

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL & *Architectural Engineer*

*With which is incorporated "The Builders' Journal."*



FROM AN ARCHITECT'S NOTEBOOK.

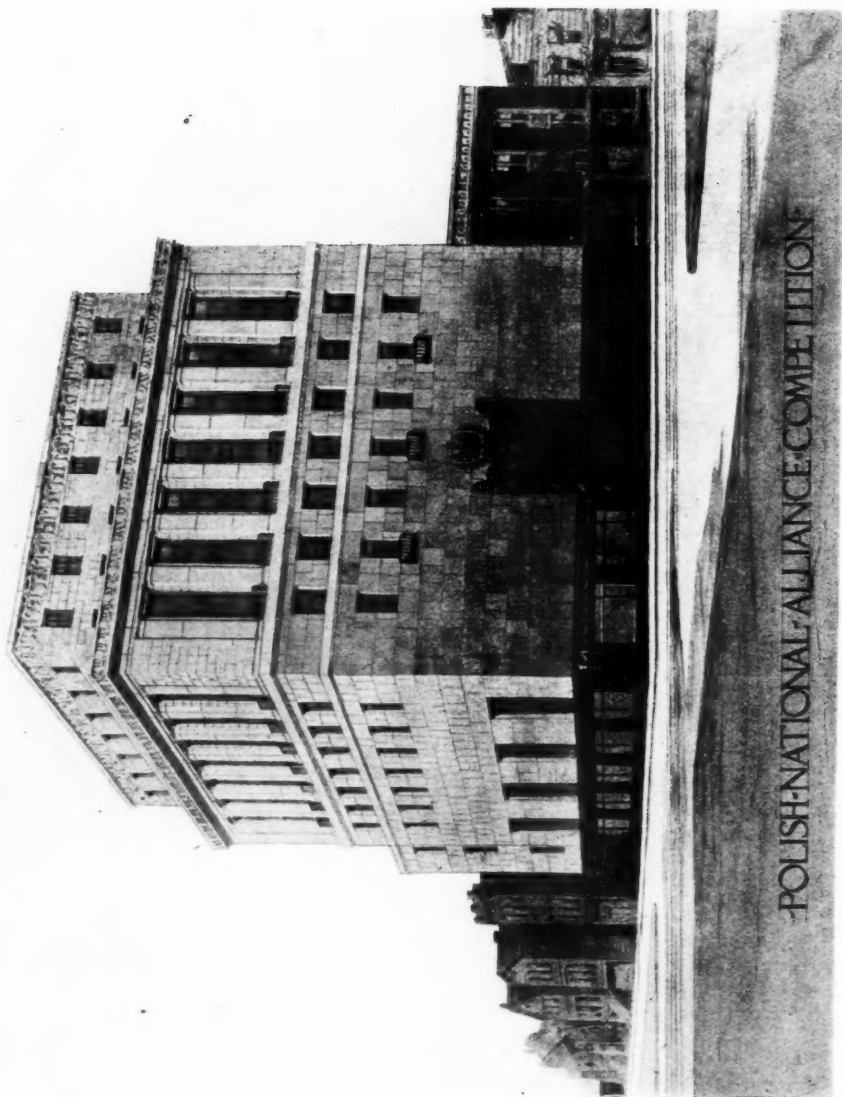
PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

*The sinful painter drapes his goddess warm,  
Because she still is naked, being dressed:  
The god-like sculptor will not so deform  
Beauty, which limbs and flesh enough invest.*

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

*9 Queen Anne's Gate. Westminster.*

# Polish National Alliance Competition, Chicago : The Winning Design Raymond M. Hood, Architect, New York and Chicago



Raymond M. Hood is the architect of the well-known American Radiator Building, New York City.

POLISH-NATIONAL-ALLIANCE COMPETITION

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THE  
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL  
*9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.*

Wednesday, September 23, 1925.

Volume LXII. No. 1603.

## Art and Finance

THE relations between art and finance have always been a little strained, and it is therefore typical that the French Finance Minister is said to be contemplating a tax upon works of art, which he proposes to call unproductive capital. Already, one understands, whenever a work of art changes hands in France a percentage on the price has to be paid to the artist or his heirs, who are thus protected to some extent against the rapacity of middlemen. It is hardly surprising that the State, which has conferred this just benefit, should wish on reflection also to have its finger in the pie. In England we confine ourselves to a death duty on works of art, which have to be included with other property for probate. A connoisseur used to be retained, and perhaps is still, to advise the Commissioners, and his duty was to visit houses containing private collections, on the death of their owner, in order to assess the value of their masterpieces. On all other occasions the British Treasury leaves works of art severely alone, and in this it follows the example of our political economists, who, so far as one recalls, have never devoted a chapter to the subject. Probably M. Caillaux would not now be worrying with the matter if the war had not shown the ordinary medium of exchange, namely money, to be a very doubtful investment, and if the fall of the franc, to say nothing of the mark, had not compelled people to part with money as quickly as possible in order to acquire the goods that it pretends to represent. In Russia there was a return to barter, and nearer home people began to learn that a piece of paper bearing the words "I am a pound" was really as questionable a thing as a piece of paper bearing the words "I am a camel." Thus we had the Gilbertian situation of a currency acquiring the quality of a work of imagination, and of a work of art becoming solid wealth. Extremes met, and the connoisseur was the wisest of investors.

Works of art differ from other commodities in that they do not perish in the act of their consumption, but the more that they are enjoyed the more valuable do they become. Though their exchange value is a matter of fashion rather than of scarcity, it tends to improve with their age, and no work of art which has once attracted good judges for a period as short as fifty years from the death of its maker, will, even in time of scarcity, become worthless to the world. They retain indeed a definite relation to the world's wealth, and though the prices realized at the recent Sargent sale seemed fantastic, and will no doubt fail to be reached a second time, yet with the growth of the world's population, and consequently of the possibility of private wealth, a hundred years hence much larger sums will be paid for some work of art or other. The prices that they reach are interesting, in fact, not for any relation that they bear to

aesthetic values, but solely as an index of the amount of loose wealth at any moment available in private hands. We are thus forced to see that human necessities are of two kinds, the most immediate and the most remote. The primary form of wealth is food: the ultimate, beauty. If it is notorious that hungry men have preferred to spend their all on a picture or a book, our wonder is superficial that bankrupt nations should invest in first editions. How profoundly sceptical must we be of our professed belief in the reality of art if it seems an insecure investment for our money. The great bankers, who deal in credit and the mostly intangible forms of wealth, know better. The great patrons of the arts, from the Medici to the Jews of the present day, have generally been bankers.

Surely one of the inferences from this is that works of art can only be called unproductive capital in the sense that, as a rule, they cannot be quickly realized. The very quality that makes them a safe repository of wealth locks up the capital that is stored in them. If, then, they are to be taxed as unproductive, we are taxing the quality that makes them valuable. On the other hand, why should they not be taxed as land is taxed, every time that they change ownership, by means of a stamp to legalize the conveyance? If this principle were accepted, it would provide a convenient opportunity for appropriating a percentage to the artist and his heirs on the conditions that the French practice is understood to have sanctioned. It is no doubt because the arts have a recognized standing in France, where there is a classic tradition, a State theatre, a Ministry of Fine Arts, and the rest of it, that the French have been before ourselves in this matter. There is next to no solidarity among the artistic professions in England, where public feeling runs all the other way. It is characteristic that while the different members of our Royal Family become the public patrons of innumerable forms of national activity, from sport to industrial welfare, none is told off to patronize the arts. Sport, in fact, enjoys the esteem here which is given to art on the Continent. There is something to be said for this view. Is not officialdom more likely to look ridiculous over art than over sport? Is not an artist enjoying official status apt to become a figure of comedy? Do not many of those who sigh for court-favours do so because their real desire is some social pretension, not for art but for their foolish selves? The activity of art is essentially unofficial. Nevertheless great bankers are not bad judges of investments, and in the uncertain times that lie before us, and behind the definite if elusive relation between art and finance, is one on which, for financial reasons, the average man would be wise to ponder.

OSBERT BURDETT.

## The Royal Commission on Local Government

To expect any report by a Royal Commission to yield much sweetness and light would be far too sanguine. And local government is generally, but quite erroneously, regarded as a distressingly dull subject. When such a report extends to nearly five hundred pages, optimism and the powers of human endurance are too severely tested. It cannot be supposed that anybody who can avoid it will willingly inflict on himself so severe a penance as that implied in reading through such a volume. Professional men, inured to such feats, may perhaps revel in it. But five hundred pages! Is it in accordance with the imperative call for strict economy that such a burden of expense should be laid on the shoulders of the long-suffering ratepayer? And this is only the first instalment of the thrilling serial. It deals exhaustively with the existing system of local government in England and Wales, and is but little more than a history. Small wonder that this historical volume bulks so large, or that its incidental recommendations are few and feeble. Naturally, those experts to whom one looks for authoritative opinions on the report have not yet been able to digest it, and are reluctant to speak definitely until they can get the volume containing the summary of the evidence and the conclusions and recommendations. We trust that the sequel will be mercifully much shorter, and hence of a scale more commensurate with the average duration of human life!

### "Carrying On"

Among the Cunard passengers who sailed from Southampton on Saturday last—a distinguished company including forty-two British M.P.'s—was the widow of the late Donn Barber, who has been in Europe fulfilling some of her husband's engagements. Mr. Barber was, for example, a member of Mr. Hoover's American Commission to the Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art at Paris, and thither Mrs. Barber went to take his place. She is, however, doing considerably more than that. On her return to the United States Mrs. Barber will resume her place at the head of her husband's large office organization, of which she had already taken up the direction before crossing the Atlantic. In particular she has set herself to complete the Broadway Temple, the crown of her husband's architectural career, and perhaps another church of the same kind. Mrs. Barber, who has of course had no special architectural training, is a sister of Enid Yandell the sculptress; and her second daughter, who was married in April last, is studying architecture at Columbia University with a view to entering her father's office.

### The New Idea

The Broadway Temple, and the church at Columbus, projected by Mr. Barber before his death, was his own invention. We often hear it said that the architect is not enough of a practical man, and that he does not think sufficiently in terms that are cognate with the realities of buildings. This charge certainly cannot be levelled against the late Mr. Barber. He was a champion of many practical ideas, but none so novel or so daring as the scheme for a self-supporting skyscraper-cathedral. Indeed, if the project comes to a happy conclusion, Mr. Barber may one day find himself as conspicuously placed in the history of religion as in that of architecture.

### A Troublesome Patient

Charing Cross Bridge is suffering from girder trouble. No doubt the normal traffic across the bridge will have been resumed by the time these lines appear in print; there is every indication that the failure is but a minor one. And yet—and yet—has not the bridge been described of inadequate strength since 1905? Has not a large section of the enlightened public demanded again and again that the monstrosity shall be swept away? But no; still we go on

patching and tinkering, and putting in a fresh plate here and a bolt there, and pushing the floor back into a horizontal position, and generally doing our very best to make the thing hang together somehow. It is a comforting thought that it cannot now last so very much longer, and that one day a sag will occur that no engineer will be able to straighten out.

### Blackfriars Priory Discoveries

Excavations for a building in Carter Lane, at the back of the "Times" office, have brought to light further interesting remains of the extensive priory of the Black Friars. It is believed that the newly discovered stones formed part of the wall of the choir. Four of them appear to be segments of a pillar. These stones are less interesting than those which were discovered in 1900, but it is hoped that further digging will reveal interesting relics of the Dominicans, who had there so vast an estate. The priory buildings included a private theatre, which was perhaps the first playhouse in London, as it was of much earlier date than that which Burbage and Shakespeare conducted with so much success on the site afterwards occupied by Apothecaries' Hall. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the Dominicans' spacious grounds were cut up into the series of narrow and crooked streets and lanes which still exist to the scandal of the town planner. One of these streets never fails to excite the homeric laughter of the American visitor, who will have it that it is named Broadway because it is so narrow! Much of the visible interest of the locality disappeared in 1863-4 with the advent of the Chatham and Dover Railway, whose crowning offence was the erection of that hideous bridge that ruins the view of St. Paul's from the foot of Ludgate Hill.

### The Festival of the Three Choirs

How happy an institution is the Festival of the Three Choirs! It gives us glorious music in a suitable environment. Of the many thousands of visitors attending the Festival, a fair percentage must have been prepared for the rare and strange architectural treat in store for them. Those who were visiting the cathedral for the first time, and had not read much about it, would have been particularly struck by the strong contrast between the heavy Norman columns of the arcades and the light and airy grace of the Perpendicular choir. Indeed, it comes upon one with something of a shock to note those massive interior pillars after seeing outside the Perpendicular "casing" of the cathedral. As Mr. Edward Foord has said: Gloucester presents "a curious and somewhat heterogeneous spectacle—Norman nave with Gothic vaulting; Perpendicular choir and transepts draped into a Romanesque outer shell; the whole peculiar assemblage crowned by an Early English central tower and two Norman west towers." But the assemblage was probably not more heterogeneous than that of the visitors; and Gloucester has the credit of being able to show the earliest examples in England of the Perpendicular style.

### Disagreements at Glastonbury

We are sincerely sorry to see that Mr. F. Bligh Bond has "formally withdrawn from all association with" the Glastonbury Abbey trustees. He alleges that they have denied him access to the relics which he had been commissioned to classify. They had, as a body, declined to give any reason for their action; but, according to Mr. Bond, one of their number has now said that in his opinion it is due to the belief that the work had tended to revive the cult of the miraculous, and thus to bring back the atmosphere of mediæval superstition. But Mr. Bond will know how to pardon the septs; and we doubt not that, for their part, the Glastonbury trustees will show the like magnanimity to a scholar who has done such excellent service to art and archæology. Nevertheless, it seems to be a sound proposition that archæology and mediæval miracles are perhaps best kept apart.



# An Architect's Homeland Holiday—2

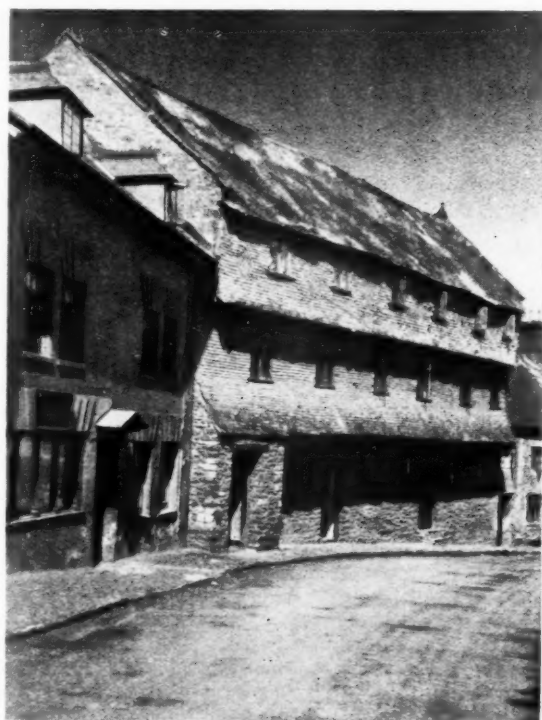
By H. J. BIRNSTINGL, A.R.I.B.A.

IT is only when travelling by road one feels that the divisions of the country into counties is not quite the arbitrary matter that it might appear to be on paper. No sooner is a boundary crossed than the character both of the landscape and of the buildings changes. West of Buckinghamshire the hills subside into the plains of Oxford. West of Oxford the church spires give way to towers. There is chalk in Buckinghamshire and chalk in Wiltshire; but Buckinghamshire builds in flint, and Wiltshire in chalk, and so on. But sometimes one county has its own internal physical subdivisions. Dorsetshire, although a comparatively small county, has three such divisions. There is the chalky formation, the uplands along the coast, including Portland and Purbeck; there is the heath country from Wareham to Dorchester; and there is the luscious centre of vales and woodland, a vision, on a summer's day, of rich green fertility perhaps unequalled by any in England.

In the centre of this last division is the old town of Cerne Abbas (Abbots' Kernel of the Wessex novels), lying due south of Minterne Magna and Minterne Parva (the two Hintocks of the novels). Cerne Abbas is one of those villages, few enough in England to-day, which seem completely to have escaped the passage of time. It lies softly pillowed amongst the rounded hills, deserted, forgotten, but lovely. Its ancestral roots lie deep buried in the ages, to testify to which the great Cerne giant lies indecorously sprawling on the hillside, having been carved in the chalk, so it is surmised, by Early Britons. Its survival through the last century points to the conclusion that Victorian influences have even yet not reached the peaceful valley of the Cerne. Cerne Abbas is the site of a Benedictine monastery, of which, however, but little remains. The flint church has a



IN PUDDLETOWN.



DUNSTER

fine perpendicular tower typical of the district. What, however, may appeal even more to the passing architect are the two or three old small-paned bow-fronted shops. Through one of these, the most prominent in the town, an alluring vision can be seen of old clock-dials, calf-bound tomes, and entrancing dust-laden *bric-à-brac*. Unfortunately, I had arrived on a Sunday to spend my only night in Cerne, and the following day was Bank Holiday, so I was not able to penetrate into these apparently fascinating recesses.

To some, this district is so inextricably bound up with the Wessex novels that it assumes the nature of a pilgrimage to visit certain places. The church at Bere Regis, for example, contains the canopied tombs of members of the illustrious Turbervilles; in addition, it has a timber roof of particular beauty, some of the members of which are carved into half-life-size contemporary figures. The whole church was well restored by Street in 1875. To reach Bere Regis from Cerne Abbas, the main road passes through Puddletown. Indeed, this town, which derives its name from the river Puddle or Trent, lies at the junction of the Dorchester-Blandford and Sherborne-Wareham roads. In Puddletown, if anywhere, it is possible to catch the flavour of a Dorset parish of a hundred years ago. The church still has its high-backed pews, and in the vestry hang the old wind instruments played by the choir before the substitution of harmonium or organ.

One of the most interesting architectural deposits in the town is a curious bay window thrown out on the first floor of the gable end of a house, and carried on a pair of slender timber shafts. The space underneath has been railed off and made into a little garden—at the time I saw it, gay with nasturtiums. The whole would seem to be the composition



CASTLE STREET, BRIDGWATER.

of some one with more than a rudimentary knowledge of design. Two miles from Puddletown is the restored manor-house of Waterston, only remarkable as having been made by Hardy to serve as the abode of Bathsheba Everdene.

From the centre of Dorsetshire it is a matter of some difficulty to decide whether one shall turn south or north; southward to Abbotsbury, passing, of course, through Dorchester, one of the few small towns in England which seem to be consciously and justly proud of their ancient lineage. It is made delightful by its broad tree-lined approaches, its open spaces and avenues. How better could the site of the ancient ramparts be preserved than by transforming them into pleasant shady walks? At the Amphitheatre and Maiden Castle we have again a sense of primal things; of labour and patience without end, of skill and ingenuity. If we turn south-west from Dorchester we cross Black Down and the ridge that climbs to Longbrey Hill, and presently drop into Abbotsbury, once the seat of a Benedictine monastery, now a long white village street, and having a more immediate interest in the magnificent fifteenth-century tithe-barn, and the swannery, situated amongst the backwaters of the Chesil Beach.

At Abbotsbury choice has again to be made, this time between Burton-Bradstock and Portland Isle. I chose the stone-dusty heights of Portland. Even on a warm summer's day there is a bleakness about the wide wind-swept streets of the villages, and a weird fascination in a skyline pierced in all directions with derricks and cranes, looking like great hungry galleys. The method of land tenure on the isle is interesting and surprisingly archaic, considering the easy communications which it has with the mainland.

But if from the centre of the county a north-west journey is made, we find ourselves at Sherborne, one of the most interesting towns in the county, and just now particularly so, on account of the work in progress in the Lady Chapel,

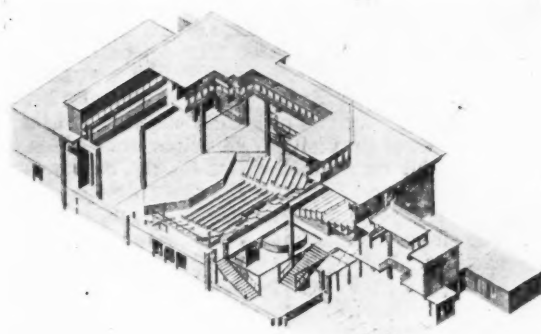
which is to be rendered fit once more for ecclesiastical purposes after having been for 360 years part of the house of the headmaster of Sherborne School. From Sherborne we work our way across into the valley of the Parret, and so up to Bridgwater, which lies in a broad vale embraced by the Mendips and the Quantocks. Bridgwater has been, and still is to some extent, a market town and a port; its particular tide deposit enables bath-brick to be manufactured, and this has become its staple industry. Castle Street, built about the turn of the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries, contains beautiful brick and stone-dressed houses, and the view from the top of this street looking down to the river is one of the pleasantest in the town.

From Bridgwater both the Quantocks and the Mendips clamour for attention. Let us turn westward, then, and explore some of the coombs which run up into the east side of the Quantocks, and then climb the ridge at Wills Neck, with a reward of one of the loveliest views in the land, all rich, soft, and glowing, after the fashion of English landscape. To the north lies the Bristol Channel, backed by the Welsh mountains; to the west, Exmoor, in clean hard outline; to the south, the Blackdown Hills; and east the Mendips; the whole filled in with a patterning of fields, swaying golden corn, heavy red ploughed earth, and purple heather. A view of this kind is best seen after rain, when the air is clean and fresh and limpid clear, and the shadows of clouds chase each other over the world around, now darkening, now heightening a spot of colour, and swiftly changing their values, to the utter confusion of a would-be painter.

Between the Quantocks and Exmoor lies Dunster, to all appearances a typical feudal village gathered in the shelter of the castle, which rises up at the end of the village street. The origin of Dunster was a series of settlements fortified against the attacks of Irish Northmen. The Saxon fort was replaced by the Norman castle built by William de Mohun, and from thence onwards the castle has undergone but one change of ownership—when, in the fourteenth century, it passed to the Luttrells. In appearance the village bears still the stamp of feudalism, although when it emerged from this condition in the Middle Ages it assumed commercial importance by reason of its trade with Ireland in cattle, corn, and wool. The harbour, however, is now long since silted up; but the Yarn Market at the top of the street, an octagonal timber-framed structure with steep-pitched roof, still testifies to the days when "Dunsters"—as the locally woven cloth was called—were sold on each market day.

Another once famous West-of-England textile-producing town is Bradford-on-Avon. Indeed, Bradford was at one time the centre in the West of England of the clothing industry. Its prosperity, however, slowly declined in the eighteenth century. As with Witney and the Windrush, special claims have been made by the Bradfordians for the properties of the Avon, whose waters were supposed to be especially favourable for the production of good dyes and colours. From Bridgwater, Bradford would probably be reached by passing through Glastonbury and Wells; and perhaps, if time permitted, by a detour to include the Cheddar Gorge and a climb over the Mendips. Bradford, when first seen from the south, rises across the river in all the disorderly attractiveness of some small upland French or Italian town. The grey-stone houses seem to clamber up the steep hillside upon each other's shoulders. The river is crossed by an old nine-arched stone bridge, carrying on one of its piers a small building which has at different times served both as chapel and pound. The main roads ran obliquely up the hillside, cut by steeply descending paths, part step, part ramp, which run between the flanks of houses and high garden walls. The most interesting building in the town is the small Saxon church of St. Lawrence, dating from the ninth or tenth centuries, and comprising a chancel, nave, and north porch.

Above Bradford runs the Bath Road. Bath is eight miles distant, and London a hundred. Which way shall we turn?



ISOMETRIC VIEW OF INTERIOR OF THEATRE.

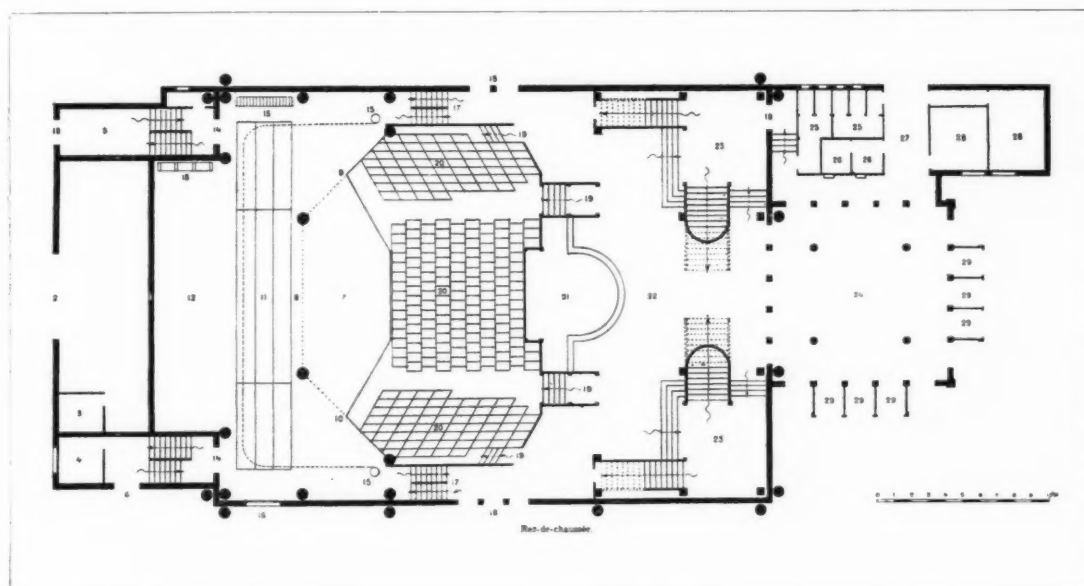
## The Theatre at the 1925 Exhibition of Decorative Arts, Paris

By H. BARTLE COX, A.R.I.B.A. (S.A.D.G.)

A TEMPORARY structure with three stages and a hall for the accommodation of 900 spectators, the whole at a cost of 900,000 frs., such are the financial data of this much-discussed but really novel playhouse. It is "New" in appearance on account of its adaptation to the prevalent tendency of stagecraft. With no striving to be new for the sake of novelty, it is correctly "Modern" in the true architectural sense of the word, and is one of the very few erections calculated to leave a lasting influence after the exhibition has been demolished. This theatre is simple, has character, is composed with technical ability, and treated with taste.

Whether the building is admired or disliked, its sincerity arrests our attention.

The theatre was designed and executed by the now celebrated architects and builders MM. Perret Frères, authors and contractors of the famous Théâtre des Champs Élysées; M. André Granet acting in consultation on certain points. MM. Perret Frères are too well known in all parts of Europe to need much comment, for they have carried out a vast amount of important architectural works. They belong to the New order, reinforced concrete being their speciality. Like the best architects of the Middle Ages and of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, they



1. Scenery store.
2. Entrance for scenery.
3. Transformer.
4. Doorkeeper.
5. Firemen.
6. Stage door.
7. Orchestra well, changeable into an apron.
8. Proscenium.
- 9 & 10. Right and left wings.

11. Traps.
12. Back of stage.
13. Dressing-rooms.
14. Entrance to stage.
15. Panoramic backcloth.
16. Curtain roller.
17. Stairs to and from stage.
18. Safety exit.
19. Entrance to orchestra stalls.
20. Orchestra stalls.

21. Vestibule.
22. Entrance to vestibule.
23. Stairs to first floor.
24. Peristyle.
25. Lavatory.
26. Booking offices.
27. Passage-way to booking office.
28. Manager's office.
29. Entrance turnstiles.



are builders as well as architects. The two elder partners, Auguste and Gustave, were both brilliant students at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. Their church of Notre-Dame du Raincy is a notable edifice characteristic of the epoch.\*

The exhibition theatre is nearly 180 ft. long, about 81 ft. wide, and roughly 40 ft. high. It is situated at the end of the Esplanade des Invalides, on the east side of the Cloître des Métiers. It has spacious passages and comfortable seating, and is fitted up with the latest appliances against fire. There is no heating apparatus, as it was only built for the duration of the exhibition. The site carried with it scientific difficulties and artistic restrictions. Immediately underneath are the vaults of the Métropolitain Railway, and just behind is the stately Hôtel des Invalides; the one preventing the foundations going deep down, and the other demanding a building not too high. Wood, iron, and concrete are used in this temporary theatre, but the building is essentially a wooden-framed erection. For loaded beams of long span reinforced concrete is used, but the weight of the building is carried on thirty-four big fir posts surrounded by concrete made of clinkers, less durable than ordinary concrete, and less costly, a logical conception for an exhibition building, for when taken down the timber posts and iron will be of service, and only the concrete lost. It is interesting to note that the compressional resistance of wood is about equal to that of concrete. The general structure of the walls is of half-timber work filled in with clinkers and covered with plaster, upon which is applied on the outside a light coat of paint. In order to increase the chance of the building remaining up in case of fire, the concrete beams are fixed on double posts (see plan and figure), one on the inside and one on the outside. From this arises the design of the façade, with its long-spanned colonnade, logical and modern in character, the ornamentation of which emanates from the very organs of the construction—a principle of all good architecture. Another detail worthy of note is the system of ventilation, which is scientifically and artistically obtained by a frieze of half-pipes (see illustration) set one into the other something like Italian tiles, placed just below the electric gallery. These cylindrical elements, allowing the air to pass but not the light, make a crowning *motif* typical of the theatre, where nothing is mere ornament but where everything is decorative, in accordance with the precept of Fénelon, so often quoted by M. Auguste Perret, viz.: "Il ne faut admettre dans un édifice aucune partie destinée au seul ornement; mais, visant toujours aux belles proportions, on doit tourner en ornement toutes les parties nécessaires à soutenir un édifice."

Two salient features of the exhibition theatre are the treatment of the triple stage, and the lighting. This stage, or stages, is, or are, the outcome of a study of ancient theatres, such as were used for Mystery plays in the Middle Ages, and of the Shakespearian theatre in balconied courtyards. The theatre is naturally divided into two parts: the stage and the auditorium, but they are more intimately connected with each other than is usual in an ordinary theatre. There are passages at the sides of the hall leading to the stage, designed after the manner of an apse to a temple, and from which the actors could mingle with the public: a democratic principle dear to M. Gémier, the well-known actor-manager and director of the State-aided Théâtre de l'Odéon. In the old days the actors were much more associated with the spectators. An attempt is now being made to revive this principle, and to make the stage more a part of the auditorium rather than a definitely separate thing. The result is decorative and more intimate. At the exhibition theatre the stages can be used alternatively, without interminable waits for the shifting of scenery; or all three can be used at once. A fine effect is also obtained by the use of the curtains, each stage being provided with two, one of grey velvet opening à l'italienne, making bold folds, and the other straight, made of asbestos

as a fire precaution. With a little imagination one can realize the decorative possibilities of which these curtains are capable.

The internal colouring of the auditorium and of the proscenium was inspired from the bark of a birch tree. The seats are of a brown-grey, like the inside of the bark, and the surfaces of the walls and columns are of light grey, silvery in tone, which is obtained by the use of aluminium leaf for the brilliant parts, and of aluminium powder for the mat surfaces. The effect is harmonious, delicate, and refined, enhanced by the flood of diffused light which passes through the ceiling of the auditorium. A precious innovation of this theatre is the construction of a *galerie de service* running along all sides of the building immediately below the ceiling and uniting the auditorium with the stage. In this gallery are centralized all the electric appliances for illuminating the theatre. Instead of the deplorable installations often met with of search-lights placed in the midst of the public, strong lights can be thrown on to the stage from the corners of this gallery from behind all the spectators. This gallery has also many other technical advantages, notably that of facilitating supervision of the whole building by the firemen, besides, on certain occasions choirs could be massed in this upper part, below the ceiling, with the artistic effect of voices from on high.

The ceiling, which, at first sight, appears to be glazed, is really a series of about 150 small *velaria* of undressed linen, absolutely white, dipped into a bath of benzene for the better diffusion of the light, afterwards treated with borate of sodium to render them fire-resisting. Each *velum* is in a frame with  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. air space all round serving as ventilation. This system of lighting is extremely reposeful. It has been universally admired.

The theatre was solemnly inaugurated on May 25 in the presence of many eminent personalities, including M. Fernand David, Commissaire-Général de l'Exposition, and M. Paul Léon, Directeur des Beaux-Arts. It has now been visited by people of various nationalities, and is greatly spoken about by the general public. Many flattering articles have already appeared from the pens of capable critics in several of the best French papers.

This theatre impresses upon us, as do all the works of MM. Perret Frères, that the "Modern movement," for want of a better term, is merely a re-formation to the sound principles of art, necessitating, in architecture, the sweeping away of illogical Renaissance trappings and arbitrary dictates of proportion: that the rational use of new materials adapted to the latest requirements, such as economy, simplicity, intimacy, scientific devices, colour, etc., is what gives the New aspect to buildings representative of our age. The name of the style will be a matter for historians. The pioneers of this movement, which has taken years of strife to establish, are now being listened to seriously. MM. Perret Frères are to be congratulated on their efforts in so successfully fighting two deep-rooted evils of our age—the first, archaeology understood in the letter but not in the spirit; and the second evil, more recent and very threatening, that of trying to be modern at the expense of reason.

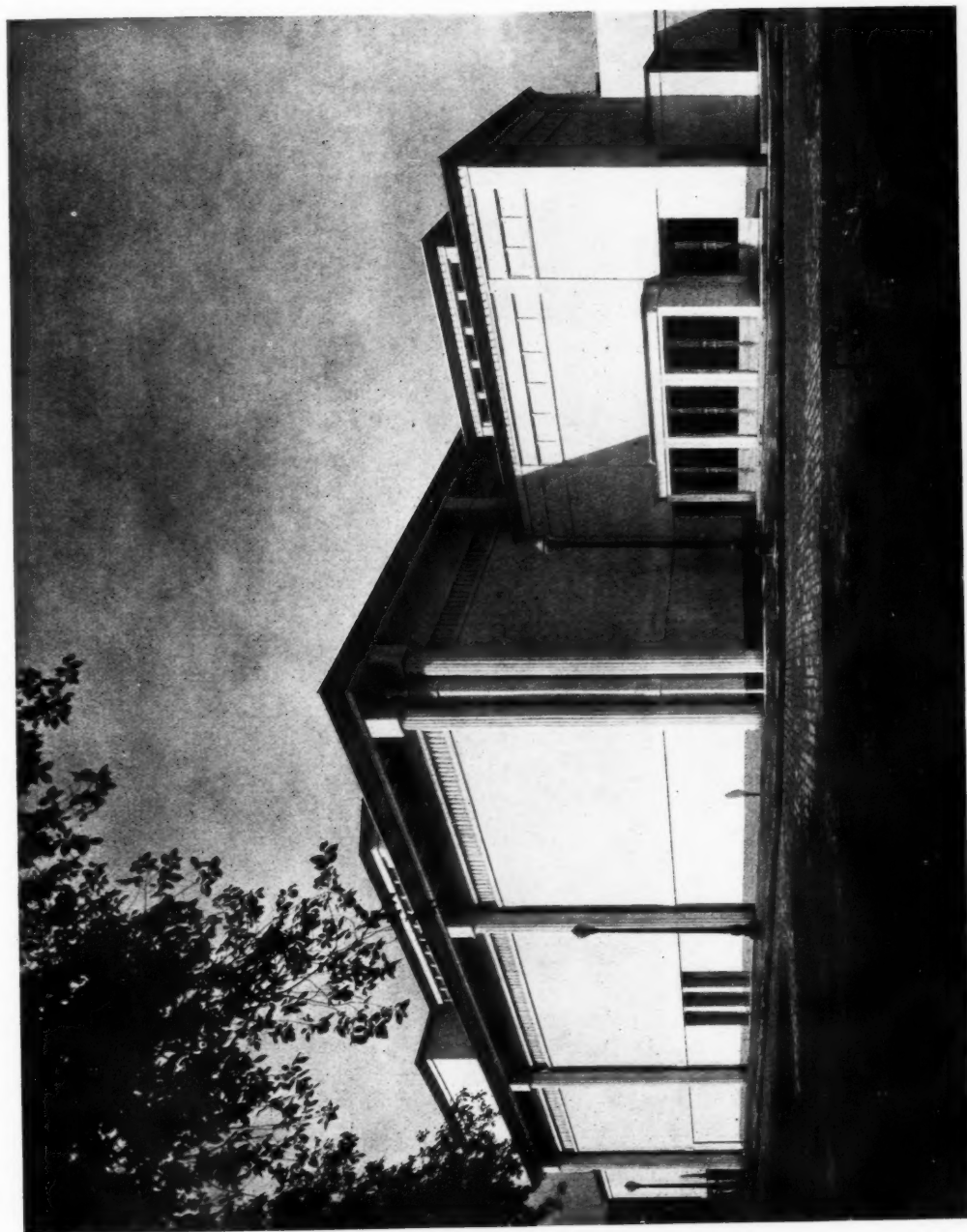
Architecture is perhaps the least understood of the plastic arts, and it is curious to note that the "Styles," so called, have taken their names from the type of ornamentation applied to them. Ornament and decoration are often confounded. At an exhibition of decorative arts some people would have expected to see more ornamentation in a theatre; but in the building under consideration this touch of colour is left to the ladies, who are not disappointed, and from out of the skilfully managed construction arises a logical decoration for the setting of drama and ballets, etc. It is a frame that does not distract too much from the picture. When the theatre is in full swing the architectural problem is completely resolved, the actor-manager is satisfied, the *couturier* has no competitor, the artist (painter, poet, or what not) feels at home. The *ensemble* is a decoration in itself. It is a triumph of French art, and of the Modern movement properly understood.

\* For description of this building see THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 25th Feb., 1925.



## The Theatre at the Exhibition of Decorative Arts, Paris

A. and G. Perret and A. Granet, Architects



A General View.

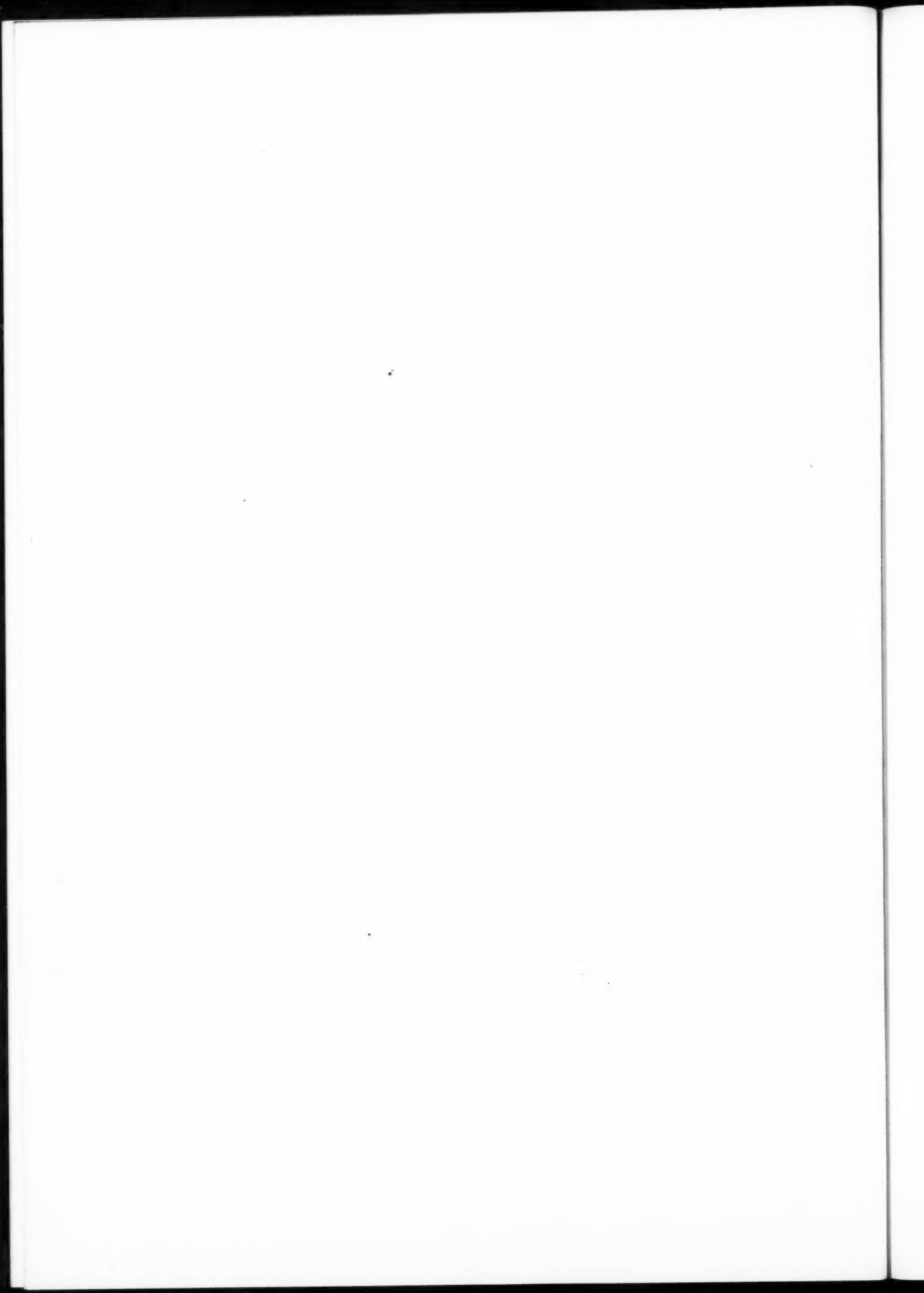


The Theatre at the Exhibition of Decorative Arts, Paris

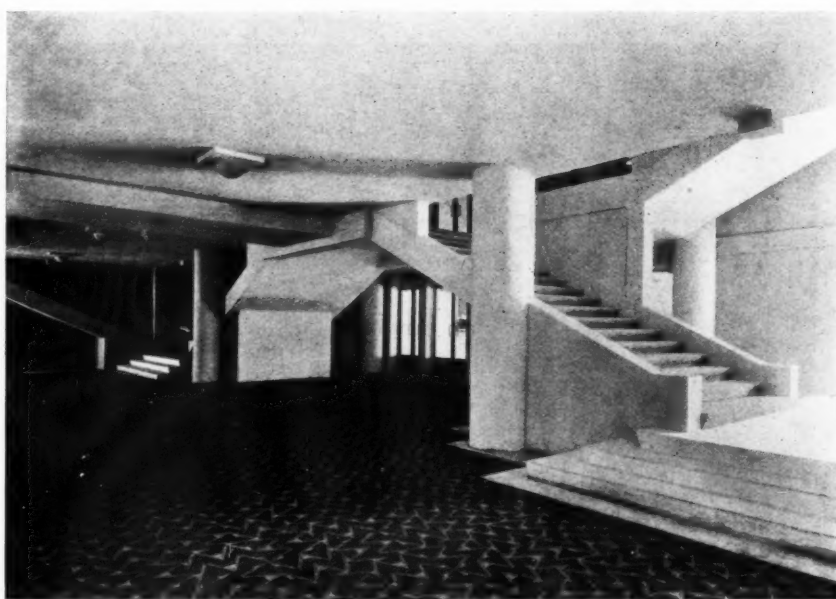
A. and G. Perret and A. Granet, Architects



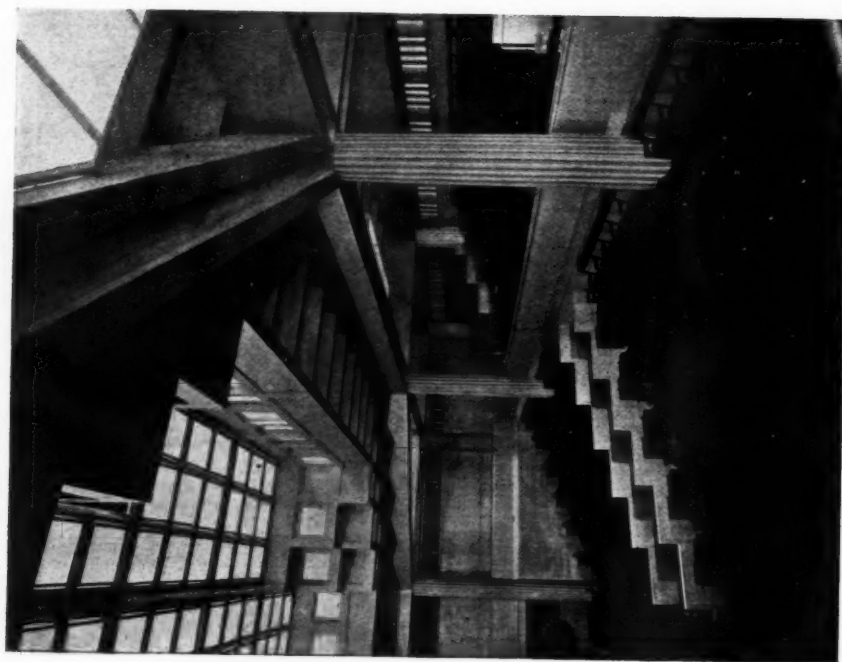
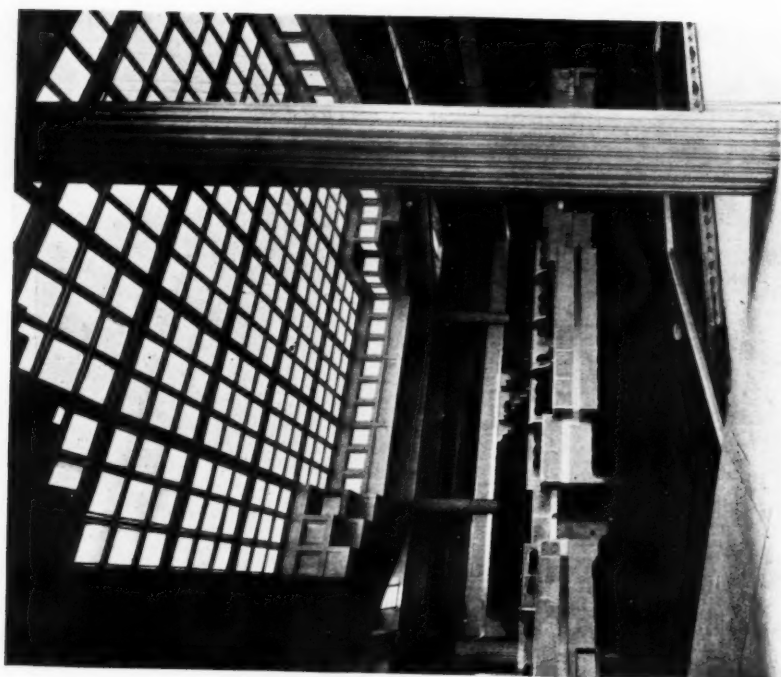
The Proscenium Opening and Auditorium.







THE THEATRE AT THE EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE ARTS, PARIS: THE FOYER.  
A. AND G. PERRET AND A. GRANET, ARCHITECTS.



THE THEATRE AT THE EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE ARTS, PARIS: THE AUDITORIUM.  
A. AND G. PERRET AND A. GRANET, ARCHITECTS.

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## Modern Town-Planning in Palestine

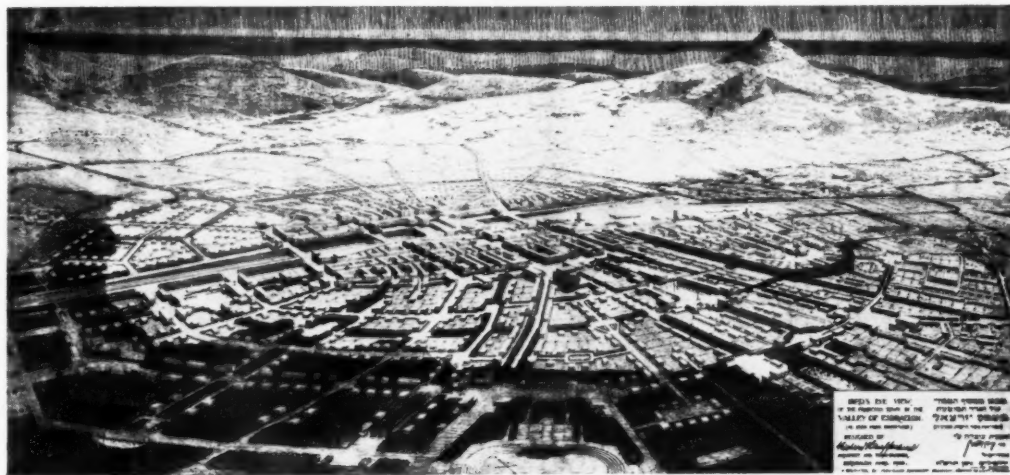
THE progress of the Jewish re-settlement of Palestine is well illustrated by the application of the most up-to-date methods of town-planning. Mr. Richard Kaufmann, the town-planning expert employed by the Zionist Organization, the Palestine Land Development Co., and other organizations, was in England at the beginning of the month to confer with Professor Abercrombie and other authorities here, and while in London gave a brief account of his work.

Mr. Kaufmann said that the rapidity with which new Jewish settlements were being created both in urban and agricultural districts of Palestine made the question of town-planning a matter of urgent necessity, both from the æsthetic and economic points of view.

The hilly nature of the country made the work technically of some difficulty, but considerable success had been achieved in adapting the lay-out of roads and avenues to local contours. He illustrated this by examples of new suburbs constructed from his own designs in the environs of Jerusalem and Haifa, where advantage was taken of every feature of the surroundings to combine beauty with utility.

The model of Bone-Bajith (a school employees' quarter) shows such roads, chosen so as to enable their rise and fall to give the pedestrian a succession of fine prospects. Note the dominating position of the cultural edifices, and, in consequence, the magnificent view they command. The large white blocks to the left of the model denote the market buildings, placed here for the greatest convenience of traders and public. Provision is also made for public groves, which are to give an effect of light and feathery against sombre and severe green, Mr. Kaufmann being greatly interested in the garden section of town-planning. Nor should it be overlooked that the ground allocated to each householder allows of the cultivation of a terraced garden. These gardens are seen to charming advantage from the upward rising road, and care has been taken to place each house in a position which renders it as immune as possible from the flying dust.

Palestine is the first country in the world where the principles of town-planning have been successfully applied to agricultural settlements. Mr. Kaufmann showed two examples of his work in this direction: the co-operative farm colony of Nahalal in the Valley of Jezreel is situated on an oval hill, the summit of which has been used for the



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROJECTED TOWN IN THE VALLEY OF ESDRAELON, AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



MODEL OF BONE-BAJITH.

communal buildings, which dominate the settlement. The hill is encircled by a road, from which the approach roads lead off. In the centre space of the circle are placed the houses and gardens of the non-farming members of the colony, the schoolmaster, tailor, shoemaker, etc. In the outer circle are the homesteads and holdings of the farming families, all equidistant from the communal and utility buildings. The cereal lands radiate out on the flatter areas at the foot of the hill.

A different arrangement has been adopted in the case of the other settlement, known as Chittim, a colony of orthodox Jews on a similar hill, near the Lake of Tiberias. Here, for religious and æsthetic reasons, the synagogue and people's hall are placed at one end of the hill over-

looking the lake, while the utility buildings (such as the granary) are again placed in the centre. Careful planning has been applied to the courtyard of each farm, regard having been paid to the prevailing winds, etc.

Mr. Kaufmann's most ambitious design relates to a projected town at the junction of the main roads and railways between Jerusalem and Syria, and Haifa and Damascus. Special attention has been paid to the location of the industrial, commercial, and residential districts, clever use having been made of park belts, while the sunken railway will cause the minimum interference with traffic.

Mr. Kaufmann stated that there was a real appreciation in Palestine of the benefits of town-planning, and every new scheme showed improvements.

## The Limes, Wolstanton, Stoke-on-Trent

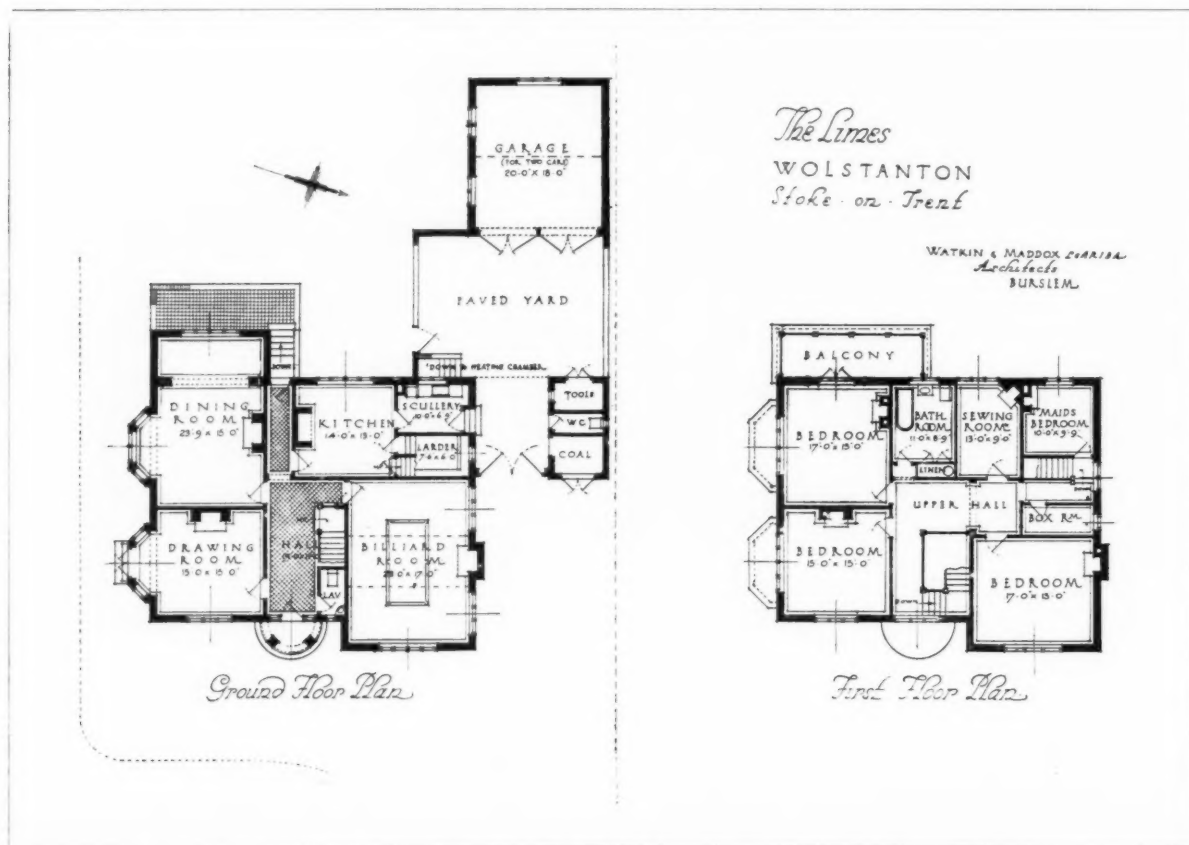
WATKIN and MADDOX, L. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects

**T**HIS house is built on a site situated in Sunny Bank Road, Wolstanton, Stoke-on-Trent, a road leading on to The Brampton, which is the main road from Wolstanton to Newcastle-under-Lyme. The house was planned so as to give a direct southerly aspect to the drawing and dining-rooms and the two principal bedrooms, at the express wish of the client, Mr. T. A. Simpson; with the billiard-room facing north.

The ground floor contains a spacious entrance hall, with lavatory, dining and drawing-rooms, billiard-room, kitchen and scullery, out-offices, etc., with garage to take two cars. On the first floor three large bedrooms, maids' bedroom and a sewing-room, bathroom and a box-room.

The site affords ample garden space, with tennis-court. Local  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Silverdale hand-made sand-faced bricks of a pleasing soft tone were used for the facing work, the roof being covered with Silverdale variegated hand-made sand-faced tiles. The window frames and external cornices are painted white.

The general contractors were Messrs. T. Godwin and Son, Hanley, who are also responsible for special joinery work, including the oak panelling to billiard-room. Messrs. John Tanner, Ltd., Liverpool (fibrous plaster work); Messrs. Williams and Williams, of Chester (steel casements); Messrs. Abbott & Co., Lancaster (leaded lights from architects' designs); Messrs. Truswell, Newcastle-under-Lyme (heating); Messrs. Durose and Sons, Tunstall (wrought ironwork).



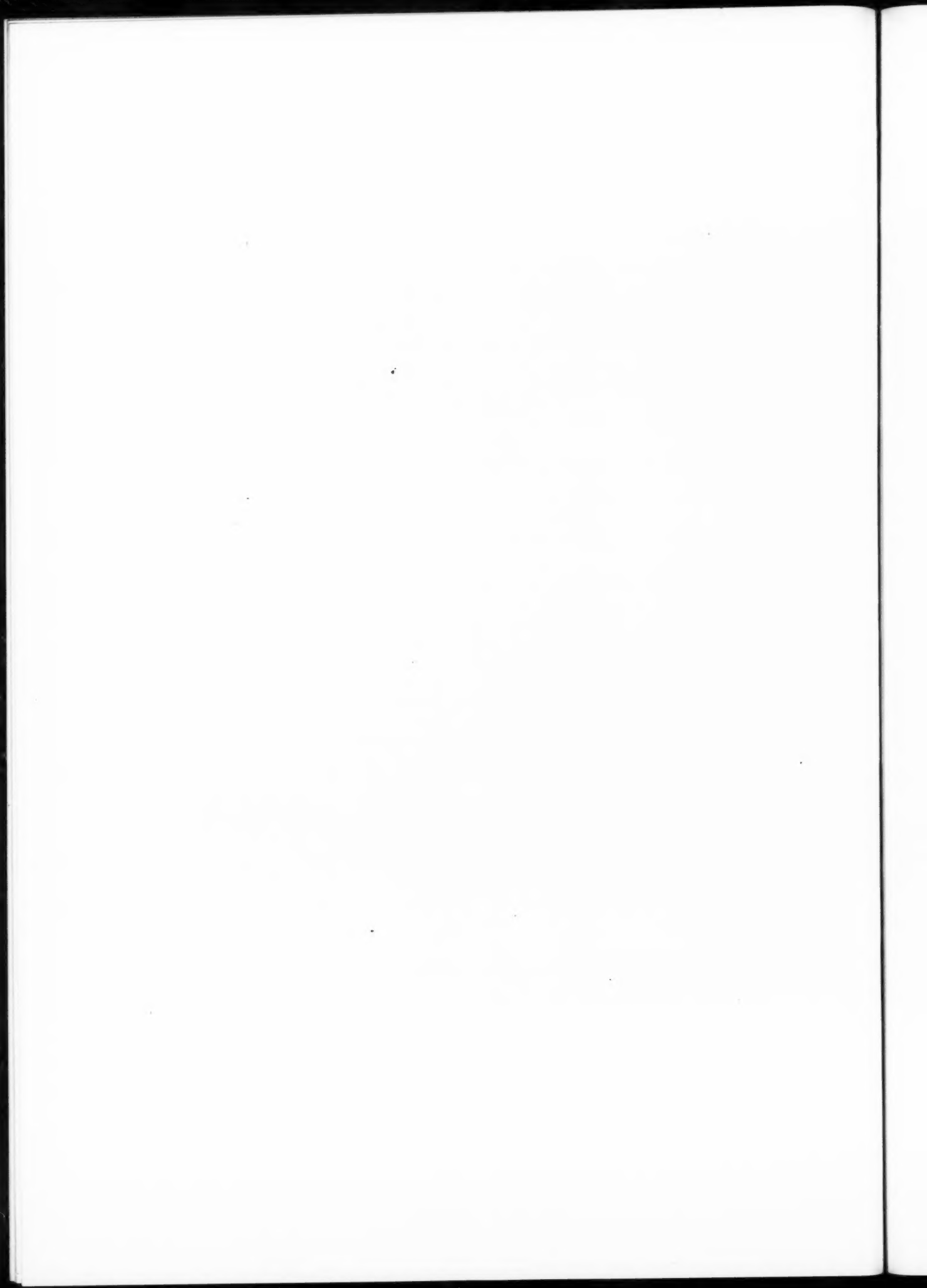
PLANS OF GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS.

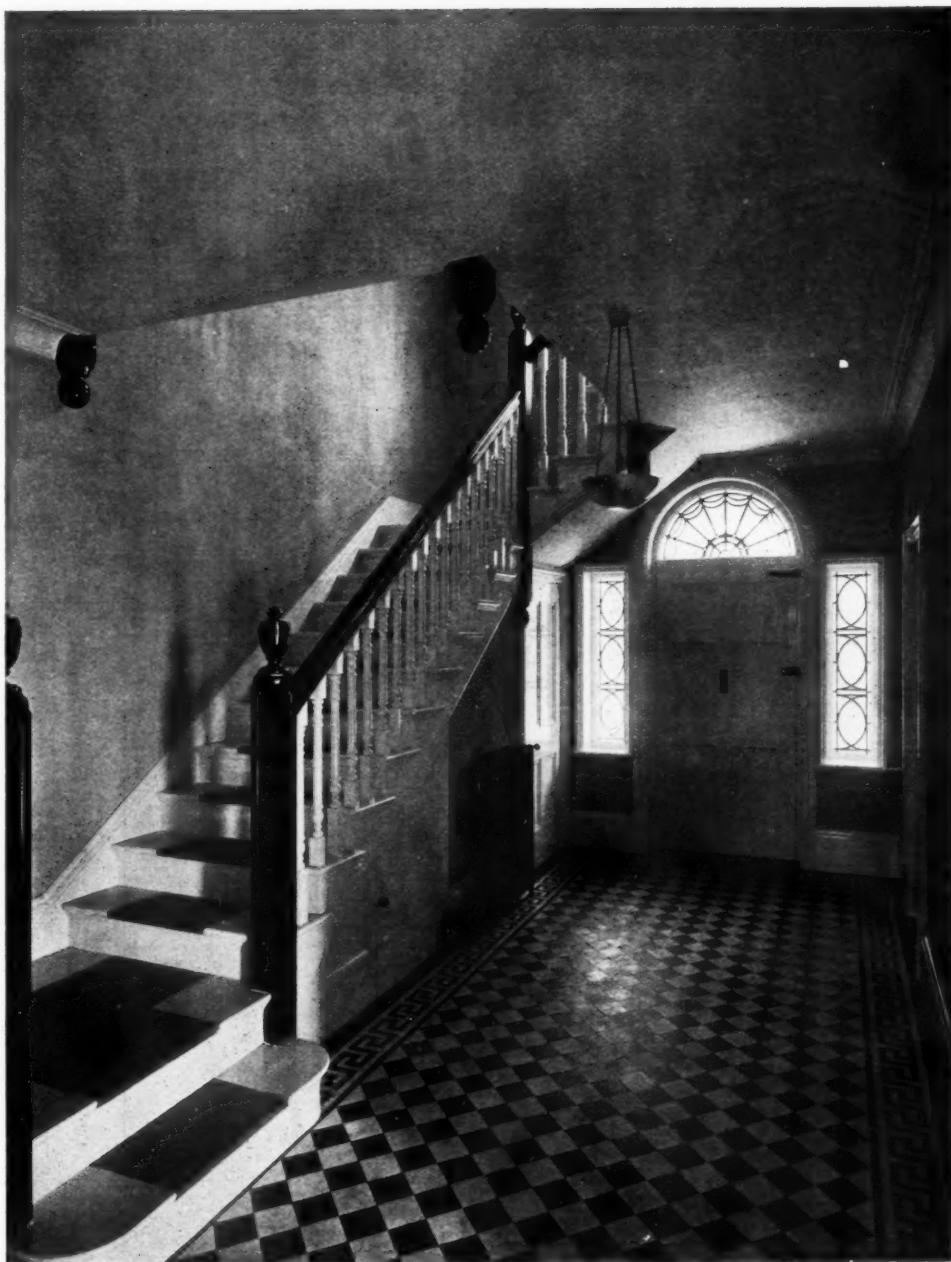


The Limes, Wolstanton, Stoke-on-Trent  
Watkin and Maddox, Licentiate and A.R.I.B.A., Architects



View from the South-east.





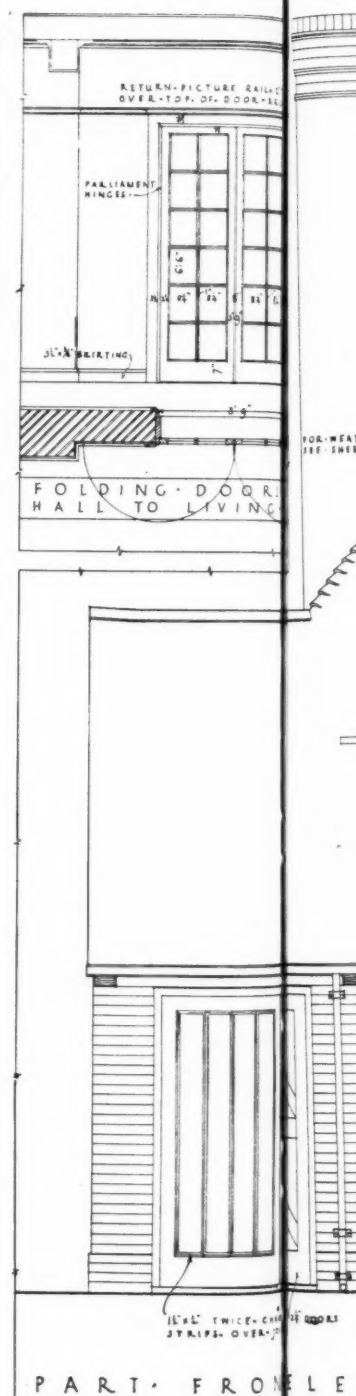
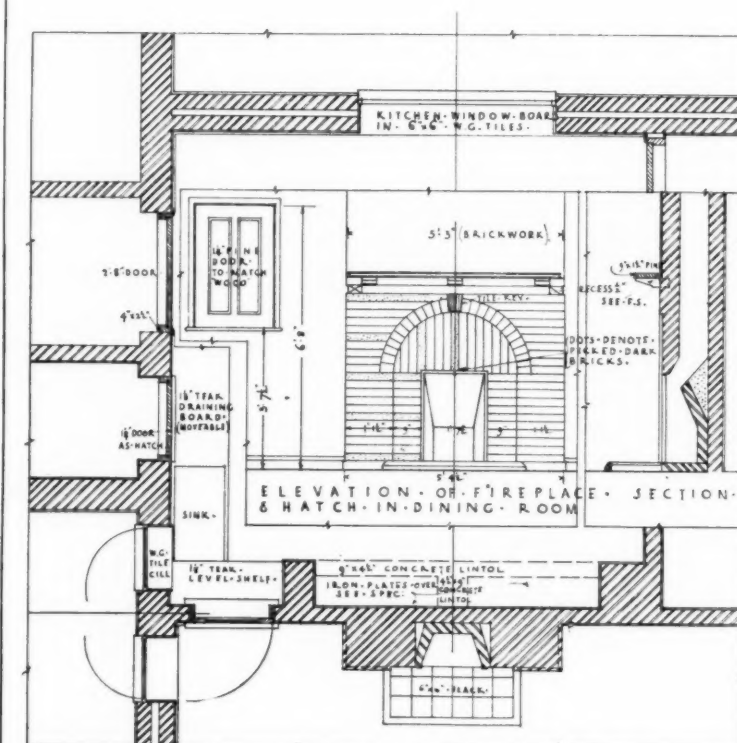
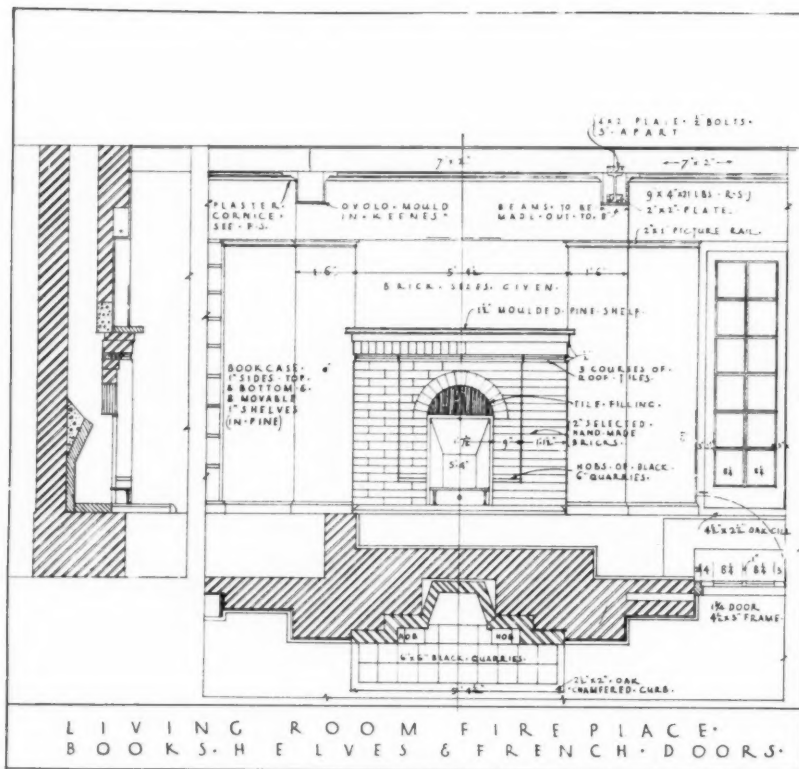
THE ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

THE LIMES, WOLSTANTON, STOKE-ON-TRENT

WATKIN AND MADDOX, LICENTIATE AND A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.

# Architects' Working Drawings.

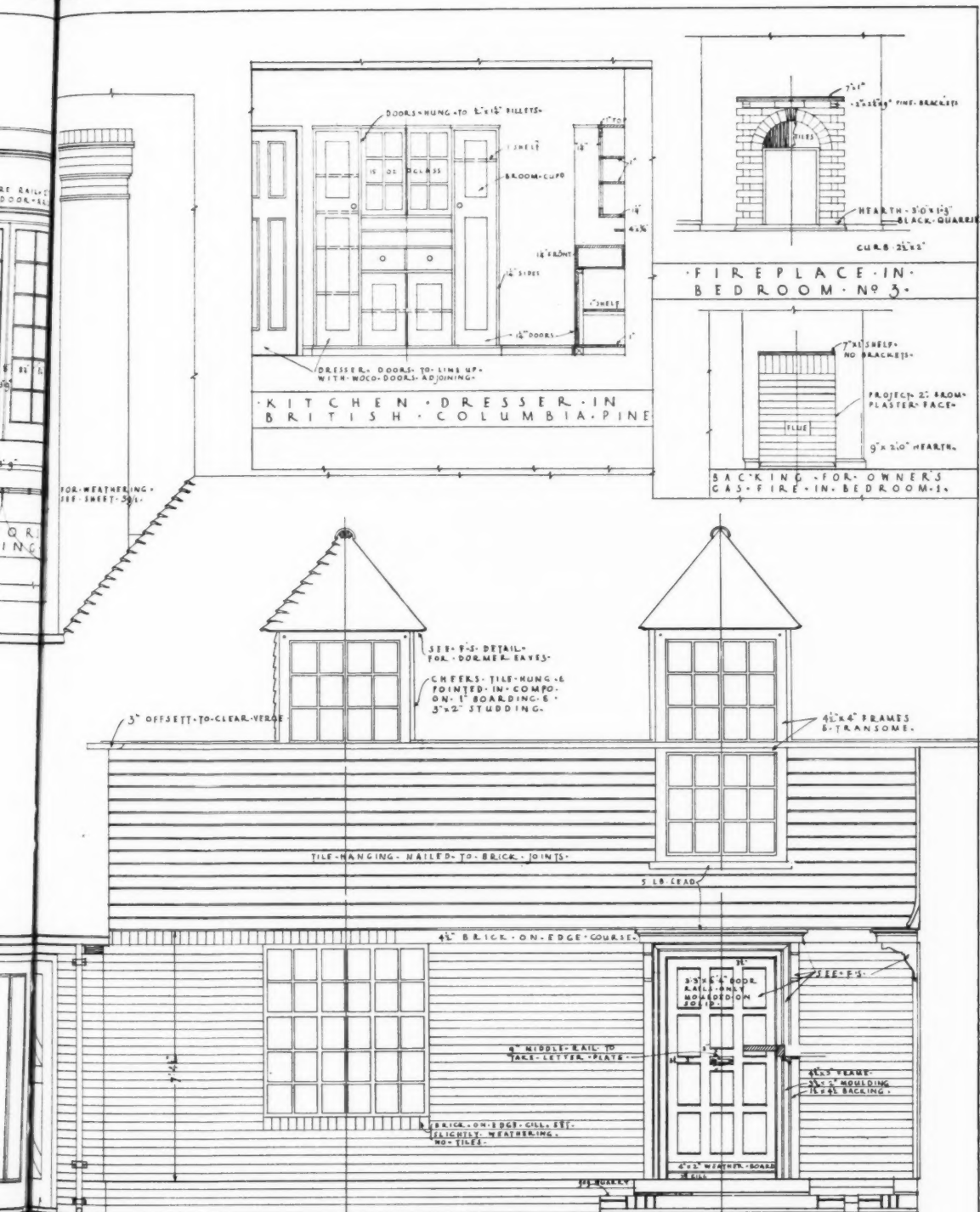
Hennell Architects



The details given should be studied in conjunction with working



gs. use at Horsell Common, Woking  
Hennell Architects



ONE ELEVATION.

DRAWN BY OJ  
TRACED BY JC  
CHECKED BY OJ  
ISSUE NO 1.  
APRIL 3  
1924

PROPOSED HOUSE AT  
HORSELL COMMON WOKING.  
FOR W.H. COATES ESQRE.

DRAWING  
NO 59/2.

HENNEL & JAMES ARCHITECTS  
19, RUSSELL SQUARE W.C.1.

SCALE  
1/2" = 1 FT.

# New Premises for the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi

J. R. ANDERSON, F.S.Arc., and D. M. ASARPOTA, Architects

**T**HIS building has the advantage of an open site where it can be seen to advantage. Externally the main front of the building owes much of its effect to the portico, with its fluted Doric columns, through which the spacious vestibule, measuring 20 ft. by 60 ft., is entered. The assembly hall is placed in the centre of the building, with the offices for staff and record room at one end and the library and committee room at the other. The main staircase is approached from the vestibule, and leads directly to a lounge overlooking the loggia on one side and the assembly hall on

the other. The lounge also provides access to a small committee room, tiffin room, and smoke room on one side, and a large committee room and past-record room on the other.

Architectural emphasis is given to the assembly hall, an effective feature being the pilaster treatment and fibrous-plaster coved ceiling. The pilasters are finished in gypsum plaster, and the caps in kupronized bronze.

The foundations are of reinforced concrete. The plinth is in Jodhpore pink sandstone, and the superstructure in Dabeji sandstone.



VIEW OF MAIN FAÇADE



THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

# Warehouse at Liverpool for Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons, Ltd.

JOHN COLLINS, Architect

**T**HE noteworthy example of modern steel-framed warehouse construction shown by the illustrations is a very heavy building, the steelwork weighing approximately 3,500 tons, the structure being designed to carry very heavy loads. It has been erected for Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons, Ltd., of Great Howard Street, Liverpool. The difficulty of building such structures in a confined space involves much careful scheming, and in the present instance some of the stanchions had to be made in short lengths and threaded down through the existing roof and floors. So accurately was the work set out and prepared, that when the floor-beams were finally fixed between the stanchions they required no adjustment, but fitted with dead-level exactness.

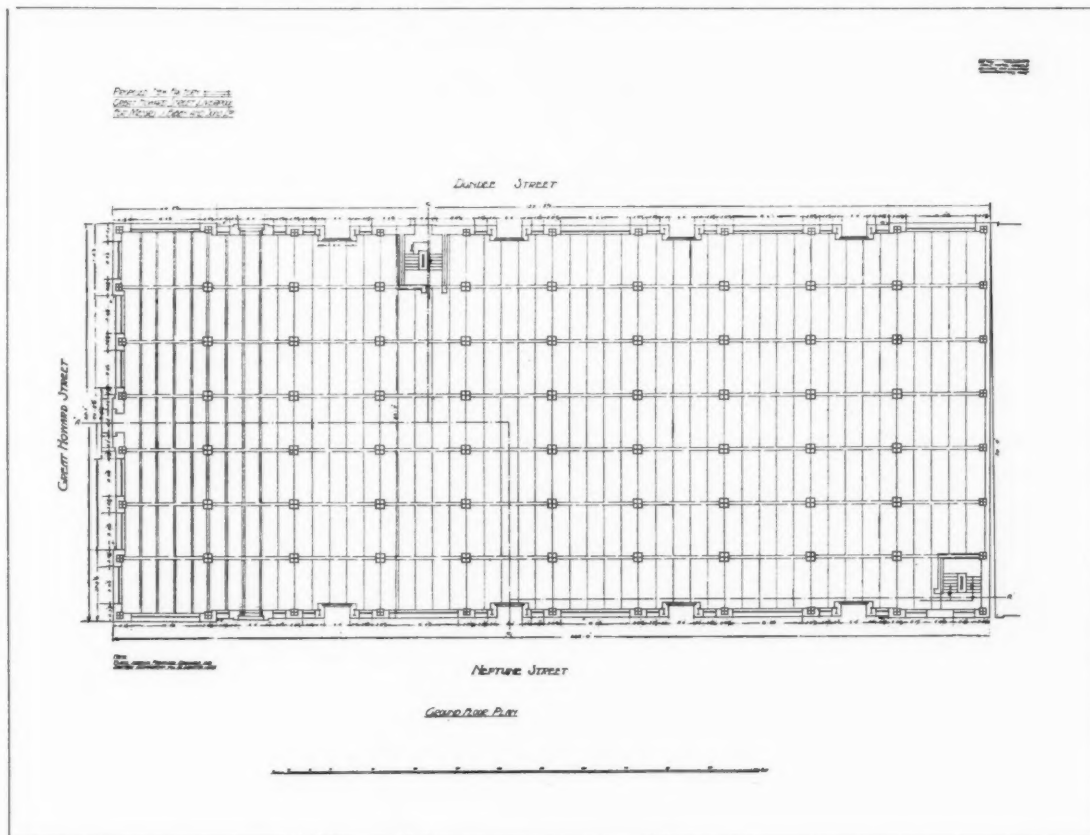
The foundations consist of steel grillages concreted into the sandstone which forms the bedrock of the district. Some of the loads on a single foundation amounted to 600 tons—not assumed, but actual loads. The stanchions used internally are of cruciform section, built up of a central rolled-steel joist, to the web of which two other joists are riveted at right angles, the necessary strength being obtained by the addition of flange-plates in proportion to the load. The wall stanchions are of box section, and consist of two heavy channels with adequate plating. The use of a warren-girder roof was dictated by the need for

clear top space and extra light. (The employment of this type of girder for constructions of this class is admittedly unusual.)

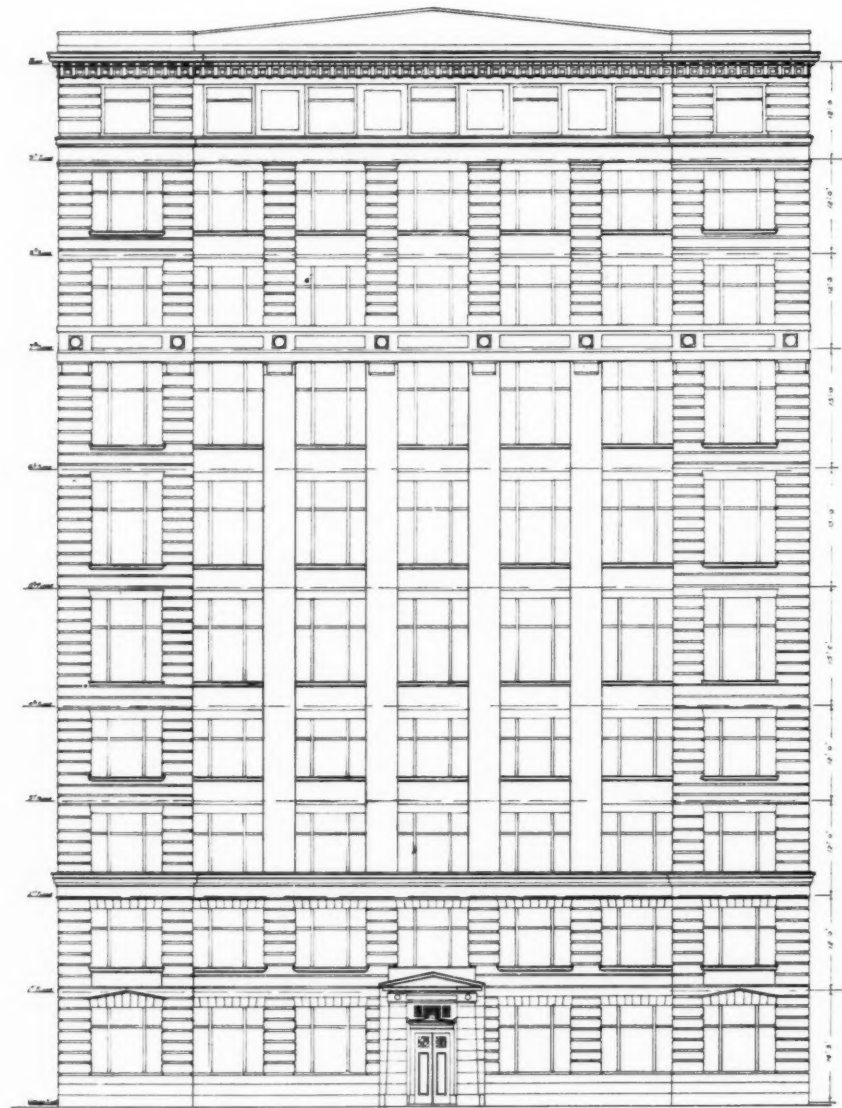
At the right-hand face of the building is seen a covered gangway communicating with warehouses on the opposite side of the street. While the work was in progress a temporary covering was put up to keep out the weather and protect the workers until the next section was added. This covering consisted of flat sheets of steel carried on a steel frame attached securely to the massive steel stanchions and floor-beams. It is stated to have been completely successful, being adequately weatherproof and strong enough to resist the powerful wind-pressure at so great a height from the ground. This device is claimed by the builders to be more economical and efficient, while capable of more speedy erection, than a temporary wall.

Owing to the congestion of the sites in this district, and the necessity to continue the use of the old buildings while the new ones were being erected, demolition of those old buildings had to be conducted in instalments, the new structures taking over the work as soon as they were ready for it.

The architect for the work was Mr. John Collins, and all the structural steelwork was supplied, and its construction executed, by Messrs. John Booth and Sons, of Hulton Steel-works, Bolton.



The stanchions used internally are of cruciform section, built up of a central r.s.j. to the web of which two other joists are riveted at right angles. The foundations consist of steel grillages concreted into the sandstone which forms the bedrock of the district.



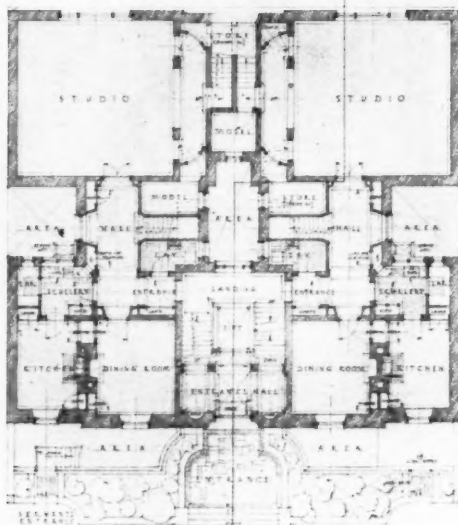
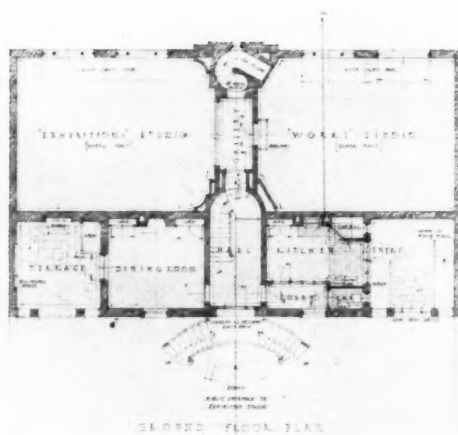
*ELEVATION TO GREAT HORNBY STREET*

WAREHOUSE AT LIVERPOOL FOR MESSRS. J. BIBBY AND SONS, LTD. JOHN COLLINS, ARCHITECT.

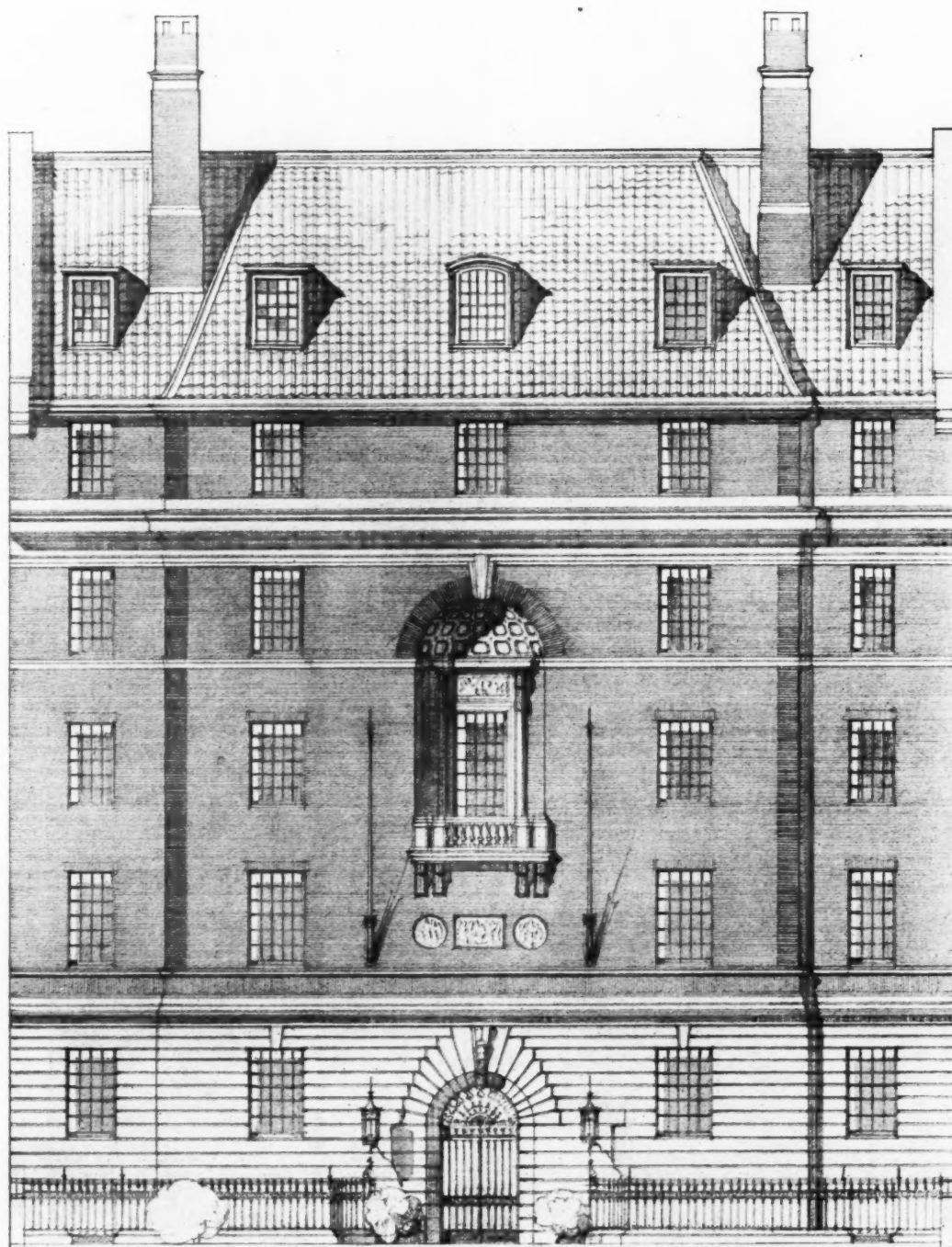




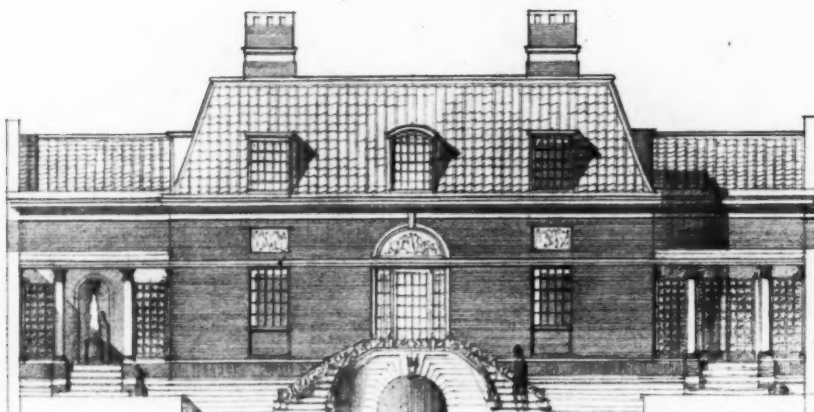
PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF ELEVATIONS TO GREAT HOWARD STREET AND NEPTUNE STREET.  
WAREHOUSE AT LIVERPOOL FOR MESSRS. J. BIBBY AND SONS, LTD. JOHN COLLINS, ARCHITECT



DESIGN FOR A SCULPTOR'S HOUSE.  
BY A. B. GRAYSON, SOUTHBEND-ON-SEA SCHOOL OF ART



DESIGN FOR A SCULPTOR'S HOUSE.  
BY A. B. GRAYSON, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA SCHOOL OF ART



ELEVATION TO GARDEN



ELEVATION TO SERVICE RD.

DESIGN FOR A SCULPTOR'S HOUSE.  
BY A. B. GRAYSON, SOUTHEM-ON-SEA SCHOOL OF ART.



*Entrance to Marble Quarries from a tunnel.*

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# The Public Health Act, 1925

THE passing of this Act last session was almost unnoticed by the daily Press, yet many a much less useful measure and of far less moment to every inhabitant of this country has attracted a great deal more attention. It represents a piece of solid achievement in a number of matters relating to public health and local government, and in clearing up legal ambiguities. In the covering letter of the Ministry of Health it is described as a useful preliminary step towards the consolidation of the Public Health Acts.

The following points are of particular interest to those engaged in town-planning or estate development. Some of the items have been anticipated in town-planning schemes, but as they are now included in a public Act, can be adopted by any local authority to whom they apply, and applied to all land, whether included in a scheme or not. Some of them will also help local authorities in the matter of compensation, because section 2 (1) of the Town Planning Act, 1925, excludes from compensation provisions also contained in any public general Act.

## County Councils.

The power given to county councils to contribute towards the costs incurred by another authority (section 34) in respect to fixing an improvement line, in acquiring, laying out, and maintaining playing-fields (section 69), should indirectly facilitate the co-operation of county councils in town-planning schemes, and give them the opportunity to help some of the poorer districts.

## Extra Widths for Main Thoroughfares. (Section 31.)

This is perhaps one of the most important sections in the Act, because it provides that if in the opinion of a local authority a new street for which plans are submitted for their approval will form:

- (a) a main thoroughfare or a continuation of a main thoroughfare, or means of communication between main thoroughfares in their district; or
- (b) a continuation of a main approach, or means of communication between main approaches, to their district;

the local authority may, as a condition of their approval, require that the new street shall be formed of such width as they may determine.

If, however, such width exceeds by more than 20 feet, the maximum width prescribed for a new street by any by-law or enactment in force in the area, the local authority must make compensation for any loss or damage which may be sustained by reason of the street being required to be a width greater than 20 feet in excess of such maximum width. In default of agreement the amount of compensation is to be determined by arbitration under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, but in estimating the amount of any such compensation the benefits accruing to the person to whom the same shall be payable by reason of the widening of the street shall be fairly estimated, and shall be set off against the compensation.

Any extra street works due to extra width must be paid for by the local authority.

It is not clear why the arbitrary figure of 20 feet has been fixed, and it is to be hoped that it will not be taken to suggest that there is damage in all cases where more than an extra 20 feet is required.

## Improvement Lines. (Sections 33 and 34.)

This is another provision of considerable importance.

Where in the opinion of the local authority:

- (a) any street repairable by the inhabitants at large is narrow or inconvenient, or without any sufficiently regular boundary line; or
  - (b) it is necessary or desirable that such street shall be widened;
- the local authority may prescribe in relation to either side of the street, or at or within a distance of 15 yards from any street corner, the line to which the street shall be widened.

Incidentally there seems little point in referring to a distance of 15 yards from any street corner, unless it is intended to drag in to that extent a side street not repairable by the inhabitants at large.

Any improvement line which the local authority propose to prescribe must be marked and shown on a plan to be signed by the clerk, and to be deposited at the offices of the local authority, for inspection, for a period of one month after its deposit.

No new building, erection, or excavation may, after an

improvement line has been prescribed, be placed or made nearer to the centre line of the street than the improvement line, except with the consent of the local authority, which consent may be given for such period and subject to such terms and conditions as they may deem expedient.

Any person whose property is injuriously affected by the prescribing of an improvement line is entitled to obtain compensation from the local authority:

Provided that a person shall not be entitled to obtain compensation on account of any building erected, or contract made, or other thing done after the date of the deposit of the improvement plan, not being work done for the purpose of finishing a building begun or of carrying out a contract entered into before that date.

The amount of such compensation, in default of agreement, to be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919:

In determining the amount of such compensation the arbitrator may take into account and embody in his award any undertaking with regard to the exercise of their powers under this section in relation to the property affected, which the local authority have offered to give to the claimant.

The local authority may purchase any land not occupied by buildings, lying between the improvement line and the boundary of the street, or any interest in such land. Any land so purchased shall be added to the street.

In the assessment of compensation for injurious effect, or in respect of a purchase of land, under this section, the benefits accruing to the person to whom the same shall be payable, by reason of the widening or improvement of the street, shall be fairly estimated and shall be set off against the compensation.

In section 34 the above powers, re improvement lines, are conferred on county councils as respects any main roads maintained by them. Provided that a county council shall consult a district council before preparing a plan of such a line.

A county council may contribute towards the expenses incurred by a district council relative to an improvement line. This power of contribution is valuable, and should facilitate the co-operation of county councils in town-planning schemes.

An improvement line is of course distinct from a building line. The former, for which the Act provides, is designed to prevent the erection of buildings on land which ultimately will be required for street widening. The latter takes into account air space, convenience, and amenity of the fronting buildings. Power to prescribe building lines is given in section 5 of the Roads Improvement Act, 1925, and of course they are constantly dealt with in town-planning schemes.

## Declaration of Street as a New Street. (Section 30.)

The object of this section is to clear up previous legal ambiguities as to when a developer, in fact, by building operations, turns an existing street into a new one.

It is now provided that where it appears to the local authority that the whole or any portion of an existing highway will be converted into a new street as a consequence of building operations which have been, or are likely to be, undertaken in the vicinity, the local authority may by order declare such highway, or such portion thereof as may be specified in the order, to be a new street for the purpose of the application thereto of their by-laws with respect to new streets or of any provision in a local act with respect to the width of new streets.

## Extra Width of Street where Buildings are Erected on One Side only. (Section 32.)

The main effect of this section appears to be that in respect to an existing highway which a local authority can require an owner to widen, and where buildings have been or are about to be erected on one side only, half only of the prescribed width (from the centre of street) need be provided on that side, leaving the other half to be provided subsequently by the opposite owner.

## Street Names. (Sections 17, 18, and 19.)

Urban authorities (not rural) are given general control over street names, and are required to mark such names in a conspicuous position.

## Seats. (Section 14.)

Town-planning is leading councils to plan pleasant roads that it should be a pleasure to linger in, and therefore it is

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HOW it was made may not always be very easy to say; but with what it was painted there is no manner of question. All those beautiful violet veinings and variegations of the marbles of Sicily and Spain, the glowing orange and amber colours of those of Siena, the deep russet of the Rosso antico, and the blood-colour of all the precious jaspers that enrich the temples of Italy; and, finally, all the lovely transitions of tint in the pebbles of Scotland and the Rhine—all these are painted by Nature with this one material only, variously proportioned and applied—the oxide of iron that stains your Tunbridge springs.

JOHN RUSKIN: "THE TWO PATHS."



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satisfactory that any local authority or any person with their consent is now entitled to erect and maintain seats in streets or public places.

*Recreation Grounds.* (Section 56.)

Additional powers are given to local authorities with respect to any public park or pleasure-ground provided by them or under their management and control, and enables them:

- (a) to provide or contribute towards the expenses of any concert or other entertainment given in the park or ground;
- (b) to enclose, for the purpose of such concerts and entertainments, any part of the park or ground not exceeding one acre or one-tenth of the area of the park or ground, whichever is the greater; and
- (c) to charge for admission to any such concerts or entertainments provided by themselves, or to let the part of the park or ground so enclosed to any person for the purpose of providing the same, and to authorize that person to charge for admission thereto.

Stage plays, variety entertainments, cinematograph shows, and scenery are barred.

A reasonable charge may be made for ground set apart for cricket, football, or any other game or recreation.

Also by section 69 a county council, local authority, or parish council may acquire by purchase, gift, or lease, and may lay out, equip, and maintain lands, not being lands forming part of any common, for the purpose of cricket, football, or other games and recreations, and may either manage those lands themselves and charge persons for the use thereof, or for admission thereto, or may let such lands, or any portion thereof, to any club or person for use for any of the purposes aforesaid.

A county council, local authority, or parish council may contribute towards the expenses incurred under this section by any other council or authority.

*Parking Vehicles.* (Section 68.)

The increasing use of motors has made it essential that proper parking facilities should be provided. This Act now enables a local authority to provide within their district suitable parking places for vehicles, and for that purpose they may:

- (a) acquire land suitable for use as a parking place; or
- (b) utilize any lands which may lawfully be appropriated for the purpose; or

- (c) by order authorize the use as a parking place of any part of a street within their district, not being a street within the London Traffic Area:

Provided that no such order shall—

- (i) authorize the use of any part of a street so as unreasonably to prevent access to any premises adjoining the street, or the use of the street by any person entitled to the use thereof, or so as to be a nuisance; or
- (ii) be made in respect of any part of a private street without the consent of the person responsible for the maintenance of the street.

The local authority may take all such steps as may be necessary to adapt for use as a parking place any land, not being part of a street, which they may acquire or utilize under this section, and may appoint officers for the superintendence of parking places.

A local authority may make regulations as to the use of parking places, and in particular as to the vehicles or class of vehicles which may be entitled to use any such parking place, as to the conditions upon which any such parking place may be used, and as to the charges to be paid to the local authority in connection with the use of any parking place not being part of a street.

*Offensive Trade or Business.* (Section 44.)

This section extends the powers of local authorities to the transference or extension of an offensive trade or business from premises on which it is for the time being carried on to other premises: also its resumption after discontinuation, and where premises are enlarged.

*Larger Sewers.* (Section 40.)

This clause enables the local authority to require an extra large sewer in a private street, on paying the additional cost.

*Adoptive Sections.*

The first schedule sets out certain sections (including [S. 44] Offensive Trades), which cannot be adopted by an urban authority with a population of less than 20,000, unless the consent of the Minister of Health is obtained.

The second schedule indicates the provisions which cannot be adopted by a rural district council, and of those referred to above includes sections 17 and 19 (Naming of Streets), and section 44 (Offensive Trades).

## Book Reviews

### *Romance Architecture.*

A failure in the past to appreciate the inter-relationship of man's activities affected the teaching of architecture no less than other branches of history. Now, however, it is being realized that the subject history must embrace an account of all man's varied enterprises and achievements; architecture, no less than politics, religion no less than literature, warfare no less than discovery; and if one of these aspects is accentuated, it must still be made obvious that the others existed contemporaneously, all acting and reacting upon each other like the reverberations of a chord, or like the threads in a piece of tapestry. And space is a scarcely less important factor than time, that is to say that history cannot be understood without a concomitant study of geography. Rivers and mountains have done much in shaping and determining actions, and architectural forms owe not a little to their influence, as also to the existence of trade routes and the like. One of the many merits of Mr. Bodington's book is that he appears to realize the necessity for a comprehensive approach to his subject. Thus the germane geographical and historical facts are lucidly dealt with, so that the reader is made aware throughout that the architectural forms are the outcome of their time and place.

The term "Romance Architecture" is deliberately used by the author for twelfth-century architecture in place of the accepted "Romanesque," which he deems a misnomer. In this choice he is attempting to translate the French *roman*, which, as he points out, must be carefully distinguished from *romain*. But far more interesting and valu-

able than this question of nomenclature is his analysis of the wide range of twelfth-century architecture which is generally included by the single term Romanesque, just as here in England the word Norman is made to embrace such divergencies as St. John's Chapel in the Tower of London, and St. Joseph's Chapel at Glastonbury. Consequently, in this work the author groups the pre-Gothic churches of France into six schools—Norman, Auvergant, Burgundian, Poitevin, Provençal, and Périgordin. All these schools, he maintains, were engaged upon one problem, which was, "the direct lighting of the nave of a stone building without compromising the solidity of the structure," but in their methods of dealing with it exist wide divergencies.

Having stated his thesis, the author then proceeds to deal with individual churches, most of which allow themselves to be thus grouped. Here and there, however, there is a church, such as the magnificent cathedral at Le Puy, which refuses to be fitted into any neat category. But the ancient town of Le Puy has been much fought over and striven for, and many influences have come and gone and left their mark, and so the great church, striped with white sandstone and black volcanic breccia, looms upon the hill-top a glorious law unto itself, with its dome like a church of Périgord, its polychrome of Auvergne, and its vast Burgundian narthex, like the great narthex at Vézelay, another grand hill-crowning edifice; Vézelay that is famous for its sculpture, rich, heavy, fantastic, and almost indecent, against which St. Bernard protested. "What is the use of those grotesque monsters in painting and sculpture?"

he says, thereby asking a question which has an almost modern flavour. Nevertheless, the church at Vézelay, dedicated to the Magdalen, is "the grandest Romanesque interior in France, perhaps in the world," according to Pater. "Again, it is as if the architects—the engineers—who worked here had seen things undreamt of by other Romanesque builders, the builders in England and Normandy," he says. Here too, according to Viollet-le-Duc, is the birthplace of the Pointed style. Here "the Pointed style, determined yet discreet, makes itself felt—makes itself felt by appearing, if not for the first time, yet for the first time in the organic or systematic development of French architecture." With the Pointed style comes the flying buttress; flying, leaping, soaring, flowing—all these things it does with infinite grace, and with unending fascination, so that few will agree with Mr. Bodington's reflection: "At all events, it seems difficult to regard the flying buttress as anything but a somewhat ponderous makeshift; at best the most cumbrous and least attractive feature of a Gothic structure."

Mr. Bodington's book is profusely illustrated with photographs. The proportion of those which deal with details is rather large; nevertheless, the selection is good, and many, such as the excellent photograph of the really lovely "Last Supper" capital at Issoire, are a joy to have. The one serious criticism against the book is the absence of maps, or at least of a map. It is quite impossible—except for one unusually familiar with the country—to read the book intelligently without an occasional reference to a map of Europe and a constant reference to a map of France. The book is not specially written for architects; but there can be few—even in these days, when "Romance" and Gothic architecture are in disfavour—who will not reap both enjoyment and benefit from reading it.

"Romance Churches of France." By Oliver E. Bodington. London: Grant Richards, Limited. 18s. net.

#### *A Memorial of War Memorials.*

A sort of memorial of war memorials is being compiled at the War Museum, now rather obscurely and inadequately housed at South Kensington. This is a collection of photographs of war memorials from all over the British world and those parts of other lands which "are for ever England." No one knows how many war memorials have been put up, and the number grows every day. Those completed cannot, at a rough guess, number less than twenty thousand.

The Museum authorities are appealing for photographs, but, perhaps because now the memorial is there it is no one's business to have the photograph taken, the response is far from general. There are now about a thousand photographs of memorials in the enormous picture library of some 100,000 war photographs.

Incomplete and even unrepresentative as the collection still is—some of the most interesting are not there—it is instructive to take down a few of the stout boxes full of these records and glance through them. It is too early to generalize, but it is clear that with some exceptions the memorials of the Great War reach a high level of art—far higher than many feared would be the case.

One impression from a hasty survey is, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," of the great influence of the Whitehall Cenotaph on memorial architecture, as seen in the Manchester memorial (in which Sir Edwin Lutyens repeated his design with additions) and at Stoke, and in many Scottish memorials.

One may just note a few original forms of memorial. At Capetown the Mountain Club placed on a rock on Table Mountain a dial which guides the climber to the names and heights of the mountains in the landscape. At Lincoln's Inn is the beautiful barristers' memorial bowl, and it is ordained that when the bowl is placed on the table "two seats on each side representing one mess shall be left unoccupied." The cloister at Winchester is too famous for more than mention. Then there is a rugged cairn put up at Arras in memory of the fallen of the Scottish division.

Two pieces of statuary, both in London, stand out. One is the "Tommy" reading a letter on the platform of Paddington Station—a work of beautiful simplicity and truth, and the other is Mr. Eric Kennington's strange and unforgettable group in Battersea Park.

#### *"Reinforced Concrete."*

This is the title of a little book by Mr. A. Lakeman, published by Concrete Publications, Ltd., at 2s. It has been specially written for those who wish to gain a knowledge of the principles of design and practice in reinforced concrete, and will appeal to the architect, builder, student, clerk of works, foreman, and all concerned with building. Explanatory matter is kept as simple as possible, and highly technical language avoided. Seventy-nine clear diagrams are used to explain the text.

The appeal of the book is generally to those with only a moderate technical education, and to the student commencing his course of modern construction.

The literature of concrete construction is now extensive, and the present volume will serve the useful purpose of providing the essential simple outline and creating the desire in the reader to proceed to the more advanced works on the subject, which, without some preparation, might appear too difficult.

#### *Famous Textbook Translated into Spanish.*

Those who delight to watch the progress of architectural education, here and abroad, will doubtless be interested to learn that Sir Banister Fletcher's "History of Architecture on the Comparative Method," which is now in its seventh edition, is being now translated into the Spanish language.

## Correspondence

### Domestic Hot-water Supplies and Plumbers' Claims

*To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.*

The following copy of a letter from the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society, Gordon Chambers, 21 Bond Street, Leeds, addressed to The Secretary, The West Riding Federation of Master Plumbers' Association, has been sent to us for publication:

August 20, 1925.

SIR,—The question of demarcation of work of domestic hot-water supply as between plumbers and heating engineers has been referred to the Society by the National Association of Master Heating & Domestic Engineers for reconsideration of the resolution passed at the Council Meeting of the Society on April 8, 1924, and subsequently notified to you on May 11, 1924, viz. "That the domestic hot-water supply of a building should be kept as plumbers' work and not given over to the heating engineers," and I have to inform you that in view of the information which the Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into this question have placed before my Council, and having regard to the arbitration awards of the Board of Trade of November 30, 1909, and the Federation of Engineering and Shipping Trades of June 20, 1920, in regard to this matter, and also of action of the Royal Institute of British Architects, after their prolonged inquiry relative to this disputed question, the Council feel that the matter should not have been referred to their Society for local action in regard to a question which concerns the trades generally throughout the country, and is purely a trade question. The Society being only concerned with the improvement and efficiency of craftsmanship cannot lay down any rules regarding demarcation of work as between trades.

Further, I am to inform you that at a Council Meeting of this Society held July 24, 1925, it was resolved to rescind the resolution passed at their meeting on April 8, 1924, viz. "That the domestic hot-water supply of a building should be kept as plumbers' work, and not given over to the heating engineers," and write this letter notifying your Association accordingly.—Yours faithfully

(Signed) F. L. CHARLTON (Hon. Sec.).

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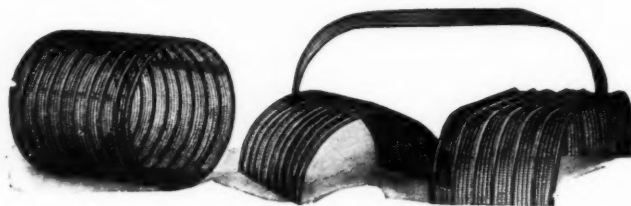
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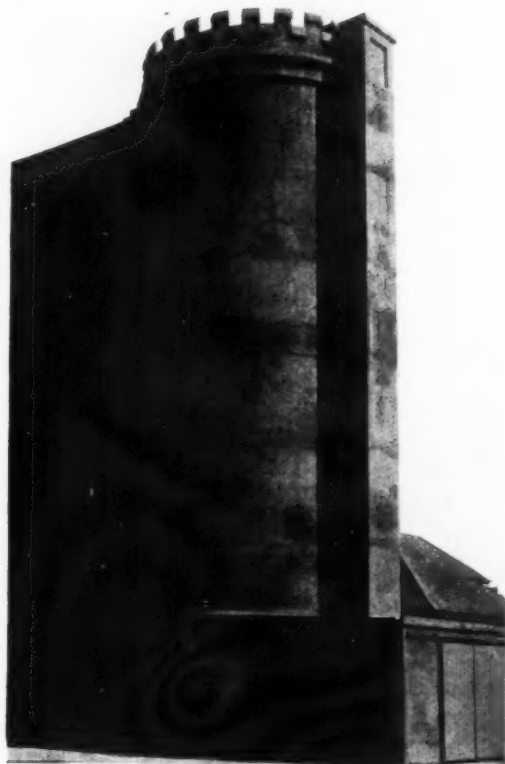
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# The Week's News

## *Droitwich Market Hall.*

Droitwich Market Hall and its dungeons are to be renovated.

## *Fulham Infirmary Extension.*

Fulham Guardians are asking Ministry sanction to an £800 extension of an Infirmary department.

## *Proposed Pier at Westcliff.*

Southend Council are considering proposals to erect a £200,000 pier, with theatre and dance hall, at Westcliff.

## *War Memorial at Sydney.*

The New South Wales Ministry is in favour of the proposal to erect a memorial cenotaph in Martin Place, Sydney.

## *Charity Home Extension at Finchley.*

The Wright-Kingsford Home, Finchley, for homeless children is to be extended at a cost of about £8,000.

## *New Sea Wall at Margate.*

Margate Council proposes to build a £36,000 new sea wall and undercliff promenade.

## *Ancient Bridge Scheduled.*

Brandon Bridge, Thetford, has been scheduled as an ancient monument.

## *New Harrogate Pavilion.*

Harrogate Town Council have approved a scheme for a pavilion in the Valley Gardens to cost £21,000.

## *Housing at Molesey.*

Molesey Council propose building twenty-eight houses in Beauchamp Road, and twenty-nine in Spreighton Road.

## *Brentford Garden Estate.*

A garden estate of 400 houses is to be established at Brentford.

## *Housing at Carshalton.*

Carshalton Council have passed plans for 250 houses to be built by private enterprise.

## *Housing at Stepney.*

Stepney Council are buying a £13,000 housing site in Commercial Road.

## *Blyth Promenade.*

A scheme to extend the public promenade at an estimated cost of £17,000 has been adopted by the Blyth Corporation to relieve unemployment.

## *Housing at Luddendenfoot.*

A further batch of twelve houses are being built by Luddendenfoot District Council, at a cost of £635 per house. They are being sold for £535, the difference being the subsidy.

## *Town Planning at Aberystwyth.*

Aberystwyth Council have decided to adopt the Town Planning Act, with a view to the development of Aberystwyth on proper lines.

## *Town Planning at Finchley.*

Finchley Council have submitted a town-planning scheme for 1,048 acres, of which 412 acres are in Hampstead Garden Suburb.

## *Hemsworth's Housing.*

Hemsworth Rural Council have accepted a tender of £25,875 for the erection of fifty houses at Great Houghton. It is proposed to build another 500 houses in the area during the next twelve months.

## *Housing at Swansea.*

The Swansea Corporation Finance Committee have approved of an application being made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £10,000 for the erection of a further 100 subsidy houses.

## *New Bathing Pool at Hastings.*

At the next Hastings Town Council meeting, the advisability of postponing the formation of a £25,000 bathing pool will be considered, in view of an estimated expenditure of £30,000 on renovating the White Rock baths acquired by the Corporation.

## *A Building Committee.*

A local Building Industry Committee is to be established for Stafford and district, the committee to consist of representatives of the building trade employers, operatives, the local education authority, and the Stafford Town Council.

## *New Post Office for Chichester.*

The Postal authorities are looking about for a suitable site in Chichester for a new Post Office. The projected scheme will involve one of the biggest jobs in the building line that have been seen in Chichester for some years.

## *New Church for Lanchester.*

In commemoration of the jubilee of the Rev. Canon Harris, of Lanchester, it is proposed to erect a new church at Lanchester. The building is to be erected in the Convent grounds. The cost of the new church will amount to about £5,500.

## *Housing at Weymouth.*

At a meeting of the Town Council recently a tender of £23,297 was accepted for the erection of forty-four parlour-type houses on the Westham housing estate. This is a rapidly growing district of Weymouth.

## *Uniformity in Fencing.*

Brighton Town Council are being urged to fence the gardens of the 450 municipal houses at Moulscombe. At present the appearance of this garden suburb is less picturesque than it might be, owing to the irregular fencing provided by the tenants.

## *New Silk Mills.*

A new artificial silk factory is to be started at Littleborough, near Rochdale. Arrangements are expected to be completed this week for the building at Christmas of a £3,000,000 artificial silk factory, another of the projected works. Employment will be given to many people.

## *New School at Selby.*

The building of the new Abbey Church junior school at Selby, to accommodate over 300 children, is to be proceeded with immediately. The cost is provided by the George Ellis Trust, and the contract has been given to Messrs. J. H. Carr and Sons, of Selby.

## *Featherstone's New Houses.*

The Public Works Loan Board have agreed to advance to the Featherstone Urban District Council the sum of £43,300 in connection with the erection of 102 houses at Purston, by Mr. Harold Hirst, repayable in sixty years, at 4½ per cent. interest. All the houses are to be erected on or before June 1, 1927.

## *Liverpool Cathedral Building Fund.*

The honorary treasurers of the Liverpool Cathedral Building Fund have received a cheque for £1,000, being the first payment on account of the year 1925 from "Cathedral Builders." This organization was started in May last for the purpose of encouraging systematic giving to the building fund amongst those who are unable to make large individual donations.

## *Boulevard of Shops.*

Sunderland Town Council have entered upon a new departure. They agreed to acquire land on the outskirts of the town and erect there what the chairman of the Health Committee termed a "boulevard of shops." The shops are to serve the residents of the 175 new Council houses which are being erected on the Plains Farm estate.

## *German Builders Invited.*

A Dublin Borough Commission recently decided to borrow £394,897 for two housing schemes and drainage improvements. It is, however, disquieting to learn that a tender of £118,491 has been accepted from the German firm, Messrs. Kossell, of Bremen, for one housing scheme, inasmuch as their tender was £4,000 less than the lowest local tender.



*New Baths Scheme for Lytham St. Annes.*

The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the application of the Lytham St. Annes Corporation for permission to borrow £26,500 for the reconstruction of the Lytham public baths. The new building is to take the place of the baths built 62 years ago and now dilapidated. The new plunge bath will be 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, and in addition there may be a number of modern medical baths.

*More Houses for Staveley and Eckington.*

The Chesterfield Urban District Council have approved of a housing site at Halfway, and, subject to counsel's opinion as to non-liability for compensation in the event of damage to buildings by coal-mining, it is proposed to erect 200 houses. An offer to sell a building site at Killmarsh was provisionally accepted, and the sanction of the Ministry is to be sought for the erection of 200 houses at Staveley.

*Liverpool's 5,000 Houses.*

"We are committed to build 5,000 houses in the immediate future," Mr. T. White, chairman of the Housing Committee, told the Liverpool City Council. "We shall need at least 19,000,000 bricks," he continued, "and we see no chance of getting them." The Housing Committee's recommendation that it be an instruction of the Council that other materials than bricks be used was adopted.

*The Demolition of Newcastle Gaol.*

Newcastle Gaol having been closed by Home Office order, the building and site have been acquired by Newcastle Corporation, and the site is being cleared of prison walls. One-third of the site is to be occupied by a new telephone exchange, and the remainder will be utilized for business premises or offices, and will be very valuable if the Corporation's scheme for a new thoroughfare past this site is adopted.

*Bricks for United States of America.*

The acting British Consul-General at San Francisco (California) reports that a firm in that State desire to receive quotations for common bricks, fire-bricks, and enamelled bricks. United Kingdom firms desirous of offering quotations in this case can obtain all available particulars of the inquiry upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

*Collapse of a Building in Melbourne.*

The Crown has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the clerk of the works, the contractor, and the architect who were committed for trial in June on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the collapse of the top story of a reinforced concrete building in course of construction for the British-Australia Tobacco Company, which caused the death of five persons. The State Attorney-General has announced his intention to recommend to the Cabinet the appointment of a board of experts to draw up regulations dealing with concrete buildings.

*Waterloo Bridge: Architect's Report Expected Next Month.*

The report of the architect whom the London County Council have authorized their Improvements Committee to consult on the question of widening Waterloo Bridge will probably be in the hands of the committee in time for their first meeting after the recess, October 7. In that case the report will automatically come before the meeting of the whole Council on Tuesday, October 13. The architect was asked to report on the possibility from an architectural point of view of providing, without altering the dimensions of the existing piers, for four lines of vehicular traffic across the bridge while still securing the necessary facilities for foot passengers.

*Town-Planning.*

In view of the general importance of town-planning not only to local authorities and their officials, but also to private interests concerned in the development of land, the part of the annual report of the Ministry of Health for 1924-25 which deals with this subject has been published separately. The report contains a statement not only of the position of town-planning schemes throughout the country at the end of the year and of the progress of regional planning, but also of the attitude of the Ministry on a number of points of general importance which have arisen in connection with town-planning and with appeals relating to proposed developments. Copies may be purchased, price 6d., from the Stationery Office at Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; or through any bookseller.

*Doncaster Infirmary: Final Arrangements for £425,000 Scheme.*

It has been arranged to dig trial holes on the Doncaster Infirmary site, and all the final arrangements are rapidly proceeding. The estimated total cost is £425,000, and the complete scheme is designed to accommodate 600 patients, the infirmary being built on the "unit block" system. It will embody some features not yet to be found in any hospital in this country—these features emanating from Colonel Mackintosh, who is medical consultant to the architects. The "unit block" system lends itself to the utmost efficiency and economy in staffing, and enables the maximum of air and light to enter the wards. Built in three stories, half the units are to be provided with balconies all round, which may be utilized for the open-air treatment of tuberculous patients, or to give convalescent patients the benefit of change and fresh air.

*Town-planning Schemes.*

There are now in existence in England and Wales some thirty-two Joint Town-planning Committees who are responsible for regions covering an acreage of 4,939,422. There are also eighty-three town-planning schemes outside the above regions covering 837,826 acres. This total acreage of 5,777,248 represents, according to an official of the Ministry of Health, 15 per cent. of the total acreage of England and Wales. The question now of special interest to local authorities, as well as to the Ministry of Health, is the Bill promised by Mr. Neville Chamberlain that will deal with the replanning of built-up areas. At present it is difficult to secure co-ordination between schemes covering suburbs and undeveloped land and the reconstruction of existing towns. There is also some question as to whether the proposed new Bill should be limited in its scope. Dr. Addison's town-planning proposals were only compulsory upon towns with a population of 20,000 or over, but already no fewer than 163 local authorities with populations of less than 20,000 are voluntarily preparing town plans.

*Catching up War Arrears in Housing.*

Sir Charles Ruthen, the Director-General of Housing, makes the following statement: "Now, for the first time since the war, we are not only building houses for the normal increase in the population, but we are beginning to make up the war deficiency." Sir Charles's statement, said an official at the Ministry of Health, was based upon his estimate that from 80,000 to 100,000 houses had to be built each year to meet requirements due to increases of population and depreciation of existing housing properties, and upon the fact that 136,889 dwelling-houses were built in the year ended March 31 last. "Mathematically, then," said the official, "the housing problem seems to be disappearing." Sir Charles Ruthen, of course, was speaking from the point of view of the whole country. The position in London is slightly more involved. But there could be no doubt that, in spite of certain difficulties, London was, at the moment, building up to its capacity. And with the adoption of certain building methods which the L.C.C. were considering, the rate of building would be appreciably quickened.

*Swansea Architecture.*

Speaking to the Swansea Rotary Club on Swansea's buildings, Mr. J. Herbert Jones said practically all the Swansea now known was no more than a century or so old, and that the development of the town in the nineteenth century was too one-sided, quick growth out-running strength and sense of fitness and order. Of first-class architecture the town had none; there was a little good second-rate work, but the bulk of the buildings must be considered third-class. Perhaps the best bit of architecture at Swansea was the Royal Institution, which formed a dignified block, refined and chaste, which no other building in the town could approach in elegance. The speaker described High Street as for the most part "an uncontrolled orgy of tawdry shop-fronts and street-signs." Oxford Street, with a few exceptions, was a collection of dilapidated cottages with shop-fronts of nondescript design, worthy only of a tenth-rate town. Castle Street and Wind Street stand first. With comparatively few exceptions, the street fronts of the town were unworthy of the name of architecture. The shopfitter and the local joiner had run riot in the place. Dealing with the proposed civic centre he said that there should be an opportunity of making the main approach by way of St. Helens Road one of the finest streets in the kingdom.

## List of Competitions Open

Date of Delivery.	COMPETITION.																								
Oct. 1	The Municipality of Drammen, in Norway, invites Norwegian and foreign architects and engineers to compete for the construction of a new bridge across the river of Drammen (Drammenselven) between the two neighbourhoods Bragernes and Strömsö. Judging Committee: Professor Otto Linton, Stockholm, appointed by the Norwegian Engineers' Association; Mr. Arne Elde, architect, Oslo, appointed by the Norwegian Architects' Association; Mr. M. E. N. Saxegaard, district-chief, appointed by the Norwegian State Railways; Mr. Olaf Stang, engineer-in-chief, Oslo; Mr. U. Lied, chief physician, chairman, appointed by the Municipality of Drammen; Mr. Otto K. Römcke, wholesale merchant, Drammen; and Mr. A. Heitmann Amtsen, secretary, Drammen. Mr. Lied and Mr. Saxegaard are respectively president and vice-president of the committee. The following prizes are offered for the best designs: First prize, 10,000 Norwegian crowns; second prize, 8,000 Norwegian crowns; third prize, 6,000 Norwegian crowns. Apply Bureau of the Government Engineer (Statsingeniörkontoret) at Drammen. Deposit 40 Norwegian crowns.																								
Oct. 15	Workers' homes for the Moscow Soviet of Workers, Peasants, and Red-Army Deputies. The aim of the competition is to devise types of houses with dwellings for working-class families living in individual households, under the living and climatic conditions of the province of Moscow. The types of houses required are as follows: (a) A two-storied house containing 4-8 dwellings situated on one floor, i.e. the whole of each dwelling located on one floor; (b) a house of the ordinary block type with no less than three dwellings, each located on two floors; (c) a three or four-storied fireproof house with central heating; not less than three entrances to the dwellings from the staircase-platform on each floor. For the relatively best projects the following prizes will be awarded on each type of house separately: <table><tr><th></th><th>(a)</th><th>(b)</th><th>(c)</th></tr><tr><td>First .. .. .</td><td>Roubles 2,000</td><td>2,000</td><td>2,500</td></tr><tr><td>Second .. .. .</td><td>" 1,500</td><td>1,500</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Third .. .. .</td><td>" 750</td><td>750</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Fourth .. .. .</td><td>" 500</td><td>500</td><td>750</td></tr><tr><td>Fifth .. .. .</td><td>" 400</td><td>400</td><td>500</td></tr></table> It is not obligatory for contestants to cover all three types. The prize-projects shall become the property of the Moscow Soviet. The Moscow Soviet reserves the right of acquiring the unprized projects at the price of 200 roubles per project. Apply The U.S.S.R. Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, 150 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.		(a)	(b)	(c)	First .. .. .	Roubles 2,000	2,000	2,500	Second .. .. .	" 1,500	1,500	2,000	Third .. .. .	" 750	750	1,000	Fourth .. .. .	" 500	500	750	Fifth .. .. .	" 400	400	500
	(a)	(b)	(c)																						
First .. .. .	Roubles 2,000	2,000	2,500																						
Second .. .. .	" 1,500	1,500	2,000																						
Third .. .. .	" 750	750	1,000																						
Fourth .. .. .	" 500	500	750																						
Fifth .. .. .	" 400	400	500																						
Nov. 9	Proposed Fire and Police Station at Marlborough Crescent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Premiums: £500, £300, and £100. Assessor, Mr. Percy S. Worthington, D.Litt., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Apply, with deposit of £2 2s., to Mr. A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by July 4.																								
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.																								
Jan. 1, 1926	New buildings for Liverpool College on a site at Mossley Hill. Assessor, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. Premiums, £500, £300, and £200. Conditions and plan of site can be obtained from Mr. J. H. Lintern, secretary, Liverpool College, Sefton Park Road, Liverpool, on and after September 1, on payment of a deposit of £2 2s.																								
June 30, 1926.	Competitive designs are invited by the Ministry of Waks for the rebuilding of the Mosque of Amrou. Prizes of £2,500, £1,000, and £500 are offered for approved projects. Those wishing to submit designs should apply before June 30, 1926, to H.E. the Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Waks, Cairo (cables "Waks Cairo"), who will forward details, conditions, etc. The final date for acceptance of proposals is January 1, 1927.																								

## Competition News

## Topsham Public Hall Competition.

The promoters of the above competition have decided to amend the conditions in accordance with the R.I.B.A. regulations, and have asked the president to appoint an assessor.

## New Hospital for Hemsworth.

Designs by Messrs. Garside and Pennington, F.F.R.I.B.A., architects, Ropergate, Pontefract, have been accepted by the Hemsworth and South Kirkby Miners' Welfare Committee for the erection of a new hospital on a site adjoining South Moor Lane, Hemsworth. The building is to provide for a hospital for thirty beds, with the necessary administration department, operating theatre, X-ray room, dispensary, and out-patients' department, etc. A laundry block, nurses' home, and porter's lodge, are also to be provided. The present scheme is to cost some £30,000, and is to be proceeded with forthwith.

## Societies and Institutions

## The Institution of Structural Engineers.

At the commencement of his term of office as president of the Institution of Structural Engineers, Sir Charles T. Ruthen, O.B.E., draws attention to the qualifications for membership of the institution. In the past, admission has been either by examination, or, in the case of older candidates of practical experience, on production of evidence of work carried out.

The membership of the institution is now 2,000, and it has been decided by the council that, as sufficient time has been given to all those who wish to enter on the ground of work carried out, from January 1 next admission will be by examination only, and a new syllabus is being prepared and will be sent out.

In the meantime, intending candidates for admission on the basis of practical experience should at once obtain from the secretary of the institution a form of application, which should be submitted as early as possible. Candidates admitted under the old system during the concluding months of this year will pay one subscription only to December 31, 1926. The headquarters of the institution are at Abbey House, 2-8 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

## The Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Following are the arrangements for winter session, 1925-26:

October 6, 1925. General Meeting.—Mr. E. Ower, B.Sc., A.C.G.I.: "Practical Measurement of Air Flow."

November 4, 1925. Sessional Meeting.—Mr. J. J. Lassen: "The Modern Development of Combustion Recording."

December 2, 1925. Sessional Meeting.—The Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition at Olympia, at 7 p.m. Mr. J. E. Boaz: "The Requirements of Ablutionary and Recreative Bathing Establishments as affecting the Heating and Ventilating Engineer."

January 6, 1926. Sessional Meeting.—Mr. J. Roger Preston (member): "Pump Circulation."

February 10, 1926. Annual General Meeting. Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.2, commencing at 2.30 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 p.m.—Mr. Herbert G. Cathcart: "Engineering Services in Hospitals and Asylums."

March 3, 1926. Sessional Meeting.—Mr. Joseph Meech, A.M.I.E.E.: "The Design and Application of Electric Motors Relating to Heating and Ventilating Installations."

June. Summer General Meeting (date and place to be fixed later).—Mr. J. W. Cooling, M.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.I.Mech.E. (member): "Air Heaters."

All the above meetings, except where otherwise stated, will be held at Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, at 7 p.m. on each date.

## The Westminster Technical Institute.

An endeavour has been made at the Westminster Technical Institute, in accordance with a truer educational ideal, to provide instruction which will assist the student more efficiently to perform his normal duties, and at the same time to give him the best possible training in preparation for his professional examinations.

The advancement gained by many ex-students of the Institute, and the very large number of successes at professional examinations, afford the best possible proof of the success of this endeavour. The courses of study cover the requirements of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Surveyors' Institute, the Institute of Builders, the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, and the Royal Sanitary Institute (sanitary science section).

The lecturer on building laws, rating and valuations, and sanitary science, is a leading authority on the law and practice of these subjects. If, as is anticipated, the Rating and Valuation Bill passes into law, the lecturer proposes in the ensuing session to devote special attention to the many problems incidental to its operation. Similarly, if and when the Law of Property Act becomes operative, the lecturer will elucidate the effect of this measure on the rating and valuation of property.

In the announcement recently issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects regarding the R.I.B.A. Statutory examination, emphasis is laid on the necessity for a careful study of the London Building Acts and of Building Construction. The classes at the Westminster Technical Institute provide an opportunity for acquisition of the comprehensive knowledge of these subjects in both their theoretical and practical aspects, requisite to success in this examination.

The fact that the tuition fees are low renders possible a misapprehension of the value and efficiency of the instruction. It should therefore be explained that whilst the instruction is of the highest possible standard, the fees have been fixed at rates calculated to ensure that no student, whatever his circumstances, shall be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining the technical knowledge necessary in the pursuit of his avocation.

## Trade and Craft

### *Decorative Lighting at the New Cross Kinema.*

In the New Cross Kinema, which was illustrated in our last issue, an electric lighting system has been installed, in which is embodied many novel features seen for the first time in kinema lighting.

On the exterior of the kinema are fitted special frames in which picture titles are shown. Each frame accommodates a number of letters in the form of panels with which the words are made up: each letter is formed with White Osram lamps.

In the main entrance hall are fitted a number of decorative lighting units. Each unit is composed of glass panels held in position by an ornamental metal frame, the latter being suspended by chains from a central back plate. Each unit is equipped with amber-coloured Osram lamps.

The foyer is illuminated with three ornamental units of similar design to those in the main entrance hall. Each unit, however, is suspended from the ceiling by means of four chains, each of which is connected to a back-plate fitting. This arrangement enhances the decorative features of the units and brings them more into harmony with the architectural features of the foyer. As before, each unit is equipped with amber-coloured Osram lamps.

Over the auditorium, flush with the ceiling, are fitted nine large specially designed lighting units of amber-coloured glass panels fitted in artistic frames. Situated immediately over each of the bottom panels in each unit is a movable panel equipped with a number of lamp-holders containing amber-colour and Osram yellow-colour sprayed lamps. The amber-colour lamps are connected direct to the supply, but the yellow-colour sprayed lamps are in series with dimmers which, when operated, allow the intensity of illumination in each unit to be varied as desired; the effect produced is exceedingly attractive.

The electrical contractors who were responsible for the installation of the lighting equipment were Messrs. A. F. Godwin & Co., 28 Minories, E.C.1.

## New Inventions

### *Latest Patent Applications.*

21776.—Eriksson, J. A.—Manufacture of porous artificial stone. August 31.

21881.—Kupelwieser, H.—Concrete walls. September 1.

21976.—Young, G.—Construction of houses, etc. September 2.

### *Specifications Published.*

238605.—Coward, W. H.—Method of constructing concrete cottages and like buildings.

238615.—Rogers, A. M.—Method of manufacturing cellular blocks or material for building and other purposes.

238635.—Brown, A.—Appliance for use in constructing concrete buildings.

238812.—Wight, G. E.—Apparatus for use in the laying of bricks and similar elements in building.

The above particulars are specially prepared by Messrs. Rayner & Co., registered patent agents, of 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from whom readers of the JOURNAL may obtain all information free on matters relating to patents, trade marks, and designs. Messrs. Rayner & Co. will obtain printed copies of the published specifications and abstract only, and forward on post free for the price of 1/6 each.

## The Latest Trade Marks

The following trade marks have been "accepted" by H.M. Patent Office, and unless any objection is lodged the marks will be duly Registered. They are, however, officially advertised for opposition, which must be lodged within one month from date quoted. All particulars and forms of application will be sent free by Messrs. Rayner & Co., of 5 Chancery Lane, London.

460132.—Device bearing letters SS for bricks, and drain pipes and gullies of vitrified stoneware.—The Standard Brick and Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Standard Works, Buckley, near Chester. September 9, 1925.

### NORLOID.

459199.—Fibrous Cement Composition Fireplaces.—The Associated Hardware Manufacturers, Ltd., 13A Finsbury Square, London, E.C. September 9, 1925.

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