THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, February 29, 1928

THE SAVING OF BLOOMSBURY

Dorchester House seems gone, and with it will have gone the last divergence of opinion among those who seek, in London, a site for a Shakespeare National Theatre. All eyes will then turn towards Bloomsbury and the Foundling Hospital.

The hospital is the centre of a system of eighteenth-century squares which form part of the formal composition of the west-central district of London, and it has been shown in a recent number of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL that it is possible to adapt the hospital buildings to the uses of a national theatre, while retaining the adjoining squares, which are inseparably linked in the general layout of the district, as a central group of students' hostels for the University of London. Such a scheme as this, financially practical, and doubly economical in adapting to new uses buildings which it would be to our lasting disgrace to lose, recommends itself to a growing body of the interested public, and unites in a common purpose the separate interests of the promoters of a national theatre and the university authorities. We should gain by it a great national centre for English dramatic art, where Shakespeare could be presented as he will be at Stratford-on-Avon, but to a greater metropolitan audience, and in a house that can be built to rival Covent Garden in size, with all the added beauties of a monumental setting. Grouped round this, and reinforcing its importance as a great site, there would be the four blocks that are now the houses of the adjoining squares, converted into excellent hostels for the numberless students who gather from all parts of the world to study at the University of London. How fine that the students should be given a corporate status, with headquarters at the artistic centre of the metropolis! And the whole district of Bloomsbury is saved. This is a tremendous gain to be added to whatever is newly created, for the quarter is rich with historical, literary, and artistic tradition; it is a piece of purely English town planning without rival, and one that is now, in its great trees and quiet lawns, more beautiful than ever before. All this we may lose. If it is destroyed, and a touch at the heart of it is enough, then London loses more than it is ever likely to gain. It exists today as a very beautiful creation, relying upon its open aspect, its shady, tree-planted lawns, and its quiet brick façades for a delicate charm more easy to destroy than recreate. Sweep it away, and London becomes more of a shapeless lump than ever; more of a piece with all commercial property that is bartered and thrown about the market like a second-hand car. We should be answerable to our sons and daughters for a crime if we allowed it to be sold for the good of a syndicate. But must it be lost? The South of England has kept its commons, why then must London lose its squares and pleasant places? No amount of town planning in the country will make up for such loss of beauty to the town, that it becomes a place to escape from. How this is to be done it is our purpose to suggest. There seems every chance that the national theatre promoters, who are the chief supporters of the scheme, will be reinforced by the university authorities, who see in the proposal to establish hostels in the adjoining squares a means of saving the district intact, so that the forces in favour of acquiring the site are swelled and given countenance by this academic magnanimity. Sir Arthur du Cros, the chairman of the syndicate which owns the land, is disposed to give generous consideration to any offer that furthers the national use of the site, so that the stage is set in readiness for the realization of the long-delayed scheme. But while the movement gathers weight, a proposal from another quarter divides attention and raises a new issue.

The Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children nearby, with an eye on Naboth's vineyard, thinks the site good and suggests that it can raise the money to buy it for an extension to their own hospital. It is extremely doubtful if they will use the site in any way as fully as the more comprehensive scheme for a theatre and hostels. They will certainly not make use of the squares, and the squares are, as we before suggested, part and parcel with the Foundling layout in one indivisible composition. This hospital would therefore endanger the prospects of the finest uses of the site for the benefit of an extension that would be more profitably built in the country, which the foundlings themselves have exchanged for their late home. The Hospital for Children in the City would seem to be a clearing-house for a real hospital in the country, and the airy great extension at this end would be a false economy. There is no question between the two schemes of humanities and pieties. If the Children's Hospital were allowed to frustrate the very lively hopes which are entertained for the establishment of a national theatre, the loss to London might easily be as great as at the hands of commercial development. It is therefore our duty to press the claims of the wider cause with all the means in our power, exercising the influences of words, money, and deeds to reinforce and stimulate the interest already aroused, to the point of finding the price of a first deposit that will secure the whole site for the present, and a national theatre for the future.

NEWS AND TOPICS

I DO not suppose that when, a week or two back, Halsey Ricardo died, architecture lost its only advocate of applying colour to the exteriors of buildings. Perhaps he was the most enthusiastic of the band; but certainly there are others, some of whom may have derived their primary inspiration from him, while some who are quite independent of his examples of work nevertheless take courage from his enthusiastic advocacy of coloured exteriors. Indeed, I am wondering whether, and to what extent, the colouring that the L.C.C. have taken heart to adopt in some of their housing schemes can be traced to Ricardo's influence. I could imagine that while his coloured glazed tiles that encase his over-praised and over-blamed house in Addison Road, Kensington, may have encouraged some few attempts at emulation, there are architects upon whom an exactly contrary effect has been produced, force of example, like vehemence of advocacy, being often repellent; for colour, like poetry, affects different persons in diverse ways. It is loved or hated passionately, with varied gradations in between. I have even heard Halsey Ricardo disparaged as a "colour crank," a distinctly unworthy term to apply to an architect of Ricardo's dignity, scholarship, and cultivated tastes, and, moreover, one whose buildings certainly show, as someone has observed, a distinctly intellectual quality of design.

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Intellectual design certainly distinguishes Ricardo's work, and as certainly it is a quality we cannot afford to ignore. It is a grace that Ricardo may have derived from Basil Champneys, in whose office he served for a time, or perhaps even from Middleton, to whom he was articled. Or, perchance, it is no great stretch of fancy to suppose that it may possibly have been derived from some forbear who, like David Ricardo, wrote on finance and political economy with arid logic and devastating severity. Or, perhaps, the revulsion to colour arose from the austere tradition set up by Arnold, of Rugby, where Ricardo imbibed his earliest notions of rightness. Halsey Ricardo's ardent desire to put colour into our buildings may chance to be a recoil from the exceeding drabness of Dryasdust David of the same surname. However these things may be, Halsey Ricardo's was a gallant and gracious attempt; but I do not feel very confident that it was not foredoomed to failure in sunless and æsthetically soulless London. Old *Architectural Review* readers will remember Ricardo's connection with that magazine as a member of the Editorial Committee.

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There is specialization among artists in the subject of gardens, but very few painters realize gardens in the architectural sense. They go for the pretty flowers instead of the design. A piece of sculpture, a pool or fountain, some steps, a wall or a pillar make all the difference in interest in a picture of a garden. Of the fifty watercolour drawings by Theresa Sylvester Stannard at Walker's Galleries, there are some few which exhibit these features quite charmingly, but I question if the artist could design an architectural garden. The most interesting are the four of the roof garden of Adelaide House, in which due toll of the architectural features has been made. At the St. George's Gallery there is an exposition of certain modernist principles in painting and sculpture. William McCance essays experiments in both, and his idea is that of circumperspective. By its means he is enabled to make his lines converge not only in the direct distances, but downwards and upwards. Frankly I do not like the result as a picture, and while I have no desire to be ribald, I can but suggest that only a person with eyes such as he has given to the stone bust of "Moses" could see circumperspectively. There is some very interesting sculpture by Gertrude Hermes, but to carve from pebbles and reproduce the result in bronze is all wrong. Glyptic is glyptic, and plastic is plastic, and never the two shall meet.

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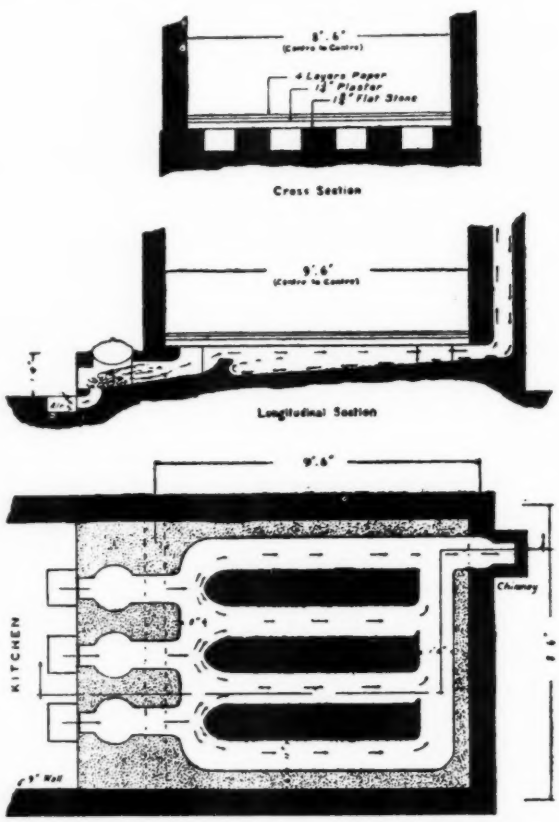
The Countryman is an "illustrated review and miscellany of rural life edited in the country and written by countrymen and countrywomen." It is published quarterly, and the fourth issue has just appeared. Among things of literary interest there is usually something of architectural interest, too. A correspondent in Nikko, Japan, sends these plans



Plan and sections showing the heating system of a Korean house. Reproduced from The Countryman.

of a system of floor heating in Korea. "In the home papers," he writes, "there are learned references to the Roman system of floor heating. Why, the system is in operation today!"

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The latest British public school, which opened this term, owes part of its initial success to the manner in which Bryanston House, of which Mr. Norman Shaw was architect, has been converted. This building is one of the finest modern mansions in Dorset, and was completed in 1897. It is about twenty miles from Salisbury or from Bournemouth. It is built of red brick, faced with Portland

stone. Mr. Morley Horder is the architect responsible for the alterations. Two of the downstairs rooms, each easily capable of accommodating some 300 people, are now being used as a general assembly hall, and the other as a dining hall. Without any structural alterations, at least 200 boys can be accommodated in the existing bedrooms. Several of the outbuildings have been converted into squash and fives courts.

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An underground brick passage has been unearthed by workmen laying an electric main in Old Palace Yard. It is wide enough for three men to walk abreast, and leads across from Westminster Abbey to St. Stephen's Hall in the Houses of Parliament. There is no mention of it in the Abbey records, and it may be a find of some importance. The brickwork is apparently of considerable age. Various conjectures suggest that it might have been a medieval sewer; or a tunnel from the Abbey to St. Stephen's Hall. Another suggestion which is interesting in the light of recent events is that it was a tunnel from the vaults of Henry VII's chapel to the river bank, which was then wooded, underneath the water which surrounded this original section of the Abbey before the Great Fire. Old records show the regular flooding by the Thames of the area which has suffered so much recently, and such a tunnel might have been of much practical use.

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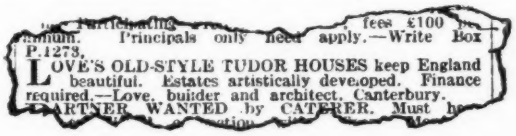
This is from *The Times* of last Friday :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LOVE'S OLD-STYLE TUDOR HOUSES keep England beautiful. Estates artistically developed. Finance required.—Love, builder and architect, Canterbury.
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It is announced that Dorchester House has been purchased by an English association of capitalists, who have plans ready for the development of the site. The news naturally arouses considerable public feeling. Strenuous efforts are still being made, with which the Westminster City Council and the L.C.C. are in sympathy, to save the house for some public use, and in the meantime its fate hangs by a thread. The mansion was designed by Lewis Vulliamy for Mr. R. S. Holford, specially to house his great collection of books and pictures. It is modelled partly on the Villa Farnesina, and stands very finely on its island site, looking over Hyde Park to the side, and facing down Park Lane. In front is a spacious courtyard and screen. Inside it is enriched with variegated marble and granite in hall and staircase. It has ceilings by Anglinatti, a dome by Sir Coutts Lindsay, and, above all, mantelpieces and other work by Alfred Stevens. Its site marks it as the coveted prey of commercial interests, and the purchasers announce plans for the largest and most luxurious hotel in the British Isles, costing about £1,000,000. They propose to incorporate in the new building such decorations and sculptures as can be retained. The Holford pictures and books are being dispersed by sale.

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For some years the three great English libraries have been facing the problem of extending their premises to house the growing number of books. In view of the increasing interest now being taken in the preservation of Oxford and Cambridge, the Cambridge University Library and the Bodleian Library at Oxford range themselves definitely in the university area as a whole. Cambridge has its own solution—but the future of the Bodleian is more than ever under serious consideration. Of all the three great libraries none is so richly or so venerably housed. If any old library has an atmosphere of its own, the Bodleian may be said to possess the quintessence of all ancient libraries. It seems impossible to separate the idea of the Bodleian as a library from the idea of it as a building, or rather, sequence of buildings. Two schemes are being considered for the extension; one consists of an additional building on land available across the street, thus preserving the unity of the library, which is important for administrative reasons, while it carries on the old associations; the other advocates a new building for the library with the old as reading-rooms. The issue is being hotly contested, and the results will be far-reaching.

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An interesting statement made a few days ago regarding the policy now being adopted by the Prison Commissioners has escaped general notice. One of the chief problems in prisons is to provide employment, so that Satan may not provide mischief for idle hands. Accordingly, the Prison Commissioners try to employ their temporary guests on useful work, impinging as little as possible on the markets outside. In pursuance of this policy a scheme is now in progress for the erection of eighteen houses for prison officers at Durham, at a cost of about £600 a house. Sir William Joynson-Hicks has announced that these prisoners are, of course, getting no pay at all for the work, which is part of the punishment they are undergoing.

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In the *D. N. B.* I have noticed this shortcoming: No one doubts that Joseph Chamberlain was the most conspicuous political figure among those who died within the period covered by the volume, but surely there is a lack of proportion in giving him thirty-two columns when scarcely anyone else in the volume has even half that amount of space. Lord Cromer comes next with seventeen columns. He can be counted in the category of statesmen. Kitchener and Botha have fifteen and thirteen columns respectively, both of them more than Lord Roberts, whom a military verdict would declare to be an immeasurably greater soldier. When you come to artists, musicians, and literary men few of them reach the half-dozen column standard. Sir William Anson, a politician of no particular eminence, gets a longer notice than Norman Shaw, who was conspicuously the most notable architect of the late nineteenth century. W. G. Grace deserves a good notice, but he gets considerably more than Richmond, Herkomer, Alma Tadema, and Austin Dobson, and the same as De Morgan. It would take three or four of these to fill the space accorded to Jameson of the " Raid."

ASTRAGAL

ARRANGEMENTS

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

Architecture Club, at the *London Mercury* Office. 8.30 p.m. The Sixth Annual General Meeting.

MONDAY, MARCH 5

At the Royal Institute of British Architects. 8 p.m. " Ancient Bridges." By G. H. Jack.

QUEER THINGS

[BY HARRY JOHNSON]

A CASE in Professor Lawrie's address to the R.I.B.A. last week turned my mind once again to the queer side of things.[1] For Professor Lawrie told of Durham Cathedral, where, in the cloisters, tiny particles of stone were worn from the fabric and were then whirled by the wind against the edifice, drilling and scouring the body of it away. In that the cathedral might be said to be dying by its own hand, when its fall is encompassed, and if an inquest is held, a verdict of suicide might be returned.

In an interesting aside in a recent book, *The Acoustics of Buildings*, the authors tell us that the characteristic features of church music and intoned liturgy have been determined by the character of ecclesiastical architecture: "In general, cathedrals and churches are characterized by a long duration of reverberation, arising from a large volume and a small absorbing power of the enclosing masonry walls. This condition dates back to medieval times and is responsible for the development of the characteristic features of church choral music."

Eternal ice, to depths of more than a hundred yards, binds the soil of northern Siberia, even in summer. The only spots where thawing ever penetrates this everlasting ice are directly beneath stove-heated houses. But cases are on record where these thawed columns of soil have tapped subterranean rivers flowing under the ice-layer, resulting in a steady spouting of water that spurted to the ceilings and drove the occupants out. And the water freezes, and turns the whole house into a solid iceblock, with architecture of gigantic icicles.

In order to win a wife among the Djukas in Dutch Guiana a man must show ability in artistically decorating kitchen utensils, household objects, and articles of personal decoration. A woman judges a man's eligibility as a suitor largely by his power to turn out beautiful wood-carving. Even after marriage a man must continue his output of highly-adorned domestic articles, or the partnership will be dissolved. On the other hand, polygamy is practised. An exceptionally rapid workman may maintain two or more wives. Would not the artistic instinct of the British be cultivated by a social organization which requires the men to please the women with a continuous production of handsome domestic things?

Behind water and behind the wind the Chinese believe there exists a great and terrible force. Soothsayers who profess to be able to interpret the will of *feng shui*—literally "wind-water"—are in great demand to direct the course of things. Whenever a true son of Han (as all good Chinese call themselves, after the great emperors of the illustrious Han dynasty) wants to build, be it a city or a house, or a mausoleum, he must first consult a geomancer. The rates for the service run in a scale with the cost of the building to be erected; often the geomancer gets more than the architect. Wind and water, hills, mountains, existing structures, trees, streams, ponds, canals, and indeed anything else there may be, come in equally for consideration by the geomancer—if he consider anything besides the obtaining of his fee. Astrology comes in—for the selection of a lucky day for the laying of the first stone. When the illustrious emperors of the Ming dynasty rebuilt the city of Peking they consulted the imperial geomancers. One of the many altérations was in the location of the north wall of the portion of the twin city now known as the Tartar City. The western end of the wall is rounded gracefully, the solitary exception in its arrow-straight lines. The southern end of the western wall of the Imperial City has a similar irregularity. And this modification of the wall is characteristic of all city walls and moats, and also of the laying-out of streets and avenues and even small lanes. It is based on one of the few well-known principles of geomancy—that the evil spirits travel in straight lines only. They cannot turn a corner, but they can go fast and furious in a straight line, and they smite whom they meet.

Amico Aspertino, says Vasari in his *Lives*, painted with both hands at once, holding in one hand a brush filled with light colour and in the other one filled with dark; "but what was more remarkable and laughable was that he bound round his waist a leather strap to which hung his gallipots of tempered colours; and he looked like the devil of St. Maccario with all his phials hanging round him."

The following verses are inscribed in The Hall of the Two Sisters of The Alhambra:

I am the garden, and every morn am I revealed in new beauty. Observe attentively how I am adorned, and thou wilt reap the benefit of a commentary on decoration;

For, by Allah! the elegant structures around me assuredly surpass all other edifices by the happy presage attending their foundation.

How many delightful prospects I enfold! Prospects in the contemplation of which a mind enlightened finds the gratification of its desire.

Look upon this wonderful cupola, at sight of whose perfection all other domes must pale and disappear:

To which the Constellation of the Twins extends the hand of salutation; and, for communion, the Full Moon deserts her station in the heavens.

Nay, more; were they to take these aisles for their abiding place, those heavenly bodies would render constant homage to their beauty.

No wonder, then, if the stars grow pale in their high stations, and if a limit be put to the duration of their light.

Here also behold the portico, unfolding every beauty. Indeed, had this palace no other ornament, it would still surpass the firmament in splendour:

For manifold are the gorgeous habiliments in which thou, O Sultan! hast arrayed it, surpassing in brilliancy the lustrous robes of Yemen!

To look at them, one would imagine them to be planets revolving in their orbits, and throwing into shade the sunburst of morning.

Here are columns ornamented to absolute perfection; the beauty of which has become glorified: columns

Which, when struck by the earliest beam celestial, may be likened, notwithstanding their vastness, to many blocks of pearl.

Indeed, there is no palace more imposing in its elevation, nor so brilliantly decorated; nor having more extensive apartments;

They may be compared to markets where the richest comers are overpaid in beauty, and where the arbiter of elegance presides eternally to announce his award;

And where the sigh of the zephyr is inhaled by the noontide ray whose scintillating beam is more refulgent than all other light.

Between myself and the most high fortune the closest relationship exists, and the greatest resemblance between us lies in the splendour of our destiny.

Every art has laid its gifts upon me; nay, all have united in conferring perfection.

By those who are permitted to behold me I am regarded as the Queen of Beauty, who bestowest the prize upon her well-beloved;

Indeed, when the enraptured observer has feasted his eyes upon me, he will find reality surpassing the most extravagant flights of fancy;

He will see the moon-beam start from my orbs, and its scintillation leave me only to enter the mansions of the blessed.

The palace is a palace of transparent crystal; it appears to be illimitable as the boundless ocean;

And yet I am not the sole marvel of this heaven upon earth; for I overlook with ecstasy a garden, the like of which no human eye has contemplated.

I was built by the Imam Ibu Nasr. May Allah uphold his majesty as a pattern to other Kings!

Beyond that, praise by mere man cannot go.

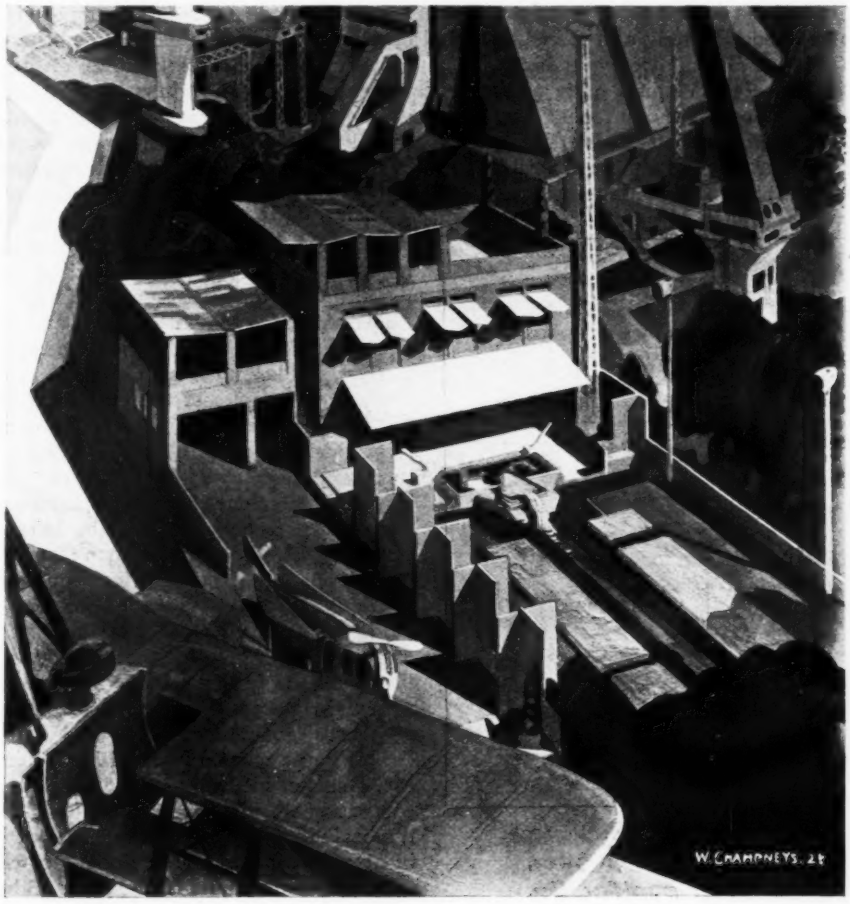
[1] A first article with this title appeared in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 15, 1926.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

[BY ERIC L. BIRD]

SOMETIMES in our more sober, sometimes in our merely idle moments we all speculate on the future of our civilization. It is a pastime the love of which is inherent in us. Novelists pander to it; who has not read Jules Verne's scientific romances or the earlier prophecies of H. G. Wells, or even in youth, *Daredevil Deryk, the Terror of the Skies*? Architects, professionally, are not much given to prophecy beyond a foreboding at the increasing complexity of their job. It is all the more remarkable, therefore, to find an architect who is bold enough to build a house of the future, actually to prophesy in the solid. We all can be up to date, but to be ahead of our generation and well ahead, and to expose our notions for our fellow-men to admire or laugh at, takes courage as well as knowledge and close reasoning. In the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition is a minutely complete house, fitted, decorated, furnished, and standing in an amazing garden, which represents visually and tangibly what the homes of our descendants may very well be. It is the work of Mr. R. A. Duncan, of Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan, with the help of a number of specialized assistants and a host of willing firms. Such an exhibit could have been a joke, a series of loose guesses, a riot of meaningless forms, a mere fantastic creation of an irrational imagination. But this building is nothing of the kind. It is an attempt to forecast, in a coldly logical manner and in the light of considerable knowledge of science and of its progress, the destinies of our movements and tendencies, scientific, sociological, and artistic. Mr. Duncan has tried to estimate the outcome of the great era of standardization and mass production, which is only just beginning, and the effects of our modernist pursuit of health and exercise. The immediately possible achievements of science, the results of universal transport, and, finally, a glimpse at the destination to which our ever more intricate civilization is tending.

Apart from the knowledge, apart from the designing ability, apart from the power of visualization here revealed, it is this prophecy of our future which is so stimulating, so enthralling, and to some of us so terrible. Now and again we hear someone deploring the intricacy of our life, our interdependence on each other, the fact that we only live by a vast chain of processes originated, co-ordinated, and controlled by hosts of other human beings without the continuance of which our civilization would crash in a week. But our present system is as nothing with the bewildering organization of which we have here a vision. Mr. Duncan gives us a synthetic era, a house of horn-like substance—busy with intricate machinery—which is one of a number of standard models of houses mass-produced like motor-cars, whose inhabitants are utterly dependent on the reliability of its mechanism, not only for their comfort but for their very existence. He has postulated the provision of ample and cheap electricity, and the ultimate

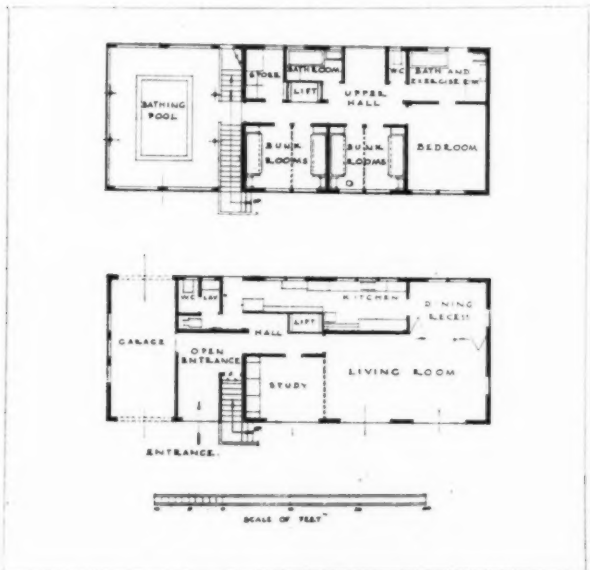


The House of the Future. By R. A. Duncan (of Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan).

crystallization of the wireless epoch in universal automatic telephony, television, and telenews service. He has forecast a happier and more complete understanding of form and colour, their interrelation and their effect on the human mind. He has pitched a note of comfort higher than has ever been conceived, albeit an aggressively dynamic comfort.

One would like to describe the house in detail for the benefit of readers who will be unable to see it. To do so adequately is impossible in the available space; besides, Mr. S. Rowland Pierce has done it so much better and yet so concisely in the official handbook of the house. One picks on details, however; the doors, which hinge normally or slide into the wall as desired, the open-air bath on the roof, with its artificial sunlight at call if Nature fails, the windows which slide into their sills or open like car windscreens, the sheltered terrace which becomes a loggia at will, the neat lift, with its clever gates, the three little rotatable knobs in each room labelled "Heat," "Light," "Air," the light duralumin furniture, the laboratory-like kitchen packed with appliances, the electrically controlled windscreens in the garden, are all of them but a few of the numberless matters of interest.

Many of the devices and arrangements are at present unpractical, but the ideas behind them are more than worthy of consideration. Mr. Duncan has dealt a severe blow at our stuffy conventions in domestic architecture. He certainly is not of the school which says complacently: "All is well with our traditional school of English domestic architecture." Mr. Arnold Bennett, a distinguished and not inarticulate member of the public from which our clients are drawn, has written an able foreword to the book of the house. He complains bitterly and forcefully that our houses are noisy, ill-ventilated, gloomy, and cold. He points out that we endure these things quite needlessly. The principles and practice of soundproofing are now based on an exact science. Mr. Bennett says that he travelled in a liner's cabin "about as large as a piece of toast," with no window, and yet it was perfectly ventilated, a full seventeen years ago. We are aware of the value of sun and light, yet we build quaint little casements and criss-cross our sashes with bars. And we know perfectly well that we can heat a whole house with one coke fire at far less cost than three or four coal fires will half warm it. Yet we still are content to continue in the same old ruts, to commit the same stupidities.



The House of the Future. By R. A. Duncan (of Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan). Above, plan of first floor. Below, ground-floor plan.

It is in this questioning of accepted notions and their reform that Mr. Duncan has done so much good with this house. He has thought out our processes of living, and freeing himself from pre-conceived ideas—a notable feat for an architect—has tried to produce original solutions in the light of modern scientific achievement. Among others he presents in practical form certain theories for our consideration. Why be limited to fixed and definite rooms when we can vary them at will to suit differing needs?—an adaptation of Japanese practice centuries old. Again, labour saving is to be found not only in machinery, but in simplification of life; it is the unnecessary quantity, weight, and consequent immobility of our furniture which is the great hindrance to rapid house cleaning. The period of acceleration in scientific progress is rendering houses out of date more and more rapidly. The very permanence of our houses is the main hindrance to slum clearance. These are but a few of the things he suggests, and he proves to us that we are not bound to conform to the shibboleths of sash-bars, tongued and grooved flooring, square-turned balusters, moulded architraves, and the host of cliches we were brought up to believe as necessary to a house.

Architects are a conservative-minded profession. Most of us hesitate to experiment at the expense of our clients; many of us have not the time to make investigations, some of us do not even try. This house brings to our notice and shows us in use a great number of fittings and materials which we do not meet in ordinary practice The house is worth a visit from architects for that alone. There are the clever door latches, the garage doors, the various forms of rubber, the plywood covered with metal foil, the hydro-electric geyser, the inducer cooker, among a host of others. After all, this house of the future has been constructed in the present day, and although a few things, such as the horn-like substance and the television apparatus are faked, practically all the fittings are obtainable today.

The garden (by Messrs. Shepherd and Jellicoe) has already been mentioned; to describe adequately the novelty, interest, and beauty of it is beyond the powers of the writer. They are examples of the care with which Mr. Duncan selected his assistants. Mr. S. Rowland Pierce was his right-hand man; Mr. C. Dyson-Smith arranged the sculpture and *objets d'art*; Mr. Walpole Champneys superintended all colour schemes, in addition to painting the stimulating scene which backs the house; Mr. A. Mansell, of the British Thomson-Houston Company, organized the bewilderingly intricate electrical equipment; Mr. R. Bath, of Messrs. Trollope and Sons, combed England for furnishing materials; and Messrs. Bovis performed the truly amazing feat of building the house in three weeks. Practically all the fittings were lent by their various makers; many went to considerable trouble and expense to meet the architect's requirements.

This house of the future is an achievement on which Mr. Duncan, his assistants, and the *Daily Mail* are to be congratulated. Its greatest value will be in showing the unimaginative public what can be done in modern design, in overcoming ignorant prejudices of clients, and it will bang yet another nail into the coffin of the Period complex.

A SUMMER CLUB AT BUDAPEST

[BY A. S. LEVETUS]

THIS building was erected for a group of bankers, merchants, manufacturers and others concerned in big trade, who decided to have a club in which they could pass their quiet hours, or talk over their business, during the hot days in spring, summer, and even the early autumn, in Budapest itself, but away from the heat and dust of this city.

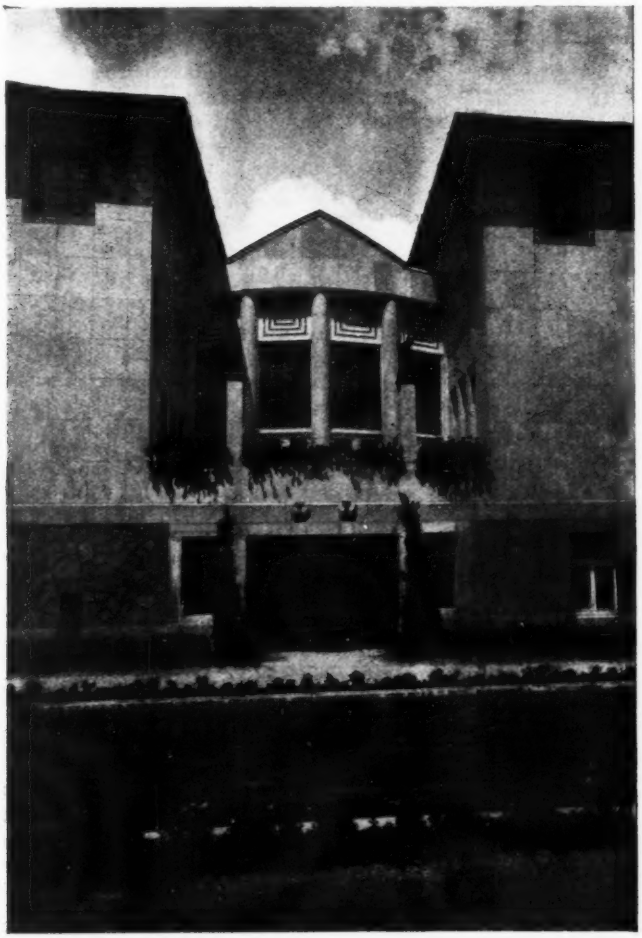
An open competition was organized and the chief award was made in favour of Joszef Vago, whose designs were approved. Joszef Vago had the full confidence of the committee, for he had already given sufficient proofs of his ability as an architect, and had built some residential flats and public buildings. The curious thing was, however, that in a city inclined to an architecture savouring of the baroque, or of the Orient, a young architect should be entrusted with the task whose architectural views were ultra-modern.

It was extremely difficult to obtain a suitable site. There were certain requirements to be fulfilled, and it was important that the site should be near the Budapest woods, which offer cool breezes even in the hottest weather.

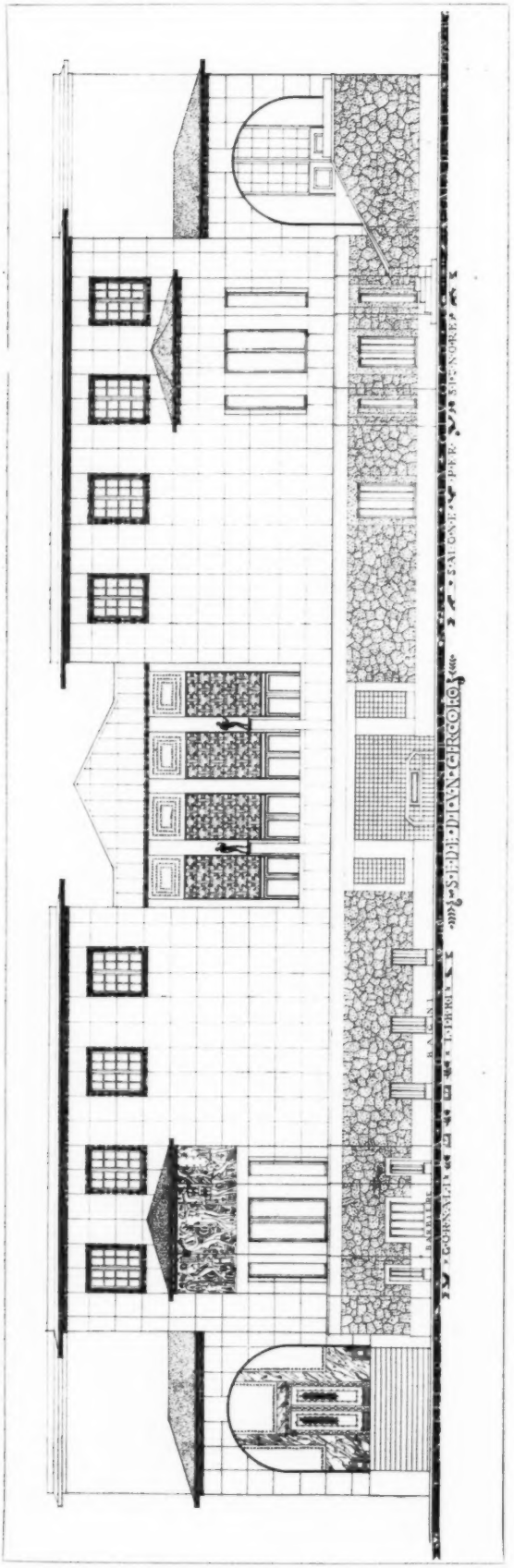
But all the suitable sites had been bought up. Therefore, it was eventually decided to purchase two adjacent small houses with gardens attached at the end of a shady walk, and leave it to the architect to do the best he could with them. What was wanted was an imposing building, incorporating to a certain extent the existing houses.

The designs originally offered for the competition were in the main carried out. They were singularly attractive and promised by the simplicity of the treatment of the exterior and the order of the interior both practicability and purposefulness. As seen in the completed work there is an absence of unnecessary ornament, but there is a decided richness and beauty in the materials used.

The façade is of Carrara marble, the window-frames



Summer Club at Budapest. By Joszef Vago. Detail of the main façade.



Summer Club at Budapest. By Jaszef Vago. The main façade.

being of white majolica with breakings here and there of black majolica, so that the whole frontage is a study in black and white. It lies back from the street and is behind a small garden. From the vestibule access is gained to the big hall in the centre of the building. This is flooded with light from above by means of a central vaulted ceiling formed of various tones of white glass, with sprinklings of small pale greens and blues, so that the light is tempered and shimmering. This has a beautiful effect throughout the hall, for everywhere there is right distribution.

A sense of home pervades the whole of the hall, for the richness of the material is counteracted by the simplicity of the furniture. Nothing disturbs the plain surface of the black marble walls, which were originally relieved by decorative panels of hand-spun linen, embroidered in harmony with the decorative scheme. These vanished during the war when the club was used as a hospital, and have never been found. When the building was restored to its original use it was realized how much colour meant for the harmony of the hall, and they were then replaced by a decoration of the surfaces. Vago resorted to rich-toned ornamental motives, whose bright-hued simple lines have the soothing effect of the classic. They appear on the walls, doors and painted windows, which are leaded. Doors and windows are framed in aluminium.

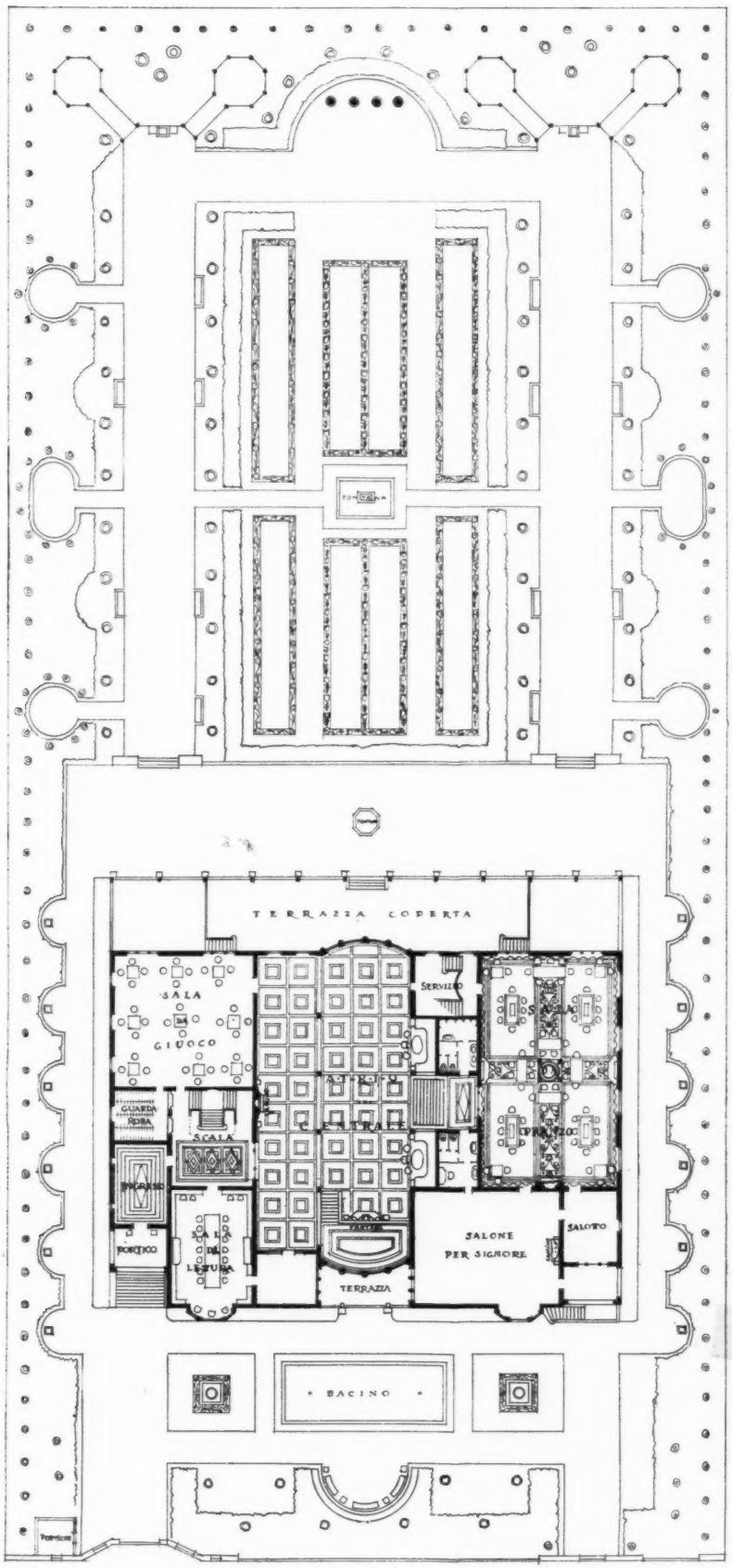
The floor of the hall is inlaid with black-and-white marble, of the chess board pattern. It will be gathered that the hall, too, is a study in black and white, relieved and toned by the subdued light from the windows and the shimmering one of the glass-vaulted roof. The club is only used in hot weather, therefore the whole atmosphere is refreshing and cool. For this reason there is no central heating, but fireplaces are in all the rooms in case the weather happens to be too cool even in summer-time, more especially, however, in spring and early autumn.

Adjoining the hall is the dining-room, which is also decorated in black and white. There are also card-rooms, and a charming salon for lady guests has been provided.

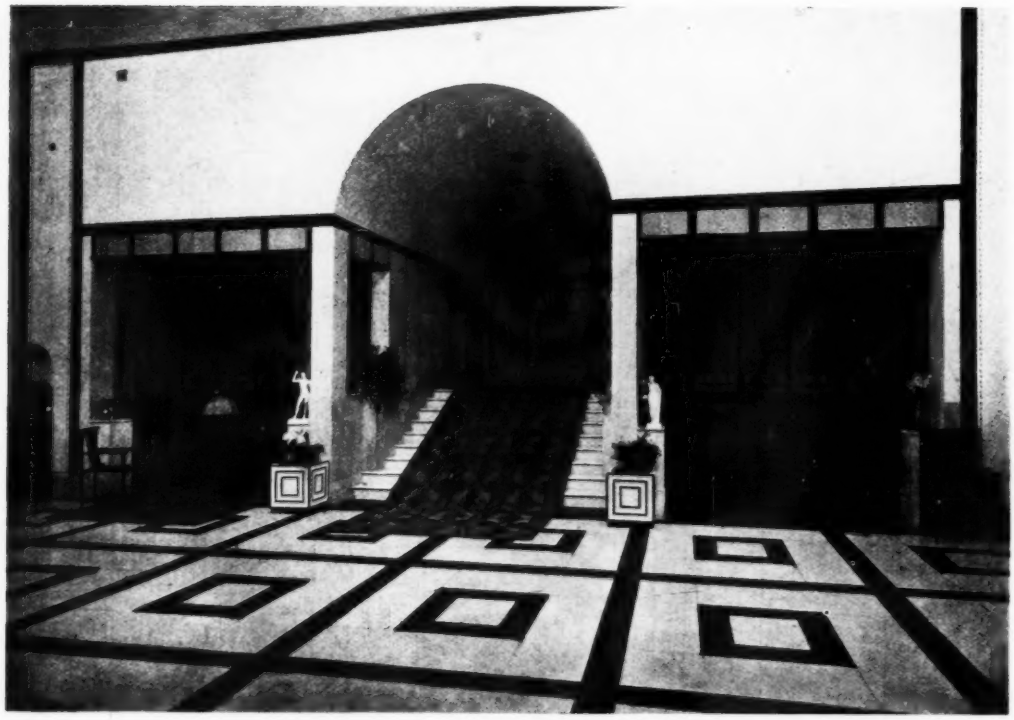
The flat roof has a flower garden with a pergola and terrace, for amusement, entertainment and refreshment. From the big hall another terrace is gained where dinner may be enjoyed in the open air, and from here the garden is reached. Below are the billiard-rooms, cloak-rooms, kitchens, sculleries, etc., hairdresser's shop, baths and hydro where a cold-water cure may be undertaken under the supervision of a medical man. There are also rest-rooms and lounges. There are no bedrooms, as it was never intended to provide sleeping accommodation.

The club is for the use of rich city men and their guests, and they wanted a building whose architecture would not grow old and out of date. This Vago has achieved. He has raised the architectural character of the two small houses to a high level, bridged these over by means of staircases, and in every way made use of what was at hand. He has, at the same time, achieved something new and brilliant in the history of Hungarian architecture, particularly that of Budapest.

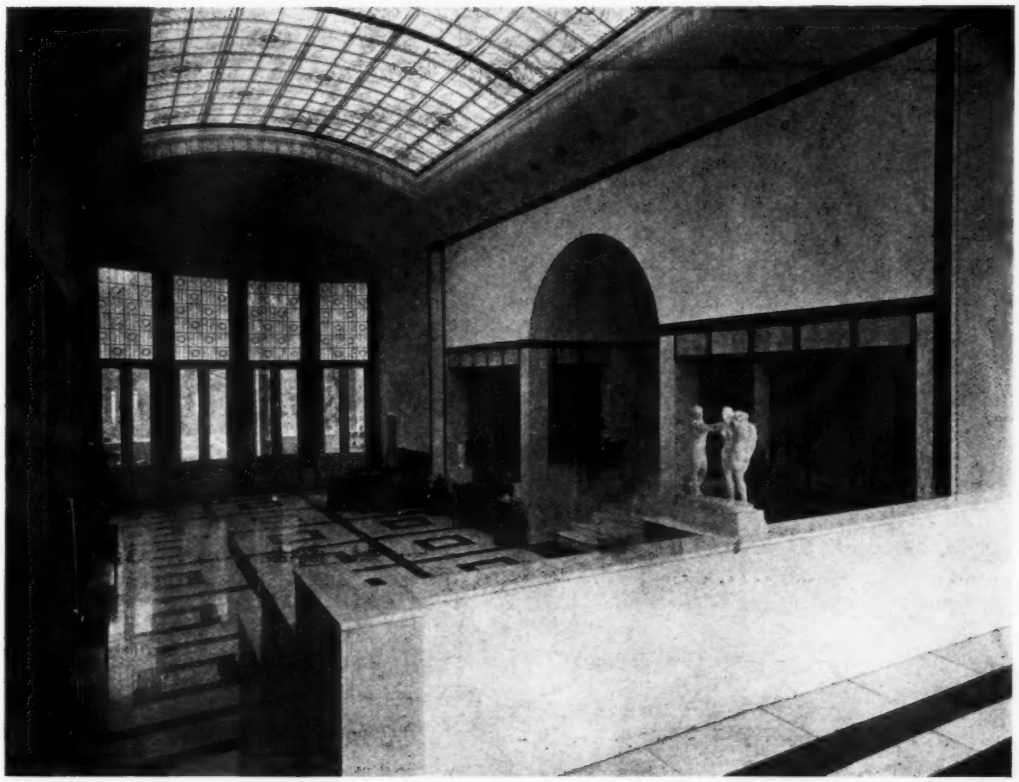
Vago, it will be recalled, took part in the competition for the palace of the League of Nations, and was one of the four architects chosen for the final competition. This speaks for his high technical and architectural abilities, recognized long since in his native city and now recognized abroad.



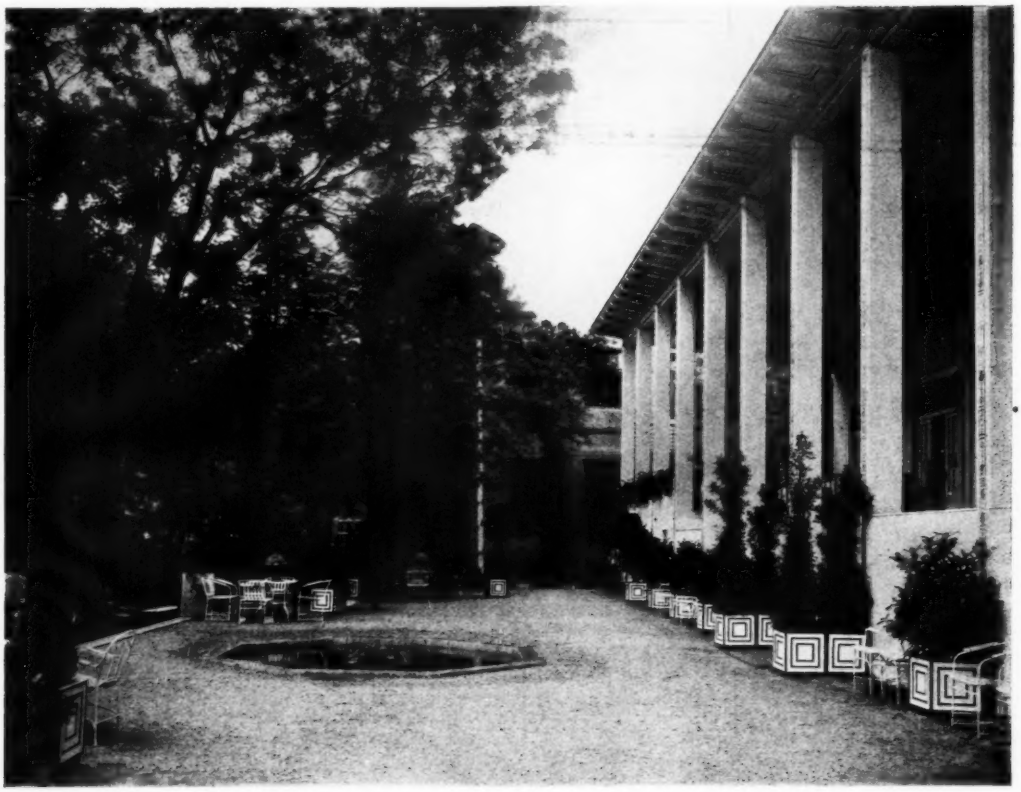
Summer Club at Budapest. By Joszef Vago. Ground plan and plan of garden.

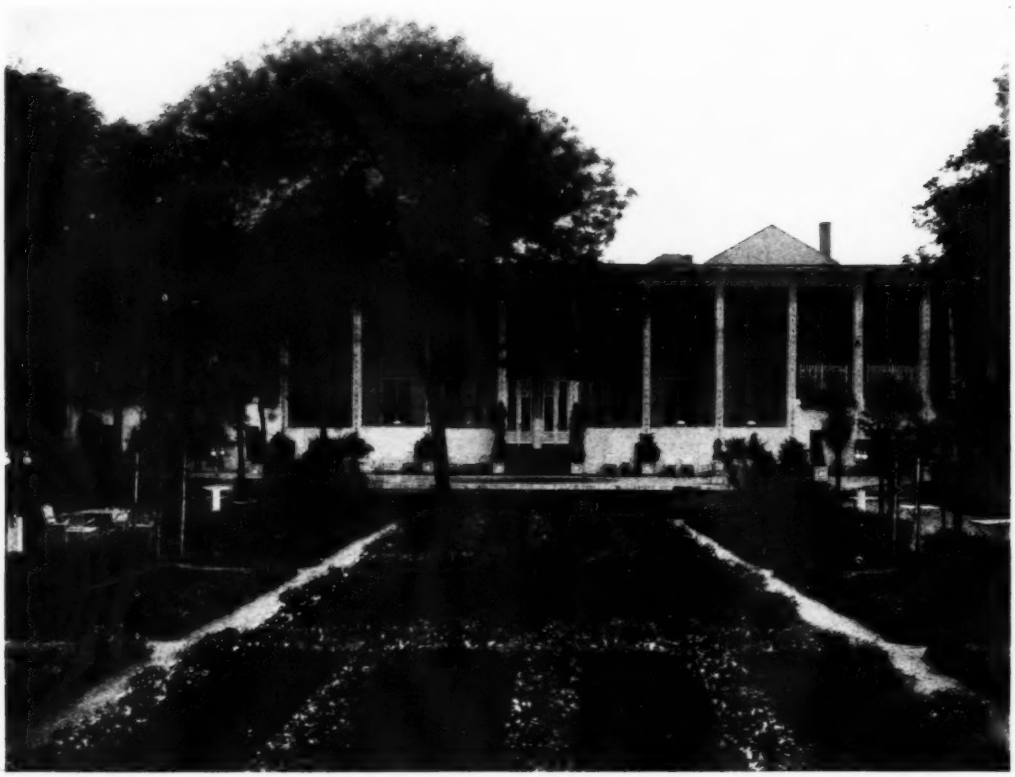


Summer Club at Budapest. By Joszef Vago. Above, the staircase. Below, the hall.



Summer Club at Budapest. By Joszef Vago.
Above, the vestibule. Below, fireplace in hall.





Summer Club at Budapest. By Joszef Vago. Two views of the garden.

ENGLISH PRECEDENT

7 *The cupola covering the head of the stairs, which give access to the flat roof at Coleshill House, Berks, c. 1662, is, perhaps, the most beautiful of its kind, though many others were designed for the same purpose by later architects. The carving of the console-buttresses may have been done by Richard Cleave, of London, whose bill for carvers' work done for the staircase, internal doorways, etc., is in existence; he also worked upon the wood details of several of Wren's City churches. It will be remembered that Coleshill House, long attributed to Inigo Jones, has been definitely proved to have been designed by Sir Roger Pratt, the story of whose note-books and work at Coleshill was published in detail some years ago by Mr. H. A. Tipping. The importance of this discovery of the real author of what is, perhaps, the finest piece of English domestic architecture of its period can scarcely be overestimated.*—[NATHANIEL LLOYD.]

ARTICLES OF PARTNERSHIP

[BY A BARRISTER-AT-LAW]

THE recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon the construction of a partnership agreement (Watson *v.* Haggitt and others, reported in the *Times* of November 18 last) contains points of interest and instruction. The case came before their lordships on appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal of New Zealand, and related to the interpretation of a deed of partnership, the business of the partnership being that of barristers and solicitors. The main question apparently arose in connection with a submitted rule of construction to the effect that in the partnership deed the same meaning ought to be given to an expression throughout the whole of that instrument. It is unnecessary, in this short article, to explore at length the clauses of the deed in question, and it probably will be sufficient for present purposes to refer very shortly to those clauses only which were really material to the matters considered by their lordships.

It appeared that articles of partnership were entered into about twenty-two years ago between Watson and Haggitt, and that the partnership was to be for the term of fifteen years, which term came to an end about seven years ago. From the expiration of such term, however, Watson and Haggitt continued the business as partners at will without fresh articles. So far as the old articles were applicable to a partnership at will the late terms continued therefore to apply. The partnership, however, was dissolved by the death of Haggitt early the year before last; the respondents in the case being his executors.

The clause relating to the payment of salaries to the partners provided that Haggitt should receive £600 for the first year and £750 for the second year of the partnership, and that Watson should draw all net profits of the business during those two years. For the third, fourth, and fifth years Watson was to draw £1,500 per year and also one-half of the net profits for each of those years; while Haggitt was to have £750 per year for the third, fourth, and fifth years, and also one-half of the net profits for each of those years. Afterwards, Watson was to draw £1,500 per annum and one-half of the net profits for each year, while the partnership continued, while Haggitt was to have £1,000 per year and one-half of the net profits for each year during such continuance. The partners were to be allowed to draw such amounts by monthly instalments in anticipation of their salaries or profits.

A subsequent clause provided, in common form, for paying expenses, outgoings, and losses out of the receipts and earnings of the partnership business, but in case of deficiency thereof then by the partners in the shares in which they should for the time being be entitled to the net profits.

Another clause should be mentioned because of its important bearing upon the case. That clause provided that in the event of the death, or permanent incapacity for work, or in case of mental disability rendering a partner unable or unfit to carry on business, then the surviving or remaining partner should, for the period of five years from the occurrence of such event or contingency, pay to the executors or administrators of such partner so dying, or, as the case might be, to the committee or representatives of such partner so incapacitated, a sum equivalent to one-third part or share of the net annual profits of the partnership business for each of such five years.

In itself, the last clause appeared to present no difficulty of construction to their lordships, who pointed out that the net annual profits, by which the amount to be paid by the surviving partner during the five years was to be measured, would be ascertained by deducting from the receipts and earnings of the business such outgoings and expenses as were, under the articles, "or by the use and wont of the partners," so deducted during the partnership; the business being for that purpose treated as a continuation of the partnership (*ex parte* Harper *v.* De G. and J., 180). But it was observed in the judgment that "a payment, however, which under the articles ceased with the dissolution of the partnership would not be properly deducted."

The contention of the appellant was that he had the right to deduct in addition to the ordinary business expenses and outgoings, an annual sum payable to him by way of salary during the partnership, and this raised an important point for decision. The appellant's contention, as already indicated, was based upon a supposed rule of construction that the same meaning ought to be given to an expression in every part of the document in which it appeared. In the course of the judgment it was remarked that, applying that supposed rule, it was said that net profits in the two clauses first mentioned meant what was left after the deduction of salaries, and, therefore, it must have the same meaning in the last clause mentioned. If that contention were logically applied, the salary of Haggitt should be also deducted and paid to his executors, but this absurdity of paying a salary to the executors of a dead partner who could not give any assistance in the business had been recognized. It was pointed out in the judgment that the judges who had been in the appellant's favour had stopped short of the logical application of their conclusion by deciding that the salary of the appellant alone ought to be deducted. The judgment continued to state that, "the truth was that there was no rule of such general application as was contended for by the appellant." "A difficulty or ambiguity might be solved by resorting to such a device, but it was only in such cases that it was necessary or permissible to do so."

Their lordships expressed the opinion that in the present case it was clear that in the last-mentioned clause the expression "net profits" had a different application to that which it had in the two preceding clauses, and that a state of things wholly different was dealt with in the last-named clause from that dealt with in the first one mentioned. It was observed in the judgment that the partnership had been dissolved, that the salaries which were payable during the continuance of the partnership terms had ceased, and that the business was being carried on by the appellant on his own sole account and for his own benefit; "the annual sum payable to his deceased partner's executors being, in substance, purchase money for his interest in the assets of the business." Their lordships, in the circumstances, considered, therefore, that "it was impossible to hold, without an express provision to that effect, that the partners intended to allow salaries to the surviving partner," and they were of opinion that the appeal failed and ought to be dismissed, with costs.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

March 10. Senior school at Birkdale, Southport. Assessor, Professor S. D. Adshead. Premiums, £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from Director of Education, Municipal Buildings, Southport. Deposit 10s. 6d.

No date. The Lewisham Borough Council invite architects of British birth and nationality to submit designs in competition for the Town Hall, shops, and offices on the site adjoining the existing Town Hall Buildings at the junction of Catford Road and Rushey Green, Catford. Assessor: Mr. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £350, £250, and £150. Particulars, together with a plan of the site, can be obtained from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Catford, S.E.6, on and after March 1, 1928. Deposit two guineas.

R.I.B.A. SESSIONAL PAPERS

In place of the lecture on "Modern German Architecture," which was to have been read by the late Dr. Hermann Muthesius, honorary corresponding member, on April 2, at the R.I.B.A., a lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. M. Easton on "Health and Recreation Centres." Mr. Percy Adams having postponed until next session the delivery of his lecture on "English Hospital Planning," the general meeting on May 21 will be devoted to a debate on "Modernism in Architecture." The debate will be opened by Professor A. Beresford Pite and Sir Reginald Blomfield.

LITERATURE

TWO BOOKS ON AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Messrs. Sexton and Betts' book and Mr. Reagan's are well got up from all aspects. The photographs, plans, measured drawings, etc., are of great practical value. Messrs. Sexton and Betts are fortunate in being the joint editors of *The American Architect*, and have no doubt taken full advantage of their position to secure material for their present work on theatres. In examining the book we are surprised to find no index, table of contents, or any analytical classification whatsoever. If one wishes to look up, say, the Grauman Theatre, there are over 150 pages of illustrations to wade through. The book covers both the legitimate stage and the cinema (here termed the motion-picture house) and the authors deal with—a: the plan; b: the design of the exterior; c: the design of the interior with additional observations on heating, ventilating, cooling, sight lines, the screen, the projection room, lighting, the organ, and the stage.

It is altogether a comprehensive book and much better than the Meloy or Kinsilla, besides being right up to date, many new jobs having been completed since these were published. The plan of the theatre in the States consists of five types—1: One floor type; 2: bleacher type; 3: stadium type; 4: single balcony type; 5: balcony-mezzanine type. All these types are dealt with, but we regret to note that with one or two exceptions the work illustrated is mainly of large theatres. This is a pity for a reference work of this nature should deal with all. (We are aware, for example, of several small, yet interesting, and attractive theatres carried out by Mr. J. H. Phillips.)

One or two remarks of the authors are worth quoting: "The modern theatre makes a particular appeal through its lobby. A large lobby is not merely to create a good first impression, but in the more congested district, crowds are frequently kept waiting and it is necessary to consider their comfort." How true! Yet can you imagine a theatre proprietor in England giving valuable space for the comfort of the crowds to wait in? Another of Messrs. Sexton and Betts' remarks: "Psychology enters into placing the ticket-booth at the centre of the entrance near the street. It must never be necessary to pass through doors or by any other obstruction to purchase a ticket." Do we study the psychology of the crowds in England? Hardly, if we accept this statement as true. One of the most palatial and recent cinemas in London gives us a set of swing doors to walk through plus two or three flights of stairs to walk up, and another set of swing doors before we arrive at our "ticket-booth." The interiors of huge theatres, like Roxy's and the Paramount, are given with all their elaborate ornamentation. The Grauman theatre at Hollywood is an interesting study and use of Chinese motives, yet it is simple little jobs like the Capitol Theatre at Richmond or the Players Playhouse at Detroit that are more pleasing to the eye and appeal more to our taste. To anyone interested in theatre work we would say that this book should be of use, though it lacks the modern touch which predominates in Zucker: Theatres u. Lichtspielhauser.

Mr. Reagan's book on American architecture of the twentieth century is ambitious in scope and will probably develop into a most ponderous book. The publishers state that it will consist of approximately twelve parts, and will resemble in general make-up their monograph on the work of McKim, Mead and White, which was published at $200.00. Three parts have so far been published, and we have no hesitation in saying that they form a serious contribution on the subject, and are essential books for reference libraries to have on their shelves.

Much of the matter has, however, been reproduced in book or magazine form before, and jobs like the following are too well known to stand any further publication: The Shelton Hotel (A. L. Harmon); The American Radiator Building (Raymond Hood); The U.S. Army Supply Base (Cass Gilbert); The Bush Terminal Building (Helme and Corbett). Of course, to one who has not seen these jobs they will be vastly interesting, but to average book buyers or readers of reference libraries (like the R.I.B.A., the London Architectural Association, the Manchester Society of Architects), all these will be well known to them.

The Ford Engineering Laboratory (Albert Kahn, architect) at Detroit is a pleasing design for a factory, and the restricted use of classic motive is well carried out and affords a strong contrast to the large printing factory recently executed on the outskirts of Berlin for the Ullstein Company based in the modern spirit. We are not, however, deriding the modern German school (though it is a fact that the modern German school are contemptuous of all but "originality"), for we are impartial and sympathetic to any solution of modern problems, but we do say that the application of period motives to present-day requirements is a study well worth while. The Americans are well to the fore in this respect, and this factory at Detroit seems to us a happy example. Classic detail is well brought out in the Indianapolis Public Library (Zantzinger, Borie and Medary and Paul. P. Cret, associated architects) and the Bowery Savings Bank (York and Sawyer, architects).

It is, of course, in the skyscraper that the American architect is in his sphere, and the book gives us various examples. Besides the American Radiator Building already mentioned, we have the New York Telephone Building (McKenzie, Voorhees, and Gmelin, architects), and the Hollywood Terminal Building (Morgan Walls and Clement, architects), both interesting, yet somewhat disappointing to us as being examples of problems which we in England will never have set. The book is issued in portfolios, each portfolio or part containing four jobs. The architects' own measured drawings are given, with plans, photographs, and details. The method of reproduction is excellent. We understand that parts may be bought separately, and several will be without doubt well worth having.

DEXTER MORAND

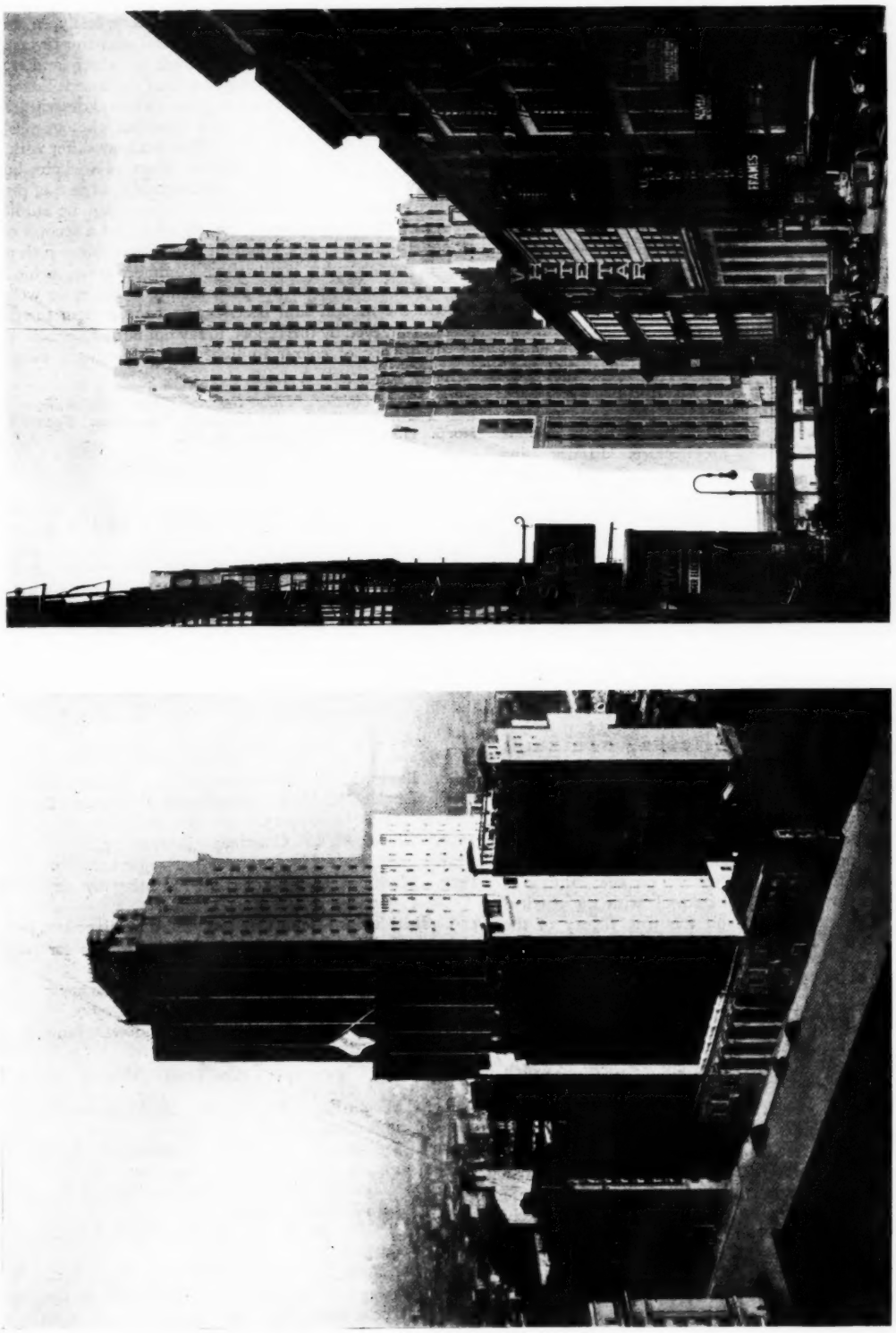
American Theatres of Today. By R. W. Sexton and B. F. Betts. Arch. Book Pub. Co., N.Y. $12.50.

American Architecture of the Twentieth Century. By O. Reagan. Parts 1, 2, and 3. Arch. Book. Pub. Co., N.Y. $8.50 per part.

EIGHT CENTURIES OF ART

This sumptuous volume, the last of a series of three, covers a period of some eight centuries represented by the terms Renaissance, Baroque, Neo-Classic, and Contemporary Art, besides containing the index and classified lists referring to all three volumes composing this *History of Art.* Included in the comprehensive range suggested by the title are to be found not only painting and sculpture in their many guises, and the many aspects of architecture, but also "minor arts," such as glass, mosaics, medals, ceramics, and the work of magazine illustrators, cartoonists, and poster artists. Moreover, the art of photography also receives notice. Among examples taken at random from the fifty-four plates and hundreds of smaller illustrations one finds contrasts such as the portrayal of movement in the chariot race in the "Ben Hur" film, and the expression of stillness in Maderna's "St. Cicilia"; the painstaking detail of Botticelli, and the studied negligence of Gaugin; the intricate goldsmith's work of a Spanish monstrance, and the unadorned mass of the New York Telephone Building. Notwithstanding the enormous scope of the work it is no superficial survey, no bare compilation of facts, but a book in which there abounds not only information, but illuminating anecdotes, critical analysis, occasional touches of mordant comment, and unfailing evidence of fitness for their task on the part of both author and translator.

To English readers the discussion of English Renaissance architecture may appear a little inadequate, the seventeenth century in England being courteously dismissed in a few brief pages and four illustrations, while half a page is accorded to the English "Neo-Classic reaction." English painting, however, receives considerable notice. Italian, French, Flemish, and German art are carefully treated, and illustrated from some of the less familiar points of view. The author makes an able defence of the Baroque



Left, the Shelton Hotel, New York. By A. L. Harmon. Right, New York Telephone Building, New York. By McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin. [*From* American Architecture of the Twentieth Century.]

phase of building as being sculptors' architecture, and he claims for Bernini's colonnade at St. Peter's that it is "sufficient in itself to justify the entire period." It is unfortunate that his "Apollo and Daphne" should bear the title "Apollo and Diana" in the illustration—one of the very few errors noticeable in the 600 pages of the volume.

A feature of particular interest, and one which distinguishes the book as emanating from Spain, is the fact that Spanish art is so fully dealt with. The author remarks on the rarity of books on Spanish architecture, and his own chapters on the various phases of art in that country go far to remedy the deficiency and to open up new avenues of interest. That the Baroque phase of Spanish architecture was developed in the Spanish colonies of America, as well as in Spain, is emphasized by illustrations from Mexico, Lima, and elsewhere. Reference is also made to the manufacture of pottery in Mexico in the eighteenth century, not only in the form of plates and pots, but also of figures and for external decoration on buildings. Of modern American tendencies the author writes: "Today in California, where it is desired to create something characteristic of that part of the country which grew out of a Spanish colony, a most successful attempt is being made to imitate the Baroque architecture of Mexico. . . The ability with which these motives are treated by the American architects would seem to justify the prophecy that North America will produce the last fruits of the Baroque art of Spain."

But it is necessary once more to reiterate the fact that the book deals largely with other arts than architecture. In discussing modern painting, in the final chapter, the author offers elucidating critical statements, and indicates the place and value of cubism, expressionism, and other symptoms in the more recent phases of development in art. He considers that "sculpture on the whole in recent years has been more satisfying than painting," and that in modern concrete architecture in forms derived from Babylon and Toltec step-pyramids "the results are fantastic . . . with or without beauty, but impressive and sublime."

V. M. C.

History of Art. By Joseph Pijoan. Translated by Ralph L. Roys. Vol. III. Barcelona: Salvat Editores.

THE NATURAL LIGHTING OF PICTURE GALLERIES

It is a well-known paradox that we are most ignorant of matters which are open to daily observation. Familiarity breeds not only contempt, but also unfamiliarity. The average architect has hitherto possessed little or no data with regard to the phenomena of natural lighting; and no one who has followed, in the pages of the *R.I.B.A. Journal*, the many discussions on the lighting of picture galleries can have failed to be struck with the need of some authoritative pronouncement on the true theory of the subject.

Probably the feature in this report which architects will find most interesting is the description of the methods by which were evolved the novel design of the new gallery of the Duveen Wing of the Tate Gallery. For sheer perfection of natural lighting without those distracting reflections which hitherto have been the curse of practically all art galleries, this new gallery, to which a large proportion of the report is devoted, will probably rank amongst the best in the world. The method of its evolution should appeal to those able to appreciate the results achieved by medieval builders who, free from the domination of drawing-boards and muddled mathematics, built up their designs and their marvellous construction by applying intelligent common sense to the results of trial and error on models, a method infinitely superior to inadequate trial and error in the drawing office or to trial and error only too adequate in completed buildings. Problems in natural lighting are peculiarly amenable to model experiments, because in accurate models there is no scale distortion as with constructional problems. The lighting inside a model with windows and surrounding obstructions true to scale and colour is identical with the lighting inside the full-size interior which the model represents.

This basic truth, first suggested theoretically by Rudzica in America, and later established by Clinton and Waldram at University College, forms the basis of a large proportion of the daylight investigations at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, where a large building has been specially constructed for model experiments in all weathers.

The report describes, succinctly but completely, a most interesting series of experiments, successful and the reverse, upon models at Teddington, accompanied by clear and readable exposition of theoretical principles and of the lessons learned from partial failures; and finishes with a full technical description of the gallery as finally constructed and excellent photographs of the interior from numerous aspects. Opinion may differ with regard to the æsthetic appearance of the structure as a whole; but as to the extent to which it achieves its ostensible purpose of providing positions from which artistic masterpieces can be studied and enjoyed in comfort there is scarcely room for a second opinion. If models, plus scientific common sense, can achieve such a result, and if models, plus constructive common sense, achieved the wonderful buildings of the past, architects might do worse than expend the modest sum necessary to enable them to study the lessons conveyed by this report, to say nothing of a concise synopsis of the theory of colour in light modestly tucked away in an appendix.

The Natural Lighting of Picture Galleries. Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research. Illumination Research Committee. Technical Paper No. 6. H.M. Stationery Office. 1s. 6d.

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 agent. All inquiries concerning patents, inventions, and specifications should apply 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

1986. Banks, R. F. Glazing roofs, etc. January 21.
1536. Dunker, L. H. A. Reinforcing mechanism for concrete, etc. January 17.
1540. Glover, M. L. Concrete. January 17.
1511. Humphries, T. Chimney pots. January 17.
1809. Matthews and Yates, Ltd. Heating by air circulation. January 19.
159. British Hard Court Co., Ltd. Hard tennis courts. January 3.
266. Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd. Means for connecting tubular scaffolding. January 4.
534. Canning, G. T. W. Tennis courts. January 7.
552. Freeman, C. H. Glazing-bars. January 7.
566. Hopkins, C. Y. Fastenings for windows. January 7.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

283694. Wood, F. A. Bricks, slabs, blocks, or the like for buildings or other purposes.
283703. Dessemond, A. Process and apparatus for impregnating wood with two or more liquids.
283724. Whittington, C. H. Control valves for automatic sprinkler installations.
283743. Bradley, W. G. Covers for filter-bed half-pipe underdrains.
283775. Malkin, J. R., and Marsden Tiles, Ltd. Bullnose, splayed, angle, and arch tiles used in fireplaces and kerbs, and other tiles.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

281345. Robert, H., 94 Nightingale Road, Wood Green, London. Chimney, etc., cowls.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON IMPORTED GRANITE

An inquiry into an application for the imposition of a duty on imported monumental and architectural granite (wholly or mainly manufactured) under the Safeguarding of Industries Regulations, is being held at the Board of Trade Offices, Westminster, by a committee appointed by the Board for the purpose. The committee consists of Sir Harold Snagge, K.B.E., J.P. (chairman), Mr. H. C. Baskerville Mynors, and Mr. A. E. Holmes.

The application was made by the Aberdeen Granite Manufacturers' Association, on behalf of the whole industry, with the concurrence and at the request of the Cornish Granite Merchants' and Quarrymasters' Association, and other manufacturers in the United Kingdom. They asked for the imposition of a duty of 35 per cent. for five years. There was opposition by a group of granite merchants, who are supported by the National Association of Master Monumental Masons.

It was stated on behalf of the applicants that in England and Northern Ireland no rough granite from abroad was used, but in Aberdeen, in addition to the product of Scottish quarries, use was made of imported rough granite to the extent of about 14,500 tons per annum. Aberdeen specialized in polished work, for which purpose rich colours were in request; the foreign granites afforded a greater variety of colour and were in considerable demand in this country. Until after the war the British manufacturer supplied the whole demand of the home market for monumental manufactured granite and practically the whole demand for architectural manufactured granite. Since 1921, Germany and other foreign countries (including Czechoslovakia since 1924) had exported to the United Kingdom monumental and architectural granite, wholly or mainly manufactured, in large quantities. There had been an increase in the value of such granite imported into this country from £23,457 in 1921, to £123,616 in 1926. The complete figures for 1927 were not available, but it was estimated that the importation would amount to £160,000. The foreign goods were being sold and offered for sale in the United Kingdom at prices below those at which similar goods could be produced here. Representative f.o.b. prices were given to show that the differences were substantial, the Aberdeen product being 30-33 per cent. higher in price than the German, and the Cornish 48 per cent. higher. By reason of the severity and extent of the foreign competition, employment in the United Kingdom was being seriously affected. In Aberdeen alone there were seventeen fewer firms in business today than in 1913. The shrinkage of orders had brought prices to the lowest limit possible, and in several cases businesses were being carried on at a loss.

The exceptional competition came largely from countries where the conditions were so different from those in this country as to render the competition unfair. The depreciation of the currency in these foreign countries enabled them to break into the British market, and they continued to find an increasing outlet for their goods here owing to: 1 : inferior conditions of employment of labour, both as respects remuneration and hours of employment; 2 : cancellation of capital charges by depreciation of currency, giving them a permanent advantage over the British manufacturer; 3 : lower rates and taxes; 4 : lower standard of living amongst the workmen.

Mr. James Stewart, J.P., president of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, and ex-president of the Aberdeen Granite Manufacturers' Association, gave evidence in support of the application, and referred to the depressed state of the industry. The invasion of the home market by the foreign manufactured article, he said, had already displaced a large number of workers, and if it continued to extend, many more would be unemployed. At its present volume, and converted into British values, it would represent the work of nearly 1,000 employees in this country. The currency position in Germany had been entirely favourable for the German exporting to this country, and circumstances had impelled him to do so. Great Britain was the only duty-free market where a considerable demand existed for such goods.

His information was that the British private purchaser of foreign manufactured memorials, etc., seldom, if ever, knew that what he bought was manufactured abroad. He was not informed by the seller. Even the monumental sculptor or the shop-front fixer, who bought from a middleman possibly dealing in Aberdeen-made granites also, might be deceived. Again, witness suggested that the ultimate buyers did not get the advantage of the lower prices of the foreign products, as compared with the British, owing to the profits of the middlemen.

Witness submitted that unless the industry obtained immediate relief the situation would soon become hopeless. The prospects of the industry in recent years had been such that employers had hesitated to train apprentices. In addition to the seventeen Aberdeen firms which had dropped out of the industry since 1913, another had recently dropped out, although it was one of the oldest, was well equipped, and had a fine reputation and connection. Although it was not in a straitened position, the prospects were so poor that it was considered inadvisable to carry on. Still another old-established firm had practically decided not to carry on further, and there were several others in the same category.

Everyone in the granite trade was convinced that by no efforts on their part could they meet the unfair competition complained of, and that their only remedy lay in the application of the Safeguarding Act, which, they submitted, was passed for the purpose of saving an industry in such a plight as theirs.

It was intimated by the chairman that the applicants should first satisfy the committee that the industry in this country was of substantial importance, by reason of the nature of the goods produced, or by reason of the volume of employment engaged in their production, and that it was carried on with reasonable efficiency and economy. These conditions are laid down by the Safeguarding Regulations, and the chairman pointed out that unless the committee were satisfied on those points the application must fail. The applicants claimed that the industry was of substantial importance on both the grounds mentioned, and it was pointed out by Mr. Stewart that their methods and plant were thoroughly up to date and the men efficient. The number employed directly in the industry and in the allied industry of quarrying the granite used was estimated at 4,298. There were also others engaged in subsidiary industries, such as the manufacture of the machinery, tools, and materials used, etc.

It was urged by Mr. N. L. Macaskie (counsel for the opponents) that the industry was not of substantial importance. As to the number employed, he said that the applicants had sought to rope in the workers employed in quarrying, but the quarrying industry was not making the application. The average number employed by the manufacturers of granite in the Aberdeen district over the last nine years was only 1,163.

The chairman pointed out that as the Cornish manufacturers had been associated with the application from the beginning, and Cornish witnesses were to give evidence, they must be considered also as applicants.

Cross-examination was then directed by counsel to show that the business methods of the applicants were not all they might be, and that they did not advertise sufficiently. Witness disagreed with this view. The committee then adjourned.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Details of additional expenditure incurred on housing were given by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, in introducing in the House of Commons a Supplementary Estimate which included £204,000 for grants towards housing expenses.

Sir Kingsley Wood explained that the increased provision in respect of housing was an additional £454,000 required under the 1923 and 1924 Acts, which was reduced to £204,000 by the saving of £250,000 under the 1919 Act. That saving was in no respect a cutting down of the housing programme, but was merely an adjustment. The department's original estimate was

£9,330,000, which included £2,200,000 for payments to local authorities and other bodies under the 1923-24 Housing Acts. That provision was based on the estimate that 143,000 houses would be completed in the twelve months ended September 30, 1927. Owing principally to the desire of a large number of builders to obtain the full subsidy, 212,000 houses were completed, making the number of new houses built since the Armistice 1,028,584. It was on that account that he had to ask for this additional vote. No country in the world was rehousing the people at a greater rate than we were. In the period of which he had spoken—a record period—the rate of buildingw as four and a half times the average for building for five years before the war.

At question time, Sir William Davison asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether he was aware of the complaints from members of the public at the disfigurement caused to the amenities and beauty of the eastern end of Hyde Park by reason of the erection of a block of flats on the site of Grosvenor House; and whether he would introduce legislation to secure that no building adjoining a Royal park should be erected to a height beyond the statutory 80 ft. from street level unless plans had first been submitted and approved, showing that the amenities of the district and the enjoyment by the public of the adjoining open space would not be prejudiced?

Sir Vivian Henderson said that the Office of Works was consulted in regard to this block of flats under section 48 of the London Building Act of 1894, and saw no sufficient ground for entering an objection from the point of view of the amenities of the park. While the First Commissioner fully realized the importance of preserving to the public their enjoyment of the open spaces under his charge, he considered that, at the present time, there was no need for him to seek special powers for the protection of this or of the other Royal parks.

Mr. Wallhead asked the Under-Secretary for India whether work had yet begun in connection with the erection of India House in London; and whether, in view of the fact that it was found necessary to employ a European architect on account of the nature of the site, the Government of India proposed to make provision for the employment of Indian artists and craftsmen in the decoration and fitting of the interior of the building?

Earl Winterton replied that the work had commenced. The internal decoration of the building, on which he understood Indian artists would be employed, was still under consideration.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Essex Society of Architects: West Essex Chapter

At the inaugural dinner of the West Essex Chapter of the Essex Society of Architects, held at the City Livery Club, a representative gathering of architects and their ladies assembled from all parts of the county. A party was conducted over St. Paul's Cathedral to view the operations now in progress to secure the dome. Messrs. W. G. Allen and E. J. Bolwell conducted the party, which was privileged to inspect the working drawings and details, and the scale models showing the present operations. A visit was also made to the north-west tower, where the original scale model, made by Sir Christopher Wren but not carried out, was inspected. Over fifty guests sat down to the dinner, which was presided over by Sir Charles Nicholson, following a reception at which Sir Charles and Miss Barbara Nicholson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Crowe, received the guests. After the Royal Toast had been given, the toast to the Chapter was proposed by Mr. Ian MacAlister, the secretary of the R.I.B.A. He spoke most convincingly upon the benefits to the general public and to architects alike, in the very moderate Registration Bill now before the House of Commons. The chairman, Mr. J. J. Crowe, responded, and deputed the announcement of forthcoming events to the honorary secretary, Mr. S. Phillips Dales. These plainly show that the Chapter is likely to make a mark upon the district by supplying an excellent list of lectures for the high schools in the county, as well as art exhibitions for the public, and conferences between architects and craftsmen with a view to better building. The toast to the County Society was proposed by Mr. C. M. Shiner, and responded to by the president of the society, Sir Charles Nicholson.

Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society

At a meeting of the above society, in the absence of the president, the chair was taken by Mr. W. Alban Jones, L.R.I.B.A., past-president. A paper with lantern illustrations, entitled, "Parks and the Park System in the Town Plan," was given by Mr. Robert H. Mattocks, M.T.P.I., chief surveyor to the Leeds and Bradford Town Planning Committee. The lecturer remarked that the Victorian period had much to answer for owing to the lack of artistic taste displayed in the ornamentation of its parks and public spaces, many of which were defaced by atrocious cast-iron erections, with added horrors in the way of flower-beds shaped like stars, half-moons, and tadpoles. The open spaces of that age were more often than not tucked away up side streets, or hidden by the backs of houses. Parks influenced the amenities of a city when they had not to be searched for; when they were so arranged that one was unconsciously invited to walk from one park to the next, and so getting a maximum of sylvan beauty during one's progress, and arousing a sense that the parks formed an integral part of the town plan. There was still a deplorable lack of playing-spaces in the cities and large towns of this country. An allocated park-space of 1 acre to every 200 inhabitants was the ideal proportion laid down by the U.S.A. Park and Outdoor Association, and this was a good minimum to strive for. In Germany they were trying to attain a proportion of 1 acre to every 220 inhabitants. Leeds had adopted the principle of 2½ acres to every 1,000 young people. An American census of motor accidents brought out the fact that 75 per cent. of fatal accidents and serious injuries to children occur between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m., near their homes, showing that they were playing in the streets owing to the lack of easily accessible playing-grounds.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

Following are the names of some of the firms who contributed to the building of "The House of the Future," illustrated and described on pages 321 and 322: Artistic Blind Company; Bovis, Ltd.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.; British Alabaster and Marble Company; Cable Makers' Association; Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd.; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Archibald D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd.; Educational Supply Association, Ltd.; Electrolux, Ltd.; John Elbo; James Gibbons, Ltd.; R. Gay & Co.; John Hall and Sons, Ltd.; Hammond Bros. and Champness, Ltd.; Saml. Haskins and Bros., Ltd.; P. C. Henderson, Ltd.; Holophane, Ltd.; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd.; Robt. Ingham, Clark, & Co., Ltd.; Kingsmill Art Metal and Electric Company; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.; W. and R. Leggott, Ltd.; Mellowes & Co., Ltd.; Magneta Time Co., Ltd.; Thos. Parsons, and Sons; Pilkington Brothers, Ltd.; Restlight, Ltd.; Rubber Growers' Association, Inc.; Rownson, Drew and Clydesdale, Ltd.; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd.; Staines Kitchen Equipment Co., Ltd.; Trollope and Sons; Telephone Development Association; Universal Rubber Paviors, Ltd.; John R. Venning, & Co., Ltd.; Venesta, Ltd.; Vitrolite Construction Co. (Europe), Ltd. Artificial sunlight (ultra-violet ray) lamps have been installed in every room. The lamps have been constructed by Ajax, Ltd., to the special designs of Mr. C. A. Cooper. Six leading lamps combine quartz mercury-vapour with ruby and orange-tinted incandescent lamps, thus affording a pleasing glow resembling sunlight with, it is claimed, a considerable output of ultra-violet radiation. Four smaller lamps of the Sunviray pattern, in which carbon electrodes are used, have been installed in the bunk bedrooms, thus giving the occupants of the beds an opportunity to "switch on sunlight" for a time before going to sleep or before rising in the morning. In addition to artificial sunlight lamps, provided for the living-room, dining-room, study, and bedrooms, the bathroom has a complete equipment of electrical apparatus constructed by Ajax, Ltd., for home medical and curative use under medical instruction.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. T. R. Rudd, John Tanner and Son (London), Ltd., fibrous plaster and stucco specialists, wood and stone carvers, decorators, etc., have now been able to dispose of all the water, dirt, and effects of the recent flood from their studio and workshops at 45 Horseferry Road, Westminster, and are therefore able to carry out any fibrous plaster work placed in their hands with due expedition and in their usual first-class manner.

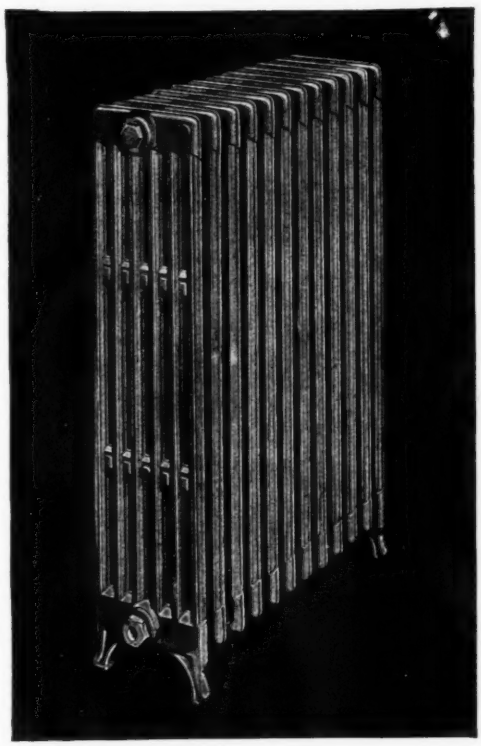
Preparations for the Örebro Exhibition are now nearing completion. The exhibition opens on June 21 and continues until July 29 (agricultural section June 21 to 24). It will probably be opened by King Gustave, who will be accompanied by the Crown Prince and Prince Eugène, who is the president of the exhibition. One section of the exhibition will be devoted to domestic architecture and home decoration. Interest in these two subjects has developed very rapidly in Sweden, largely owing to the activities of "The Swedish Home Movement."

Climate and Commerce: The World's Weather in its Relation to Trade is the title of a book of tables that has been compiled by the Research Department of Dorland Advertising Ltd. The firm point out that the sale of goods is subject largely to seasons and climatic conditions, and the tables of average temperatures and rainfall throughout the world have been compiled to help to solve the preliminary problems of manufacturers trading abroad. The tables give the average monthly temperature and rainfall of practically every part of the world where there is a market for manufactured goods, and reference to the figures will show quite clearly the months when greatest and least sales of seasonable goods may be expected. Use of the temperature and rainfall tables will be a valuable aid to manufacturers in arranging their overseas selling and advertising plans.

Architectural scale models are becoming much more fashionable in the profession. Today many architects are providing them, not only to enable clients unaccustomed to drawings to visualize the actual appearance of a building, but for every client to ensure his greater understanding in discussing and considering points of design. The result has been the saving of valuable time hitherto lost in long explanations and the avoidance of the client's disappointment with the completed building. An expensive permanent model is by no means necessary, because its purpose is fulfilled when the design is settled upon. A day or two ago we saw some cheap and attractive models, produced by Mr. H. C. Owens, of 11 Victoria Street, Westminster, from various designs, which gave a true and pleasing representation of the architect's drawings.

In a brochure just published, Messrs. J. H. Sankey and Son, Ltd., Canning Town, give some interesting details of the uses of "Fosalsil," together with technical data of special interest to architects and constructional engineers. The "Fosalsil" products include partition blocks, flooring blocks, insulating bricks, and slabs. Many of our readers will recall that the Ministry of Health decided to approve, through its Standardization and New Methods of Construction Committee, of external walls being built of two thicknesses of "Fosalsil" hollow bricks—each 2½ in. thick—with a 2 in. cavity between, for one-story buildings; or alternatively two thicknesses—each 3½ in. thick—with a similar cavity, for two-storied buildings. This decision constitutes an important modification of the Ministry's previous ruling forbidding 4½ in. brick walls for single-story buildings. In housing schemes alone, of recent years, "Fosalsil" has been so favoured by architects, municipal authorities, and builders and contractors that considerable pressure has been placed upon the manufacturers to supply the demand. The improved facilities of production now taking effect, however, are resulting in much larger quantities being available for use, and very assistance will be given by the firm to architects who wish to have special requirements fulfilled. The chief advantages claimed for "Fosalsil" in housing schems are: "The health-giving benefit of even temperature in dwellings—cool in summer, warm in winter; the fire-resisting properties of the material; lower handling and construction charges; reduced thickness of outer walls; easier erection of partitions; the sound-proof, vermin-proof, and other hygienic qualities of the material; adaptability to decorative needs."

The new complete catalogue of the National Radiator Company, Ltd., just issued, embodies various new products introduced by the firm since the previous edition was printed. Among these new specialities are the Ideal Classic window radiator; Improved Ideal open-fire domestic boilers; Nos. 5 and 6 Ideal Classic boilers; and Ideal Britannia boilers, with heavy double fire-doors. The last-named are specially suitable for schools and horticultural work. The firm have withdrawn the Ideal plain three- and four-column radiators and superseded them by the Ideal Classic type. The former type, however, can still be supplied when required. The following accessories are also new to this edition: Packless concealed valve; No. 491 quick-opening regulating valves; Beaver die pipe stocks, No. 70 series; Oster die pipe stocks; and Instantofix pipe carriers. All Ideal radiators and boilers are subjected to a hydraulic test pressure of 100 lb. per sq. in. The catalogue is pleasing to the eye, and can be carried in the pocket. It has a black leather binding, lettered in gold, and there are 140 pages of profusely illustrated information of great use to all interested in heating. The Ideal Classic radiators, one type of which is illustrated on this page, may be used for water or steam, and are made in four different heights and to as many as thirty sections. The firm's Ideal Classic wall radiators require no wall space, and can be installed in small units, ensuring, the firm claim, perfect temperature control. They are easily taken down and reassembled to meet altered conditions. The Ideal open-fire domestic boilers for hot water supply are made in various dimensions, capacities, ratings, and prices. Many other specialities are illustrated and described in the catalogue, a perusal of which should make it an easy matter to select a boiler, radiator, or accessory to meet any ordinary or special requirement.



An Ideal Classic Radiator.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The LEEDS Education Committee has selected a site on the York Road and Selby Road housing estate for the erection of an elementary school.

*

Plans passed by the GLASGOW Corporation: Eighty-two houses, at Jordanhill, for Messrs. Maswell Hodgson & Co.; buildings, Templeton Street, for Messrs. James Templeton & Co.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation has decided upon the erection of nine shops on the Balornock estate, and tenders are to be invited.

*

Plans passed by RIPON Corporation: Alterations, 3 Park Street, for Industrial Co-operative Society; alterations, Midland Bank, Kirkgate, for Messrs. D. G. Brown & Co.

*

The ISLINGTON B.C. has revised the plans of the extensions of the municipal buildings in Tyndale Place, reducing the estimated cost to £30,000.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £13,000 for the erection of a branch library at Ward End.

*

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Cinema and business premises, Christchurch Road, for Mr. T. J. Rowley; three houses, Seafield Road, for Mr. J. Jaques; three houses, Charminster Road, for Mr. J. F. Ellen; alterations, 575 Christchurch Road, for Messrs. J. H. Dewhurst; three houses, Norton Road, for Mr. S. Horley; alterations, 17 Southbourne Grove, for Midland Bank, Ltd.; alterations, Norwich Avenue, for Hants and Dorset Motor Services, Ltd.; alterations, premises, Avenue Lane, for Messrs. Reynolds and Isaacs; alterations, premises, Palmerston Road, for Malmsbury and Parson's Dairies, Ltd.; nine houses, Middleton Road, for Messrs. Philpotts and Manners; garage and showrooms, Charminster Road, for Messrs. Sinclair Bros.; additions, 82 Commercial Road, for London and Provincial Furnishing Company; garage and petrol depot, Shelton Road, for Shell-Mex, Ltd.; business premises and flats, Bourne Avenue, for Messrs. Hankinson; six houses, Lystra Road, for Messrs. Newton and Fry; seven houses, Lystra Road, for Mr. S. G. Ward; eighteen shops and thirty-six flats, Holdenhurst Place, for Messrs. Abbott and Hayward; four shops, West Cliff Road, for Dr. Bernard Scott.

*

The BEDFORD Corporation has obtained sanction to grant a further fifty housing subsidies.

*

Sanction has been given for the erection of buildings at 111, 117 Lancaster Road, KENSINGTON.

The RIPON Corporation is considering a scheme prepared by the city engineer for the erection at Aismunderby of thirty houses of two-bedroom type at £330 each net.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £15,000 for the reconstruction of bridges across the railway in Pershore Road and over the canal in Bromford Lane.

*

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation Salvage Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £22,000 for extensions to the refuse disposal plant.

*

Plans passed by the MARYLEBONE B.C.: Additions, 82 Princess Street, for Messrs. Gunton and Gunton; flats, Harroby Street, for Messrs. Hoare and Wheeler; shelters, Madame Tussaud's, Marylebone Road, for Mr. F. E. Jones.

*

Plans for the erection of a new cinema in Newcastle Avenue, WORKSOP, have been sanctioned by the Notts County Licensing Committee.

*

The Lancashire C.C. is to erect a school clinic at Denton Road, AUDENSHAW.

*

The Notts County Licensing Committee has approved plans for the erection of a new cinema, theatre, café, and ballroom at West Gate, MANSFIELD.

*

The Notts Education Committee is to prepare final plans for the erection of a technical college at WORKSOP.

*

The GRAVESEND Corporation is seeking sanction to borrow £43,924 for the erection and equipment of an elementary school in Gordon Road.

*

Mr. A. W. Binns has a scheme for the development of an estate off Dorset Road, EAST HAM, and the erection of seventy houses.

*

Plans passed at TOOTING: Ten houses, Beeches Road and Morven Road, Tooting, for Mr. F. L. Poole; eighteen houses, Morven Road, for Mr. F. L. Poole.

*

Plans passed by the DOUGLAS (I. of M.) Corporation: Garage and workshop, Salisbury Street, for the Manxland Bus Company; rebuilding of premises, Victoria Street and Duke Street, for Messrs. Burtons, Ltd.; alterations, Victoria Road, for Mr. Lowey; dormitories, The Camp, for Mrs. Cunningham; two shops, Victoria Road, for Mr. J. H. Kelly; alterations to "The Waverley," Queen's Promenade, for Messrs. Milnes, Ltd.; alterations, Falcon Cliff Hotel, for Mr. L. Kane.

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Addition to the old Orchard Street School, Milbourne Street and Well Street, for Messrs. Bruce Hall Plate Co., Ltd.; factory, rear of 43 Andrew's Road, for Mr. H. Crawley.

*

Plan passed at NORWOOD; Twenty-one houses, Roxburgh Road and Bewlys Road, Norwood, S.E., for Mr. William Wilmot.

*

Plan passed at LEE: Seventy-four houses, new street, between Manor Lane and Dallinger Road, Lee, for Messrs. W. J. Scudamore, Ltd.

*

The managers of Southwell Church of England School have instructed an architect to prepare plans and submit an estimate of the cost of a new school at SOUTHWELL.

*

The Notts County Licensing Committee has passed plans for the erection of a new cinema theatre at Church Street, WARSOP.

*

Plans passed at ELTHAM: Eighteen garages, repair shop and offices, Eltham High Street, for Messrs. Jenkins and Sons; twenty-six houses, Foots Cray Road, Eltham, S.E., for Mr. J. R. Davies; commercial premises, High Street, Eltham, for Mr. E. J. Gosling.

*

Plans passed at LEWISHAM: Salvation Army hall, Old Bromley Road, Downham, S.E., for the Salvation Army; two shops, corner of Marvel's Lane and Chinbrook Road, Grove Park, for Mr. A. Durbin; six houses, Chudleigh Road, Ladywell, for Messrs. J. W. Heath and Sons; ten houses, Hengrave Road, Honor Oak Park, for Messrs. William Wilmot, Ltd.

*

The Herts Education Committee has decided to erect a block of buildings in Hatfield Road, ST. ALBANS, to accommodate a senior school for 320 girls, and instructed the county surveyor to prepare plans, after consultation with the chief education officer.

*

Plans passed by the WOOLWICH Borough Council: Factory extension, 725 Woolwich Road, for Messrs. Thomas and Edge; conversion for commercial purposes of buildings at Woolwich Dockyard, for Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd.; six houses, Red Lion Lane, for Mr. J. H. Pomfret; extensions, mineral water factory, King's Highway, Plumstead, for Messrs. Mackintosh Bros.

*

Plans of the HULL Corporation Mental Hospital Committee have been provisionally approved for the erection of an admission hospital, a new recreation hall with cinema, a nurses' home, and a new mortuary at the Mental Institution.

The NEWCASTLE and Gateshead Joint Bridge Committee has made arrangements with the London and North Eastern Railway Company for the alteration of the company's railway bridge over Pilgrim Street, in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Burns Dick, architect to the Joint Bridge Committee.

★

The HULL Corporation is to erect in Barnsley Street running sheds for motor buses at a cost of £20,000 for buildings, and £5,000 for equipment.

★

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Fourteen garages, Dersingham Avenue, for Mr. L. Batchelor; thirty-four houses, Tyrone Road and White Horse Road, for Mr. S. N. Anstead; workshop, rear "Boleyn Castle," Green Street, for Messrs. W. A. Smith & Co., Ltd.; alterations, "Burnell Arms" public-house, High Street, for Mr. F. Smith; steel-framed factory, High Street (south), for Messrs. S. Hitchins & Co., Ltd.; alterations, 727 Romford Road, for Messrs. Melbourne and Spyers; six houses, Sheringham Avenue, for Mr. W. Fossey; office and showroom, Heigham Road, for Messrs. J. and R. Rooff.

★

On behalf of Messrs. Woolf Bros., Ltd., plans have been prepared by Mr. E. Bates, architect, for the reconstruction of their premises at 74-78 North End, CROYDON.

★

Rego Clothiers, Ltd., are to reconstruct their premises at 77-79 North End, CROYDON.

★

Plans passed by the BOLTON Corporation: Packing works and stores, Mallinson Street, for Messrs. H. Pilling; eighteen houses, Henrietta Street, for Mr. J. H. Cartwright; extensions, classrooms, Chorley Old Road, for Wesleyan Church Trustees; shop extension to premises, Lever Edge Lane, for Mr. W. Woods; layout plan of estate, Deane Avenue, for Vicar of Deane; two houses, Longworth Street, for Messrs. R. Brooks and Sons; eight houses, Seaton Road, for Mr. N. O. Hallimell; four houses, Leighton Avenue, for Mr. J. Uttley; workshop, Yarrow Place, for Mr. W. H. Davies; alterations, premises, Knowlesley Street, for Messrs. Roeheads; alterations, premises, Halliwell Road, for District Bank; new boiler-house and shed extensions, Milton Mills, Mule Street, for Messrs. Henry Bond & Co., Ltd.; loading shed, Hereford Street, for Messrs. Warburtons, Ltd.

★

The WIMBLEDON Corporation is to invite tenders for the erection of twenty-six houses in Durnsford Road.

★

Having discussed with Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass and Hope, the architects who secured first premium in the Town Hall competition, details of the new municipal offices, the WIMBLEDON Corporation has decided to seek sanction for a loan of £145,000 for the scheme.

The GUILDFORD Corporation has approved plans for new buildings at Joseph's Road pumping station, and is now to invite tenders.

★

Plans passed by the AUDENSHAW U.D.C.: Greyhound racecourse on land at Audenshaw racecourse, for Audenshaw Racecourse, Ltd.

★

Plans passed by the PURLEY U.D.C.: Nine houses, Brancaster Lane, for Messrs. Lawes Cherry & Co.; three houses, Riddlesdown Road, for Mr. S. C. Kirby; two houses, Riddlesdown Road, for Mr. A. E. Stent; shops, corner of Brighton Road and Grovelands Road, for Messrs. Proce and Taylor.

★

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: Thirteen houses, South Drive, for Messrs. Thomas and Son; two houses, Woodmansterne Road, for Messrs. Thomas and Son.

★

Plans passed by the SOUTHWARK B.C.: Buildings, Camberwell Road, for Mr. Edward Maufe, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

★

The Rural Dean of Stepney is to erect a Church of England school at WAPPING for 500 children.

★

The L.C.C. Education Committee has acquired a site in Dacres Road and Bampton Road, LEWISHAM, for the erection of a secondary school.

★

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: New premises, 109-110 High Street, for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd.; alterations, "Lion and Crown," North Street, for Messrs. Watney, Combe and Reid, Ltd.; two shops and houses, Madrid Road, for Mr. A. Gostelow; workshops, Woodbridge Road, for Messrs. Ingram Perkins & Co., Ltd.; additions, Haydon Place, for Guildford Co-operative Society, Ltd.

★

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: 143 houses on L.C.C. Downham estate, for Mr. J. G. Stephenson; workshop, Newlands Park, for Messrs. Hind and Sons; additions, Fellowship Inn, Raudlesdown Road, for Mr. Henry Kent; ten houses, Riverview Park, for Mr. P. H. Higgins.

★

The SUNDERLAND Education Committee is to erect two elementary schools in the vicinity of Newcastle Road, one for 1,000 juniors, and another for 960 seniors.

★

The Durham County Education Committee has decided to erect the new secondary school at WELLFIELD by direct labour, the cost being estimated at £27,750.

★

The ILFORD Corporation has asked the borough engineer to submit plans of land proposed to be purchased for isolation hospital extension purposes and a layout of buildings to be erected.

Messrs. Longden and Venables, F. and L.R.I.B.A., architects, of Leek, Hanley, and Macclesfield, have been instructed by the LEEK and Moorlands Co-operative Society, Ltd., to prepare schemes for new premises, comprising shop, warehouse, etc., at Buxton Road, Leek.

★

Plans passed by the ILFORD Corporation: Four houses, Beehive Lane, for Mr. A. Smith; five houses, Exeter Gardens, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; extensions, St. Andrew's Parish Hall, The Drive, for Mr. T. Chamberlain; eight houses, Rochester Gardens, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; saw mills and joinery shop, Springfield Gardens, for Mr. J. Aldridge; cloakroom, Seven Kings Congregational Church, Meads Lane, for Messrs. Haines and Warwick; garages and stores, Ley Street, for Messrs. Haines and Warwick; printing works, Grove Road, for Mr. W. R. Lone; extensions, Ilford Emergency Hospital, for Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son and Allardyce; Primitive Methodist Church, Meads Lane, for Messrs. G. Baines and Son; factory, Grove Road, for Mr. A. A. Bluemel; four shops and houses, Green Lane, for Messrs. Ulyett & Co.; public-house, Redbridge Lane, for Mr. T. F. Ingram; Catholic Church, Cranbrook Road, for Mr. T. H. B. Scott.

★

The MORECAMBE Corporation is considering the construction of sea defence works and the reconstruction of the Sandylands promenade.

★

The L.M.S. is to erect seventy-five houses for their employees near HEYSHAM Harbour.

★

The MORECAMBE Corporation has decided to join with the Lancaster Corporation in the central hospital scheme.

★

The MORECAMBE Corporation is considering the provision of an ice skating rink, and in this connection has sent a deputation to inspect the Ice Palace at Manchester.

★

The Ministry of Health has acquiesced in the proposal of the BARKING TOWN U.D.C. to build 200 houses on the Upney estate, and tenders for their erection are now to be invited.

★

At the last meeting of the BARKING TOWN U.D.C., the architect submitted layout plans for the erection of a permanent infectious diseases hospital on the existing hospital site at Upney, and was authorized to prepare plans for a building with initial accommodation for fifty beds and subsequent extension for 150 beds, with the necessary block for the staff.

★

The Herts Education Committee has approved plans prepared by Mr. J. W. Fisher, architect, of Wellingborough, for the erection of a grammar school at HERTFORD, at a cost of £40,000.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	11¼
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₃	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₃	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₃	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₃	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2¾
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₃	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2¼
A	Brighouse	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₃	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3	11¼
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
B₃	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1¾
B₃	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A₃	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₃	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Dewsbury ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
C₁	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 3	11¼
A₃	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Droitwich ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2¾
A	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1¾
B₂	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₁	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1¼
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¼
A₃	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₃	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¼
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
B₃	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₁	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₁	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾

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 7½	1 2¾
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3	11¼
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¼
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¼
B	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₃	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4¾
A₃	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₃	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₃	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A₃	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	11¾
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2¾
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	READING ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₃	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Rochester	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Salisbury	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2¼
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11¾
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Worcester ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾

* 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 15 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 10 0

Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.

Transport hire per day:

Cart and horse	£1 3 0	*Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0	*Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0	*Water cart*	1 5 0

*

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

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

In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.

In underpinning, add 100 per cent.

In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.

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

Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0

DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.

DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.

DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.

LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4–2–1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 2 6
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

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

*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 0 10
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 1 3
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 8 6
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

*

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0 7 9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0 8 0
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 10 0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.

Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

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

*

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

BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	£33 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	36 0 0

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

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

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

DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.

DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.

DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano, paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano, or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0 5 3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

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

MASON

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

*

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

*

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

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

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

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

DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.

Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.

DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 9 0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 13 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 9

SLATER AND TILER

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

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

*

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:	
Portmadoc Ladies	£14 0 0
Countess	27 0 0
Duchess	32 0 0

Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3

Green Randoms per ton	8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton	7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	6 3 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.	
Clips, lead, per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 1 10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7 5 0

*

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

Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

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

	Med. Grey	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 17 0

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	5 6 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	4 17 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

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

*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£21 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	33 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 2 6
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 2 6
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 3
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 0
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 12 6

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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 segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above 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, ¾ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¾ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS :			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
DO. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 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	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	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	9	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	12	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
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. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	4	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	3	6
Fixing only :			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

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

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Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	6
Hair, per cwt.	2	0	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	5
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	6⅝
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

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GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 2 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	6

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	12	6
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

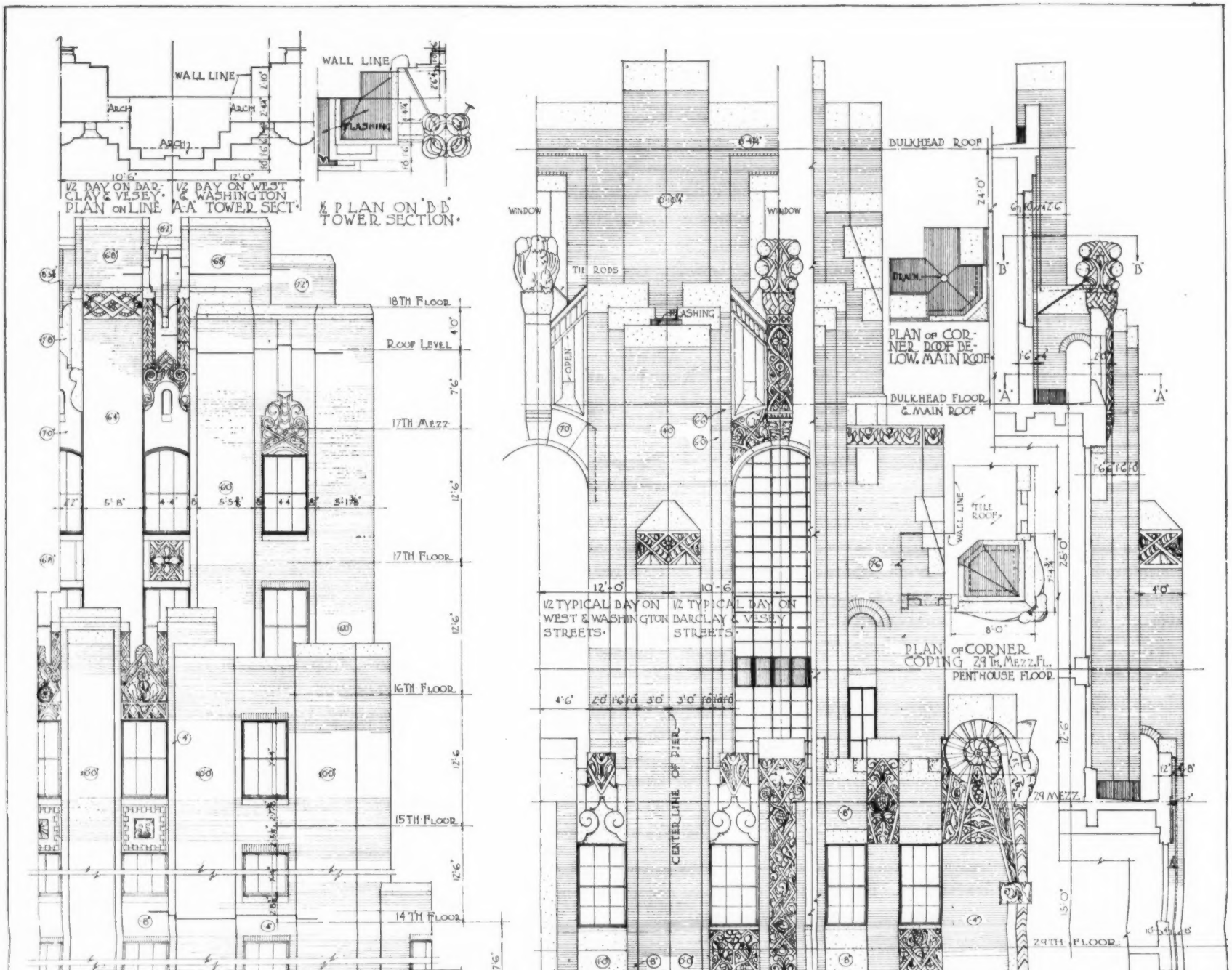
SUNDRIES

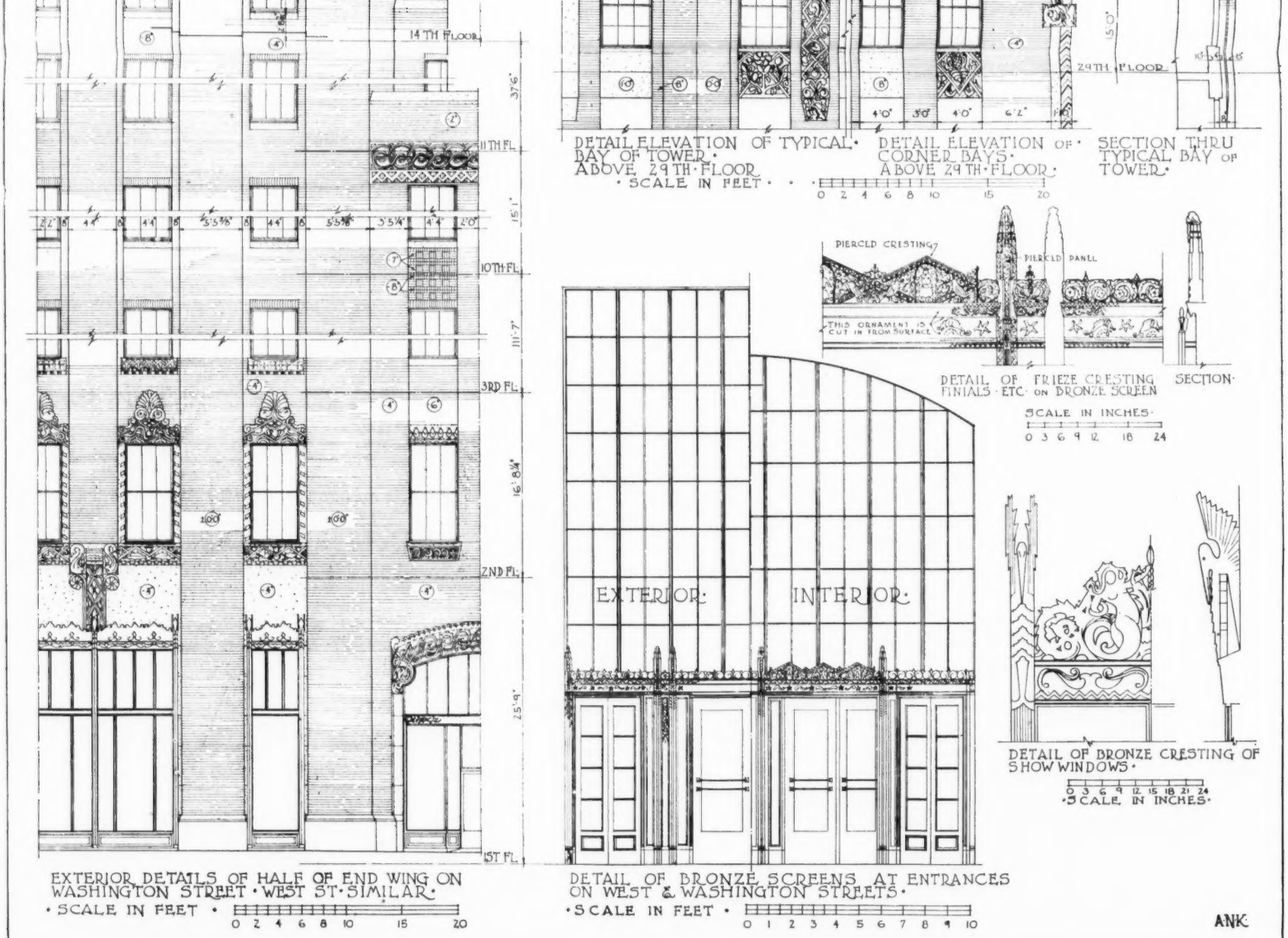
Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ¾ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

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

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	5/16 in.			¼ in.			3/8 in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—1	0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1	6	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1	0	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—


WALL LINE
ARCH
ARCH
ARCH
10'6"
12'0"
½ BAY ON DARCLAY & VESEY PLAN ON LINE A-A
½ BAY ON WEST & WASHINGTON TOWER SECT.
WALL LINE
FLASHING
½ PLAN ON B-B TOWER SECTION.
18TH FLOOR
ROOF LEVEL
17TH MEZZ.
17TH FLOOR
16TH FLOOR
15TH FLOOR
14TH FLOOR
WINDOW
WINDOW
TIE RODS
FLASHING
OPEN
BULKHEAD ROOF
DRAIN
PLAN OF CORNER ROOF BELOW MAIN ROOF
BULKHEAD FLOOR & MAIN ROOF
WALL LINE
TILE ROOF
12'-0"
½ TYPICAL BAY ON WEST & WASHINGTON STREETS.
10'-6"
½ TYPICAL BAY ON DARCLAY & VESEY STREETS.
PLAN OF CORNER COPING 29TH. MEZZ. FL.
PENTHOUSE FLOOR
CENTER LINE OF PIER
29 MEZZ.
29TH FLOOR



DETAIL ELEVATION OF TYPICAL BAY OF TOWER ABOVE 29TH FLOOR

DETAIL ELEVATION OF CORNER BAYS ABOVE 29TH FLOOR

SECTION THRU TYPICAL BAY OF TOWER

SCALE IN FEET

DETAIL OF FRIEZE CRESTING FINIALS ETC ON BRONZE SCREEN

SECTION

SCALE IN INCHES

EXTERIOR DETAILS OF HALF OF END WING ON WASHINGTON STREET · WEST ST SIMILAR

SCALE IN FEET

DETAIL OF BRONZE SCREENS AT ENTRANCES ON WEST & WASHINGTON STREETS

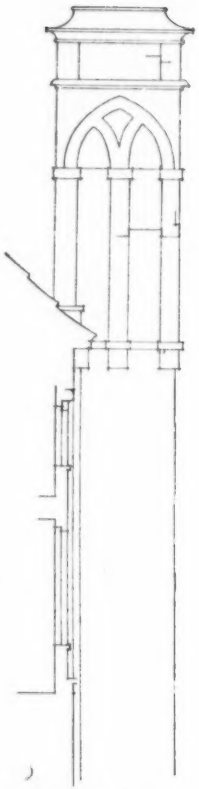
SCALE IN FEET

DETAIL OF BRONZE CRESTING OF SHOW WINDOWS

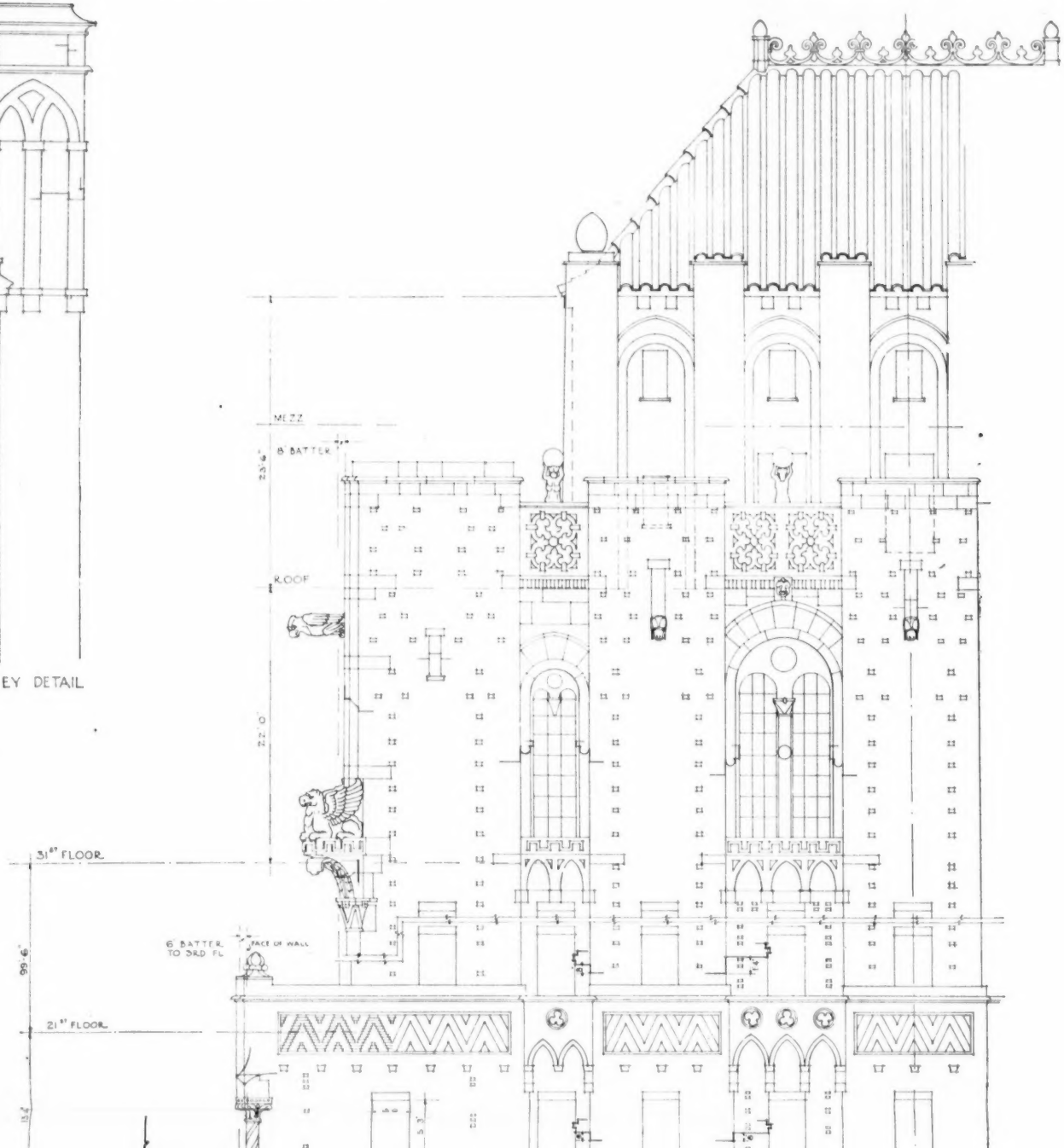
SCALE IN INCHES

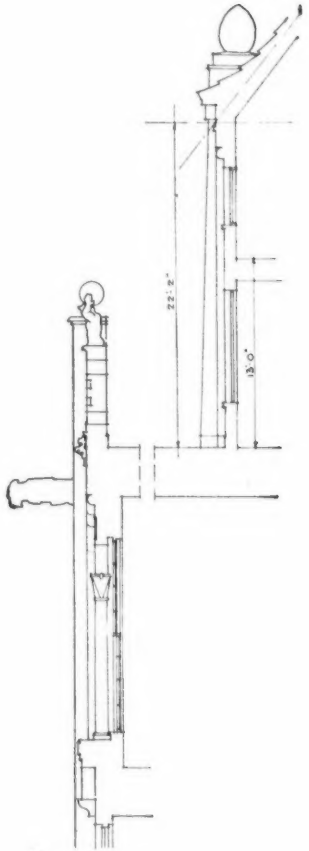
ANK

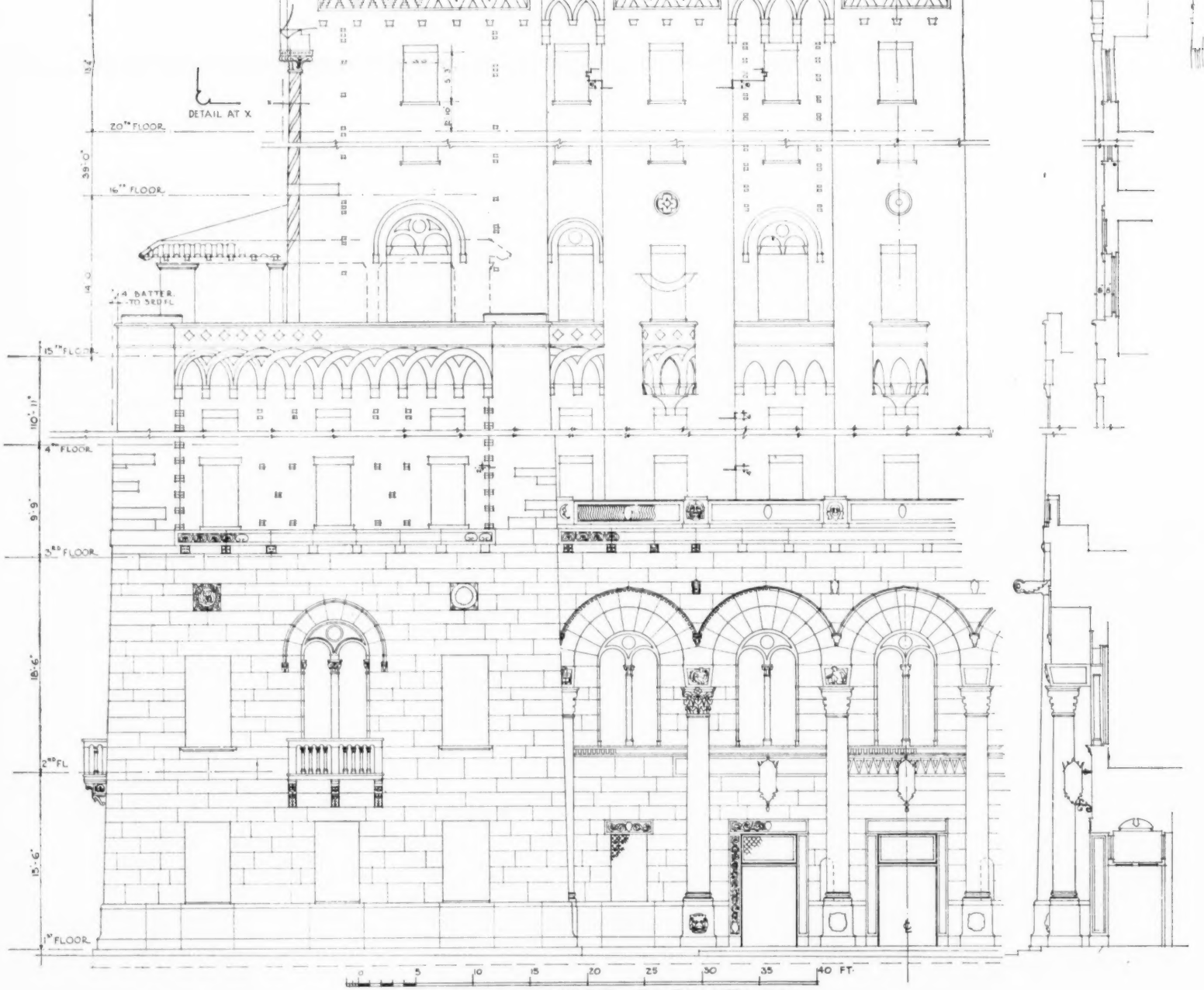
NEW YORK TELEPHONE BUILDING. BY MCKENZIE, VOORHEES AND GMELIN. [FROM "AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY," A REVIEW OF WHICH APPEARS ON PAGE 332.]



CHIMNEY DETAIL







DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION

THE SHELTON HOTEL, NEW YORK. BY A. G. HARMON. [FROM "AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY," A REVIEW OF WHICH APPEARS ON PAGE 332.]