THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, December 26, 1928

A SUNLESS CITY

THE skyscraper has two aspects. Of one, every American citizen is justly proud as he steams into New York Harbour from the outer sea. His eye rests on a city of towers soaring up into the sunlight, thousand-windowed and inhabited, hives of work by day and beacons by night. These tall masses with their irregular grouping, as they stand under changing atmospheric effects from sunrise to sunrise, form the best-known architectural phenomenon of the world. At closer range they become less dramatic, though still impressive. The streets may even be narrow, as streets go, but the widest street becomes relatively so in such conditions. We are all familiar with the description which compares them to canyons. Such is the skyscraper in its better known and more romantic aspects. Above, there may be clear sunlight, glaring even, and pitiless in summer, with its bright shafts piercing the spaces between the buildings; but even they cannot penetrate to the lowest stories. Below them there is shadow, perpetual and unrelieved; stifling or chill, according to the season.

The other, and practical aspect, touches the whole vexed question of tall buildings; the practice of zoning and kindred subjects. It is also, however, as habitable, or rather inhabited, dwellings that skyscrapers are under consideration in a special manner today. The American novelist, O. Henry, sketches in with unerring and graphic touch " the cloud-capped twenty-story office building," and the " flat-house " rising up to similar heights, without unkindness and simply as a background to his varied types of New York character. Another vivid description is given in the report of a committee appointed two years ago by the Mayor of New York to inquire into and consider housing and similar problems in the city. Certain passages are worthy of quotation, and indicate serious conditions of living due to crowded and tall buildings. The report states that " more than a third of the population, i.e. more than two million people, live in unsatisfactory conditions "; again, " there is neither adequate light nor sufficient ventilation in local dwellings," and " the city is becoming a sunless city. Few rooms now receive the direct rays of the sun, and many never receive them at any hour of the day or at any season of the year." The report states, moreover, that in parts of New York there are four thousand persons to the acre, and these regions no doubt suffer most from such conditions.

Failing the obtaining of powers to limit the height of future buildings to the width of the street, the committee turn to England for a solution. " We shall undoubtedly be forced to come to the remedy which prevails in England—and which has prevailed there from time immemorial—by which no man is permitted to shut out the light of his neighbour, under what is known as the ' Law of Ancient Lights.' There, no man is allowed to erect a building which will interfere with the inherent right which his neighbour possesses to have his share of God's free sunlight; and if a man does erect such a building, he not only has to pay punitive damages, but very often is compelled to take the building down."

Similar argument is applied in the case of another report on the town planning of an area issued by a committee appointed by the Governor of New York. The report lays special stress on the democratic principle which underlies zoning—the enjoyment by all citizens alike of healthy and well-ordered conditions. It presses for the acceptance of the principle of equal rights for all, and equal chances to make the best of life, as far as this may be conveyed by the arrangement of housing and the general layout of new areas. This may, of course, be effected far more easily in cases where fresh ground is being broken. There being no national housing legislation in America, in the sense which controls our activities over here, each State or city is free to treat its own area independently and according to local needs by local enactments. Broad questions of principle are therefore the best possible means of guidance.

The New York report refers to English practice in housing as setting a high standard—comparing it sorrowfully with the terribly crowded state of some parts of New York.

The report continues: " What New York should really do, if it wishes to approach the standard that prevails in England, would be to require that no dwelling erected in future should exceed two rooms in depth. While this may seem to some a counsel of perfection, it is what should be done."

Building regulations, sanitary bylaws, and many of the conditions vary so much as between England and America that only broad rules can be applied equally. The Law of Ancient Lights is only one well-known example of the enjoyment of individual rights and privileges which has for so long been fundamental in English law. It is part of a heritage which we and America received in common, and which we still hold together. Inequalities of conditions there must be as the world is at present, but the glaring inequalities by which even the honest and hard-working poor are deprived of the commonest privileges of light and air and proper accommodation are contrary to all justice. London, no less than New York, has yet to finish setting its house in order.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE DECAY OF STONE

SOME months ago an interesting memorandum was circulated by the Royal Institute of British Architects on the question of the decay and preservation of building materials. Dr. Stradling, the director of the Building Research Station, stated that he thought many architects who have unique opportunities for collecting information on this question would be good enough to assist his work by giving an account of their own experience. A special questionnaire was issued. It was also offered to arrange a personal interview in the architect's own district with a view to points of interest being examined on the spot. Architects who had undertaken restoration work were asked to arrange for typical weathered specimens to be collected, and it was particularly pointed out that, in the present state of scientific knowledge, records of sound materials of long standing were as valuable as those of decayed material. I am sorry to hear that the replies to this appeal have been many fewer than was hoped. Some architects have supplied the Government's Research Station with valuable data, but much more is needed. It should be noted that the station is not prepared to conduct investigations into secret processes for repairing and preserving buildings.

The proposed statue to Mrs. Pankhurst. From a model by A. G. Walker, A.R.A. (A note about this model appeared last week.)

HEXATETRAMETHYLAMINE !

Hexatetramethylamine is one of the by-products of coal already in commercial use. What is hexatetramethylamine? Nothing less than house-building material; to be more specific, polychromatic material that, say its advocates, may one day take the place of bricks, stucco, and limestone. Dr. Egloff and Dr. Morell, in a joint paper read at a Pittsburgh conference, tell us how to build houses of hexatetramethylamine permanently tinted in any colour of the rainbow—like kitchenware and bathtubs. "First, we take the high boiling tar—acids obtained by processing coal, and 'crack' them to form carbolic acid. To this we add formaldehyde and ammonia, and obtain the material. Add iron oxid and you get a red material; add titanium oxid and the resultant colour is a beautiful blue. Other dyes and colours may be added, singly or in combination, to obtain the desired colour effect. This material is impervious to water, highly resistant to atmospheric corrosion, is an electric non-conductor, and can be produced cheaper than the granite now used to veneer high steel buildings, and is more satisfactory."

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WHY NOT READY-MIXED CONCRETE ?

What is the case against ready-mixed concrete? In the United States it has been on the market since 1916, and can be obtained in a dozen cities. It has been employed, however, only on a small scale, owing to difficulties of standardization and transportation. Other building materials need not be delivered "fresh," but mixed concrete does not brook delay. Improvements in plants and methods, however, have been so many recently that a greatly increased use of ready-mixed concrete is expected in the future. The builder, instead of using portable mixers on the spot, will employ concrete mixed in large central factories and hauled quickly to the scene of action.

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This evolution (the change from transporting raw materials, sand, gravel, and cement to transporting finished concrete) is prophesied to be more far-reaching in its results than those who will be affected realize. The retailer of building materials and supplies will no longer be the outlet for the producer of concrete aggregates and cement. The central mixing plant offers a medium through which all the inaccurate and uncontrolled proportioning methods can be eliminated, and the manufacture of concrete placed upon as scientific a basis as the making of fine steels. And when the concrete engineer commences to think of concrete manufacture in terms of "factory" production rather than as a field operation with such limited means as are afforded in a portable mixing plant, it will not be long before the whole process will be revolutionized. After all, aside from the refinements made possible in the manufacture of concrete through the adoption of factory methods, the main factor upon which success or failure rests is transportation.

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If means can be found whereby this department can be efficiently and economically operated there will be no question as to the outcome. Concrete must be furnished in a workable condition. This cannot be done with ordinary dump trucks. Concrete must be furnished as required, and when wanted. Sand, gravel, and cement can be delivered days before required. Ready-mixed concrete must

From the Kunstinstitut Collection in Frankfort.
Ivory carving from Salerno, circa A.D. 1000.

be delivered when the contractor wants it. This means an efficient, economical transportation system with extra units ready at all times to take care of peak loads.

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FRANKFORT SECURES THE SIGMARINGEN COLLECTION

The Städelsche Kunstinstitut in Frankfort have done well to acquire one of those private collections which nowadays too readily find their way across the Atlantic. The Sigmaringen collection is of especial charm, having been formed by one whose taste seems to have led him away from works of the best-known masters. For most things here date from an age whose artists must for us remain anonymous, or are specimens of those branches of art which we associate with the name of certain guilds. Here, indeed, the medieval craftsman must receive his due of appreciation, where the eye and spirit linger to concentrate on the beauty of perfection inhabiting little things. A reliquary shrine of the twelfth century from the Rhineland wrought in enamel and crystal; a mortar of the fifteenth century with the Crucifixion in relief; rare aquamanile of bronze in the form of mounted horses and crowned lions; wealth of ivories, glass, jewels, textiles.

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Not that painting and sculpture have here found no place. Among numerous early German paintings the Cologne school of the fifteenth century is well represented. But of especial interest is, perhaps, an "Adoration of the Kings" by Altdorfer, thoroughly characteristic of the overwrought fantasy of this late Gothic master and partaking of the bizarre splendour of a dream. The Sigmaringen collection does not confine itself to German art. Besides treasures of French, Italian, and Flemish origin, there is an alabaster relief of the head of St. John the Baptist, the work of a Nottingham craftsman of about 1400. But it is because taste has here turned chiefly in one direction—to that of the Fatherland—that a sense of harmony and unity prevails such as is often felt to be lacking in similar collections.

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THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

I regard the exhibition at Paterson's Gallery of the Central Group as being one of the most significant of the whole season. The group consists, I believe, of members of the staff of the Central School of Arts and Crafts. From the works shown one main impression is derived, and that is the excellence of their craftsmanship. No school can teach a man to be an artist, but every school should be competent to teach an artist how to express himself to the best of his abilities. These exhibits are the spontaneous expressions of men engaged in the highly meritorious work of teaching hundreds of the craftsmen, and some of the artists, of the future. It is highly satisfactory to note, therefore, the spirit in which craftsmanship is imparted. First and foremost, all the drawing of all the works is excellent; in many of them it is fine. It is evident that no looseness is tolerated at the Central School. Such drawings as those of James A. Grant; that of Meninsky's "Woman Dressing"; such etchings as those of Fred Burridge; such plastic drawing as is found in the bronzes of Alfred Turner and Richard Garbe could hardly be improved on, while the glyptic drawing of Garbe's ivory piece, "Primavera," is exquisite. All this is perfectly sound, as is also the work of A. S. Hartrich in another direction; and, in addition, the accomplishments of Spencer Pryse, F. W. Farleigh, N. Rooke, and W. P. Robins in print-making all add to the general satisfaction. Neither is the modernist symptom absent, and it is seen at its best in the work of W. Roberts and W. B. Adeney. This is a reassuring display.

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THE PASSING OF THE LONDON SQUARES

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has recently confessed that he has no power to take any action in the preservation of London squares. As the Government do not see their way to introduce legislation, already ground is being lost. Since the Royal Commission on London Squares reported only a few months ago, Trinity Square in Acre Lane, Brixton, has been sold. According to the report, this square, situated in a densely developed neighbourhood, belonged to a local brewery. Trafalgar Square in Chelsea, off the Fulham Road, belonging to the Cadogan estates, is also to be built over. This was part of the old Chelsea Common, and thirty years ago was used for about a year as a cycling track in the days when cycling pioneers were not prepared to attempt the great adventure of cycling in London streets.

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THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL AND TOWN PLANNING

The following resolution was passed by the Middlesex County Council and conveyed by them to the joint town-planning committees operating within the county: "That,

with a view to the purchase for public use and recreation of the large open spaces in the county included in the schemes of the regional town-planning committees, the County Council are prepared to contribute a sum not exceeding 75 per cent. of the cost of acquisition in approved cases, and that the regional town-planning committees be informed accordingly." This is a particularly important step in a county such as Middlesex, which is so rapidly being built up, and should encourage the West Middlesex Joint Town Planning Committee to make definite arrangements to preserve from building for ever the grounds of Osterley Park and Sion House Park, which are marked for preservation in their regional plan. The Middlesex County Council have already been generous in assisting towards the purchase of Gunnersbury Park and Chiswick House.

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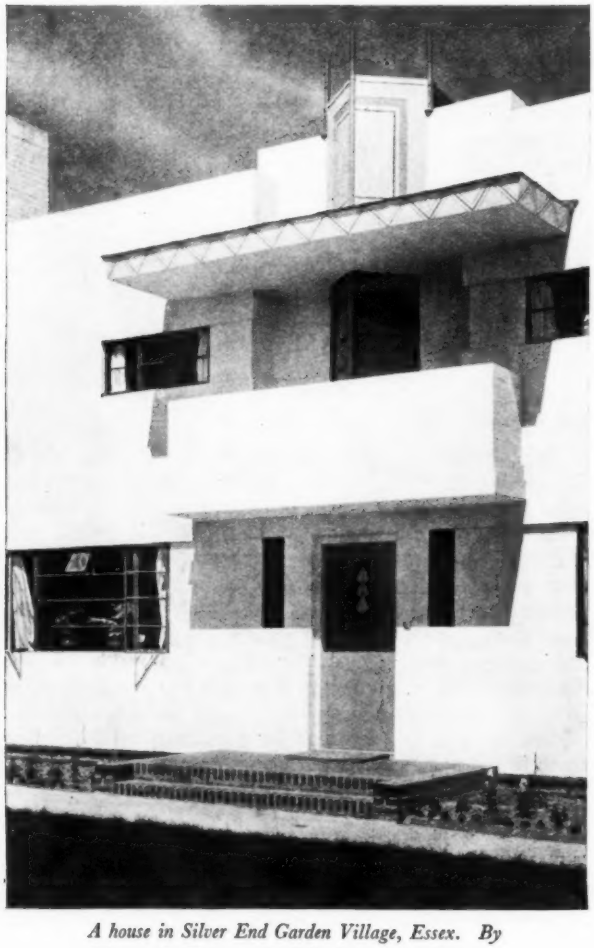
A HOUSE FOR THE MOTORING AGE

English country houses and English cottages are a little different from what they used to be—and it is all to the good. It has always seemed queer to me to see people coming out of little old-fashioned cottages dressed in motor coats and motor helmets, and to see big motor-cars pulling up at the little cottage gates. But here is the entrance of a house that is meant for these things. I give an illustration of it just to indicate the little difference.



A house in Silver End Garden Village, Essex. By Thomas S. Tait Sir John Burnet and Partners.

THE FUTURE OF ST. ALDATE'S

No decision has yet been arrived at in Oxford with regard to the future of St. Aldate's. The clear ground belonging to the city still remains open, and thus there are fine views across to Christchurch Hall. Whether eventually a small Repertory Theatre will be built, or an hotel, or academic lodging-houses, is still uncertain, but the preposterous idea, supported by some citizens, for allowing second-rate shops to be erected under the very shadow of Christchurch, has, I hope, now been definitely abandoned.

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A CHURCH FROM A SINGLE TREE

When they decide to build a new church out in Santa Rosa, California, members of the congregation select a likely young redwood tree and cut it up. If the church is of average size the chances are that enough lumber will be left over from the single redwood to start a parsonage for the pastor. Only two-thirds of a redwood tree was used in constructing one of the churches, and when the roof was finished it was found that 60,000 shingles were left over. The building is 60 ft. wide, 100 ft. long, and the spire rises 100 ft. in the air. In addition to the main auditorium, seating 400 people, the building contains a large study for the minister, a vestibule, and a parlour with a seating capacity of 100.

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FROM A DISEMBODIED ARCHITECT

In this year of Italian skies the stars have been favourable to Bloomsbury's architects. I have registered countless sensations of acute emotional pleasure. One of the simpler was the beauty of undistinguished church masonry, with a central tapering tower, seen behind the dainty leaves of autumn; another a lowly street, not rebuilt since Queen Anne's day, showing on any October morning as two parallel lines, meeting in darkness, the foreground split with a great beam, so unearthly as to seem a portent.

* * *

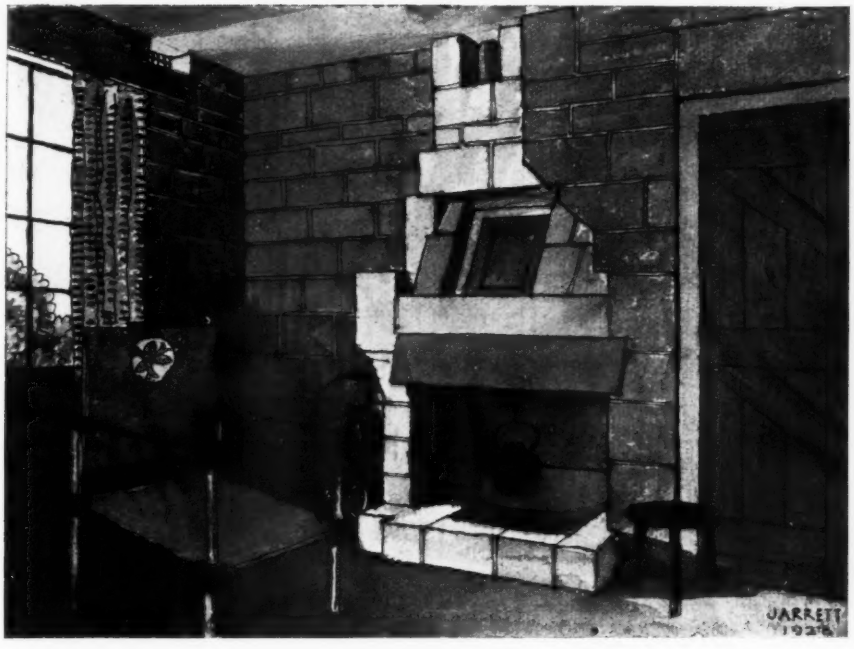
Liquid history is spoken of, but never plastic history, which is the legacy of the architect. An architect once designed a teashop hard by the "Queen's Larder," in a side-walk. He was scheduled to do it and didn't do it too well; but his ghost should know that it has been a perfect setting for my mid-Victorian phantoms—those strange projections of our subconscious selves, mirrors for our needs and aspirations; junketings with the imagination for introverts, timid of much real life, or regretting with Marcel Proust the long curtain waits between the acts of actual life.

* * *

ARCHITECTS AND LIFE-DRAWING

Mr. Ian MacAlister, secretary of the R.I.B.A., has written me as follows: "Speaking of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, you say: 'I doubt whether any architect of his generation ever drew the human figure once.' Has William Flockhart been so soon forgotten?" Frankly, as far as I am concerned he has. There may be others besides Flockhart; but my point was that without Mackintosh's advocacy, life-drawing would never have become part of an architect's general equipment.

ASTRAGAL



A FISHING AND GOLF CABIN IN IRELAND

[DESIGNED AND BUILT BY MANNING ROBERTSON]

Left, an interior view of the cabin. Below, section.

AN architect not infrequently designs his own house, but it is far less usual for him to design and erect by his own exertions any form of building. Particular interest, therefore, attaches to the fishing cabin which is the subject of these notes, since it is the creation, not only of the brain, but also the hands of its owner, Mr. Manning Robertson. During its erection he received assistance from his butler who, besides being an unimpeachable major-domo, is an all-round exponent of all the building trades, and also an admirable hand with a salmon rod.

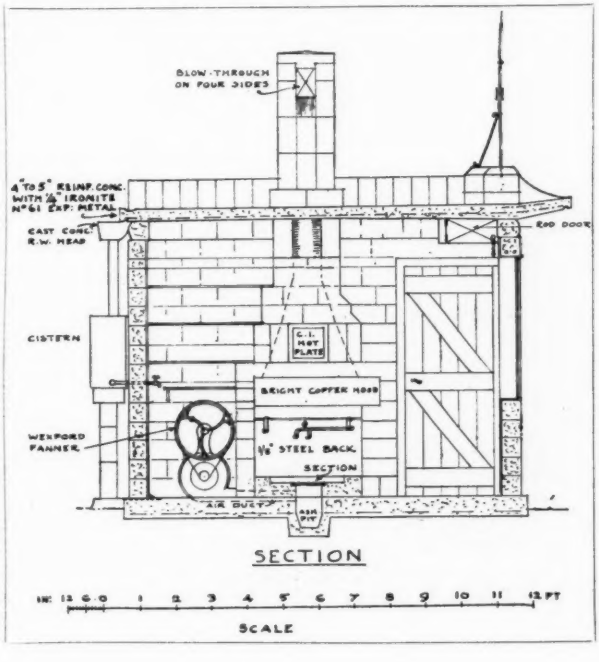
The cabin stands on the east bank of the River Slaney, which worthily maintains its reputation for being the third great salmon river of Ireland. It lies about a mile from Huntington Castle, Mr. Manning Robertson's home, near the small village of Clonegal, in Co. Carlow, and was built primarily as a place of rest and refreshment for the fishermen tired with the strain of wrestling with thirty-pounders. Beyond fulfilling this transitory function the cabin is commodious enough for a longer stay, and a more commendable spot for a fishing or sketching holiday it would be hard to desire.

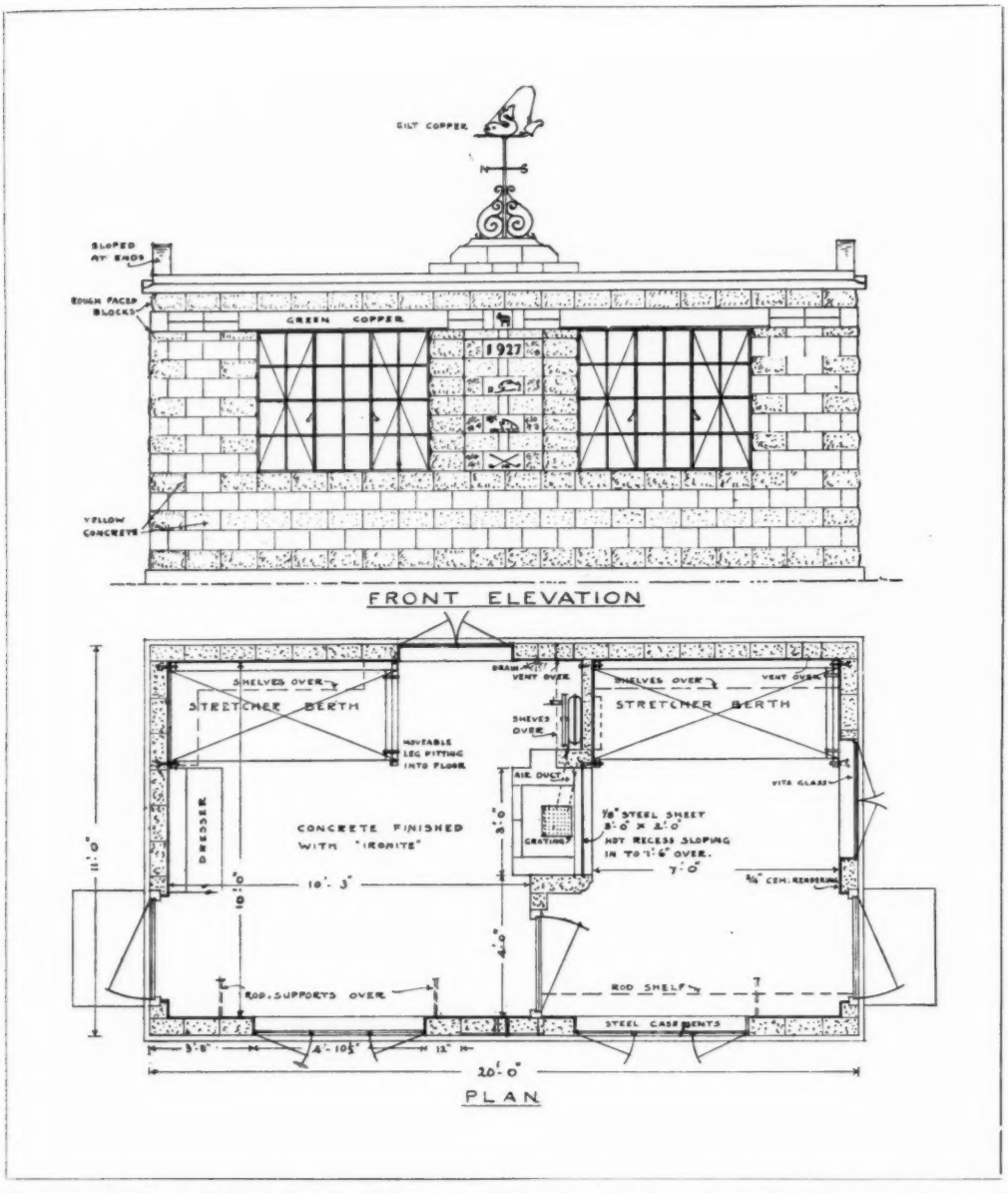
Mr. Robertson has supplied the following constructional notes:—

The cabin was built mainly of 12 in. by 6 in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. concrete blocks made semi-dry in a collapsible hand-mould. All the blocks were made by the butler and a labourer from gravel obtained on the spot, and the whole cabin was built and finished by home labour under the charge of the butler as foreman. Colour was obtained in the concrete in bands and in the quoins by the use of a Belgian cement which was rich in yellow ochre.

The central panel contains faience tiles with pale blue patterns let in; and large size blocks with objects of the chase—salmon, rabbit, golf ball, etc.—either raised and incised in the concrete while it was wet, or let in in small coloured squares of tiling.

The cabin stands on gravel on a reinforced concrete raft 5 in. thick; it has a flat reinforced roof, 5 in. to 4 in. thick, with a slight fall from the front, and the surface is treated with a waterproofing material. The window and door lintels are covered with copper, which has been treated with a solution that brings out the green colour of copper in ten minutes, and which appears to be permanent. The quoins are emphasized by the use of rough-faced blocks, which means only that in manufacture the tops were left projecting and rough instead of flat and smooth. The weather-vane is home-made of beaten copper gilded with





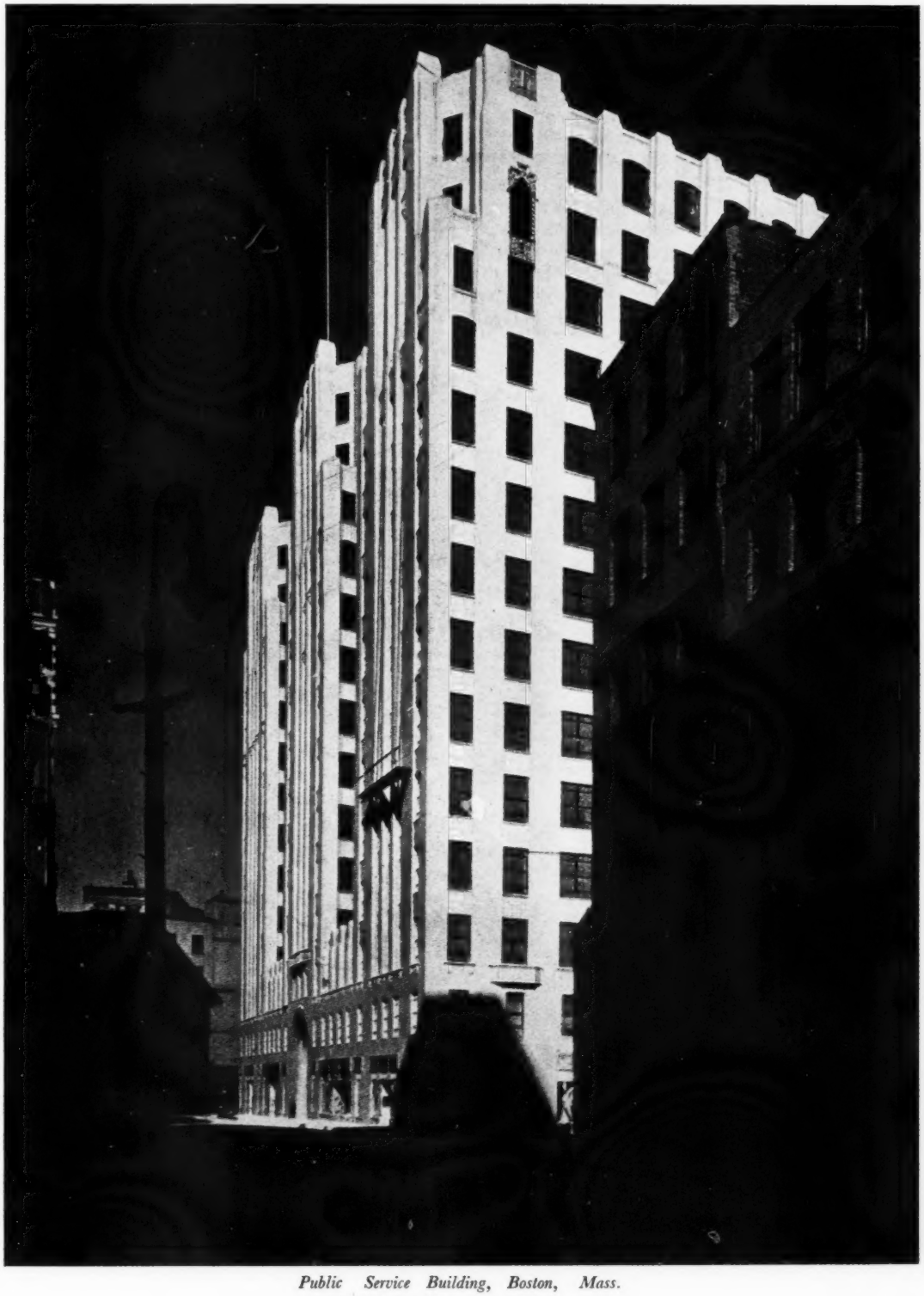
Fishing and golf cabin, Huntington Castle, Clonegal, Ireland. By Manning Robertson. Above, front elevation. Below, the plan.

gold leaf. It represents a portly fisherman landing the fish of his after-dinner stories. The form of the chimney was dictated by the draught.

Inside there are two rooms, the walls of which are rendered and coloured straw, while the slightly cambered ceiling is pale blue. Both rooms are heated by one fire-place. The fire itself, a copper hood, and an iron plate in the flue warm the main room, while the bedroom is warmed rather more efficiently by the back of the fire which heats a large sloping steel plate. The shape of the breast is dictated by the requirements of the flue. The fire is fitted with a fanner which, by means of a large wheel and a centrifugal pump, forces air up through a grating set in the hearth, there being, of course, an ash pit under the grating. There is a well for drinking-water outside, but water is also laid on from a cistern high up in the back wall which collects the rain-water from the roof. The south window is fitted with vitaglass to enable lazy tenants to indulge in sun baths during the spring fishing. The two beds are of stout flax strapped taut to the walls, and they have only one leg between them. There is a small door near the ceiling of the partition between the two rooms that allows salmon rods up to 19 ft. long to be placed on a rack without being dismantled.

The back of the cabin faces a nine-hole private golf course on some 19 acres of sand banks, and the front faces the mountains in the west, the ground descending by jumps and terraces about 30 ft. into the river. At this spot there is an old salmon-trap weir, and the consequent erosion during floods is kept in check by a retaining wall and large breakwater.

The shikar chair shown in the sketch admirably fulfils the functions of a folding chair, being light, rigid, and extremely comfortable. It was designed by Mr. Robertson.



Public Service Building, Boston, Mass.
By Harold Field Kellogg. [*See also page 933*]

BYGONE LAMBETH: ii

[*Photographed by the late* WILLIAM STRUDWICK, *with notes by* E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR]

IN pre-Embankment days there was a thoroughfare in Lambeth which, branching off from Bridge Street to the west till it reached Palace Road, crossed that thoroughfare and then went due south. This was known as Stangate Street, and, indeed, a portion of it remains and is still so called, but its north side is now partly absorbed by St. Thomas's Hospital. What it looked like before that series of buildings was erected may be seen from the first of the accompanying photographs. The large structure that occupies a prominent position in the view was the entrance to Messrs. Grissell and Peto's sawmills, the firm responsible for the building of the Houses of Parliament. Beyond these premises can be seen what were originally Christie's Glass Works, occupied afterwards by one Piper, a builder, and later still by Jennings, in whose time the place was burnt down. Farther on were North's Plate Works, and beyond these the Red Mitre Tavern.

Number one. Stangate Street, now partly absorbed by St. Thomas's Hospital. The tall building was a awmill, and that on the xtreme right housed Christie's glassworks.

In picture number two we have the Embankment in process of formation practically at the same spot, showing the houses on the south side of Stangate Street still standing. In the foreground are the steps leading down to the river by Westminster Bridge, and in the distance can be discerned the towers of Lambeth Palace and Church, with Vauxhall Suspension Bridge crossing the river.

We get one more glimpse of the passed-away Lambeth at about the same spot in the photograph of the Dry Dock, Stangate. It shows the houses on the site of which the hospital was to come, and the appearance of the camp-shedded river bank. One might almost be looking at an up-river lock with a timber-laden barge passing through it! Here we have, in number four, a very characteristic specimen of the irregular narrow streets and old houses restored and added to from time to time, which congregated in this part before the Embankment obliterated them. The street we see here is Fore Street, with a glimpse of the end of Ferry Street. On the left stands what was once Bagstone's Pottery Works, afterwards taken over by Janeway, where decorative salt-glazed pottery was first made in this country. The brick structure on the right was Desmond Hall, and it is said once to have been, or perhaps more probably to have stood on part of the site of, the Bishop of Hereford's house. I do not quite follow this, and am inclined to think that the Bishop of Rochester is meant. If so, this is the spot where stood that prelate's

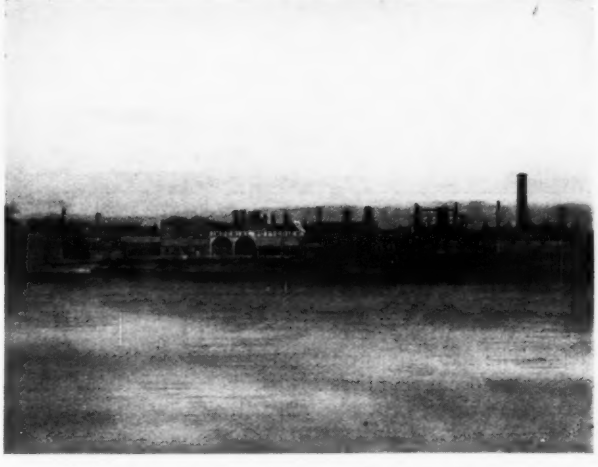
Number two. The Embankment in the making, looking up-river towards Vauxhall Suspension Bridge, with steps leading down to the river in the foreground.

Number three. The Dry Dock, Stangate. Another glimpse of the sheds of boat-builders and other miscellaneous riverside buildings that gave place to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Number four. Fore Street, looking towards Ferry Street. On the left is shown Janeway's pottery works, where salt-glazed stoneware was first made; on the right, Desmond Hall.

abode, known as La Place, which was retained by the See of Rochester when it parted with the Manor of Lambeth in remote days. It was occupied by the Bishops of Rochester till 1540, when the then occupant of the See exchanged it with Henry VIII for a dwelling in Southwark. Only nine years before this, in Bishop Fisher's time, a dreadful crime was committed here. One of the bishop's servants tried to kill his master by mixing, in the absence of the cook, some poison in one of the dishes to be served for dinner. It so happened, however, that the bishop being unwell that day did not eat of this particular *plat*. But his servants did, and two of them died from the effects, while a number were never wholly well afterwards. The criminal was apprehended, and the fact being proved, he was boiled alive at Smithfield on April 5, 1531, which facts are duly recorded in Stow's *Chronicle* and also in Hall's *Life of Bishop Fisher*. In course of time the bishop's residence was let out in tenements and, as we have seen, was known as Desmond Hall. By the way, it will be noticed that the cellar-traps in front of Janeway's premises are built high from the road; this was done to prevent flood-water entering—a necessary precaution as was instanced quite recently, and, by the way, also occurred in the far-off year 1242, when Stow, in his *Survey of London*, tells how people had to ride into Westminster Hall in consequence of the depth of the water there.

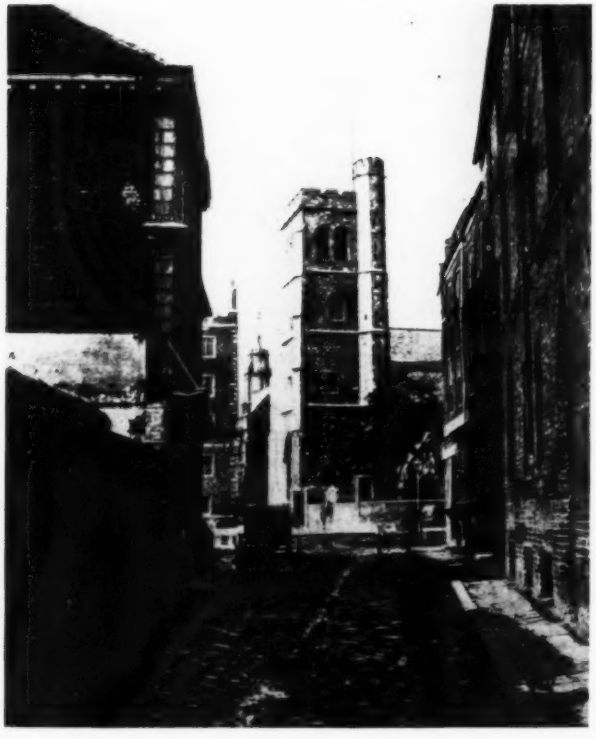
In the picture number five we see the river frontage of



Number six. Lambeth Reach. The gasometer, the two kiln-tops of Vauxhall glassworks, and the single kiln-top of Lambeth delft pottery are interesting landmarks.

Number five. Fore Street buildings, seen from Lambeth Bridge. To the right of Doulton's Wharf is the river frontage of Desmond Hall; on the extreme right, Wyld's boat-house.

Number seven. Prince's Street. The building with urns on the cornice, seen on the left, is the south side of the premises of John Cliff's Imperial Potteries.



Number eight. Lambeth Church Tower. This view was taken looking along Fore Street; the house on the left, with its red brick and stone front, is noteworthy.

Fore Street, with Lambeth Bridge in perspective on the left. The name-signs on the buildings clearly show who were then occupying them. First there is the Ship Tavern, next the bridge, kept by Wentzell, who was also a boat-builder. Doulton's wharf stands before Janeway's premises, and next comes the river frontage of Desmond Hall, a picturesque building with marked late Georgian additions, such as the hooded balcony, and so forth. On the extreme right of the photograph is Edward Wyld's boat-house, which was used in old days by the Westminster schoolboys. I am told that George Maynard, who won Doggett's Coat and Badge in 1835, was once an apprentice to Wyld.

We have another riverside view of old Lambeth, number six, of Lambeth Reach, and, although on a somewhat small scale, it is clear enough to be particularly interesting, in that it shows the position, on the left, of the gasometer and, marked by two kilns, of the original Lambeth or Vauxhall Glass Works, where sheet-glass was first manufactured in England. The kiln-top to the left of the other two (one of which is almost behind the other) is that of the original Lambeth Delft Pottery Works.

In the last picture will have been noticed a large sign-board with the words John Cliff's Imperial Potteries on it. In the view of Prince's Street, number seven, we see the south side of the premises, facing the thoroughfare, and distinguished by two large jars at the extreme corners. Dilapidated and not a little squalid as some of the houses in this street look, yet there is a certain character and picturesqueness about them which appeals to one—when one can see them thus in a picture.

I select this view as my final one, because it contains at least one landmark which is happily still in existence—the tower of Lambeth Church. The roadway through which we look at it is Fore Street; and although they are not all on the same level of interest, at least one house, that on the left, with its red-brick-stone-fronted façade and its shallow eaves and tiled roof, must in its day have been of importance, as was but fitting, seeing that it stood cheek by jowl with such important and historic landmarks as Lambeth Palace and Lambeth Church.

[*Concluded*]

THE UNDER FORTY CLUB

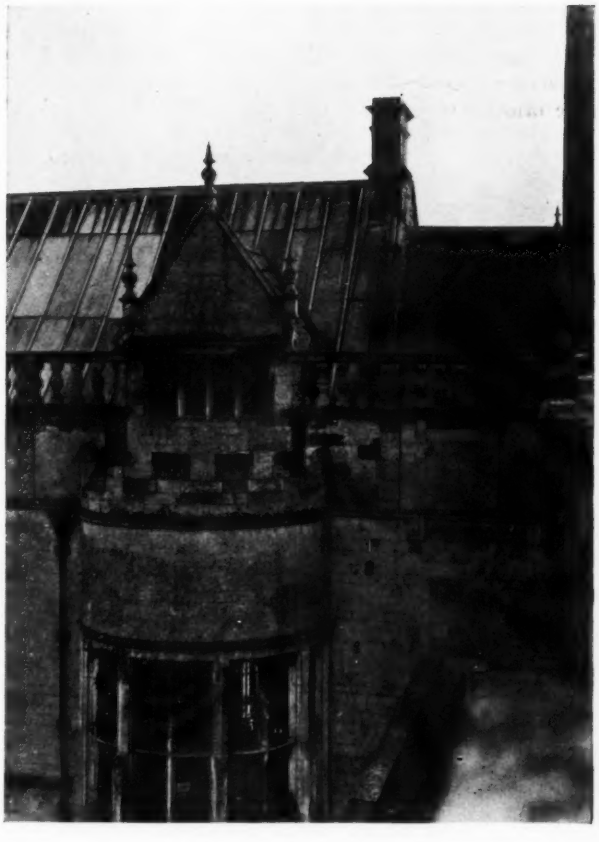
THIS is a provocative title. Briefly, the club is an infant of a year old, and its aim is the solution of the housing problem. The president is Miss Faithfull, of Cheltenham, and, as the club exists to appeal to the younger generation for "energy, brains, and endurance, and, above all, sympathy," there is no question that the leadership is well placed. The club owes its existence to an appeal made to the Social and Industrial Committee of the Church Assembly by a deputation representing the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Free Churches, and its activities are twofold: first, to arouse informed enthusiasm, especially in the schools; secondly, to exercise its resources in backing existing housing societies. In its own phrase it "acts as a kind of Carter Paterson or Pickford, collecting workers and money and distributing both wherever they are most earnestly needed." The rules are simple and effective. The membership subscription is only 2s. 6d., but each member must send in a written report of work done before each quarterly meeting, and any member who has nothing to report ceases automatically to be a member. Money subscribed or invested can be allocated to a specific housing society or left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

In such endeavours there is no better test of health than the vulgar tribute of success. We are told that in the first eight months approximately £3,800 was received for investment (in 2½ per cent. and 4 per cent. loan stock) or in gifts, and as all administrative work is unpaid there are practically no organization expenses. Apart from cash support, active working membership appears to be flourishing.

Propaganda for membership is sought most actively in the schools, and it is this feature which will interest architects. Prominent among the speakers is Father Basil Jellicoe, of the Magdalen Mission, who has prepared an address, illustrated by a film specially prepared by the Gaumont Company; this features slum conditions and modern solutions, and we understand that the presentation is so effective that advance booking has been heavy. It was also at Father Jellicoe's invitation that the "Parliament" of a well-known girls' school was taken by the Under Forty Club over the work of the Somerstown housing scheme. Efforts such as these must evoke an interest not only in slum conditions and rehousing, but also in constructive civics. We would like to suggest an early introduction between the Club and the architectural schools, through the Board of Architectural Education. C. T.

ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 44

RUSHTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



Rushton Hall was the home of Sir Thomas Tresham, who built Lyveden New Building. The bay window lighted the dais end of the great hall. The courtyard is surrounded on three sides by the house, the fourth being a one-story corridor of connection. The balustraded summit of the walls is punctuated at intervals with small gables like that over the bay window—a restrained but singularly effective treatment. The detail is simple and intelligible. The date of the work is 1595. The roof in the right bottom corner is modern.—[J. A. GOTCH.]

MODERN DECORATIVE MATERIALS

[BY HENRY C DOWLING]

FORM and colour are essential to each other for any successful scheme of decoration, and have emotional values which are the very soul of art.

The present trend is all in favour of simplicity in decoration, and there is an evolution of elimination, which to some extent may be accounted for by economic conditions. Domestic accommodation, for instance, is often limited, and it is being discovered that the sense of spaciousness can be achieved by discarding non-essentials. As a result, more care is being focused on the essentials—they must be "fit for purpose."

Probably nowhere is this so noticeable as in the design of the modern wall-covering, where, except for special purposes, pattern as pattern has almost entirely given place to plain or textured surfaces. In fact, it was the former riotous and disorderly pattern that caused the reaction in favour of plain distempered and painted walls.

But such wall treatments proved to be "unfriendly"—they seemed unclothed—hence the subsequent vogue for simple textures, either in the medium employed or by the impression of texture in the papers used.

In the United States a far greater use is made of texture paints. "Craftex" is a white powder, to be mixed in hot water, and itself supplies the base or texture. There are two general types of finish, namely, one-coat work, where the material is usually tinted, and the other where it forms the base, either coloured or uncoloured, sized and glazed. The material is said to be made up from mica, casein, clay, and ammonia, and it was produced by a practising artist to fill a long-felt need for decorative backgrounds.

Dr. A. P. Laurie, well known for his books on pigments and his research work, has also marketed a material for producing textured effects.

There is another excellent decorative material of quite a different character, namely, "Gessotex." This offers infinite possibilities to enterprising craftsmen. After being brushed on an oil ground it divides itself into a natural pattern of small globules which dry slightly raised from the ground colour and give a decorative effect of lacquer. Endless varieties of pattern can be obtained, only limited by the particular ability of the craftsman.

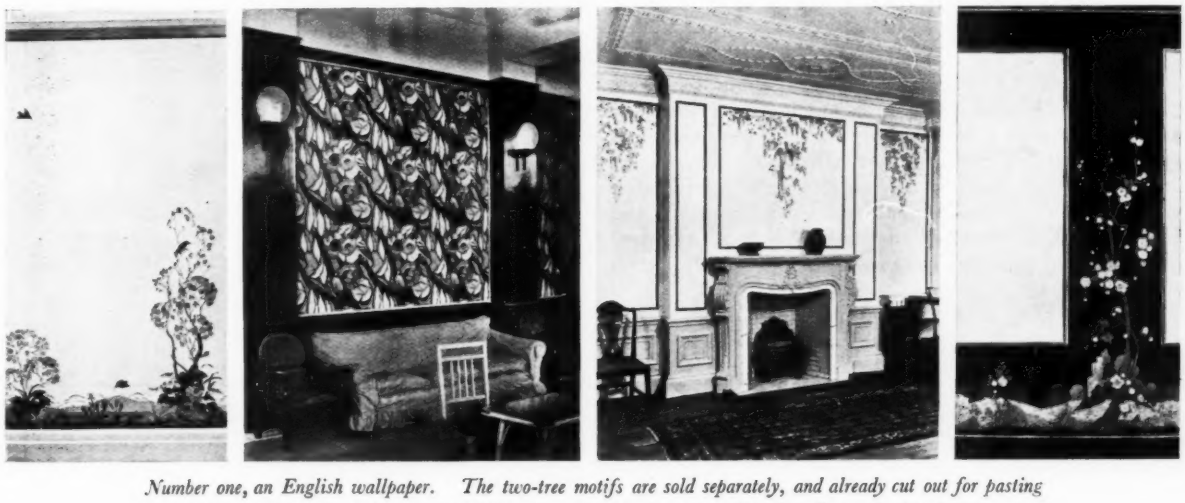
Colour-glazing is also being largely used now, and special rubber stipplers are marketed that give very distinctive effects.

When we come to the subject of wallpaper, an interesting story unfolds. Coincident with the elimination of unnecessary furnishing accessories, it was felt that individual adaptable motifs supplied the need which had arisen to complete the decorative scheme.

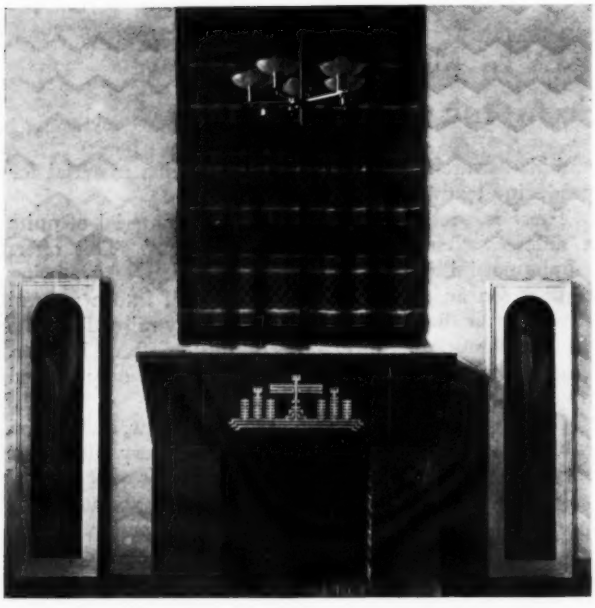
It may be mentioned that such were "put out" at first merely as an artistic adventure on the part of the producers. They proved a commercial success, and today we have a whole range of such motifs that enable individualistic schemes to be built up to meet particular requirements. Such treatments have opened up wide possibilities; for mural decoration can roughly be divided into the hand-printed and machine-printed, the former including those produced by block, stencil, and hand-painting, and affording opportunities for a change of colour in the design for as few as six pieces. With any hand-printed design it is therefore possible to procure, for a slightly extra charge, your own colouring of a design to harmonize with possible existing hangings and furnishings.

Then there are canvases and vellums, which can all be

Extracted from a recent lecture to decorators delivered by Henry C. Dowling.



Number one, an English wallpaper. The two-tree motifs are sold separately, and already cut out for pasting in position. The landscape base is supplied by the yard. Number two, a French wallpaper in deep browns, toned yellows, and brilliant red plumage of birds. The panel is surrounded by a brilliant red moulding. Number three, an English hand-printed wallpaper, which can be obtained in special colourings to harmonize with existing furnishings. Number four, the panel and base of this hand-printed paper are of black flock and look like cloth. The decoration is printed in brilliant colours. Panel filling is in old gold, with gilt moulding relieved by lines of vermilion.



Number five, the chimneypiece is of artificial marble, and is rose colour with coloured decoration. The wallpaper is of woven fabric.

obtained in plain white or richly decorated according to one's particular fancy.

There are several types of leather papers, some of which are washable and absolutely indistinguishable from the actual leather. There is also another material useful to impoverished resources : lincrusta oak.

Where mechanical repetition of marking is objected to, "Realwood" is now available, mounted in thin sheets ready for cutting, pasting, and building up into the particular scheme. This material is available in oak, walnut, and mahogany.

Excellent results can also be obtained by the use of the Japanese stained wood veneer papers, generally used by mount-cutters and for box-making.

Another range of materials is the grasscloths, available again in many colours and broken effects. These look handsome when used with suitably enriched and decorated slip mouldings. There are other materials waiting to be "harnessed" for interior decoration. Pinoleum blind material can be used with great success between slats, and ordinary rush matting and decorators' scrym, stretched between oak or painted slats, makes a very fine pictured background.

Coming to actual fabrics, the range of materials is unlimited, but some materials have so far been left out of account, such as, for example, the many lace nettings that could be superimposed on another colour ground, stretched cretonnes, damasks, and tapestries. Ordinary window netting can be used as a stencil-plate; the experiment will yield interesting fruits.

All backgrounds should be simple and should *look* flat. Backgrounds must "stay back." The searching for new ideas in backgrounds must always be fraught with danger, unless there is the determination to keep ever in mind that it is the subjection of one thought to another that makes any picture.

The "New Art" period was the direct result of failure on the part of manufacturers not only to produce the right article, but to function as educators. The present trend commenced quite modestly just before 1914 in various exhibitions in Cologne, Dusseldorf, Stuttgart, and Berlin, but the actual movement seems to have been consecrated and had its official starting-point at the Paris Exhibition of 1925.

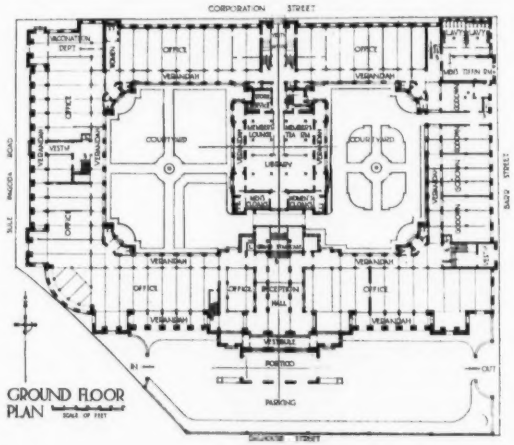
Our own British Empire Exhibition of 1924 revealed a high degree of quality in the majority of furnishings for the home, but was very disappointing in the paucity of ideas. Period styles prevailed, alike in the English *and* Colonial pavilions, the Colonies evidently drawing their inspiration from the Mother Country; but though there was little to indicate local feeling either in form or decoration, the exhibition *did* reveal the wealth of highly-ornamental woods and materials of the Empire available to the enterprising interior decorator, and in this respect alone that exhibition has proved of value.

In America, where the new tendencies are in great favour at the moment, it is declared that "skyscraper" architecture has inspired the German and French designers of the modern style, and certain American artists are claiming, with some evident success, that their creations are frankly influenced by particular "skyscrapers."

Champions of such theories are declaring that it is no longer necessary to seek inspiration from Nature. Broadway, shining steel engines, shrill whistles, dazzling flashing signs all suffice.

Bathroom furnishings and decoration. [*From the exhibition of modern furnishing at Waring and Gillows, London*]

Above, left, the façade to Dalhousie Street and Fytche Square. Right, the Sule Pagoda Road front.

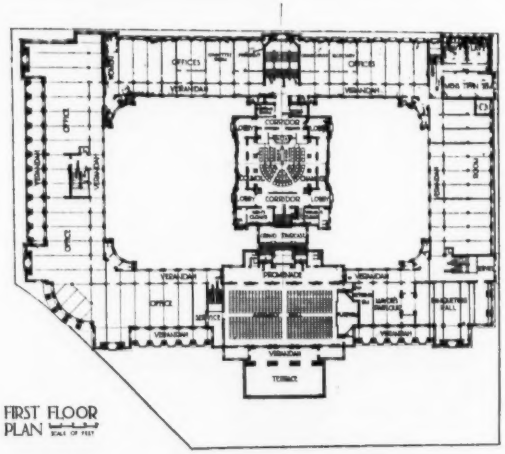


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

MUNICIPAL OFFICES, RANGOON

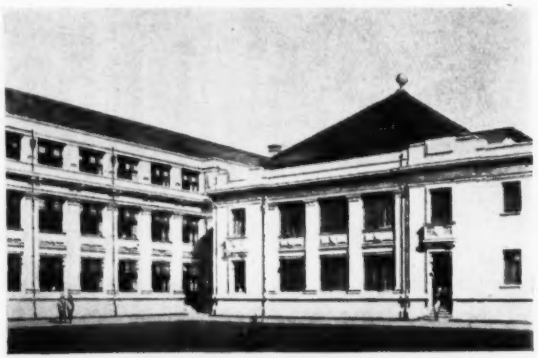
[*Designed by* Arthur G. Bray]

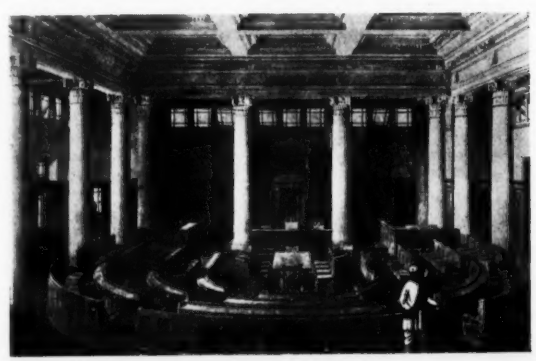
THE new council chamber and offices were formally opened by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler. The Corporation coat of arms has been freely used in the design of the building. It is to be seen on the bronze plaques to the entrance gates from Corporation Street, over the north entrance door to the council chamber, over the president's dais in the chamber, and embossed in gold on the leather seats in the chamber.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Below, left, the west court. Centre, the Corporation Street front. Right, the council chamber.





LITERATURE

BAUTEN DER TECHNIK

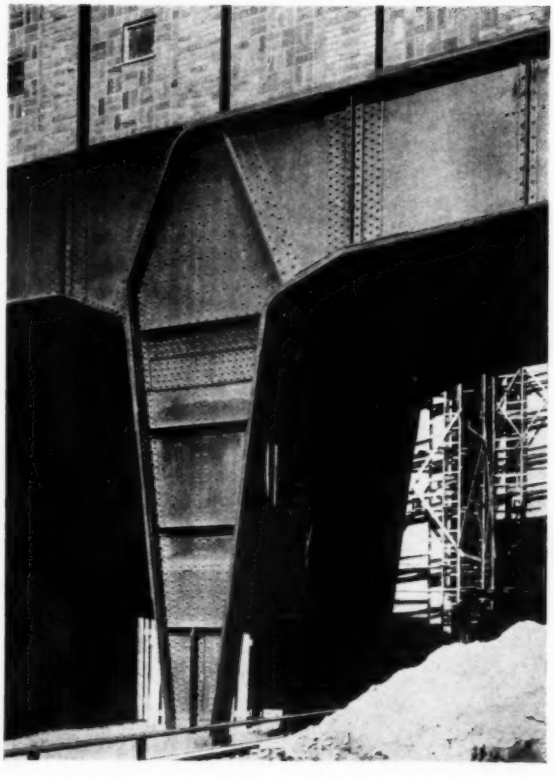
THIS book is a critical examination of the form and effect of modern commercial buildings and their relationship, at any rate in form, if not in function, with the buildings of the past in various parts of the world. Dr. Lindner might almost be pictured as having founded his entire work of research on the well-worn adage "There is nothing new under the sun," and, as far as main externals are concerned, he is not unconvincing. The book consists of a foreword, and a statement of his general thesis, then follows a long section devoted to simply-drawn sketches, in perspective, showing the forms of ancient and modern buildings, not with any forced insistance on derivations, but from the point of view of similarity of form-effect. This sort of analysis and comparison, while typically Teutonic in method, is also indicative of an increased comprehension of world unity; a plea for the examination of architectural form wherever it occurs, and whatever its function; a new appreciation that transport and exploration are fast welding the globe into a composite whole; a wider grasp of the fact that all man-made things are the inheritance of all men.

Some of the author's parallels are perhaps a trifle far-fetched or obscure, but in the main they are frequently startling enough in their newness, and are certainly instructive. The pages of sketches devoted to warehouses and to the lay-out of factories are especially interesting, and it becomes evident that in Germany, at least, there is a tradition for the orderly planning of factory groups, which cannot but have a reflex effect on the factories of today. The curse of industrial buildings lies not in the design of the buildings, for they are often quite sound both in mass and in detail, but in their surroundings. Dirt, squalor, unnecessary dumps of waste material, badly organized train and tram tracks, conveyors and pipe-lines, ill-planned approaches and wrongly-conceived controls are responsible for the reproaches that are hurled against our industrial buildings. Most of this is avoidable by careful collaboration on the part of the architect with the doctor, the chemist, and the engineer; much may be accomplished in this way, even before we are able to make a more thorough clearance of dirt and ugliness by a full introduction of electric power and traction.

The final portion of the book consists of two hundred and forty photographs of ancient and modern buildings, cranes, silos, smoke stacks, conveyors, and barrages, and is perhaps the most enlightening part of the book. The binding and the production of both letterpress and illustrations have all the excellent qualities that we have learnt to expect from the Wasmuth publishing house. The book, however, is badly indexed, and there are some minor errors, for example, figure 393 is the Telephone Building, San Francisco, while figure 395 is the Shelton Hotel, New York.

S. R. P.

Bauten der Technik. By Werner Lindner. Ernst Wasmuth, Berlin (1928).



Detail of bridge connecting two workshops at the Berlin Power Station. [*From* Bauten der Technik]

THE SLUM PROBLEM

In *Swan Song*, the last volume of his *Forsyte Saga*, Mr. John Galsworthy affords an illuminating glimpse of a slum-reformation committee in the making. One fears that this committee is only too typical of benevolent but rather futile amateur philanthropists. In opening the proceedings, one Henry Charwell declares, with rather more of epigrammatic smartness than of simple sincerity, that consideration of the slum problem had been, until then, "almost exclusively confined to Borough Councils, Bigotry, and Blue Books." Thereupon a fiery member of the conclave, one Sir Timothy Fanfield, an ex-guardsman, propounds this mild resolution: "We record our conviction that anyone who owns slum property ought to be shot." "*That* won't do," interpolates the squire: "all sorts of respectable people own slum property—Widows, Syndicates, Dukes, goodness-knows-who." Truly the slum problem is not so simply solved as Sir Timothy imagined.

It is perhaps the chief merit of Mr. Townroe's little book that it aims at clear statement of the problem rather than at its offhand solution. He is well aware of the futility of offering any panacea. Nor is he bent on making our flesh creep by overmuch insistence on what, borrowing an Americanism, he calls "sob stuff." He spares our feelings by touching lightly on the horrors of the slums—their bad eminence as hotbeds of vice and immorality, dirt and disease, and of well-nigh all other forms of human misery. Not but what he occasionally lifts a corner of the veil to reveal a squalid interior. And, in fact, he is inclined to survey mankind from China to Peru so that we may realize the universality of the slum mind. In pursuit of materials illustrating this phenomenon, he even carries us as far afield as the habitat of "poor white trash and the beachcomber," who, he would have us infer, exhibit the same mental traits as the slum-dweller.

But slum-dwellers need not be always considered as a homogeneous mass, alike hopelessly incorrigible. No doubt this discriminative thought must have struck Mr. Townroe rather forcibly as he was drawing up his useful list of the three principal types of slum property, namely: 1: those dwellings that are structurally sound and worthy of complete repair; 2: those that can be internally reconditioned; and 3: those that are ripe for destruction. As with the dwellings, so with their inmates; though Heaven forbid that those coming into category 3 should fall into the hands of the aforementioned Sir Timothy Fanfield or his like! Mr. Townroe's views are much more broadminded and humane. He holds that slum-makers "are entirely

unblameworthy: only savage ignorance blames and punishes a mule for its mulishness."

Mr. Townroe's little book, affording as it does a sufficiently complete view of the cause and cure or amelioration of slums, and giving a succinct account of their natural or unnatural history, and incidentally showing what private and public effort has done and is doing to stay the formidable plague, should be of real service to those who undertake such beneficient work. A capital index adds to the usefulness of the book.

J. F. MCRAE

The Slum Problem. By B. S. Townroe, M.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A. With an Introduction by Sir J. Walker Smith, M.INST.C.E., F.S.I., formerly Director of Housing at the Ministry of Health. Longmans, Green & Co. Price 6s. net.

PARIS ROSEMARY

The author has reconstructed in an interesting as well as a learned way, accompanied with plans, the scenes in which certain historical incidents took place, such as the route taken by Henry IV's coach on the day Ravaillac stabbed him; and the insurrection on the twelfth *vendémiaire*, with young Napoleon Bonaparte in command of the home army. One is inclined to consider this last the best chapter in the book, in spite of the author's apology for its length.

Sir John Simpson has a sense of fun which comes to the fore in *A Cage for Comedy*, his title for a chapter on the For-l'Evêque prison. We can also be grateful to him for a nice sense of artistic restraint—his opposition, I hope, to modern bedroom-disease chroniclers of the "great," whom I, personally, find to be nothing more furious than Sarah Gamps complete with teapots and Mrs. Harrises.

Concerning the topography of Paris, the book suffers from want of illustrations. One pores over the text of Thornbury and Walford's *Old and New London*, because the engravings come like a lantern to light you down terrifying alleys between huddled penthouses and swinging signs. Sir John Simpson gives, however, an enjoyable passage on old Parisian topography on page 129, in a description of the background to Anatole France's *La Reine Pedauque*. I do not know Paris well, which, perhaps, accounts for my indifference to the site and history of the Hospital of the Quinze-Vingts; yet I wonder whether many Frenchmen would sit down to a similar survey of, say, the Charterhouse. I will even go further: when I opened Sir John Simpson's book I hoped to read the thrilling topography of the Dumas scenes from *Chicot* or *Twenty Years After*. Never mind. "Where," cried a member of my gondola party in Venice, looking at the Rialto, "did Shylock live?" "In Shakespeare's brain," was the guide's amused reply.

Topography is an odd topic. One might as well ask for the Paris described by Balzac or etched by Meryon. We all know what happened in Stacy Aumonier's tale *Where is Wych Street?* when a man at an East End bar asked his neighbour the whereabouts of the site of this demolished street, which everybody said he knew but which nobody could locate; the inquiry leading by stages of heated controversy to one of the worst brawls the city had known.

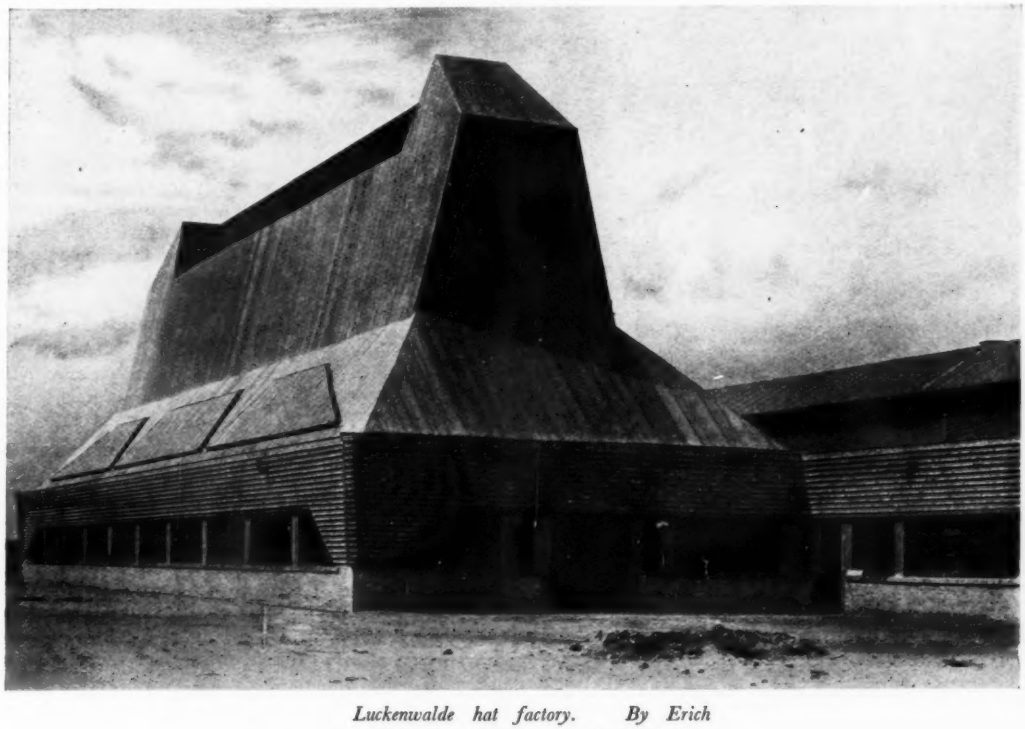
M. M.

Paris Rosemary. For remembrance of bygone scenes and circumstances. By Sir John Simpson, K.B.E. Dolphin Press, Brighton. Price 12s. 6d. net.

THE CLERK OF THE WORKS

The third edition of a book upon the *Supervision of Building Work and the Duties of a Clerk of Works* gives some indication of the demand for such a publication, and the last chapter dealing with the education and examination of a clerk of works certainly gives a fair idea of what will be required of him. Particulars of the L.C.C. Educational Department are given in full, and a list of one of the H.M. Office of Works examinations and one of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters are dealt with in detail.

The fact that a clerk of works is merely the architect's inspector is well brought out in the beginning of the book, and this being so it raises the question of the propriety of putting so much description of the many processes of architectural routine, particularly when in some cases a doubt is raised as to the best way of carrying out the work. A great many subjects are dealt with in



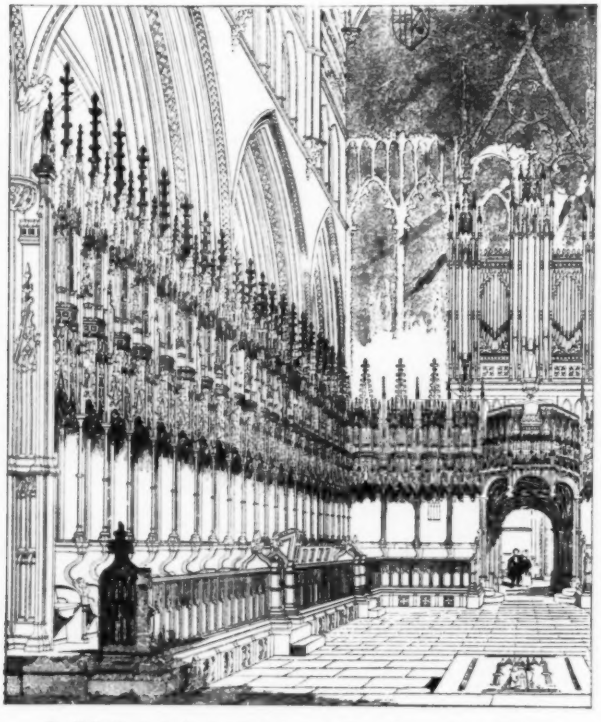
Luckenwalde hat factory. By Erich Mendelsohn. [*From* Bauten der Technik].

short paragraphs under separate headings, but not consecutively; for instance, on page 84, "Smoky Chimneys" are dealt with, and then after twelve paragraphs on other subjects "Tall Chimneys" are mentioned. Some of the paragraphs are far too short to carry adequately the matter in hand. Without any possible introduction the author puts down "Dubbing." "Dubbing is another kind of work of which notes should be made; the material used in its thickness varies very much, especially in old walls," and this is sandwiched in between "Geometrical Ceilings" and "Cement Pavings," which have no bearing on the subject. In other cases there is a definite lack of information which should be available to all builders, and in his description of "Cesspools" the author is far too brief in deciding which should be closed and which should be a leaching cesspool: a serious omission as this question is an important one, especially on impervious subsoils. W. H.

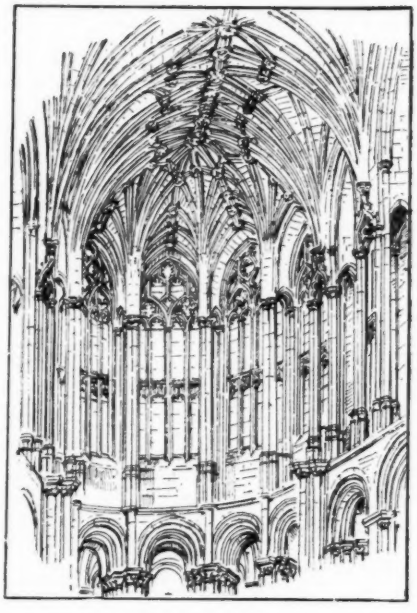
The Supervision of Building Work and the Duties of a Clerk of Works. By John Leaning, F.S.I., author of *Quantity Surveying, Building Specifications*, etc. Third edition, revised and enlarged by H. J. Leaning, F.S.I. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Price 5s. net.

THE STORY OF ARCHITECTURE

In a short space of 150 pages, crammed with beautiful drawings and photographs, Mr. Walter Godfrey tells the story of architecture in England from Roman to Reformation times. The second volume will appear later and should be well worth reading, as it will continue with civil and domestic architecture, about which he writes interestingly. I surmise that Mr. Godfrey had to decide between writing more text or composing captions that should complement a curtailed text, and that he chose the latter course. The result justifies it, but only so far as the reader who already has a knowledge of architectural styles is concerned. For him the pages will recall many a beauty he has revelled in during his wanderings. The book outlines the objects of the Church in raising her great monuments, and of the Nobility in building its Keeps. Throughout, a procession of clergy, civilian populace, and men-at-arms passes before our vision along the naves and the castle defences, and this, with the accompaniment of photographs, combines to give a fine sense of the richness, and even magnificence, of England's legacy from the past.



Carlisle Cathedral, showing choir stalls and canopies. Drawn by R. W. Billings. [*From* The Story of Architecture.]



Norwich Cathedral, 14th-century clerestory windows and 15th-century vaulting built over the ambulatory arcade of the Norman apse. Drawn by H. W. Brewer. [*From* The Story of Architecture.]

I know laymen and laywomen who are tantalized by their ignorance of architectural beauties and styles. Paradoxically, they see an abbey with unseeing eyes, as a vague whole; what they want is to be shown how to appreciate the parts. They know when a picture is Primitive, or Renaissance, or Impressionistic, but they have never known, for instance, that a Norman church is beautiful because the mason, rude as were the times, put mouldings, often decorated, in the recessed doorways, and capitals to crown the columns. But first, these novices must be told what a moulding is, what a capital, what a cusp, a buttress, foliated tracery, and the rest. Photographs are not enough. They will read the captions and as likely as not think to see the tracery referred to in the arches instead of in the window. Mr. Godfrey plunges them into it too hurriedly for their process of mental digestion. Without previously explaining the terms he uses, he will say:

> The undersurface of the roof itself was often panelled or made a network of tracery by arched and cusped windbraces and the lean-to roofs of the aisles were furnished with moulded members and curious bosses at their intersections.

For the understanding reader that is a flawless piece of compressed description; but I am surprised to read in the author's preface that "the formidable task of studying technical treatises may easily dismay the amateur. If this book contributes anything towards putting the lay reader on the road towards understanding some of the significance of English architecture I shall feel my object is fully attained."

I am a lay reader. It is many years ago now since I read Little's book on architecture. Never shall I forget the excitement which attended the first practical initiation. I had descended alone into the crypt of Bow Church, Cheapside. I *saw* what a rubble ceiling was, what wide-jointed masonry was, stones put in long and short-wise, a splayed window. . . . In a word, I felt Saxon-Norman dust on my clothes. Shortly afterwards I went to

Bartholomew the Great. I saw a triforium, a clerestory, barrel vaulting. . . . I noticed how the arches were held upright by piers and columns, and how exquisite was the effect of the narrowing arches at the east side. They were "first steps," it is true, but what I want to emphasize is the fact that without Little's simple explanations and diagrams, never had this understanding been possible (it led in due course to the reading of the *Seven Lamps* with its lovely music of words), and to this day I should never have looked at a capital or at an arcading as one looks at a dress made by an artist, that is, to appraise its handiwork, its creative originality and effect.

I am looking forward in the next volume to a fuller text, more drawings, and more condescension to the unenlightened state of the lay reader; and then I shall know that I can settle down to an excellent account of English building.

M. M.

The Story of Architecture in England. By Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Part I. B. T. Batsford Ltd. Price 6s. 6d. net.

HOUSES AND HOUSE BUILDING

The publications of the Bavarian Land Association for House-building Reform have now reached their twenty-fourth issue. This is a valuable brochure on houses and house-building in small communities, by Karl Durst, district inspector of building, of Tirscheureuth. Descriptions of many excellent small houses are given, and there are twenty-six illustrations. Garden villagers and suburbanites and town planners will find much that is useful and something to their taste in this pamphlet. They will probably wish to extend the information thus derived, by the purchase of the whole series of these completely practical publications on a question that is as burning in Germany as it is in England.

K. P.

Wohnungsnot und Wohnungsbau in Kleinen Gemeinden, von Karl Durst. München: Verlag von Ernst Reinhardt.

FRENCH RELIGIOUS GOTHIC

The Count Robert de Lasteryrie is dead, but he has left a monument which will render him immortal. It is not made of stone; it is inscribed on paper; but it can never die. Accustomed as we are to great tomes concerned with architecture, there are ways in which this posthumous work surpasses all others. It has nearly eleven hundred large pages, and almost each page has its one or two illustrations. It is tremendously detailed, and it is nicely balanced between the practical and the picturesque. It is limited to Gothic in France, with but few references to other forms; it is, further, limited to religious Gothic in France. Its author gave his life to the collection of materials and to research *in situ*, and at his death he had written the introduction which prefaces the first volume. The publication of the work has the great advantage of the care of Marcel Aubert, professor at the School of Chartres.

Very modestly the Count de Lasteryrie disclaims any competition with Viollet-le-Duc, or any intention of mentioning all the edifices which have received the attention of later research workers. He makes no claim to originality of view, and seeks only appreciation for the love with which he has treated the monuments with which he deals. He deserves it, for no greater devotion is possible. And the revelation which this affection prompts him to make opens out a wider vision of French religious Gothic, and deepens its well of truth and beauty.

Great as is the attention given to the cathedrals and churches as individual structures, still more is accorded to the accessories. Plans are freely given and views, but the chief aim has been to deal exhaustively with the elements which together form these wonderful structures. The book is a book of detail. In the first chapter on the essential elements of religious Gothic the author plunges into the question of vaulting. This particularity he maintains throughout; there are few generalizations even when developing the history of the first cathedrals in the Ile-de-France, Champagne, and Normandy in the second half of the twelfth century. The story is continued to the end of the fifteenth, and the churches receive adequate attention. After this the chapters deal with details of all descriptions—plans, elevations, interior and exterior; all the particularities of walls, windows, doors, and the structure of the subsidiary buildings. Separate chapters are devoted to interior and exterior elevations, façades and towers bringing the first volume to a close.

The book is not a regional survey; it is a survey of structure; and in the chapters cathedrals and churches, separated geographically, are brought into relationship by their structural details. So, in the second volume, the principal varieties of the style are exhaustively described with laborious but engaging certitude. One interesting chapter is devoted wholly to church fortresses and fortified churches, a subject which has not been largely exploited. The last half-dozen chapters are concerned with decoration, both intrinsic and extrinsic—carving in stone and wood; sculpture, both structural and ornamental; and the many accessories of the cathedral and church in the form of altars, retables, fonts, stalls. The last of all, appropriately enough, deals with funerary monuments—chapels, cemeteries, and tombs. This is a great work.

K. P.

L'Architecture Religieuse en France a l'Epoque Gothique, par R. de Lasteryrie. Paris: Auguste Picard. 2 vols.

Ponte Vecchio, Florence. From a drawing by E. R. Jarrett. [From the Exhibition of Sketches of Members of the Architectural Association.]

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. New Members

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

As Fellows : 27

Adkin, Alexander George
Andrews, Francis Baugh, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.
Badcock, Paul
Edwards, Kendrick, M.INST.C.E.
Fisher, Colonel Stanley Howe, M.C.
Foggitt, George Herbert
Foster, William Thomas Benjamin
Geeson, Herbert Lambert
Gorst, Frank Herbert
Griffith, Gronwy Robert
Hall, Captain Montagu Ashley
Harrison, William Holgate
Hastie, Edward
Hebblethwaite, Bernard Robinson
Herbert, Albert
Hirst, Henry Cecil Montague
Horniman, John Henry
Jacques, John Henry
Jenkin, Captain Ernest Edward Kemeys
Pike, Charles William
Pite, Robert William
Selway, Edward Ralph Douglas
Smith, Charles Benjamin
Smith, Roland Ingleby, O.B.E., F.S.I., M.R.SAN.I.
Stillman, Cecil George
Taylor, William John
Wilsdon, Percy Thomas

As Associates : 74

Alexander (Miss), Ellen Baker
Armstrong, Frederick Bertram
Ashford, Tolson Murray
Barford, Thomas Quintus
Bennett, Charles George Gordon
Bertram, William Raymond Boyd
Bodie, William George Rowntree
Brinton, William Ralph
Brown, Henry
Castle, James Thomas
Coates, Harold John
Conway, James Simpson
Cordiner, Albert Dick
Cordiner, Thomas Smith
Cornack, William Arthur Smith
Cowser, Benjamin
Crowe, George Kenneth, B.ARCH. (Toronto)
Dallachy, John Eadie Waddell
Davidson, Alexander John
Davies, Edward Foulkes
Day, Ronald Frederick Richard
Dicker (Miss), Alma Josephine
Driver, Samuel Roland
Drury, Henry Myles Reilly
Fowler, Donald Alexander
Fraser, Roderick Donald
Fry, Francis Stephen
Gardiner, James Andrew, B.ARCH. (Sydney)
Garnett, George Sancliffe
Gray (Miss), Sylvia Charity
Hamilton, John Visick
Harrington, Denis Edmund
Hartley, William David
Heal, Robert Garnett
Jackson (Miss), Ruth Knox
Jordan, Robert Furneaux
Kershaw, Fred
King, John Thomson
Lee, John William
Lewis, Owen Gwynedd
Lloyd, John Trevor
Lusby, Arthur Milner
McCrea, William
McEwan (Miss), Margaret Jean
McGrath, Raymond
MacLean, Archibald, B.A.
Mirams, Dennis George
Morrison, James
Mount, Edward Cyril
Owen, Alec
Parker, Cecil James
Peacock, Kenneth John Renshaw
Raby, Laurence
Randle, Frederic Lionel
Rigg (Miss), Mary Freda
Ritchie, Duthie
Robbie, Henry Pearce
Smart, George Douglas
Smith, Meredith Saphir
Smith, Stanley Harold
Stanley (Miss), Theodora Christine
Sunter, John Ernest
Sutcliffe, Gordon
Trubshawe, Wolstan Vyvyan, M.A.
Tun, Tha, B.SC. (Rangoon)
Varcoe, Leo Cyril Francis
Walker, Stansfield Thomas, B.A.
Warren, George Pearsons
Wilkinson (Miss), Mary Leonora
Williams, David John
Williams, Lawrence Paul
Wilson, James William Gilchrist
Wood, Roland
Woodhouse, Hubert Ollyett

As Hon. Fellow : 1

H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.

As Hon. Associates : 6

Chancellor, Edwin Beresford, M.A. (Oxon), F.S.A. F.R.HIST.S.
Creswell, Captain William Thomas
Hanneford - Smith, William, F.R.S.E., A.INST.C.E.
MacColl, Dugald Sutherland, M.A. (Lond.), LL.D. (Glasgow), LITT.D. (Oxon)
Ross, Thomas Henry, M.A., MUS. DOC., F.R.C.O.
Ware, Major-General Sir Fabian Arthur Goulstone, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

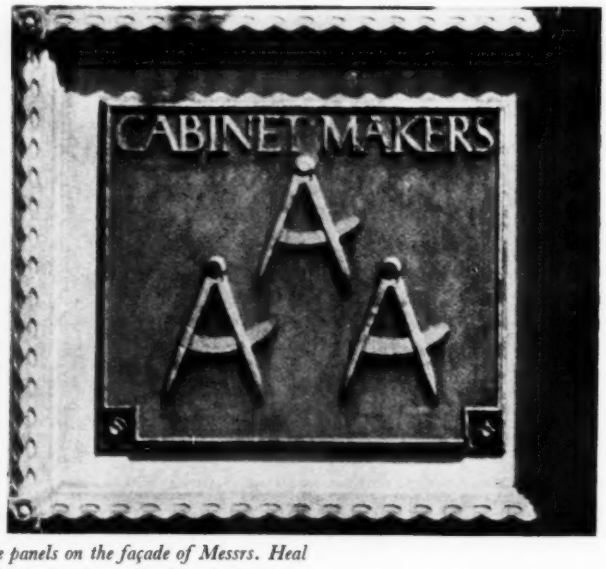
As Hon. Corresponding Members : 3

Berlage, Hendrik Petrus, Dr., H.C.
Garnier, Tony
Léon, Paul

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination

The Intermediate Examination qualifying for election as student R.I.B.A. was held in London from November 9 to 15, and in Manchester from November 9 to 14. Of the 108 candidates examined, thirty-eight passed and seventy were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the examiners:

Bates, Bertram Harold
Mayman, Leslie Gilpin
Frith, Alfred Gerald Petter
Campbell, Kenneth John
Phillips, Roy Lovell
Best, Norman
Massey, Edward Francis
Raven, Geoffrey
Greenwood, Sydney
Marston, Frank
Sykes, John Charles
Ulrik, Margot
Sanders, Frederick John
Bubb, Edward Cavendish
Burrington, Thomas
Chaplin, John Percival
Chasser, George McDonald
Davis, Ernest Edwin
Edwards, Sidney Roy
Gibberd, Frederick Ernest
Herbert, Anthony
Hills, James William
Hinton, Robert Charles Hamilton
Humphrey, William Edward
Jackson, William Theodore
Joseph, Morris (taking examination for certificate only)
Lacoste, Gerald Auguste Charles
Lowry, Wilfred Laurence
Nicholls, Herbert Edward
Passmore, Archibald John
Porteous, Selwyn Berkeley
Rees, Lister Philip
Reid, James Eugene
Rendell, Frederick Charles
Sherwin, Robert White
Smith, Denis Balmforth
Smith, Ernest William
Soper, Stephen Frederic Edmund



Two trade emblems used as decorative panels on the façade of Messrs. Heal & Sons premises, Tottenham Court Road, London. By Joseph Armitage.

Bungaloid Growths

Mr. John A. Rosevear, reading a paper entitled "Town-planning Law and Procedure Today," at the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, referred to the strong advocacy by two of the past-presidents of the Institute, Mr. Alfred J. Burrows and Mr. J. Seagram Richardson, of the need of giving fuller powers to local authorities over the design and elevation of new buildings. Mr. Rosevear said such powers would "prevent a repetition of the horrible 'bungaloid growths' now spoiling our beautiful countryside." He said that up to November 1 694 town-planning schemes were in preparation, covering an acreage of 3,728,097 and promoted by 430 local authorities. Of these over one-half were promoted by authorities which did not come under the compulsory provisions of the Act, but to whom the advantages to the community of town planning were realized. A large number of authorities who came under the compulsory provisions had not yet taken any steps, and seeing that the time given by the Act expired on January 1 next, it would seem likely that this date would need to be extended. Of the schemes in preparation, only twenty-eight had been finally approved by the Minister. One of the most encouraging signs for the future was the growth of regional planning. At present about one-fifth of the whole country was being dealt with by joint town-planning committees, which numbered some sixty-three, and comprised about 1,000 constituent local authorities.

The Corrosion of Steel.

Speaking at the dinner of the Manchester and district iron, steel, and allied trades in Manchester, Mr. W. G. Gass, of the Manchester Association of Engineers, dealt with corrosion of iron and steel, and said that 300,000 tons of material were wasted every year through corrosion. "It is proposed," he said, "to erect a seventeen-story building in Manchester, but how long will it stand against the weather? I do not think it likely that in two or three centuries our present buildings will be in the same condition as the Roman buildings were after that period."

West Yorkshire Society of Architects

The third sessional meeting of the above society was held at Leeds. The members assembled to hear Mr. Leonard Whitaker, who recently won the society's travelling studentship, give an account of his experiences during his travels abroad in search of subjects for study. The president, Mr. G. H. Foggitt, A.R.I.B.A., made the happy suggestion that the chair be taken by Mr. J. R. Tolson, a fellow-student of the lecturer who gave an account of his travels in France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Bavaria, which he illustrated by numerous lantern slides.

Scottish Architects for Public Buildings

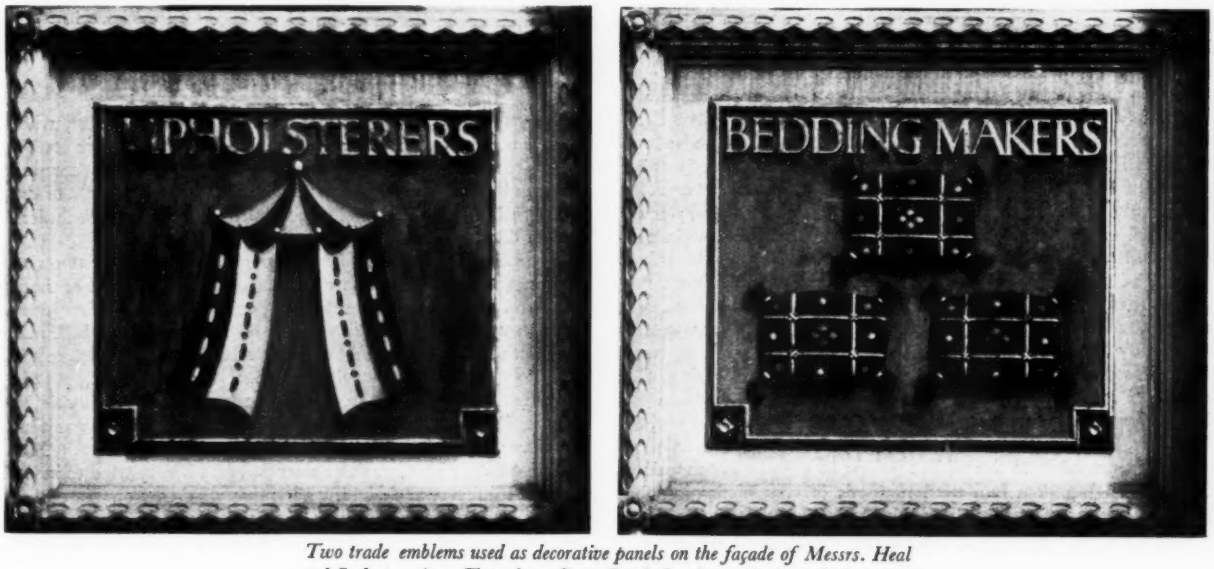
At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, held in Edinburgh, Sir Robert Lorimer presiding, the following new members were elected: Messrs. P. M. Davidson, Dundee; Wm. Kinloch, Dundee; and A. R. Townsend, Edinburgh, as students; and Messrs. R. C. Hutchison, Edinburgh; and Charles Munro, Edinburgh, as Associates. The president reported on the views so far expressed by the Government as to the question of open competition in connection with the National Library and other proposed public buildings in Edinburgh, while Mr. Nicol Bruce, secretary to the Incorporation, reported that the supplemental charter bestowing the "Royal" dignity on the Incorporation would probably be granted before the end of the current year. The Council decided to draw up a list of leading architects throughout Scotland who were willing to give lectures to school children on subjects kindred to art and architecture.

Forefathers Who Lacked Vision

Addressing the Leeds Rotary Club on "The Need of Vision in City Planning," Mr. G. W. Atkinson, a Leeds architect, said "that wherever they went in the centre of the city they were paralysed by the lack of vision of their forefathers. Leeds had been allowed to grow haphazard. When they looked at a street like Commercial Street and Upperhead Row they realized how inadequate they were. Succeeding generations," said Mr. Atkinson, "would probably look upon the present generation as old fogies, in the same way as we had looked upon the people of the past, but he would say that Leeds today was doing some good things in planning the city. There were the wonderful ring roads and the great new street from east to west. These schemes were going to put a completely different aspect on Leeds as a city."

South Wales Institute of Architects

Mr. J. E. Barton, M.A., headmaster of the Grammar School, Bristol, delivered a lecture in the Engineers' Institute, Cardiff, on "Art and Character." The lecture was organized by the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch) and the Institute of Builders (South Wales Branch). In the absence of Mr. J. Llewellin Smith, M.B.E., L.R.I.B.A., Mr. Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A., presided over a large audience of members and their friends. Mr. Barton's lecture was illustrated with a fine collection of lantern slides, and dealt first with the oriental characteristics of architecture and the allied arts in certain of the great periods. He then illustrated and discussed some of the earlier manifestations of art in Creta, ancient Egypt, and China; and concluded with an interesting comparison of the arts in the nineteenth century and some present-day developments.



Two trade emblems used as decorative panels on the façade of Messrs. Heal and Son's premises, Tottenham Court Road, London. By Joseph Armitage.

Leicester College of Arts and Crafts

"There are only three or four houses in Leicester which are really decorated, and they were all done thirty or forty years ago," asserted Mr. J. W. Barker, of Leicester, in the course of a discussion at the Leicester College of Arts and Crafts, following a lecture on "Modern Decoration," by Mr. H. G. Dowling. One of those houses, he said, was occupied by Col. C. F. Oliver, another by his uncle, and another by Mr. Fielding Johnson. Well decorated public buildings were also scarce. The Council Chamber, two schools, a church or two, were the sum total. Mr. Dowling said that people hardly realized what an influence colour had. Yellow, for instance, had a proved therapeutic value in cases of shell-shock and neurasthenia. "Seeing red" and "feeling blue" were more than mere colloquialisms. Green was restful, orange irritating, and so on. Decoration, therefore, was of great importance in the homes of the country, and good decoration was within the reach of all, for "sincere simplicity" was often far more effective than elaborate treatments.

North Wales Architectural Society

A meeting of the North Wales Architectural Society, recently formed under the ægis of the Liverpool Architectural Society, was held at Colwyn Bay, when the draft constitution drawn up by a subcommittee was submitted and approved. Mr. G. A. Humphreys (Llandudno) was elected president for the coming year, Mr. Harold Hughes (Bangor) vice-president, and Mr. Richard Hall (Bangor) secretary and treasurer.

Beautifying Our Surroundings

An illustrated lecture on "Beautifying Our Surroundings" was given at the Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells, by Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A., who was speaking under the auspices of the Kent Education Committee and the South-Eastern Society of Architects in alliance with the R.I.B.A. He urged that there was no reason why buildings should not be as charming to gaze upon as those built more than a hundred years ago. Architecture should so dispose and adorn buildings that the sight of them should contribute to one's pleasure, power, and health. It is hoped to inaugurate a Civic Art Guild for the maintenance and improvement of the amenities of the neighbourhood, and an Architectural Design Club for architectural assistants and students unable to attend a regular daily course of study.

Housing of the Future

A lecture on "Housing of the Future" was delivered at the headquarters of the Design and Industries Association, London, the chair being occupied by Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., F.S.A. The lecturer was Mr. R. A. Duncan, A.R.I.B.A., and he demonstrated his subject by the aid of a series of lantern slides. Some of the slides indicated the fitments of metal which were being used in the rooms on various housing schemes and buildings in America. Mr. Duncan said that he had not the slightest doubt that metal furniture and fitments were going to be used very extensively in the future. The question, however, remained as to how they were going to design those fittings. Illustrating the house he had designed for the *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, Mr. Duncan said he had designed this house to answer four fundamental questions. The first was that as construction was of a much less permanent character now than was the case in the past, and since invention and scientific discovery would bring about an increasingly rapid succession of improvements, even the present permanence of building would be judged a disadvantage rather than an advantage. Impermanence of structure was not necessarily detrimental to art. An American skyscraper was determined on an economic basis of twenty-five years of life at the most. The second question was that as standardization in industry was becoming general, it would be applied to houses, to furniture, and to fittings in order that the latest convenience might be available to the widest public in the most economical form. The Japanese had used methods of standardization for house design for centuries. The third point was that as the principles of preventive medicine and hygiene were having increasing influence on their lives and surroundings, that would be considered of even greater importance in the future. Finally, that as labour-saving devices and machines were already a fact of any efficient house, in the future every possible means to avoid increasing drudgery would be demanded. The whole question was as to how far they were going in their art, religion, and their life generally to co-ordinate it to new points of view, new concepts. That was the first step in sociological wisdom—to recognize that the major advances in civilization had all but wrecked the societies in which they occurred. The art of free society consisted first in the maintenance of the symbolic code, and secondly in fearlessness of revision, to secure that the code served those purposes which satisfied an enlightened reason. Those societies which could not combine reverence to their symbols with freedom of revision must ultimately decay either from anarchy or from the slow atrophy of a life stifled by useless shadows.

Mr. Howard Robertson said the great drawback as far as houses were concerned was untidiness, and he thought it was untidiness that ruled principally in the small towns and the large cities in England. All over the world a movement was going on towards larger buildings and towards a better organization of their arrangements. In New York there was a scheme known as the Sunnyside Housing Scheme, planned somewhat on the lines of the Welwyn Garden City. About £400,000 had been invested in this particular scheme whereby tenants became owners of their property at the end of forty years. They had what they called the all-in charge, which included the first instalment, light, heat, labour, and all the charges on the estate. This was rather a pleasant arrangement because there were few bills coming in. The company which had instituted that scheme had arranged to pay 6 per cent. interest on the investment. The first year they just managed to pay it, but two years afterwards their finances enabled them to put aside three times the amount of money necessary to meet the interest charge. This went to prove that housing in a country like the United States, where building was rather expensive, had been a practical proposition.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight A.A.

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association met at the Castle of Winchester, under the presidency of Mr. J. Arthur Smith. The president said that among the notable works carried out within their area was the new headquarters of the Hampshire and General Friendly Society in Jewry Street, Winchester, by Mr. T. D. Atkinson. It was a dignified and scholarly design. Other good work was being done locally, and he was glad to refer generally to the work of the county architect, Mr. A. L. Roberts, their hon. secretary, whose buildings throughout the county maintained a high standard of suitability of design. It was a pleasure, too, to refer to the new petrol pump stations recently erected in the county, which were architecturally worthy of commendation.

Sir R. Lorimer's Advice to Students

Some advice to the students of Glasgow School of Art, who, having completed their studies and gained the diploma or certificate of the school, are embarking upon architectural careers, was given by Sir Robert Lorimer, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., president of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

Sir Robert Lorimer said he would give them one or two tips which might enable them to avoid the pitfalls that most of them floundered into when they set up in business first. His first piece of advice was not to neglect any job, however small or dull, and they must always take trouble over their details. They were much more likely to get big jobs ultimately if they were efficient over the little ones they got at the start, and the reason he was emphasizing the necessity of trying to be efficient over any small job was that they never could tell what the small job might lead to. Tact in dealing with clients was also essential, and if they tried to make the client think he was designing a job they would get on splendidly. Another important matter was that they must always try and stick to their estimates. It was often a difficult matter, but

nothing pleased a client more than that, and nothing was more likely to enable them to build up a good business.

Sir Robert Lorimer warned the young architects against being in a hurry to build up a big practice. "Take time over your first few jobs while you are gaining experience," he concluded, "and you will find it pays you in the end."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND RURAL PRESERVATION

An important and well-attended conference, called by the Gloucestershire County Council, of representatives of the borough, urban, and rural district councils, took place at the Shire Hall, Gloucester, under the presidency of Col. Russell J. Kerr, chairman of the County Council. Mr. G. L. Pepler, chief town-planning adviser to the Minister of Health, addressed the conference, and said that the preservation of rural amenities was of particular importance to a county of such natural beauty as Gloucester. He said that the recent acquisition of Dover's Hill by the National Trust was a splendid achievement, but it had to be remembered that the problem was not to be solved by saving a few spectacular features of beauty; the essential aim was to preserve our heritage of quiet beauty of countryside. Reasonable development must not be hampered, but it should no longer be allowed to happen at the whim of the individual, without regard to the effect on his neighbours or on the community as a whole. There must be a policy and a plan. Failing this, people would quickly destroy the very thing they went out to enjoy. The means of controlling development were provided for by the Town Planning Act, and the kind of items, relating particularly to preservation, which town-planning schemes might include, were outlined by Mr. Pepler.

With regard to the control of design of buildings, Mr. Pepler said this was a power which needed to be exercised most judiciously, and at present should not go beyond the prevention of eyesores or obvious incongruities. Probably colour counted for most in the Cotswold country. They might not now be able to afford to build in stone, but it should be feasible to keep to its colour. He then outlined the procedure as proposed in the model clause prepared by the Ministry of Health, and drew attention to the advantages of a tribunal which operated over a large region at an accessible centre. One large rural district, surrounding an urban centre in Kent, had already, in conjunction with the urban district, set up such a tribunal. It acted voluntarily and persuasively, and so far had little difficulty in getting builders to amend their proposals so as to conform to a decent standard.

Mr. Pepler said that, including the Bath and Bristol and Wye Valley regions, some 300,000 acres of the county were now being dealt with by some form or another of town planning. This still left about 505,000 acres untouched, including towns, with beautiful surroundings, such as Stroud and Cirencester, and much of the lovely Cotswold country, including the peninsula of Gloucestershire, which extended almost to Stratford-upon-Avon. He suggested that the wise plan was to deal with the whole of the county, or at any rate the parts not already being dealt with, immediately, in an advisory way by a joint town-planning committee, so that the facts of the situation might be made clear, and an effective policy could be based on those facts.

The discussion was opened by Sir Francis Hyett, followed by Major-General Sir Fabian Ware. The need for immediate action was emphasized, particularly in the Cotswolds. Sir Fabian Ware gave an example of co-operation between a private landlord and a local authority, which, guided by the Gloucestershire Rural Preservation Committee, resulted in a number of four-roomed cottages being erected, in harmony with the countryside, at a cost of about £375 each. The following resolutions were unanimously approved:

1: That in the opinion of this conference it is desirable that regional town-planning committees should be established where practicable with a view to the control of the elevation of buildings and other matters which affect the preservation of the amenities of districts—particularly rural—by means of regional town-planning schemes or otherwise.

2: That the county council be asked to initiate the action necessary to put into practice the proposals contained in the first resolution.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Messrs. Ralph Knott, F.R.I.B.A., and E. Stone Collins, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architects, have moved to 14 John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Telephone (as before): Gerrard 6979.

Mr. T. M. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. R. F. Jordan, A.R.I.B.A., have entered into partnership and commenced practice at Grand Chambers, 146 Corporation Street, Birmingham, at which address they will be glad to receive catalogues.

Mr. Lawrence Wright, of Blundellsands, a fifth-year student at the Liverpool University School of Architecture, has won the first prize of £25 for an original scheme of decoration for a design for the Liverpool Repertory Cinema, which is being opened in Mount Pleasant. The second prize of £5 has been won by Mr. Edward Hill, of Bebington.

Northampton Buildings, Northampton Place, Swansea. By A. P. Lloyd.

MODERNIZING A KITCHEN: ii

[BY EWART TREVELYAN]

My client wished to modernize an old house, and it was her intention to do all the housework herself—even the laundry—with the aid of an occasional day's help. The kitchen was very small, and only by careful disposition of the equipment could her ideas be carried out to give reasonable service. The small kitchen had one advantage, however: if the equipment could be installed satisfactorily, there would be fewer steps to take when using it.

Sketch one gives the bare carcass of the kitchen before modernization. The following equipment was required to be fitted in this room: kitchen cabinet, cupboard space for brooms, brushes, and saucepans, serving hatch to dining-room, gas cooking stove, hot-water boiler, gas copper, a washing-machine and mangle with electric motor to drive them, rinsing trough, drying rack, hot- and cold-water sink, cup and plate racks with drain board, pantry, hanging space for overalls and house dress, sewing-machine, kitchen table, and work stool.

The first and most serious problem was the fitting of the stoves and laundry equipment. By removing the old kitchen range, space was found for the gas cooking stove and a narrow type of hot-water boiler. A study of laundry methods resulted in the laundry plant being placed in the sequence which gave the least amount of handling—as shown in sketch number two.

Advantage was taken of the fact that a deep hot- and cold-water sink can quite satisfactorily be used for the alternative purpose of a rinsing trough, and a combined drain board and cup rack was designed to cover in the gas copper when the latter was not in use. The plate rack was built in as usual over the sink. Tiling was carried out around and beneath all this, and easily removable panels enclosed the washing-machine and copper from sight.

This still left space in front of the window, where it was most wanted for the sewing-machine. The north-east corner of the kitchen was then partitioned off with coke breeze slab and plaster from the kitchen to form a cool pantry in which tiled shelving was fitted. The remainder of the north wall was fitted, with the exception of door space, as a clothes-hanging cabinet, over which are shelves and a cupboard. The east wall was fitted with a built-in kitchen cabinet and dining-room hatch, while the alcove by the stoves was occupied by a broom cupboard and a built-in saucepan rack. Opportunity was taken to utilize the space in the alcove over the washing-machine and mangle by fitting enclosed shelving for preserves, etc. The result I am told after an elapse of six months is an eminently practical house workshop.

CORRESPONDENCE

FEES FOR LAYING OUT ESTATES

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Your correspondent who signs himself A.R.I.B.A. finds some difficulty in calculating the fees he should charge in connection with survey work and the laying out of estates for private owners, and he points out that he has prepared a scheme for 40 acres and has apparently fixed the roads and plots.

The scale of charges of the Town Planning Institute is helpful, and it may perhaps be of interest to your correspondent if you recite the following portion of their scale which refers to the preparation of schemes for private owners:

Where a scheme is promoted by a private owner:
Estate Development Schemes.

a: For the preparation of maps and plans, to a scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$, showing roads, building plots and building lines, and including conferences with the officials of the local authority and others, but not including the preparation of plans of buildings, the remuneration will be as follows:

1: For an area not exceeding 20 acres: a minimum fee of fifty guineas.

2: For an area exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: as above for the first 20 acres, and two guineas for every additional acre.

3: For an area exceeding 100 acres, but not exceeding 500 acres: as above for the first 100 acres, and one guinea for every additional acre.

4: For an area exceeding 500 acres: as above for the first 500 acres, and 10s. 6d. for every additional acre.

b: For the preparation of detailed layout plans to a scale of $\frac{1}{500}$, showing roads, open spaces, building plots and buildings in blocks the remuneration shall be one guinea per acre.

In the case of members quoting a fee per day, this will be at the rate of £10 10s. per day as a minimum.

N.B.—Where the consultant undertakes the surveying, contouring, or the preparation of plans of buildings, other than block plans, or the acquisition of information respecting the ownership, tenure or value of existing property, the fee for such additional work will be by special arrangement. Travelling, out of pocket expenses, and other disbursements are additional to the above charges.

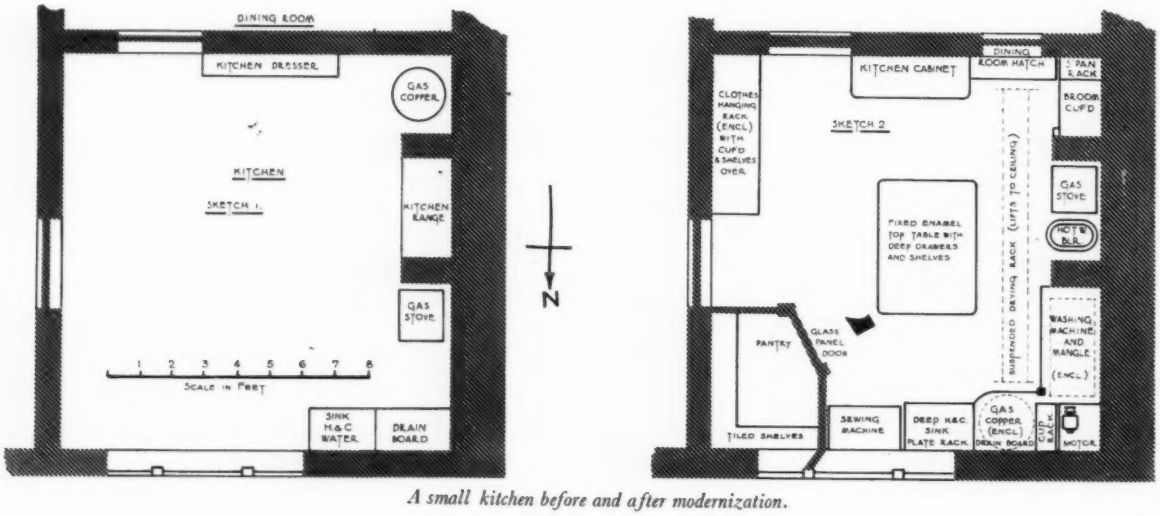
S. D. ADSHEAD

THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

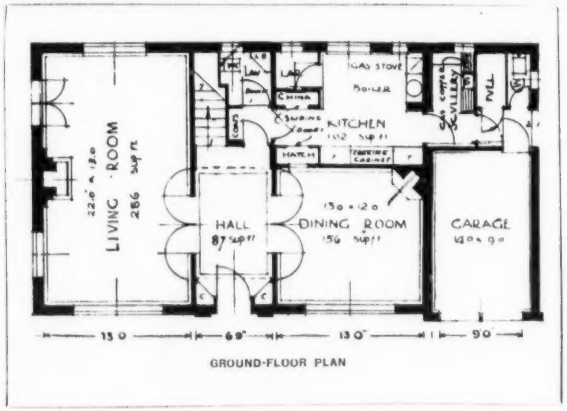
To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

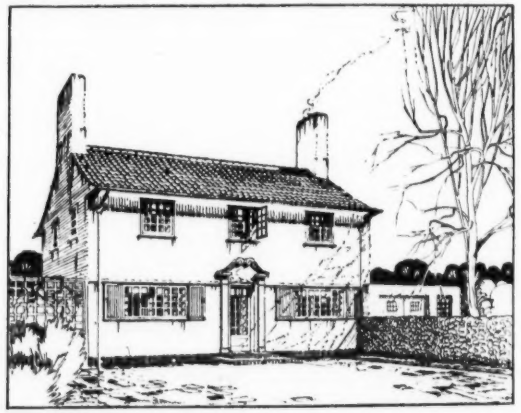
SIR,—I suggest that no lasting good will come to the architecture of rural England until the craftsman, or man who makes things, is permitted to regain a good tradition. To this end architects and others must revise their own education, first learning to work with their hands at all building crafts before attempting to dictate "design" from paper. They must know before they can teach, or the quality of their teaching will be only as mediocre as mere information can make it.

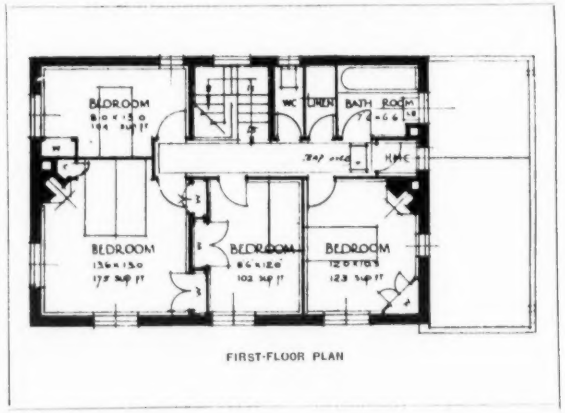
Had craftsmen kept their traditions and were all new building in rural England still as good as that in the best Georgian period,



A small kitchen before and after modernization.



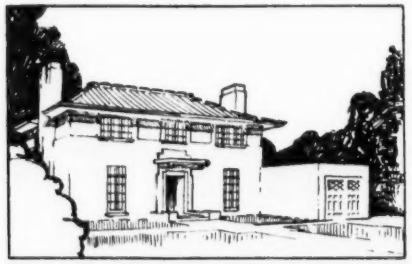




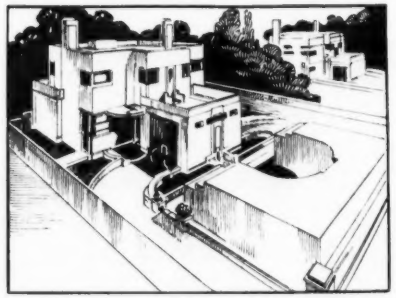
Plans and perspective of first premiated design. By D. F. Martin-Smith.

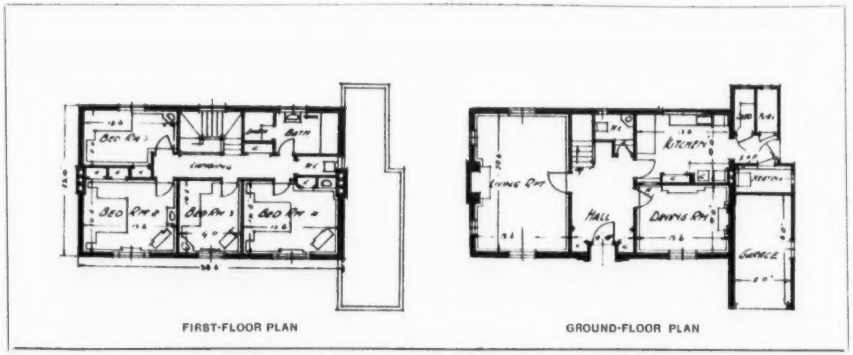
£1,500 CONCRETE HOUSE COMPETITION

THE PREMIATED DESIGNS

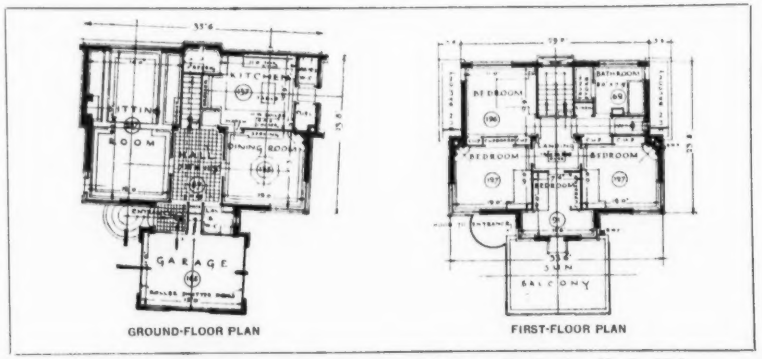


THE competition was organized by the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., and 700 designs were submitted. The house that won first prize is to be erected at the forthcoming *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia. Following are extracts from the report of the assessors, Messrs. Ernest B. Clanfield, Oswald P. Milne, Douglas C. Tanner, and Arthur G. Cross: We unanimously award the first prize of £250 to design No. 382. The plan and specification generally fulfil the conditions, and the house is economical in construction. We must, however, draw attention to the planning of the kitchen; the china cupboard would appear to be dark, and the scullery is too narrow for practical purposes. We suggest that these objections could be overcome by slight rearrangements. Design No. 350 is awarded the second prize (£150), and fulfils the conditions in a straightforward manner. Design No. 695, selected by us for the third prize (£100), provides an interesting solution.





Plans and perspective of second premiated design. By W. Stanley Blount.



Plans and perspective of third premiated design. By Gordon H. G. Holt.

there would be little need for any protection of the countryside, as the present desperate situation could not have arisen.

But the most powerful—and least regarded—factor in the general spoiling of both countryside and town is the misuse we make of financial credit. This is so mismanaged that there is always a shortage of purchasing power, or effective demand, in the hands of the nation. Cheapness must be run after willy-nilly because there is not enough "money" distributed to pay the price of things produced, notwithstanding that the best goods are there, or might be there; that the men are there to do the work in the best manner, and that there is pressing need for the best work being done.

There is not *quite* enough money! Which seems rather silly.

ARTHUR WELFORD

"ARCHITECTS" AND DIRECTORS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—With regard to Householder's letter in your issue for November 28, I must say that I sympathize with him. He is by no means the first who has had a similar unhappy experience.

Several clients of mine, for whom I have got out sketch designs, have subsequently seen a site they liked better than the one under consideration, and have been induced by the vendor to buy it and employ the estate architect. In some cases they have had their interests properly studied by the architect, who has acted in a competent and professional manner and produced a good building. In others they have had an experience similar to that of Householder.

It is obvious that such actions as described by Householder are grossly unprofessional. It should be unnecessary for the R.I.B.A., or the Surveyors' Institution, to draw up guiding rules on such a point. The fewer rules the better. But if such a case were brought to the notice of the Council of either body, they would forfeit their right to represent the profession if they did not take action.

Although I sympathize with Householder, I would point out that if these architects and surveyors belong to any recognized institute it is his duty to lay the facts before the governing bodies.

I am financially interested in a small estate on which we have built houses for sale, but I always make a point of informing intending purchasers of the fact, and welcome the purchaser with an architect of his own. I submit that every architect or surveyor must know that this is the only possible attitude for a professional man.

ARCHITECT

LAW REPORTS

HEDGES AND DITCHES DISPUTE

Fox v. *Brown. King's Bench Division. Before Justices Swift and Acton*

This appeal from a decision of the County Court Judge of Wimborne, Dorset, arose out of a dispute as to the ownership of a hedge and ditch between the property of the plaintiff and defendant.

Plaintiff said the land was his, and he complained that the defendant came upon his land and cut down trees and bushes. Defendant replied that the hedge and ditch was his. Plaintiff now complained that the judge had ruled that certain evidence he tendered as to the ownership of the hedge and ditch was inadmissible.

The court, after hearing the legal arguments, held that the judge was wrong in that decision, and that he should have heard the evidence. They allowed the appeal, with costs, set the judgment aside, and ordered a new trial.

Mr. Justice Swift, in the course of his judgment, said the dividing line between the two plots of land was a hedge and a ditch. At the trial a conveyance was produced by the plaintiff which conveyed to him in 1920 the plot of land he now owned. It was said that the plan was perfectly clear and unambiguous, and that one had only to look at it to see how much land belonged to plaintiff and whether or not the fence and ditch did belong to him, and that no extrinsic evidence should be admitted in order to show that in truth the hedge and ditch did belong to him. His Lordship was unable to follow that argument. The language of the deed did not convey the slightest impression to his mind as to whether the hedge and ditch was one of the boundaries mentioned as being demarked on the plan. There was no boundary shown on the plan at all. There was an imaginary line drawn in ink, but whether that line represented the hedge or ditch, or whether it did not, he could not tell. The conveyance did not pretend to lay down absolutely the length of the piece of land which was being conveyed to the plaintiff. It said it was more or less 213 ft. and was bounded by a boundary, but there was nothing in the plan to show what the boundary was. His Lordship should have thought it was quite a common practice to tender evidence when questions arose as to boundaries and the ownership of hedges and ditches, quite apart from the deed. In this case the County Court Judge had been persuaded that he could not listen to extrinsic evidence and must not go outside the deed, although the deed did not determine the question as to what was, and what was not, plaintiff's boundary line.

Justice Acton concurred.

FUMES FROM POWER STATION—ALLEGED NUISANCE: IMPORTANT DECISION

Farnworth v. *Manchester Corporation. Court of Appeal. Before Lords Justices Scrutton, Lawrence, and Sankey*

The decision of the court holding that the Manchester Corporation was liable for nuisance in respect of fumes from their electricity power station, erected under legal powers, is of much importance. The court by a majority, Lord Justice Lawrence dissenting, allowed the appeal of Mr. Arthur Farnworth, a farmer of Bromyhurst Farm, Burton-on-Irwell, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Talbot, sitting at the Manchester Assizes, dismissing the plaintiff's action against the Manchester Corporation, as the electricity undertakers, for an injunction to restrain them from so working their power station as to commit a nuisance by emitting fumes heavily charged with sulphur and sulphur compounds to the damage of plaintiff's property. Plaintiff also claimed an injunction to restrain defendants from interfering with his comfort and health in the occupation of his property.

The Corporation admitted the nuisance complained of, but submitted that, as the power station was of a kind which Parliament had authorized, the plaintiff could not succeed in his action.

Mr. Justice Talbot held that the defendants had succeeded in showing that the station was of a kind which Parliament had authorized to be built at the place in question, and that no means which science and knowledge could suggest could have avoided the nuisance of which plaintiff complained. He therefore gave judgment for the Corporation, and now the plaintiff appealed.

Mr. Singleton, K.C., argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., for the Corporation.

The court allowed the appeal by a majority, Lord Justice Lawrence dissenting, he agreeing with Mr. Justice Talbot that the Corporation was not liable.

Lord Justice Scrutton, in the course of his judgment, said it was clear that the station, in using coal which it did, discharged such a quantity of sulphur that the fumes which were mixed with moisture were not dispersed in the atmosphere, but descended on Mr. Farnworth's land. In view of the fact that larger stations were being erected—e.g. at Birmingham—and were likely to be erected on agricultural land, the legal incidence of the damage was of great importance. Within their own area it appeared clear that the Manchester Corporation were liable for damage by nuisance, but it was said that they were not liable outside their area, because their powers were obtained by a private Act. He could see no reason why Parliament should make the Corporation liable for nuisance in their area and exempt them from liability for nuisance outside their area. The fact that a generating station

on the land was authorized by Parliament, and that it was worked without negligence (if that were the case), did not, when there was a nuisance clause in the Act or Order, relieve the undertakers from paying compensation for damage done by the station amounting to a nuisance. The result might possibly be that the nuisance could not or should not be stopped, but that damage done by the nuisance must be compensated for by the payment of proved damages.

The Corporation never seemed to have considered when that station was built, to be worked on a larger scale than had ever been done before in England, what would be the effect of so large a quantity of sulphurous fumes being given forth on that site on the surrounding neighbourhood. They had never since consulted any outside chemical or electrical experts with regard to whether, by a different construction of works or chimneys, or a restriction of the work of the station, the damage from sulphur deposits could be prevented or at any rate mitigated. It was a striking fact that no similar damage was known in any other case, and the Corporation were unable to explain why they alone should cause damage. If the defendants were to be in a better position, if they could prove that it was the inevitable result of a generating station that it should damage adjoining agricultural land by sulphur deposits, it was for them to prove it, and they had not satisfied him (the Lord Justice) that they had taken all reasonable precautions to explore the causes of and remedies for that damage, or adopted all reasonable precautions to prevent it.

His Lordship added that the case showed the necessity for Parliament and other authorities concerned giving more careful attention to the provisions for compensation for damage caused by those enormous developments of electrical power stations. Promoters should not be allowed, by abstaining from asking in express words for the exclusion of any duty to make compensation for damage done—a privilege which they would not get if they had asked for it expressly—to argue afterwards that their duty to compensate had been indirectly excluded by obscure references.

Lord Justice Sankey concurred.

The appeal was allowed, with costs, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff for damages up to the present date, and an injunction was granted to restrain the defendants from committing a nuisance by their generating station and the fumes thereof causing damage to the plaintiff's land. The operation of the injunction was suspended for a year to enable the defendants to adopt measures to terminate or mitigate the nuisance.

EDWARDIAN "GHOSTS"

"Ghosts," Mr. Max Beerbohm called them—the hundred odd studies in his latest exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. It is an apt word; it lingers while we consider them. Yes, what he has done is to write virtual epitaphs upon characters that, for the most part, had matured during the Edwardian era, or even earlier. The war slammed the page on a chapter of history; even those figures here pictured that survive until now have already acquired the aroma of a "period." Consider "Sir William and Mr. Loulou Harcourt" (sometime First Commissioner of Works), "The Seventh Duke of Rutland—Sole Survivor of a Young England that never was," "Lord Randolph Churchill," "Mr. Whistler giving evidence in the case of Pennell *v.* the *Saturday Review* and another," "Dan Leno" (with veritable epitaph, done in Latin), "Mr. Alfred Harmsworth," "Editing the Yellow Book" (Mr. Harland and Mr. Beardsley), "A Memory of the late Lord Burnham in his Electric Landaulette at Eton"—are they not already legendary figures? Not all of them are caricatures. Like the portrait-painter, this keen observer has taken his subjects as their personality forced itself, or grew, into prominence. Only when the physical casket was irresistible to his whimsical fancy (e.g. "Mr. Yerkes—one of our Conquerors") does he become in the least outrageous. The drawing of "Thomas Hardy" is, in effect, a masterly portrait, practically devoid of exaggeration. But where are the architects? Have they no ghosts? Or does a proportion of their astral body inhabit each and all of their works, so that none remains sufficiently substantial to impress our artist's visionary eye? Or (horrid thought!) *were* there no architects in those days? Here, indeed, are Mr. Eric Kennington and Mr. Alfred Gilbert, sculptors. What a pity that "Max" seems to have retired from active practice. Who, now, is to record the foibles of the eminent, in this profession or another?

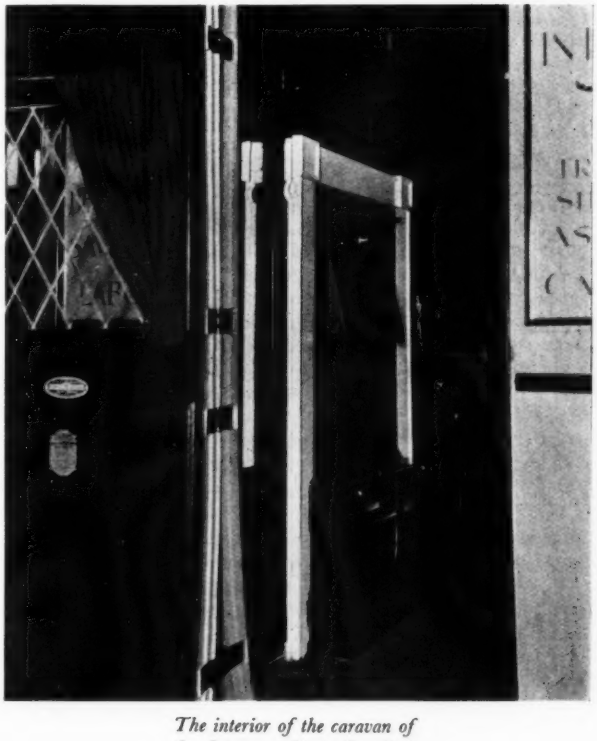
A. B.

TRADE NOTES

In our issue for December 12 it was stated that Mr. H. Birkett supplied the fire protective curtain at the Regal Cinema. This is incorrect. The fire curtain and sprinklers were supplied by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Ltd.

Life in a caravan, if it is not to degenerate into what it was in the Old Stone Age, must be well-ordered. Everything must be ship-shape. There must be a place for everything, and everything must be in its place. The bath can easily swamp the caravan; the stove make a bonfire of it. Especial attention must be given to every feature installed. The good caravan should have had an architect somewhere in its past if it is to fit into modern civilization. Few architects may be called upon to design a caravan, yet it is useful to know where to look for equipment if the job came along. The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., 156 Charing Cross Road, W.C., send us a photograph of the interior of a caravan, fitted with a 22-in. Super Interoven and a Bewty Fire. This should be worth while filing for reference.

"Can we beat America?" is the title of an interesting article published in the last issue of *Kahncrete Engineering* from the pen of Mr. Douglas H. Green, O.B.E., M.C., B.SC., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E. "We are beating America." This is Mr. Green's answer to the question. He says we are so accustomed in this country to the assumption that America is the home of all that is best and quickest in industrial building construction that we are inclined to accept the idea without further consideration. The writer has recently had an opportunity of "comparing notes" on industrial building between what we are doing in this country and what has been done in America during the past decade, and it is upon the result of this discussion that we can say with conviction that we are



The interior of the caravan of the Interoven Stove Co., Ltd.

at the present time ahead of American practice. We are, he says, building as quickly and as cheaply as the Americans, and we are doing better work. In endeavouring to compare the work of two countries, he points out that it is essential to have in mind the varying conditions under which the buildings are constructed. The majority of factory and warehouse buildings in America are constructed on new ground with an open site around in which there is plenty of scope for preliminary preparation for the handling of materials and for the general organization of the work, whereas with us our areas are very much more constricted, and it is seldom that there is much space to spare over and above that occupied by the building. In conclusion, Mr. Green says: "We are proud of our achievement. We are willing to learn from any country, but there is no need for us to assume that our engineering and building industry is inferior."

On and after December 28 the address of Messrs. Huntley and Sparks, Ltd., will be De Burgh Road, South Wimbledon, S.W.19. Telephone: Wimbledon 3076. Telegrams: "Bylprodia, Toot, London." The firm will thus have combined, at one address, their offices, warehouse, and works. The new offices are only twenty-five minutes by tube and twenty minutes by car from the City and Westminster.

Illustrated on this page is a perspective of the new skyscraper which is to be erected in New York from the designs of Mr. Emery Roth. The contract for manufacturing the metal window frames for this building has been secured by Messrs. Williams and Williams, Ltd., of Chester. There will be 3,500 windows and doors, and the amount of the contract is £22,000. The building will have twenty stories and a pent-house in addition. When completed it will, it is claimed, be the world's largest and most luxurious block of flats. Tenants above the eighth floor will have garden terraces, and there will be electric refrigeration throughout. A famous old New York landmark, "The Beresford," extending from 81st to 82nd Street, Central Park West, is being demolished to make way for the new building, which will be completed in October 1929.

The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., have received an order for 6,000 tons of "Ferrocrete" for the construction of a concrete hangar at Seville. This is to house two super Zeppelins, which will be used in connection with the new Spanish air service to operate between Seville and Buenos Ayres. Tenders for this cement were submitted in competition with Continental brands, and was selected owing to its super-rapid hardening qualities. Speedy construction is vital in connection with the work, as the hangar has to be completed and in service by the end of the forthcoming year.

The latest electric fittings catalogue of Messrs. Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., is a delightful publication of over 360 pages, and is profusely illustrated with a complete range of fittings, shades, and glassware. The fittings shown include brackets and lantern brackets, pendants, dining-room coronas, billiard-room fittings, silk and parchment shades, ships' fittings, and dressing-table pendants. In fact, there are fittings of good design for every room, no matter how big or small the building. Many of the models illustrated are representative of the finest periods of English and French decoration. There is a striking colour plate of reproductions illustrating ten of the firm's standard finishes. The catalogue is a fine example of good taste in the design of electrical fittings; and in binding, make-up, and printing.

At the Mysore Industrial Exhibition, which opened in Mysore City on November 15, a gold medal award was secured by a Ruston No. 4 Universal Excavator, and a second gold medal was awarded for a Ruston crude oil road roller. These two appliances are manufactured by Messrs. Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd. An order has also been received by the firm from the London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., for an electrically-operated shovel, which it is claimed will be the largest excavator employed in any brickworks in the world. The machine will weigh approximately 380 tons, and will carry a 7½ cubic yard bucket and a jib 90 ft. long. It will deal with 200 tons of clay per hour, and will be used in the brickworks of the London Brick Co. and Forders, near Bedford. These works are believed even now to be the largest single brickworks in the world, but when the contemplated extensions are finished an output of 200 million bricks per year is anticipated.

Messrs. Ruston and Hornsby have also placed on the market a new excavator known as the Ruston No. 25 quarry-type shovel. This machine carries a 3½ cubic yard bucket, and has been specially introduced for dealing with rock and heavy minerals in quarries and open cast mines. For this work it is claimed to possess exceptional digging qualities coupled with high working speed. The No. 25 is the result of twenty-five years' practical experience of the needs of quarry owners. The machine is claimed to possess all the newest and best features of excavator practice. Among the more important features are the following: high ground clearance; totally enclosed all-gear drive; oversize brakes; box girdered jib, welded and riveted; unusually large roller path with rollers; semi-automatic tipping gear controlling the bucket door; all engines fully enclosed.

The report of the directors of the Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., states that the profit for the fifteen months ended August 31 last amounted to £260,455, as against £163,285 for the twelve months ended May 31, 1927. This, with the balance brought in, £19,273, makes an available total of £279,728. After deducting interest on loans and notes, governing director's salary, directors' fees and welfare expenditure, £28,405, the interest on the £350,000 6 per cent. debenture stock to August 31 last, £26,250, the dividend on the £400,000 7 per cent. preference shares for the year ended May 31, £28,000, and the interim dividend on 825,000 ordinary shares, £20,625, totalling £103,280, there remains the net amount of £176,448. The directors have provided £7,000 in respect of the dividend on the 7 per cent. preference shares for the three months ending August 31 last, and recommend the transfer to depreciation and reserve of £25,349, raising that fund to £75,000, and the payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. on the 825,000 ordinary share capital for the period ended August 31, equal to 3s. 9d. per share, less interim dividend of 6d. per share paid in March, £134,062, totalling £166,412, and the carrying forward of the balance, £10,036. The directors report satisfactory

Block of flats, New York. By Emery Roth. The building will be completed next year.

progress in the further development of the company's business during the period under review.

Messrs. Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., hardware merchants and manufacturers, of Birmingham, have sent us a copy of their general hardware catalogue. It consists of over five hundred pages, profusely illustrated with appliances of every description: grates and fireplaces, sanitary fittings, fencing, electric and lighting appliances. Special pains have been taken to make the book up-to-date, informative, and comprehensive. A specially useful feature is that you can tell at a glance whether any article is carried in stock or will have to be made, e.g. P.H.S. indicates stock lines, and P.H.O. goods made to order.

Chromium plating is a new discovery in protective coatings. It is claimed to be a stainless finish which may be applied to non-ferrous metals. Its characteristics are claimed to be: 1: silver-like appearance; 2: stainlessness, its brilliancy being retained indefinitely without the aid of lacquer; and 3: non-affection by moisture-laden atmospheres. Under ferrous metals, a protection against rust is to be found in the Parwinac rust-resisting finish and the Sheradized Berlin Blacked. Parwinac rust-resisting finish is the result of extensive experimenting, and is said to represent the latest development in the fight against corrosion. A chemically constituted coating, in the first stages of its development it was rather like japanning, but Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., are now able to supply it giving a matt dead black finish, in all appearances similar to the usual art black. "SBB" rust-resisting finish is claimed to give much longer life against corrosion than art black only, the sheradizing being applied beforehand. To the firm's numerous patents have been added several new ones during the course of the past year. The special patent sash pivot called the "Pivota" is illustrated and described. The "Obligu" garage door holder is also a new patent. Among the most popular specialities of the firm are the "Excel-in" and "Excel-out" fanlight openers, "Safeguard" reversible casement hinge, "Empire" concrete mixers, and "Excelsior" screens and screening panels. The demand for these new inventions, the firm state, is steadily increasing. A schedule of door and window fittings for a subsidy house of average size and planning is given in the catalogue. This schedule should be helpful in giving suggestions for a popular range of fittings which will, of course, be equally suitable for other types of houses.

IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. R. Young asked the Minister of Health whether local authorities had had their attention called to their powers under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and what those instructions or recommendations, if any, were; and whether any prosecutions had taken place in furtherance of the objects of the Act?

Mr. Chamberlain said that a circular on the Act was issued to local authorities. Prosecutions had taken place, but to what extent under the Act he could not say, as they had not to be reported to him. The best results were likely to be obtained by close co-operation between the local authorities and those responsible for boiler plant, and that practice was being increasingly adopted.

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 own 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

30182. Babel, H. C. Drying wood, &c. October 18.
29862. Christiansen, N. T. Brick for arches. October 16.
29814. Cuurrah, J. C. Brickwork construction. October 16.
29751. Evans, J. W. Window frames, &c. October 15.
39175. Greene, J. A. Manufacture of bricks, &c. October 18.
34728. Bast, A. Mantelpieces. November 26.
34718. Blastdale, A. Roofing-tile. November 26.
35498, 35499. Home, J. E. Building construction. December 1.
34898. Holttum, G. W. Casement frames, and sashes for the same. November 27.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

298532. Pollard, H. E., and Pollard & Co., Ltd., E. Sashes, doors, and like closure devices.
298509. Bard, P. Chimneys and the like.
298522. Stephens, H. P. Rubber tiling.
300711. Davies, R. Construction of wooden gates and doors.
301122. White, A. E. Attachments for floor-treating machines.
301172. Muller, F. E. Producing surfaces suitable for skating and such-like sports.
301224. Roberts, E. W., and Temple, J. E. Construction of chimneys, stacks, fireplaces, chimney breasts, and like parts of buildings.
301177. Quinn, F., and Wild, L. Means for extracting dust from air.

ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED

296491. Poetz, J. C., Summit Street, St. Paul, Ransey, Minnesota, U.S.A. Casting hollow concrete walls.
298477. Zorn Akt.-Ges., E., 4 Neu-Kolln-on-Wasser, Berlin. Floors.

OBITUARY

The death has occurred of Mr. J. Wilson Byram, the well-known Southwick monumental sculptor, who has only recently completed the erection of the Southwick War Memorial on The Green. He was forty years of age.

Following an attack of typhoid fever, the death took place at Purdysburn Hospital of Mr. Robert Lynn, M.R.I.A.I., a well-known architect and surveyor in the city of Belfast. He was forty-four years of age, and carried on an extensive practice at 14 Ann Street. Amongst the works which he designed were the Lurgan War Memorial, the Kensington Hotel, College Square East; and the new structures at Distillery Football Ground.

Mr. Herbert Andrew Symington, A.R.I.B.A., of Narborough, partner in the firm of Messrs. Symington and Prince, architects, Leicester, has died in a Leicester nursing home. He designed the new Wyggeston Girls' School, the new Westcliff-on-Sea Secondary School, and other important buildings. He began his career with Messrs. Goddard and Catlow, architects, of Leicester, and later served with the late Mr. Howard H. Thompson, the former Leicester architect. During the war he served in France, Mesopotamia, India, and Palestine.

Captain C. J. Jenkin, of Plymouth, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A., died suddenly while explaining a scheme for obtaining a water supply from Dartmoor to a joint conference, held at Salcombe, of the Salcombe and Kingsbridge Urban District Councils. Captain Jenkins was seized with sudden illness while addressing the meeting, and though medical assistance was immediately forthcoming he died without regaining consciousness. Captain Jenkin, prior to going to the West Country, where he had become prominent, was engineer to the Finchley Urban District Council. For a considerable period he had been engineer to the North Cornwall Water Board, and he was responsible for the important extensions which were declared open by the Prince of Wales when the latter paid his last visit to the Duchy. Captain Jenkin, who was formerly an officer in the Royal Enginers, had practised as a civil engineer at Plymouth for a number of years.

Mr. Edward Page Howard, of Birdbrook, Cranleigh, Surrey, architect, left £10,700; net personalty £8,984.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING

The illustration of the Public Service Building, Boston, on page 911 is reproduced from *The American Architect*.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The BLACKROCK Urban District Council has approved plans for thirty-two new houses to be erected by the Council at Stradbrook.

*

The EASINGTON Rural District Council has decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to the erection of 100 additional houses.

*

The BRADFORD Watch Committee has appointed a subcommittee to deal with the question of the provision of new police courts and police quarters.

*

In connection with the proposed bathing pool, the BRIGHTON Corporation has appointed a committee to inspect the pool recently constructed at Southport.

*

The BRADFORD Education Committee is to urge the Board of Education to approve the scheme for the erection of an elementary school on the Swain House estate.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation is to grant another 250 housing subsidies.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation has approved the plans of the borough engineer for the erection of an additional fifty-six houses on the Whitehawk estate, and tenders are now to be obtained.

*

The BRIGHTON Corporation proposes to purchase the Beechmont estate for the erection of an admission hospital in connection with the mental institution.

*

The BRIGHTON Education Committee has decided upon the provision of a new junior mixed and infants' school for 270 children in Upper Roedale Road on the Harrington estate.

*

The Worcestershire Education Committee has passed plans for alterations at WRIBBENHALL Council School.

*

The Worcestershire Education Committee has purchased a site for the erection of a practical subjects centre, etc., at STOURPORT.

*

The Worcestershire Education Committee has purchased a site for the proposed new senior council school at EVESHAM.

*

The Worcestershire Education Committee has decided to acquire a site of about 4¼ acres at Holywell Farm for the purposes of a new council school for the RUBERY district.

*

The Worcestershire Education Committee is to acquire a site at GADFIELD ELM for a practical subjects centre, for the Pendock-Eldersfield district.

The COULSDON U.D.C. clerk has had an interview with Messrs. R. H. and R. W. Clutton regarding the development of Merstham Manor estate.

*

The COULSDON U.D.C. is in negotiation with Old Coulsdon Estates, Ltd., regarding the development of the estate, the provision of sewers, and the conveyance to the Council of parts of Rydons Wood and Inwood.

*

Plans passed at SANDERSTEAD: House, Downs Way, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes; three houses, Briton Crescent, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes; thirty cottages, Foxearth Road, Croham Heights, for Messrs. R. Costain and Sons; house, Arkwright Road, for Mr. G. E. Smith; bungalow, off Farleigh Road, for Mr. E. Norton; bungalow, Kingswood Way, Selsdon Park, for Mr. M. E. Comber; house, Arkwright Road, for Mr. E. F. Jarvis; house and garage, Downs Way, for Mr. H. P. Hawkes; house and garage, The Ridge Way, for Mr. P. Scott.

*

Plans passed by the COULSDON U.D.C.: Two houses, Chaldon Way, for Messrs. Hopkinson and Son; house, Coulsdon Rise, for Messrs. H. Bacon and Son; new street, between Marlpit Lane and Chaldon Way, for Mr. T. E. Hawkins; house, Starrock Road, for Mrs. Rogers.

*

Plans passed at PURLEY: House, Downlands Road, for Miss Stuchberry; two houses, Purley Bury Avenue, for Mr. W. J. Frewing; house, Smitham Downs Road, for Mr. J. G. Cooper; house Hillcroft Avenue, for Mr. R. H. Forster; house, Hartley Down, for Mr. G. T. Fox; house, Brancaster Lane, for Mr. W. J. Frewing; twenty-nine houses, Old Lodge Lane, for Mr. R. A. Fulford; two bungalows, Tennis Road and Old Lodge Lane, for Mr. F. Betts; house, Hartley Down, for Mr. F. A. Freeman; two houses, Old Lodge Lane, for Messrs. E. Best & Co.

*

The Surrey Education Committee has decided that the new central school to be erected at Rowan Road, MITCHAM, shall be for 720 children instead of for 360 as originally proposed.

*

Mr. H. Kenchington, of Staple Inn, Holborn, is to reconstruct 50 Bell Street, MARYLEBONE.

*

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to enlarge the Huntingfield Road School, PUTNEY.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Education Committee recommends the purchase of land near Langstone Road for the erection as soon as possible of an elementary school for 880, so designed as to be subsequently enlarged to accommodate a further 940 children.

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation is to undertake a drainage scheme at Cosham at a cost of £91,500.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 980 scholars at Cosham. Plans are also to be prepared for remodelling and enlarging the existing schools at High Street and Albert Road.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Education Committee recommends the acquisition of a site of 8 acres at Gladys Avenue for the erection of a school to accommodate 1,820 scholars.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Education Committee recommends the provision of an infants' school for 400 on a site in Westover Road.

*

The BRADFORD Corporation Improvements Committee has given instructions for a scheme for the layout of that portion of the central area bounded by Bank Street, Leeds Road, Bridge Street, and Market Street, to be prepared by the city architect and the city engineer.

*

Plans passed by the NEWPORT (I.W.) Corporation: Two houses, Whitepit Lane, for Mr. G. F. Quinton; two houses, Medina Avenue, for Messrs. G. and F. Chiverton, architects; store, quay, for Messrs. Crouchers Ltd.; garage, St. Paul's View Road, for Mr. E. W. Barton; workshop, Portland Street, for Mr. Reg. Jolliffe; alterations and additions, "King's Head," for Mr. F. J. T. Mew.

*

The BURTON-ON-TRENT Corporation has decided to erect thirty-four houses on the Short Street site, and is to prepare a scheme for the erection of houses on the Mill Hill Lane site.

*

The STALYBRIDGE Corporation has appointed a subcommittee to consider the question of the erection of further working-class houses.

*

At a meeting of the CROYDON Corporation Libraries Committee, the borough engineer submitted sketch plans of the proposed new branch library at the London Road corner of Beatrice Avenue, Norbury. The committee approved generally of the design and requested the borough engineer to prepare working drawings and an estimate for submission to the Council.

*

The Whitgift Governors have now prepared schemes for the provision of a grammar school with 700 places at Haling Park, CROYDON, and the transfer of the Middle School to the North End buildings. The cost is estimated at £114,000.

Plans passed by the SHIPLEY U.D.C.: Extensions to mill, Hirst Mills, for Messrs. Glyn Thomas & Co., Ltd.; twelve garages, Wharncliffe Road, for Mr. A. C. Marsden: two houses, Thackley Old Road, for Messrs. Mellor and Booth; new street and five houses, off Bankfield Road, for Messrs. S. Wray & Co.

*

At a meeting of the SHIPLEY U.D.C. Housing Committee, the architect submitted layout and house plans with respect to proposed erection of terrace houses on land adjoining Thackley Old Road and Alma Street, Windhill. The committee approved the layout plan showing twenty-seven houses, at an estimated cost of £326 per house.

*

The CHELMSFORD Corporation has promised to consider the offer from the surveyor, Gidea Park, Ltd., on behalf of clients to purchase alternatively one of the two sites in Kings Road at the price of £225 and £208 respectively for the erection of a cinema.

*

The CHELMSFORD Corporation has promised to consider the application from Messrs. T. D. Ridley and Sons, to sell a piece of ground fronting North Avenue for the purpose of erecting licensed premises.

*

The SHIPLEY U.D.C. has agreed to the scheme prepared by the surveyor for remodelling the public baths at Manor Lane.

*

Plans passed by the CROYDON Corporation: Eight shops, 1447-1461 London Road, for Messrs. Chart, Son and Reading; bakery, warehouse, and garage, Drummond Road, for Mr. H. Macintosh; thirty-two houses, Norbury Hill, for Messrs. Thomas and Sons; shop, 104 North End, for Messrs. Courtney Pope Co.; two houses, St. Oswald's Road, for Messrs. Thomas and Sons; fish-cleaning premises, Donald Road, for Mr. J. Wilson; eight houses, Waddon Court Road, for Messrs. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd.; factory extension, St. James Road, for Mr. E. H. Smith; additions, "Duke of Gloucester" public-house, Sydenham Road North, for Mr. S. G. Pailthorpe; two houses, Norbury Hill, for Messrs. Thomas and Son; six houses, Forrest Gardens, for Mr. E. Smith; two houses, Stanton Road, for Mr. R. Cohen.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee has approved a layout plan of the site at Ashfield Street, showing 266 houses of three apartments, and eighty-two houses of four apartments.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation has passed plans submitted by Messrs. Strain and Robertson, engineers, on behalf of the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company of the proposed extensions to the Yoker Power Station.

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Eight houses, Mount Pleasant Road and Broomgrove Road, for Messrs. H. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; additions and alterations, Western Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Callow and Callow, architects; alterations, 147 Queen's Road, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect; six houses, Amherst Road, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; additions, 49 Cambridge Gardens, for The Hastings Central Aid Committee; two houses, Elphinstone Road, for Mr. J. S. D. Hicks, architect; two houses, Harold Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; alterations, 20 Marina, St. Leonards, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; store, Baldslow Bakery, Baldslow, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect; flats, Baldslow Road, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; three houses, Mount Pleasant Road, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; boiler-room, Queen's Hotel, Harold Place, for Messrs. Callow and Callow, architects; eight houses, Battle Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; two bungalows, Battle Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; house, Cornfield Terrace, St. Leonards, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect; workshop, Braybrooke Road, for Mr. J. M. Jeffery, architect; shop, Pelham Place, Hastings, for Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; house, Red Lane, St. Leonards, for Mr. F. Bowcock, architect; alterations, 29 and 30 Havelock Road, for Hastings Permanent Building Society; alterations, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 44 Marina, St. Leonards, for Mr. A. G. Johnson, architect; meeting hall, Silverhill, for Mr. H. J. Richardson, architect; two houses, Bexhill Road, St. Leonards, for Messrs. Ward, Son and Wray, architects; rebuilding, "Oddfellows Arms," Old London Road, for Mr. P. G. Searles, architect; additions, Provincial Hotel, Havelock Road, for Mr. A. Ford, architect.

*

Plans passed by the TRURO Corporation: Nurses' hostel at Royal Cornwall Infirmary, for Committee; smithy, Tabernacle Lane, for Mr. Brewer; five houses, Hendra site, for Messrs. T. P. Clare and Sons.

*

The City of LONDON Corporation has arranged for a frontage improvement in connection with the rebuilding of 135 to 141 Fleet Street for the *Daily Telegraph* and Allied Newspapers, Ltd.

*

Plans passed by the DOUGLAS (I.O.M.) Corporation: Shop, Castle Street, for Messrs. Lyon Bros.; alterations, 71 Strand Street, for Mr. Jordan; six garages, Demesne Road, for Mr. Philip Christian; alterations, Derby Castle ballroom, for the Palace and Derby Castle, Ltd.; shops, Well Road Hill, for Messrs. J. H. Clague and T. Cowell; three shops, Victoria Road, for Mr. P. White.

*

Plans passed by the SWANSCOMBE U.D.C.: Stores, for Empire Paper Mills, Ltd.

The CARLISLE Corporation has decided to erect 300 additional houses on the Botcherby, Longsowerby, and Newtown housing estates, and instructed the city surveyor to advertise for tenders.

*

Plans passed by the HAMPTON U.D.C.: Alterations and additions, "King's Arms" beer-house, Uxbridge Road, Hampton Hill, for Messrs. Watney, Coombe, Reid & Co., Ltd.; five houses, Chestnut Avenue, Hampton, for Mr. A. J. Russell, on behalf of the Try Concrete Slab and Partition Co., Ltd.

*

The governors of Colfe Grammar School, LEWISHAM, are to adapt the adjoining All Saints' orphanage for school purposes at a cost of £11,500.

*

At a meeting of the BRADFORD Corporation it was reported that the Ministry of Health had sanctioned the provision of additional accommodation on the Westwood Mental Hospital estate, and a loan of £105,000. The city engineer was instructed to proceed immediately with the road works, and the laying of the outfall sewer from Halifax Road to the estate.

*

Plans passed by the PORTSMOUTH Corporation: Ten houses, Upper Park Road, Cosham, for Messrs. G. McCormick and Son; Congregational Church, Edinburgh Road, for the Rev. Davies; nine shops and garages, Tangier and Neville Roads, for Mr. W. Ford; eleven houses, Kensington Road, for Messrs. Wade and Connor; twenty-eight houses, road off Paignton Avenue, for Mr. R. J. Winnicott; two houses, Torrington Road, for Mr. H. Williams; five houses, Mayfield Road, for Mr. W. E. Ekers; sixteen houses, Southampton Road, Cosham, for Mr. E. W. Payne; workshop, 4 Broadway, London Road, for Mr. C. W. Stigant; additions, Silver Street, for Mr. W. Curran, for the trustees of Bethesda Mission; ten houses, Hewitt Road, for Mr. J. Sotnick; ten houses, Hewitt Road, for Mr. J. McDermott; twelve houses, off London Road, Cosham, for Mr. G. Mitchell.

*

The PORTSMOUTH Corporation proposes to grant another 500 housing subsidies.

*

Plans passed by the OXFORD Corporation: Two houses, George Street, Summertown, for Messrs. Hinkins and Frewin; house, Hamilton Road, for Messrs. Hunt and Church; house, Hill Top Road, for Mr. W. Laitt; hostel for undergraduates, New Inn Hall Street, Bulwark's Lane, for the Rev. P. E. Warrington; science block, Woodstock Road, for the governors of St. Edward's School; house, Hill Top Road, for Messrs. D. Fisher and Sons; squash racquet courts, rear of college grounds, for Worcester College; extensions, Power Station, for Mr. J. Johnson; extension to Oratory, 33 Banbury Road, for the Rev. Mother Superior.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	1 1¼
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₃	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₃	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B₂	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¼
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¼
A₂	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₃	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4¼
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₂	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2¼
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2¼
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₂	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3½	11¾
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
B₂	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1¾
B₂	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A₃	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Cumberland	.....	1 6	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
C₁	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 3	11¼
A₃	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1½
A₃	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¼
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1¾
B₃	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₃	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6	1 1¼
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A₃	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₂	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₃	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₂	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0¾
A₃	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₁	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 3	11¼
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A₃	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₃	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4¼
A₃	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8½	1 3½
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B₁	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A₂	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₁	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	S. and E. Glamorganshire Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A₂	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	11¾
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2¾
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2
A₃	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₃	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₁	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2¼
A₃	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1¼
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₃	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2¼
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A₃	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₃	South'pton ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₂	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1¾
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11¾
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7½	1 2¾
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2¾
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₃	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A	Wolverhampton ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2¾
A₃	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1¼
A₃	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1¼
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2¼
B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1¾
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0¾
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2

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

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

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

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

*

	£	s.	d.
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	3	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. 1½ in., per yd. sup.	0	6	0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0	7	0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0	1	0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0	1	4
Jointing new grano, paving to old, per ft. run	0	0	4
Extra for dishing grano, or cement paving around gullies, each	0	1	6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0	0	7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0	8	0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0	11	0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0	0	10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ½ in., per yd.	0	8	6
DO. SKIRTING, 6 in.	0	0	11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0	5	3
DO. DO. 3 in.	0	6	6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0	0	3

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

MASON

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

*

Portland Stone:			
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0	4	6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0	4	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, 33½ per cent.

DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.

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

*

	£	s.	d.
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 33½ per cent.			
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0	13	6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0	1	6
DO 3-ply per yd.	0	1	9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2	10	0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0	0	4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0	1	2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

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

*

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

*

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.*

*

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, per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Lath nails, per lb.	0	0	4
Ferrocrete, per ton	2	15	6

*

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.*

*

Glass : 4lbs in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7½
Polished plate, British ⅛ 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

*

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, 3/16 in. punched per M. grey	16	0	0
DO., *red*	18	0	0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0	7	0
DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd.	0	6	6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.*	0	1	9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0	2	10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0	0	7

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

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

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

1 1
1 4

l span,

3 0
per ft

GER
1s. 4d.
hour;

12 0
3 3
3 6
4 6
15 0
4 0

5 0
3 6
0 4½

2 0
17 6
5 0
5 0
16 0
10 6

0 3
0 6

0 9
0 7

0 10
0 9
1 2½

3 8
5 6
1 2
0 6

1 7
1 10
2 4
9 0

3 0

1 2

0 11

0 2½

0 6

1 7

2 8

2 3
3 3

4 0
5 0

15 0
0 0

0 0
0 0

7 0

6 6

1 6
1 9

2 10

0 7

½ in.
A. B.
4. 4.
7 6
7 9
½ 10 —
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