THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, November 28, 1928

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA

Some months ago the Board of Architectural Education, at Mr. Walter Tapper's request, formed a committee to consider and report upon the methods of interesting boys and girls in public and secondary schools in architecture. The recommendations which that committee has made contain several of interest, to which Mr. Tapper recently referred in his inaugural address to the R.I.B.A. Let us confine ourselves for the moment to the first suggestion which is made. It deals with school libraries.

Probably the committee is right in assuming that school libraries are, as a rule, deficient in books on architecture. Therefore they propose that a list of suitable books should be prepared from which librarians would be able to make their choice. Now, it is of course important that such libraries should have an adequate selection of books on architecture, furniture, and the like. The more studious boys and girls will use them and gain much benefit; but (and here is the crux of the matter) what about the unstudious ones? They may occasionally glance at the pictures in popular weekly newspapers, but, unfortunately, with this type of pupil interest in such a subject is not to be awakened by books for the very good reason that they will not read them. That, however, is no reason why other means should not be tried. We believe (and few schoolmasters will disagree) that most boys and girls, if "caught young," can be brought some way at least along the road towards sensitiveness and discrimination.

To this problem the committee have addressed themselves and have evolved three suggestions:

1: That the R.I.B.A. should found an annual prize for an essay, for sketches, or for other evidences of interest in architecture.

2: That the R.I.B.A. should draw up a list of speakers who are willing to deliver lectures in schools in all parts of the country.

3: That all headmasters should be approached by means of circulars urging that architecture is an essential element in a liberal education.

The truth stated in the third of these suggestions few will deny. It is polite to assume that the matter may just have slipped the memory of headmasters in the past. As regards lectures, they are all right as far as they go. But surely it is time that school curricula regularly included the history of art and architecture, at least in the upper half of the school? Too often voluntary lectures on art subjects given by visitors are looked upon as "Saturday night" entertainments, soon to be forgotten; or else they are regarded by a certain type of schoolmaster as a form of idle dissipation not to be encouraged. At best it is patent that the visiting lecturer (unless he come regularly, which is unlikely) can only supply this need fitfully. What of the first suggestion? Would an essay prize really evoke much interest in the subject? The Navy League has for some years attempted by this means to arouse interest in naval affairs in schools and, frankly, the effect does not seem large. The presentation of a prize for sketches, however, seems a much more fruitful suggestion, and one, moreover, of greater psychological insight than the others. For there are few things that awaken so real a curiosity about architecture as the sketching of buildings, especially if a certain amount of elementary construction is explained to the pupil simultaneously. The mechanical side of a boy's mind, at any rate, is quite sufficiently developed at the stage in view, but is left to wander in a wilderness of motor-bicycles.

It is surprising that the committee have not here drawn attention to the distressing status of the teaching of drawing in most schools. Usually there is a certain amount of general teaching indoors—plaster casts and copying from other drawings—which is good enough practice for developing a technique of a certain type, but for the *average* pupil that is where his or her acquaintance with "art" ends. Special pupils will have the privilege of drawing from Nature, for which they pay extra. Why in heaven's name, though, should not every pupil draw once a week from Nature, special ability or no? Pupils of no marked ability attend open-air drawing classes in preparation for entering Woolwich and Sandhurst, with moderate success. One cannot help feeling that a change might come about fairly soon in the level of taste if the average young man and woman were able to look at a building intelligently because at school this faculty had been developed in him or her, partly by the teaching of elementary artistic history, and partly through their having found out much for themselves by drawing (however indifferently) some of the buildings which, as things are, they pass by without a glance. By making the teaching of drawing general, i.e. regardless of natural talent, and by taking it out of the classroom and into the open, one would, in fact, open up an almost new channel for the teaching of culture to the ordinary person.

Much has been done in schools lately with conspicuous success to encourage musical appreciation, and it is neither wise nor necessary to allow the development of taste in other directions to lag behind. This is the mission of home and school. Home influence, unfortunately, where deleterious, can only be indirectly countered from the outside, but the headmasters and headmistresses of today have here an opportunity by a little reorganization to make what might well turn out to be a fine contribution towards the culture of our time.

A photograph of these details appears on the previous page.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE Greater London Regional Planning Committee have appointed Dr. Raymond Unwin technical expert to prepare a regional plan for their area, extending to a radius of about 25 miles from Charing Cross. In general terms, the job which Dr. Unwin has undertaken is that of fitting together the sites of factories, the distribution of housing schemes, and, above all, the preservation of adequate open spaces for the new populations. Dr. Unwin completes his service under the Ministry of Health almost immediately, and the appointment will date from January the first. It will take years to complete the big task of making the survey, although a good deal of preliminary work has been done.

* * *

Lord Birkenhead, on his retirement, wrote to the Prime Minister, humbly suggesting that possibly he had made history at the India Office. But we cannot imagine Dr. Unwin, who is one of the most unassuming and modest of men, ever following Lord Birkenhead's example and patting himself on the back for the work he has accomplished during the last ten years at the Ministry of Health. His monument is more permanent than a mere letter. He has left his mark on a million houses that have been built since the armistice. Many may be badly planned and some even jerry-built, but, generally speaking, the open layout, the curving roads, and the more convenient and healthier working-class house are due in a large measure to Dr. Unwin's inspiration. Many imagine that the retiring chief architect of the Ministry is rather a dreamer and theorist, but those who have had most to do with him have a sincere respect for his extremely practical and rapidly working brain. He is still a man of great vigour, and by this appointment his wealth of experience, and especially his profound knowledge of the planning of great industrial centres learnt during his frequent visits to the United States, will not be lost to the public in the future.

* * *

There are pieces of information, general knowledge, school-book statements, we have taken to be unchanging—the axioms of Euclid, the roundness of the world. Christopher Wren undoubtedly designed St. Paul's; Inigo Jones the proposed great palace of Whitehall. But Einstein has made hay of Euclid, and in a book published last week Mr. Alfred Gotch has modified the list of works attributed to Jones. (*Inigo Jones*. By J. Alfred Gotch. Methuen.) "There was no doubt about Jones having designed the banqueting house itself; but the design for the great palace was actually an affair of many years later; it was devised to include Jones's building, and he had little if anything to do with it, the credit being due to John Webb." The circumstances that produced the error and those that led to its correction, adds Mr. Gotch, are quite simple, and provide a story that is not uninteresting. Interesting it may be, but it is vastly disturbing. It is good to be able to go to bed with one conviction and wake up with the same.

* * *

I do not think there can have been a day when there was so much building and rebuilding as now. For Rome took long in the making, but in this year of grace 1928 it would have been built in a day. There would have been the scuffling sound of steam navvies as they excavated for the foundations in the early morning, the slurring sound of concrete as it poured into the forms, the clatter of the riveting machines as the steel rose skywards, and as night fell the builders' lorries would have carried off the last of the plant. And Rome would have been done. Eastwards I walk, westwards I walk, northwards and southwards, always the giant cranes are there at a dizzy height against the skyline, encouraging, urging new buildings upwards. At times they seem to be like great magnets, conjuring wonderful edifices out of the bowels of the earth. At times they are like mother birds, teaching their young to fly.

* * *

Eastwards, westwards, there is nothing but building, building, building. There is the new chemical building on the Embankment, the new Bush House in the Strand, the new buildings in Piccadilly and Baker Street, the big new cinema at Marble Arch. The last touches are being put to the last part of Selfridges. There is the big block of insurance buildings in Southampton Row, and the London School of Tropical Medicine in Gower Street. It is very

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Gower Street, London. By P. Morley Horder. A view as it nears completion.

ARRANGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, W.C.2. J. H. Estill, O.B.E., on "The Port of London." 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Victoria and Albert Museum, Kensington, S.W. Lecture on Sculpture of the Renaissance, No. V: "The Sculptors of the Fifteenth Century" (II). Eric Maclagan, C.B.E. 5.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30 TO FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7

Royal Horticultural Hall, S.W.1. Applied Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition. 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1

The Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. C. H. James, F.R.I.B.A., on "The Design and Building of the Small House." 3 p.m.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3

The University, Reading. Professor C. H. Reilly on "Liverpool Cathedral." To be held in the Chemical Lecture Theatre. 8 p.m. Admission 3d.

wonderful to see *in the course of building* what will be landmarks to Londoners for hundreds of years to come. There are the beginnings of history before our eyes.

* * *

The impression I received from a first look round the Mancini Exhibition at Knoedler's was of a mass of exceedingly hefty stuff hung in chains. I have never seen such weighty pictures before, not even Mancini's own. They are heavy-laden with paint; little heaps of it reinforced with pieces of lustrous pottery and glass. The effect in general is of a relief map with pretty colours for endless contours. Relief maps are a passion with some people, and I am sure Mancini shares it. He revels in his high impasto; enjoys it to the full, and who shall say him nay, seeing that it provides a general entertainment and has a certain intrinsic beauty. But for Mancini's art I turned to his flat drawings and portraits. There is a painting of "A Neapolitan Boy" which is most charming; the pastel drawing of "Elizabeth and Charles Williamson" is almost too good to be true. There are others almost as good, for it is a large exhibition of forty works, not the least interesting being the laughing bravura self-portrait—one of the jolliest portraits of our time, not refined, but refreshing. Sargent said that Mancini was the greatest living painter, and exaggerated in words as he sometimes did in paint, but there are things in this exhibition to support his view. It is not as though he had said that Mancini was the greatest living artist.

* * *

Most of us would give a great deal to be able to stand apart and behold ourselves. To walk behind ourselves and observe the precise gait and carriage, to stand in front of ourselves and see ourselves smiling, looking worried, sentimental, pleased. How flattered some of us would be, and how dismayed! In the December issue of *The Architectural Review*, its editor tells me, he has had foreign spy-glasses directed upon English domestic work. What is seen through them may not be our hearts and minds, but it is *us* as we really seem. Much interest attaches to those commissioned to observe us: they are Herr Michael Rosenauer, of Austria, and Monsieur Le Corbusier, of France. Their narratives should be akin to those secret reports which lie in the chancelleries of foreign ministries, and which are sometimes the cause of wars and revolutions—or lasting peace.

ASTRAGAL

RURAL ENGLAND

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The letter in your JOURNAL of November 21 has been brought to my notice, and it is obvious that your correspondent "D. G. D." is labouring under an entire misapprehension.

The inaugural meeting of the C.P.R.E. in December 1926 was solely for the purpose of launching the project to ascertain what measure of support it was likely to obtain from the public. The arrangement at that meeting was that the various constituent bodies should provide the necessary funds to support the central office and its headquarters and no financial appeal was made at the meeting. The work increased to such an extent that it was soon evident that the support which these constituent societies could give would be entirely insufficient, and in February 1927 a public appeal was therefore made, signed by Lord Crawford, myself, and the hon. secretary, and published in almost every paper in the country, and the *Times* supported it by a leading article.

Since then the publicity which the council has received has been enormous, and notices and articles have appeared in all the principal papers, and our president, Lord Crawford, himself broadcast on August 5 of this year, giving all the particulars your correspondent asks for. As recently as October 22 I wrote a special appeal in the *Times*, again giving the full address and all details of the council's work. *Country Life*, the *Spectator*, and practically all the principal papers have taken the matter up, not only in London but throughout the provinces, so that it seems absolutely incredible that none of these appeals should have come to the notice of your correspondent.

You will appreciate the impossibility of writing to individual members of the public to ask them to join the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which is what your correspondent seems to imply should have been done, for we had hoped that by this time all those people really interested in the movement would of their own initiative have joined the C.P.R.E.

May I, in conclusion, thank you for the most admirable and helpful number of your JOURNAL dealing with the Preservation of Rural England?

Yours faithfully,

E. GUY DAWBER,

Vice-President of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

THOUGHTS ON THE EMPIRE

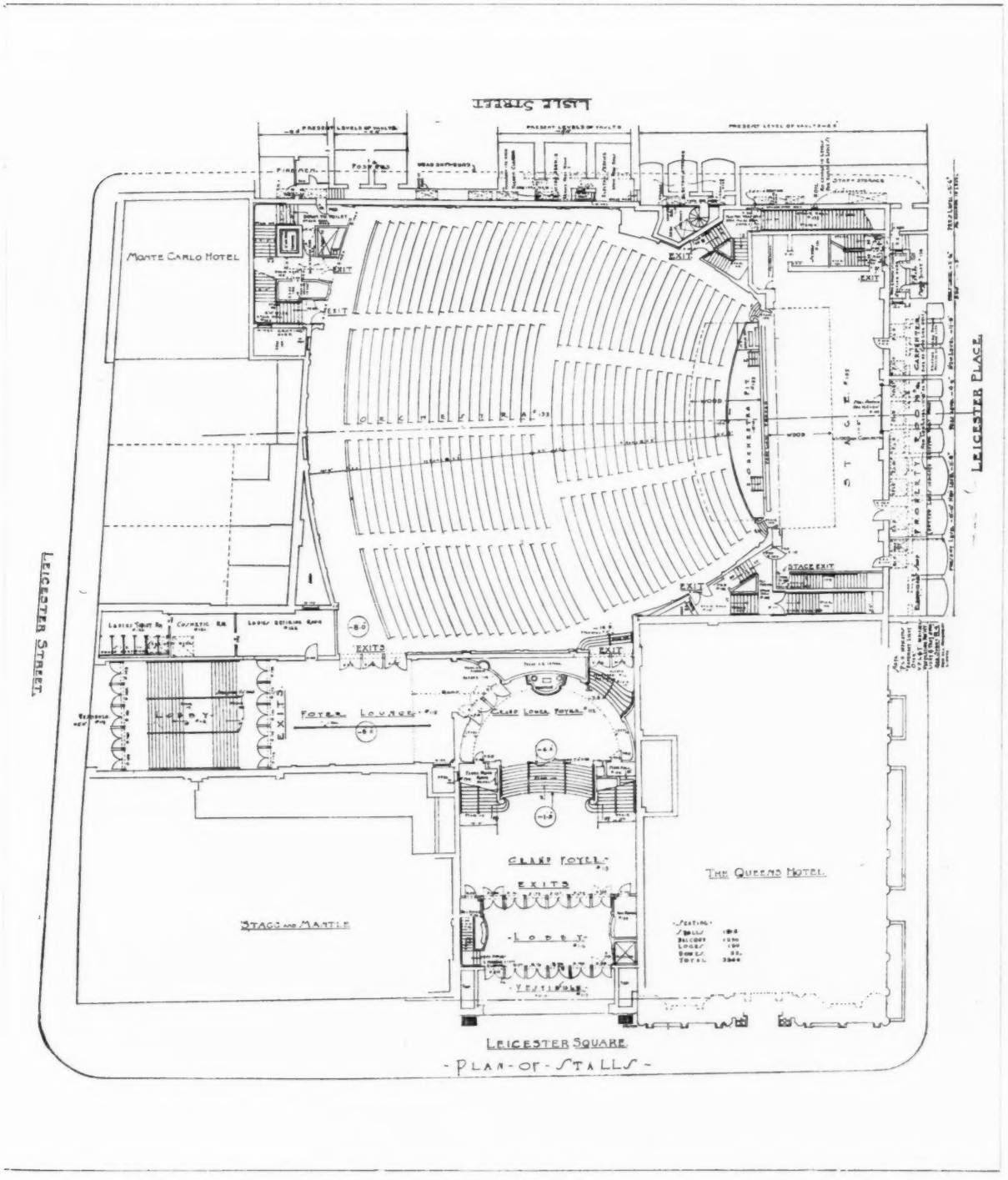
[BY E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR]

WHEN, about two years ago, the old Empire closed its doors, those of us who remembered it in what we, *laudatores temporis acti* that we are, called the good old days, waxed lyric concerning the things we had seen and done, in that greatest of music-halls, that quintessence of the variety show of the past. Some, too, from being reminiscent became historic, and recalled (by the aid of books on London) the famous site on which the Empire stood, in the days when a royal prince lived there; those earlier days when a poet looked out of his back window on to a noble pleasaunce; those earlier days still when a tilt-yard was here, and England's Darling practised the mimic arts of war in its confines. When once you are on the toboggan track of history and topography, one never knows

The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. The exterior at night.

where it will land you, and so, with no one to contradict, you could carry the mind's eye back to the days when all this was primeval forest, with that dreadful dragon of Mr. Max Beerbohm's contriving, snorting, and terrifying the sparse denizens, away at Hay Hill.

It is so easy to bridge the centuries in this free and regardless manner, that in the general retrospect one became a little vague as to details, and, after all, it is details that are important in such retrogressions of memory. When I was present, the other night, at the opening of the new and marvellous Empire which has arisen phœnix-like from the old (a touch of allegory seems to me not absent in this connection), my mind, for what its lucubrations are worth, was carried back not merely to the predecessor which I



The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. The ground-floor plan.

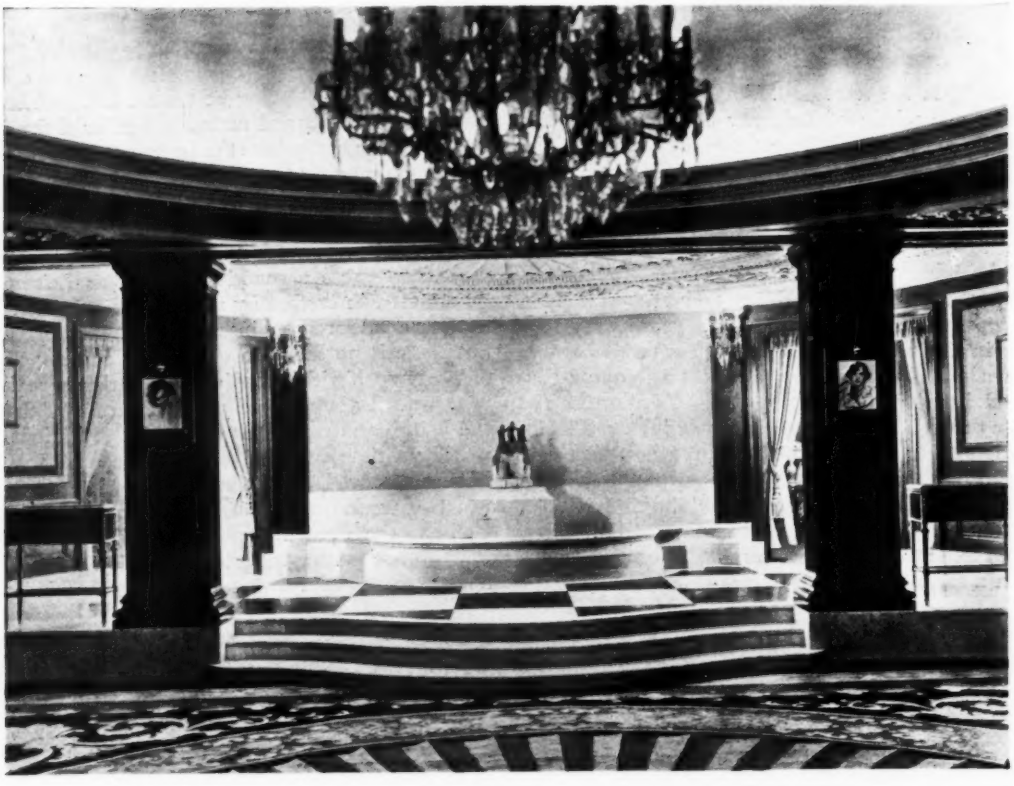
The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. The vestibule.

knew in my callow days, and since, but to what had preceded it on its actual site—one, as I dare to think, of the most interesting in the West End.

Of course, the whole of Leicester Square teems with memories, the ghosts of all the great and beautiful of the day going up those stairs at No. 47, to be further immortalized by the artistic historian of the day; the great pictorial satirist of the time perpetuating innumerable types as his quick eye glanced about the purlieus of his abode opposite; the immortal who lived in Green Street (and whose house has been pulled down and re-erected in a more recogniscent land); the sharp-eyed young lady who lived later in that very house, and with a novel became famous in a morning; the very statue which from being an intended irritant to a king became an eyesore to the public; the derelict space where it dwelt in a gradually increasing ignominy, being re-created into a bust-bedecked garden, with our chief immortal (who had nothing whatever to do with this part of the town) musing in its midst. All these things, and how many more, marked the Fields, as they used to be called, until we applied the word square to them on a sort of *lucus a non lucendo* principle.

But it is not only the surroundings of the Empire that count in the historic annals of London, but its very site. When we are wondering at (as all must wonder at and admire) the beauty and artistic character of the new house, we are on the spot where the two gentlemen in Agas's plan (*circa* 1560) appear to be having a heated argument in the middle of a field occupied otherwise by two doubtful cows and a female intent on the bleaching of problematical tablecloths. On that ground (it was Lammas land) some seventy years later arose a mansion, known as Leicester House, because it was erected by the Earl of Leicester. I should like to say all sorts of things about this place at that period, but there is no space to enlarge on it here; and I must content myself with recording the fact that here the children of Charles I were placed under the care of the owner of the house, and that, later, being let to various people, it was for a time occupied by the Queen of Bohemia who, having removed from the neighbouring Craven House but two weeks earlier, died here on February 13, 1662. Colbert, the French Ambassador, lived here later, and Pepys once came with a deputation from the Royal Society to pay him a visit of ceremony. Had *our* Empire

The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. A view of the auditorium from the circle.



The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. Above, central feature in foyer to tea lounge. Below, central feature in the lounge.

The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. Entrance to tea-room.

The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. Gentlemen's smoking-room.

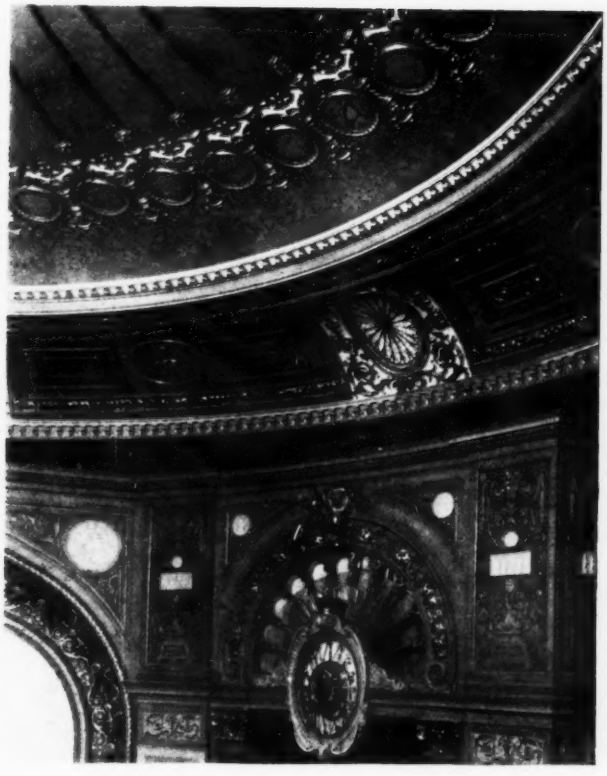
been then in existence how many unceremonial visits would not our old friend have paid to it! Prince Eugene has also slept on the spot whence sleep is now banished, and in the year 1718, George, Prince of Wales, with his illustrious princess, came here and set up that opposition court, which was to have a repetition when *his* son, Frederick, the Prince Fritz of the Lampoonists, in course of time followed his father's example and caused Pennant, looking back from George III's day, to call it "The Pouting Place of Princes." Here, in the fullness of time George III was himself proclaimed King, so that the name of Empire in this connection is not an inappropriate one.

With the departure of royalty, Leicester House was turned to various uses. Sir Ashton Lever took it, and here formed his Leverian Museum, until it was dispersed by lottery and finally went to the wilds of the Surrey shore. One incident in the history of Leicester House adumbrated the eventual fate of its site, for here Addison's play of "Cato" was performed by the young family of Frederick, Prince of Wales; Prince George taking the part of *Portius*.

It is a long cry from those decorative days of gorgeous raiment and bewigged heads to our time of sub-fusc hues and Eton crops. And this site in London which saw the one in a few select auditors, sees today the other in its three thousand odd, seated in that vast auditorium, or drinking in that underground bar (where Prince Frederick no doubt kept his wine), or lounging in that spacious smoking-room, or attending to their facial needs (as their ancestresses put on their rouge, too, and their patches) in that cosmetic-room—surely the latest of all up-to-date adjuncts to "the pictures."

In the year of Grace, 1884 (how prehistoric it seems; yet I, alas! can so well remember it), the old Empire opened with "Chilperic." The other night the new Empire was inaugurated with "Trelawny of the Wells"; and I am still wondering which seemed to the two audiences the more remote: the light opera based on events in the sixth century, or the comedy, the *décor* and "business" of which was of the mid-Victorian era. It is of the essence of our period that on the one hand we should ask that our life be ramparted about with ultra modernism; but that with this there should be a sort of wistful, almost pathetic, reversion to those old forgotten far-off things which are shrouded in the glamour of the past. And, indeed, after all the past is the past of whatever century it be, in that it is without recall; and so as "Chilperic" beckoned with his Merovingian finger to us in the 'eighties, so Rose Trelawny, with that fascinating smile (which even the "pictures" cannot wither) calls us in the 'twenties of an age more sophisticated, maybe, but not a whit less sentimental or less pleasure-loving.

[An illustrated article describing the methods used for the construction, decoration and lighting of the theatre will be published next week.—ED., A.J.]



The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. By Frank Matcham & Co., in association with Thomas W. Lamb. Above, left, crystal electrolier in the main entrance foyer. Right, part of the ogee enriched ceiling in the auditorium. Below, lower part of the segmental ceiling in the tea-room.

LAW REPORTS

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

Venn v. *Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson*

This matter arose out of the construction of the Wimbledon and Sutton Railway by the defendants, Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons.

Mr. Tatham, on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Wm. Edward Venn, the owner of a dwelling-house known as Tates Corner, Tates Road, Sutton, moved for judgment in the action. He said the plaintiff claimed an injunction restraining the defendants, their agents and servants from continuing the construction of the railway between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., in such a manner as to cause a nuisance by noise, vibration, dust, smoke or otherwise to himself or the premises. On September 17 last Mr. Justice Maugham had granted an injunction in the above terms.

Mr. H. D. Samuels, for the defendants, consented to judgment.

His Lordship granted the injunction asked for.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY BY RAIN

Duck, Son and Pinker, Ltd. v. *Anderson Rubber Co. King's Bench Division. Before Justices Swift and Acton*

This appeal, from the Bristol County Court, raised a point as to liability for damage to property by rainwater owing to the alleged negligence of the defendants. The County Court Judge found in favour of the plaintiffs, and defendants now appealed.

The plaintiffs and defendants occupied adjoining premises, and the water entered the plaintiffs' premises, it was alleged, through a disused drain-water pipe. After the rainstorm which damaged plaintiffs' premises, defendants discovered the disused drain pipe, and when mortar which blocked the pipe was removed the water flowed into its proper place. The County Court Judge said he was left entirely in the dark as to how the pipe came there, as to what purpose it served, and as to how the mortar got down there. Apart from the question of negligence he came to the conclusion there was an absolute duty upon defendants to prevent the water from getting up the drain pipe and finding its way into plaintiffs' premises and that defendants were negligent in not discovering at an earlier date what was the cause of the inflow of water on to plaintiffs' premises.

Appellants now contended that there had been no negligence on their part, that they had done all they could by calling in a competent plumber, and that the County Court Judge's conclusions were erroneous.

The court dismissed the appeal, with costs, holding that the County Court Judge was entitled to find that there was negligence on the evidence before him.

TOWN PLANNING ACT: WHAT IS AN OWNER?

Watts v. *Battersea Corporation. King's Bench Division. Before Justices Swift and Acton*

This was an appeal, by way of a case stated, by Mr. J. N. Watts, a solicitor, from a decision of Mr. Sandbach, one of the Metropolitan Police magistrates, and raised the question whether a solicitor who received the rents of certain working-class houses on behalf of the administratrix of a deceased person's estate was the "owner" within section 28 (5) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919, so as to be chargeable with the expenses of repairs executed by the local authority under that section.

Mr. Naldrett, K.C., argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. Stafford Cripps, K.C., for the respondents.

The court dismissed the appeal, granting leave to appeal.

Mr. Justice Swift, in giving judgment, said it appeared that in 1922 a Mr. Watts died, leaving as part of his estate three houses in Battersea. There had been some litigation about his testamentary dispositions. His widow proved a will by which he left two houses to her and one to their son. In the course of the litigation Mr. Watts acted as solicitor for the widow. While so acting, he or his firm instructed a Mr. Spicer to collect the rents and not to part with any of them except to him (Mr. Watts). From time to time, after the settlement of the litigation in 1922, Mr. Spicer collected rents and paid them over to Mr. Watts, who received them, as solicitor for the administratrix, as the rents of the three houses which she had to administer. In November 1924, the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Battersea served notices on, or entered into communication with, Mr. Watts as to the sanitary condition of the three houses. The statutory procedure was followed under the Housing Acts. It was clear that in the lack of repairs the local authority could call on the owner to do the necessary work, and if he did not do it they could do it themselves and charge the owner with the expenses.

The council effected repairs to the premises at considerable cost. They presented a bill to Mr. Watts of between £700 and £800. Mr. Watts did not pay the bill and the council issued summonses. Those came before the magistrate in March 1928, when one point only was taken—namely, whether Mr. Watts was the "owner" of the premises within the meaning of the Act. On the facts, said his lordship, there was no doubt that Mr. Watts received the rents on behalf of the estate, but it was contended that Mr. Spicer was the owner within the section, as he received the rent from the tenants. It could not be argued that there could be only one owner at a time, because the real owner would always be ultimately liable, but unless he were the owner within the definition he would not be liable under the Act. The real owner, just like the artificial owner, must be within the section. Why should the definition not include two owners, or even three or four?

He thought that it did, and that every person who took part in the receiving of the rent, even though he passed it on to another, came within the definition.

Mr. Justice Acton concurred.

GREYHOUND KEEPING: ALLEGED NUISANCE

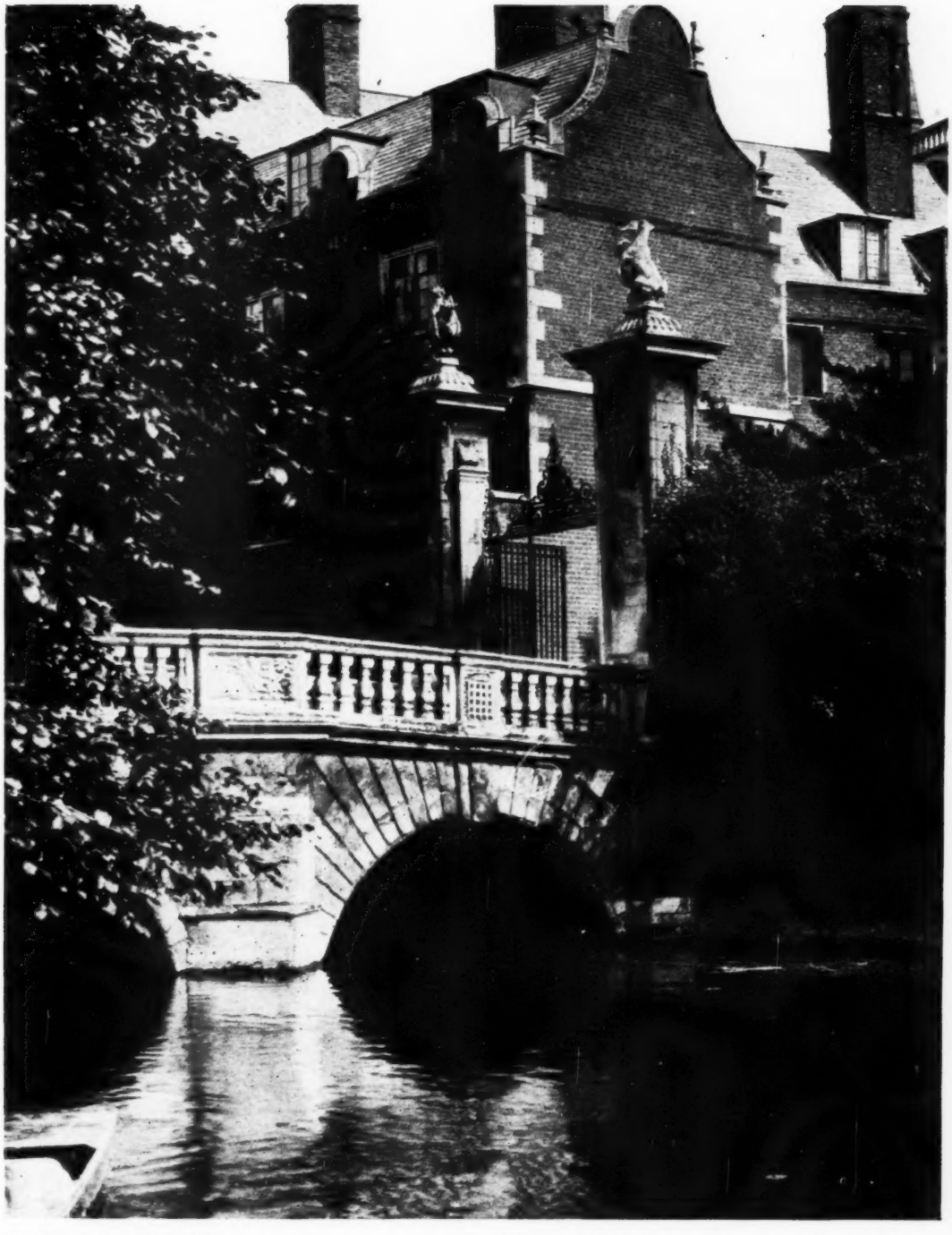
Grimwood v. *Watford Greyhound Association. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

This was a motion by Mr. Thomas Richard Grimwood, of Tippendell Lodge, near St. Albans, for an injunction to restrain defendants, the Watford Greyhound Association, from keeping or suffering any dogs to be kept at their premises at St. Stephens, near St. Albans, so as to occasion a nuisance by noise to the plaintiff and his family.

Mr. Gover, K.C., said the defendants had kennels in a six-acre field where there were a large number of dogs. The dogs were continuously barking, howling, and moaning, and this continued day and night. The noise had destroyed the peace of plaintiff's garden.

Mr. Archer, K.C., for the defendants, denied that the howling went on continuously all day. His clients took every precaution to check the yells of the animals.

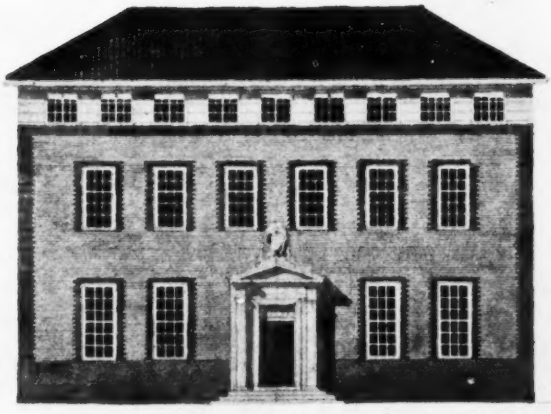
His Lordship, in granting an injunction, said that it must be pointed out that the action was based on a nuisance which related to the land or premises of the plaintiff as owner or occupier, and his right was in respect to convenient occupation of that land. The plaintiff in such a case had to establish a material interference with what had been described as the reasonable and ordinary comfort of human existence. People living in the country must expect ordinary noises incident to the country, such as the quacking of ducks, the noises of cattle, the songs of many birds, and a certain amount of barking by dogs. The plaintiff was not entitled to complete freedom from noise, but having heard the evidence he had come to the conclusion that Mr. and Mrs. Grimwood had suffered an actionable nuisance in respect of the occupation of their house. In coming to that conclusion he did not throw the smallest doubt on the evidence which had been called for the defence. But he was not satisfied that the defendants up to the present time had done all in their power to mitigate the nuisance.



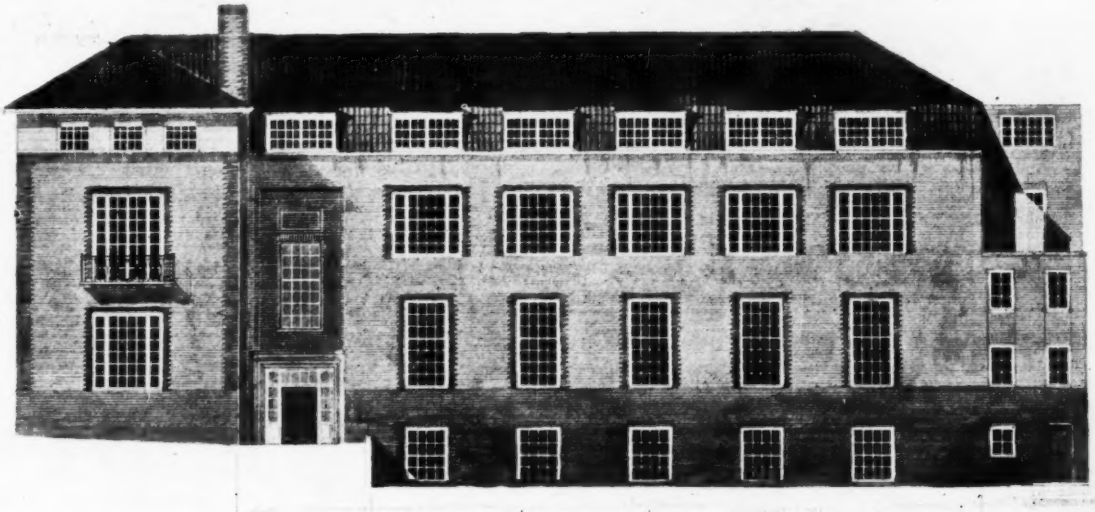
ENGLISH PRECEDENT: No. 40

BRIDGE AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

The building of this bridge was begun in 1696 under the direction of Robert Grumbold the mason. Earlier at Clare College, Grumbold had been responsible for the design as well as the execution of the work; but so far as can be ascertained the bridge here shown was designed by an architect in the modern sense of the word. The gate piers, with their exquisitely carved heraldry, are happily related to their surroundings, and the building behind serves to throw into high relief the progress which had been made by the imported manner in a quarter of a century.—[HAROLD TOMLINSON.]

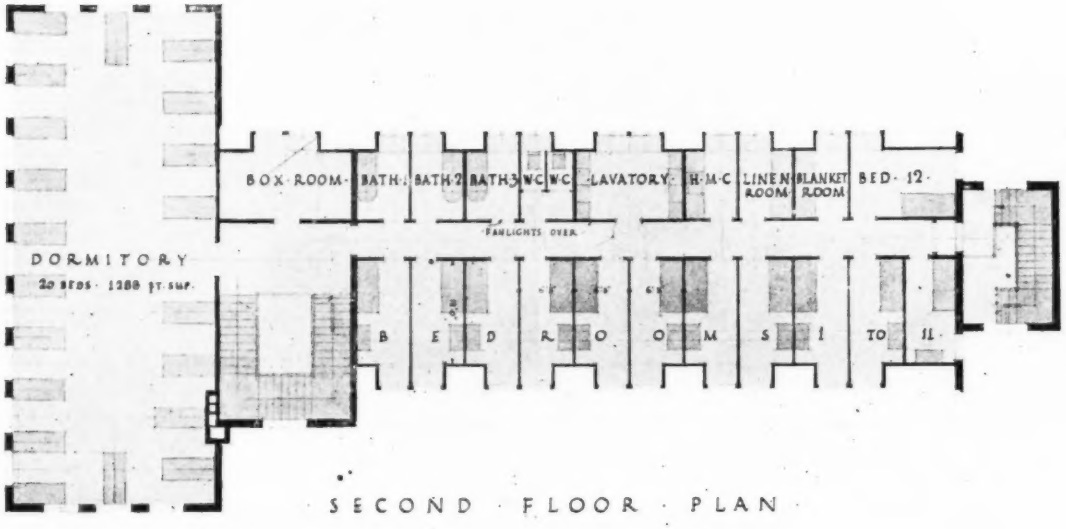


WEST · ELEVATION · TO · EAST · ACTON · LANE ·

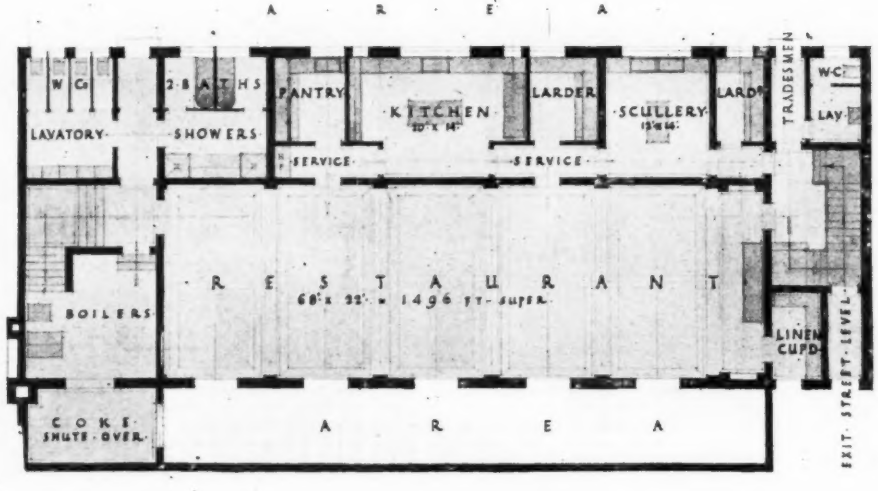


SOUTH · ELEVATION · TO · NEW · ROAD ·

Competition for designs for an industrial centre for the Acton and District Y.W.C.A. Assessor, H. Chalton Bradshaw. The winning design. By C. H. James [*see also page 788*].

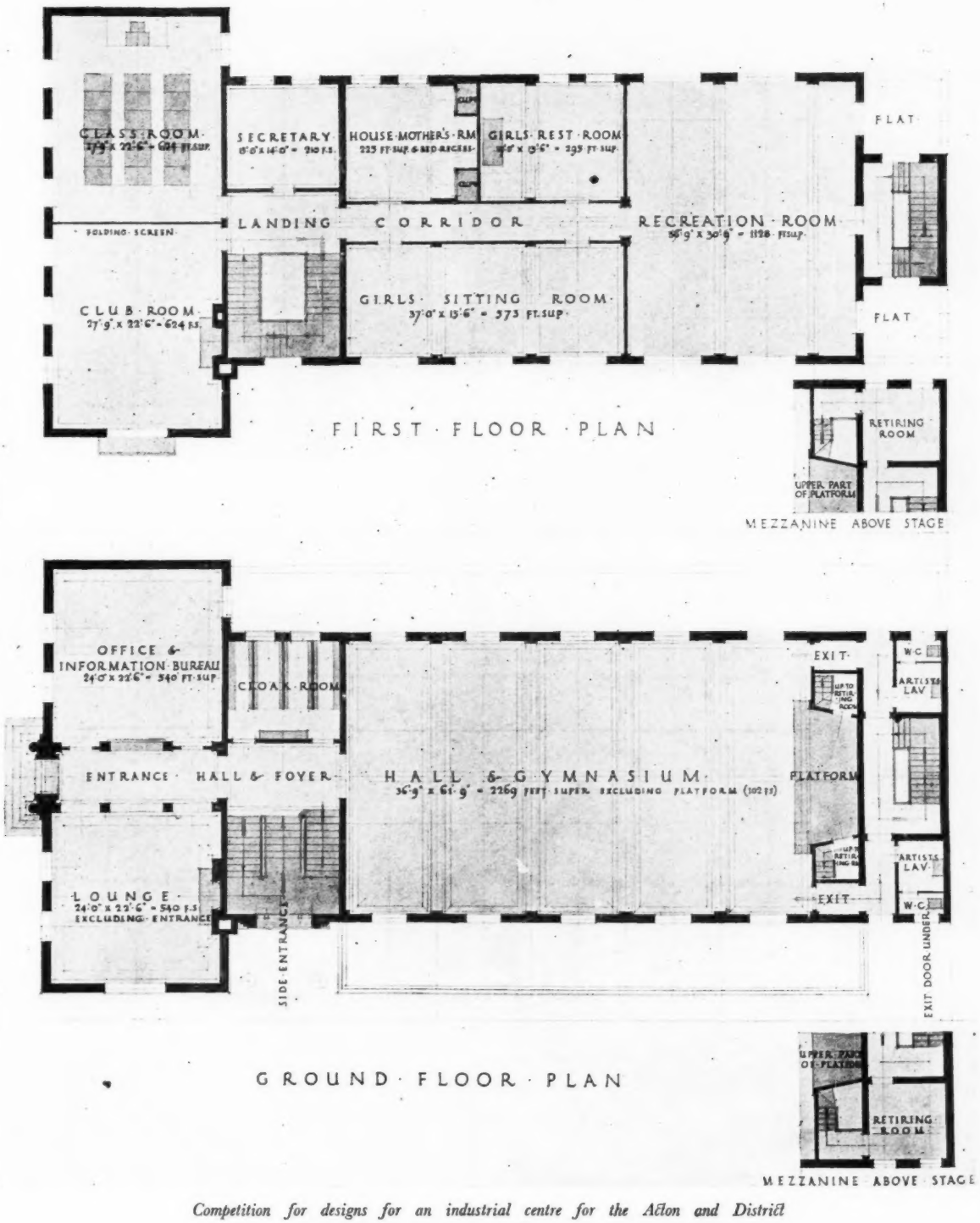


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

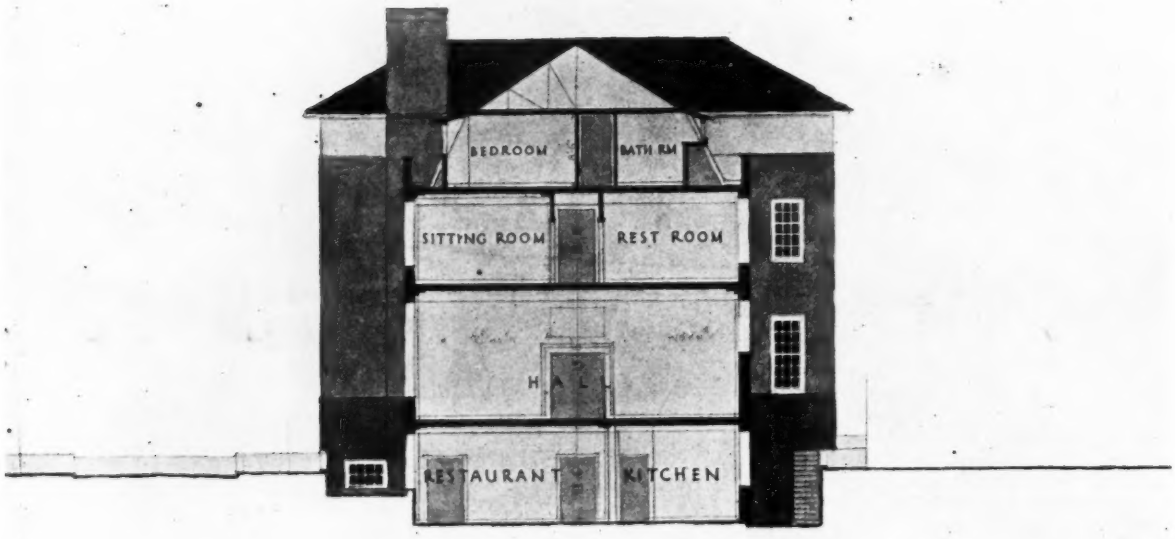


LOWER GROUND FLOOR

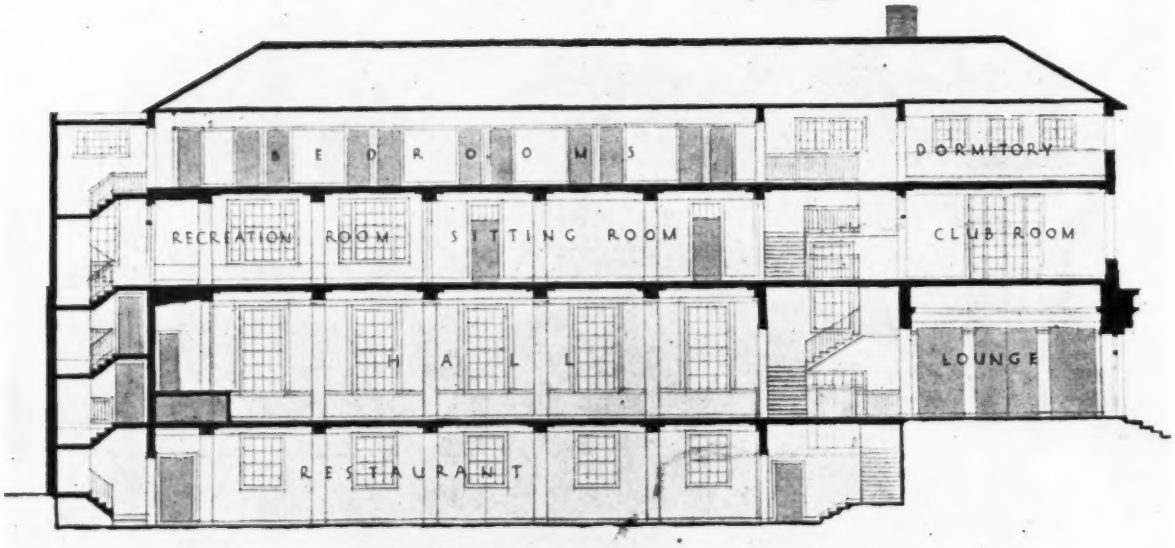
Competition for designs for an industrial centre for the Acton and District Y.W.C.A. Assessor, H. Chalton Bradshaw. The winning design. By C. H. James.



Competition for designs for an industrial centre for the Acton and District Y.W.C.A. Assessor, H. Chalton Bradshaw. The winning design. By C. H. James.

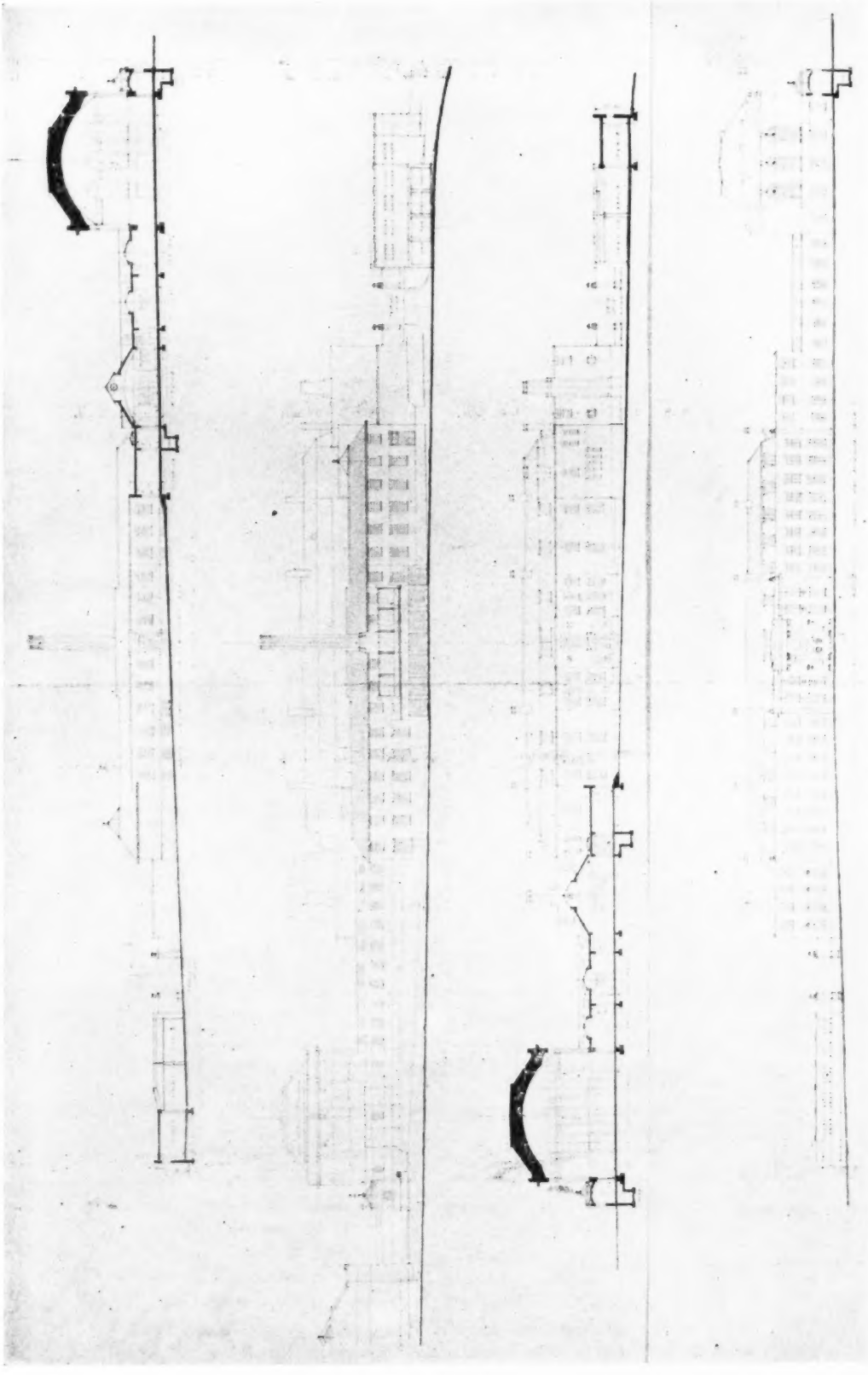


CROSS SECTION

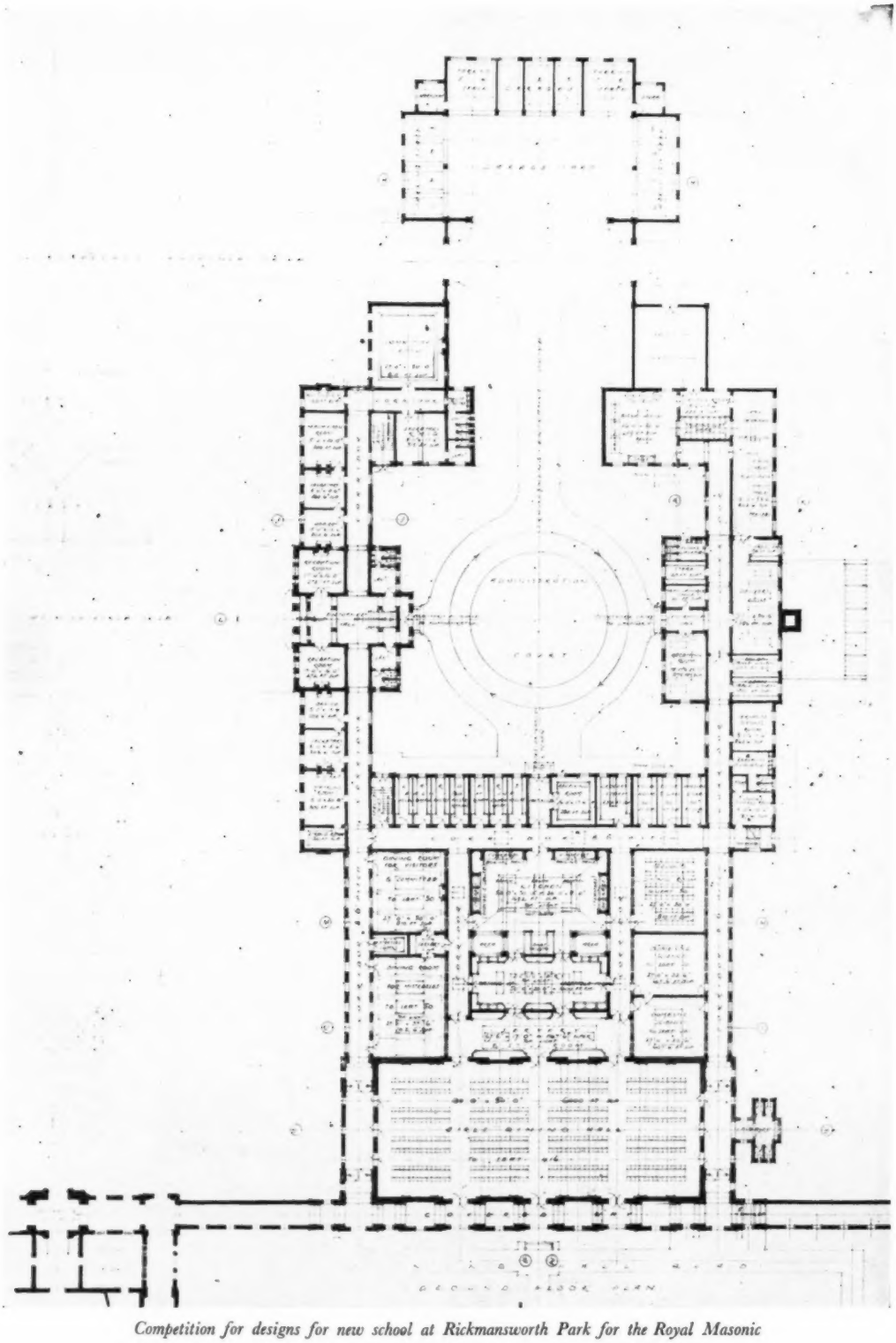


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

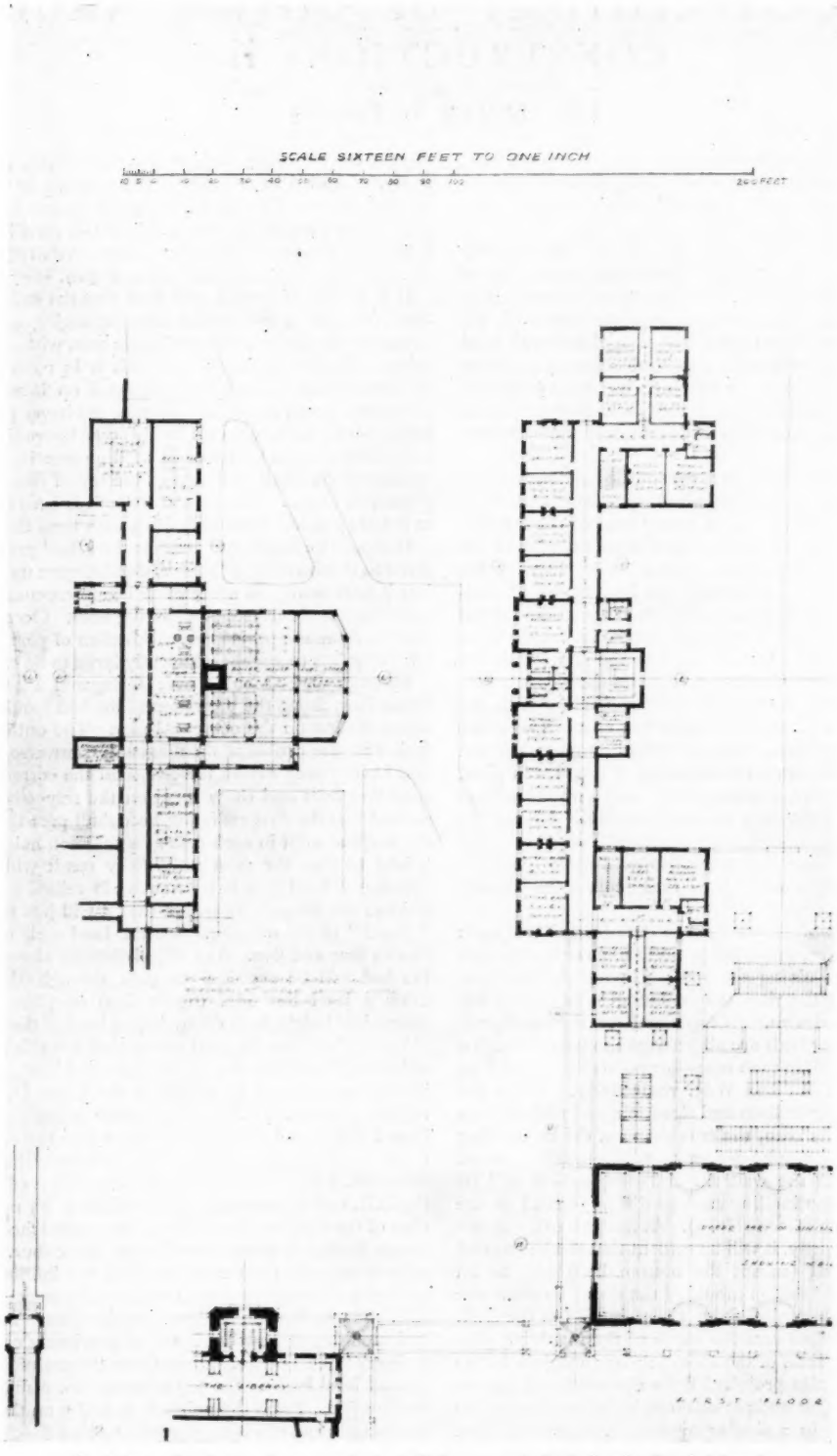
Competition for designs for an industrial centre for the Acton and District Y.W.C.A. Assessor, H. Chalton Bradshaw. The winning design. By C. H. James.



Competition for designs for new school at Rickmansworth Park for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor, Henry V. Ashley. First premiated design. By Denman and Son. The administrative buildings. The winning designs for the lay-out and the main school buildings were reproduced last week in our competition supplement.



Competition for designs for new school at Rickmansworth Park for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor, Henry V. Ashley. First premiated design. By Denman and Son. The administrative buildings: Ground-floor Plan.



Competition for designs for new school at Rickmansworth Park for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor, Henry V. Ashley. First premiated design. By Denman and Son. The administrative buildings: Plans of lower ground and first floors.

THE STEREOTOMY OF GOTHIC VAULT CONSTRUCTION: ii

[BY JAMES S. BOYD]

LARGE-SCALE Drawings and Moulds, figures three, four, and five: In making the full-size drawings on the drawing floor or platform for the purpose of mould-cutting, nothing but the actual lines required to produce the moulds, etc., need be shown. In figures three and four, however, a deal more than is actually necessary for this purpose has been drawn, but the following description of the projection of the joints and moulds is such as would be applied to the full-size drawing. As mentioned in connection with the small-scale drawings, not more than a half plan of the vault need be drawn down full-size, but in order that the details may be shown to as large a scale as possible the half plan has been separated into two parts, figure three dealing with the tas-de-charge over the respond at the wall, and figure four with that over the octagonal pier.

With straight-edge and large square set out the axial lines of the compartment, as in figure two (half plan), and from these lines in plan draw down the wall line and centre lines of the longitudinal and transverse ribs. Over those lines draw the plan of the octagonal pier and corbel respond. Draw centre lines of the D.R.s from the centre of corbel respond and from centre of octagonal face of pier to the crossing of axial lines at the middle of the vault in plan. Draw abacus lines, and about 2 in. within same set out the position of the edges or noses of the ribs. Full-size zinc moulds cut to the normal cross sections of the ribs are now applied and drawn with their centre lines coinciding with the centre lines of the ribs in plan and with the nose edges of the moulds in the correct position. This gives the bottom bed mould of springer No. 1. Now draw the thickness of the ribs in plan, adding the lines of the splay moulding, and, using a wood trammel with O as centre, draw the soffit curve of the D.R. Extend the radius 7 in. to draw the rib rebate, and an additional 6 in. for the thickness of the infilling. Set up the heights of the longitudinal transverse and wall ribs, and draw their curves as already explained.

Springer Bed Moulds of Tas-de-Charge over Corbel Respond: The drawing, figure three, shows the projection of the bed moulds of the tas-de-charge adjoining the wall. Having drawn down full-size the profiles of the ribs, the radiating beds on the top springer stone are now drawn. As explained for the small-scale drawings, these radiating beds are all arranged to pass through a point on the infilling soffit in each case—see points D, E, and F on the profiles of D.R., T.R., and W.R. respectively. Draw the level beds as shown in the sections and elevation, and project them into the plan. From the plan, the true shape of the intersecting mitres between the ribs may be drawn on the rib profiles, where—in the space between the wall rib and diagonal—it will be observed that part of the infilling surface will be formed on the solid springer (see sketch of stone No. 3). As the beds of the stones cut the mouldings obliquely, it will be evident that the bed mould for each horizontal bed (except the bottom bed) will be an elongation of the normal section mould of the ribs. To draw one of these oblique sections, project from the point G (on the D.R. profile where the level bed cuts the curve of the moulding produced) to G.G. on the sides of the D.R. in plan, and join to the points *h*, *h*, which are also projected from the profile of the rib in the point H. All other oblique sections, including that of the wall rib, are obtained in a similar manner, and the zinc bed moulds are cut to their outlines. The projection of the top bed mould No. 3 requires further explanation. The outline of the mould is obtained by projection from the lower edge of each radiating bed, and the form of the irregular shaped level bed on the top of stone No. 3 is found by projecting into plan the points *j*, *k*, and *l* (shown solid black) from J, K, and L at the upper edge of the radiating beds of the D.R., T.R., and W.R. respectively. Lines drawn through these points in plan are scribed on the bed mould, and holes (see small circles) made where shown so that the lines giving the outline of this level bed may be accurately transferred to the stone. The bevels required for each of the radiating beds are obtained as shown.

It is worthy of special note here that the radiating beds of the three ribs are all inclined at different angles, and this is brought about by the ribs consisting of single arcs, with, of course, varying spans. As already mentioned, this is in conformity with early medieval practice, but in a vault based on later Gothic work the rib curves would consist of two arcs, the lower part of all the ribs being similar in curvature. In this case the radiating beds on the top springer would all be cut at the same inclination, and the outline of the small level bed at the top of No. 3 would be more regular in shape. The former method is here adopted for study as it has been less frequently dealt with than the latter.

It should be mentioned that for the actual projection of the bed moulds, the drawing of the elevation in figure three is not essential, but is here shown to make clear the interpenetrations of the rib mouldings and surfaces of radiating beds. Occasion is also taken here to show the projection in elevation of part of a diagonal rib with its joints to a scale sufficiently large to be clearly followed.

Springer Bed Moulds over Octagonal Pier: The drawing, figure four, shows the projection of the bed moulds of the springer stones resting on the octagonal pier. The outline of the bottom bed, and the profile of the diagonal, transverse, and longitudinal ribs having been drawn full-size, find the correct position for the radiating beds and draw them on the respective ribs. If it be desired that the first radiating beds shall pass through a point on the infilling soffit in each case at a common height, the minimum height to give the most satisfactory result will be obtained by drawing a level line between the rib rebate arrises of adjacent pairs of ribs in such a position that it will just touch the angle or "piend" of the octagon. See the level arris indicated in plan, figures four and five. At a slight distance above the point where the bed will be expected to pass through the infilling soffit, draw a level line MN (figure five) in plan by setting up a convenient height from the springing level of the D.R. and T.R. as M^1 and N^1. Draw the level arris parallel to this line, and from the points in plan where it cuts the D.R. and T.R., project to cut the infilling soffit curve in profile in the point O. Now draw the radiating beds, the L.R. being treated in the same manner as the D and T.R.s, and divide the springer into two stones by drawing the level bed B, figure four. The height of the top level bed of stone No. 2 is obtained from the intersection of the radial bed of the D.R. and the extrados of the infilling. By projecting from the plan of the octagon, the section of its vertical face can be drawn as shown shaded in the two sections in figure four. This will determine accurately the extent to which the infilling surface will be worked on the solid springer in each of the spaces between adjacent ribs. See X, Y, Z in sections and elevation. The outlines of the bed moulds can now be drawn as previously explained for those in figure three, but, as in figure three, the projection of the irregular shaped level bed on the top of stone No. 2 may require further explanation. From the points 1, 2, and 3 on the top level bed in the sections and elevation, figures four and five, project into plan, lines passing through points 4, 5, and 6 respectively. Make those lines equal in length to the thickness of the rib after rebates are deducted (about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.), then draw upper level arrises of the inclined beds P and Q parallel to the lower arrises of same. The intersecting lines or mitres between those inclined planes and the remainder of the outline of the top level bed may now be drawn

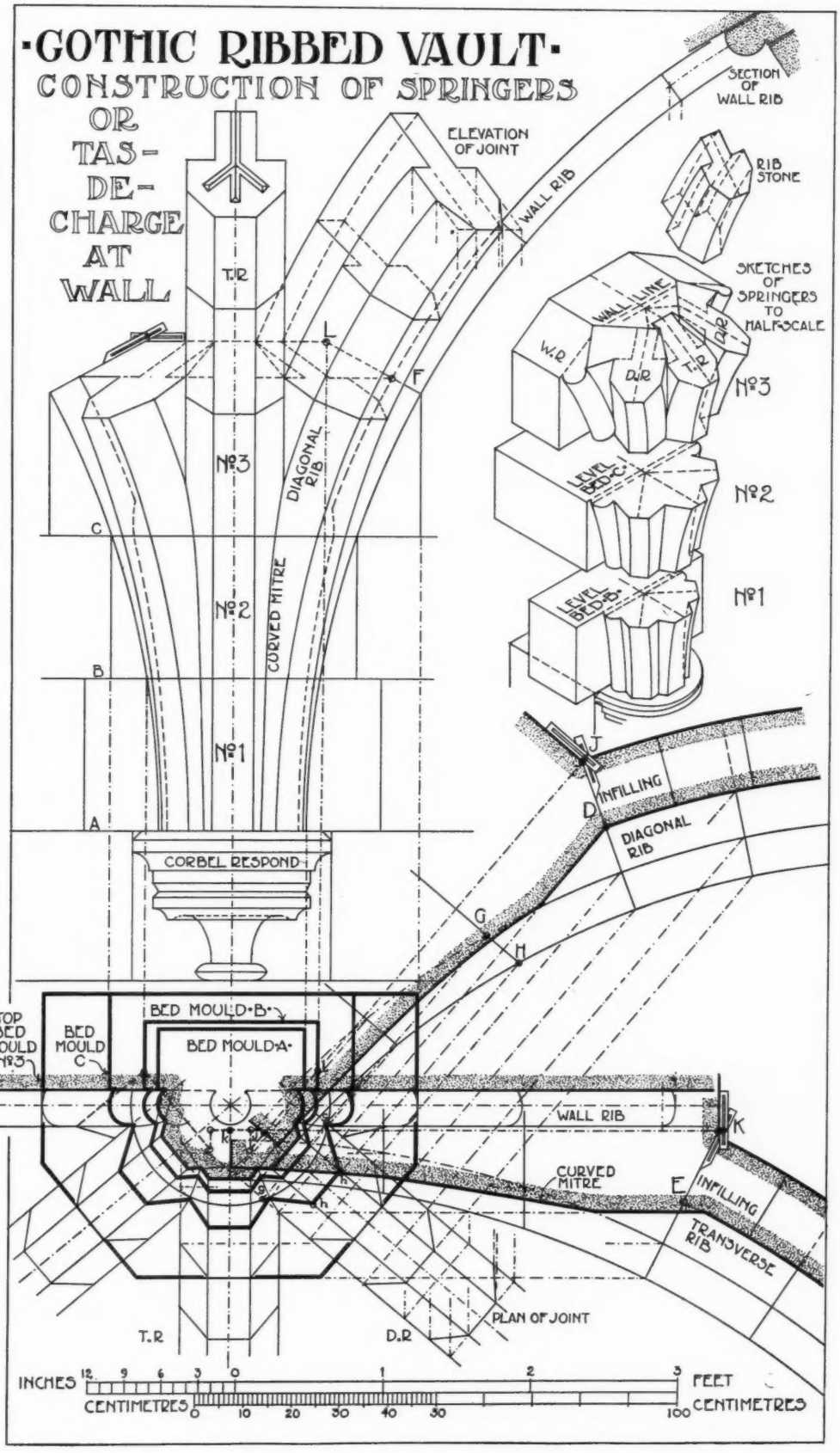


Figure three.

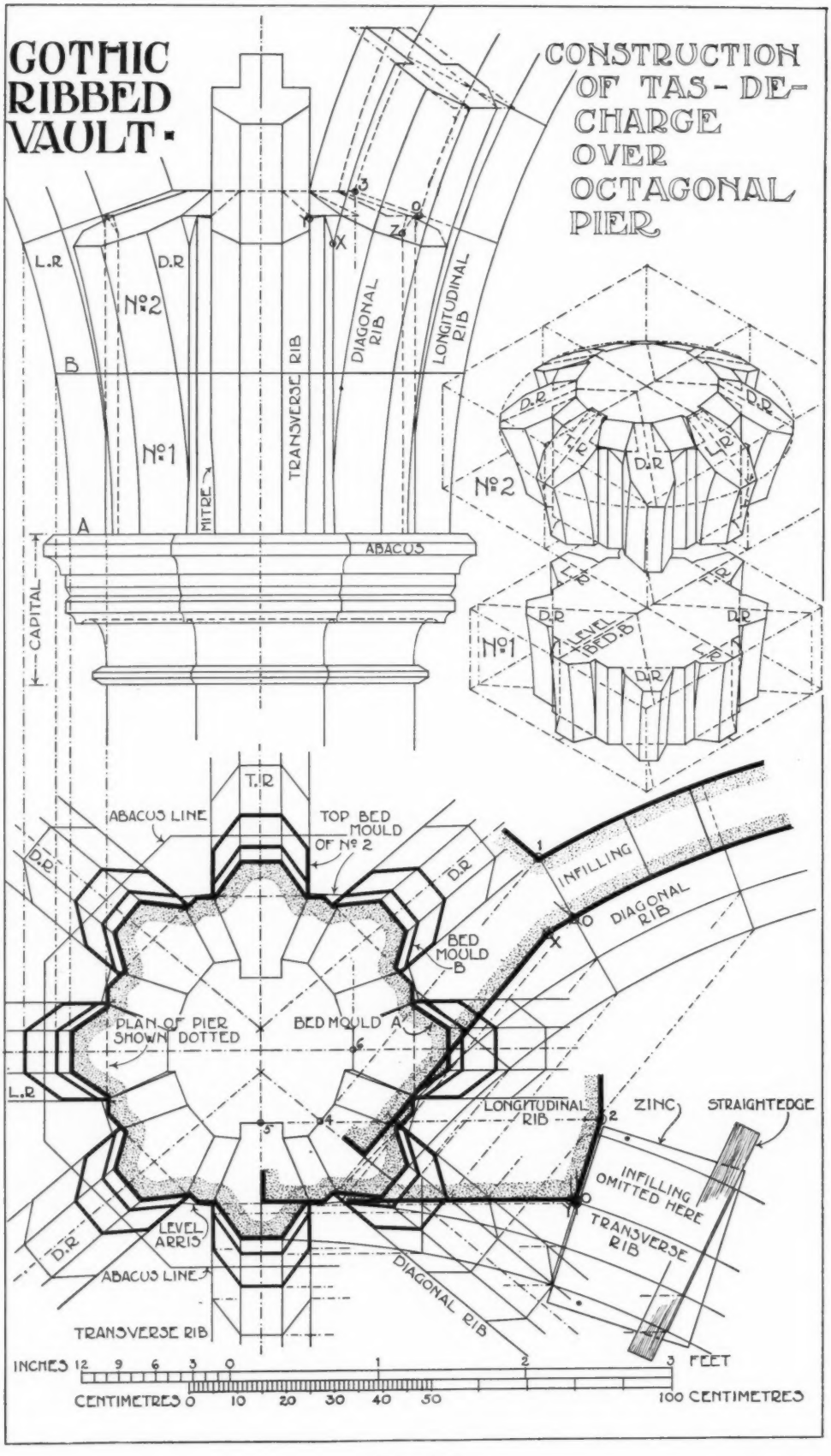

GOTHIC RIBBED VAULT.
CONSTRUCTION OF TAS-DE-CHARGE OVER OCTAGONAL PIER
L.R
D.R
No 2
No 1
B
A
TRANSVERSE RIB
DIAGONAL RIB
LONGITUDINAL RIB
MITRE
ABACUS
CAPITAL
T.R
LEVEL BED B
ABACUS LINE
TOP BED MOULD OF No 2
INFILLING
DIAGONAL RIB
BED MOULD B
PLAN OF PIER SHOWN DOTTED
BED MOULD A
LONGITUDINAL RIB
ZINC
STRAIGHTEDGE
INFILLING OMITTED HERE
TRANSVERSE RIB
LEVEL ARRIS
ABACUS LINE
DIAGONAL RIB
TRANSVERSE RIB
INCHES 12 9 6 3 0 1 2 3 FEET
CENTIMETRES 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 CENTIMETRES

Figure four.

as shown in figure four. The bevels required for each of the radiating beds of the ribs on the top springer stone can be obtained from the sections, and the bevels for working the inclined beds P and Q, etc., are produced by setting up the height θ (figure five) above the level line at O already referred to.

Cutting of Stones in Tas-de-Charge : Stone No. 2, drawing, figure three. The form and dimensions of the block required for this springer stone can be ascertained from the plan (1 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 4½ in.) and from the section (11½ in.). The distance that the stone extends into the wall is greater than is shown on the bed mould.

[*To be continued*]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The London Society have moved to Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.1. Telephone: Regent 1040.

Mr. J. B. L. Tolhurst, of Beckenham, has decided to discard art for the monk's cowl by entering the novitiate of the Benedictine Order at Prinknash Park Monastery, Glos. Mr. Tolhurst is a licentiate of the R.I.B.A., and has done some interesting ecclesiastical work.

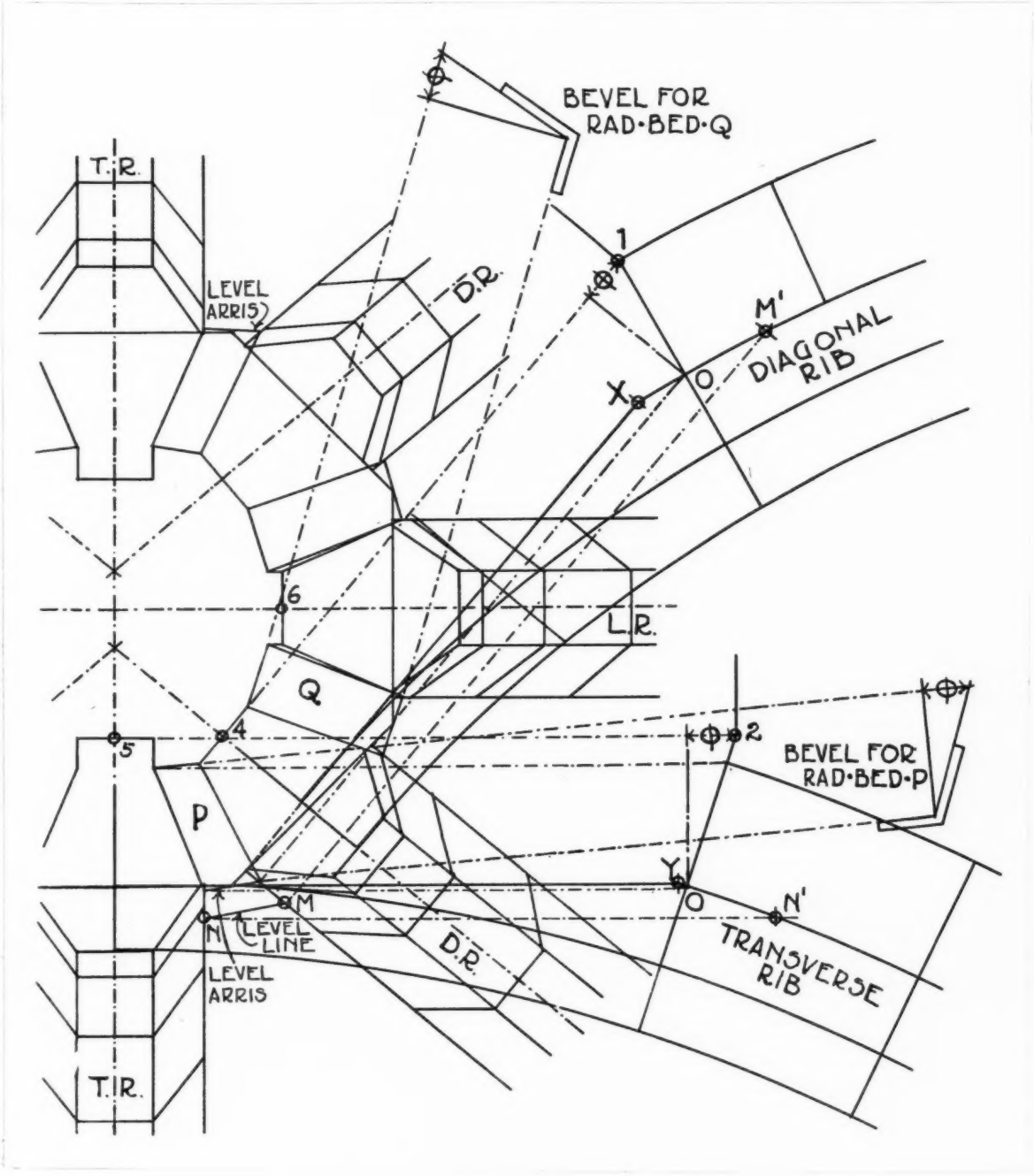


Figure five.

CORRESPONDENCE

"ARCHITECTS" AND DIRECTORS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I shall be interested to see what comment, if any, the following facts will elicit from the architectural profession.

I recently bought a house on an estate. This house was not erected when I chose the site and I was anxious to have the advice of an architect. When I raised this point, the estate office, who were building the house through sub-contractors, referred me to their "architects and surveyors," and at the same time refused to allow my architect's signature on the certificates for payment.

I was relieved, and said so to the estate's "architects and surveyors" when I called at their office, to find out that I was dealing through the medium of a firm of professional men. I was assured that while, of course, they were the "architects and surveyors to the estate," I should find myself safeguarded in every way. I decided, after the interview with these gentlemen, not to insist that my own architect's signature should be included in the agreement, feeling that I was dealing with, and through the medium of, a firm of professional men. Let it suffice that although the estate had a manager who did his best, some of the work being put into the house was so bad that I found it necessary to visit the site twice a week during the four or five months the house was being built, acting continually on the advice of my own architect. Some of my letters to the "architects and surveyors" of the estate were answered, some were not. The last straw was when the "architects to the estate," whose name was plastered on the estate's notice-boards as "architects and surveyors to the estate" signed my final payment certificate without even inspecting the house. When I raised this point, I was informed that the estate manager was the authority in this respect.

Inquiries on this point at Somerset House disclosed the following facts:

1: That the "architect" was a director of the estate.

2: That the "surveyor" was a director of the estate.

3: That another director was a surveyor whose representative had actually surveyed houses on the estate, of which he was the director and part owner, for insurance and other companies!

No mention of the names of these individuals appears on the letter paper or notices of the estate, but they hold a very considerable percentage of the shares.

Now, sir, ought I, or ought I not, to have been specifically informed that I was dealing with directors of the estate before deciding to relinquish my own architect's signature in the agreement? Was the action of this firm of "architects and surveyors" according to the highest tradition of the architectural profession, among whom I have the honour to have a number of friends? As a member of the general public, however, would I be likely to trust an architect again?

HOUSEHOLDER

PLAIN WORDS TO OFFICIALS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—As an architect who has had many years' experience in a rural district I was much intrigued by your article headed "Plain Words to Officials" in your Rural England Number. You ask for the views of readers as to whether the allegations made are fair, and whether the case quoted is typical. I can but say that in my poor opinion "the half has not been quoted." The sins of the jerry-builder of the days gone by are few compared with those perpetrated under the auspices of our local authorities.

Personally, I attach no blame to the surveyor, but to the small-mindedness, entire non-existence of artistic sense, and parochial narrowness of outlook on the part of the majority of the members of our local authorities. Most unfortunately for our country these members are vested with powers which most of them have neither the knowledge, imagination, nor ability to carry out.

In most cases I feel that the surveyor has done his best. Usually he is instructed to prepare plans for houses at a cost below that at which they can be really "built." In many cases he is without the necessary qualifications, is existing on a pittance, and has more work to do than he can accomplish satisfactorily. When offered a small additional remuneration for housing work he naturally accepts, and as naturally fails.

I think that most members of our councils see no fault in the atrocities perpetrated. Generations of education would be needed to impress upon them the fact that artistic simplicity, resulting in a perfect whole, costs no more, and probably less, than atrocities It is apparently forgotten that the production of simplicity in the mass, as necessitated by the urgent call for houses since the war, calls for brains that have been trained by years of concentration on such matters.

A word should also be said for the struggling architect, who in many cases is roped in by force of circumstances to act for the councils. In many cases his position is far sadder than that of the surveyor, because he knows what evil he commits. He has had to obey instructions, and ye gods! what instructions, and to crush under foot his aspirations, his soul, so that he may live.

There is one bright hope. We architects who have had to watch, can also wait, and I think that before our allotted span is ended we shall see the greater part of these post-war atrocities in ruins. Then, possibly, a sadder and wiser England will decide to cover these ruins with something that shall not send us in sorrow to our graves.

I must remain incognito, unfortunately, or I fear that what little work still remains to me, as one of the despised class of extortionately fee'd persons known as architects, will become a minus quantity.

RURAL ARCHITECT

SOME CAUSES OF DAMPNESS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—In the article on "Some Causes of Dampness," in your issue for October 31, the writer states: "It is necessary to provide adequate falls for flat (asphalt) roofs." I have met the contrary argument: that water lying on an asphalt flat protects the asphalt from the deteriorating effect of hot sunshine, and I have been told by one of the principal asphalting firms that flat roofs are sometimes laid perfectly flat, with the outlets raised 1 in. or more to retain a covering of water for the protection of the asphalt. It might be interesting to collect other views on this matter.

E. WATSON

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Sir John Power inquired whether a decision had now been arrived at as to the stone to be used in repairing the Houses of Parliament?

Sir V. Henderson said that the First Commissioner had decided that the stone to be used in repairing the Houses of Parliament should be drawn from Ketton and Clipsham quarries. Selected Auston stone might also be used in certain positions for ashlar work. The proportion of stone which would be drawn from these quarries had not yet been settled, but a portion of the south front of the House of Lords was at present being repaired with Clipsham stone.

Mr. Erskine asked the Minister of Transport whether he was aware that in many parts of London houses were being badly damaged by the vibration of heavy road traffic; and in view of the seriousness of the problem would he take steps, in conjunction with the Home Office or otherwise, to bring in legislation to meet the urgent demands of householders and property owners?

Colonel Ashley replied that there was some reason to hope that the vibrations caused by heavy traffic would decrease in future owing to the improvements which were continually being made in road surfaces and in the design and construction of heavy vehicles. He did not think that much could be done by legislation towards a solution of this problem, but steps had recently been taken to encourage the use of pneumatic tyres by a substantial rebate of taxation in respect of heavy motor vehicles so fitted and by an increase of the speeds permitted to them.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Wellock that the number of slum clearance schemes confirmed since October 1, 1924, was sixty, affecting approximately 7,000 properties and involving the rehousing of some 35,000 persons. Eight of these schemes had been completed, and the population of the areas rehoused in 411 new dwellings. The ultimate annual Exchequer liability in respect of the sixty schemes was estimated at £55,000, and in respect of the eight schemes £4,000. Seventeen other schemes, commenced more than four years ago, had been completed during the period, involving an annual Exchequer liability of about £6,000. The number of new dwellings involved in these schemes was 786.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Williams that 559 local authorities had 35,683 subsidy houses under construction on October 1, 1927. The corresponding figures on October 1, 1928, were 459 and 32,621 respectively.

Mr. R. Young asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the subsidy was given free of income tax towards lessening the cost of houses and the reduction of rent for working-class houses; and, if so, whether he would explain why a demand for income tax had recently been made in various parts of the country?

Mr. A. M. Samuel replied that the subsidies given by local authorities in respect of the erection of houses would not normally be chargeable with income tax except in so far as they fell to be taken into account in ascertaining the profits of builders.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. Conference of Teachers

The Schools Committee of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education held a conference of teachers. The conference was attended by teachers in the schools of architecture recognized by the R.I.B.A. for exemption from its examinations, and by representatives of technical and art schools throughout the country. An address was given by Mr. Hope Bagenal, D.C.M., A.R.I.B.A., who took as his subject "Good Scholarship in Modern Buildings." The chairman of the Schools Committee, Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., presided. At the conclusion of Mr. Bagenal's paper an interesting discussion took place. The conference subsequently inspected the exhibition of designs of students exempted from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.

R.I.B.A. Council Meeting

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

The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal. On the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee the conditions governing the award of the London Architecture Medal were revised as follows:

Conditions

London Architecture Award

1: With a view to encouraging excellence of design in street architecture, it has been decided to examine annually the buildings completed during the three years ending December 31, within the County of London, and to award a medal for the design of a building of exceptional merit.

2: The medal. The architect of the selected building will receive a bronze medal, presented by the Royal Institute, together with a diploma signed by the jury. A suitable tablet will be affixed to the chosen building.

3: Conditions.

a: The building must front to a street, road, square, or court, to which the public has access.

b: The architect whose name is submitted must himself be the designer of the building.

c: Any member of the Royal Institute shall be at liberty to nominate any building for consideration by the jury. Forms of nomination will be issued with the first two numbers of the *Journal* in each session. These forms must be in the hands of the secretary, R.I.B.A., by the end of February. The jury do not bind themselves to confine their selection to the buildings nominated.

4: Presentation. The presentation of the medal to the architect will be made annually at a meeting of the Royal Institute, of which the date will be announced in the Press.

The jury for the session 1928-1929 has been appointed as follows: The President R.I.B.A. (ex-officio); Messrs. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., chairman of the Art Standing Committee; Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.; Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A.; Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A.; Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A.; G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A.; Charles Aitken; Dean Inge; Lieut.-Col. Cecil B. Levita; and Mr. Charles Marriott, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

Oher business transacted included the following:

The "Suggestions Governing the Professional Conduct and Practice of Architects." On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee the Council have decided to alter the title of the "Suggestions Governing the Professional Conduct and Practice of Architects" to the "Code of Professional Practice."

The Institute of South African Architects. The recently-formed Institute of South African Architects was admitted as an allied society of the R.I.B.A.

British Engineering Standards Association. Mr. E. L. Bird, A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the British Engineering Standards Association Sub-committee on Cast-iron Gutters, in place of Major C. F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., who is unable to continue to serve in that capacity.

The Design and Industries Association: Annual Dinner

In view of the distinct renaissance in furniture design which is noticeable today, the Design and Industries Association chose "Modern Furniture" as the subject for speeches at the annual dinner held under the chairmanship of the retiring president, Sir Lawrence Weaver. Sir Lawrence, in opening the discussion, said that one had only to look back upon the slough of twenty years ago to realize the headway which had been made in the production of furniture which conformed to the principles of fitness, good material, and good craftsmanship. A belief in the growing appreciation on the part of the general public for simple and modern design was expressed by Mr. Arthur Cohen as a manufacturer, and by Mr. Percy Best as a retailer, and they emphasized, as did also Mr. J. E. Barton and Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, the necessity of the production of simple furniture at competitive prices to defeat the false antiquarianism which lay like a blight over the furniture trade.

Economic conditions, said Mr. Barton, the headmaster of the Bristol Grammar School, were forcing people to the acceptance of the plain interior and simple furnishing, but although there was much ground for hope in this undercurrent of progress there were obstacles which were still powerful and which could only be overcome by persistent education in which the D.I.A. could serve as a most potent instrument.

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, the new president of the Association, said that he had been to see the Soviet ship which is at present lying at Hay's Wharf, hoping to find there new ideas in furniture and furnishing, but beyond the fact that each sailor had his own state room with desk, chair, and reading-lamp, it was sadly deficient in anything revolutionary in the way of design and equipment. It was, after all, to be doubted whether we could get much further in the matter of furniture design, for he refused to accept mechanistic furniture as the apotheosis of furniture design or Mr. Tan Sad as the twentieth-century Chippendale. Something might be done in the way of pneumatic furniture or in

the discovery of a gravity insulating material which would enable us to disport ourselves on the air without visible support, but he was himself distracted from furniture design to the pursuit of bigger game, the baiting of the jerrybuilder. There was nothing irrevocable about vulgar furniture; it was subject to easy destruction, and was but a parasite on the body of the vulgar bungalow with its greater and more irremediable capacity for the spoliation of beauty.

Sheffield and South Yorkshire Architects

At the last meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, held at the University, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A., president, Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., gave a lecture on "Garden Village and Estate Planning." The lecturer drew attention to the unsightly appearance of ribbon development and the indefinite spreading out of buildings along main roads, adding that the garden village method was the best means of avoiding this unsightly and expensive elongation. Such a village, he said, was better if planned away from main roads where land was cheaper and ample opportunities for the modern form of layout—narrow subsidiary roads and culs-de-sac—were afforded.

The South Wales Institute of Architects

At Cardiff, the first lecture of the session, under the auspices of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch) and the Institute of Builders (South Wales Branch), was given by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., head of the Welsh School of Architecture. Mr. I. J. Chorley, chairman of the South Wales Branch of the Institute of Builders, presided over a large audience. Mr. Purchon took as his subject, "Architecture and Environment," and dealt with the relationship of architecture to its surroundings, from the early days in Egypt until the present time. He illustrated many examples of houses suitable for a country environment and other examples of houses more suitable for use in towns. He pointed out that one of the most serious problems to be tackled was the development of towns. During the same day an exhibition of R.I.B.A. and Rome prize drawings was held in the studios of the Welsh School of Architecture at the Cardiff Technical College. This exhibition, held by arrangement with the R.I.B.A. and the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch), was attended by a large number of members and their friends.

How to Appreciate Buildings

The third of the series of free public lectures arranged by the Norwich Public Libraries Committee was given at the Central Library, when Mr. Eric W. B. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., delivered a lecture on "How to Appreciate Buildings," illustrating his remarks with a series of lantern slides. The first building described was the Parthenon at Athens. It was, he said, a simple temple surrounded by columns; just a dwelling for the beloved goddess Athene, with its marble contrasting with the blue southern sky, its subtle mouldings given full value by the sunshine. If that building summed up the glory that was Greece, the Colosseum was typical of the grandeur that was Rome. The vast amphitheatre was built of the coarsest materials faced up with rich order piled on order, four tiers high, by the fierce, magnificent Romans as a setting for their gory amusements.

The Gothic cathedral, with its vertical lines, daring construction, and lofty spire was the work of the restless, aspiring northerner; the deep shadows and craggy outline were fitted for dull skies, and so were the great windows. The most astonishing thing about it was not its glorious beauty, but the way that beauty grew out of adaptation to purpose, from the long nave for processions to the vaulted ceilings built because they got tired of rebuilding wooden ones which had been burned down. The buttresses, the pinnacles, even the pointed arch itself, were first used as rather ugly solutions of constructional difficulties. An American skyscraper was equally a logical solution of a problem: the provision of offices for a great army of workers on a small site, and was made possible by a new building material—structural steel. Great cliff-like walls, numberless windows, a dignified doorway, no light-obstructing cornice, and effect obtained by mass and proportion rather than by ornamentation. Here we had a picture of the power, and something of the ruthlessness of big business; and surely also the beauty of honest-to-goodness building. Castle Rising; the west door, Amiens; Brussels Palace of Justice; Kingsway, in London; and the Oxford quadrangles were poles asunder in appearance, yet all beautiful because suitable. In conclusion, the lecturer said that if we insisted on finer buildings and finer towns we could have them. A new architecture, the most glorious in history, might be ours, with our greater powers and wider knowledge. But the architects could not do it alone; we must all learn to appreciate buildings.

Gloucestershire Architectural Association

At the last meeting of the Association, held under the presidency of Mr. Stratton Davis, F.R.I.B.A. (president), papers were read by Mr. C. W. Yates, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., and Mr. Harold F. Trew, L.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. (hon. secretary).

Mr. Yates gave an account of the various Housing and Town Planning Acts and explained the procedure to be followed in the preparation of plans for development and extension of towns. The provision of new streets and roads was discussed, also various matters relevant to the town plan, such as the number of houses to the acre, the width of streets, height of buildings; the zoning of certain areas for special purposes, industries, business, residential, etc.; the preservation of open spaces, trees, historical sites, etc.

Mr. Trew's paper gave an historical outline of town planning, dealing particularly with French work. He also dealt with the importance of making a regional survey before the town plan was prepared. Such a survey should illustrate the relation of geology, coal, and iron, and other national products to population, industries, water supply, agriculture, etc., and also trace the line of old roads and canals and railways. Mr. Trew illustrated his paper with plans prepared for the reconstruction of Greek towns under the Greek Government, and others for reconstruction in France.

The work of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was referred to, and the hope expressed that the county council might take the lead in inducing rural district councils to combine in the preparation of regional development plans for the whole of Gloucestershire.

COMPETITION NEWS

The Acton Industrial Centre.

In a limited competition for designs for the Acton and District Y.W.C.A. industrial centre, the assessor, Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw, awarded first place to Mr. C. H. James, F.R.I.B.A. The other competitors (none of them placed) were: Messrs. G. P. Pratt, A.R.I.B.A.; V. O. Rees, A.R.I.B.A.; E. Maufe, F.R.I.B.A.; and S. R. Pierce.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

December 10. The Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., announce a competition for architects, with prize awards totalling £500. Designs for a house costing £1,500 are called for, and the winning design will be erected at Olympia for the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, which opens on February 26, 1929. Assessors: Messrs. Ernest B. Glanfield, F.R.I.B.A.; Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.; and Douglas Tanner. First prize, £250; second prize, £150; third prize, £100. Particulars from the Secretary, House Competition, Ship House, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

December 31. Elementary School, West Bromwich. Competition open to architects resident in the United Kingdom. Assessor: Mr. Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £150, £100, and £50. Particulars from Director of Education, Education Offices, West Bromwich. Deposit £1 1s.

January 15. Municipal Buildings and Market Hall proposed to be erected on a site in Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port. Assessor: Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port. Deposit £1 1s.

February 13. Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Jury of Award: the Dower; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

THE NEW EMPIRE THEATRE

Following are the names of the contractors and sub-contractors for the new Empire Theatre, illustrated on pages 764 to 771: General contractors, Anglo-Scottish Construction, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Demolition and Excavation (Greenham), Ltd., wrecking and excavation; Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., structural steel; Caxton Floors, Ltd., constructional floors; Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., ventilation and refrigeration; Walter Cowen, Ltd., plumbing and drainage; Marble Products, scagliola; Central Joinery Co., Ltd., joinery; Patent Impervious Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Mather and Platt, Ltd., sprinklers; H. T. Jenkins and Son, Ltd., marble work; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum cleaning apparatus; West Bromwich Casement Co., Ltd., steel casements; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts and enclosures; G. Jackson and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster; Tappin & Co., plain plaster and granolithic; John Macquire, roof slating; F. Burkitt, stage lantern light and gear and shutters to projection and trial booths; General Construction and Engineering Co., fire escape stairs; Wotton and Son, glass and glazing; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., tiling and terrazzo; Comyn Ching & Co., ornamental iron and bronze work; Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., suspended ceilings; Frigidaire, Ltd., water-cooling system to drinking fountains; Samuel Haskins, Ltd., ticket booth; F. Braby, Ltd., copper cresting to Leicester Street; Blackburn, Starling & Co., electric lighting; Metro-Vick Co., Ltd., electric light fittings; Waring and Gillow, Ltd., decorations, furnishings, and draperies; American Seating Co., seats; Knight & Co., orchestra lifts; Wurlitzer Co., organ; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., wood; Stephens and Carter, Ltd., scaffolding; Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalt; Cozens and Nichols, steel erection; Brandt Automatic Cashier Co., Ltd., box-office equipment; Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., electrical fittings; Absorbit, Ltd., and Canadian Joino-Manville, sound-proofing; Musgraves (Liverpool), Ltd., plumbing; Adamite Co., Ltd., waterproofing ("Colemanoid"); Young, Osmond and Young, special tubular heating; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., directional signs; J. Frank Brockliss, Ltd., projectors; Sentry Safety Control Syndicate, Ltd., projection safety equipment; Automaticket, Ltd., box-office equipment and ticket-issuing machines.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., have secured the following contracts: Extension to north-west end of Nurses' Home at St. John and St. Elizabeth Hospital, St. John's Wood; Mr. H. W. Binns, architect. New premises for Messrs. Montague Burton, Limited, at Hammersmith, Woolwich, Guildford, and Bedford; Mr. Harry Wilson, architect.

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., have been awarded the contract for the supply of cement for the new Lacroze Subway from Chacarita to Plaza Lavalle and the new port. The total cost of the subway will be approximately £10,000,000, and one single crossing at the corner of Calles Rio de Janeiro and Triunvirate will cost £50,000. The power station which will supply the current for the underground trains is already nearing completion, and when in full operation will be capable of delivering electrical energy at 20,000 horse power.

The work of clearing and excavating the site of the new Carreras building, Camden Town—an illustrated article concerning which was published last week—was carried out in record time. The principal contractors were Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, who called in Messrs. Concrete Aggregates, Ltd., to assist in the removal and disposal of the excavated material. The principal contractors employed a No. 10 Ruston excavator for digging the material, and arranged to work throughout the day loading the clay into lorries. This was done so expeditiously that vehicles carrying nine cubic yards were filled within 4-5 minutes, and during the four months the work was in progress only three minor stoppages took place. Messrs. Concrete Aggregates, Ltd., whose works are alongside the Thames at Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, undertook to carry out their part of the work at an average rate of 600 cubic yards each working day, no excavating being done during the night. On Tuesday following Whitsun Bank Holiday, 953½ cubic yards were excavated, hauled away and shot, and taking into consideration that after the lorries were loaded they had to be taken a distance of 7½ miles to the Chiswick shoot, it is claimed by both Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons and Concrete Aggregates, Ltd., that they set up a record in the digging, hauling and disposing of the above quantity from a site in the heart of London. In addition to this contract, Messrs. Concrete Aggregates, Ltd., had commitments from other large contracts, and for many days following total quantities exceeding 1,000 cubic yards were handled at their shoots. To carry out contracts of this size, lorries were specially constructed with bodies of special design, so that not only excavated soil could be removed but that ballast, sand, etc. could be delivered daily in any quantity required. These lorries are fitted with 3-way mechanical tipping gears which enable the load to be discharged in two or three minutes.

OBITUARY

Mr. Charles H. Greig, L.R.I.B.A., who died at Cranstonhill, Stirling, after a short illness, was one of the best-known architects and surveyors in Stirling and district. A son of a former inspector of poor of Edinburgh, Mr. Greig went to Stirling about eighteen years ago to take over the business of Messrs. M'Luckie and Walker. At the time of his death he was president of the Stirling Architects' Association.

Mr. F. T. Beck, who died at his residence, 84 Tettenhall Road, was one of the best-known men in Wolverhampton, his native town, where he had practised for many years as an architect. He was president of the Wolverhampton and District Architectural Association, and for nearly thirty years was diocesan surveyor for the Archdeaconry of Stafford. He designed St. Chad's Church and St. Stephen's Church, Wolverhampton, the Royal Orphanage Chapel, and All Saints' Church, Streetly, and in collaboration with Mr. James A. Swan, of Birmingham, he was architect for the rebuilding a few years ago of Wrottesley Hall. The Queen's Arcade and Gresham Chambers, Wolverhampton, were also among other examples of his work.

The death took place at 3 Heathfield Terrace, Halifax, of Mr. George Buckley, at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Buckley entered the profession of architecture as a youth under Mr. John Hogg, who was responsible for the Crossley and Porter Schools, and from there he passed to his father's office, the firm ultimately becoming Messrs. George Buckley and Son, architects, surveyors, and valuers. Among their more important work is the block of property in Silver Street, occupied by Messrs. Marsh, Messrs. T. Simpson and Sons, Ltd., down to Mortimers, Ltd. On the other side of the street properties were also altered and developed. Turning on to Commercial Street they built the establishment now occupied by Mr. Arthur Farrar, and farther down they reconstructed Messrs. Needham's property and built the shops occupied by Hepworth's at the corner of Old Market. One of the most notable schemes undertaken by this firm was the Halifax Police Station, which, though erected in 1897, is still commended for its convenience and adaptability.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Plans passed by the MANCHESTER Corporation: Shops, showrooms, dining, and assembly rooms, garage and gearhouse, Oxford Road and Chester St., Chorlton; alterations, 49 Piccadilly; church, Hamilton Road and Farrer St., Rusholme; three shops and houses, Fog Lane, Didsbury; alterations and additions, Belle Vue Hotel, Hyde Road, Gorton; showrooms, New Wakefield Street; 1,404 Corporation houses and roads on Chorlton housing estate; additions, picture theatre, Oxford Road; alterations and additions, Swan Inn, Trent Street, Collyhurst; four shops and houses, Burnage Lane; hostel, Lower Park Road, Victoria Park; nine houses, Sedgley Road, Crumpsall; twelve houses, Smedley Lane, Cheetham.

*

Plans passed by the TORQUAY Corporation: Two houses, Windsor Road, for Messrs. Murch and Tucker; eleven houses, Babbacombe Road, for Mr. G. Hands; bungalow, Marldon Road, for Mr. Plymsol; two bungalows, Barton Hill Road, for Messrs. Pearce Bros.; shop, Tirhill Road, for Mr. A. Lethbridge; three houses, Enfield Road, for Mr. F. Maule; alterations, 130 Union Street, for Mr. W. E. Reed; bungalow, Lower Audley Road, for Messrs. Kershaw & Co.; two bungalows, Audley Park Road, for Messrs. Shobbrook; house, Beechfield Avenue, for Mr. W. Lloyd; house, Ilsham Vale, for Mr. A. E. Williams.

*

The HERNE BAY U.D.C. has under consideration comprehensive reconstruction schemes rendered imperative by recent fires. In regard to the pier the surveyor has prepared plans for a theatre and shops at the pier entrance at a cost of £22,000 plus £5,000 for the platform, and £3,000 for shops and conveniences. In regard to the town hall site, the offer has been accepted of the Herne Bay Estates Co., Ltd., to acquire it for £5,550, and to erect buildings at a cost of not less than £18,000. The surveyor has prepared a report as to the adaptation of the Y.M.C.A. buildings for municipal offices, the cost being estimated at £5,000. The U.D.C. is considering the acquisition of the old gasworks site for the erection of a fire station.

*

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: House, Browning Road, for Mr. W. H. Heath; two houses, Burnham Park Road, for Messrs. Tellam and Sons; four houses, Borrow Park Road, for Mr. F. J. Woodley; house, Tavistock Road, for Mr. W. H. Joce; four houses, Vanguard Terrace, for Mr. E. J. Nicholls; six houses, Dale Gardens, for Messrs. J. Blatchford and Son; eight houses, Peverell Park Road, for Mr. Shields; alterations and additions, The Parade, for Messrs. Tope & Co., Ltd.; alterations, 17 Mutley Plain, for Maypole Dairy Co.; twenty-five houses, Browning Road, for Messrs. A. C. Jones and Son.

The BURTON-ON-TRENT Corporation is in communication with the Air Ministry regarding a site suggested for the provision of a municipal aerodrome.

*

Plans passed by the COLCHESTER Corporation: Alterations and extensions, 49 High Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; alterations, 15-19 Head Street, for Messrs. Duncan Clark and Beckett; alterations, Castle Inn, High Street, for Daniell and Sons, Brewers, Ltd.; rebuilding 149 Magdalen Street for Mr. C. Fisher; alterations, 43 St. John's Street, for Messrs. W. Chambers and Son, Ltd.; alterations, premises, St. Botolph's Street, for Messrs. Goodey and Cressall.

*

The WALSALL Education Committee has approved the plans of the borough engineer for the erection of an elementary school at Ida Road at an estimated cost of £28,500.

*

The CHESHIRE County Council is urging the Ministry of Health to issue its sanction for a loan of £60,000 for the scheme for the reconstruction of Bromborough Pool bridge and New Chester Road.

*

Messrs. Gibbs and Davies have acquired fourteen plots on the Speedwell estate, BRISTOL, for the erection of houses.

*

The PLYMOUTH Corporation now proposes to proceed with the completion of the Embankment Road improvement scheme at an estimated cost of £63,500, including the construction of railway bridges.

*

The BRIGHTON Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £15,000 for the erection of an elementary school at Moulsecomb.

*

The SHEFFIELD Corporation Water Committee has deferred for the present the scheme for the Bu-gabe reservoir and works which will cost £650,000, and decided now to proceed with the installation of pumping plant at Rivelin at an estimated cost of £16,250.

*

The HULL Corporation Baths Committee has authorized the city engineer to survey the city to secure suitable sites for the erection of public washhouses.

*

The FULHAM B. C. has passed revised plans submitted by Messrs. Yates, Cook and Derbyshire for the erection of a cinema and shops in Fulham Road between No. 877 and Fulham Park Road.

*

The LEEDS Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £50,000 for building extensions at the power station.

Messrs. Benjamin Shaw and Sons have purchased land in York Road, LEEDS, for the erection of a mineral water factory.

*

The LEEDS Corporation is seeking sanction to grant another 500 housing subsidies.

*

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Four houses, Devonshire Avenue, for Mr. Cyril Arthur Dickinson; two houses, Gipton Wood Avenue, for Mr. Cyril Grantham; two houses, Toronto Place, for Messrs. T. Morley and Sons; two houses, St. Michael's Lane, for Mrs. Charlotte Wheatley; twenty houses, Burley Hill estate, for Messrs. W. Ripley and Sons, Ltd.; six houses, Gipton Wood Crescent, for Messrs. H. and D. Leslie; two houses, Cardinal Mount, for Mr. Richard R. Atkinson; six houses, Wycliffe Mount, for Mr. Herbery Brown; six houses, Gipton Wood Road, for Mr. James Ambler; six houses, Stainburn Crescent, for Mr. Eddie Taylor; four houses, Stainburn Crescent, for Mr. Tom Coates.

*

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Alterations and additions, Royal Exeter Hotel, Exeter Road, for Mr. W. A. Cox; additions, the Hippodrome, Boscombe, for trustees; additions, Gordon Hotel, Southbourne, Overcliffe Drive, for Mr. T. F. Coles; dining and dance hall, Atoamere Hotel, Wootton Mount, for Mr. T. A. Fraser; cinema, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, for Mr. T. J. Rowley; ten shops and flats, Westover Road, for Mr. A. J. Seal; alterations and additions, for St. John Ambulance Association, 28 Palmerston Road, for trustees; two houses, Endfield Road, for Mr. A. Harris; alterations, 889 Christchurch Road, for Messrs. J. H. Dewhurst, Ltd.; workshop, Luther Road, for Messrs. Ness Bros.; two houses, West Road, for Mr. C. Loceless; two houses, Castlemain Avenue, for Mr. Harrington; depot, New Era Laundry, Clarence Park Road, for Mr. F. J. Bell; additions, "Hare and Hounds," Windham Road, for Messrs. Eldridge Pope & Co.; two houses, Evelyn Road, for Mr. H. Moorman; five houses, Broadlands Avenue, for Mr. T. O. Barrett; four houses, Forest View Road, for Messrs. Martin & Co.; six flats, Exeter Park Road, for Mr. H. Riches; shops and garages, Belle Vue Road, for Mr. H. Dan; three houses, Priory View Road, for Mr. H. W. King; seven shops and houses, Charminster Road, for Mr. S. G. Ward; twelve houses, Redbreast Road, for Mr. C. E. Baker; ten houses, Athelstan Road, for Mr. H. F. Algar; additions, Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Boscombe, for Board of Management.

*

The city architect of WAKEFIELD has prepared a layout for the erection of further houses on the Portobello estate.

The WAKEFIELD Corporation Baths Committee is to hold a special meeting to consider the proposal for the provision of new baths.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation is to make inquiries for a suitable site for the proposed new abattoir.

*

The WAKEFIELD Corporation has agreed to plans of the city architect for the provision of a shopping centre at the junction of George Road and Dewsbury Road.

*

The Isle of ELY County Licensing Committee has passed plans submitted by Mr. F. Burdett Ward on behalf of the Ely Cinema Co., Ltd., for the erection of a cinema in Market Street, Ely.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Five houses, the Drive, for Messrs. S. G. Sale & Co.; house, Christchurch Road, for Messrs. Stafford and Agutter; waiting-room, etc., Horse Shoe Street, for United Counties Transport Co., Ltd.; operating theatre, Northants General Hospital, Billing Road, for governors; alterations, King's Arms, Horsemarket, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.; additions, boot factory, Wellingborough Road, for Messrs. Manfield and Sons, Ltd.; four houses, Loyd Road, for Mr. W. C. Throssell; additions, Barry Road, for Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; house, Thursby Road, for Mr. A. H. Griffiths; house, St. Davids, Harborough Road, for Mr. R. Barratt; shop and house, Burchfield Road, for Mr. E. H. Tibbs; development, Abington Park estate, for Mr. J. J. Martin; eighteen garages, Abington Avenue, for Mr. R. Bigley.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Six houses, Holme Lacey Road, for Messrs. W. J. Scudamore, Ltd.; three houses, Bournville Road, for Mr. G. T. Harman; four houses, Castlands Road, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; three houses, Hengrave Road, for Messrs. W. Wilmot, Ltd.; thirty houses, Grierson Road, for Messrs. Sutton and Benstead; additions, pavilion, Canadian Avenue, for Mr. E. A. Stone; additions, St. Winifred's Church, Manor Lane, for Messrs. Lister & Co., Ltd.; additions, "Bell" public-house, Bell Green, for Messrs. G. B. Farrar & Co.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has adopted a layout of the Germiston estate, provision being made for the erection of 654 houses.

*

The PAIGNTON U.D.C. has approved an amended layout prepared by Mr. G. Bridgman, architect, for the Preston housing site.

*

The PAIGNTON U.D.C. is to promote a Bill to secure power to erect a public building and hall for letting for entertainments, etc.

Plans passed by the PAIGNTON U.D.C.: House, Leighon Road, for Mr. W. H. Webber; layout of building site, Clayland Cross, for Mr. J. H. Maunder; shops in Torquay Road, for Mr. W. H. Webber; two bungalows, Borough Road, for Messrs. J. and H. Maunder; house, Winsu Avenue, for Mr. A. Laycock; two houses, Osney Crescent, for M. Rumbelow; bungalow, Borough Road, for Mr. H. M. Smith; two houses, Woodland Park, for Messrs. Willcocks and Barnes; house, Great Headland Crescent, for Mr. W. H. Toms; two houses, Shorton Lane, for Messrs. Peeke & Bros.; house, Osney Crescent, for Mr. Wills; house, Torquay Road, for Mr. E. Hoyles; two houses, Cedar Road, for Messrs. Diggins Bros.; two houses, Manor Road, for Mr. F. C. Burman; house, Osney Crescent, for Mr. J. C. Peters; four houses, Clennon Rise, for Mr. L. A. Willmott.

*

The CROYDON Corporation is in negotiation with the Surrey Garden Village Trust regarding road construction on the Trust estate at Selsdon, which is now being developed.

*

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Fifteen houses, Beckford Road, for Mr P. Richardson; nine garages, Anthony Road, for Messrs. Smith and Sons; twelve houses, St. Oswalds Road, for Messrs. Thomas and Sons; mission hall, Northwood Road, for Miss E. T. Smith; twelve garages, Pollards Hill South, for Mr. S. H. Laver; two shops and houses, Bensham Grove, for Mr. C. W. Marchant; two houses, Cargreen Road, for Mr. C. Crampton; two shops, Thornton Road, for Mr. F. W. Milton; buildings, Purley Way, for Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee has instructed the county architect to prepare plans for the improvement of the Council School at HALFORD.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is negotiating for a site at STRATFORD-ON-AVON for the erection of a high school.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is securing a central site in NUNEATON for the erection of new buildings for the technical school.

*

Plans passed by the FULHAM B.C.: New buildings, Corrison Works, Carnwath Road, for Messrs. W. J. Marston and Son; additions, Peugot Motor Works, Filmer Road, for Messrs. J. Yellen and Son; garage, Sullivan Road, for Messrs. W. Willett, Ltd.

*

The OXFORD Corporation is to consider sewerage schemes in connection with an application from Mr. Gordon H. Griffiths, architect, of Cardiff, regarding the proposed development of a building estate fronting Horspath Road, Cowley.

At a meeting of the OXFORD Corporation it was reported that the Joint Mental Institution Committee was considering a site near Dorchester (Oxon) for the erection of a mental hospital.

*

Plans passed by the PENRITH U.D.C.: House, Little Dockray, for Mrs. Wharton; additions, Brook Street, for Co-operative Society.

*

The PENRITH U.D.C. has decided to erect fifty-eight houses on the West Lane estate, and to invite tenders for the work.

*

The ISLE OF ELY C.C. has agreed with the Cambs C.C. and the Cambridge Corporation for a scheme for extensions at the Mental Hospital at a cost of £50,000.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is to prepare plans for the provision of additional elementary school accommodation at RUGBY.

*

The WEYMOUTH Education Committee recommends the provision of a senior boys' school, capable of accommodating 450 scholars, at the earliest opportunity.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is to prepare a scheme for the provision of additional elementary school accommodation at KENILWORTH.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is to take steps for the provision of a new girls' high school at Malvern Hall, SOLIHULL.

*

Plans passed by the WAKEFIELD Corporation: Two houses, Standbridge Lane, for Mr. H. Dobson; two houses, Dewsbury Road, for Messrs. Kay and Lunan; additions, casing shop, Calder Vale Road, for Messrs. E. Green and Son; messroom and store, Doncaster Road, for Messrs. Job Earnshaw and Bros., Ltd.; two shops, Horbury Road, for Messrs. Newbald and Hartley; house, Westfield Park, for Mr. W. H. Ogden; additions, Messrs. Fotherby & Co.'s foundry, Legh Street, for Mr. W. H. Ogden; additions, for Messrs. Stephensons, Ltd., in Kirkgate, for Messrs. W. Wrigley and Son.

*

The Essex Education Committee has passed sketch plans for extensions at the CHELMSFORD School of Science and Art at an estimated cost of £28,000.

*

The WOODFORD U.D.C. has now agreed upon the scheme prepared by Mr. E. J. Silcock for the extension and improvement of the eastern sewage works and the sewerage system in the eastern district at an estimated cost of £43,000.

*

The Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., is to erect shop premises on the Council housing estate at EASTBOURNE.

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 2¼
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
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	1 1½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₂	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
B₁	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₂	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barnard Castle	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
B₃	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
B₃	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
B₂	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2¼
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	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 2¼
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
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₃	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
B₃	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
A₃	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	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
A₃	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
A₃	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1½
B₃	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	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
B₃	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₂	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
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
B₁	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₂	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

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

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A₃	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₃	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	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	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
A₃	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A₃	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 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 2¼
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
A₃	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	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
A₃	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₁	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
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
A₃	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₃	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
A₃	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 2¼
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2¼
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	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 2¼
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 7	1 2½
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 2¼
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₃	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₃	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

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

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

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

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 11 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 18 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 14 6
Washed sand	0 15 0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.	
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.	
Portland cement, per ton	£2 15 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 10 0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.	
Transport hire per day:	
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube . . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup..	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
IF left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4 2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 2 6
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

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

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.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 15 0
Flettons, per M.	3 0 0
Midhurst white facing bricks, per M	5 0 0
T.L.B., multi-coloured facings, per M	7 7 9
DO. *red best facings, per M*	7 7 9
DO. *rubbers 9¼ in., per M*	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 10 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	11 3 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	24 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	24 0 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2 17 0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6

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

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

MASON

MASON, 1s. 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, 33⅓ per cent.	
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.	
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 9 0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 13 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup..	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 3

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
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 6 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		5 13 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.		
Clips, lead, per lb.		£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.		0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.		1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.		0 1 10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.		
Hand-made tiles, per M.		£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.		5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton		9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*		7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:		
Ladies, per square		£4 0 0
Countess, per square		4 5 0
Duchess, per square		4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square		6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square		6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.		0 13 6
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 9
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 6
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 13 6
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 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 3-ply per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste o timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1¾ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS :			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1¼ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

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

*

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

*

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

PLUMBER

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

*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	9	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	12	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	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

*

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

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only) ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	0	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	5
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Thistle plaster, per ton	3	9	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4

*

LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	3
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ⅛ 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

*

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	12	0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	6
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	8
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	0
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	8	6
Knotting, per gall.	0	18	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	12	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	2	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	0	16	0
French polish, per gall.	0	17	6
Ready mixed paints, per gall. and up	0	15	0

*

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

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.			
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. . from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, $\frac{1}{32}$ in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, $\frac{1}{32}$ in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ⅛ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ¼ 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	$\frac{3}{16}$ 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	—	5½	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—