, I suppose, it possesses thirty or forty times that number.

One view shows the old Turnpike, but that was a time when Islington was as famous for its cakes as Chelsea was for its buns; and William Collins, the poet, lived there, and Colley Cibber, and Cruden of *Concordance* fame. In another picture we have the Angel Inn yard, with its old galleries around and its intimate air of hospitality; and in yet another is that picturesque Canonbury Tower, which is thought to have been built by Sir John Spencer in Elizabeth's day, but which is far more famous from its association with the author of *The Vicar of Wakefield.*

Canonbury Tower.

At the time when artists were busy setting down the features of the city of their day, they were specially interested in modern buildings as differentiated from general points of view, and however ugly such structures were they were duly commemorated. Thus it is that Pugin, while giving us exquisite little pictures of old features, does not forget the achievement of a later time, and we are confronted with the ugly interior of Islington Church (its exterior has points, especially its spire, obviously reminiscent

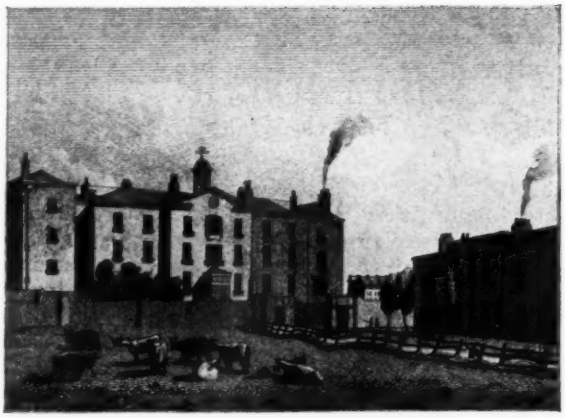
Collier Street, Pentonville.

of Wren) and the uglier workhouse; nor are the Islington Chapel's heavy and uninspired lines absent; and it is a relief to turn to the delightful vista of Collier Street, Pentonville, especially if we can visualize the egregious Mr. Guppy strutting along it.

But a real landmark awaits us in the view of Colebrooke Row, for here Charles and Mary Lamb came to live in 1823, and here we see the New River into which their friend, George Dyer, walked on the memorable occasion recorded by Elia in his *Amicus Redivivus*, one of the most exquisite of his immortal essays.

I have already incidentally referred to Highbury Barn, and the picture Pugin gives us of it is a specially interesting one and may be compared with the one in Cromwell's *History of Islington*, the standard work on all this area. The place was once a favourite resort from its beginnings in the earlier part of the eighteenth century to its closing in

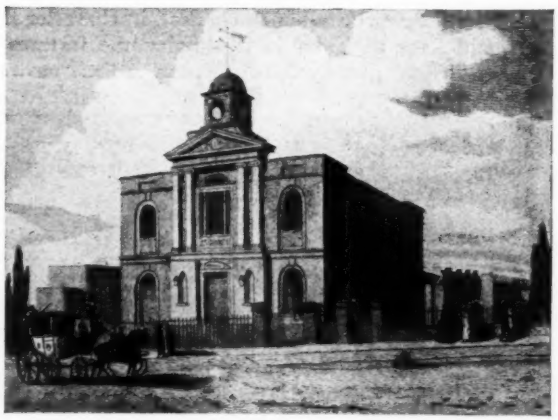
White Conduit House, Pentonville.



Islington Workhouse.

1871, and Goldsmith, on his shoemaker's holidays, was wont to affect it.

For the rest there are, in this little collection of views, charming pictures of John Street, Pentonville; of the White Conduit House, another famous centre of pleasure in the same locality; of the interiors of two ancient taverns, the "Queen's Head" and the "Pied Bull," at Islington; as well as an interesting view, taken in winter, of Sadler's Wells—the Sadler's Wells in pre-Phelps days, when a racecourse (although this is not shown in Pugin's picture) was formed



Pentonville Chapel.

here and balloon ascents were one of its popular features. Just now Sadler's Wells possesses particular interest because, as everyone knows, there is a movement on foot to reconstruct that famous old playhouse with which certain palmy days of the drama were so honourably associated. The place links hands with the Old Vic. to the farther south (also being renovated) as being a survival from a time when the drama was at a notable period of its history, when Lamb hung enraptured over its gallery and Hazlitt criticized with such astounding insight the plays (and they were plays) which our forefathers enjoyed here.

Taken as a whole, this portfolio of views is one of great value, for by it we can realize what an outstanding portion of the metropolis was like a century ago, can wander with Mr. Pugin into its hostelries, and can mount with him its dominating landmark and see "the Wen," as Cobbett saw and called it, spread out like a map before us.

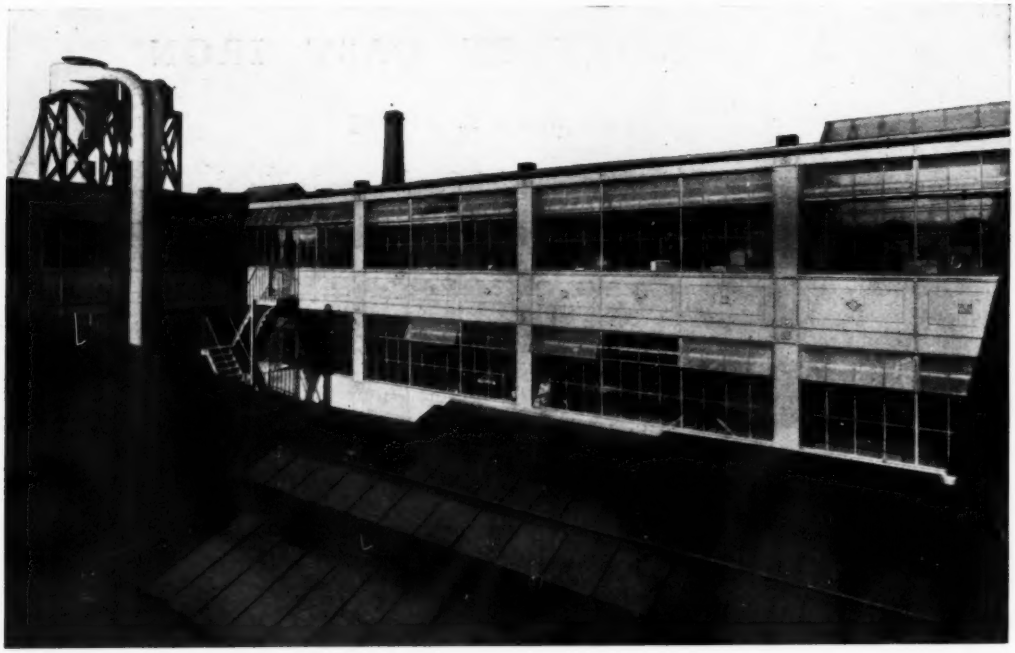
A FACTORY IN CAST IRON

[BY ERIC L. BIRD]

MODERNITY in architecture seems to be chiefly identified, at any rate by its enemies, with reinforced concrete. Many people point with scorn to the cubistic and seemingly illogical arrangements of reinforced concrete and glass of Le Corbusier and the central European schools, and although they may admit a sneaking regard for the church at Le Rainey, any frank expression in reinforced concrete rouses in them bitter contempt mingled with fulminatory warnings. Strangely enough, frank display of a steel frame is not considered to be so entirely outside the pale of legitimate architecture. American practice is, however, the usual thing. By more or less skilful concealments of stanchions with columns, and by the artful hanging of cornice stones and triglyphs from a steel beam, like so many joints of meat in a butcher's shop, they have made the steel frame their own adaptable and willing slave. On the other hand, the genuine modernists—and, rather more, the stunt merchants—have preferred to give play to their leanings in reinforced concrete rather than in steel-frame work, probably because the former is the more adaptable to unusual shapes in both frame and panel. But the commercial architect knows that the steel frame is far more easily and rapidly erected, pulled down or altered, and is generally better suited to his purposes than its rival, provided always he can indulge his fancy in screening it with a more or less plausible arrangement of the Orders or, at any rate, with a façade whose voids and solids are based upon the proportion of the Orders. When the shopkeeper or factory owner demands larger expanses of glass, especially on the ground-floor, he finds much greater difficulty in reconciling those two utterly opposed methods of constructing, the Orders and the steel frame. He sometimes ends by achieving a make-shift and blames his client for having no soul for architecture.

But a new facing for the steel frame is creeping in. Metal itself, either bronze or painted sheet-iron or cast-iron, is being used—certainly in England—to form panels below windows, and the newer façades reveal the fact that the practice is extending. Still, however, your designer clings to his "architecture," makes his stanchion cases reminiscent of the Orders, and leaves the glass area problem unsolved. In the additions to the factory of Messrs. Harcourts, Ltd., of Birmingham (now controlled by Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.) the demand for light was insistent. The necessity for speedy erection inferred a steel-frame building, and the designer, Mr. James A. Swan, F.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham, has provided great areas of glass from stanchion to stanchion, and logically faced the remainder of his façades with sheets of cast-iron. Of all the usual forms of iron this is the least susceptible to rust, especially if primed while the iron is still hot. The illustrations show clearly how the stanchions and the spaces between window-sill and floor have been faced with such cast-iron sheets. These are ½ in. thick, with rebated joints, which are filled with red lead, under the ribs; they are screwed to wood framing which, in its turn, is bolted to the steelwork. The framing inside is covered with asbestos sheets. The whole is remarkably light in weight, entirely weather-resisting, and provides the maximum of floor space, therein fulfilling its essential of structural efficiency. The last point, that of floor space, was particularly important. The old factory possessed a large courtyard which provided the only space available for extensions, and was surrounded by workshops of shallow depth. The new building lies

Messrs. Harcourts' Factory, Moseley Street, Birmingham. By James A. Swan.
Detail of a cast-iron panel: rough casting before painting, showing screw holes.



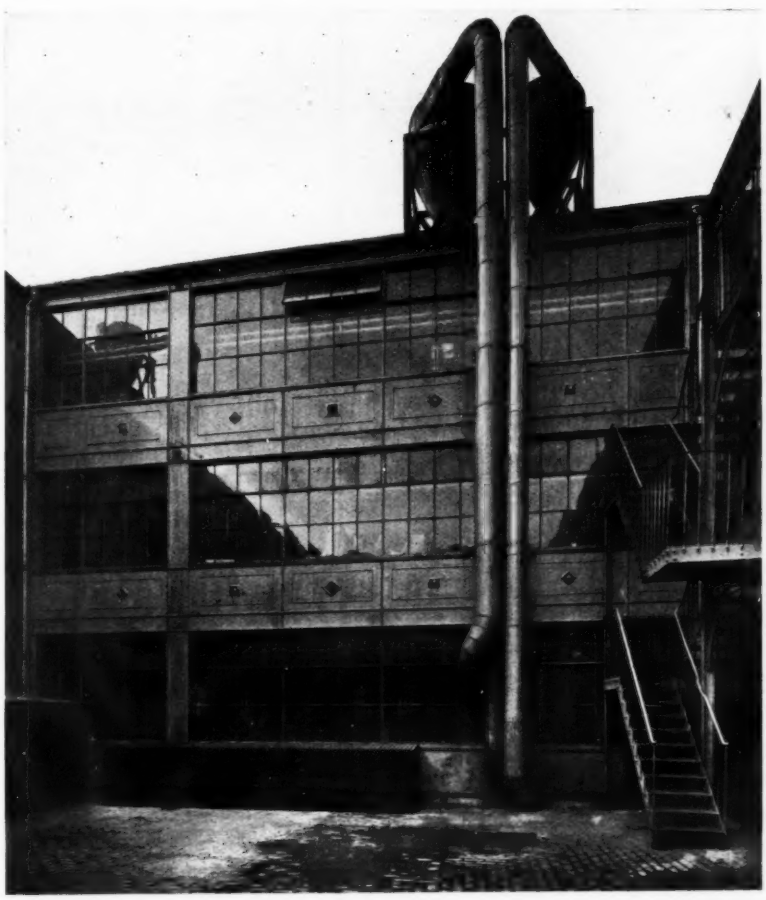
inside the old and, although abutting on it all round the yard, is entirely independent of the brick walls of the former. This reduction in the central source of light, in addition to necessitating the great glass area of the walls, demanded that the minimum of ground be taken up by wall thickness.

Here, then, is a metal-framed building entirely faced with the same material and expressing with precision its structure of rectangular voids in space bounded by the frame members. Although a building devoted solely to commercial ends, and therefore one with no money to spend on frills, it is pleasing to the point of fascination. Its frank—and skilfully emphasized — expression of its structure is, perhaps, the reason; at any rate, it makes clear the fact that the expression of a steel-frame building is horizontal and not vertical, a fact well recognized by many modernists, but one which has not yet penetrated the consciousness of the ruck of steel-frame exponents in England and America.

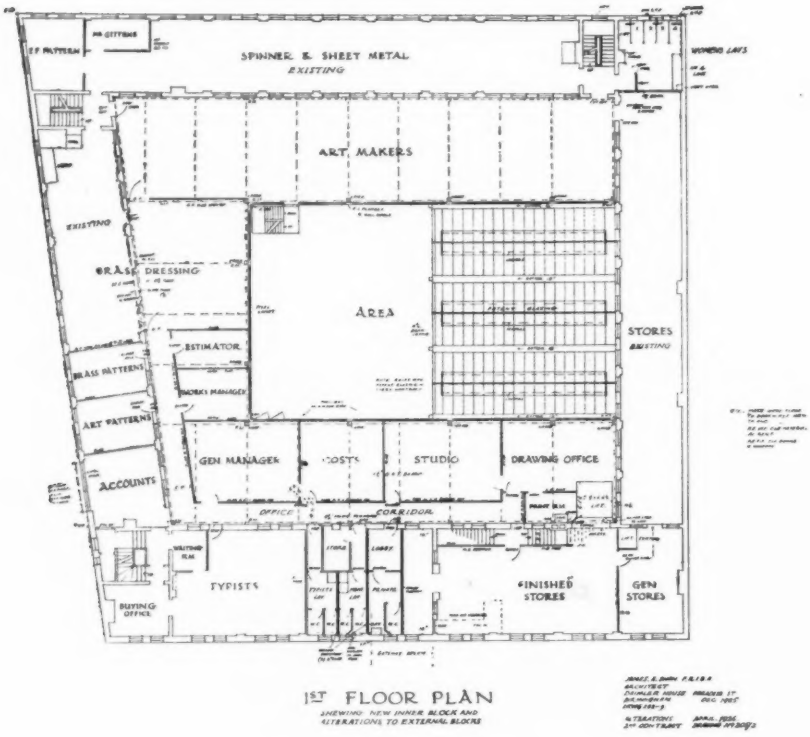
Messrs. Harcourts' Factory, Moseley Street, Birmingham. By James A. Swan. Above, south side of interior court. The whole of the face work is in cast-iron. Below, a detail of the cast-iron fitting to the wall panels.

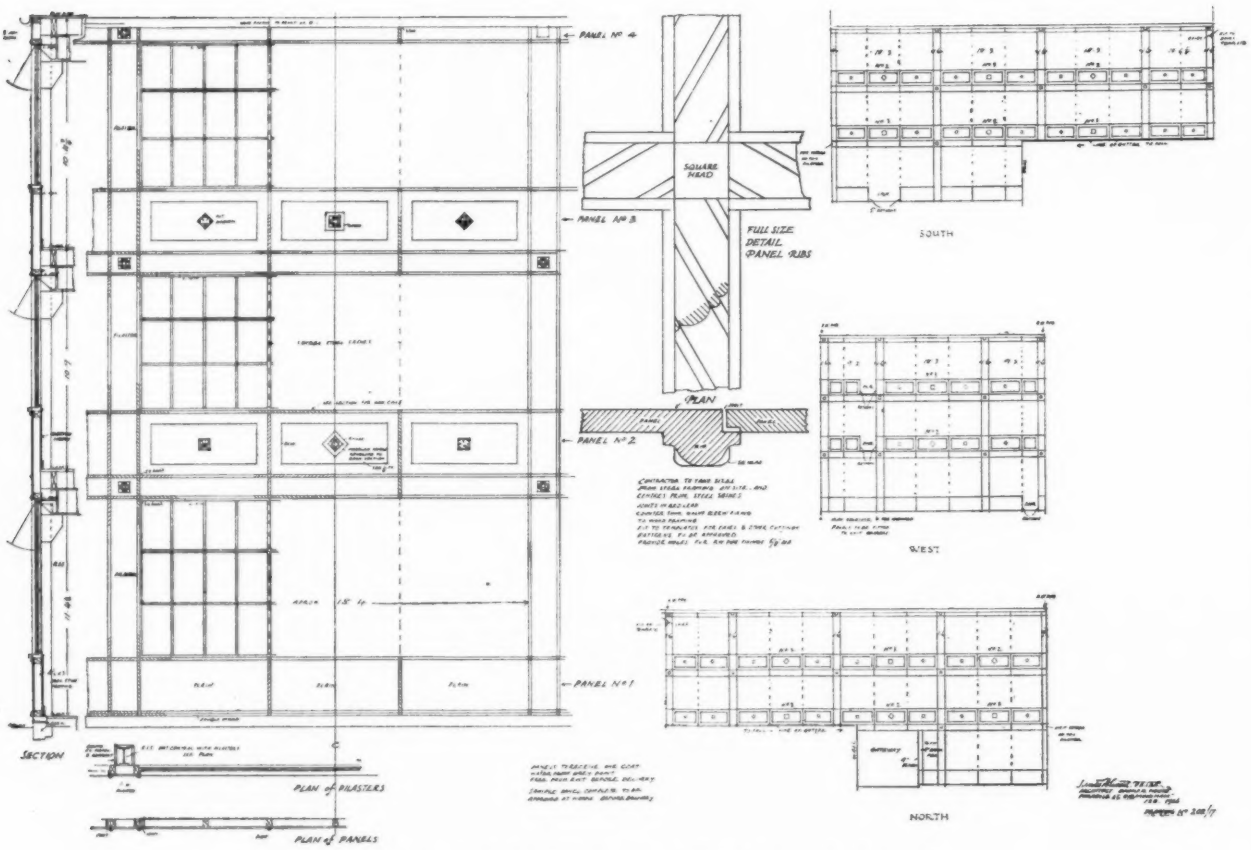
Metallurgy, a recent science, is advancing rapidly. A host of alloys or combinations of metals have been discovered in the last few years; it cannot be long before some chemist hits on a rustless structural metal, or other synthetic

material, saleable at a competitive price. This is no mere dream, but a distinct probability. Instead, then, of hanging awkward lumps of stone on steel frames, we shall face our buildings with light metal sheets, and the steel frame will come into its own, providing yet another target for the Ordermongers to shy verbal bricks at. Of course, it is quite possible today, where by-laws permit, if the owner is prepared to spend money on bronze or periodic repainting, as witness this building under review. The principle is not new. Cast-iron panels were used in the early eighteenth century, and we have built steel-covered and framed ships for years. The problems of fire-resistance and sound-proofing, together with retention of heat, are none of them insuperable, and the era of the metal, glass, and asbestos building may shortly be upon us. The mind is kindled by a vision of gleaming metal and glass walls reflecting and refracting the glow of glimmering lamps against the yellow, luminous night sky of London. At any rate, there is something to be said for the idea of metal facings.



Messrs. Harcourts' Factory, Moseley Street, Birmingham. By James A. Swan. Above, an interior on the second-floor. Below, the interior court, showing the dust extract plant.





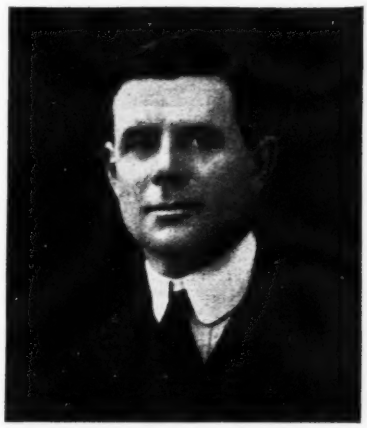
Messrs. Harcourts' Factory, Moseley Street, Birmingham. By James A. Swan. Above, the first-floor plan. Below, details of cast-iron panels.

THE ENTERPRISING MR. SMARTERLY

ARCHITECTURAL BUMMERY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Mr. Smarterly, your contributor M. L. A. tells us, entered on the field of his desires by finding a "desirable locality" and there building himself a small house. I do not quarrel with him for thus making an opportunity to display the architectural prettinesses of which he was capable; nor do I quarrel with him for pretending to want to live in the house when he had no such desire, for this deceit was out of sight and entirely a matter between him and his conscience. The building of, and pretence of living in, his house were, however, a "trap." In this confession he displays incapacity in the particular function in which he prides himself—that of salesman—for the first thing a salesman learns is to respect his own lies. This trap of Mr. Smarterly's is described in a passage which displays, not his astuteness, as he would have us feel, but his hopeless vulgarity of nature. Upon this foundation he built up a practice as architect of bungalows and small houses of the kind, apparently, that those who agree with Mr. Guy Dawber would make illegal—a practice sedulously nurtured by cadging, which M. L. A. seems to regard as part of the equipment of the professional man, and which he terms, in the excruciating phrase of the tout, "the personal element." With the evidence he supplies of Mr. Smarterly's inability to make himself plausible in writing, I am not surprised to hear that he found his letters "frightened" prospective clients, although these clients were so undiscerning as to succumb to a "personal element" which must, I feel, have positively smelt. Mr. Smarterly is, in fact, represented as an ignorant vulgarian entirely lacking in cultivation or ideals, totally unconscious of the obligations associated with a professional standing, and incapable of comprehending the meaning of its code—a person, in short, swayed only by his conflicting impulses of greed and funk.



Mr. H. B. Creswell

In every one of the points he seeks to make, it seems to me that M. L. A. ludicrously fails. So far from suggesting that it is desirable for young men to have opportunities for setting up in practice, he proves exactly the opposite. The description he gives of one of them shows that every possible obstacle should be put in the way of all; and he makes it clear that any Architects' Registration Bill which does not set up and maintain such obstacles, and prevent persons of Mr. Smarterly's way of thinking and acting from identifying themselves with the profession, will serve little purpose. The methods Mr. Smarterly employed are not, as your contributor supposes, original; they are practised all over the country, in varying degrees of baseness, by men who have no other qualifications for being "architects." It is this underworld of architectural parasites which has led to the deformation of the countryside, has discredited architects and architecture in the popular esteem, and has provoked the need for the same kind of preventive legislation which secures to us the weight of coal we pay for and milk which is milk. The good repute of dentistry was being submerged by parallel methods until the body of self-respecting dentists secured the passing of coercive laws to put a stop to them. Again, M. L. A.'s message is of no interest to architects, for it does not reveal, as he seems to think, a means of increasing the activities of architects nor of improving the architectural output. The paltry houses and bungalows Mr. Smarterly so much prides himself upon would have been designed by someone else if he had not captured the work, and no one but a publicity agent would dare to pretend otherwise; moreover, I cannot imagine, in that case, that the houses would have been worse designed or the persons building them worse served.

The crux of the whole matter, however, lies in this: that the practice of architecture can exist as a profession only so long as it holds the respect which is accorded to the professional status. Mr. Smarterly's methods succeeded only because, while posing as a professional man, he acted as a commercial; he lived on his capital—fed on the hen that lays the eggs. He clearly implies that he could not have got on his feet if he had conformed to the code traditional in the profession; and it is equally clear that, if he had been in competition with the organized flapdoodle and deception of commercial enterprise, he would have been swept off the field at once. So also will the profession of architecture be swept off the field if, by relaxation of the time-honoured discipline of the code, it places itself on the same footing as commercial organizations. The great furnishing houses, the drapers, decorators and upholsterers, and the various "stores," are all ready to exploit architecture to their own advantage, so that no right building shall any more be known, just as they have exploited boots till an honestly made boot is scarcely anywhere to be obtained. As commerce and industry have driven out of existence the craft of boot-making, and have gone far to drive out of existence all craftsmen, high and low, and almost made the mere sound of such words as "craftwork," "handicraft," and even "art" creative of nausea by their deceitful, huckstering use of them, so are most of them ready to drive the practising architect out of existence and degrade the word "architecture" until it is associated only with slobbering falsity of protestation, and shoddy, ignorant pretentiousness in performance.

As long as the profession is to its own self but true, the entire forces of the prince of lies and darkness cannot prevail against it; but if persons less chuckle-headed than Mr. Smarterly, using the same activities, prevail, the architectural bummer will be seen sitting on the doorstep of the rector who has alluded to a memorial addition to the church in the parish magazine, just as the commercial stained glass and reredos bummers are sitting now.

H. B. CRESWELL

[We have put the above letter before our contributor, who writes as follows :]

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I am sorry for the pitiful exhibition which I have apparently made of myself. I am sorry, too, for Mr. Smarterly. I had really no idea that he would be considered such a cad! It is not my desire to champion his cause nor to vindicate his actions as an individual; but, in justice to myself, I should like to answer one or two of the criticisms which have been levelled at me.

First, in the article which has so deeply grieved Mr. Creswell, there was nothing further from my intentions than to "make points," as he suggests; my single object was to recount what, in spite of (or perhaps because of) my "toutishness," I considered to be a story both amusing and instructive. I purposely tried to leave my readers to form their own opinions and to avoid giving any opening through which I might have hurled at me the charge of turning propagandist. Evidently I failed. But I would not have it thought, either when I heard the circumstances from Mr. Smarterly or when I wrote the article, that I looked entirely negatively and dispassionately at the facts; I confess to having felt

quite a keen sympathy with the architect—to justify which disgraceful sentiment I must bring Mr. Smarterly's individual case into discussion again.

There seems to me to have been some departure from pure logical thought in the presumption that, because Mr. Smarterly adopted this particular method of starting a practice, his designs are necessarily bad ones; indeed, I think that Mr. Creswell himself would be the first to admit their high quality if he saw them. Doubtless "architectural parasites" of this sort have contributed much of what is ugly in the countryside; but that is through their ignorance of the æsthetics of design, and not because of the way they get their work.

Mr. Creswell is perfectly right when he says that the houses designed by Mr. Smarterly would have been built by somebody else if he had not captured the work. But by whom would they have been designed? By some architect of greater or less merit, who happened to have met his client's second cousin at the annual parish rout at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, whither he had gone to pursue an acquaintanceship (which might later on be useful) with the local plutocrat whose company shares had recently been observed to appreciate in value. We can at least presume that the client would have had little or no first-hand knowledge of his architect's abilities; whereas in Mr. Smarterly's case the "personal element," which Mr. Creswell so loathes, had decided all that and had provided a working model.

In the question of "bumming," I think Mr. Creswell has drawn a somewhat hard-and-fast line. What, in principle, is the difference between the man who goes to dances and shooting parties (in quite a polite, "social" way, but with a certain leaning towards the acquisition of future work), who fosters the acquaintanceships of influential business men, sends Christmas cards to his past clients and publishes a notice of his change of address in the professional journals, and the man who, like Mr. Smarterly, adopts some more frank and original means of establishing a business connection? I do not know Mr. Creswell personally, but I suspect, from his letter, that he is all in favour of frankness! And I feel sure that he will admit that by far the greater number of individual jobs are acquired, and practices started, by close attention to the potential requirements of acquaintances. I even suggest to him that he himself has sometimes allowed his mind to be crossed by the idea that such and such a person might be "worth keeping in with."

The regrettable readiness of stores and of furnishing houses to exploit architecture should be the signal for architects to bestir themselves. The old-fashioned laws of professional etiquette are very high in principle and ideal, and it is sad to have to watch such customs disappear; but is there anything to be gained by sitting down to wail about the decay of chivalry and the total eclipse of all that is proper? The only remedy, it appears to me, is to meet the stores and decorating firms on their own ground. I suggest that "as long as the profession is to its own self true" (in the way in which Mr. Creswell means it) the modern tendencies *will* prevail against it, as they have already begun to do. In these circumstances, surely, it is better for the architect to "go one better" and knock at the rector's door, leaving the bummer from the upholsterer's sitting on the step. It is easy for the man soundly established in practice to deplore the banalities of modern times; but were Mr. Creswell a very young man, trying to set up in practice today and holding the views he does, I should look to see him through the coming years descending, through a process of rustication, into the state of Rural Dean.

M. L. A.

THE DECEITFUL DUMMY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—M. L. A.'s article on Mr. Smarterly's methods has caused scales to fall from my innocent eyes.

Even as the definition of anyone educated at a public school is "a person presumed to have brains," so also, I imagine, that of an architect is "a person presumed to be above reproach."

Now, does Mr. Smarterly come within this category? It may not be easy to point to any particular paragraph in the R.I.B.A. "Suggestions Governing the Professional Conduct of Architects," and say it is on this or that account that Smarterly has transgressed; but, nevertheless, one looks to the spirit of the code as much as to the letter.

It seems to me that Smarterly proposes to sell goods rather than execute commissions; so like other tradesmen he displays his wares in his shop—albeit an hypæthral one.

No! I am not quite correct—he only displays a sample.

Being charitable by nature, I suppose I must give him the benefit of any doubt that may exist as to the questionableness of an assistant architect carrying on private work of the nature under discussion while in some other architect's employ. I do not imagine that his chief would have approved of his methods, even if they had been disclosed.

Without knowing more of the circumstances, one cannot help suspecting that it was a little more than an accident that Smarterly's bungalow plans had so long been "lying on the table at the agent's office."

This, like the creation of the world, may have been due to chance or to design. From what we have read of Smarterly it is not hard to draw conclusions. However, in fairness, one would like to hear from him on the matter, though doubtless he would decline to write a letter, but prefer to introduce "the personal element," and thus impress one, as he did his client (after a drink or two), as being a "jolly good chap."

This personal element theory indicates that Smarterly has more confidence in himself than he is likely to inspire in others. When you have something in black-and-white you generally know where you are, especially when dealing with one whom even the kindly M. L. A. euphemistically describes as "an enterprising young man."

"QUOIN"

WHAT WILL OUR GRANDCHILDREN THINK?

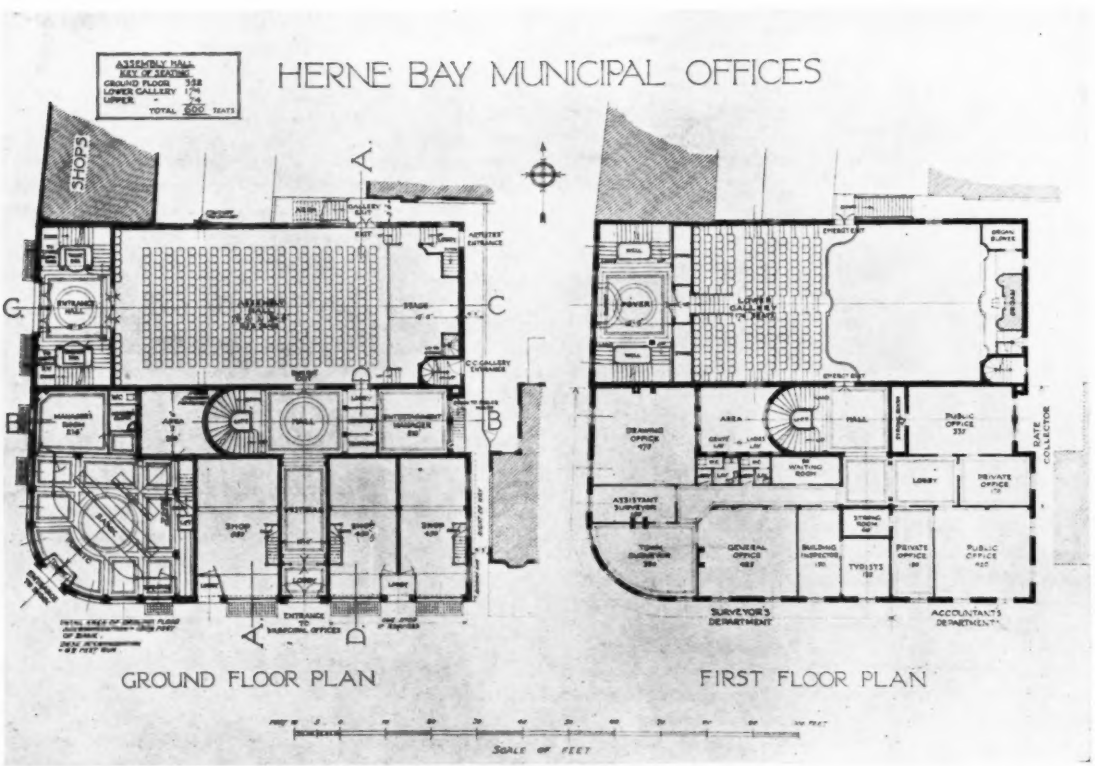
To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I take it that the etiquette that forbids advertising has two main objects. First, that an architect can work with his client in peace knowing that no brother architect will interfere or in any way attempt to snatch the job. Its second object must be to keep up the dignity of the profession and avoid the humbug and vulgarity too often associated with commercial "boost."

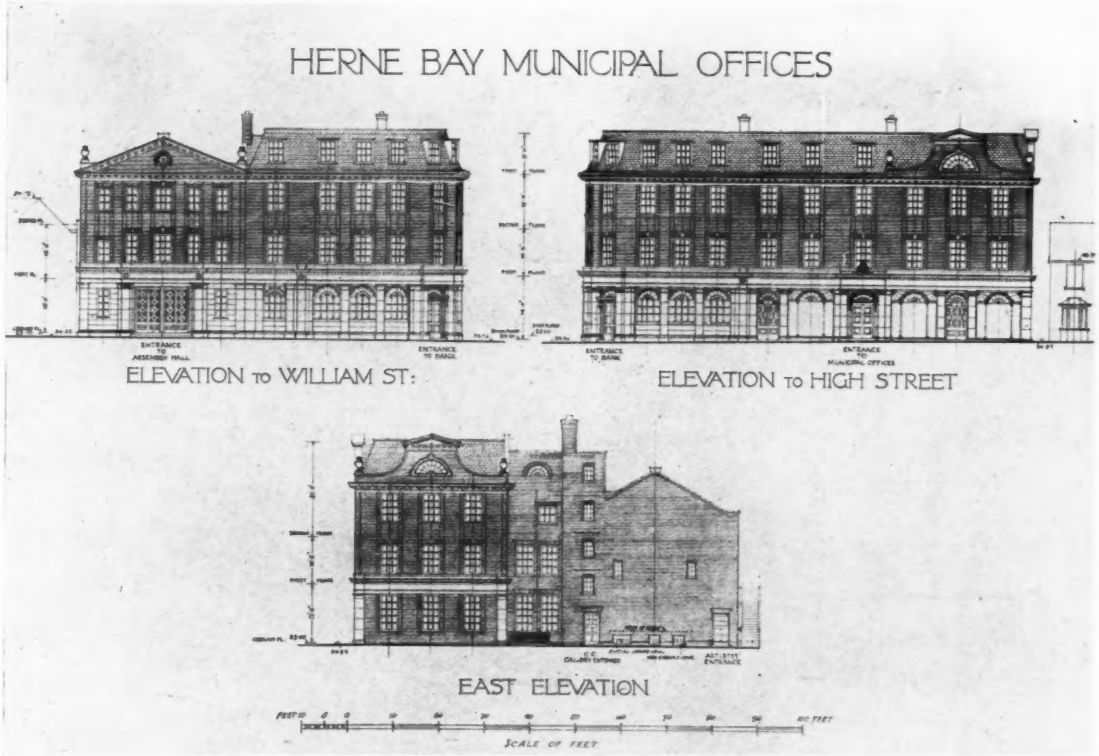
We may also divide the public into two groups. An inconsiderable group will consult an architect when small houses or bungalows are in question, but the other group—the enormous majority—will not. Mr. Smarterly's successful efforts at job-creating were solely concerned with that vast ocean of humanity which ordinarily would never go near an architect; he is, therefore, injuring no one among his brother architects, but he is, on the other hand (provided his houses are good, as we are told they are), saving the neighbourhood from the disfigurement that, but for him, would have been inevitable.

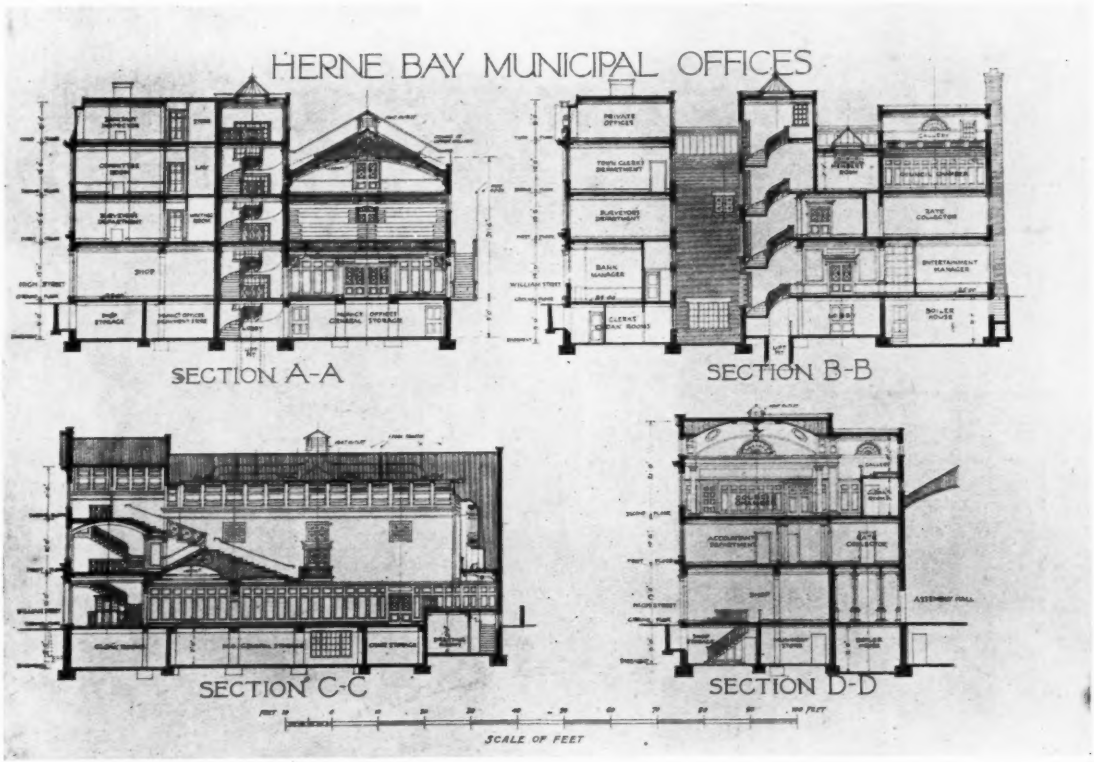
We are now left only with the consideration of whether his job-creating manœuvres lower the dignity of the profession. His methods, as described, appear to have been admirably subtle and less open to a public charge of "boosting" than those of men who illustrate their work in the Press, or who write books. The broad view must be that Smarterly is a benefactor to society and to the profession, since he is spreading a public knowledge of architecture and substituting good design and amenity for vulgarity and bad taste, without himself adopting blatant methods or interfering with the work of other architects. Can there be any doubt but that our grandchildren, viewing our gimcrack suburbs, will wish that we had all been as successfully tactful and as "jolly good chaps" as Smarterly? He ought to be made an honorary A.R.I.B.A. (or an F.R.I.B.A.) if he be not one already.

MANNING ROBERTSON



The Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition. Assessor, Professor A. E. Richardson. The winning design. By C. Harold Norton. Above, the second- and third-floor plans. Below, the ground- and first-floor plans.





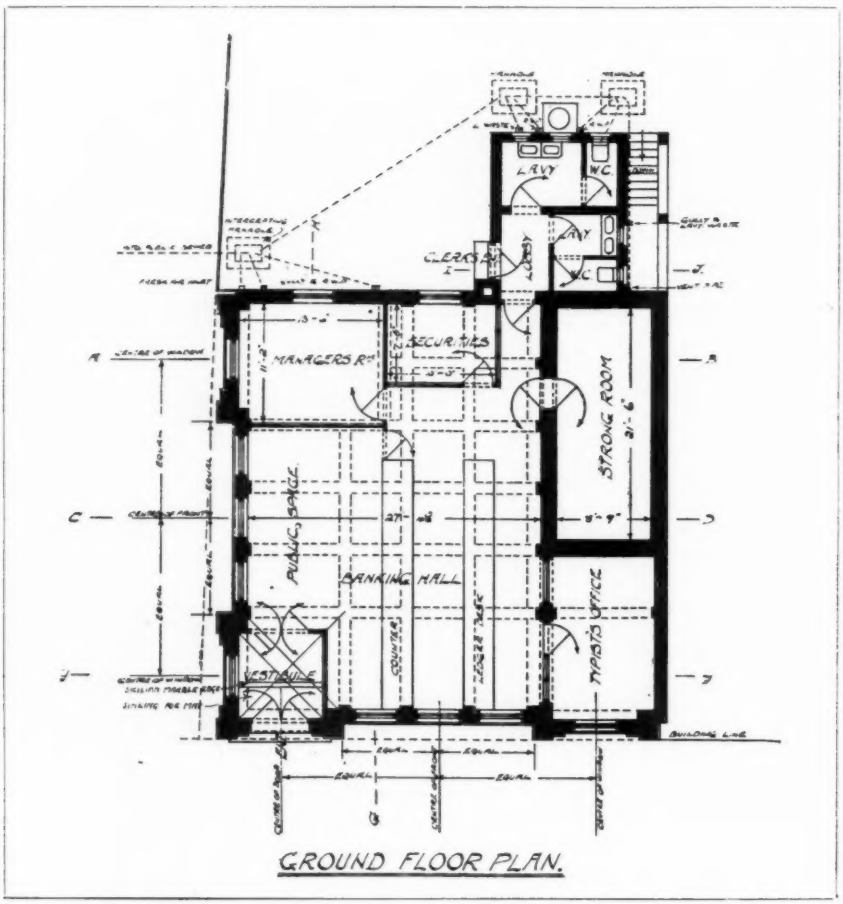
The Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition. Assessor, Professor A. E. Richardson. The winning design. By C. Harold Norton. Above, the elevations. Below, the sections.

CURRENT WORK

THE NEW ENTRANCE TO THE MONICO

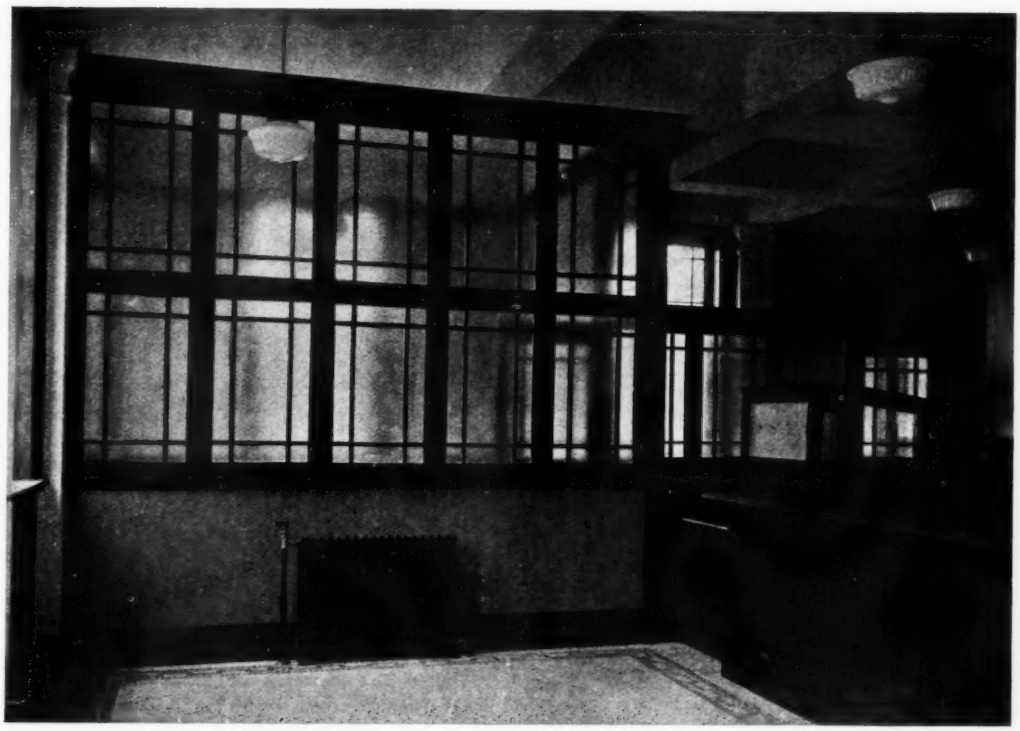
THE new entrance to the Monico, Piccadilly Circus, shown in the accompanying illustration, was completed at the beginning of this year. The work included a new stone and marble front up to the first floor level, with two pairs of solid bronze entrance doors, glazed bronzed marquise, etc., and the entire remodelling of the large vestibule within. Owing to the rather sharp angle of incidence of the existing flank party walls to the line of the front and the necessary setting back of the two pairs of double entrance doors in shallow lobbies, it was found impossible to dispose these doors symmetrically about the centre line of the building. The design of the entrance was evolved as a solution of this problem. The frontage is 25 ft. 9 in., and the height from the pavement to top of the large stone surround 15 ft. 4½ in.

The entrance to the Monico Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W. By Arthur Cooksey and Partners.

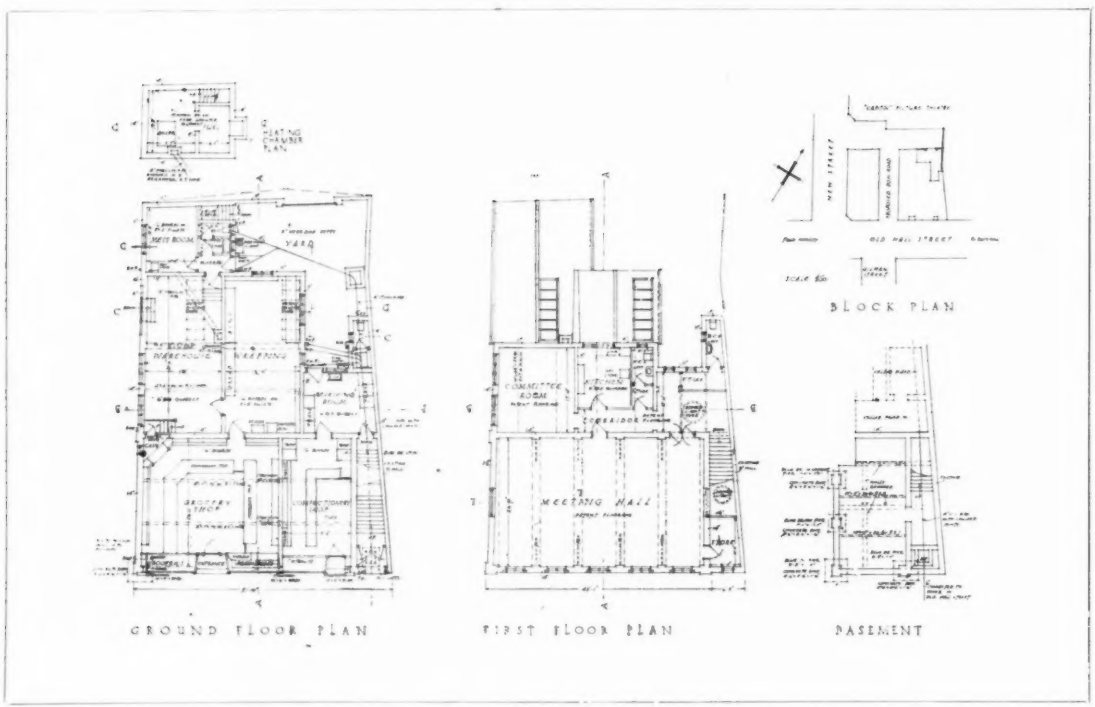


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

Branch bank at Ipswich for Messrs. Barclay, Ltd. By Raymond G. Wrinch.

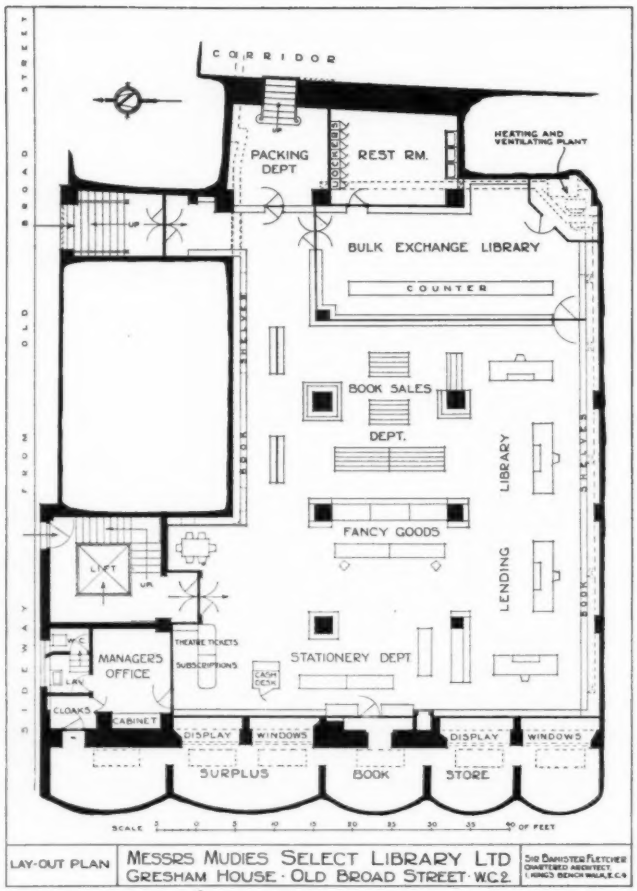


Branch bank at Ipswich for Messrs. Barclay, Ltd. By Raymond G. Wrinch. Above, a view in the banking hall. Below, the vestibule screen.

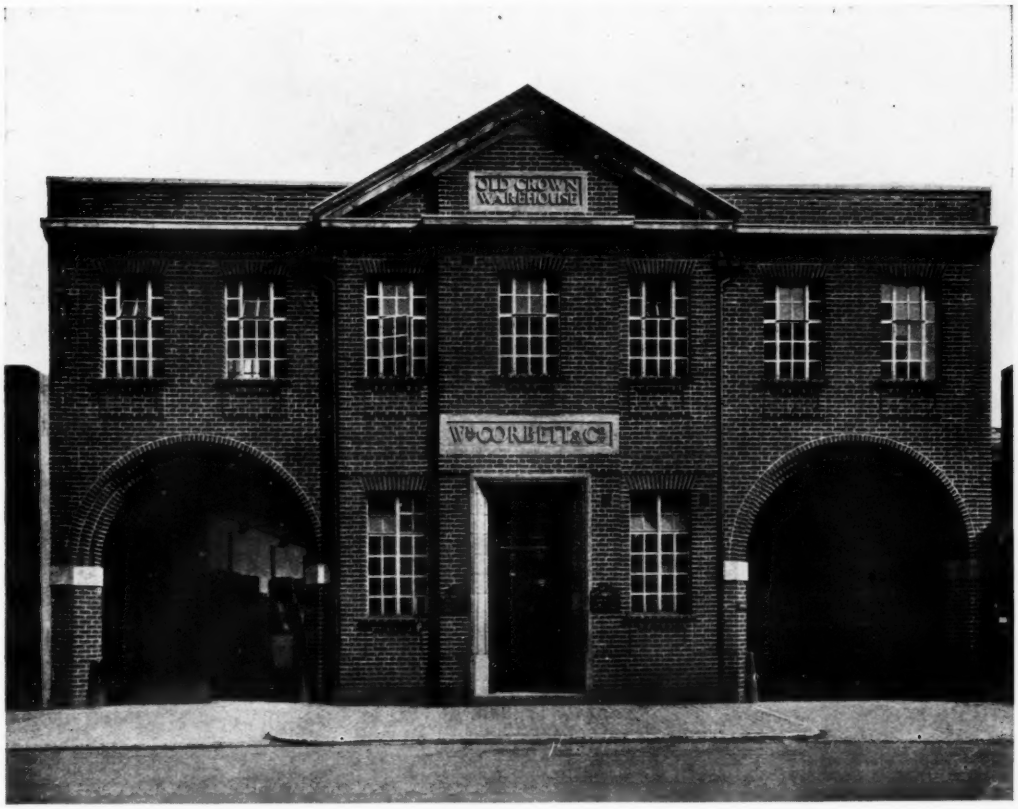


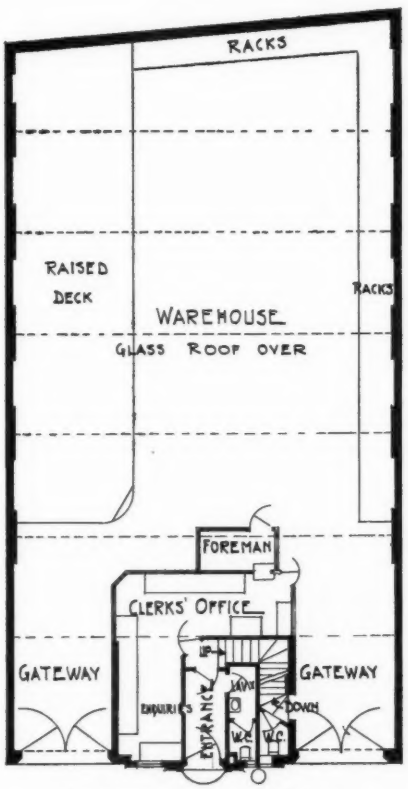
Shop premises and guild-room in Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, for the Burslem and District Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. By Watkin and Maddox.

Shop premises and guild-room in Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, for the Burslem and District Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. By Watkin and Maddox. Above, the guild-room. Below, the grocery store.



Mudies Library (City branch), Old Broad Street, E.C. By Sir Banister Fletcher. Above, the main entrance, theatre booking counter, and manager's office. Below, the plan.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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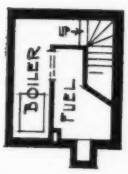
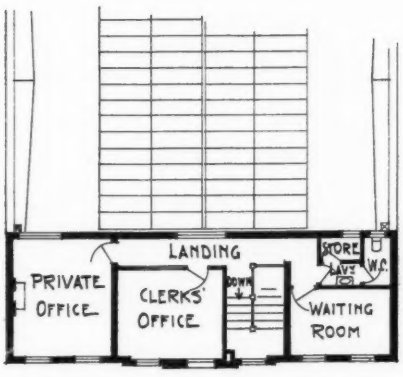
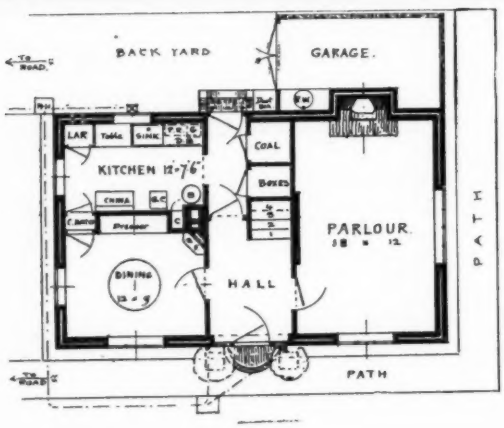


BASEMENT PLAN

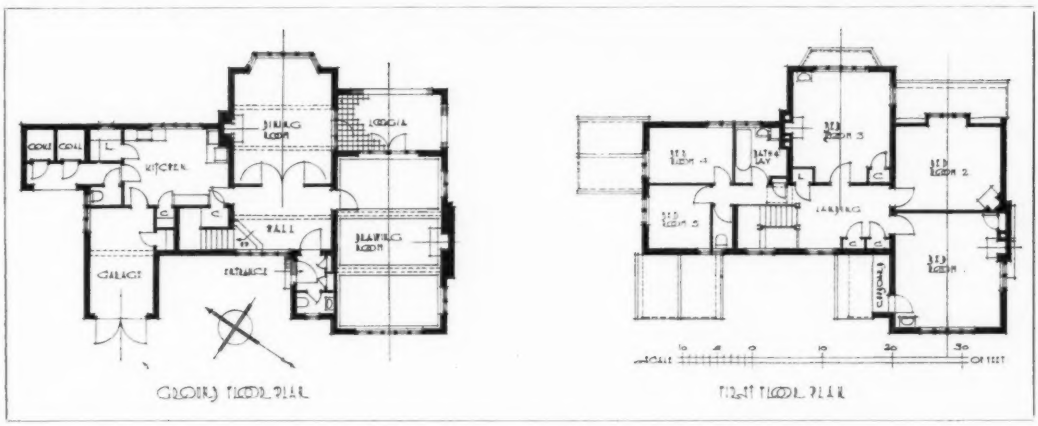


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

A metal warehouse in Great Charles Street, Birmingham. By L. L. Dussault.



Croome Cottage, Berkhampstead. By W. B. Hopkins. Above, a general view. Centre, the parlour. Below, the ground-floor plan.



House at Oakleigh Park, London. By Hendry and Schooling. Above, the garden side. Centre, the drawing-room. Below, the plans.

ELECTRIC WIRING AND LIGHT FITTINGS: ii

[BY W. G. PRINGLE]

In all systems it is preferable that "joints" should be avoided; for this reason it is specified for all high-class installations that the looping-in system should be employed, thus obviating all joints. In the case of conduit systems where (V.I.R.) vulcanized indiarubber conductors are used, looping-in is simply carried out from switch to switch and ceiling-rose to ceiling-rose by twisting the bared ends of two of the conductors together and inserting them into the terminals of the switches and ceiling-roses. In the case of a circuit which is switched by ordinary single switches, three wires would be taken to the switch (two to one terminal of the switch and one to the other), the two wires entering one terminal of the switch being the positive feeds, one of which feeds the switch itself, and the other being the loop to feed the next switch. The conductor which is taken into the other terminal of the first switch is the feed to the lamp via the ceiling-rose. (See figure seven.)

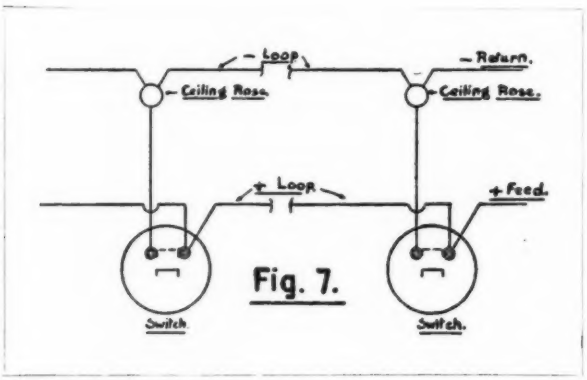


Fig. 7.

It is most important that strands of conductors should not be cut down in order to make them fit the terminals of switches or ceiling-roses; in many cases it has been known that contractors have done this, especially in the case of power circuits where heavy conductors are used.

This method of looping, which is described for V.I.R. conductors enclosed in conduit, applies equally to lead-covered conductors and cab-tyre sheathed conductors. In these systems, connecting boxes, specially made for the purpose, are frequently used to obviate looping and so to reduce the amount of wire used for the installation; an installation, however, which has many connecting boxes means an installation with many joints, which may always be considered a source of weakness.

It is strongly recommended that a concise specification be drawn up before any installation is put out to tender; in this way the competing electrical contractors know exactly what they have to tender for, so that the conscientious contractor who puts good material and sound workmanship into his job is on the same footing as the less honest man who, unless bound by a specification, foresees a hundred and one ways to find economies to his own gain and to the loss of the architect and client. The architect who is not an expert in such matters would be well advised to place himself in the hands of a consulting engineer of repute, who will detail the work beforehand and see that the specification is carried out to the letter. His fee is money well spent.

Often a young architect is beguiled into a sense of false security after the insulation resistance test has appeared to prove satisfactory, since he may not realize that even a perfect insulation test may mean little. In many instances it has been found that old and faulty installations carried out in wood casing give perfect insulation resistance tests; this is due to the fact that, although an insulation resistance test to earth is taken, the leak which exists is not registered owing to the wood casing itself acting as a non-conductor. Even if a good insulation resistance test to earth is obtained, it is advisable to take a further test between conductors, since thereby it is often found that a leak will be registered, although not apparent from the results of the first tests. When testing an old capping and casing installation, it is always advisable to remove the capping from some of the casing in order to examine the condition of the insulation of the conductors; it will very often be found that the insulation has completely perished. These old installations may last for years provided they are undisturbed; but once any disturbance is caused, through alterations in the building or additions to the lighting installation, trouble begins and the owner of the building soon becomes alive to the fact that the installation is faulty. In the case of a new installation which has not been installed under the supervision of a competent authority, even if the test proves satisfactory, the person who is making the test would be well advised to open up parts of the installation to ascertain whether the precautions advised above have been observed. Persons installing electric light in their premises should insist on a guarantee from the wiring contractor for a period of at least two years for the proper working of the installation, subject to fair wear and tear. Furthermore, they should insist that the wiring contractor fixes all lighting and heating fittings if only for the reason that, in the event of a breakdown in the installation, the liability must rest with the contractor and no responsibility be placed upon the supplier of the fittings, as might be the case if the supplier had connected his fittings to the contractor's wiring.

Apart from the actual running of conductors, there are other features to consider, one of the most important being the control of the current into and through the building. In large houses, hotels, and public buildings, and, indeed, it may be said in all installations, an adequate system of distribution and sub-distribution boards is necessary. The "distributing and sub-distributing" system is considered to be the most satisfactory. Briefly, this consists of a main switch and fuses installed near the supply company's point of entry, or, in the case of a country house where a supply is not available, at the nearest point to the entry of the mains from the engine-house. The main switch and fuses should be calculated to carry at least 50 per cent. over and above total load, i.e. the total number of ampères consumed in the building. From the main switch and fuses, conductors of equal carrying capacity are run to a main distribution board consisting of double-pole fuses, this board being provided with the requisite number of "ways," i.e. pairs of fuses to control sub-distribution boards—each way being employed to feed one sub-distribution board. The sub-distribution boards should be placed in convenient positions in the building (generally one being employed to feed each floor), themselves carrying pairs of fuses, or "ways," to control various circuits on the particular floor which they feed; a circuit should generally consist of from eight to twelve thirty-watt lamps, or their equivalent, according to the voltage of the supply. It should, of course, be understood that the distributing and sub-distributing system applies equally to power points, but the calculation as to the size of ways on the various boards must be determined by the consumption of the apparatus employed. It is advisable that a separate way be utilized to feed each particular power point.

In many cases it has been found that contractors have installed a number of power points on one circuit by means of looping from one point to another. This method is quite satisfactory, provided that the fuses controlling the circuit are calculated to carry only 50 per cent. above the total load of the power-consuming apparatus to be connected to the points. In the case of a house, however, where two or three power points have been looped

together in this way (and the circuit wires have been calculated to carry the load of, say, one radiator, which the owner connects to any one particular point he desires to use), the danger is that, if the house is vacated by the owner and taken by someone else, the new owner may decide to use several radiators and possibly connect them to all the power points. In such a case the circuit would be seriously overloaded and the resultant trouble might be serious.

The actual fuse wires for lighting and power systems should also be calculated to blow at 50 per cent. above the maximum current consumed on the particular circuit they control. Lead fuse wires are recommended for all circuits consuming up to thirty ampères, but for circuits consuming more than thirty ampères tinned copper fuse wires are preferable. In the case of fuses controlling motors it is always advisable to employ copper fuse wires, even when the current consumption is less than thirty ampères, as, at the moment when the motor is started up, the consequent overload is less liable to cause a copper fuse wire to blow. The practice of replacing blown fuse wires by lengths of wire taken from ginger-beer bottles is not recommended.

When arranging the control of circuits from sub-distribution boards, it is advisable to specify that corridor and landing lights should not be on the same circuits as lights in rooms, the reason being obvious.

Iron-clad fuse- and switch-boards should always be employed for all types of installations; the cheap wooden fuse-boards so frequently seen are not to be recommended. In the case of installations carried out in conduit, the main switch, the distribution board, and the several sub-distribution boards should be made continuous with the conduit system (where screwed conduit is used) in the same manner as the conduits are made continuous with draw-boxes. In the case of slip tubing systems the conduits are made continuous with the iron-clad fuse-boards, etc., with special grips of the type used in connection with switch-boxes. Where the lead-covered system is used, the lead-sheathed conductors are taken through special bonding nipples, of the type already described, so as to form metallic continuity with the iron-clad cases. With cab-tyre it is impossible to earth the iron-clad cases of the boards except by the addition of a separate earthing wire.

In drawing up a specification for a high-class installation it is essential that the make and grade of conductors to be employed should be stated. In the case of a screwed conduit system, where only V.I.R. conductors can be used, it should be specified that these V.I.R. conductors should be of 2,500 megohm Association grade; 600 megohm grade Association conductors may be used with safety if prime cost is a very important factor, but the difference in cost between 2,500 megohm grade cables and 600 megohm grade cables would only be appreciable in the case of a very large installation. Where lead-covered or cab-tyre installations are required, at least 600 Association megohm grade conductors should be specified.

There are divergent opinions as to the best method of making the connections between flexible conductors on fittings to the V.I.R. lead-covered or cab-tyre sheathed wiring points, whichever the case may be. Some electrical engineers prefer that the flexible conductors should be soldered at the connecting points; in this case great care should be taken that very small soldering irons are used, in order to prevent the possibility of burning the very fine strands of the flexible conductors. Such joints should afterwards be bound with best quality rubber tape, on which rubber solution is smeared generously, and should finally be bound with prepared tape. Other engineers prefer to specify porcelain connecters for making joints between flexible conductors and ceiling points, or bracket points, whichever they may be. In this case the porcelain connecters should be similarly bound with rubber and prepared tape.

There are many types of switches on the market, some better than others. The important point to remember when selecting switches is to see that the porcelain bases and contacts are substantial. As previously stated, it is preferable that switches and wall-sockets should be enclosed in iron boxes, the standard box for one switch being round and boxes for more than one switch being rectangular. Quick break switches are recommendable.

The question of lighting schemes should not be left to the discretion of the wiring contractor, as it is a matter which requires careful consideration and, generally, expert advice. Often the ordinary wiring contractor is tempted to install a large number of unnecessary points (as many as eight in a bedroom, 17 ft. by 9 ft. have been known), and sometimes the electrician in his employ may be of the "shortest route" type; in the first case unnecessary expense is incurred, and in the second structural members may be riddled with holes at important points and thus be weakened; this is undoubtedly the cause of many floors shaking.

As to the cost of wiring, the variation in price is considerable, according to the system employed. In a large building, such as an hotel, where there may be a couple of thousand points, the highest class of installation carried out in screwed steel conduit and V.I.R. Association grade conductors, and of the type recommended may be priced at £2 10s. a point, but this sum would be increased to about £3 10s. a point in a house having 200 to 300 points, and further increased to about £4 a point in the average small house. In the case of lead-covered and cab-tyre systems where looping in is employed as recommended, the price in a large building may be reckoned at about £2 per point, and in a house requiring about 200 or 300 points, £2 12s. 6d., and further increased to about £2 15s. in the average small house. These prices for a lead-covered installation are based on the assumption that the whole of the wiring is carried out on the surface, and metal switch-boxes are used; if part of it is buried and protected by metal tubing, as advised, the prices would be slightly increased according to the amount of buried work. It must be borne in mind that the figures quoted are for the very highest class installations of the various types mentioned, and they are, of course, subject to variations according to the working conditions. It must be observed also that the prices are for lighting points and not power points, it being impossible to give even an approximate ruling in respect of these, as the current consumption of power apparatus varies according to the requirements for which they are intended. The above approximate prices include everything necessary for the highest class installations, such as main switch and fuses, main distribution boards, sub-distribution boards, switches, switch-plates, wall-sockets, wall-socket plates, etc., but the prices do not include the cost of cutting away and making good nor of any special fittings; in the case of the screwed conduit systems they are based on the assumption that the tubing will be buried.

There are certain common abuses of wiring other than those already mentioned, and here the blame is generally to be allocated to the actual house-owner, who unwittingly throws a strain on the installation; what is referred to particularly is the common practice of hanging heavy fittings on lengths of flexible cord which is not intended to act as a weight carrier. Further, the owner is often tempted to connect small radiators or other power-consuming apparatus to lighting points or wall-sockets which have not been wired to carry heavy current. The majority of householders will find when they attach a radiator, kettle, or iron, of high consumption to an ordinary lighting wall-socket or lighting point that the fuse controlling this particular circuit "blows." Generally they will at once proceed to strengthen up the fuse by adding extra strands of fuse wire; this is a most dangerous practice as the result may be that the fuse wire will be so strengthened that its carrying capacity will be greater than the circuit wires for which it is supposed to act as a "safety valve," the resultant danger being that the circuit wires and flexible connection between the power-consuming apparatus will become overheated and possibly cause a fire. Loose flexible conductors, commonly called "flex," whether hanging from the ceiling or lying on the floor, are not pleasing to the eye, and, further, are easily damaged. Unfortunately their employment is necessary for floor and table standards, but should be restricted as far as possible.

(*To be continued*)

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

ON the first day that Parliament reassembled for the autumn session, good progress was made with the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, which embodies the Government proposals for leasehold reform.

One particularly interesting point was raised by Mr. Withers, the Member for Cambridge University. He moved an amendment to add to the conditions on which a tribunal might certify that an improvement to any building was a proper improvement, the condition that it would not prejudicially affect the amenities of the neighbourhood. He said that while fulfilling all the requirements of the Bill, an improvement might be greatly against the public interest. In a beautiful street it might be proposed to put up, next to the church, a huge chimney, which would entirely spoil the view. The amendment was of great importance from the point of view of reasonable town planning.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, however, opposed the amendment, suggesting that such a proposal could be more suitably inserted in a town-planning Bill.

Mr. Rye, another Unionist, suggested that the amendment should be extended to embody also the following words: "Or interfere with or destroy any historical or architectural feature attaching to any part of the premises."

The Home Secretary then promised, if Mr. Withers would try and draft a fresh amendment, to consider it, and, on that understanding, the amendment was withdrawn.

At question time Sir Kingsley Wood informed Mr. E. Brown that since January 1, 1925, forty-one slum clearance schemes, involving 4,439 properties, had been confirmed by the Ministry of Health. The number of persons required to be rehoused under these schemes was 24,590. By September 30 last, the latest date for which the information was available, tenders had been approved or loans sanctioned for the erection of 1,976 new dwellings towards the provision of accommodation for the population which was being displaced under the schemes in question, and 864 of these had been completed. The following was the list of local authorities whose schemes for slum clearance within their areas had been confirmed since January 1, 1925: Banbury T.C., Barking Town U.D.C., Bath T.C., Bermondsey M.B.C., Bristol T.C., Cheltenham T.C., Chester T.C., Darwen T.C., Finsbury M.B.C., Halifax T.C., Hitchin U.D.C., London C.C. (5 schemes), Newcastle-on-Tyne T.C. (3 schemes), Otley U.D.C., Poole T.C., Poplar M.B.C., Rawtenstall T.C., Rotherham R.D.C., St. Albans T.C., St. Pancras M.B.C., Sheffield T.C. (2 schemes), Stepney M.B.C., Stockton-on-Tees T.C., Sunderland T.C. (2 schemes), Torquay T.C., Welshpool T.C., West Bromwich T.C., Worcester T.C., York T.C., Norwich T.C. (2 schemes), Oldbury U.D.C., Oldham T.C.

Mr. W. Baker asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that as a result of the inclement weather during the past summer the Bristol City Council had been unable to complete its programme of houses which it was hoped would be entitled to the full subsidy; and whether, having regard to the many representations which he had received from local authorities, he would consider the necessary steps whereby an extension of time might be granted to enable the houses in process of construction to receive the full subsidy?

Sir Kingsley Wood said that the Minister had received a communication from the Bristol Town Council about the matter. The number of houses completed by local authorities during the past summer was substantially in excess of the number completed during the previous summer. The number of houses certified by all local authorities in England and Wales as completed by them during the three months ended September 1927, was 51,730 as compared with 19,660 in the corresponding period in 1926. The total number of all assisted houses certified as completed in the month of September last reached the unprecedented figure of 52,000. As regarded Bristol, the number of houses completed by the Town Council during the three months ended September last was 501, while the figure for the corresponding three months in 1926 was 323. The Minister had no power to grant any extension of time and he would clearly not be justified in proposing any amendment of the law for that purpose.

In answer to Mr. H. Williams, Sir Kingsley Wood said that 104 schemes dealing with slum areas had been confirmed. Those schemes covered approximately 14,000 houses, of which 8,694 had been acquired by October 1, and 4,363 demolished. Tenders for the erection of 7,776 houses in satisfaction of the rehousing obligations imposed by these schemes had been approved at that date and 5,205 houses actually completed. Since January 1, eleven schemes had been submitted by local authorities and eleven confirmed by the Minister. It would be appreciated that during the current year local authorities had concentrated their energies on the building of as large a number of houses as possible under their new building programme and the Minister had every reason to suppose that an increasing number of them would now turn their attention to the execution of slum clearance schemes which they had already had under consideration for some time past.

Later, Mr. Chamberlain said that the whole subject of slum improvement was receiving his immediate consideration, but he was not yet in a position to state when it would be possible to introduce legislation.

Sir Kingsley Wood informed Sir John Power that during the six months ended September 30 last, 134,500 houses were completed under the Housing Acts as compared with 78,416 in the preceding six months. The numbers completed by private enterprise without subsidy during the same periods were 27,663 and 32,650 respectively.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Williams that the total number of houses in course of erection under the Acts of 1919, 1923 and 1924 on May 1, 1927, was 117,658. Particulars relating to November 1, 1927, were not yet available, but the corresponding number at October 1, 1927, was 52,929.

At October 1 last, the latest date for which returns were available, the number of dwellings in respect of which applications for assistance had been received by local authorities under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, was 271. Assistance had been promised in respect of thirty-one dwellings, and on fifteen dwellings work had been started.

In answer to Sir J. Power, Mr. Chamberlain said that the average prices of houses included in contracts let by local authorities during the three months ended in September last were £403 for non-parlour type, and £483 for parlour type houses, as compared with £448 for non-parlour type and £513 for parlour type houses for the quarter ended in December 1926.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The British School at Rome

The R.I.B.A. have sent us the following copy of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Ian MacAlister, the secretary, and Sir John W. Simpson:—

October 28, 1927.

MY DEAR SIMPSON,—The Council of the Royal Institute have just held their first meeting since the recess and have had an opportunity of considering your letter of August 13, and they have, by a unanimous vote, passed the following resolution which they have directed me to transmit to you:

The Council of the Royal Institute express their profound regret at the unfortunate situation which has arisen with Sir John Simpson in connection with the representation of the R.I.B.A. on the Council of the British School at Rome.

The Council wish to assure Sir John that there never has been in the minds of their members the slightest intention of acting with discourtesy towards him, especially in view of his position as a past-president, of the great services which he has rendered to the profession and to the Royal Institute, and of the interest he has always taken in the work of architectural education.

The Council, of which Sir John was for so long a distinguished member, whole-heartedly regret that their action has led to such feeling as he has thought it necessary to express, and appeal to him with confidence to reconsider his decision and to permit them to retain his name among their list of members, where it has stood for the past forty-five years.

May I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you that you feel yourself able to respond to their appeal?

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) IAN MACALISTER (Secretary)

November 3, 1927

MY DEAR MACALISTER,—It would, I feel, be ungenerous not to accept the expressions of unanimous regret conveyed to me by your letter of the 28th ult. I therefore withdraw my resignation in response to the appeal of the Council.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN W. SIMPSON

R.I.B.A. Examination Results

At the R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination qualifying for candidature as district surveyor in London, recently held, the following candidates were awarded certificates of competency to perform the duties of district surveyors: Messrs. R. A. Cabel, E. J. Fisher, G. M. Hall, A. Lane, R. B. Ling.

At the R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination qualifying for candidature as building surveyor under local authorities the following candidate was awarded a certificate of competency to perform the duties of a building surveyor: Mr. P. D. Scott.

R.I.B.A. Registers

Attention is drawn to the fact that at the office of the R.I.B.A. two registers are kept, 1: containing the names of advanced students of recognized schools, and 2: the names of architects willing to take such students. The intention is in this way to assist advanced students up to the stage of the completion of their qualifications for exemption from the final examination. One of the qualifications for exemption from the final examination is twelve months' experience in an office during the fourth and fifth years of the school course. The Council hope that general use will be made of the registers, and that as many architects as possible will place their names upon the register.

R.I.B.A. Council Meeting

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

Smoke Abatement. Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards (Sheffield) suggested that in view of the powers recently conferred on local authorities by Parliament for dealing with the smoke nuisance, the time was opportune for the Institute to make further investigations into the question. It was agreed to ask the Art and Science Standing Committees to consider and report upon the matter and also the question of acid-laden fumes.

Standard Sizes of Bricks. On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, it was agreed to invite the Institutions who were parties to the original agreements on the standard sizes of bricks, as printed in the *R.I.B.A. Kalendar*, to a further conference to consider the advisability of preparing additional standards for smaller bricks. The Science Committee have been requested to arrange this conference and to confer with the Art Standing Committee upon the matter.

Schedule of Uses of Native Timber. The Council agreed to contribute the sum of £10 10s. towards the cost of printing a *Schedule of Uses of Native Timber* drawn up by a joint-committee on which the R.I.B.A. is represented by Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A.

Limited Liability Companies and Use of Designation "Chartered." The Council agreed to support the Surveyors' Institution in endeavouring to secure an amendment to the Companies' Bill to prevent the use of the term "Chartered" by limited liability companies.

The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. The Council approved the recommendation of the Literature Standing Committee that the R.I.B.A. should become members of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.

Conference on Garden Planning. Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on a committee of the Conference on Garden Planning which the Royal Horticultural Society proposes to hold in November 1928.

The Royal Sanitary Institute Congress at Hastings. A report was received from Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., and Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, L.R.I.B.A., the R.I.B.A. delegates at the recent congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Hastings. The hearty thanks of the Council were conveyed to Mr. Searles-Wood and Lt.-Col. Hopkins.

The late Mr. George Northover. The President referred to the sad news of the death of Mr. George Northover, and spoke of the valuable services which Mr. Northover had rendered to the Institute for so many years as editor of the *Journal*. On the proposition of the President it was unanimously resolved that an expression of the deep sympathy of the Council be conveyed to the relatives of the late Mr. Northover.

COMPETITION NEWS

Herne Bay Municipal Buildings

The competition held recently resulted in sixty-nine sets of designs being submitted. The assessor, Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., made the following awards: First. No. 40—Mr. C. Harold Norton, F.R.I.B.A., of 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1. Second. No. 47—Messrs. W. L. Clunie and William Tarn, of 42 Mona Road, Walkley, Sheffield. Third. No. 36—Messrs. Symington and Prince, of 8 Market Street, Leicester.

Seaton Urban District Council Layout Competition

The following notice has been issued by the R.I.B.A.: "The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the competition."

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

December 10. The Leeds Corporation invite architects in private practice willing to submit designs in a limited competition for a proposed colony for mental defectives at Meanwood Park, Leeds, to forward their names, addresses, and particulars of their executed works of a similar character to the Chairman of the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee, 38 Park Square, Leeds. A small panel of competitors will be selected from the applications received. Mr. John Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to act as assessor. Premiums of £200, £150, and £100 will be paid to the author of the designs placed by the assessor in the first, second, and third places respectively. The authors of bona-fide designs unplaced will be paid the sum of £50 if they have complied with the conditions and instructions laid down.

December 15. The Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., announce a competition for architects, with prize awards totalling £1,000. The President of the R.I.B.A. has appointed the following assessors: Messrs. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A.; William Edward Riley, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E., R.B.A., member of the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute, late superintending architect of Metropolitan Buildings and architect to the London County Council; Douglas G. Tanner (Douglas G. Tanner and Arthur L. Horsburgh), consulting architects to the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition; and Baker and Mallett, quantity surveyors. There will be two sections of the competition, "A" and "B"; the prize awards in each being: first prize, £250; second prize, £150; third prize, £100. In section "A," designs for a house in concrete costing £1,750 are called for, and in section "B," for a house in concrete costing £750. The winning designs will be erected at Olympia for the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition.

LAW REPORTS

WORKERS' WAGES: CONSTRUCTION

Hands v. *Spiller. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Wright*

This matter came before the Court on an arbitrator's award arising out of a dispute on a building contract between Mr. G. W. Hands, of Woodfield, Torquay, and Mr. R. G. Spiller, a contractor, of Chard, Somerset.

The arbitrator had awarded the contractor an additional £992 owing to an increase that had taken place in the workers' wages, and Mr. Hands appealed against this award.

Mr. Wingate Saul, K.C., for the contractor, said if his lordship were against the view of the arbitrator he asked him to find that a condition providing for an increase in the price to be paid to the contractor if wages rose should be implied in the contract.

His lordship said an extra meant something entirely different from a rise or fall in the rate of wages, and he did not think any agreement could be implied in the contract that there should be a rise in the contract price if wages rose.

HALF A SHOP: INTENTION NOT A DEFENCE

Perry v. *Kinlan. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson*

This was an action by Mr. John Alexander Perry, of Eaton Road, Margate, against Mrs. D. W. Kinlan, of 9 Marine Drive, Margate, for the specific performance of an agreement for the sale of certain freehold property situate at 28 High Street, Margate.

Mr. H. S. G. Buckmaster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. H. Pocock for the defendant.

Mr. Buckmaster said the matter here was contained in small compass. Plaintiff sought the specific performance of an agreement or contract to convey the premises to him. Plaintiff had paid his money for the property and was in possession.

His lordship: Is there any question of title?

Mr. Buckmaster said his client had never seen the title. Defendant had refused to produce the document of title or to execute a conveyance of the property. The agreement between the plaintiff and defendant was in writing and dated October 24, 1925, and signed by defendant. It purported to sell to the plaintiff by the defendant one half of certain property being 28 High Street, Margate, for the sum of £800. Counsel explained that the whole property consisted of a long strip of land with a house and a shop at each end, the other property being in the Marine Drive. The plaintiff purchased the shop in the High Street. He went into possession and began to build a dividing wall to shut himself off from the defendant. Then he heard for the first time that the defendant considered it would be necessary to insert in the conveyance a restriction that the plaintiff was not to be entitled to raise the roof level of the shop. There was nothing about that in the contract, and counsel claimed to be entitled to the performance of the contract as it stood. Plaintiff was quite willing to meet the defendant in her wishes and was prepared to insert such a covenant in the conveyance.

Defendant, by her defence, admitted the payment to her of the £800 by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff was in possession. Defendant set up an allegation about a previous contract, but admitted that she agreed to sell half the property to the plaintiff as set out in the contract.

Mr. Buckmaster said the contract was a binding contract.

Mr. Pocock submitted that a question was here raised as to the meaning of half the freehold shop premises.

His lordship: The documents are quite clear. There is no ambiguity about it.

Mr. Pocock said his client only intended to sell half the shop and reserve the roof. He had evidence on the point.

His lordship: I cannot take evidence of intention.

Mr. Buckmaster said the plaintiff would agree not to raise the roof level.

His lordship said there would be a decree for specific performance, and the solicitors could settle the document on the terms asked by the plaintiff, who submitted to have inserted in the conveyance a covenant by him that he would not raise the level of the roof above the existing level. Defendant to pay the costs.

COVENANT TO INSURE: COURT OF APPEAL DECISION

Tredegar v. *Harwood. Court of Appeal. Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Sargant and Lawrence*

This appeal raised an important point on the construction of a covenant to insure. The defendant appealed from a decision of Mr. Justice Tomlin sitting in the Chancery Division, which was reported in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

The plaintiff, Lord Tredegar, was the ground landlord of considerable property at Newport, Mon., and Cardiff, upon which some thousands of houses had been erected. The defendant, Mrs. Annie Harwood, was the assignee of a building lease under which a house had been built. The lease was for ninety-nine years, and contained the usual covenant by the lessee to insure the house, the covenant being in the following words: " . . . insure and ever afterwards during the said term keep insured the said messuage . . . in the joint names of the lessee and the lessor in the Law Fire Office or in some other responsible insurance office to be approved by the lessor. . . ."

The defendant, when the lease was assigned to her, did not continue the then existing policy in the Law Fire Office, but insured in the Atlas Company. The plaintiff refused to accept that insurance, or to " approve " the Atlas Company, and he brought the action against the defendant in the form of an action for forfeiture of the lease by reason of breach of covenant. At the hearing of the action, however, and during the present appeal, counsel stated that the plaintiff did not desire to obtain a forfeiture of the lease, but to know whether he could require a lessee or an assignee to insure in the Law Fire, or in some other office of his (the plaintiff's) selection, or whether he was bound to approve an insurance effected in a company chosen by a lessee. In his statement of claim and subsequent particulars he stated that the reason for requiring insurance in the Law Fire was to facilitate estate management. Mr. Justice Tomlin found in the defendant's favour.

Mr. Archer, K.C., and Mr. Fox argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. G. Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Romer for the respondent.

The Court allowed the appeal, with costs.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff did not question the Atlas policy either as to amount, terms, or conditions; nor did he dispute that the Atlas was a " responsible " insurance office within the meaning of the covenant. His case was that the covenant was directory, and that the so-called " alternative " part of it only came into play if, and when, for some reason, the Law Fire Office were not available; and, further, that in any case the lessor could refuse his consent at his absolute discretion. The defendant alleged that the covenant offered a true alternative, which ought not to be refused upon a ground extraneous to the purpose of the insurance. The form of the covenant had appeared for years in many textbooks. The purpose of taking the policy in the joint names of both lessor and lessee was to make the money available for both parties, who had each an interest in the matter. The form of the covenant appeared on the face of it to give an option to the lease. He was unable to see why the covenant should not be construed according to its terms and be given a reasonable meaning. It appeared to confer an alternative upon the lessee to be exercised at his volition. And the lessor, upon an office being submitted to him, provided that it fulfilled the condition of being a responsible one, must come to a reasonable decision. He must not come to a capricious decision, nor one that could be used by him to secure a personal end, even if that end were both purposeful and useful from his point of view. The decision must be in accordance with such considerations as were appropriate and would guide a reasonable man in coming to a decision whether a particular insurance office was or was not suitable for the purpose of meeting loss by fire. There was no reason to say that an absolute discretion was given to the lessor if that term were intended to allow him complete freedom in introducing external and extraneous considerations.

Lords Justices Sargant and Lawrence concurred.

TRADE NOTES

The advertisement on page xvi of this issue calls attention to the substantial improvements which have just been completed at the works of the Central Joinery Company (1927), Ltd., and emphasizes the stimulating effect of these improvements on the quantity of the firm's output. The firm's works are at 179 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6, and the improvements just completed include the installation of additional new machinery of the most modern type. At the present time the firm are engaged upon a large number of important contracts, but they will now be able to accept an even greater number. The activities of the firm are chiefly concentrated upon the execution of high-class joinery and cabinet work, church fittings, ship work, carving, ornamental plasterwork, and good-class decoration. The important contracts now being executed by the firm include the joinery for the new University extensions at Cardiff, King William Street House, New Empire Theatre, Regent Arcade, and several finely-carved panelled rooms.

The celluloid calculator issued by Messrs. Archibald D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., for arriving at the safe distributed loads on rolled steel joists will charm the heart of everyone connected with the building industry. It takes the form of a single sheet of celluloid upon which is fixed a revolving circular centre piece. On this centre piece is a scale of feet and an arrow, and on the main portion of the calculator is an outer ring showing the size of joists and weight per foot. In use the arrow on the inner circle on the movable portion is set opposite the total load to be carried shown on the outer circle, and the section of rolled steel joist suitable to carry the load is seen opposite the span on the scale of feet. The calculator can be carried in the pocket. It is so simple in conception and use that it seems impossible that it should not have been devised before today. It will, of course, be of the greatest value and use to everyone connected with the industry.

A number of well-known Portsmouth architects and builders recently made an interesting trip to London by saloon coach. The visit, the first of a series, was organized by Messrs. Thompsons (Portsmouth), Ltd., in conjunction with Messrs. Robt. Ingham, Clark & Co., Ltd., and R. Gay & Co., Ltd., for the purpose of seeing the actual processes of paint and varnish manufacture at the combined works of the two associated houses mentioned. The works of Messrs. Robt. Ingham & Co., Ltd., are at West Ham Abbey, near London, and cover an area of about seven acres. The site was formerly occupied by an eleventh-century abbey and monastic establishment, and an arched window in the wall on the east of the grounds is an interesting relic of those times. A fine example of Georgian architecture stands on the actual spot where the old-time abbey was founded, and now forms part of the office accommodation. Adjoining this is a large exhibition hall where the visitors saw some excellent examples of varnish work on large specimens of walnut, mahogany, satinwood, and other choice timber, as well as panels showing the effect of "Lignitine" (an oil-varnish stain), which gives to ordinary white wood a remarkable resemblance to the timbers just mentioned. After lunch the party made a tour of the works and inspected the method of making varnish. The works of R. Gay & Co., Ltd., were then visited and here paint grinding and mixing were in full swing. This is where "Impenetrable" paint is manufactured. The careful grinding and the close matching of the standard colours offered a striking contrast to the old-fashioned hand-mixing method. In the evening the party were entertained to dinner at Gatti's by the two associated firms.

It is claimed that the new system of floodlighting now being erected at Selfridge's in Oxford Street, W., will be the largest installation of its kind in the United Kingdom. Designed by the lighting engineers of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., the installation employs B.T.H. projectors of a special type and an equal number of Mazda gas-filled lamps.

It is the proud boast of Mr. Fredk. E. Potter that the reputation of the service advertising agency that bears his name, and of which he is the governing director, has been built up on service, and that the personnel, experience, and organization of the firm secure for clients a service ever increasing in value. In the foreword of a brochure, *For Success in Advertising*, he states that the service "includes everything necessary for the successful prosecution of modern advertising in all its branches. It embraces the study of marketing problems, the experienced preparation of local, national and international campaigns, shrewd purchasing of space and arrangement of positions, entire origination of all advertising (copy, layout, and illustrative work), powerful but sane propaganda, the production of booklets, folders, showcards, posters, cut-outs, window displays, and sales letters. We are also well equipped to undertake financial and outdoor publicity." The offices, studios, methods of working of the agency, with a permanent exhibition of completed advertisements, are always open to intending advertisers. The brochure contains many reproductions of advertisements of various products which are of nation-wide repute. These are all the work of the agency. The opinions of some of the firm's clients which are presented will give the utmost confidence to any who may desire professional advice and help on the problems of advertising and salesmanship. A copy of the brochure will be sent post free to heads of firms who apply to Messrs. Fredk. E. Potter Ltd., Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

STAINED GLASS A LOST ART?

A great deal has been written upon the subject of stained glass being a lost art, and the popular idea which one often hears voiced is that we "cannot obtain the beautiful rubies or the marvellous quality of the twelfth-, thirteenth-, fourteenth- and fifteenth-century work, with its brilliancy and yet mellow tones." A great deal is made of the process of manufacture of the glass in medieval times, which we are able to gather from the MSS. in the British Museum, and yet the process adopted today is identical. The medieval glass-maker made his glass by mixing sand, lime, and potash made from the ashes of plants or seaweed and melting them together in clay pots in a furnace; when white-hot these ingredients fused together, making a liquid glass, the scum which rose to the top being skimmed off from time to time. The furnace was then allowed to cool down until the liquid "metal," as it was always called, became thick enough to be dealt with as required. Coloured glass was obtained by mixing various metallic oxides with the materials used for making white, or, rather, colourless glass. Thus copper oxide produced ruby, oxide of cobalt mixed in the pot produced blue, oxide of iron was used for making green, and so on. The workman commenced by dipping the end of a metal blowpipe into a pot of molten glass and collecting a lump at the end of it; he then blew the lump of glass out into a bubble, swinging it until by its own weight it stretched out into a long shape; the top and bottom were then cut off thus forming a long cylinder, which was split down the side with a hot iron, and opened out after being reheated in another furnace. The sheet so formed averaged about 24 in. by 15 in., varying considerably in thickness.

This is identically the same process which is adopted today, and the reason the erroneous idea is prevalent that it is a "lost art" originated owing to the glass which was used in early Victorian times, during the Gothic Revival of about 1830, being what is commonly called "sheet," that is, very thin and crude in colouring.

If, after reading the above, there is still a doubt, you have only to look at the great west window of St. Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, which measures 30 ft. by 20 ft., and was designed by Mr. Donald Taunton, of John Hardman's studios, to be thoroughly convinced by its rich deep rubies and blues and mellow greens, or at the windows of the Lady Chapel of Southwark Cathedral, Beverley Minster, Selby Abbey; or if you prefer

work similar to the early thirteenth century, have a look at the beautiful glass executed for the late Duke of Norfolk in St. John's Church, Norwich.

It is of particular interest that the window in St. Margaret's Church, King's Lynn, which has recently been dedicated by the Bishop of Norwich, when His Royal Highness Prince Henry was present, was won in competition with eight other artists by Mr. Taunton, and, unlike many windows, it contains an historical as well as a religious side; the upper portion of seven panels, depicting Our Lord in Glory, and the lower panels, the association of King John and King Henry with King's Lynn. In the first place the granting of the First Charter, when the town was called Bishop's Lynn, by King John, and King Henry granting the Great Charter when the name was altered to King's Lynn. Two other subjects of local interest are the presenting of the sword to the Mayor by King John, and Cardinal Wolsey's visit, when he made preparation for the visit of King Henry. K. K.

A FACTORY IN CAST IRON

The architect for the extension to the factory at Moseley Street, Birmingham, for Messrs. Harcourts, Ltd., illustrated on pages 635 to 638, was Mr. James A. Swan, F.R.I.B.A.; the general contractor, Mr. Joseph I. Fitter, Palmerston Road, Sparkbrook; and the general foreman was Mr. Burke. The contract price was £10,000. The sub-contractors were as follows; B. Pearson, Birmingham, demolition; Val de Travers, acid-proof asphalt; Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston, structural steel; Hewitson, Bilston, vulcanite roofings; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, patent glazing; Ashwell and Nesbit, Ltd., Leicester, central heating; Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd., electric wiring, electric light fixtures, electric heating; Keith, Blackman & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, ventilation; Wm. Pearce and Cutler, Ltd., Birmingham, sanitary fittings; Haywards, Ltd., London, casements and iron staircase; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Manchester, asbestos sheets; Hunt Bros., Ltd., Oldbury, c.i. panels; Docker Bros., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham, paints; Smith, Major and Stevens, Northampton, lifts.

CURRENT WORK

Following are the names of the architects, contractors, and sub-contractors for the current work illustrated on pages 641 to 649.

New Branch Bank, St. Peter's Street, Ipswich, for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. Architect, Mr. Raymond C. Wrinch, A.R.I.B.A., Ipswich; general contractors, Messrs. E. Catchpole and Sons, Ltd., Ipswich, who also executed the joinery; general foreman, Mr. Lockwood, Ipswich; cost price, £5,000; price per foot cube, 2s. 9d. Sub-contractors: Noller and Pasini, Ipswich, asphalt; The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete; Clary and Wright, Ipswich, Portland stone; Carter & Co., Poole, ceramic mosaic flooring; Warner and Son, Ipswich, central heating; Ideal Radiator Co., Ltd., boilers; Ipswich Corporation Electric Supply Dept., electric wiring; Bissell and Son, Wolverhampton, door furniture; The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Braintree, casements and window furniture; Edmonds and Sons, Ipswich, bank fittings executed in teak; Chubbs & Co., Ltd., strong-room door; Ipswich Corporation Water Supply Co., water supply; Gibbons, Wolverhampton, bronze lettering. The multi-coloured red facings were from contractors' own brickyard.

Shop premises with guild-room on first floor at Old Hall Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, for The Burslem and District Co-operative Society, Ltd. Architects, Messrs. Watkin and Maddox, L. and A.R.I.B.A., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent; general contractors, Messrs. J. Meiklejohn and Son, Stoke, Stoke-on-Trent; the general contractors were also responsible for the demolition, excavation, foundations, dampcourses, asphalt, concrete blocks, reinforced concrete, bricks, stone, and artificial stone. Sub-contractors: The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., terra-cotta; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Manchester, structural steel; Doloment jointless flooring to guild-room; Wm. Truswell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-under-Lyme, central heating; E. M. Evans and Son, Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, electric wiring and electric light fixtures; F. P. Waltho, Wolverhampton, door furniture; John Tanner and Son, Liverpool, decorative plaster; W. R. Mellor and Sons, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, marble; The Marsden Tile Co., Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, floor and wall tiles. The shop fittings were all designed by the architects and executed by the general contractors.

Metal warehouse, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, for Mr. A. C. Pauling. Architect, Mr. L. L. Dussault, F.R.I.B.A.; general contractors, Messrs. Geo. Webb and Son, Birmingham, who also executed excavations, foundations, dampcourses, and joinery; general foreman, Mr. Robertson; contract price, £3,500. Sub-contractors: Engert and Rolfe, asphalt; Blockley, bricks (2½ in. old style, mixed colours); Lyne and Son, Birmingham, artificial stone; Wilfred Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge, structural steel; blue Bangor slates; Helliwell, Halifax, patent glazing; Marbello, Birmingham, patent flooring; W. L. White and Sons, Birmingham, central heating; Ideal boilers; W. H. Newton, Birmingham, electric wiring; Ediswan, electric light fixtures; F. Cutler, Birmingham, plumbing; Griffin Foundry, Birmingham, sanitary fittings; West Bromwich Casement Co., casements; Midland Plastic Grano Co., Birmingham, plaster.

The White Cottage, Oakleigh Park South, for Mr. T. B. Durose. Architects, Messrs. Hendry and Schooling, FF.R.I.B.A.; general contractors, Messrs. Frank Parvin, Ltd., Mill Hill, N.W.7. Sub-contractors: Callender's, dampcourses; London Brick Company, bricks; Colliers (Reading), sand-faced, hand-made tiles, laid by Messrs. T. A. Edwards; J. and F. May, London, central heating; Bell's Dutch fires; "Sentry" for hot water heating; Froy and Sons, Hammersmith, sanitary fittings; Yannedis & Co., door furniture; Crittalls, casements and window furniture.

Mudie's Library, Old Broad Street. Architect, Sir Banister Fletcher. Ashby and Horner, builders' work; Rawlings Brothers, electric lighting; Henry Hope and Son, heating and ventilating; E. Pollard & Company, wood shelving, fittings, counters, bronze tablets, signs, etc.

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

28864. Abbott, S. W. Doors, &c. October 29.

28341. Badel, J. L. Framing-device for building construction. October 25.

28479. Cannon, F. Device for preventing down-draught. October 26.

28169. Hulse, P. Cleaning-compositions for glass, stone, &c. October 24.

28581. Linskill, T. H. Joint-covering, &c., material for wall-boards. October 27.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

253929. Kraus, C. E. Building cement or plaster.

256232. Wales, R. T. Floor or ceiling moulds.

279313. Chamberlain, W. Y. Protection of wood and wooden structures against rot and decay.

270320. Reichelt, A. Door-lock for use in connection with rooms which, when locked from one side, are not intended to be opened from the other side.

279355. Pickstone, C. Manufacture of cement mortar, artificial stone, concrete, and the like.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

277288. Christians, G. W., Power Building, Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A. Sealing crevices.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The WESTMINSTER City Council has acquiesced in the closure of Hertford Gardens in connection with the building scheme on the site and abutting on Oxford Street, Park Street, and North Row by Messrs. Boodle, Hatfield & Co.

*

The BRADFORD Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £11,335 for the erection of new premises for the Margaret McMillan boys' school.

*

The BRADFORD Education Committee has decided to obtain a site at Chellow Grange for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The BRADFORD Education Committee is considering a proposal for the erection of a nursery school in Lister Lane.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation is to erect tenements on the Longlands insanitary area improvement for rehousing tenants to be displaced by the White Abbey area improvement.

*

The Warwickshire C.C. has made arrangements with the L.M.S. for the widening of the railway bridge in Humber Road, in the COVENTRY rural district.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is borrowing £17,600 for the erection of a school at Ash Green, EXHALL.

*

The WARWICKSHIRE C.C. is seeking sanction for the following loans for works at the county mental hospital: Heating, lighting, and power services, £33,200; battery and shop tools, £2,500; refrigerator and automatic telephones, £3,000; cottages, £2,000; and veranda, £1,250.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £38,000 for the erection of the High School for Girls, SUTTON COLDFIELD.

*

The HUTHWAITE U.D.C. is taking steps for the preparation of a scheme for sewage disposal.

*

The BASFORD R.D.C. has prepared plans for new sewage disposal works at Kimberley at a cost of £12,750.

*

The Notts Education Committee has acquired a site in Hicking Lane, STAPLEFORD, for the erection of an elementary school for 400 children.

*

The BRISTOL Corporation is to obtain a site for the provision of an abattoir which is estimated to involve an outlay of £10,000.

Mr. D. Cottrell is to build ten subsidy houses at Brent Road, Horfield, and Mr. W. J. Kew is to erect twenty-six at Valley Road, Bedminster, the BRISTOL Corporation having agreed to grant the subsidies.

*

The BRISTOL Corporation is asked by the Markets Committee to appoint a special committee to report as to steps necessary to improve the wholesale and retail markets, either by altering, extending, or improving them.

*

Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., are obtaining a lease of land from the BRISTOL Corporation at Avonmouth Dock for the erection of new offices.

*

The Durham C.C. has appointed Messrs. Rees and Holt as architects to prepare a scheme for the erection of further accommodation at the AYCLIFFE mental colony.

*

The Durham County Education Committee has acquired a site at PELTON for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The managers of the Church of England School at BILLINGHAM have prepared plans for enlargements to accommodate a further 150 scholars.

*

The Durham County Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £13,800 for the erection of an elementary school at BILLINGHAM.

*

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Rebuilding "Royal Standard," Masbrough Street, for Mappins Masbrough Old Brewery, Ltd.; two houses, Treherne Road, for Mr. C. A. Broadhead; extensions business premises off Bridigate, for Messrs. F. W. Crookes and Sons.

*

The ROTHERHAM Corporation has obtained ministerial sanction to proceed with the development of the Herringthorpe estate by the erection of 1,000 houses. The borough engineer of Rotherham has been empowered to engage additional staff required in connection with the preparation of the scheme.

*

The GREENWICH B.C. is raising a loan of £36,000 for the erection of seventy-six houses on the Charlton housing estate.

*

The borough engineer of HASTINGS has prepared a revised scheme for the Seddlescombe widening and reconstruction. The cost is estimated at £115,000.

*

The governors of HERTFORD Boys' Grammar School are to erect new buildings.

The city architect of HULL is to prepare a scheme for rehousing persons who will be displaced by the construction of the new street from Paragon Station to Beverley Road.

*

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Alterations, Queen's Hotel, Harold Place, for Messrs. Callow and Callow, architects; house, Linton Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffrey; three garages, Broomgrove Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Estates Committee has approved a scheme for rehousing persons displaced by clearances by the erection of fifty-seven non-parlour houses on the Wybourn estate at a cost of about £26,000.

*

The city engineer of LEEDS is to prepare plans for the extension of the sun-ray department of the Cookridge Street baths.

*

The borough engineer of WHITEHAVEN has prepared a scheme for the erection of fifty-four two-bedroomed houses on the Kells estate, the cost being estimated at from £335 to £340 per house. The work is to be undertaken by direct labour.

*

The WHITEHAVEN Corporation has acquired a new housing site adjoining the recreation ground.

*

The HULL Corporation Housing Committee has asked the city architect to prepare plans for the construction of one- and two-roomed flats.

*

The HULL Corporation is offering the Free Methodist Circuit a site in Askew Avenue for the erection of a chapel.

*

Mr. C. Donald Allderidge, architect, has prepared plans for the erection of thirty-nine houses in Clarence Street and Church Street, HULL.

*

The city architect of HULL is, at the request of the Board of Education, to revise the plans of the proposed new Malet Lamberth High School.

*

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

*

The PLYMOUTH Corporation has under consideration proposals for widening the railway bridge in Wolseley Road.

*

The PLYMOUTH Education Committee is considering a site at the corner of James Street and Cobourg Street for the purpose of education offices.

The Albion Greyhounds (Plymouth), Ltd., is to construct a greyhound racing track at Beacon Park Road, PLYMOUTH.

*

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Alterations, Melbourne Inn, Cecil Street, for Plymouth Breweries, Ltd.; eight houses, Fircroft Road, for Mr. W. H. Webb; six houses, Dale Gardens, for Mr. W. H. Joce; five houses, Burnham Park Road, for Messrs. S. Tellam and Sons; three shops, Elphinstone Road, for Mr. J. E. Deans.

*

The DEVONPORT Dockyard Employees' Housing Association, Ltd., is to erect 134 houses at St. Budeaux.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Estates Committee has approved a scheme for the reconstruction of the unhealthy area of Lambert Street, Furnace Hill, and Scotland Street.

*

Plans passed by the GLOSSOP Corporation: Conversion of Whitfield Endowed School into flats and alterations to cottages, for the trustees of Joseph Hague Educational Trust; additions, Jubilee Mills, for Messrs. Olive and Partington.

*

Mr. J. H. Martindale, architect, has prepared plans for Mr. D. Johnston for the erection of a shop in Blackfriars Street, CARLISLE.

*

The BRADFORD Education Committee has called for reports as to the extension of accommodation at the technical college and the evening institutes.

*

The TORQUAY Corporation has approved proposals for the layout of the foreshore portion of the Babbacombe Court estate.

*

The TORQUAY Corporation has decided to erect another twenty houses on the Windmill Hill estate.

*

The TORQUAY Education Committee has approved the layout of the site at Barton for the erection of an elementary school.

*

Plans passed by the TORQUAY Corporation: Two shops, Hele Road, for Messrs. Easton and Steer; twenty-two houses, Newton Road, for Mr. French; ten houses, Shiphay, for Mr. A. Chippendale; three shops and houses, Forest Road, for Mr. Hiorns; four houses, Hatfield Road, for Mr. G. H. Gayton; additions, Hotel Metropole, Belgrave Road, for Mr. F. Hall.

*

The RIPON Corporation is in communication with Sir Alan Cobham and the Air Ministry regarding the provision of an aerodrome on the racecourse.

*

The Notts County Licensing Committee has passed plans for the reconstruction of the Grand Theatre, MANSFIELD.

The TORQUAY Corporation has asked the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection at the isolation hospital of an administrative building and a private ward block; and also for the reconstruction of the drainage of the institution.

*

The borough engineer of TORQUAY has prepared three schemes for the provision of a rendezvous at Princess Gardens, and the Entertainments Committee has been authorized to prepare plans for a complete scheme that will cost about £20,000, and, if necessary, to invite designs from specialist firms.

*

Plans passed by the RIPON Corporation: Shop, Kirkgate, for Messrs. Brown Ltd.; store sheds, Waler Shelgate, for Messrs. Williamson Ltd.; alterations and extensions, Cottage Hospital, for committee.

*

The Notts County Council has approved plans for the erection of a picture house at NEW OLLERTON for the Ollerton Picture House Company.

*

The Notts C.C. is considering the provision of a school clinic and welfare centre at CARLTON.

*

The BEESTON U.D.C. is to undertake a sewage scheme at a cost of £5,800. The scheme has been rendered necessary by the proposed erection of 800 houses for which plans have been passed by the U.D.C. and the Nottingham Corporation.

*

The Notts Education Committee has acquired a site on the Bakers Field estate, CARLTON, for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Notts Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 500 children at ARNOLD.

*

The Notts Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of an infants' school at HARWORTH BIRCOTES.

*

The Nottinghamshire Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a technical college at WORKSOP at a cost of £15,200, towards which the Miners' Welfare Committee is to contribute £9,800.

*

The Notts County Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of a technical college at NEWARK at an estimated cost of £22,000.

*

Plans passed by the SLEAFORD U.D.C.: Shop, Drove Lane, for Mr. A. Tapster; additions to offices, for Messrs. E. H. Godson & Co.

*

The MARKET HARBOROUGH U.D.C. is to prepare plans for the provision of an abattoir.

Plans passed by the MARKET HARBOROUGH U.D.C.: Two houses, Nithsdale Crescent, for Messrs. G. Jarman and Sons; stores, etc., St. Mary's Road, for Mr. H. H. Garlick; shop, High Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; petrol store, St. Mary's Road, for Messrs. J. S. Millington and Sons.

*

Plans passed by the FULHAM B.C.: Buildings, for Fulham Conservative Club, Shorrolds Road, for Mr. Wm. Doddington; buildings, Willow Bank Wharf, for Messrs. W. J. Marston and Son.

*

Messrs. Rowe and Binn, of 15 Soho Square, London, have prepared a scheme for the erection of houses on land in Barons Court Road, Palliser Road, and Barton Street, FULHAM.

*

The borough engineer of PORTSMOUTH is to undertake coast defence work in the vicinity of Lumps Fort.

*

Plans passed by the PORTSMOUTH Corporation: Fourteen houses, St. Swithuns Road, for Mr. E. A. Wright; sixty-two sheds, Thurbern Road, for Mr. R. J. Winnicott; thirty-two houses, Allcott Road, for Messrs. Dye Bros.; twenty-six houses, Target Road, for Messrs. McCormack and Son; seventeen houses, Winton Road, for Mr. C. M. Searley; fourteen houses, Domern Road, for Mr. A. E. Wright; sixteen houses, Lichfield Road, for Mr. C. C. Coles; business premises, 213-215 Commercial Road, for Messrs. David Greig, Ltd.; additions "Cremorne" public-house, Milton Road, for Messrs. Long & Co.; additions, "Brewers' Arms," Milton Road, for Portsmouth United Brewery Ltd.; business premises, 27 Kingston Crescent, for Messrs. Little & Co.

*

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Two houses, Cleveland Crescent, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; alterations, White Hart Hotel, Bedford Street, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell and Son; alterations, Earl Grey Inn, Charlotte Street, for Messrs. W. B. Reid & Co., Ltd.; twenty-four houses, Foxton Avenue, for Mr. J. R. Wallace; rebuilding workshops, Howard Street, for Mr. W. Stockdale; elementary school, Balkwell estate, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell and Son; flats, Albion Road, for Mr. D. Brannen.

*

The TYNEMOUTH Corporation is now to develop land at Mast Lane, used for allotments, for another housing scheme.

*

The SALFORD City Council has unanimously decided to sell the site of the local cattle market, the second largest in the kingdom, to a London syndicate on the terms that within two years they shall erect there an exhibition hall and other buildings costing £500,000, and shall spend a further £500,000 on the land and the buildings within twenty-one years.

Plans for forty-eight houses at CULLERCOATS have been prepared by the Tynemouth Corporation housing architect. Tenders are shortly to be invited.

*

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: Two houses, Copse Hall, for Mr. G. J. Morris Viner; additions, factory, Riverside Road, for Messrs. Jas. Burges and Sons; sports pavilion, Kingston Road, for Mr. F. H. Skeens; concert hall, rear of King's Head Hotel, Merton High Street, for Mr. G. P. Deverall Saul; two houses, Home Park estate, for Messrs. H. Coombs and Sons.

*

The Ministry of Health has held an inquiry into the proposal of the WIMBLEDON Corporation to erect a swimming bath at a cost of £25,000.

*

Plans passed by the SOUTHWARK B.C.: Additions, St. Mary's Church Hall, Congreve Street, for Mr. W. Brown; rebuilding, 39-41 Newington Butts, for Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austin Hall; new building, 290 Walworth Road, for Messrs. Gunton and Gunton.

*

The housing architect of the BARKING TOWN U.D.C. has prepared a layout for 200 houses on the Upney estate, and tenders are to be invited for their construction.

*

Mr. C. Gray has prepared a scheme for the erection of eighty subsidy houses on the Cecil Gardens estate, BARKING TOWN.

*

In connection with the proposal for the erection of new swimming baths, the ILFORD Corporation has appointed a committee to inspect the baths at East Ham and Bermondsey.

*

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Alterations, skating rink, High Road, for Mr. A. W. Corby; club room, Baptist Church, Kinfauns Road, for Messrs. Goddards Ltd.; battery shop, Grove Road, for Fullers Accumulator Co., Ltd.; eight houses, Derwent Gardens, for Messrs. Brand and White Ltd.; eight bungalows, Hertford Road, for Mr. A. F. Broughton; alterations, 754-6 Green Lane, for Messrs. F. W. Romain and Son; three houses, Netley Road, for Mr. G. Saxton; twenty houses, Windermere Road, for Mr. T. B. Goodwin.

*

Mr. Edward Garfield, of Hampton Road, Birmingham, is proposing to erect a cinema, assembly room, café, etc., on the Imperial site, CHELTENHAM. Mr. Peter Hing, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

*

Plans passed by the PRESTWICH U.D.C.: House, Sheepfoot Lane, for Messrs. Elder; two houses, Polefield Road, for Mr. W. Way; house, St. Anne's Road, for Mr. J. Clarkson; bungalow, Sheepfoot Lane, for Mrs. A. Daves.

The LANCASHIRE County Council is to complete the widening of the Preston-Blackpool main road at a cost of £61,000.

*

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction to a loan of £39,500, for the erection of the proposed secondary school at CHADDERTON.

*

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Ten houses, Percival Road, for Mr. B. Stevens, architect; five houses, Seaside, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; alterations, 86-8 Terminus Road, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect; two houses, Ringwood Road, for Mr. F. C. Benz, architect; two houses, off Lotbridge Road, for Messrs. Kennett Bros.; stores and offices, Waterworks Road, for Messrs. G. Bainbridge and Sons; two houses, Cavalry Crescent, for Messrs. M. Hookham Ltd.; three houses, Cavalry Crescent, for Messrs. J. Bodle Ltd.

*

Messrs. Young and Gilling are inquiring for a site in CHELTENHAM for the purpose of a greyhound racing track.

*

The MANCHESTER City Council has postponed for another two months a decision whether or not they should proceed with the £1,000,000 Town Hall extension and library scheme. In the meantime inquiry will be made whether the property acquired for the site in St. Peter's Square could be used for municipal departments. A resolution deferring the whole scheme for four years was defeated.

*

The WOKING U.D.C. has in view land at Anchor Hill, Knaphill, and Victoria Orchard, St. John's, for new housing schemes.

*

Plans passed by the WOKING U.D.C.: Ten houses, Rosebery Crescent, for Mr. A. E. Jones; shop and house, Victoria Road, for Mr. J. H. Waters; pump-house, Board School Lane, for Woking Electric Supply Co.

*

Plans passed by the AUDENSHAW U.D.C.: Two houses, Stamford Street, for Messrs. Z. Pike and Sons; four houses, Manchester Road, for Mr. G. Blackwell; six houses, Manchester Road, for Messrs. Hadfield and Revell; flat, Depta Works, for Mr. A. Hopkinson, M.P.

*

The LONDON C.C. housing accounts show a total capital expenditure on housing of twenty-three millions. In respect of last year there was a deficiency of £841,000, of which the State will contribute £445,000, the remainder coming out of the London rates.

*

The Lancashire county surveyor has prepared a scheme for improving the PRESTON and Liverpool main road and the erection of a new canal bridge at Dunning, at a total cost of £120,000.

The ILFORD Corporation and the Barking U.D.C. have now arranged terms in regard to the joint drainage scheme, which is estimated to involve an outlay of £275,000. Messrs. W. H. Radford and Sons, of Nottingham, have been appointed engineers.

*

The HULL Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £122,500 for the erection of University College.

*

The WOOLWICH B.C. has decided to contribute a further sum of £30,000 towards the scheme for the erection of a Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital, the first part of which scheme will cost £210,000.

*

The GUILDFORD Congregational Church trustees are discussing with the Housing Committee the selection of a site on the Aldershot Road estate for the erection of a church.

*

The Office of Works is inquiring for a site at CHORLEY for the erection of an employment exchange.

*

The FINCHLEY U.D.C. has prepared a scheme for the erection of fifty-four houses at an estimated cost of £23,000.

*

The Oakwood Tenants Ltd. is to erect twenty-four flats at Hill Top, HAMPSTEAD Garden Suburb.

*

The Hampshire Education Committee has acquired a site at EASTLEIGH for the erection, at a cost of about £14,500, of a senior girls' school.

*

Messrs. Selfridge & Co., Ltd., have in view proposals for extensive alterations at the premises of Messrs. William Whiteley Ltd., at Queen's Road, BAYSWATER.

*

The borough engineer of the POPLAR Council is expediting schemes for the erection of houses and flats to accommodate eighty families, and has also a further larger scheme in course of preparation.

*

The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the proposal of the NORTHFLEET U.D.C. for the erection of non-parlour houses on the Northfleet House estate.

*

The Kent Education Committee is discussing with the U.D.C. a site for a new central school at NORTHFLEET.

*

The BERMONDSEY Borough Council has directed attention to street congestion in Rotherhithe Street, owing to the fact that the bridges take one line of traffic only, thus nullifying any anticipated benefit from improvements carried out in that street. It is therefore being urged that the Port of London Authority and the London Traffic Advisory Committee should take action to widen these bridges.

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
A₂	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
B₂	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₂	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₂	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
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
B₂	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A₂	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₂	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
B₂	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Brighouse	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	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
B₂	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	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
A₂	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Cumberland	.....	1 6½	1 2
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
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
A₂	Driffield ..	York	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Droitwich ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₁	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 7	1 2½
B₂	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	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
B₂	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
A₂	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
B₂	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₁	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½

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

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Llandudno ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
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
A₂	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	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
A₂	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
A₂	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
A₂	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
A₂	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
A₂	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
A₂	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	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
A₂	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
A₂	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₁	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Worcester ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3

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

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

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

*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 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.*

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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

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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.*

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London stocks, per M.	£4 15 0
Flettons, per M.	2 18 0
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 10 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	11 3 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	24 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	24 0 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2 17 0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	£33 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	36 0 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.	
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.	
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.	
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup	0 6 0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano, paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano, or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

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

MASON

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

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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 emplates sawn, per ft. cube	0 6 9
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

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HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.	
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4
HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.	
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.	
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.	
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.	
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 9 0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 13 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 9

SLATER AND TILER

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

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

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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

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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

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FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 6
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 6
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 7 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply, per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmenta soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¼ 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, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work:			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
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.*

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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

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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

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MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ⅝ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ⅝ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	4	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	3	6
Fixing only:			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

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

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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

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

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

*

Glass: 4ths in crates:			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	6
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	9
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	0
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	7
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	9
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	11
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	4	4
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

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

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

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span 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

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LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

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

The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. £0 0 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅛ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

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

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅜ in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	9½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—