THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, March 21, 1928

ARCHITECT AS CATALYST

ALWAYS interesting and often instructive are architectural criticisms by men who are not themselves architects. An article in this issue by a prominent advertiser in the British motor-car industry tells us that, proportionately to its area, London has a greater proportion of ugly buildings than any other national capital. By the same writer we are complimented in learning that in his opinion our national capital may be proud in possessing some of the " best that have been put up in recent years." The list of buildings which follows to support this praise we would certainly have had different, and persuades us that, by the profession, the writer would not be held a discerning critic. Here it may be asked: How far must architects be blamed for the ugliness of a city? To what extent do they deserve praise for its beauty? The nature of his relations with his client and employer forbid an architect, except in small degree, to be an educator of public taste. He is rather an interpreter of the intellectual and commercial development and mode of living of his time.

Nations, cities, and clients get the kind of architecture they call for. It is not the fault of musical composers that our ballrooms and restaurants reverberate to negroid rhythm. Doctors cannot be blamed for the lost vitality and sickness-resistance of dieting women obsessed with fashion-figure complex. It might be agreed that some of the ugly work of domestic architects has been devised to house the ugly mode of living of their time. Was it Georgian architects or the vanity of their clients that condemned servants to a troglodyte existence and left us with an inherited revolt of " Too proud to cook " ? It is not architectural education that the public needs, but an education which builds minds of increasing capacity—minds capable of perceiving that the art of living is the greatest of all arts and the father of all.

It is not from museum inspiration that an architect can devise living buildings, but by being less afraid to discard the thoughts of yesterday to make room for the thoughts of today and tomorrow. Only by thinking and working organically can we bring forth " l'architecture vivant," which, whether liked or disliked, is to be found in the minds and drawing offices of the Continent. On analysis, public criticism is generally directed against buildings on account of their size rather than their shape and decoration. Sentiment is the stumbling block which hinders adjustment of scale to meet changed requirements. Resistance to the modern-fronted multiple shop appearing in our older towns and villages is due to this enfeebled capacity for readjustment to changing conditions. If we are to enjoy conveniences of " dime stores " we cannot ask these modern mechanisms to function in Georgian habiliments. Which shall it be: the old village or the new commerce? From the untechnical we seldom hear constructive criticism of architectural æsthetics; it is hardly to be expected on a subject so developed and composite. Therefore, we insist that public criticism of architecture amounts to criticism of the mode of life and intellectual status of that time.

Thus far we have reviewed the expressions of our contributor. Many of his thoughts we support and pursue. Particularly are we certain that the architect must be a catalyst. The design and evolution of buildings for all and every purpose requires the co-operation of the philosophic mind, the sociologist, the physicist, the craftsman, tradesman, and manufacturer. With these minds on the circumference the architect must be at the nave. We know that the heating of houses and buildings has been neglected because the English climate is not severe enough to compel sanitary engineers to create a science of house-heating. It has been possible to muddle along by rule of thumb. The people still call for fireplaces; in the public mind they are still a symbol of domesticity, a focus of hospitality. In the City of London is now being erected an important building which is perfectly equipped with scientific central heating and ventilation, but in which four fireplaces have been provided in the boardroom. The effect of smoky atmospheres and the depletion of natural resources are deadly, but too slow in their action to cause much public alarm. Of the heat value of the coal fired to the boiler-houses of our electric generating stations, it is not generally known that nearly 70 per cent. is wasted in the condenser cooling water. In Germany, France, and America a scientific study of long-distance steam transmission has enabled turbine exhaust steam to be sold for heating houses and public buildings. In England this practice has scarcely been attempted. Something is tightening the brakes on progress. We believe it is the dark hands of negation and complaisance and the lack of will to co-operate. England, the island race of individualists, is but slowly emerging from the years of idle monopoly; it is emerging from mistrust of learning and teaching; from the spell of the commercial competition ology which reaches a zenith of unwisdom in the expression " competitive research," recently heard on the lips of a professed scientist. The father of all arts is the art of living; only an education which builds mind-capacity to evolve a people whom architect and builder will serve worthily with overflowing measure of beauty and fitness.

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

NEWS AND TOPICS

No Earthquake Needed—National "Safety First" Association—The Imitation of Classic Architecture

THE suggestion that the disaster at Los Angeles was due to an earthquake is natural enough when it is remembered how frequently the Pacific coastal ranges of America suffer from seismic disturbance, and it is all the more significant of the importance of the unseen internal decay of dams that, when the subject was investigated, it was found that *no earthquake had, in fact, taken place*. The cumulative effect of the water-pressure itself is all that is needed to bring about the destruction of a dam, and Mr. Harvey's observations of the yielding of dams and his experiments with models show that the ultimate failure may take place in calm weather and under normal conditions of water-level. (The failure of a model dam was described and illustrated in a recent article by him.) He showed how Oriental builders of dams are aware of the inevitable movements which naturally take place even in the best of masonry subjected to lateral pressures, and keep watch over the work and execute very substantial and comprehensive repairs from time to time, but that the engineer trained in accordance with western habits of calculation becomes fascinated by his own mathematical accuracy into thinking that a modern scientifically designed dam will not be liable to alterations of form. "As a consequence of the atmosphere of exactitude in which he is brought up, he is handicapped with a dangerous superstition that his work will stand just because it has been 'calculated' as a statical problem, when in reality it will ultimately fail because it is not regarded as a problem in kinetics and provided with the requisite periodical repairs to maintain its structural efficiency."

* * *

A paper read by Mr. E. J. Fox, managing director of the Stanton Ironworks, Limited, at the National "Safety First" Association's meeting at Caxton Hall on Tuesday, giving an account of the reduction in the number of serious accidents and in the cost of compensation, reflects great credit upon those whose care and forethought have done so much to prevent accidents and to give timely attention to the avoidance of serious complications by adequate treatment at the earliest possible moment. The provision of ambulance houses at a cost of from £750 to £1,000 each is an indication of the sound economy of a policy of spending money wisely, since the outlay is not only profitable from the point of view of health, but shows substantial returns in hard cash. "Safety First" committees have been formed, including the foremen as a whole and, in some cases, representatives from the men. At the monthly meetings of these committees the outstanding accidents of the past month are investigated and the minutes are circulated to all the principal officials concerned. The minutes of one such meeting are appended to the paper and afford an interesting insight into the practical nature of the findings.

* * *

Sir Robert Lorimer's speech on classic architecture at a dinner of the Classical Association in Edinburgh contained some useful hints concerning the value of classical studies, and the pernicious effects of uncomprehending copyism of classical mouldings and details. Architects, he suggested, might save money enough to employ modern sculptors and artists if only they would "avoid reproducing features which had ceased to have any meaning." Expressing himself as "a great believer in tradition," he declared that it was "extremely important that a tradition, specially in the arts, should not be allowed to become an obsession. All boys should be taught to study classic architecture as they were taught the rudiments of the classics at school." In these days, when many schools are relegating classical studies to a subordinate position, the simile is perhaps not as forcible as it would have been before the rise of polytechnic education, but the idea of studying a foreign style with an eye to the development of native resources is a perfectly sound one. The onlooker sees most of the game, and it is well for us to reflect upon the possibilities of British architecture with the fullest attainable knowledge of the achievements of ancient Greece and Rome. But, while it is easy for the schoolmaster to set his pupils to copy details of "eggs and darts, triglyphs, and trusses and swags," it is far more difficult to impart a knowledge of major massing and of the extraordinary harmony between classic architecture and classic sunlight and scenery.

* * *

The Council for the Preservation of Rural England are certainly to be congratulated on the comprehensive memorandum which they have just issued on the questions of the reservation of agricultural land and on group building development. It is impossible to compress this into a paragraph, but it contains many points well worthy of study both by landowners and architects. It is suggested, for example, that local authorities can do much more to encourage development at the right spots, and the protection of open spaces where the country is beautiful, and where recreational facilities are needed, by means of what has been called "persuasive planning." It is aptly pointed out that at the present time little combined effort is made to organize the public services of water and electric power, and to improve bus services. Most local authorities are content to follow development with its services rather than to direct where it should go. "Where owners readily agree to the desired selection of areas for development, and to the reservation of open land around those areas, without compensation, local authorities might agree to provide what facilities they can for these areas in the way of services, as soon as the opportunity for development actually occurs."

* * *

If all new Gothic were as authentic as that of F. L. Griggs, the etcher, all would be well. Of the thirty prints of building subjects shown at Colnaghi's Gallery, there is not one that is not instinct with medieval feeling. The Gothic of Griggs is an emanation of the spirit, not an imitation of the mere manner. Griggs, who commenced as architect, is a designer; his inventions are pure inventions; his cathedrals and castles come out of his own head. As I looked at each separate impression I wondered if it might have emerged had its author never seen a real Gothic structure, each one is so convincing. Griggs is so immersed in Gothic and so conscientious an etcher that he treats a single plate sometimes half a dozen times—generally speaking, to advantage—adding richness of detail and finesse of technique. Purely as an etcher the artist is not surpassed by any contemporary, and no one has a more complete individuality of style. His treatment of

Fir tree tied to spire of nearly completed building: a custom in Switzerland and the Tyrol.

Gothic, real or imagined, is quite different from that of any other print-maker or painter; no other etching could be mistaken for his. It is indicative of his rigorously restricted outlook and his technical pertinacity that this exhibition includes practically all the plates he has made in a period of fifteen years.

* * *

Old customs are always interesting to record, and the survival of one in the building trade is perhaps worth mentioning. It is the custom in Switzerland, where the photograph illustrating this note was taken, to fasten to the highest point of a nearly completed building a small fir tree decorated with white ribbon. A religious service takes place as a tribute to God for His blessing on a new work. This custom will also be noted in other parts of the Continent—notably the Tyrol. It seems to be a relic of an ancient custom which had its origin far back in Biblical history. Every Jew, wherever he lived, was expected to contribute half a shekel to the maintenance of the Temple —in our coinage about 1s. 3d. Their Roman subjugators exacted a similar due for the upkeep of the civil authorities, which had, if possible, to be paid in Roman coin. An instance of this will be found in the New Testament, when Christ, with Peter, James, and John came to Capernaum. "And they that received the half shekel came to Peter and said: 'Doth not your Master pay the half shekel?'" Christ's reply is pictured in a noted fresco by Masaccio, to be found in the Brancacci Chapel at Florence, in which Christ is shown surrounded by the apostles. He is pointing to St. Peter, who is drawing a fish from the stream, which was found to contain a shekel in its mouth. Similarly, when the Pharisees tried to ensnare Christ and asked: "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar or not?" Jesus says: "Shew me the tribute money." They bring Him a penny. On asking whose image is stamped upon it, He replies: "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's." This incident was the subject of a painting by Titian, and is now in the museum at Dresden. It shows Christ and a Pharisee holding up the coin. Curiously enough, a somewhat similar custom exists today in England. A Union Jack will often be seen on a building under erection, tied to the highest point when completed. The owner is expected to pay tribute to the workmen by the distribution of a sum of money for the purchase of beer, as a mark of appreciation for labour performed.

* * *

We are hearing a great deal at present about the record number of houses that have been built in the past year. Our rulers, however, omit to tell us that one reason of our housing and slum problem is that we are living in a terribly overcrowded country. The population of England, apart from that in Wales and Scotland, is more than 700 to the square mile. This means that we are four times as crowded as India, and nearly three times as congested as China; we are twice as crowded as Germany or Italy, and nearly four times as crowded as France. It is little wonder that those of us who love the beauty of rural England are having to struggle to prevent ugly housing schemes filling our suburbs, and unsightly bungalows disfiguring our country roads.

* * *

BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

Smartly dressed women who visited the House of the Future at Olympia tried all the various gadgets. The gleaming enamel taps in the bathroom they turned on and off. *Behind the scenes* one of the staff baled occasionally with a battered bucket.

ASTRAGAL

THE PETERBOROUGH COMPETITION

[BY OUR COMPETITION CRITIC]

IT is a matter for doubt whether the new programme presented by the Peterborough Town Hall competition has really undermined that time-hallowed edifice of architecture and fiction, the town hall, or whether the attempt to unite under one roof the divided intentions of commercial and civic interests is not one doomed to comparative failure at its inception.

The winning designs, reproduced in this issue, represent, in varying degrees of success and in varying directions, solutions of a most complicated problem, in which the plan is by no means the most important factor, and the façade is no more a town hall façade than it is an entire street, and no more a town hall street than a shopping street.

The site, created by widening an ancient street from 20 ft. to 75 ft., is of imposing dimensions, being some 540 ft. long by nearly 100 ft. deep, with frontage in rear on to a road newly formed by taking a slice off the Bishop's garden.

On this great site it was proposed to place a town hall and municipal offices, shops along the main street, and offices in whatever was left over. In detail it was laid down that shops were to occupy the entire frontage to the main road to a depth of 50 ft., with municipal offices along the entire frontage in rear, leaving an area for light and air of at least 15 ft. in depth, running the length of the site between shops and municipal offices. On the first floor, town hall and municipal offices were to occupy the block in rear and what was necessary of the front block, with rentable office suites in the space remaining. Some stress was laid on the revenue-producing side of the programme, while at the same time it was to be understood that dignity in the treatment of the building as a whole was essential in the design.

We see here, therefore, a paradox inherent in the programme and, unfortunately, present in even the best of the designs submitted; and it is to be regretted that a programme, departing as this does from the highway of architectural design in manner nearly revolutionary, should not have allowed to competitors a much greater freedom of interpretation, in order that what might become perhaps a new type of building should not the sooner reach crystallization. Such freedom might have produced shopping facilities of a new order that did not seem to rob the town hall of support, to leave it standing aloft on Regent Street stilts; it might have produced a group of buildings in which the town hall was all the finer for being attended by its commercial inferiors instead of sitting on them; and it might have been possible to produce a dignified single block without the narrow area that provides little air and less light. But these are suppositions, and, though pertinent, are never the less digressions from the path of strict inquiry; and I will turn towards a closer scrutiny of the actual problems arising out of the conditions, but not before prefacing an examination of the winning designs with some remarks on the character peculiar to the site.

In the first case, this fronts on to a built-up street which, though wide, is no wider and no whit less a street than, say, Kingsway. Secondly, the building lines describe long, sweeping curves, convex in front, concave in rear; thirdly, the roadway in rear is narrow and overlooks the gardens of the Bishop's palace; fourthly, the new buildings merge at each end into other buildings in the same street and do not stand free; and, fifthly, the site is a very long one, and the design is to be but three stories high at the maximum, and, for the present, only two.

These are some of the conditions arising purely from the nature of the site, and their importance as factors governing the plan and sections of the design is a matter of inference and has no part in the conditions of competition. Their actual bearing on the problem I take to be of first-rate importance, even while it is admitted that a competition is no place wherein the indulgence in the niceties of minute adjustment of balance and proportion are apt to receive acknowledgment commensurate with their worth. And yet, success in street architecture with which this design is so intimately concerned spring very largely from a study of these conditions of the site. The visible façade is *street architecture*, and will be seen only at such raking sight lines as the width of the street allows; therefore any symmetrical piling up of forms about an emphasized axis will be so much waste of time, for it will never be adequately seen again when once the competition drawings are taken down and put in the drawer.

These considerations, airy as they sound, are, nevertheless, of greater importance than many of the more familiar tenets of the classical faith, and operate with equal vigour in all styles. Therefore I make no apology in stating them at some length.

But now, having supplied the reader with a good deal of information essential to the true study of the drawings, it should be my duty to retire, leaving him to study them in peace; but, like the doubly familiar cicerone of the Roman fora, I am entitled by long usage to worry him to the end of the chapter, and turn, therefore, with an assumed diffidence to the examination of the successful competitors' drawings.

Mr. E. Berry Webber's design, reduced to the limits of simplicity in a very straightforward and eminently workable plan, is most deservedly successful. In plan, by a wise economy in the disposition of passages, it finds room to house a fine staircase in a hall which will be subject for much pride in the citizens of Peterborough; in section, by sinking the area between front and rear blocks below the street level, its function has been augmented, so that it not only serves directly into the shop basements, but allows the corridor of the municipal offices to continue unbroken the length of the site, all of which has a profound bearing on the rest of the design.

In elevation it has seized just the right character to be got from brick and stone to serve the purposes of an English market and cathedral town. In all these it is successful beyond the common measure.

Judged in the light of those other considerations, which may seem to some more personal fads on my part than true architectural criticism, the design lacks what might be called the fine shades. It jogs round the very beautiful curve of the site in three rickety jerks that no number of pylons will hide from view, and it is designed as though it stood at the head of a wide forecourt to which it forms the climax. As it does not so stand, but takes its place in the line of the street, this treatment might savour of over-emphasizing. With the grave exception of the irrelevant triumphal arches at each end, the design is so well detailed, and the adjustment of the shops to the superstructure in

the wing masses so cleverly managed, that it is sad that it should err in its relation to the surrounding buildings.

The second premiated design of Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon-Spain is rather more complicated on plan, striving to fit more into the depth of the site than there is room for in comfort. This arrangement blocks the way to any future expansion of the Town Hall over the space now to be occupied by private offices, and though producing a compact and elegant council suite, does not make for easy circulation in the building. As a piece of street architecture the design uses more fully the curve of the street than the winning design, but the character is reminiscent of Hampstead Garden Suburb; its "note," sounded by high-pitched roof and tall chimneys, is too domestic for the civic symphony of the score. The draughtsmanship of this set of drawings is of a very high order.

The design placed third, by Messrs. Mahon and Silcock, is in many respects similar to that of Mr. Webber's. There is the same disposition of main staircases and council rooms, but these plans lack the disarming simplicity of the winning design, while some of the corridors seem to be but inadequately lit. It is questionable, too, if each area between the two blocks can be properly served with only one entrance. For the rest, these drawings are well detailed and beautifully drawn.

As there has been no exhibition of all the drawings received in this competition it is impossible to gauge the attitude of the mass of the competitors towards the solution of this interesting problem of the marriage of commerce and the city, in a town hall that is "builded" upon a shop.

Mr. Webber makes the suggestion that a shopping arcade might be built out over the pavement to act as a base to the weighty superstructure, and a screen to the rather too spindly substructure. It is an idea that might have perhaps found expression in some of the other drawings. It is certainly an idea worth following up, and I wish him good luck with it. If he succeeds, the ghost of John Nash will visit him with sweet dreams of ghostly approbation, and he will be among the few men who have added a colonnade to a shopping front and kept it there for a longer period that was needed for the shopkeepers to find words in which to vent their anger at such an imposition. For this is the way of the world.

WHY I WROTE THIS ADVERTISEMENT

[BY WARWICK WRIGHT]

I UNDERSTAND that in certain quarters some slight feeling of indignation has arisen in consequence of a recent advertisement published by my firm in the principal motoring papers. This advertisement has been regarded as a somewhat vicious and entirely aggravated "attack" upon a noble profession. I am accordingly only too grateful to the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for affording me an opportunity of explaining how this "attack" came to be made. Advertising in general is a form of experimental psychology in which I, as an ordinary business man, have always taken the closest interest. It is an industrial factor of the highest importance, and I can hardly conceive that I could run my business without it. For the purpose of that business, it is necessary for me to purchase space in the more prominent technical periodicals, those dealing with motoring in particular. Also, it is obvious that for economic reasons I must take the fullest advantage of my expenditure by making the most of my space.

Now, in these motoring papers there is a strong tendency for all announcements to be very much alike. It has always seemed to me—and I have put the thing into effective practice for years—that one of the simplest (and certainly a legitimate) means of making one's announcement conspicuous, is by making it totally different in form and matter from those which immediately surround it. Hence it is my usual practice to avoid publishing pictures of the motor-cars which my firm has for sale. I seek to draw attention to the fact that we have cars to sell by a less


60 The Motor February 28, 1928.

Warwick Wright Says

What has Happened to our Architects?

People talk about "Changing London." It certainly seems to be changing for the worse.
Just take a glance at some of the new blocks of flats that are now being erected.
The mere sight of them is enough to make you want to get right away into the country... as quickly as possible.
For this purpose you want a car.
We have the best cars on the best terms

Warwick Wright Ltd.

150 New Bond Street, W.1.
Mayfair 2904

D4

An advertisement which appeared in a recent issue of The Motor.

conventional argument. So much for the fact that I have used the caricature of a building for car-selling purposes. I mention this point because it has been rather fiercely asked: "Why should Warwick Wright drag architecture into the advertisement pages of *The Autocar* and *The Motor*?" The answer is that I drag in any topic which will serve the purpose I require of it. I am no more prone to attack architects than parsons, actors, publicans, and policemen. In course of time, I have no doubt that all these innocent and inoffensive people will be duly dealt with by me. Now, another of the articles of my belief is that a good advertisement must reflect personality. It does not matter very much whether that personality is good, bad, or indifferent, so long as it is a distinct personality. It is, unfortunately, not within my abilities to invent a new personality, therefore I use my own. When in one of my advertisements I lightly ridicule something, it is simply and solely because I happen to regard that thing as ridiculous.

Let me then state quite frankly that although I have the highest admiration for many of the new buildings that have recently been erected in London, and the greatest respect for the architects who have created them, I regard some of the new erections as perfectly hideous. I do not deny that they may have beauty; all that I assert is that they are not beautiful as far as I am concerned. The case is exactly on a par with that of the music lover who, having been brought up in the Beethoven tradition, finds himself revolted by the work of some of the more recent composers. It may be ignorance on his part, as, indeed, my idea of what should constitute a beautiful building may be ignorance on mine. But we are, I think, perfectly entitled to express our opinions about these matters, and for this purpose the advertising pages of a journal seem to me just as appropriate as any other.

I have at one time or another visited most of the cities of both the Old and New Worlds, and purely from what I have there seen I have formed my judgment upon what buildings are good and what are bad. I am certain that, proportionately to its area, London has a greater number of ugly buildings than any other national capital, and I am equally certain that it can boast of some of the best that have been put up in recent years. The new Regent Street, Selfridges, Barkers, Whiteleys, Messrs. Lyons' hotels, Devonshire House, and many others, are, in my view, splendid examples of what can be done under modern conditions. They are for the most part definitely utilitarian, but that does not prevent them from being satisfactory to the eye. I hold it to be the duty of anyone who builds a bank, or a block of flats, or even a cottage, to have some regard to æsthetic considerations, and to make it, for the sake of posterity, as pleasing in appearance as he knows how. This applies in particular force to big buildings which are calculated to dominate the locality in which they are set. It is of very little importance in a district where existing buildings conceal the new ones. A barrack of a warehouse, or warren of tenement dwellings, can be put up amidst the dense bricks and mortar of Southwark, and I will not object to it; but when (to take an old example) we find a gaunt fortress like Queen Anne's Mansions reigning over St. James's Park, I surely have some right to protest upon the ground of its ill-appearance. Welfare workers are always telling us that the East End criminal is forced into evil-doing by the dinginess of his surroundings. Buildings of the Queen Anne's Mansions type—and there are many worse that have been put up since this Victorian abomination has grown old—are calculated to drive any sensitive man to some excess.

I am fully aware that under modern economic conditions the architect must make the greatest possible use of a limited site; but I am well convinced that he can attain external beauty without encroaching upon accommodation. Devonshire House, I think, shows that this can be done even when the most modern methods of rapid building are employed. There is not a great deal of decoration about this place, but there is enough to relieve the otherwise crude simplicity of its form. It would not take very much to make the Ministry of Pensions building at Acton quite acceptable to the eye. As it stands it scarcely compares with the average cotton mill in Lancashire. The latter has the better right to be ugly. In actual fact, many of these mills are distinctly better looking than some London blocks of flats that I could mention.

I freely admit that the architect has a difficult problem to solve. He wants to express his individuality and he has to please his client. No doubt very often he is overruled by the latter. If such were not the case I cannot imagine how he could bring himself to use red brick in the filthy atmosphere of London, in preference to, say, terra cotta. Not only that, but he proceeds to work in a vicious circle. He puts in open fireplaces for the burning of soft coal, whereby the air is polluted, and within a few years his red bricks become as black as tinkers. Then look how badly some modern architects treat the essential matter of light. You would not have to walk far in the West End to find costly and exclusive flats in which artificial light is needed in many of the rooms even on the brightest day. I realize very well that the architect is not wholly the master of the situation, his work must always be subject to limitations. Nevertheless, I hold that it is the architect who ought to give us guidance in the planning and replanning of our towns, so that in their externals new buildings satisfy the æsthetic sense as much as their internal arrangements satisfy the physical requirements of healthiness, convenience, and comfort.

My caricature of a new block of flats has smoke belching from numerous chimneys—but, after all, is this such a caricature? The architects ought to be leading the way in a campaign for making it illegal to burn soft coal in London and using everywhere, in place of the open grate, some scientific and hygienic method of heating. It can be done, and it should be done. Also, I would like to see architects protesting against the bottle-necks that are being formed by recent buildings in many streets which are not wide enough for the traffic they have to carry today, leave alone what they may have to deal with ten years hence.

To return, however, to my lampoon. It merely shows what I think of certain buildings—it is not necessary to specify them—and if it is tinged with anything but gentle irony, it is tinged with the regret that these buildings must last for many years before they are replaced with better-looking ones. I am very sure that this opinion is shared by a substantial majority of that public which loves its London and likes to feel proud of it. They order these things better in France, and I would not hesitate to wager that if a building of the type at which I have pointed fun were erected at the Place d'Etoile in Paris, the mob—even those who knew it was not a new edition of the Bastille—would pull it down. In London, alas! we tolerate anything that passes the L.C.C. and complies with an Early Victorian Building Act.

AN L.C.C. TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

[BY WILLIAM HARVEY]

NEITHER plans nor photographs do justice to the interesting experiments in architecture and decoration that have gone to the remodelling of the Barrett Street Trade School for Girls by the London County Council architectural staff, under the supervision of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A. An existing building to be incorporated in the enlarged scheme, a limited site, and limited financial outlay had all to be taken into consideration in the planning and erection of the school buildings in their present form, and, in addition, the school work had to be carried on during alterations. The actual construction was made more difficult than it might otherwise have been by the fact that the old building had been somewhat shaken by the explosion of a bomb during the war, and the ceilings had been provided with battens at intervals to hide cracks and prevent the fall of plaster or fragments of concrete.

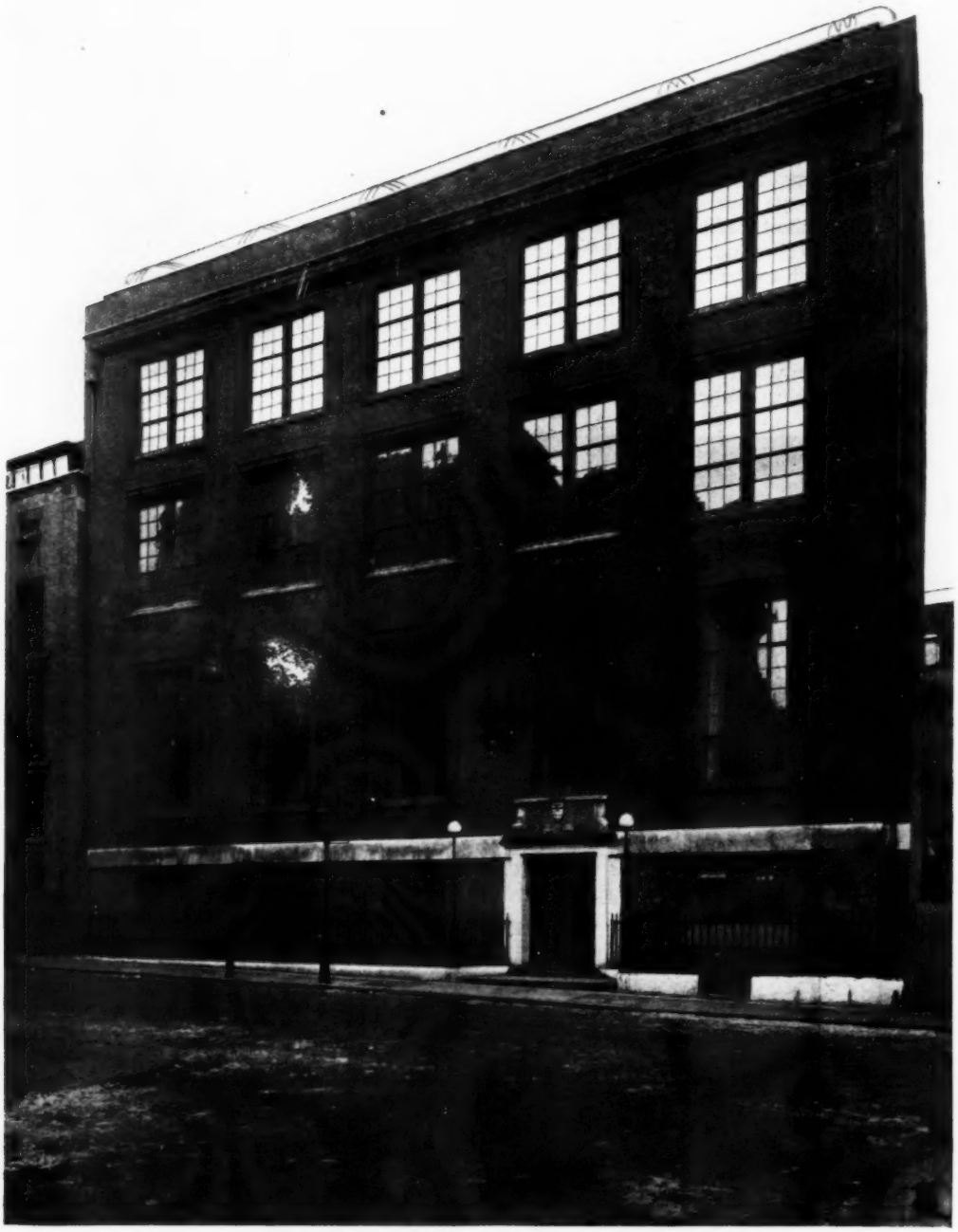
The planning has been most carefully arranged from the point of view of the practical purpose for which each room will be used, and in relation to the possibility of obtaining suitable natural illumination for the work that will be carried on in it. Recreation (most important item in the curriculum !) is provided for above all other departments, so that the girls can obtain whatever sunshine is available on the asphalted flat roofs, which extend over practically the whole group of buildings. The large rectangular space above the new Barrett Street block has been netted in on all sides and on top for basket-ball, and the roof of the new top story of the old Gray Street building has been provided with a sort of veranda on its north and east sides to make some part of the recreation space inhabitable even during inclement weather, while admitting the maximum of light and air to the playground. It seems to be a pity that the parapet is so high as to prevent outlook over the surrounding streets and buildings from what would otherwise be an admirable point of vantage. A small drying-ground for the caretaker, the top of the caretaker's stairs, the main stairs, and the tank-room are the only things that have been allowed to curtail the open expanse allotted to recreation, and these have all been kept together in a group and are separated by high walls from the students' part of the roof. The form of the group of buildings, with new and old blocks and connecting corridor, is most easily recognized from the roof, and the positions of the main stairs in the centre of the building and external fire-escape stairs at the north-west angle of the court assist in locating the several departments on the floors below.

The main stairs, which now leads this description down to the normal starting level at ground floor, is not a matter

L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School. G. Topham Forrest, supervising architect. The entrance.

of uniform flights winding around a tall well, but a most varied and interesting arrangement built of substantial slabs of oak with a plan adapted to the special needs of each floor. Its pleasantness in respect to effects of colour and of light and shade, and the good sense that has been put into its design are far more obvious in the building than would be realized from the plan, and the continuous post newels give additional stability to the hanging flights. The change of plan which permits of ample space being given in front of the lecture-hall door on the first floor is particularly worthy of study. From the foot of the main stairs on the ground floor a broad corridor leads to the front entrance in the new Barrett Street front and connects the dining-room and cloakroom in the old building with the head mistress's room and office, which are placed near the front door.

Separate flights of stairs lead down from the staircase hall to the gymnasium floor in the basement and to the heating chamber, which contains the apparatus for circulating hot water at low pressure through the radiators in the building.



L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School. G. Topham Forrest, supervising architect. The south elevation.

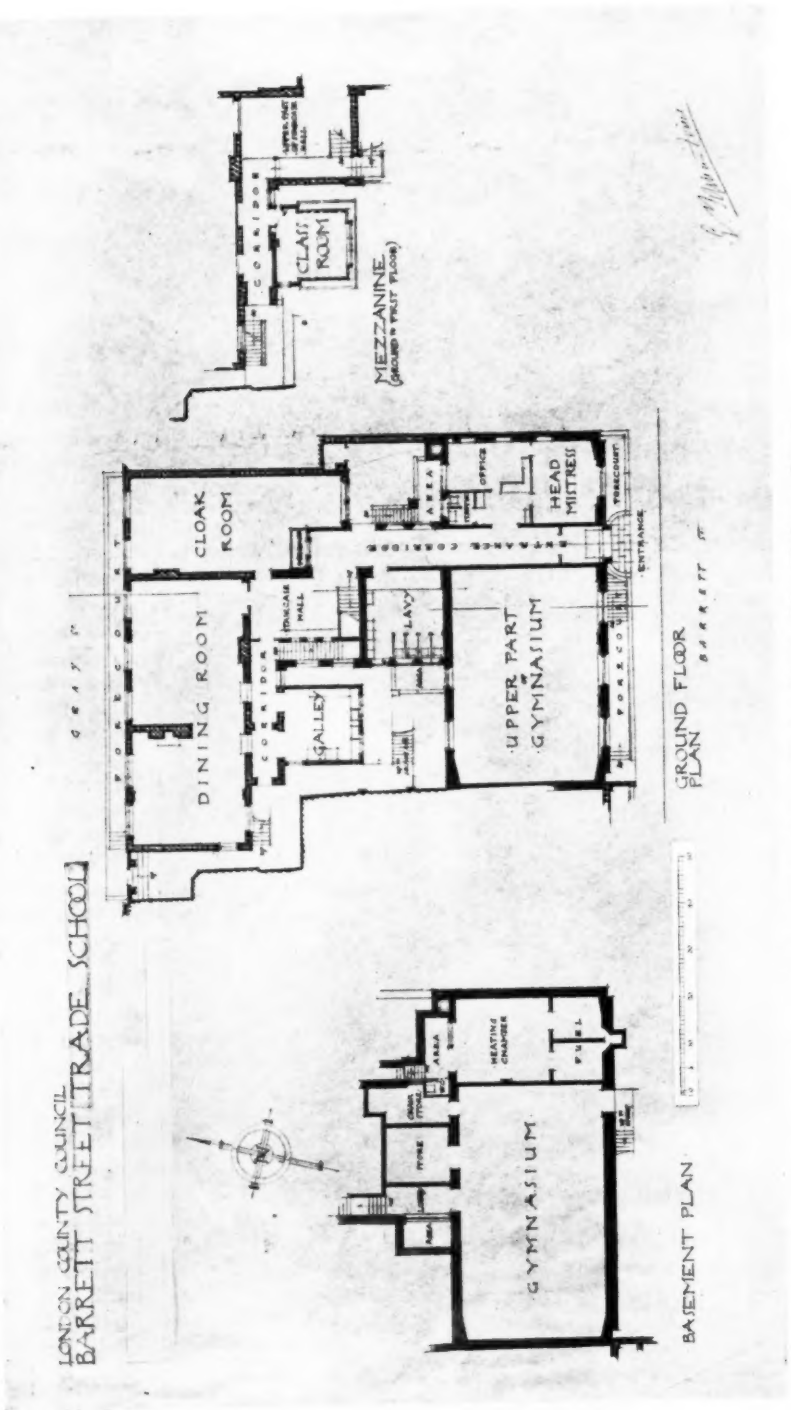
The mention of basement must not be allowed to convey the impression that the gymnasium is ill-lit, for its upper part extends up to the underside of the lecture hall on the first floor, and both the front wall on Barrett Street and the back wall towards the court are pierced with large windows. The interior walls of this large room are distempered direct upon the brickwork, with satisfactory effect, the only questionable items being the sloping inner sills of the windows, which are beginning to pick up and to show a certain amount of London dust in positions where its removal will involve special efforts. The gymnasium is equipped with climbing ropes and racks and several adjustable pieces of apparatus which can be hauled out of the way when a clear floor-space is needed.

A kitchen, or galley, provided with two gas stoves and two gas-warmed hot plates occupies part of the court on the ground-floor level, with two serving-hatches communicating with the dining-room. The hatches are fitted with sliding doors with Noxall runners, and the hot plates below them are also hatch-like in character, in that they can be opened from both the kitchen and dining-room sides.

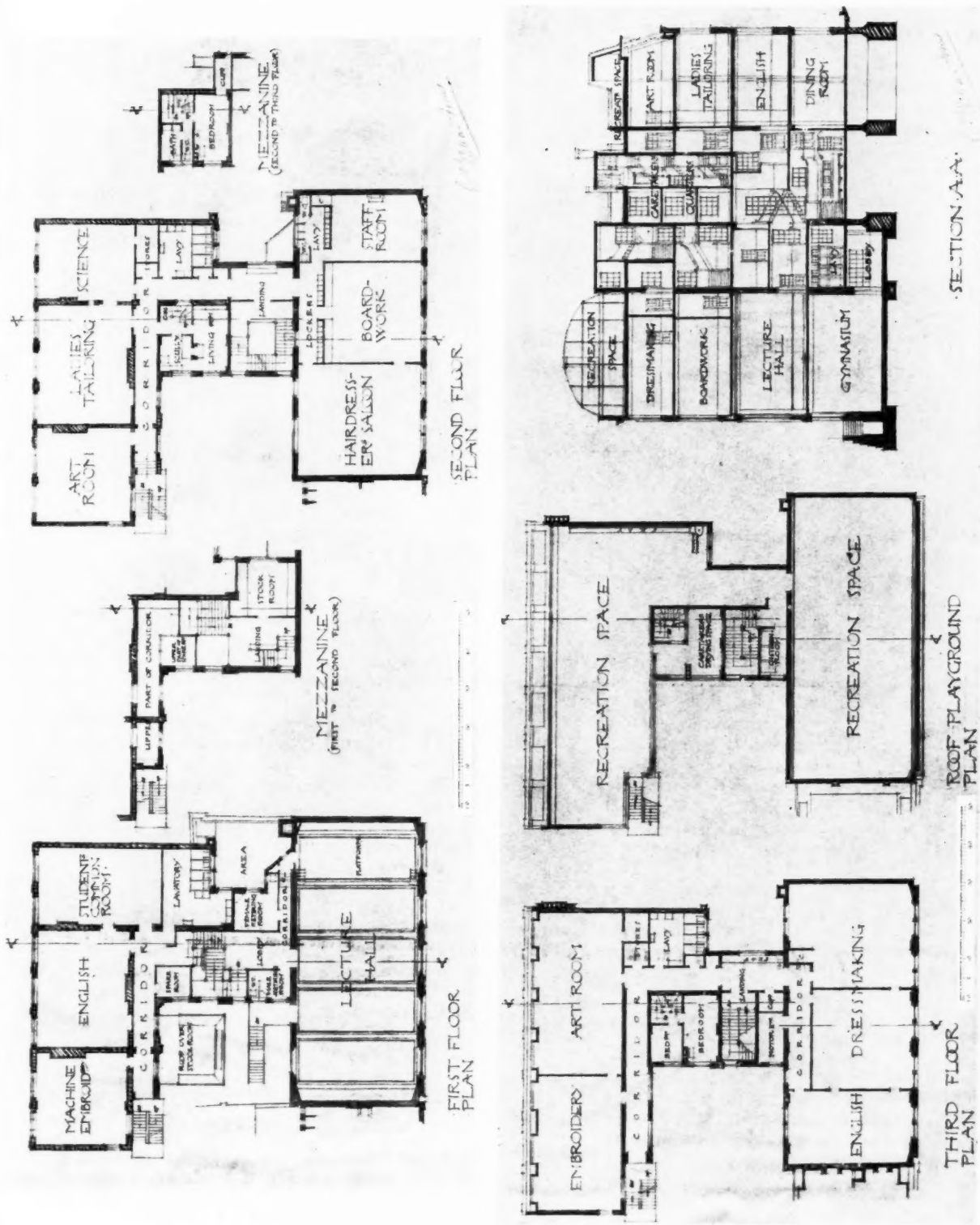
Above the ground floor, the appropriate use of daylight is still more a feature of the planning. The large lecture hall, which does not necessarily demand special lighting, is placed on the south front above the gymnasium, and the two rooms that are least well lit in the old building are allocated to students' common room and to English studies. The room next the fire-escape stairs is provided with windows on three sides, and is therefore better adapted to house the machine-embroidery class. Other special trade classes are provided for on the floor above, the art room being given the best lighted corner by the fire-escape stairs; ladies' tailoring occupies the central room, with three windows on the north wall, and the science lecture room stands in the north-eastern corner next its store, which also contains the wig-drying stove for use by the hairdresser's department in the front of the building.

The hairdresser's saloon, where the students operate upon one another's heads with admirable effect, is placed where it can obtain north light from two windows overlooking the court as well as south light from windows in front. It is fitted up with

L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School. G. Topham Forrest, supervising architect. Above, recreation space on roof. Below, a staircase detail.



L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School. [G. Topham Forrest, supervising architect. Plans of basement, ground and mezzanine floors.



L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School. G. Topham Forrest, supervising architect. Plans of upper floors.

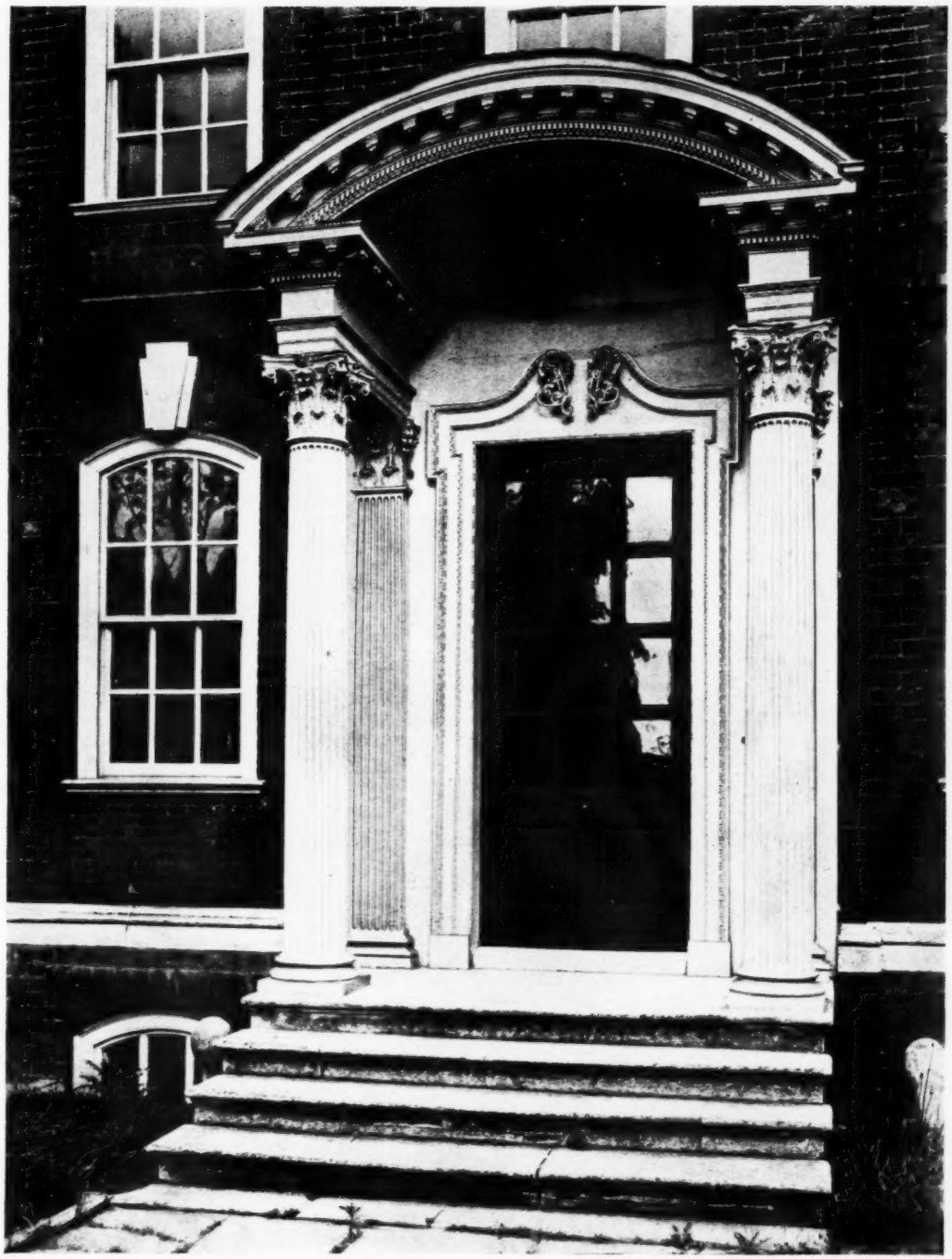
L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School. G. Topham Forrest, supervising architect. Hairdressing saloon.

basins projecting from a dado of detachable steel panels, which hide the pipe-runs, and with electrically actuated blowers for drying the hair. The board-work room, where wigmaking is learnt, occupies the central part of the front, and the eastern end is given up to the staff-room and lavatory. On the top floor, which enjoys the best light, are the north lighted hand-embroidery and large art room over the old building, and the dressmaking department over the new, an arrangement which seems to have made the utmost of the natural facilities of the site.

In its artistic character the building has reference to practical economy at all points, its utilitarianism being most in evidence, perhaps, in the exposed floor-beams, which are starkly simple girders in the majority of cases. The concrete floors show the lines of the minor joists in their ceilings through the whitewash, and pipes and wire runs are generally exposed. In one room economy has been allowed to dictate that the cover plates on the flanges of a great girder shall be cut short some feet away from the bearing. In other cases the colour or the tone of the paint on the girders has been repeated in the filling of the walls, while the light colour of the ceiling is continued into the wall tops as a sort of frieze, and this arrangement of colour masses probably makes the best of an inexpensive job. The actual colours of paint and distemper—blues, greys, and creams—are well selected and show up the wax-polished woodwork to good purpose. The beautiful blue tiles used in the dadoes of staircase and corridor are all the more delightful for the severe simplicity of the surroundings. Whether the artistic effect justifies the means is not at all in doubt, though the schoolgirls and staff might be given overalls of cut and material to go with the simple decorations if the best results are to be obtained. What does seem rather more questionable is whether the exposed pipes and girders will not require periodical cleaning and repainting frequently enough to do away with the saving that has been effected in leaving them uncovered.

In connection with the front elevation of the new Barrett Street block, economy of upkeep seems to have been considered rather too well in this question of painting. A certain amount of light stonework has been introduced around the front entrance doors and in the kerb to the area railings and the string course which acts as lintel to the ground-floor windows. White or cream paint on the window frames and bars would carry the tone of the stone colour throughout the whole façade, whereas the present dark tone of the metalwork affords no contrast to the grey of the glass, or to the fine colour of the really excellent multicoloured red brickwork. There is a theory that dark paint wears better than light, but even if this theory were true, it would be worth while to repaint such things as window bars in particularly sound, light-coloured pigments at a small extra expense rather than sacrifice the cheerfulness of the elevation for years for the saving of, perhaps, 2½d. a year.

Another point on which a critic has a word to say is the character of the fire-escape stairs. External stairs in the south of Europe, Spain, or Palestine are things of beauty, the attractive features of the cortile and the patio. Why English architects should always regard internal courts as slovenly back-yards and treat them as such is a mystery upon which some light ought to be shed at the earliest possible moment. The London County Council sins consistently in this affair, and teaches the rest of us to sin in the same fashion by insisting upon attention to the official Building Acts which make provision for back-yards rather than for architecturally treated courts. Alterations in the by-laws have recently been made in regard to the height of stories and frontages of buildings, and it ought to be possible for other alterations to be made by which such matters as fire-escape stairs and sanitary pipes could be brought into line with a rational type of building in which the back and the internal court would hold adequate architectural relationship with the front. Having done so much to make London back-yards what they are, it would be a fruit meet for repentance if the Council would give its attention to showing by precept and example what London back-yards might be.



10 *Doorway, Rainham Hall, Essex, c. 1727. If a finer piece of doorway design and workmanship exists, I shall be most grateful to anyone who will tell me of it. The door itself is modern, and I should like to draw the attention of anyone who is confronted with the problem of altering an eighteenth-century panel door to provide lighting for an entrance hall to this solution, which is that adopted by eighteenth-century architects elsewhere. One frequently sees panels removed and glass inserted. When the glass is leaded, one realizes that the limit of unsuitability has been reached; yet I have recently seen lead lights put in place of four panels and a rail of a six-panel door by architects who should have known better.*—[NATHANIEL LLOYD.]

ENGLISH PRECEDENT

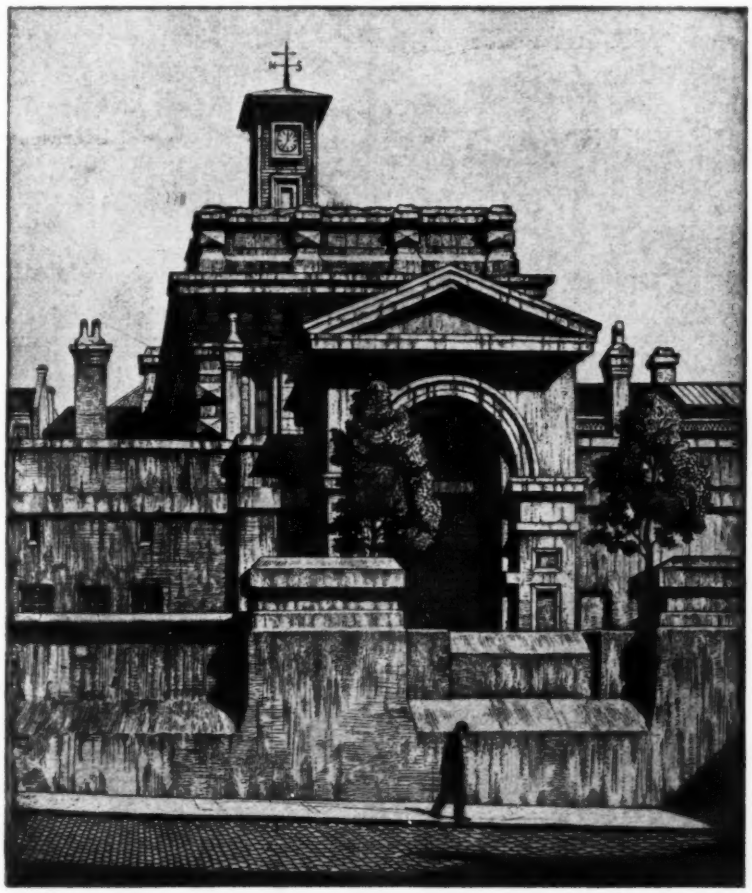
THE ARCHITECTURAL ETCHINGS OF IAN STRANG

[BY KINETON PARKES]

WHEN I began to collect, my first etching was William Strang's "Entombment"; my latest acquisition is his son's "St. Paul's Dome," from the one-man show at the Lefevre Galleries. Both these prints are explicit statements, but the first is romantic in feeling, the second realistic. In one respect they entirely agree: they are fine in line. All through his career the older artist strove for expressive line, and in his later portraits in oil he achieved that difficult and desirable distinction of being able to enclose in a rigid outline the mobility of human bodily structure.

William Strang never failed to insist on the value of firm line, and his son learned to appreciate it at an early stage in his career. Drawing is everything all great artists have maintained, but they had their hours of ease; drawing to Ian Strang is the end of his graphic activities and ambition; architectural drawings are the forms of his expression. The pencil is his tool. He does some watercolour drawings from Nature, but by way of relaxation. His real business is the use of the point; the pencil point, not the more indefinite charcoal on stump, but the uncompromising point of blacklead. To him this is essential, for he is an etcher, but not a direct etcher. All his plates are acid-bitten with the needlepoint from pencil-point drawings made from his subjects with meticulous exactitude. He does not dry-point, however, except as a necessary aid to the adjustment of a statement on the bitten plate, for he never rebites a plate. With this small reservation Ian Strang is an uncompromisingly straight etcher. The number of pencil drawings he makes is considerable; the number he selects for reproduction by the needle is few.

He does not work quickly. He perhaps sees a picture many times before he realizes it as a subject. Features which were not noticed in the first place emerge; their capacity for graphic expression settles in the brain. Face to face with it at long last, the subject gradually composes and the artist is ready for it with his pencil. Moreover, the stance for an artist in topography is of the greatest importance, and may cause hesitancy in setting to work. Ian Strang must have seen Harley Street hundreds of times before it came upon him as a picture. Even then there were difficulties, for not even an absent-minded artist is safe in the middle of the road, even though a comparatively deserted Harley Street with scores of specialists at hand in case of accident. To perch on the pavement was useless, for Strang's vision was the straight vista of the street, than which no more remarkable exists in London. With his back to the iron railings of the outer circle of Regent's Park, immune from the road traffic, if curiously regarded by the foot passengers, for there were no coloured chalk drawings on the pavement, Strang was at a full-face view of Harley Street. He now not only saw the scene, but felt it.



Prison Gates. From an etching by Ian Strang.

He is not a pre-Raphaelite, but he puts everything in although he may leave everything out—that does not matter. What he has put into " Harley Street " is exceptionally acute observation and precise draughtsmanship, with the attributes which are the essentials of the scene displayed, but not protruded.

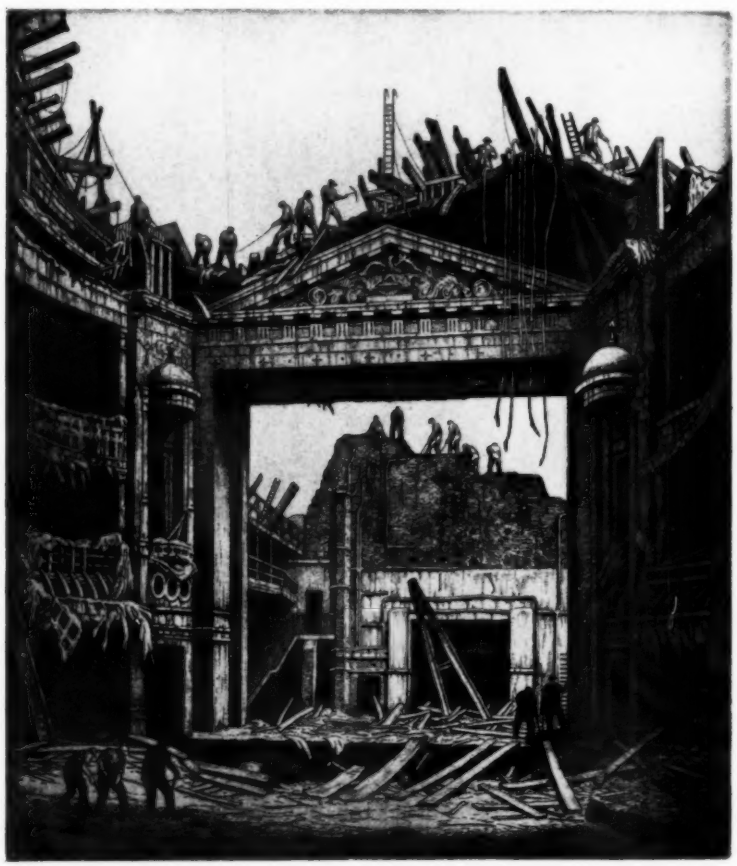
In studying this print you know that its maker felt his subject, but with his own peculiar temperamental sensitivity. His father's was literary; Ian Strang's is literal; yet both see the romance of that which in the case of Ian Strang takes an architectural form. He is not concerned with human beings, but only the visible work of their hands, or the visible places they inhabit or in which they worship. On these he broods, and his brooding comes out in the feeling of his prints. They possess his personality, as may very well be seen in the particularly impressive " Prison Gates," a remarkable evocation of austere remoteness, executed with a soundness of technique which in its representation of stone texture is as masterly as is " Harley Street " for its mastery of architectural perspective.

Ian Strang's etchings are intriguing in that they have no atmosphere. He is not concerned with skies or the weather. Most of his plates have sun and shade, but not sunshine and shadow. " Wevver it's a battle picture, a fruit piece, a basket o' fish, or a portrait o' the Prime Minister," the pavement artist remarked, " everyfing depends on loight an' shide, see Guv'nor ? " Ian Strang does not see in this way. He is not an impressionist, concerned with light and its analysis. In " Shepherd Market, Mayfair," there is defined clear shade or dark, opposed to clear light, but no chiaroscuro as such. In the " Houses in Broadway " the darks are too dark, no allowance being made for reflected light from the roadway. In " The Dome of St. Paul's," as seen from the roof of an adjacent warehouse, the foreground is heavy with black, calling attention away from the actual subject farther back. There is no such confusion of values in a small etching of " The Bird in Hand, Long Acre," a charming print, and interesting as one of the comparatively few remaining of the smaller aspects of older London. It is a close-up in which arbitrary values were not admissible.

In Strang's etchings everything depends on architectural expression. There is no atmosphere, but there is the aerial perspective, the presence of which is good enough to account for the absence of clouds, wind, and rain. This is well felt in the architectural prints, but even better in the pleasing landscapes, of which there are a few in this representative exhibition of forty-eight works, particularly in " The Coolin Hill, Skye."

Again, the feeling of the subject makes itself insistent in the print called " Hammersmith Factories." The plate looks silent, humanity is absent, but the mechanical activity which is maintained inside is forcibly indicated, and the human constructive powers are seen in the solid building-up of structure, plane above plane, like " The Palace of the Popes at Avignon." The scene is different, the feeling is the same. Industrialism is a potent factor in Ian Strang's mentality. He deliberately chooses subjects, incomplete in the ordinary sense, but to him full of suggestion. A building going up, or coming down, scaffolding; the industry of the act of building or demolition, and by this means gives an air of humanity to more than one unconvincing architectural erection. Such subjects the artist has found in " The Preservation of St. Paul's," an intricate criss-cross of scaffolding and grouting machinery; " The Demolition of the Empire Theatre Stage," with its pathetic notice still noticeable—" Silence."

Topographically, Ian Strang's etchings are of great importance. London topography, especially, is enriched by a considerable number of prints. Of the forty-five done before the war, and the 110 since, many of them are of important scenes; many others of perhaps even more importance as evidence of phases of scenes undergoing transmutation—" Shepherd Market, Mayfair," " Repaving Oxford Street," " Church of All Souls," " Stanhope Gate," " Savoy Steps," " Demolition of Regent Street," all come into



Demolition of the Empire Theatre Stage. From an etching by Ian Strang.

Harley Street. From an etching by Ian Strang.

this category. They are formal statements of an interesting architectural phase. To them have to be added the many scenes from the country and abroad, such as "The Palace of the Popes at Avignon," "Puente Nuevo, Ronda," "Houses in Broadway," and "The Bell Tower, Evesham," all topography, but topography with a difference; topography raised to a fine art; nothing that is mere topography; the selective vision of not only what to put into the picture but, equally important, what to leave out. Personally, I would have omitted the over-prominent name-boards in "Church of All Souls" and "Demolition of Regent Street," as only of topographical interest, or have left them to the comparative obscurity which they enjoy in "The Shot Tower," and some others.

The buildings in Ian Strang's prints are of intrinsic interest even when some little landscape is added. This is usually only for the purpose of a setting, and is not the main interest. The artist separates the two factors, and wisely. Again, figures are rarely employed, and then not always usefully. Most of the subjects are static, and are so cleverly done that they convey their scale without the 6-ft. measurement of a man or woman. The figure in "The Prison Gates" detracts from the character of the scene and distracts the attention, while "Fishmongers' Hall" has no figures, and is the more impressive in consequence. More consistently the backgrounds are not laboured into skies, but are negative, leaving the intrinsic interest of the architectural on landscape scene to speak wholly and entirely for itself.

In surveying the extensive etching work of Ian Strang I see an imaginative outlook unaffected by sentimentality; an eye for fine composition; a sureness of aim as well as of execution, and an absence of influence. Whatever greatness of style is Piranesi's and Meryon's, Ian Strang's is at least individual, while his instinct is intrinsically architectonic, and this has prompted him to the invention of a technique peculiarly his own. Ian Strang is an Associate of the Royal Painters-Etchers, and is represented in the British Museum, Imperial War Museum, and at Manchester, Glasgow, Dundee, Belfast, and Sydney.

LITERATURE

DANIEL DE FOE'S TOUR THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN

In the first quarter of the eighteenth century, Daniel de Foe, being from time to time employed on Government errands, had cause to travel extensively about Great Britain. The book which he produced as the outcome of these journeyings was published in 1724-27, and has never been reprinted since 1778. But this reprint is not only an important book, but a beautiful book. With good paper, good print and good bindings, these solid, well-proportioned volumes are fine to look at and delightful to read. The text is excellently supplemented, moreover, by the set of maps of the counties of England, contemporary with the book, by Herman Moll, a cartographer who decorates his work with antiquarian sketches.

The long neglect of this book is indefensible. De Foe was a man of genius. In addition to great powers of observation he had the gift of recording his experiences, his stories, or his dry facts in a very readable manner. He was himself primarily interested in the life of the common people; in trade, transport, and industry; and in the rise to prominence of the more prosperous merchants. But while his place is among the *bourgeoisie* and his concern is with local economics, his writing shows clearly with what awe he approaches the great houses of the nobility and how dazzled he is by the magnificence of the royal palaces. He waxes enthusiastic about every ducal mansion; in every county he sings the praises of the gentry; he expounds the lineage of every ancient family. Apropos of Goodwood, he has a parenthesis worthy of Proust, recording that that year no fewer than five dukes and two duchesses were dead, adding, "and since the above was written, and sent to the Press, the Duke of Richmond himself is also dead." But we can forgive de Foe his snobbery; the world whose atmosphere he captures and conveys so subtly to us was dominated to an extraordinary degree by the great lords. Their huge London houses—Marlborough House, Northumberland House,

Somerset House, Montague House, and the rest—spread across the town. Their country seats—Burleigh, Chatsworth, or Blenheim—were the wonder of the countryside. Above these families the Court shone, glamorous and remote. The number of palaces actually used by the Royal Family was prodigious: St. James's, Buckingham House, Kensington, Windsor, and Hampton Court were not enough; but Winchester had been begun, and the Palace at Whitehall, to house all the requirements of Government as well as of Royalty, was projected. Beneath the wing of the nobility the gentry flourished. In the country we are shown their hospitality, in town their gaiety, at Bath and at Tunbridge their decorous holiday-making.

Yet the principal extravagance of these days was not in costly living, but in costly building. Among all classes alike the amount of new work was prodigious. No word escapes de Foe in deprecation of the proposal to build a new palace at a cost of £2,300,000, with most of the material provided—a sum which, in those times, would have built the new Delhi. Such was our jealousy of Versailles. The upper classes were spending on the same scale—Houghton was building, Edgworth was built. The middle classes were settling very comfortably about Middlesex. The homes of the working-men were reaching out to Deptford. For although much of the building in the country was a display of huge wealth, in London it was a necessary reconstruction after the Fire. De Foe, observing the completed new city, gives a list of the principal new buildings since 1666.

Wren appears colossal in these pages. In the description of Windsor, de Foe calls William of Wickham " the Sir Christopher Wren of that Court "; Sir William Bruce he calls " the Kit Wren of North Britain." Of Wren's work in the country he mentions Sir Edward Blacket's house near Ripon, the repairs to Salisbury Cathedral, Winchester, and Hampton Court; in London his work at Greenwich, Chelsea, Kensington, St. Paul's, and the City churches. De Foe is reluctant to give St. Paul's second place even to St. Peter's, and records that " it was a merry Hyperbole of Sir Christopher Wren's, who, when some Gentlemen in Discourse compared the two Churches, and in compliment to him, pretended to prefer St. Paul's, and when they came to speak of the Dimensions, suggested, that St. Paul's was the biggest: I tell you, says Sir Christopher, you might set it in St. Peter's and look for it a good while, before you could find it."

De Foe, however, does not regard things from an architectural point of view. His criticisms are weak, and his praise is meted out to everything large and costly. The fascination of the book lies not so much in the descriptions of cathedrals, universities, palaces, parks, prisons, hospitals, and schools, of which it so largely consists, as in the little side-tracks, some humorous, some serious, down which our author leads us. Here we have the really penetrating glimpses of the life of those days, we enter the homes and hear the voices of de Foe's contemporaries. In these noble volumes you may read of the family that lived in a hole; of the guillotine at Halifax, and him who escaped therefrom; of how the Hundreds of Essex are fatal to women, so that one farmer had twenty-five wives; of King Bladud, de Foe's favourite bugbear; of the fat woman of Ross; of the Northumbrian shibboleth; and of how Wansford-in-England got its name. But the last of these cannot be withheld even from those who are loth to pay three guineas for the book. " This Wansford has obtain'd an idle addition to its name, from a story so firmly believ'd by the country people, that they will hardly allow any room for contradiction; namely, that a great flood coming hastily down the River Nyne, in Hay-Making-Time, a country fellow, having taken up his lodging on a cock of hay in the meadow, was driven down the stream in the night, while he was fast asleep; and the hay swimming, and the fellow sleeping, they drove together towards Wisbech in the fens, whence he was fairly going on to the sea; when being wakened, he was seen and taken up by some fishermen, almost in the open sea; and being ask'd, who he was? he told them his name; and where he liv'd? he answer'd, at Wansford in England. . . ."

CHRISTOPHER HOBHOUSE

Daniel De Foe's Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain (1724-1727), and H. Moll's Maps of the Counties of England (1727). Two volumes. With an introduction by G. D. H. Cole. Limited to 1,000 copies. Peter Davies. £3 3s.

Queen Louise at her writing-table. [*From* Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century.]

MODES AND MANNERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

" If it is true that every wearer imparts some of his individuality to his dress, it is equally true that the characteristics of an age are broadly reflected in its costume; therefore the study of costume is an essential adjunct to the historic sense." So one of the writers of this book sums up the purport of it. These four volumes were written by Dr. Oskar Fischel and Max von Boehn, and translated by M. Edwardes, with additional chapters by Grace Thompson. The illustrations, of which there are a large and very varied number, are taken partly from fashion-plates—French, German, or English—and partly from portraits and other contemporary pictures, drawings, and lithographs, etc. A good many of the plates are in colour. The book is full of information—historical, social, artistic, instructive, and entertaining, drawn from every kind of source, apart from the space, which is considerable, given to a detailed account of costume in its gradual and varied changes. It is written chiefly from a Continental point of view (except for sections on English social history and on the United States), and one which is specially interesting to us; for it never fails to be instructive, even when it is not flattering, " to see ourselves as others see us." In this case, however, the many references to England are full of praise and respect which ring sincerely. England is always across the Channel, a steady self-contained community pursuing its own avocations, apart from the welter with which Europe was plunged after the French Revolution. One realizes what an important part the Channel played in the history of Europe. Most interesting are the historical sections and those dealing with social and artistic matters. The political and social

A party at play. By Schwind. [*From* Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century.]

condition of the Continent is sketched between the storming of the Bastille, with which the book opens, and the Great War; and there is an illuminating chapter on Germany under William II. The descriptions of the United States are illustrated from contemporary diaries and letters.

In the breaking-up of old political and social systems by the Napoleonic wars, whole countries were ruined, starvation was almost universal, and neither life nor property was safe.

Goethe's mother writes that rich people "wait with their trunks already packed and their horses in the shafts prepared for flight at any minute." The sartorial distinctions between the nobility and the middle and plebeian classes were ruthlessly levelled. Gradually the English custom was introduced, in which there was no difference in dress between the gentleman and the poor man, and finally clothes assumed their present uniformity. London divided with Paris the honour of initiating fashions; ladies took theirs from Paris, men from London. He who travelled on the Continent early in the century was fortunate if his coach did not overturn; Napoleon's military roads were so badly cut up by the passage of artillery and baggage-wagons that they were unsafe for a carriage; and yet a Continental traveller complained bitterly of his journey from Yarmouth to London that the coach went so fast that he could not see the country! In the early days of railways people wore glasses to protect their eyes from smoke and sparks from the engine. Cook's tours were started in 1849, with a week in Paris for £8.

There are accounts of the painters David, Ingres, Gérard, and Goya; of periods of decoration, to say nothing of the innumerable accessories of furniture. English Chippendale and Sheraton furniture, "comfortable and practical," was introduced, and exercised as great an influence as the Empire style itself. The architects, Percier and Fontaine, not only designed Napoleon's buildings, but his furniture and his entertainments, and the models for the Sèvres china factory. There are accounts of parties, theatres, and concerts. Lady Hamilton gave entertainments at which she posed as Cleopatra, etc.—which filled the onlookers, including Goethe, with delight—with the same vivacity and grace whose reflection greets us from the walls of Burlington House at the present moment.

An additional chapter brings the chronicle down to 1926.

E. K. D. H.

Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century. By Dr. Oskar Fischel and Max von Boehn. Four volumes. Dent. £2 2s.

PLANNING BUILDINGS

We have no more comprehensive work dealing with the minutiæ of design than this of Mr. Percy L. Marks. He stands alone as an English exponent of the Guadet tradition, though other entrants into the field have for long been compiling data with the intention of producing mighty works of reference containing all that there is to be known of our most complicated art-science. The stumbling-block to these others seems to be a matter of conscience or conscientiousness versus time.

Principles may hold fast, but the detail changes; what may be a modern theatre today is *vieux jeu* tomorrow, and the more information you collect the more you want. Such a work as is here contained in one small volume should be more broadly considered a sort of *Dictionnaire raisonné*, the work of several brains, a thing impersonal, comprehensive to the last degree, and very detailed. In one volume it is impossible to enunciate the principles, much less the details, of specialist planning.

In order to keep within the limits of one volume, Mr. Marks has set himself the task of formulating the basic principles underlying the design of various buildings, linking these with their practical embodiment in the plan, and listing the principles and their application under separate categories, so that they can be read in conjunction with the examples of actual plans reproduced in the text. Together with this formula, he gives other relevant information not covered by it.

This system works admirably if nothing more detailed than a summary is required, and by its means the author is enabled to impart a mass of information covering a great variety of buildings. It fails whenever a detailed exposition of one type of building is required, and for this reason can be considered little more than an introduction to the subject, albeit a sound one.

The work, therefore, thorough as it appears, is severely limited to what can be crammed into one volume and further dragooned into a categorical analysis. It loses value as it seeks to cover its field. Abattoirs and art galleries claim equal space if all subjects are treated alike, and it is unfortunate that the many eager students of art gallery planning should find only two and a half pages on the subject, while its unwholesome rival walks off with nearly two and three-quarters! As a result, there are only two plans of art galleries, the Tate and the National Gallery. There should be half a dozen at least, and a dozen if possible, for only by means of plans and sections can you hope to produce a body of definite information that will direct the designer towards the

solution of the problem in hand. Plans, plans, and still more plans! And after plans, sections; and after sections, elevations. But it is the plan that shadows forth the three-dimensional building that follows, and it is the plan that holds it there, and permeates the whole mass, and is, so long as the building is not many times higher than its greatest axis, the *raison d'etre*, and the beginning, and the end.

Anyone who has searched the R.I.B.A. library in search of plans, or who is so unfortunate as to be denied even that luxury, will bless the author of this book for his valiant expedition into the jungle of architectural desiderata. That his attempt is crowned with the successful production of a second edition should be sufficient indication, to those whose more voluminous works are still spread about the study table, that there is a very definite need for a comprehensive and accurate encyclopædia of architectural precedent.

E. M. F.

The Principles of Planning Buildings. By Percy L. Marks. B. T. Batsford.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harvey, a Liberal member, asked leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of all persons acting as agents for the letting or sale of land or houses to the public. He said that the object of the measure was to protect the public from the consequences that might follow from the employment of unqualified agents. He explained that there were a great number of people carrying on business as solicitors, accountants, architects, and so on who did a certain amount of work that could legitimately be carried on by house and estate agents. It was not right that such persons should be compelled to register, and the Bill provided that such classes of persons, if they were already under some sort of professional control, should not be required to register.

Sir George Courthope opposed the Bill on behalf of the Surveyors' Institution, the Auctioneers' Institute, and the Land Agents' Society. Leave to bring in the Bill was refused by 132 votes to 122.

Mr. Briant asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, if the staff now employed in the temporary buildings in Whitehall were likely to be permanently required; and, if so, if buildings more in accord with the architectural amenities of Whitehall could be erected?

Sir Vivian Henderson said that as regarded the first part of the question, it was not within his province to say whether the staffs mentioned were likely to be required permanently or not. As regarded the second part, the First Commissioner was most desirous that all the temporary buildings in Whitehall should be cleared and the site developed more in accord with the architectural amenities of that area so soon as the financial situation would allow.

Mr. Ammon asked whether the recently discovered subway between Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament could be cleared and restored for use as a means of crossing a dangerous roadway by Members of Parliament?

Sir Vivian Henderson said that the First Commissioner regretted that he was unable to adopt the suggestion, as no subway had been discovered. Recent excavations had disclosed what was probably the foundation of Tudor buildings which formerly occupied the site.

Colonel Woodcock asked the Minister of Health whether the capacity of British brickyards was yet equal to the house demand; if so, if he was prepared to make it a condition of future housing subsidies that only British bricks were to be used; and whether he could state the total value of imported bricks for the last year?

Mr. Chamberlain said he had no statistics in regard to the capacity of British brickyards, but he was not aware of any shortage of bricks in this country for house building. With regard to the second part of the question, section 10 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, provided that, in approving proposals for the construction of houses, the Minister of Health should not impose any conditions which would prevent the materials required being purchased in the cheapest market at home or abroad. The Government had, however, urged local authorities to arrange that all contracts for or incidental to works carried out by them should, in the absence of special circumstances, be placed in this country. The value of the total imports into the United Kingdom of bricks of brick earth or clay registered during 1927 was £705,964.

Dr. Salter asked the Minister whether, in view of the reduction of £30 per house in the price of non-parlour houses included in contracts let by local authorities during the three months ended in January 1928, as compared with the corresponding period last year, he was in a position to state that the latest types of non-parlour houses contracted for by local authorities were in all respects and in every case equal to those contracted for in January 1927, as regarded quality of construction, floor area, and amenities?

Mr. Chamberlain said in order to qualify for subsidy under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924, houses must comply with the prescribed conditions as to materials and construction. Local authorities were not, generally, required to submit for his approval details of their schemes, but he had no reason to believe that the quality of construction or amenities in the houses provided now were not up to the standard prevailing a year ago. The average floor area of non-parlour houses provided during the three months ended in January 1928 was 788·7 superficial feet, as compared with 790 superficial feet during the three months ended in January 1927.

Replying to Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Chamberlain said he was aware that fewer houses were under construction on February 1, 1928, as compared with February 1, 1927. The rate of house construction last year was abnormally high, but he had no grounds for supposing that normal progress would not continue to be made in areas where houses were needed.

LAW REPORTS

PROPOSED NEW ROAD—COVENANT TO SEWER. CONSTRUCTION OF "IF NECESSARY"

Wallrock v. *Clare. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Astbury*

This was an action by Mr. Samuel Wallrock, of The Croft, Stanmore, Middlesex, against Mr. H. J. Clare, a builder, also of Stanmore, for damages for alleged breach of a covenant to sewer "a proposed new road" on a certain piece of land at Stanmore.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., for the plaintiff, stated that The Croft was a small estate, and the plaintiff had expended a great deal of money upon it. The new road in question was called The Ridgway. In selling to the plaintiff a piece of land adjoining his estate, the defendant entered into a covenant that he would, within a year, make and construct a road as a builder's road fit for vehicular traffic and, if necessary, sewer it. The question was whether it was necessary for him to sewer the road and, if so, whether he had done it. Although the sewer had been constructed in this road, it went only about one-third of its length, and the question was whether it was necessary to carry it along the whole length of the road. The purchase money plaintiff had paid had been ascertained upon the basis of so much per yard being charged for the sewering of the then proposed road. Plaintiff's case was that the sewer should be continued right down to the western extremity of the new road as far as Old Church Lane, where there was a sewer laid. Defendant's answer was that it was not necessary to sewer the western end, because in the ordinary course of the development of the plaintiff's land, houses built upon it would normally face Old Church Lane. To this plaintiff replied that no one would build houses facing Old Church Lane of the limited description allowed to be built on this land, as they would then face the goods yard of Stanmore Station. Defendant had complied with his obligation to sewer only as far as the development of his own land went. Counsel argued that under the covenant the defendant was liable to put the sewer in the road.

Mr. Topham, K.C., for the defendant, argued that it was not

necessary to put down a sewer if there were no houses in the road or none intended to be built, or if houses intended to be built would not need it. If a sewer were necessary in the road the local authority would soon see that one were constructed.

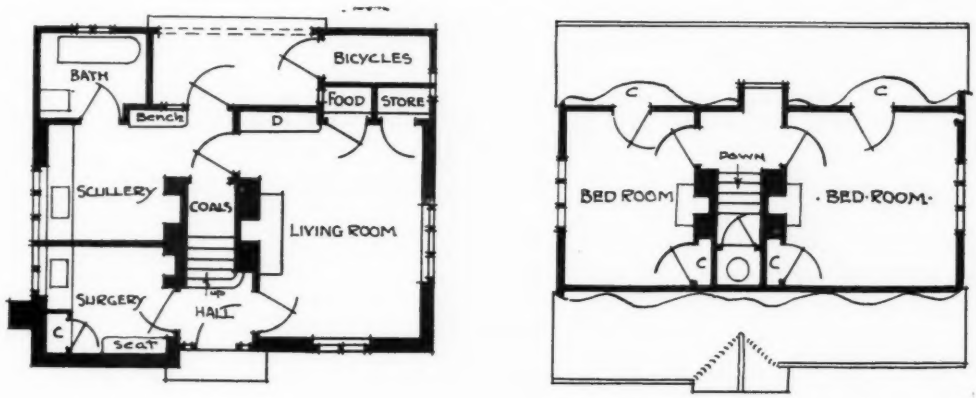
Defendant gave evidence, and said his view was that the plaintiff wanted the land merely as a garden and would never require a sewer.

Mr. Vaisey: Do you say the words "to sewer if necessary" mean that you were to sewer if you thought fit and not if Mr. Wallrock wanted it?—Yes, in conjunction with the local authority.

Sir John Oakley, senior partner of Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard, said his firm approved layout plans submitted by Mr. Clare, acting on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the vendors, to him.

Evidence was also given for the defendant by Mr. H. W. Rackham, surveyor to the Hendon Rural District Council, and Mr. G. P. Simonds, architect, employed by the defendant.

His lordship dismissed the action, with costs. He said he had a difficulty in understanding what the words in dispute really referred to. As between these two parties he had no doubt at all that when this purchase was negotiated the plaintiff had no intention of building on this new road or new plot, and he got the purchase price reduced from £2,825 to £2,350 upon the faith that he was not going to use it as a building estate, but solely for the purpose of extending his garden. If the intention of the parties was relevant, his lordship was satisfied that at the time the contract was entered into the words "if necessary to sewer" did not refer to any necessity as far as the plaintiff's plot was concerned.



Nurses' Cottage at Chipstead. By H. H. Scott-Willey.

He was therefore of opinion (1) that it was not necessary in the plaintiff's interest that the sewer should be carried farther than it had been, and (2) that if the plaintiff should in the future desire to build upon the land in question, there was no necessity to extend this sewer, as a "combined" system of sewerage to connect Old Church Lane would meet the case.

PURCHASE OF A PLOT OF LAND: RESTRICTIVE COVENANT

Hurley v. *Terry. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Astbury*

This action concerned the purchase of a plot of land, which plaintiff said carried with it a restrictive covenant of which she was unaware. The plaintiff, Mrs. Agnes Emma Hurley, of Tyndale Mansions, Islington, sued Mrs. Martha Terry, of Halton Mansions, Islington, for rescission of a contract to purchase from the defendant a plot of land at Winklebury Hill, Basingstoke, for £130, alleging that there was a restrictive covenant which prevented her building on the arable part of the land, of which she was unaware. Defendant denied any misrepresentation, and replied that plaintiff was fully aware of the covenant.

Mr. Morey, for the plaintiff, said his client agreed to purchase a half-share of $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres which the defendant had bought—in the words of a document—"freehold land, to agree with plan, giving as small part building land, remainder arable land, with permission to build houses on building land for the sum of £130, paying £30 down and remaining £80 at £1 a week." There was an ancient earthwork near, and it was suggested that Mrs. Terry said the restrictions against building dated from Roman times and were not worth the paper they were written on and would be removed before plaintiff had completed the purchase.

Plaintiff gave evidence in support of her case.

Mr. Morey produced a letter from Admiral Bentinck stating that he could not consent to building on the arable land, but only on the piece in the north-east corner of the land purchased.

Defendant gave evidence and declared that she never mentioned the Romans or that the restriction dated from that period. She did not mention to plaintiff the fact of the letter from Admiral Bentinck.

Mr. Winterbotham represented the defendant, and said the earthwork was British.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said he accepted the plaintiff's evidence. Here the plaintiff purchased a plot of land on which to build a bungalow and, possibly, other bungalows for her friends; yet only comparatively a few feet at one end of this plot might be built on. The defendant sold half an absolutely useless parcel of building land for £130, when she had given £100 for the whole piece. Witnesses had said she frequently declared that the building restrictions would be removed. The plaintiff had made out her case of misrepresentation, the misrepresentation being the representation that £50 which plaintiff had placed with defendant to buy an earlier plot was bound by allocation to this plot, which defendant had purchased instead, and the representation that the building restrictions would be removed. Under the circumstances there would be judgment for the plaintiff for £135, including £10 damages, with costs.

AMENITIES OF A PARK: CLAIM TO A FOOTPATH

Fenwick v. *Huntingdon Rural District Council. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Romer*

This was an action by Mrs. Millicent Fenwick, of Great Stukeley Hall, Huntingdon, against the Council, for a declaration that a footpath across a part of her park was a private footway and that the public had no right of way over it, or over any part of her carriageway. Plaintiff admitted that there was an "award footpath" on another portion of the property for the benefit of Great Stukeley only.

Mr. Luxmoore, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the defendant.

The onus of dedication being on the defendant, a number of witnesses were called to prove user of the footpath, and that others had used it without objection by occupiers of the Hall. Many of the witnesses admitted that they had worked for occupiers of the Hall.

For the plaintiff, Mr. W. P. Theakston, architect and estate agent, of Huntingdon, was called, and stated that in 1895 he acted in the selling of the Hall to Major Montgomery, the predecessor of Mrs. Fenwick. He had never heard of any claim to the path being a public right of way.

Major Montgomery said that when he purchased the property and when he sold it to Mrs. Fenwick, no such claim had ever been asserted.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said that according to the documentary evidence there was only one path across the park, and that was the "awarded" footpath, and was expressed to be for the benefit of the inhabitants of Great Stukeley only. A considerable body of evidence had been given for the defence as to the alleged user of the path. It was a popular fallacy that the fact of uninterrupted user of a footpath by itself constituted a public highway. Of course, it was not so. The fact of user was no doubt evidence, but it was no more than evidence from which the Court might in certain cases draw the inference that at some time the path had been dedicated by the owner of the soil over which it ran to the public. But it was only part of the evidence, and it had to be considered in connection with all the other facts of the case.

To his mind it was inconceivable that the owner of the property should have dedicated the path to the public. To the latter it was of no use except in so far as it might have enabled them to trespass upon a wood called Priestley's Wood. The path came out on a lane that led to three farms and three or four cottages and to nowhere else. Before the countryside was overrun by trippers, landowners frequently allowed their neighbours to walk over their private parks, and they could do so without fear that their acts of kindness would subsequently be seized upon as evidence of an admission of a public right. He had no doubt that the owners of Great Stukeley Hall used to do that, but it was not to be taken as evidence that they had dedicated the path to the public. There was obviously no dedication here, and he made the declaration asked for by the plaintiff, with costs against the defendants.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

March 30. Extension of the College of Technology proposed to be erected on a site adjoining the present College of Technology building in Sackville Street and Whitworth Street, Manchester. Assessors, Messrs. Alan E. Munby, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Henry M. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £500, £400, and £300. Particulars from Town Clerk, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £1 1s.

September 1. The Council of the R.I.B.A. have accepted an offer from the directors of the Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., and Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., to give a prize for the best imaginative scheme for a London aircraft terminus suitable to the supposed requirements of air traffic fifteen years hence. The competition is open to Associates, elected Students, or registered Probationers of the R.I.B.A. below the age of thirty years on September 1. The competition will be in two stages. From the preliminary competition ten competitors will be selected for the final, and each will be paid £5 for his expenses. The closing date for the final is January 10. There will be two prizes in the final, a first prize of £125 and a second prize of £25. The following have consented to form the jury to award the prizes: Sir Sefton Brancker, K.C.B., Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, Mr. E. Vincent Harris, Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Major R. Mayo (consulting engineer, Imperial Airways, Ltd.), Mr. T. S. Tait, Mr. Maurice E. Webb, Mr. G. E. Woods-Humphery (general manager, Imperial Airways, Ltd.). Particulars may be obtained free on application at the R.I.B.A.

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.F.6. Deposit two guineas.

THE REGISTRATION BILL

[At the request of many readers we publish this week a further and much fuller report of the debate in the House of Commons, when Sir Walter Raine moved the second reading of the Architects (Registration) Bill. The House was eventually "counted out" under the new Standing Order of the House of Commons. It is doubtful if the Bill can make further progress this session.]

It was perhaps unfortunate that the first Bill on which the new Standing Order of the House of Commons came into operation should have been the Architects (Registration) Bill. Whatever the views held in the profession, it is regrettable that the House was deprived of the opportunity of hearing the views of the Government, through the Home Secretary, on the measure.

Under the old Standing Order if a "count" was successfully called on a Friday afternoon, the Speaker adjourned the House until such time as a quorum could be found. It was no uncommon sight last session to see the "whips" coming in with two or three recalcitrant members, and the Speaker then resuming the chair, and the debate continuing. Under the new Standing Order, however, passed at the end of last session, if a "count" is successful after one o'clock on Friday afternoon, the House stands adjourned for the day. Mr. Tasker took the earliest opportunity of putting the new Standing Order into operation, as the "count" was called at seven minutes past one! It is now very doubtful if the Bill can make further progress this session. There is no likelihood of another day being given to the debate, and the Bill has aroused enough opposition to prevent its slipping through the second reading stage at eleven o'clock on any evening.

Sir Walter Raine (Unionist), in moving the second reading, said that the present Bill embodied all the amendments which had been suggested by the Select Committee last year. The R.I.B.A. would also be glad, in the committee stage, to give consideration to any further reasonable criticism. A general objection which he had heard raised against the Bill, was that everybody in his particular trade or profession desired to be registered, often to the detriment of the outsider. Every case of this kind ought to be considered on its merits, but, at the same time, it was necessary to bear in mind that in a profession like that of an architect, long years had to elapse during which a person had to qualify. It was no part of the Bill to interfere with those architects who were not qualified. All it did was to protect the public, and if, after the Bill was passed, anyone desired to appoint either an unqualified or a partly qualified architect, he would do so with his eyes open. The R.I.B.A. had had its charter since 1834, so that it had had a fairly long career, and it was felt that, in order to get what was required, the Institute must proceed by means of an Act of Parliament. Anyone who had read the evidence given before the Select Committee last year would have been struck by the tremendous amount of work which had been done to raise the standard of architecture. The trouble was that, under the existing law, the members of an institution had a right to call themselves by a particular name, or to use particular letters, but that did not prevent any mushroom society from springing up, and, with or without examination, but on payment of a fee, the members were entitled to add certain letters to their names, so that they might appear to the public to be learned.

Until recently, there had been two main objectors to the Bill. The first had been the Institute of Builders; but he was pleased to say that they had withdrawn their opposition in principle. They recognized that the Bill was a useful one, and anything they required to do would be done in the committee stage. The other objection, which had not been withdrawn, was that of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. From the evidence given last year, the public would see that that was a new society. He thought it was two years old. It set out in one document that there were forty-six architectural associations in the British Empire. He believed that to be correct; but forty-four of them were in association with the R.I.B.A., which left the forty-fifth as the single opponent. It had been said that the Bill might preclude the son of poor parents from becoming a registered architect. The evidence given before the Select Committee last year entirely disposed of that fear. The secretary of the R.I.B.A. told him that last year, out of 115 candidates who presented themselves for the probationary examination, no fewer than sixty had begun their career in the elementary schools, and out of that sixty no fewer than fifty-six started in Council elementary schools. If there were ability, poverty was no bar to anybody becoming an architect. He was informed that the registration fee would not exceed one guinea per annum, which was in sharp contrast with the higher annual fees charged by institutes of solicitors, doctors, accountants, etc.

Clause 5 of the Bill dealt with those who should be admitted to membership forthwith should the Bill become an Act. The Royal Institute was not going to take on that task itself, but applications would come before a committee composed of twelve representatives from various other institutes, including the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. Clause 6, headed "Council to prescribe future qualifications for registration," dealt with the question of architectural education. Here, again, the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors had a representative. He understood that they were not satisfied with the amount of representation they had, but he could only put it down to the presumption of youth that they should desire to manage the affairs of a much older association. Clause 7 was the disciplinary clause, and the House would see how fairly the Royal Institute had dealt with the question which said that before anybody could be removed from the register he had to appear before a committee not composed entirely of representatives of the Institute, but on which only three out of the seven would be members of the Institute. There had to be a representative of the Minister of Health, a representative appointed by the president for the time being of the Law Society, one member appointed by the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, and one member appointed by the Ulster Society of Architects. He thought he had said sufficient to show how reasonable the Institute was in its desire to meet the wishes of all possible opponents, and that no hardship would be inflicted by anyone under the disciplinary clause.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke (Unionist) seconded. He said that, as chairman of the Select Committee which considered the Bill last year, he thought that the objections then raised had been met without any alteration having been made in the principle of the Bill. Briefly, the objects of the Bill were the protection of the public by ensuring proper training of persons holding themselves out to be architects; secondly, the protection of the qualified as against the unqualified architect; and, thirdly, to provide an organization for facilitating and developing architectural organization for all persons. He was glad to say that the objections of co-operative societies had been met by clause 18. There was a fear which found expression on the last occasion that the Bill might set up a new close corporation, but he thought that had been dissipated by the evidence of Mr. Barnes, who represented the R.I.B.A. before the Select Committee. There was no desire or intention to make the profession a close corporation. All the Bill did was to restrict the use of the title "architect," and the use of the term "architectural," to people at present employed in the profession, and to persons who in the future had attained the qualifying standard. He was informed that all opposition on behalf of the civil engineers had been withdrawn. Mr. Tasker seemed to think that the R.I.B.A. was not the proper organization to be entrusted with the carrying out of the machinery of the Bill. The R.I.B.A. had been entrusted with the training of architects and the control of architecture by successive Royal Charters granted by William IV, Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and King George. It stood at the head of a confederation of allied architectural societies, and among its members would be found the great majority of qualified architects practising in all parts of the Empire. Consequently, the House would see that the fears of Mr. Tasker were not well founded. When he (Sir Clement) added that, whether domiciled in this country or overseas, all members had equal rights and were equally entitled to have their

say in the government of the profession, he thought the House would agree that the R.I.B.A. had some claim to be regarded not only as a great British institution, but as an Imperial organization, and one fully qualified to be entrusted with the powers which, under the Bill, it sought to obtain. Under the Bill, not only would the qualified architect be protected from the competition of the unqualified person, but, incidentally, by the process of elimination, the profession itself would be saved from the risk that now assailed it of being placed in an undignified position by the wrongful acts, whether due to want of knowledge or otherwise, of persons describing themselves as architects, but who, neither by training nor by education, were qualified for the work that they laid themselves out to undertake. Thus, not only would the Bill, if passed, benefit architects themselves, but it would act as a safeguard to the general public. Already municipalities were finding it necessary to seek power for controlling the designs of buildings erected in their areas, and powers in that connection had already been secured by Liverpool, Bath, and Edinburgh. Then, again, the formation of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England showed the urgency of creating and maintaining a body of competent architectural practitioners to whom local and other authorities could turn for advice. Only by that means could they make certain of securing the preservation of the countryside, and prevent the continued repetition of the inartistic and badly-constructed buildings that were now being erected in all parts of the country.

Mr. Tasker (Unionist), in moving the rejection, declared that, before the Select Committee, opposition was suppressed by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, and whenever he (Mr. Tasker) wanted to investigate it was regarded by Sir Clement as irrelevant. That was one method of side-tracking an investigation. There was nothing which prevented the committee from exploring the ground very thoroughly, and neglect to do so seemed to be frustrating the authority of Parliament. The first mistake with regard to the Bill was that, instead of being called an Architects' Registration Bill, it should have been described as a Bill for the protection of a title—the title of Registered Architect. There was nothing in it to protect the public against the unqualified and unskilled man. There was no architect who did not desire registration of some kind; but, unfortunately, neither the R.I.B.A. nor anyone belonging to it had been able to set up an acceptable scheme, because of the ostrich-like policy of the selected few who had formed the Council of that Institute. The Bill would revive all the old controversies which he thought died down four years ago, and he submitted that the R.I.B.A. ought to have held a referendum to see whether the scheme was acceptable to its members. If that had been done, he thought the proposals of the Bill would have been defeated. The object of the Bill was to make the Institute the sole, supreme professional organization of architects. Great architects were born, not made, and he wanted to see the door kept open for genius. Whether a person had passed through Oxford or through a Council school, he wanted the present generation and posterity to enjoy the great gifts that had been given to them. If they looked round London, England, and the world, they would see the great edifices that had been designed by men who had passed no examination. Members of Parliament had been inundated with letters of protests from architects, begging them to oppose the Bill. Of all the evidence submitted to the Select Committee, none was more telling than that of Professor Beresford Pite, who very freely pointed out that, so far as architecture was concerned, it was largely a matter of taste. Professor Beresford Pite said that their greatest architects who were on the classical side during the Gothic revival would have been scorned. Today no one would think of putting up a building like the Law Courts for legal purposes. That was in the period of Gothic architecture; today they were going through another stage. Personally, he thought that many of the examples of the housing schemes today included some of the most hideous structures that had ever been built, and yet they had been designed by accredited architects, by members of the R.I.B.A.

The Bill sought to give powers, not to the architects of this country, but to the Council of the Institute. He submitted that that was not right. The whole of the people of the country ought not to be subjected to the domination of a few men who formed a council. That was neither in the interests of the general public nor of the profession. The Bill meant nothing more or less than the setting up of a professional protection association for a few men. It did not disqualify an unqualified man, and the registration authority was a vested interest. In the second schedule they had a packed committee. Men were to be nominated by certain bodies, but the Institute's men were to be appointed. The civil engineers, he declared, had been taken out of the Bill at their own wish, because they thought they would be swamped. It was clear that every man seeking registration, and seeking to enter the portals of the R.I.B.A., would be at the mercy of the Council of the R.I.B.A. If the R.I.B.A. thought fit to double, treble, or quadruple their fees, the Privy Council would have no voice whatever in regard to it. The R.I.B.A. could admit anyone they liked by an increased payment of admission fees. Also, clause 9 showed that the Institute could take a man's livelihood away, and, having done so, need only notify him within one month of his ruin. The Bill, if passed as it now stood, would, however, mean the ruin of the Institute. He submitted that the Select Committee should have been allowed to inquire into the question of architectural schools, and the manner in which the R.I.B.A. had exercised their privileges and rights in the past. The Bill was futile and useless. It did not help the community or the architects' profession. All it did was to put into the hands of the Council of the R.I.B.A. powers which were possessed by no other body in the world.

Col. Wedgwood (Labour) seconded the rejection. He objected to the R.I.B.A. having the powers proposed, first, in the interests of the working-class people who went into the profession through the ordinary apprenticeship in an architect's office; secondly, from the point of view of the public; and, thirdly, from the point of view of the civil engineers.

Brig.-General Warner (Unionist) supported the Bill, which, he said, would protect the general public as well as the trained architect. It would create a statutory title so that it would be known that every man who used the term " registered architect " was a trained professional man. If the public then chose to employ other architects they would have only themselves to blame.

Mr. Smith-Carington (Unionist) opposed the Bill, which, he said, was a jerry-built structure, built on unsound foundations, and disclosed a decadent style. The lay client, if he wanted an architect, would no more think of choosing him from a long list on a register than he would of choosing his medical man from a medical directory. He would rather take such advice from his friends and other sources as he was able to get.

Sir George Hume (Unionist) said that everything would depend on the reputation of the Council, which had so much power vested in its hands, as to whether the word " registered " had any real value or not. If it had, real service might be done; if not, then other architects would have much of which to complain.

Mr. Gardner (Labour) supported the Bill, but while he was speaking the House was " counted out."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

The spring tour of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association this year will be to Scarborough, Hull, and Doncaster from April 20 to 26. The tour has been arranged with the Corporations of the cities concerned, and representatives of those cities will accompany the party on each series of visits. The tour will thus afford, under most favourable conditions, a unique opportunity of seeing municipal development of varying character. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1.

TRADE NOTES

Think of the many kinds of bricks there are. Each district produces its own peculiar type, and no two can be said to be exactly alike. It is a far cry from the soft yellow stock of Kent to the hard engineering blue brick from Stafford. Each has its own particular duty to perform, a task, of course, allotted according to its constitution, size, and shape. There is such a variety to choose from, so many different colours, shades and textures that "a man must know his own mind," as well as knowing the brick, to be able to select the right one. Wherefore it is a very good thing to have showrooms for bricks, with someone to tell us about them. One does not want to tour the brickfields of England to ensure making use of the right brick. Architects should be grateful to Messrs. W. T. Lamb and Sons for their showrooms in Shoe Lane. Here can be found every brick that an architect could want, and they have been arranged in panels so that the general "walling" effect can be seen. Here, indeed, are some really beautiful bricks, from the long brick of the Romans to the $8\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ of today. I am told that between twenty and thirty architects visit the showrooms every week.

In a dining-room exhibited at the Ideal Home Exhibition, Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., make a noteworthy attempt to express the atmosphere of earlier times, but without reference to any particular period for inspiration, in a modern "Gazeway" room. The wall treatment is suggestive of rough plaster, and has an interesting texture which affords opportunities for limitless variations. It is also a charming background for the furniture, which in turn provides the main colour note of the scheme. The windows and fireplace each offer interesting suggestions for a modern scheme, and the treatment of the picture above the carved and coloured beam is particularly noteworthy. This patch of colour is echoed in the wall niches each side of the window. The electric arc fittings are in sympathy with the remainder of the room, and the furniture—sideboard, chairs, table, and hangings—has been either specially designed or selected so that each piece assists in building up an harmonious whole. The bedroom shown follows more closely the lines of accepted period design, and the wall treatment gives some idea of one of a number of popular treatments of panelled surfaces. The scheme here centres round the bed treatment, which forms an alternative to the bed recess. The furniture is composed of examples of Gaze's reproduction walnut furniture, of which such pieces as writing-tables, chairs, wardrobes, stools, dressing-tables, cheval and other mirrors are shown. The lighting fittings are suitable for the main scheme of decoration.

According to the last annual report of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., the demand for Portland cement during the past year showed an improvement as compared with that of 1926, which suffered from the general strike and the coal stoppage. The total income of the firm, amounting to £722,273 (which compares with £644,169 in the previous year), permits the directors to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making, with the 5 per cent. interim dividend already paid, 15 per cent. for the year. The sum of £250,000 has been placed to general depreciation reserve, and £5,000 to barge depreciation account, both as last year. £41,377 has been provided for the debenture stock sinking funds. The increase of the ordinary and preference share capital to £2,000,000 each was authorized at the previous annual general meeting. The present balance-sheet gives effect to this and to the issue at par of 280,000 ordinary shares made in April last *pro rata* to the ordinary shareholders. The programme of improvement and extension at the Wouldham and Johnson works on the Thames has been commenced. New works are being constructed in Derbyshire which, when completed, should place the company in a commanding position for dealing with the large demand for Portland cement in the Manchester and Sheffield districts.

An important method of cheapening the cost of electricity in outlying rural districts is to install switchgear which does not need to be housed in buildings, and which can be erected in the open and safely exposed to the severest weather. In order that these small distributions may be placed on an economical basis as regards overhead charges, Messrs. A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., of Hebburn-on-Tyne, have developed a line of controlling apparatus embodying simple but adequate protection in the form of switch fuses. These are described and illustrated in a new booklet, No. 711, just issued by the firm, and are said to have already proved their excellence in actual practice in many places. They incorporate the well-known features of "Reyrolle" switchgear in being metal-clad and having all their parts of very robust design and construction, and the circuit is broken under oil. The switch fuses are made mostly for three-phase circuits, but are adaptable for other kinds of supply. They are manufactured in sizes suitable for use on systems with pressures of 660, 3,300, 6,600 12,000, 22,000, and 33,000 volts, and are divided into two classes, details of which are given in the booklet.

In view of the fact that so many public works contractors and other excavator users are interested in the convertible machine, Messrs. Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., have just prepared a folder to illustrate how easily the equipment of a standard "Ruston" No. 4 may be changed so that the user has five machines at his disposal. The excavator may be employed as a shovel, dragline, skimmer scoop or back-acting trencher, and, in addition, may be converted for use as a grabbing crane. All equipment is interchangeable and the work of conversion from one type of excavator to another has been rendered simple. The machine, in working order, weighs 15 tons only, is fitted with caterpillars, and will go anywhere at any time, even to mounting and walking off a railway truck unaided, under its own power.

A L.C.C. TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Following are the names of the general contractors and subcontractors for the L.C.C. Barrett Street Trade School, illustrated on pages 411 to 416: Prestige & Co., Ltd., general contractors; Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; S. and E. Collier, facing bricks; E. Mathews & Co., Ltd., roof slating; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., steel casements; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., wall tiling; J. Seymour Boutal, floor tiling; Acme Flooring and Paving, Ltd., wood-block flooring; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., external iron staircases; Alpha Manufacturing and Electrical Co., Ltd., electric lighting installation.

NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, by our own patent expert. All inquiries concerning specifications, patents, or inventions should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

5997. Alliance (Manchester), Ltd. Glazing-bars. February 27.
6221. Armstrong Cork Co. Laying floor coverings, &c. February 28.
6179. Chenille, E. [Ferro-concrete poles. February 28.
6415. Godfray, A. Apparatus for constructional work in concrete, iron, &c. March 1.
6439. Moir, Sir E. W. Enabling retaining-wall to be constructed in waterlogged soil.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

286041. Booth, C. C., and Booth, P. M. Window sills.
286155. Bauer, Dr. B. Reinforced concrete columns.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

283703. Dessemond, A., 11 Rue Mi-Careme, St. Etienne, Loire, France. Impregnating wood.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL is budgeting for an expenditure of £5,960,000 upon housing for the next twelve months.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation Tramways Committee proposes to erect a garage at Princess Road, at an estimated cost of £32,500.

*

The BOLTON Corporation Housing Committee has decided to erect 300 houses during the financial year, and appointed a sub-committee to consider and report as to suitable sites. The question of the erection of houses on partially-developed sites in the borough was referred to a sub-committee.

*

At the meeting of the BOLTON Corporation Libraries Committee, the deputy borough surveyor submitted plans and approximate estimate of cost of proposed new branch library abutting on Tonge Moor Road and Firwood Grove and forming part of the Moorfield estate. The plans were approved, and tenders are to be obtained for the erection of the library.

*

The SALFORD Corporation Tramways Committee has appointed Mr. Charles Swain, of Manchester, as architect for the erection of a new tram and bus depot at Weaste.

*

The SALFORD Corporation Housing Committee has appointed Mr. Charles Swain as architect for the erection of sixty-six houses on the Littleton Road estate.

*

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Six houses, Rivelin Street, for Mr. A. O'Neill; two houses, Greystones Road, for Mr. Riley Watson; six bungalows, Dalewood Avenue, for Mr. J. V. Auckland; 107 houses, Longley estate, for the Corporation Estates Committee; five houses and garages, Endcliffe Glen Road, for Messrs. R. Charlesworth; two houses and shops, Rural Land and Laird Road, for Mr. Thomas Pye; three houses, Crimicar Lane, for Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie, Ltd.; three houses and garages, Kingfield Road, for Messrs. Horace Teanby, Ltd.; six houses, Dalewood Avenue and Folds Lane, for Messrs. Redmile Bros.; six houses, Abbey Lane, for Mr. W. C. Mander; six houses, Woodseats Road, for Mr. J. Enock; twelve houses, Bevercotes Road, for Mr. T. Pye; six houses, Abbey Lane, for Mr. J. W. Bailey.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Markets Committee has decided that the general builders' work in connection with the erection of the new retail market, Castle Hill, be entrusted to the Direct Labour Department of the Corporation. The estimated cost of this work is £36,268.

The Church of England authorities are purchasing from the L.C.C. a site on the ninth section of the BECONTREE estate for the erection of a church.

*

Sanction has now been obtained by the United Dairies, Ltd., to proceed with the establishment of a milk-distributing depot on a site at Burnt Ash Farm, Baring Road, LEE.

*

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: Alterations and additions, 49 The Broadway, for Messrs. Gibbard and Sons; two houses, Copse Hill, for Mr. G. J. Morris Viner; alterations, 58 Coobe Lane, for the Westminster Bank, Ltd.; additions, 7 St. Mary's Road, for Messrs. R. J. and J. S. Thomson; additions, Darlaston Road, for Messrs. Jas. Burges and Sons; alterations and additions, 12 Merton Road, for Mr. G. W. Porter; twenty-six houses and garages, Woodside and Alwyne Roads, for Messrs. Bleach and Dorey, Ltd.; two houses, Bathgate Road, for Mr. J. S. Brocklesby; thirty-five garages, rear of Wellington House, Durnsford Road, for Mr. Norman Luff; melting furnace, Elm Grove Works, for The Sycamore Works Company; machinery store, Kingston Road, for Messrs. Lysol, Ltd.; additional floor, centre court stand, for All-England Lawn Tennis Club, Church Road; addition, 128 Merton High Street, for Mr. S. W. Ackroyd.

*

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Twenty-three houses, St. Alban's Avenue, for Mr. F. Hamlett; eighteen houses, St. Olave's Road, for Mr. A. Middleton; extension to foundry, Forest View Road, for Mr. C. Binks; boiler-house, Hall's Laundry, Church Road, for Mr. G. N. Kent, F.S.I.

*

The Lancashire Education Committee is seeking sanction to borrow £38,500 for the erection and equipment of a secondary school at NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.

*

The Merioneth County Council has prepared plans for the construction of a new court-house at PENRYNDEUDRAETH.

*

The WARRINGTON Corporation has considered a report upon the congested state of the lending library and asked the borough engineer to prepare a plan for the provision of additional accommodation on the committee's own land adjacent to the present lending library.

*

At a meeting of the WARRINGTON Corporation, the borough surveyor reported that additional office accommodation was urgently needed in his department, and the matter was referred to the sub-committee appointed to consider the proposed erection of new municipal offices.

The WARRINGTON Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £76,353 for the erection of dwellings for persons of the working classes.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £24,803 for the erection of an open-air school at Crumpsall.

*

The OLDHAM Corporation has obtained sanction to grant another 100 housing subsidies.

*

Plans have now been prepared by the West Riding Education Committee for the erection of a secondary school at HONLEY at an estimated cost of £41,500.

*

West Riding Education Committee is proceeding with the erection of a secondary school at WATH at a cost of £33,320.

*

Plans passed by HACKNEY B.C.: Factory, Middlesex Place, for Messrs. Crickmay and Wintle; workshop, 232 Richmond Road, for Mr. S. Sunshine; alterations, "Duke of Clarence" public-house, Clarence Road, for Mr. G. Barker; workshop, 5 Clapton Common, for Messrs. T. Gates and Sons; additions to factory, 282B Richmond Road, for Mr. G. H. Nicholls; cinematograph theatre, Stamford Hill and Amhurst Park, for Mr. W. E. Trent; four garages, 125 Cazenove Road, for Mr. A. H. Jones; additions, 14 and 16 Lower Clapton Road, for Messrs. Hammett and Wright, Ltd.; building, Wilton Road, for Mr. W. H. Ansell.

*

The SWANSCOMBE U.D.C. has approved the surveyor's draft lay-out of Church Field as a housing site, and are to erect seventy parlour-type houses at an average cost of £386.

*

Plans passed by the MARYLEBONE B.C.: Building, 43-6 Portman Square, and 18 Orchard Street, for Messrs. Joseph; house, corner of Loudoun Road and Langford Place, for Messrs. A. Savill and Sons; building, 508 Edgware Road, for Messrs. Hall-Jones and Dewhurst; addition, 28 Great Quebec Street, for Messrs. A. T. Coucher; projecting balconies, cornices, and canopies, Baker Street Station, for Mr. C. W. Clark; addition, 18 York Terrace, for Messrs. Eilcart, Son and Inman.

*

The West Riding C.C. is acquiring property in Bond Street, WAKEFIELD, that will be required in connection with the scheme for the erection of new offices for the Registry of Deeds.

*

The WEYMOUTH Education Committee is considering the erection of a central school.

MODERN MARBLEWORK

The Hall

Through the ages the Hall has been the great feature of the house. In Egypt and Greece upon the walls of the hall rich paintings were executed. In the Middle Ages in England it was in the hall that the priceless tapestries were hung. The Romans—who knew what marble was—used marble not only for the hall but in every room for which it could be obtained.

In modern times, too, marble is recognised as the supreme material for strength and magnificent appearance.

Write to us for information and advice on the modern use of marble

The ART PAVEMENTS & DECORATIONS LTD

Marble Workers

ST. PAUL'S CRESCENT, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.1

REPRINTED FROM THE "TIMES," MARCH 13.

WIGGINS & COMPANY (HAMMERSMITH)

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

The STATUTORY MEETING of the members of Wiggins & Co. (Hammersmith), Limited, was held on the 12th inst. at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. T. H. KENYON (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Henry Cumper) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—This meeting is held in accordance with section 65 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and, although it calls merely for a recital of formal facts, I propose, in view of developments which have taken place since this company became a public one, to give you a few salient facts concerning the business of which you are the proprietors.

First, gentlemen, let me say that I have been associated with the business of Wiggins & Co. for twenty-four years, and have seen the developments that have taken place in the scope of its activities with regard to the products merchanted and manufactured, in the sphere of its operations, and also in its reputation for good service.

I think, therefore, you are to be congratulated on becoming shareholders of this company through the issue that was made by the British Cement Products and Finance Company, Limited. That this opportunity was appreciated was evidenced by the over-subscription of both classes of shares, which already have recorded a substantial appreciation over the issue prices.

A WELL-MANAGED ISSUE

In passing, I would compliment the British Cement Products and Finance Company, Limited, on the manner in which they dealt with the issue from start to finish, and on the fact that they made no profit on the resale, which, of course, they could easily have done. That no intermediate promotion profit was made inspired confidence in everyone connected with the business, as I and those directly responsible for its management feel that, as we are not burdened with any watered capital, our task in earning satisfactory dividends for the shareholders is greatly facilitated.

Before I deal with certain developments that have taken place you will like to know that this business, despite the very bad weather during the latter part of last year and the early part of this, which for a period practically suspended outside building operations, has shown satisfactory results, and is developing in an encouraging manner. The quality of our products and a reliable delivery service anywhere enable us advantageously to meet the keen competition now existing in our trade, and, provided there are no important changes in the industrial position, the prospect for our business in all its phases is excellent. (Hear, hear.)

I say this because the business is a sound one, having a large and loyal body of customers and a *personnel* animated with a keen interest in its progress.

ENLARGED SPHERE OF OPERATIONS

Regarding the developments already referred to, I am pleased to tell you that your company has absorbed two important businesses that will considerably widen and enlarge our sphere of operations and provide us with some most valuable additional points of distribution. Your board are pleased to advise you that these carefully chosen and well-bought acquisitions were purchased out of the company's own resources, *plus* certain assistance from our bankers, and we anticipate that our profit figures for the year will well exceed those previously recorded—(hear, hear)—but, in view of certain other developments that are proceeding at this particular juncture, we think it would not be in the company's best interest to disclose the identity of the interests acquired.

The result of these negotiations may necessitate your being brought together again at no distant date. This, I feel sure, you will approve because, should certain plans that your board is working on mature, the position of this company will be still further strengthened and the possibilities of trade expansion again increased.

In this connection I should mention that we have the advantage of powerful financial support which will enable us to engage with every facility in any further developments.

Gentlemen, as chairman and managing director, I can only add that I am very pleased to be in that position, and I think I can safely say that you will have no reason to be dissatisfied with your initial investment.

This company is exhibiting at the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia next month, and free entrance tickets will be available to any shareholders who desire to attend by their making written applications to the secretary.

Gentlemen, I now conclude my remarks, and, as there is no resolution to put to the meeting, I thank you for your attendance. (Cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Empire Timber Exhibition

At the invitation of Lieut.-General Sir Wm. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., the director of the Imperial Institute, a special visit of architects to the Empire Timber Exhibition has been arranged by the R.I.B.A. The visit will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 23, and the party will be conducted by Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., representative of the R.I.B.A. on the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers, and by Dr. Chandler of the Imperial Institute. Architects desirous of taking part in the visit are requested to send their names to the secretary of the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, not later than May 21, when further particulars will be sent to them.

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

At the annual general meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects, Central Branch, the following officers and members of the Executive Committee were duly elected: Chairman, Mr. J. Llewellin Smith, A.R.I.B.A., Aberdare; hon. treasurer, Mr. Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Executive Committee: Mr. Percy Thomas, vice-president of the R.I.B.A.; Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. N. Edwards; Mr. Frank Heaven, A.R.I.B.A. Representatives of the Associates and students: Miss O. E. Price; Mr. C. J. Bartlett. The following were elected as members of the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects: Mr. J. Llewellin Smith, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Percy Thomas (vice-president of the R.I.B.A.); Mr. H. N. Edwards; Mr. F. H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. J. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. T. E. Smith; Mr. J. B. Fletcher; Mr. J. L. Rees, L.R.I.B.A., A.R.SAN.INST.; Mr. C. F. Jones; Mr. A. G. Lynham, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. J. H. Davies. Representatives of Associates and students: Mr. C. H. Evans; Mr. A. G. Fletcher; Mr. W. D. Mitchell.

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Fifty-five houses, Vulcan Street and Kingston Avenue, for Mr. Frank Lork; alterations, "Bowlers' Arms," Huddersfield Road, for Oldham Brewery Co., Ltd.; alterations, Crown Hotel, Cheapside, and "Beehive" Inn, 79-81 Featherstall Road, for Oldham Brewery Co., Ltd.; four houses, Cranbrook Street, for Messrs. J. Whitehouse and Sons; glass-covered roof to yard and new hoist chamber, Union Street, for Oldham Royal Infirmary; additions, Red Lion Hotel, Bottom-o'-th'-Moor, for Wilson's Brewery Co., Ltd.; storeroom, Belmont Street, for Mr. G. Pemberton; rope race, Vale Mill, Chamber Road, for Messrs. Prockter & Co., Ltd.; two cottages, Pierce Street, for Messrs. A. H. and E. Ogden; house and shop, Langham Road, for Mr. H. Partington.

*

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Transformer house to mill, Lower Vickers Street, Miles Platting; St. Malachy's Church, Pexton Street, Collyhurst; five shops and houses, Middleton Road and Windle Avenue, Crumpsall; eight houses, George Street and Cranage Road, Levenshulme; shops and offices, Mosley Street, Meal Street, and West Mosley Street; alterations and additions, Cornbrook Inn, Chester Road and Trentham Street, Hulme; restaurant, offices, and warehouse, Princess Street; additions, Home for Aged People, Carlton Road, Whalley Road, and Russell Road, Whalley Range; eighteen houses, Callingdon Road, West Didsbury; two houses, Withington Road and Brantingham Road, Withington; six houses, Hale Lane and Borthfield Road, New Moston; calorifier-house, etc., Manchester Royal Infirmary, Ashlea Place and York Place, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; 354 houses, Burnage Lane, and town-planning roads; additions, Apsley House, Wilmslow Road and Mauldeth Road, Withington; six houses, Longton Avenue, Withington; boiler-house to swimming baths, Manchester Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; additions, Stockport Road, Longsight; additions to tarpaulin works, Castle Street, Deansgate; additions, Russell Street and Chestnut Street, Hulme; additions to City Hall, Tonman Street and Dunville Street; addition to cold-room of tripe works, Russell Street, Levenshulme; additions, St. Mary's Gate and Deansgate; alterations, "Thompson Arms," Sackville Street and Hart Street; conversion of "White House" into club, Middleton Road, Crumpsall.

*

The Ministry of Health is to hold an inquiry into the proposal of the EASTBOURNE Corporation for the erection of a branch library.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation Housing Committee has instructed the architect to proceed with the erection of fifty houses on the Lupset estate, to be erected by departmental administration.

The BOLTON Corporation is seeking sanction to grant another 200 housing subsidies.

*

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Four houses, Gipton Wood Place, Harehills, for Mr. J. Craven; four houses, Skelton Road, White Horse estate, for Mr. Albert Cryer; cottage, Kirkstall Lane, for the Trustees of the North-Eastern Railway Cottage Homes; six houses, Harehills Lane, for Messrs. T. Morley and Son; four houses, Upland Crescent, Harehills, for Messrs. Bailey Bros.; four houses, Leeds and Bradford Road, Stanningley, for Mr. F. Rawnsley; two houses, Swinnow Road, Bramley, for Messrs. A. Gibbs and Sons; four houses, Stainburn Crescent, Moortown, for Messrs. Purdy and Son; two houses, Grove Hall Avenue, for Mr. Kellet Hainsworth; two houses, Ring Road, Farnley, for Mr. F. C. Crawshaw; ten houses, Wensley Grove, for Messrs. W. E. Batty & Co.; four houses, Stainbeck Road, for Mr. Mark Bristow; twelve houses, York Road, for Messrs. Newsam and Gott.

*

Plans passed by the STRETFORD U.D.C.: Seventy houses, Waverley Road, for The Guides Estate Co., Ltd.; fifteen houses, Stothard Road, for Mr. E. Jackson; seventeen houses, Bedford Road, for Mr. W. R. Rochell; twenty houses, Gorse Avenue and Byron Road, for Messrs. G. H. Brown and Son; two houses, Seymour Grove, for Messrs. Smith and Allcock, Ltd.; packing-shed, Wright Street, for Messrs. W. H. Bramhall & Co.; extension, Elsinore Road, for Messrs. The Wardle Engineering Co., Ltd.; workshop, Ashburton Road, for Messrs. F. E. Gill and Sons; tackle shop, Westinghouse Road, for Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd.; dairy and stable, Skerton Road, for Messrs. H. and E. B. Roberts.

*

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Conversion into parish rooms, 11 and 12 East Ascent, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Callow and Callow (architects); house, 48 Upper Park Road, St. Leonards, for Mr. P. H. Oxley (architect); additions, "The Wellington," White Rock, Hastings, for Mr. H. H. Howard (architect); alterations, Alexandra Hotel, Eversfield Place, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Callow and Callow (architects); house, Silverhill Park, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. W. Coussens (architect); bank, 16 Grand Parade, St. Leonards, for Mr. F. C. R. Palmer (architect); alterations, St. Mary Star-of-the-Sea School, High Street, Hastings, for Mr. J. S. D. Hicks (architect); additions, 100 Ashburnham Road, Hastings, for Mr. J. Hunt (architect); house, Beaconsfield Road, for Mr. H. W. Coussens (architect); additions, 240 Old London Road, for Mr. J. Hunt (architect).

*

The BOLTON Corporation has asked the Housing Committee to consider a scheme for the erection of houses in the Astley Bridge district.

The EAST HAM Corporation is negotiating for the acquisition of land at Manor Park for another housing scheme.

*

The governors of Nelson Hospital, MERTON, now propose to proceed with the extension scheme.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Estates Committee has selected land on Manor estate as the site of a housing repair depot and estate office, and authorized the city architect to prepare a plan and estimate of the cost of the proposed building.

*

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Three houses, Meadow Hall Road, Kimberworth, for Mr. W. Lodge; three-story steel-framed building, Rotherham Glass Works, Glasshouse Street, for Messrs. Beatson Clark & Co., Ltd.; club-house and caretaker's house, Doncaster Road, for The East Dene Social Club; three houses, Clough Bank, for Mr. J. F. Baynes.

*

The WEYMOUTH Corporation has considered the provision in the near future of new public health premises and asked a committee to consider the question of a more suitable site than that suggested.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has received sanction to borrow £11,000 for the purposes of grants to private builders.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has received sanction for the following loans in connection with the Abergele sanatorium extensions: Buildings, mains, etc., £84,550; roads and layout, £4,700; engineering, pump motor, etc., £11,440.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £10,000 in connection with the erection of the new police station for the Walkley division.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Estates Committee has authorized negotiations for the purchase of land at Wisewood, adjoining the Dykes Hall estate, for housing purposes.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has obtained sanction to raise another loan of £1,500,000 for housing purposes.

*

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

*

The Lancashire Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of an elementary school at Moor End, OSWALDTWISTLE, at a cost of £21,000.

*

The Lancashire Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of a central school at FLEETWOOD at an estimated cost of £26,000.

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 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
G	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₂	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₂	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 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	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
B₂	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₂	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	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 0½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	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 1½
B₂	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 1½
B₂	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 0½
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₂	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
B₂	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	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 0½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	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 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
C₁	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 3	11½
A₂	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A₂	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
B₁	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
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 1½
B₂	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₂	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	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 0½
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 0½
B₂	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₁	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
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 1½
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
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
B₂	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A₂	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 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	Maldstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	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
A₂	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A₂	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
A₂	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 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	11½
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	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 1½
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 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Rochester	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	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
A₂	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
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 1½
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 1½
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
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 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
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
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Worcester ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
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 st[illegible]lime mortar, Flettons or equ[illegible]od	£33	0	0
DO. in cement [illegible]od	36	0	0

DO. in stocks, a[illegible] 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

*

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, 1¼ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 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.*

*

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

*

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

*

MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	4	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	3	6
Fixing only :			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

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

*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	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	6
Thistle plaster, per ton	3	9	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4

*

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

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

*

Glass : 4ths in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	2
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	3
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	6
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	1
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	3
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	5
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	10
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

*

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

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

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

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

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

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

*

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

*

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

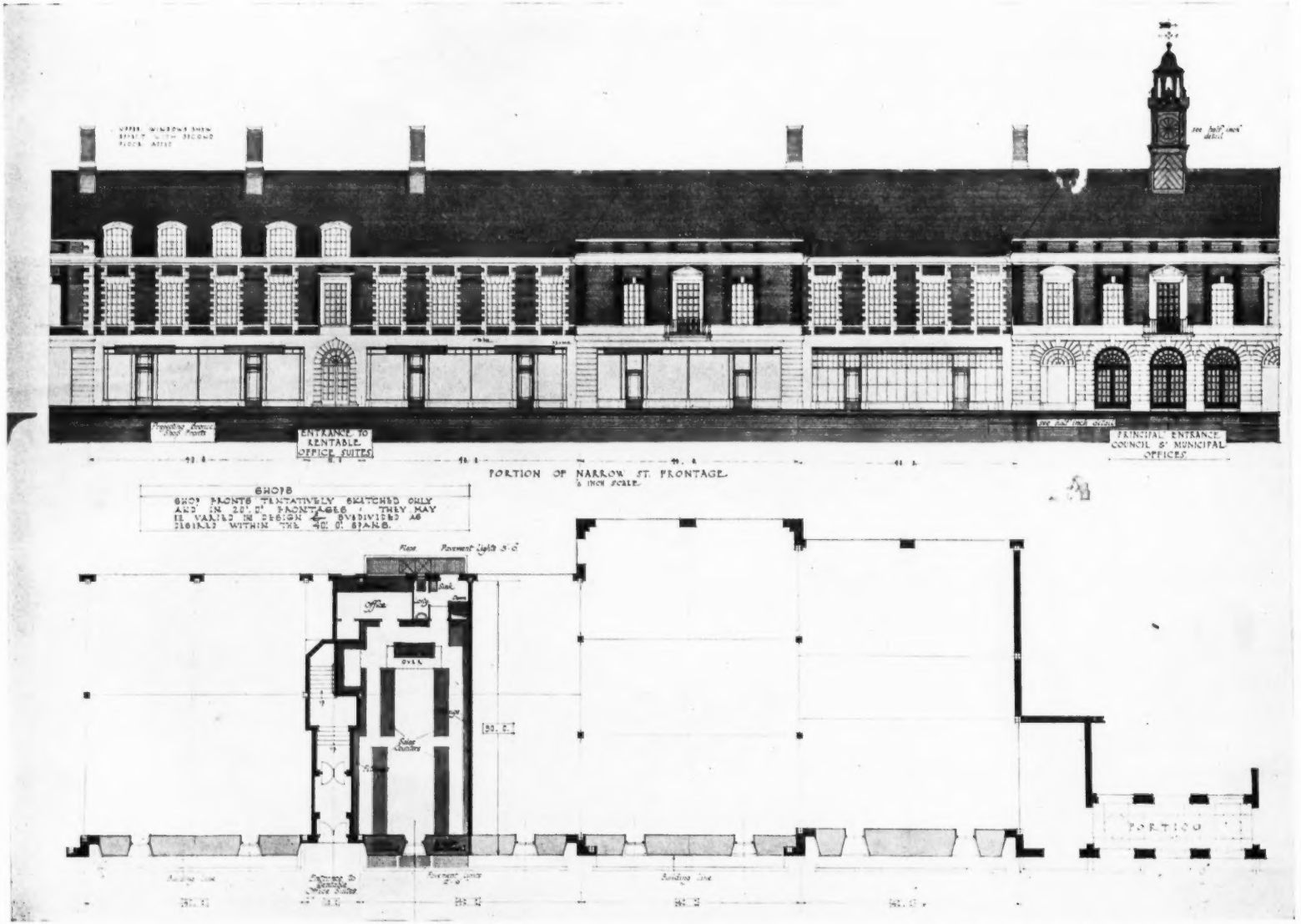
SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

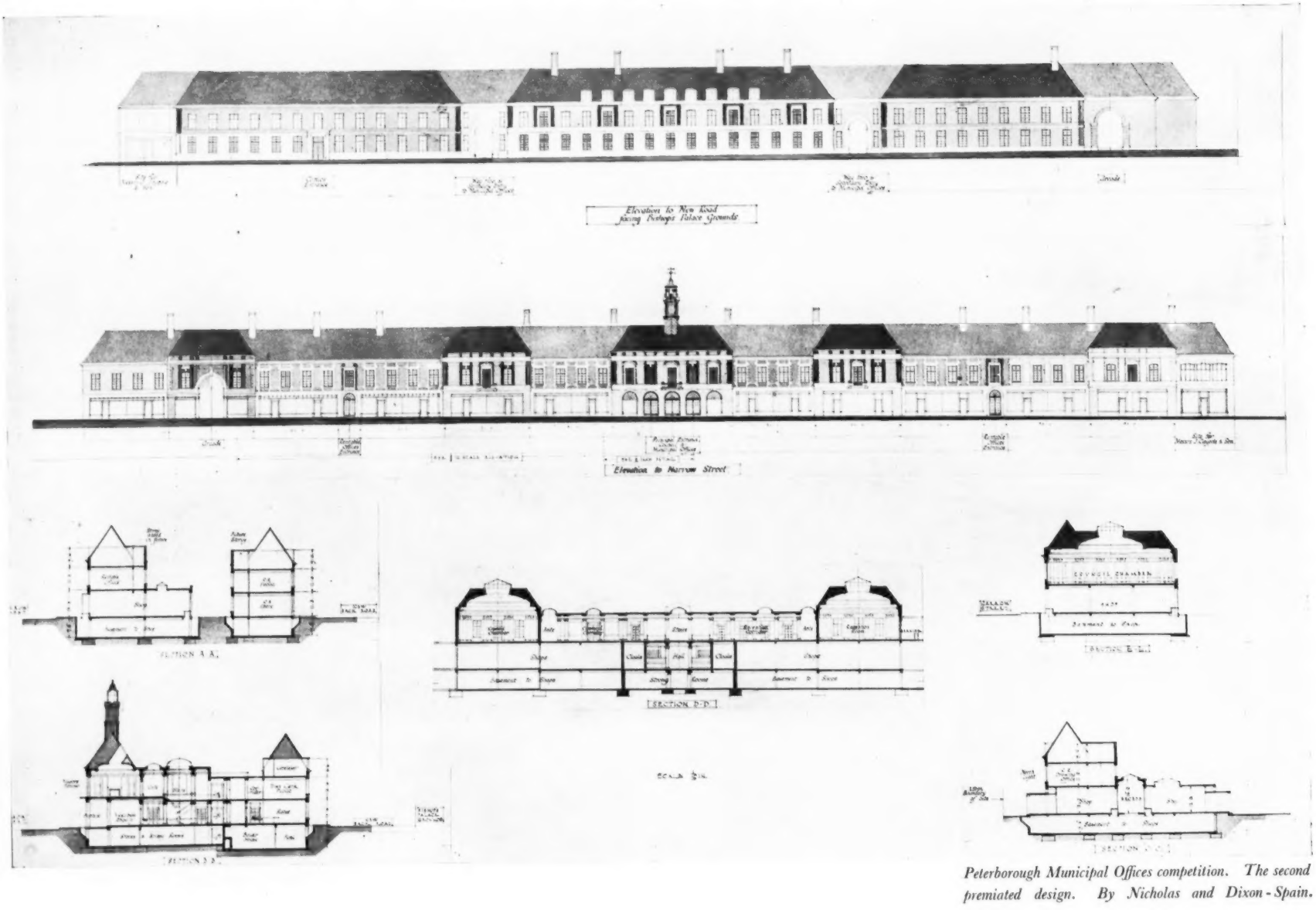
Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

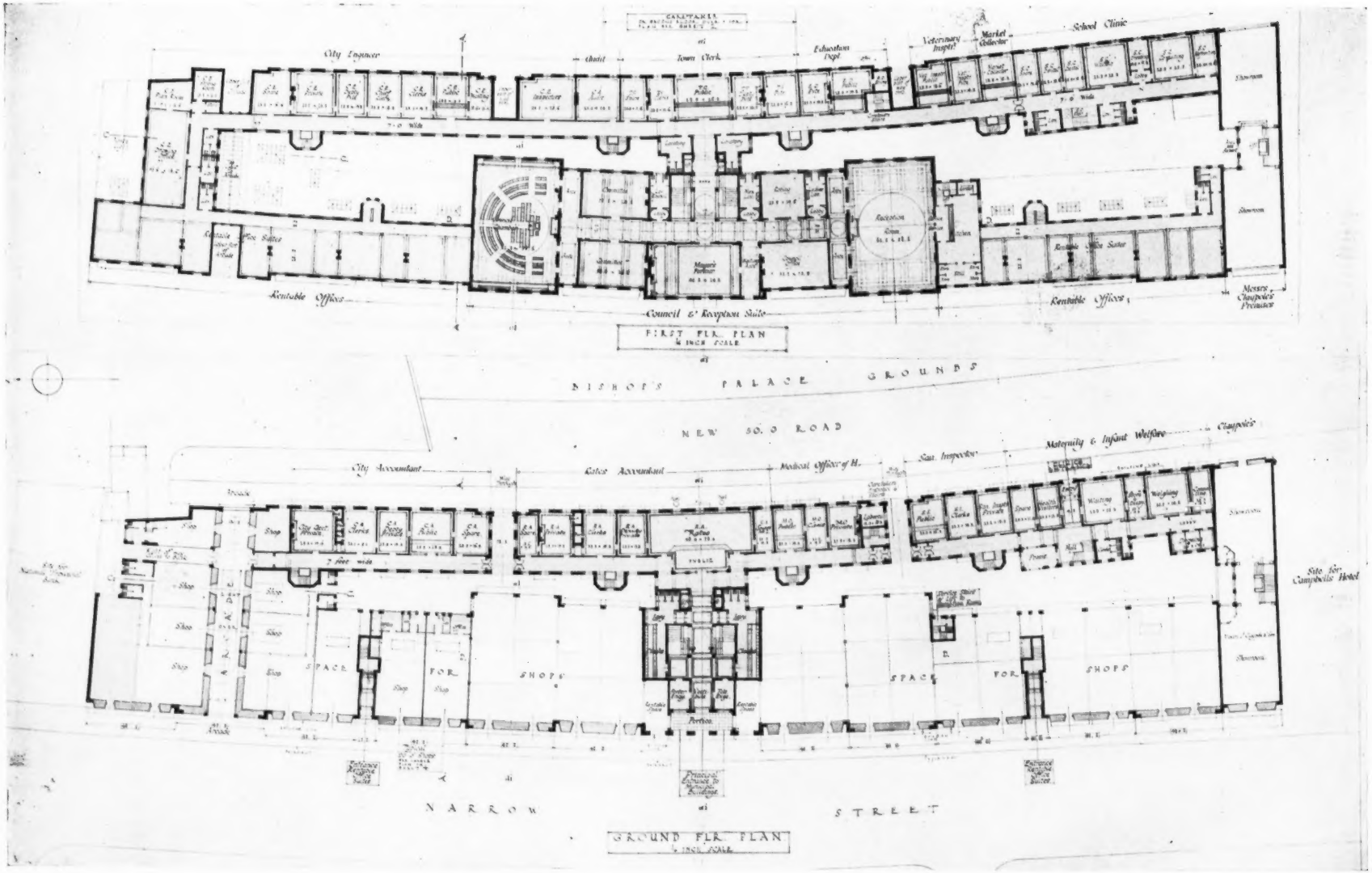
Thickness	5/16 in.			½ in.			¾ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.	AA. d.	A. d.	B. d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	3	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—



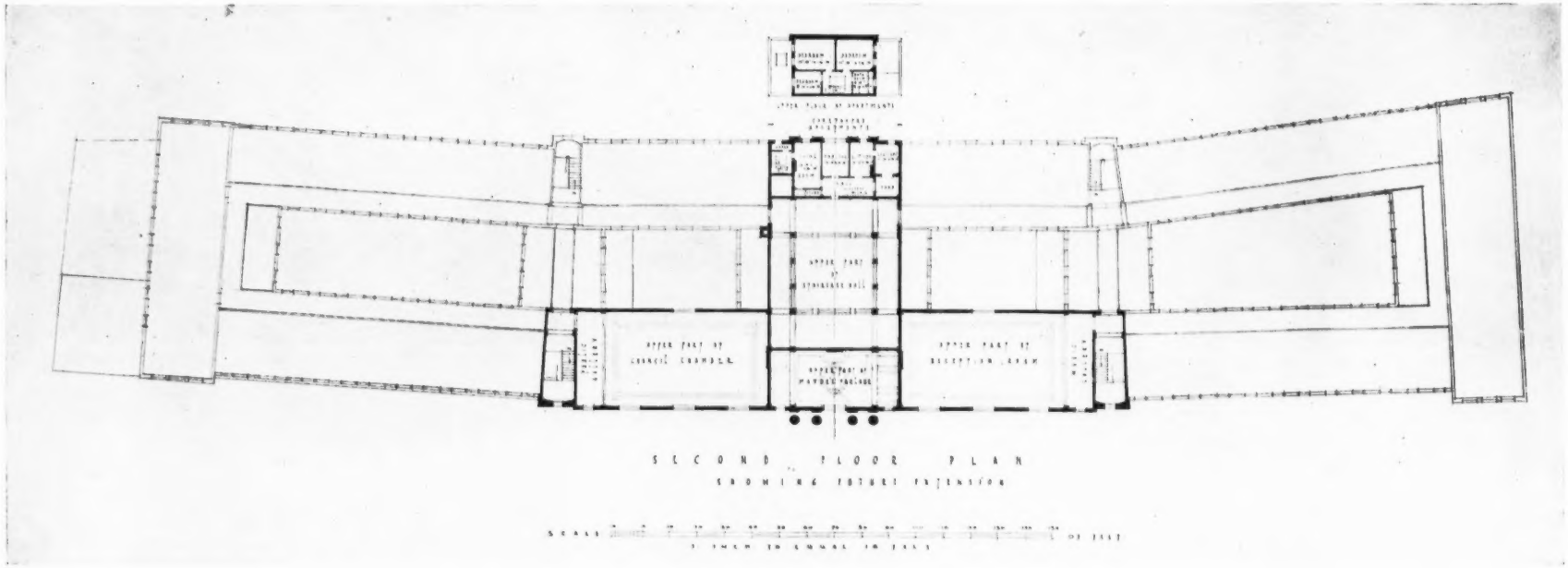
Peterborough Municipal Offices competition. The second premiated design. By Nicholas and Dixon-Spain.

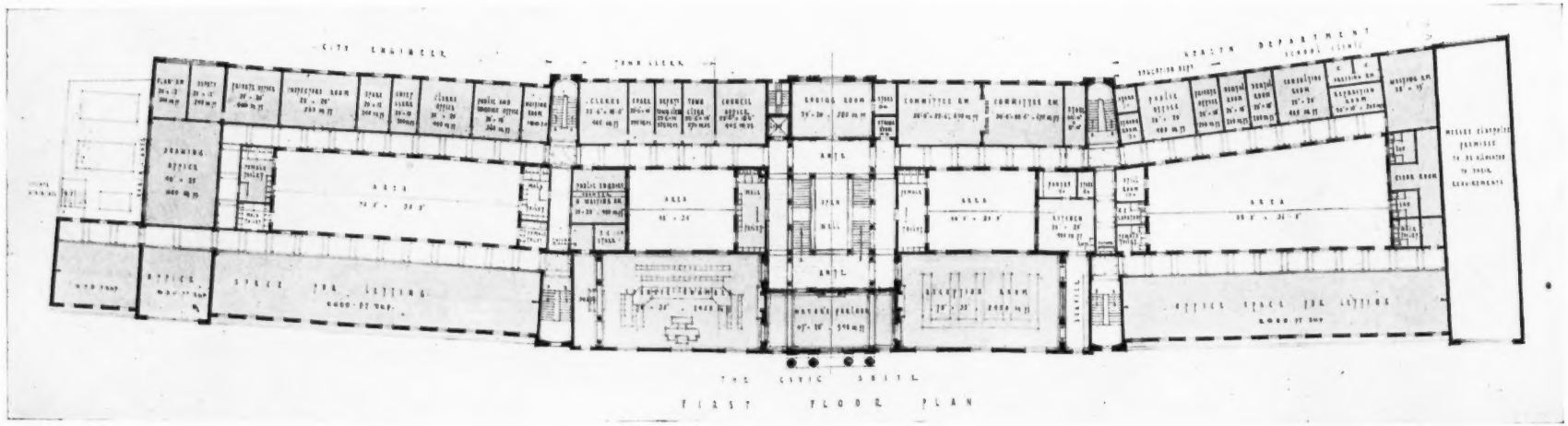


Peterborough Municipal Offices competition. The second premiated design. By Nicholas and Dixon-Spain.

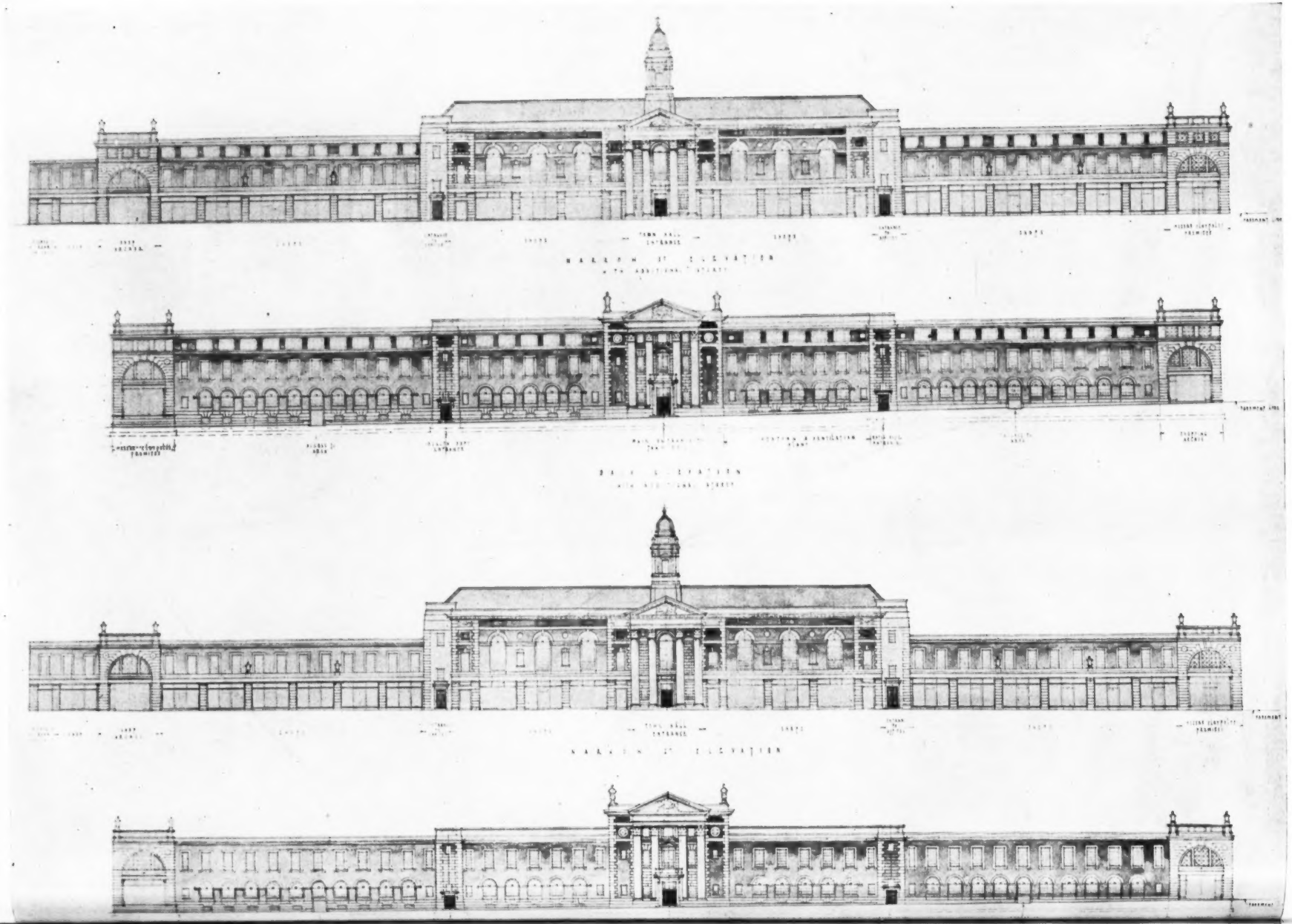


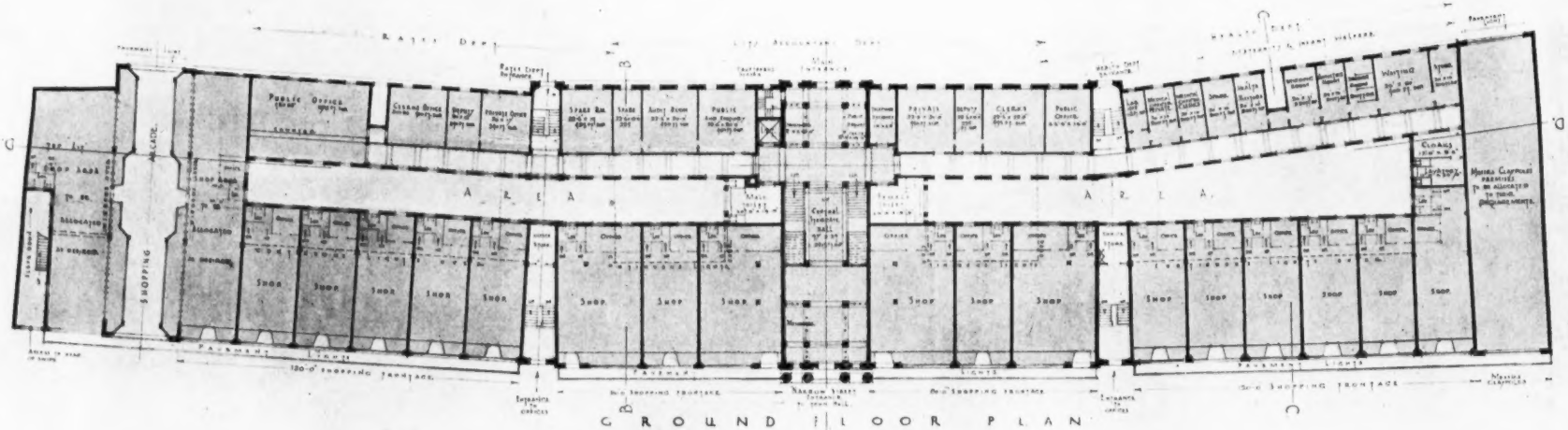
Peterborough Municipal Offices competition. The second premiated design. By Nicholas and Dixon-Spain.





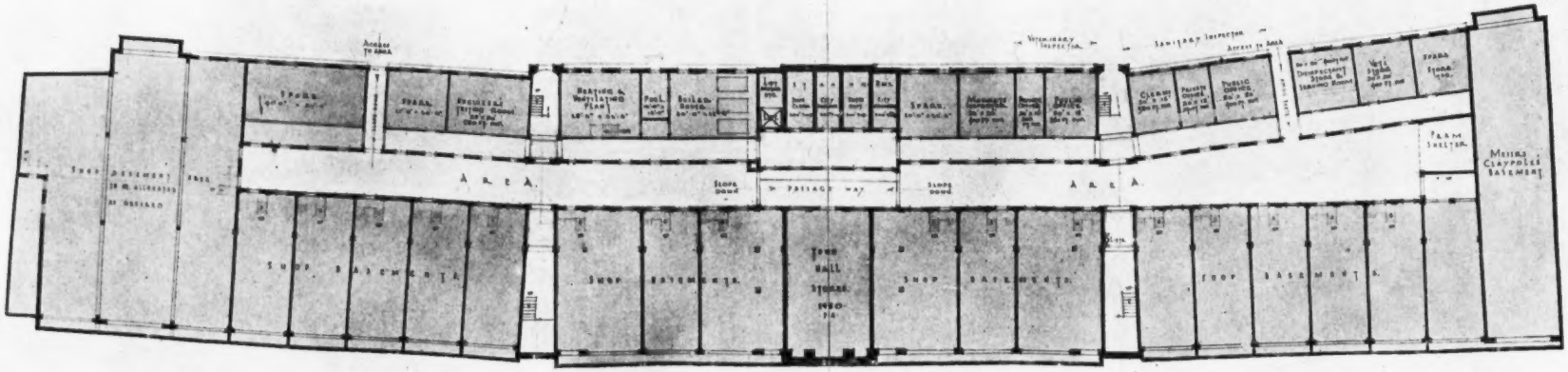
Peterborough Municipal Offices competition. The winning design. By E. Berry Webber.





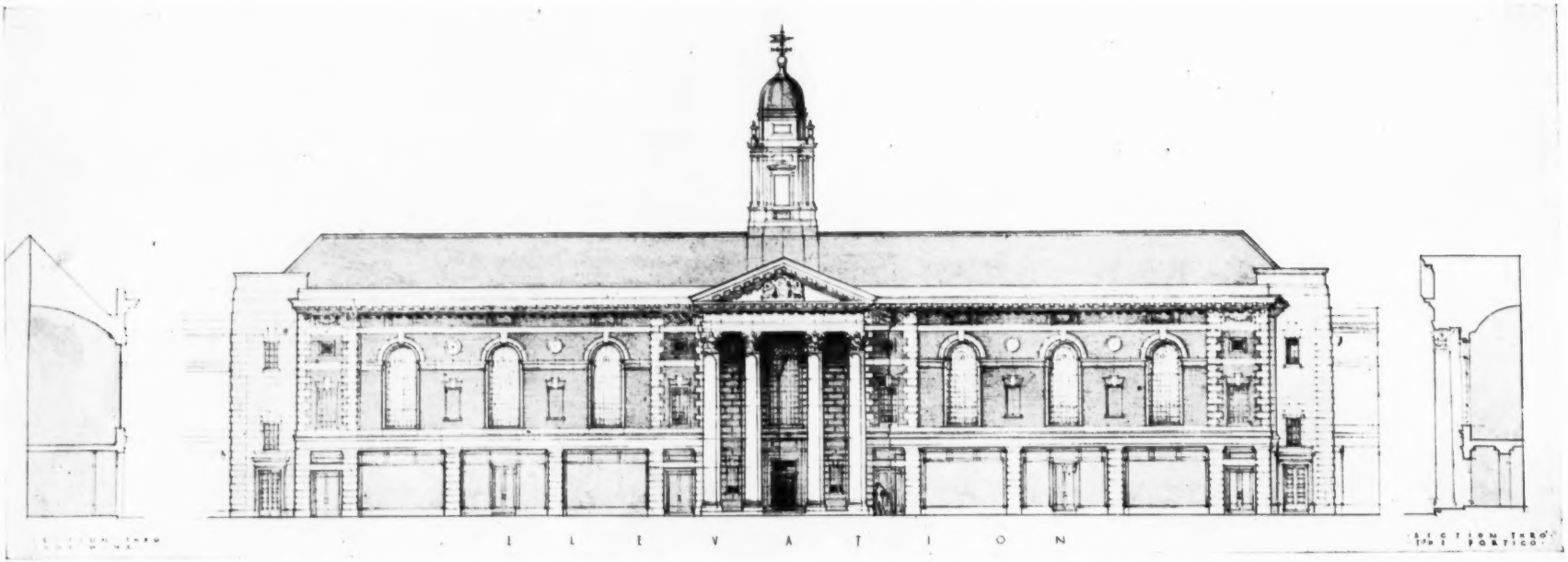
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

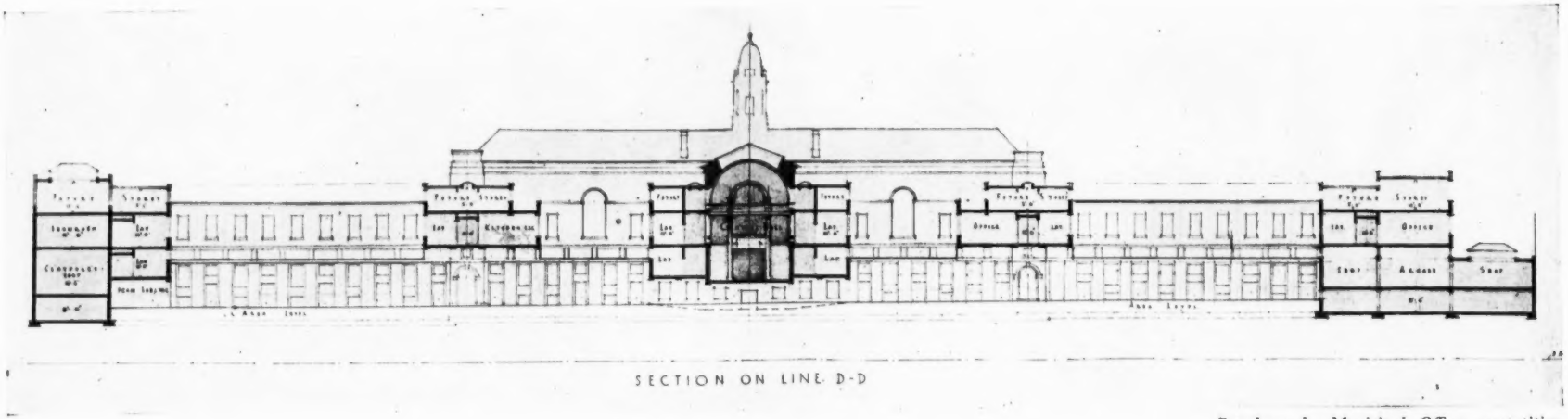
SCALE



LOWER GROUND FLOOR OF TOWN HALL OFFICES & SHOP BASEMENT PLAN

Peterborough Municipal Offices competition.
The winning design. By E. Berry Webber.





Peterborough Municipal Offices competition. The winning design. By E. Berry Webber.

The winning design. By E. Berry Webber.