THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, December 5, 1928

COUNCILS AND COTTAGES

For some time we have been feeling uneasy about the working of that excellent measure the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, and the answers which Mr. Percy Hurd and other M.P.s have drawn from the Minister of Health reveal a state of things which Mr. Chamberlain himself admits is far from satisfactory.

The purpose of the Act is to encourage the reconditioning of labourers' cottages and other suitable buildings in rural areas where the owner cannot (or does not) undertake the work; and the owner, the local authority and the State may each contribute a maximum amount of £50 towards the cost of reconditioning, thus limiting the total expenditure on any one building to £150.

The administration of the Act passed into the hands of the county councils except where, as in fourteen counties, it has been handed over to rural district councils in their area. Application for assistance is made to these various bodies, and from the figures recently given it is obvious that response to the Act has been most inadequate. Over a period of two years in only five counties have a hundred or more applications been received, while in twenty-five counties they have in each case been under twenty.

In Devon the number of applications received was 232—the largest of all—and the method that enabled them to take this lead is, indeed, simple. The sub-committee of the Devon County Council has co-operated with the rural district councils, and these local authorities and their officers, who obviously have a greater knowledge of local affairs than the county sub-committee, "have rendered valuable service in making the Act known in their districts and by assisting applicants in the preparation of schemes." In the number of applications received the county of Nottingham was a close "runner-up," but where in Devon ninety-seven applications were acceded to, in Nottingham only twenty-one satisfied the sub-committee. These figures and those of other counties—Wiltshire is one that follows Nottingham's example—show that the standard by which the applications are judged is not at all the same in each county in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's instructional circular letters.

It has come to our notice that a number of housing sub-committees in examining these applications have suffered from what has been called "political misapprehension," that is to say, they have allowed their decisions to be influenced by the wealth of the owner concerned, and their scruples, once aroused, have prevented them from sanctioning the grant in the case of a landlord who they considered "could perfectly well pay for the reconditioning of the cottage himself."

If we examine the Act, however, we find that Parliament never asked the local authorities to exercise their judgment in this way, for Parliament was, and is, only concerned with the provision of decent housing for rural workers, and it is clear that the sub-committees have misinterpreted their function under this Act—perhaps rather wilfully. Even if the financial position of the owner were intended by Parliament to come under review, it is easy to see by examining the conditions imposed that he can make no monetary gain through the working of the Act. So much, then, for the small number of applications passed by many sub-committees. Having read some of the acid comments made by the members of committees when considering these applications, we cannot feel surprised that many owners have declined to lay themselves open to rebuffs of this nature, and here it seems is the explanation of the small number of applications made in many counties.

The co-operation of the county council with the rural district councils has so obviously been successful in Devon that this method should be applied elsewhere. County councils acting on their own in this matter run the risk of suffering from a lofty ignorance of local conditions, the harmful effect of which is easily instanced, and cannot be over-emphasized, while the concentration of expense in a small area does not, from the point of view of rates, seem to recommend that rural district councils should administer the Act independently. The county of Devon seems to have taken the right path.

One good reason why the Act should work extensively is that a number of grants have already been made in respect of unoccupied premises, and thus the need for a rural worker's dwelling is met in Devon at an average total cost which is a third of that of a new house. If the landlord cannot be persuaded to recondition his buildings under the Act there seems to be no reason why the rural district council should not buy them at site value and recondition them themselves; undoubtedly it would be cheaper than building more new houses, and, incidentally, by this means the notorious discord between the average council house and the amenities of the village would tend to be less frequent.

Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that the Act had recently been working better, and although there are few signs of this, we must hope that the searching light which has lately been directed on to the administration of it may cause local authorities to reconsider their attitude towards this means of solving the rural housing problem.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE Cambridge Preservation Society must certainly be congratulated on the promptitude with which a few days ago they set to work to approach the promoters of a new cinema to be built on Market Hill. Here was an opportunity for spoiling the centre of Cambridge, but also an opportunity for a fine building. The local men who are forming a company to build the cinema received the representatives of the Cambridge Preservation Society very cordially and agreed to invite two well-known local architects to submit a scheme for the development of the site. The two architects invited are Mr. Harold Tomlinson, the president of the Cambridge University Architectural Society and a member of the Cambridgeshire Panel of Architects, and Mr. Raymond McGrath. The latter is an architectural graduate of the University of Sydney.

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Tomorrow (Thursday) Mr. Neville Chamberlain is to state to the House of Commons his decisions regarding the housing subsidy. The detailed proposals will then lie on the table for at least twenty-one days, and after that no doubt there will be a general discussion. The outline of the changes is believed to be in the direction of a drastic cut in the amounts given to private builders, and the placing of all municipal housing on the same footing as regards assistance from the Exchequer. It is anticipated that Mr. Chamberlain will allow the building industry at least ten months' warning and that all houses completed before the end of next August or September will be entitled to a subsidy on the existing scale.

* * *

I have never seen wood exploited to better purpose than in the furniture made at the Russell Workshops at Broadway, Worcestershire, and exhibited at the Arlington Gallery in Bond Street. I have never seen better workmanship. There is a fall-front writing-cabinet veneered with laburnum oysters, burr elm and ebony, in which there is very fine adjustment of the wood's pattern to the design. This and a pedestal writing-desk of waxed English walnut are the largest and best pieces. There is, however, a clockcase in Indian rosewood in which the large, long grain growth has been used with an entirely satisfactory result. Several of the pieces are mounted with stainless steel, which is obviously better than oxidized silver or bronze. Its clean-cut rigidity is admirably suited for keys, escutcheons, and hinges. Suitability of material to purpose is the note of the exhibition of modern and African sculpture which is the initial show of the charming galleries at 13 St. James's Place. Sydney Burney has imparted an air to his rooms which few possess, and the small pieces of carving and modelling gain from such surroundings. The carvings of Alan Durst are in ivory, wood, and stone, and each exhibits the irrevocable resolve and cut which this artist possesses. In the ivory "Primitive Man" he cuts for cutting's sake; in the wood "Acrobats" for material's sake. Barbara Hepworth is also a born carver, but I found John Skeaping's carvings formless, though his modelled horse is almost as good as Tang. The little terra-cottas of Frank Dobson are quite charming. Among the African pieces are examples which are not at all hideous, possessing, indeed, a formal idea of considerable æsthetic value: two tiny ivory masks from the Congo and an ivory figure from Benin. The Bakota mask of copper and brass, with concave structure, might be the work of a futurist.

* * *

This "letter to the Editor" of the *Western Mail* is interesting. We read of very few such stories nowadays:

SIR,—While those who have known and worked with Mr. D. J. Williams will be sorry to learn that he is leaving this district they will be delighted to know that he has obtained an appointment as architectural assistant in the architect's department of the Essex County Council.

There are some special points about Mr. Williams's case which are of particular interest at the present time. When he came to me in September 1920 he was working as a miner, and during his first year he continued to work in the mine on night shifts while carrying out his architectural studies in the daytime. His case made a deep impression on Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P. for Cardiff East, who drew attention to it in the House of Commons in moving the second reading of the Architects' Registration Bill in April 1927.

Notwithstanding many difficulties, which he overcame with a determination worthy of emulation, Mr. Williams passed successfully through the diploma course in the Welsh School of Architecture at the Technical College, Cardiff, and qualified for the Associateship of the R.I.B.A. During his course of study he won the college draughtsmanship prize, the line design prize, the Atelier design prize, and the first prize for architectural design at the National Eisteddfod at Mold in 1923. Mr. D. J. Williams leaves Cardiff with the best wishes of those who knew him for continued success.—I am, etc.,

W. S. PURCHON,
Head of the Welsh School of Architecture.

The Technical College, Cardiff.

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Whatever else the English can or cannot do, they know how to design and build a house—and, moreover, the rest of the world knows it. The December issue of THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW is given over to English domestic work. "Six years have passed since the publication of the last Domestic Number of THE REVIEW," writes its editor in a foreword, "perhaps a hundred since any editor has been in a position to form a collection of English houses equal in quality to those shown here." The collection is, indeed, magnificent, and it is magnificently edited, too. It will, I think, leave its mark upon domestic design on the Continent and in America.

* * *

A fortnight ago I commented upon Mr. Ansell's lecture at the A.A. On Saturday last Mr. C. H. James gave the second address of the series, on the "Planning and Designing of Houses," and came fully up to standard. He was, of course, talking to an audience made up almost entirely of laymen, and his subject was not so easy as it sounds; the trouble is, in cases of this sort, to deliver information in a manner palatable to the non-architect. Much of Mr. James's lecture was on subjects almost second nature to architects; but if only a part of it has "got home" to his audience he will have done a very great service to architecture and to the cause of good building.

The A.A. students, by the way, are in the throes of producing another pantomime—or Pentamime, as the handbills have it. Considerable secrecy surrounds operations, but the noise of hammering and paint-besmirched smocks pursue one about the premises. I understand that the four service years are doing an act each, and the fifth is by way of a finale. Last year the sequence of Christmas pantomimes was dislocated by rebuilding operations; it is good to see that the enthusiasm is not dead, and I expect to see a show the more vigorous and worth while for the year's rest. The audience at such times has its own share of responsibility, and the rejuvenation of the idea has evidently not been without its effect—the booking of seats, at least, has been good, and I had considerable difficulty in getting anything good for the last night on December 21.

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THE NAIL

That arch-humorist, Horatio Jay, has written to me about a nail which is said to have been driven into the ground on the south side of Waterloo. That nail marked the beginning of the survey for the new Charing Cross bridge. A nail, of course, is always of some importance. One too few, and the whole job is unfinished. One too many, and the building may be split and riven from end to end.

Mr. Horatio Jay, it seems, being a fellow of infinite leisure, having read about this nail in the newspapers, set out to see the thing for himself. The first nail to be driven in such an undertaking is worth having acquaintance with. But Mr. Jay failed to find it, and here, of course, is the wrong-headedness of the way we are served with our news. An affair is reported upon only when it is all over and there is nothing for us to see. Let these newspaper editors only say *when* and *where* an accident will happen and a crowd can collect to observe it, possessed of an informed mind of what they are about to witness and reading on the very spot chapter and verse of what will now occur. Mr. Jay, dependent as are we all upon laggards, hearing nothing of the driving of the nail until it had happened, complains that no man on earth could now find it and be sure that it was the same one.

The surveyor watching his assistant drive the nail.

Mr. Jay therefore demands of us more information, deeming as do most men that the architect will know. Of what is this nail made? he asks. Is it of galvanized iron?—or brass? It is, he trusts, not a *coffin* nail used to kill the whole scheme?

Also, Is this first nail as important as the newspapers say? When the bridge is finished, if the first nail and the last nail were extracted by some malicious person, or stolen by an American collector, would the bridge still stand? If the nail *is* important, to have avoided all this publicity would it not have been better to have foregone it, and simply driven in the *second* nail first—when, of course, there would have been no hue and cry for it?

As it is, concludes Mr. Jay, the nail, with a high price on its head, has probably already been stolen, and the great scheme for the building of a Charing Cross bridge is scotched at the start. Surveyors may survey, engineers plot and plan, but the thing obviously will not be proceeded with owing to somebody having pinched the first nail.

ASTRAGAL

RURAL ENGLAND

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I was interested to read Mr. Guy Dawber's reply to my criticism of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, but still feel that the attitude of the C.P.R.E., as expressed by its vice-president, is not the most efficacious with which to achieve the desired objectives.

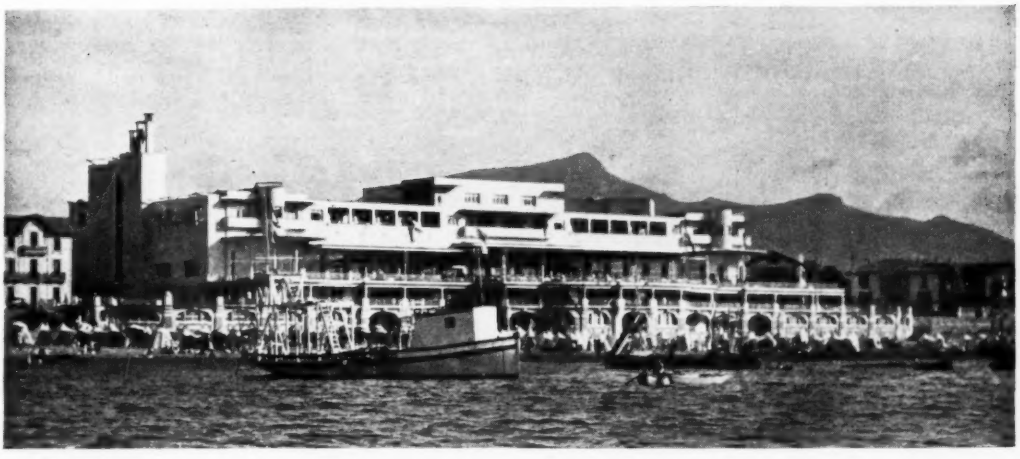
Let me say at once that in my opinion the readers of such papers as the *Times*, *Country Life*, and the *Spectator*, who have had such excellent and repeated opportunities of learning how the C.P.R.E. proposes to save rural England, represent the last class of people whom one would expect to erect ugly buildings and advertisement hoardings, cut down avenues of trees, and generally act as do that class of humanity whose combined activities in wrong and selfish directions are making such an eyesore of what used to be the picturesque countryside.

The man who builds a multi-coloured tin petrol station; who erects a pink asbestos-tiled atrocity on a skyline, who cuts down trees and hedges to open a " pull-up " for charabancs—this man, one feels certain, is an adherent of the popular and cheaper Press, and therefore it is to this popular Press that the C.P.R.E. should appeal with equal or greater force than to the readers of papers above-mentioned.

It was, indeed, news to me that Lord Crawford broadcast an appeal on August 5 last, but at that time I, in company with many thousands of other people, was far from the madding crowd, and often more maddening loud-speakers, in the heart of that rural England that most of us desire to preserve for all time.

D. G. D.

The new home for the British Broadcasting Corporation, by G. Val Myer, which is to be erected at the corner of Portland Place and Langham Street, W. The building will have more than 100,000 *square feet of floor space. There will be nine studios, four of them more than double the size of the largest studio at Savoy Hill. There will be a super-studio, three stories high, which, with its gallery, will accommodate an audience of* 1,000, *as well as a large orchestra. The building is estimated to cost between* £400,000 *and* £500,000.



The Pergola Casino at St. Jean de Luz. By Rob Mallet Stevens. A view from the bay.

THE PERGOLA CASINO AT ST. JEAN DE LUZ

[BY F. X. VELARDE]

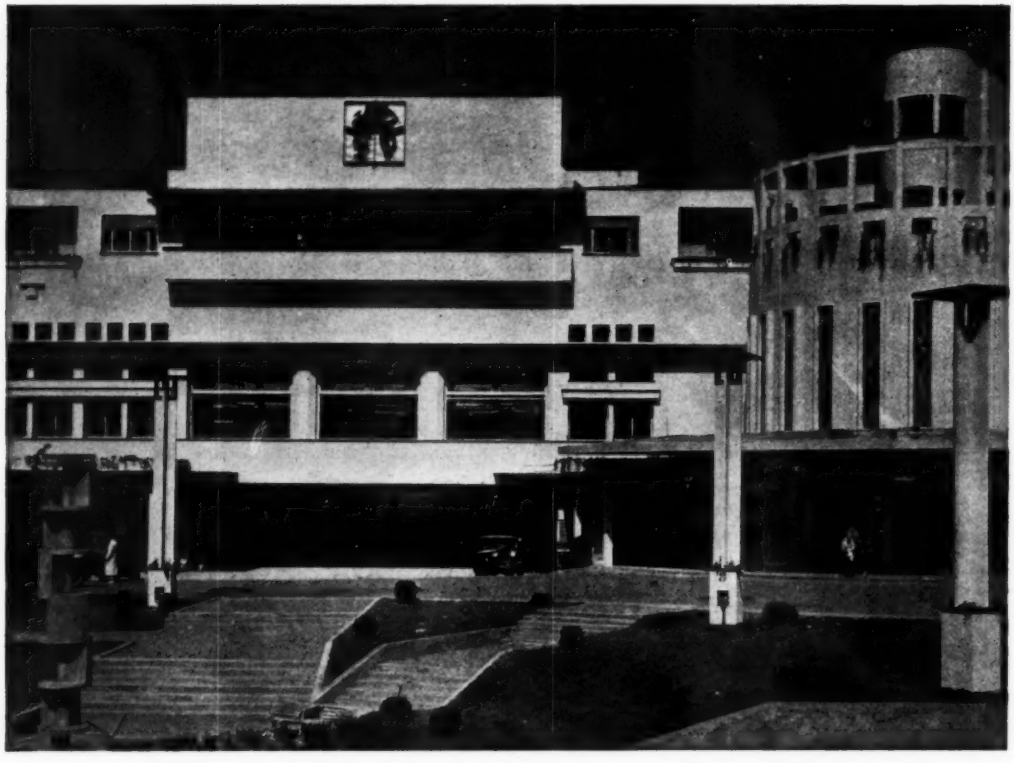
If the tendency of the age cannot be said to be truly enlightened, and if the one-time peace and tranquillity pervading the activities of men has given place to irritating bustle, overcrowding, and noise, at least we can see an outstanding characteristic—the evolution into a new way of living; perhaps it would not be presumption to call it a healthier way. This new way of living can unquestionably be said to have grown up side by side with this so-called mechanical age. These mechanical forms, upon which we rely today for our varying forms of intercourse and enjoyment of life, have qualities of simplicity and efficiency which by degrees tend to colour the whole of our environment. Such a fact is more transparent in the neighbouring continental countries, and English architects would be well advised to travel more frequently abroad.

For the architect such change of environment is essential. It often corrects false notions, and stimulates the mind and imagination to further efforts. There should be no prejudice in the mind that views a new and unusual form. The impartial man has the faculty of stripping his mind naked before he looks. This faculty is apparently not possessed by all. The minds of many are not sufficiently nimble, and become weighed down by customary forms and traditions and are helpless in the assessment of new values.

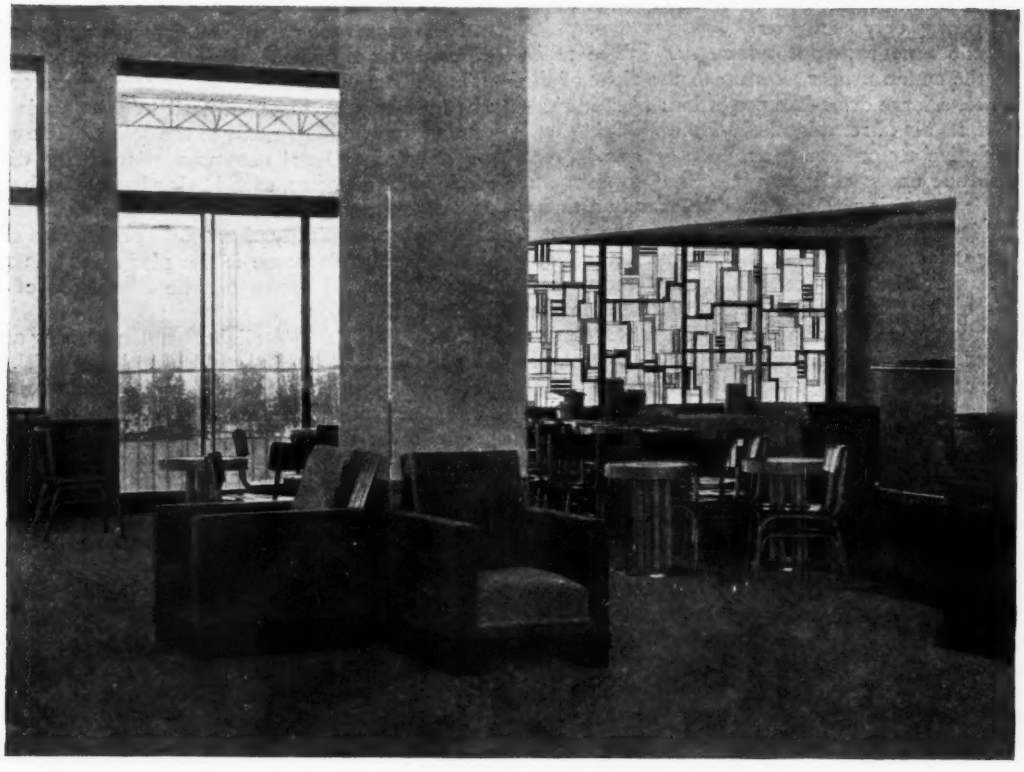
In France, Rob Mallet Stevens, a well-recognized Parisian architect, produces something new. It cannot be said that these new forms are altogether freakish and entirely unwarranted. They appear to be at least theoretically dictated by external forces, such as our universal methods of construction which rely so tremendously upon steel and concrete, the simplicity of mechanical shapes which form such a big part of our environment, the need of making buildings enjoyable by economic processes, felt almost universally in Europe. These at least are some of the controlling factors. There is to some extent a significant note in the attitude of groups of men towards this new architecture. The young are more than tolerant, they are interested. The old, apart from the exceptions of minds more sophisticated, are intolerant. The intolerant old are those minds steeped in accustomed lore, cherishing fondness for the forms they have known and tried, and who cannot bring themselves to look impartially upon this our art's latest offspring. One does not always receive satisfaction from studying examples of this new work, but at least an impartial consideration cannot but interest and reveal tremendous possibilities and suggest much to the imagination.

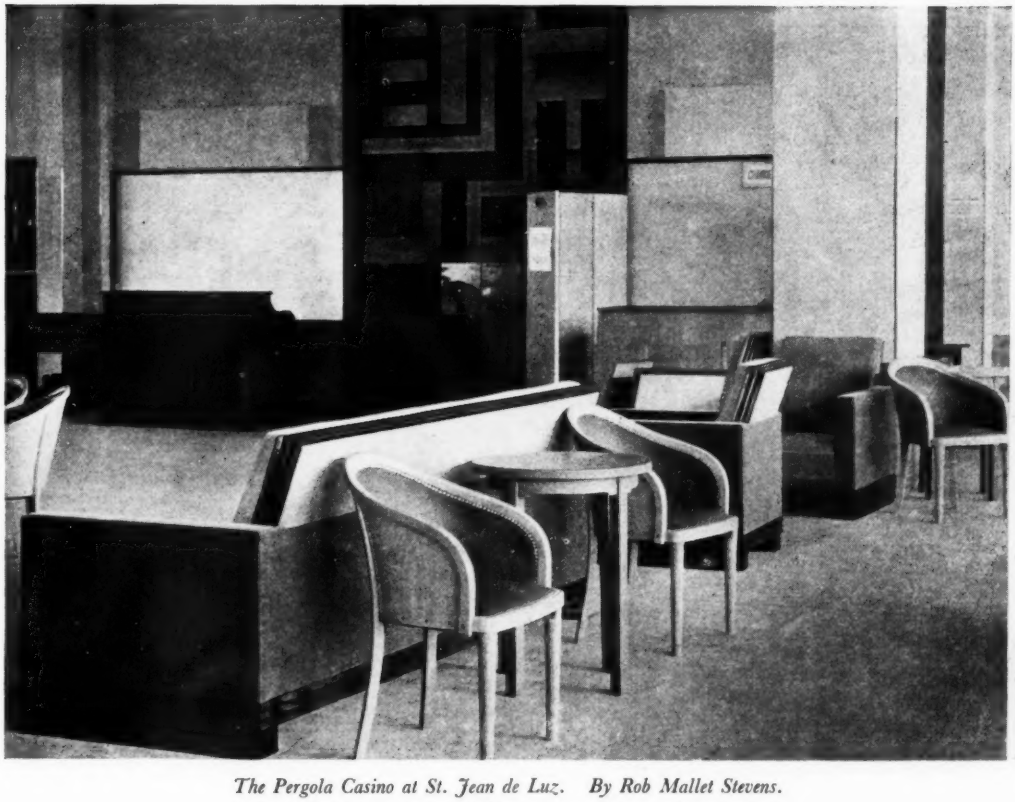
And now, having prepared your minds, let some discreet mentor take your hands and lead you gently, treading lightly over the sapphire seas, between the breakwaters of St. Jean de Luz harbour, on, on into the bay to view that new faery structure that commands the harbour. Long, horizontal planes of ship-like form rise one above the other. The sharp lemon-yellow colour contrasts delightfully with the turquoise sea and azure sky; thin, thread-like lines of black edge the silhouette and other parts, being used ever so sparsely. Great light awnings of tawny orange canvas stretch forward over the restaurant promenade. Behind and forming a soft ground of deeper azure, rise the Pyrenees, with the Rhune mountain as the highest point. The ends of the building turn slightly inland, thus making on the inside a pleasant protective shape.

The site was originally part of the promenade leading down to the bathing-boxes and on to the plage. The boxes have been ingeniously incorporated in the scheme. The way down to the plage has been retained; the casino, "La Pergola," rises above and around this focal point. Approaching from the land a formal layout precedes the building, excessively simple and having for its centre a fountain of reinforced concrete, unusual in design, which in its incomplete stage is not at all satisfying, nor does its form lead us to believe it ever will be. The lamp-posts are exceptionally good, being of concrete, grey-white in colour and of a pleasant surface, and having their lighting ingeniously placed to cast downwards. One cannot help remembering the feeling of anguish seeing for the first time



The Pergola Casino at St. Jean de Luz. By Rob Mallet Stevens. Two views of the main entrance from the plage.





The Pergola Casino at St. Jean de Luz. By Rob Mallet Stevens.
Above, the baccara room. Below, entrance door to baccara room.

these lamps and thinking suddenly of England's streets, with her wriggling, ugly iron posts.

The plan does not attempt symmetry. The main entrance to the casino proper rises up to the right of the plage entrance, a large drum-like projection: most intriguing in design, its air of restrained playfulness abiding well with the exclusive atmosphere of St. Jean de Luz. From this entrance one enters obliquely into the boule room. *Le jeu de boule* not being taken seriously, merely a throw *en passant*, an interest for the interlude, can afford to be part of the entrance suite. To the right of this room lies the concert hall. It is simple in treatment, being a small rectangular space with rounded projecting stage floor. The room has distinct features apart from the great windows, a feature common to all the main rooms of the building. Its semi-relief frieze runs the length of both long sides. It is of sculpture rendered in an excessively intriguing and conventional manner. The reliefs depict the activities of the Basque people.

The restaurant on the main axis and overlooking the sea is mainly open air, sheltered from the sun's rays by the light canvas awning, drawn taut over a frame of steel lattice booms. Metal chairs are used throughout the restaurant. They have cork feet and are multicoloured in highly-glazed tones. The design of these chairs is most ingenious, being in such wise as to permit of rapid and economical stacking.

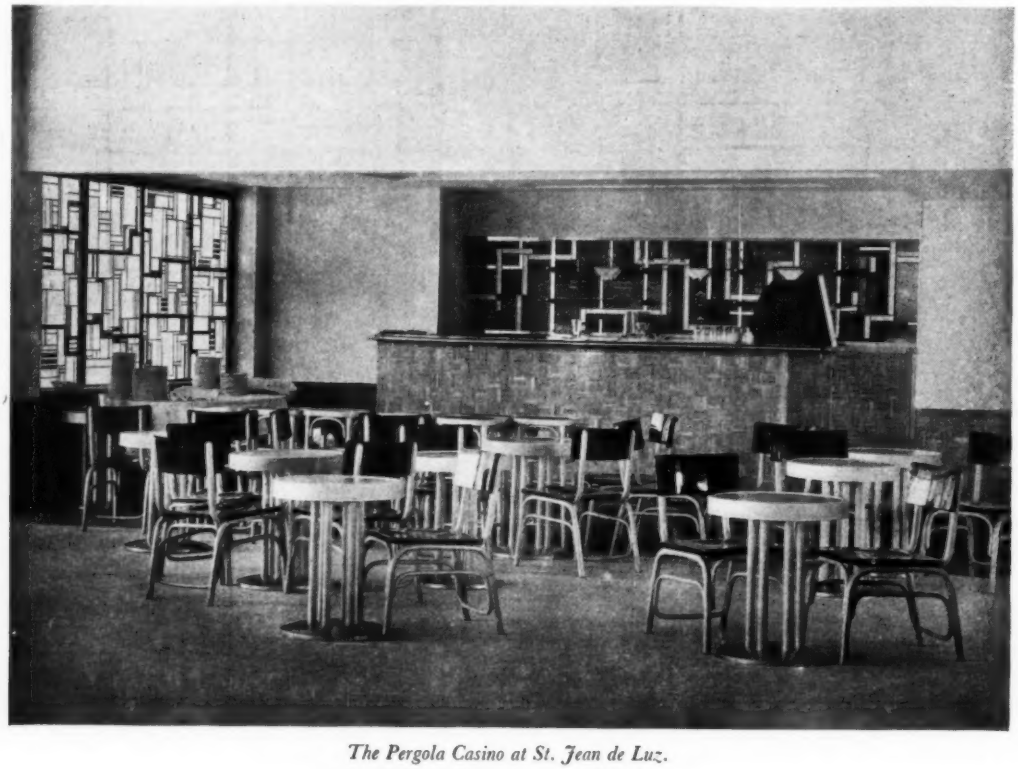
The baccara room, with its great glazed sides, is worthy of note, with its pleasantly arranged furniture, compiled of rectangular forms, by no means inviting in appearance, but extremely comfortable to use. Its colour scheme of greys and light greens with fawn walls is refreshing. The windows of public rooms are of metal. They are designed to give extensive views of an uninterrupted nature. Glazing bars are not used. The concealed lighting methods adopted in these rooms are extremely ingenious and result in softly diffused bands of light, the source never being seen.

The floors of parquetry set in cement are composed of small rectangular pieces of hard wood of varied hues, the cement lines adding greatly to the design. The upper floors are devoted to hotel accommodation, being divided into small suites of rooms, each having its own bathroom. The rooms themselves are not, however, beautifully shaped, although economically planned. Perhaps in a climate like this, where one's house is the plage and the restaurant, elegantly shaped rooms can be considered of secondary importance.

The building, with its light flat planes, rising and playing one against the other, is elegant and delightful. It is full of freshness and imagination. As one remembers it glowing in the languid heat haze of the south, one cannot help preferring it to the usual "frenchified" restless stucco casino. How cool it was; how quiet.

Completed and known, it cannot but considerably affect contemporary architecture. In England one cannot help but realize that the introduction of unusual styles into our architecture would but create problems in our practice. Its insinuation into a small town in Southern England would, I believe, require handling with skill. Can we believe the ability of English architects to be so uniformly good as to warrant the indiscriminate use of such a spirited style? Unfortunately, we cannot, and perhaps it is wiser to be cautious and to employ only those forms which we have tried and know can be relied upon. Rare gems are formed and delight. They beckon and we average men follow after.

[The photographs accompanying this article are by E. F. C. Hardman.]



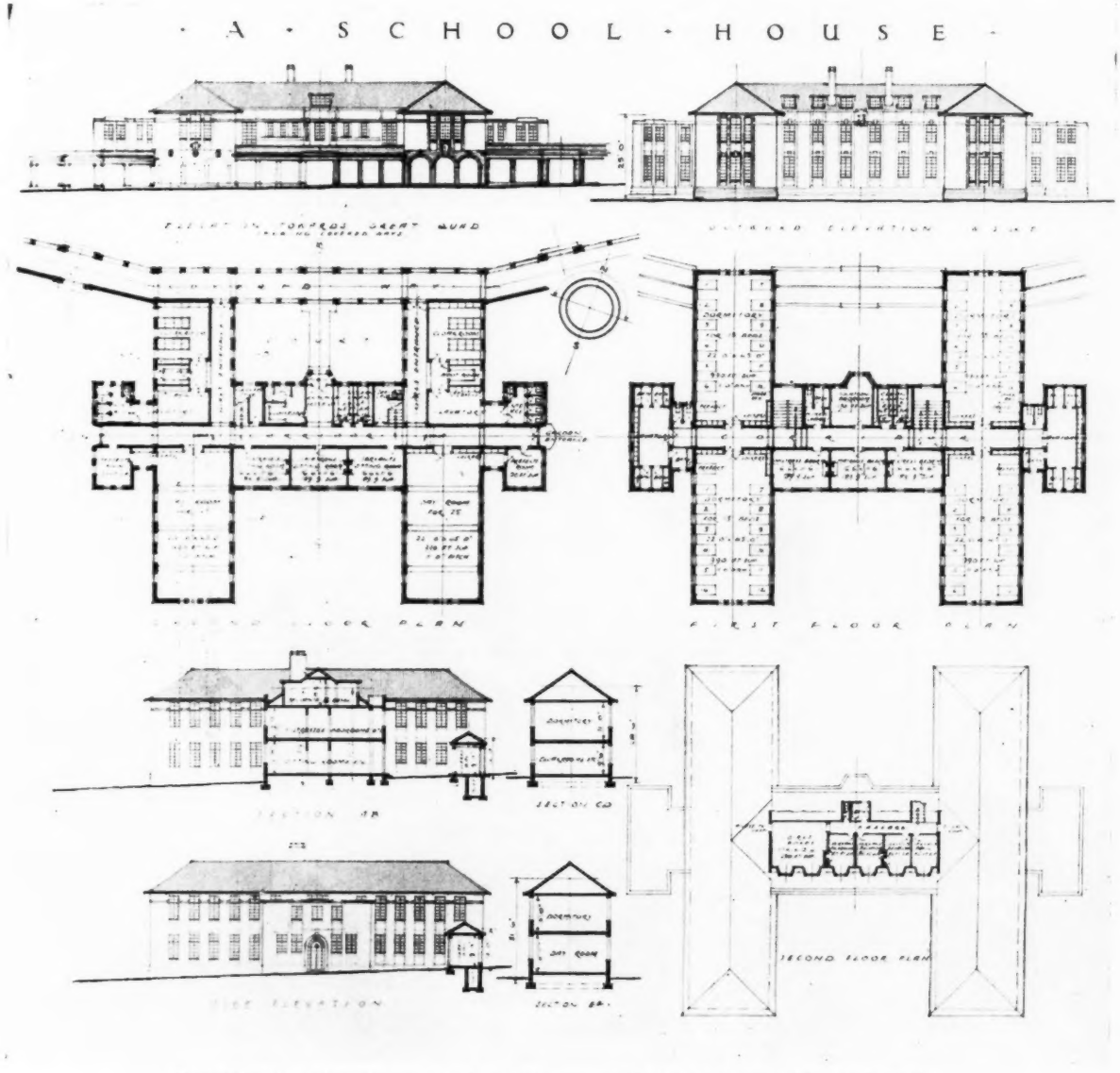
The Pergola Casino at St. Jean de Luz.
By Rob Mallet Stevens. The bar.

THE RICKMANSWORTH SCHOOL COMPETITION

[BY OUR OWN CRITIC]

[This week we publish some further remarks on the Rickmansworth School Competition, dealing particularly with the designs submitted for the school houses. A criticism of the administrative and other buildings appeared in our issue for November 21.—ED., A.J.]

THE very detailed instructions which the committee gave with regard to the school houses has rather naturally resulted in a large crop of similar designs for this part of the scheme. In the winning design (as in many others), the school houses take the form of a "double tee," with its wings containing cloakrooms, joining on to the covered way. The main corridor runs parallel to the covered way, and off it run day-rooms, while in the centre are the rooms used by the staff. The first floor is also planned on one corridor, with dormitories in the wings. The position of the isolating-room, the matron's bedroom opposite, and the mistresses' bedrooms on either side of the latter, are



Competition for designs for new school at Rickmansworth Park for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor, Henry V. Ashley. The winning design. By Denman and Son. A school house.

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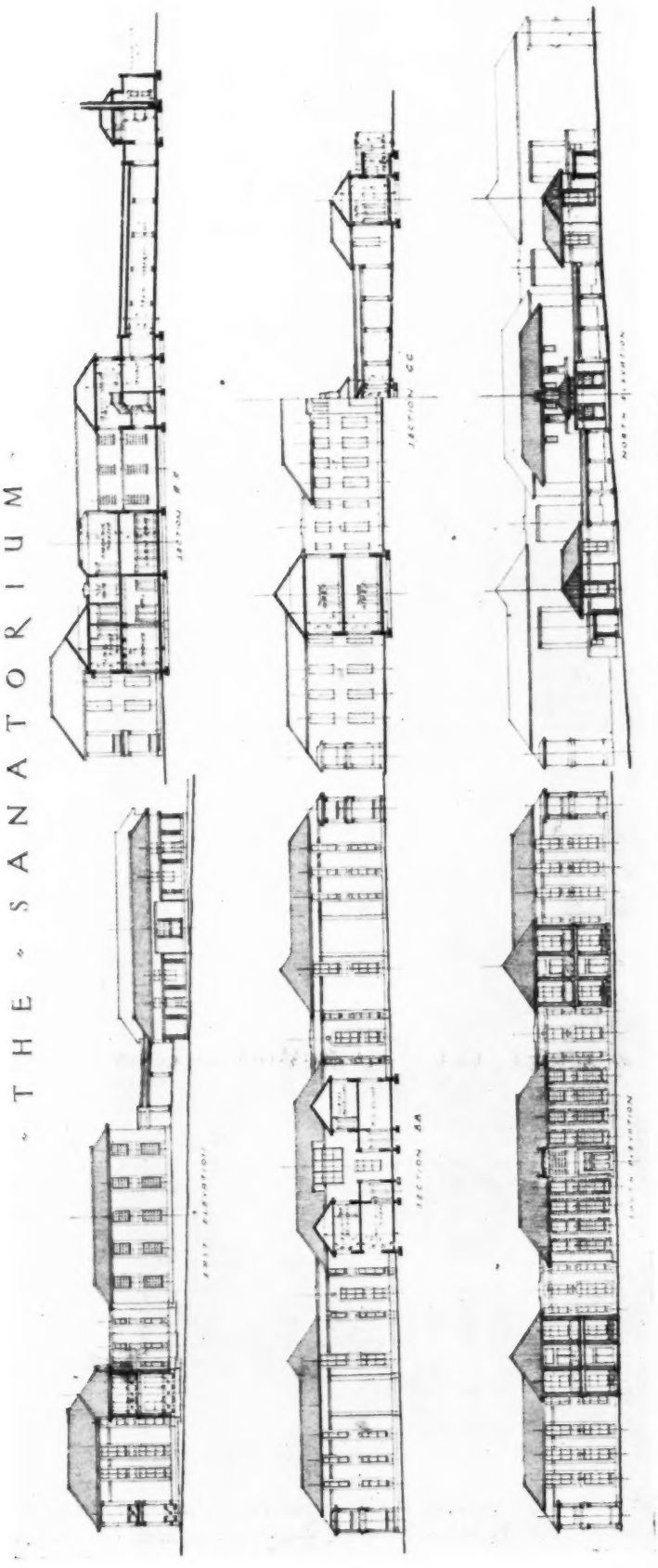
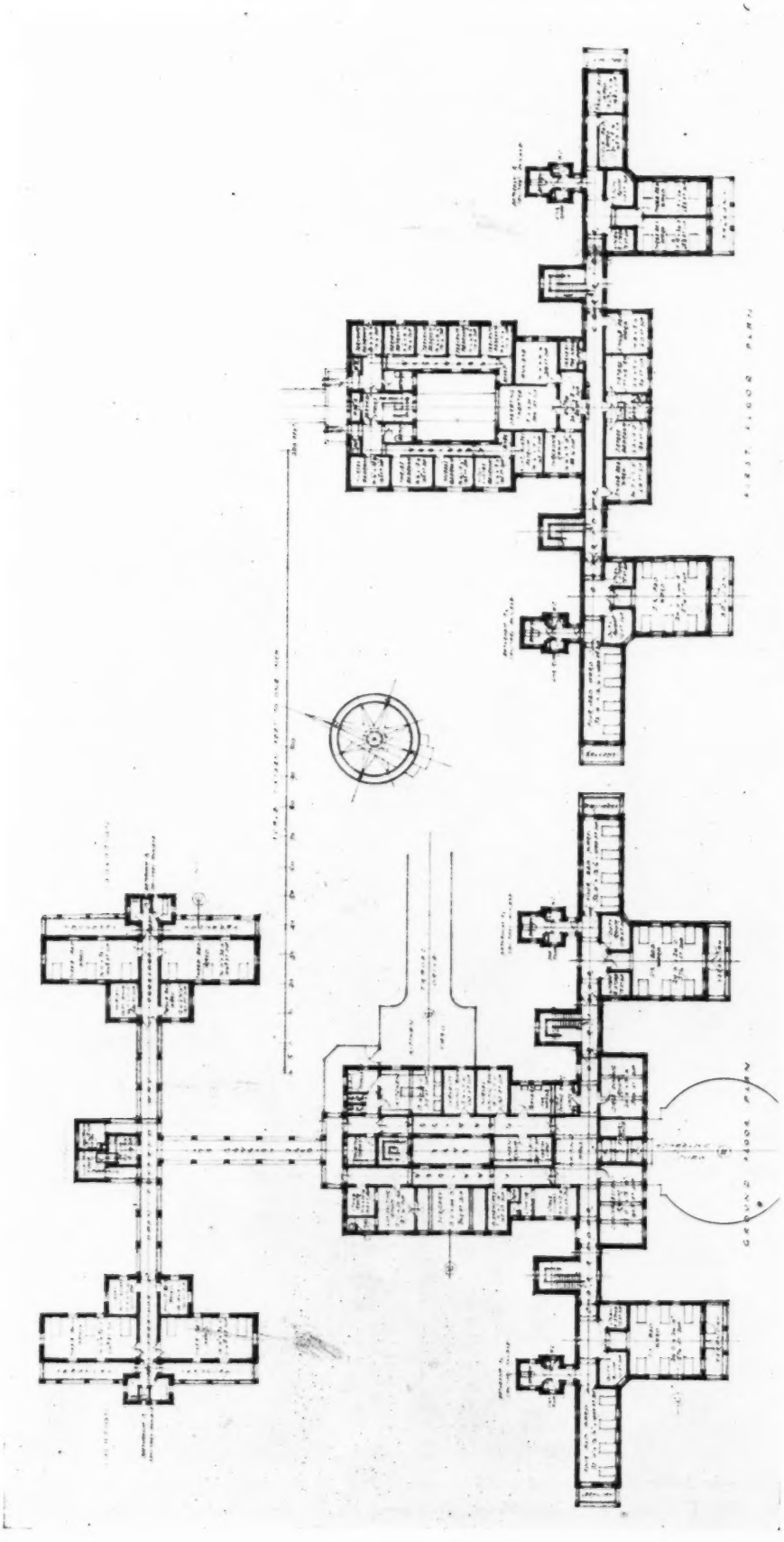


Competition for designs for new school at Rickmansworth Park for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor, Henry V. Ashley. The winning design. By Denman and Son. The sanatorium.



Competition for designs for new school at Rickmansworth Park for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor, Henry V. Ashley. The winning design. By Denman and Son. The sanatorium.

excellent, both from the point of view of discipline and health. There is little in the various school-house plans to choose between one competitor and another, but in one way the plan of Messrs. Baker and Viner for the school houses seems to carry out the instructions of the committee more faithfully than that of Messrs. Denman and Son—for the corridor in their plan is much better lighted, and as this is said definitely to be desirable, it is a merit that cannot be ignored.

The kitchens, which are well placed between the administration block and the dining hall, are economical in spacing, and the only fault in them is that as corridors surround these premises (so that direct access may be had from the administration block to the school buildings) there is nothing but top lighting in the kitchen departments, while the visitors' and committee's dining-room seems to be lit from the corridor only. The service entrance for the kitchens is discreetly placed on the south side of the administration block court.

In many interiors of modern school halls and chapels the tendency for the decoration to be carried out in " Tutors Tudor " is very marked. One dare not complain too much lest " Tutors Georgian " might prove an even less pleasing alternative; but here, at any rate, Messrs. Denman and Son have cut free from school tradition and have given us the type of interior which one is more accustomed to see in banks and public halls, and that is at any rate refreshing.

As it forms such an important feature of the plans it is interesting to note in the other designs the disposition of the school houses, ranged as they must be along the covered way. As we have seen, in the winners' design the ideal of economy and convenience seems to have been realized by causing the eight houses to back on to the way which connects them with every building of immediate importance. In the design submitted by Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass and Hope the school houses project towards the north, while the covered way connects them together by running round outside them in a semicircle. Roughly speaking, this is the reverse of the winning design. Owing to the different grouping of the school and administration blocks, however, a waste of covered way is involved; while, as the gymnasium and swimming bath lie away to the south-east by itself, the covered way does not bring that building into the main scheme at all. In the winning design, and several others, the covered way forms a significant, if unassuming, architectural link between all the important buildings; but, quite apart from æsthetic considerations, it would seem that much convenience is sacrificed to little purpose, in the second design, by this isolation of the gymnasium and swimming bath, which in other ways (e.g. in elevation) is a most satisfactory piece of work. In Messrs. Dawbarn and Armstrong's design the line of axis passes from north-west to south-east, while the school houses (also of double-tee plan) are ranged on the outside of the covered way projecting southwards, as in the winning design, but in the form of a sector of a circle. This design has a more rigid plan than that submitted by Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass and Hope, but an odd feature in it is that the laundry (of all buildings !) takes the most prominent position of any in the space enclosed by the school houses. In the designs submitted by Messrs. Charles W. Baker and Viner, and also in that by Mr. Percy Turner, the school-house " quad " is rectangular. In the former plan the " quad " is open at the southern end, thus losing in inconvenience, one would think, what might possibly be gained by having one side open to the playing-fields. It may be noted also, in passing, that the covered way in this design—a sash-windowed corridor—hardly follows the instructions of the committee, who, as we know, asked for something having rather the character of a cloister than a passage.

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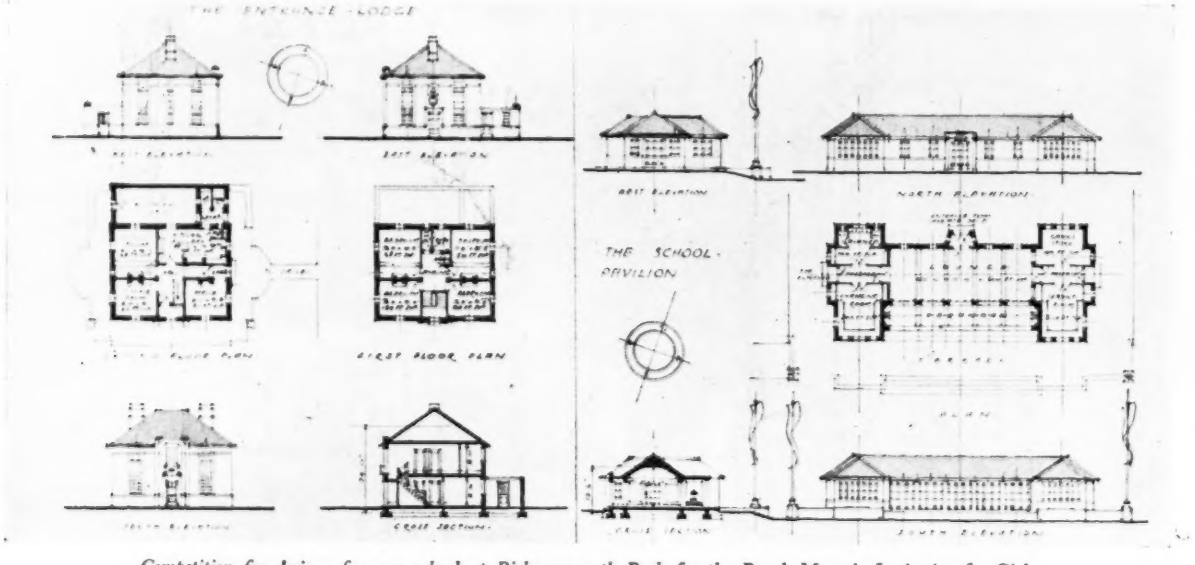
There were five finalists in the competition: 1: Messrs. Denman and Son; 2: Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass and Hope, FF.R.I.B.A.; 3: Mr. Graham Dawbarn, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Edward Armstrong, A.R.I.B.A.; 4: Mr. Charles W. Baker, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. G. J. Morris Viner; and 5: Mr. Percy Turner, A.R.I.B.A.: while Mr. James B. Dunn, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Messrs. Nicol and Nicol, FF.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. William and T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., were honourably mentioned.

[The winning designs for the layout and the school buildings were published in our issue for November 21, and those for the administrative buildings were reproduced last week.]



Competition for designs for new school at Rickmansworth Park for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Assessor, Henry V. Ashley. The winning design. By Denman and Son. The entrance lodge and school pavilion.

ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 41

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

That this building belongs to the Wren period is at first sight surprising. The parapet seems curiously out of date, but it was so built in order to form a link with the earlier work in the same court. The heraldic devices, oddly placed on the pilasters, are also reminiscent of older work, and the orders betray a lack of familiarity with the classic. The attempt to relate the plinths of the pilasters to the flanking window treatment accentuates the disproportion, but in other respects the modes of the time are in evidence.—[HAROLD TOMLINSON.]

LAW REPORTS

ALTERATIONS: POWERS OF JUSTICES

Rex v. *Watford Licensing Justices. Ex-parte Trust Houses, Ltd. King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Swift and Acton*

This matter came before the court on a rule obtained by the Trust Houses, Ltd., as owners of the "Essex Arms" at Watford, calling upon the justices to hear and determine according to law an application for the approval of plans relating to alterations to the "Essex Arms."

The Trust Houses deposited with the justices' clerk the plans in February 1928. It was proposed to remodel the bars on the ground floor so as to give a separate entrance to the hotel and restaurant, to turn a masonic hall on the first floor into a new coffee-room, and to add new bedrooms. On February 12, 1928, certain of the justices inspected the premises, and made to the applicants' architect objections against the proposed extension of the licensing area, but on that occasion no mention was made of the bricking-up of a gateway in the yard. On February 28, 1928, at the transfer sessions, the justices refused to approve the plans unless their requirements were complied with, and they adjourned the application. Amended plans, substantially embodying the justices' suggestions, were deposited on May 12, 1928. The justices again inspected the premises, and on April 16, 1928, the clerk to the justices informed the secretary to the applicants that the justices were prepared to pass the plans as remodelled provided that a gateway at the north-east corner was bricked up. On May 29, 1928, application was made to the justices to approve the plans as remodelled, which was refused, because the applicants would not agree to brick up the gateway. According to the applicants' affidavit, the gateway had no connection with any of the proposed alterations, and did not increase facilities for drinking, or for access between the licensed and unlicensed parts of the premises, or for access to any public street.

From the affidavit of the chairman of the justices it appeared that some years ago the gate in question was closed up and blocked with rubbish—that was denied by the applicants—and that it was not till the second inspection that they observed that it was in use. On the adjoining land a public market was being constructed. The justices, on public grounds, thought that it was undesirable that there should be direct communication from licensed premises to a public market, or a way through licensed premises from the High Street to the market, which could, and probably would, be used by the public, and that, having regard to the proposed alterations and additions, the difficulties of supervision would be greatly increased.

The court, after hearing legal arguments, dismissed the rule, holding that there was no ground for saying that the justices had considered irrelevant matters or had not heard and determined the case according to law.

ACTION AGAINST AN ARCHITECT

Lloyd v. *Young. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Mackinnon*

The plaintiff, Mr. Richard Lloyd, a retired petty officer of the Navy, sued Mr. F. C. Moscrop Young, an architect, of Dean Street, Oxford Street, to recover damages for alleged negligence and breach of duty in respect of the building of a bungalow for the plaintiff at Whitchurch Gardens, Edgware. Defendant counterclaimed for balance of fees, and for other services rendered the plaintiff. Defendant denied plaintiff's allegations of negligence or breach of duty.

In October 1923 plaintiff entered into a contract with a builder

Nettlefold House, Euston Road, N.W.
By George Vernon. [*See also following pages.*]

named Antill to erect a bungalow from the plans and specifications drawn up for him by the defendant. Plaintiff's case was that he told defendant his financial position, and that he could not spend more than £900 on the building. He said the defendant assured him it would not cost more and therefore he accepted the offer of Mr. Antill at £914, which included £20 for contingencies. The building proceeded, and in the end the builder demanded another £115 over the £900. Plaintiff said he then found out that there had been a variation in the original plans, rendered necessary owing to the situation of the estate sewer. The builder had brought an action against him and he said it was the result of negligence of the defendant and owing to his advice.

Defendant denied that he ever gave any sort of guarantee to the plaintiff that the building would not cost more than £900. There was nothing to lead him to assume, before he prepared the plans, that the location and depth of the sewer on the estate would cause trouble. When he discovered it he did the best he could under the circumstances. He now sued for the balance of his fees and for £20 for his services to the plaintiff in connection with the builder's claim.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said he was very sorry for the plaintiff and sympathized with him very much because he was a man with a grievance. Here the plaintiff alleged negligence against defendant in regard to the house and in the advice he gave in the settlement of the Antill action. In his opinion plaintiff had entirely failed to prove that the defendant guaranteed the house was only to cost £914. Defendant would be extremely unlikely to do so. He was satisfied that the defendant did not give any sort of guarantee nor did plaintiff understand him to give such a guarantee. Defendant had not been guilty of any negligence or wrongful advice to plaintiff, and the claim failed. With regard to the defendant's counterclaim in respect of balance of fees, his Lordship gave him £14. With regard to the defendant's claim for £20, his Lordship thought the defendant's advice to the plaintiff was not given in a professional capacity, but as a friend.

Judgment for the defendant for £14.

LIGHT AND AIR DISPUTE

Wright-Ingle and Polak v. *Osborne, Garrett & Co. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Tomlin*

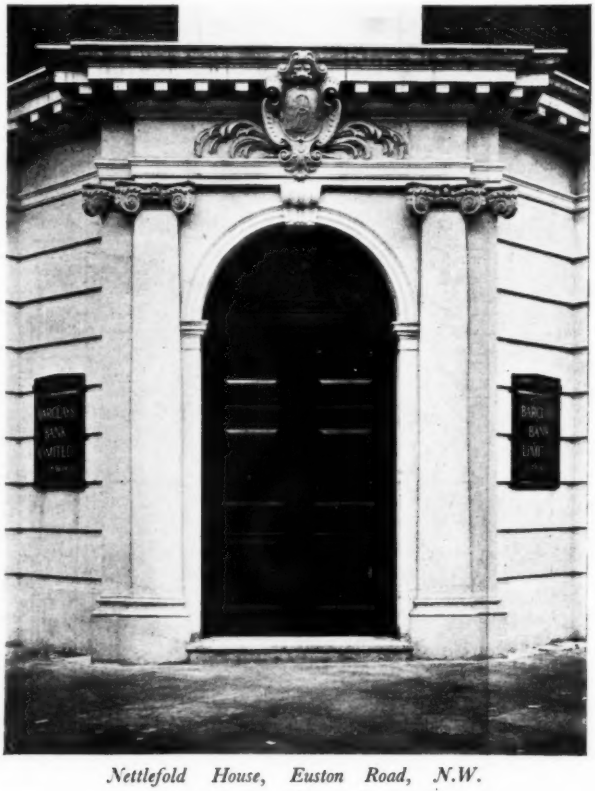
This was an action over alleged infringement of light and air by buildings in Bateman Street, Soho, and for a mandatory order to pull down such portion as obstructed the light coming to plaintiffs' premises, 14 Bateman Street, of which Mr. G. W. Wright-Ingle was the freeholder, and Mr. P. E. B. Polak, a picture dealer, the tenant. The defendants were Messrs. Osborne, Garrett & Co., and their new building was in course of erection on the opposite side of the street.

Mr. C. A. Bennett, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said Mr. Polak's lease was for fourteen years from June 24, 1926, at a rent of £200 a year for the first seven years and £225 a year for the remainder of the term. Until the defendants demolished their old premises and erected the building complained of he and his predecessors had enjoyed a free and uninterrupted access of light and air. The result of the increase in height of the new building was to substantially diminish the access of light and air to the plaintiffs' windows and impair the reasonable use and enjoyment of the premises.

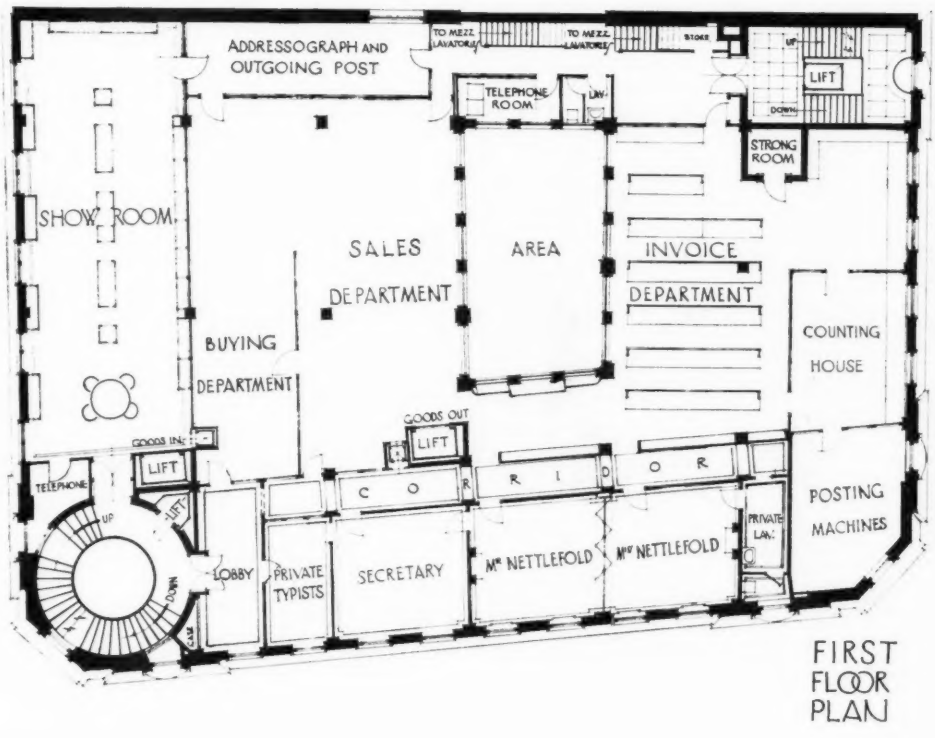
Mr. Percy John Waldram, surveyor and daylight illumination expert, said that the effect of defendants' new building upon the plaintiffs' premises was to prevent the ground floor from being used for the purposes of a shop which required daylight, to reduce the usable portion of the first-floor front room to about one-third, to render the room insufficiently lighted for the purposes of a picture showroom, and to render the rooms on the second and third floors darker than they would be in a house in which the ground floor was adequately lighted.

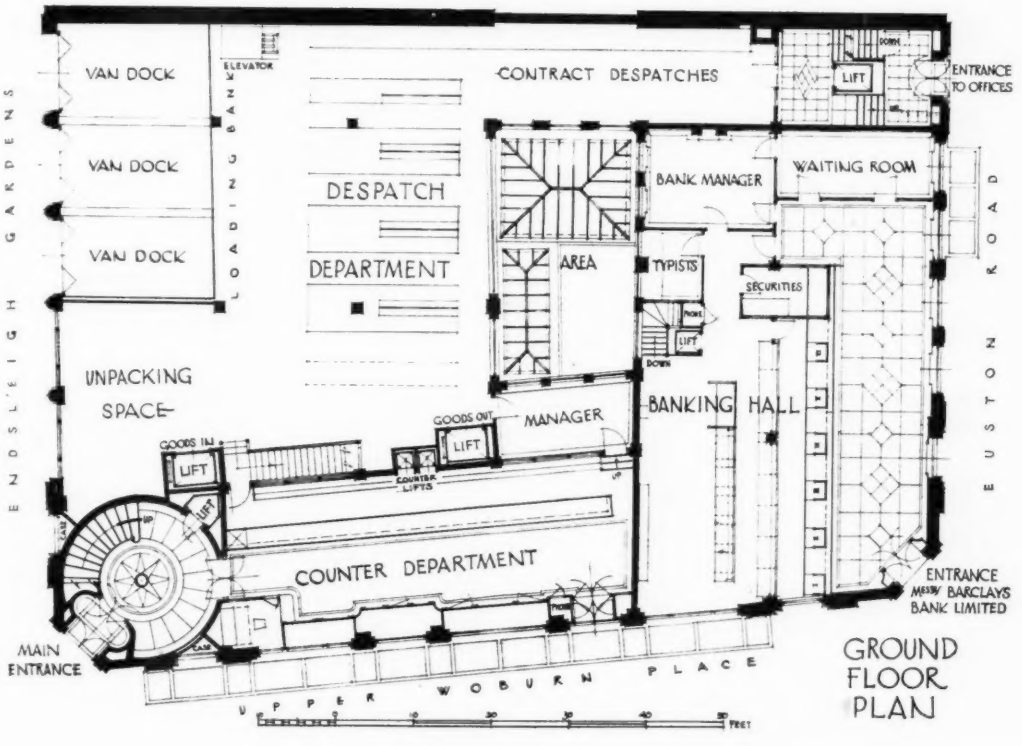
Mr. Charles Nicholas, architect and surveyor, and Mr. Wm. Fenn, architect and surveyor, gave evidence for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff, in his evidence, said his shop had been so darkened

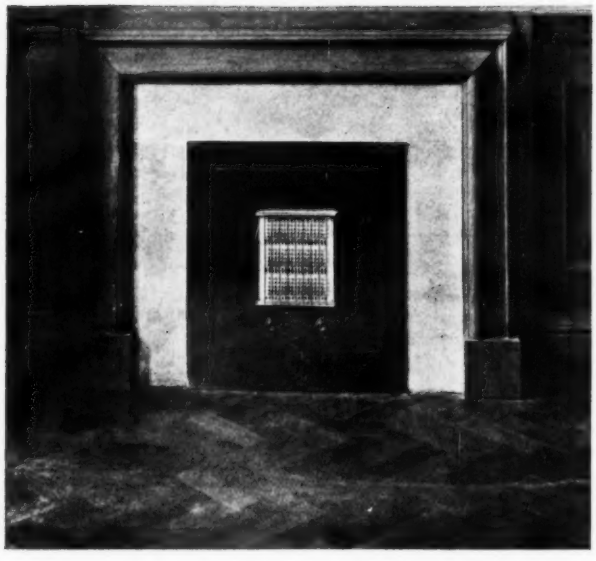


Nettlefold House, Euston Road, N.W. By George Vernon. Above, show-window in Upper Woburn Place. Below, bank entrance.





Nettlefold House, Euston Road, N.W. By George Vernon. Ground- and first-floor plans.



by the defendants' building that he had now to show customers pictures in the street. The first floor was no use as a showroom.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the defendants, submitted that the plaintiffs' shop was still well lighted, though not so well lighted as before. The question in these cases was: "Have you taken so much light away that what is left enables the plaintiff to say his room is insufficiently lighted according to ordinary notions and to give him a cause of action?" He contended that this had not been done in this case and that the plaintiffs' premises were still adequately lighted.

Mr. G. G. Stanham, architect and surveyor, Bush Lane, E.C., said he was the architect of the defendants' new building, and the only objection raised to it was by the plaintiffs. To avoid any reasonable complaint he modified his plans by omitting a central tower and four dormer windows. He had visited the plaintiffs' premises since the erection of defendants' new building and in his opinion the loss of light suggested by the plaintiffs' experts was greatly exaggerated, and that the premises were adequately lighted.

Mr. John Douglas Scott, architect and surveyor; Mr. Edgar Underwood, architect and surveyor; and Mr. A. S. Ackerman, consulting engineer and light expert, were called for the defence.

His Lordship found in favour of the plaintiffs, saying it seemed a case for damages. As the parties had agreed that he should assess them, he put the sum at £206, viz. £100 to the freeholder and £106 to the leaseholder. He entered judgment for plaintiffs for these amounts, with costs.

In giving judgment his Lordship said it was not always appreciated that to establish a claim in an action of this kind it was not sufficient to prove that there had been diminution of light or that the diminution was large. The only matter which gave the right to remedy was the proof of a diminution of light of such an extent as left something that was insufficient. Having considered with care the expert evidence on both sides and having had the advantage of seeing the premises in the company of the experts, he had formed the conclusion, having regard to the character of the house and its situation and what might reasonably be expected in such a neighbourhood, that there was no diminution of light except with respect to the ground floor of which complaint could be made in an action. The action therefore failed with regard to the other floors. As to the ground floor the position was more difficult. It was admitted that it was not a well-lighted shop and the question was whether it was a shop of such a standard of light that you could not take away any appreciable quantity of that light without affecting the convenience of user. In his opinion there was not left sufficient light to justify it being said that it was still capable of being used according to the standard laid down by law. He thought there had been a real diminution of light which counted in the sense that the occupier was much worse off. He was put to such an inconvenience as to constitute a nuisance, and the action was well founded with regard to the ground floor.

MORE SUBSIDY GRANTS

A plea for more Government assistance in the building of houses was made at Buxton at the joint housing conference of the National Housing and Town Planning Council and Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Committee. One speaker declared that the country should not be dazzled by the tale of 1,200,000 houses completed since 1919, because he said only one-third of those houses had been built for letting purposes.

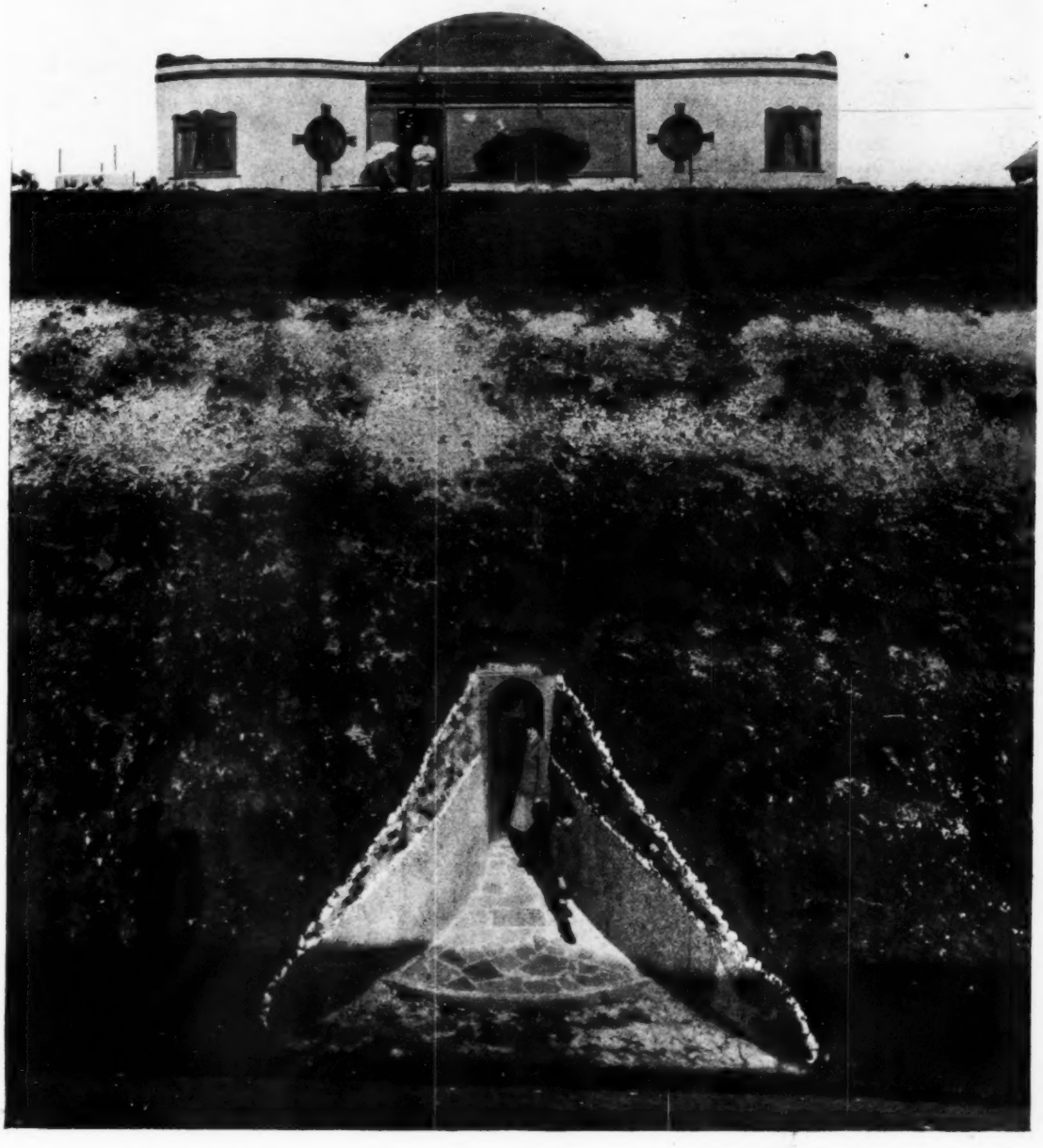
The conference passed resolutions urging the continuance of the 1924 housing subsidy and asking for additional assistance to provide poor families with healthy modern homes.

Stressing the need for more houses, Mr. E. D. Simon (ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester) said: "It is clear that with wages and rents at their present levels, the labourer with a family cannot possibly afford a decent house. He must either receive State help or his children must remain in the slum. There is a clear choice before the country. If we choose to say that as a matter of principle we will not have subsidies for housing, then we

Nettlefold House, Euston Road, N.W. By George Vernon. Above, an electric heater. Below, entrance hall and staircase.

condemn a very large number of labourers' families to live in the slums.

"If we are determined to abolish the slums, then we must face up to the necessity for increased subsidies. There can surely be no doubt as to the country's decision. It would be nothing less than a national tragedy if, after a steady improvement in the standard of housing during the last hundred years, culminating in the post-war houses built twelve to the acre, with ample sun and air, comfortable and convenient, this standard should again be abandoned for something worse."



This house at Rottingdean, Sussex, was designed and built by a sea captain, Captain Charles Vale. It is semicircular in shape and has a domed roof. The flat front faces the sea. Doors fold outwards from the centre rooms into the bedrooms. The bedrooms are fitted with another invention of Captain Vale, namely, folding beds, which won first prize at the recent Exhibition of Modern Inventions. The greenhouses are built underground.

THE STEREOTOMY OF GOTHIC VAULT CONSTRUCTION: iii

[BY JAMES S. BOYD]

BEGIN by working the largest surface of the stone, i.e. the top bed, and on this scribe bed mould C with "lines up," as shown in figure six. At right angles to this bed, and working to the lines given by the bed mould, cut the two vertical joints. Also square down a draft at the nose of the transverse rib. Now gauge the stone to the exact height, working the bottom bed parallel to the top bed, and on the former scribe bed mould B, with "lines down." Care must be taken in applying this bed mould to get its centre line out of winding with the corresponding centre line on the top bed (see lines X and X^1). Knock off the surplus stone at the angles opposite the diagonal ribs, and work surfaces to contain the soffits of all the ribs, using templets obtained from the contour of the respective ribs. In forming these curved surfaces, run narrow chisel drafts at the arrises, cleaning the intervening surface to a finish with a broad tool. (See soffit of D.R., figure six.) Mark the parallel lines of the rib edges by means of a flexible straightedge made of stout zinc, and cut in narrow drafts (as shown between D.R. and T.R., figure seven) to form good arrises between soffits and splays. Now sink the splay moulding of the diagonal and transverse ribs, and the circular moulding of the wall ribs to the lines on each bed. Small reverses of these mouldings, if applied in a normal direction, will assist in the production of accurate work. A sketch of the finished stone is shown in drawing, figure three.

Stone No. 3, drawing, figure three: The dimensions of the block (figure eight) required for this springer stone are 2 ft. 6½ in. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 3¾ in. high. Being the topmost stone of the tas-de-charge, the first radiating bed joints of all the ribs are worked on it, and as a large portion of the upper surface of the stone will be removed, begin by working the bottom bed, on which scribe bed mould C with "lines down." It should be noted here that when the horizontal bed cuts the mouldings very obliquely—as in sketch, figure A—or when a specially wide joint is used, due allowance should be made when scribing the bed mould on each of the stones to which it refers. A good way of doing this is to scribe the mould (when applied lines up) to its exact size and shape on the top bed of the lower stone; but when scribing the same mould lines down on the bottom bed of the upper stone, slightly incline the scribing tool (as in sketch, figure B) at the edges of the ribs, and at such other parts as may be necessary. At right angles to the bottom bed cut the two vertical side joints, and put on a rough vertical joint at the back of the stone, scribing a joint mould to give radiating joints of wall ribs. Square up a line from the bottom bed to the point X, then gauge the stone to height, working the top bed parallel to the bottom bed. Unnecessary labour should not be expended on this bed as only a small part of it will remain after the radiating bed joints are cut. Apply the top bed mould scribing its outline, and also the outline of the level bed shown in figure nine. Small holes in the bed mould, as shown in figure eight, will enable this level surface to be accurately outlined. Knock off the superfluous stone at the angles opposite the D.R.s, and work a draft at right angles to the top bed to contain the nose line of each rib. Square down the centre line of the ribs on these drafts and gauge the bed joint arris from the top bed. Now cut the radiating bed joints of all the ribs, testing them for accuracy with a bevel set to the correct angle for each rib, to be obtained from the drawing, figure three. Draw the centre lines of the ribs on the radiating beds, and scribe the normal section moulds (see figure nine). Work the soffits of the ribs, using soffit templets as already explained; draw parallel lines of rib edges; clean vertical sides of ribs, gauging on from the soffit the width of the splay moulding, which can now be cut to a finish. As an alternative method to this, after drawing parallel lines of rib edges, cut the splay moulding and trammel the width of same from the soffit arris, then sink the remaining vertical sides of the ribs. It will be observed that part of the infilling surface of the vault is worked on the solid springer between the diagonal and wall ribs. A sketch of the finished stone is shown in figure three.

Stone No. 1, drawing, figure four: The dimensions of the block required for the first springer stone over the pier are obtained from bed mould B in plan (2 ft. 9 in. × 2 ft. 9 in.), and the height (1 ft. 1 in.) from the section or elevation. To economize in zinc, and in labour cutting the moulds, the three bed moulds required for the two springers may be made to one-half of the stone, but for the sake of clearness they are here shown to cover the whole of each stone. Begin by working the top bed (figure ten) and scribe

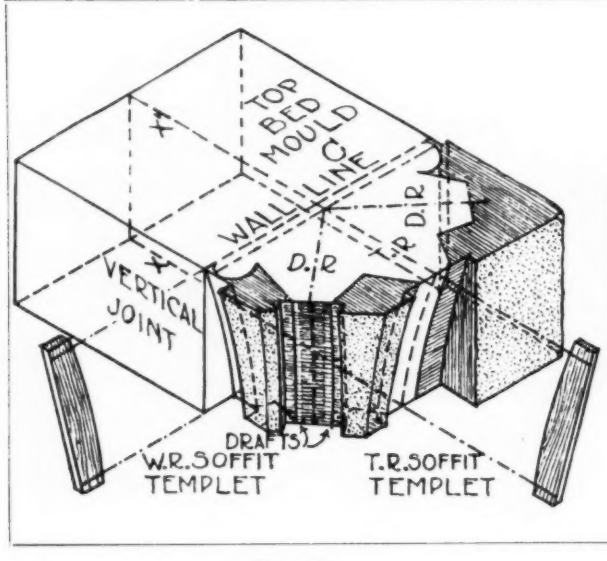


Figure six.

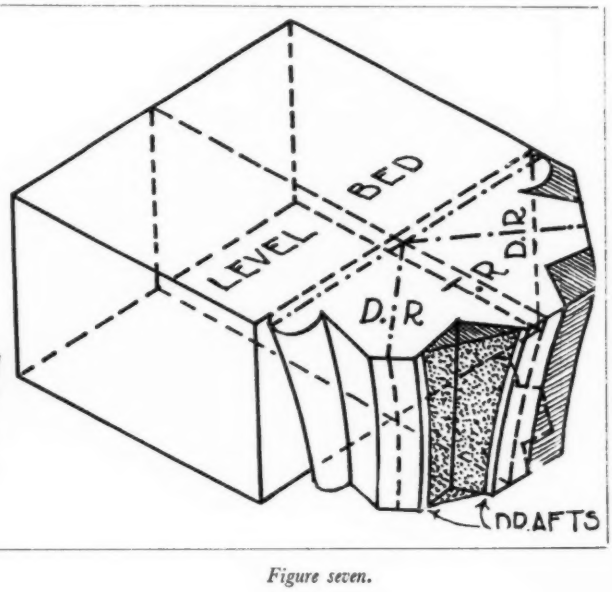


Figure seven.

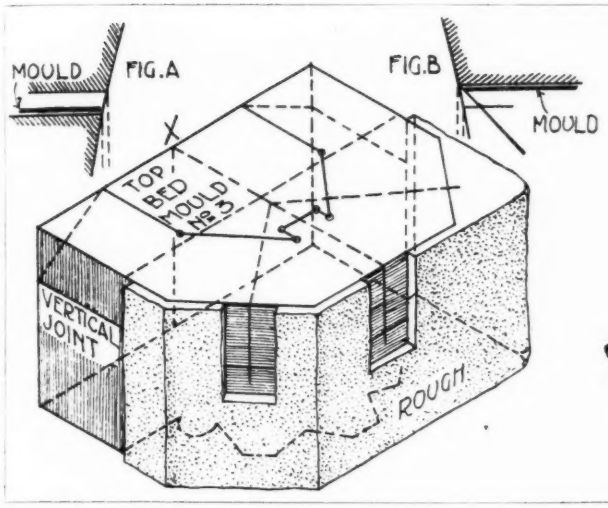


Figure eight.

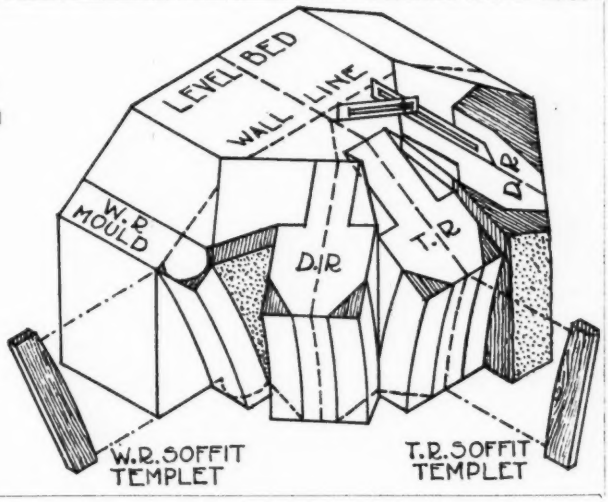


Figure nine.

bed mould B with " lines up," putting on the centre lines of the ribs. At right angles to this bed, cut drafts to edges of T.R.s, and rough gauging drafts at three corners of the rough block. Gauge the stone to its height; work the bottom bed, and scribe bottom bed mould A. Knock off surplus stone at angles opposite D.R.s, and rough out the spaces between the ribs. Work soffits of ribs as already explained; draw rib edges; clean vertical sides of ribs, gauging on width of splay. Now work the vertical faces of the octagon by first running a chisel draft at the angle, then cleaning the adjacent sides. The splay mouldings are now sunk and finished, using reverses if necessary. An alternative method of working the soffits is to apply a face mould (taken from the sections, figure four) on the vertical sides of the ribs, thus dispensing with the use of the soffit templets. A sketch of the finished stone is shown in figure four.

Stone No. 2, drawing, figure four: The block required for this springer stone measures 3 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 3 ft. × $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 1 ft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Work the bottom bed and scribe bed mould B with " lines down." Square gauging drafts from bottom bed at three corners of the rough block gauging the stone to height (figure eleven). Although the greater part of the top bed will be cut away, it must, however, be worked with sufficient accuracy to get the whole of the top bed mould scribed. In scribing this mould, all the centre lines of the ribs should be drawn on the stone, also the lines which give the shape of the top level bed. Knock off surplus corners opposite D.R.s; sink drafts to nose line of each rib, squaring down centre lines, and gauging arris from top bed. Rough-out the spaces between the ribs (as between L.R. and D.R., figure eleven), leaving them with a " claw " or " tooth " tool surface. The vertical surface under Q is cut so as to contain the level arris of the inclined bed Q. On this surface draw the vertical arris line of the angle. The octagonal faces must not yet be cut. With face moulds taken from the sections, figure four, and applied on the vertical sides of the ribs (figure eleven), draw the radiating beds and the soffit curves. Take off the radiating beds, suitable bevels being used to test the work for accuracy. Also cut the small inclined beds directly over the octagonal angles (as at P and Q), and observe that the lower edge of these small beds is a level arris running between the rib rebates of adjacent ribs. (For bevels see figure five.) Draw centre lines of ribs on radiating beds and scribe the normal section moulds. Now work the soffits, gauging on rib edges, and cut the vertical faces of the octagon, being careful to form a neat intersection with the small surfaces of infilling at the top. Clean vertical sides of ribs, trammel

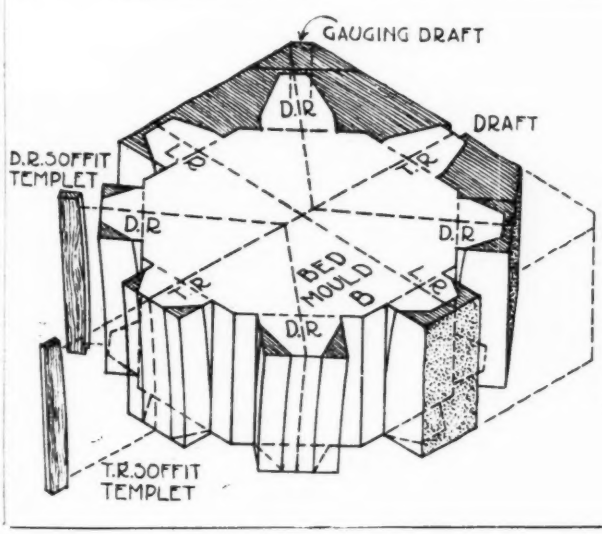


Figure ten.

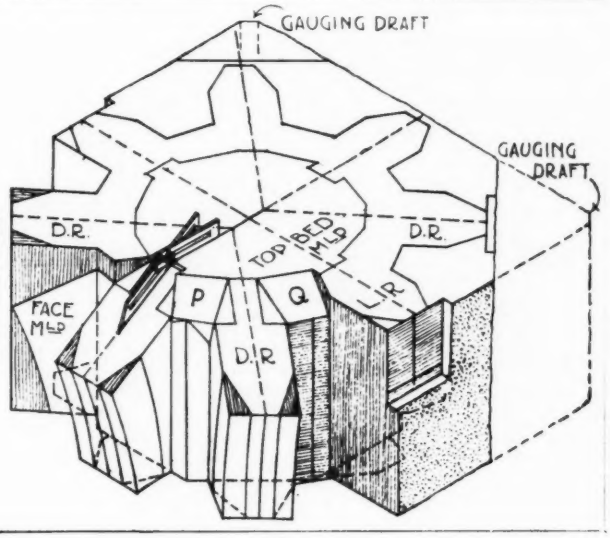


Figure eleven.

width of splays and finish by cutting same. A sketch of the finished stone is shown in figure four.

Keystone, drawing, figure two: The bed mould is shown in plan, and the necessary bevels on the profile of the D.R. Work the top surface of the stone as an operation plane and scribe the bed mould (figure twelve). Cut a draft on each of the radiating joints at the top to the lines of the bed mould, and, with bevels, run drafts down each side of the joints. Scribe the normal section mould on each joint, keeping the soffit edge of the mould to the correct distance down from the top bed. These distances are obtained from the drawing of the keystone on the D.R. profile, figure two. Now, working to the lines of the bed mould and to the normal section mould, cut the vertical sides of the rib stumps (figure thirteen). Work the soffits, using the D.R. soffit templet, and trammel the rib rebates and splays which can now be sunk. A sketch of the finished keystone is shown in figure two.

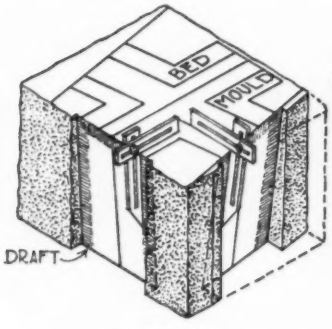


Figure twelve.

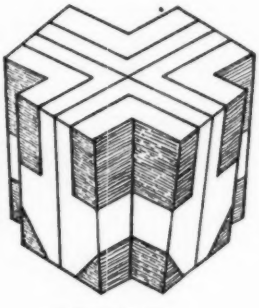


Figure thirteen.

The face moulds required in the working of the rib-stones are obtained from the full-size drawing of the rib profiles set out as shown in figure two. In cutting the face moulds, tack to the drawing floor a piece of zinc with one edge straight, allowing half the thickness of the joint at the lower bed joint of the stone (see figure four). With a short straight-edge scribe the upper bed joint, allowing half the thickness of joint. Cut this, and the moulds for the other rib-stones in like manner, refixing them to the drawing floor with the proper allowance between each mould for the joint. The soffit and extrados curves are now scribed on all the moulds with a trammel, and the pieces of zinc cut as accurately as possible, smoothing off any irregularities with a file.

The radiating beds of these rib-stones have grooves sunk in them into which neat cement, or cement grout, is poured to form a joggle.

The material used for the infilling should be as light as possible. Thus, in some old examples in England, chalk, tufa, and brick have been used. Further, the infilling should be made as thin as possible, in order to reduce the weight of the vault. On the back of this is sometimes laid a covering of light concrete, but this layer is not at all necessary to the stability of the vault. Lime mortar should be used in preference to cement mortar, which is apt to stain the stonework and prevent elasticity in the vaulting.

Orders still remain on the publisher's files for several hundred copies of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL Special Rural England Number, published on November 14 last. These orders cannot at the moment be filled, as not a single copy of that issue is left in the publisher's hands. If any readers possess one or more copies, in reasonably good condition, which they can spare I should be grateful if they would return them to the publishers at 9 Queen Anne's Gate, who will be pleased to pay for them at the full published price and to defray the cost of postage.—THE EDITOR.

THE A.A. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The prospectus of the A.A. School of Architecture for the ensuing year is the best we have seen. Not only is it a fine example of make-up and printing, but, in addition to the usual information concerning the training offered by the school, there are thirty-five full-size plates showing examples of the students' work and five pages of illustration of the A.A. premises. These examples of students' work are of a very high standard, and it is certain that they will do much to spur students with the desire to join the school. Any student who sees these designs and working drawings cannot fail immediately to be fascinated by their skilful design and presentation and will be impatient to produce such work himself. The Architectural Association School claims today to be by far the largest architectural school in the British Empire. It has received official recognition from the Royal Institute and is empowered to conduct its own examinations, the results of which are accepted as equivalent to the various professional examinations leading to the Associateship of the R.I.B.A. The school of the Association is conducted entirely by architects. Its governing body is the council, whose president and members are elected from amongst the prominent practising architects belonging to the Association, and its teaching staff is composed entirely of qualified architects, aided by specialists in engineering, town planning, heating and ventilating, and all subjects allied to architectural practice. The organization of the school is such that its curriculum is flexible and subject to such modifications as experience and fresh information make constantly desirable in instruction in an art which at the present day is in a stage of great development. The school course is of five years' duration, representing the minimum period in which it is possible to cover subject-matter which, under modern-day conditions, must needs be extremely comprehensive. The course is so arranged that on its completion the student has passed his final qualifying examinations; the first stage in qualification, the "Probationership," is taken upon admission to the school, the second ("Intermediate") at the end of three years, the third or "Final" at the end of the five years' course. Upon satisfactory completion of the full course, and after spending a period of not less than six months in practical experience outside the school, the student is eligible for the "A.A. Diploma." On completion of a further six months' period of practical experience, and after satisfying the requirements of the Royal Institute of British Architects in its examinations (held twice yearly) in "Professional Practice," the student is eligible for election as an Associate.

NEW INVENTIONS

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

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

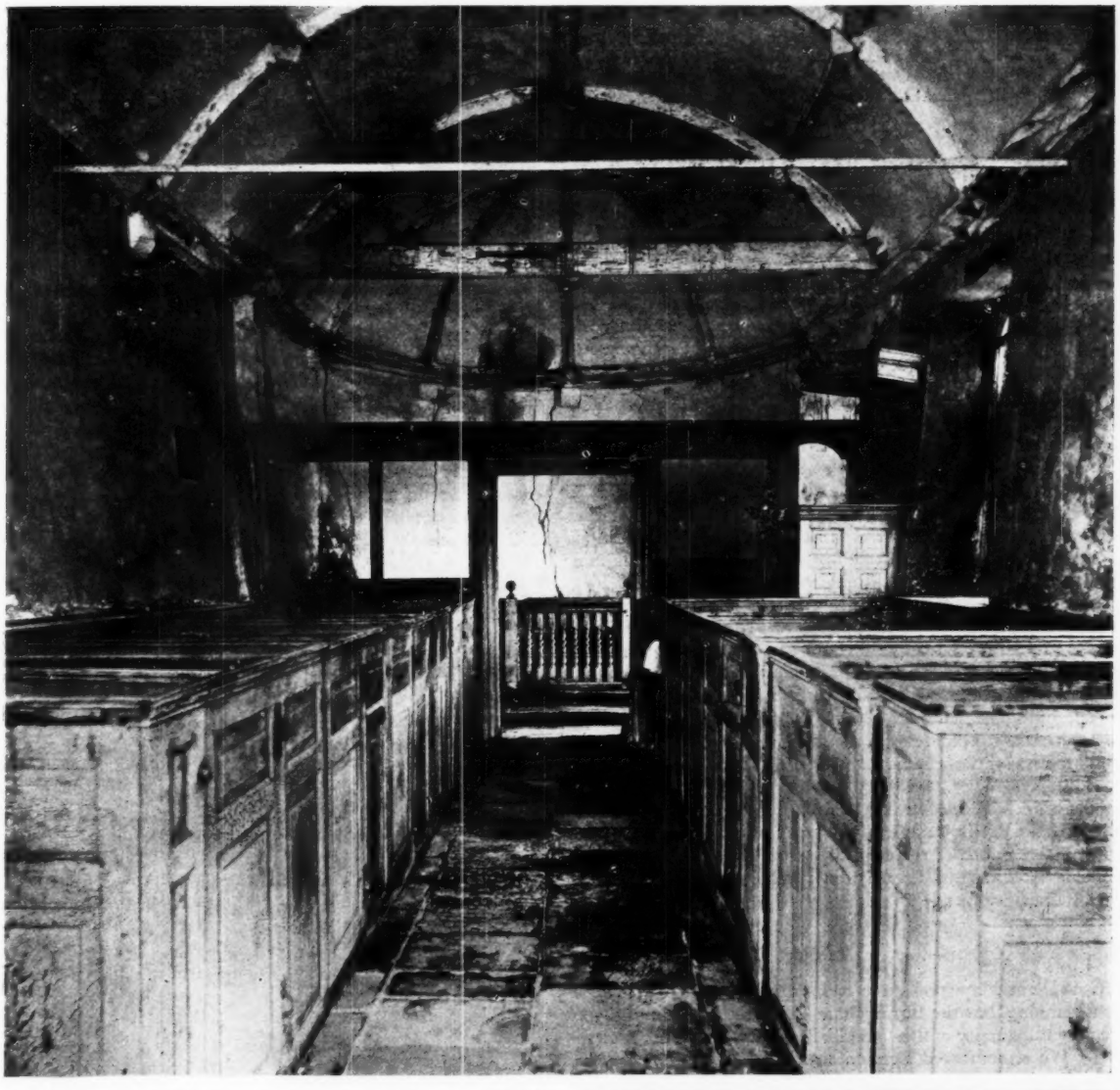
31735. Bentley, J. E. Automatic door grip. November 1.
31372. Enticknap, E. G. Machines for manufacture of concrete blocks, &c. October 29.
31797. Evans, J. W. Window frames. November 1.
31730. Gogfray, A. Apparatus for constructional work in concrete, &c. November 1.
31984. Gonzalez, Antonini T. Construction of concrete blocks. November 2.

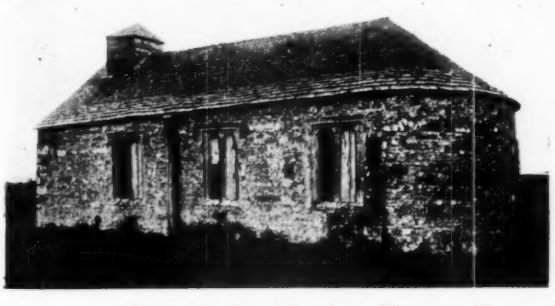
SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

299538. Taylor, W. A. Window fittings.
291915. Andriessens, C. Perspective-drawing apparatus.
292119. Inventia Patent Verwertungs Ges. Floor treating apparatus.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

296995. Hayden, D. H. Casting walls *in situ*.





The old church at Winterborne Thompson, Dorset, which is to be repaired by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings with part of the funds raised by the sale of Hardy manuscripts. The late Thomas Hardy was long a member of the Society, and for the annual meeting of this body, in 1906, wrote a paper which was read on his behalf by the late Colonel Eustace Balfour. The holograph manuscript remained in the possession of the Society, together with printed proofs for the annual report, corrected and revised by Hardy himself. With these have long been treasured two reports on old Dorsetshire buildings, made by Hardy on behalf of the Society, and a letter to the secretary offering hospitality to certain members who were visiting Wimborne. This small collection has lately been sold for the sum of £1,000. The Society proposes to set the money aside as the nucleus of a fund, the interest of which shall for all time be employed in keeping in repair interesting old buildings in the Hardy country.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. Council Meeting

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

World Engineering Congress, Tokio. It was agreed to invite Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., to write a paper on "The Recent Development of Architecture in Great Britain" for submission to the World Engineering Congress, which will be held at Tokio in 1929.

Presentation of Sketch Books. On the recommendation of the Literature Standing Committee and with the consent of the executors it was decided to present to the Institute of Architects of New South Wales some volumes of the Architectural Association Sketch Book, which were bequeathed to the R.I.B.A. by the late Mr. Andrew Oliver.

Salaried Appointments Abroad. On the recommendation of the Salaried Members Committee it was decided—1: To call a conference of representatives of the Surveyors' Institution, the Architectural Association, the A.A.S.T.A., and the R.I.B.A. Salaried Members Committee to discuss the question of salaried employment abroad with a view to ascertaining the conditions generally and the need or possibility of joint action by the four bodies concerned. 2: To publish a note in the JOURNAL advising members to consult the Committee before accepting appointments abroad. 3: To empower the Salaried Members Committee to deal with this matter in an advisory capacity.

Membership. Twenty-seven candidates were nominated for the Fellowship; seventy-four candidates were nominated for the Associateship; one candidate was nominated for the Hon. Fellowship; six candidates were nominated for the Hon. Associateship; and three candidates for the Hon. Corresponding Membership.

Studentship. The following Probationers were elected as Students of the R.I.B.A.: Hughes, John (University of Liverpool); Lester, Peter Frank (Architectural Association); Linfield, Guy Reginald (Architectural Association); Winbush, Harry Stephen (Special Exemption).

Architecture as an Index to Character

Mr. William Haywood gave a lecture on "Architecture in Town Planning" at the Birmingham University. He said it was chiefly by the quality of their architecture that cities were remembered. We remembered London streets by the average quality of their façades; the City, by the general dominance of St. Paul's; New York, by the amazing architecture of her tall buildings; and even Venetian waterways by their romantic frontages. Architecture was an accepted index to the character of nations. The people of ancient civilizations were known to us chiefly by the evidence of their monuments. Every phase of Roman life and power was seen in her ruins, and the enthusiasm of the Middle Ages appeared in the architecture of old cathedrals as obviously as in the words of that thirteenth-century Florentine decree which proclaimed that: "It becomes the sovereign prudence of a people of high origin to proceed in business in such a manner that its wisdom, no less than the magnanimity of its conduct, be attested by works outwardly achieved."

The splendour of old aristocracies was as clearly expressed in the luxuriance of Renaissance architecture as hesitating progress towards democratic control was seen in the architecture of the past eighty or a hundred years; and it was evident today, by the growing emphasis of modern design, that a new and more confident democracy was beginning to express itself in ways of its own.

Architecture in town planning stood for more than the design of individual buildings; it involved the relation of one building to another, or of different groups of buildings to the road plan. It was essential, therefore, that roads should be planned to give not only a maximum traffic efficiency, but also the finest opportunities for architectural expression in the buildings with which they were associated. This was the more important because site definition was more permanent than buildings, and to this extent the site plan took precedence of building as a factor in architectural composition. The architectural quality of individual building conformed to the same general rule of self-expression as national building, because it must always depend very largely upon the direction of non-professional patronage. A more general public understanding of the elements of good building was a very important factor in our progress towards a finer architectural character in town planning.

Presentation to Major Harry Barnes

On the opposite page we reproduce, by the courtesy of the R.I.B.A., an illustration of the address presented to Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, in appreciation of his services to the profession in connection with the registration movement. The presentation was made by the members of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, who entertained Major Barnes to luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant. Mr. T. Butler Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., of Leeds, a member of the Committee and one of the most active workers in the cause for many years, in making the presentation expressed the view that the thanks not only of the Committee but of the whole profession, and particularly of architects practising in the provinces, were

The proposed new sacristy at Westminster Abbey. By Walter Tapper. The full-size model, shown above, is in position, and the public have an opportunity of judging the effect of the sacristy in relation to the Abbey. An official of the Abbey states that the authorities are fully satisfied with the appearance in situ of the model of the sacristy. It still remains for the Dean and Chapter to take a final decision on the erection of a permanent building. Mr. D. S. McColl, a member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, says: "I like the project even less now than I did before. It is an excrescence because a building of the design of the Abbey does not admit of oddments being tacked on. It is an obstruction because it completely blocks the view of a good part of Henry VII's Chapel and Westminster Hall." Mr. J. F. Green, chairman of the committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, says that his society would do all it could to prevent the building being erected.

due to Major Barnes for the valuable services which he had rendered to them. The West Yorkshire Society of Architects, as one of the pioneers of Registration, desired to be associated with this expression of thanks to Major Barnes, and he felt sure that he was also voicing the feeling of all the other Allied Societies who had so effectively assisted and supported the work of the Committee and of its chairman, Major Barnes. They would all hope that, notwithstanding the many and increasing calls upon Major Barnes' professional services in other directions, he would long continue to give the Committee and the cause the great advantage of his leadership.

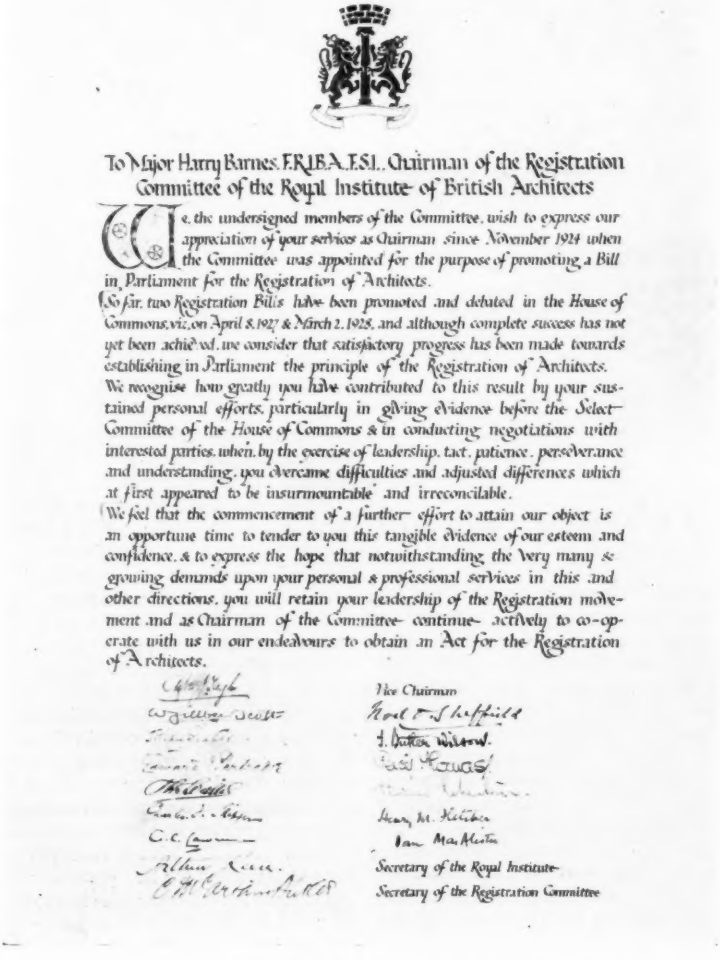
Major Barnes, in reply, intimated that he was greatly touched and encouraged by this mark of the Committee's appreciation of his services, endorsed as he felt it was by the profession generally. The Committee could not have given him more acceptable evidence of their good will and appreciation than the address which he had received. His personal interest in the movement remained unabated and he would continue to do all he possibly could to assist his colleagues in attaining the object which they had in view.

Æsthetic Dust Carts

The final session of the Public Health Congress, at the Agricultural Hall, London, was devoted to discussions on the place of petrol and electric vehicles in the cleansing services of public authorities.

Mr. H. Ardern (Blackpool) pleaded for brighter cleansing vehicles. Usually they were dirty and were not a credit to the department, he said. Brighter coloured paint would encourage the men to keep them cleaner.

Mr. Cook (Rochdale) said that he had adopted green paint with gold lettering, and was satisfied that it was a good investment.



To Major Harry Barnes F.R.I.B.A. F.S.I. Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects

We, the undersigned members of the Committee, wish to express our appreciation of your services as Chairman since November 1924 when the Committee was appointed for the purpose of promoting a Bill in Parliament for the Registration of Architects.

So far, two Registration Bills have been promoted and debated in the House of Commons, viz. on April 8 1927 & March 2 1928, and although complete success has not yet been achieved, we consider that satisfactory progress has been made towards establishing in Parliament the principle of the Registration of Architects.

We recognise how greatly you have contributed to this result by your sustained personal efforts, particularly in giving evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons & in conducting negotiations with interested parties, when, by the exercise of leadership, tact, patience, perseverance and understanding, you overcame difficulties and adjusted differences which at first appeared to be insurmountable and irreconcilable.

We feel that the commencement of a further effort to attain our object is an opportune time to tender to you this tangible evidence of our esteem and confidence, & to express the hope that notwithstanding the very many & growing demands upon your personal & professional services in this and other directions, you will retain your leadership of the Registration movement and as Chairman of the Committee continue actively to co-operate with us in our endeavours to obtain an Act for the Registration of Architects.

Vice Chairman

Secretary of the Royal Institute
Secretary of the Registration Committee

The address presented to Major Harry Barnes by the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee in appreciation of his services to the profession in connection with the registration movement.

The chairman (Mr. J. C. Dawes) described Mr. Cook's experiment as an æsthetic success, but said that nobody in England had had the courage to follow the example of Cologne and paint all their cleansing vehicles cream.

FREE HOUSING ADVICE.

Arrangements have been made by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, acting in co-operation with the R.I.B.A., for giving expert advice, free of charge, on the carrying out of repairs and reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. The announcement is made in a Ministry of Health circular, which states that the Council, in conjunction with the Institute, have now set up panels covering all parts of England and Wales which will be available for giving advice to—1: owners who want the best technical assistance in improving their cottages without spoiling their appearance; and 2: local authorities who want some assurance that the proposed reconditioning works will not spoil the picturesque appearance or destroy the historical character of the cottages. Applicants will be expected to defray any travelling expenses which may be incurred.

CORRESPONDENCE

FEES FOR LAYING OUT ESTATES

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Many of your readers must meet the difficulty I am writing you about and perhaps you will publish this in the hope of eliciting a reply from those who can solve it.

I refer to the lack of guidance as to fees chargeable in connection with survey work and laying out estates for private owners. This work entails an extraordinary amount of time: surveying, levelling, plotting, sketch layouts, interviews with owner and local authorities and town planning officials, and final plans. Frequently, as in the case I have in hand, the owner is a man of small means except for the land he possesses.

I have prepared a scheme for 40 acres; and to satisfactorily recompense me will entail a fairly large expense.

I have calculated areas of each plot and done the work twice over in order to give smaller sites, wider roads, etc.

I have heard of architects charging not the owner but the buyers of the land, but this spreads the payment over a very long and indefinite time. Such payment would probably be in addition to a fee from the actual first owner.

Can any of your more experienced readers explain how this sort of work is best charged for and what is a reasonable or recognized scale to adopt.

A. R. I. B. A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS'S LECTURE ON KNOSSOS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The "News and Topics" column in your journal for November 21 gives a quotation from Sir Arthur Evans's lecture, with some comments. Admittedly, the lecture was given to a specialist audience, not a general one. The portion of it that you selected condenses in a few words the conclusions of a great antiquary and explorer in relation to an obscure part of the plan of Knossos, rendering it (I submit) vivid and intelligible.

The implied suggestions in the comments were that the lecture was of a dry-as-dust description and that the romance of Knossos had not yet been brought to light. If ever a civilization has been vividly explained, it is the Minoan one. It is hardly too much to say that if it had not been for Sir Arthur Evans, Cretan palaces—in fact the whole Minoan civilization—would have remained in obscurity except to a few specialists. I am not discounting the valuable work done by many others, but they would be the first to admit that I am not exaggerating.

I might not have written this were it not that Sir Arthur had seen the paragraph and had asked me, in some bewilderment, if your journal had some grudge against the institute. I can quite understand his bewilderment.

THEODORE FYFE

[As the writer of the note, I can assure Mr. Fyfe that it was just a plain straightforward impression of mine. And the fault is mine in this: that Sir Arthur's paper was not written for the daily Press, in which it came to my notice, but for delivery before a learned society. The note was written late at night as we went to press, and this was not borne in mind by me.—ASTRAGAL.]

"ARCHITECTS" AND DIRECTORS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Householder should not have sought to be protected from the possible torts that might be inflicted by those from whom he was purchasing a ready-made or quasi ready-made house; he should not have sought protection in such circumstances from any architect who was in any way interested in the sale to Householder. It is obvious that no man can serve two masters.

If architects are wise they will not endeavour to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. It is possible that the R.I.B.A. might think it good to draw up some rule of professional conduct which would make it unprofessional conduct for any member of the Institute to be financially interested in any matter which may come before him in his fiduciary capacity as an architect acting prima facie as independent.

I believe that in the Civil Service some such rule obtains.

W. B. HOPKINS

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND REGISTRATION

[BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE]

The Architects' Registration Bill, which this session has been introduced in the House of Lords, was read a second time on Tuesday, November 27. It will now go through committee, and, after having been read the third time, will be sent to the Commons. In view of the congested state of public business, however, it is doubtful if it will get much farther.

The Earl of Crawford, who moved the second reading, explained that the Bill proposed to set up and maintain a register of architects with the object of improving the status, the standing, and the quality of architecture in this country. The demand for something of this kind had been growing for forty years, and had been accompanied by a very remarkable growth in the standard of architectural education. The Bill had the support of the architectural profession as a whole. With the growing stature of our buildings the need for a well-defined system of architectural education and registration had become imperative. While the Bill is not going to bring about an efflorescence of architectural genius, it could in no sense hinder architectural genius, but would give, as was given in many other professions, a recognized and standardized minimum of training. The registration of architects existed everywhere else in the world. The Bill was the outcome of prolonged consideration by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, but it was not necessarily final in form. He was actually in communication with one or two learned societies who wanted certain further amendments. Both the R.I.B.A. and himself would give the most sympathetic and friendly attention to any suggestion in that direction. The Bill was a voluntary one, and no one was obliged to register under it. Clause 5 gave ample protection to existing practitioners in architecture. Anyone with a *bona fide* practice as an architect, or who had worked for five years as an architectural assistant, was entitled on the passage of the Bill to become a registered architect. Nor did the Bill create in any way a close profession. Access to the profession of architecture remained open from every source. The Bill laid down no stereotyped system of education; there was no standardized examination. That was a most valuable feature. The benefits obtained from the Bill would not be immediate, but it would be a step in the right direction.

Lord Parmoor supported the second reading. Although, he said, the Bill would not produce a Christopher Wren next day, it did give a better status and a better disciplinary power.

Lord Carson also supported the Bill on behalf of the Ulster Society of Architects, and Lord Strachie, for the County Councils Association, gave general approval.

Lord Danesfort took exception to the direction of examinations being left in the hands of the Board to be set up under the Bill. There would be fifty members of the Board, and such a body would hardly be suitable. He suggested that the Board might delegate its power to small committees.

Lord Crawford promised to consider this point.

Lord Desborough, on behalf of the Home Office, said that the Government proposed to leave the Bill to the discretion of the House. The state of public business, however, was at present such that a private member's Bill, if opposed, was unlikely to be passed in the Commons.

The Bill was then read a second time without dissent.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR REPRESENTATIVE]

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Minister of Health, with regard to the preservation of the London squares, whether, if time could not be allotted during this session for a detailed Bill to protect them, he would introduce a brief measure enacting that no more of these open spaces should be sold until such time as the matter could be dealt with in detail?

Mr. Chamberlain said he feared that it was impracticable to introduce such a measure this session in view of other claims on Parliamentary time.

Mr. Wellock inquired if the Minister of Health were aware that many local authorities were holding back decisions on house building until they knew whether the present subsidy was to be continued after March next; and if he could now make a pronouncement upon this question?

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to be in a position to make a statement very shortly.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Col. Windsor-Clive that twenty-eight local authorities in the County of Salop had submitted and received approval of schemes under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

In reply to Lady Astor, Mr. Chamberlain gave the following particulars of the Exchequer contributions paid to public utility housing societies under the Housing Acts:

	Number of Public Utility Housing Societies to whom Exchequer subsidy has been paid.	Amount of Exchequer subsidy, etc., paid to 23rd November, 1928.
		£
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919	81	1,460,091
Housing, etc., Act, 1923	5	1,198
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924	3	5,899
	Total	£1,467,188

In answer to Mr. Fenby, Mr. Chamberlain gave the following table with regard to the number, price, and area of houses completed from May to October 1928:

Month.	Number of subsidy houses included in schemes of—			
	Local Authorities.		Private Enterprise.	
	Completed.	Authorized but not completed.	Completed.	Authorized but not completed.
1928				
May ..	5,149	62,928	3,385	79,433
June ..	5,037	61,761	4,367	80,074
July ..	5,080	63,056	4,325	81,002
August ..	5,387	61,936	4,516	79,391
September	6,518	61,515	6,466	76,773
October	5,267	60,500	5,492	74,296

Month.	Average price and area of houses included in contracts let by, or in direct labour schemes of, local authorities during each month.			
	Average Prices.		Average Areas.	
	Non-parlour houses.	Parlour houses.	Non-parlour houses.	Parlour houses.
1928	£	£	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
May ..	372	445	764	904
June ..	356	426	767	899
July ..	366	434	766	923
August ..	349	417	748	926
September	363	429	773	898
October	369	427	770	921

Sir Patrick Ford asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he had received representations from the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland in regard to the proposed new buildings for the Scottish National Library; and, in view of the statement made for the First Commissioner of Works on July 4, 1928, was he prepared in this instance to invite designs for approval from architects outside Government employment?

Sir Vivian Henderson, who replied on behalf of the First Commissioner of Works, said that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative; as regarded the second part, due consideration would, of course, be given to the representations from the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland when the time arrived, but in the opinion of the First Commissioner this was premature at the present time, as it was improbable that the erection of the Scottish National Library could be commenced for several years.

Asked by Mr. Thurtle if he had under consideration the question of removing the statue to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge from Whitehall to some other place, Sir V. Henderson said that the answer was in the negative.

Mr. Bowerman asked the Minister of Transport if he could give any indication as to when the work of reconstructing Waterloo Bridge was likely to be commenced.

Colonel Ashley said that the question of the reconstruction of Waterloo Bridge was dependent upon whatever decision might finally be reached in the matter of the proposed Charing Cross Bridge. On this subject negotiations were still proceeding.

A NEW RADIANT FOR GAS FIRE HEATING

[BY HUMPHRY DEANE]

Gas is now an old, almost ancient, product. It was, I believe, first introduced as a luminant to London in 1807, when one side of Pall Mall was lighted by its means. It was not, however, until about 1875 that gas fires were introduced. Progress for the first hundred years, therefore, seems to have been relatively slow, but nowadays the industry is undoubtedly served by a number of people who one would describe in modern slang as "live wires" if that were not, perhaps, an unfortunate epithet to apply to this particular group.

Radiation Ltd., who have an exceedingly efficient research staff constantly at work in their laboratories, gave an interesting demonstration of the recent progress of gas heating.

The principal exhibit was a new radiant for gas fires. This new radiant, or fuel, as I have sometimes heard it called, differs little, if at all, in appearance from the old when unlighted, but when burning gives undoubtedly a brighter and more incandescent glow. The research, which has led up to it, was based on the greater pleasure and response of human beings to the heat of the sun than to that of any artificial fire. It has been proved that the visible short infra-red rays of the spectrum have more penetrating qualities and therefore more effect on the bloodstream of the individual than the longer infra-red rays. The result is that instead of scorching the skin, a sweating action is started which protects the skin from the burning qualities of the rays.

For boiling down the mass of technical information, both chemical and medical, which was available at this demonstration to the contents of the last paragraph, I have had two reasons. One, that I do not think most architects want to go too deeply into the chemical details of the subject; the other reason is more personal. The new radiant, then, has been designed to emit shorter and more penetrating infra-red rays than before and there is certainly a pleasanter feeling from the resultant heat glow. Tests have shown that it is possible to bear on the body a longer exposure to the same degree of heat from the new radiants than from the old. For this there are two reasons: 1: the penetration of the rays (for greater heat can be endured below the skin than on the surface); 2: the resultant sweating which protects the surface from the rays.

The benefits derived from the various rays of the spectrum produced either naturally or artificially are the paramount topics of the day. Radiation Ltd. do not claim that ultra-violet rays can be obtained from their new medium, but they do claim that there is a beneficial effect from the penetrating quality of the shorter infra-red ray which is transmitted. The new radiant is called the Thermo XX Beam Radiant; it requires no special fire or burner. All fires using the ordinary white upright radiants can be fitted with the new type; actually all new fires issued by the Radiation group will have them as a standard fuel.

It was also interesting to see the exhibits showing the development of the gas fire since the first type used in 1875. This poor little thing seemed to have wire radiants which reminded one of a picture of a flash of lightning; it gave no appreciable heat, and had little or no ventilation. The range showed a gradual improvement in the burners, the radiants and the ventilation, and this last point (by no means the least important) has been improved immensely in the last few years.

The company are to be congratulated on their zeal for the constant improvement of their products on scientific lines. Mr. Yates, the chairman, in his introductory remarks, opined that we were only on the fringe of a new development in gas heating, which would go farther, step by step, with the results of research.

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.

March 31. Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31, 1929. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

NETTLEFOLD HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD

Following are the names of the general contractors and some of the sub-contractors for Nettlefold House, Euston Road, N.W., illustrated on pages 811 to 814 : Proprietors, Messrs. Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd.; general contractors, Allen Fairhead & Sons., Ltd. Sub-contractors: Lawford & Co., asphalt and dampcourses; Thomas Lawrence and Sons, bricks; Samuel Bysouth and Sons, stone; Emerson and Norris, Ltd., main cornice in cast stone; Smith, Walker, Ltd., structural steel; Caxton Floors, Ltd., fireproof floor construction; Ames and Finnis, roofing tiles; Luxfer Prism Syndicate, patent glazing; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., and Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd., wood-block flooring; The Adamite Co., Ltd., "Colemanoid"; G. N. Haden and Sons, central heating; Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., stoves, grates, sanitary fittings, door furniture, window furniture, and metalwork; Grierson, Ltd., electric wiring; Holophane Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures; Stuart's Granolithic, and Baxter Elliott, precast stairs; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements and shop fronts; H. and F. Badcock, plaster; Geo. Jackson and Sons, Ltd., decorative plaster; Allen Fairhead and Sons, Ltd., joinery; Rippers, Ltd., office fittings; Waygood-Otis, lifts; Art Metal Equipment Co., steel stock-room fittings.

CORRIGENDA

In our last issue Astragal, by a slip of the pen, attributed the design of the London School of Tropical Medicine, Gower Street, London, solely to Mr. P. Morley Horder. The architects for this building are Messrs. P. Morley Horder and Verner O. Rees.

Messrs. Diespeker & Co., Ltd., desire us to express their regrets that the view of the London School of Economics, illustrated in their advertisement published in our issue for November 28, was not of that part of the building in which their floor was executed. The firm also wish us to state that their flooring was not used throughout the building, but only in the extensions that have recently been made.

TRADE NOTES

In an illustrated booklet on Carreras' new factory, Camden Town, just issued by Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., it is stated that "all through the winter of 1927-28, before the roof was on, the concrete walls and ceilings—very little of which had been cement-trowelled to a smooth finish—were literally 'running with moisture.'" Reference is then made to the many experiments carried out to secure a paint which would both adhere and give the desired solid, non-patchy, semi-gloss white finish on this abnormally wet surface. Eventually, it is stated, Berger Factory White was tried. This, it is claimed, produced a perfectly solid job—with one coat of undercoating and one coat of finishing on the vari-coloured concrete ranging from grey to black.

Switch on Heat is the title of an interesting illustrated booklet just issued by Messrs. Young, Osmond and Young, Ltd., to explain the Unity tubular electric heating system. This system is claimed to be of special use in buildings where a large staff is employed, or crowded together, as in banks, insurance companies, and factories. Time switches automatically start the Unity heating installations where regular hours are worked, at, say, 7 a.m., so that the place is comfortably warm by the opening hour. In the same way in order to prevent waste of current, the circuits can be switched off in the evening, say half an hour before work is finished. A special device fitted to the switch will cut off the heaters early on the half-holiday and keep it off on Sunday if desired. The heaters can easily be removed to another position in the event of

office alterations. As the heating element is totally enclosed in the metal tube all risk of fire is eliminated. The cost of maintenance repairs are reduced to a minimum, the heaters being sold with a five years' guarantee. Owing to the easy manner in which these tubes can be installed in any position and in any part of the room or building, it is claimed to be possible to arrange for perfect and even distribution of heat over a given area. The heaters can be arranged under and above windows to correct draughts. Where there are bay windows or corners are rounded off, tubes can be supplied curved to shape. Illustrations are given in the booklet of typical installations in offices, in an entrance hall, a lounge, and in workshops.

The Standard Cork Company, Limited, of 14 West Smithfield, London, have sent us an interesting folder descriptive of their Eldorado cork tiles, which are claimed to be of pure cork and to form an ideal floor covering. Among the claims made for the tiles are that they are extremely durable, noiseless, and comforting to walk upon; non-slippery, warm to the touch, resilient, and dustless, and that they are particularly suitable for offices, residences, halls, hospitals, museums, ships' cabins and saloons, etc. The tiles are $\frac{9}{16}$ in. and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness, and are stocked in a large range of sizes, so that it is possible to lay them in a variety of patterns, a few of which are shown in the folder. "They are," it is claimed, "easily laid on any existing level floor, whether of wood, brick, concrete, or metal, and properly laid they will never buckle, bulge, or become loose." The tiles are said to be all pure cork, without the addition of any other substance whatsoever. The cork as it comes from the tree is ground, cleaned, and compressed into blocks and then baked. This baking, it is said, cements the particles into a firm mass by liquefying the natural gum in the cork. The baking also imparts to it the rich brown colouring (which is permanent), ranging from light tan to dark chocolate, according to the duration of the heating process. The tiles are laid tile by tile and fixed with special mastic cement and "invisible" nails. They can be readily cut with a fine-toothed saw, and laid to the selected design on any sound, level surface. In preparation for the tiles, a concrete floor should be screeded with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness of sand and Portland cement (proportion three to one) and left "wood floated." The Standard Cork Company are the actual manufacturers of "Eldorado" cork tiles, and are exclusively engaged in the cork industry. This firm undertakes to fix, finish, and polish the tiles complete, and to give a satisfactory and high-class job in every respect. The company will be glad to send their catalogue with samples to anyone interested on application to the above address.

The Allied Arts and Crafts Guild, designers and craftsmen, of Imperial House, Charlotte Street, Birmingham, have sent us a copy of a new leaflet which has been designed in their studio and which is being sent to architects and builders. The leaflet is skilfully designed and illustrates the surround to the shop front of the Town of Dudley Gas Light Co. by Mr. A. T. Butler, F.R.I.B.A.; the New Savoy Cinema, Bilston; the Ritz Cinema, Birmingham; and a house at Handsworth, all from the designs of Mr. Hurley Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.

Messrs. Bowater's Paper Mills, Ltd., who are extending their works at Northfleet, Kent, have adopted the Raymond piling system for the foundations. Altogether about 1,000 piles will be driven, and the work is being carried out by Messrs. J. and W. Stewart. The engineer for Messrs. Bowaters is Mr. D. T. MacIvor. The Raymond system has also been selected by Messrs. George Elkington and Sons, architects, for use in connection with the erection of two blocks of flats for the Wandsworth Borough Council.

The accompanying illustration shows the new "King's Arms," Kingston-on-Thames. The layout and planning of the public rooms have been executed in close collaboration with the directors and officials of the brewery company, by Mr. Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Yetts, Sturdy and Usher. The builders are Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames and London.

The King's Arms, Kingston-on-Thames. By Joseph Hill [of Yetts, Sturdy and Usher].

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., are to extend their premises in Morano Street, GLASGOW.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee is to erect tenements in Saracen Street and Balmore Road.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation has passed a layout, submitted by Messrs. A. J. and A. Graham, of lands on the Aikenhead and Cathcart estates.

*

The Board of Education has acquiesced to the proposal of the Rev. J. T. Donkers to erect a Roman Catholic school for 300 at ADWICK-LE-STREET.

*

The West Riding Education Committee has voted an estimate of £18,900 for extensions at SKIPTON Grammar School.

*

The L.C.C. is to erect another block of tenements on the China Walk area, LAMBETH.

*

The L.C.C. is to erect villas at the Manor Asylum, EPSOM, at a cost of £47,800.

*

The Warwickshire Education Committee is to enlarge the Council School at Hockley Heath, TANWORTH.

*

The Warwickshire C.C. has submitted plans of the proposed new Browns Bridge at SOUTHAM to the Ministry of Transport.

*

The ISLE OF ELY C.C. has decided to ascertain the possibilities of arrangements with neighbouring county authorities for the provision of a joint mental colony.

*

The Isle of Ely C.C. has decided upon a scheme for the improvement of Nene Quay, WISBECH, at a cost of £12,000.

*

The BEXHILL Corporation Water Committee recommends extensions at the waterworks in accordance with proposals submitted by Messrs. H. Rofe and Son, consulting engineers, at an estimated cost of £15,000.

*

The borough engineer of BEXHILL has prepared plans for the proposed new swimming bath, the cost being estimated at £15,000. Consideration of the matter has been deferred for the present.

*

The Hampshire Education Committee is to erect a senior girls' school with accommodation for 320 at FAREHAM at a cost of £12,200.

*

The Hampshire Education Committee has purchased a site at FARNBOROUGH for the erection of a secondary school.

The Catholic authorities have obtained sanction for the erection of a new Roman Catholic school on the Grove estate, CONSETT.

*

Plans passed at PUTNEY: House, Chartfield Avenue, for Messrs. H. Dakin & Co., Ltd.; house, Parkmead, for Messrs. Wm. Willett, Ltd.; two houses, Malbrook Road, for Mr. S. E. Castle; extensions, Westminster School boathouse, Putney Embankment, for Messrs. J. Kinninmount and Sons.

*

Plans passed at CLAPHAM: Alterations, Clock House public-house, Clapham Park Road, for Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd.; house, King's Avenue, for Messrs. R. A. Marshall, Ltd.; estate office, Larkhall estate, Albion Road, for Messrs. C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd.; twenty-four houses, Queensville Road, for Mr. F. H. Hooper.

*

Plans passed at STREATHAM: Theatre, Streatham Hill, near Telford Avenue, for the Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd.; four houses, Woodmanstern Road, for Messrs. Wates, Ltd.; ten houses, Ardwell Road, for Mr. B. Utting; fourteen houses, Pendennis estate, for Messrs. Chapple and Utting.

*

Mr. Alfred Holland has submitted amended plans to the Corporation for the erection of a dance hall in King's Road, NEWBURY.

*

The LEAMINGTON Corporation is ascertaining the views of the Territorial Force Association regarding a proposal for the establishment of a municipal aerodrome.

*

The Durham County Education Committee has purchased a site at RYHOPE for the erection of an elementary school.

*

Plans passed by the LEAMINGTON Corporation: Conversion of school into warehouse, Portland Street, for Messrs. Grimbly, Hughes & Co., Ltd.; new roads, Manor estate, for Mr. E. McGregor; alterations and additions, Ranelagh House, Grove Place, for Messrs. S. Flavel & Co., Ltd.; extensions, Beauchamp Hall, Beauchamp Avenue, for High School for Girls; house, Cloister Crofts, for Mr. W. Mays-Smith; twelve houses, Farm Road, Lillington, for Messrs. T. Bates and Son; four flats, Woodcote Road, for Messrs. K. England and Sons; two bungalows, Cross Road, for Messrs. Stowe and Clack; twenty-one houses, Rushmore Farm estate, for Messrs. Bambury and Sowden; two houses, Rugby Road, for Mr. W. B. Stowe; house, Woodcote Road, for Mr. W. H. Higham.

*

The Durham County Education Committee has purchased a site at COUNDON for the erection of a council school.

The DURHAM County Education Committee has agreed to the proposal for the erection of a Roman Catholic school at Highfield.

*

The LONDON C.C. is to proceed with the construction of the Eltham section of the south circular road at a cost of £150,000.

*

The CROYDON Mothers' Association is to extend the St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, St. James's Road, at a cost of £10,000.

*

The CROYDON Corporation has obtained sites at Eldon Park and Hurst Way for the erection of electricity sub-stations.

*

Messrs. Blackett & Co. are developing their Greylands estate at NORTON, Co. Durham.

*

The Durham County Education Committee has purchased a site at CASTLE EDEN for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The DURHAM County Education Committee has purchased a site at Boldon Colliery for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Durham County Education Committee has acquired a site at PITTINGTON for the erection of an elementary school.

*

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Covered yard, Shoreston Avenue, for Messrs. J. and J. Robison; additions, carriage repository, Church Way, for Messrs. Maw and Sons, Ltd.; twelve houses, Links Road, for Mr. W. H. Browse; two houses, Dene Road, for Mr. W. Stockdale; four houses, Shoreston Avenue, for Mr. J. R. Wallace; two houses, Ashleigh Grove, for Mr. S. J. Stephenson; two houses, Cleveland Crescent, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; estate layout, Hawkeys Lane, for Messrs. F. R. Haswell and Son; six houses, Newton Avenue, for Messrs. H. D. Burton, Ltd.; six houses, Ancroft Avenue, for Messrs. Ball Bros.; receiving home, for Board of Guardians, Brightman Road, for Mr. W. Stockdale; two houses, Otterburn Road, for Mr. W. Moore; alterations, High Lighthouse, Dockwray Square, for Mr. A. K. Tasker, on behalf of Tyne Improvement Commission.

*

On behalf of the Southern Railway Company, Mr. G. Ellson has submitted to the L.C.C. plans for the erection of buildings in Grosvenor Road, Victoria, WESTMINSTER.

*

The GUILDFORD Corporation has interviewed the Southern Railway Company, which has promised to consider a proposal for the erection of a bridge from Guildford Park Road to Guildford railway station.

The Kent Education Committee is raising a loan for the erection of the proposed central school for girls at SHEERNESS.

*

The Kent Education Committee is to erect new buildings for the SIDCUP County School for Girls.

*

The ST. PANCRAS House Improvement Society, Ltd., is to erect fifty flats on a site in Drummond Street.

*

Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son are to erect buildings on the site abutting on Finchley Road, Grove End Road, Waverley Place, and Finchley Place, MARYLEBONE.

*

The ST. PANCRAS B.C. Housing Committee is shortly to proceed with the erection of another block comprising thirty-six dwellings on the Walcot Street area.

*

The GRIMSBY Corporation has prepared a Bill seeking powers for the construction of a river wall or embankment, a new dock, sewers, and outfall channel, and a new road.

*

Plans passed at HOLBORN: Buildings at Ridgemount Street, for Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Billiard-room, golf club house, Pollards Hill, for Messrs. Polden and Auther's; factory extension, West Street, for Messrs. Hitchcock and Pearce; ten houses, Ena Road, for Mr. J. Midmer; eighty-seven houses, Verdayne Avenue, for Mr. P. Richardson; shop, Green Lane, for South Suburban Co-operative Society; eight houses, Mersham Road, for Mr. J. A. Wall; two houses, Bramley Hill, for Messrs. MacVay, Gurney & Co.; twelve houses, Ashley Road, for Mr. A. Duckitt; nine houses, Albert Road, for Messrs. Maides Bros.; eight houses, Grange Gardens, for Messrs. H. and D. Winn; twenty-two garages, Trevan Road, for Mr. H. N. Dering; seven shops, London Road, for Mr. R. Cohen; three bungalows, Orchard Way, for Mr. P. Richardson.

*

H.M. Office of Works is to erect an employment exchange in BATTERSEA Park Road, abutting upon Beechmore Road and Warriner Gardens.

*

Plans passed by the BATTERSEA B.C.: Alterations and additions, 126 Northcote Road, for Messrs. Jones Bros.; forty-five garages, rear 81 West Side, Clapham Common, for Mr. W. S. Brookes.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation is in further communication with the Board of Control regarding the plans for the conversion of Stallington Hall into a mental hospital.

The ACTON Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 950 scholars in Long Drive.

*

In connection with the erection of dwellings on the Grosvenor estate, WESTMINSTER, preliminary plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman for over 600 tenements. The Housing Committee of the City Council is to discuss the scheme with Sir Edwin Lutyens and representatives of the Grosvenor estate.

*

Plans passed by the CHORLEY Corporation: Four bungalows, Blackburn Road, six houses, Claremont Avenue, and two houses, Sandbridge Avenue, for Messrs. J. W. Lee, Ltd.; house, Windsor Road, for Mr. Richard Swarbrick; alterations, Yarrow Saw Mills, for Messrs. J. W. Lee, Ltd.; house, Carr Lane, for Mr. Wm. Collinson; two houses, Letchworth Drive, for Mrs. E. Goulding.

*

Plans passed by the CHELMSFORD B.C.: Bungalow, Galleywood, for Mr. R. W. Chandler; four houses, Lady Lane, for Mr. W. Campen; stores, site of "King's Head," High Street, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; six houses, Golday Avenue, for Messrs. E. Allen and Sons; four houses, Bouverie Road, for Messrs. G. J. Hawkes and Sons; church hall, King's Road, for Chelmsford Parochial Church Council.

*

The city engineer of WESTMINSTER is to prepare plans for the construction of conveniences at Vauxhall Bridge Road at an estimated cost of £19,000.

*

The Ministry of Health has agreed to the proposal of the WESTMINSTER City Council to erect sixteen shops in connection with the proposed housing scheme at Ebury Bridge.

*

Mr. F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank, is raising a fund for the establishment of a Dominion Students' Collegiate Hall in LONDON.

*

Mr. Philip Tilden is to erect a large block of flats on the site of 1-6 Hertford Street, 9-19 Shepherd Street, 1-6 Carrington Street, and Ducking Pond Mews, WESTMINSTER.

*

The GLASGOW Education Committee is to erect a higher grade school at Campsie Street, Springburn.

*

The GUILDFORD Education Committee has in view the acquisition of six acres on the Stoke Park estate for the erection of a technical institute and the provision of playing fields.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has submitted to the Board of Education plans for the erection at FRIMLEY of a mixed secondary school for 200 pupils and designed for subsequent extension so as to accommodate 300 at an estimated cost of £26,500.

The Surrey Education Committee has submitted to the Board of Education plans for the erection of a mixed secondary school at DORKING.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has prepared plans for the erection of a secondary school for girls at EAST SHEEN at an estimated cost of £32,000.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has acquired a site on the Lowther estate, BARNES, for the erection of a central school for girls.

*

The Surrey County Counci lis proceeding with the preparation of a scheme for the provision of additional accommodation for 600 patients at the NETHERNE mental hospital.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has purchased a site at WALTON for the erection of a central school.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee has purchased land at Dollis Hill, WILLESDEN, for the erection of a secondary school.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation has purchased land at a cost of £7,250 for the scheme for the construction of a bridge at Finnieston.

*

Messrs. James Templeton & Co. are to extend their carpet factory in Abercrombey Street, GLASGOW.

*

The Ministry of Health, after inquiry, has sanctioned the proposal of the POPLAR B.C. for the erection of baths and washhouses in Weston Street, Bromley, at an estimated cost of £12,000.

*

Plans passed by the POPLAR B.C.: Extensions, Providence Iron Works, West Ferry Road, for Messrs. Hooper, Cushen & Co.; additions, Silver Lion public house, Turner Road, Bow, for Messrs. R. Woolaston & Co.; additions, 77-9 High Street, for Mr. J. Alberts; additions, Blue Posts public house, West India Dock Road, for Mr. S. A. S. Yeo; buildings at Blondin Street and Old Ford Road, for Messrs. Andrews and Peascod; additions, 80-82 Stainsby Road, for Commercial Structures, Ltd.

*

The POPLAR B.C. is to borrow £60,000 for the purchase of land in British Street and the erection of 108 flats.

*

Plans passed by the BARKING TOWN U.D.C.: Offices, River Road, for Acme Flooring Co., Ltd.; alterations, Brewery Tap public house, Linton Road, for Glennys Brewery, Ltd.; eleven houses, Shirley Gardens, for Mr. J. R. Leftley; factory, Harts Lane, for Crow Carrying Co., Ltd.; cinema, East Street, for Mr. W. Lesadd; gymnasium, 4 Blake Avenue, for Messrs. Stepney & Co.

RATES OF WAGES

			II
			s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 2½
A1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A3	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	1 2½
C1	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 1½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 2½
B2	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A3	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 1½
B3	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 0
B3	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 0
B2	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 2½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 2½
B1	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 2½
B3	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 2½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 1½
A2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 2
A2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 2
B3	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 1½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 2½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 2½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 2½
B3	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A2	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 1½
B1	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 0½
B2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 2½
A2	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 2
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 2½
B2	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 0½
A1	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 2½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 2½
B1	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 0½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 2½
B3	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 0
A2	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 2½
A2	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 2
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A1	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 1½
B2	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 2½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 1½
B2	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 0½
A1	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 2½
B1	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 0½
B1	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 0½
A3	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 1½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 2½
B3	Chichester	S. Counties	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
B2	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 2½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 2½
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
A3	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 2½
A3	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 2½
A3	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 1½
A3	Cumberland	.....	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 2½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 2½
B2	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 0½
A3	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 2½
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 2½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 2½
C1	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 3 11½
A3	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 1 1½
A3	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 1½
A1	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 2½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 2½
B	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 1½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 2½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 2½

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A1	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1½
B2	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
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
A3	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 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½

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

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
C1	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3	11½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
B1	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B1	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
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 2½
B1	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
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 2½
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 2½
A3	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A1	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2½
A3	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
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 2½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2
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 2½
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 2½
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 2½
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 2½
B1	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 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 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A2	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B2	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
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 2½
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B1	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B2	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

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

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

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

*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	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 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 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 0
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 0
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 7 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 5 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 9½ in., per M*	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 10 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	9 0 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	22 10 0
DO. *headers, per M.*	21 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 15 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	£32 0 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	35 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. 1¼ in., per yd. sup.	0 6 0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano, paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano, or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ½ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 5 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 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0 10 0
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 7 6
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		£13 0 0
Countess		25 0 0
Duchess		32 0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton		8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton		7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton		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 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0

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

	Med. Grey	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	4 0 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	3 10 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.	£23 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
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 4
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 2 6
DO., *African, per ft. sup.*	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 3
DO., *ft. cube*	0 14 0

*

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 0
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 0
DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 8 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO 3-ply per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1½ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1½ 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, 1⅛ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1⅛ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1⅛ 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
1½ 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
1½ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1½ in. thick and bedding per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

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

*

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

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MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	0	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	0	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22	10	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	10	0
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	10	6
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	13	6
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	0	0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	0
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	6
Cast-iron pipes, etc. :			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	4	6
DO. *4 in. per yd.*	0	5	6
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	2	1
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	2	6
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	3	5
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	6
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	10

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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. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1½ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	3	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	2	6
Fixing only :			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

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

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Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	2	5	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. *white, pev ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6

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LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock. ¾ in., per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	7
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	2
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.*

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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	3
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	6
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	6
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	15	0
Knotting, per gall.	1	4	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	17	6
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	5	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	1	5	0
French polish, per gall.	0	16	0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3	10	6

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

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity. The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0	0	2½
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to	0	0	6
Plaster board, per yd. sup. from	0	1	7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . from	0	2	8
Asbestos sheeting, 5/32 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.*	0	3	3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0	4	0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0	5	0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2	15	0
DO., red	3	0	0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 5/32 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	19	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

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

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	3/16 in.			½ in.			⅝ in.			¾ 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	5
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	5
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	—	—	—	—	—