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# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL & *Architectural Engineer*

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FROM AN ARCHITECT'S NOTEBOOK.

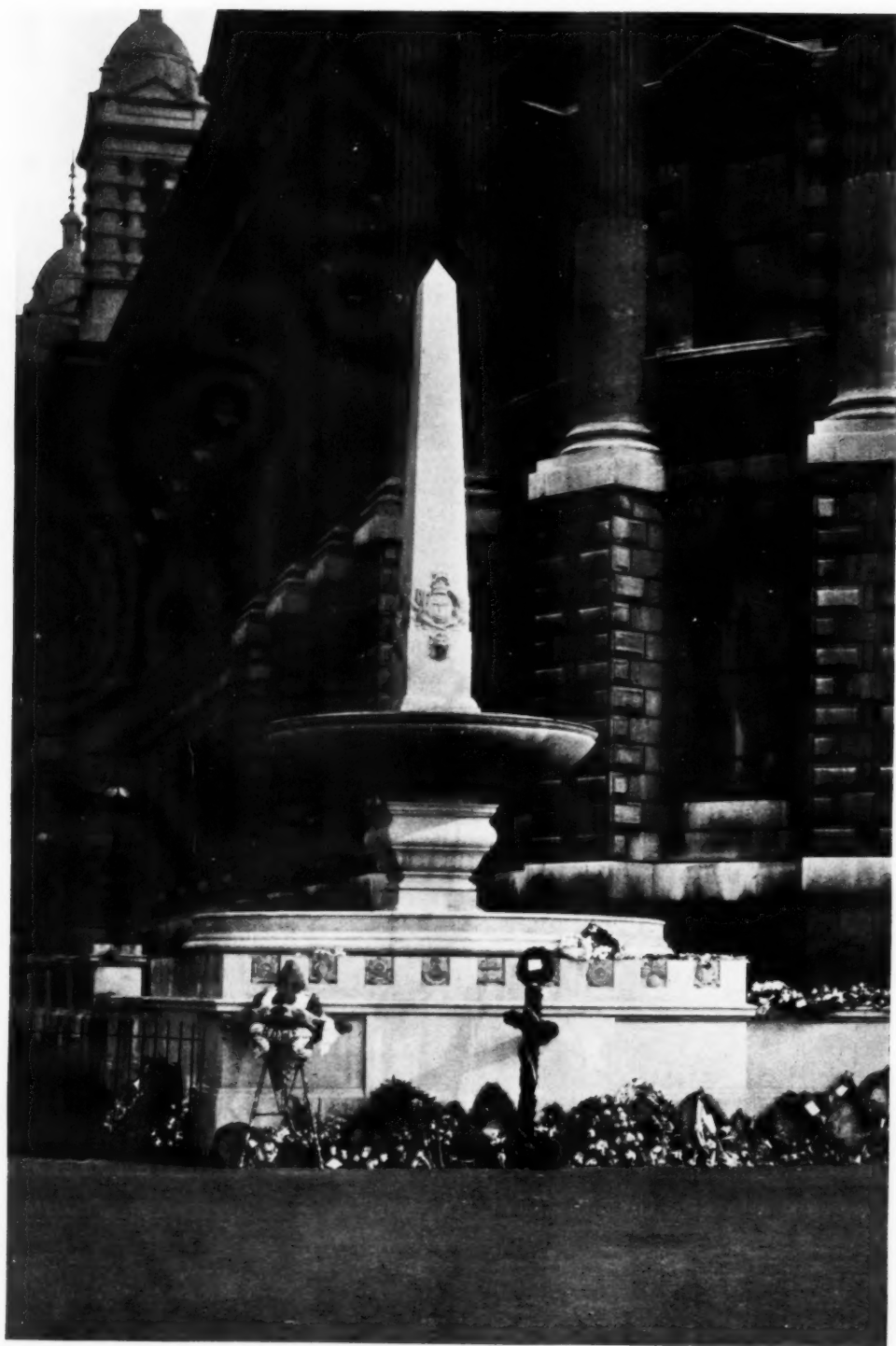
*There is one occupation, and one only—that is, architecture, where  
reigns idleness of mind, where we look backwards instead of forward.*

M. CARBUSIER-SAUGNIER.

9 Queen Anne's Gate. Westminster.

War Memorials. 52.—Royal Naval Division War Memorial,  
Horse Guards Parade

Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Architect



Some notes about this Memorial appear on page 721.

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

*9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.*

Wednesday, May 6, 1925.

Volume LXI. No. 1583.

## Domestic Architecture To-day

A GENERATION ago England was famed for her domestic architecture, and, indeed, the admiration which her houses evoked was fully justified, for there flourished, at that time, a number of architects whose work reached a very high level and achieved real distinction; among the foremost of these may be mentioned Sir Ernest George, Ernest Newton, Guy Dawber, Sir Edwin Lutyens. Yet, without wishing to detract from the excellence of the work achieved by these and others, it must be remembered that they were favoured by the age. Prolonged peace and growing prosperity had developed the taste and increased the leisure of the upper classes, and there was a return once more to the countryside; for the English upper class, if in a less degree a land-owning class than in the eighteenth century, still had its roots in the country rather than in the town. Even now Washington Irving's remark that "The English, in fact, are strongly gifted with the rural feeling" is still true, so that the vast changes wrought by industrialism have as yet failed to crush the desire for rural life and the love of rural sport. But with the events of 1914, it is impossible to see how this return to the country would have developed; as it is, however, the conditions have entirely changed, and with them the tendencies of domestic architecture. Thus, although we may point to the early days of this century as an epoch of great achievements in domestic architecture, to which to-day compares unfavourably, it would be as unjust to blame the architectural profession as it would be to condemn a racehorse for moving less swiftly over a ploughed field than over a stretch of turf.

Yet even to-day the conditions, although entirely different, are not wholly adverse to the production of good domestic architecture, albeit on a much smaller scale than that of the last generation. Indeed, those who move about the country must have observed dual tendencies, a good and a bad, and may, furthermore, have speculated as to whether either will gain ascendancy over the other. The good work of to-day is a direct and intelligent fulfilment of a concise need; the need being for small houses (as distinct from cottages) for people of moderate means and of taste, and planned for convenience and orderliness. It might be thought that such a need must always have existed. It may have done so, but it has only recently been so clearly formulated, and this on account of the changed conditions. The two most important factors operating to bring about this demand are a reduction in affluence among those having taste, and the extreme difficulty in obtaining adequate domestic service. There is also a third reason, which is that the demands upon income have very greatly increased in scope and variety, so that a smaller proportion is now devoted to the upkeep of the house than heretofore.

Houses which are the fulfilment of this need are, for the most part, based upon the tradition of domestic architecture which has been established in England for three centuries,

and it is a tradition which lends itself to adaptation to present needs. The simplicity of planning which is demanded to-day suggests a simple treatment, and domestic architecture reveals how little is required in the way of expensive embellishment to satisfy æsthetic demands. And this, on the whole, is a greater test of the skill of the designer, for he must produce his effect with fewer means, since his client's pocket is by no means bottomless. That it can be done there is ample evidence to-day, especially in and around some of the garden suburbs, and it is done better than it has ever been done before. It constitutes architecture's most valuable contribution to the community to-day, but it cannot usefully be compared with the bigger domestic work of a quarter of a century ago, any more than a violet can usefully be compared with a rose, or an etching with an oil painting. Nevertheless, it is possible to regret the passing of opportunities for the use of rare materials and of fine craftsmanship, but their passing is wrapt up with the immense changes in the social structure which are at present taking place, and which cannot here and now be discussed.

But if there is a certain type of small English house which surpasses any which have preceded it, it is equally true that there is another type which falls as far below any predecessors. We have said that persons with taste are on the whole less affluent; we will now say that persons without taste are on the whole more affluent, adding, for our own protection, the request that such generalizations must be accepted as loose indications of prevailing conditions rather than as statements of hard facts. This lack of taste is displayed in manners, deportment, and acquisitions; and so all round our big towns, and here and there along the coast, we find whole districts, often spots of rare natural beauty, made hideous with these horrible erections which seem to cluster in fearful congeries, or spread themselves promiscuously over vale, heath, and hillside.

These houses are, for the most part, flimsily flung together with substitute materials, such flimsiness being an indication of the comparative shortness of their lives, and thus their only redeeming feature. There is a certain class of would-be house-owner who thinks that anything is better than the accepted materials.

These, then, are the two extremes which domestic building is achieving to-day. What we all desire to know, however, is which will predominate in the future, the celestial or the infernal. Numerically, we should think that the infernal have it; but as has been pointed out, these are fortunately of less sound construction. Meanwhile we think that taste is improving; and even bad manners, which both influence and are influenced by architecture, are less general. The many books, public lectures, and newspaper articles on architecture, too, are having a good effect: all of which facts lead us to hope that this particularly odious development is but a post-war symptom of artificial conditions; a manifestation of turmoil.

Even the speculative builder to-day is, as often as not, on the side of the angels. At any rate, he seems to be doing his best, often going to the length of asking the advice or assistance of architects. He is finding that beauty is not necessarily costly, and that purchasers are becoming somewhat more critical. We shall never believe in the existence of an inherent preference for the bad, either in taste or morals; we have confidence, therefore, that this generation, no less than the last, is maintaining a high level of excellence in English domestic architecture.

### The Architectural Room

To the customary question, "What is it like this year?" it is possible to say, with regard to the Architectural Room, that the Academy is rather better than usual. The quality of the architecture shown is well above the normal Academy standard, and the draughtsmanship is consistent throughout, with one or two things of exceptional interest to give a necessary relief to the mass. As last year, Mr. Farey again carries off the honours in point of number of drawings, and, as usual, preserves a high level of technical efficiency. Mr. Walcot makes a welcome reappearance in the Architectural Room with two characteristic drawings, and he is represented in one of the south rooms by that etching of powerful contrasts, "The Wedding of Justinian and Theodora." Mr. Robert Atkinson has a drawing of a church which is a clever combination of elevation and perspective, while Mr. Bucknell and Mr. Hepworth are also seen to advantage. While on the subject of the Architectural Room, we should like to suggest that a better use could be made of the all-too-insufficient accommodation provided. As usual, the greater part of the central space is occupied by two large models—one of Messrs. Baker and Troup's re-modelling of the Bank of England, the other of Sir Edwin Lutyens's war memorial at St. Quentin. The model of the Bank is by no means too large for the important scheme which it represents, but that of the war memorial is much too overpowering. This memorial is a thing of very simple shapes, and could well be represented by a model one-tenth the size of the one on view. There seems to be no reason why models should be of such prodigious size. Why should we not have, say, a dozen small models in the space now occupied by two? The public are strongly attracted by them, as was shown in the case of a recent exhibition of the Architecture Club; they are easily "understood of the people," and are much more likely to promote popular taste in architecture than are perspective drawings. We venture to think that a display of good architectural models would do much to entice the normally shy layman into the Architectural Room.

### Among the Pictures

The names of well-known architects occur almost as frequently in that portion of the Royal Academy catalogue which deals with oil paintings as in that which inventories the Architectural Room. Here the great men do not, however, appear as the authors, but as the subjects of the works exhibited. Not surely for some years can there have been as many as seven portraits of people whose names are mentioned daily wherever architecture becomes the topic of conversation. Mr. Meredith Frampton gives us (No. 251) the features of Mr. C. F. A. Voysey in a picture very solidly and meticulously handled. The President of the R.I.B.A. is painted by Mr. Thomas C. Gotch (No. 405), while the late Mr. Paul Waterhouse and Mr. Delissa Joseph are in close proximity in Room IX, the first (No. 456) by Mr. G. Spencer Watson, and the second (No. 462) by the sitter's wife. In two other pictures it is the name rather than the person of the sitter that is familiar. We refer to Mr. van Anrooy's portrait of Mrs. E. Guy Dawber, and Miss Madeline McDonald's of Miss Barbara Morley Horder, both in the same room with Mr. Joseph and Mr. Waterhouse. Finally, there is Mr. Basil Mott, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, painted by Mr. Stanhope Forbes. Though

Mr. Mott would perhaps resent being bracketed with four members of the architectural profession, his close association with London's two chief masterpieces in architecture has given his name an architectural significance that is, we should think, unique in the recent history of engineering.

### A Great Subject-Picture

It is a noteworthy symptom that two of the most distinguished works in this year's Academy should be subject-pictures. The most powerful subject-picture of the year, however, is not to be seen at Burlington House, but at the Leicester Galleries, where Mr. Max Beerbohm is holding, before a numerous and distinguished audience, his annual exhibition of drawings. It is entitled "Civilization and the Industrial System"—an unusual title for Mr. Beerbohm, whose favourite gesture seems to be a gentle, but neatly pointed, prodding of his contemporaries, old, young, and middle-aged. In this drawing (No. 7 in the catalogue) Mr. Beerbohm has put off his usual tolerant smile, and instead there are signs of an ill-concealed and excruciating anguish of mind. In a thickly-barred prison chamber a feminine figure, rigid and emaciated, averts her ashen face from a monster with whose invention it would be difficult to credit the amiable Max, were it not for the well-known microscopic handwriting which appears below. "No, my dear," runs the legend, "you may've ceased to love me; but you took me for better or wuss in younger and 'appier days, and there'll be no getting away for you from me, ever." The simian snarl, the hairy bulk contained by a girdle with a single great diamond for clasp, must be seen to be believed. We defy any architect of ordinary sensibilities to come away from this drawing without feeling some of the pity and terror that are the ingredients of the highest tragedy.

### The English Churchyard

Since Canon Raffles-Flint, Archdeacon of Cornwall, appealed for an improvement of our churchyards, the subject of funereal monuments has been conspicuous in the daily and weekly Press. The trouble really arises from a combination of two things. In the first place, the tombstone has departed from its original function, which is, of course, to proclaim, briefly but clearly, the identity of the person who lies buried beneath it, as well as the dates and other particulars which distinguish that person's earthly life. We are here speaking of the headstone, and not of the cenotaph, which is a complete tomb in itself. The headstone, however, has grown into a piece of symbolical sculpture, pillar, cross, urn, effigy, and what not. Now, a piece of sculpture of this kind may be a thing of exquisite and lasting beauty, but a dense crowd of such works must, unless their design be strictly co-ordinated on a common basis, present that aspect of confusion and disorder that is by common consent the chief defect of our twentieth-century cemeteries. The second great defect is the preponderant use of an alien material. Why a fine white Italian stone, whose name has long been expressive of splendour and opulence, should provide cheaper monuments than a common local sandstone is a question which we do not profess ourselves able to answer.

### Dangerous Balconies

The collapse of a number of balconies in the West End last week calls attention to an ever-present public danger. That many of such balconies are known to be unsafe is attested by the fact that, in most West End streets, one will find, here and there, columns specially introduced to support their weight. These balconies are seldom used (our variable climate does not conduce to dallying in the open air), and the consequence is that through lack of attention they become unsafe. Whenever any pressure is put upon them, down they come; the force of gravity is even sufficient to bring them tumbling down. No doubt the recent collapse will cause building owners generally to look to their balconies. Here is scope for the zeal of our "dangerous structures" surveyors.



## A MONTHLY CAUSERIE

## Joking Apart

## Holidays

THE bank holiday enactment presents Easter to the practising architect as a hiatus in the affairs of men, a vacuity, a cessation of activity without repose; but by sanctifying a few days before Easter and a few after, a man who cannot leave his office to run by itself may yet vanish for a couple of weeks almost unbeknown. I have just enriched my Easter with trimmings before and behind in this manner, my purpose being to clear away the cobwebs and, with luck, some of the spiders that spin them. The results have proved satisfactory. Before I departed I was oppressed with a vast yearning which at one moment was a wish that someone would leave me a fortune, and at another that someone would run over me with a motor lorry. On my return I find this infirmity of desires dispersed. I now know exactly what I want. I want a good long holiday.

This joyous state has been attained by making my holiday intensive. The recuperative value of a holiday is not to be measured in days and weeks, but by richness and variety of adventure and activity of legs. The intensive quality may be obtained, I find, by losing oneself upon the Continent in "plus fours," an old Homburg hat rescued from the golf locker, a venerable Burberry, much stained by fishing and other adventures, but newly boiled so that the reputation of the British architect in foreign lands for purity of person shall not be compromised, and a light valise, the frustration and despair of touts, porters, and taxi-drivers. Thus equipped, the travelling architect with no obligations, no plans, no itinerary, and no ambitions to torment him may disport himself like a straw before his most idle impulses, and encourage himself to respond to any whim of the moment which may impel him to new scenes, by religiously leaving his valise each morning at the *Dépôt des Bagages*. I do not apologize for writing French, for I am not sure that I exactly am. The intensive holiday is, in fact, enriched when the traveller does not know the language of the country, as I fully proved many years ago in Portugal. The struggle to survive under such circumstances produces a state of tension which banishes apathy. I confess, however, that when I am so courtly as to address a Frenchman in his mother tongue—which, as an Englishman, I hold to be more than he can in reason expect—it wounds my dignity if he replies in English. For instance, when, by some chance I am unable to account for, I found myself at Antwerp, I noticed an electric-power standard of steel lattice designed for boys to climb, with a notice in Flemish forbidding them to do so, and one of six years a quarter of the way up it. In passing I shook my head and said "*Non, non,*" and the child grinned down at me and replied: "Yes, yes." I am beginning to lose faith in language. When I ask for *salade* and get salt I can make excuses, but when I ask for *pain*, and repeat the request, and am then given butter, I cannot.

It may be asked, "What has all this got to do with the readers of a technical journal athirst for information?" I answer that we here have an account of an architect's holiday, the interest in which lies in the fact that it is not in the least the sort of holiday an architect is ever supposed to take. A self-respecting architect would be ashamed to return from a holiday on the Continent without a measured drawing or two, some sketches and well-balanced opinions on the towns, buildings, and pictures he has seen. I have done none of these things. Not only did I not carry with me even a foot rule or a strip of lead with which to capture mouldings, but I never so much as put pencil to paper. Isn't it awful! I have seen the Palace of the Popes at Avignon, the Trianons, Beauvais, Amiens, explored Brussels and viewed Antwerp from its belfry, and yet have not one idea to rub against another. I make the confession not

with pride, but because the fact strikes me as odd. I ask myself: Why am I so constituted? The answer my experience and observation of life supply is that I am constituted exactly as are other men, and that the work-weary architect on holiday thinks and feels under such circumstances much as I do. We must all at times be idle; the most fruitful activity is that which is a reaction from rest, and rest, to be enjoyed, must be a reaction from work. Let me then try and seize from the confusion of impressions those that first naturally present themselves.

Yes, I feared as much. The first impression I have—and I make the confession without shame, for what is true of me will be true of the majority in like case—is the lovely food I have eaten. The French, and the Belgians also, though in a fashion that does not please me so well, do amazingly understand the delightful business of eating. I know no more unsatisfactory way of spending money than in English hotels and restaurants; but in France, scarcely a better. Last night, for my sins, I was cast upon the mercy of our streets, and at a good restaurant, amid elaborate appointments, was served with a dinner that definitely discouraged hunger. Such a thing would be impossible in France, where I have lately amused myself by testing the opinion offered me by an American resident in Paris, that nowhere throughout France was the food other than good. I experimented with the humblest eating houses, and fed once where my fellow diners included chauffeurs and time-keepers from the docks, but always with unvaried satisfaction. The economy of means to ends, the lively sense of the value and quality of ordinary provender by which such things as radishes and shrimps and bread and eggs and peas are elevated and made not only delicious to eat, but exquisite to one's food-sense, and the remoteness of any idea of gluttony or waste or redundancy—all contribute to a pleasure which is beyond and above physical contentment and touches on the domain of the poetical. In the more expensive restaurants one may enjoy wonders of cookery, but the true genius of the French in the matter of food is best experienced in the daily round of the national life. The meal which remains most vividly in my memory is *déjeuner* at an "ordinary," served by the proprietor and his daughters in a small hotel restaurant up a yard in Amiens.

After food the aspect of architecture that first occurs to me is not what I should have expected or what will long remain with me. Although I visited cities and towns, and trod unnumbered miles of their pavements, I was never able to discover where the modern French architect justifies his high reputation. I saw historic buildings, but no memorable new ones. The streets of Paris and of Lyons offered no examples, to my observation, of modern buildings; and I cannot believe that certain exuberant and tasteless villas I saw had any closer connection with French architecture than English examples of "private enterprise" have with our own. We know that cultivated architectural taste in France is extremely conservative, but among the uniform seemingly frontages I noticed no designs in which good taste was displayed otherwise than by the absence of all adventures in individuality. I have a clear picture in my mind of the uniform, flat, grey, cliff-like frontages of Lyons standing back behind the wide, avenued boulevards, which follow the sweeping bends of the Rhône and the Saône. The eaves, cornices, the cills and heads of the equal, formally spaced windows, approximated to the same levels, and the whole of the houses constituting these endless frontages might be said to be of a pattern. Each had, in fact, individuality when closely viewed. But variations were confined to minor diversities having no particular force or subtlety, and would not prevent each house from appearing to an untutored observer to be a counterpart of those on

each side of it. The effect of such frontages, and of streets so enclosed, is extraordinarily fine. Although no house sets back in any part from the line of all of them, and no house has a feature which would mark it out or break the uniformity, there is yet enough of diversity of roof-line and varied unity to remove any effect of monotony. Thus it would seem that by denying themselves everything all is attained. The result thus simply and unaffectedly achieved

is most effective. When I reflect on our own costly and effort-full Kingsway, and our violent, extravagant, and even swanking Regent Street, and consider the universal condemnation of both of them, and then recall the dignity of the humble frontages of Lyons, which seem to desire to live by reputation rather than display, I fancy I get an insight into the disparity of genius of the two peoples.

KARSHISH.

## The Royal Academy Architecture

THE most conspicuous objects in the architectural room of this year's Academy are, as usual, the great models. There are two of them, one from each of what one may legitimately hold to be our two greatest living architects. Widely different in scale and colour as well as in technique, they yet resemble one another in possessing those qualities of freedom and logic, of sensitiveness and repose, which, when displayed in a work of some magnitude, we associate with the word monumental. Mr. Herbert Baker's new building for the Bank of England is familiar to most in its general outline, but few will have been led to expect the intricacy of plan, the luxuriant combination of wings, domes, and porticoes that are so faithfully portrayed in No. 1188. Though marred (to my own eyes at least) by the superaddition of the standard London County Council two-floor dormer roof, a feature into which no architect alive could breathe a tolerably individual spirit, the building promises to be one of considerable distinction. Its idiom has little in common with the idiom employed by Soane and Cockerell in the priceless screen wall, but the walls of the new building are to rise at some distance behind the old walls abutting on the street, and it is unlikely that the two will be visible in the close juxtaposition of the model. Sir Edwin Lutyens's memorial to the missing to be erected at St. Quentin (No. 1201), though its surfaces affect a sobriety that almost approaches baldness, manages to outvie even the Bank of England model in its multiplicity of architectural forms, a profusion of pylons and arches dexterously intertwining with one another and combining into a whole pierced with cellular voids whose disposition is foreshadowed in the plan (No. 1210).

The place of honour among the drawings is given, and given rightly, to the new head offices for the Midland Bank, by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Messrs. Gotch and Saunders (No. 1078). This is the building whose broadly conceived façade, crowned by an embryonic saucer-dome, was the subject of a slight but fascinating sketch in pencil and chalk by Sir Edwin Lutyens himself, exhibited in last year's Academy. Those who are familiar with Britannic House, E.C., will find it interesting to make a mental comparison between the two designs, and to note how far their author has travelled in the space of time that separates them. The later of the two shows symptoms of two distinct kinds. First it will be noted that the architect obviously feels himself more at ease in the world of commercial building than he did four years ago. In the second place, he shows indubitable signs that he has not remained altogether insusceptible to the modernist movement. The signs are slight; the accustomed dignity and homogeneity are nowhere relaxed, but it is impossible to overlook the new influences that have been at work.

These influences are to be seen at their most vigorous in several of the surrounding designs. Messrs. Richardson and Gill's offices at No. 65 Leadenhall Street (No. 1044), Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan's powerful hypostyle façade for a building at St. Martin's-le-Grand (No. 1103), and Messrs.

Herbert O. Ellis and Clarke's new Carmelite House, Tudor Street (No. 1200) all exhibit, in varying degrees, a common tendency which may be described in a few words. First, there is the obvious desire to conceal the division of the building into a large number of floors of equal height and of more or less equal importance. Side by side with this we have the thickening of the substance of all features not incorporated with the wall screen, such as cornices, pilasters, columns, blocking-courses, pedestals, and others. More and more these features tend to assume a paleolithic amplitude reminiscent of the oldest kinds of masonry known to us. The designers here mentioned achieve their effect with distinction, but the effect is one to which no technical brilliance could impart that spirit of geniality which, more surely than any other trait, gives a work of architecture a claim upon the spectator's affections.

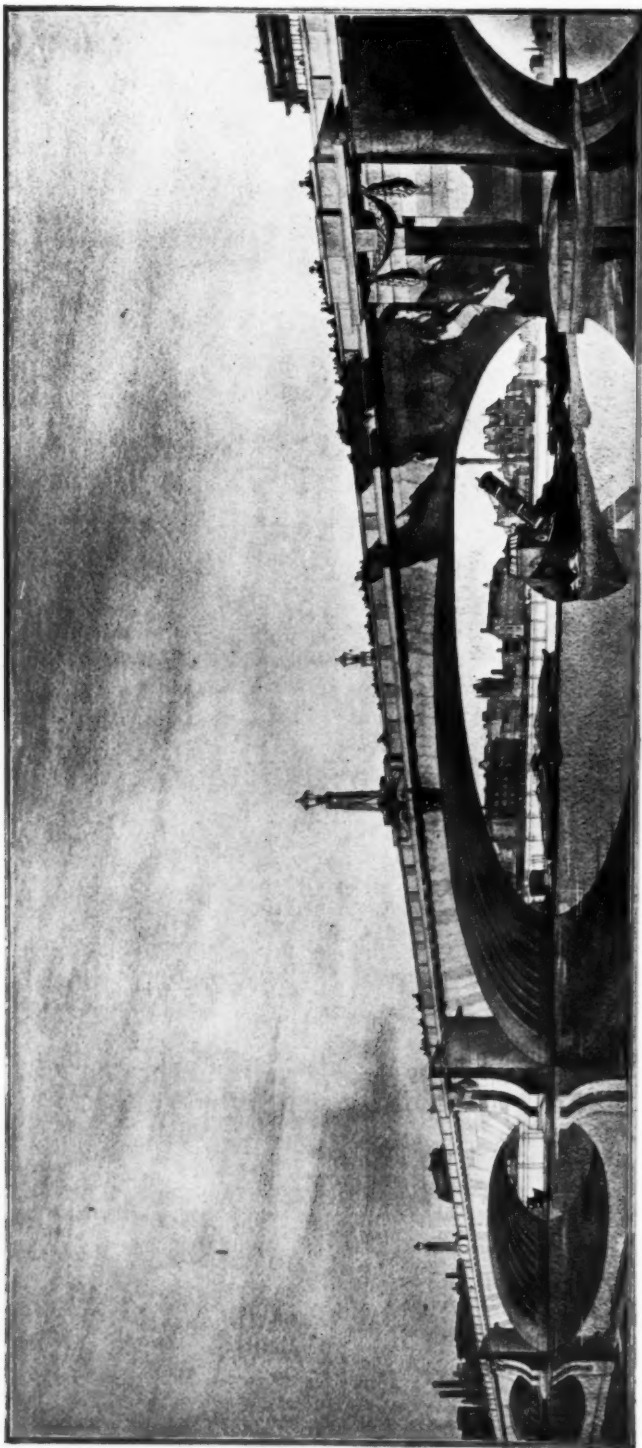
Where brick is the material employed, however, this expansion and simplification of the elements of a building does not result in quite the same degree of severity. Mr. Robert Atkinson's All Saints' Church at Hindley, Lancashire (No. 1140), is a good example of the comfortable warmth that may be derived from the application of vigorous and deeply coloured surfaces to a design of even such unusual simplicity as this one possesses. Brick, or a mixture of brick and stone, has, in fact, yielded some of the pleasantest of the designs shown this year. Two separate and entirely different schemes for the rebuilding of Messrs. Fortnum and Mason's premises in Piccadilly will no doubt run each other close in the favour of visitors. Mr. Guy Dawber's (No. 1105) is the more whimsical, that of Messrs. Wimperis and Simpson (No. 1041) the more deliberately composed. But my little digression on bricks must not be allowed to distract our view from Mr. Curtis Green's design for the head office of the London Life Association (No. 1121), which, besides being one of the most important buildings shown, is also one of the most attractive. Together with the Midland Bank and Sir Aston and Mr. Maurice Webb's Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea General Hospital (No. 1081), sparkingly drawn by Mr. William Walcot, it forms a trinity over which even the haziest observer must linger with care. Mr. Walcot's dexterity, which has not illumined the architectural room for some years past, is also to be seen in Messrs. Brierley and Rutherford's design for a Westminster Bank building at Doncaster (No. 1112). His phosphorescent brush is not, however, without disciples, and on these very walls a number of his favourite coruscations are to be found over other well-known signatures. But the older style of draughtsmanship continues unabashed, and Messrs. Mewès and Davis's head office building for the Westminster Bank, of which a model was exhibited four years ago, is depicted in a drawing (No. 1092) of studious and monochromatic exactitude, done by Mr. Watts. It is pleasant to remember how much this diversity of treatment adds to the appeal of the architectural room. Not only the subjects of the buildings, but their technique and that of the drawings

(Continued on page 703.)



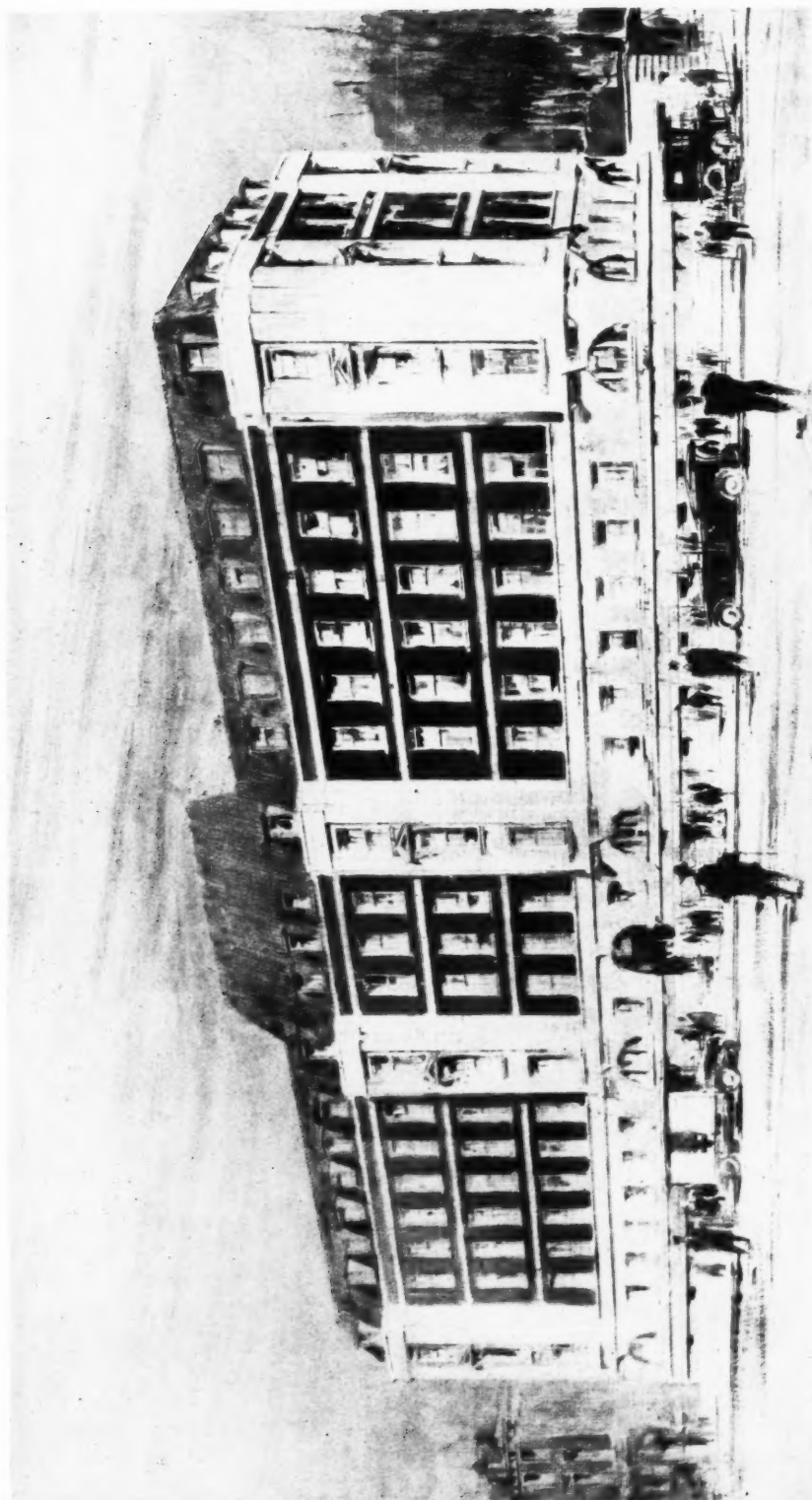
PROPOSED HEAD OFFICES, MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.  
SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., AND GOTCH AND SAUNDERS, ARCHITECTS.  
(*Royal Academy Exhibition.*)



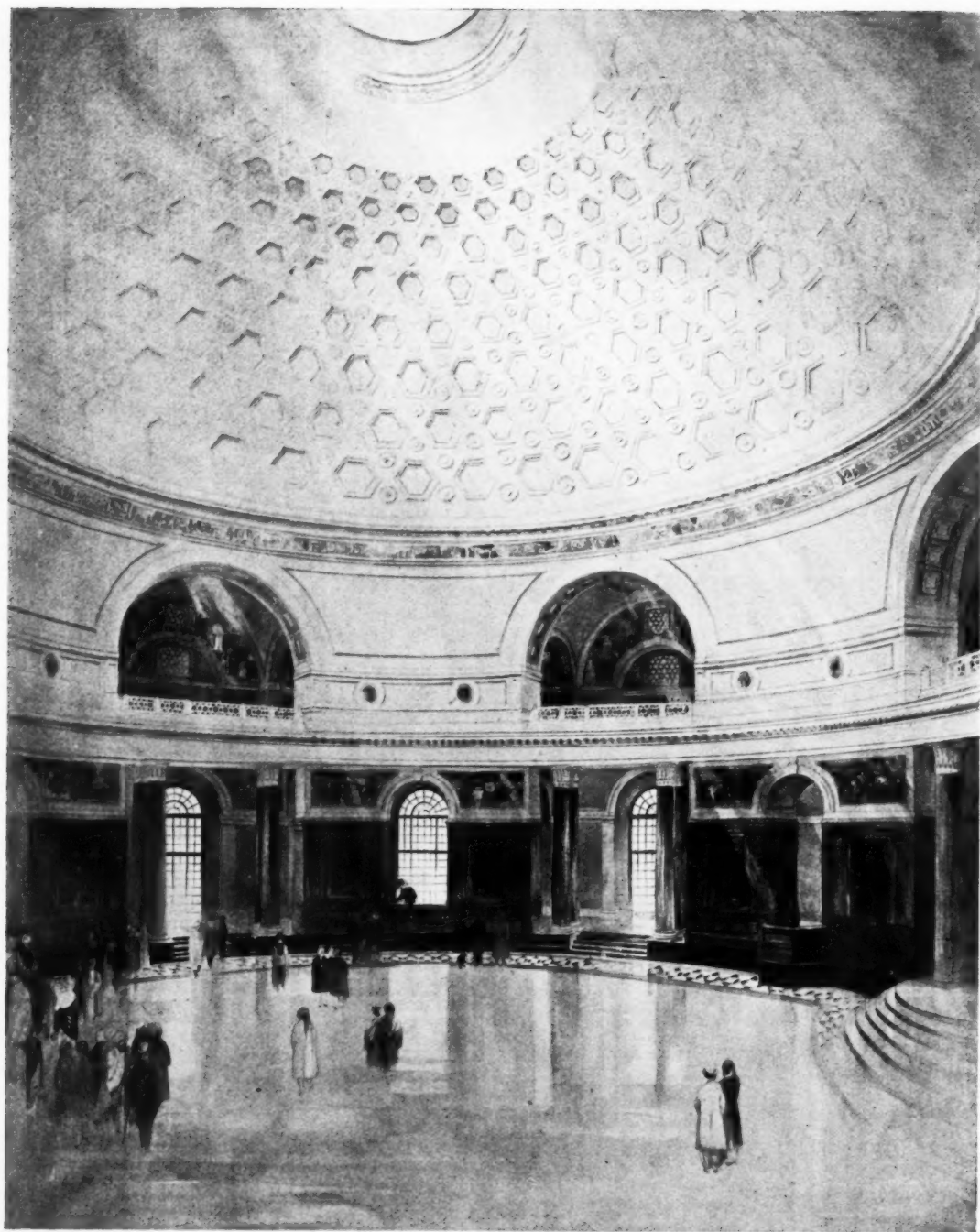


DESIGN FOR THE NEW LAMBETH BRIDGE. SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., ARCHITECT  
(*Royal Academy Exhibition.*)





KENSINGTON, FULHAM, AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL.  
SIR ASTON WEBB, P.P.R.A., AND SON, ARCHITECTS.  
(*Royal Academy Exhibition.*)



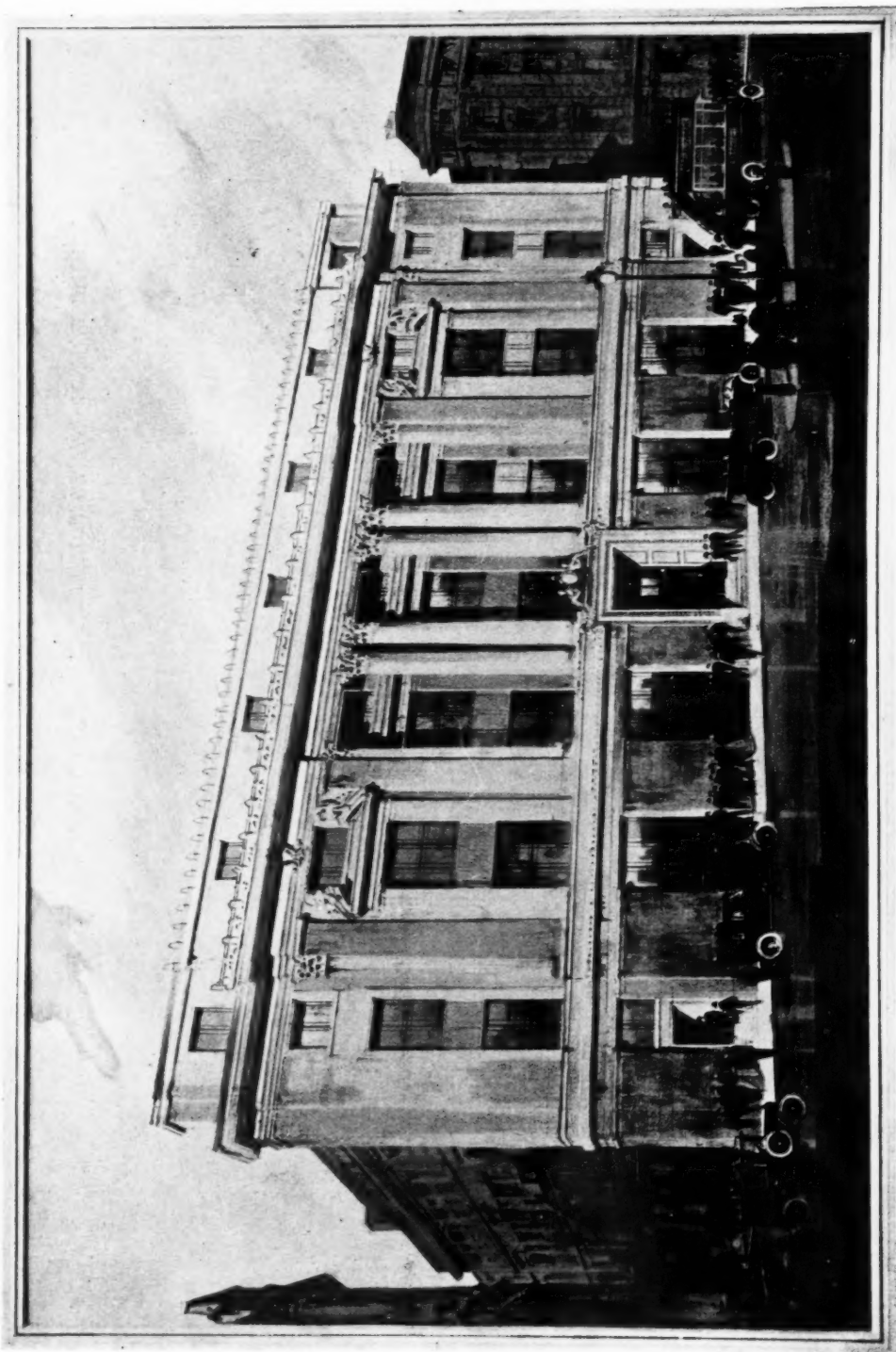
IMPERIAL DELHI LEGISLATIVE BUILDING: INTERIOR OF CENTRAL DOME.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.

*(Royal Academy Exhibition.)*

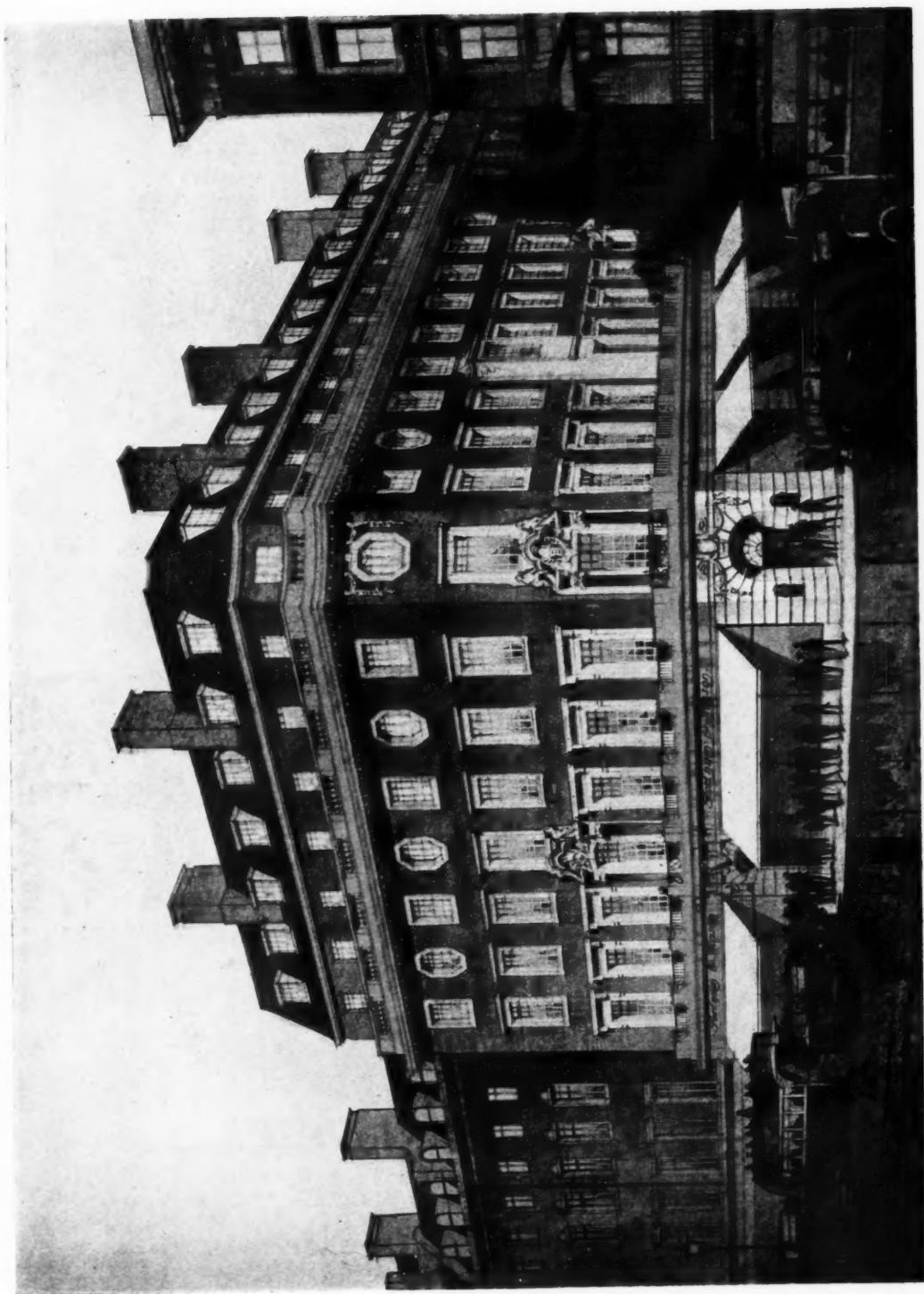


MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE MEMORIAL HALL. ERNEST NEWTON, R.A., AND SONS, ARCHITECTS.  
(Royal Academy Exhibition.)

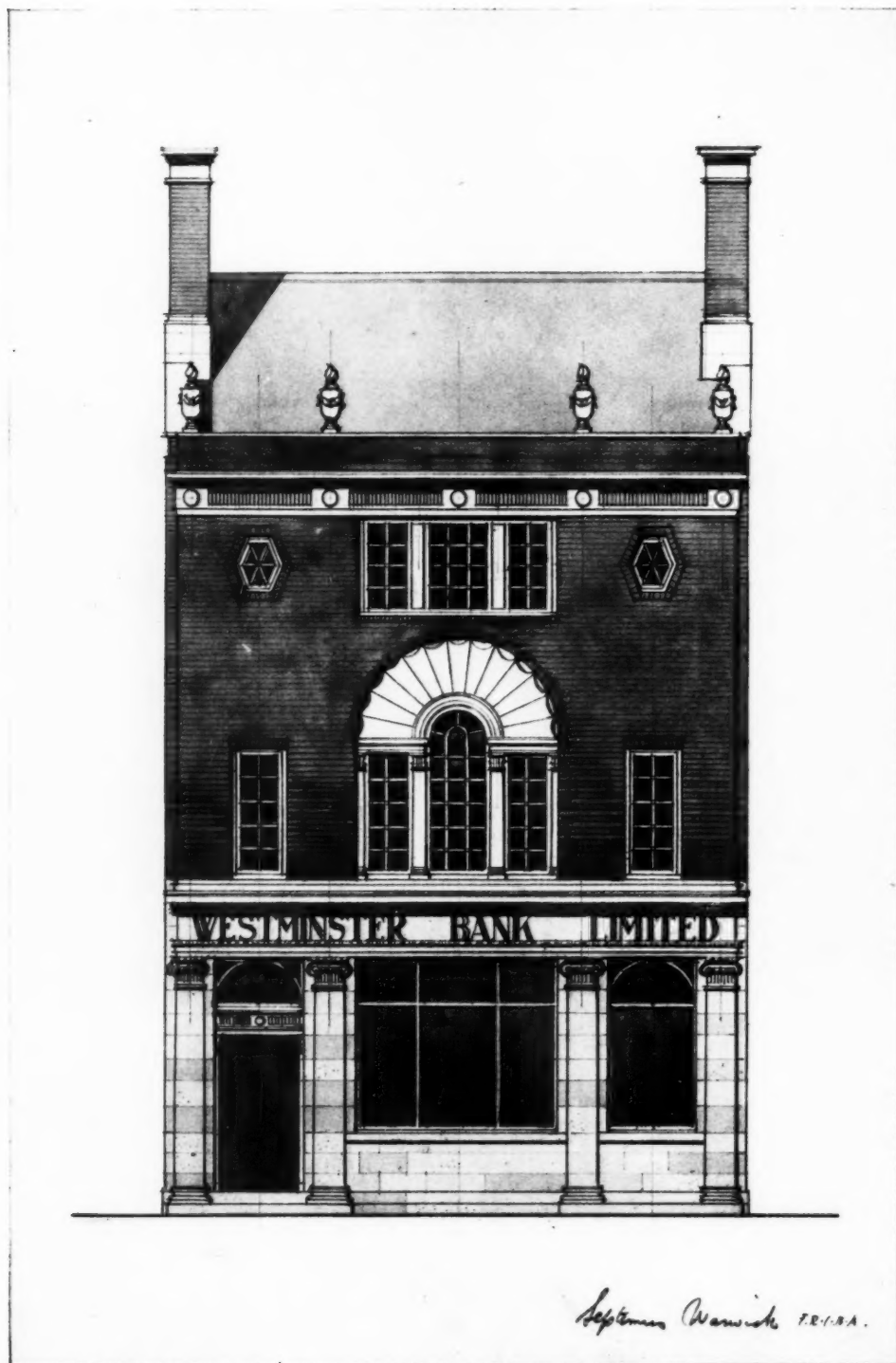


HEAD OFFICE, THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, KING WILLIAM STREET. W. CURTIS GREEN, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.  
(*Royal Academy Exhibition.*)

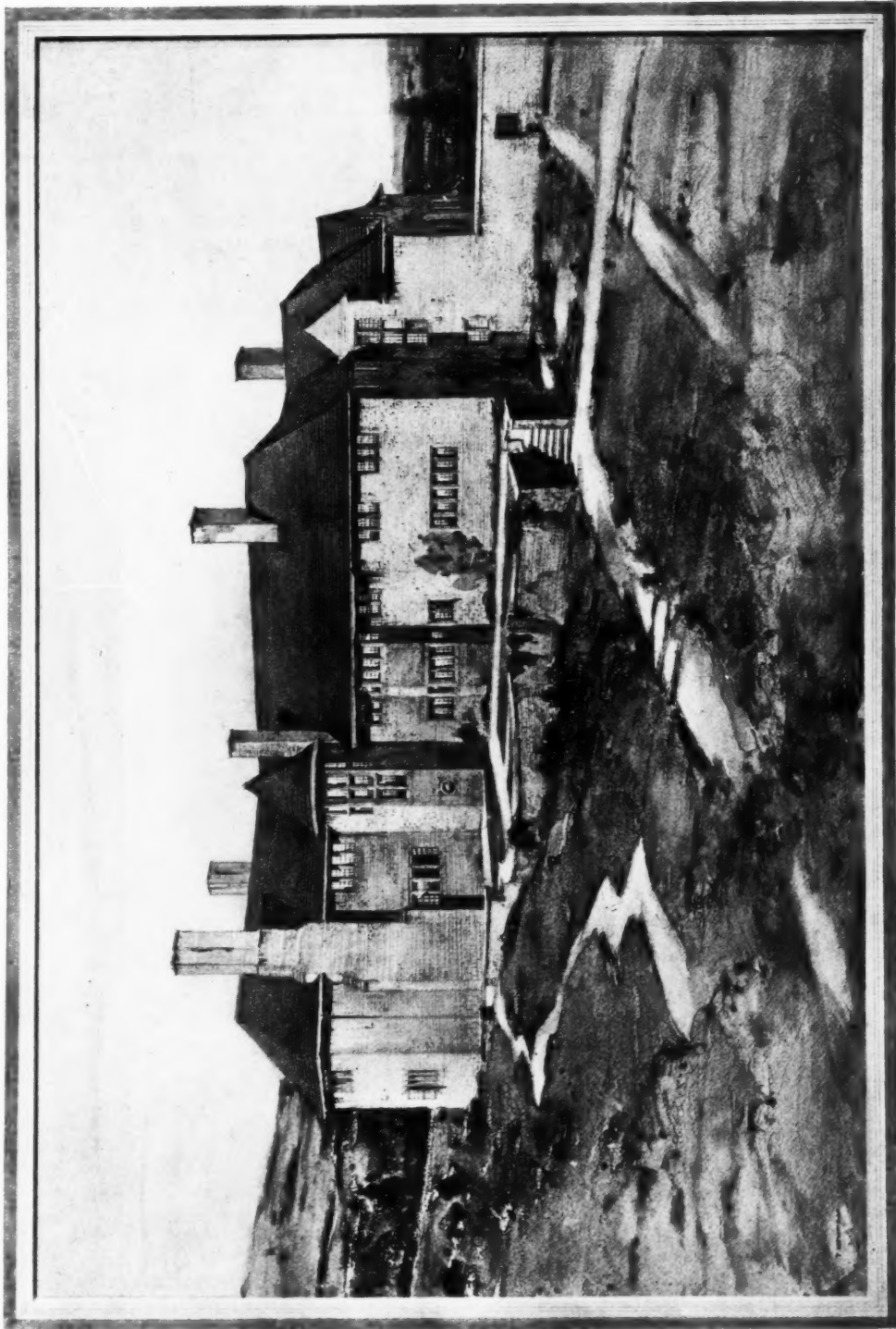




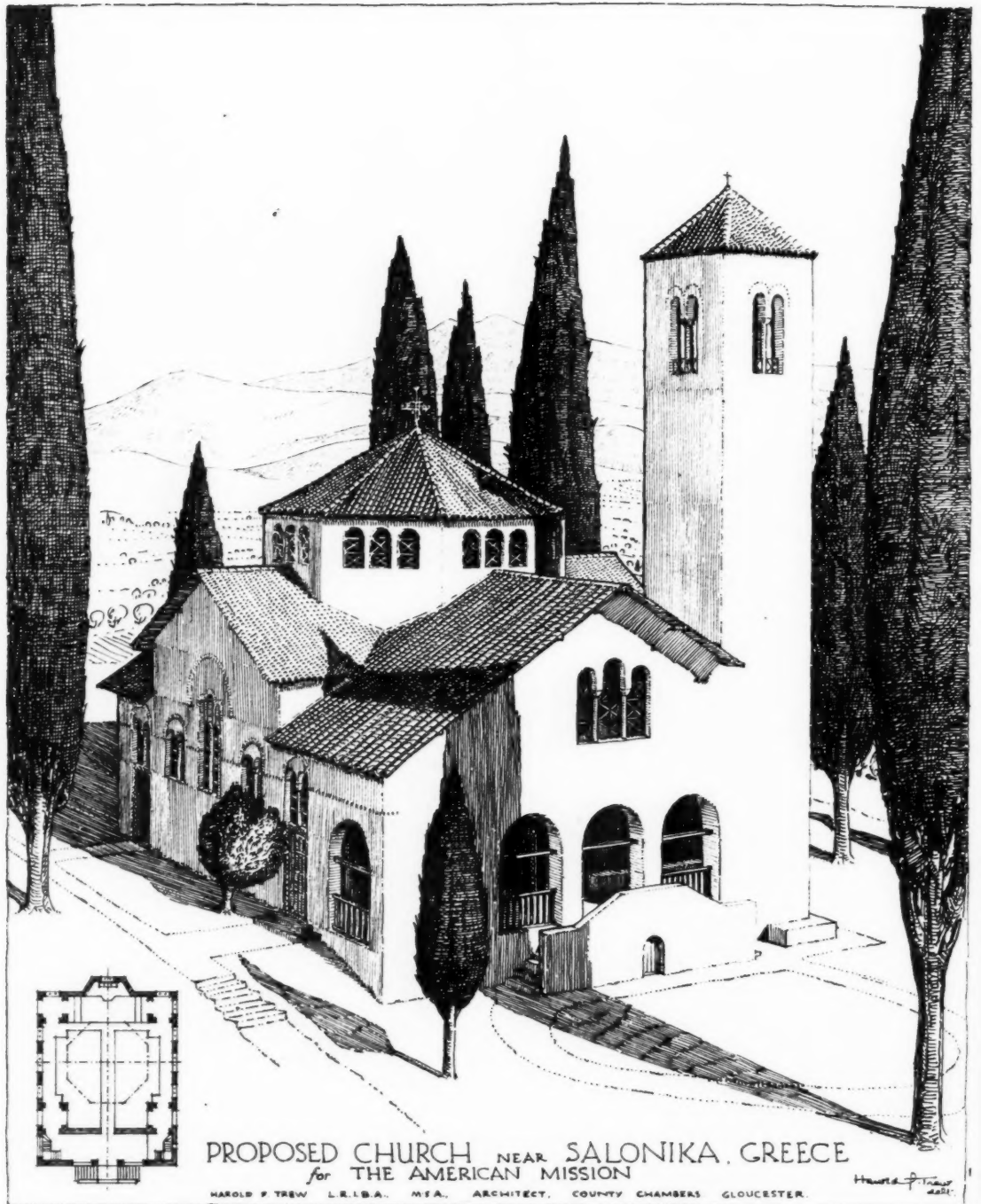
PROPOSED NEW PREMISES IN PICCADILLY. E. GUY DAWBER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.  
(*Royal Academy Exhibition.*)



BANKING PREMISES, WARE, HERTS. SEPTIMUS WARWICK, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.  
(Royal Academy Exhibition.)



ASHLEY CHASE, DORSET. E. GUY DAWBER, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.  
(*Royal Academy Exhibition.*)



(Royal Academy Exhibition.)



themselves, together provide an almost unlimited scope for diversity of form and colour.

Several interesting competition drawings are hung—a praiseworthy tendency. Mr. W. H. Syder Gregory's design for a National Memorial Theatre (No. 1147), awarded the second premium in the competition instituted by the British Drama League, is one, and Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair's winning design for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Southport (No. 1182) another, both done in a simple and dignified manner that was seldom found among competition drawings before the war. Other churches which merit careful attention are Mr. Harold F. Trew's for the American Mission near Salonika (No. 1198), Mr. Edward Warren's Church of the Good Shepherd, Brighton (No. 1177), and Mr. Walter Tapper's at Little Coates, Lincolnshire (No. 1125). Mr. W. D. Caroë shows a beautiful screen for the Durham Light Infantry Memorial Chapel in Durham Cathedral (No. 1212), and, while on the subject of ecclesiastical work, I must not omit to mention Mr. R. Anning Bell's cartoon for a mosaic panel in the St. Stephen's Chapel of the Houses of Parliament (No. 1168). The banks are as much in evidence as ever, and it will be observed how the quality of the smaller provincial edifices is steadily improving. The Doncaster building has been alluded to; Mr. Septimus Warwick's bank at Ware, Hertfordshire (No. 1149) is another example of conspicuous excellence, while in Mr. Horace Field's at Norbury, S.W. (No. 1190) we have a third, almost, if not quite, as good. Mr. W. G. Newton (No. 1051), Mr. Stanley Hamp (No. 1083), Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis (No. 1122), Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (No. 1156), and Mr. Arthur H. Moberly (No. 1205) are

responsible for distinguished essays in school and collegiate architecture. Other fine designs on a diversity of subjects are Messrs. C. Nicholas and J. E. Dixon-Spain's Public Hall and Baths at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (No. 1054), Messrs. C. M. Hennell and C. H. James's Memorial Homes near Grimsby (No. 1070), Messrs. Adams, Holden, and Pearson's Torbay Hospital, Torquay (No. 1075), Mr. Richard Allison's H.B.M. Legation at Montevideo (No. 1099), and Messrs. Home and Knight's Bournemouth Pavilion (No. 1111). Good domestic work is numerous, and I must pick out no more than a very few. One (No. 1048) is by Mr. John D. Clarke, another (No. 1056) by Mr. Philip D. Hepworth, a third (No. 1066) by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, a fourth (No. 1069) by Messrs. Lowry and Woodhouse, a fifth (No. 1123) by Messrs. Sydney Tatchell and Geoffrey C. Wilson, and, to complete the round half-dozen, I may add No. 1132, by Mr. Michael Waterhouse. The three houses at Moore Park, by Messrs. Evelyn Simmons and Cecil Grellier (No. 1193), and the block of flats in Portland Place by Messrs. Wills and Kaula (No. 1124) must not be missed.

I have left Sir Reginald Blomfield's New Lambeth Bridge (No. 1115) to the last for a very sound reason. Judged by humane and civic standards it is probably the most consequential of all the exhibits this year. The breadth of view afforded by a great river puts such structures as bridges in the very focus of metropolitan architecture, and it would be foolish to do more, within the compass of the present notice, than to refer to Sir Reginald's design and to urge that no one quits the room without having lingered for full five minutes before Mr. Gordon Holt's vivid representation of it.

N. N.

## Sculpture

**I**N July, 1916, the South African Brigade of the 9th Division captured Delville Wood. It was taken and retaken by the South Africans and British, and at last maintained to their glory. It is this that Alfred Turner's great group commemorates. It shows "Castor and Pollux," the twins, with their charger on which they rode to victory, symbolizing the union of the South Africans and their British brothers-in-arms in the great world struggle. The figures are amply modelled in order to produce a good effect seen at a height: the Englishman slighter and taller, the South African sturdier; the horse heavy and impressive. It is a striking and arresting group, freely composed and naturalistically fashioned; one of the finest efforts that the war has called for from sculptural art. It is exhibited in the courtyard of Burlington House, where it makes an impressive appearance.

The memorial to East African Native Troops and Followers, for Nairobi, by James A. Stevenson, is even more naturalistic. It consists, indeed, of three realistic portraits in bronze of splendid native manhood. Each one has its separate stand on a combined massive base of stone, the trio, however, forming a design of great distinction.

Of a totally different character is John Angel's elaborate group for the Bridgewater memorial, "Civilization," an entirely symbolic conception with many emblems, carried out in a highly decorative manner, which will undoubtedly fix the attention of all beholders and be the subject of interesting discussions; a quality highly desirable in public sculptural work. Most of the other war memorial figures shown are not distinguished.

"The Spirit of the Streams," a life-size group by Gilbert Bayes, is tenderly modelled and treated with charming decorative method. The young girlish figure is half-seated, half-kneeling on an ornamental base, a patterned scarf drawn across her thigh. Behind are two horned animals back to back, the tips of the horns meeting above a semi-

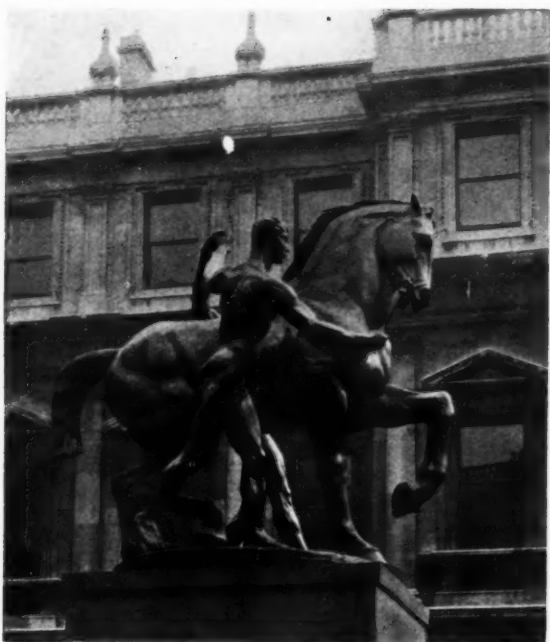
circle with an incised design. The profile view is delightful in its disposition, better perhaps than the front aspect, from which the horns cut into the neck and lower part of the face of the girl. This is a good example of the work of a sculptor who always conveys an idea.

A striking figure subject is the dual group, "Rhythmi Vitae," by Anthony Sciortino, a dynamic work with vigorous modelling, and another group provides a striking contrast—the static calm and beautiful "Allegory" of Christ carrying a child, by Allan Homes.

Large figure subjects are provided by both the older and younger men. There is a recumbent Bishop of Coventry, by



DRAKE: DIRECT CARVING BY RICHARD GARBE.



DELVILLE WOOD WAR MEMORIAL.

BY ALFRED TURNER, A.R.A.

Sir Hamo Thornycroft, and Lord Kitchener in marble for St. Paul's, by Reid Dick, which are admirable examples of the decorated official style; and others are seen in the bronze "Perseus" of the late Frederick Pomeroy, and the rather knocked-about-a-bit "Victor Depono" of Basil Gotto. Charles Hartwell contributes one of his graceful statues, "Glory to the Dead." A life-size plaster study for a statue, "The Kiss," by E. Whitney-Smith, is in a fresher vein. It is vigorous and dramatic; it has intensity of emotion well conveyed in the modelling, which, if successfully transferred to the marble for which it is destined, will make a memorable



THE SPIRIT OF THE STREAMS.

BY GILBERT BAYES.

work. It would, however, be better in bronze, for it has no real glyptic significance.

Influenced largely by Whitney-Smith, there are works by three women artists which have decided accomplishment: "A Woodland Nymph," by Edith M. Gabriel, a quite delightful squatting figure; "The Joy-Ride," a study of two boys in bronze, by Erica Lee, which has verve; and an excellently modelled bronze bust called "April," by Molly Le Bas. Among small-figure work is a deliciously simple marble statuette, "The Opera Cloak," by H. J. Youngman.

William McMillan makes his debut as an Associate elect with an exquisite three-quarter figure "Syrinx," in marble. The delicate carving of the hands, the translucency of the marble, and the contrasts of light and shade indicate that if the sculptor did not carve this direct from the block he



CORA: MODEL FOR BUST BY E. WHITNEY-SMITH.

must have commenced to work on it with his chisel at a very early stage, for the result is as different from the usual finish of marble at the hands of the formatore as chalk is from cheese.

Actually carved directly from the block of stone, and from only a very small model, Charles Wheeler's "Mary of Nazareth," possesses most of the virtues of true glyptic work. It is obviously characteristic of the material, and no nuance of the work of the tool has been lost. It is a six-foot figure which has a further problematical interest, for it is an architectural piece in which certain allowances of proportion have been made with regard to its position and height. This has to be considered when viewing the figure on the floor-level. Wheeler's sound draughtsmanship is vindicated in the tinted plaster head of an unusual character, and these two works exhibit definite individuality as well as does his study in bronze, "The Artist's Wife," executed in a mannered way by a surface technique of applied pellets of clay, used perhaps to emphasize the plastic quality of the work.

The subject of this study is herself a sculptor, Muriel Wheeler, who contributes to the exhibition "The First-



SYRINX, BY CHARLES WHEELER.

born," a group of mother and child, which has considerable emotional and executive feeling in its sensitive modelling.

Carving is becoming a more important factor in the work of the younger school of sculptors, even in England. They are beginning to realize its necessity. There are three pieces of carved work by a sculptor who is leading the way to this desideratum in the present Academy exhibition. "The Drake," by Richard Garbe, is cut direct in Irish limestone, and surface-polished only, so that the markings for plumage show up white. It is interesting as being a free-rendering worked from a sketch model, and the same is the case with the artist's beautifully delicate ivory figure, 2 ft. high, conveying all the spirit of the tradition of the craft. Garbe's "Red Shawl" is of a different character. Carved also, in Japanese ash from a small sketch, it is 4 ft. 6 in. high, and is lacquered black and red. These three pieces prove their author's versatility and show the way in which sculpture can regain honesty and mastery at the same time.

Arthur G. Walker, another new Associate, has been a pioneer in this good work, and has carved consistently, especially in ivory. His example this year is the coloured statuette of "Christ at the Whipping Post." There is not much wood-carving, but F. E. C. Gardner contributes a statuette; A. J. Oakley a head in lime; A. J. Müller a statuette; and Dora Clarke a portrait head. No better illustration of the virtue of carving direct could be wished for than the portrait in stone of "J. B. Fernald, Esq.," by Lawrence Tompkins. Here are thought and observation and love of material, and the same may be said of the two fine groups of Holger Wederkinch.

In considering Wederkinch's work another regenerative factor in modern sculpture is encountered. It is the return to Nature in the direction of animal study. This Danish artist is a discreet and acute observer of Nature, who, in addition, possesses the decorative faculty. The effect is architectonic. These groups—"Wild Swans," in marble, and "Eagle, Lynx, and Hare," in granite—furnish the three virtues of direct carving, direct observation, and direct ornamental application. In the bronze, "Tiger," a study in movement, by Frank Lutiger, there is the same

intensive Nature-observation, a most valuable asset to a sculptor, enabling him to produce authentic and convincing work, as in this case, and at the same time a beautiful object of real decorative value, quite apart from mere ornament that is formalism—a separation from Nature at the hands of the artist. Other animal work is provided by Stella Crofts in her ceramic, "Giraffes"; by Pauline Bournemouth in her bronze, "Tiger and Peacock"; by Sylvia Kingham's "Sea Lion," and E. M. Alexander's "Elephants," while Pauline Bournemouth, Adrian Jones, and George Thomas provide studies of horses.

Among the many portrait busts of note is "Cora," a striking study by E. Whitney-Smith; two by Benno Schotz; "A Modern Madonna," a beautiful work by C. W. Dyson-Smith; "Sonia," by F. Doyle-Jones; two of Bushka Kosminski's admirable characteristic portraits; Henry Glicenstein's "Sage," a striking bronze head by Leon Underwood; and two by Alfred F. Hardiman, "Jane" and "Dr. Van Kampstra," remarkable things, expressive and embracing; with a simplified technique which is utterly convincing.

KINETON PARKES.

THE RED SHAWL.  
POLYCHROME SCULPTURE BY RICHARD GARBE.



# The Reconstruction of the Bank of England

## Old Features to be Retained in Rebuilding

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect, and F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A.,  
Associated Architect

THE Directors of the Bank of England, recognizing to the full their trusteeship of an historic building, have faced the problem of its reconstruction with the utmost sympathy for the retention of every feature of the old Bank that could be incorporated without too great a sacrifice of the essential efficiency of the new working organism. They felt that they were perhaps less concerned with the abstract architectural values of the buildings of Campbell, Taylor and Soane—on some of which expert critics themselves are not in accord—than with the sentiment to which they give embodiment of the history and association of the Bank, and its familiar and famous place in the affections of the citizens of London. And so they were glad when it was found possible, without undue sacrifice, to follow the precedent set by the directors of a century ago, who, with Sir John Soane as their architect, retained much of the work of the preceding architects, Campbell and Taylor, in the building which this century inherited. Thus, being faced with a similar but vaster problem, the present Court of Directors have been fortunately able to incorporate in the new design much of the actual building, and still more of the spirit of the architecture of the old Bank. In its new life, therefore, during the generations to come, the Bank will carry on some of the old familiar associations and the embodiment in architectural expression of the sense of continuity of the Bank and its history.

To the public the most familiar feature of the Bank is the blind defensive outer wall of Soane. This will be retained in its entirety, except for some modifications, principally in the Lothbury front, necessitated by the rearrangement of the entrances and inner yards which have been designed to meet the needs of the greater and more complex building. Simplification, too, will be given to the parapet of the outer wall by the removal of the screen wall built as a loopholed sentry walk during the Gordon riots.

The directors at first hoped that it would have been possible to retain in its entirety those of the banking halls of Soane which, lying conformably with the outer wall, would have fitted the new plan. But prolonged study of the problem in all its bearings demonstrated that their protection and support during underpinning and the deep building operations around them, in proximity to the heavy traffic of the street and the vibration of the tube railway, would have involved delay and impediments to the building operations, and an ultimate risk to the halls themselves, which the directors felt they were not justified in incurring.

It was also shown that the external stonework of the lanterns of these Soane halls was decayed, and that the facings of the internal walls were so intermixed with brick and plaster without aesthetic rhyme or reason, that it may well have been the architect's original intention to paint the wall surfaces, as indeed they have always been painted during living memory. No value dependent on visible texture and craftsmanship will therefore be lost by a faithful reconstruction.

But against the sentimental loss involved in the reconstruction of these Soane halls must be set these two gains. They will be built in reinforced concrete, a material indestructible in itself and homogeneous and interfused with the surrounding structure. While one must regret that Soane's ingenious methods of building—his tile bottle-vaulted construction in the Roman manner, for instance—cannot

be preserved, one may perhaps be allowed to think that he himself would have welcomed the modern invention of reinforced concrete, as being especially suited to the light domical construction which he used with such skill at the Bank. And secondly, these halls, built by Soane as separate closed rooms—to his regret, no doubt, if we may judge by some of his sketches at the Soane Museum—have in the new building been planned axially in open sequence, so that their vaults and caryatid-supported domes will be seen to full advantage down the long vistas of the new banking halls.

Next perhaps to the outside walls, Lothbury Court, with its colonnades and great arches leading to the Bullion Court, is best known to the public. Its chief feature it has fortunately been found possible to incorporate, with some inevitable modifications, in the new plan, and it will continue to function as of old as a driving way to the Treasury and its vaults.

In the centre of the new plan a large open court will carry on the use and sentiment of the existing Garden Court, which, more than any other feature, gives distinction to the Bank of England amongst the buildings of London and other cities.

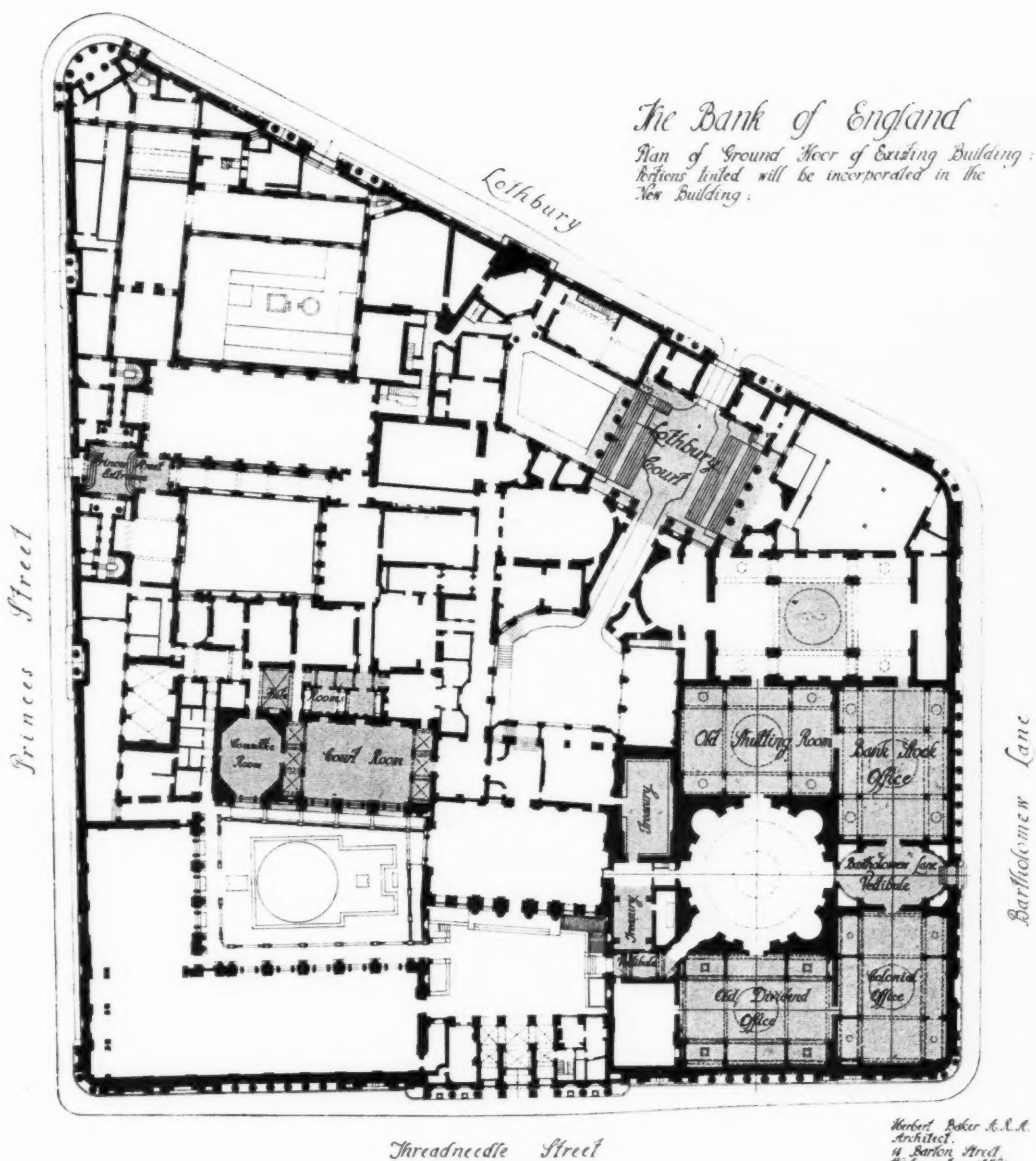
The precincts of the Governor and Directors in the enlarged Bank will consist for the greater part of the same or similar sequence of corridors and ante-rooms leading to the old committee and the court room, where the Directors have held their meetings for so many generations. But they will be raised to the first-floor level for the enjoyment of longer sunlight over the higher surrounding buildings. There will be a corresponding sequence of rooms on the ground floor leading to the private rooms of the Governor.

Elsewhere the little-known but beautiful "Treasury," and "Inner Treasury," and other rooms and lobbies, will, it is hoped, be reconstructed and woven organically into the new fabric, where they will be seen by those who do business with the Bank; and it has even been found possible to embody in the plan the existing Princes Street entrance, which is admired by some connoisseurs in spite of its incongruity of style with the rest of the Bank.

In the external aspect, the public from the surrounding streets will see rising some 50 ft. beyond the existing wall and the top-lit banking halls which it screens, the high façades of the new building. As their cornice height is not more than that which would be permitted under the building regulations if the new building rose, as it might have done, sheer from the pavement itself, the light and air enjoyed by the street and opposite buildings will not be materially interfered with.

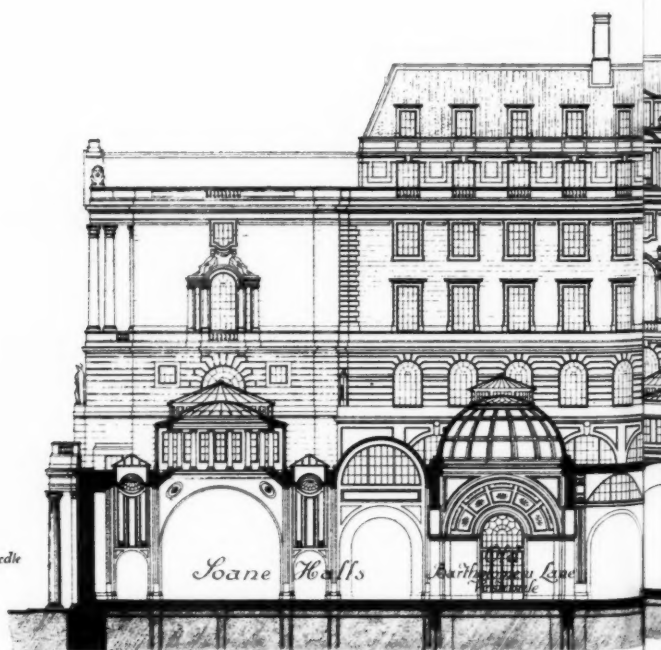
On three fronts projecting columned porticoes, where they will not interfere with the lighting of the ground floor and where the rooms they screen are necessary for the practical requirements of the building, have been designed to connect the old lower outer wall and the new high inner façade. These porticoes are necessary in the architectural composition for their value in contrasting the horizontal and vertical planes of the long masses of the façade. Their necessity is the greater because of the narrowness of the surrounding streets, from many places of which so little of the higher building will be seen that these projections will form the only visible link between the two planes of the building. But their higher value lies in the expression they convey of the sense of unity befitting a great building.



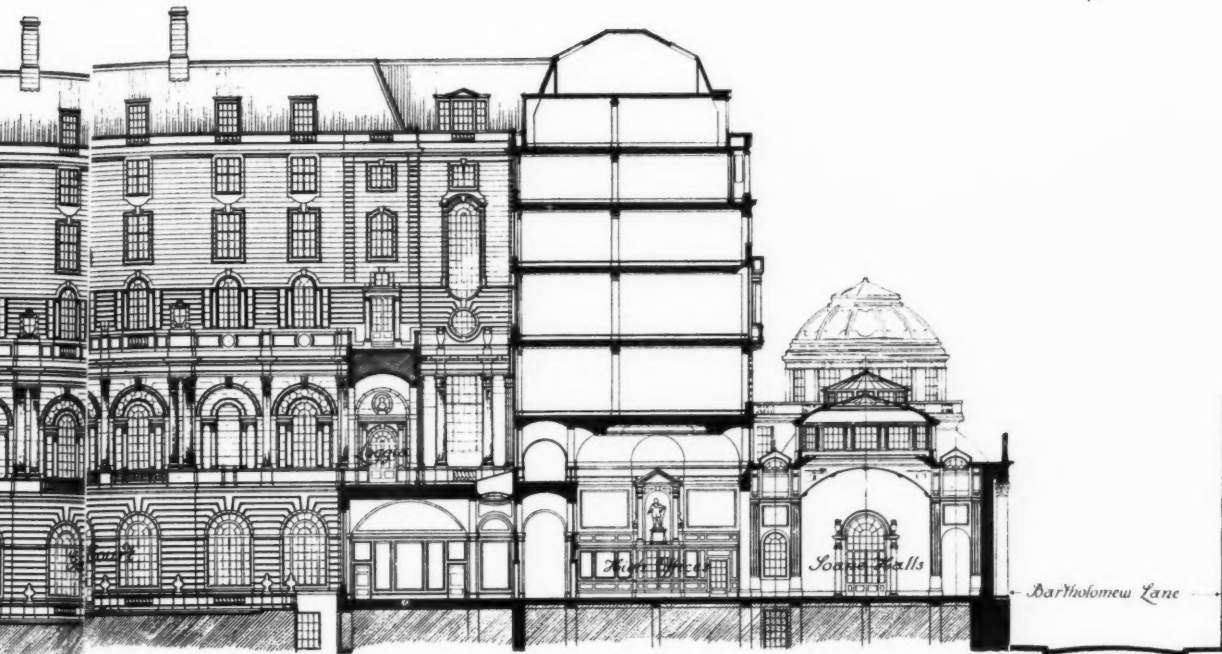


THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND: PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR OF EXISTING BUILDING  
SHOWING PORTIONS (IN GREY) TO BE INCORPORATED.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT, AND F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT.

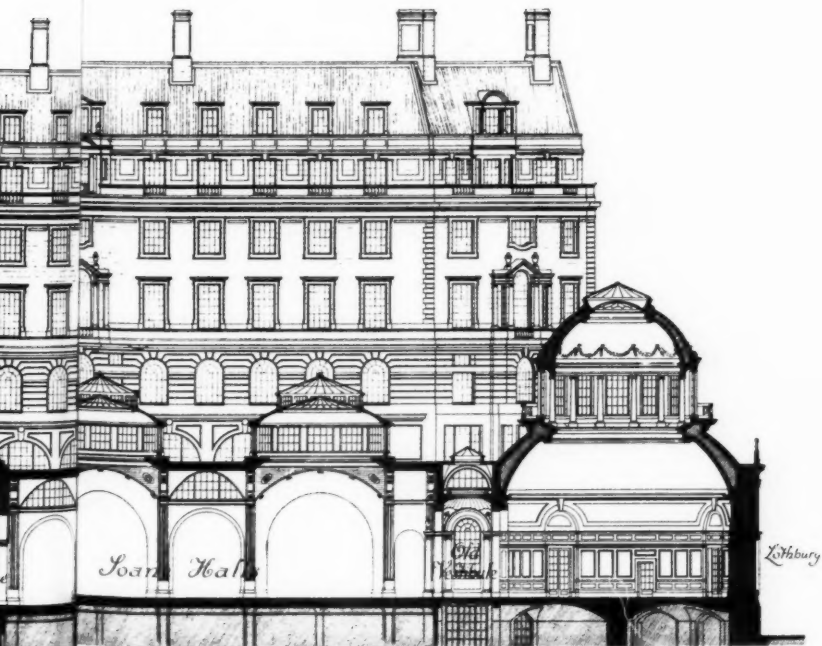
*The Bank**Longitudinal Section**Longitudinal Section*

# San' England



nal Section through Garden Court.

Herbert Baker, A.R.A.  
Architect  
14, Bedford Street,  
Westminster.

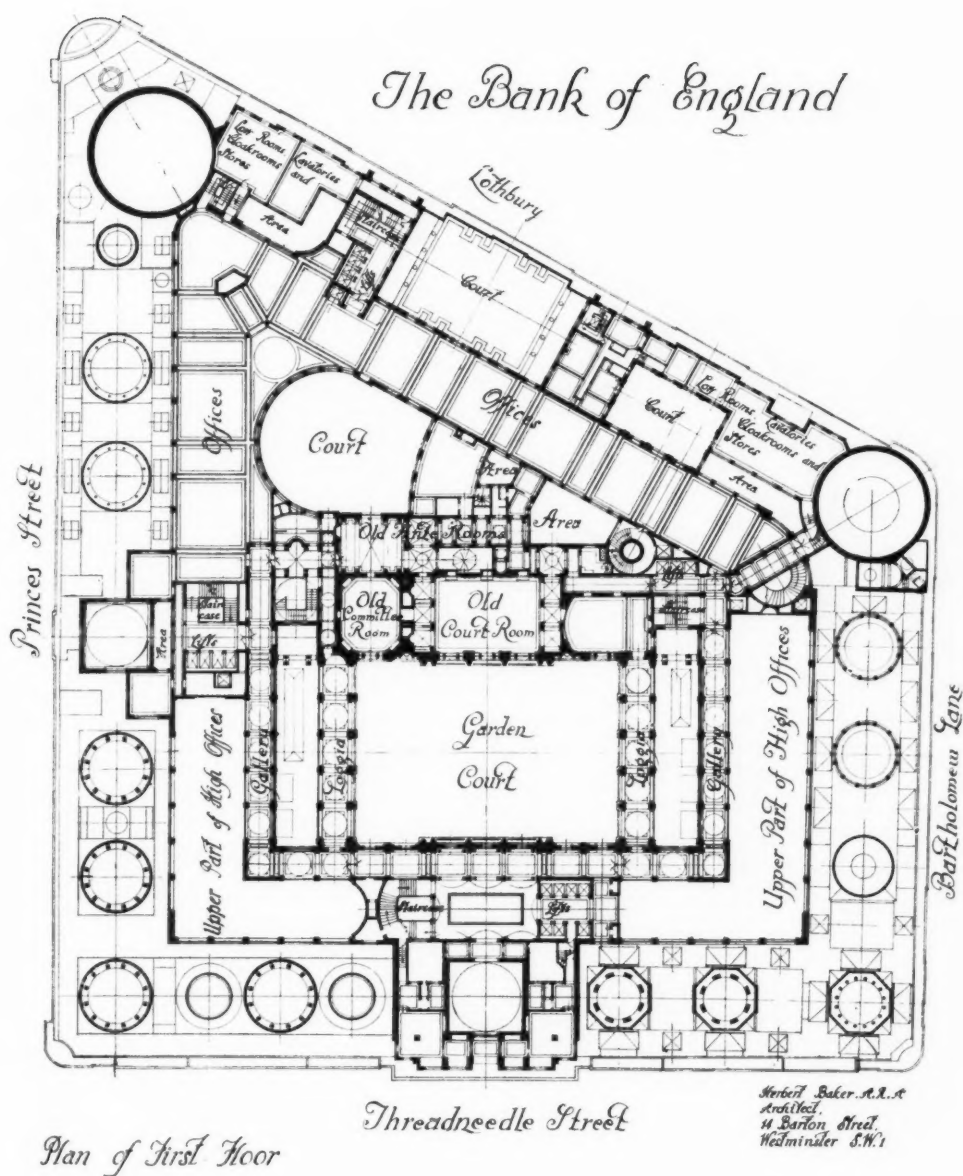


itudinal Section through Loane Halls  
Bartholomew Lane Front

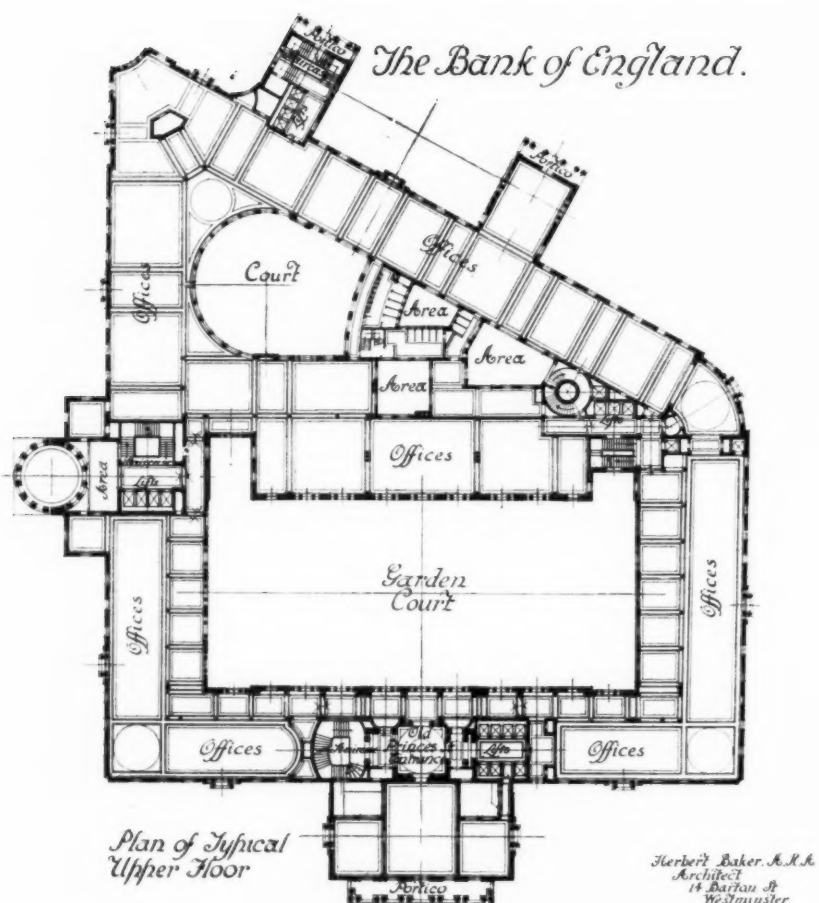
Herbert Baker, A.R.A.  
Architect  
14, Bedford Street,  
Westminster.







THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND: PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.  
HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT, AND F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT



THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND: PLAN OF TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR.  
HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT, AND F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT.



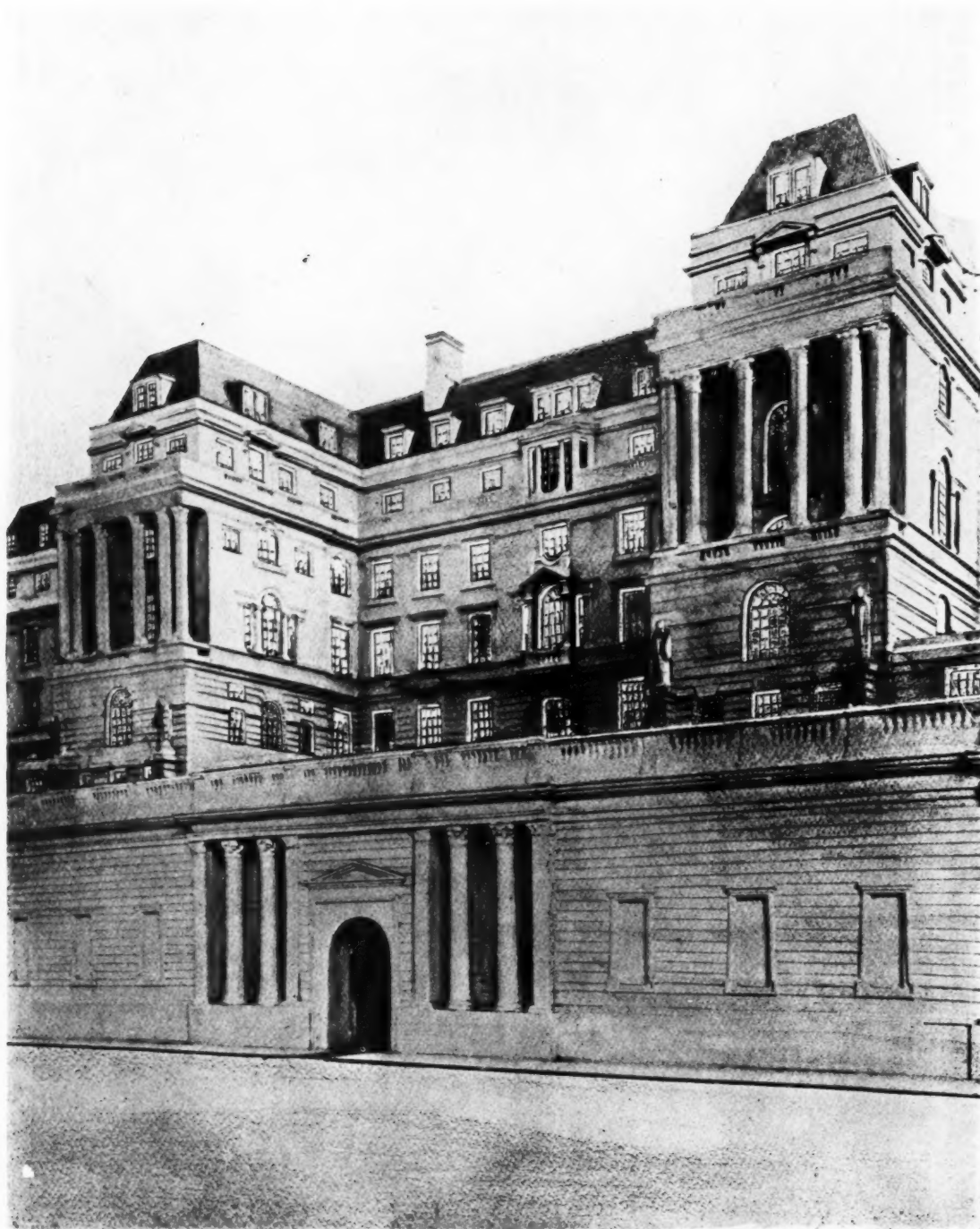
VIEW FROM CORNER OF COLEMAN STREET, LOOKING FROM LOTHBURY.



VIEW FROM END OF CORNHILL.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT, AND F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A. ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT



ENTRANCE FROM LOTHBURY.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT, AND F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT.





THREADNEEDLE STREET FRONT FROM THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT, AND F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT.

# The Bromley Town Planning Scheme\*

By ERNEST G. ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.

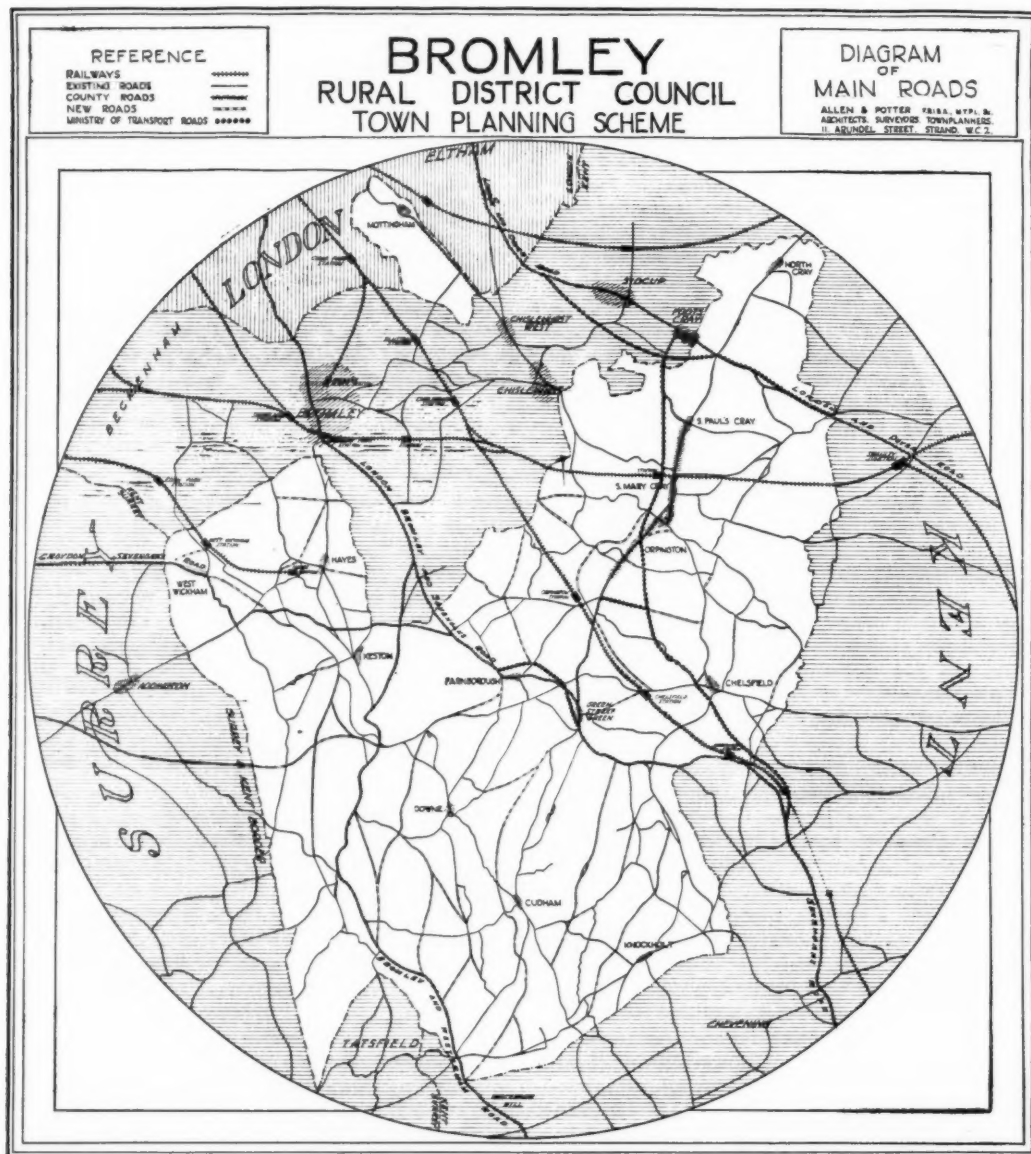
**T**HE town-planning scheme which is being prepared for the Bromley Rural District Council is one to which the obligatory clause of the Act does not apply. It is one of the larger schemes in the kingdom, and was at its inception the largest promoted by a rural district council, and comprises 28,840 acres. At present the only excluded areas are the actual railway lines and stations (not lands), churches and waterworks, and no built-up areas have been excluded, it being thought better to retain these in the scheme until such time as it could be clearly seen whether any proposal would be likely to affect them. This has proved a wise precaution, as many of the proposals affecting the county roads could not otherwise have been included.

The problems to be faced are very different from those of the wealthy city and town, and the cost of proposals has constantly to be borne in mind.

\* Extracts from a paper read before the Town Planning Institute.

The district is a very rapidly growing one just on the outskirts of London, and is made up of thirteen parishes, one of which, Mottingham, in the north, is entirely detached. It consists generally of a number of small isolated villages, with a pretty fully developed line along the Cray valley and river. What industry there is is situated in this area, where the properties of the river are specially useful in the manufacture of paper, there being two large mills engaged in this work. Railways are confined to the northern section of the area, and a very large proportion of the district is agricultural in character, and is only served by buses. The suburban lines of the Southern Railway are being electrified, and it is certain that when this is completed development will be even more rapid than it has been in the past.

A very large area of agricultural land has been included in the scheme, and work on the scheme during the last two years has convinced me of the wisdom of this, as



development is occurring in most unlikely places, and would have interfered with the proper future development of the district had not control been obtained at this time.

This area has not, of course, been planned in any degree of detail, and ample provision will be made for adjustment as occasion arises.

Special mention should be made of the building activities at Biggin Hill in the south-west of the area, which, owing to the lack of a town-planning scheme and by-laws, has grown up without any ordered development or forethought with regard to street planning, sewers, or anything else.

It was the prospect of a similar development, if such it can be called, in St. Mary Cray, which greatly influenced the council in deciding to prepare a town-planning scheme.

Special efforts have been made to co-operate with adjoining authorities—thirteen in number—with all of whom I have had meetings and discussed the proposals on both sides of the boundary. The Bromley Rural District Council is a member of the N.E. Surrey and W. Kent and the N.W. Kent Joint Town Planning Committees, and I have to attend meetings of both committees and both sub-committees of surveyors, so there is plenty of incidental work.

Generally speaking, the northern section of the district is low and flat, rising to a height of 800 ft. in the extreme south, with a series of deep valleys running north and south, and more or less parallel with each other. The highest land is just outside the district, whence it falls rapidly away to Sevenoaks and Westerham, etc. These valleys make the provision of east and west routes a matter of some difficulty.

The existing main roads are four in number, viz., the Folkestone Road through Sidcup, the road from Dartford to Sevenoaks, the road from Croydon to Sevenoaks, and the road from London through Bromley to Westerham. Most of these roads are, or shortly will be, too narrow for the traffic they have to carry, and the second road, where it passes through the Crays and Orpington, is highly dangerous, being only about 18 to 20 ft. wide for long lengths, and in some places as narrow as 12 ft.

The remaining roads are almost entirely narrow country lanes, which turn and twist about in the usual fashion of such things.

There are several Ministry of Transport road schemes in the district. The Sidcup by-pass comes in for a short distance and from this a new road of very great importance is being made to by-pass St. Paul's Cray, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, and Green Street Green. The history of this road is interesting, as there have been several previous suggestions by the Ministry, all of which met with opposition and, it is only after repeated effort and suggestion on the part of the district council that this really fine line was discovered. This road opens up a large tract of virgin country and gives an almost straight line some five miles long.

The Farnborough and Green Street Green by-pass is another and is part of the improvement of the road from Croydon to Sevenoaks, but, personally, I have never seen the necessity for the Green Street Green section since the Orpington by-pass was settled, as this will take at least half the traffic. The present road through Green Street Green is fairly wide, and could be easily made wider by taking forecourts and pulling down some half-dozen cottages. A similar number must be demolished under the Ministry's scheme, which must in other respects be much more costly. It is also open to objection in that the two roads will be very close together. The schools will be between two main roads, and a very dangerous crossing will be made still more dangerous by the addition of two further roads between Farnborough and Green Street Green.

The other section of the improvement of the Croydon-Sevenoaks Road, the by-passing of West Wickham, is at present abandoned owing to the general opposition to a proposed second road across West Wickham Common, which it would have cut up very badly and entirely ruined for recreative purposes. The credit for saving the Common has been claimed by more than one body.

For myself I have always felt that this was the wrong position for a main east-and-west line of communication between Kent and Surrey, which, by the way, is very badly wanted, as it would tend to bring traffic into Croydon, which is already very much congested. The line I favour is further south, and uses the existing road from Keston Church to Green Street Green, where it cuts the Farnborough Green Street Green by-pass, and then proceeds by the main Sevenoaks road until it meets the spur road from Orpington to the Crays by-pass.

The extension westward from Keston Church is provided for in this scheme, and all the authorities in the N.E. Surrey and W. Kent regional area are making provision for continuations, so that access will eventually be obtained through to Purley, Croydon, Sutton, Epsom, Leatherhead and Dorking, etc. This road is to be 60 ft. wide throughout its entire length. I have heard rumours that this route is now favoured by the Ministry of Transport, and that they may be taking it in hand.

There are a number of County Council roads in the district, and it is interesting to note that, in spite of numerous difficulties, it has been found possible to prepare an agreement whereby the District Council is indemnified against any claims for compensation in respect to an agreed scheme of improvement in regard to the whole of the county roads in the district.

The Air Ministry's aerodrome at Biggin Hill was a great stumbling-block to the improvement of the Westerham Road, which in places is very narrow. The Air Ministry buildings have been built close up to the road in spite of its being quite obvious that on account of levels the road could not be widened on the other side. Provision has therefore been made to by-pass this section, but I am expecting opposition to the new line by the Air Ministry, as being too close to the aerodrome, but adverse levels make it again almost impossible to keep further away.

The whole of the district roads, with the exception of the east and west routes previously referred to, are to be widened to 40 ft., and it is interesting to note that there are no less than 315 of these and new roads mentioned in the preliminary statement. In addition, there are many private roads which had to be taken into account.

A very practical difficulty has arisen in regard to the widenings when applications have been made for licences under the interim development order, when the amount of the widening has to be indicated. It has been found quite impossible to scale from the 25 in. Ordnance sheets, as marked variations from the site measurements have constantly occurred. This is probably caused by the uncertainty as to the exact road boundary, it being particularly difficult to define where roads are in cuttings or on embankments. In other cases there has been a bank with a hedge on top and a fence behind, and in some cases a ditch or greensward to further complicate matters. It is therefore only possible to indicate approximately on the deposited plans the amount of widening required, and all dimensions have to be given from the site.

This immediately raises a difficulty in regard to the administration of a scheme during the period of its preparation. If the scheme is being prepared by the permanent officials, they have, of course, the necessary knowledge to go upon; but where an outside town planner is employed this is not so, at any rate, until the preliminary statement stage is reached, and this may be some considerable time. On this particular scheme it has been over two years.

It means in practice that all plans submitted under building by-laws have to be submitted to the town planner, or things are bound to be passed which will be found at a later stage not to conform with the provisions of the scheme. This, in a rapidly growing district, may be a serious matter, and might, I suggest, at some time receive consideration in the matter of fees. I do not think it can be said to be included under the Institute scale, and might be mentioned under the heading of "Things not Included," so as to give an opening for special remuneration.

Another practical difficulty in regard to road widening



occurs when there are small irregularities which are not apparent even on the 25 in. scale maps, and which it is desirable to eliminate, even where no road widenings are shown. This, of course, only occurs where the widening is shown to be wholly on one side of the road. To overcome this difficulty it is proposed to show a red line along the boundary of all widened roads, and insert a clause reserving to the Council the right to straighten out the excrescences to an extent of 10 ft. in agricultural areas, and 5 ft. in other areas. This provision has not come before the Ministry officially so far, and it will be interesting to hear what they have to say about it.

There are 416 acres of open spaces and 49 acres of allotments existing, and provision is made for an additional

241 acres of open spaces and 137 acres of allotments. This gives a total area of 843 acres, or one acre for every 32 persons of the present population.

There are several historical sites which should be preserved, and so far they have been scheduled as private open spaces. These include Caesar's Camp and War Bank, both in the parish of Keston, but already an objection has been received from the owner of the latter, protesting against such treatment. Perhaps some member could suggest a method of preserving such places otherwise than by actual purchase. I have not had a lead from the Ministry.

In addition to the above, the Council propose to schedule the famous Wilberforce Oak, and Stone Chair, and it is curious that these also are situated in Keston parish.

## Book Reviews

### *Exhibitions: Wembley in Particular.*

Every considerable exhibition has its aftermath of official or semi-official publications. No doubt such an occasion for printing is quite legitimate, and, short of cinema entertainments, no more excellent way of extending and perpetuating the utility of an exhibition suggests itself. Such publications are often of enduring, if dwindling, value. Certain volumes issued in sequence to the Great Exhibition of 1851 are found interesting and useful, historically at least, even to this day. Some of them are illustrated with a few Baxter prints, which collectors are willing to acquire.

Usually such aftermath publications were—sometimes they still are—produced by the collaboration of various experts—a specialist for each section. Naturally the various authorities were apt to overlap if not to clash—lacked the cohesion and consistency, not to say the unanimity, of a one-man book, if that expression can be applied legitimately to a work in which, while Sir Lawrence Weaver is the sole writer, there are, for instance, several producers of illustrations by various processes. One man could not have done the writing even, in such short time, had he not been exactly the right man to do it, or had he not set about his formidable task in exactly the right way. Comprehensive knowledge of the vast subject, and the skill of a ready writer, were the prerequisite combination, and these qualifications were forthcoming in generous measure in the author of the book under notice.

As a director who really and truly directs, Sir Lawrence Weaver helped strenuously to mould the Wembley Exhibition to fine issues; in particular, he played the benevolent despot in the firmness with which he insisted on the avoidance of anything that struck him as being contrary to good taste in the art of display. To his experience, no less than to his sound discrimination, the Exhibition owed much of its quite noteworthy freedom from the blatancy that commonly besets such displays. He did much to reconcile art with advertising, with dignity as their solvent.

Nor has the author's native astuteness forsaken him in the production of this book. Its mere format is quite excellent, and is matched by the wise choice of method and style in the writing. So vast a mass of more or less disjunctive materials would have bewildered a writer of less ability and experience, and would have given hostages to dullness if the author had not been as resolute as Sir Lawrence has been to cut a fair-way through the jungle. Another highly commendable quality—if one is in a position to view it impartially—is his studious, and even austere, reticence in description. This quality will at least disarm jealousy, and will certainly not be resented by, for example, the architects who designed the various pavilions. "In the examination of 'display,'" he writes, "I do not include any detailed enquiry into the types of architecture especially suitable for pavilions. With real courage, I

resist the great temptation to embark on an appreciation of those admirable and diverse buildings which adorned the British Empire Exhibition." Nevertheless, he has the "courage" to accord praise where he thinks it is certainly due; and his book is an excellent embodiment of what may be called the common-sense philosophy of exhibitions.

Yet the author's high courage seems to have weakened when he reached the end of his formidable task. He could not resist the temptation to round it off with this wise saying: "Matthew Arnold prayed for 'sweetness and light.' The exhibition maker should pursue 'light and movement.'" Which is a more or less epigrammatic way of indicating artificial illumination and machinery in motion. The book is a valuable and delightful souvenir of a surpassingly great event in industrial history—an event that confirms the heartening theory that the "Arts of Display" are not necessarily mean arts.

"Exhibitions and the Arts of Display." By Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Director, United Kingdom Exhibits, British Empire Exhibition, London: Country Life, Ltd. Price 30s.

### *Reinforced Concrete Beams in Bending and Shear.*

Any work by Dr. Faber is worthy of a place on the shelf of students and designers of reinforced concrete. This book, his latest addition to the literature of the subject, can be thoroughly recommended to all who are interested in this branch of study. It has more than the usual interest because of the very practical experiments which are described and illustrated. The author designed a series of reinforced concrete beams. Each set of beams were exactly alike as regards concrete size, but differed in the amount of reinforcement. The beams were constructed by practical workmen, and then were tested to destruction. From the results of the tests, and by comparison with the calculated breaking load, the author draws his conclusions. When dealing with simple bending, the conclusions arrived at seem to point to the fact that the ordinary methods of calculation are correct. But on the subject of shear the author disagrees with the old method of calculation, and submits a new theory, which seems well supported by the results of the tests.

The illustrations showing the broken beams in the testing-machine are particularly interesting and instructive. The book is well produced and clearly printed, and includes copious diagrams and illustrations.

F. R.

"Reinforced Concrete Beams in Bending and Shear." By Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc. 150 pp. Crown 8vo. London: Concrete Publications, Ltd. Price 9s. net.

### *House-heating and Hot-water Supply.*

Certainly an architect should be familiar with the best methods at his command for heating the building he designs, and ensuring for it an efficient supply of hot water. Thus much may be, and invariably is, reasonably demanded of him. But he should never be expected, as he sometimes is, to usurp the functions of the heating engineer. This limitation is a point that the client does not always under-



stand quite clearly, and this little manual by Mr. Edwin Gunn should help to make it plain. It explains the functions of the architect with respect to house-heating and hot-water supply, and deals with the whole subject very much in the manner of a well-informed architect advising his client on the broad principles of installation, and discussing them with knowledge, while very properly leaving purely technical details to be dealt with by the professional engineer. Mr. Gunn explains simply and lucidly some

modern methods of generating and distributing heat and of supplying hot water, and he describes, and illustrates with views and diagrams, the apparatus most suitable for installation in the dwelling. It is a book written mainly for the strictly impartial guidance of the householder, but architects may find in it many useful hints and suggestions.

"How to Heat Your House." By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A. London: "Country Life," Ltd. Price 2s. 6d.

## Law Reports

### Road Charges

*The King v. The Ministry of Health, ex parte Aldridge.*

King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Shearman.

This matter came before the court on a rule nisi directed to the Minister of Health to show cause whether an appeal lay to him by Mr. Aldridge in respect of certain road charges made by the High Wycombe Corporation.

The Attorney-General (Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C.) explained that the Corporation had charged Mr. Aldridge £1,900 as his share of roadmaking alongside the property, and he objected on the ground that the true method of apportionment was on the value of the property to the owner rather than on its length of frontage. The work was done by the Corporation after the justices had made an order on Mr. Aldridge to do it, and he had refused. The Attorney-General contended that, in the circumstances, no appeal lay to the Minister of Health—Mr. Aldridge being desirous of making such an appeal—and that, in fact, there was no appeal under the Private Works Streets Act, 1892, and because (1) Mr. Aldridge should have appealed when he received the provisional apportionment (which he accepted without comment), and (2) because the apportionment had been carried out by the method laid down by Parliament with regard to road charges. If appellant's contention were correct, added counsel, that the true method was on the value of the property to the owner, nobody would know where he was in connection with charges for roadmaking.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., addressed the court on behalf of the High Wycombe Corporation, drawing the attention of the court to the extreme difficulties highway authorities would experience if they had to carry out work and then argue with the frontager about the value of the work done on the basis of the value adjoining it.

The Court held that an appeal still lay to the Minister of Health, and made the rule absolute.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the Public Health Act, 1875, gave comprehensive rights to an aggrieved person of appeal to the Local Government Board, but it was said that the Private Streets Works Act, 1892, took those rights away. It had been said that a resolution of the urban authority was a condition precedent to the adoption of the method of apportionment demanded by Mr. Aldridge, and that the resolution had not been made, with the consequence that Mr. Aldridge could not complain. His lordship would hesitate to say anything that would impair the autonomous powers of local authorities, which certainly deserved them, having in view the work they did, but it would be a straining of the meaning of the 1892 Act to say that an aggrieved person could not now object to matters that he could have appealed against under the Act of 1875. In the circumstances the argument that the provisions of section 268 of the Act of 1875 had been superseded and rendered nugatory by the provisions of objections in the Act of 1892 failed, and there was still an appeal to the Minister of Health, notwithstanding that the urban authority had passed no resolution contemplated by section 10 of the 1892 Act. Of course, they had nothing to do with the merits of the case, or what the result of the appeal might be after being heard by the Minister of Health.

### Question of Breach of Covenant

*Duke of Westminster v. Cross and Morris.*

Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Tomlin.

This was an action to restrain alleged breaches of covenant contained in a lease of 8 Eccleston Square, it being alleged that defendants had turned the house into a number of separate tenements.

Mr. Edmund Walter Wimperis, surveyor to the Grosvenor estates, said he had visited 8 Eccleston Square, and found that each floor was being used by different occupants. There were separate gas meters on each landing, and many of the rooms were furnished as bed sitting-rooms. There were no structural alterations, and he saw no servants.

Cross-examined: He did not agree that in recent years Eccleston Square had become less and less residential, although during the war the duke granted permission for some of the houses to be used for other purposes. He did not know that No. 11 was occupied by a masseur. No. 22 was occupied by an institution under the consent of the duke during the war, and No. 26 by the British Legion, and No. 31 by the Young Women's Christian Association—these were also war occupations. No. 32 was occupied by the Trades Union Congress Council, and Nos. 33 and 34 were the Labour Party Offices. The duke agreed to the latter going there during the war. Witness did not know that there were three commission agents at No. 27, or that at one time No. 8 was the Chinese Consulate, fitted with service telephones, electric radiators, and speaking tubes.

His lordship said he did not see the relevancy of the cross-examination. The duke was not seeking to enforce a building scheme, and therefore any permission he had given for an alteration in the character of the neighbourhood was immaterial in this case.

Mr. Melville, for the defendant Morris, submitted that there had been no structural alterations. Though the premises were let in private tenements, they constituted a private dwelling-house, and therefore there had been no breach.

His lordship found in favour of the plaintiff. He said he was bound by authority to come to the conclusion that there had been a breach of the covenant. The absence of structural alterations did not affect the question. Once it was found in fact that the house was being used for tenements, it ceased to be a private dwelling-house, and it was impossible to answer the question whose private dwelling-house it was. He made a declaration to that effect against both defendants, and granted an injunction against Mr. Morris restraining him from permitting the house to be used otherwise than as a private dwelling-house. His lordship said it was obvious something must be done to mitigate the hardships of the unfortunate tenants, and suspended the operation of the injunction for three calendar months, with liberty to apply, if circumstances justified the application for an extension.

Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

### Weather Canopy Shelter

*Rialto Cinemas, Ltd. v. Wolfe.*

Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Romer.

This action gave rise to a question whether a canopy outside the plaintiff's cinema in Rupert and Coventry Streets, London, W., erected to protect patrons from wet weather, came within the covenants of a deed supplemental to the lease granted.

Mr. Francis Graham Moon Chancellor, architect and surveyor, carrying on business as Frank Matcham & Co., Warwick Court, Holborn, who prepared the plans for the canopy, which were approved by the London County Council, and Mr. Bertie Crewe thought that the canopy with its illuminated sign advertising both the cinema and café, would enhance the value of both houses, and was reasonably necessary by plaintiffs.

His lordship dismissed the action, with costs, saying that he would have thought that the proposed canopy would have considerably benefited both properties, but as the defendant and Mr. Gilbert, who were entirely independent, took the opposite view, he could not possibly say that those views were unreasonable.

# Weir Houses: Wages and Conditions of Employment

## The Report of the Court of Inquiry

**T**HE Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour in March under the Industrial Courts Act to inquire into and report upon the causes and circumstances of threatened disputes in connection with the erection of houses of a type faced externally with steel sheeting, have issued their report.

The report deals with the threatened disputes at Leeds and Sheffield, where the representatives of the building trade operatives had intimated that "in the event of such houses being erected where other than the building trade rates and conditions apply, the whole of the members attached to the Federation will be immediately withdrawn, whether they are actually operating on the site where such houses are being erected or not."

Primarily the question was the erection of Weir steel houses.

Following are extracts from the "considerations and conclusions" of the Court:

All contracts entered into by Messrs. Weir with local authorities for the erection of houses, either for demonstration purposes or in connection with housing schemes, will be subject to the standing orders of the Corporations, and will consequently contain in virtually all cases a fair wages clause providing, in general, that the rates of wages and conditions of employment to be observed in connection with the contract shall be those generally in operation in the trade in the district where the work is carried out.

The fair wages clauses of the different local authorities, although based on the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons, vary in detail. The question whether in connection with any particular contract Messrs. Weir are carrying out their obligations under the fair wages clause depends upon the terms of the particular clause and the facts relating to the particular case, and is a matter to be determined on this basis by the local authority concerned.

Bearing the above considerations in mind there appears to us to be no reason why the local authorities should not proceed at once with their arrangements for the erection of the demonstration Weir houses. It is very desirable in the interests of the community that the recommendations of the Moir Committee for the erection of houses of a type faced externally with steel sheeting in sufficient numbers to enable the system to be properly tested should be carried out at the earliest moment.

The question of the rates of pay which should be assigned to the different classes of workmen engaged in the various operations in the housing factory and upon the sites and the conditions of their employment is, in our judgment, a matter which ought to be and can be settled by agreement between Messrs. Weir and the trade unions representing the men employed on the work. Rates and conditions thus determined would appear to us to meet the obligations imposed in connection with the observance of the fair wages clause. It is not, in our view, a case for the automatic and rigid application of rates and conditions which have been established in respect of the ordinary methods of the building trade.

While holding that in any industry where the organizations of employers and men are of a representative character the rates of wages and working conditions determined by these bodies by mutual agreement should in general be regarded as fair and reasonable, and should be observed by all firms engaged in the operations to which they are applicable; we should not be prepared to extend this principle to the point of accepting a claim that, no matter what changes in processes may be made, rates and conditions laid

down for men working the original processes must necessarily apply to the new processes. Such a claim if enforced would impose an intolerable handicap upon both the progress of the trade which was so ill-advised as to advance it and the development of the industry in general.

In the ordinary course of the progressive evolution of industry changes are made as a means of increasing the volume of production and lowering the cost which have the effect of substituting standardization and mechanical processes for the individual effort of the skilled craftsman. The whole history of modern industrial developments in this country and elsewhere shows that this is true, and it is difficult to see how the necessary increase in productivity can be obtained in any other way. The automatic lathe in the engineering trade, which can be, and is, worked largely by semi-skilled machinists on systems of payment by results, is a clear instance. It is acknowledged throughout the world that it is uneconomic to employ skilled craftsmen, whose special individual knowledge and skill are needed in other directions, on work which, thanks to the invention and use of self-operating machines, jigs, etc., can be performed with full success by unskilled or semi-skilled men.

The application of the principles of the fair wages clause to a case of this kind has not, so far as we are aware, given rise to difficulty in the last decade—a period in which there has been widespread substitution of new mechanical processes for the former handicrafts. The fair wages clause has not been held to require that, notwithstanding changes in the structure of a trade and changes in processes, the only rate that is "fair" for the new type of workman—with little or no skill—is the rate formerly payable to the skilled craftsman. The clause, of course, requires that if unskilled or semi-skilled men are employed the rates payable shall be rates that are the "fair" rates in the district for such unskilled or semi-skilled men.

Within the factory Messrs. Weir have evolved a highly standardized and sectionalized system of manufacture. They have developed the processes on such lines that there are virtually no skilled operations to be performed, and in accordance with the principles of mass production, the men in the factory are in general called upon to do one job only.

The erection of the Weir house consists of the assembly of a number of standardized parts, carefully prepared in advance in such a way that they will fit together without adjustment and without requiring the skill of specialized craftsmen. The bulk of the work can be done by men with no previous specialized skill. The same man may be employed at one moment on the erection of the wall sections, at another moment on placing into position the pipes or the wires for the lighting.

The firm have definitely and purposely avoided the use of building trade labour for their special purposes, one of their objects being to avoid taking men from an industry which is admittedly overburdened at the present time. It seems to us clear that their system of mass production of houses by the application of engineering methods, both on the manufacture and on the erection of the houses, involves substantial departures from the traditional methods of the building industry.

The position of the workmen employed can, in our opinion, be fully safeguarded by their own trade unions, in consultation on matters in which the interests of the building trade proper appear to be affected with the building trade unions.

[Copies of the report can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net.]

## Labour Problems in the Building Industry

Mr. R. Coppock, Secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, gave an address on "Labour Problems in the Building Industry" before the last meeting of the Architectural Association. He said they were told that the only people responsible for the shortage of houses, who stood between the public and the houses that were needed, were the building operatives, and that of all the people concerned the bricklayer was the meanest and the most responsible. That was quite false. They had used every effort to assist the Government in the provision of houses. They had done all that was possible for them to do.

It was said that he and his federation were opposed to the Weir house. He was not opposed to it, nor was his federation—although he did not think there was an architect who could recommend the Weir house, because there was not a line of architecture in it. It was not a steel house; it was a timber house. It had an outer covering of steel, and an inner lining which in a short time would become very insanitary. So that if these houses were built the various medical officers of health would have serious difficulties as far as the people who lived in them were concerned.

He had no objection to any type of house being built. That was not their business, but the business of the local authorities and the people they are built for. But no person had the right to come into an industry regulated by its employers and the various organizations which controlled the conditions in that industry and seek to impose upon it conditions to please himself.

His federation were quite prepared to give Lord Weir every opportunity to erect his houses, provided always that he paid the price for the labour he used. It was altogether wrong that because a house was of a certain type the labour which constructed it should be paid less. The labourer had no control of the sort of house he put up. That had nothing whatever to do with him.

Dealing with the questions of the working week and payment for wet weather, he said better results were obtained by a shorter week, and it was time people recognized that fact instead of talking only about the advantages of a long working week. In Australia, Holland, Germany, and Scandinavian countries the building operatives were allowed a large percentage upon time lost owing to bad weather conditions and circumstances over which they had no control. Their claim for similar treatment was long overdue. He said that the building trade operatives had done more to help relieve the shortage of houses than any other section of the community.

## The R.N.D. War Memorial

A memorial to the 582 officers and 10,295 other ranks of the Royal Naval Division who gave their lives in the service of their country in the Great War was unveiled and dedicated in the presence of a large gathering, which included the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, who, as First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1914 raised the division at the very outset of the war. The memorial, which is illustrated on page 688, is situated at the south-west corner of the Admiralty buildings, adjoining Horse Guards Parade. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A. Save that it displays the Fouled Anchor of the Navy, the crests of the various battalions which comprised the division, and those of the regiments which were associated with it, and an inscription, the memorial in no way suggests the idea of war. Rather does it symbolize the fruits of peace.

The following are the lines of Rupert Brooke which are inscribed on the memorial:

Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead!  
There's none of these so lonely and poor of old,  
But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold.  
These laid the world away; poured out the red  
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be  
Of work and joy, and that unhopd serene,  
That men call age; and those who would have been,  
Their sons, they gave, their immortality.

## List of Competitions Open

Date of Delivery.	COMPETITION.
*May 15	Technical College for the Middlesbrough Education Committee. Assessor, Mr. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums £200, £100, and £50.
May 15	Conversion of Ashford Assembly Rooms. Premium £50. Apply Clerk to the Ashford Urban District Council.
May 30	New Secondary School in Perth Road, Dundee. For the Education Authority. The Competition is limited to architects in practice in Scotland and carrying on business on their own account. Application for the conditions of the competition and instructions had to be made to Mr. John E. Williams, Executive Officer, Education Offices, Dundee, not later than February 18. Mr. J. A. Carfrae, Licentiate R.I.B.A., is the Assessor.
May 31	The best and most economical system of shuttering or equivalent suitable for use in connection with poured or <i>in situ</i> cottages. First prize £250; £250 may be awarded in additional prizes. Methods which are already in use or for which patent rights had been applied for before January 1 will not be considered. Apply Mr. H. H. George, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1, not later than May 24.
June 4	Branch Library to be erected for the Belfast Corporation. The Competition is limited to architects in practice in Northern Ireland or their assistants. Assessor, Mr. James Cumming Wynnes, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Apply, with deposit of £1 1s., to the Secretary.
June 11	National Commemorative War Monument, to cost one hundred thousand dollars, for the Government of Canada. Apply Office of the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Hunter Buildings, Ottawa. A few copies of the conditions, together with declaration forms, can be obtained from the R.I.B.A.
*June 30	Lay-out of open spaces and fortifications between Valletta and Floriana and those encircling Floriana. Premiums £1,000 and £500. An indemnity of £100 will be awarded to three other designs showing conspicuous merit. Assessors, Mr. E. P. Warren, F.S.A., and Professor Patrick Abercrombie, A.R.I.B.A.
July 1	An extension building adjacent to the Shirehouse, Norwich, for the Norfolk County Council. Premiums £150, £100, and £50. Assessor, Mr. Godfrey Pinkerton, F.R.I.B.A., on the whole of the designs submitted, and to make the award. Apply Mr. H. C. Davies, Clerk of the Council, The Shirehouse, Norwich.
Sept. 1	High bridge over Copenhagen Harbour. Three prizes to the value of Kroner 35,000. Apply City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Copenhagen. Deposit of Kroner 100 (returnable).
Dec. 31	The Argentine Government offer prizes of 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, and 2,000 Argentine gold pesos for the best architectural designs for a National Institute for the Blind. Apply Enquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
No date	Rebuilding of Bethel Baptist Church, Pontlottyn. Premium £5. Apply Mr. J. R. Mathias, Rose Villa, Pontlottyn.

\* Date of application passed.

## Competition News

### Ramsgate Lay-out Competition.

The following notice has been issued by the R.I.B.A.: "Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above competition, because the conditions are not in accordance with the published regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions."

## The Ancient Monuments Society

The Ancient Monuments Society, which was formed a year ago for the study and conservation of ancient monuments in the north-western counties of England and North Wales, held its annual meeting in the Rylands Library, Manchester. Sir William Boyd Dawkins presided in the absence of the president, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

The report of the Council showed that the new Society had helped to get Baguley Hall in Cheshire, the Hanging Bridge in Manchester, and the fragment of Roman wall in Castlefield, Knott Mill, scheduled. They had co-operated with the Samlesbury Hall Preservation Committee, in the efforts to save that noble house; they had sought to guarantee Cheetham's Hospital from future injury by urging the Manchester Corporation to watch with a vigilant eye any building developments about the site of the hospital; they also joined in the campaign to save Platt Hall and Hough End Hall. Farther afield they interested themselves in the Bridge Chapel at Rotherham, now happily saved from destruction, and in the English bridge at Shrewsbury, concerning which they received assurances that the contemplated rebuilding would not impair the bridge's character.

Professor R. S. Conway, presenting the report, said the Society were interesting themselves in Bramhall Hall, and would welcome any suggestions for saving this beautiful example of Elizabethan domestic architecture.

Lord Crawford was re-elected president of the Society and Professor Conway chairman of the Council.



# The Week's News

## *A New Church for Braintree.*

At Braintree a new Roman Catholic church is to be built.

## *Dalhousie Castle as a School.*

Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, has been purchased for use as a school.

## *Housing at Brentford.*

The Brentford Urban District Council propose to build 170 houses this summer.

## *New Municipal Offices Proposed for Bromley.*

The Bromley Rural District Council propose to build new offices at Orpington.

## *Willesden Road Improvements.*

The Willesden Urban District Council propose to widen Dudden Hill at a cost of £26,000.

## *A War Memorial Hall for Shiplake.*

The gift of Mr. Reginald H. Mardon, an £8,000 war memorial hall is to be built at Shiplake (Oxon.).

## *Proposed New Grammar School for Bradford.*

It is proposed to erect a new Bradford Grammar School on the new Corporation Estate.

## *A New Parish Hall for Finchley.*

A new parish hall is to be built in connection with All Saints', East Finchley.

## *A London Hospital to be Rebuilt.*

The Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, in Gray's Inn Road, is to be rebuilt at a cost of £94,000.

## *Eleventh-Century Windows Uncovered in Leicestershire.*

Three of the original eleventh-century windows have been uncovered during the restoration of Swithland Church, Leicestershire.

## *A New Pavilion for Harrogate.*

The Harrogate Corporation have sanctioned the preparation of plans for an open-air pavilion in the Valley Gardens, to cost £20,000.

## *Derwentwater Woodland for the Nation.*

A beautiful corner of the English Lake District, a wooded area on the Derwentwater slopes near Keswick, has been purchased by Sir John Randles for the nation.

## *Professional Practice.*

Mr. J. Reginald Hovenden, F.S.I., has resumed practice as a quantity surveyor at 8 Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 2092.

## *Mr. Benjamin Hannen's Estate.*

Mr. Benjamin Hannen, of East Grinstead, Sussex, and 238 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., a director of Messrs. Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., builders and contractors, left £29,329.

## *Proposed New Housing Scheme for Westminster.*

The Westminster City Council are considering the question of purchasing for £10,000 a site immediately in the rear of and adjoining the Council's dwellings in Regency Street, Westminster, for a housing scheme.

## *Southern Railway Plans.*

The Southern Railway's four big London stations—Charing Cross, Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and Cannon Street—are to be improved within the next twelve months. A total sum of £397,000 is to be expended on the work.

## *New Council Offices for Stretford.*

The Stretford Urban District Council have secured a site at the corner of Warwick Road and Talbot Road for new Council offices. The building will be self-contained and able to accommodate all departments.

## *Proposed Extension of Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.*

Viscount Cowdray has promised to give £5,000 for the erection of the new buildings at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen provided that the governors raise £15,000 within the next twelve months. The total cost of the hall for the colleges is estimated at £11,000.

## *Stained-Glass Windows for Rebbesford Church.*

Rebbesford Church, whose registers date back to the sixteenth century, is to be enriched with stained-glass windows in memory of the parents of the Bishop of London and Canon Winnington-Ingram, of Hereford Cathedral. Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., is the architect.

## *Big London Dock Scheme.*

The Port of London Authority have approved a scheme for the improvement of the India and Milwall docks at an estimated cost of £1,030,000. The scheme includes the construction of a new entrance to the South-west India dock on the site of the present South dock entrance, 550 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, by 35 ft. deep.

## *Jerusalem University.*

Mr. F. C. Mears, Edinburgh, architect, has received intimation by telegram that Professor Patrick Geddes and himself have been appointed joint consulting superintendent architects for the new Balfour-Einstein Institute of Mathematics and Physics and for the Wolffsohn building to house the Jewish National Library, both forming parts of the University of Jerusalem.

## *Housing Progress.*

The official figures in the Ministry of Health show that in England and Wales during the three months ending March 1 of this year 21,758 houses, suitable for the working classes, and therefore eligible for the subsidy from the Exchequer, were commenced, as compared with 16,042 houses for the same period a year ago. At the beginning of last month there were 54,586 houses under construction in connection with State-assisted schemes—double the number that were being built at the beginning of March, 1924. During the first three months of the year there were actually completed 21,346 houses, to which State assistance was given, as compared with 4,970 completed last year, or four times as many houses available for immediate occupation.

## *Honour for Mr. John Bilson.*

Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., is to receive the Honorary Degree of D.Litt. from the University of Durham in June. He is Vice-President of the Royal Archaeological Institute and also of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and he holds the position of Honorary Foreign Correspondent to the Société des Antiquaires de France, and is Membre de Comité d'Honneur, Société Française d'Archéologie. Mr. Bilson is a member of the Yorkshire Advisory Committee of Faculties, and his monuments in the City of Hull include Hymers College and its memorial hall (which was added last year), and St. Nicholas Church on the Hessle Road. When Whitby Abbey was in the hands of the late Sir Charles Strickland, Mr. Bilson was called in to carry out important work for the preservation of the building.

## *Housing Progress in Scotland.*

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to March 31, 1925:

	Completed.	Under Construction.
1919 Act .. .. .	23,996	1,482
Private subsidy schemes .. ..	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes .. ..	1,145	2,516
1923 Act .. .. .	1,957	5,774
1924 Act (local authority scheme)	—	919
	29,422	10,691

Of the total number of houses completed and under construction under the 1923 Act, 2,369 are by the local authorities, and 5,362 by private enterprise.



## Societies and Institutions

### *An Exhibition of Mural Painting.*

In connection with the lecture delivered at the R.I.B.A. by Mr. J. D. Batten on April 30, upon the subject of mural painting, an exhibition is now on view in the R.I.B.A. Galleries. It will remain open, free to the public, until Friday, May 8, next. (Hours 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

### *A.A. House List.*

At the last meeting of the Architectural Association the following nominations for officers and council for the session 1925-26 were read:—

President.	Council.
Goodhart-Rendel, H. S.	Chambers, Miss I. Dawson, M. J. Eden, F. C. Enthoven, R. E. Farey, Cyril A. Gill, C. Lovett. Grey, John. Hennell, C. M. James, C. H. Knapp-Fisher, A. B. Merriman, H. I. Milne, C. P. Newman, F. Winton. Pakington, H. A. Pearson, Lionel. Ramsey, S. C. Robertson, Manning. St. Leger, C. D. Tait, T. S. Tapper, M. J. Tilden, Philip. Waterhouse, M. T.
Vice-Presidents.	
Slater, J. Alan. Sullivan, L. S.	
Hon. Treasurer.	
Jenkins, Gilbert H.	
Hon. Secretary.	
Lutyens, E. J. T.	
Hon. Librarian.	
Moberley, A. H.	
Hon. Editor, "A.A. Journal."	
Ausell, W. H.	

### *The Liverpool Architectural Society (Incorporated).*

Following is a list of the officers and council, elected at the annual general meeting, of the Liverpool Architectural Society (Incorporated):

President.	S. Segar-Owen, F.R.I.B.A.
E. B. Kirby, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.	
Vice-Presidents.	Hon. Secretary.
Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A.	Ernest Gee, A.R.I.B.A.

### UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Fellows.	E. P. Hinde, F.R.I.B.A.
E. L. Bower, A.R.I.B.A.	
Professor L. B. Budden, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.	Associates.
Duncan A. Campbell, A.R.I.B.A.	H. A. Dod, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Edwin J. Dod, A.R.I.B.A.	A. C. Townsend, A.R.I.B.A.
Gilbert W. Fraser, F.R.I.B.A.	Honorary Auditors.
Hastwell Grayson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.	O. D. Black, F.R.I.B.A.
	Eric Thornely.

### *The Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.*

At the annual general meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, held at Sheffield, the following officers and council were elected for the ensuing session:—

President.	Council.
H. L. Paterson, F.R.I.B.A.	E. M. Gibbs, F.R.I.B.A. W. C. Fenton, F.R.I.B.A. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A. A. F. Watson, F.R.I.B.A. C. B. Flockton, F.R.I.B.A. W. G. Buck, Licentiate, R.I.B.A. J. A. Teather, Licentiate, R.I.B.A. H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A. E. M. Holmes, F.S.I., B.Eng. A. Whitaker. H. Webster. J. M. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. J. C. P. Toothill, A.R.I.B.A. F. H. Wrench, A.M.I.C.E., Licentiate, R.I.B.A.
Vice-President.	
F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A.	
Hon. Treasurer.	
J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A.	
Hon. Secretary.	
H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A.	

### *Illuminating Engineering.*

The course of lectures on illuminating engineering now being delivered at the Polytechnic (Regent Street) is an enterprising step. A similar series took place at the Polytechnic about twelve years ago, but knowledge of lighting has advanced considerably since then. The two initial lectures have been given.

Mr. J. W. T. Walsh dealt on broad lines with "The Nature of Light and its Measurement," alluding to the important part played by measurements in all exact sciences, and illustrating his remarks by exhibits of typical modern illumination-photometers. The simplicity of these instruments is certainly in marked contrast to the cumbrous devices of the past. Some precautions are, however, necessary in their use. The lecturer laid stress on the need of some electrical measuring instrument to ensure constant current through the lamp, and also pointed out the possibility of errors arising from the

white surface on which the illumination is received not being perfectly "diffusing." (Mr. Walsh's own lecture before the Illuminating Engineering Society a few months ago, illustrated one other important point—the effect on measurements of the elusive shadows cast by very extensive illuminating sources, such as are met with in indirect lighting.)

Another fundamental aspect of lighting problems was discussed in the second lecture by Dr. James Kerr on "Light in relation to Vision and Health." After explaining the mechanism of the eye Dr. Kerr showed how effects of glare or insufficient illumination added to the strain of vision—a point of some consequence to architects, for it may be broadly affirmed that any conditions causing discomfort to the eye are essentially inartistic. It was shown, by the aid of diagrams, how the amount of illumination to ensure maximum acuteness of vision depends on the fineness of the work, and especially on the contrasts and reflection-factors associated with material viewed. In conclusion some interesting facts in connection with effects of invisible light and the curative use of "artificial sunlight" were mentioned.

Subsequent lectures will deal with progress in gas and electric lighting, natural lighting, colour, and the lighting of schools, factories, streets, railways, etc., whilst the final lecture by Mr. G. P. Garbett is devoted to illuminated signs. It is not often that such a series of lectures, each by an expert on the particular aspect of lighting discussed, is given, and the course should be of considerable interest to architectural students, to whom a knowledge of the principles of good lighting is nowadays a most useful asset.

## Builders' Hours

The following notice, conveying the decision of the National Emergency Disputes Commission which inquired into the operation of builders' summer working hours, has been circulated to all affiliated organizations:—

"This National Emergency Commission, having heard the evidence of employers and the London operatives relating to the question whether there has been a breach of the national agreement by the members of the London operatives, decides that the action by the branches of the London operatives in refusing to work the 46½-hours week is a breach of the national agreement.

"There is no alternative but to call on all the operatives concerned to fulfil honourably the obligation entered into under the terms of the national agreement.

"Further, they wish to impress on all the parties (both employers and operatives) the urgent importance of fulfilling the national agreement so that the conditions gained by collective bargaining shall not be jeopardized."

## Obituary

### *Mr. Samuel Segar.*

We regret to record the death of Mr. Samuel Segar, of Newton Abbot, at the age of seventy-one. He was responsible for a number of works in the district. As architect to the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians he designed a considerable portion of the Institution.

### *Mr. G. M. Jay.*

We regret to record the death of Mr. G. M. Jay, of Hove, architect, at the age of sixty-six. Although one of the greatest projects for which his services were engaged—a Hove hotel to rival the Métropole at Brighton—never materialized, he left his mark on the town with many good buildings. For many years he was architect to the West Brighton Estate Company.

### *Mr. O. C. Wylson.*

We regret to record the death of Mr. Oswald Cane Wylson, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. He was in his sixty-seventh year, and was the son of Mr. James Wylson, a London architect. He was educated at King's College School, London, and served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. Arthur Cates. He studied at the Royal Academy, and won the Donaldson Silver Medal in fine art and construction at University College. Mr. Wylson's professional work was mainly concerned with the designing of important theatres and other entertainment buildings, and restaurants. During the war he was hon. deputy chief surveyor of the British Fire Prevention Committee in relation to the prevention of fires in hospitals and camps, and he also sat on the Concrete Research Committee.

# Rates of Wages in the Building Trades†

The following table shows the revised rate of wages for craftsmen (bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters) and labourers in the building trade. The labour rates for London are given in the Table of Current Prices published on pages xxv, xxvi.

Grade.		Craftsmen.		Labourers.		Grade.		Craftsmen.		Labourers.		Grade.		Craftsmen.		Labourers.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
A	.. .. .	1	6	1	3	B	.. .. .	1	6	1	3	C	.. .. .	1	4	1	0
A1	.. .. .	1	7	1	3	B1	.. .. .	1	5	1	1	C1	.. .. .	1	4	1	0
A2	.. .. .	1	7	1	3	B2	.. .. .	1	5	1	1	C2	.. .. .	1	3	1	1
A3	.. .. .	1	6	1	2	B3	.. .. .	1	4	1	0						

The towns in which the above Grade rates have been reported to apply are shown below, divided into their main Area Groups. The principal exceptions are indicated in the notes appended to each group. In towns marked\* the rate for painters is 1d. less than that paid to other craftsmen, and in those marked † it is 1d. less than the craftsmen's rate.

## NORTH EAST COAST:—

**Grade A.**—Alnwick, Annfield Plain, Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Blackhill, Blyth, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Crook, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Shildon, Stanley, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland, Thornaby, Wallsend, Whitburn, Whitley Bay, Willington, and Wooler. **Grade A2.**—Berwick-on-Tweed.

## YORKSHIRE:—

**Grade A.**—Barnsley, Batley, Beverley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Castleford, Cleethorpes, Colne Valley, Cresshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Grimsby, Guiseley, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Ilkley, Immingham, Keighley, Leeds, Mexborough, Mirfield, Morley, Normanston, Ossett, Pontefract, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Scunthorpe, Selby, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Spenn Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell, Yeading, and York. **Grade A1.**—Bridlington and Scarborough. **Grade A3.**—Barnoldswick, Driffield, Fife, Goole, Sipton, Whitby, and Workop. **Grade B3.**—Kirkby Moorside, Malton, Northallerton, and Pickering.

[NOTE.—Malton was up-graded on 1st July from B3 to A3 by the Yorkshire Joint Regional Wages Committee, but pending the result of an appeal against the regrading, B3 rates are being paid. Barnoldswick, Goole, Sipton, and Whitby, craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.]

## NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES:—

**Grade A.**—Accrington, Adlington, Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bacup, Barrow, Birkdale, Bispham, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Broughton (Flints.), Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Chester, Chorley, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Cleveleys, Clitheroe, Colne, Connaught Quay, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Denton, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Frodsham, Glossop, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Hawarden, Helsby, Heywood, Higher Kinnerton, Horwich, Hyde, Kirkham, Leigh, Leyland, Littleborough, Longridge, Lymm, Lytham, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Nelson, Oldham, Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Pendlebury, Poulton, Preston, Prestwich, Queensferry, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, Rishton, Rochdale, Run-corn, St. Annes-on-Sea, St. Helens, Saddleworth, Sale, Salford, Shaw, Shotton, Southport, Stalybridge, Stockport, Swinton, Thornton, Todmorden, Tyldesley, Walkden, Warrington, Westhoughton, Whalley, Whitefield, Widnes, Wigan, and Wilmslow. **Grade A1.**—Lancaster, Macclesfield, Morecambe, and Wrexham. **Grade A3.**—Askam, Broughton-in-Furness, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Cleator Moor, Congleton, Coniston, Crewe, Distington, Egremont, Grange-over-Sands, Harrington, Hayfield, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Maryport, Middlewich, Nantwich, New Mills, Northwich, Sandbach, Tarporley, Ulverston, Whitehaven, Winsford, and Workington. **Grade B1.**—Colwyn Bay, Conway, Holywell, Llandudno, Llandudno Junction, Mostyn, Prestatyn, Rhos and Rhyl. **Grade B2.**—Ambleside, Bowness-on-Windermere, Cockermouth, Grasmere, Kendal, Keswick, Langdale, Penrith, and Windermere. **Grade B3.**—Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead, and Llanfairfechan.

[NOTE.—In the Liverpool and Birkenhead districts the rates are 1s. 8½d. for carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, and painters, 1s. 9d. for other craftsmen, and 1s. 3½d. for labourers. The rate for plumbers at Warrington is reported as 1s. 9d.; New Mills and Whaley Bridge, craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.]

## MIDLAND COUNTIES:—

**Grade A.**—Alfreton, Belper, Bilston, Birmingham, Blackheath, Chesterfield, Coalville, Coventry, Derby, Heanor, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Kenilworth, Langley Mill, Leek, Leicester, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Mansfield, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme), Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oldbury, Ripley, Sutton Coldfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Swanwick, West Bromwich, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton. **Grade A2.**—Brierley Hill, Burton-on-Trent, Cosley, Cradley Heath, Darlaston, Dudley, Gornal, Halesowen, Knowle, Melton Mowbray, Northampton, Old Hill, Rugby, Sedgely, Solihull, Stafford, Stourbridge, Swadincote, Walsall, and Wednesbury. **Grade A3.**—Atherstone, Bewdley, Beeton, Bromsgrove, Cannock, Droitwich, Gainsborough, Grantham, Hednesford, Kidderminster, Leamington, Lichfield, Louth, Malvern, Matlock, Newark, Oakengates, Peterborough, Redditch, Retford, Rugby, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Skegness, Sleaford, Southwell, Stourport, Stratford-on-Avon, Tamworth, Warwick, Wellington, and Worcester. **Grade B.**—Kettering, Market Harborough, and Wellingborough. **Grade B1.**—Oakham, Oundle, Raunds, Rushden, Thrapston, and Uttoxeter. **Grade B2.**—Bridgnorth, Church Stretton, Horncastle, Ludlow, Newport, Spalding, and Warksworth.

[NOTE.—The rate for plumbers at Chesterfield is reported as 1s. 9d. and at Stafford as 1s. 8d., and for labourers at Ludlow, 1s. 0½d.]

## EASTERN COUNTIES:—

**Grade A3.**—Brentwood, St. Albans, and Welwyn Garden City. **Grade B.**—Bedford, Cambridge, Felixstowe, Ipswich, Luton, and Norwich. **Grade B1.**—Baldock, Biggleswade, Braintree, Chelmsford, Clacton, Colchester, Frinton, Halstead, Harpenden, Hatfield, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Ingatstone, Letchworth, Lowestoft, Southend-on-Sea, Stevenage, Stotfold, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Yarmouth. **Grade B2.**—Dovercourt, Gorleston, Harwich, King's Lynn, Newmarket. **Grade B3.**—Amphill, Aylsbrough, Aylesham, Bishop's Stortford, Braughing, Cromer, Dunstable, Ely, Fakenham, Leighton Buzzard, March, Much Hadham, Puckeridge, Southwold, Standon, Stowmarket, Tring, and Woodbridge. **Grade C1.**—Aldeburgh, Halesworth, Leiston, Saxmundham, Wickham Market, and Wymondham. **Grade C2.**—Coltishall and Saffron Walden.

## SOUTHERN COUNTIES:—

**Grade A2.**—Gravesend and Northfleet. **Grade A3.**—Addlestone, Ashford (Middlesex), Ashted,† Cobham, and Leatherhead.† **Grade B.**—Abingdon, Ascot, Didcot, Henley, Maidenhead, Oxford, Portsmouth, and Reading. **Grade B1.**—Amersham, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Brighton, Byfleet, Chatham, Chalfonts, Chesham, Christchurch, Dorking, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, Egham, Eton, Gerrard's Cross, Gillingham, Gosport, Guildford, Hove, Maidstone, Marlow, Poole, Redhill, Reigate, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Slough, Southampton, Staines, Sunningdale, Sunninghill, Tilehurst, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Windsor, Woking, Wokingham, and Wycombe. **Grade B2.**—Beckhill, Bramley, Cranleigh, Fareham, Godalming, Haslemere, Horsham, Littlehampton, New Forest (Brookhurst), Lynton, Lyndhurst, Milford, New Milton and Ringwood, Oxted, Winchester, Witely and Worthing. **Grade B3.**—Arundel, Ashford (Kent), Aylesbury, Bagshot, Banbury, Basingstoke, Bicester, Bletchley, Bognor, Bosham, Broadstairs, Buckingham, Burgess Hill, Camberley, Canterbury, Chichester, Crawley, Deal, Dover, East Grinstead, Farnington, Faversham, Fenny Stratford, Folkestone, Hastings, Havant, Herne Bay, Hythe, Lingfield, Margate, Midhurst, Milton Regis, Newbury, Newport Pagnell, Pangbourne, Petworth, Ramsgate, Sandgate, Sittingbourne, Stony Stratford, Thame, Walmer, Wendover, Westgate, Whitstable, Witney, Wolverton, and Woodstock. **Grade C.**—Andover. **Grade C1.**—Hayward's Heath, Isle of Wight, and Tidworth. **Grade C2.**—Alton,\* Hartley Wintney,\* Hawkhurst, Petersfield, Rye, and Staplehurst.

[NOTE.—Amersham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Chalfonts, Christchurch, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, Egham, Englefield Green, Eton, Gerrards Cross, Gosport, Hove, Poole, Slough, Southampton, Staines, Windsor, Wokingham, and Wycombe, craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.]

## SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES:—

**Grade A.**—Bristol. **Grade A1.**—Devonport\* and Plymouth.\* **Grade A2.**—Newton Abbot, Paignton, and Torquay. **Grade B.**—Bath, Cheltenham, Exeter,\* Gloucester,\* Hereford,\* Swindon,\* and Ross-on-Wye.\* **Grade B1.**—Barnstaple, Princetown, Stroud,† Taunton, and Weston-super-Mare. **Grade B2.**—Bridgwater, Burnham-on-Sea, Clincroft,\* Coleford,\* Exmouth, Ledbury,\* Lydney,\* Totnes,† Weymouth,\* and Yeovil.\* **Grade B3.**—Bovey Tracey, Box,\* Bradford-on-Avon,\* Brightham, Cheddar Valley,\* Corsham,\* Melksham,\* Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Trowbridge,\* and Westbury.\* **Grade C1.**—Calne,\* Chippenham,\* Crediton,† Cullompton,\* Dawlish, Dorchester,\* Frome,\* Glastonbury, Minehead,\* Shepton Mallet, and Street.

[NOTE.—Exeter, painters, 1s. 6d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.† Plymouth, Devonport and district, painters, 1s. 7d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d. Weston-super-Mare, craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.]

## SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE:—

**Grade A.**—Aberdare, Ammanford, Barry, Bridgend, Burry Port, Cardiff, Elbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Valleys, Garw Valley, Gorsemonn, Llanelly, Maesteg, Merthyr, Neath, Newport, Ogmore Vale, Pontardawe, Pontypridd, Portchar, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, Sirhowy Valley, Swansea and Swansea Valley. **Grade A1.**—Abergavenny. **Grade A2.**—Chepstow. **Grade B.**—Brecon, Builth, Carmarthen, Llandilo, Llandrindod Wells, and Milford Haven. **Grade B2.**—Monmouth. **Grade C.**—Pembroke and Pembroke Dock.

[NOTE.—The rate for labourers at Milford Haven is reported as 1s. 1½d.]

## SCOTLAND:—

**Grade A.**—Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Bridge of Weir, Burntisland, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Larbert, Largs, Leith, Leslie, Markinch, Motherwell, Musselburgh, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Pencoil, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothsay, Stirling, and Wishaw. **Grade A2.**—Ayr, Brechin, Montrose, and Peebles. **Grade B.**—Dumfries, Galashiels, Hawick, Maxwelltown, and Selkirk.

[NOTE.—The rates quoted do not apply to plasterers and painters in Scotland, who are not affiliated to the National Wages and Conditions Council. The rate for labourers at Perth and Irvine is reported as 1s. 3d., and at Ayr, Brechin, and Montrose, 1s. 1½d. In the case of plasterers a rate of 1s. 9d. per hour after the increase of 1d. in August is payable at the following towns:—Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, and Stirling. **Grade A.**—Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Alva, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Berth, Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Buckhaven, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Coupar Angus, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Gullane, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kennoway, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Markinch, Methil, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothsay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Uddingston, Vale of Leven, Wemyss, and Windygates, painters, 1s. 8d. **Grade B.**—Aberdeen, Arbroath, Biggar, Callander, Carlisle, Cupar, Galashiels, Grovan, Hawick, Kelso, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and St. Andrews, 1s. 7d. **Grade C.**—Peterhead, 1s. 6d. Brechin, Forfar, and Montrose, painters, 1s. 5½d.; Dumfries and Maxwelltown, craftsmen, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, and Selkirk, bricklayers, masons, joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, and labourers, craftsmen, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. Inverness, joiners, 1s. 5d.]

† From "The Labour Gazette."

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