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THE BATH CLAUSE

During this week there will enter the City of Bath a numerous company of architects whose inquiring minds, observant eyes, and wagging tongues will, in some infinitesimal way, disturb the current of English architecture for good or ill.

Sitting within one of the beautiful buildings of that city they will discuss the problems of the outer world, while their minds are filled with the pleasant and recent memories of eighteenth-century architecture. They will discuss, no doubt, the problem of the spoliation of the countryside by the speculative builder (though this is a fact and no problem); they will discuss the preservation of rural cottages; the waywardness of petrol companies; the destruction of the best-planned parts of London; the odious skyscraper; the Architects' Registration Bill, and, finally, with sundry bows to the Mayor and Corporation—the Bath Clause.

We hope that no cloud of congratulatory eloquence will smother any sensible discussion of this very debatable enactment. In Bath it had its origin, and here, where it has been tried now for some time, is the very place for an investigation of its application. It will be remembered that this by-law, known popularly as the Bath Clause, empowers civic and other authorities to exercise their æsthetic judgment in deciding whether any proposed new building is designed in harmony or character with its surroundings. To help them in their difficult task an advisory committee, consisting of a qualified architect, a surveyor, and a Justice of the Peace, is set up, and this committee approves or disapproves those designs upon which the Corporation feel themselves unqualified to pass judgment. The decision of either the Corporation or the advisory committee is final, and designs that are disapproved must be altered or done again until they are up to standard. This, briefly, is the meaning of the clause, and it will be seen that its intention is, so far as Bath is concerned, to preserve the especial character of its beautiful streets by checking the unbridled licence of commercial vulgarity and ignorance. It aims, without setting up any specific standard, to turn the very bad into the merely innocuous architecture, and thence by slow degrees perhaps to lead these troublesome times into the quiet paths of harmony and unity. Its intention, therefore, is thoroughly creditable to a city that has everything to lose and a spirited standard to which to resort; but if the clause is capable of the universal application to which the Ministry of Health is prepared to put it, then it may be questioned whether its wide powers of control over the æsthetic aspect of street architecture can be safely bestowed on other councils and civic authorities whose judgment has been schooled in less favourable environments. It is quite true that the advisory committee is there to help—but only if required, and one has heard of more councils than one whose surveyor and drain-layer-in-chief is also architect and privy councillor on all matters of architectural æsthetics. The advisory committee need not be asked, but the surveyor sits in the next room designing bad cottages to everybody's satisfaction. Then, again, what is this advisory committee when it *is* asked? The architect is in a minority of one against two. And is the committee appointed for life, and may the committee pass the plans of its own architect? Will it not be easier for everybody to make sure of their buildings by handing them over to this person? And again: Is it reasonable to hold up the progress of a design for a whole month while a committee ponders? And does the designer of bad buildings have to pay the council for his mistakes? We hope so. Or is he compensated for his labour lost? But this would place a premium on sloth and ignorance. What powers lie waiting within this mechanism for the handling of a strong man! What autocracy it represents! Could it not become the instrument of a careful policy, as in the past the unquestioned authority of a city engineer has spread roads and mighty works over the face of a city? Can it not also be brought into disrepute at the hands of a council of tradesmen, too vain to be frightened of æsthetics? Better that it lapse and be forgotten entirely than that it should come to this, that our grocer shall pass judgment on the work of our brains.

If the spirit that informed the creators of Bath moves through the machinery of this legislation, then all these questions are impertinent, for the spirit will create the good work which is its object; but machinery is stiff and slow and repeats its pattern rather than turns it out new-fashioned, and we fear, as architects we fear, the process of hardening which so surely overtakes all ideas that are committed to the book of the law. Bath is old and familiar, and every new scar shows plainly; but what of the suburbs of Bath? How will the clause make better streets in the suburbs that grow so quickly and with so little prevision? What standards of congruity are to obtain here, and who is to teach the jerry-builder manners?

NEWS AND TOPICS

I SHOULD be glad to hear that the conference that meets in Bath this week intends to investigate the working of the Bath clause, and hope that it may be shown how and where it has been of service to the architecture of that place. It would be interesting, too, to discover that the instigators of the clause had some notion not only of preserving but of extending the peculiar amenities of Bath, which are surely worth following closely. There are those who feel that the open development of the garden suburb might lose nothing by the adoption of a rather closer and more eighteenth-century type of planning which would tend to obviate the small gaps between houses, leaving larger and more communal open spaces and producing once more the effect of semi-continuous façade. A good deal has to be done now by carrying strong walls between the blocks of houses and by making these blocks bigger; the tendency among those architects who still design housing schemes is to deal in larger blocks to gain bigger effects. Only the surveyor and the speculator continue to plant their little roughcast pairs facing every point of the compass. The development of most places today shows itself in business alterations in the centre of the town and domestic expansion on the fringes. It would be pleasant to think that the Bath clause could guard against ugliness both within and without, and create, by the application of old and jealously-guarded principles, suburbs as beautiful as the town.

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At a recent conference, Mr. Montagu Harris, of the Ministry of Health and President of the Town Planning Institute, expressed some interesting views on the question as to whether amenities or industrial extensions should be given the greater consideration in a town-planning scheme. This point has arisen at Wigan, where a firm of artificial silk manufacturers are on the look-out for a site in an area that had been previously allocated for residential purposes. Clearly, in the depressed state of industry in Lancashire the Corporation could hardly refuse to admit a new industry. A somewhat similar case has occurred in Denton, where at the present time the authorities are trying to decide whether it is desirable to allow a certain class of industry in an area which has also been set aside for residential purposes. The line taken by the Ministry of Health is dictated by common sense. With the development of electricity, chimneys and smoke are disappearing, and industrial buildings are thus becoming less objectionable. Mr. Harris holds the view that in spite of the natural enthusiasm for preserving the amenities of any district, industry must be given every consideration. He said that when he visited Essen in Germany, he found nothing in the atmosphere to give the slightest hint that there was a big factory within range.

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The annual dinner of the Architecture Club on Thursday evening was the first of its kind since the retirement of Mr. J. C. Squire from the office of president, and his place in the chair was filled by Sir Lawrence Weaver. Sir Lawrence is a remarkable speaker; he is one of those rare men who, when he has other speakers to introduce, introduces them and leaves *them* to do the talking; but he has himself so rare a gift of speaking in public that one always regrets that brevity which, in another, would be the prime virtue. The question of "The New Regent Street and the Future Development of London" was one on which he might have made some very pertinent comments, but, after a disappointingly short and non-committal speech, he called upon Sir Philip Sassoon to "illuminate this interesting street." As the first speaker, and before hearing what Sir Reginald Blomfield had to say, Sir Philip was also necessarily (and wisely, as it turned out) somewhat non-committal in his remarks. Sir Reginald, who spoke next, explained in some generality of detail, the troubles which beset him in his work of designing the quadrant. He had to take into account the existing Piccadilly Hotel; the insistence of the Commissioners of Crown Lands that only Portland stone should be used; and then there were the shopkeepers to consider. On the whole, I cannot help feeling grateful to those Commissioners; there can be little doubt that a brick, stone-dressed quadrant would have failed exactly where the present design succeeds, and that adherence to London brick traditions would in this instance have been a mistake.

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Mr. Austin Reed declared that he was "architect-ridden," and tried to make it appear that he was down-trodden and browbeaten by Mr. Westwood; but it was perfectly clear that Mr. Reed could hold his own, architecturally, as well as any layman in the room, and indeed he has even found the boldness to attach himself to the camp of the "Moderne." He does not like it to be thought that he approves or even tolerates extremes, and dislikes, to use his own words, "The Cubists" as much as some of the traditionalists whom he calls "The Florists." (That term deserves to be given its proper place in architectural phraseology.) In short, Mr. Reed was definite! Mr. Squire (who was not allowed, in spite of his earnest desire, to sit in peace) made a short, witty speech, which dealt mainly with his waistcoat. This waistcoat, it seems, he bought at Austin Reed's. Now that might be taken as affectation, as pride, as pure swank; but Mr. Squire assured us that his sole reason was that when he heard that Mr. Austin Reed had set up a shop in the Quadrant, he knew that he couldn't be such an infamous fellow after all.

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Out in an ante-room after dinner, an argument arose as to whether Mr. Austin Reed himself was dressed in "Austin Reed" clothes; for it is a queer weakness among cobblers to go always ill-shod. How many architects live in fine houses? How many doctors take their own pills? And a modest half-crown was laid that Mr. Reed was not dressed in one of his own waistcoats—but the great man himself was there and assured them that he was.

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This week Hampstead Garden Suburb celebrates its twenty-first anniversary, and on the facing page I give illustrations of the first houses built there, and the last. The first houses are named "Foundation-Stone" Cottages, and they were built in 1907—before the heydays of the motor-car, and you will see that there was no provision for them.

The President of the Royal Academy (Sir Frank Dicksee) spoke appreciatively of Mr. E. Guy Dawber at the R.I.B.A. on Monday night, when he was presented with the Royal Gold Medal; a distinguished physician (Sir St. Clair Thomson) spoke; a zoologist (Dr. P. Chalmers-Mitchell) spoke; his brother-in-law spoke; fellow architects (Mr. Walter Tapper, Sir Reginald Blomfield and Sir Giles Scott) spoke; and, last of all, a client spoke. And even the client had words of praise. Mr. Dawber's innate modesty, that was dwelt on by all the speakers, must have been sorely tried. Not alone, it was pointed out, had Mr. Dawber founded a Society for the Preservation of Rural England, but he had spent his life creating beautiful homes. "In times when the value of the home was being lessened," said Sir Frank Dicksee, "it was good to know there was one working for it." Mr. Dawber is quite distinctly of that degree that have honours thrust upon them. When the medal was presented there seemed to be some difficulty in getting the ribbon right. The secretary of the R.I.B.A. tried. The president tried. Mrs. Guy Dawber (who seemed to know all about such things) succeeded. But even then the ribbon seemed to tickle the back of Mr. Dawber's neck.

Houses at Hampstead Garden Suburb. Above, the first cottages to be built. By Raymond Unwin. Below, a pair of the most recent houses. By Cecil G. Butler.

Unlike allotments, which, from the point of view of beauty must be classed as necessary evils, golf links might well be called—by non-golfers—unnecessary adornments. That they are adornments to almost any countryside is unquestionable, though the same can rarely be said for their club-houses, which may be anything—gracious, fatuous, or rankly poisonous. Golf courses are really specialized parks, often very beautiful parks, and as such they are most welcome, particularly in or near large towns. In such situations, however, their lease of life is necessarily uncertain owing to the constantly rising value of the land, for which speculative builders must always ultimately outbid the golfers; so that we are being perpetually faced with the paradox that where an open space is most urgently needed, both for health and amenity, there it is that the houses will most surely close in upon it and eventually swallow it up. That is, of course, whilst the land remains unrestricted private property, as does most of it at present; and it is (or ought to be) one of the chief objects of a town-planning or zoning scheme to schedule the pleasantest surviving patches of undeveloped country, especially if well-timbered grassland, as permanent open spaces. This would mean the scheduling of many, perhaps most, of our suburban golf courses, in which case the owners would expect compensation from the Government, from the scheduling authority, or from the golfers. How far that expectation ought to be fulfilled is a large question though one may remark that property adjoining a dedicated open space is almost invariably enhanced by the security of amenity thus assured, and that large landowners might well find the value of their property as a whole increased by the sterilization of a part; when no question of compensation ought to arise.

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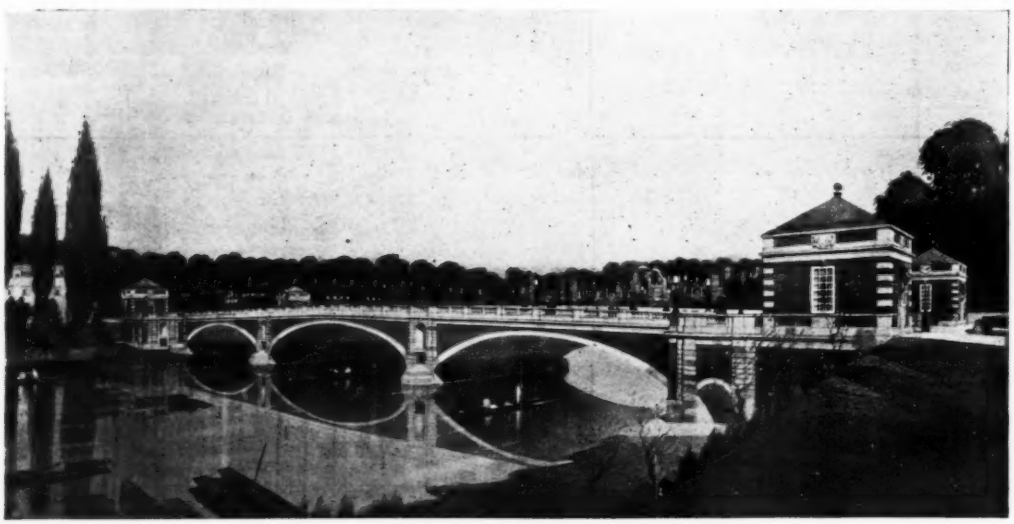
They are, however, seldom far-sighted enough to perform this operation themselves for their own sakes, still less in the interest of the public; which is why it is necessary to invoke official intervention. Even great corporations like the Ecclesiastical Commissioners cannot be trusted to administer their estates even with that enlightened self-interest which is as much as one dare ask of them. At Highgate, for instance, the Commissioners own that beautiful stretch of open country on which is the golf course, and it was only through a fortunate accident that a local resident (who chanced also to be a Member of Parliament) was able to bring such pressure to bear upon the Church as to force it to abandon its schemes for exploitation on discredited commercial lines with the usual disregard for public amenity. As it is, only a respite has been obtained, and the ultimate fate of this precious lung is by no means certain. The dedication of suburban golf courses as permanent open spaces does not imply the subvention of suburban golfers, and it is not a national movement for their defence and preservation that is being suggested. It is rather their play-grounds that are precious and of really national importance; it is these that we should seek to preserve, and not for the golfers only. An average population through the daylight hours of the 365 days of the year of perhaps ·65 of a person per acre, is not sufficient to justify their chartered immunity for all their usefulness as "lungs." They must show a better dividend in human enjoyment than that in return for their safeguarding; they must extend their field of usefulness quite a lot. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons, for instance, they might open themselves to the general public of the district at specially reduced fees of, say, a penny a hole; the better off and more leisured, as also the regular members, seeking more distant and select private courses if they find their home links too "popular." After all, most of them will have cars, and many of them will have been able to put in a round or two during the working week or on Saturday or Sunday morning. Then there are the non-golfers and children—not to be utterly forgotten. Might not the course be free to them at certain stated times—perhaps on Friday afternoons and daily after sundown or six o'clock—whichever be the earlier? No doubt the elderly hard-boiled devotee will feel that the end of the world is at hand He may be quite right, but a shared manger should be better than no manger, and if he is too exclusive to tolerate official protection and regulation for his course, he may find himself left without a course at all.

ASTRAGAL



The proposed Bridge at Hampton Court. By Sir Edwin Lutyens (with whom is associated Mr. W. P. Robinson).

POLITE BATH

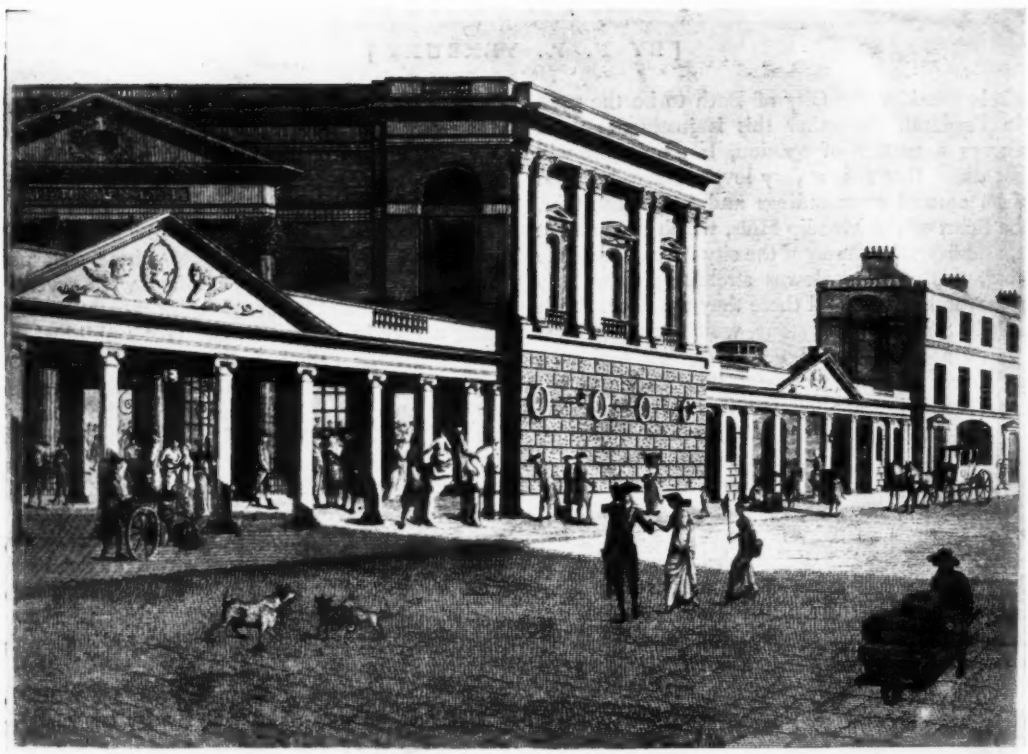
[BY F. R. YERBURY]

MANY people consider the City of Bath to be the most beautiful in England. Whether this is justified or not must be always a matter of opinion, but opinions will certainly not differ that it is a very lovely place, both on account of its natural surroundings and its architecture. It lies in the heart of the Mendip Hills, which surround it on all sides, and from the streets of the city we can see these gently-sloping, verdure-clad downs stretching away into the country beyond. Here and there they are dotted with cottages built in the local Bath stone, which has mellowed with time to all colours—to red, yellow, brown, and even blue. Whether the city existed or not, its situation would make an appeal to all lovers of Nature, especially those who are attracted by the peculiarly homely and domestic country of the West of England. Bath itself gives one the impression of a city built in the country, and, indeed, in its early beginnings it was nothing more than a village. The history of Bath is as old as that of England itself. We know that the Romans, during their occupation of England, had a large settlement there, attracted as they were by the natural hot springs which still serve as an attraction today. Archæologists have, with some considerable success, unearthed extensive Roman remains, and we are told that two large temples, besides a great bathing establishment, were there at one time, besides numerous Roman villas in the surrounding district.

After the Romans left, Bath gradually fell into decay and passed through various stages of desolation which were checked by the establishment of an abbey, and later by a visit from Queen Elizabeth, and again by the Court of Charles II. It appears always to have retained its fame as a bathing centre for all kinds of sicknesses, and in the seventeenth century it seems to have shown signs of being quite famous again for its waters. Numerous people went there, and, as naturally follows, where sick people are there will doctors be also. There were several learned doctors in Bath in the seventeenth century, one of the chief being a certain Doctor Guido, who published a book in 1675 which he called *A Brief History of the Bathe.* He described the properties of the mineral waters, and, what is more, gave a very valuable essay on the Roman occupation of Bath. This essay of his is perhaps the best of its kind, and certainly the best of anything which was produced at that time. There was also another learned medico, a certain Doctor Pierce, who published his work in 1697, and called it *Three and Forty Years Practice at the Bathe.* In this book he gives numerous rather painful details of sickness and diseases which, during the years of his practice, had been cured by bathing in the Bath waters. Cures, as he said, " brought about by God's blessing on the directions of Robert Pierce."

Daniel Defoe, one of the most prolific writers of the late seventeenth century, who will always be remembered as the author of *Robinson Crusoe,* published a work in four volumes called *A Tour through the Whole of Great Britain.* He gives a very illuminating description of the Bath of his day, and from it we gather than the baths as he saw them were not what we should regard as very sanitary, in the light of

Notes from illustrated lectures given by the author recently in Stockholm, Gothenburg, etc., for the Swedish British Society.



VIEW OF THE PUMP ROOM, BATH.

Above, Somerset Buildings in Milsom Street, Bath. Below, view of the Pump-Room, Bath, from "Warner's History of Bath." [*From old prints.*]

today's knowledge. We hear of promiscuous bathing for both sexes, sometimes in the nude, in the baths, which were open to the heavens, and were often a receptacle of dead cats, dogs, rubbish and other refuse, and occasionally an unwilling human being, thrown over the parapet by the populace.

Life in Bath during the eighteenth century offers an unrivalled study of English manners and customs. The city became, mainly owing to a visit of Queen Anne at the beginning of the century, a most fashionable centre, and for a hundred years the great comedy of Bath was in full swing. It afforded a stage setting for the brilliant life of that time. It would be almost impossible to mention anyone of any note during this century who did not, at some time or other, visit Bath. It was the great attraction not only for London, but also the county people and the little squires.

Let us assume that we are people of quality, living in our eighteenth-century house in London, and it is decided unanimously that a visit to Bath would be of benefit to the whole family, and we set out, as befits persons of rank, in our private coach. It was possible to travel in a stage-coach, which took two days, towards the end of the century, to cover the distance between London and Bath of 105 miles. If we had been in a great hurry we could have gone on a coach which was known as "The Flying Machine," which completed the journey in just under twenty-four hours, at a charge of 28s. per person. However, ours is the more comfortable way of travelling. We should set out on the Bath Road with a coach and outriders, thanking Heaven when we had passed safely over Hounslow Heath without being accosted by highwaymen. We should pass through Slough, Maidenhead, catching glimpses of Windsor Castle on our left, through to Henley, Newbury, Marlborough, and Devizes, admiring the scenery and villages through which we passed, and no doubt being occasionally enraptured by the views of the great country houses, of which we should catch sight on occasions through their surrounding parks. Apart from halting occasionally to change the horses, and for refreshment, we should most certainly stay at an inn for one night. Our servants would make themselves comfortable in the kitchen, while we should take our dinner in the parlour, with no small quantity of French claret, followed by at least one bottle of port! We should retire later to our room, and perhaps quarrel with the landlady on account of the dampness of the sheets. We should be wakened early in the morning, and set out again, and before the day was out would at least find ourselves in view of Bath itself.

As we drove into the city we should hear the bells of the Abbey ringing in our honour, although, on our first visit, it would perhaps surprise us to find that we were expected to pay 10s. for this privilege. We should then make our way to our lodgings, perhaps in Milsom Street or in Queen Square; but wherever it was, before we had settled there long we should be serenaded by local musicians on the stairs outside our rooms. If you want to know what sort of impression this music made, you should read old Matthew Bramble's letter describing his arrival in Bath, which is in that immortal work of Smollett's, *Humphrey Clinker*.

If we were sufficiently important we should probably soon be visited by Beau Nash, that extraordinary figure of a type only possible in the eighteenth century. The name of Beau Nash became almost a household word. He, indeed, was the most important person in Bath, and ruled it like a monarch for upwards of fifty years. He was the son of a glass merchant of Swansea in South Wales. He was at Oxford for a time, but on account of an intrigue with a young lady he was advised to leave. He entered the Army for a time, but gave up his commission, and entered himself as a law student in the Temple in London. He quickly made a reputation of sorts for himself, being an inveterate gambler. One story of him says that for a bet he rode through a village in Lincolnshire completely naked on the back of a cow.

A sedan chair. Now in the Pump-Room at Bath.

A complete history of Beau Nash would take up a great deal of space His biography was written by Oliver Goldsmith, whose most famous work, it will be remembered, is *The Vicar of Wakefield*, which gives such a delightful and intimate picture of the simple country life of his time. Goldsmith writes of Nash from first-hand acquaintance in a very indulgent way, but even he does not attempt to hide much about Nash which was very ridiculous.

Nash first went to Bath with a party of young men in 1704, attracted entirely by the reckless gambling which took place there. He was nothing more than a professional gamester, but shortly after his arrival, the then Master

of Ceremonies died, and Nash, having proved himself to be a man of parts and made himself agreeable, was appointed to succeed him. He was then scarcely thirty years of age; but, besides his natural vanity and extravagant outlook, he certainly possessed a genius for organizing. He saw at once that Bath, if it was to become a fashionable centre, called for improvements of all kinds, and as a result of his work, in the course of a few years the whole character of the place was changed. He instituted all manners of laws for the proper conduct of visitors, persuaded others to build assembly rooms which he regulated, and, indeed, generally brought a tone to the whole of the procedure in Bath which was unknown before his arrival. However, we shall meet Beau Nash again.

He has paid us his visit, and we have marvelled at his extravagantly fashionable clothes, and noted his great white beaver hat, which was a special feature of his own, and which he never altered throughout his life. Having actually arrived in Bath and having heard the fame of the new buildings which were being erected there, we should naturally be curious to see what these new streets and squares were like, so we will take a walk through the cobbled streets of the city.

Although eighteenth-century Bath owed its more elegant tone to Beau Nash, it was to the architecture of the period that the city owed its beauty. Until the beginning of the century Bath was quite small; but a certain John Wood, a young architect who came from Yorkshire in 1727 and saw the fashionable life in its full swing, realized the great possibilities for the city's development. He possessed an ability which was almost genius, for, at the age of twenty-three he set to work to plan for Bath new streets, squares, crescents, and circuses on an unprecedented scale. It is, indeed, remarkable that his work should have been so successful considering that he could not possibly have travelled abroad, nor could he have had a great deal of time for study.

Wood persuaded a certain Doctor Gay, who lived in London and owned land in Bath, to release some of it for development, and started by building a street which he named after the doctor. Wood was an architect who did not think in terms of individual houses, but in great streets of houses which he designed almost as an entity. He prepared schemes for development all round the city, but was prevented from carrying out all that he would have liked to have done by the Town Council, who viewed with alarm the development of the city on so large a scale. Wood left on record, apart from the work which he carried out, a book in two volumes, which he published in 1747, giving a complete description of Bath, with schemes for his proposed improvements. After he died his work was carried on by his son, who, in some respects, seems to have been an even better architect than his father.

There were, of course, other architects working in Bath, and others who followed the Woods, such as Baldwin, Palmer, etc., but the Woods were really responsible for the eighteenth-century Bath as we see it today. Their treatment of streets, and what we should nowadays call their town planning, undoubtedly influenced their contemporaries and successors.

Bath Street, Bath.

The Parades, North and South, were built by Wood senior. On these parades it was fashionable to take the air, and here we should meet the élite of the company staying in Bath on any morning in the season. It was here that Sheridan, one of the greatest of English playwrights, set a scene in his famous comedy, *The Rivals*. At the end of the North Parade was one of the early assembly rooms in which balls and card-playing took place. In these rooms Nash reigned supreme.

One of the chief of Wood's works is known as The Circus. The elder Wood designed it, but died before its completion, and it was carried out by his son. Originally the square was paved over. The Royal Crescent is one of the finest, if not the finest, things of its kind that we have in England, and, I think, would be difficult to beat anywhere.

Although many of the houses in Bath were built as lodging-houses, towards the middle and end of the century numbers of fashionable people took up their residence in Bath, and houses of a type suitable for their occupation, such as we see in The Crescent, were erected.

Let me describe to you briefly a day's life in this gay city. As visitors we should probably start the day by being called from our beds at any time between six and seven, and be taken, well wrapped up in blankets, in a sedan chair, which would be brought up to our bedroom door, to the baths. If the ladies should feel a little nervous they would be taken in hand by two guides, who would come into the water with them and look after them for the two hours or so during which they stayed in the steaming bath. We

Pulteney Street, Bath.

should be dressed in a curious kind of coarse bathing robe, and the ladies would also be provided with a little wooden tray, which floated on the water in front of them and on which they would place their handkerchiefs, patch-boxes, and so on, ready for any emergency. On the terrace above would perhaps be some of the gallants quizzing the ladies. The orchestra in the pump-room would be playing some of the delightful music of Mr. Handel or Monsieur Glück, or some of the airs from the immensely popular *Beggar's Opera* by Mr. Gay. The company in the pump-room constituted an elegant, intriguing, flirting, and scandal-making gathering. Many of the contemporary writers and novelists refer to it, and Sheridan originally intended his comedy, *The School for Scandal*, to be set in the pump-room at Bath.

After having taken the waters or bathed, we should breakfast or spend some time in one of the coffee-houses which were so popular at the time. We should, of course, subscribe to a circulating library or a bookshop, where we should probably call during the morning to see the latest productions of, perhaps, Mr. Pope, Mr. Fielding, or Mr. Richardson. Possibly we should have patronized the shop belonging to Mr. Leake, who was a brother-in-law of Richardson. We should also, if we had been there in 1766, scrambled for a copy of *The New Bath Guide*, which was published anonymously, and which satirized in verse the whole of the life of fashionable Bath. Actually these diverting verses were written by a Mr. Anstey, then a noted poet, who now lies buried in Westminster Abbey. Horace Walpole, writing from Bath at the time of the issue of this book, complains that although he had seen it, he was unable to get a copy as they went out of print almost immediately they were published. However, he tells his friends to whom he is writing that "he nearly split his cheeks with laughing." We should also look in the print shops to see the latest lampoons perpetrated, or perhaps spend a little time in the shops buying ribbons and laces.

The ladies had a coffee-house of their own, and it was in these coffee-houses that the news of the day would be retailed and the latest scandal discussed. We might afterwards take a stroll in Orange Grove or in Sydney Gardens, which was a modish resort with a small hotel, which had a balcony overlooking the gardens from which an orchestra played. We might perhaps finish the morning by going to service at the abbey, which is an interesting building, being the remains of the last abbey which was built before the dissolution of the monasteries about 1540. The abbey fell into ruins; the monastery buildings have all disappeared. The abbey church stood with its nave roofless for some years, when, in the seventeenth century, it was roofed in with a plaster ceiling. It was restored in the nineteenth century as we see it today.

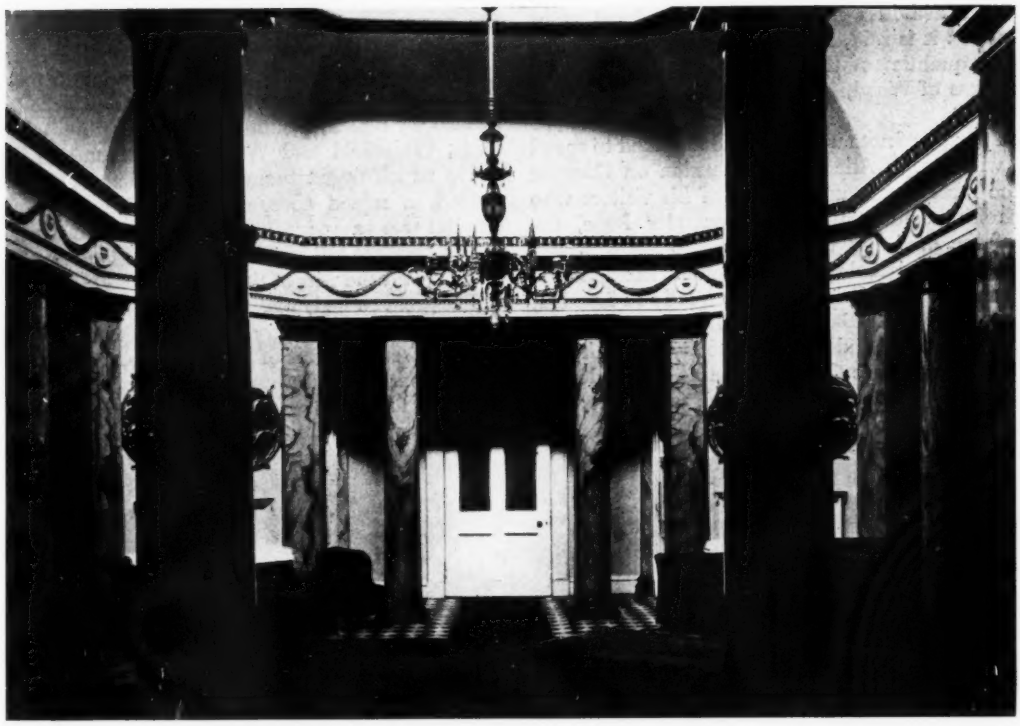
We might, in the afternoon of our day at Bath, perhaps take another stroll, or perhaps drive in a curricle out on to the Downs, like James Thorpe with the modest Catherine in Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*. We should dine early and prepare ourselves for the real excitement of the day, which we should expect to find in the ballrooms. Balls started at 6 o'clock. Everyone who came to Bath subscribed to these balls, and was entitled to a certain number of tickets. It was here that Nash showed in all his splendour. He would invite the most distinguished lady and gentleman present to lead off the dancing. They would dance a minuet together, and at the end the gentleman led the lady back to her seat and selected another partner. When they had finished another couple would come on to the floor, and go through the same performance. Only two people danced at a time, and the same tune would be played perhaps a hundred times. It would take probably about two hours before this part of the programme was over.

Above, Camden Crescent, Bath. Below, a balcony in Park Place.

After the minuets were finished, the country dances would begin, in which the whole company joined, and these would go on until 9 o'clock, when the gentlemen would escort their ladies to the tea-room to take a dish of "tay." At 11 o'clock the ball would finish, and in no circumstances would the autocratic Nash allow the ball to continue after this hour. The ladies were allowed a few minutes in which to cool down, and would then be carried home in their chairs.

The assembly rooms built by Wood the younger and open in 1777 still exist, but are, unfortunately, not in the best condition. The old ballroom is now used as a cinema, and the concert-room as a ballroom. At the concerts held in the assembly rooms we should perhaps have heard the gifted and lovely Elizabeth Linley sing. She was, in her day, perhaps one of the most beautiful of Englishwomen, and blessed with a voice of marvellous purity. Her father was a musician in Bath and conducted the Bath orchestra. He afterwards went to London. The whole of his family were extraordinarily clever and good-looking, but Elizabeth, however, was the most famous. Little wonder that her beauty should have attracted the attention of young Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who came to live in Bath with his father and mother.

The story of Sheridan's elopement to France with Elizabeth Linley, and their parting and coming together again is one of those stories almost too romantic



to seem credible in other than the realms of fiction. Sheridan fought two duels on account of Elizabeth, and although nearly killed in the second, he fortunately survived to produce some of the finest comedies, though few in number, since Shakespeare. He was also one of the greatest orators of his day, and his Parliamentary speeches are some of the most elegant and polished on record.

Bath had a theatre of no little fame. All the important plays of the time were performed there, and most of the famous actors appeared there. Indeed, it was not considered that an actor had arrived until he had met with approbation in Bath as well as in London. The famous Mrs. Siddons really made her name there. She appeared at Drury Lane, but without success, and went to Bath, where she gained a reputation which followed her when she returned to London, and she became, as you know, the greatest tragedienne of her age.

It is impossible to make any study of the Bath of the eighteenth century without mentioning Ralph Allen. Allen was an extraordinary man who rose from humble circumstances. He was originally employed as a boy in a post office in Cornwall. Afterwards he was transferred to the post office in Bath, where he evolved a remarkably simple, but none the less successful, scheme for improving the cross-country posts. He obtained the rights from the Government to put his scheme into practice, and in a very short time made an enormous fortune. He was obviously

Above, vestibule in the "new" assembly rooms, Bath. Below, the pump room.

a man of extreme generosity and of very great culture. Amongst other activities he developed the local stone quarries, and, as it is said, in order to exploit the lasting and beautiful qualities of this local stone, built himself, from the designs of Wood, his famous mansion known as Priory Park.

Scarcely a person of note who visited Bath failed to spend some time with Ralph Allen at his mansion on Coombe Down. The most important perhaps of his visitors who stayed with him some time, was Alexander Pope, the translator of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* into English, and the author of many original works of his own. Incidentally, in one of his letters from Priory Park to a lady in London, he invites her to come to Bath, telling her how lovely she would look in the waters, and he goes on to say that although she was not so beautiful as Queen Christina of Sweden on horseback, yet in the waters of Bath she would have no rival. Fielding stayed here, and in his famous work, *Tom Jones*, he gave, in good Squire Allworthy, a portrait of his patron, Ralph Allen. Wesley, the great evangelist, was also at Priory Park, and in his journal sadly remarks: "I dined with some serious persons in a large, stately house, standing on the brow of a delightful hill. In these delights they live in ease and honour and elegant abundance, and this is what they call retiring from the world." There were other famous houses around Bath. Some were built by Wood, and are of extreme beauty, although on a much smaller scale than Priory Park.

Everybody who was of any note in the eighteenth century at some time or other found themselves in Bath, and there they rubbed shoulders with people of every grade of society, who flocked there in great numbers. The gamester living on his wits, the fortune-hunter in search of a rich bride, the prosperous tradesman with his ambitious wife and languishing daughters, the aristocrat, the portrait painters, attracted there by patrons (Gainsborough, by the way, painted portraits in Bath at five guineas a time, later increasing his price to forty guineas for a full-length portrait). There were also the evangelists, headed by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, with her protégés, Whitefield and Wesley, who found in Bath a city of sin which urged them to fierce denunciation. It was, indeed, a mixed company, and with such a company scandal was rampant. The diaries of the famous ones of the century are full of references to Bath, as are the writings of nearly all the wits of the time.

The great comedy played itself out towards the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, which gave a portrait of Bath in 1820, we find much of the glory departed, and a rather pathetic attempt to live on a reputation that has gone. In a guide-book which I have of Bath in 1843, which was issued just after the railway came to Bath, I find in the rules for the assembly room that no articled clerks should be allowed admittance unless they were the sons of gentlemen, nor is anyone engaged in retail trade to be allowed to join in the balls. Thus we see evidences of a snobbishness which cast an air of smugness over the city which hurried it on to a sterility from which it has only during the last few years emerged.

Royal Crescent, Bath.

Today Bath is a prosperous place, attracting visitors from all parts of the country, not only on account of the waters and its medical baths, but also on account of the beautiful country which surrounds it. You can walk the streets of the city today, and although the brilliance of the eighteenth century has departed there is an atmosphere redolent of this gay period, a little faded perhaps, but nevertheless still potent, to an extent which can be found in no other city in England.

A BATH PERAMBULATOR

[BY JOHN GLOAG]

PARNESIUS, the centurion who appears in those vivid stories of Roman Britain in Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill*, bewildered the child of the twentieth century to whom he told tales of his own long-dead time by mentioning Aquæ Sulis. He repeated the name and explained that at Aquæ Sulis were "The best baths in Britain. Just as good, I'm told, as Rome. All the old gluttons sit in hot water, and talk scandal and politics. And the Generals come through the streets with their guards behind them; and the magistrates come in their chairs with their stiff guards behind them; and you meet fortune-tellers, and goldsmiths, and merchants, and philosophers, and feather-sellers, and ultra-Roman Britons, and ultra-British Romans, and tame tribesmen pretending to be civilized, and Jew lecturers, and ——oh, everybody interesting. . . ." A little later in the tale Puck establishes the identity of this exciting place by saying: "Oh, Aquæ Sulis. That's Bath, where the buns come from. . . ."

Sixteen hundred years ago, Bath was a pleasure centre, conveniently near to the cities of Glevum and Corinium, as Gloucester and Cirencester were then called, and the city itself and the surrounding country are rich in relics of the spacious and benign civilization that Britain enjoyed when it was a Roman province. In that part of the West Country, Romano-British, Saxon and Norman work survives; and perhaps the most gracious piece of town-planning that we know, the urbane gift of Georgian times, is to be found in Bath. Anyone who desires to study the rise and decline of civilizations in this country as expressed by architecture will find in Bath and in some of the villages round about the city a singular wealth of material. And the staging of the British Architects' Conference at Bath is a happy idea. The arrangement of a programme of motor-coach tours to a number of interesting places in the surrounding country (including Glevum and Corinium) is even happier. Whoever was responsible for planning those tours is to be congratulated on an informed understanding of the architectural and historic interests of the countryside.

On Friday, June 22, there are five whole-day tours to choose from. The first includes visits to Hazelbury House, Bradford-on-Avon (and its Saxon church), Great Chalfield, Lacock, Bowood, and Chippenham. Those who have read and enjoyed Mr. Welbore St. Clair Baddeley's *History of Cirencester* will certainly choose the second tour. Incidentally, a better guide to this part of the West Country does not exist; for Mr. Baddeley is that rarity—an antiquarian who can write and make history a thing of colour and movement. His book, with its maps and records and illustrations, is a doorway through which you pass into dead and forgotten centuries, when Cirencester and Bath had different shapes, and the people in their streets spoke Latin and were Roman citizens. The dust settles behind the heels of the Legions, and the Saxon savages pour over the country; and the cities die and are burnt and dead and deserted, and the long, agonizing clamber up to civilized standards begins all over again, until, in the eighteenth century, order and

Longleat.

Above, Corsham. Below, Bradford-on-Avon.

Above, The Grange, Nailsworth. Below, Pickwick.

Above, Chewton Mendip Church. Below, Horningham Church.

Above, Heytesbury House. Below, Downside.

luxury are re-established in a classic setting. Another book, which is worth possessing, is *The Book of Bath*, which was written for the ninety-third annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held at Bath in 1925. It was a composite production, for many writers contributed chapters to it, including Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Mowbray A. Green, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Christopher Hussey. This suggests that some such publication might well mark a gathering of architects at this historic place. After all, architects contribute to the history of a city; the streets and houses are records of their work while the main medical record lies in the churchyard—usually. But thoughts of intelligent souvenirs are leading us away from the programme of tours.

The second tour is planned to take in Gloucester, Cirencester, and Malmesbury. Nailsworth, Stonehouse, and Birdlip are on the way, although no halt is made at those places.

The third tour is to Bristol. This, at least, will provide an opportunity for seeing a gracious Georgian city.

Wells and Shepton Mallet, via Cheddar Gorge, might be the most beautiful tour of all if the R.I.B.A. had powers of life and death, and could arrange to have Cheddar Gorge cleared by machine-guns beforehand. Nearly every curve of that majestic way is marred, except in the very early morning, by a dark plague of cars, parked by the roadside or creeping in hooting masses upon the once-lovely village of Cheddar, now blasted by aggressive commercialism.

The fifth choice will take you to Stonehenge (which is suffering from the same disease that afflicts Cheddar), Amesbury, Devizes, and Lacock.

It is perhaps a little unfortunate that the addresses on the preservation of rural England, which are to be given on the day before the tours, could not have been arranged for the day after; for if those who attend the conference could do so after they had spent a few hours motoring in this sweet West land, observing its beauties and the outrages that are being committed by savages in charge of bricks and mortar and worse, their flaming indignation might light something that would not easily be extinguished.

THE CONFERENCE TOURS

Following is a list of the motor-coach tours from Bath arranged by the R.I.B.A. for members attending the conference. Halts will be made at places printed in capital letters:

FRIDAY, JUNE 22

Tour No. 1. 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.: Via Bathford, Kingsdown, Wadswick, HAZELBURY HOUSE, BRADFORD-ON-AVON, Holt, Melksham, GREAT CHALFIELD, LACOCK. [Lunch.] BOWOOD, CHIPPENHAM. [Tea.] Corsham, Box, BATH.

Tour No. 2. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.: Via Gloucester Road, Nailsworth, Stonehouse, GLOUCESTER. [Lunch.] Birdlip, CIRENCESTER, MALMESBURY. [Tea.] Hardenhuish Park and Church, Pickwick, Box, BATH.

Tour No. 3. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.: To BRISTOL and district. Visits will be made to St. Mary Redcliffe, St. Peter's Hospital, the Cathedral, and the University. Lunch at the Grand Hotel. Tea at Red Lodge, by invitation of the Bristol Society of Architects.

Tour No. 4. 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.: Via Marksbury, Chewton Mendip, CHEDDAR GORGE, Westbury, WELLS. [Lunch.] CROSCOMBE, SHEPTON MALLET, Oakhill, DOWNSIDE, Radstock, Peasdown, BATH.

Tour No. 5. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.: Via Warminster Road, Beckington, Frome, Horningsham (for LONGLEAT), Longbridge Deverall, Sutton Veney, Heytesbury, Shrewton, STONEHENGE, AMESBURY. [Lunch.] Netheravon, Rushall, DEVIZES, Melksham, LACOCK. [Tea.] Corsham, BATH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23

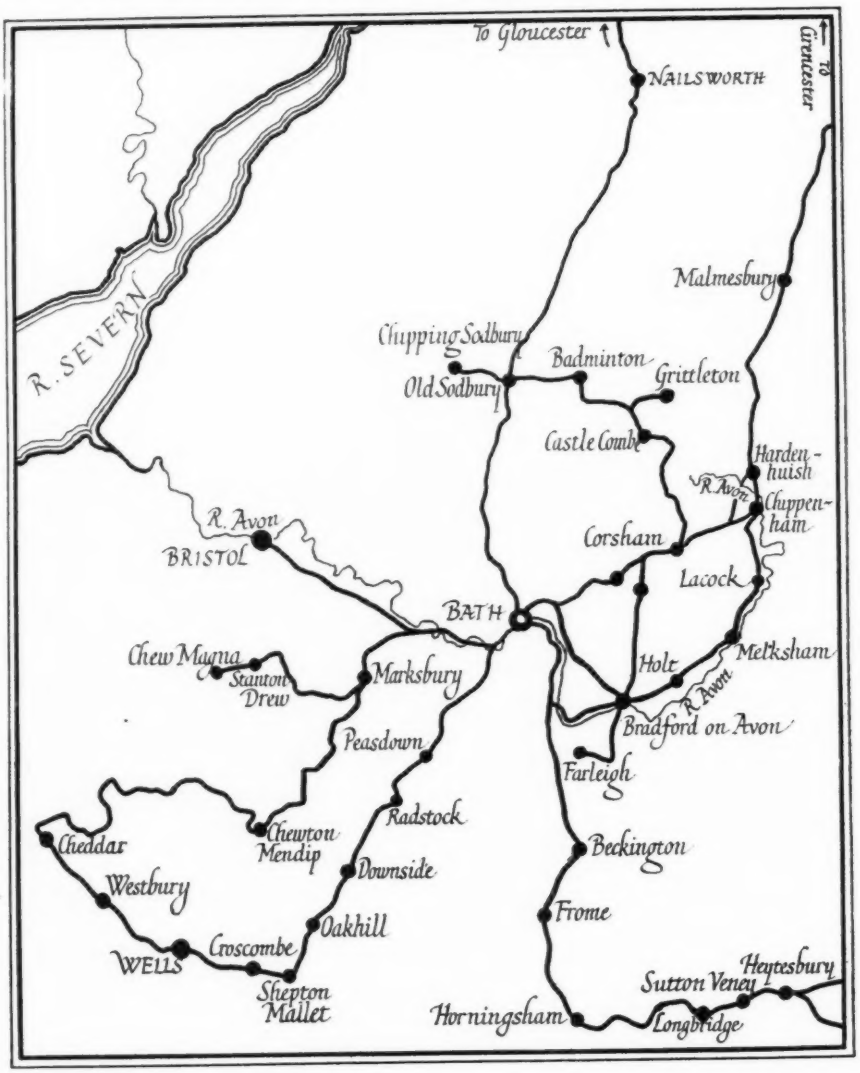
10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.:

Tour A: Castle Combe and Grittleton.

Tour B: Bradford and Farleigh Castle.

Tour C: Badminton and Chipping Sodbury.

Tour D: Chew Magna and Stanton Drew.



PORT MEIRION

[BY E. MAXWELL FRY]

SINCE first the gentlefolk of Regency days were smuggled to the water's edge in cumbrous bathing vans, the idea of a town set by the sea for the proper enjoyment of the ozone and sea-bathing has gained in popular favour year by year. The architects of the earliest period transported the elegance of urban stucco on to new sites, laid out whole towns with a care for their final effect, and addressed themselves to the dominating aspect of the sea-front in gleaming white terraces of houses. In their hands the seaside town was an orderly and dignified work of art, adapted to the pleasures of a leisured and formal society, with never an infringement of good taste.

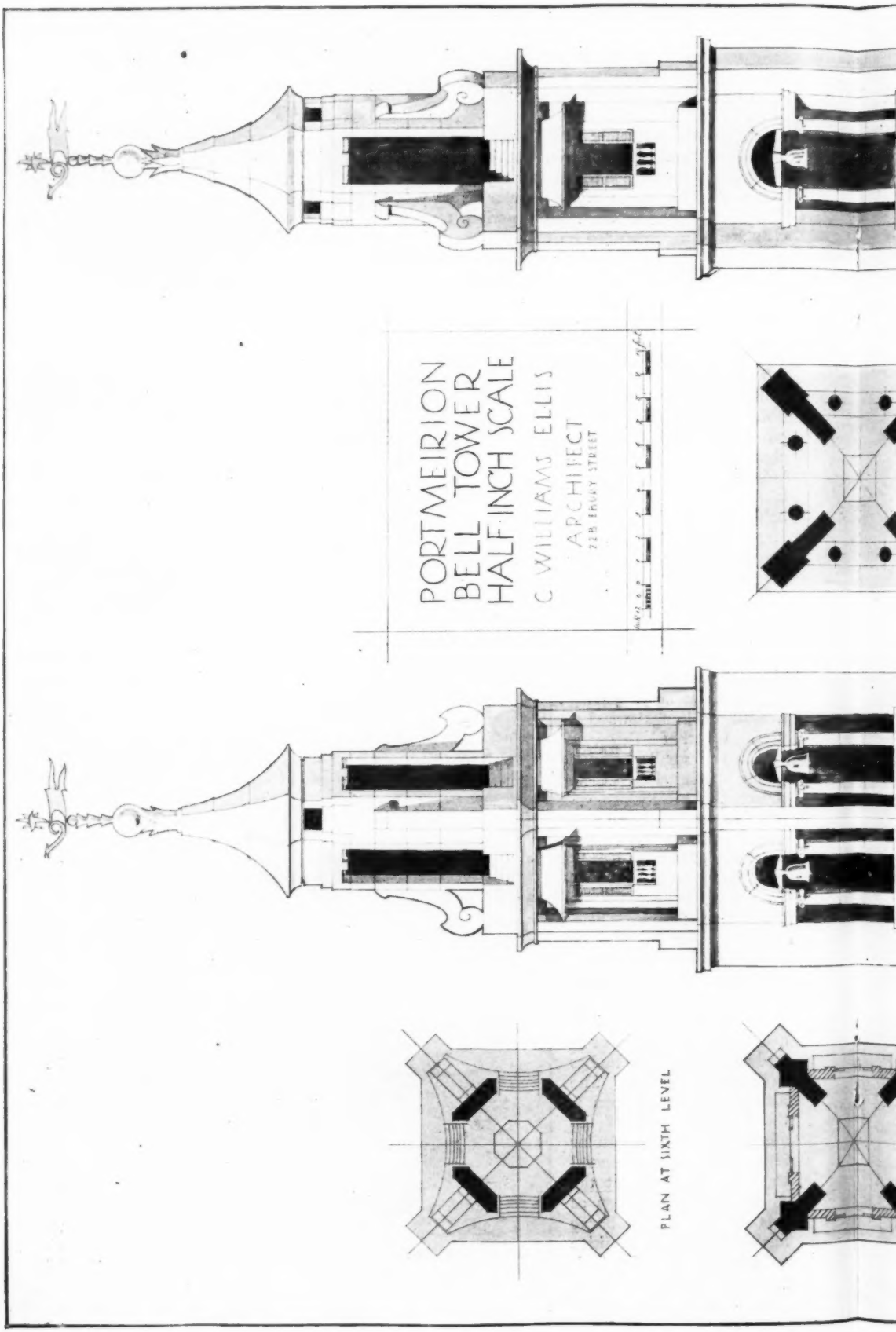
The high level of this first flowering dropped before its fruit could be gathered, and the history of its decline and disintegration through a century can be read in the dreary panorama of seaside resorts that string out hopelessly along the margin of the coast. The late nineteenth century built furiously, grandiosely, and on the whole badly. It took the shine out of whatever the Regency period had left behind it, and ruined the aspect of such jolly places as Hastings and Margate. Yet, mercifully for us, its growth was still urban, and it is left to the twentieth century, with its romantic "love in a cottage" architecture, to complete the spoliation, for a new type of individualism now runs wild—runs up and down the very best stretches of coastal scenery, leaving a trail of bungalows behind it that desecrate with much smaller capital outlay infinitely greater stretches of beauty.

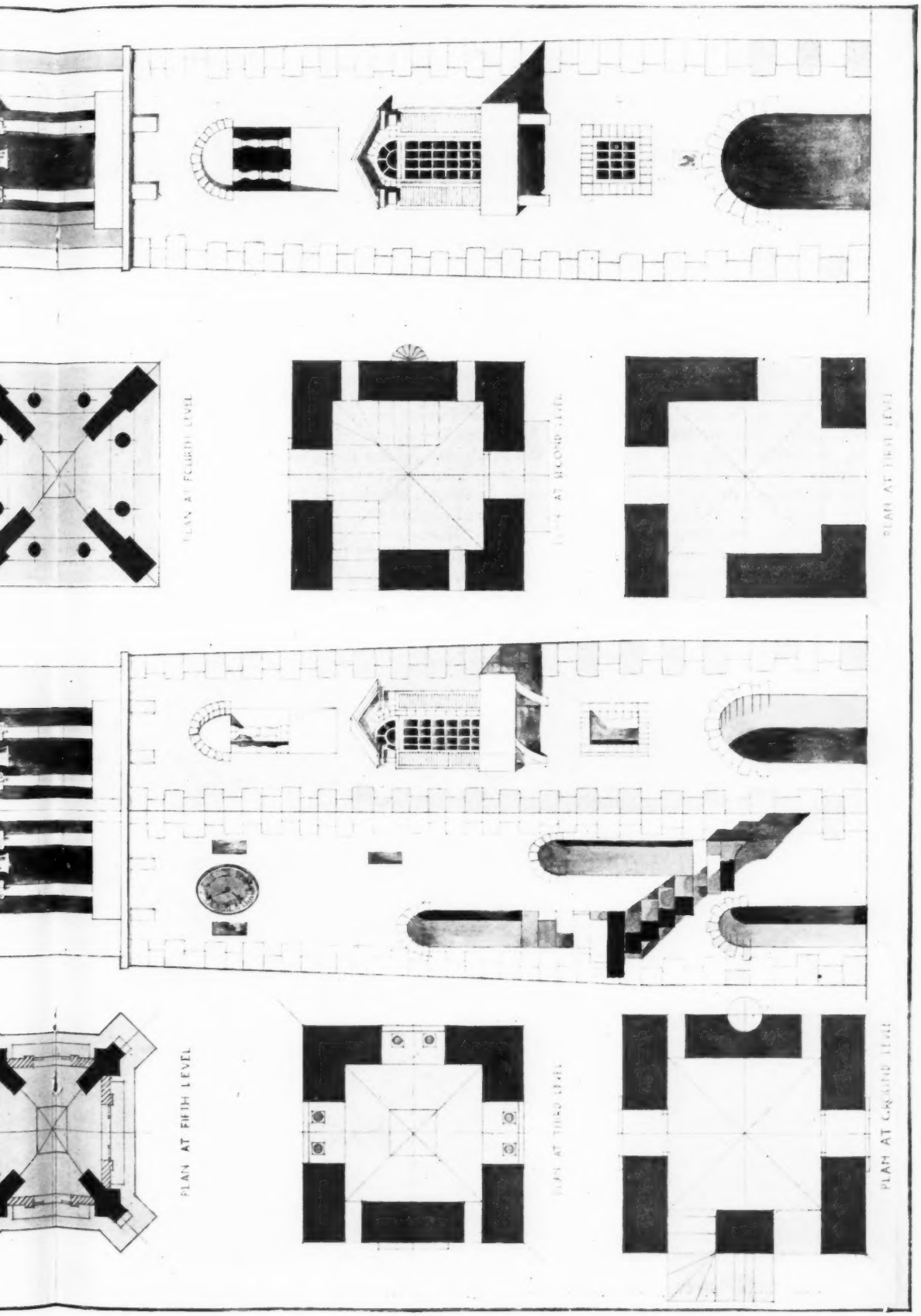
It has perplexed and saddened other architects besides Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis that good land should be put to such infernally foolish uses. Hundreds have raged against it, but he alone has had the determination, the good fortune and the imagination to make his protest in bricks and mortar instead of, or as well as, in words, for he has been eloquent in both. The history of Port Meirion is therefore the story of the emergence of a particular idea out of such a general state of resentment at the existing order of things as was hardly to be borne further by a man sensitive to beauty around him. This idea once engendered drove Mr. Williams-Ellis round the coasts of Britain searching among those curiously-named islands that fringe the map, for one sufficiently commodious and otherwise suitable to harbour a new type of seaside colony, where the name of speculator would be unknown and where people would enjoy themselves in surroundings that supply the quieter and humaner pleasures denied elsewhere. He did not trust the mainland, but he could not find an island that was not too small, or too wet, or where they were not making something out of harmony with the locality. And so the idea halted.

Then, when the search seemed ended, came the chance of acquiring, not three miles distant from his home, an estate, situated on an ideal stretch of coast line, yet as secluded and remote as the idea required of it. It was an old property occupying the southern half of a beautifully-wooded peninsula that thrust its rock-fringed point towards the open sea, yet guarded within a tiny harbour-like bay to landwards the quieter waters of one of the most beautiful estuaries of North Wales. In the shadow of the cliff and looking up the long channels of the estuary stood the house. It was typically 1850, regularly built, but with just a dash of Gothic on the gables. Some previous owner, seized with the spirit of the site, had built out a terraced quay, lined with a balustrade, on which stood little classical statuettes at regular intervals, so that the feeling became predominantly Italian.

The road that brought up at this terrace had circled the head of a deep coombe cutting through the line of cliffs and carving out of them a sort of natural amphitheatre. A cascade, dropping from pool to pool into the waters of the harbour, bisected it in rough symmetry, and for fear this regularity should ape the works of man, the ground heaved vertically on one side and became a rocky citadel, standing high above the house at the water's edge, and high even above the level of the coombe.

Standing on the citadel the prospective owner looked down on a tangled wilderness of growth and undergrowth that hid the line of the road, bowered in brambles, the stables and cottage lying in the hollow, and spread itself over the whole uncared-for landscape like


PORTMEIRION
BELL TOWER
HALF INCH SCALE
C. WILLIAMS ELLIS
ARCHITECT
PLAN AT SIXTH LEVEL



Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Detail of bell tower.

a hairy mantle. No agent could ever call these gardens —and yet the site was perfect, and already the architect's brain was filling the coombe with shelving terraces of buildings, piling up and circling round as the contours mounted. Already the idea was inhabiting the place; the house was become an hotel, the stables at the head of the coombe the inn or shop—and the picture of a place that would resemble a sort of Italian hill town, mingled with the homeliness of Clovelly, began to shape itself.

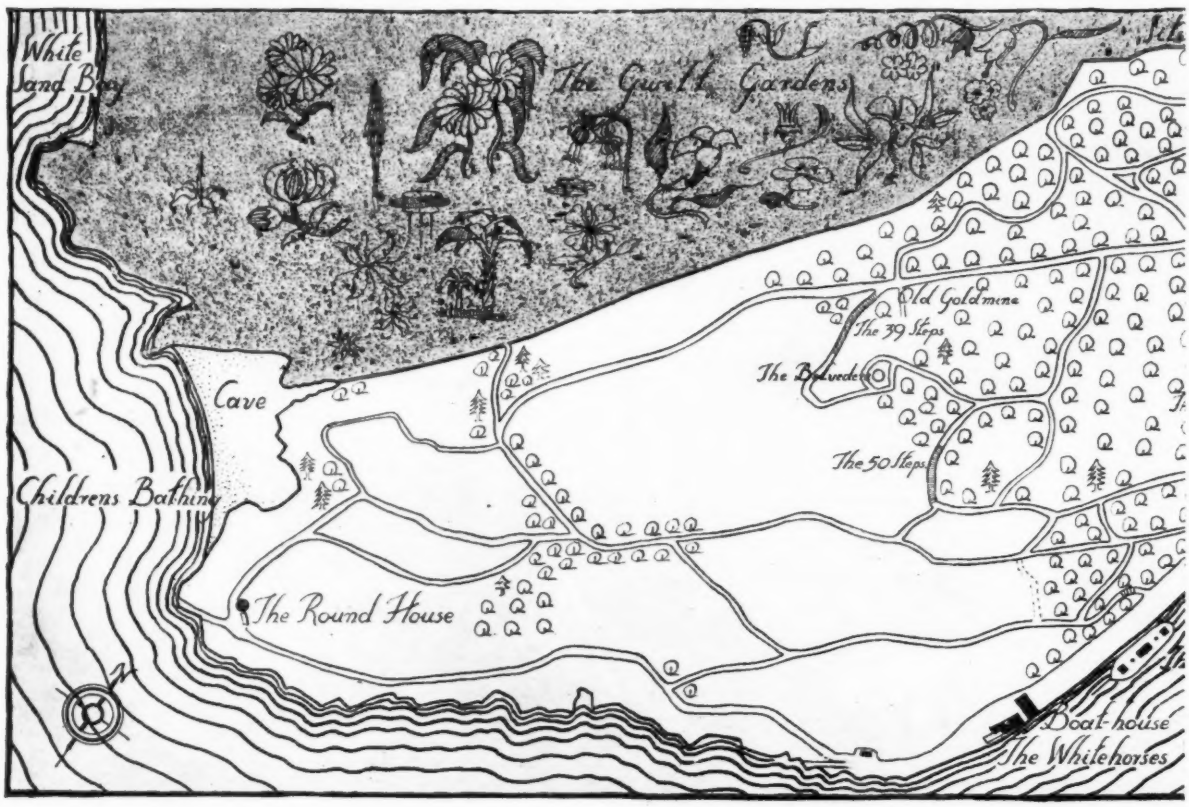
On the rocky point should be built a tower rising from a cluster of roofs, and in the coombe, circles of humbler roofs should look towards the dominating shaft. On the bay below the isolated house would gather to itself new blocks in white stucco, lining the quay, and thrusting their chimneys into the branches of the descending trees, while on the water in front a medley of little craft, built for exploration and delight, would break the gay reflections into a thousand twinkling pieces.

What anchorage for the end of a day! To cross the bar far out, tack slowly up the channels between the yellow banks of sand and with the last handful of breeze steal softly into this little bay. The woods hanging darkly above the cool walls of white buildings, more white walls showing vaguely through the trees, gathering along a hollow towards higher ground; and the rocky citadel a slim tower mounting clear from its grey roofs, into the path of the setting sun, its belfry orange against blue. Voices calling from the quay; the woods rising still more darkly; odd lights appearing below; and, as the anchor dropped gurgling into deep water, chimes of the quarter-hour falling through the air with a last intoxication to the senses.

By so much does imagination outpace performance that now the story must turn back to the wilderness again, to record the laborious clearing that slowly reduces the chaos of untidy years to seemliness, that causes lawns to appear, orders the channels of the streams, makes good the embanking of the quay, retraces the pathways through the woods, and redefines the cartography of the estate.

It was a fine old stag, who, making his home in these woods, had pushed his tracks through the undergrowth, and rediscovered to the newcomers the network of walks that time had obliterated. The stag, to the delight of neighbouring farmers, vanished quite suddenly, and like a legendary figure was never seen again. Meanwhile, the little valley was busy with the cheerful noises of building. By slow degrees the idea was fulfilling itself, and the wilderness was blossoming like the rose. Winter passed and spring, lovelier here than anywhere, found the landscape changed. No longer the tangle of briars filled the basin, for on either side stood long, low buildings, their walls white with plaster, their roofs grey with the local slate, and between them the stream fell in formal cascade towards the bay. The citadel stood crowned with a cluster of tiled-roofed buildings clinging precariously to the rocky ledges above the precipice. Behind these, more safely bestowed, a severer house painted all in white looked calmly out over the waters, as though oblivious of the tower now rising from its tangle of scaffold poles to eclipse the authority of the first born.

On the water-front, the old house shone resplendent in new white paint, though dwarfed by additions so much more becoming than its out-dated charms. Farther on, the



Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Map of lay-out, left half.

little cottage sent up wreathes of wood smoke and gazed at its pretty reflection. Along the terrace great orange parasols were unfolded, and standing off from the shore odd little craft bobbed happily up and down. Now is the real emergence of Port Meirion from the matrix of the idea, and here the story-telling ends, while more prosaically I fill in the details of its social workings.

The reader will have looked at the illustrations with breathless interest and wondered how these scattered units might hope to perform the duties of an hotel. That they do so most successfully is one of the great attractions of Port Meirion, for you may live all alone, or with your family if you have any, in any one of these jolly houses, in valley or on the cliff, according to taste, and then you all run down to feed in the hotel. If you are engaged on a novel or a history of architecture you can cook alone, and you will never be interrupted, but if interruptions please, then you may be visited or pay visits, and sometimes there are little parties with song and dance. If you would sketch or paint, your subject is all about you, landscape and seascape as fine as any in the world, and colours that change from hour to hour.

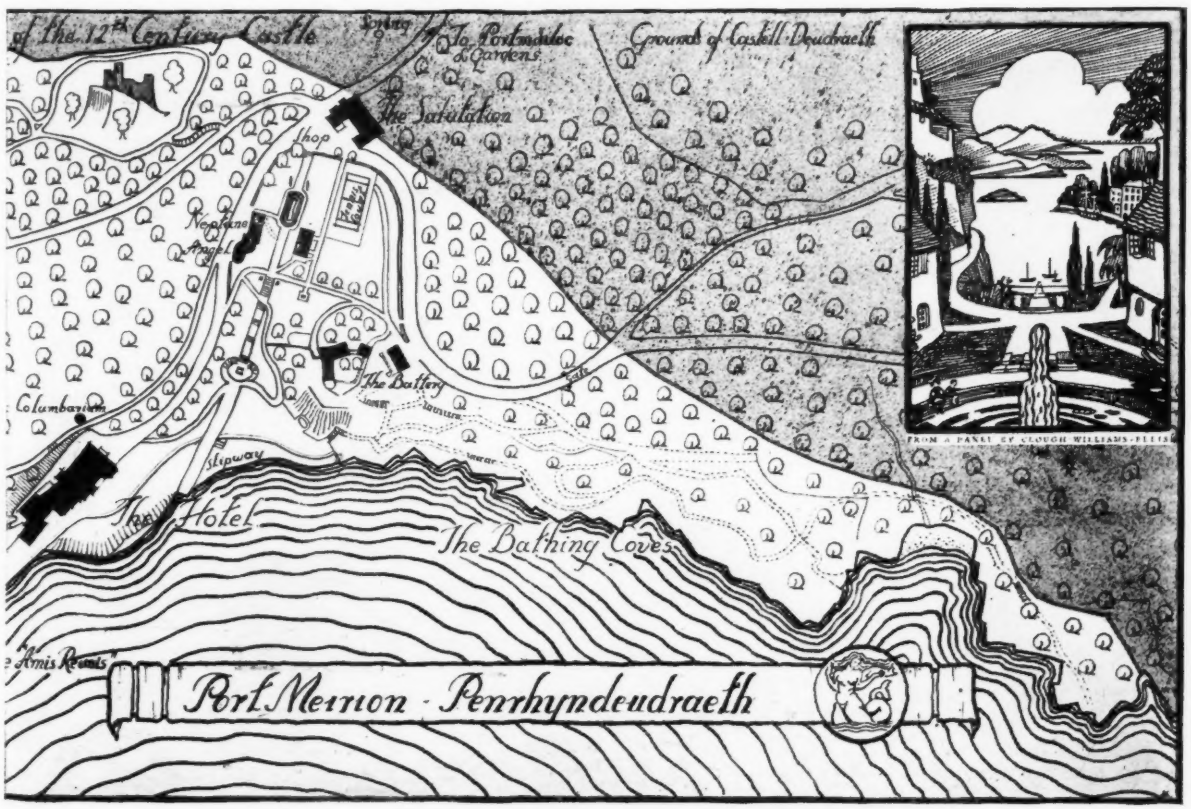
Then there is bathing, from rocky coves in quiet water or rough, and you may go sailing out over the bar just for the delight of coming back again.

In so many ways is Port Meirion an unbelievable and enchanted place, and in nothing are you reminded of a vulgar world outside. There are no advertisements of anything; no notices direct you to the obvious woods; there is no promenade; there are no charabancs; no garish petrol pumps, and nothing that detracts from the natural beauty of the scene. Rather the reverse, for it is from the combination of the architecture with its setting that the charm of a local atmosphere has been evolved, each helping the other in its particular way either in the valley or on the cliff top.

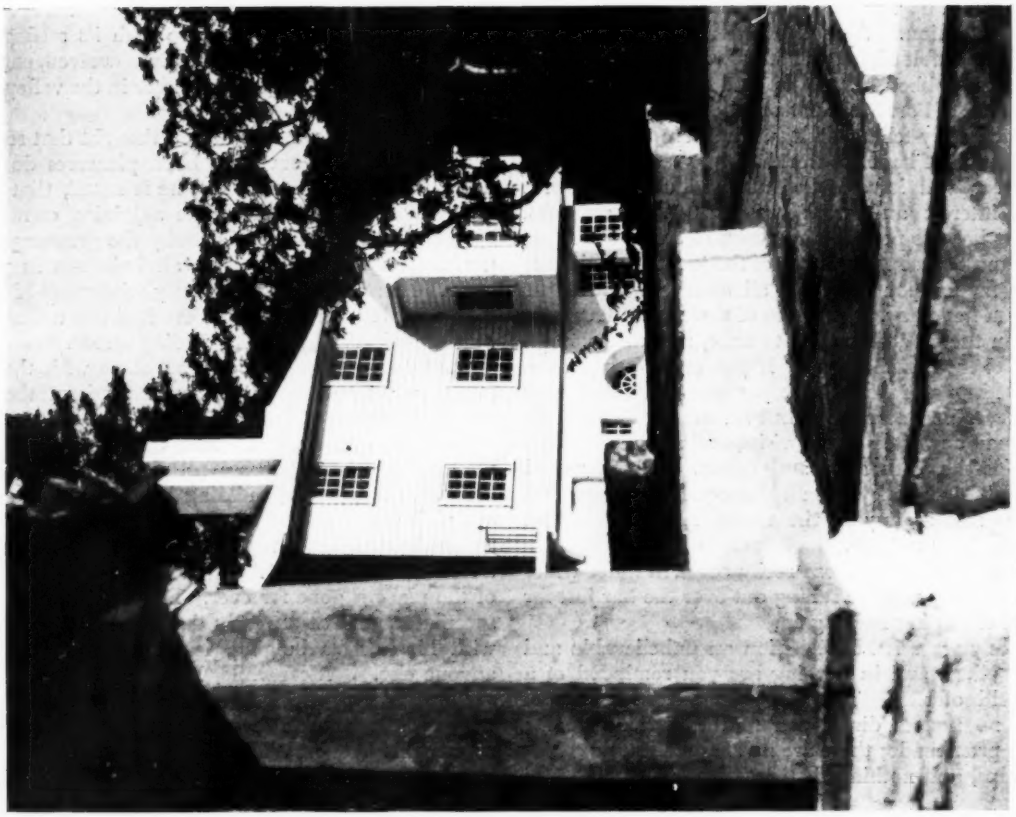
If there is a regret it is in the thought that so beautiful a place could not survive. Such pleasures do not seem made to be permanent. Yet, be it noted, that when the estate was purchased from the adjoining owner, mutual covenants were executed whereby the greater part of the peninsula was sterilized from all buildings in perpetuity and will remain for ever a lovely wilderness of rocks and trees and bracken, leaving Port Meirion a little oasis of buildings shut in by its surrounding woods.

Turn back, then, and contrast these with the common fate of most large estates, whose owners hand them over to the ministrations of financial speculators.

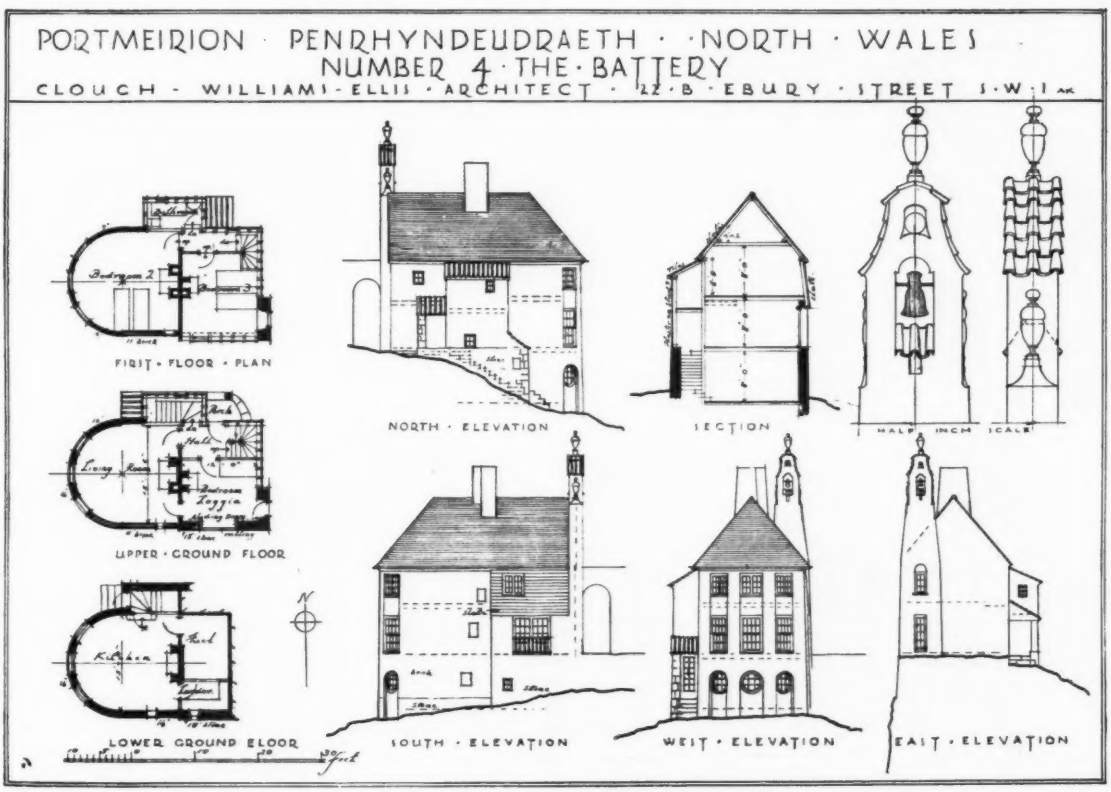
The owner parts with his land on a cash transaction, and thereafter the land becomes merely a source of immediate profit. It is cut into building lots; its fields are squared out with roads that never recognize a contour; its woods are decimated, and over its once lovely face there spreads a rash of little houses. All the virtue, and all the real value of the place is gone for ever. Profit comes quickly to the speculator, and at an early date he quits the ravaged site with his pockets bulging, leaving no further profit for anyone else. Meanwhile, I find the "means," which is Port Meirion, much more interesting than the "end," which is the instruction of the barbarian, and prefer to regard Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis as the local magician of Penrhyndeudraeth.



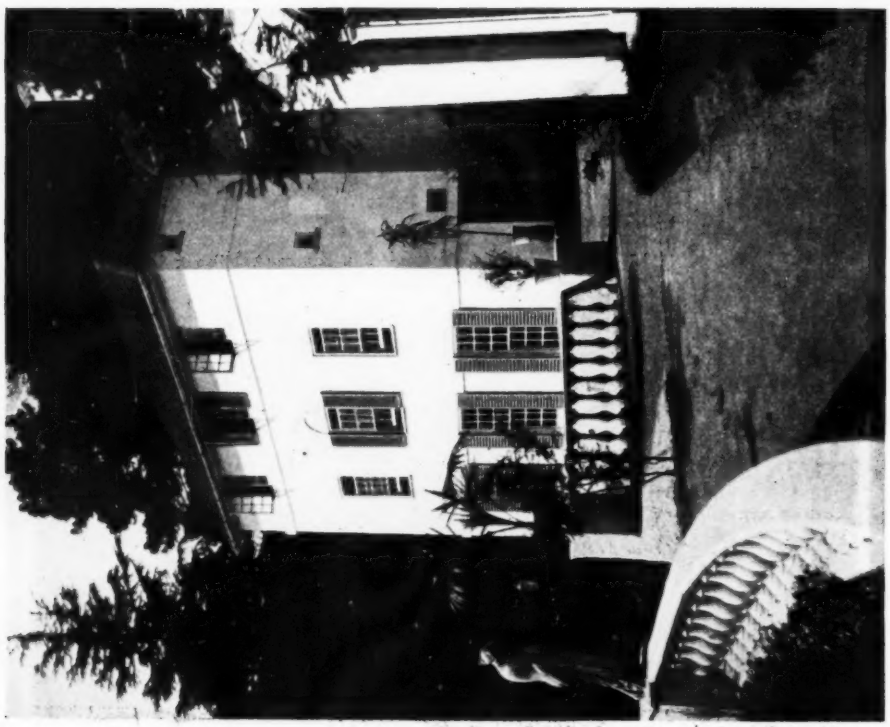
Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Map of lay-out, right half.



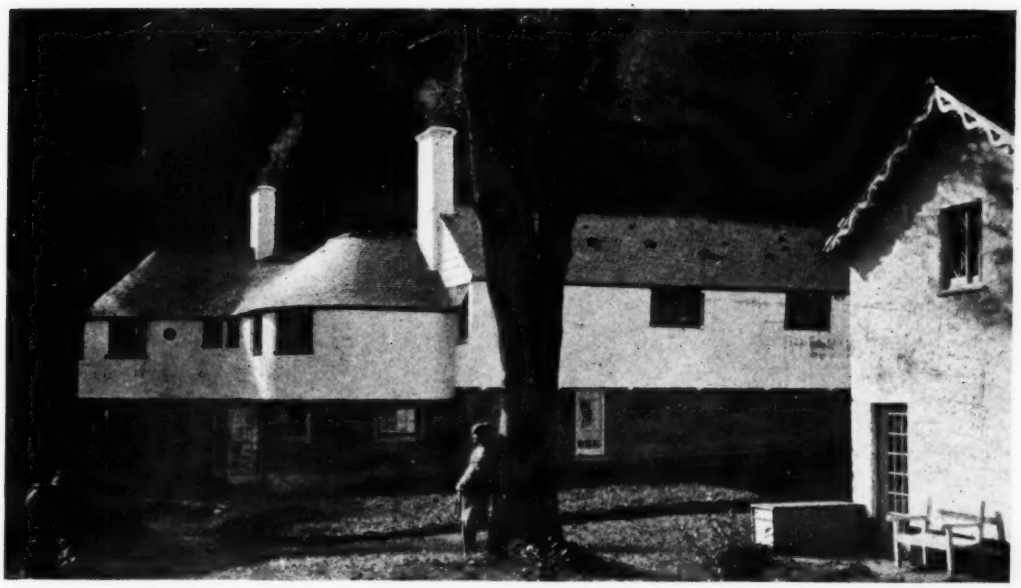
Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Left, the Battery terraces. Right, Battery gatehouse.

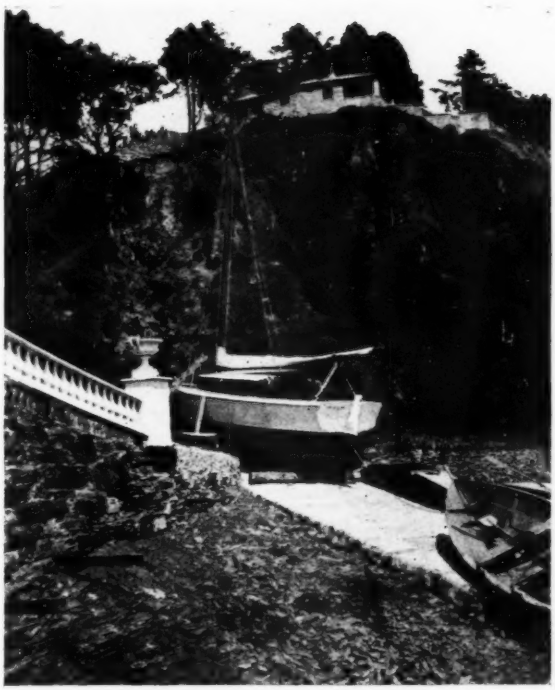


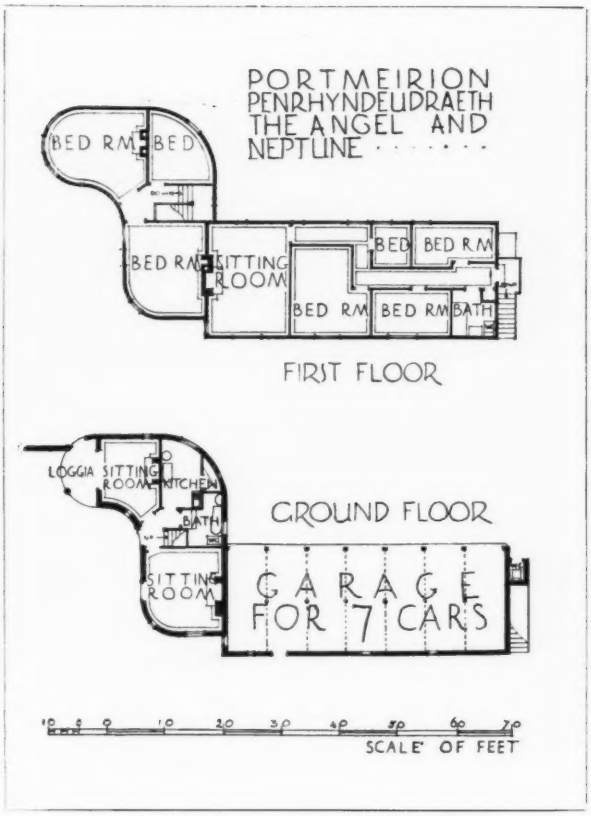
Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Above, westward from the Battery. Below, an early sketch design.



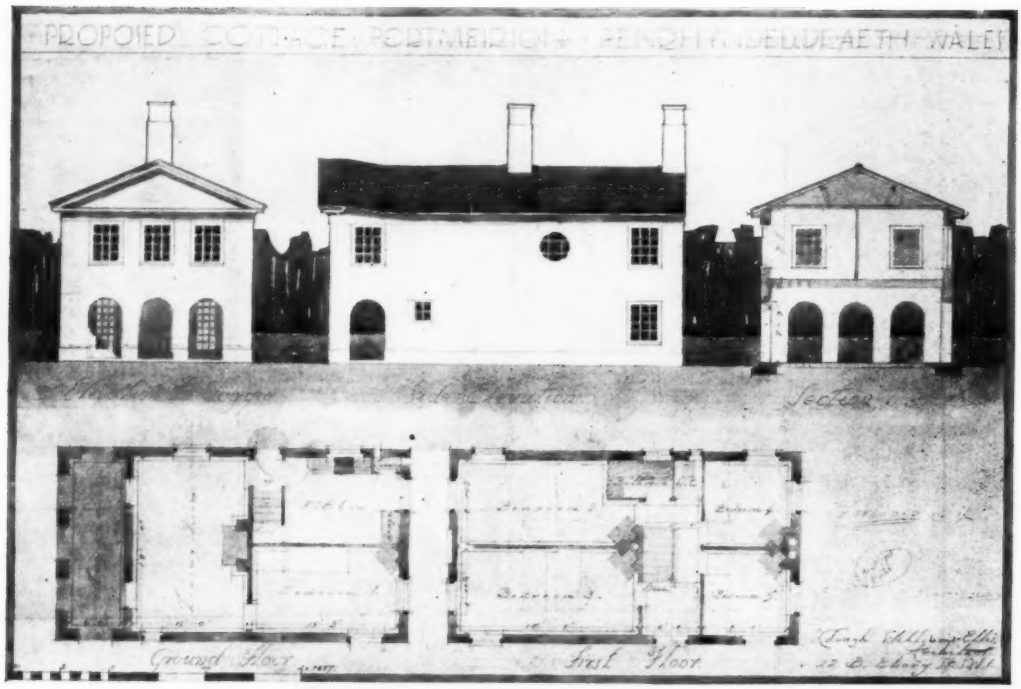
Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Left, the hotel's new south wing, from the mimosa clump. Right, a breach in the old wall.

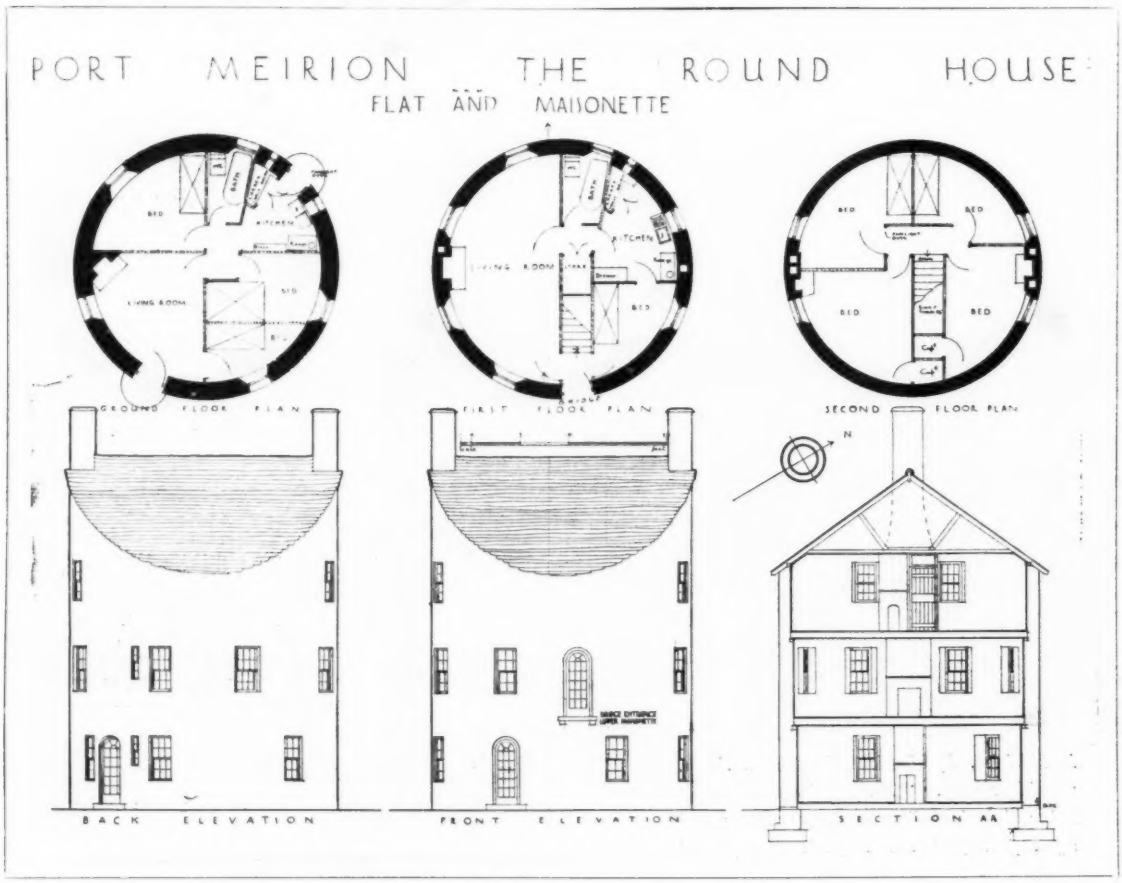






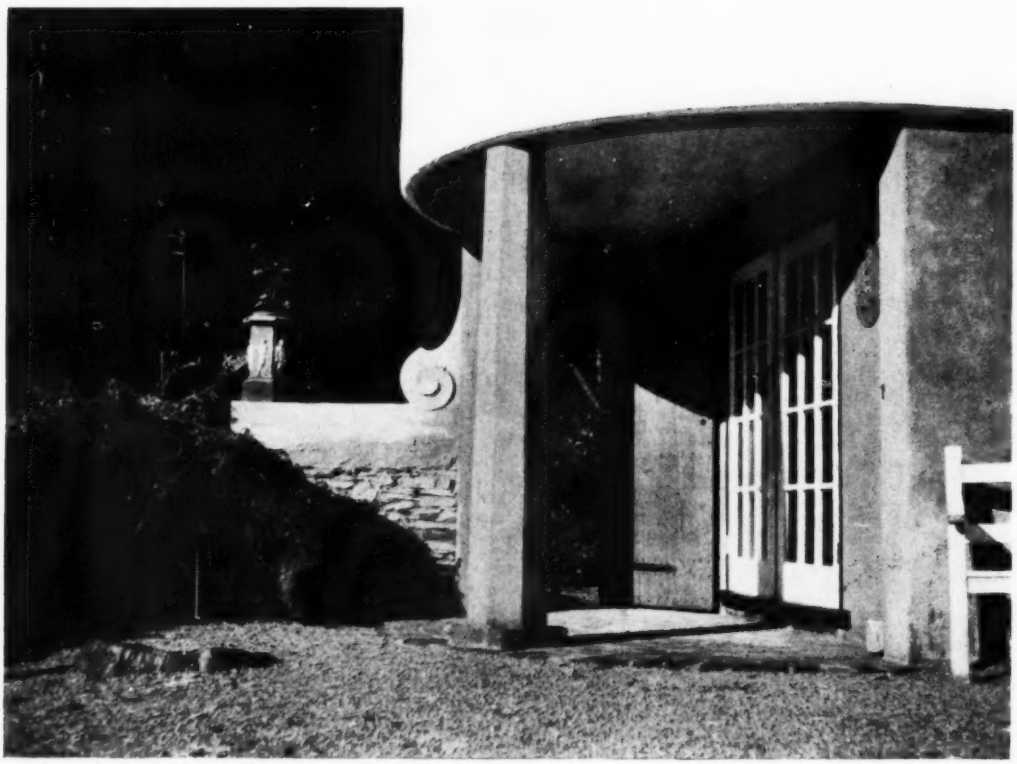
Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Above, the village green. "The Angel and Neptune." Below, left, boat-slip and Battery Rock; and right, plan of "The Angel and Neptune."





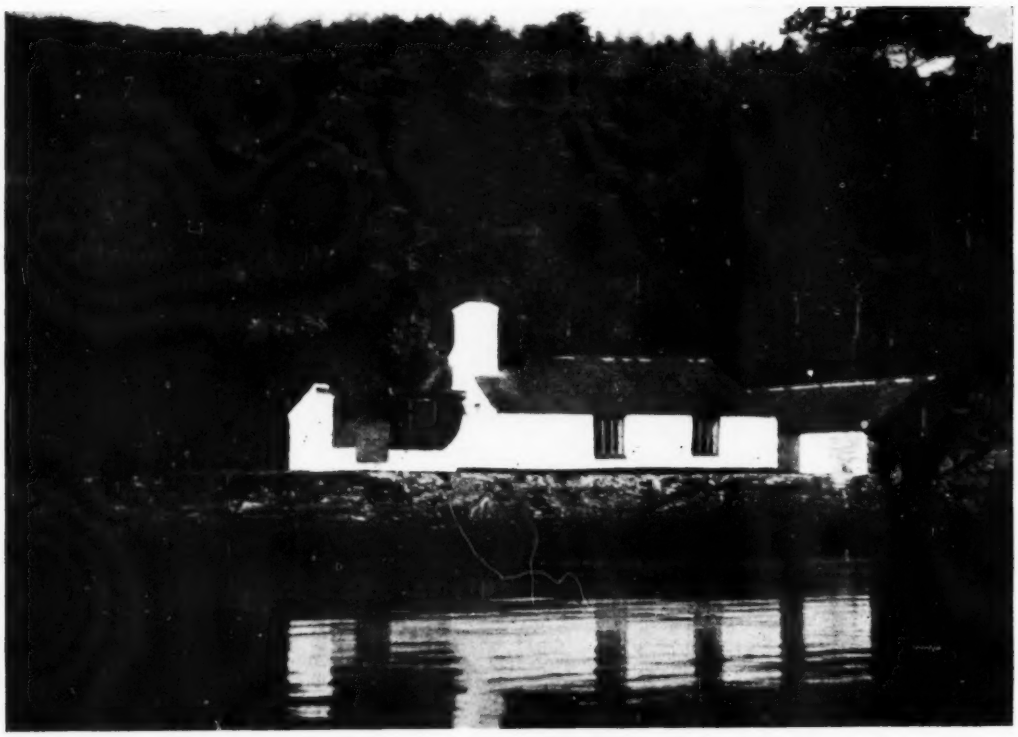
Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Above, a proposed cottage. Below, the Round House.

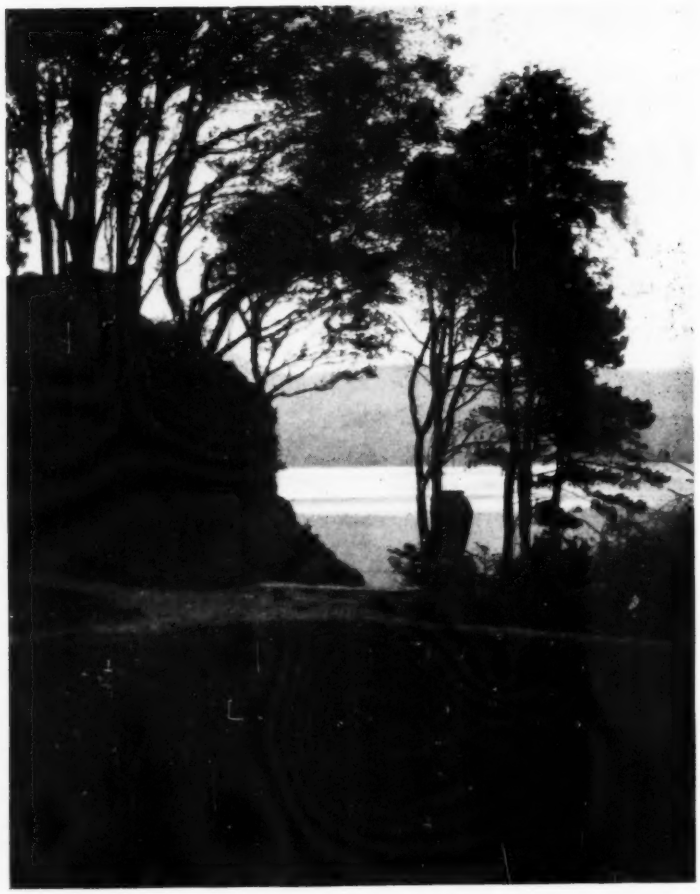
Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Above, local grey slate roofs. Below, the Watch House loggia.



Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Above, left, the steps to the village shop. Right, balcony, lamp, and island. Below, a cottage loggia.

Port Meirion. By Clough Williams-Ellis. Above, the island from the south loggia. Below, Friday Lane, between the mermaid and the tennis court.





Port Meirion. By Clough Williams - Ellis. Above, "The White Horses." Below, the steps to the sea.

LAW REPORTS

ENTRANCE TO A FLAT: RIGHT CLAIMED BY A LESSEE

Levy v. *Worton. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Tomlin*

This action centred around a dispute as to the right of a lessee to use a certain entrance to a ground-floor flat at No. 1 Grand Avenue, Hove. He was Mr. E. Levy, and he sought a declaration against defendant, his landlord, that he was entitled to a right of way over a concrete path and carriage drive to the southern entrance to his flat, and he further asked for a rectification of his lease so as to include such right.

The defence was that there was no implied grant of a right of way to the entrance the plaintiff claimed.

Mr. A. Grant, K.C., for the plaintiff, stated that the premises in question were a modern house converted into flats. His case was that when the plaintiff took the flat he relied upon this means of access as being a convenient one for Mrs. Levy, who was lame and had to use a bath chair. The letting of the flats was in the hands of Messrs. Jenner and Dell, Hove, and Mr. Levy informed Mr. Sparkes, a partner in that firm, of the use he intended to make of the path and drive, and Mr. Sparkes agreed that it would be "quite convenient." The main entrance had steps leading up to it.

Counsel said in the lease there was no reference at all to a right of way. His client objected to the defendant erecting a bungalow on the path and drive, as it would interfere with his right of access.

Mr. Farwell, K.C., for the defendant, said the agreement for the lease was made direct with Mr. Worton, and not with Mr. Sparkes. His point was that there was no implied grant of the right of way claimed. The back entrance was obviously intended for tradesmen and servants and the front entrance for tenants.

He agreed that if the whole house had been demised a right of way would have passed, but contended that this was not so where the demise consisted of only a part of the property.

His lordship held that on the true construction of the lease, and having regard to the physical character of the demised property, there was an implied grant of the right the plaintiff claimed.

He therefore granted the plaintiff the declaration he sought, with costs, except the costs incurred by the claim for rectification.

PERCOLATION. WATER DAMMED IN GUTTER. ALLEGED NUISANCE

Cremien-Javal v. *Dickinson and Percy. King's Bench Divisional Court. Before Justices Salter and Talbot*

This appeal involved several interesting points in regard to liability arising from percolation through a roof in consequence of the water being dammed back. It came before the Court on an appeal by the plaintiff, Mrs. Cremien-Javal, the owner and occupier of 39 Ennismore Gardens, W., from a decision of Judge Sturgess sitting at the West London County Court, in favour of the defendants in the action, the owners and occupiers of an adjoining property, No. 40. Plaintiff sued the defendants for damages for alleged negligence by committing a nuisance, the result of which was that water dammed back in the gutter percolated through the roof and did damage to the interior of plaintiff's house.

The facts of the case and the points raised were set out in the judgment of Judge Sturgess. He stated that on July 11, 1927, there was a terrific rainstorm described as a cloud-burst, causing many houses in the district to be flooded. The rainwater from the plaintiff's house was carried away by a channel or gutter which went through a party wall between the two houses, then down a waste pipe on the defendants' premises. During the continuance of the storm, water percolated into plaintiff's house by reason of a partial stoppage at the side of the balloon of the waste pipe on defendants' premises. The stoppage prevented the rainwater from getting away quickly, and plaintiff sent for a plumber during the continuance of the storm. The plumber removed the obstruction, consisting of paper, glass, and a glass mould. He (the judge) found that the partial obstruction was the cause of the damage for which plaintiff sought to recover, but that Mr. Dickinson was not liable because he could not by the exercise of reasonable care have anticipated such an abnormal storm or the presence of the things that caused the obstruction. It was the glass being pushed against the balloon that caused the obstruction. Mr. Dickinson had had the gutter attended to in 1925, and the Misses Percy about a month before the storm had the gutters cleaned out.

The case against the Misses Percy was that the piece of glass which was the main cause of the obstruction and the glass mould and paper must have been thrown out through their window, or the glass left behind by a contractor who had done repairs to the Misses Percy's window. His Honour found that the Misses Percy were not responsible for anything that might have been done by an independent contractor. There was no evidence of want of reasonable care on their part. He did not think that he ought to surmise or guess that the glass was left behind by the independent contractor.

The glass mould and paper had little or nothing to do with the obstruction, and in any case he was not satisfied these things had been thrown through the window of the Misses Percy.

Mr. Foa, for the appellant, admitted that there was no evidence that the plaintiff had a right to discharge water on the defendant's premises, but it had probably been done since the houses were built and she had acquired the right by user or acquiescence.

He submitted in regard to the Misses Percy that they were liable because the nuisance came from their premises and was created by them, while as to Mr. Dickinson he contended that he was liable because he had not taken reasonable care to have the place inspected.

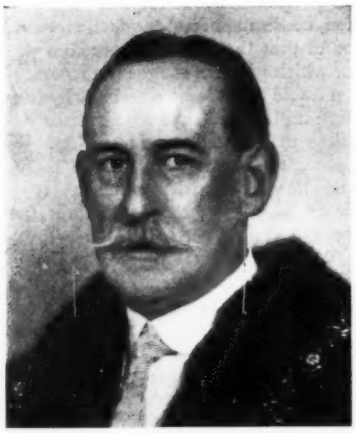
Mr. Vick, for Mr. Dickinson, said his submission was that his client was not liable for a nuisance unless it could be shown he in fact committed the nuisance. All the evidence was in fact directed to suggesting the Misses Percy had caused it. If the obstruction was accidentally caused by them it was their duty to take it away.

The County Court judge found that no reasonable man could inspect more than Mr. Dickinson had done, and that no negligence had been proved against him.

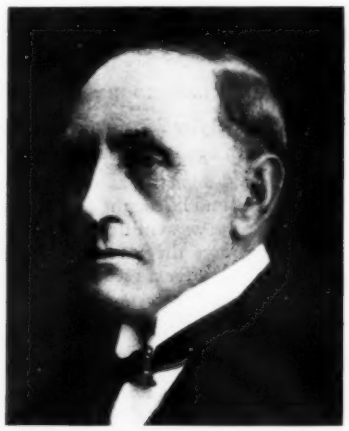
The Court, without calling upon Mr. Clements, for the Misses Percy, dismissed the appeal as regards them, and ordered the action as between plaintiff and the remaining defendant, Mr. Dickinson, to be retried at the Lambeth County Court.

Mr. Justice Salter said in his opinion the Misses Percy were not responsible if the obstructing glass was left by the independent contractor they had employed to repair their dormer window, and the appeal so far as they were concerned must be dismissed. With regard to the question whether there was negligence on the part of Dickinson he desired to say nothing as it must be tried on its merits. The real basis of the case was that it was a matter of an easement. It was quite clear from the construction of the houses that there was at one time a joint ownership. The houses were built upon the plan that No. 40 was to take and deal with roof drainage of No. 39. There was, therefore, a duty upon Dickinson, but his lordship purposely refrained from saying anything about the extent of that duty. There was an important matter in this case that received no attention at all. There was general authority that the owner of the dominant tenement was entitled to go upon the servient tenement for the purpose of seeing the works necessary for the enjoyment of the easement were maintained, and there were some decided cases in which it was said to be the duty of the owner of the dominant tenement to do this. That required to be considered, and had received no consideration at all. Again, there seemed to be some *prima facie* evidence that there was a breach by the defendant Dickinson on his covenant with the Misses Percy to keep this gutter clear. The action as between plaintiff and Dickinson had not been tried on its legal merits and would have to be retried.

Mr. Justice Talbot concurred.



Alderman Cedric Chivers, Mayor of Bath.



Mr. Walter Tapper, President, R.I.B.A.

Left, Mr. Thomas Overbury, President, Wessex Society of Architects. Centre, Mr. C. F. W. Dening, President, Bristol Society of Architects. Right, Mr. H. Stratton Davis, President, Gloucestershire Architectural Association.

THE BATH CONFERENCE

Following is the programme of the British Architects' Conference to be held at Bath from June 20 to 23. The President is Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., and the Honorary Vice-presidents are the Mayor of Bath, Alderman Cedric Chivers, J.P., Mr. Thomas Overbury, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Wessex Society of Architects, Mr. C. F. W. Dening, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Bristol Society of Architects, and Mr. H. Stratton Davis, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Gloucestershire Architectural Association.

The conference is being held at the invitation of the Wessex Society of Architects. From June 20 to 23 the headquarters of the conference will be at the Pump Room, Bath. Members should call there as soon as possible on arrival to obtain conference badges, information, etc.

DAY OF ARRIVAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20

7 to 11 p.m. An informal reception will be held in the Concert Hall, Pump Room, Bath. Members will be the guests of the Wessex Society of Architects, and will be welcomed by the President of the Wessex Society of Architects. A lantern talk entitled "A Walk Round Bath" will be given by Mr. Mowbray A. Green, F.R.I.B.A. Ladies are specially welcome. Evening dress optional. Light refreshments.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21

10.15 to 10.30 a.m. The conference will assemble at the Concert Hall at 10.15 a.m. for the inaugural meeting. The members will be officially welcomed by the President, and members will take their seats for addresses at 10.30 a.m. Subjects: 1: "Conditions of Contract," by Mr. W. E. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., hon. secretary Practice Standing Committee; 2: "The Preservation of Rural England."

1 p.m. Lunch. To be arranged privately and independently.

2.15 p.m. Visit to Prior Park.

3.30 p.m. Alternative visits.

A. Conducted walks round Bath under guides.

B. Visit to Wraxall quarries by invitation of the Bath Stone Firms, Ltd., who are also kindly providing tea.

7.30 for 8 p.m. At the Pump Room. Reception by the Mayor of Bath (Alderman Cedric Chivers, J.P.) and the Mayoress of Bath (Madame Sarah Grand).

The conference photograph will be taken at the Roman Bath.

Light refreshments will be served. Evening dress, decorations.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22

Alternative whole-day motor-coach tours. Halts will be made at places printed in capital letters.

Tour No. 1. 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Via Bathford, Kingsdown, Wadswick, HAZELBURY HOUSE, BRADFORD-ON-AVON, Holt, Melksham, GREAT CHALFIELD, LACOCK. [Lunch.] BOWOOD, CHIPPENHAM. [Tea.] Corsham, Box, BATH. Inclusive cost, 12s. each.

Tour No. 2. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Via Gloucester Road, Nailsworth, Stonehouse, GLOUCESTER. [Lunch.] Birdlip, CIRENCESTER, MALMESBURY. [Tea.] Hardenhuish Park and Church, Pickwick, Box, BATH. Inclusive cost, 15s. 6d. each.

Tour No. 3. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. To BRISTOL and district. Visits will be made to St. Mary Redcliffe, St. Peter's Hospital, the Cathedral, and the University. Lunch at the Grand Hotel. Tea at Red Lodge, by invitation of the Bristol Society of Architects. Inclusive cost, 10s. 6d. each.

Tour No. 4. 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Via Marksbury, Chewton Mendip, CHEDDAR GORGE, Westbury, WELLS. [Lunch.] CROSCOMBE, SHEPTON MALLET, Oakhill, DOWNSIDE, Radstock, Peasdown, BATH. Inclusive cost, 12s. each.

Tour No. 5. 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Via Warminster Road, Beckington, Frome, Horningsham (for LONGLEAT), Longbridge, Deverall, Sutton Veney, Heytesbury, Shrewton, STONEHENGE, AMESBURY. [Lunch.] Netheravon, Rushall, DEVIZES, Melksham, LACOCK. [Tea.] Corsham, BATH. Inclusive cost, 15s. 6d. each.

NOTE.—Members attending visits and using their own cars can obtain list of charges on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

BANQUET

7.15 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. At 7.15 for 7.30 p.m. the conference banquet will be held in the Banqueting Hall at the Guildhall. The guests will be received by the President of the R.I.B.A. and the President of the Wessex Society of Architects. Cost of dinner 22s. 6d. each (inclusive of wine). Evening dress, decorations.

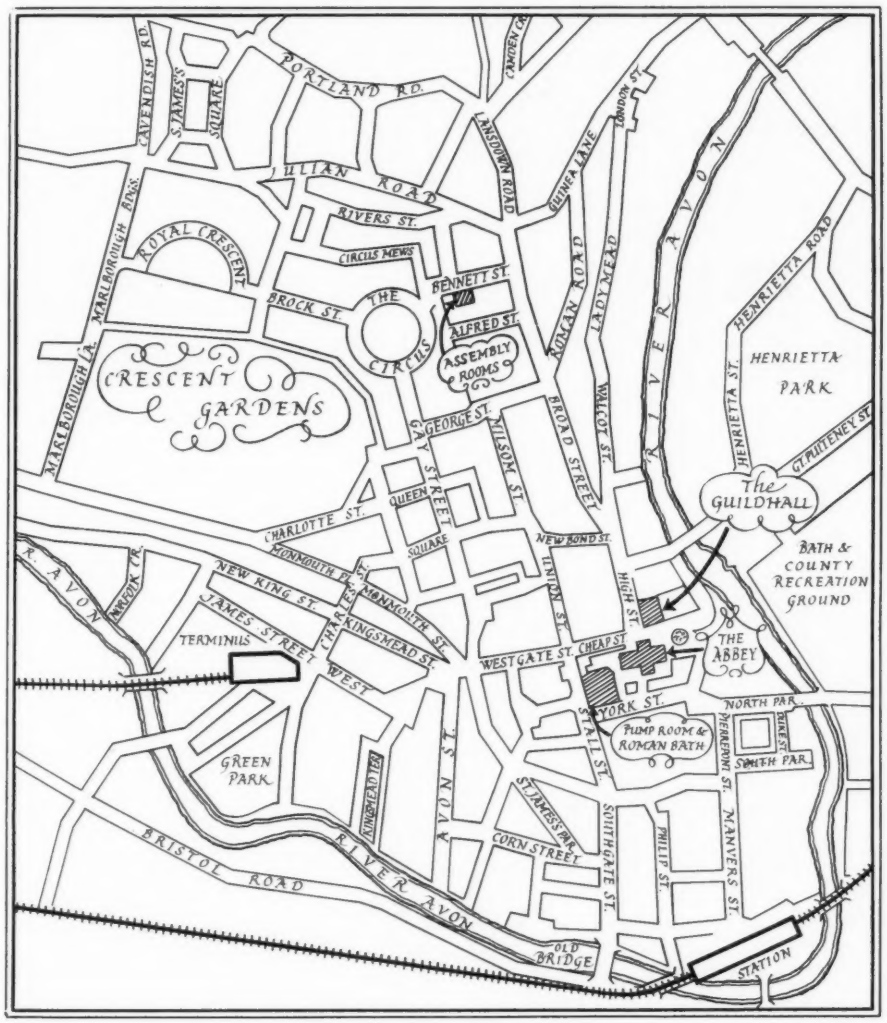
SATURDAY, JUNE 23

Informal visits:

ALTERNATIVE MOTOR-COACH TOURS

		s.	d.
10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.			
A.	Castle Combe and Grittleton	3	6
B.	Bradford and Farleigh Castle	3	0
C.	Badminton and Chipping Sodbury	4	0
D.	Chew Magna and Stanton Drew	3	0
10.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.			
E.	Tour of the City of Bath (with guide)	3	0

Membership of the conference is free, but members will individually pay the cost of the items of which the prices are mentioned in the foregoing. Ladies are particularly invited to attend the conference.



Bath. Map of the city.

SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS

R.I.B.A. Council Meetings

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

H.R.H. The Duke of York and the Hon. Fellowship. The President reported that H.R.H. The Duke of York had graciously consented to accept election as an Hon. Fellow of the Royal Institute.

Competition for a Design for a Garage. On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, the following jury were appointed to make the necessary arrangements and adjudicate upon this competition: The President, R.I.B.A., Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. Rootes, and Mr. J. E. Forbes, F.R.I.B.A.

Holiday Lectures for Children. In view of the success which attended the lectures to children given by Mr. and Mrs. Quennell during the Christmas holidays, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee, to make arrangements for similar lectures to be held in future years during the Christmas and Easter holidays.

The Architects' Benevolent Society. It was decided to increase the annual grant to the A.B.S. from £100 to £150, and the A.B.S. Council have been informed that the R.I.B.A. will gladly collaborate in any effective new scheme of publicity for the needs of the Society.

Franco-British Union of Architects. It was decided to continue the grant of £50 to the Franco-British Union of Architects for the year 1928.

The Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture. It was decided to renew the grant of £50 to the Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture for the year 1928.

The British Engineering Standards Association. It was decided to renew the grant of £100 to the British Engineering Standards Association for the year 1928.

British Institute in Paris. It was decided to make an annual grant of £5 5s. od. towards the funds of the British Institute in Paris.

Bequest by the late Mr. James Neale. It was decided to devote the legacy of £1,000, bequeathed under the will of the late Mr. James Neale, to the establishment of a bursary for measured drawings of old buildings. The Board of Architectural Education have been asked to draw up a scheme for this purpose.

The British Museum: Archæological Joint Committee for Organizing the Control of Antiquities in the Near and Middle East. Mr. Theodore Fyfe, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on this Committee in the place of Mr. Ernest Richmond, who is abroad.

The Royal Drawing Society. Mr. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Council of the Royal Drawing Society in the place of the late Mr. Lewis Solomon.

Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society. Mr. Herbert Shepherd, F.R.I.B.A., was reappointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Committee of Management of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society.

The British Engineering Standards Association. Dr. Oscar Faber (Hon. Associate) was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the new Panel Committee on British Standard Steel Sections recently formed by the B.E.S.A.

Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society. The Council approved the application of the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society to change their title to West Yorkshire Society of Architects.

Birmingham Architectural Association. Alterations in the rules of the Birmingham Architectural Association were formally approved by the Council.

The Cubing of Buildings. On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, it was decided that the standard methods of measurement for the cubing of buildings, which were published in the Journals of September 17, 1927, and February 25, 1928, should in future be printed in the R.I.B.A. Calendar.

The Fellowship. The Council by a unanimous vote elected the following architects to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

Canada.

J. C. M. Keith (Victoria, B.C.).
John M. Lyle (Toronto).
J. O. Marchand (Montreal).
W. S. Maxwell (Montreal).
Hugh Vallance (Montreal).
David R. Brown (Montreal).

India.

C. G. Blomfield (Delhi).

Great Britain and Ireland.

A. L. Roberts (Winchester).
Cecil Upcher (Norwich).
D. H. Burles (Southend-on-Sea).
Reginald Fairlie, A.R.S.A. (Edinburgh).
George Mackie Watson (Edinburgh).
Herbert Norman (L.), (Northampton).
Wm. Keay (Leicester).
W. K. Bedingfield (Leicester).
A. V. Rooke (Plymouth).
R. H. Gibson (Belfast).

Membership. Twenty-five candidates were nominated for the Fellowship, forty-nine candidates were nominated for the Associateship and one candidate for the Hon. Associateship.

R.I.B.A. New Members

At the last general meeting of the R.I.B.A. the following members were elected:

As Fellows, 24

Banks, William Arthur
Campbell, Duncan Alexander
Dickinson, William Francis, J.P.
Drewitt, Colin Minors
Gilmour, Thomas Gilchrist
Murray, Colin Hay
Prestwich, Ernest, M.A.(Liverpool)
Price, William Joseph
Russell, Andrew Laurence Noel
Wheeler, Edwin Paul
White, Theodore Hansford
Abrams, Herbert John Sinclair
Baker, Thomas Henry
Gall, John Hinton
Harber, William Francis
Oatley, Joseph George
Parkes, Ernest Hadden
Anag, George
Bonella, Valentine
Charles, John Acheson
Lennox, Gavin
Macmath, Daniel Walter
Matthews, Richard
Syme, John Stuart

As Associates, 49

Barton, Harry Austin
Benham, Helen Mary
Bouillon, Ernest Linden, B.ARCH. (McGill)
Brown, Henry John
Byers, John
Chapman, Eric Webb
Childs, Wilfrid Charles
Chippindale, Frank
Cohen, Jacob
Cooper, Hugh Christopher Dunstan, B.ARCH. (McGill)
Crawford, Douglas Lindesay
Crickmay, Colin Rosser
Dain, Cecil
Easton, Ronald Pern
Edwards, Donald Thomas
Ellis, Mary Feodore Ruth
England, Norman Roderick
Farman, Albert Lawrence
Gardiner, Kenneth Edward Frederick
Gardner, Edwin Alexander
Garthside, Eric, B.ARCH (Sydney)
Gough, Gerald Charles Purcell
Hall, George Albert Victor, B.ARCH. (Liverpool)
Hobday, Ralph
Jeffrey, John
Lipp, Alexander Ernest Christian
MacGeagh, John
Monson, John William Sutton, B.A. (Cantab.)
Morgan, Richard George, M.C.
North, Edwin Samuel
Paterson, Eric Arnold
Perry, Reginald Selby, B.ARCH. (McGill)
Phillips, Ronald Alfred
Quincey, Margaret Anne de Quincey
Robertson, George William
Robertson, Hugh Douglas, B.ARCH. (McGill)
Saise, Alfred John
Scott, Alexander Thomson
Sherren, Brian Courtenay
Somerville, William Lyon
Stackhouse, Edwin Stanley
Stokes, Leonard George
Thomson, Stewart Lloyd
Walker, Richard Melville
Ward, Basil Robert
Waterman, Frederick
Watson, Charles Spencer Owen
Weir, William Grant
Woodrow, Alan

As Hon. Associate, 1

Davies, Hugh

Manchester Society of Architects

Following is a list of members nominated by the Council to serve for 1928-29: President, Mr. F. Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; senior vice-president, Mr. I. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A.; junior vice-president, Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.; assistant honorary secretary, Mr. Gerald Sanville, A.R.I.B.A.; auditors, Messrs. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., and

H. Jones, A.R.I.B.A. Members of the Council. Fellows: Messrs. J. R. Adamson, L.R.I.B.A.; H. H. Brown, F.R.I.B.A.; H. A. Dalrymple, A.R.I.B.A.; Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. P. S. Worthington, LITT.D., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. A. C. Dickie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; C. G. Agate, L.R.I.B.A.; John Cocker, A.R.I.B.A.; Jos. Holt, A.R.I.B.A.; Ernest Pretwich, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; J. T. Halliday, A.R.I.B.A.; and F. B. Dunkerley, F.R.I.B.A. Associates: Messrs. E. Adams, A.R.I.B.A.; R. Bruce, A.R.I.B.A.; J. Hembrow, A.R.I.B.A.; H. W. Cruickshank, A.R.I.B.A.; H. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.; and P. G. Fairhurst, A.R.I.B.A.

The Henry Jarvis Studentship

On the recommendation of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome the R.I.B.A. have awarded the Henry Jarvis Studentship in Architecture for 1928 to Mr. Leonard T. White, A.R.I.B.A. (London University Architectural Atelier). No recommendation has been made this year for the award of the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, but the following competitors have been granted direct admission to the Final Competition in 1929: T. M. Ashford (Architectural Association); E. F. Davies (Liverpool University); J. B. Wride (Cardiff Technical College).

Mr. Leonard T. White, A.R.I.B.A., who is twenty-seven years of age, served his five years' apprenticeship with Dr. John Bilson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Hull. He was assistant for two years with Messrs. Horth and Andrew, FF.R.I.B.A., and afterwards was senior assistant for four years with Messrs. Blackmore & Co., of Hull. He has held appointments as lecturer at the Hull Technical College, the Wimbledon Technical Institute, and the L.C.C. School of Building. He is hon. architect to the Little Theatre, Hull, and has carried out several works under his own name. Mr. White is a member of the London University Atelier, and received first place in the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. in 1924. In 1926 he won the Ashpitel Prize of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and was elected an Associate of that body. In 1927 he won the Soane Medallion of the Institute, thereby gaining direct admission to the Final Competition for the Rome and Jarvis Scholarships.

The Trades Training Schools

At the annual judging of the work done during the past session by the students of the Trades Training Schools, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W.1, the judges included the following: Messrs. G. C. Barnes, Lewis W. Bristowe, A. Burnard Cowtan, E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., PP.R.I.B.A., Alfred Drury, R.A., G. P. Dumas, F. T. W. Goldsmith, F.R.I.B.A., W. Grellier, F.R.I.B.A., W. A. Herbert, Junr., Major E. B. Hunter, M.I.E.E., Sir Goscombe John, R.A., Messrs. R. J. Johns, Bertrand Johnson, C.C., Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., Ellis Marsland, F.R.I.B.A., George Parlby, W. T. Plume, Frank W. Robson, S. G. Castle Russell, M.I.E.E., and H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Percy Shepherd, C.C., Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Prof. R. Elsey Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Brunwell Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., and Prof. W. H. Wagstaff, M.A. Mr. F. Adams Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Master of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, presided, and the Carpenters' Company were represented by Mr. Frederick Sutton, J.P. (chairman of the schools), Mr. Percy Preston, and Mr. J. Hutton Freeman, the clerk. The scope of the work carried out was of a varied nature and included a large number of exhibits in the classes of carpenters, joiners, handrailers, masons, glaziers, painters and decorators, plasterers, plumbers, metal-workers, stone-carvers, life modelling, tilers and bricklayers, wheelwrights, wood-carvers, and electricians. The judges were greatly impressed with the high standard of craftsmanship which has been attained and were unanimous in their praise. Prizes and medals as awarded by the judges will be distributed at Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton Avenue, in the early part of next session after the reopening of the schools on September 24. The Carpenters' Company maintain the schools in conjunction with the Associated City Companies of Armourers and Braziers, Glaziers, Joiners, Painter-Stainers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Tilers and Bricklayers, and Wheelwrights. The schools are under the directorship of Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

As the result of detailed consideration by the House of Lords of the Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, provisions have been agreed to which, it is hoped, will prevent the further disfigurement of the countryside by unsightly petrol pumps and filling-stations.

It will be remembered that clause 5 of the Bill gives power to the council of any county or borough to make bylaws "for the purpose of preserving the amenities of any rural scenery or place of beauty or historic interest for the enjoyment of the public," regulating the design, colour, and appearance of petroleum filling-stations, and prohibiting the establishment of petroleum filling-stations in their area.

On the report stage of the Bill last week this provision was strengthened by the addition of an amendment, moved on behalf of the Government by Lord Desborough, giving the councils power to make similar bylaws in respect of the erection of petroleum filling-stations in the neighbourhood of any public park or pleasure promenade, or of any street or place which is of interest by reason of its picturesque character. A further amendment, moved by Lord Desborough, was also agreed to, providing that without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, any bylaws regulating the appearance of petroleum filling-stations might in particular require compliance with such provisions as might be contained in the bylaws as to the position, design, size, colour, and screening of petroleum stations or any parts thereof.

New subsections to clause 5 were also agreed to, providing that where bylaws were in force prohibiting the establishment of petroleum filling-stations in any part of the area of a council, the council might serve on every occupier of a station established before the date on which the bylaw came into force a notice requiring him to move it within a specified period, not being less than six months. It was further provided that any person served with a notice should be entitled to recover from the council any expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out the directions contained in the notice, and should, if he made a claim within twelve months, be entitled to recover from the council compensation for any loss which was the direct consequence of the requirements of the notice. Questions in dispute should be determined by a single arbitrator appointed by agreement or by the Secretary of State.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Day that 113 slum clearance schemes, affecting approximately 14,000 properties, had been confirmed since 1919 in respect of areas in England and Wales. The number of persons required to be rehoused under these schemes is 66,968.

Rear-Admiral Beamish asked the Minister of Health the total number of houses that had been erected by municipal authorities since the end of the war and the percentage of A2, A3, B3, and B4 types respectively?

Mr. Chamberlain said that up to May 1, 1925, 415,719 houses had been erected since the Armistice by local authorities in England and Wales under the various subsidy schemes. Information as to the last part of the question was not available.

Sir Walter de Frece asked the Minister of Health if it was the custom of his department to prescribe any policy as regarded the preferential use of British or foreign building material in the construction of subsidy houses; and whether, in that case, he would state what it was?

Mr. Chamberlain said that section 10 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, provided that, in approving proposals for the construction of houses, the Minister of Health should not impose any conditions which would prevent the materials required being purchased in the cheapest market at home or abroad. The Government had, however, urged local authorities to arrange that all contracts for, or incidental to, works carried out by them should, in the absence of special circumstances, be placed in this country.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CREATION OF SLUMS BY OVERBUILDING

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—May I thank the writer of the leading article in your issue for June 6 for the telling phrase crystallizing a connection between slum conditions and overbuilding which is often overlooked? "It is poverty that smirches the face of a town and inability to keep clean and tidy which makes a slum." Your leader writer notes, as many have noted, the difference in "sense of order and atmosphere of decency" which prevails in districts with the regard for light and air which is found in Regency or Early Victorian layouts, and the slum conditions which prevail in the overbuilt districts where "domesticity is subordinated to commercial interests."

All sociologists agree, I believe, that overbuilding leads inevitably to the creation of slums; and that the little oases of cleanly, self-respecting communities which one finds in the worst districts are almost invariably dwellings which have been left with at least a moderate amount of light and air, which is denied to their slum neighbours overgrown with commercial and factory structures. A little reflection should show that this must be so. It is the housewife who makes the home what it is, and rooms from the greater part or all of which no sky is visible will break the heart of the most persevering housewife. Undetected dust in dark, depressing rooms means dirt; dirt means squalor; squalor is followed closely by degeneration and disease.

Historic towns, no less than modern, are full of examples of overbuilding, the result of the eternal fear of city fathers that unless their town is fully "developed" by crowding all available buildings within its boundaries, trade and property will depart to other places which are more up-to-date, which have larger warehouses, more factories, and better public services from the denser rateable values. Ever since mankind began to congregate in towns it has doubtless been urged in many tongues and in many ages that overcrowding of urban buildings is a natural result of the tide of urban prosperity which can only be avoided by damming the tide itself.

But history by no means supports this helpless and hopeless view. Some of the greatest nations of the past valued light and air, and considered commercial convenience to be too dearly bought at the price of a C3 "plebs." In a recent paper read before the Northern Architectural Association by Mr. Oswald, an inscription was quoted which records that in Pompeii, 10 B.C., even for such a necessary public work as the city wall, built only "to the height of the tiles," the City Council through two "duimvirs with judicial authority," paid 3,000 sesterces in compensation for those whose light was affected. It is even more striking to note, some 800 years later, that the laws of the Byzantine Empire on the subject were so well known that a poor widow complained to the Emperor Theophilus that the new palace of his brother-in-law, Petronas, "an officer of talents and courage," had illegally darkened her house "so as to render it almost uninhabitable." The Emperor ordered redress, and finding that his order had been disobeyed, he ordered the demolition of the new building and the scourging of Petronas in the public highway. Recalling Wolsey and Hampton Court, one may perhaps suspect that the severity of this punishment for contempt of court may not have been wholly unconnected with the building of a new palace by one so highly placed and popular. But the important point is, of course, the existence of the law which justified the Imperial action.

Those who condemn the Prescription Act as a modern example of legal interference with commercial progress might note that not only is our "ancient light" law derived direct from the Roman code, but that after the lapse of another 800 years after the little trouble in Byzantium we find examples of equally prompt and robust methods in our own country. In 1617 the courts found it necessary to place on record their decision in the case of Maurice *v.* Baker, that although anyone whose windows are darkened by a new building has a right to enter upon his neighbour's land and pull it down (*vide* Rex *v.* Rosewell, 1696), he must not do so *until* his windows are actually darkened.

The Prescription Act merely swept away the "customs" by which certain prosperous and ambitious towns agreed to forfeit mutually within their boundaries all individual legal protection against overbuilding. Under the individualistic Roman law any individual could be bought out as he can today, pocketing his compensation and leaving posterity to look after itself. This has rendered necessary building by-laws, town-planning Acts, and zoning laws under which the commercial requirements of public health are at least recognized to some extent. But it is, I believe, correct to say that no legislative sanction exists today in this country for local authorities to make or for the Ministry of Health to approve by-laws for the purpose of securing adequate light as such; but only to secure air and ventilation. It is therefore scarcely surprising to find even in new blocks of offices in London rooms facing into internal light wells from which no sky is visible except close to the window-sill, and not always that, and artificial light in use all day and every day.

The R.I.B.A. has officially set its face sternly against any increase in the height of buildings in towns. It might perhaps devote its attention to promoting legislative powers to prevent undue obstruction to light.

PERCY WALDRAM

SIZE OF ROLLED JOISTS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—In Professor Henry Adams's reply to the query of V.R. in a recent issue, the maximum bending moment should be 44·8 tons-ft., giving a section modulus of 77^3 in. with a stress of 7 tons per sq. in. This stress could surely be increased to 7·5 tons per sq. in., as permitted by the L.C.C.? The standard section suggested is old section, and the nearest new British Standard section is a $^{16} \times {}^{6}I_{50}$, giving $77{\cdot}3^3$ in. The area of web based on the figures given in your JOURNAL is 5·41 per sq. in., which surely gives 1·90 tons per sq. in. shear stress, or ·525 per sq. in. per ton?

G. L. WORCESTER

Professor Henry Adams, to whom we submitted the above letter, replies as follows: "In reply to your critic I do not agree with his principal figures. I gave the maximum bending moment by diagram as 40·8 tons-ft. He gives 44·8 tons-ft.; but checking by calculation, I make it 37·8 tons-ft. I assumed a stress of 7 tons per sq. in. to allow for any inaccuracies in estimating the loads. The word shear in the reply is a misprint for stress. There was an unfortunate slip of a decimal point in working the shear stress, but it does not affect the question of the size of the rolled joist. A 16 in. by 6 in. by 50 lb. new British Standard would be a suitable section.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Charles H. Butcher has moved to 4 Kilmartin Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

The new address of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and its Thames Valley branch is 17 Great Marlborough Street, London, W 1. Telephone No.: Gerrard 4744.

OBITUARY

Mr. W. K. Kaye.

We regret to record the death of Mr. W. K. Kaye, late chairman of Joseph Kaye and Sons, Ltd., the Lock Works, Leeds, and 93 High Holborn, W.C. A Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and an authority on railway-carriage door and domestic locks, he had only quite recently brought his late father's invention—the automatic railway-carriage door wedge lock—to its present perfection.

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 others 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.

No date.—Entertainments pavilion to seat 1,000 persons and café on a site adjoining the Esplanade for the Exmouth Urban District Council. Premiums: £100, £50, and £25. Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars from Mr. B. Benoy, Clerk, Council Office, Exmouth. Deposit £1 1s.

TRADE NOTES

A special exhibit at the Quarry Managers Exhibition, held during this month at Blackpool was the Ruston No. 4 full circle half cubic yard Universal excavator. The machine is fitted with a petrol-paraffin engine, starts up like a motor-car, and under its own power can travel to the scene of operations and start excavating within a few minutes of arriving at the face. Where cheap electric power is available the machine can be fitted for electrical operation. As an alternative drive a crude-oil engine may be fitted. The machine weighs about 14 tons and is fitted with caterpillar tracks which enable it to proceed under its own power to any excavation where it may be required. The machine can be employed on a wide range of jobs; e.g. today it may be employed as a shovel at the quarry face, while tomorrow, with slight alteration to the digging equipment, it will dig trenches. Again, it can be converted to act as a dragline for widening or cleaning drains, etc., or excavating for foundations of a new building. With a skimmer scoop attachment the machine will tear up the road surfaces and clear away the debris, preparatory to resurfacing. Employed as a shovel, it will do hard, honest work, either at the quarry face removing overburden, widening, or making new roads. It may also be adapted to work as a grabbing crane or ordinary loco. crane. Although introduced less than two years ago, the Ruston No. 4 has been put to work in Canada, Australia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, New Zealand, Turkey, South Africa, France, Spain, and South America, while in the British Isles the number of machines at work approaches 150.

Messrs. Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, have issued a new catalogue dealing with Alundum slip-proof products, tiles, mosaics, and aggregates. The material is made from an ore called Bauxite, which, after being fused in a special electric furnace, cools out into crystals of aluminium oxide, known under the registered name of "Alundum." These crystals are extremely hard, the diamond being only slightly harder. After crushing to a suitable size, the grains are bonded with a small quantity of clay, moulded to the necessary shape, and vitrified in high temperature kilns. The resultant composition is claimed to be uniform throughout, extremely hard but tough, and sufficiently rough to prevent slipping. Alundum vitreous tiles are for floors and slopes of vestibules, corridors, landings of lifts, and around dangerous machinery. They may be fixed on any good foundation or other secure base. The stair treads are for wood, stone or iron stairs, and may be secured by screws or bolts, let in flush with the top face, or, in the case of stone stairs, laid on cement. Alundum slip-proof tiles are supplied in several pleasing colours which harmonize with existing building material.

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

15534. Abraham, R., Ltd., and Abraham, R. A. Manufacture of artificial stone. May 26.

15206. Clayton, Goodfellow & Co., Ltd. Brickmaking apparatus. May 24.

15461. Eggert, J. Concrete-mixing device. May 25.

15144. Lauscher, T. Cement roofing pile machine. May 23.

15381. Turvey, C. Shop window fittings. May 25.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

290702. Stern, O. Method of and machine for making concrete piles to serve as foundations of buildings, structures, and the like.

290809. Churchill, E. G. Spencer. Moulds for the production of roofing-tiles.

290827. Tchayeeff, S. Manufacture of building slabs or panels.

283882. Liese, P. Composite glass and ferro-concrete construction for walls, floors, roofing, and the like.

285436. Inventia Patent - Verwertungs - Ges. Floor - treating apparatus.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

288351. Glover, C. W., Case Olma, Elm Park, Pinner, Middlesex. Floors.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Plans passed by the GUILDFORD Corporation: House, Poltimore Road, for Mr. L. G. Cosh; house, Poyle Road, for Mr. W. Savage; house, Aldershot Road, for Mr. G. F. Tribe; three houses, Aldershot Road, for Mrs. A. Holford; two houses, Dunsdon Avenue, for Messrs. Watts and Pendry; stores, 6 and 7 Angel Gate, for Mr. F. E. Hurley; alterations and additions, 10 High Street, for Messrs. Biddles, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation: Six houses, Osborne Road, Hartshill, for Mr. J. H. Summerfield; additions, China Street, Fenton, for Danish Bacon Co.; alterations and additions, South Wolfe Street and Campbell Place, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co.; alterations and additions, Oldcott Road, Goldenhill, for Potteries Electric Traction, Ltd.; alterations and additions, "Willow Tavern," Willow Road, Longton, for Parkers Brewery, Ltd.; garage and electric generating plant room, Stone Road, Longton, for Mr. R. J. Skae.

*

Plans passed by the HORNSEY Corporation: Three houses, Denewood Road, for Mr. W. Quennell; shop, Castle Terrace, Colney Hatch Lane, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; alterations, 2 King's Avenue, for Messrs. J. Farrer and Sons; extension, 13 and 14 The Exchange, for Mr. E. R. Livermore; alterations and additions, 30 Topsfield Parade, for Messrs. H. Jasper and Son; alterations and additions, 191 and 193 Archway Road, for Messrs. F. Richardson and Sons; alterations, 75 High Road, Wood Green, for Messrs. C. Symons & Co.; alterations and additions, 223 Archway Road, for Mr. W. Wilson.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has purchased 96 acres at Ladybarn for housing purposes.

*

Messrs. Dinsley and Moss, architects and surveyors, of CHORLEY, are asking the Council to let a portion of the Burgh Lane Farm for the erection of artisan dwellings.

*

Plans passed by the CHORLEY Corporation: House, Bolton Road, for Mr. W. T. Boothman; layout plan to housing scheme, Pilling Lane, for Messrs. C. W. Norris, Farnworth; eight cottages, Blackburn Street, for Mr. C. G. Froom; alterations, Parochial Schools, for the managers.

*

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD Corporation: Alterations, 44 High Street, for Mr. J. F. Banham; house, Hill Road, for Mr. G. W. Ginn; offices, Park Road, for Mr. J. Gowers; two houses, Lady Lane, for Messrs. E. Allen and Son; billiard-room, steward's room, etc., High Street, for the Chelmsford Conservative Club.

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Thirty-two houses, St. George's estate, Newton Avenue, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.; six houses, Hawkey's Lane, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; layout of part of Kirton Park Estate, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; alterations to premises, Bedford Street, for the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.; two houses, The Broadway, Cullercoats, for Mr. J. R. Wallace; four bungalows, Billy Mill Lane, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell and Son; eight houses, Hatherton Avenue, St. George's estate, for Messrs. Beautyman and Gray; two houses, Belvedere, Hunt Hill estate, for Mr. W. Stockdale; three houses, Dene estate, for Mr. W. Bower; layout, St. George's estate, Cullercoats, for Mr. J. R. Wallace.

*

Plans passed by the BRIGHTON Corporation: Four houses, Hollingbury Rise, for Messrs. Wallis and Paris; nineteen houses, Kimberley Road, for Mr. G. Ayling; studio, etc., Diocesan Training College, Ditchling Road, for the College Committee; memorial hall, Richmond Hill, for the trustees of Church of St. John the Evangelist; reconstruction after fire, 98 St. George's Road, for Messrs. Stead's; alterations, 30 Western Street and 61 Eastern Road, for Kemp Town Brewery; three houses, Milner Road, for C. Slaughter; two houses, Carden Avenue, for Mr. H. W. Adams; church hall, "The Wick," Woodingdean, for the vicar and churchwarden, St. Margaret's Church, Rottingdean; shops and store premises, 177-178 Western Road, for Brighton Corporation; additional classrooms, dormitories, and lavatories, "Hollingbury Court," Ditchling Road, for Mr. O. Morgan; two bungalows, Tumulus Road, Saltdean estate, for Mr. F. D'Oyley Bulkeley; additions and alterations, 31-32 Crown Street, for Messrs. Stafford (Brighton), Ltd.; rebuilding, The Star Tavern, Carlton Hill, for Messrs. Smithers and Sons, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Building, East Bank, for Mr. H. W. Finn; two houses and garages, Craven Walk, Clapton Common, for Mr. G. H. Burghes; addition, 170 High Street, Homerton, for Mr. M. M. Shire.

*

Plans passed by the TEWKESBURY Corporation: Alterations at premises, for Messrs. Martin and Sons.

*

Plans passed by the BERMONDSEY B.C.: Sunday-school, Lower Road, for Paston, Leonard Rawlings and Deacon; alteration, Albion Works, Clack Street, for Messrs. G. Green, Ltd., on behalf of Kirby Refineries, Ltd.; alterations to factory, Dunlop Place, for Messrs. G. Parker and Sons, Ltd.; alterations to brewery, White's Grounds, for Messrs. Noakes & Co., Ltd.

The BRIGHTON Corporation has appointed a sub-committee to consider the erection of public halls at Patcham, Rottingdean, and Ovingdean.

*

The L.C.C. has leased land in Deansbrook Road on the Watling estate, HENDON, to Mr. L. Harris, for the erection of about twenty-five shops, garages, or other commercial buildings.

*

Plans passed by the ST. PANCRAS B.C.: Rebuilding, 73 Highgate Road; re-erection, St. Benet's and All Saints' Church, Lupton Street; additions, Messrs. Carreras's building, Hampstead Road and Mornington Crescent; buildings (British Medical Association), site at Upper Woburn Place and Tavistock Square; rebuilding, "Tally-Ho" public-house, Fortess Road; reconstruction of vaults, 193-209 High Street, Camden Town, for Mr. M. K. Matthews, architect.

*

Amended plans have been submitted to the L.C.C. by Mr. J. S. Beard for the erection of a cinema at 11-15 London Road, FOREST HILL.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation is to invite tenders for the erection of twenty-one houses on the Hereford Street and Essex Place site.

*

Plans passed by FULHAM B.C.: Garage building, site abutting upon Fulham Palace Road and Rosedew Road, for Sinclair Automobiles, Ltd.; alterations, "King's Head" public-house, Walham Green, for Mr. N. Parr, F.R.I.B.A.; garage buildings, Lille Road and Mulgrave Road, for Mr. W. Doddington; fifty-nine garages, Avonmore Road, for the proprietors of Exhibition Garage and Car Park, 36 Great Smith Street, S.W.1; convenience, Eelbrook Common, for Messrs. F. G. Cressy, Ltd.; buildings, Jervis Road and Chestnut Alley, Lillie Road, for Messrs. W. S. Barton & Co.; new building, 39 and 41 Margravine Road, for Mr. J. W. Cayless.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Ten houses and six garages, Clowders Road, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; six houses, Garthorne Road, for Messrs. Dunsmore Bros.; 103 houses, estate office, and workshops, on L.C.C. Downham estate, for Mr. J. G. Stephenson; sixteen houses, Woolstone Road, for Mr. L. Carhart-Harris.

*

The BOURNEMOUTH Corporation has asked the borough engineer to prepare a scheme for the provision of 100 bungalows on the west undercliff extension.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation has passed plans for additions at the Ardwick Picture Theatre, Hyde Road, Ardwick.

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Blacksmith's shop and stores, and card-box store, Haxby Road, for Messrs. Rowntree & Co., Ltd.; bungalow, Melrosegate, for Mr. P. Bowes; additions, 42 Fossgate, for Merchant Adventurers' Co.; additions, Castlegate, for Masonic Agricola Lodge No. 1,991; house and shop, Melrosegate, for Messrs. A. and C. I. Horsman; garage and store, 202 Melrosegate, for Messrs. A. and G. Gray; additions, Duncombe Place, for York Lodge of Freemasons No. 236.

*

The YORK Corporation Health Committee has agreed to a scheme for the provision of a sanatorium block and workshops at the institution of the Mid-Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective at Whixley, at an estimated cost of £13,000.

*

The YORK Corporation Housing Committee has asked the city engineer to prepare a layout plan of the land in Burton Lane.

*

The city engineer of YORK is to obtain tenders for sixty-six houses of the sitting-room type to be erected on Nursaw's land, and forty-six houses of the scullery-type fronting to Osbaldwick Lane.

*

The L.C.C. has passed plans submitted by Mr. J. J. Joass for the erection of a building upon a site abutting upon Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, Piccadilly, and Air Street, WESTMINSTER.

*

The city architect of SHEFFIELD has prepared a revised layout for the erection of eighty-one houses on the Ridgway Road site, and been empowered to proceed with the erection of twenty-four by direct labour.

*

The Ministry of Health is to hold an inquiry into the application of the YORK Council for sanction to a loan for fever hospital extensions.

*

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Two houses, Higher Venn estate, for Mr. J. H. Dyer; two houses, Higher Venn estate, for Plymouth Builders, Ltd.; addition, 12 Frankfort Street, for Messrs. Ball & Co.; four houses, Burnham Park Road, for Messrs. S. Tellam and Sons; addition, 9 Queen Street, Devonport, for Mr. S. Cohen; alterations to footbridge over Parket Lane, for Messrs. Spooner & Co.; canopy over main entrance, Ballard Institute, Millbay Road, for Mr. A. C. Ballard; two houses, Burnham Park Road, for Messrs. Woodley and Jeffreys; twenty-eight houses, St. Budeaux, for Devonport Dockyard Employees' Housing Association, Ltd.

*

The MANCHESTER Education Committee has approved sketch plans of new elementary schools at Birchfields Road and Hough Road for submission to the Board of Education.

The MANCHESTER Corporation has passed plans for the erection of a cinema at Buckley Street, Rochdale Road.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation is seeking power to grant a further 250 housing subsidies.

*

The HULL Education Committee has asked the city architect to prepare plans for the erection of an elementary school in Flinton Grove.

*

The HULL Corporation Housing Committee has asked the city architect to prepare plans for the erection of 120 houses on the Western estate.

*

The CHELTENHAM Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £24,500 for the erection of houses on the Folly Lane estate.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has acquired two acres for the site of the new Delph school at SADDLEWORTH.

*

The West Riding county architect is preparing a survey of the OULTON HALL estate in connection with the layout of the proposed mental colony.

*

The COVENTRY Corporation recommends a new sewerage scheme for the city at a cost of £226,000.

*

The COVENTRY Corporation Housing Committee is to erect 304 houses on various sites at a cost of £112,500.

*

The SMETHWICK Education Committee has acquired a site in Thimblemill Road for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The MANCHESTER Corporation Wythenshawe Estate Special Committee has approved plans for the proposed method of development of the first section of the estate.

*

The Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Company are to erect new offices and showrooms in High Street, SMETHWICK.

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At a meeting of the SMETHWICK Corporation Housing Committee the borough engineer reported that he proposed to divide the vicarage housing scheme into two, and to proceed with the erection of seventy-eight houses on the Church Road end of the site, and to employ a separate gang on the erection of fifty-two houses on the Thimblemill Road end. He presented alternative schemes for the development of the Halford Lane estate, providing for the erection of approximately 224 houses. Tenders for the erection of the houses in two instalments are to be invited.

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Additions, "Duke of York," Cross Lane and Emma Street, Gorton; additions, Hanover Mills, Buxton Street and Berry Street, London Road; alterations, "Hare and Hounds," Abbey Hey Lane, Gorton; alterations, "Concert Inn," Fairfield Road and Buckley Street, Openshaw; alterations, "Foresters' Arms," George Street and Welcomb Street, Hulme; addition, warehouse, Clayton Lane, Clayton; alterations, 71-73 Market Street and New Brown Street; paper-distributing floor to premises, Garden Street, Withy Grove; alterations, 1 Church Lane and Palatine Street, Harpurhey; offices and showrooms, Great Ancoats Street and Lun Street, Ancoats; ten shops and houses, Victoria Avenue and Plant Hill Road, Blackley; additions to chapel, Eldon Street and Dow Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; additions to dance hall, 199 Brunswick Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; three shops and houses and four shops, Kingsway and Town Planning Road, Didsbury; ten houses, Milwain Road, Levenshulme; 112 houses, School Lane, Sandhurst Road, Parr's Wood Road, Kingsfield Drive, and Fairlea Avenue, Didsbury; five shops and houses, Burnage Lane, Burnage; three shops and houses, Kingsway, Burnage; six shops and houses, Birchfields Road, Meldon Road, and The Crescent, Rusholme; eight shops and twenty-nine houses, Mauldeth Road and Avonlea Road; thirty-five houses, Bournlea Avenue and Mauldeth Road; thirteen houses, Birchfields Road and Old Hall Lane; additions to synagogue, Wilbraham Road, Fallowfield; additions, *Daily Mail* Offices, Deansgate and Hardman Street; foundations to dance hall, Whitworth Street West; alterations, "Nag's Head," Hyde Road and Birch Street, Gorton; alterations to synagogue, Harris Street, Cheetham; 332 houses, Blackley housing estate, north of Victoria Avenue; twenty houses, Manley Road and Abbotsford Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; Sunday-school, Slade Lane and Palm Street, Rusholme; 138 houses, Burnage Green End housing estate; eight shops and houses and 395 houses, Withington estate; additions, Hartley P.M. College, Alexandra Road South and Gowan Road, Withington; tennis pavilion, Middleton Road, Crumpsall; additions, chocolate works, 29 Smedley Lane, Cheetham Hill; twenty houses, Manley Road and Abbotsford Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; six shops and houses, Meldon Road, Anson estate; ten houses, Milwain Road, Levenshulme.

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Plans passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation: House, West Park Road, for Miss J. Biddle; twenty houses, Hugh Road and Devonshire Road, for the "Excelda" Housing Society; six houses, Woodlands Road, for Mr. F. V. Arter; four houses, Woodlands Road, for Mr. J. Reece; two houses, Pargeter Road, for Mr. T. Garland; fourteen shops, Thimblemill Road, for Mr. S. Davies.

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
A3	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	•1 7½	1 2½
C7	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	1 1½
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
A3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B3	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
B3	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
B7	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 4½	1 0½
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
A2	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B2	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
B	Colchester..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
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 4½	1 0½
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
	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 4½	1 0½
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
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
A3	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A2	Kiddermin-ster	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
A3	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	Lough-borough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A1	MACCLES-FIELD	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 4½	1 0½
A2	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Middles-brough	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 S. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A1	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A3	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
A3	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
A	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	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
A2	READING..	S. Counties	1 6	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
A2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A2	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A2	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
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	Welling-borough	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
A3	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolver-hampton	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

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

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

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 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.*

*

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

*

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

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

BRICKLAYER

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

*

Midhurst white facing bricks, per M	£5	0	0
London stocks, per M.	4	15	0
Flettons, per M.	3	0	0
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9	10	0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	11	3	0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	24	10	0
DO. *headers, per M.*	24	0	0
Colours, extra, per M.	5	10	0
Seconds, less, per M.	1	0	0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.			
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2	17	0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1	6	0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0	2	6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0	4	9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0	7	6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0	9	6
BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	£33	0	0
DO. in cement do., per rod	36	0	0

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

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

*

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

*

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

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

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

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.
Deduct for Bath, 33½ 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.

*

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

	Med. Grey	*Med. Green*
Old Delabole		
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3
Green Randoms per ton	8 3 9	
Grey-green do., per ton	7 3 9	
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	6 3 9	

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

Clips, lead, per lb.	£0	0	6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0	2	0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1	6	0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0	1	10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5	18	0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5	8	0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9	0	0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*	7	5	0

*

SLATING, 3 in. 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

*

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0	5	6
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0	6	6
DO framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0	7	6
PITCH PINE, add 33½ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO 3-ply, per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

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

SMITH

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

*

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

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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. 1½ 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. ½ 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, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in. per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	15	0

*‡ *Less 5%*

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

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

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, ⅛ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, ⅛ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

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

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

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