THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, June 13, 1928

BLOOMSBURY FLATLAND

We learn that the proprietors of the Foundling Estates have delivered another, and perhaps the last, ultimatum to the negotiating committee which was endeavouring to purchase the central site of the Foundling for a children's hospital. They threaten to begin building the flats at once. It will therefore be of interest to our readers and the general public to describe and comment upon the plans we have seen for the new Bloomsbury flatland as conceived by the Foundling Estates, Ltd. The drawings were deposited, in accordance with the law, at the London County Council's offices. The general public will only care to know that on nine acres of land in St. Pancras, soon to be vacant, it is proposed to house not fewer than six thousand persons, to say nothing of their furniture, their cars and perambulators. Six hundred and sixty-six per acre (it is the number of the apocalyptic beast !) is a fairly high average to allow at a time when hygienists and town-planners are telling us we should live no closer together than sixty persons per acre in twelve separate houses.

And what is the explanation of this amazing density proposed? Not that there is a "waiting-list" at St. Pancras Town Hall of poor or middle-class lovers desiring to be married; not that the quiet squares and streets near by are bursting with an increase of population. No, the reason is financial rather than sociological. The Foundling Estates, Ltd., paid the hospital trustees nearly one and three-quarter million pounds for fifty-six acres and must get their money back. Their only way to do so is to realize on the central site; and so, within eighteen months of March 19 last five blocks of flats must rise on this site according to the L.C.C. consents under the London Buildings Acts. On the north side of Guilford Street the first block, 462 ft. wide, will contain twenty-two shops, whose windows will turn into Caroline Place and Lansdowne Place about one-third of their length. The height, which might have been 80 ft., will, by the consents, rise to just over 100 ft., and contain ten stories. Exactly in the centre will be a tunnel running northwards, the like of which can be seen, for those who admire this style of structure, in the Adelphi arches or the arch under Charing Cross Station. This block will be repeated by another parallel to it, divided by tennis courts and gardens; the two blocks are joined at each end by members 34 ft. high. Then, running east and west, comes a "New Road, No. 2," joining the two southern sides of Mecklenburgh and Brunswick Squares, respectively. The southern blocks will contain 582 flats, besides the shops aforementioned.

Crossing the new road, No. 2, we shall see three similar blocks divided by two garden spaces and joined by four side members 34 ft. high, east and west. The whole central edifice will fill up the area lying exactly between the two great garden squares. These three parallel blocks are likewise to be tunnelled in the centre, north and south, the covered road debouching at right angles into "New Road, No. 1," which will join the culs-de-sac on the northern sides of the garden squares.

Of the main structure of these buildings we need say little, because that is the concern, chiefly, of those who are to inhabit them. Future tenants may be warned, however, that the denizens of the flats with a northern aspect will enjoy direct sunlight for two hours at sunrise and four hours before sunset at midsummer; one hour at sunset at equinox; and no direct rays at midwinter. Into the lower apartments, we conceive, the solar beams will never enter.

But there are others concerned in the matter of light—the neighbours; and, unhappily, from one point of view, they are also tenants of the Foundling Estates, Ltd. Their interests appear not to have been considered, and even they have not altogether known how to defend them.

The following statistics, set forth by an expert, will serve to indicate the extent of the deprivation of sunlight which must occur. Taking his stand at the north end of Caroline Place and following the course of the sun at midsummer, the expert tells us that: 1: The total number of hours direct sunshine enjoyed at this favoured spot is 8 hours and 35 minutes; 2: the duration of sunshine if the blocks are 100 ft. high will be 2 hours 50 minutes, or 33 per cent. of the total; 3: the duration of sunshine if the blocks are 80 ft. high will be 3 hours 30 minutes, or 41 per cent. of the total. The deprivation of direct sunlight will be: 2: 67 per cent.; 3: 59 per cent. In Lansdowne Place—4: total number of hours now enjoyed, 7 hours 55 minutes; 5: if blocks are 100 ft. high, 3 hours 15 minutes; 6: if blocks are 80 ft. high, 3 hours 50 minutes. The percentage of obstruction is 59 per cent. and 52 per cent., respectively; 7: at equinox Caroline Place will lose 60 per cent. or 31 per cent. of its direct ray, and Lansdowne Place 65 per cent. or 52 per cent., according to height; 8: at midwinter Caroline Place will lose 57 per cent. or 38 per cent. of its direct sunlight, and Lansdowne Place 44 per cent. or 34 per cent., according to height.

At times figures speak louder than words. We think these facts should be placed before the London County Council and the Ministry of Health, and if they are not shocked, perhaps only an injunction of the Court of Chancery would bring those concerned to their senses.

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

NEWS AND TOPICS

PROFESSOR REILLY'S father, Mr. Charles Reilly, died at Upminster, Essex, in his eighty-fourth year, last week. Mr. Charles Reilly was also an architect, and was best known for his work in developing the Throgmorton Avenue district of the City. As surveyor for forty years to the Worshipful Company of Drapers, he laid out that street and Drapers' Gardens, and designed many of the office blocks in the area. His chief work, however, was Drapers' Hall itself, which he commenced in conjunction with the previous surveyor, Mr. Herbert Williams, in 1869, and finished by himself. It was an impressive astylar structure, having a long elevation to Throgmorton Street, with a courtyard, dining and reception halls behind, which still exist. Thirty years later he pulled down the front portion of his own building in Throgmorton Street and built on its site the Throgmorton Restaurant, with its deep three-storied basement, including two restaurant floors and a kitchen story below them. At the time, about 1900, this was one of the deepest structures in the City, and involved some difficult underpinning of the heavy walls and piers of Drapers' Hall.

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His earliest piece of domestic work, executed in the sixties of last century, was a house at Blackheath for Dr. Smiles of "Self Help" fame, and his latest a large Georgian mansion in Essex called Upminster Court, built just before the war. In the latter years of his practice, Mr. Reilly was much employed as a consultant in light and air disputes. The well-known case of "Colls *v.* The Home and Colonial Stores," on which modern building practice so much relies, was successfully carried through by him to the House of Lords as Mr. Herard Colls's chief adviser. Looking at the list of the retired Fellows in the *R.I.B.A. Kalendar*, I see Mr. Reilly was made an Associate in 1872—fifty-six years ago—apparently a year before anybody else was elected. This must mean, I think, that at his death he was senior member of the Institute.

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Mr. Longstreth Thompson and Mr. Fry are to be warmly congratulated on the valuable report that they have prepared for the Mid-Surrey Joint Town Planning Committee published this week. Their report contains a unique proposal of interest to all architects. I have often referred to the independent tribunal set up by the City of Bath to control the design of buildings. It will be remembered that the Bath Tribunal consists of a justice of the peace, a Fellow of the R.I.B.A., and a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution. Mr. Thompson puts forward, in his report, the interesting suggestion that a somewhat similar tribunal should be set up to exercise control over the part of mid-Surrey that includes the North Downs, Leith Hill, Norbury Park, and Ockley Village. It is suggested that in this "special rural zone," not more than one house to an acre should be allowed, and that all industrial buildings should be entirely excluded. It is admitted that much of this country offers extremely attractive sites for country houses, and that a large number could be accommodated, if carefully disposed and well-designed in suitable materials, without spoiling the countryside to any serious extent. The tribunal should be reinforced in this case by the addition of a member of the Town Planning Institute, and a member of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

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The annual exhibition of the work of the students of the Central School of Arts and Crafts is a refreshing sight to see. There is more vim in this show than is customary in students' exhibitions. I have an idea that there is an underlying principle which accounts for its excellence, that is absent from most of the arts and crafts schools. It is thoroughness rather than preciosity that makes its success. I do not wonder at the level to which the graphic work reaches for, from the principal of the school downwards, some of the best draughtsmen in London are doing the teaching. I do not wonder at the excellence of the sculpture, for two of the most modern of the British sculptural artists are engaged in teaching it—plastic in modelling for metal and ceramic, glyptic for cutting in wood and stone. There are at least two students who are going to be good sculptors: A. Allinson, in spite of obvious references to Yugoslav masters in the glazed groups, and D. Evans. In carving there is a wood finial by A. Stewart which is full of promise.

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Even in architecture I was not too depressed. Students' designs are not as a rule enlivening, but A. L. Osborne's drawings for the headquarters of a banking combine has an air. It is for a triangular site; it has an imposing entrance at its apex and a base on which the superstructure rests securely. It is plain and modern, its decorative effect due wholly to the arrangement of lines of structure. The diagonal fenestration on either side the entrance façade breaks the horizontal lines of the rest effectively. It is sound and well-proportioned. The drawings for a village hall, a home of rest, and for cottages are less striking. Of the architectural detail works much might be said in praise. With good colour and a Hamlet-in-modern-dress sort of effect, Stella Burford's piece of stained glass succeeds in being quite amusing. There are some amusing tiles too; the London scenes series of H. Perry, for example. The one or two pieces of furniture are, of course, derivative, but in the bureau by S. A. Stockbridge successful advantage has been taken of some very beautiful grain patterning. There is much to admire in this jolly and happy show of work done obviously under favourable circumstances, and but little to deplore.

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An interesting attempt to raise architectural standards in Ireland is being made in connection with the development of the Mount Merrion estate at Black Rock in Dublin. Substantial prizes are offered for four different types of houses, ranging from houses costing £800 to £1,500. The competition is open only to architects practising in Ireland. The assessors of the competition are Mr. James Henry Webb, the president of the Royal Society of Architects, Ireland, in conjunction with Mr. A. Lloyd Thomas and Mr. Douglas Wood, who were formerly housing commissioners at the Ministry of Health.

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The famous leaning tower at Pisa, I am told, is to be treated very much in the same way as the cathedrals of

Winchester and Lincoln. It is expected that before long the foundations of this monument will be reinforced by means of cement injected under high pressure through borings. A well-known Swedish firm have sent engineers to investigate the tower and to see whether it can be treated in the same way as they have treated the piers of several railway bridges in Sweden.

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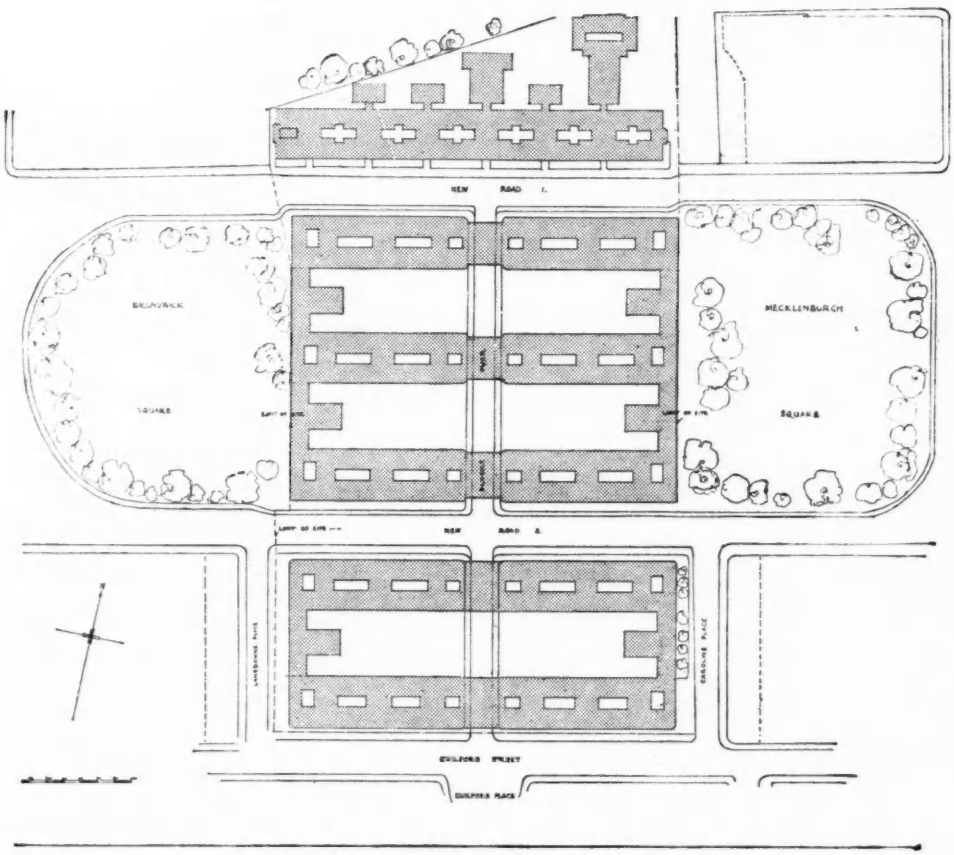
An interesting centenary exhibition is at this moment being organized at Florence—to be held in the print rooms (*gabinetto della stampa*) of the Uffizi Gallery—of the engravings of Francesco Bartolozzi, who made his first studies under Igrazis Hugford in the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence. The Uffizi Gallery is fortunate in possessing a unique collection of the great engraver's works, made for a private collector in Italy by Bartolozzi himself, as his autograph letter, still preserved there, records. Prof. Giglioli, who is at the head of the print room, is arranging the exhibition for the third week in June, and Mr. Selwyn Brinton—who, besides being a writer on *Bartolozzi and His Pupils in England*, is himself a collector of these prints, and now staying in Florence—has been able to give some assistance in the work of selection. Bartolozzi gave, however, the best of his life and genius to England, and it seems a matter of regret that our own museum authorities should not make some effort to record his centenary, which falls due in September of the present year.

That the new pavement in the west vestibule of the National Gallery is a sound embodiment of the principles of the art of design in mosaic has been admitted in the published criticisms of Mr. Boris Anrep's latest work. To him, mosaic is not merely oil painting turned laboriously into stone, with joints regarded as inevitable evils to be disguised as much as possible. In true mosaic joint and stone are equally important, and the artist rejoices in the display of his skill in the management of shadow and texture obtainable with the joints, as well as in the introduction of colour harmonies in the tesseræ. Mosaic pavements, above all, demand the recognition of this rule, for there is little likelihood of the slick type of superfine ground and polished mosaic standing up to the wear of passing feet, especially when those feet are encased with street-going footwear in accordance with our "civilized" Western custom. It is a curious fact that figure subjects are avoided in pavements in the Near East which are walked upon by bare feet, while we walk in heavy boots over representations of men and animals. A pig, by the way, figures in one part of the National Gallery pavement, along with a farm hand, an astronomer, a skeleton, and a girl student. The ancients were content to walk upon Arion and his dolphin, depicted in their pavements, so there is ample precedent either for the impersonal mosaics of the East or the anthropomorphic ones of the West. It is left to each individual artist to justify his own choice of subject.

ASTRAGAL



A plan of the proposed buildings in the central site of the Foundling Hospital. The future of the Foundling Hospital is discussed on page 813.

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ARCHITECTURE IN FRANCE

[BY H. BARTLE COX]

THE "Code Guadet" seems to work in France only towards an ever-increasing dissension. The continual controversy on the matter is wholly wrapt up with the question of keeping out of the profession the commercial element, which is the cause of much bitter invective. The Code was very carefully and conscientiously prepared, but unfortunately it has been adopted by certain societies as a kind of definition of the elusive word "architecte." It is merely the theory of a few without the slightest legal authority, and seems to be the principal barrier over here to the effective federation of allied societies. Many of its own adherents now recognize through their official debates and publications that the "Code Guadet" is out of date and not adapted to the new economical situation of architectural practice.

It will, I believe, be an eye-opener to some of your readers to learn that in France anybody can call himself an architect, as in England. There is no registration here.

The "Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts de Paris" confers on students who complete the course of training for an architect a Government Diploma, thereby assuring the recipient a certain standing in the public eye for efficiency in his business; but it in no way prevents others from practising.

In order to explain the "Code Guadet," it should be pointed out that, among the numerous architectural societies in France, the two chief ones in order of importance are: 1: The Diplômés Society, and 2: The Société Centrale. Let it be remembered for the sake of clearness that a man may have the Government Diploma and yet not be eligible for, nor yet wish to be, a member of the Diplômés Society. The Société Centrale, the oldest and formerly the most important society of architects, was primarily founded (in 1840) with the idea of bringing in a law for the protection of the title "architecte"; but for nearly a century they have been struggling in vain, and appear now much farther from their goal than formerly. They wanted the profession to be solely in the hands of themselves; this, of course, brought opposition, from which they have never recovered. One of their rules was that the President should always be a "Membre de l'Institut" (as one might say R.A. in England), and one of the exceptions to that rule was the election to the presidential chair of the deceased Julien Guadet, an enemy of the principles expounded by Viollet-le-Duc, but the much-esteemed professor of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

This theorist was entrusted with the drawing up of the famous "Code des Devoirs Professionnels," now as much out of date as his excellent book in four volumes entitled *Eléments et Théorie de l'Architecture*. The report of the Code given by the Société Centrale was unanimously adopted by the Congress of Architects held at Bordeaux in 1895. It was intended provisionally as a code of honourableness for membership, and it was hoped to make it law later. The closing of the profession, which the Centrale was aiming at, was directed in such an arbitrary manner as to cause great dissatisfaction, especially among the younger trained aspirants of the profession. Then, ten years after the institution of the Government Diploma, the Diplômés Society was founded (in 1877), and has now completely ousted the *raison d'être* of the Centrale.

Perhaps, later, another society will oust the Diplômés Society, for many of its members would still support registration on the lines of the "Code Guadet." The Diplômés Society is much bigger than the Centrale, but now nearly all the Centrale members belong to the Diplômés. In both, members have to sign the "Code Guadet."

This Code, perhaps fashionable in an age when an architect (as Mr. Norman Severell says) was a mere "servant of the gentry," has been severely criticized by many architects of late, both in the daily Press and in the technical papers, especially since the war. They prefer their freedom, relying on the Government Diploma for their prestige as architects, rather than counting on their membership of the Diplômés Society for their prestige as practitioners.

Circumstances have so changed recently that if the "Code Guadet" is persisted in, we shall soon hear "Vive le Diplôme — a bas les Diplômés." The society knows this and does not enforce the strict observance of the Code.

It is true that some members have been struck off the rolls for behaviour discreditable to the reputation of the fraternity at large; this undoubtedly was warranted when the cations of the delinquents amounted to a scandal, as happened in a few cases in some of the devastated regions; but this salutary purification of the societies could have been done without the "Code Guadet." In a great many cases where the Code is infringed, it is practically impossible to prove it; and to enforce the Code with any vigour, as it should be done if taken seriously, would involve the society in continual disputes, resulting in a consequent loss of membership until there would be nobody left to enforce the Code.

The bone of contention is that the Code stipulates that an architect exercises a profession *libérale et non commerciale*, and this notion is elaborated in such a way as to make it inacceptable to many architects who have justifiable business interests. Several practitioners of note have not even the Government Diploma, and others that have are not admitted into the society. Some who are already members send in their resignations.

The Code is a high moral standard adapted to an old conception of what an architect should be. It is an unworkable ideal, and is regarded over here by a very large number of modern practitioners as an economical blunder, doing more harm than good to the societies who have adopted it. The "bulletin" of the Diplômés Society publishes from time to time, notably in 1926 and also during this year, numerous observations on this troublesome matter, showing how certain clauses of the Code can be "interpreted": "Commentaires de détail," "Amendements sur certain points," "Modifications à apporter," etc.; all faint-hearted efforts to relax its severity and fit it in to some extent with certain requirements of modern exigencies. In other words, whatever

is said ex cathedra, it is now realized that the "Code Guadet" is really nothing but a dead ornament.

By it, such recognized architects as Messieurs Perret frères are, in consequence of their being builders, debarred from membership of the chief societies. Such a state of affairs seems to be more harmful to the societies than to the brothers Perret. I mention them because they are well known in England; but there are others belonging to the same category. Auguste and Gustave Perret, curiously enough, studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in the atelier of Julien Guadet. They belong to what one might be allowed to call the constructional category; but when one comes to the decorative class, the number of debarred capable men of international reputation is even greater. Not that it hurts them, but it hurts the supporters of the Code who talk round the "Code Guadet" with reserve, being officially pledged to the "Réglementation du titre d'architecte." Fortunately for France, they are becoming fewer every year.

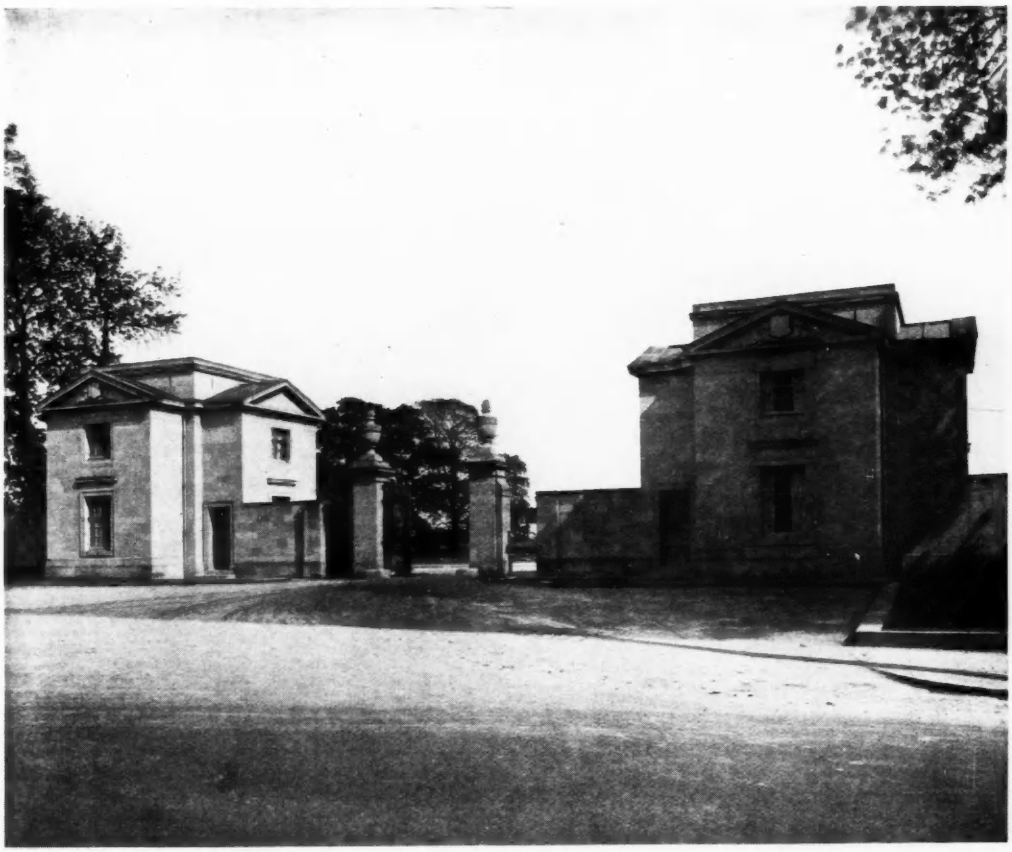
It is morally and materially impossible to create two distinct categories of architects: honourable and dishonourable, according to whether they sign or do not sign a code which prevents them from having moneyed interests in any concern for which they are called upon to carry out architectural problems.

It should be noted that the drawing up of a code like the "Code Guadet" is based upon a prejudice, and amounts to party politics in a fraternity that should be united, more especially if it wants to go to Parliament as a mass with a united face; and that is just what they cannot do, because they cannot decide among themselves whom they shall admit into the fold. They can and have excluded members from the Centrale, and the Centrale is now little more than a remembrance. The Diplômés is going strong for the moment, but the seeds of dissension are there, and several official members have expressed their fears that, so long as the "Code Guadet" is not abolished or adapted to modern circumstances, the Society, finding it difficult to federate with others, is restricted in its field of action and is in danger of dismemberment.

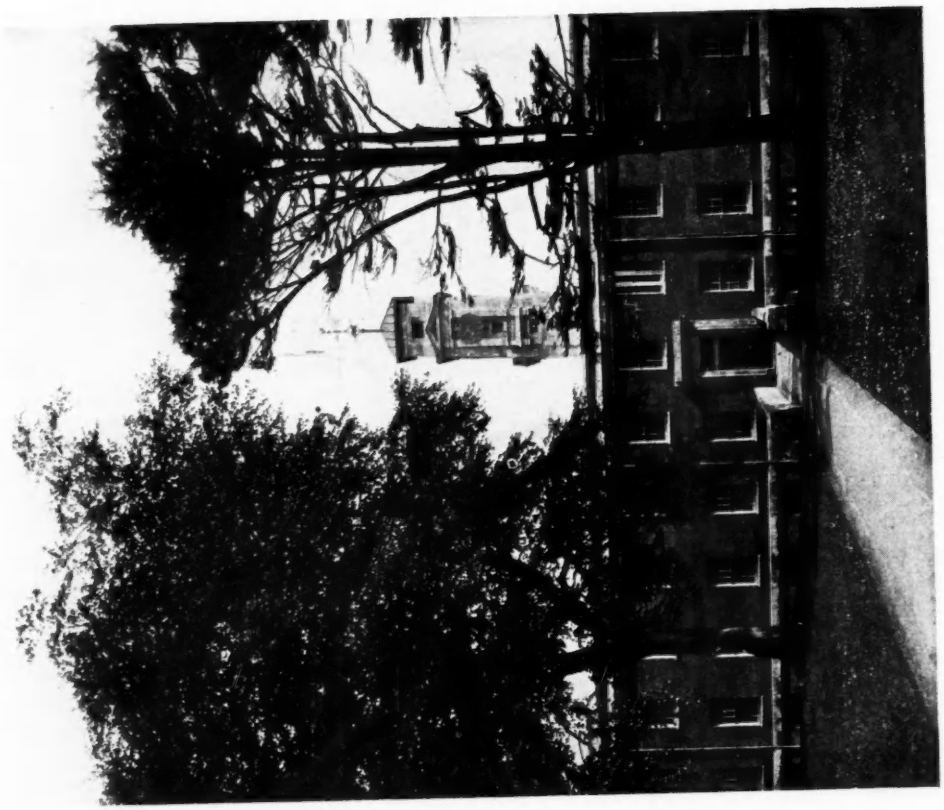
NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY

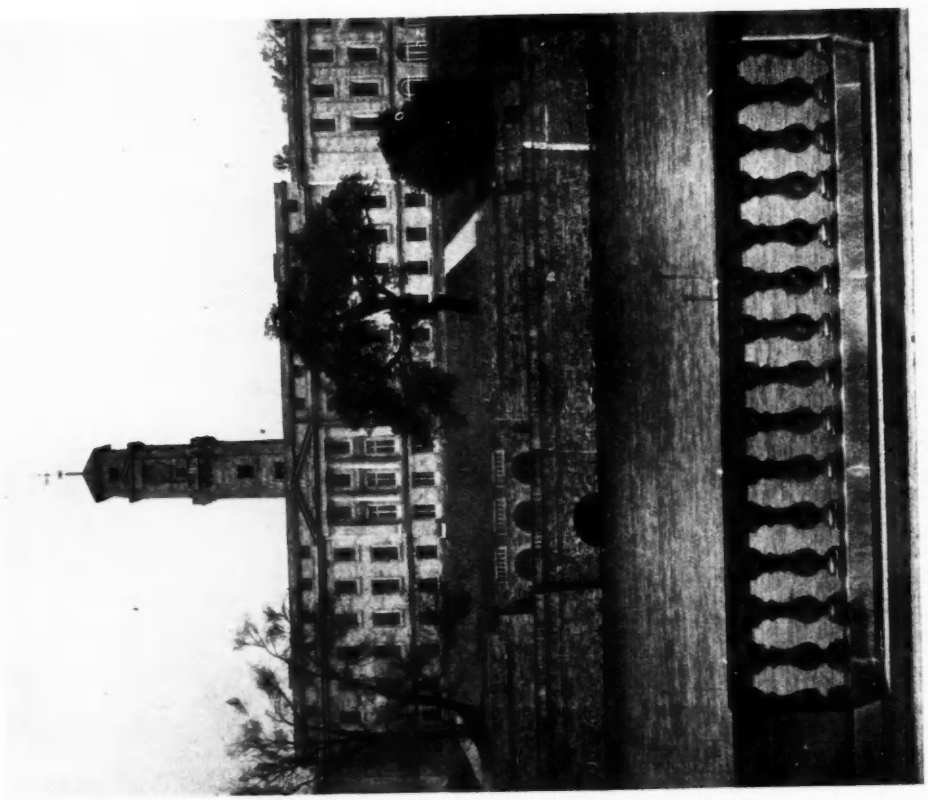
MR. MORLEY HORDER'S NEW BUILDINGS

THE accompanying illustrations show the new buildings of Nottingham University College that are to be opened by the King on July 10. The actual site was bought some years ago as a place for a garden village in connection with Sir Jesse Boot's business, but later he decided to give the land to the local University College. The outlying



The new University College buildings, Nottingham. By P. Morley Horder. The lodge buildings.





The new University College buildings, Nottingham. By P. Morley Horder. Left, a general view. Right, the north entrance.

parts of the park had been laid out for public use. There are playing fields on which over 1,000 people can play cricket, football, and other games. There is also a lake for boating and an open-sir swimming bath, one of the largest inland baths in Europe. The architect is Mr. P. Morley Horder. The tower rises like an Italian campanile and can be seen for miles over the counties of Nottingham and Derbyshire. Both the administrative and the educational parts of the building have been very carefully planned so as to provide the necessary economy of working and to meet the educational needs of a growing industrial area.

RELICS OF THE REVIVALISTS

[BY A. SEYMOUR REEVES]

We are not yet free from the unfortunate effects of the revivalist movements of the last century. To what extent true architecture was deflected from its proper course by these misguided enthusiasts, we may never know. We have broken many of the fetters which they forged with so much zeal, but some of the after effects are still with us. When revivalism set in, architectural ideas were displaced by archæological views, and the architect became subordinate to the amateur. The archæologist had no interest in true architecture, for architecture is an expression of current ideas just as much as any other art. The archæologist was a somewhat mischievous dilettante who found his interest in the work of the past, and he valued new buildings in accordance with the extent to which they fulfilled the forms of earlier days. In consequence, imagination was discouraged and architects proceeded to erect sham antiques in brick and stone all over the country, in which the chief claim to consideration was the "correct" reproduction of the forms and methods of some period of the past. Greek temples were built and called churches, while Gothic buildings appeared as shops, offices, and, in fact, everything for which they were most unsuited. This practical unsuitability, with its inevitable disregard for material demands, really caused the death of the revivalist movement. The enthusiasts were brought into direct conflict with contemporary conditions, and in such a battle the question of convenience was bound to emerge as the victor. Poky corners and narrow stairs in turrets might possess an interest dear to the heart of the revivalist, but to more ordinary minds these features were merely a nuisance.

Before the present Houses of Parliament were built, a "nation of shopkeepers" solemnly appointed a committee to consider and decide the style of architecture to be selected for the new buildings. Such an incident shows how much the essential qualities of architecture were being neglected.

This neglect became more pronounced as pure theory became more dominant. Teachers and critics arose and formulated academic rules for the guidance of architects, and as these learned people had nothing to do with current practical work their attitude towards mundane questions was one of Olympian detachment. But practical demands persisted in asserting themselves, and the next stage brought about a compromise in which the main lines and internal arrangements of buildings were more suited to the material requirements while the archæological interest was confined to the details.

This stage brought with it more freedom for the individual and the creative impulse thereby released produced some excellent results. Imagination was encouraged, and the desire to design a building which should be the natural outcome of contemporary demands became articulate. But the freedom of the individual presently degenerated into a search for startling effects, in the pursuit of which all laws became negligible. In its turn, this excessive individuality passed away, and we are now entering upon a phase which indicates a common agreement on main lines and which results in a general standardization of design.

In other words, we are returning to the conditions which were in being at practically all times prior to the revivalist movement. In those pre-revivalist days the current style of the time was accepted by all concerned, and we cannot imagine anyone deliberately selecting a style for his work. Modifications in detail were certainly admissible, but freedom to employ the forms or methods of almost every known period was hardly available.

The revivalist influence operated in another way, which was inimical to architectural interest. The enthusiasm for admiring and preserving the work of the past was supported by architects to an extent which was unwise. This attitude confused the public as to the real purpose and aim of architecture, and we are not yet free from its unfortunate effects.

In those days architecture was regarded as an aristocratic subject, not understanded of the people who must leave such a matter to those who were learned and exclusive. The public of today is inclined to resent any superior attitude, and architects have done much to recognize the change in outlook or interest on the part of the public generally. But while much has been accomplished in this direction, it is still necessary to impress upon the public the fact that the primary duty of architects is to design and construct the buildings of today and to prepare for those of tomorrow.

Protests from architectural organizations against the demolition of buildings of the past should be indulged in very sparingly. Such protests are the concern of the archæologists rather than the architects. When architects make these protests they tend to give the public the idea that modern architects have no confidence in their ability to produce work which is even equal to that of the past.

The layman feels that not only is the modern architect proclaiming his lack of confidence, but that he is unwilling to allow opportunity for new operations. This point is important, and architects need to be quite clear whether they wish the public to regard them as the jealous custodians of the work and ideas of the past, or whether they wish it to be understood that the primary concern of architects is to solve the building problems of today and to reconcile practice with modern conditions. The layman is apt to feel that architects are too much absorbed in the ideas of yesterday, and that in consequence they lack sympathy with the conditions of today. This impression is most damaging, and although it is a wrong impression it needs obliterating.

MODERNIZING AN ESSEX HOME

[BY V. M. CHRISTY]

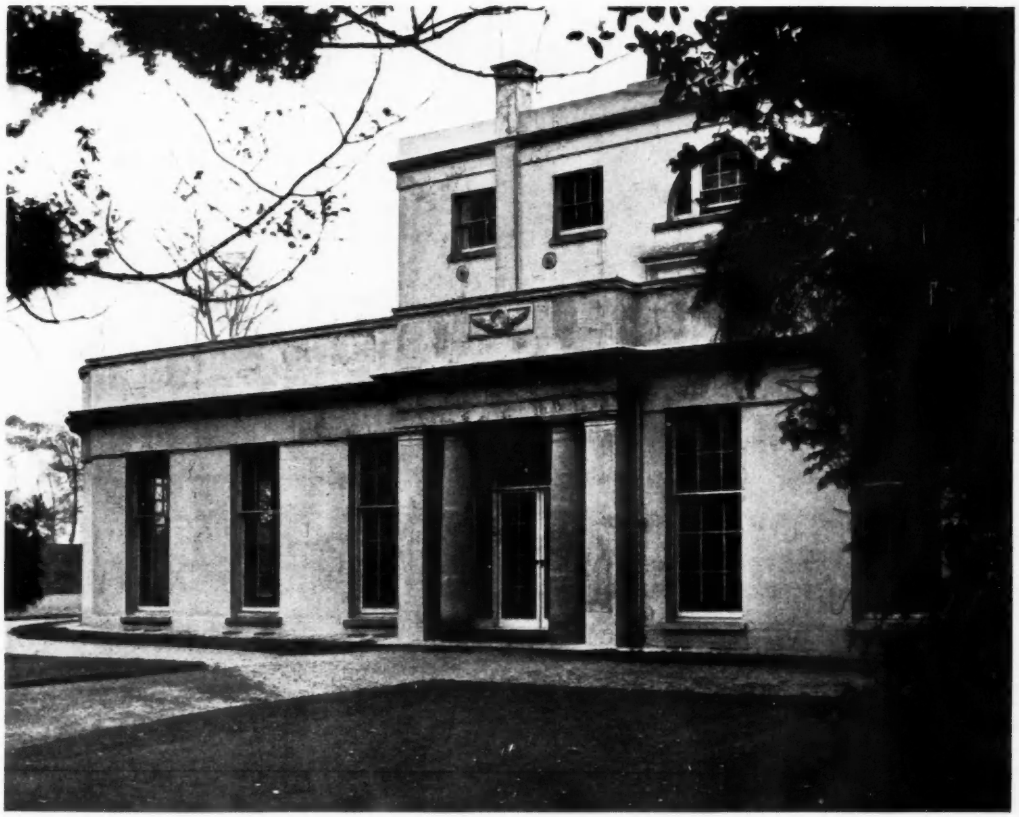
THERE is no doubt that the keynote of the eighteenth-century house was dignity; it is equally indisputable that the keynote of the twentieth-century home is convenience. In the alterations and additions to Lord Stanmore's house, Goldings, Loughton, Essex, it has been demonstrated by Messrs. Richardson and Gill how orderly and beautiful a symphony can be composed in those two keys, and how harmoniously dignity and convenience can be combined. The remodelled house shows that nice blending of delicacy and sobriety, simplicity and richness, both within and without, that displays the architects' affection for, as well as complete knowledge of, the form of building and decoration generally termed Georgian. At the same time the way in which the relation of part to part has been readjusted, and the manner of providing for modern requirements reveal their understanding of the needs of today.

It was a question of dealing with a house built late in the seventeenth century, altered in the late eighteenth, and again in the mid-nineteenth, when additions were made to it, that has been effectively dealt with by the present architects. The aim of the recently executed scheme was to bring the accommodation and the internal arrangements up to modern standards without undue structural alteration, and in so doing, to stress throughout the motif o eighteenth-century dignity, elegance, and refinement.

Among the important features of the scheme may be mentioned the modernization and rearrangement of the kitchen quarters. By means of the plans (page 822) comparison may be made between the almost haphazard grouping and interrelation between the kitchen, larder, pantry, and servants' hall before the remodelling, and their logical and convenient relation since its completion. The kitchen was unsuitably far from the larder and the back door, while the servants' hall was in disturbing proximity to the scullery These disadvantages have been remedied within the limits of the existing fabric. Upstairs, bathrooms have been rearranged, and additional accommodation provided on both floors.

The most marked feature of the improvements, however, is in the pavilion block on the south-west side, which was built in 1845. At that time angular bays formed the end of dining-room and drawing-room respectively, on the long axis of this one-story addition. The angular bays have now been superseded by a semicircular extension at each end, repeating in a major key what the semicircular window above the entrance and the curves above the door say in a

Goldings Manor, Loughton, Essex. Alterations and additions by Richardson and Gill. The main front.



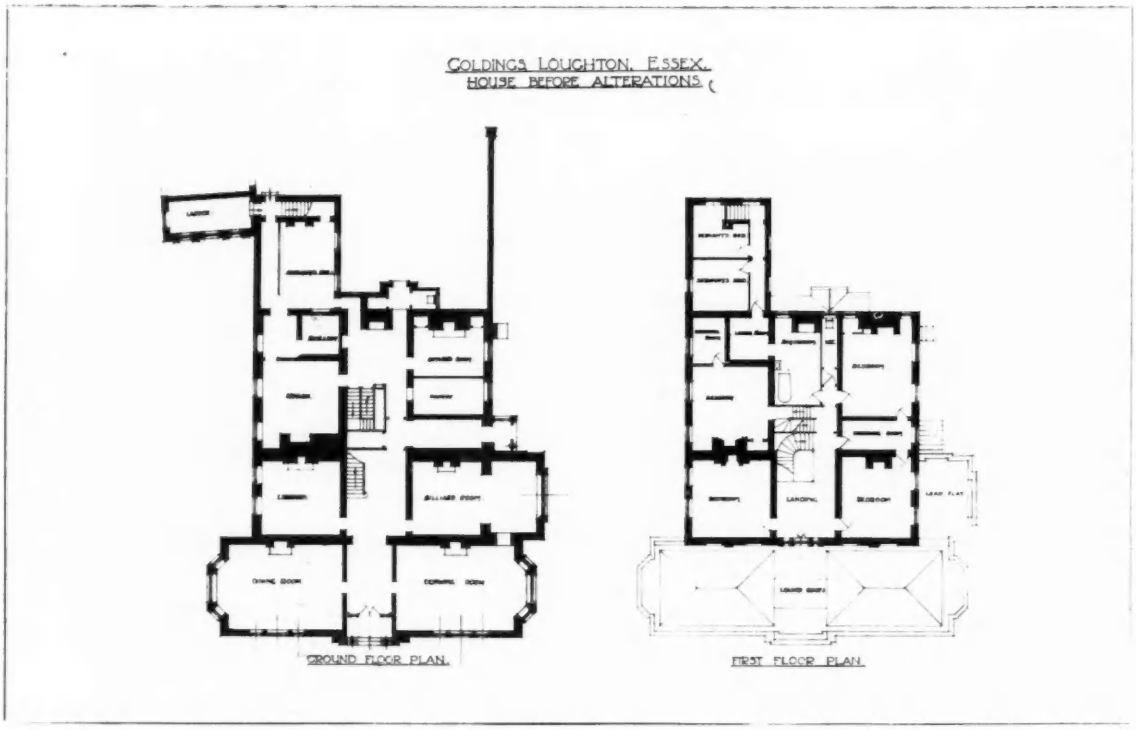
Goldings Manor, Loughton, Essex. Alterations and additions by Richardson and Gill. Detail of the main front.

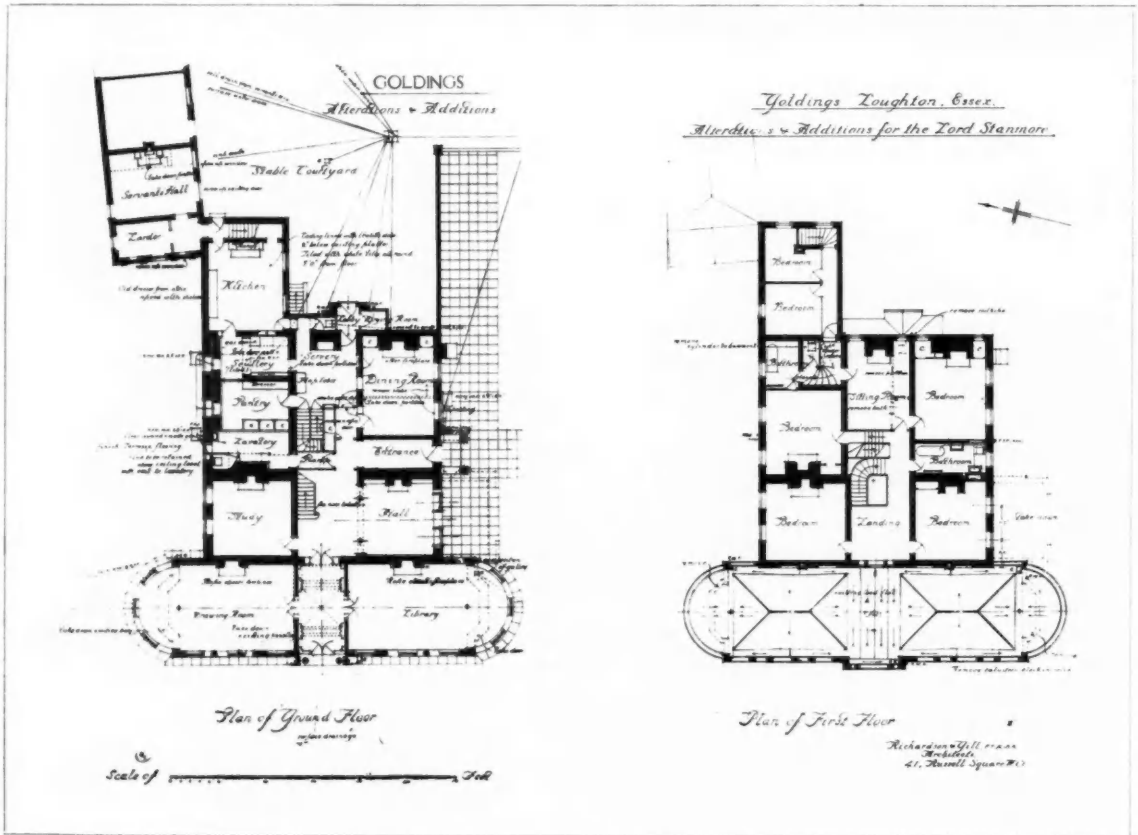
minor. The rhythmical repetition of the sash windows continues along this front and round the ends, unbroken save for the slight emphasis on the central entrance feature, with its shallow Doric portico. The place of the old drawing-room, at one end of this long block, has been taken by a spacious and pleasant library, in which, very properly, the bookcases constitute part of the architectural scheme. The new saloon aligns with the new library, and is distinguished by a simple daintiness. The dining-room is now placed in convenient relation to the kitchen and service quarters, and occupies the site of the former butler's room and pantry. A larger pantry, near to kitchen and scullery, has been formed from part of the former rather badly placed kitchen. The remainder of the space thus available has provided a cloakroom and lavatory opposite one entrance.

A characteristic and gracious symmetry of plan has been restored by the suppression of a projecting bay in the former billiard-room, and the opening up of that room has formed a hall. The small scale and simplicity of the staircase itself does not lead one to expect so spacious an approach as that through the new columned opening, but additional hall space was apparently deemed desirable, although since all the reception-rooms are on the ground floor, there is no real excuse for a "grand staircase" to provide a *raison d'être* for the enlarged hall, which, however, is available as an additional sitting-room. There is an intimacy and homeliness about the glimpse of the slender curving stair, as seen from the lesser vestibule, that is particularly charming in its simplicity.

The whole character of the house is rather that of a spacious home than a pompous mansion. Many details, such as fireplaces, furniture, and fittings have been designed by the architects to accord with the character of the scheme. The gracious though simple dignity resulting from their scholarship and taste can be appreciated from the views of the interior. The few and delicate enrichments to doors and cornices and elsewhere occur in the right measure and in the right place, and therefore opportunity is provided for showing off a greater lavishness where the decorative fittings are concerned. The sobriety of the fireplace in the drawing-room serves to enhance the sprightlier quality of the mirror above, while the dainty curves occurring in the library fireplace and its associated fitments are flanked by the chequered straight lines of the bookshelves and the books within them.

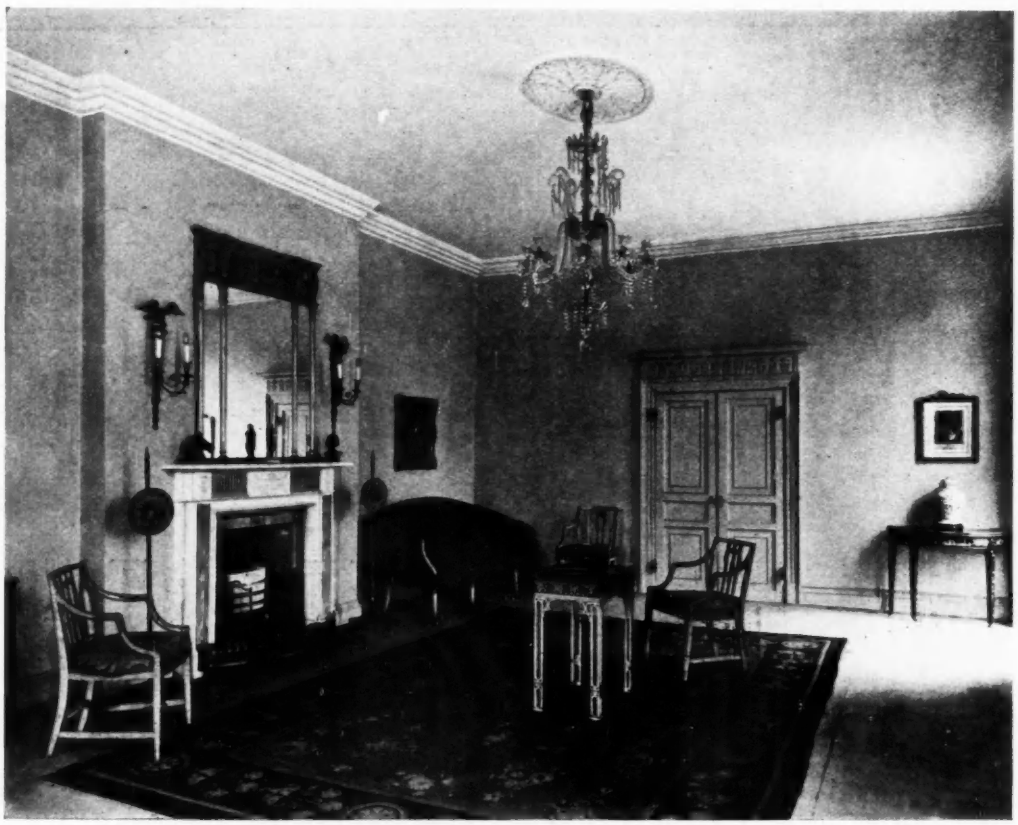
The two exterior views from the south-west reveal the straightforward dignity of the long one-story block terminating in the ample curved ends, and punctuated by the entrance. The house stands in a pleasant setting, and the stable block, dating from the time of Queen Anne, is an interesting feature. The remodelling of this house has provided a modern home with space, freedom, and convenience for present-day activities, but at the same time there has been retained, and in places restored, just that sufficiency of thought-out beautiful detail, just that sense of proportion, just that subtle touch of dignity, in short, just that reflection of satin and lace ruffles that is seemly and right for a house such as this.





Goldings Manor, Loughton, Essex. Alterations and additions by Richardson and Gill. Above, plans of house before alterations. Below, plans showing alterations.

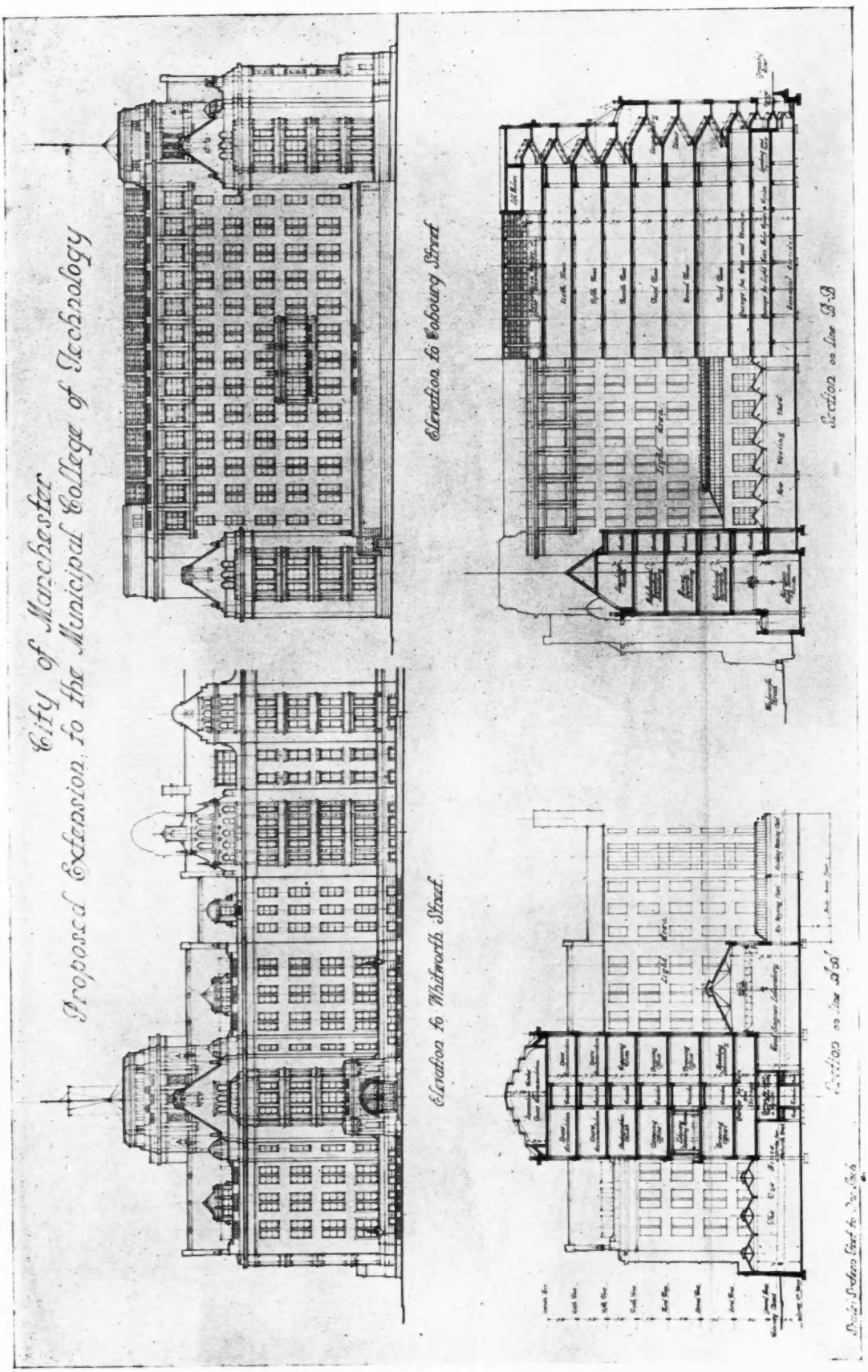
Goldings Manor, Loughton, Essex. Alterations and additions by Richardson and Gill. Above, the entrance hall. Below, the vestibule.



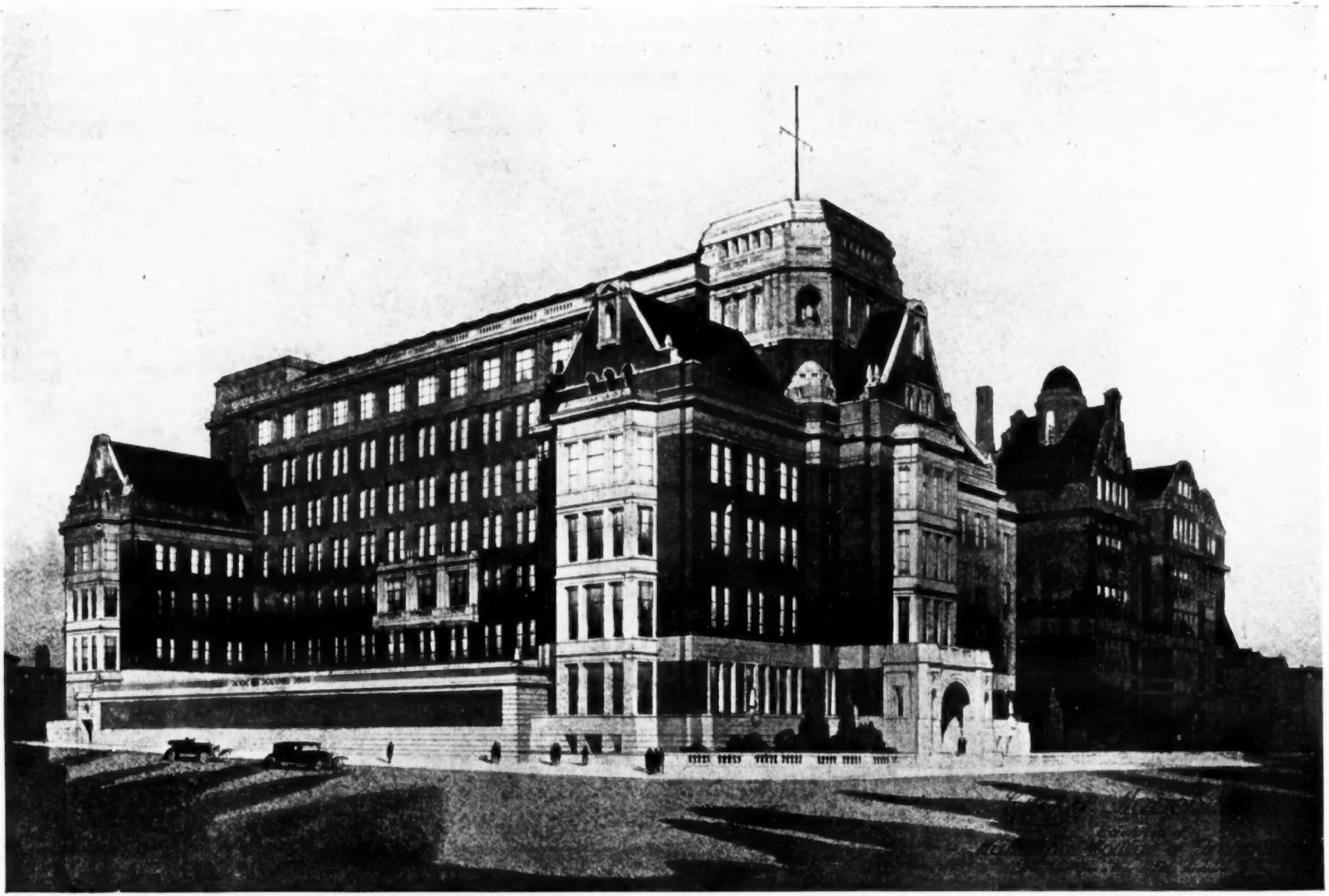
Goldings Manor, Loughton, Essex. Alterations and additions by Richardson and Gill. Above, the library. Below, the saloon.

ENGLISH PRECEDENT

19 *Hastings would be one of our most charmingly old-fashioned and interesting seaside towns were it not for the aggressive vulgarity of its boarding-house keepers and other occupants of houses on the front, who insist upon painting the stucco walls of their buildings at different times and in a different colour from that of their neighbours ; some going so far as to choose pink, grey, and blue in the belief that by these excursions into " originality " they will attract clients. Meantime, there are two beautiful things left in Hastings : one, the view of the castle, seen as one walks eastward along the front; the other, this little shop, with dwelling over it, in High Street. One cannot expect the boarding-house keepers to appreciate it, but readers of this* JOURNAL *will delight in its admirable design and the dainty quality of its detail.*—[NATHANIEL LLOYD.]



Competition for proposed extension to the Manchester Municipal College of Technology. First premiated design. By Bradshaw Gass and Hope.



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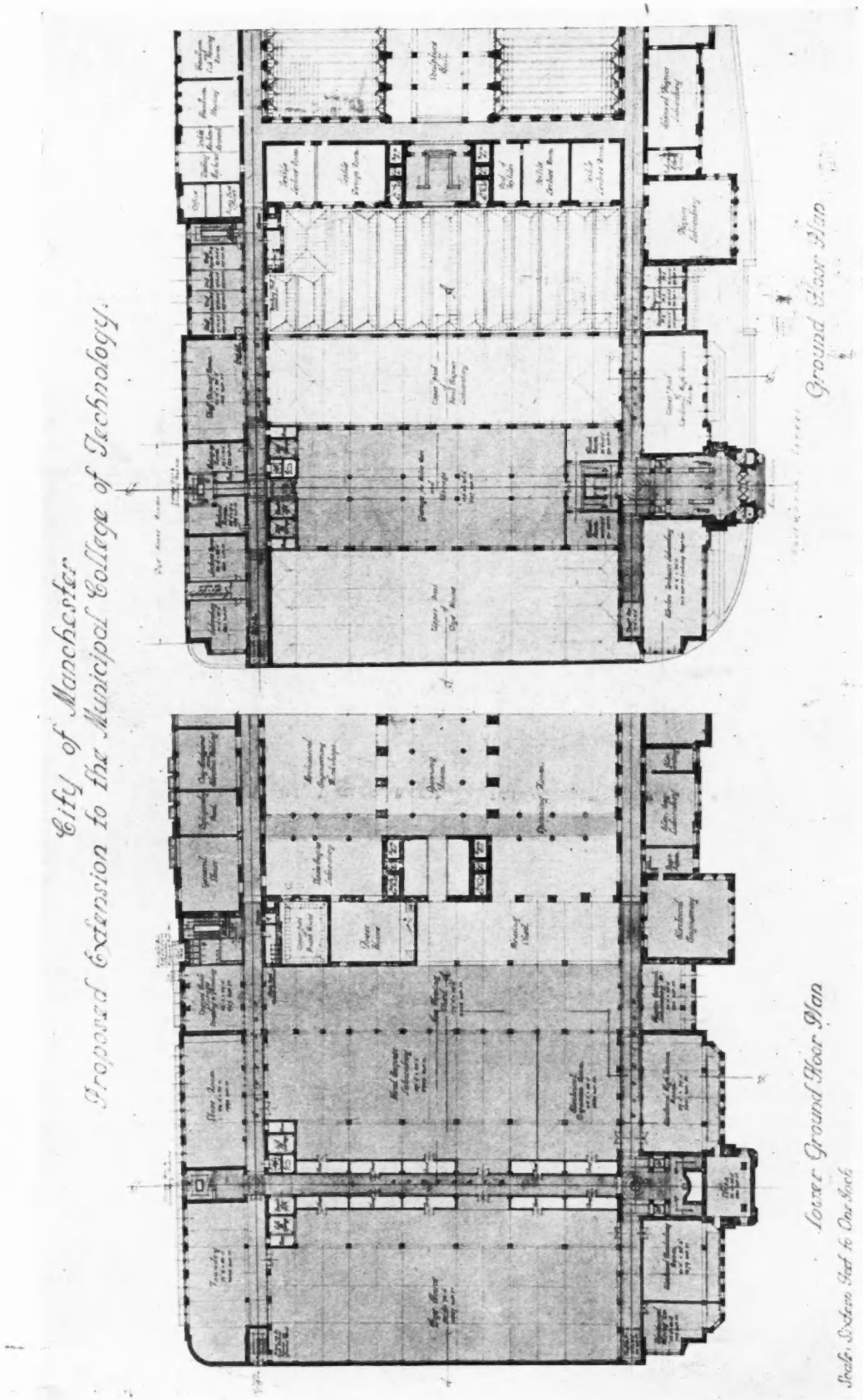

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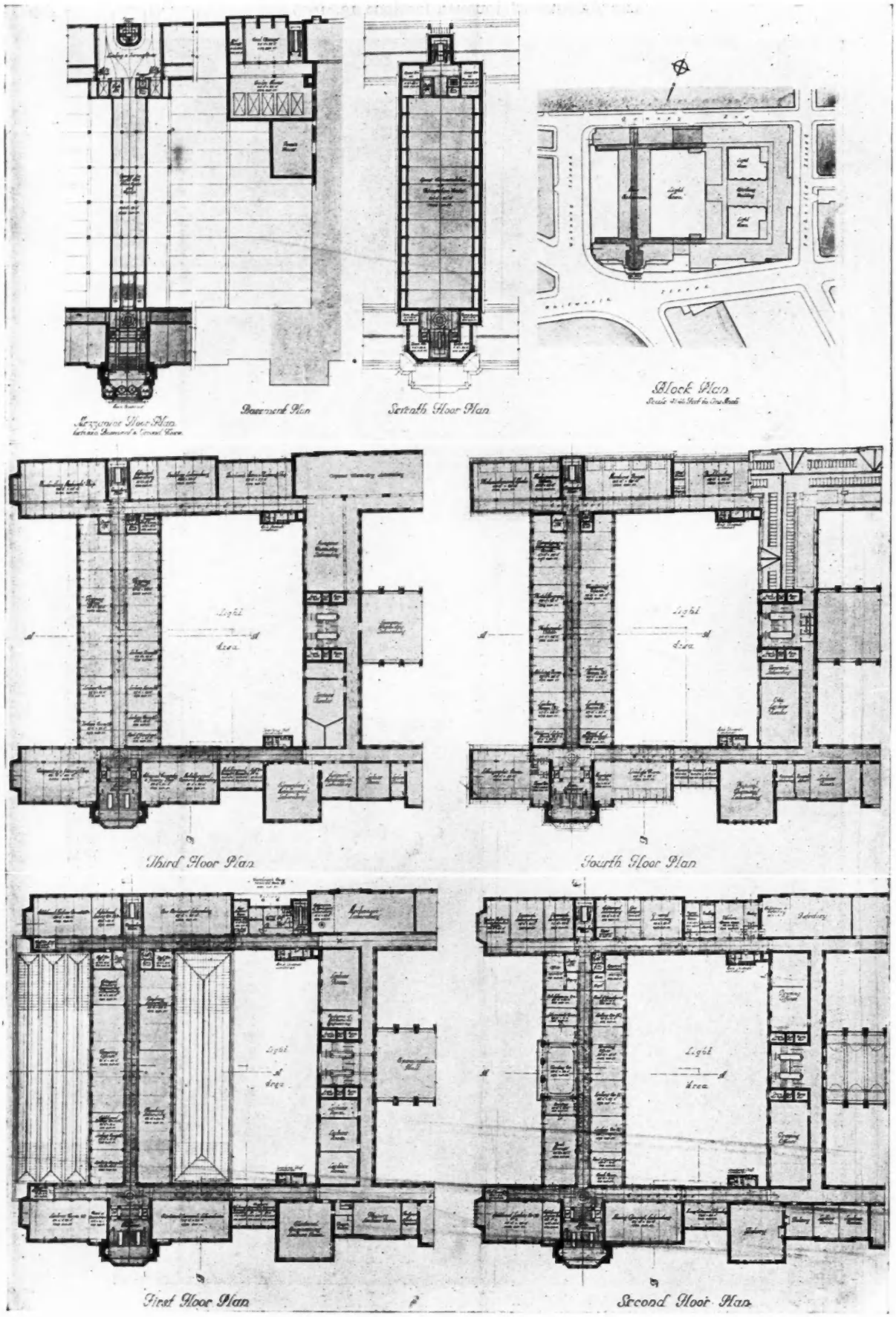

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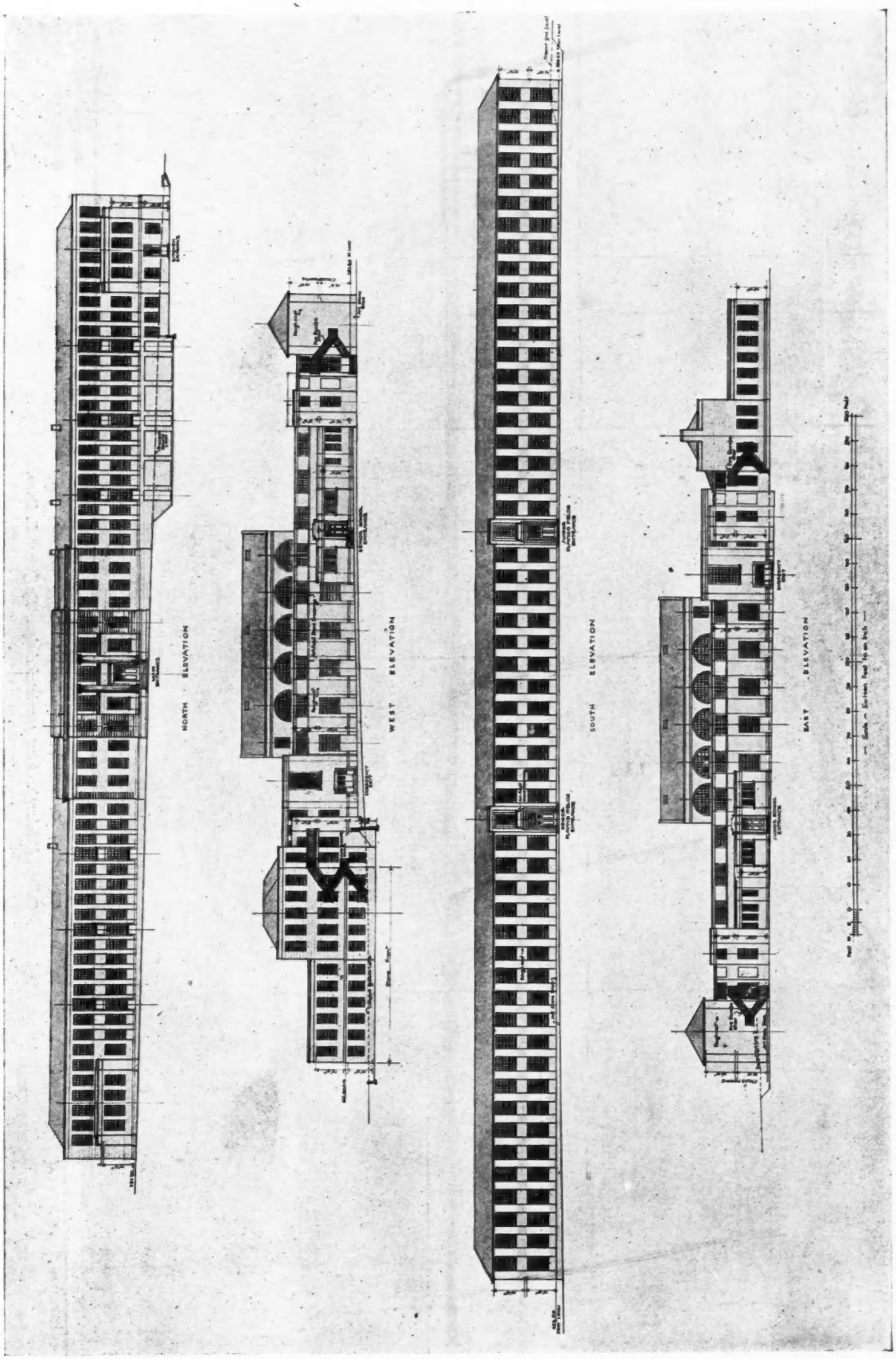
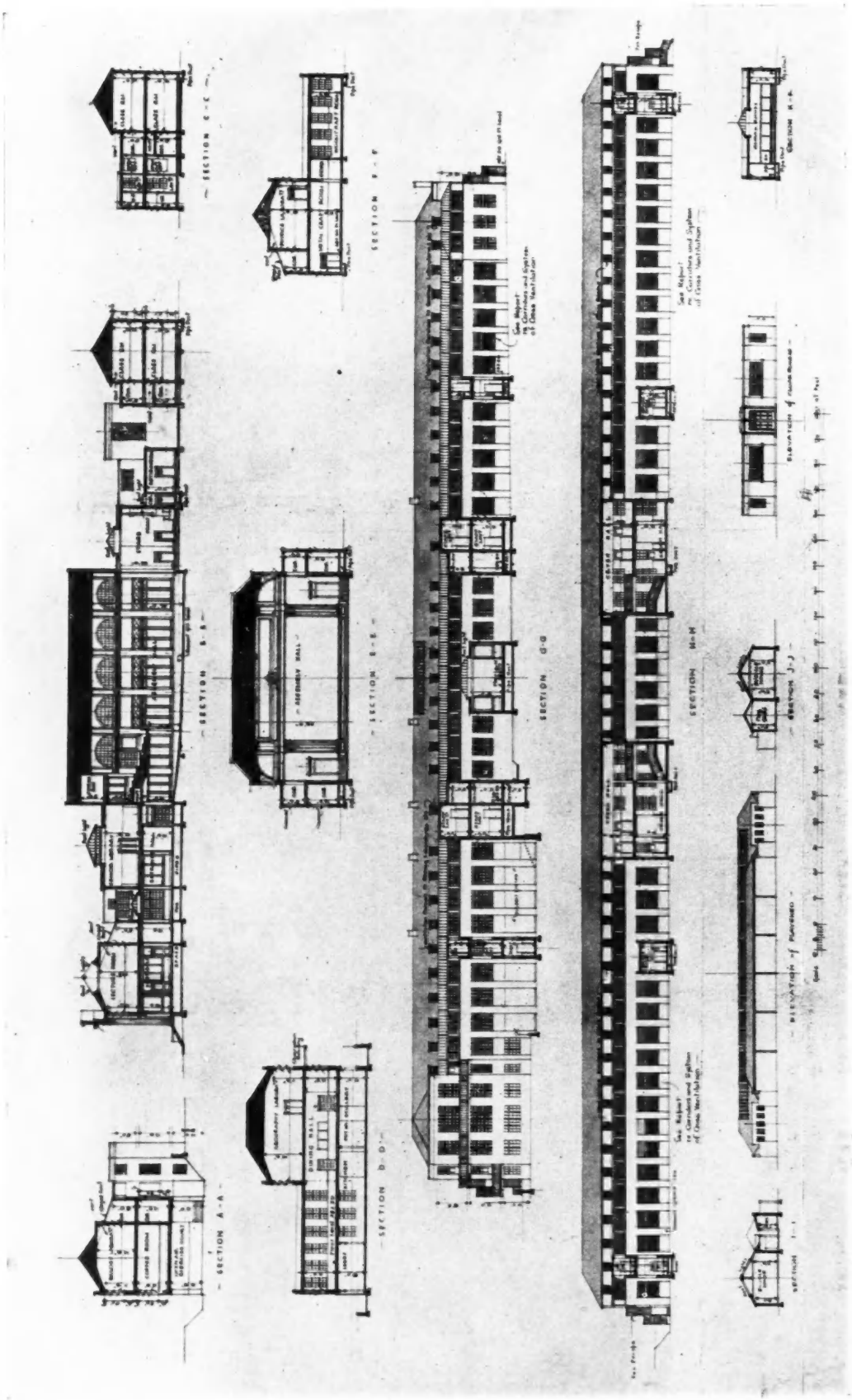


Competition for new secondary school, George Watson's Boys' College, Edinburgh. First premiated design. By James B. Dunn.



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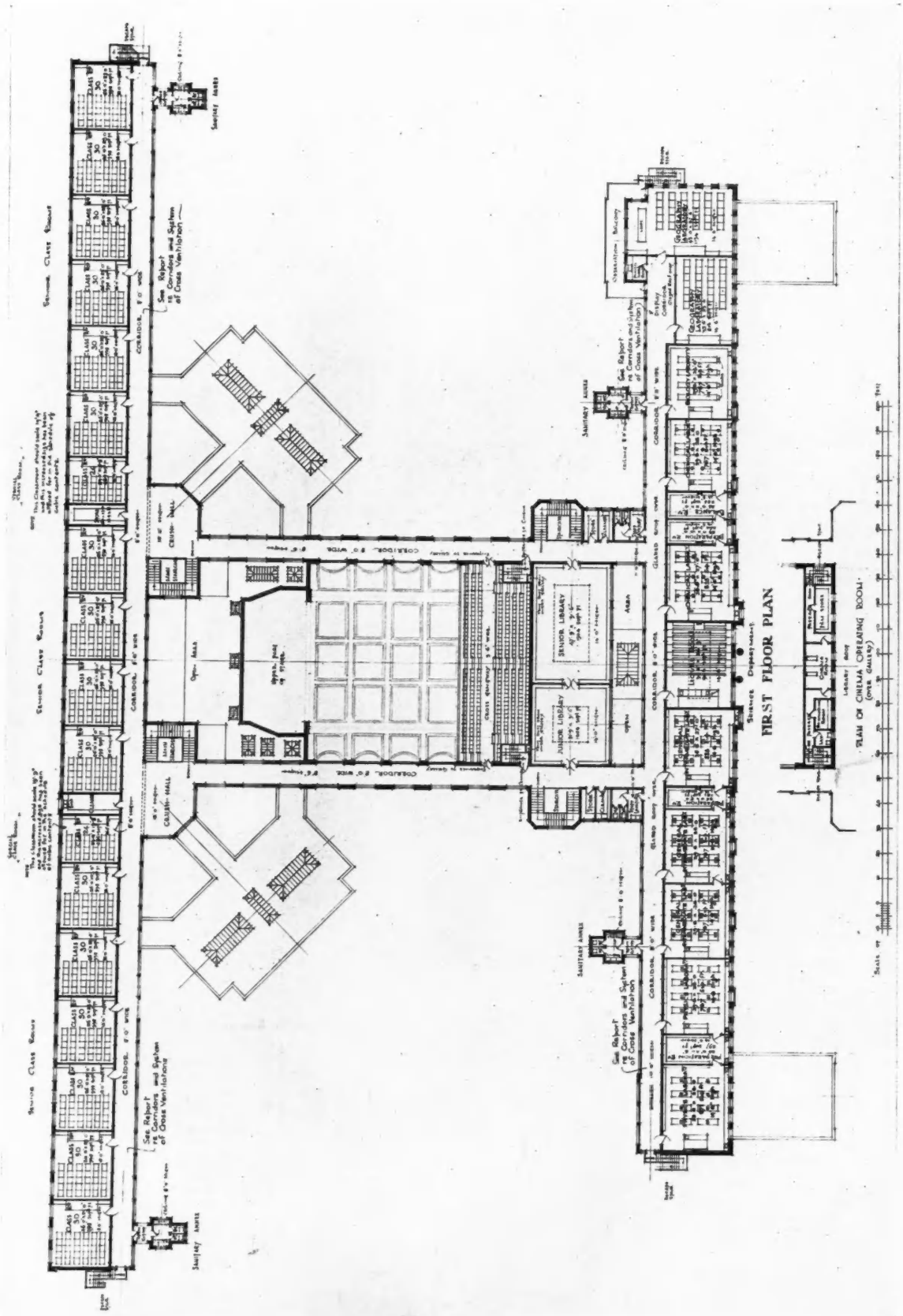

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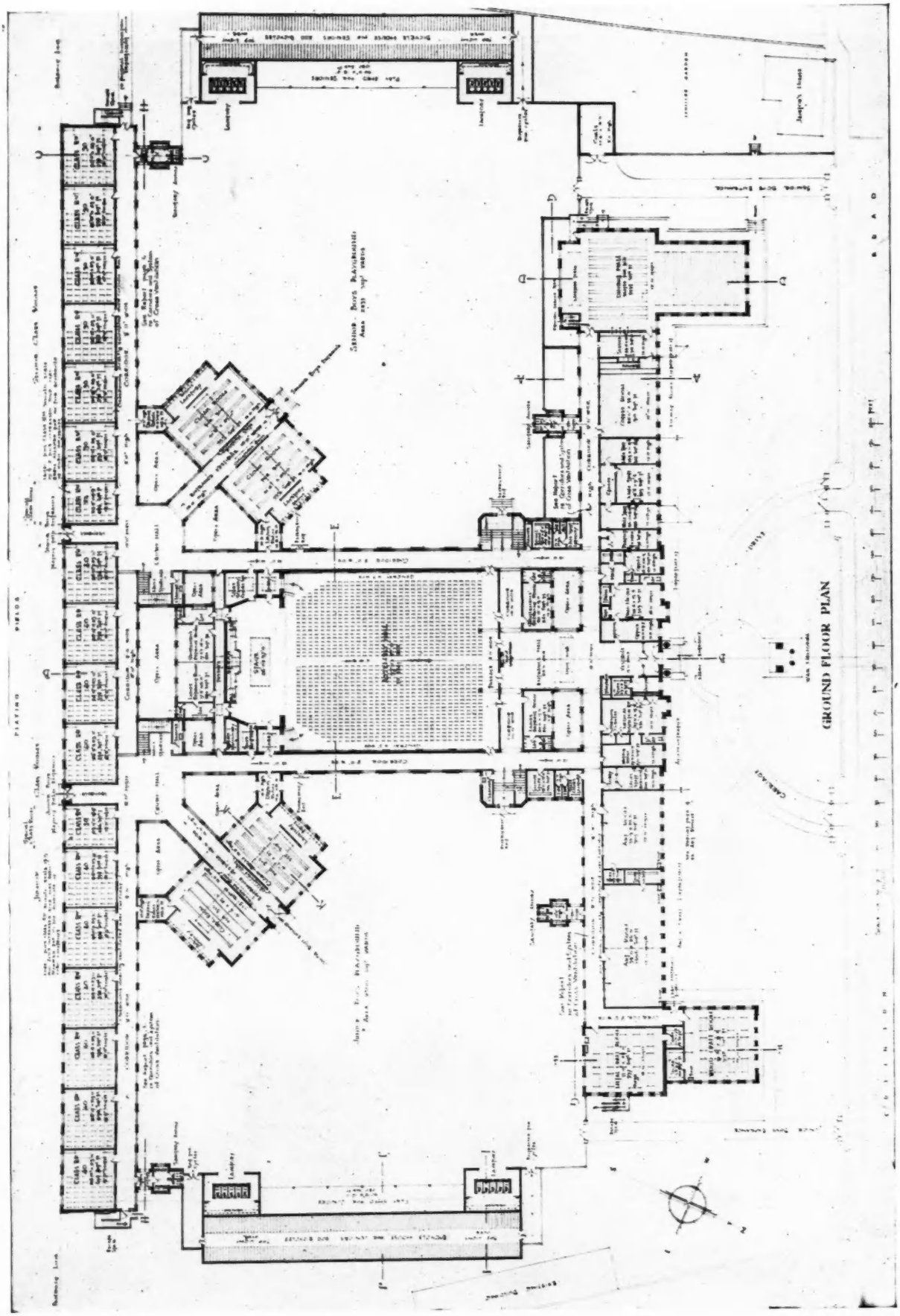


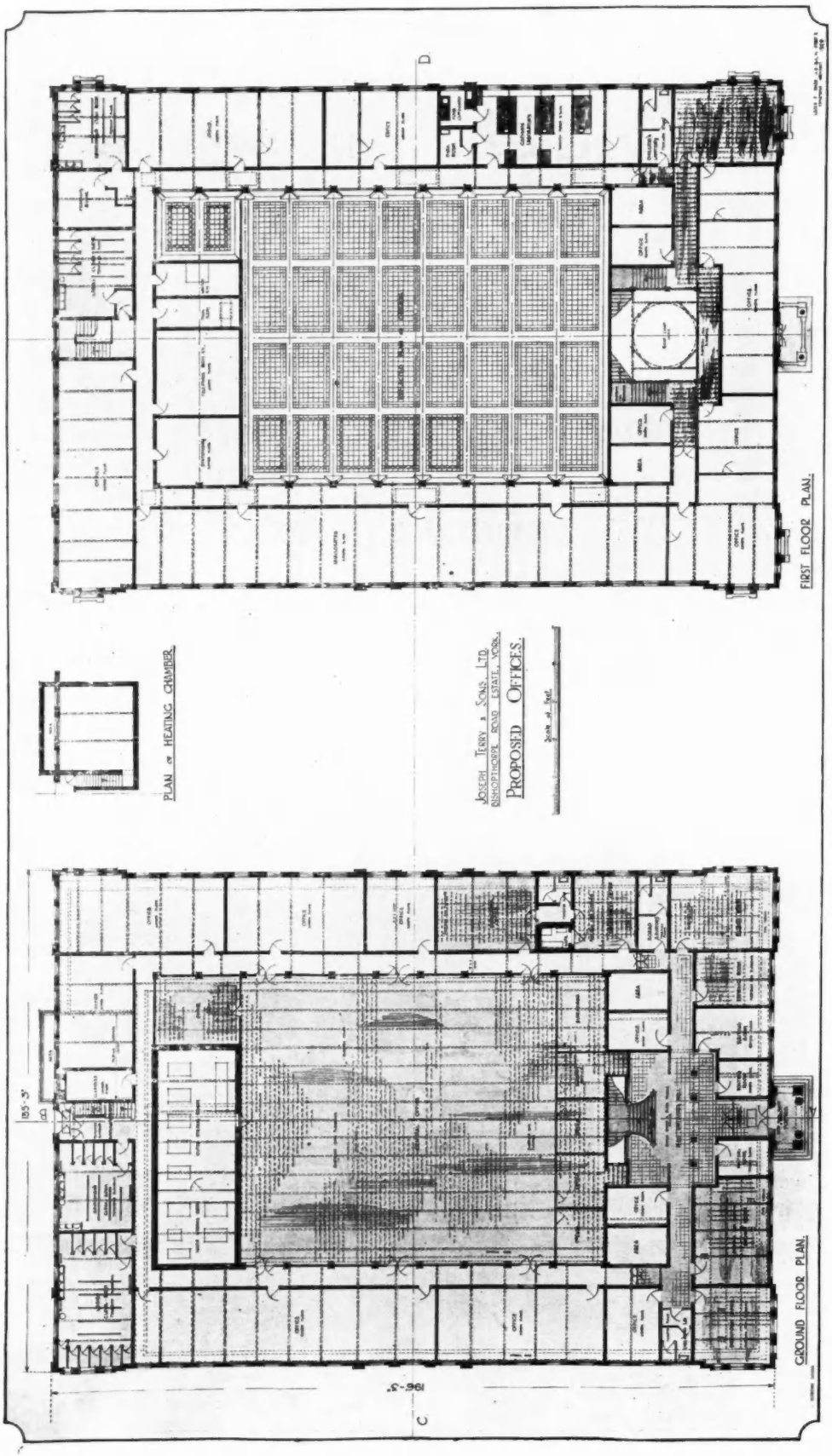
Competition for new secondary school, George Watson's Boys' College, Edinburgh. First premiated design. By James B. Dunn.

A NEW CHOCOLATE FACTORY

[BY B. C. MORLEY]

THE design of industrial buildings is at last becoming recognized as an important factor in our life. The great majority of the human race spends half its waking life in work, and civilized man spends it inside a building. Many of the great industrial concerns have realized that it is their duty to provide pleasant surroundings for their people. They also feel that their work is worthy of a decent building. One finds a happily growing tendency to employ architects for the most utilitarian of structures, and large sums of money are sunk on decorative adjuncts which can have no direct financial return, but which have an immeasurable moral and spiritual value. This has been the outlook of the proprietors of the factory group here illustrated. One may, perhaps, be inclined to cavil in a purely architectural sense at their architect's exact interpretation of this intention, but the intention itself is certain.

Factory and offices at York, for Joseph Terry and Sons, Ltd. By Lewis E. Wade. Above, the general offices. Below, the main entrance.



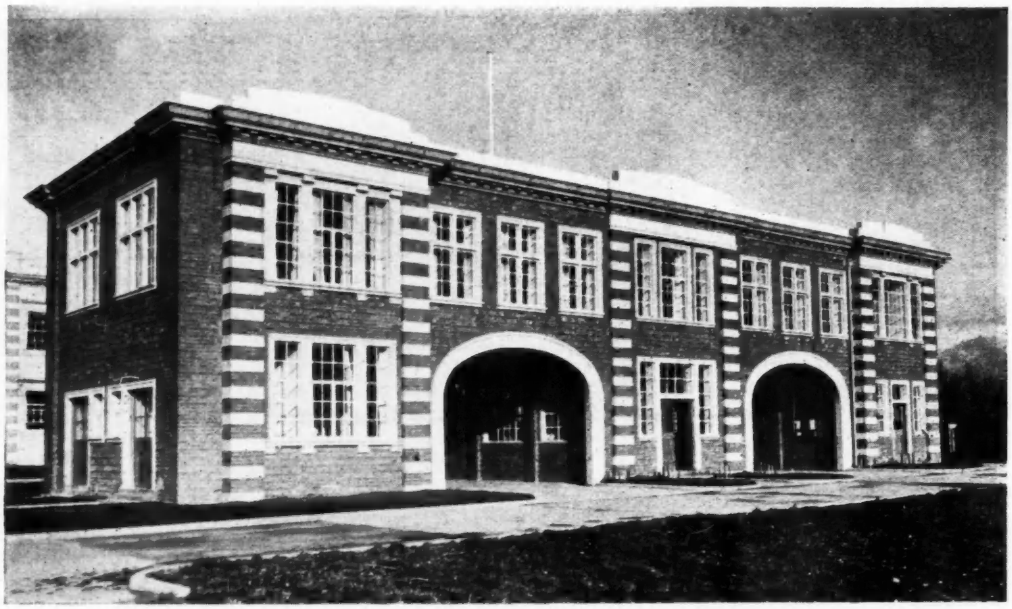
Factory and offices at York, for Joseph Terry and Sons, Ltd. By Lewis E. Wade. Plans of general offices.

Whether by giving a classic flavour to a modern industrial building one best solves the problem is a moot point. But one is pleased to find yet another large firm which has the wisdom and foresight to spend money on æsthetics.

The large office building is planned on economical lines; the great general office is placed in the centre and top lit via north lights and an enormous and very pleasantly designed lay-light. Corridors encircle it, and outside again are the more important offices. Circulation is therefore simple and unhampered, the general office serving as a link between all other departments. On the outside of the building are grouped the board room, secretary's office—well placed for general control—and the managing director's office. Round the front entrance are placed waiting-rooms and an exhibition room. On the first floor are a laboratory, the provision of which seems so universal in modern industrial buildings, also printing-room, together with a large area of offices for subsidiary departments.

The factory building itself is the quite common type of steel-supported north lights, the whole surrounded by a brick wall with the familiar saw-edged top. After all, this type of factory gets the

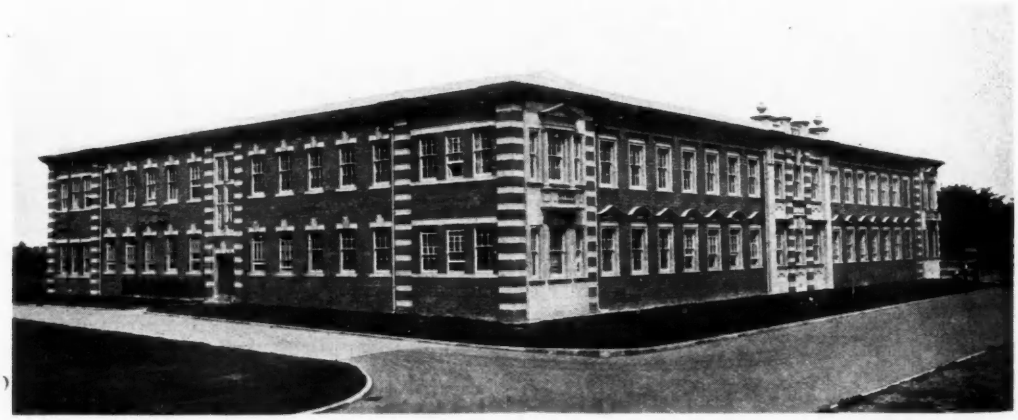
Factory and offices at York, for Joseph Terry and Sons, Ltd. By Lewis E. Wade. Above, the factory entrance. Below, the boiler-house and the water-tower.

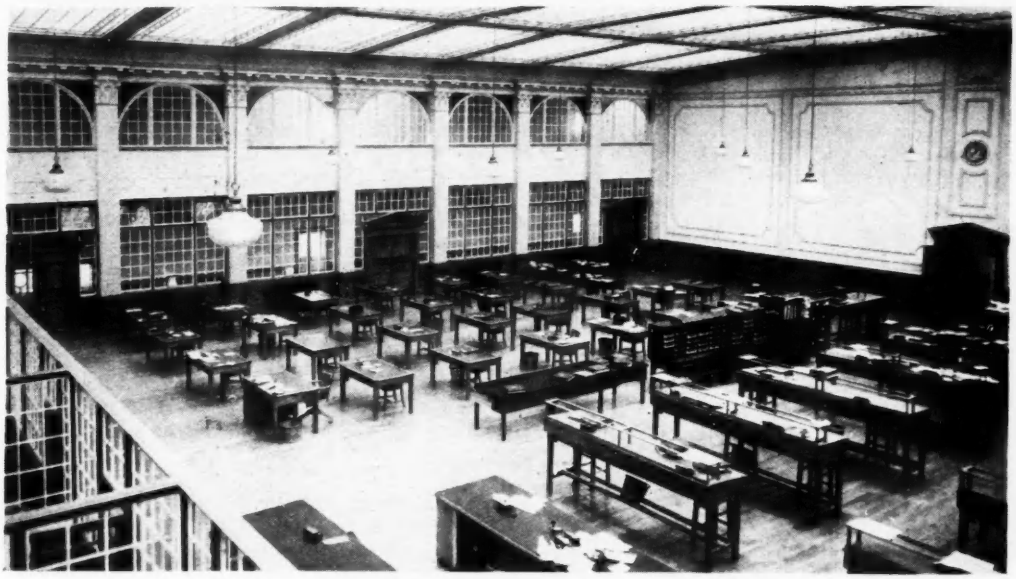


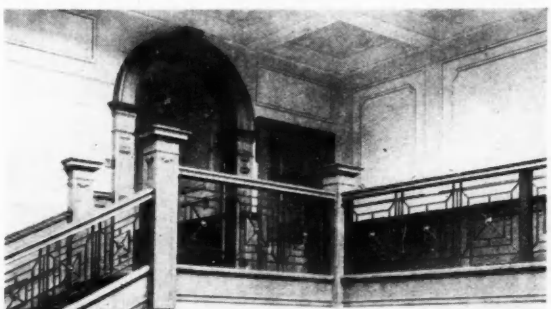
maximum of light from the right place—the sky—yet does so without turning the space below into a hothouse. The practical advantages of the system outweigh any æsthetic difficulties. The grouping of the transformer station, boiler-house, and water-tower is, in its general massing, very happy. The various buildings compose well together. The transformer house itself is quite a pleasant piece of design. It looks its part, and the relations of void to solid are good. The range of principal windows is well detailed, and the external steps—so often mishandled—neat and in keeping.

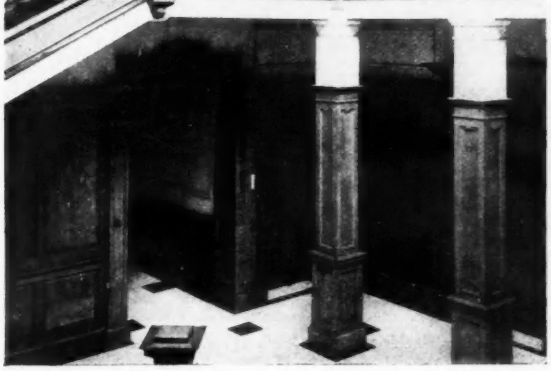
The fourth building, the factory office and timekeeper's office, is in its nature difficult to handle. The problem of two entrances

Factory and offices at York, for Joseph Terry and Sons, Ltd. By Lewis E. Wade Above, time and factory offices. Below, entrance hall to general offices.









Factory and offices at York, for Joseph Terry and Sons, Ltd. By Lewis G. Wade. Above, general offices, south and west elevations. Centre, the central office. Below, part of main staircase of the general offices.

side by side and of equal weight is always awkward. The right direction to take, and the one taken here, is to emphasize the side masses. In this case the central feature could perhaps have been suppressed still more. The plan, however, secures the utmost efficiency, the checking of the "clocking on" being under exact supervision.

Finally, the whole group is situated in practically rural surroundings. One is conscious of and grateful for the effort of the owners to preserve the amenities as far as it lay in their power.

R.I.B.A. ELECTION RESULTS

The result of the R.I.B.A. election for the Council and standing committees for the ensuing year is as follows :

PRESIDENT: Walter John Tapper, A.R.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Edwin Stanley Hall, Henry Vaughan Lanchester, George Churchus Lawrence (Bristol), Maurice Everett Webb.

HONORARY SECRETARY: Sydney Decimus Kitson.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: Professor Stanley Davenport Adshead, Henry Victor Ashley, Robert Atkinson, Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Major Harry Barnes, Herbert Tudor Buckland (Birmingham), Walter Cave, Major Hubert Christian Corlette, Sir Banister Flight Fletcher, Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel, Arthur Keen, Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, R.A., Thomas Ridley Milburn (Sunderland), Edward Charles Philip Monson, Thomas Taliesin Rees (Liverpool), Professor Charles Herbert Reilly (Liverpool), Herbert Duncan Searles-Wood, Francis Thomas Verity.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: Harold Chalton Bradshaw, Leonard Holcombe Bucknell, Professor Lionel Bailey Budden (Liverpool), Lieut.-Col. H. P. L. Cart de Lafontaine, George Leonard Elkington, Major Thomas Cecil Howitt (Nottingham), Manning Durdin Robertson (Dublin), John Douglas Scott, Michael Theodore Waterhouse.

LICENTIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: Arthur Baldwin Hayward, Edward Henry Heazell (Nottingham), Lieut.-Col. Percy Alfred Hopkins, Captain Augustus Seymour Reeves, Percy John Waldram, Colonel Noel Huxley Waller (Gloucester).

PAST PRESIDENTS: Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Edward Guy Dawber, A.R.A.

Representatives of Allied Societies

Northern Province of England: Francis Jones (Manchester Society of Architects); one representative to be appointed by the Liverpool Architectural Society; Charles Matthew Ellison Hadfield (Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and District Society of Architects and Surveyors); James Henry Martindale (Northern Architectural Association); one representative to be appointed by the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society; T. Butler Wilson (West Yorkshire Society of Architects).

Midland Province of England: Edward Thomas Allcock (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects); Ernest Chawner Bewlay (Birmingham Architectural Association); James William Fisher (Northamptonshire Association of Architects); Stanley John Wearing (Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects); John Woollatt (Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society).

Southern Province of England: Thomas Overbury (Wessex Society of Architects); Harold Sydney Rogers (Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Architectural Association); Benjamin Priestley Shires (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society); John Arthur Smith (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association).

Allied Societies in Scotland nominated by the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland: James Kennedy Hunter (Glasgow); Frank Charles Mears (Edinburgh); James Brown Nicol (Aberdeen); George Penrose Kennedy Young (Perth).

South Wales Institute of Architects: Charles Samuel Thomas (Swansea).

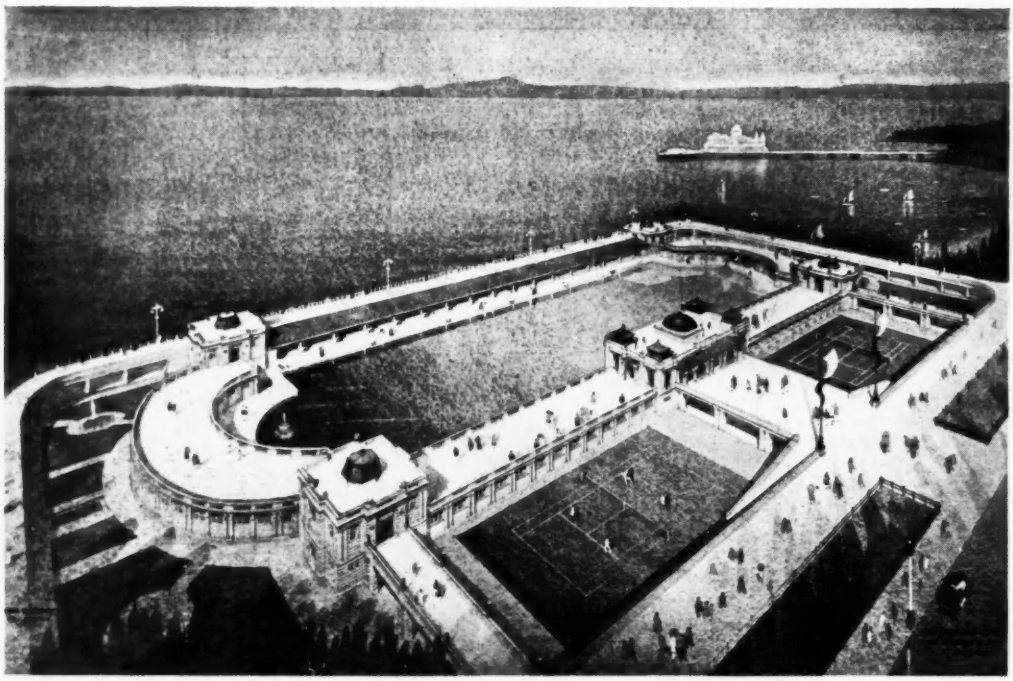
Allied Societies in Ireland: Professor Rudolph Maximilian Butler (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland); Edwin Riddell Kennedy (Ulster Society of Architects).

Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas to be nominated by the Council of each of the following: The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; the Federal Council of the Australian Institutes of Architects; the New Zealand Institute of Architects; the Institute of South African Architects.

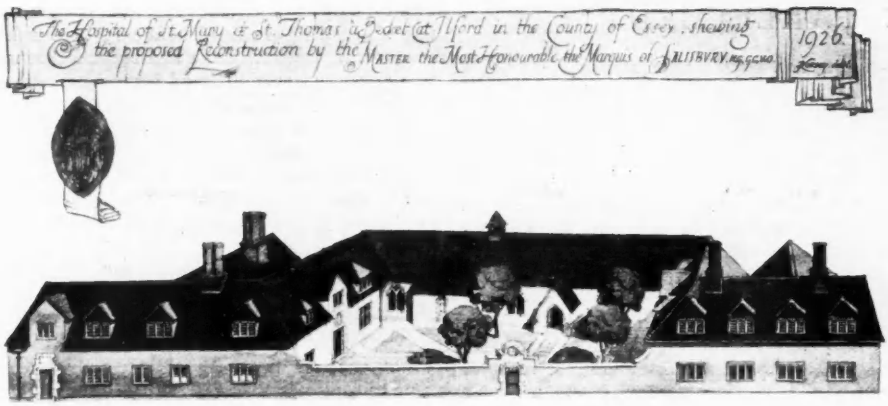
Architectural Association (London): William Henry Ansell.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants: William Henry Hamlyn.

Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education: Henry Martineau Fletcher.



Morecambe Bathing Pool. By A. W. S. Cross and K. M. B. Cross and Cecil Sutton. [*Royal Academy Exhibition.*]



ART STANDING COMMITTEE

FELLOWS

Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel
Charles Henry Holden
Edward Arthur Hunt
Charles Holloway James
Arthur Keen
Edward Maufe
Oswald Partridge Milne
Francis Winton Newman
Louis Emanuel de Soissons
George Grey Wornum

ASSOCIATES

Harold Chalton Bradshaw
Cyril Arthur Farey
Claude St. John Garle Miller
Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington
William Harding Thompson
Michael Theodore Waterhouse

LICENTIATES

Reginald Francis Guy Aylwin
Archibald Stuart Soutar
Francis Robert Taylor

LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE

FELLOWS

Louis Ambler
Martin Shaw Briggs
Arthur Stanley George Butler
Major Hubert Christian Corlette
Henry Philip Burke Downing
John Murray Easton
Walter Hindes Godfrey
Arthur Edward Henderson
Arthur Hamilton Moberly
Arthur Stratton

ASSOCIATES

Harold William Chester
Arthur Trystan Edwards
Professor Frank Stephen Granger (Nottingham)
Henry Castree Hughes (Cambridge)
Andrew Laurence Noel Russell
Grahame Burnell Tubbs

LICENTIATES

Arthur Baldwin Hayward
Edwin Morecombe Hick
Frederick Herbert Mansford

PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE

FELLOWS

Henry Victor Ashley
Frederick Chatterton
Sir Banister Flight Fletcher
Edmund Bertram Kirby (Liverpool)
George Churchus Lawrence (Bristol)
David Barclay Niven
John Alan Slater
Sydney Joseph Tatchell
Francis Thomas Verity
Herbert Arthur Welch

ASSOCIATES

Thomas Scott Barnes
George Leonard Elkington
Harry Valentine Milnes Emerson
William Henry Hamlyn
John Douglas Scott
Charles Woodward

LICENTIATES

Frederic Roger Betenson
Joseph William Denington
Captain Augustus Seymour Reeves

SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE

FELLOWS

Robert John Angel
William Edward Vernon Crompton
Ernest Hollyer Evans
George Reginald Farrow
William Alexander Harvey (Birmingham)
Alan Edward Munby
Herbert Duncan Searles-Wood
Major Charles Frederick Skipper (Cambridge)
Digby Lewis Solomon
Dr. Raymond Unwin

ASSOCIATES

Hope Bagenal
Percy William Barnett
Eric Leslie Bird
Edwin Gunn
Arnold Fielder Hooper
Charles Stanley White

LICENTIATES

Alfred Henry Barnes
George Nathaniel Kent
Percy John Waldram

Above, reconstruction of the Hospital of St. Thomas à Becket at Ilford. By F. W. Speight, in collaboration with W. J. Kieffer and H. S. Fleming. Below, cottage at St. Brelades, Jersey. By Clist and Bird. [*Royal Academy Exhibition.*]

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Gardner that up to May 1 last, 551 houses had been authorized for erection, and 474 houses had been completed by rural district councils in Berkshire under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. The average prices of houses included in contracts let by rural authorities in the county during the past twelve months were £415 in the case of non-parlour houses, and £470 in the case of parlour houses, and the average sizes of such houses were 771 superficial feet and 920 superficial feet respectively.

Mr. Hayes asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that, although he stated in the House on November 16, 1925, that the Teignmouth Council had appointed a housing committee which was investigating the question of suitable and available sites for houses, the Council had no housing committee and that it had not yet selected sites for housing purposes; and what action he proposed to take in the matter?

Mr. Chamberlain said that the hon. member had been misinformed. He understood that the local authority in question had a housing committee and had, in fact, purchased a site of about 3½ acres and entered into a contract for the erection of twenty-eight houses, eight of which had been commenced.

Mr. Hayes then asked the Minister whether he would state the cost of and the prices, inclusive of subsidy, received by private builders for houses built under the scheme of the local authority in Torquay; and the amounts of subsidy received by the builders?

Mr. Chamberlain said he had no information as to the actual cost and selling prices of houses erected by private enterprise under the subsidy scheme at Torquay. Under the town council's scheme for the assistance of private enterprise it was a condition of the grant of subsidy that the net freehold selling price of the house should not exceed £600 after allowing for subsidy. The amount of the subsidy given by the town council was £120.

LAW REPORTS

HIGHWAY: LIABILITY TO REPAIR

Marsland v. *Taggart. King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Shearman*

This appeal raised the question whether a highway was repairable by the inhabitants at large, or whether the onus was on the owners of the land adjoining to carry out the necessary work. The matter came before the Court on an appeal by Mr. John Marsland, surveyor of the Hayfield District Council, Derbyshire, from a decision of the Hayfield justices, refusing to order Mr. A. Taggart, a property owner in the village of Mellor, to repay to the Council the sum of £22 3s. which they had expended on a road adjoining Mr. Taggart's land.

Mr. Scholefield, K.C., for the appellant, stated that when respondent refused to obey the order of the Council they carried out the work themselves. Although the amount claimed was small, the question of principle involved was important, because there were many miles of such streets in the area. It appeared that from 1847 to 1920 the owners of the land repaired the road, and the Council had declined a request of the owner, in 1896, to receive £100 and take over the liability to repairs in future. An Enclosure Award of 1779, for the parish of Mellor, was put in, by which it was contended that the liability to repair the road was to the landowner. Mr. Taggart, however, had argued that as the road was in existence as a public highway before 1835 it was a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large and that no liability upon the landowners had been proved by the Council. The justices adopted that contention and held that the highway was repairable by the public. Counsel's submission was that no liability *ratione tenuræ* could arise during times of legal memory, and that the enclosure award was evidence that no such liability arose; also, that no liability *ratione clausuræ* could be established without proof of an immemorial right of the public to deviate over his land adjoining the road, and that the award was evidence that no such right existed before 1779. Further, it was agreed that even if the freeholders had repaired the road in past years, that did not prevent the road being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large. Having regard, counsel said, to the unbroken repair of the road by the landowners for seventy or eighty years, there was an obligation on the justices to find a legal origin, if that was possible, for their liability to continue the repairs. That legal origin lay, he contended, in the fact that this was an ante-1778 highway, therefore there was a liability on the landowners to repair.

The Court, after long legal argument, held that the justices should have come to the conclusion that the highway was one repairable not by the inhabitants at large, but by Mr. Taggart, and they allowed the appeal, with costs.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said one would have thought that the evidence was all one way. A great deal had been said about the Enclosure Award of July 1779. It appeared that in 1778 certain freeholders in the village of Mellor agreed to appoint a referee to decide, among other things, which parcels of land should be set aside for highways and who were the persons who should bear the expense of repairing those highways in future. Shiloh Road was one of the highways mentioned in that award, and the argument had been that the origin of liability for the repair of that highway was to be found in that award and contradicted the argument that there was an antecedent liability to repair *ratione tenuræ*. In his opinion that argument failed, for when the award was scrutinized what appeared to have been done was perfectly consistent with the view that the highway in question was repairable *ratione tenuræ* before the date of the award. In the circumstances, although the justices had given the case considerable attention and care, the Court was of opinion that the road was not repairable by the inhabitants at large.

The other members of the Court agreed.

THE HOUSING ACT: PRIORITY OF STATUTORY CHARGE

Bristol Corporation v. *Virgin and others. King's Bench Division. Before Justices Salter and Talbot*

The point raised in this appeal by the Bristol Corporation, was whether the Bristol County Court judge was right in holding that the statutory charge of the Corporation under the Housing Act had not priority over the fee farm rent in the case of Mr. J. H. Cordeaux, the fee farm rent chargee, in respect of charges incurred under the Housing Act. In the Court below the Corporation sued Mr. Charles Virgin, the freeholder of No. 57 Seneca Road, St. George's, Bristol, Messrs. Hancock & Co., the mortgagees, and Mr. Joseph H. Cordeaux, the fee farm rent chargee, for charges incurred under the Housing Act. So far as Messrs. Virgin and Hancock & Co., were concerned the County Court judgment was in favour of the Corporation, and it was only the decision in favour of Mr. Cordeaux that the Corporation appealed against.

Mr. Stafford Cripps, K.C., appeared for the Corporation. The respondents were not represented.

Mr. Stafford Cripps said the Corporation got an order for all they asked for against the other defendants, but failed as against the present respondent. The claim was for a declaration that under or by virtue of section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, they were entitled to a charge on the dwelling-house, No. 57 Seneca Road, St. George's, Bristol, for the sum of £60 10s., money expended by the Corporation in executing work necessary to make the house reasonably fit for human habitation. A notice had previously been served requiring paving and other work to be done, and that notice was not complied with, so the Corporation did the work. The Corporation contended that this charge ranked in priority to the mortgage and also to the fee farm rent, but the County Court judge, while agreeing that the Corporation's charge had priority over the mortgage charge, decided that it did not have priority over the fee farm rent. Mr. Cripps said this matter was one of great importance to Bristol, because nearly every house there had a fee farm rent attached to it. He believed that in Manchester there was also a fee farm rent, but he did not think

it prevailed outside these two cities. Mr. Virgin was the freeholder and he had mortgaged his freehold, and out of the freehold there was payable a fee farm rent to Mr. Cordeaux. So far as he (Mr. Cripps) knew, there had never been a legal decision on the position of this fee farm rent under the Housing Act. The point really was the construction of the words " charge on the premises accruing under the Housing Act." The Corporation's contention was that their statutory charge took priority over all other rights and charges attaching to the property. The County Court judge stated in his judgment that it appeared to him there was a clear difference between the rack renter or the mortgagee and the rent chargee. The rent chargee was a person owning an incorporeal hereditament. The other parties, the rack renter and the mortgagee, were in a totally different position. The fee farm renters got no direct benefit from the work in question, though indirectly a rent chargee did benefit. He did not think he ought to decide the case on that consideration. He came to the conclusion that a rent charge belonged to a totally different category of property to that within which a freehold, leasehold or mortgage fell, and in the absence of any express legal authority he did not think he ought to accept the Corporation's arguments. Counsel cited a recent decision in the Chancery Division, where the judge, Mr. Justice Russell, held that charges under the Housing Act overrode all other proprietary interests in a house.

The Court allowed the appeal, with costs.

Mr. Justice Salter, in the course of his judgment, said there was only one reported decision bearing directly on the matter, but there were decided cases on similar words in earlier statutes. That decision was of Mr. Justice Russell (now Lord Justice Russell) in the Paddington Borough Council case, holding that the latter's charge was upon the whole of the proprietary interests in the premises. His lordship said, guided by the words of the statute and the authorities, he came to the conclusion that the Corporation's charge ranked in priority to the fee farm charge.

Mr. Justice Talbot concurred.

LIABILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE

Brooke v. *Bool*. *King's Bench Divisional Court. Before Justices Salter and Talbot*

This case raised an interesting point as to the liability of a landlord under somewhat curious circumstances. It came before the court by way of appeal by Mrs. Brooke, of Warwick Street, Pimlico, from a judgment of Judge Tobin, sitting at the Westminster County Court, in favour of her landlord, the defendant. The County Court judge dismissed her claim for damages against defendant.

Mr. Cairns, for the appellant, said the short point raised was as to the liability for negligence of two persons engaged in effecting a common purpose. His submission was that both were liable, although it was the act of one that caused the damage. Mrs. Brooke was tenant of two rooms from Mr. Bool, in which she carried on business as a wardrobe dealer. Mr. Bool lived in rooms adjoining the shop and communicating with it. Mr. Bool also had a lodger named Morris living upstairs. There had been a burglary at the shop, and it had become the practice of Mr. Bool to see that the shop was bolted and secured after Mrs. Brooke had gone in the evenings. On the night of May 3 last year Mr. Morris came downstairs to Mr. Bool and said he was sure there was an escape of gas in Mrs. Brooke's shop. The two went into the shop to try to find it. Mr. Bool lit the gas and tried the gas pipe within his reach by means of a lighted match, but could not find any escaping gas. Mr. Morris then got on the counter, lit a match and applied it to the upper part of the gas pipe, and there was an explosion. Mrs. Brooke's business suffered from the resultant damage, and she brought her action in the County Court against Mr. Bool to recover the damage. Judge Tobin found there was negligence on the part of Mr. Morris, but that Mr. Bool, the landlord, was not liable for that negligence, failing to see any evidence that they were principal and agent or were jointly engaged in effecting a common purpose. Counsel submitted that the judge was wrong in law and that there was a common purpose here.

The court allowed the appeal and entered for the plaintiff for the agreed damages.

Mr. Justice Salter, in giving judgment, said in his opinion there were three grounds on which it was competent in law for the County Court judge to find that the defendant was responsible for what Morris did—obviously a grossly reckless thing to do—in holding a naked light near to a place where he expected an escape of gas. He thought there was evidence of agency. Defendant himself examined the pipe, and did so in a most reckless and dangerous way with a naked light. In his opinion there was ample evidence that he impliedly invited and instructed Morris to get on the counter and to complete the examination. Morris did what he did on the implied instructions of the defendant and acting for him. A second ground on which the County Court judge could have found the defendant responsible was that of control which the defendant had of the proceedings. Defendant was there lawfully and by the permission of the plaintiff and, indeed, at her request. Morris was a trespasser, but defendant had a right to invite him to help him (defendant). Morris was only there by the defendant's invitation and permission, and, in his lordship's opinion, the defendant was in control of the enterprise, and had a right to tell Morris to leave the room. Defendant having the right to control Morris, and having invited and permitted him to do what he did, the defendant was responsible for the consequences. The County Court judge could also have found for the plaintiff on the ground that there was a joint enterprise of the defendant and Morris, and the act which was the immediate cause of the explosion was their joint act.

Mr. Justice Talbot concurred.

EROSION BY THE SEA. DISAPPEARANCE OF A FOOTPATH

Boultwood v. *Paignton U.D.C. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Romer*

This action centred around a dispute as to a footpath on a cliff at Preston, Paignton. Plaintiffs, Mr. and Mrs. Boultwood, of Dunmail, Preston Down Road, Paignton, sought a declaration against the Urban District Council that the public had no right of way over a certain footpath that ran through plaintiffs' land near the cliff edge at Preston, Paignton, and damages for the removal of a fence erected to keep the public from trespassing. The Council denied that the path was not public, alleging that it had been used from time immemorial.

Plaintiffs did not deny that there had been a public path along the cliff edge, but alleged that that had disappeared because of cliff falls, due to erosion of the sea, and that no fresh path had been dedicated.

The Council called evidence to show that there had been for many years a public right of way from the beach diagonally up the cliff to a lane leading to Torquay. When the plaintiffs bought their land they put up fences that obstructed the path and the Council had these fences broken down again and again.

For the plaintiffs evidence was given that, although the public had been allowed to use the track, there was no well defined and dedicated path, as the Council claimed. They did not deny that years ago coastguards and other people used a path, but it had now disappeared with the fallen cliffs and no other track had been dedicated to the use of the public.

His lordship found in favour of the plaintiffs and granted them the declaration they asked, with costs, and made an order for an inquiry as to damage due for trespass by the defendants in removing plaintiffs' fence. His lordship said in 1861 there was a path from the sea to the cliff edge that was public property, but it fell away with the cliff because of erosion and new tracks appeared. In 1896 a sea wall was erected, and the then owner of the land, now the plaintiffs' property, made a path for the public along the railway line and fenced his land in. Then what appeared to be a third path appeared through the fence and across the land. Everybody would agree that it would be a churlish act on the part of a landowner to keep the public from the enjoyment of the land on the cliff edge that was of no use to him, but there the path ran right through land on which plaintiffs hoped to build, and there was no evidence by the defendants' Council that proved any dedication to the public of any path through that land. In the circumstances the plaintiffs would get the declaration they sought.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE OXFORD CORNER HOUSE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—In your JOURNAL you published eight excellent photographs illustrating my work which you describe as "by F. J. Wills." I feel sure that this misstatement must have escaped your notice and that the architect for the builder of the Corner House would be the first to acknowledge that every detail in those illustrations from ceiling to floor inclusive was my responsibility.

OLIVER BERNARD

AN ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION CAMPAIGN

On Thursday last a lunch was given by the British Electrical Development Association to inaugurate an electrical refrigeration campaign which will continue for the greater part of the summer. Among those present were: Lord Dudley Gordon and Lady Gordon, Sir Harry Haward, Sir George Sutton, Sir James L. Devonshire, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir John Brookes, Mr. R. S. Downe, Mr. H. T. Young, Mr. C. Rodgers, Capt. J. M. Donaldson, Mrs. Cottington Taylor, Miss Hazlett, Mr. C. W. Sully, Mr. A. C. Cramb, Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, Mr. A. Seymour Harding, Mr. G. S. Elliston, Mr. P. F. Crinks, Mr. T. Hall, Mr. A. H. Allen, Mr. M. Atkinson, Mr. E. H. Barringer, Mr. F. H. Barry, Mr. H. Bentham, Mr. H. H. Berry, Mr. T. C. Brice, Mr. G. S. Britton, Mr. G. C. Burnard, Mr. C. H. Cox, Mr. V. W. Dale, Mr. W. J. B. Drew, Mr. J. H. Fildes, Mr. R. T. G. French, Mr. E. A. Gatehouse, Mr. F. W. Leevers, Lieut.-Col. D. C. McLagan, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. W. L. Randell, Mr. R. P. Sloan, Mr. W. G. Stiles, Mr. L. Sunderland, Mr. D. B. Waters, Mr. C. A. Weekes, Mr. P. P. Wheelwright, Mr. A. J. L. Whittenham, Mr. B. L. Wilson, Mr. H. T. Young.

Sir John Gatti, the president of the Association, said that chemical preservatives in food had proved rather worse than the evil they were intended to mitigate. But the prohibition of preservatives led to the difficulty of keeping food fresh. Preserved food may be unwholesome, but bad food must be worse. For some years refrigeration had enabled this country to draw on the reserves of the world for its food supplies. The immediate problem, however, was to ensure the purity of food not only in the hands of the wholesaler, or even the retailers, but when it had passed beyond them to the actual consumer. A great many up-to-date retailers had, of course, already established refrigeration as part of their business, but a great deal more could be done by the retail industry on these lines. The electrical refrigerator was easy of installation, simple in working and, as he could testify from personal experience, extraordinarily efficient in its action. Electricity suppliers would, he was sure, see that the cost of current for refrigerators was such that running cost of an efficient electrical refrigerator would probably not exceed that of an ordinary ice-box.

Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane said all disease began in the kitchen, from influenza to cancer. He welcomed the fact that this country had quadrupled its fruit supply in a year. The amount of good that refrigeration alone could do was enormous. He suggested that men of wealth should help in establishing chairs of dietetics.

COST OF LAND FOR HOUSING

Speaking on June 7 at Mrs. Douglas Vickers's house, under the auspices of the Joint Parliamentary Advisory Council, Mr. B. S. Townroe gave an interesting comparison between prices of land charged for housing. He said that the cost of the land bought under the Addison Act of 1919 worked out to approximately £185 an acre. Land could still be bought within seven miles of the House of Commons, laid out with roads and drainage, and suitable for working-class houses at less than £500 an acre. At Hampstead it was impossible to obtain suitable land at less than £2,000 an acre. Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., was now asking for voluntary contributions to buy the Pulford Street site in Westminster at a price of £16,000 per acre. It must be admitted, he said, that this was a reasonable price for Westminster, where it was difficult to find any land at less than £2 per sq. ft., or about £30,000 an acre. He suggested, however, that careful thought should be given before expending such sums on land within the metropolis, and whether such money as was available could not be better utilized in supporting individuals or associations that were reconditioning old houses, or in providing the capital for building societies which had assisted to create 2,500,000 house-owners in this country, or to provide the capital needed by private builders. It should not be forgotten that although the private builder was at present faced with unfair competition, owing to the subsidies given at the cost of the taxpayer and ratepayer to local authorities, since the armistice 690,000 houses had been provided by private enterprise alone, 300,000 more than those built by municipal enterprise.

The whole position in regard to housing was rapidly changing. Westminster, for example, was becoming more like the City, and in ten years' time would be mainly composed of offices inhabited at night time by caretakers. The present working-class population of Westminster, admittedly badly housed and overcrowded, were steadily going elsewhere, and it was a matter for argument whether such a sum as £16,000 an acre could justifiably be spent in providing so-called working-class accommodation that could not possibly be let at rents within the reach of poor tenants without a serious annual loss.

TRADE NOTES

Following is a list of the immediate visits of the motor travelling caravan of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., which is demonstrating the Ideal Cookanheat installation: June 13 and 14, outside the Picture House, White Lion Street, Tenby; June 15, Market Place, Carmarthen; June 18, R. E. Jones, Ltd., car park, Top Dillwyn Street, Swansea; June 19, The Green, Bridgend.

An order has just been secured through the trade by the Brilliant Sign Co. (1927), Ltd., for 1,000 inside solid bronze window reflector signs. These signs measure 4 ft. long by 10 in. deep, and are composed of solid bronze fronts with heavy bronze mouldings, the fronts stencilled and backed opal. the interior of each sign fitted with the requisite number of points for electric lamps. So great is the influx of business for the new daylight sign that the Brilliant Sign Co., Ltd., are compelled to extend their works. These signs are now being supplied by the firm to all parts of the world.

At their stand at the Building Exhibition, Olympia, Messrs. Naylor Brothers (London), Ltd., of Slough, Bucks, had the honour of receiving a visit from H.R.H. Princess Victoria, and entertained her for a few minutes with a practical demonstration of their Brushing Belco. Her Royal Highness was extremely interested, and did not leave until the completion of a demonstration of the use of Brushing Belco as a decorative finish by means of mottling. The Princess expressed the opinion that the Brushing Belco was very easy to use, and inspected the different uses to which it could be put. Mr. A. D. Wilson carried out the demonstration work, and Mr. J. A. Burles, of the Naylor Architectural Department, had the honour of explaining the process to Her Royal Highness and conducting her round the Naylor exhibit.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

July 14. The Lewisham Borough Council invite architects of British birth and nationality to submit designs in competition for the Town Hall, shops, and offices, proposed to be erected on the site of the east side of, and adjoining the present, Town Hall buildings. Assessor: Mr. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £350, £250, £150. Particulars from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Lewisham, S.E.6.

July 30. New Town Hall in West Marlands, for the County Borough Council of Southampton. Assessor: Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £500, £300, £150. Total cost not to exceed £385,000. Particulars from the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Southampton.

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.

September 5. School at Rickmansworth to accommodate 400 senior girls, for the governors of Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor: Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £750, £500, £400, £300 and £200. Particulars from Mr. M. Beachcroft, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

September 29. The British Portland Cement Association, Ltd., is offering awards for the best concrete houses erected during the current year. These awards are offered for work that has been actually designed and constructed. The prize awards will be as follows: To architects, 1st prize, £100; 2nd prize, £50; to builders, to the builder of the house awarded the 1st prize, £50; 2nd prize, £25. Assessor: Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A. Any concrete house or bungalow, the contract price of which is from £500 to £2,000, designed and erected in Great Britain under the supervision of an architect, is eligible. Houses must conform to the following requirements: 1: Only cement of British manufacture shall have been specified and used, with the exception of white cement which only may be used for obtaining special effects; 2: Concrete must be used for the roof of houses where a flat roof is called for. The covering for other types of roof must be pre-cast concrete tiles except where extra expense is entailed by the employment of this latter form of covering. The actual construction must be completed by the end of 1928 in order that the prizes may be awarded early in 1929. Further particulars from The British Portland Cement Association, Ltd., 20 Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1

No date. The Corporation invite from architects, surveyors, and other plans, layout of Harbour Station site fronting the sea, in swimming bath, shops, ornamental sub-tropical garden, roads, and bathing establishment for the Borough of Ramsgate. First prize, £250; second prize, £150; third prize, £100. A plan of the land can be obtained at the office of the borough engineer situate at 16 Albion Place, Ramsgate, on payment of the sum of £1 1s. For further information and for conditions under which plans, drawings, and schemes are to be submitted, application must be made to Mr. A. Blasdale Clarke, Town Clerk, Albion House, Ramsgate.

AN ESSEX HOME

Following are the names of the contractors and sub-contractors for Goldings Manor, Loughton, Essex, illustrated on pages 820 to 824. Contractors, Blow and Peters, St. Albans; Elsley & Co., fanlights; Whiteside Fitments, Ltd., door furniture; Cash & Co., electrical installation; Rusell & Co., central heating plant; Jackson and Son, ornamental plaster work and internal fitments and mirrors; Shanks & Co., sanitary fittings.

We regret that, owing to the great pressure on our space, the fourth article on Carreras's New Tobacco Factory by Mr. C. W. Box has had to be held over from this issue of the Journal.

A NEW CHOCOLATE FACTORY

Following are the names of the contractors and sub-contractors for the new factory, illustrated on pages 835 to 840: General contractors, Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.; sub-contractors: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., steelwork; The Empire Stone Co., stonework; J. B. Johnson & Co., fibrous plaster and plastering; Henry Hope and Sons, patent glazing; The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., floor and road reinforcement; Teakoid, Ltd., composition floors; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., marble work; Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., asphalt roads; Doultons and Farrers, sanitary ware; Parker, Winder and Achurch, door and window fittings, and entrance gates; Babcock and Wilcox, boilers; Mather and Platt, pumps; Royles, calorifiers. The whole of the works have been designed and carried out under Messrs. Terry's resident staff. Mr. Lewis E. Wade, A.R.I.B.A., was the principal architect; Messrs. J. Gordon Davies and W. Hiles, the assistant architects; and Mr. J. W. Pritchard was the contractors' superintendent.

NEW INVENTIONS

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

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

14003. Beard, G. Stained and latticed windows, panels, &c. May 12.
13606. Carson, N. B. Reinforced-concrete structures. May 9.
13464. Dyke, H. Scaffolding. May 8.
13740. Lockwood, F. Staircase. May 10.
13794. Windover, W. L. S. Sliding windows. May 10.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

289906. Cole, W. H. Proofing iron and steel against rust, and materials for use therein.
289929. Murray, J. G. Shop window showcases and the like.
290042. Laurie, A. P. Production of slabs for walls, partition walls, and the like.
274863. Galy, A. A. Machines for moulding building-blocks and the like from plastic material.
290129. Zenz, J., Groel, F., and Moser, M. Lattice framework for buildings.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

287834. Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., and D. Palmer Jones, 43 Lansdowne Road, Stockwell, London. Tubular scaffolding.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. Rhoderic Cameron, F.R.I.B.A. Trained in the office of the late Dr. Ross, LL.D., Inverness, he was afterwards eight years assistant to the late Sir Rowand Anderson, and for some years practising on his own account in Edinburgh. Mr. Cameron went to Aberfeldy for health reasons some thirty years ago, when he entered into partnership with the late Mr. Bell, architect and civil engineer. Mr. Cameron was responsible for many important buildings, including churches, schools, and private residences throughout Edinburgh and the North of Scotland, and since going to Aberfeldy many buildings in the town and district have been executed to his designs. Of a studious and retiring disposition, Mr. Cameron was much sought after, and his death will be mourned by all who knew him. Mr. Cameron was sixty-eight years of age, and leaves a widow, son, and daughter.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The Board of Education has empowered the Warwickshire Education Committee to proceed with the erection of a central school at ATHERSTONE.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee has decided to proceed with the extension of the BADDESLEY Ensor central school.

*

Mr. A. H. Billingham, the owner of the WATER ORTON poultry farm, is developing his estate for building purposes.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee has decided to provide additional accommodation for 120 children at Balsall Street School, to serve the parish of TEMPLE BALSALL.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation has passed plans for the construction of a racecourse and sports stadium at Paulsgrove, but on the understanding that the ground will not be used for greyhound racing.

*

The Warwickshire County Council recommends an expenditure of £20,000 on the provision of small holdings.

*

Mr. J. C. Payne, of Huncote, Coleshill Road, Ward End, Birmingham, is to develop a building estate at COLE END, Warwickshire.

*

The Board of Education has authorized the proposal of the Warwickshire Education Committee for the extension of the elementary school at BINLEY to provide additional accommodation for 160 scholars.

*

The South Coast Land Company are to lay out roads on their estate at BOURNEMOUTH.

*

Plans passed by the NEWBURY Corporation: House, Andover Road, Wash Common, for Messrs. Cooke Bros.; warehouse, Bartholomew Street, for Messrs. Stratton, Sons and Mead; alterations and additions, 140 Bartholomew Street, for Mr. A. E. Rawlins.

*

Mr. A. H. Rowbotham has a proposal for the erection of a hall at the rear of 97 Worple Road, WIMBLEDON (at the junction of that road with the Downs), for the Wimbledon Conservatoire of Music.

*

Messrs. R. J. and J. S. Thomson are to erect additions at Wimbledon Hospital, Thurstan Road, WIMBLEDON.

*

Plans passed by the SOUTHWARK B.C.: Shop, 41 East Street, for Messrs. R. J. Green and Sons; building, Meymott Street, for H.M. Office of Works.

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: Alterations at billiard hall, 51a Wimbledon Hill Road, for Messrs. A. J. Elliston and Sons; workshop and store room, 157 Merton Road, for Mr. F. W. Anderson; billiard hall, Haydons Road, for Mr. E. G. Cole; additions, Methodist school, Quicks Road, for Mr. H. Kelsall Armitage; four houses, Oakwood Road, for Messrs. H. Wakeford and Sons.

*

Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey are to erect a church hall on land adjoining Holy Trinity Church, Merton Road, WIMBLEDON.

*

The WIMBLEDON Corporation is borrowing £50,000 for further housing advances.

*

The WIMBLEDON Corporation has approved plans of the Southern Railway showing the proposed new roadway under the bridge intended to be constructed over Toynbee Road in connection with the Wimbledon and Sutton Railway.

*

Plans passed by the CHORLEY Corporation: Eight houses, Blackburn Street, for Mr. C. G. Froom.

*

The CHORLEY Corporation is arranging with Mr. John Sedgwick for the construction of a paddling pool in Astley Park.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation Housing Committee has decided to make inquiries as to the suitability of Fenton Manor as a site for houses.

*

At a meeting of the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation Housing Committee, the city surveyor submitted sketch plans of the houses proposed to be erected at Hanford site, together with a layout plan. The plans were approved, and the city surveyor authorized to obtain tenders for the erection of the houses.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation is to negotiate for 53 acres of land at Uttoxeter Road, Meir, for housing purposes.

*

The HERNE BAY U.D.C. has asked the Kent Education authority to secure a site for the erection of the proposed secondary school.

*

Plans passed by the GRAVESEND Corporation: Bungalow, Malvana Avenue, for Mr. W. Gould; house, Malvana Avenue, for Messrs. W. T. Dumbrill and Son; additions, 23-24 King Street, for Mr. Bennett; alterations and additions, 73a and 74 New Road, for the Gravesend Co-operative Society, Ltd.; two houses, Laurel Avenue, for Messrs. E. Watts and H. Raspison; alterations, 44 and 45 Windmill Street, for Mr. E. F. Challis.

The POPLAR B.C. Libraries Committee recommends the erection of the proposed addition to the Bow Library and the rearrangement of the present lending department in accordance with the plans submitted by the borough surveyor, at an estimated cost of £4,500.

*

Plans passed by the POPLAR B.C.: Building, 280a-284 Roman Road, Bow, for Mr. A. Barton; additions, 221 Bow Road, Bow, for Messrs. G. Parker and Son, Ltd.; sawmills, 304 St. Leonard's Road, for Mr. J. Hipkin.

*

The Ministry of Health is to hold an inquiry into the application of the STOKE NEWINGTON B.C. for sanction to borrow £37,500 for the erection of swimming baths.

*

Plans passed by the HERNE BAY U.D.C.: Extension of shop, Sea Street, for Mr. C. Chase; house, Carlton Hill, for Mr. W. Hancock; alteration and conversion to shop, 61 Avenue Road, for Mr. H. E. Gladden; layout, Park Road, for Mr. R. A. Bowes; sports pavilion, Victoria Park, for the Free Church Tennis Club.

*

Plans passed by the LLANDUDNO U.D.C.: House, Roumania Drive, for Mr. B. A. Macfarlane; alterations and additions, Rehoboth Chapel, Trinity Street, for the trustees; conversion into flats, Maes-y-don, Great Orme's Road, for Miss Crabtree.

*

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: Twelve houses, Chipstead Valley Road, for Mr. P. Richardson; two bungalows, Starrock Road and Brighton Road, for Mr. S. Jones; thirteen houses, Portnals Rise, for Mr. J. G. Cooper.

*

Plans passed at SANDERSTEAD: Additions and alterations, Sanderstead Court, for Mr. A. D. Sanderson; seven houses, Downs Way, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes.

*

Plans passed at PURLEY: Four houses, Riddlesdown Road, for Messrs. E. T. Brown and Son; seven houses, Foxley Hill Road and Olden Lane, for Messrs. Hollands and Boakes; eight houses and garages, Riddlesdown Avenue, for Mr. G. Peskett: twelve houses, Northwood Avenue, for Messrs. Varley and Parker; addition of new hall, Baptist Church, Banstead Road, for the trustees; two houses, Beverley Road, Whyteleafe, for Messrs. E. O'Sullivan, Ltd.: four houses, Grasmere Road, for Mr. H. Thomas; public-house, Godstone Road, for Messrs. Nalder and Collyer's Brewery Company.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has decided to prepare a clearance scheme for the Hill Street area, Stoke, and also for the John Street, Longton, district.

Plans passed by the WESTMINSTER City Council: Addition, 14 Culross Street, for Messrs. Etchells and Pringle; balcony, 54-62 Vauxhall Bridge Road, for Messrs. Parnacott; external balconies and staircases, Albert Gate Court, Knightsbridge, for Messrs. W. and E. A. Hunt.

*

Plans passed by the PENRITH U.D.C.: Extension of shop, Burrowgate, for Penrith Co-operative Society; additions, Arthur Street, for Mr. J. E. Irving.

*

The PENRITH U.D.C. is being asked by Mr. A. Grisenthwaite if it will sell a portion of the Town Hall Garden site for the building of a masonic temple.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation has decided to seek sanction to borrow £25,000 for the erection of stabling on the racecourse.

*

Plans passed by the NEWPORT (I. of W.) Corporation: Alterations, 44 High Street, for Messrs. Stratton and Millgate, architects; alterations, 111 Lower St. James's Street, for Messrs. F. and G. Chiverton, architects; garages, Mount Pleasant Road, for Mr. S. W. Wendes.

*

The WANDSWORTH B.C. has approved the scheme prepared by Mr. G. L. Elkington, A.R.I.B.A., for the erection on the Southfields housing estate of twenty-four two-bedroom flats in two blocks of three floors in height.

*

Plans passed by the CAMBERWELL B.C.: Shops, Crystal Palace Parade, for Messrs. Moon and Sons; garages, Queen's Road, for Mr. A. W. Collins.

*

The BRADFORD Education Committee has passed plans submitted by the city architect, showing additions to the technical college at an estimated cost of £41,000, plus £4,000 for the provision of furniture.

*

The EASTBOURNE Corporation Baths Committee has considered plans for the provision of Turkish baths and recommends the invitation of tenders.

*

Plans passed by the ROTHERHAM Corporation: Four garages, Far Lane, for Mr. A. Thompson; office block, Lincoln Street, for Messrs. Rotherham Co-operative Society, Ltd.; extensions and alterations of "Miners' Tavern," Brinsworth Street, and "New York Tavern," Brinsworth Lane, for Messrs. Mappin's Masbro' Old Brewery, Ltd.; two houses, Broom Crescent, for Mr. J. W. Barber; four houses, Clough Road, for Mr. J. Baynes.

*

The ROTHERHAM Corporation has made arrangements with Messrs. E. Hutchinson and Son, architects, as to improvements to back-to-back houses in Lyme Street and Dorset Place.

The ROTHERHAM Education Committee has received a letter from the Board of Education approving the final plans for the proposed new public elementary school at Thorpe Hesley, at an estimated cost of not more than £17,450.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation Water Committee has purchased 209 acres for the purposes of the water department.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation Tramways Committee has acquired the old gas works site in Ludlam Street for the erection of a central motor-bus garage.

*

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: Ten houses, Swindon Road, for Miss A. Morgan; alterations, 11-12 Clarence Street, for Mr. J. Brunner; timber store building, Rutland Street, for Messrs. Sharpe and Fisher, Ltd.; alterations to depot, Tewkesbury Road, for Shell-Mex, Ltd.; house, workshops, and garages, Lansdown Road, for Mr. O. H. Goulding; four shops, High Street, for Mr. C. Dickens.

*

The CARLISLE Corporation has received sanction to borrow £16,710 for the erection of fifty-four houses for the accommodation of tenants displaced from insanitary property.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Forty-seven houses, Downham estate, for Mr. J. G. Stephenson, on behalf of the L.C.C.; eighteen garages, Shipman Road, for Mr. James H. Pearson; ten houses, Riverview Park, for Mr. Philip H. Higgins; alterations, 82 Wells Road, for the United Dairies, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the CARLISLE Corporation: Operating-room, Chapel Street, for Mr. H. Foxall, architect, on behalf of S. Bacon Pictures, Ltd.; alterations, Lowther Street, for Mr. H. Foxall, architect; building layout, Botcherby, for Mr. S. W. B. Jack, architect, for Messrs. R. Forster and Sons; church and school, Wigton Road, for Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., architects, for Caldewgate Wesleyans.

*

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Building, Upper Clapton Road, for Mr. H. Montague; garages, Southwold Road, for Mr. F. J. Gibbons; layout of site, 57-59 Stamford Hill, for Mr. G. Coles; garages, 125 Cazenove Road, for Mr. A. H. Jones; additions, 170 High Street, Homerton, for Mr. M. M. Shire; factory, Tyssen Street, and factory, 41 De Beauvoir Road, for Messrs. A. J. King, Ltd.; alterations, 68 Kingsland High Street, for Messrs. Hamilton and Son.

*

The ISLE OF ELY County Licensing Committee approved plans submitted by March Amusements, Ltd., for a new theatre proposed to be erected in Dart Hill Road, March.

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: Eight houses, Holly Bush Lane, for Messrs. Snelling and Sharman, Ltd.; nine houses, Percy Road, for Messrs. Snelling and Sharman, Ltd.; four shops and houses, Station Road, for Mr. W. H. Pecover; four flats, Warfield Road, for Messrs. Merritts; shop, Broad Lane, for Messrs. H. Smith & Co.

*

The SWANSCOMBE U.D.C. has appointed a committee to prepare a new housing scheme for Greenhithe.

*

Plans passed at BURSLEM: Alterations, North Road Works, Leek Road, for Mr. E. Parr; ten houses, off High Street, for Messrs. J. H. Broadhurst and Son; two bungalows, Bluestone Avenue, for Mr. E. A. Bird; branch post office, Waterloo Road, for Mr. A. J. Stanway; workshop, Riley Street, for Mr. J. Clarke; printing works, Sandbach Road, for Messrs. T. Moston; two houses, Woodland Avenue, for Mr. J. Knight.

*

At a meeting of the ILFORD Corporation, the borough engineer and surveyor re-submitted plans in respect of the proposed Town Hall extensions, together with his estimate of the total cost amounting to £54,000. He was instructed to prepare the necessary detailed plans and estimates for transmission to the Ministry of Health for approval.

*

The Govanhill branch of the Independent Labour Party have purchased ground in Dixon Road, Govanhill, GLASGOW, for the purpose of erecting a hall.

*

The Kinning Park Co-operative Society, Ltd., has acquired a site at the corner of Elizabeth Drive and Paisley Road, Bellahouston, GLASGOW, for the erection of a suite of shops.

*

Mr. E. A. Bird has prepared proposals for the layout of part of the High Lane, BURSLEM, estate at Bank Top.

*

The ILFORD Corporation Housing Committee has further considered the question of proceeding with a scheme for the erection of additional houses on land adjacent to the Tomswood Hill housing estate, and decided to proceed with a scheme for the erection of 120 non-parlour houses at the estimated cost of £48,000.

*

The CHELMSFORD Corporation recommends a site at the corner of Duke Street and Fairfield Road for the erection of a public library and museum.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee is to erect a high school for boys at Chain Bar, Moston, estimated to cost £54,337.

*

Messrs. Smerdon Bros. are to erect sixty-two houses in Queenswood Road, HORNSEY.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₂	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₁	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A₂	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighouse	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₂	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dewsbury ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
B₂	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

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 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₂	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	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 2½
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
	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 2½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A₂	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	11½
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2
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 2½
A₂	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Rochester	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Salisbury	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Worcester ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
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 2

* 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. 4d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *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. 4d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

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

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

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

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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	6
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6

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

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

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

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

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour.*

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Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	7
Bath stone, per ft cube	0	3	0

Usual trade extras for large blocks.

York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0	6	6
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0	6	9
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0	2	6

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

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

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

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

HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0	1	0

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

DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

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

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

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

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

Green Randoms per ton	8	3	9
Grey-green do., per ton	7	3	9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	6	3	9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.

Clips, lead, per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	1	10

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

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SLATING, 3 in. ap, 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. 9d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. *per hour.*

*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard

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

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FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	6
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	6
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ronwork, 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, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes. brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¼ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS :			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
To DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

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Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel :			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17	0	0
DO., *galvd., per ton*	19	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	18	10	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts per cwt. and up	1	18	0

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

PLUMBER

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

*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	9	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	12	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	3
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	3
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	9
Cast-iron pipes, etc. :			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	4	0
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	4	9½
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	2	2
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	2	7
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	3	6½
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	6½
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	10½

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MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. 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.* 4*d. per hour.*

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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	0
Thistle plaster, per ton	3	9	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4

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LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	3
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ⅜ 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.* 8*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, ¼ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *½ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

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

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

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

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

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1*s.* 8*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour ;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8*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 rnl 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 3*d.* to	0	0	6

Plaster board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from	0	2	8

Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅛ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ⅜ 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	1/16 in.			⅛ in.			¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6			
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6			
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—			
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—			
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—			
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—