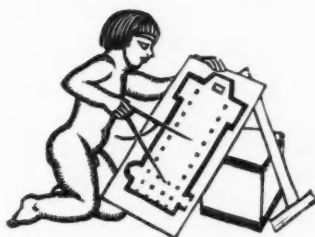


THE ARCHITECTS'



JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDERS'
JOURNAL AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE ARCHI-
TECTURAL PRESS (PROPRIETORS OF THE ARCHITECTS'
JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECI-
FICATION, AND WHO'S WHO IN ARCHITECTURE)
FROM 9 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

★

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
BY POST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.... £1 3 10
BY POST TO CANADA..... £1 3 10
BY POST ELSEWHERE ABROAD..... £1 8 6
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE BOOKED AT ALL NEWSAGENTS

★

SINGLE COPIES, SIXPENCE; POST FREE, SEVENPENCE.
SPECIAL NUMBERS ARE INCLUDED IN SUBSCRIPTION;
SINGLE COPIES, ONE SHILLING; POST FREE, 1S. 2D.
BACK NUMBERS MORE THAN THREE MONTHS OLD
(WHEN AVAILABLE), ADD 1S. 6D. TO ABOVE PRICES

★

SUBSCRIBERS CAN HAVE THEIR VOLUMES BOUND
COMPLETE WITH INDEX, IN CLOTH CASES, AT A
COST OF 10S. EACH. CARRIAGE IS EXTRA. A
USEFUL BINDER, ALLOWING THE COPIES TO OPEN
FLAT FOR READING, COSTS 4S. 6D. POST FREE

★

9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6936 (OWN EXCHANGE)
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: BUILDABLE, PARL., LONDON

CHRISTIAN BARMAN, *Editor*

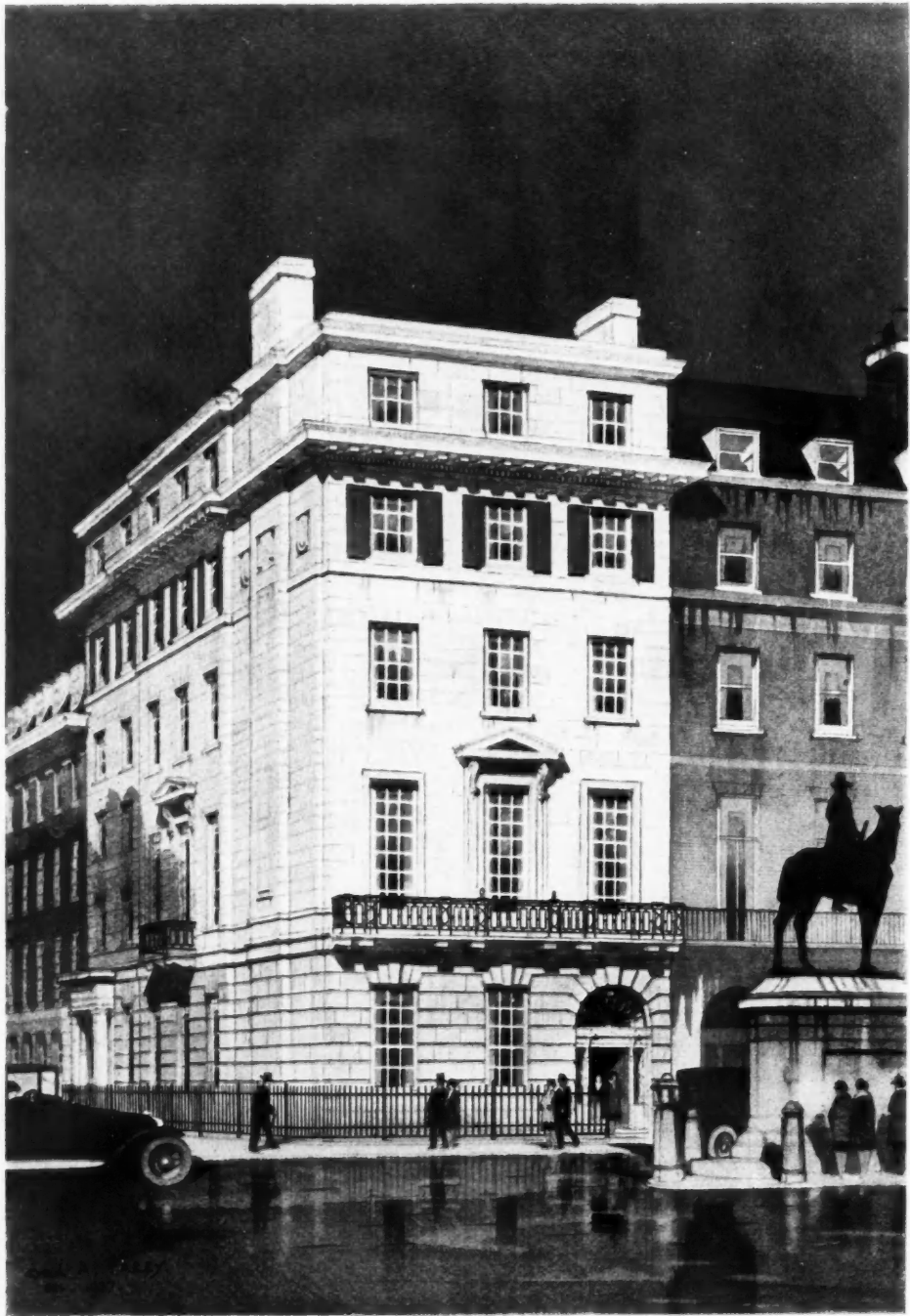
The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles,
and also illustrations of current architecture in this
country and abroad, with a view to publication.
Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot
hold himself responsible for material sent him.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1927.

NUMBER 1689: VOLUME 65

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE
A Chimney Stack at Heathcroft, Hampstead. By J. B. F. Cowper	741
Art or Industry	743
[This week's leading article]	
News and Topics	744
[Astragal's notes on current topics]	
Modern Danish Architecture	746
[By S. Rowland Pierce]	
Four Years' Work	748
[By a Scientific Correspondent]	
The Modern School	749
[By H. V. Lanchester]	
Foundations on Sloping Sites	771
[By Professor Henry Adams]	
The Law as to Fences	771
[By a Legal Correspondent]	
The Registration Bill	772
[Architects as Municipal Engineers]	
Law Reports	774
Correspondence	775
[From Geo. W. Mullins and J. H. Kerner-Greenwood]	
Societies and Institutions	775
Competition Calendar	776
Competition News	776
Trade Notes	777
New Inventions	777
The Week's Building News	778
Rates of Wages	780
Prices Current	781



At the corner of Portland Place and Weymouth Street—in one of London's noblest thoroughfares—stands the whitest building in London. It marks an epoch in building. It is undeniably the first building in Great Britain to be completely faced with solid white cast concrete stone made in sand moulds. Every stone in the building is the same in its centre and on its surface. It is "white straight through." "Atlas White" Portland cement gives the stone its colour content. Do not fail to inspect this building. Note its cornices. They are made of what I would describe as the best class of white cast concrete stone. Write for a copy of "Atlas White for Ornamental Cast Work."

Regent House,
Regent Street,
London, W.1.

Frederic Coleman

Architect: George Vernon, Esq.
Builders: Messrs. Arthur Vigor, Ltd.
Cast Stone Makers: Messrs. Emerson and Norris.



[A working detail of this chimney stack appears on the following page]

A CHIMNEY STACK AT
HEATHCROFT, HAMPSTEAD

BY J. B. F. COWPER

THE WEEK'S DETAIL

[BY J. B. F. COWPER]

The façade upon which this and similar chimneys occur is 170 feet long, 34 feet high to the eaves, and 50 feet to the ridge. Owing to the proximity of the tennis courts and the service road the whole of this front had to be treated in one plane, and it was felt that, for this reason, strong vertical lines must be introduced to break the horizontal effect. The only satisfactory way of doing this was to group the flues on the external walls, thus obtaining large stacks, which diminish in bulk as the flues are gathered. The bricks are Howards, Missenden, and the offsets formed in Keele, Madeley Tiles or in artificial stone cast in models on the site. The chimney caps and gable panels are of rubbers.



Wednesday, June 1, 1927

ART or INDUSTRY?

WHAT a blessed thing is compromise; like a lubricant in human affairs it makes progress—nay, existence itself—possible upon this very deranged planet; it manifests itself everywhere—in politics, in foreign affairs, in commerce, and in the home. But we are interested in a particular compromise just now; in the compromise between art and industry.

There is no doubt that for the full consummation of industry art is not merely unnecessary, but it is a hindrance. For the symbol of industry is the wheel, and it is a wheel descending an incline and gathering to itself more speed and impetus. Industry depends for its existence upon the manufacture of commodities and still more commodities at an ever-accelerated speed and in ever-increasing numbers. There will come a time, of course, when every soul upon this blindly whirling sphere will have his or her motor-car, his or her broad-catcher, his or her steel or other form of standardized house (no, not brick), his or her guaranteed time-piece, bedroom suite, and all the other essential blessings of civilized communities (*vide* advertisement columns of the daily Press, any daily Press, any day); when all the surface of this sphere will be occupied by the aforesaid standardized house, or the aforesaid motor-car. When that time arrives saturation point will be reached, and industrialism will have fulfilled itself, and presumably the millennium will have arrived; but that day is not yet.

Meantime there are those who still persist in a perverse desire to preserve a modicum of beauty in daily life. To achieve this some sort of compromise is necessary between art and industry, and the arrangement of this compromise is being assisted by the British Institute of Industrial Art. This body sets out to maintain and to raise the standard of British industrial art, but the task is an increasingly difficult one, for as Great Britain perfects herself industrially, and her persistent gaze across the Atlantic is indicative of her aspirations in this matter, so will art decay and the intercourse between art and industry lessen.

In its latest publication, *Industrial Art and British Manufacture*,¹ the British Institute of Industrial Art deplores the tendency in certain trades to sever design from manufacture, but this, in our opinion, is an inevitable development which may be temporarily impeded but cannot be stopped, and one of the reasons for this is the lack of intercourse between consumer and manufacturer; they are separated from each other by a host of middlemen, often entirely

devoid of taste, culture, and education, who endeavour to impose their "ideas" on the manufacturer. The question of the art education of the middleman is at present under investigation by a special committee of the Institute, but, of course, industry does not require an art-educated middleman. It requires a middleman who can sell, a middleman who can create a desire to purchase on the part of the consumer without satisfying a real need, a middleman who can sell something so intrinsically rotten as to need replacement in a short time. The well-made thing and the beautiful thing are not likely to afford him the best material for exploiting the consumer, for the well-made thing will not require early replacement, and the beautiful thing may perchance endear itself to its owner, tend to improve his taste, to quench his restlessness, and generally to render him an unfit subject for industrial exploitation.

For those who are not out-and-out industrialists this latest survey is gloomy reading. There is the growing divorce between designer and manufacturer, already noted, and there is a growing lack of men under training; this is particularly acute in the furniture trade, for while, under the piecework system of payment, it was worth a foreman's while to train a boy, under the present daywork system the boy has become a nuisance. Payment by piecework or by results is surely one of the few methods from across the Atlantic that it would be really wise to adopt, but for the nonce killing the goose which lays the golden eggs is found more profitable. This lack of joiners is part cause of the low state of present-day furniture design. Apart from a handful of individual craftsmen and a few big houses, the furniture made today is either entirely meretricious or it is poor imitative stuff frankly pandering to the "period" craze; a craze for which our sudden and extensive knowledge of the past is responsible. It is a craze, too, to which architects subscribe with far too ready a zest, a fact to which the authors of the report attribute much of the period design in architectural metal work.

There are perhaps not many ways by which architects can prevent art being utterly eradicated from daily life, but one of them is surely by encouraging original work and by discouraging period architecture, decoration, and furnishing. Certainly attempts at revivals and archaisms are utterly futile. Architects, sooner or later, must be caught in the flood waters of industrialism, unless they and others who set store on things of beauty, on culture, on the capacity for thought and the leisure to employ it, can divert the waters to less destructive channels; to stem them is impossible.

¹ *Industrial Art and British Manufacture*. Published by the British Institute of Industrial Art, London. Price 1s.

NEWS AND TOPICS

SIR FRANK BAINES'S £1,000,000 JOB—BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL—SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE—ARCHITECTURE IN MODERN NOVELS.

THE paragraph in *Truth* for Wednesday last was doubtless the cause of Mr. Morrison's question in the House on Thursday on the subject of Sir Frank Baines's £1,000,000 job for the Imperial Chemical Industries. It was almost inevitable that the Government should be asked for a restatement of its policy, for the Millbank building scheme has been widely discussed, as has the propriety of entrusting it to an important official enjoying a salary which, though by no means munificent, compares more than favourably with the net income of the average practising architect. Apparently the Government has no intention of interfering with the private spare-time occupations of its officials, and Captain Hacking stated definitely enough that that is how he regards even the professional work entailed by a £1,000,000 building scheme. Such a statement is, of course, merely silly. The real question is not one of principle at all, but one of expediency. What would happen if the Government were to forbid its civil servants to undertake private work? They would hand in their resignations the moment a job came their way that seemed too good to be refused; Sir Frank Baines himself, who must be an invaluable asset to his department, could not conceivably hesitate in choosing between a £1,500 a year appointment and a building job, the fees on which, if capitalized, would provide him with double that income. Instead, the department would be staffed by incompetents whom no private client would dream of employing; and they are hardly the sort of persons we want.

* * *

The powerlessness of the well-informed to persuade or coerce the ignorant section of the Birmingham public is again in evidence with the reopening of the Town Hall of that city. The reconditioning of the building is, apparently, not only aesthetically monstrous, but practically inefficient. Before the work was put in hand loud protests were raised against the work being entrusted to a firm of contractors whose advice and designs were to be accepted with their tender. The old building may have been inappropriate to modern needs, but it was inimitable—an authentic record of bygone days and past fashions in the public life of Birmingham, the one distinctive thing which, municipally speaking, the city possessed. It does not appear that it was in the least necessary to replace its individual traditional character with the stale, colourless ineptitudes of a *palais de danse* and the reach-me-down stock-in-trade of cinema architecture. This, however, is what appears to have been done. The Corporation seems to have approached the public duty of remodelling the Town Hall in the same way as, individually, its members are accustomed to deal with other problems: they did their best to realize a "sound commercial proposition." A proposition which is commercially sound is, however, commonly rotten in most other respects. Birmingham rightly prides itself on its leadership among provincial cities in educational institutions and centres of culture. It seems odd that thus equipped, with citizens distinguished in architecture and the humanities, it should have turned its back upon the protests of all of them.

The popular Press has much to answer for in such calamities as that which has overtaken the old Birmingham Town Hall, by holding up to admiration the point of view of the man-in-the-street. The motive for thus flattering ignorant judgment is the same as that of the salesman who flatters ignorant taste: the customer is beguiled. The man-in-the-street whose thick-headed point of view is thus represented as the test of all wisdom is a person who will put every penny he has on a horse because it is called by the same name as his wife's canary; will give eighteen pence to a man with his toes sticking out of his boots who offers to tell him how to win a pound by staking a shilling; and who believes that because a man has made three hundred runs in a cricket match his advice on how to cure baldness must be infallible. The man-in-the-street never thinks, and he can be made to move from one idea to the next only by scarifying the seat of his prejudices, much as a baulking mule is made to go forward by lighting a fire under his behind end. It is the doltishness of this dolt that the papers flatter, so that he even boasts his insensibility and ignorance, as many letters from him to the Press avow. Not only has he no respect for erudition and attainment, but holds them in contempt and shouts "highbrow" at everyone who does not. As long as public opinion is oppressed in this way little can be hoped of municipal authority which represents it.

* * *

The pages of this JOURNAL have often bewailed the exploits of "Private Enterprise"; it may, indeed, be said of housing throughout the country that it is uniformly a disgrace and an atrocity, except only when it is the outcome of municipal or philanthropic organization, when it is nearly always admirable and a delight. The one bright spot in private enterprise is that its achievements will speedily fall into dilapidation, be certified as unfit for habitation, and pulled down and forgotten. This is, of course, "good for trade," and the additional profit resulting from doing a thing twice over badly, instead of once well, is a well-recognized commercial principle and the source of much of the wealth of the Empire, as any intelligent scrutiny of the late exhibition at Wembley made clear. This motive actuates not only the capitalist but the worker; it is a principle of every member of a trade union to "make a job" for someone else. A man lately employed to lay linoleum in the new house of a friend of mine nailed down a loose trap, left by the electricians, so deftly that the lights went on in the room. He finished laying the linoleum over the nails, and actually sought to propitiate the owner by saying: "Well, I've left a job for someone, anyhow." I am led to these comments by a note in a provincial paper informing me that in some privately-contracted houses near Manchester fireplaces are provided, and chimney pots, but no flues connecting them.

* * *

All this renewed "argufying" about the standardization and mass-production of houses seems to me, I must confess, itself a mass-production of deadly dullness. It is so much vain repetition of disputatiousness worn threadbare. For my part, I always feel that at the present inauspicious moment of time standardization of whatsoever kind is as inevitable as the tax-collector, and every whit as unwelcome; he being, as a ruthless parodist has it, "A man whom there are none to praise, and a very few to love," while the standardized house naturally falls into a

similar category. Doubtless there are many persons pretending to love the mass-production house seeking their own ends. Yet I am heartened to see that there are still invincible diehards who believe in "the possibilities of reviving the craftsmanship that lies dormant in the people." That is a brave enough inspiration, but it is one that, I fear, is but little likely to materialize until Colin Clouts come home again, and Dobbin draws the hay-wain, spurning the motor lorry. Soon our eyes may be affronted with the fiendish legend, "Standard Housing Components and Spare Parts: Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation." If that mythical emblazonment might be assumed to have any sort of relationship to "the craftsmanship that lies dormant in the people," I should be tempted to say, "Then dormant let it lie," were it not that I have rather dulcet memories of the Industrial Art Exhibition lately held at the Wesleyan Central Hall. For there, very often, the craftsmanship represents the plucky fight against blind fate by disabled Service men, and I will say no word that might tend to break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax.

* * *

From the little book of photographs I recently drew upon, I now take Sir Paul Pindar's House, Bishopsgate Street. Anyone passing along Bishopsgate Street thirty-six years ago would have seen this beautiful old house *in situ*. But in 1890 it was demolished, and its picturesque frontage may now be examined in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where it will be happily preserved for all time, but where it wears a rather alien look. It was No. 169 in the thoroughfare, and remained till its removal the only specimen of a great merchant's London residence dating from the beginning of the seventeenth century. Its front is of elaborately



carved oak, and inside was once a beautifully decorated plaster ceiling, also in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where may be seen a similar one from the adjoining house, which was formerly, in all probability, part and parcel of Sir Paul Pindar's residence. In later days the house had become a tavern known as the "Sir Paul Pindar's Head"; to such uses had descended the building which had once sheltered the Venetian Ambassador, in 1617, and where its famous owner lived till his death in 1650. For Sir Paul was famous. Not only a great merchant, he was also a diplomatist; a lover and patron of architecture, and a munificent donor to the restoration of old St. Paul's.

He advanced great sums to James I, and once lent that monarch a superb diamond for use on State occasions. He was buried in St. Botolph's Church, where his monument records his "piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence." It was a thousand pities that this intimate relic of so great and good a man should have been wrenched away from its original site.

* * *

About the inauguration of the Willett or Summer-time Memorial every circumstance fitted in with smooth felicity. No other site could have been found so apt as Petts Wood, Chislehurst, a charming sylvan scene, racy of the beautiful county of Kent. It is an ideal spot that must often have gladdened the eyes of William Willett, and where those persons "long in populous city pent" may enjoy delicious *horæ subsecivæ*. Those toilers set free by the incidence of summer-time will hardly fail to note the fit symbolism of the sundial, and some few of them will duly mark the significance of its stock motto—*Horas non numero nisi æstivas*. Equally apt and pithy were the crisp speeches delivered at the ceremony of taking over the ground by the National Trust; for it was surely a word in season to declaim, as some of the speakers did, against the "disgusting litter" with which such open spaces are so commonly defiled by the very persons for whose benefit they are provided. For Chislehurst Common, alas! is no more immune than its sylvan sisters of Ken Wood or Hampstead Heath from filthy litter; and I always feel that such wanton desecration of beautiful scenery ought certainly to be penalized as a misdemeanour. Persons for whom William Willett provided finer houses and more ample leisure ought to show more grateful appreciation of both services. But so wags the world away!

* * *

"The porticoed house seemed, with its carpets and awning, to open itself with an accustomed gesture of formal, almost pompous, hospitality. 'These houses are so used to giving parties that they look half dead between,' said Harriet Chandos. . . . The generous curves of the double staircase carried the incomer's eye on and up, past the scagliola pillars to the wide balustraded landing." I transcribe this passage from a new novel which is remarkable for many things, but remarkable to me chiefly because it gives architecture a genuine part to play. True, it is a small part, as that of any but the very greatest architecture usually is, and yet large enough to raise it above the passive and voiceless chorus-performance to which buildings are kept in most imaginative writing, even the finest. The title of the novel is *The Wall of Glass*, and its author is Amabel Williams-Ellis, a fact which may appear to account for the above observation, but which really does nothing of the sort. Architects are among the last people to explain the relation of architecture to life, and Mrs. Williams-Ellis's apprehension of these contacts has, I imagine, less to do with her husband's occupation than with her own sensitive and well-equipped mind. Elsewhere one reads of an architect "in the first blush of the rustico-romantic movement" who, commissioned to build a cottage in the grounds of an Adam house, "thatched the roof, pointed the sash windows, left bark on the pillars on the veranda, gave it a ruined dairy, and, in short, every sort of grace and air except a country one." Incidentally, I believe this to be as good an example as one could find of what has been called the art of praising with faint damns.

ASTRAGAL

MODERN DANISH ARCHITECTURE

[BY S. ROWLAND PIERCE]

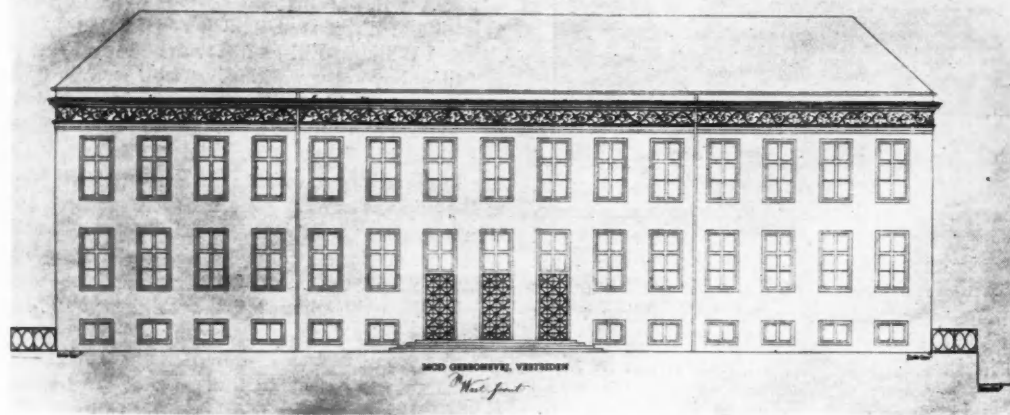
WE are again indebted to the enterprise of the Architectural Association for an opportunity to see a representative exhibition of modern architecture of another European country. The last exhibition of this kind was that devoted to Swedish work, and held at the R.I.B.A.; we can only regret that the Danish Exhibition could not be similarly housed, for the size of the gallery at Queen's Square is inadequate for the purpose; a portion of the exhibition has had to be detached to find wall space in the A.A. premises. The exhibition has been arranged in co-operation with the Academy of Architecture at Copenhagen, and it was opened by H.E. Count Preben Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Danish Minister to Great Britain.

In a general survey of the exhibition one is struck by the extraordinary reticence of almost all the Danish work. There is an austere coldness that borders on extreme frigidity, a certain quality of preciousness that might arise from a too serious view of cultural quality. It would seem that a cult of classic simplicity, which is so dominant in the exhibition, is adopted (not, perhaps, altogether unwillingly) from some idea of a co-relation between æsthetics and morals, resulting in a sort of puritanical fantasy often at variance with the function and spirit of the building to be expressed. There is but little humour, and certainly nothing that is just joyfully wicked, and to find anything at all perverse, whether interesting or quite unsound, is to encounter a rarity. This austere simplicity seems to be consistent with a vague fear, in many instances, of anything which does not form, in elevational massing, a single unit; to find asymmetry or a composition dependent on the relationship of secondary or even tertiary masses with a primary unit or mass is to discover an exception in the exhibition. The spirit of adventure which so charmed us in the Swedish work seems lacking to some extent in that of Denmark; though in refinement of detail and exquisiteness of craftsmanship the two countries have very much in common. In planning, one would imagine that the Danish modern building would show a direct simplicity and logic that would accord in character with their elevations, but this is not always the case; some of

the plans are extremely hard to follow, and, as in the Copenhagen police headquarters, would seem to be sacrificed wholeheartedly to an elevational effect. We note, for example, a school and an asylum with (it is to be hoped) very different plans, looking as like as twin brothers in elevation, and there are curious likenesses between almshouses, apartment houses, and offices.

In the realm of domestic architecture much sound work is shown, and where it has been designed with the tradition of the eighteenth century as an inspiration, it has a robustness and strength without sacrificing its intimate formality. We illustrate a delightfully pleasant courtyard from the house of the architect, Paul Holsøe, at Valby, Copenhagen. One of the outstanding works of the exhibition, illustrated by very complete drawings and some photographs, is that by P. V. Jensen Klint, and called in the catalogue "The Town on the Mountain." The scheme, as yet only partly complete, consists of a large number of dwellings, very well "town-planned," and grouped about a very spirited design for a church of large dimensions. The houses are pleasantly arranged and well designed, but the culminating mass of the church is a work of inspiration. Its tall verticalities and general massing give to it something of the very innermost spirit of an aspiring "Gothic" edifice, though in detail it owes but little to any preconceived or academic notion of "Gothic"; it is rather function and reverence impersonified. This church has also great kinship with the little white church at Gurre, by Carl Brummer, which is delightfully lively in a traditional manner that is quick with the life of a countryside. Brummer's gymnasium at Copenhagen is another work by this well-known architect, which is expressive of its function and use, and is good in its symmetrical grouping.

Our illustrations also include a drawing and a photograph of the college at Øregaard by Prof. Edv. Thomsen and G. B. Hagen. This building is one of pleasant proportions externally, but is chiefly noteworthy internally for reason of its finely conceived central hall. The small mortuary chapel at Ørdrup, from which we show the main door detail is also by Prof. Edv. Thomsen, and with



College of Øregaard. By Prof. Edv. Thomsen and G. B. Hagen. The west front.



its adjoining buildings forms an exceedingly well modelled asymmetrical composition. It has a simplicity and earnestness which are eminently suitable to its function. This cannot always be said of the several designs exhibited for crematoria. Cremation would seem to be more common in Denmark than in this country, and while we have so few of these buildings, we cannot feel that the somewhat morbid and stark appearance and the rather strained effort after effect which seems to permeate the modern Danish examples, is a particularly logical feat of expressionism.

While it is obviously impossible in a short article to enumerate all the works worthy of attention in this interesting exhibition, space must be strained once more to draw a parallel with Sweden. A number of drawings and photographs are shown of the Danish National Exhibition at Aarhus in 1909, which was designed by Anton Rosen. While admitting that this exhibition antedated that at Gothenberg by some ten years, the Swedish show would certainly provide the more interesting study. In the Danish exhibition buildings there is a sort of eccentricity that lacks harmony, and the general composition would

seem to have been rather lost sight of. In direct contrast to this adventure into the temporary are reproductions of the drawings of the winning design for the "High Bridge" at Copenhagen. That it was a Danish architect (Anton

Rosen) and Danish engineers that proved successful in this recent international competition points the dual moral that Danish work can be truly logical and finely architectural in modern functional design, and also that the co-operation of architect and engineer is a happy one. The design is one that shows much ingenuity in planning, and the magnificent effects that might be obtained from such good handling of so functional a thing as a spiral road approach to a high-level bridge. The Danish Exhibition is one to which English architects should devote the time for a visit, for while it would seem to contain a point of view about architecture different from our own, it is packed full of interest.



Above, left, College of Öregaard. By Prof. Edv. Thomsen and G. B. Hagen. The central hall and staircase. Right, the architect's own house, Valby, Copenhagen. By Poul Holsøe. Below, Mortuary chapel at Ordrup. By Prof. Edv. Thomsen. Entrance doorway.

FOUR YEARS' WORK

[BY A SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT]

ALL architects are aware that the process of decay in building-stone subjected to the vagaries of our climate is extremely slow; but they may or may not know that the process of finding a remedy, when subjected to the vagaries of a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is even slower. If at one and the same time a block of Bath stone is set in one building, and a Building Research Board is set up in another building, then the stone will crumble into dust before the Research Board will have decided what ought to be done to preserve it; moreover, it is now clear that before a Department is in a position to issue any conclusive statement on the subject of preventing and arresting decay in stone, every architect now living will be dead; most existing buildings of historic interest will have perished; and possibly stone will have been superseded as a building material by substitutes which resemble but are "better" than the thing they simulate. As no one can feel much interest in investigations the results of which can only be known to him, if ever, after he is dead and can make no use of them, the Report of the Stone Preservation Committee just published is dispiriting; it has, in fact, provoked open expressions of disappointment and impatience. Builders and architects have been waiting for four years to be told "the best method of preventing and arresting decay in stone"—these being the terms of reference, and the Report of the Stone Preservation Committee tells them only of steps being taken and to be taken which will yield results that will make it possible to answer the question in years to come. Moreover, a cursory examination of the Report—to which is appended a highly technical account by Mr. Scott Russell of his experimental investigations, a précis of oral evidence of representatives of the S.P.A.B. which is a confusion of contradictions, and a bibliography of literature dealing with the subject—gives an impression of heavy-footed futility. It has taken four years for the Building Research Board, appointed by the Department, to appoint a Stone Preservation Committee; for the committee to nominate a physicist and a biologist and a sub-committee, and to erect certain experimental piers and to issue a Report which offers no advice and gives no guidance. It is, however, a cursory reading and a hasty judgment, alone, which can thus disparage the work done by the committee. An attentive reading of the Report and its appendices, with a due appreciation of the nature of the problem to be dealt with, can awaken only admiration.

What is that problem? As everyone knows, there is a mass of records and of theory touching the decay of stone; and a number of methods of treating stone, to arrest or prevent that decay, are known. Our knowledge of the subject is, however, small; experiments have not been uniformly controlled, the work of one investigator has overlapped or failed to join up with that of others, theories have been built up on facts not scientifically authenticated. The result is confusion and relative ignorance. Architects differ widely in their ideas, which are usually limited by the field of their own experience, and stone preservatives recommend themselves to architects as quack medicines do to hypochondriacs. It is obvious, therefore, that any body of men engaged to remove this muddle of conflicting opinions and

contradictory and incomplete facts can only do so by building up *de novo* on proper scientifically-controlled experiments, or their work will only add to the confusion it is intended to end. The Stone Preservation Committee has clearly realized this and has made its plans with circumspection and with acumen. That things might have moved faster is not to be supposed when it is remembered that the members of the committee are men of high distinction actively engaged in various walks of life, who have given their services. The matter for congratulation is that the business is steadily going forward, and that the results, when known, promise to be authoritative and conclusive. It is also a matter for congratulation that research work of this kind has been undertaken and subsidized by the Government.

As has been said, the appendix describing the experimental investigations undertaken by Mr. Scott Russell, which forms the bulk of the matter of the Report, and which represents two years' work, is of a highly technical kind, and will scarcely be understood by the lay reader; but it is of interest in showing the thorough manner in which the committee is dealing with the problem entrusted to it. Mr. Scott Russell's immediate task is to discover exactly what the changes are which constitute decay in different sorts of stone and a great part of his time has been occupied in finding a means by which the fragile substance of decayed stone may be so fixed that "sections" of it may be prepared for microscopic examination without its molecules becoming displaced. The appointment of Professor S. G. Paine to undertake experimental work establishing the biological aspects of decay reveals a fact that is not generally known, namely, that sound stone, for a depth of up to 2 ft. from the quarry face, may contain bacteria. The task before the investigator is to determine how far and in what ways the development of the living organisms within the stone effects decay. A year or two ago a letter from Mr. W. A. Forsyth was published in the technical Press, in which the writer called attention to a matter which had arrested his own observation, namely, that where rainwater flows from bronze or copper on to the face of stone, as is shown by the familiar greenish stains, the stone is in that place not decayed, although adjoining portions not so stained may be. Assuming, as seems probable, that the green stains are caused by sulphate of copper, it may be that the preservation of the stone is due to destruction of the micro-organisms—bacterial growths—in the stone, for it is known that an infinitesimal quantity of sulphate of copper, such as does not affect the water for any other purpose, will destroy weeds or algæ in ponds and ornamental waters. The Report, in fact, opens up new ground and the promise is that by the activities of the committee the study of decay in stone will become an exact science and the prevention of decay a definite achievement. For those who pin their faith to the knowledge derived from actual observation of the behaviour of stone treated and untreated, it may be mentioned that the committee has caused groups of piers of six different well-known building stones to be erected on the roof of the Geological Museum, one pier of each kind of stone being left untreated and one other of each treated with one of six different preservatives. The complete experiment is duplicated for weathered piers and for piers with dished tops. This forest of eighty-four piers, erected and observed with controlled logs and exactly authenticated records, may be expected in years to come to give decisive answers to many problems which now hopelessly perplex us.

THE MODERN SCHOOL

[BY H. V. LANCHESTER]

THERE are few types of building that have undergone such marked changes in recent years as those devoted to education. This has been so noticeable that a number of educationists, anticipating yet further changes in the near future, have advocated the erection of none but temporary schools at the present time. This is, perhaps, a somewhat timorous counsel, as the temporary building, efficient for its purpose, is not an economical proposition: but that such a view can be held must surely operate as a spur urging the architect to a closer study of the general trend of educational activities. It must also lead to a closer study of the appropriate constructive methods. These must not only best provide for the needs of the moment, but allow of some flexibility should these expand in some direction which, while it cannot be accurately predicted, may yet indicate itself if we possess an outlook over the general aims of the pioneers in educative movements.

Before we review the more modern schools actually erected, it will be well to glance at these aims as a guide to the route which we may be asked to follow in the future. First, it may be pointed out that a distinction should be clearly drawn between "instruction" and "education." The French, more logically, have a Ministry of Public Instruction, while in our own Government the corresponding Ministry "of Education" assumes an impossible function. Instruction is compatible with an organized curriculum. Not so education, the latter being dependent on a psychological relationship between the

guide and the follower. There is no lack of instructors, but those who can educate are but few. Any system must, therefore, spread the educative influences out as widely as possible, regarding the instructive ones as supplemental to them. Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Mme. Montessori were definitely educators in their respective spheres. Rousseau also realized the intentions of this science, but when the methods of these pass into the hands of others they rapidly become formalized, and lose much of their value. Perhaps less liable to this deterioration are those of Leplay, who evolved what is known as the Regional system. This combines instruction with education by drawing as much as possible on the initiative of the student in demanding interpretations of what is actually seen. Neither Pestalozzi nor Leplay would have much use for school buildings, except as a studio or workshop in which to set down the knowledge and classify the experiences obtained outside; but few, even of the "advanced" educationists, go as far as this, finding such methods hardly practicable without a staff superior both in numbers and quality to that at our disposal under existing conditions.

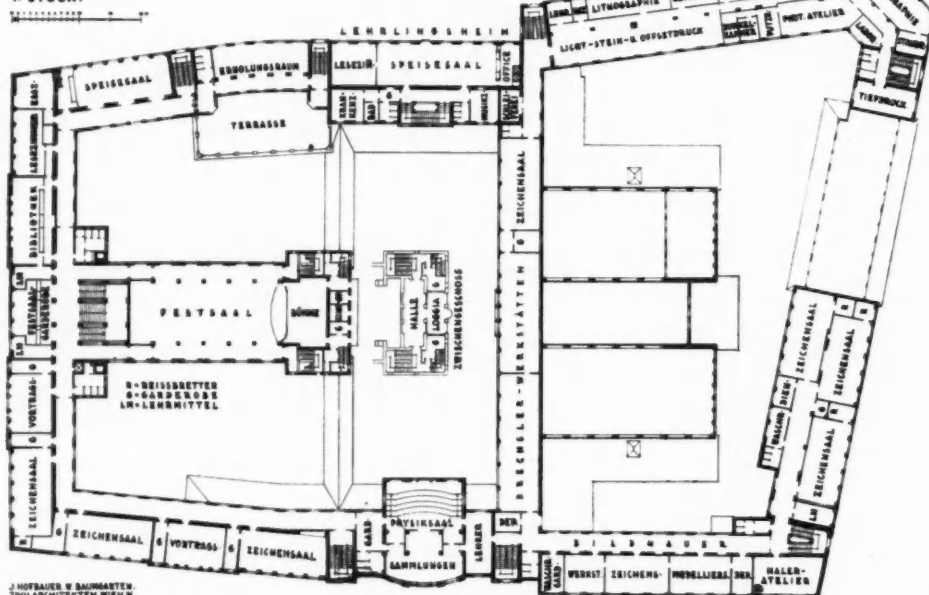
The young begin by appreciating concrete facts, and one of the main objects of education is the extension of this appreciation to the abstract principles underlying all phenomena. The most usual error in instruction is the endeavour to impart a knowledge of these abstractions independently of the facts from which they have gradually



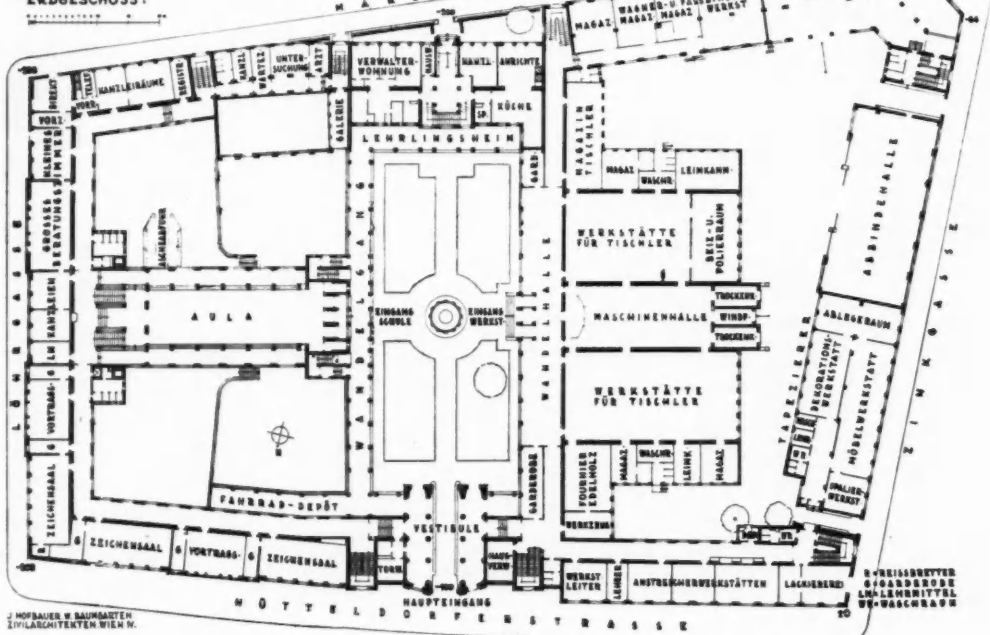
School for apprentices of the woodworking trades, Vienna. By Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten. The courtyard: view of hall block.



1. STOCK.



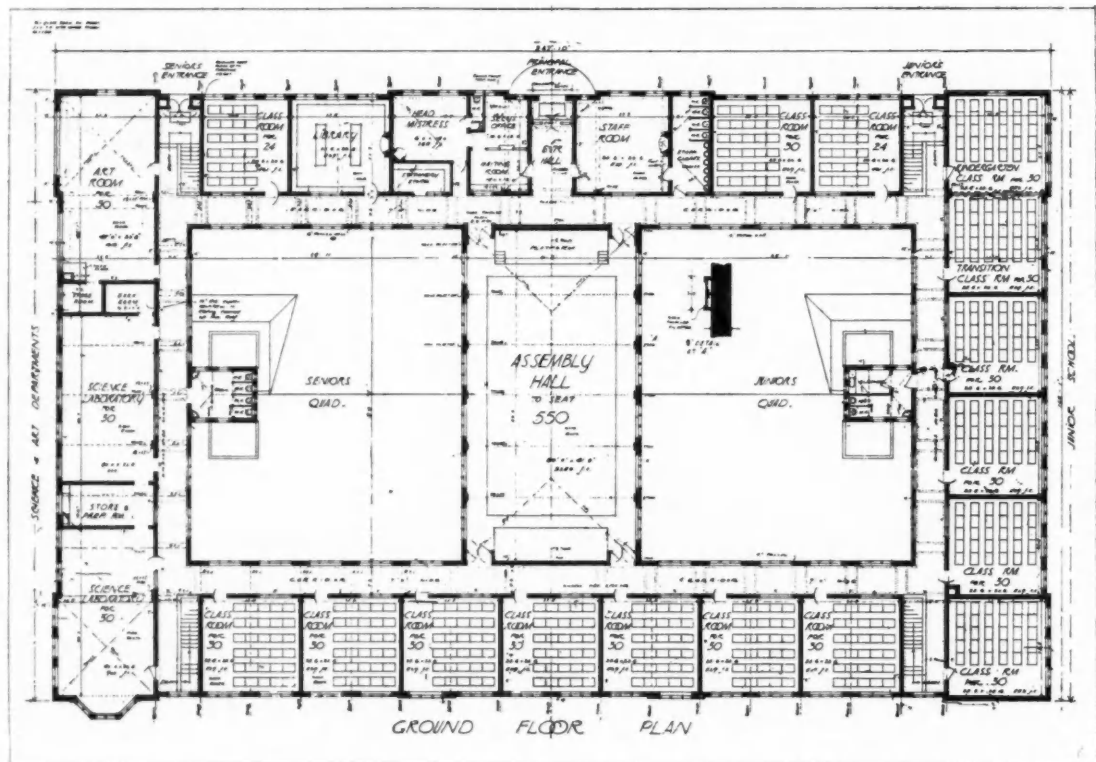
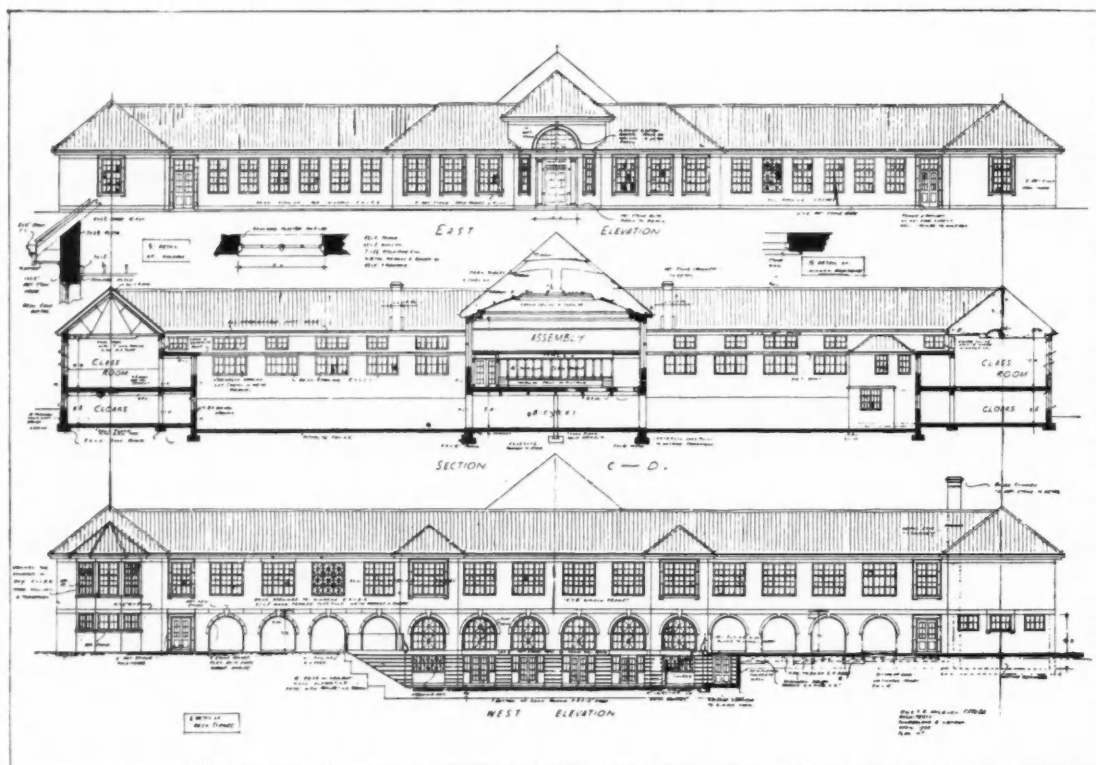
ERDGESCHOSS.



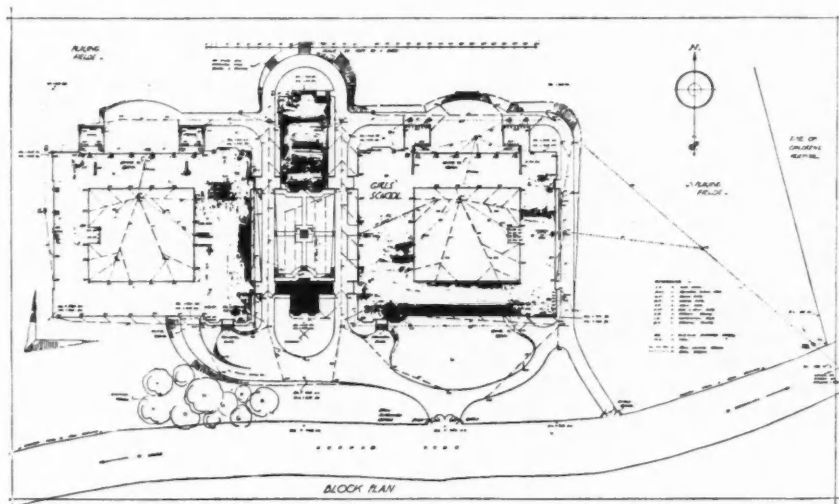
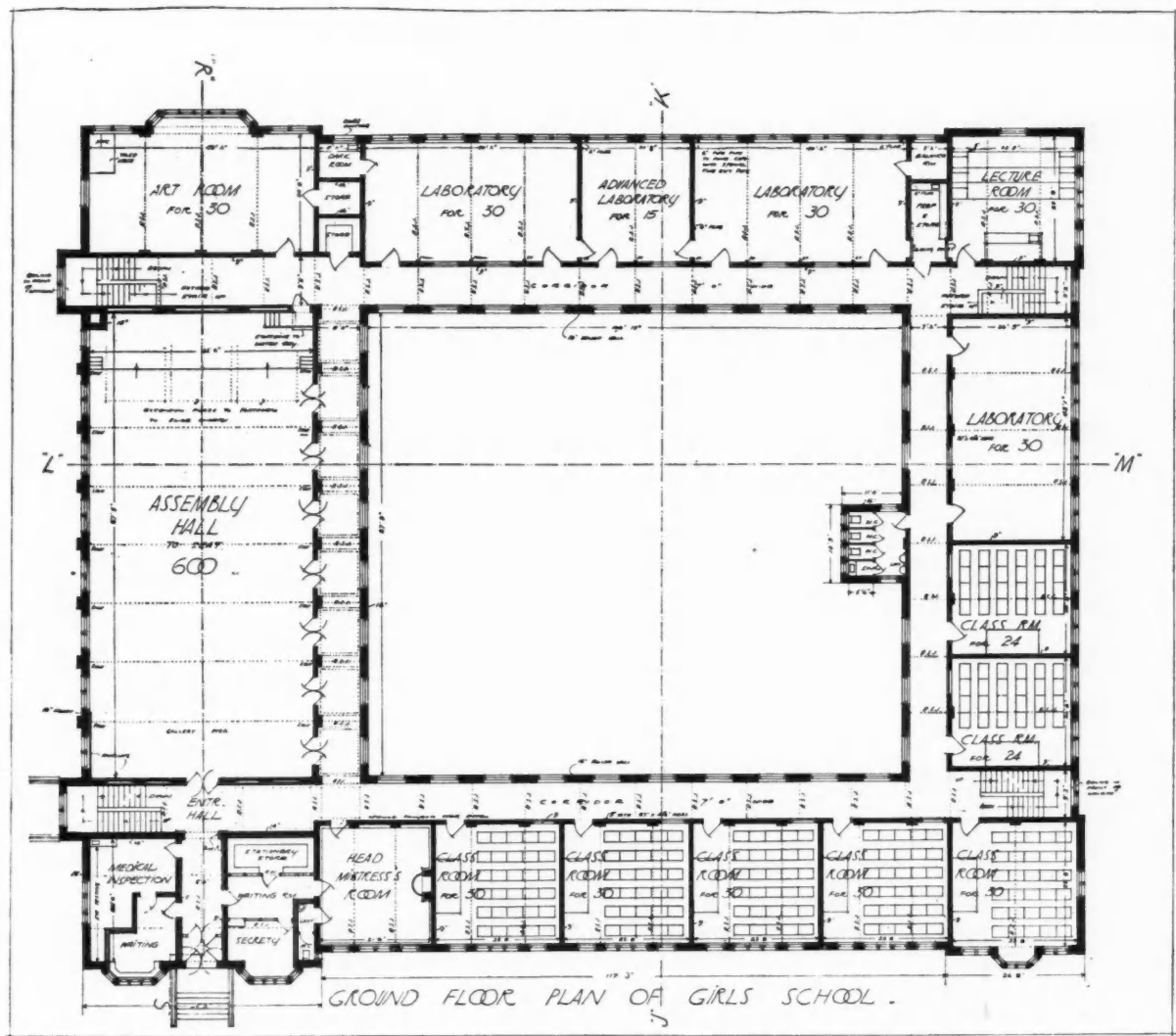
Schools for apprentices of the woodworking trades, Vienna. By Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten. Plans of the ground and first floors, and section.



Schools for apprentices of the woodworking trades, Vienna. By Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten. Above, the joinery shop. Below, the main hall : a view from the courtyard end.



Girls' High School, Burton-on-Trent. By W. and T. R. Milburn.



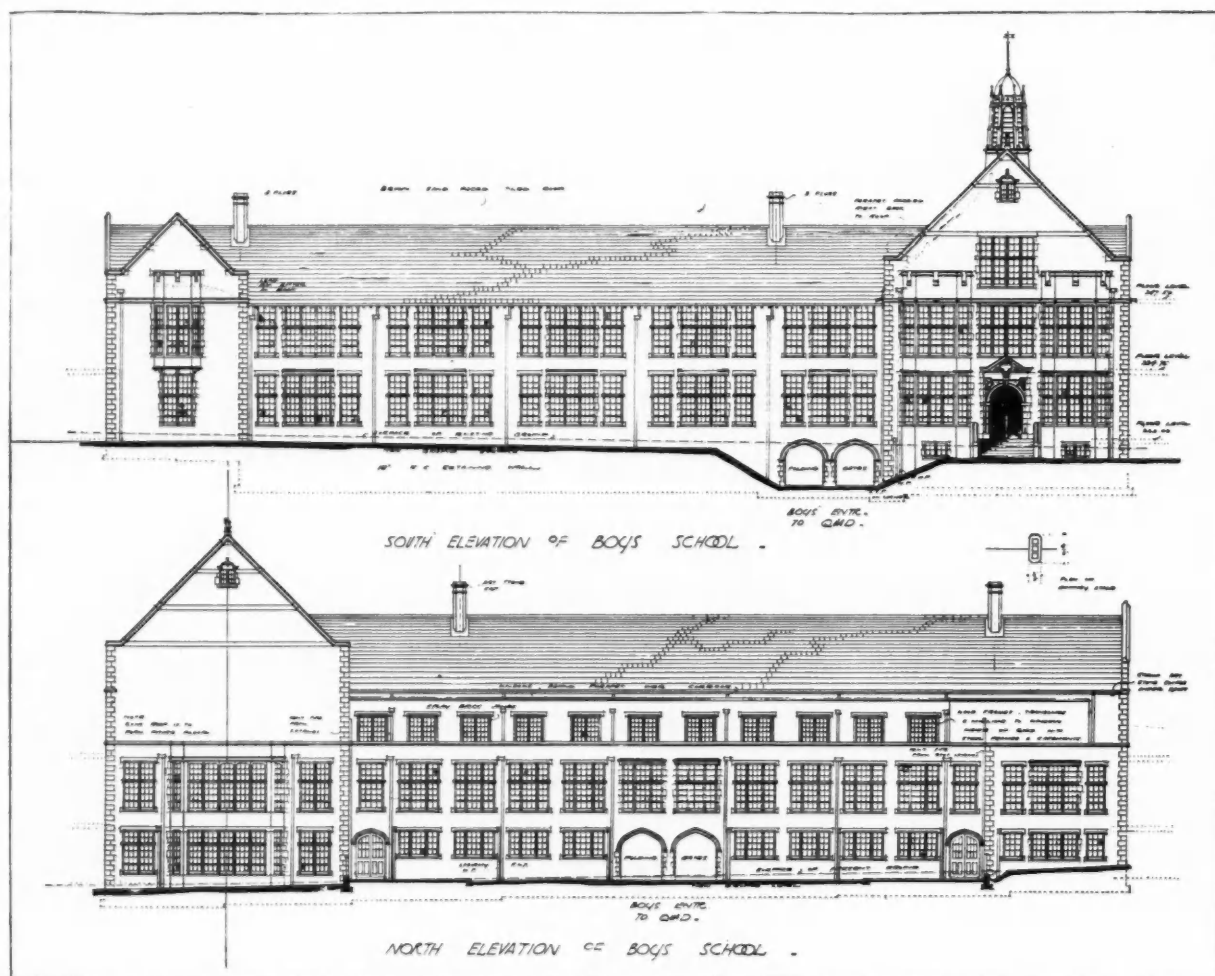
Bede Collegiate Schools, Sunderland. By W. and T. R. Milburn.

been deduced. The child's mind is the world's mind, and his experiences are those of the human race compressed into the few years of development. Too many teachers forget this, and, having arrived themselves, expect the young to accept the heritage of knowledge *en bloc*. As the result of this, instruction is offered from books in lieu of being derived from experiences. If this error is to be corrected the school of the future must be regarded as a laboratory for providing the maximum variety of experiences, rather than a series of chambers in which the scholars are classified into groups noting down facts and principles derived at second-hand. The class-rooms will become fewer and fewer, giving place to other accommodation, designed specifically for conveniently demonstrating various operations.

Then, again, the physical aspect of the work is receiving increasing attention. It is found that much more can be done in the open air than was formerly thought to be practicable. With suitable clothing, changing-rooms, and bathing facilities, our weather conditions, except at their worst, can be safely encountered, and where the school surroundings are suitable a fair proportion of the educative experiences can be so obtained. In the case of schools less fortunately placed, the practice has been advocated

of using the municipal conveyances, trams, and buses to take the children afield, the point being made that such travel would be in the reverse direction to the business demand, therefore utilizing services not otherwise occupied. It is, however, obviously more convenient that suitable open space should be in proximity to the school, and possibly the siting of schools in juxtaposition to the public parks and recreation grounds would afford the most economical solution of the problem.

But apart from such studies as are consistent with movement in the open air, it is now recognized that open shelters can be used for sedentary pursuits, though, of course, to a more limited extent than for active ones. Not only has special accommodation been provided on these lines, but a number of schools have been built with class-rooms capable of being thrown open along the whole of one or more sides. Again, recently it has been found that the ultra-violet rays, to which ordinary window glass is impervious, are markedly beneficial to physical development and well-being in animals and man, so that we may anticipate the substitution of "vita glass," not thus impervious, in school and other buildings. Even with this improvement and with the most efficient ventilation practicable, the interests of health still demand that the maximum possible proportion of



Bede Collegiate Schools, Sunderland. By W. and T. R. Milburn.

time should be spent in the open air if the environment of the school admits of this time being spent educationally. This is especially advantageous in the case of the very young, and fortunately so, for as knowledge advances the necessity for organized work under a roof increases, and has to be provided for. We shall note this development in considering the various grades of school, dealing with the successive instructional stages; and as the general types to which these conform have been defined by the Consultative Committee set up by the Board of Education, the following summary of the views expressed by this body will give us a general impression of the direction in which the authorities consider that educational methods should advance.

On educational and social grounds it is of urgent importance that some form of post-primary education should be available for all normal children between the ages of eleven and fourteen, and as soon as possible between eleven and fifteen. Progress must be tentative and experimental, but the objective—a universal system of post-primary education—should be clearly held in view.

The schools which deal with the post-primary stage of education should include (in addition to junior technical and "trade" schools) the following types:

1. Schools of "secondary" types now commonly existing, which follow in the main a predominantly literary or scientific curriculum and carry the education of the pupils forward to at least the age of sixteen.

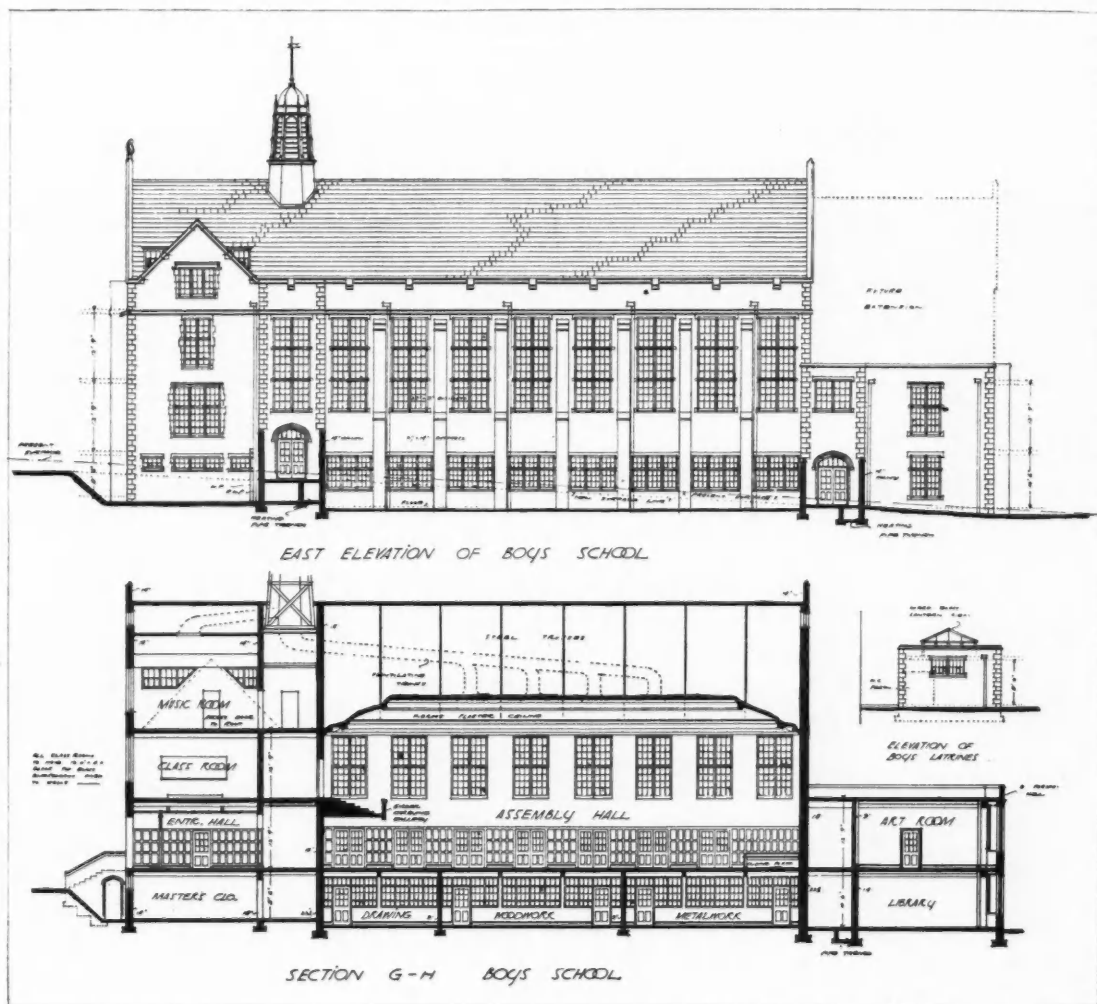
2. Schools of the type of the existing selective central schools, which give at least a four-years' course from the age of eleven, with a practical trend in the last few years.

3. Schools of the type of the non-selective central schools.

4. Senior classes or central departments, by which provision is made for the instruction of pupils over the age of eleven for whom it is impossible to make provision in one or other of the types of schools mentioned.

These schools will plan their courses for a period of three or four years, making them simpler and more limited in scope than those in grammar schools, which are planned for five or more years. Though the subjects will be much the same as in the grammar schools, more time and attention will be devoted to land work and similar pursuits.

Treatment of subjects should be practical in the broadest sense, and brought directly into relation with the facts of life. The courses of instruction, though not merely vocational or utilitarian, should connect the school work with the

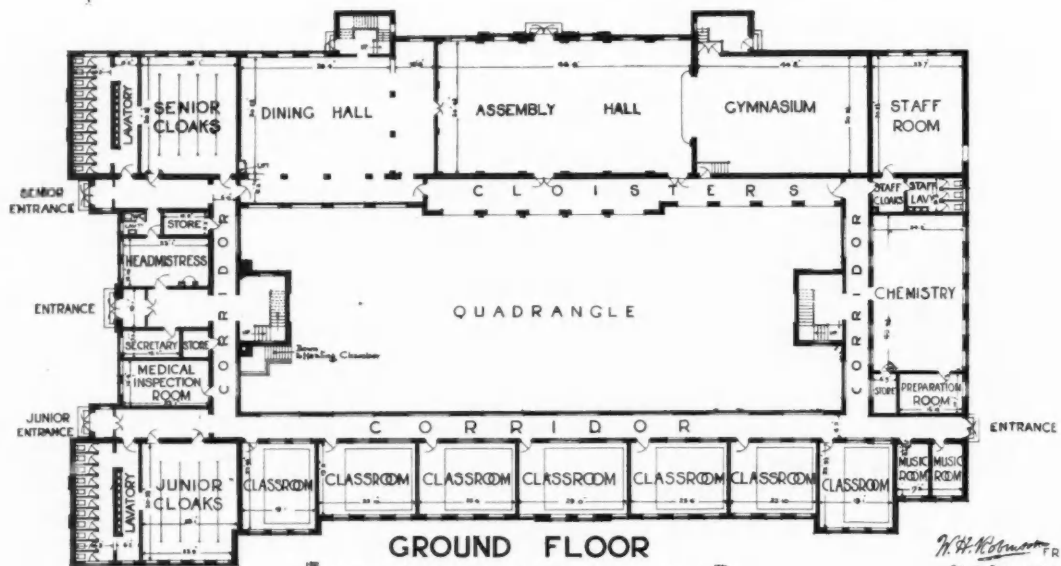
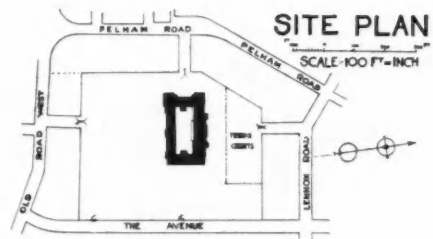
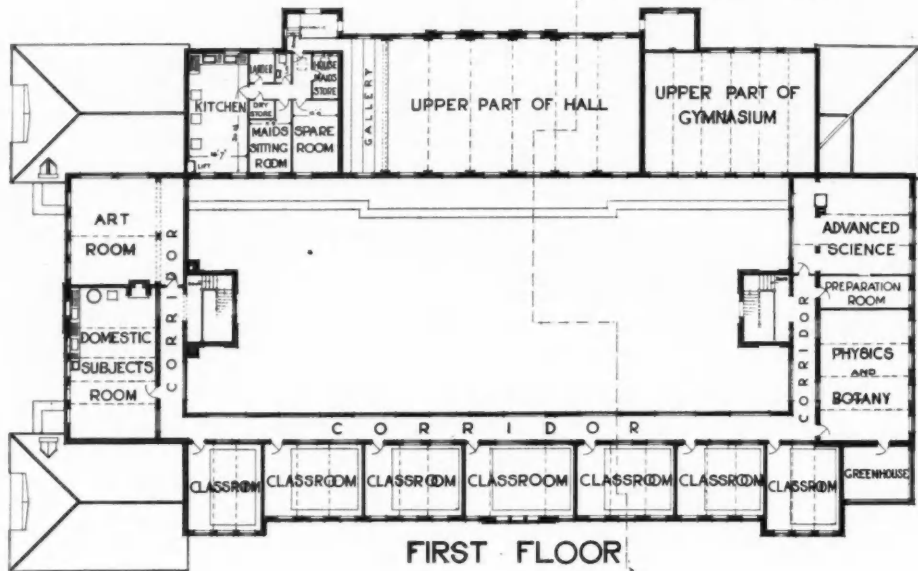


Bede Collegiate Schools, Sunderland. By W. and T. R. Milburn.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
GRAVESEND



SECTION - A.A.



SCALE OF FEET

County School for Girls, Gravesend. By W. H. Robinson.

W. H. Robinson F.R.I.B.A.
COUNTY EDUCATION ARCHITECT
DESIGNS HOUSE, MANSFORD



interest arising from the social and industrial environment of the pupils.

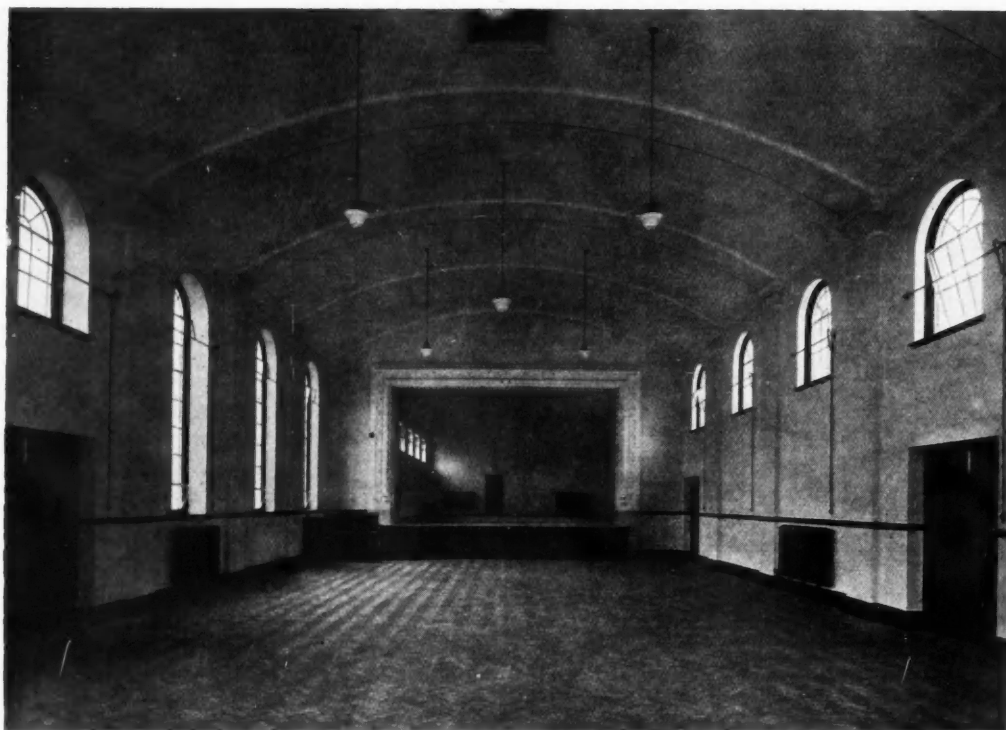
An acute critic has pointed out that these proposals are the result of a compromise between what the logical and consistent programme ought to be, and what is regarded a possible one at the present time in view of the existing organization and financial resources. From his review of the suggestions made the following paragraphs are quoted as pertinent to the future requirements for school buildings.

One way of meeting this problem would have been to make secondary education universal, and to enrol all, or nearly all, the children of eleven or twelve years of age in secondary schools. But this was, in fact, impracticable,

both because it would have cost more than we were willing to pay, and because, even if we had been prepared to make secondary education free, it would have involved a long period of transition and a complete remodelling of the secondary school system. Accordingly, a line of less resistance was found, and one education authority after another began to develop special types of schools, such as central schools, and to provide in these a schooling which, still classified as elementary, was really more nearly akin in many cases to education of a secondary type. These new growths, indeed, are far from universal, but they have now reached a stature which makes it possible to use them as the basis for a comprehensive national system.



Kent Education Committee County School for Girls at Gravesend. By W. H. Robinson. Above, a general view. Below, the quadrangle.



*The Kent Education Committee County School for Girls at Gravesend.
By W. H. Robinson. The assembly hall, looking towards the stage.*

Obviously, what is needed is a total replanning of the educational course. There is a real—as opposed to a legal or administrative—stage in the life of the child at about eleven years old. This should be recognized in our educational system. For most children, primary schooling should stop at eleven, and the remaining years of compulsory attendance should be provided for by a definitely different type of school, planned directly to meet the needs of the young adolescent.

That this should be done is by far the most important recommendation of the committee. It implies the growth, side by side with the existing secondary schools, and in a new and closer relation to them, of another type of school, designed not for selected “bright” or economically favoured children, but for the normal child who cannot stay at school at most beyond the age of fifteen. These schools, for which the name “modern schools” is suggested, would, like the existing central schools, have a less academic and literary, and a more practical and vocational, bias than the existing secondary schools. This bias would vary with locality, according to the prevailing industries and occupations. The schools would not be technical or trade schools. They would not aim at training the adolescents for definite crafts or callings. But they would endeavour to teach the intelligent use of hands and body, and to rear up children who would be capable of becoming intelligent workers in the occupations which they would enter on leaving school.

The principal types of schools for those below the age of fifteen fall into the following three main classes:

1. Elementary schools.
2. Central schools.
3. Secondary schools.

In addition to these there is the developed type of “grammar school,” or “high school,” with a wider

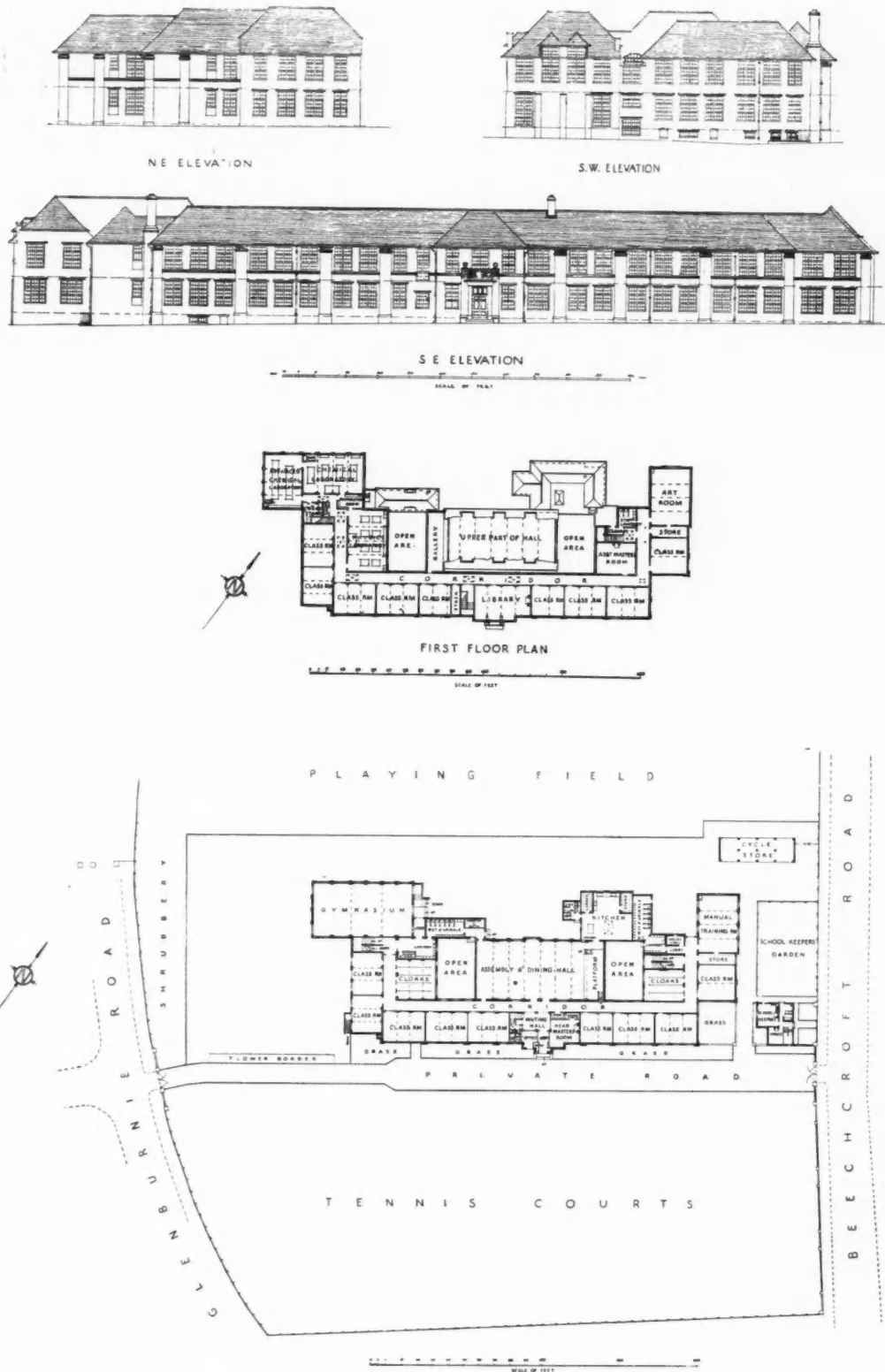
curriculum in “arts”; and for older students, the technical school, university college, and the research institute; besides numerous colleges for adult workers which it would unduly extend the range of this article to cover. The illustrations we give herewith include most of these types, and are all of such recent construction that they may be regarded as representing the very latest practice in school design.

Following are notes on some of the schools illustrated :

THE SECOND MUNICIPAL CRAFTS SCHOOL, VIENNA.

The decision to build this school was made in 1924, and in April 1925 the architects were instructed to prepare designs accommodating the following trades: carpentry, cabinet-making, coopers, piano-making, carriage building, turning, and weaving. While the sketch plans were in progress other trades made claims, involving an expansion of the scheme to include, in addition, painting and decorating, modelling and plaster work, etching and lithography, basket-making, brushmaking, pottery, and dressmaking—providing rooms for technical studies, as well as studios and workshops for the actual craftwork.

As will be seen on reference to the plans, the building is divided into two main groups separated by a central court. To the east of this court are placed the classrooms or school proper, with a “conours” under the main hall on the first floor; to the west are the workshops and studios. The main entrance is at the north end of this central court, with the physics department over, and in the corresponding position at the south end is a hostel for ninety-six resident students. An exhibition hall and a gymnasium are also provided in the scheme.



L.C.C. School, Tooting. By G. Topham Forrest.



L.C.C. Downham Estate Central School. By G. Topham Forrest. South elevation.

Both externally and internally the buildings are designed with the utmost simplicity, ornament and decorative mouldings being dispensed with, yet the resulting severity makes a distinct appeal as appropriate to the purpose in view; while the skilful massing of the various blocks, the study of light and shade, together with the judicious employment of the traditional type of roof, combine to give a very satisfactory impression. Amid its surroundings in Vienna the building falls into place quite naturally; English traditions would demand a rather different technique in matters of detail, but it is interesting to note that the trend of design at home is towards the simplicity of treatment so noticeable in this design.

"BEC" SCHOOL, BEECHCROFT ROAD, TOOTING

This is the first secondary school erected by the London County Council since the war, and has only recently been completed. The school provides accommodation for 500 boys in a building two stories in height. The site occupies an area of seven acres in a high and open position. Approximately four acres are devoted to a playing field at the rear of the school building, and an area of about one and a-third acres in front of the school is laid out as tennis courts. The principal entrance admits directly to the assembly and dining hall, and the classrooms are grouped on both sides. The students' entrance and staircases are situated on the northern side of the building, with lavatories and w.c.'s adjacent. A shower-bath in connection with the playing field is also provided. The accommodation comprises eighteen classrooms, all with southerly aspects.

In addition to the classrooms, the following rooms are provided: Ground floor—assembly and dining hall, with kitchen quarters adjacent, gymnasium, manual training room, headmaster's room, and an office for secretary. First floor—library, art room, three science laboratories, and a staff common room. The building is designed to provide a maximum of light and air, and is faced externally

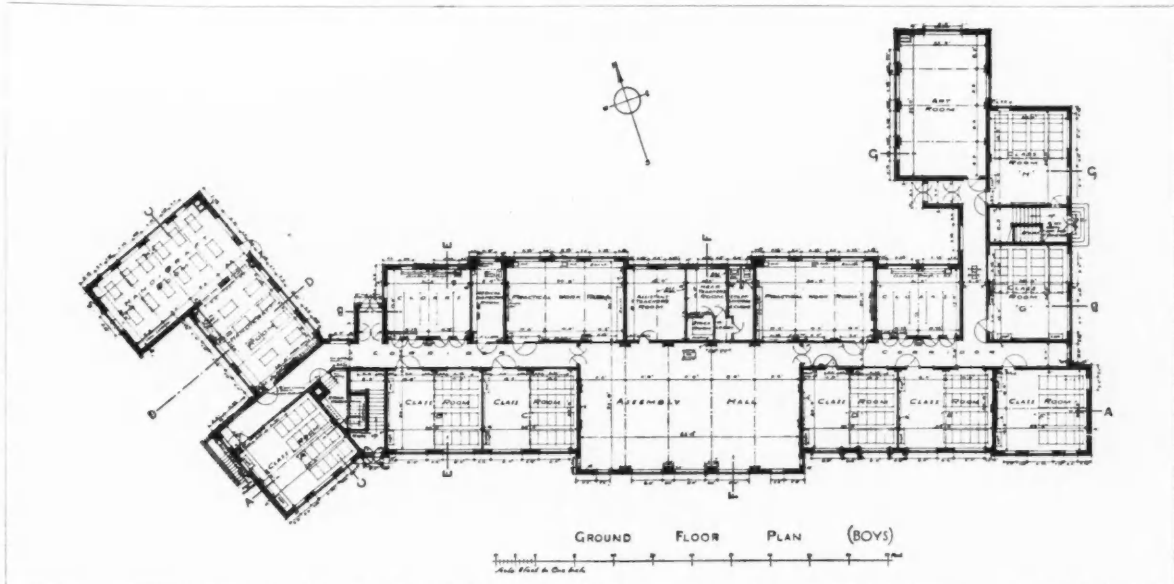
with red bricks and roofed with plain tiles. The principal entrance forms the central feature of the main front, the remainder of which is divided into bays by the use of brick pilasters.

THE DOWNHAM CENTRAL SCHOOL

This is the first central school erected by the London County Council since the war, and is situated on the Council's new Downham Housing Estate between Lewisham and Bromley. The school provides accommodation for 400 boys and 400 girls in a two-story building. The accommodation comprises sixteen classrooms, all with southerly aspect, for forty scholars each. In addition to the classrooms, the following rooms are provided: Boys' department on ground floor—hall, manual training room, art room, and two practical rooms for elementary science. Girls' department on first floor—hall, art room, cookery and laundry room, room for housewifery instruction, and two practical rooms. Staff rooms and lavatory accommodation for both sexes. The building is designed to provide a maximum of light and air, and is faced externally with red bricks and roofed with plain sand-faced tiles.

**MORLEY COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN
AND WOMEN**

This college, a centre for the higher education for working men and women by evening classes and lectures, was formerly housed in a portion of the "Old Vic.," in Waterloo Road. It occupied rooms entirely surrounding the stage, and both above and below it, and seriously interfered with the safety and efficiency of the stage performances. When it became essential for improvements to the theatre to be undertaken to comply with the requirements of the London County Council, the college became possessed of the old school premises, belonging to the Yorkshire Society, in Westminster Bridge Road. The

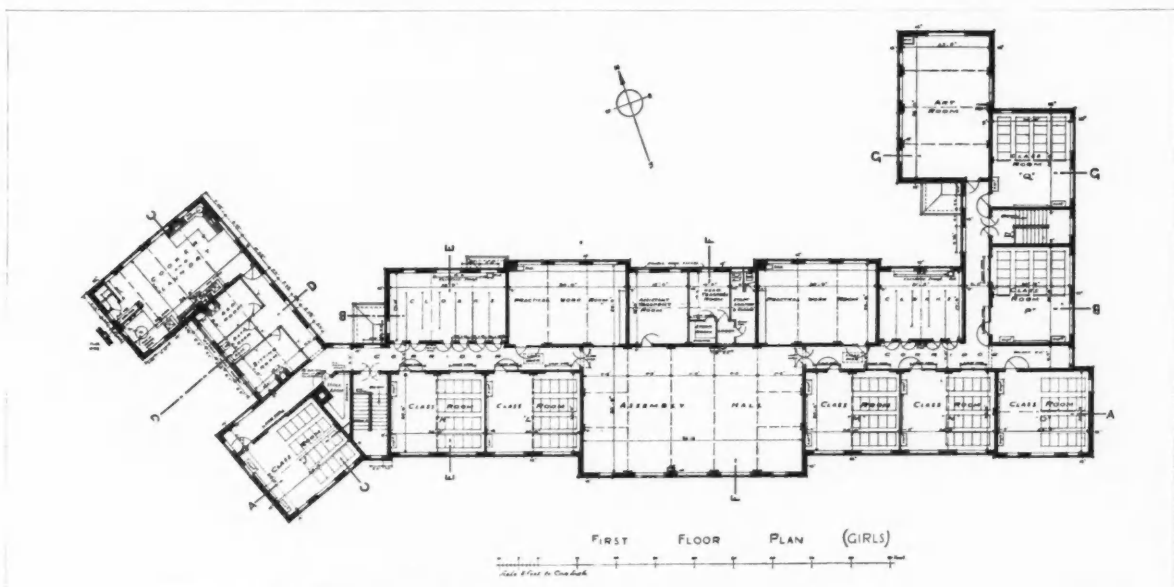


adaptation of these premises involved considerable alterations and extensions to render them fit for the purposes of the college. Luckily, there was sufficient open land at the rear of the buildings. The work involved the raising of the centre block of the old work to give better classrooms and a laboratory, the provision of a common room, the centre of the social life of the foundation, a large assembly hall, gymnasium, refreshment room, with the necessary staircases, service and sanitary arrangements. The assembly hall is planned with an entrance for the public as well as communication with the college buildings, and so can be used as an independent entity without interference with the college work. It is provided with a cinema installation for two machines. For its size the hall contains an exceptionally large stage for the use of the large orchestral

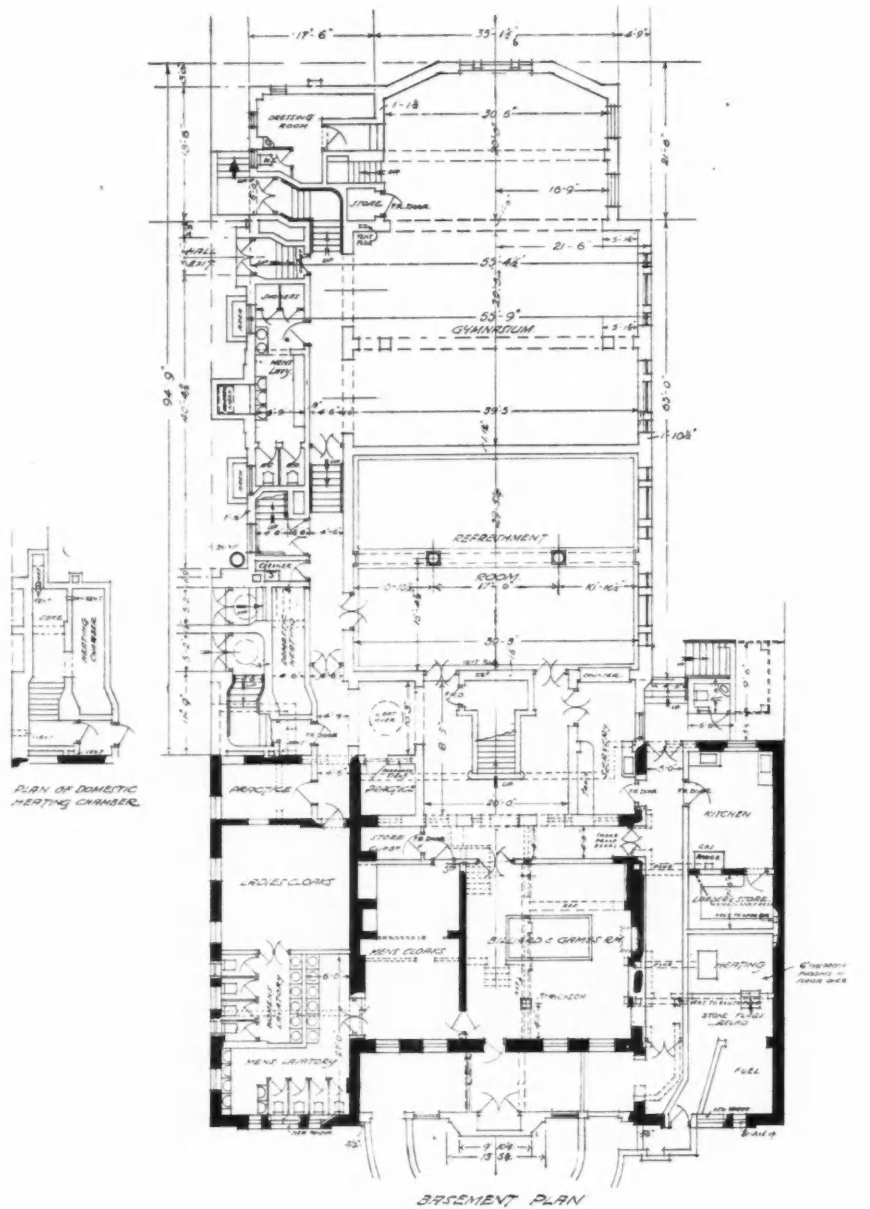
and choral classes of the college. During the course of the work it was decided to have a resident caretaker on the premises, and provision for him was made by raising the retiring room block to accommodate a two-storied flat. The aim of the College Council was to meet the necessary requirements at as moderate an expense as possible, so that nothing was available for any elaborate architecture, and the whole work is treated in a very simple manner. The total cost of the work was £28,863.

HAIMO ROAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, ELTHAM

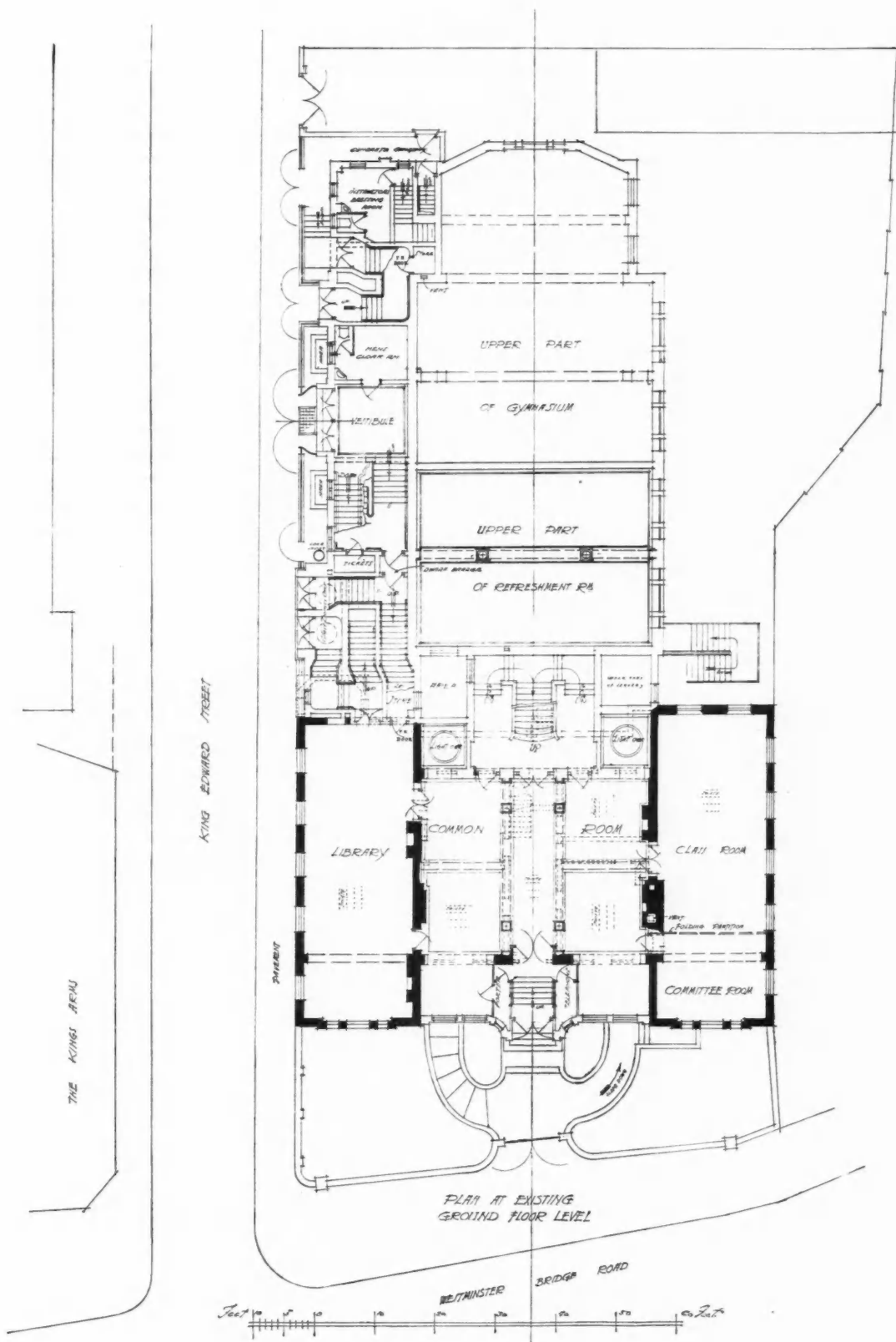
The infants' department has been erected, and the girls' and boys' departments are now being built. The buildings are arranged in three blocks and are connected by roofs. They are of single stories, and provide the following



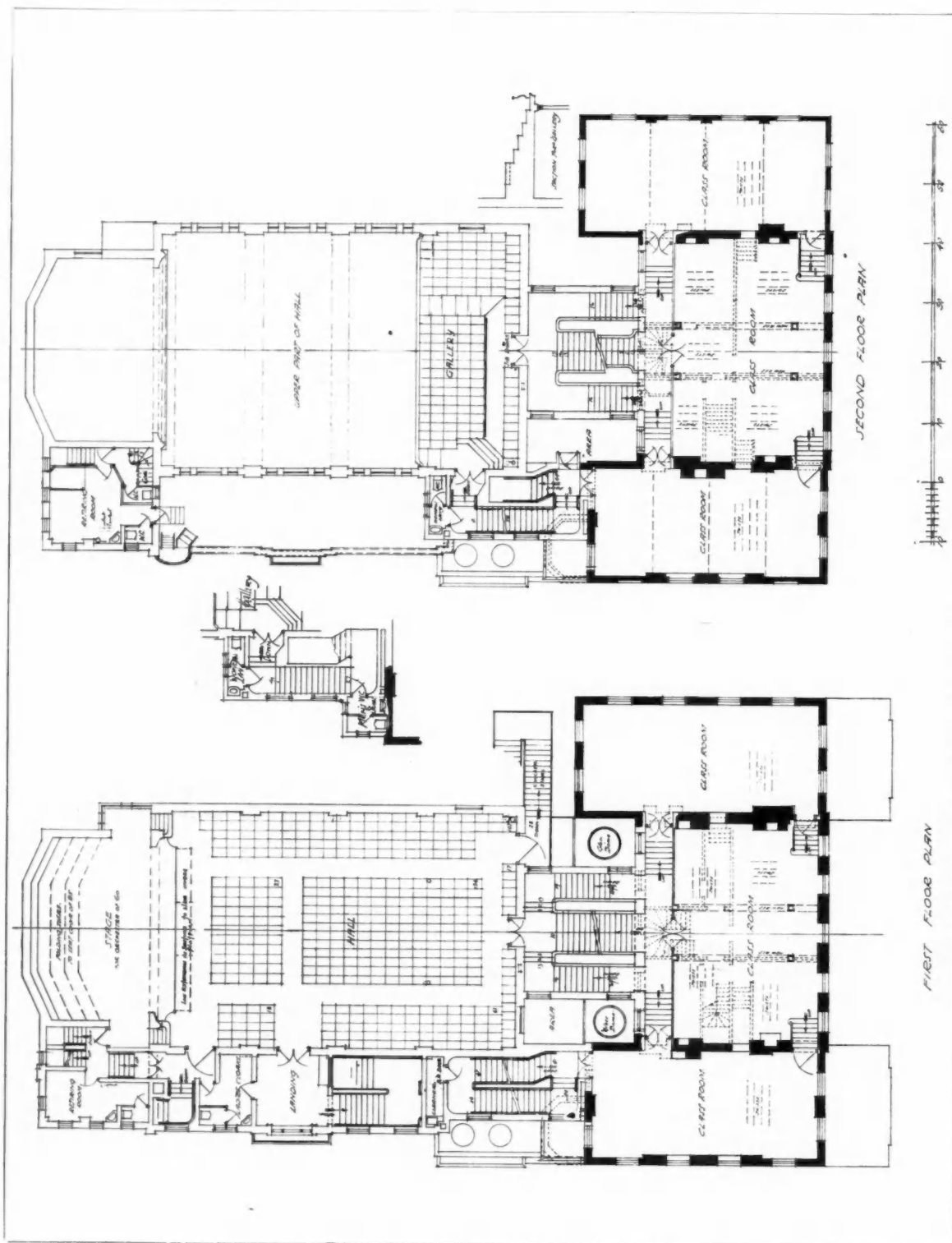
*L.C.C. Downham Estate Central School. By G. Topham Forrest.
Above, the ground-floor plan. Below, the first-floor plan.*



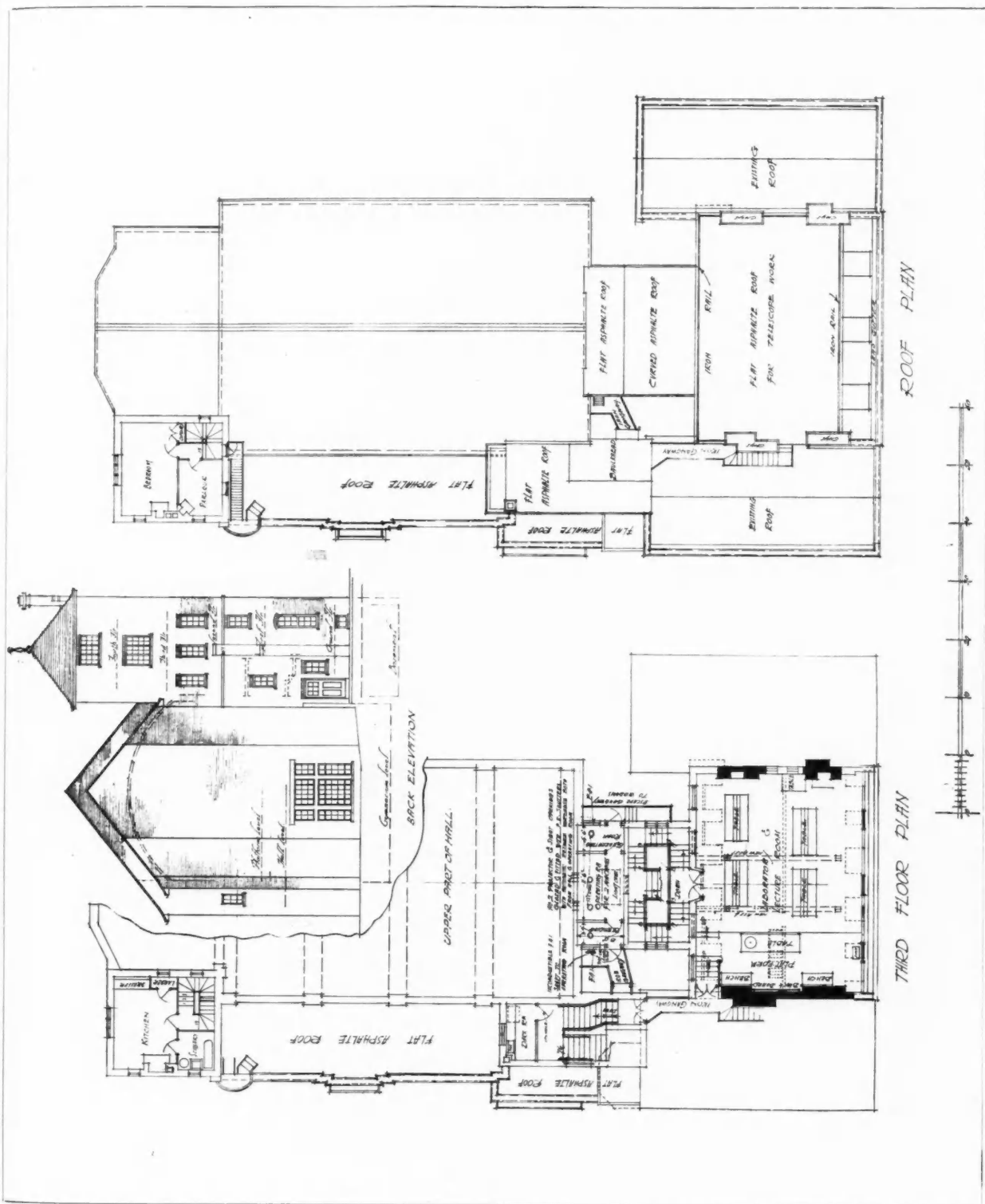
Morley College, London, S.E. By Lancheater, Lucas and Lodge. The basement plan.



Morley College, London, S.E. By Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge. The ground-floor plan.

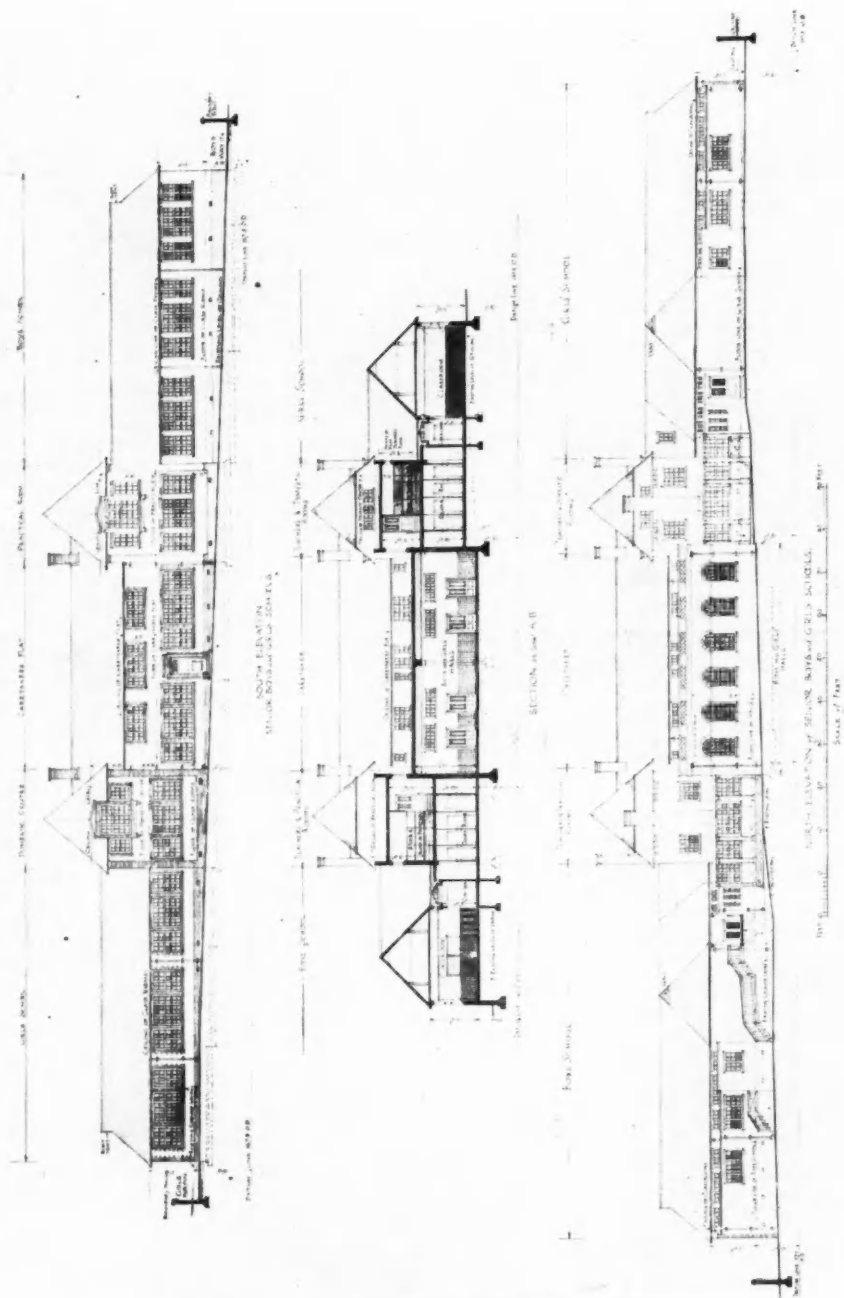


Morley College, London, S.E. By Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge. The first- and second-floor plans.



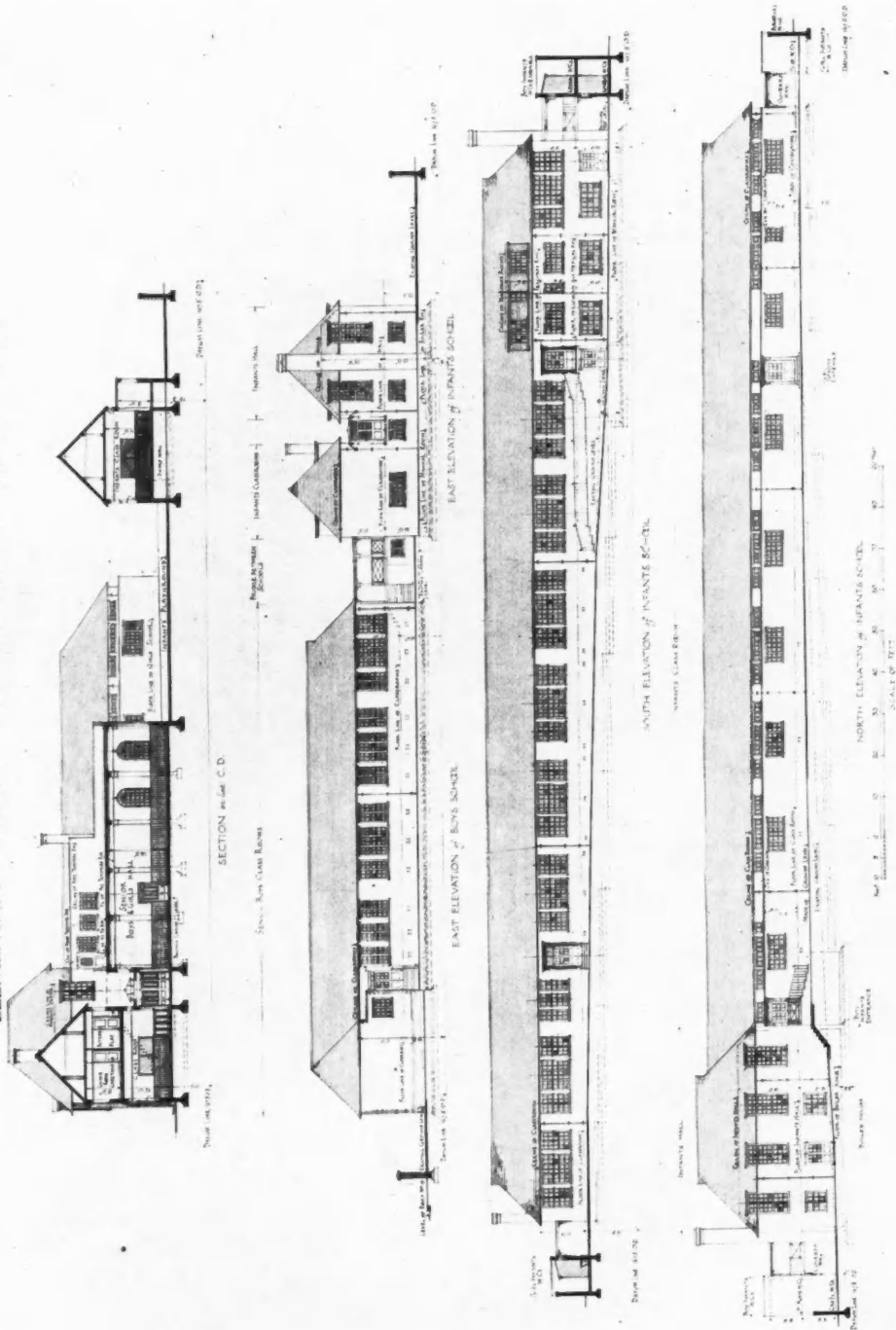
Morley College, London, S.E. By Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge. The third-floor and roof plans.

HENDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL · WALLING ESTATE · BURNT OAK

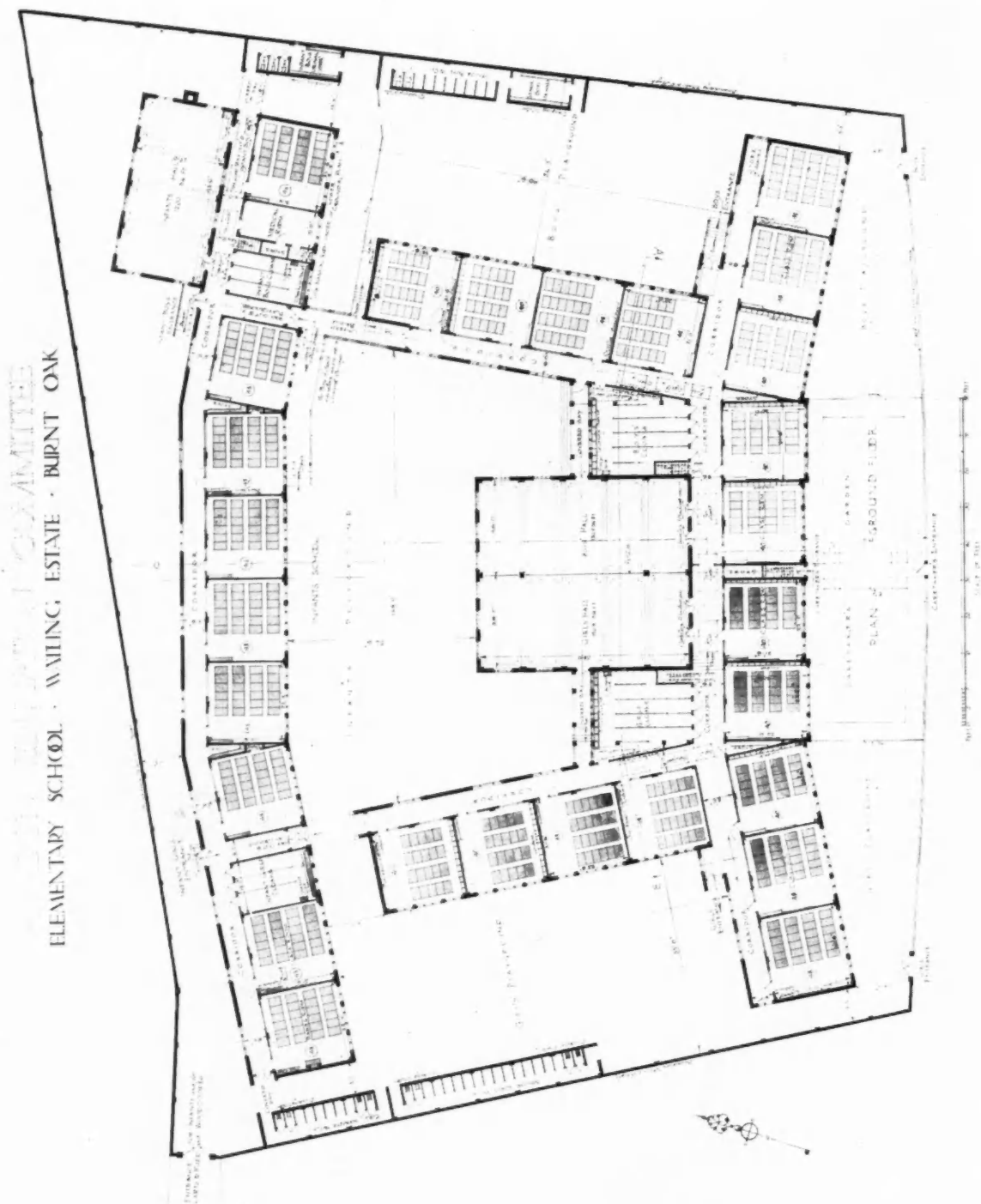


Competition for designs for a school on the Walling Estate, Burnt Oak, for the Hendon Education Committee. The first premiated design. By Welch and Hollis, Assessors, Arthur Keen.

HENDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL · WALLING ESTATE · BURNT OAK

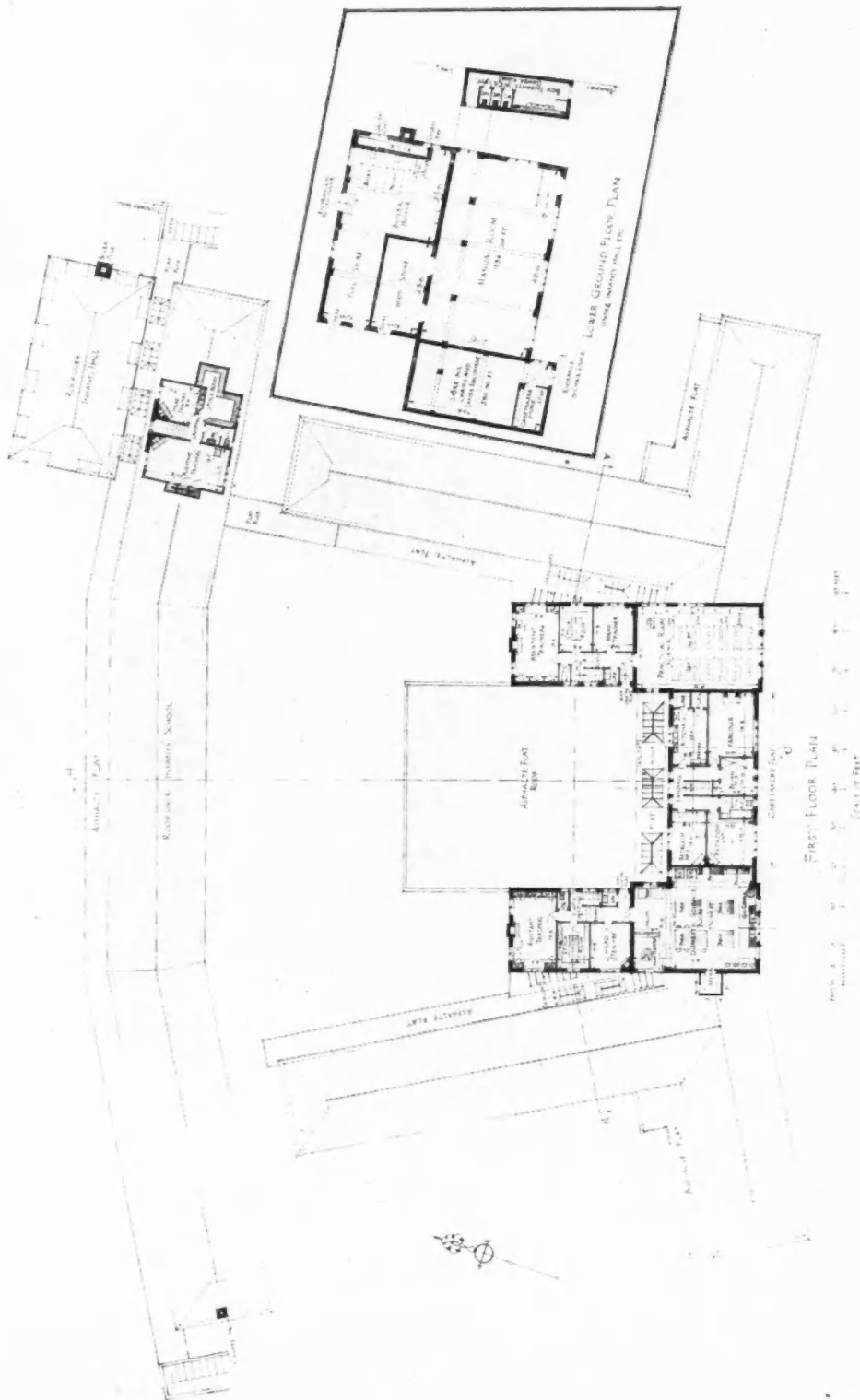


Competition for designs for a school on the Walling Estate, Burnt Oak, for the Hendon Education Committee. The first premiated design. By Welch and Hollis. Assessor, Arthur Keen.



Competition for designs for a school on the Watling Estate, Burnt Oak, for the Hendon Education Committee. The first premiated design. By Welch and Hollis. Assessor, Arthur Keen.

HENDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL · WALLING ESTATE · BURNT OAK

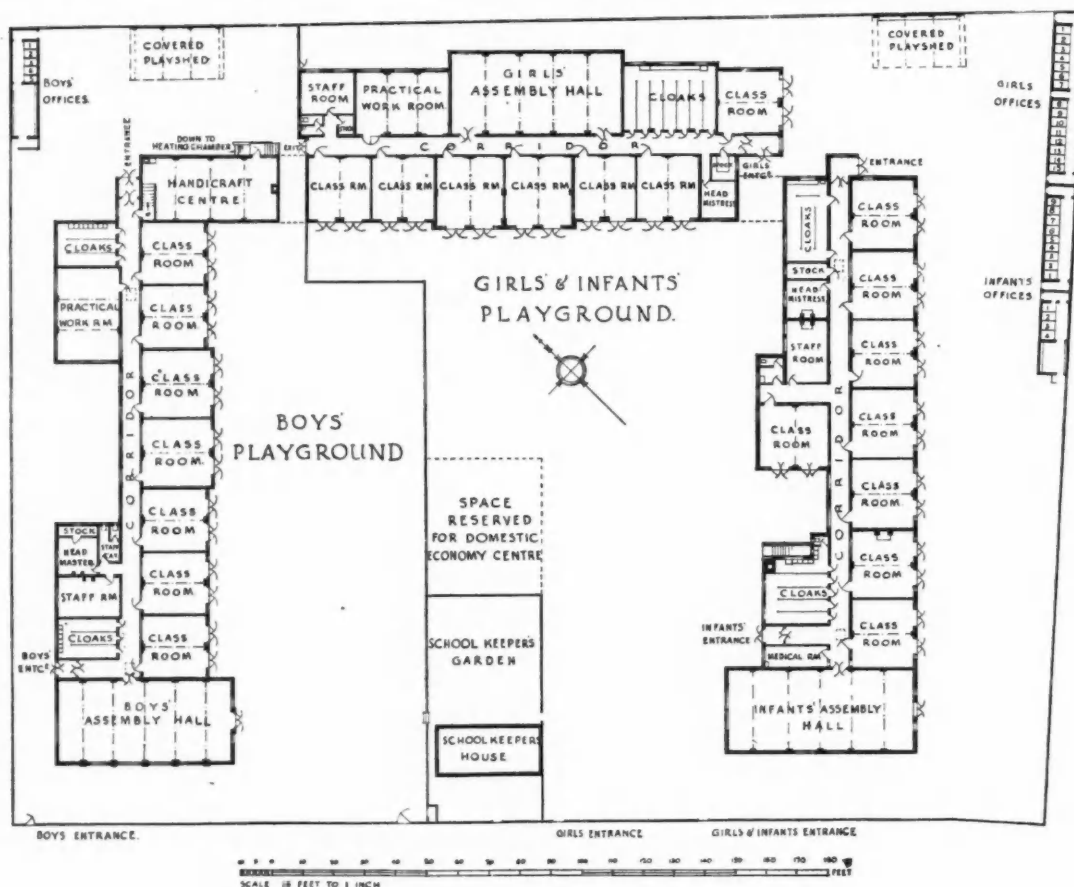


Competition for designs for a school on the Walling Estate, Burnt Oak, for the Hendon Education Committee. The first premiated design. By Welch and Hollis. Assessor, Arthur Keen.



accommodation: 384 infants, 312 girls, 312 boys. Each department is provided with a hall, cloakrooms, and staff rooms. The boys' and girls' departments are each provided with a practical room, and a handicraft centre is provided in the boys' department. A room for medical inspection for all departments is provided adjoining the infants' hall. The buildings are faced with picked stocks, roofed with

Roman pattern Bridgwater tiles, and heated by low-pressure hot-water installations in the basements. Lighting is by electricity. The classrooms are all designed with direct cross ventilation, southern aspects, and have double folding doors opening on to the playgrounds. A school-keeper's house erected fronting to Haimo Road affords supervision of all the entrances and playgrounds.



L.C.C. elementary school, Eltham, Kent. By G. Topham Forrest. Above, a general view. Below, the plan.

FOUNDATIONS ON SLOPING SITES

[BY PROFESSOR HENRY ADAMS]

Under no circumstances should a foundation be laid to follow the slope of the surface or trouble will undoubtedly follow. The actual foundation should be laid in horizontal portions stepping up at intervals to meet the slope of the ground. Suppose it to be an 18 in. brick wall with section as figure one, the ground rising 1 in 10; then at every 5 ft. the base of the wall should rise two courses and the concrete the same, but the concrete should over-run the base of wall by an amount at least equal to its projection, as in figure two, otherwise there would be a tendency for it to shear at the inner edge of the step. Even if the foundation be upon rock the same rules will apply as to building on horizontal excavations. The minimum depth of foundation, according to the load and soil, must be adhered to and not the average taken.

On sloping ground in open sites the subsoil drainage should be carefully attended to so as to intercept any water flowing down hill over the site. This may be done by cutting a deep trench on the upper side of the building, as figure three, and laying agricultural pipes with a fall each way to soak-away pits well clear of the building, as in figure four.

After taking all precautions there may be danger in building on sloping ground, as the strata below will probably be found to follow the same inclination, and a slip or landslide may occur carrying the building with it. Very frequently in buildings on sloping ground cracks will be observed in the walls due to a partial slipping, and this is aggravated when the building is on clay, as in many cases known to the writer at Forest Hill and Harrow-on-the-Hill. There is sometimes a layer of dense clay a few feet down, with lighter soil on top; the rainfall sinking through the top layers is retained at the surface of the clay and virtually lubricates it so that the sliding of the upper material becomes easy.

A slide of this nature took place on the Nunhead and Shortlands Railway during construction, and similar slips occurred for many years on the L.B. & S.C. Railway between New Cross and Honor Oak Park.

When a retaining wall is built to hold up a bank of earth, there may be one of three conditions: (a) the wall built on a level to hold up earth to be placed at the back; (b) the wall built at the bottom of a slope which is to have earth filled up level at the top; and (c) where the wall is built in a trench, the earth in front of it being afterwards removed. In case (a) the earth must be rammed in layers of not more than 1 ft. thick and sloping downwards away from the wall, as in figure five. In case (b) the sloping surface must be benched out, to form a key for the new material. In case (c) there will only remain a narrow space at the back of the wall where the earth must be rammed in layers as it is filled in.

The majority of retaining walls require weep holes lined with 2 in. or 3 in. agricultural pipes without sockets, to drain off any water that may reach the back. These may generally be about 10 ft. apart, and if much water is expected they should be connected by a French drain, that is, rubble chalk about 12 in. by 12 in. cross-section. Water collecting at the back of a wall may increase the thrust by 50 per cent.

THE LAW AS TO FENCES

[BY A LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

The law as to fences is of more than ordinary interest to professional men who have to advise clients as to their rights on land acquired for the erection of houses. Whilst it is a fact that adjoining occupiers are not bound to fence either against or for the benefit of each other, yet in their absence each must take care that no trespass is committed on his neighbour's premises. Should, however, a fence be erected and it fall into disrepair, the owner of the fence is liable for any damage that may ensue to his neighbour's cattle or family or friends. This law was laid down in the case of *Ponting v. Noakes*, reported in 1894, 2 Q.B., p. 281, and in *Firth v. Bowling Iron Co.*, reported in 1878, 3 C.P.D., p. 254.

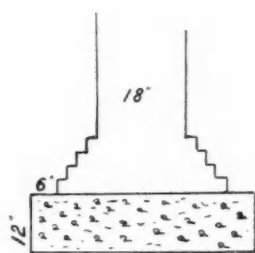


Fig. 1

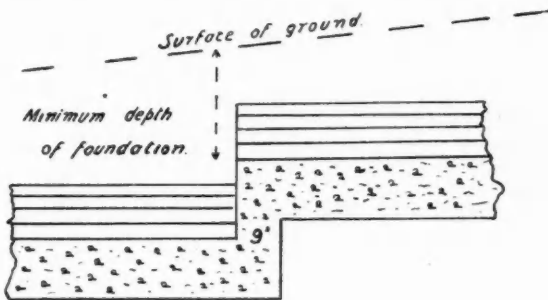


Fig. 2

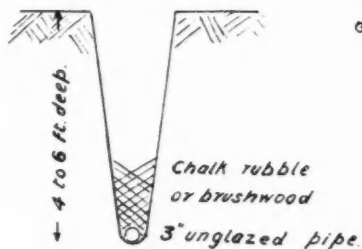


Fig. 3.

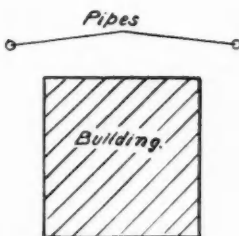


Fig. 4.

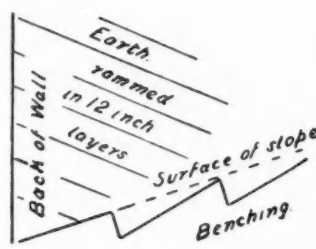


Fig. 5.

The latter case dealt with a rusted wire rope fence, the strands of which fell to the ground and were devoured by plaintiff's cow. It was held that the defendants were liable to compensate the plaintiff for the loss of the cow, as they were liable to keep the fence in "proper repair."

The decisions in the following cases are of interest as showing the conclusions arrived at on various points. In *Lawrence v. Jenkins* (1873), L.R. 8 Q.B. 274, the defendant and his predecessors had for more than forty years repaired the fence (which was on his land) between the two closes whenever repairs were necessary, and for the last nineteen years the fence had been repaired by the defendant at the request of the plaintiff. It was held that there was a prescriptive obligation on the part of the defendant to maintain the fence in repair. But in *Boyle v. Tamlyn* (1827), 6 B. and C. 329, the owner of two adjoining closes, A and B, separated by a fence which had always been repaired by the occupier of B, sold A to the plaintiff, and two years afterwards sold B to the defendant. It was held that the defendant was not bound to repair the fence unless he or his vendor had made some specific bargain with the plaintiff to that effect, and that the doing of occasional repairs was not evidence of such bargain. In *Rundle v. Hurler* (1898), 2 Q.B. 83, it was held that the mere fact that a public footpath crosses a fence by means of a stile does not impose upon the person to whom the fence belongs the liability to repair the stile. In such a case an occupier who repairs the stile for his own benefit does not thereby become liable to repair it for the benefit of the public.

An owner or occupier is bound to fence his land so that it is not a cause of danger to persons and animals lawfully using the highway adjoining. If he fails to do and an accident occurs, he is liable in law for the injury or damage done to the person or animal concerned. Great care should be taken to erect nothing which is in the nature of a "trap" or "concealed danger," as up to the present the Courts have taken a very serious view of such traps, and in many cases very substantial damages have been awarded to those who have suffered thereby.

The Barbed Wire Act, 1893, is one of the shortest Acts on record. It came into force in July, 1893, and it gives powers to a local authority to give notice for the removal of barbed wire when it constitutes a "nuisance," and failing this, the local authority can go to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order. In the case of the "nuisance" being caused by a local authority, proceedings can be taken by any ratepayer within the district.

So far there have been no cases reported as having come before the Court under the Act.

But, curiously enough, a case was heard in 1893, the cause of which arose before the passing of the Act.

Justices Mathew and Wright, sitting in a Queen's Bench Divisional Court, had before them a case where the matter arose on an appeal by the defendant in the case of *Stewart v. Wright* from a decision of the County Court judge at Birkenhead (the *Times Law Reports*, 1893, p. 480). The defendant, Mr. Albert T. Wright, was a solicitor, and the action was brought against him by the plaintiff to recover damages for injuries caused to his mackintosh coat, which was torn by a barbed wire fence surrounding land abutting on a lane at Liscard, of which the defendant was tenant. The lane was a public footpath, and was bounded on one side by a barbed wire fence of ordinary barbed wire. The barbed wire fence was in continuation of a thorn hedge, and was continued for about 140 yds. There were five lines of barbed wire strained on the field side to rail posts. On the day of the occurrence the wind was strong, coming in gusts. Mr. Stewart was walking along the lane and had gone some 60 yds., when in turning a corner a gust of wind blew his mackintosh coat against the barbed wire, with the result that it was considerably torn. Mr. Stewart had regularly used the path daily for about seventeen years. Once he had slipped and fallen against the fence and the sleeve of his coat was slightly torn by the barbed wire, but he did not think it worth while to make any complaint about it. On another occasion his wife swung her hand against the wire and her glove was caught in it and torn. No negligence or want

of skill or care was imputed to the defendant in the erection of the wire fence. The County Court judge held that the fence as constructed and placed was dangerous to the public using the path and was a nuisance, and that defendant was liable for the damage done to the plaintiff's coat.

The Divisional Court upheld the decision of the County Court judge, Mr. Justice Mathew saying the judge had come to a conclusion of fact that this fence was dangerous and a nuisance. The principle, he added, was well illustrated by the authorities that, if there was a structure adjoining a footway in such a condition that it was liable to do an injury, a person injured had his right of action.

There is no record that the case went to the Court of Appeal, and as apparently this is the only case on the point, it is the law at the moment.

In all cases of fences and boundaries, the facts are the material point, and should a judgment be based on a finding of fact it is extremely difficult to get it set aside by a higher Court.

THE REGISTRATION BILL

ARCHITECTS AS MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS

The third public sitting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Architects' Registration Bill took place under the presidency of Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke.

Evidence on behalf of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers was given by Mr. Norman Scorgie and Mr. Edward Willis.

Mr. Scorgie said that the Institution was particularly concerned with the amendment of clause 20, which had been agreed to by the R.I.B.A. This amendment was not only desired by the Institution, but also by associations representing local government authorities. Its inclusion would render it unnecessary for such bodies to consider the necessity of tendering evidence on matters of detail.

The Chairman: If the clause is amended as suggested that will meet your point?

Mr. Scorgie: Yes. The R.I.B.A. have promised us that. I would also like to call attention to clause 5 (1) (c). As it reads at present it does not meet our case. We have in our profession many men who were educated as architects, but who have now municipal appointments. We suggest that if these individuals desire to go back to their first love they should have an opportunity of doing so. The clause should be amended to include those persons who have been in *bona fide* practice as architects prior to the passing of the Act, but who having relinquished such practice at any time may desire to resume it later.

The Chairman said it would be a convenient course that an amendment to clause 5 should be drafted and handed in. Then the R.I.B.A. could be asked whether they agreed with it or not.

Capt. Wallace: How many members of your Institution are members of the R.I.B.A.?

Mr. Willis: About fifty, I think.

Mr. Gardner: What are your claims based upon? Is it by virtue simply of carrying out municipal work?

Mr. Willis: A number of the men have been articled to an architect, but have taken on municipal work. In my own case I was articled to a principal architect in Windsor.

Mr. Lindley: Paragraph 14 says that, "Unless the local authorities are exempted from the Act they must either abandon the use of the terms 'architect,' 'architectural,' etc., or appoint a registered architect to carry out work of which by far the greater part is engineering to the exclusion of engineers trained and qualified to do it." If the R.I.B.A. put in the word "Registered," and the Committee decide to accept that phrase surely that cuts the ground from under one of your objections?

Mr. Scorgie: I am quite prepared to admit that it does to an extent. None of us want to use the words "registered architect" unless we are on the register.

Sir F. Rice: It is contemplated that a charge should be made for registration. Have you prepared a fee for registration?

Mr. Scorgie: If the register is going to be worth having you must pay for what you get.

Major Barnes was then again examined. Replying to Sir F. Rice, he said that the R.I.B.A., in so far as it contained a preponderance of British architects, must have a voice in any registration scheme. It was the largest and most important body. "We do not think," he added, "that because the Institute is entrusted with the control of registration it gives it any advantage in that respect, though a body such as that must exercise a predominating influence."

Sir F. Rice: Do you agree that as a result of the position of the Institute it should have a voice as to who shall be registered and who shall not be registered?

Major Barnes: I do not think the Institute has a controlling voice as an institute unless it forms a policy upon which it can control its members. With regard to the Admission Committee, no such policy can arise. The question in their case must, of course, be whether some particular individual is to be admitted or not. That is a matter that will never be submitted to the Institute as an institute. They can, therefore, never express an opinion on such a matter or exercise control. In that sense the Institute as an institute has no control.

Sir F. Rice: The majority of that committee would, by their majority, have control over the admission or rejection of members?

Major Barnes: I think the R.I.B.A. would never direct its members upon this point. The members of the committee would exercise their individual judgment on the particular case put to them. The Institute as an institute would have no concern whatever in the election of any individual.

Sir F. Rice: Assuming that to be the case, do you agree that it is the primary duty of this House of Commons Committee to see that whoever is appointed to keep that register should be a reputable body?

Major Barnes: I entirely agree.

Sir F. Rice: You have said that in your opinion the R.I.B.A. are the right people, and in your precis you have given evidence regarding the examinations and control of admission of students in your profession for many years past.

Major Barnes: In that respect we do not differ from any other body. We have never had any control over the entrance to the profession. We have never had examinations for entrance to the profession. We have had examinations for entrance to the Institute. Everybody guards its portals from the unworthy.

Sir F. Rice: Do you organize examinations and charge fees?

Major Barnes: A small fee is charged. Three guineas.

Sir F. Rice: Do you agree that appointments of £1,700 a year for district surveyors are appointments to be sought after?

Major Barnes: I think the figure £1,700 is too high. We have a letter from the L.C.C. addressed to the Institute on this matter of district surveyors. It was subsequent to the meetings of this Committee and drew attention to the paucity of candidates, and gave a figure of net income of £1,000 a year, and not stating the maximum.

Mr. Gardner: These questions are based on the assumption that it is the duty of the R.I.B.A. to find candidates.

Major Barnes said it had never been suggested to the Institute that more than one examination should be held in any one year for the position of district surveyor. If such a suggestion had come from the L.C.C. it would have been acted upon at once. Examinations were announced in the Press, and the Council had taken special steps in the last three or four years to call attention to them. No letter had been received from the L.C.C. prior to May 14, 1927. All the special steps taken were without prompting or suggestions being made. It was done as part of the duty of the Institute. The position was that there were only a limited number of these appointments, and in consequence the prospect of vacancies were very small. It was not like an examination for admission to a profession or to a whole range of appointments. The only result of the examinations was to give candidates a chance of getting one out of twenty appointments which might

fall vacant. He did not suppose there was more than one vacancy every year. What had happened was that during the war period a number of district surveyors got to a time when in a normal way they would have relinquished their appointment, but these appointments were extended from year to year, and there was no certainty that there would be a vacancy. That would have some effect on the men coming forward. When the vacancies occurred they were usually vacancies to the lowest remunerated posts. As far as he could see there was no reflection either on the Institute or on the L.C.C. The position arose out of the circumstances.

Dr. Watts: The question has been asked whether the R.I.B.A. is the proper body to be entrusted with the register?

Major Barnes: There is no other body.

Mr. Hirst: One gathers from the questions submitted that there has been some difference of opinion as to the policy pursued. May I ask if in connection with your profession there is a difference of opinion existing between the L.C.C. and yourselves?

Major Barnes said there were always differences of opinion about matters of detail in the construction of the Building Acts.

Mr. Hirst: Are they acute differences of opinion?

Major Barnes: There is always a sort of natural difference of opinion between those who practise a profession and those who are in any way controlling them. Individual members of the Institute often find themselves differing with the L.C.C. upon points of construction of the Building Acts, but the relations between the Institute and the L.C.C. are very friendly, particularly at the present time. From time to time wider points in individual cases arise as, for example, when the L.C.C. sets itself to revise the London Building Acts, but these points are settled by conferring, the Institute coming forward as their protagonists. But there is nothing in the nature of acute feeling or strained relationship. We have been for some time in communication with the L.C.C. on the question of the London Building Acts amendment, but correspondence shows that there is nothing which in any sense of the word can be called strain between us.

Sir F. Rice: Has the Institute operated in any other county council or corporation apart from the L.C.C. in advising and framing by-laws?

Major Barnes: Our advice has been very frequently sought on the matter. Our policy is to unite with the builders in the district in anything of that kind.

Sir F. Rice: Have the Institute always been willing to co-operate and give their advice?

Major Barnes: Always.

Sir F. Rice said that the builders were very much concerned in the control being handed over to the Institute. They wanted to be quite sure there was no attempt to force on the building trade a form of contract which would not consider all interests concerned.

Major Barnes: On that I think I can give every assurance that no such attempt will be made. So far from adopting an attitude of that kind the whole history of the Institute is a history of growing consideration and co-operation with the contractor. I am quite sure Sir Frederick will agree that the present form of contract which bears the imprimatur of the Institute is far in advance of the contract which was in existence thirty or forty years ago. The architect's position is not so absolute as it used to be. At the moment there are conferences going on not only with the Institute alone, but between the architectural profession in so far as it can be represented by the Institute and representatives from other institutions and Government departments. The conferences have been for some time endeavouring to arrive at a form of contract which would be mutually acceptable. Nothing in this Bill goes against that. There was, added the witness, a very hopeful chance of the conferences proceeding with some dispatch, and he hoped within the next twelve months the industry would be in the happy position of having a contract agreed on between the professional architects on one hand, and the building employers on the other.

Sir F. Rice: What would satisfy me would be an assurance that there will be no further attempt to foist on the building trade any contract they do not like.

Major Barnes: I do not know if "foist" is an appropriate word, but I think you may be quite sure that men of goodwill on both sides are endeavouring to come to an agreement.

Replying to Mr. Hirst, the witness said that whatever registration fee applied, it would apply to everybody. The other bodies would also see that the registration fee did not go up.

Mr. Hirst asked for particulars of costs of scholarships.

Major Barnes said the range of cost was very considerable. It started as low as 16 guineas and rose as high as £344.

Replying to Mr. Lindley, Major Barnes said it was difficult to find words to meet the case of a man who was formerly an architect and wanted to practise again. The problem was to find ways and means of allowing such a person to go on the register without opening the door so wide that it would allow anybody to come forward at any time and say: "Thirty or forty years ago I was an architect. You must put me on the register." I am very doubtful whether words can be found to give effect to the proposed amendment. It seemed to him an extraordinary thing that people should ask to be allowed to use the term "registered" without being on the register.

Major Barnes's evidence having been completed the Committee adjourned.

LAW REPORTS

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM A DRILL

Strand Hotel, Ltd. v. Sir L. Parkinson & Co., Ltd., and others. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve

This was a motion by the Strand Hotel, Ltd., the owners of the Regent Palace Hotel, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., and Sabey & Co., Ltd., until the trial, from carrying on the business of excavating operations on the site of Oddenino's Restaurant, between 9 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. by the use of a pneumatic drill so as to cause a nuisance to the occupants of the Regent Palace Hotel.

Mr. Morton, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that his lordship had granted an *ex parte* injunction over today. The whole matter had now been settled. The terms suggested with respect to the second defendants were that there should be an injunction in the terms of the notice of motion, except that the hour of 9 p.m. would be altered to 10 p.m.; the motion would be treated as the trial of the action; and Messrs. Sabey would pay the plaintiffs' costs. The proceedings were stayed against the first defendants and there would be no order as to costs.

His lordship assented.

Mr. Beebee, for the first defendants, said that he desired to make it clear that they had nothing to do with the matter. Sabey & Co., Ltd., were independent contractors and the first defendants were contractors who were to build when Sabey's had completed their work of demolition.

Mr. Swords, for the second defendants, said that as between the two defendants each would pay their own costs.

CITY LIGHT AND AIR CASE

London and North-Eastern Estates Co., Ltd. v. Howard. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clouston

This was an action for an injunction to restrain interference with light and air in the City of London. The facts appear fully in his lordship's judgment.

Sir Thomas Hughes, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Preston, K.C., for the defendant.

The expert witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiffs were Mr. Thomas Henry Smith, architect and surveyor, of Basinghall Street, Mr. Norman Leonard Ball, land agent and valuer, of Coleman Street, Mr. Horace Hamilton Matthews, of Matthews and Matthews and Goodman, Bucklersbury, and Mr. Charles L. Gill, F.R.I.B.A., plaintiffs' architect, and Mr. Ackerman.

For the defence the expert witnesses were Mr. Edmund Howard, F.S.I., Mr. Percy John Waldram, of Waldram and Sons, Buckingham Gate, Mr. Augustus Barnard Dashwood Lang, of Jones,

Lang & Co., and Mr. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A., of Colcutt and Hamp, architects, of Wigmore Street.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said, in the City of London there was a street named Railway Place, which formed the approach from Fenchurch Street to Fenchurch Street Railway Station. Railway Place ran practically north and south. To the east was Church Row, which was a footway passing in front of the church and churchyard of St. Catherine Coleman. Plaintiffs were interested in two properties there as lessees, viz. shops with offices over which ran from Railway Place to Church Row. One of the shops and basement was let to Messrs. Hudson, provision merchants, and the other to Mr. Mansi. These two shops were held on leases expiring in four years' time, and the evidence he had was that it would be possible to let them for considerably higher rentals than at present paid. There was a staircase in the building which was lit by a window, and all his lordship had to deal with in this action was the light to the shops and basements and the window of the staircase and windows on the first and second floors of the plaintiffs' property. In the year 1906 the church was pulled down, and the defendant, who had taken a building lease of the site, was erecting a block of buildings there. Defendant was bound by a building contract to expend £48,000 on the building, and he had stated that he was spending several thousands more. Before the church was pulled down a person standing in front of the plaintiffs' premises would have found this: that he had the tower of the church and the nave in front of him. The defendant was erecting a building, the top of which corresponded with the top of the tower and the front of which came forward. Plaintiffs' business was to own City property and turn them to account by sub-letting them. He would first deal with the shop and basement, in which the plaintiffs' interest was clearly that of investors. There was here no question of personal occupancy or anything of that kind. He had had evidence by experts on each side, and he was given scientific calculations on the question. He had also had before him drawings showing the effect of the new building upon the windows complained of. There was no dispute that so far as all the windows were concerned in the basement, shops, and first and second floors, there would be some diminution of direct light. But while this was the case, there was a considerable space for lateral light coming to the windows. On the measurement of light there had been very little disagreement. The real dispute between the experts came to this, that the plaintiffs' experts were disposed to think that none of the windows about which the plaintiffs complained were windows that received any superfluity of light at all, and, therefore, the interference must necessarily be an interference which resulted in the diminution of light, which before was only sufficient for reasonable and comfortable user of the property lighted by the windows. The experts for the defendants said, while there had been some diminution of light, the diminution was not such as to interfere with the light that any reasonable person would require for the reasonable and comfortable user of the rooms. He had been guided in his conclusions to a considerable extent not only by the model exhibited, but also by the plans and sections placed before him. He had come to certain definite and clear conclusions in the case. With regard to the staircase he did not think there was any cause of action so far as that was concerned. Dealing with the two offices on the second floor, he found that there was some interference with the light, but in the case of one room it was very trivial, whilst as to the other it was only negligible. As to the rooms on the first floor, he had given careful consideration to the matter, and he found that with regard to one room the light was sufficient to be reasonably comfortable for the user and enjoyment of persons with ordinary notions of comfort. The position was different in regard to the room over Hudson's shop. There was there an interference with the light, and sufficient to constitute a cause of action by the plaintiffs. The room had no margin to spare in regard to lighting, and the interference here was such as to render that room substantially less comfortable. The ground-floor shops of Hudson and Mansi were in the same position, and he was satisfied that there had been a material interference with the light of those shops and premises. He came to the

conclusion that the remedy in this case was damages. The damage done could be compensated by a money payment. It would be oppressive to grant the plaintiffs an injunction. The plaintiffs succeeded in the action and he assessed the damages at £800, and defendants would pay the costs of the action. The building would be completed in accordance with the model produced, and if there were any deviation there would be liberty to apply. Embodied in the order would be an understanding by the defendant to cut down the trees in the churchyard.

ALLEGED NUISANCE FROM MOTOR-HORNS

The Duke of Westminster v. Beaufort. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson

This matter came before the Court on a motion on behalf of the Duke of Westminster for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Major Victor Beaufort, until judgment in the action, from leaving motor-cars, or permitting motor-cars to be left standing in Lyall Mews, Belgrave Square, S.W., with engines running; from blowing without reasonable cause the horns or hooters of motor-cars; and from doing or permitting to be done at 3 Lyall Mews anything which might be or become a nuisance, or which might lead to the damage, annoyance, inconvenience, or disturbance of the plaintiff, or the tenants or occupiers of any adjacent or neighbouring properties.

Mr. Topham, K.C., and Mr. Cleveland-Stevens appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Harman for the defendant.

Mr. Topham stated that the trustees of the Grosvenor settled estates demised the premises in question, viz. 3 Lyall Mews, to Mr. Dashwood, who was a party to the action, but not to this motion, from March 22, 1924, for a term of twenty-one years by a lease dated January 30, 1924. The premises, which were used as a motor-garage, had living rooms above. On February 16, 1924, the defendant, Mr. Dashwood, sub-demised the premises to the defendant, Major Beaufort, for a term of fourteen years. The sub-demise contained a covenant, as in the lease to Mr. Dashwood, not to do anything which might be a nuisance or which might lead to the damage, annoyance, inconvenience, or disturbance of the ground landlord, tenant, or occupier of any adjacent or neighbouring premises. On November 30, 1926, the plaintiff's solicitors received a complaint from Mr. Pond, the occupier of No. 22 Lyall Mews, and from seven other occupiers of premises in the mews, complaining of the user of No. 3 Lyall Mews, and of the nuisance occasioned thereby to them. The solicitors had an interview with Mr. Dashwood and Major Beaufort, and the latter promised that there should be no recurrence of the trouble, but the complaints were renewed on March 22, 1927. Mr. Pond alleged in an affidavit that people arrived at No. 3 Lyall Mews, at early hours in the morning, and shouted and allowed the engines of their motor-cars to race. When he objected he was invited to come out and receive a thrashing.

Mr. Harman stated that his client was now in America and he had not been in London since Christmas. Under an arrangement defendant had made, Commander Henneker Heaton had occupied the premises since then. In an affidavit Commander Heaton stated that on March 21 last he invited friends to supper who came at 12.30 and left at 1.30. Though a piano was played, there was no noise or shouting.

His lordship granted the plaintiff an injunction until the trial of the action to restrain the defendants from doing anything which might be an annoyance, inconvenience, or disturbance of the plaintiff or the tenants or occupiers of any adjacent or neighbouring premises. The costs of the motion would be costs in the action.

CORRESPONDENCE

BIRMINGHAM

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The name Birmingham is not derived, as stated in your issue May 4, from the de Bermingham family; probably the reverse is the case. I believe the most modern authorities are

agreed that the name of this city comes from some Saxon family whose name was "Berm." The suffix "ing" means progeny or race; and thus, reduced to its elements, this is the hamlet or home of people of the family of Berm. In all probability the name was known 200 years or so before the *Domesday Book*, although there is no written evidence of that fact.

GEO. W. MULLINS

HAUGHLEY, NEAR STOWMARKET

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—To call this village worse than a slum, as the daily Press has been doing, is not right—see your notes in the issue of May 11. For seven years I had to wait one hour at Haughley Junction and I rarely missed the opportunity of walking the mile from Haughley Station in to the village—to feast my eyes on what was the most beautiful little village I have ever seen. I well remember the first time I saw it, for it had a wonderful charm because it was so English, with its windmill, church, house roofs, and cosiness at the foot of the hill. On walking down the hill that you have just mounted from the station, the village presents a good and unique picture, with its red-tiled roofs clustered beneath you. I should recommend anyone with artistic taste—if ever they have to wait at Haughley Junction—to do as I did.

Its sewage and other sanitary matters may be bad, but they were never noticeable as they are in French villages, and no village like this, with isolated houses, could possibly be a slum. According to the dictionary, a "slum" is: "A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city; a low neighbourhood."

J. H. KERNER-GREENWOOD

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The R.I.B.A. Conference

His Majesty the King has graciously given his patronage to the annual conference of the R.I.B.A., to be held in London from June 20 to June 25.

Preservation of Ancient Bridges

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have made a grant of £100 to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to assist the Society in their efforts to obtain the necessary particulars of old bridges which are worthy of preservation.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee have received a contribution of ten guineas from the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society, and a contribution of five guineas from the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund.

Registration as Probationer

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided that History and Geography shall be made alternative subjects in the list of subjects required to be covered by the Certificates accepted in support of applications for registration as Probationer. The revised list of subjects is, therefore, as follows:—

English Composition,
Elementary Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry),
Mechanics or Physics or Higher Mathematics or Chemistry,
History or Geography,
One Language other than English.

The Council have also decided to exclude after December 31, 1928, from the List of Examinations recognized for the Probationership the Junior (Honours) Local Examinations conducted under the authority of any University in the British Empire.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships

The Board of Architectural Education wish to draw attention to the fact that since the scheme for the R.I.B.A. prizes and studentships was modified the following entries have been received each year for the respective prizes:

<i>The Tate Prize</i>					
1925-1926	..	..	..	..	41
1926-1927	..	..	..	..	64
1927-1928	..	..	..	..	114
<i>The Soane Medallion</i>					
1925-1926	..	..	..	..	13
1927-1928	..	..	..	..	25
<i>The Victory Scholarship</i>					
1926-1927	..	..	..	..	18

Surrey Quantity Surveyors' Committee

At a meeting of quantity surveyors belonging to the Surrey County Branch of the Surveyors' Institution, held at the Institution, 12 Great George Street, London, it was decided to form a quantity surveyors' committee for Surrey. The chair was taken by Mr. E. W. Hooper, F.S.I. (chairman of the Surrey Branch), who was supported by Mr. Christopher Chart (member of the Council) and Mr. T. Brent (hon. sec., Surrey County Branch). The following executive offices were filled, viz.: Chairman, Mr. Wilfred L. A. Evershed, F.S.I. (Guildford); vice-chairman, Mr. P. W. Freemantle, F.S.I. (New Malden); hon. sec., Mr. Henry A. Mackmin, F.S.I. (Thornton Heath). A full executive committee will be elected at the next meeting. A scheme of lectures and subjects for discussion is being prepared, and it is proposed to invite all quantity surveyors residing or practising in Surrey to attend the meetings (including probationers and students). It is believed that this is the first county branch of the Surveyors' Institution to inaugurate a committee of quantity surveyors. Any members interested are invited to communicate with the honorary secretary.

The Situation in China

The following cablegram has been received by the R.I.B.A.: "From Shanghai. To Royal Institute of British Architects, London.—The undersigned members request you impress authorities and public presence British Force saved the International Settlement from pillage and British and other nationals from wholesale murder by armed communists and leaderless Chinese troops adjoining district in state of anarchy thousands Chinese sheltering in settlement any negotiations with existing authorities regarding surrender foreign settlements suicidal Johnson, Stewardson, Bothwell, Ripley, Wilson, Walker, and Associates and Licentiatees."

The Incorporated Church Building Society

The 109th annual report of the Incorporated Church Building Society shows that during 1926 it was able to help in the erection of twenty new churches—the largest number reached since 1914. Illustrations of several of these are contained in the thirty admirable pictures reproduced in the report. Those who have at heart the conservative reparation of our ancient churches will be interested in the evidence which is provided in the report of the Society's work in this respect and the need for greater recognition of its activities in this direction. Thus, last year, it assisted in the repair among other churches of the grand old church of SS. Peter and Paul at Lavenham, where the depredations of the death-watch beetle called for the provision of a large sum for the repair of the splendid roof. Numerous illustrations show the beauty of the church, and elsewhere in the report an interesting article is printed on the death-watch beetle. No fewer than 100 pages are necessary to record the names, etc., of the 11,248 grants given since the Society's formation, and some interesting figures are included regarding the increase of population and of house building during recent years. Mr. H. P. Burke Downing, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., have recently been elected members of the Society's Committee of Honorary Consulting Architects. Those

who wish to study its 192 pages should apply to the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Clifton Kelway, 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

June 15. Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. The competition is open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch design only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors; each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 premium towards the cost of preparing a further more detailed design, which will form the second half of the competition. The selected architect will be paid in accordance with the Schedule of Charges sanctioned by the R.I.B.A. Assessors, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Cass Gilbert, who will both act in an honorary capacity, and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars, with site plan, etc., from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit £1 1s., which will be refunded should the conditions be returned within one month.

June 30. Designs for the planning of the Civic Centre, Birmingham. Assessor, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A. Premium of £1,000 to the design placed first, and a further sum not exceeding £1,000 divided between the authors of other approved designs. Particulars from Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, M.INST.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s., which will be returned after the receipt of a design or the return of the documents supplied.

June 30. New school for 1,000 boys for the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School. Premiums, £300, £200, and £100. Assessor, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A. Particulars and plan of site from Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Deposit £1 1s.

July 1. The Reading Corporation invite architects residing or practising in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, or Oxfordshire, to submit, in open competition, designs for a chapel which it is proposed to erect in a new cemetery. A premium of 50 guineas will be awarded to the author of the design placed first by the assessor, Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., and twenty-five guineas to the author of the design placed second. Particulars from the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit £2 2s., which will be returned after receipt of a *bona fide* design. Should architects, on receipt of the particulars, not desire to compete, the deposits will be repaid provided the papers are returned within four weeks. Designs in sealed packages, endorsed "Design for Chapel," to Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Ashburn Gardens, London, S.W.7.

COMPETITION NEWS

The Dorman Long Travelling Scholarship

Particulars of, and conditions of entry for, the Dorman Long Travelling Scholarship, value £300, to be awarded triennially, commencing 1928, have been issued by the Institution of Structural Engineers. Candidates eligible for entry are members (in any class) of the Institution. The competition for the scholarship will consist of an examination in the planning and design of a steel-frame building and the preparation of typical steel-work details therefor. The closing date for entries will be Monday, May 7, 1928, and the twelve-hour design competition will take place on Saturday, May 12, 1928.

The Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition

The Municipal Offices Committee of the Herne Bay Urban District Council reports that the President of the R.I.B.A. has nominated Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor in the competition for the new municipal offices. The committee has made it quite clear that the Council's primary object is the provision of municipal offices and business premises which would enable the site to be developed in a manner commensurate with its commercial value. Regard should be had to the possibility of an assembly hall being erected either simultaneously with the municipal offices and business premises or at a subsequent date. He was, therefore, requested to frame the competition conditions so as to provide for the whole of the contemplated works, but in such a manner that they would be carried out in sections as parts of a comprehensive whole. The assessor expressed the opinion that the site of the old Town Hall was a very suitable one for the proposed scheme.

TRADE NOTES

In another part of this issue we publish a report of an action—London and North-Eastern Estates Co., Ltd. v. Howard—for an injunction to restrain interference with light and air in the City of London. Among those acting for the defendants were Messrs. Holophane, Ltd., who have opened a special department for the investigation of questions of light easements by scientific methods with instruments specially designed for daylight tests.

The demonstration lorry of the National Radiator Company Limited will give demonstrations on June 1, in the Council's Yard, Erith; and on June 2 and 3, in the Market Square, Gravesend.

Messrs. Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., of Abbey Works, Northampton, and Bolan Street, London, makers of the "S.M.S." lifts and "Janus" door springs, have appointed Messrs. R. N. Eaton & Co., of 1 Foster Square, College Green, Dublin, to act as their sales representatives in the Irish Free State.

Daily it is being demonstrated that not only is concrete suitable for heavy mass work, but that it serves its purpose just as well for a panel frieze of intricate sculptured detail as it does for a bridge parapet, or as well for a domestic structure as for an immense factory. There are various methods to be used for producing artistic concrete, and one treatment which is gaining favour, especially where a concrete of very light colour is required, is the use of white Portland cement. There are no cement works in this country actually producing such material, but to meet the demand which has been created, The Cement Marketing Company, Ltd., of London, and also Messrs. G. and T. Earle (1925), Ltd., of Hull, are now supplying "Medusa" white cement, one of two popular white cements made in the U.S.A.

Users of plywood will have no reason to sell their hearts to idle moans in deciding which grade should be used for any particular job if they secure a copy of the useful guide just issued by the Plywood Development Association. The Association rightly point out that although plywood is made in many kinds of woods, and in many grades and sizes, there are, whatever the purpose, one or two grades available at varying prices from which it is possible to select the ideal material for the work in hand. A case in point is wall panelling. Among the woods available are alder, birch, Gaboon mahogany, pine, oak, and mahogany, but it is necessary to decide upon the wall treatment before a selection can be made. If a plain surface is required for papering, painting, or distemper, the plywood need not be free from knots so long as the knots are sound and do not cause any irregularity of surface. A very attractive wall treatment can be arranged quite inexpensively, the Association state, by selecting a grade with the face-ply free from blemishes and staining it to bring out the beauty of the grain. Then still higher in the scale are plywoods finished with a face-ply of oak or other figured wood with which the most artistic types of panelling can be constructed. Plywood can, of course, be put to many other uses, and valuable hints are given on the selection of suitable grades for, among other purposes, partitions, ceilings, and curved work.

THE MODERN SCHOOL

Following are the names of the architects, general contractors, and some of the sub-contractors for the schools illustrated on pages 749 to 770:

County School for Girls (Secondary) at Gravesend, Kent, for the Education Committee of the Kent County Council. By Mr. Wilfrid Harold Robinson, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors, Messrs. H. Friday and Sons, Erith; clerk of works, Mr. A. F. Court; general foreman, Mr. W. Friday; contract price, £34,567; price per foot cube, 1s. 2½d.; price per foot square, £2 os. 9½d. Sub-contractors: Redpath, Brown & Co., structural steel; Jefferiss & Co., wood-block flooring; Brunswick Metal Casement and Engineering Co., Ltd., casements; The Medway Lift Co., lifts.

Bede Collegiate Schools, Durham Road, Sunderland, for the Sunderland Education Committee. By Messrs. Wm. and T. R.

Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors, Messrs. Henderson Bros., South Shields; clerk of works, Mr. H. J. Percival; general foreman, Mr. Robert Rutherford; contract price, £92,000; price per foot cube, 1s. 3d. Consulting engineer for central heating, Mr. Ernest Griffiths, M.INST.MECH.E. Sub-contractors: Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete; Redpath, Brown & Co., structural steel; James Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton, casements.

Burton-on-Trent Girls' High School, The Woodlands, Burton-on-Trent, for the Governors of the Burton-on-Trent Endowed Schools. By Messrs. Wm. and T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors, Messrs. Geo. Hodges and Son, Burton-on-Trent; clerk of works, Mr. R. W. Frier; contract price, £41,000; price per foot cube, 1s. 2d. Sub-contractors: Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete; Hollis Bros., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Ashwell and Nesbit, central heating; A. Brown & Co., door and window furniture; H. H. Martyn & Co., decorative plaster; Peace and Norquoy, folding partition; Pickering, Ltd., lifts.

Morley College for Working Men and Women, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E., for the Council of Morley College. By Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge. General contractors, Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd.; clerk of works, Mr. G. W. Ramplin; cost, £28,863; price per foot cube, about 1s. 4d., averaged over the old and new portions of buildings. Sub-contractors: Greenham, Ltd., demolition; Carron Co., grates; Pontifex and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; J. M. Pirie & Co., door furniture; Haywards, Ltd., iron staircases.

Haimo Road Elementary School, Eltham Housing estate, Eltham, S.E.9, for the London County Council. By Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E., architect to the Council. General contractors, infants' school, Messrs. W. Harris, Ltd.; boys' and girls' school, Messrs. Fred and T. Thorne.

The Bec School, Beechcroft Road, Tooting, S.W.17, for the London County Council. By Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E., architect to the Council. General contractors, Messrs. J. and C. Bowyer, Ltd.

Downham Central School, L.C.C. Downham estate, Bromley, Kent, for the London County Council. By Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E., architect to the Council. General contractors, Messrs. Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.

NEW INVENTIONS

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

LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

- 12195. Ball, H. S. Metal reinforcing-elements for concrete structures. May 6.
- 11661. Blake, L. J. B. Tip-carts for concrete. May 2.
- 12267. British Wedge Wire Co., Ltd. Sieves. May 7.
- 11751. Chaddock Ventilation Co., Ltd. Windows. May 3.
- 11624. Ralph, W. Wooden flooring, panelling, &c. May 2.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

- 246851. Weymann, C. T. Hinges for doors, gates, windows, and like members of the swing-door type.
- 269975. Westrum, L. S. Van. Manufacture of bituminous concrete.
- 170011. Hugill, W. Bricks for building purposes.
- 270021. Hanvey, A. G. Domestic and the like mantelpieces.
- 270109. Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., and Bruckshaw, H. S. Reinforcements for strong-rooms, safes, and the like.

ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

- 267772. Mayell, J. S., Coventry. Walls.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Miss E. D. Coates, of Reading, is building a Catholic convent at READING at a cost of £20,000.

WEST HAM has obtained permission to borrow £45,000 for electricity offices in Romford Road.

It is proposed to erect a children's church in Leytonstone High Road, LEYTONSTONE, E.

Plans have been approved by the PLYMOUTH Borough Council of a new lecture hall at Durnford Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, for the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Keily. Mr. Lionel F. Vanstone is the architect.

During the next two years 400 houses are to be built to let on the Warner Estate, WALTHAMSTOW.

The BRIGHTON Town Council is to be asked to sanction the purchase for £2,000 of premises adjoining the Municipal Technical College for the extension of that institution.

The Estate and Property Committee of the NEWCASTLE Corporation has decided to put a proposal before the Council for alterations and office extensions at the Town Hall, at a cost of about £40,000.

Plans have been prepared by the Warwickshire Education Committee for the enlargement of the elementary school at HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

Warwickshire C.C. has now obtained the approval of the local authorities concerned to a maximum expenditure of £40,000 for installing a modern system of heating, lighting, and power services at the County Mental Hospital, WARWICK.

The Trustees of the Boughton Trust are to erect a mixed school at DUNCHURCH, Warwickshire.

Plans passed by the HORNSEY Corporation: Five houses and six garages, Rectory Gardens, for Messrs. C. and F. Bryden; sixteen houses, Creighton Avenue, and six houses, Coppett's Road, for Messrs. A. E. Bailey and Sons; four houses, Woodside Avenue, for Messrs. Smerdon Bros.

The Board of Education has approved of the plans of the HORNSEY Education Committee for the proposed elementary school at Coldfall Woods, estimated to cost £36,800, and tenders are now to be invited.

Mr. A. E. Munby has prepared plans for extensions at Highgate School, Southwood Lane, HIGHGATE.

At a meeting of the MORECAMBE Corporation the borough surveyor submitted a general scheme for the promenade widening, and it was approved in principle. The surveyor was instructed to proceed with the details.

The Ministry of Health has held an inquiry into the MORECAMBE Corporation's scheme for the construction of the west-end band enclosure.

The CHELMSFORD Education Committee has instructed the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of a new public elementary school on the site recently purchased by the Council in Lady Lane.

On behalf of the cathedral authorities the Rev. Canon Lake is obtaining a site on the Boarded Barns estate, CHELMSFORD, for the erection of a church.

The Roman Catholic Trustees have acquired a site in London Road, NEWBURY, for the erection of a church.

Warwickshire Education Committee has obtained power to compulsorily acquire a site at Kenilworth for the erection of a central school, KENILWORTH.

The Board of Education has approved the plans of the Warwickshire Education Committee for the erection of a mining school at WILNECOTE, to be built at the cost of the Miners' Welfare Fund.

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Four houses, Perry Rise, for Messrs. G. Potton and Sons, Ltd.; eight houses, Dallinger Road, for Mr. W. J. Scudamore.

The HACKNEY B.C. Housing Committee has prepared a scheme embracing the erection of five blocks of tenement dwellings five stories in height on the plot of land on the south side of Southwold Road, giving accommodation for 100 families, at an estimated cost of £69,840, exclusive of the cost of land.

The NEWCASTLE Corporation has prepared plans for the erection of baths in Armstrong Road at a cost of £42,500.

The NEWCASTLE Corporation is to proceed with the widening of Westgate Road at an estimated cost of £32,000.

Plans passed by the HACKNEY B.C.: Six garages, Bodney Road, for Messrs. Ball and Sons, Ltd., Highbury; additions, Cazenove Road, for Mr. A. Goldstein; eight garages, Fox's Lane and Stockmar Road, for Messrs. T. F. and B. W. White; additions and alterations, 230 Dalston Lane, for Messrs. H. Somerford and Son, Ltd.; petrol filling station and garages, Chatham Place, for Mr. R. H. Clayden; additions, Black Boy Chocolate Co.'s premises, Farleigh Road, for Messrs. W. Hennessy and Sons; extensions, Church Road, Homerton, for Mr. H. G. Holden; steel building, Downs Park Road, for Messrs. H. W. Pope & Co.; additions, "The Shakespeare's Head" beerhouse, Arthur Street, for Mr. W. Stewart.

The PETERBOROUGH Corporation is to erect fifty houses on the Mayor's Walk estate.

The L.C.C. Education Committee is to adapt the Southlands College premises, BATTERSEA, for elementary school accommodation for 365 scholars.

The SEAHAM HARBOUR U.D.C. is to obtain land for the building of two sub-stations.

The CHORLEY Education Committee has approved the block plan of the site of the proposed Roman Catholic Central School.

The HERNE BAY U.D.C. is seeking sanction to grant a further eighty housing subsidies.

The Isle of Ely Education Committee has decided to purchase a site at New Road, CHATTERIS, for the purpose of a girls' school.

The Isle of Ely Education Committee has acquired a site at NEWTON for the erection of an elementary school.

The HERNE BAY U.D.C. is in communication with the Whitstable U.D.C. regarding a scheme for combined hospital accommodation.

The Premier Press, Ltd., are to erect a building on the site of 50-51 Little Surrey Street, LONDON.

The Middlesex Education Committee has obtained a site at HARROW WEALD for the provision of an elementary school.

The CITY OF LONDON Lands Committee has now prepared a scheme for rebuilding the public health department committee room and the offices of the city engineer at Guildhall, the cost being estimated at £53,500.

The Middlesex Education Committee has purchased a site in New Road, HARLINGTON, for the erection of an elementary school, which is estimated to cost £16,000.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee is to enlarge the Winchmore School, SOUTHGATE, to accommodate another 450 pupils.

*

The principal of Bedford College for Women (University of London), REGENT'S PARK, is raising a fund for the erection of a new wing for the college.

*

The Church Army Housing, Ltd., is to erect fifty-six houses at Barrow Close, SOUTHGATE, at the cost of about £18,000.

*

THE CITY OF LONDON Corporation has passed plans submitted by Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, on behalf of the *News of the World*, Ltd., for the erection of a building upon the site of 23-30 Bouverie Street.

*

The Notts Education Committee has obtained consent to borrow £44,000 for the erection of a secondary school at Highbury Road, BASFORD.

*

Land at the Harebreaks estate, WATFORD, has been obtained by the Herts Education Committee for the erection of a school.

*

The HERTS Education Committee has purchased a site at ST. ALBANS for purposes of a central school.

*

A site at LONDON COLNEY for a new school has been obtained by Herts Education Committee.

*

The Herts Education Committee has acquired a site at Manland Common, HARPENDEN, for the erection of a school.

*

The Office of Works is to erect a telephone exchange in Harrison Street, HOLBORN.

*

In connection with the suggested railway and road bridge at CHARING CROSS the Ministry of Transport has arranged for Messrs. Mott, Hay and Anderson to investigate the possibilities of the scheme in association with the L.C.C. engineer, and an engineer to be nominated on behalf of the Southern Railway Co.

*

The L.C.C. has in view a scheme of some magnitude for the reconstruction of the Ossulston Street area, ST. PANCRA.

*

The Dan Chapman Memorial Home Committee has acquired land in Western Avenue, HAMMERSMITH, for the erection of almshouses.

Plans passed by the SEAHAM HARBOUR U.D.C.: Two cottages, Edward Street, for Messrs. Stoves and Marwood; two houses, Camden Square, for Mr. G. L. Martin; twelve aged miners' homes at Dawdon, for Mr. J. W. Claxton.

*

THE SEAHAM HARBOUR U.D.C. is seeking the approval of the Ministry of Health to the erection of seventy-two additional houses (in blocks of eight) of a cottage type, on the Carr House estate.

*

Plans passed by the WANDSWORTH B.C.: Four houses and two garages, Sternhold Avenue, Streatham, for Mr. W. Cook; eight garages and workshop, Manor Street, Clapham North, for Messrs. Waite and Smith; alterations and additions to Royston Works, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, for Messrs. Simmons Bros.; additions, The Convent of the Holy Family, Tooting High Street, for Mr. H. S. Lee; coach-house and stables, Roehampton Riding School, Kingston Road, Putney, for Mr. L. A. Culliford; shops, restaurant, and flats, 68 and 70 Streatham Hill, for Messrs. Rice and Son; three houses and garages, Inner Park Road, Southfields, for Mr. C. H. King; eight houses, Abbotswood Road, Streatham, for Mr. A. Soden; alterations and additions, Aluminium Plant and Vessel Co.'s premises, for Messrs. Sampson and Hutchcroft; eight houses, Lingwell Road, Balham, for Messrs. Swain and Selley.

*

Plans passed by the TYNEMOUTH Corporation: Seven houses, South Preston Villa estate, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; two houses, King Edward Road and Mill Grove, for Mr. H. D. Burton; oil depot, Mariners' Lane, for the British Petroleum Co., Ltd.; alterations, drapery stores, Railway Street, for Mr. W. Stockdale; two houses, Cartington Road, Balkwell, for Mr. W. Stockdale; additional dormitory accommodation, etc., St. Aidan's Home, Mariners' Lane, for the trustees.

*

THE TYNEMOUTH Corporation Housing Committee has passed a scheme for the erection of forty-four three-roomed tenements at Percy Square (to re-house persons from the slum area district), and twelve three-roomed tenements.

*

The Essex Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan for the erection of an elementary school at UPMINSTER.

*

Schemes are in preparation by the NORTHANTS Education Committee for re-modelling three county elementary schools.

*

In conjunction with the Corporation, the Northants Education Committee proposes to provide increased accommodation at the NORTHAMPTON Town and County School.

Steps are to be taken by the Northants Education Committee for the provision of a girls' secondary school at THRAPSTON.

*

The Notts Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £22,000 for the erection of a technical institute at MANSFIELD.

*

Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund is to erect a hospital at Mahim, BOMBAY.

*

Messrs. Wm. Campbell and Sons, architects, have prepared a revised scheme for the development of the Garden Village, PENKULL, for Stoke-on-Trent Tenants, Ltd.

*

The Primitive Methodist Trustees are to erect a church and school at the corner of Abbey Lane and Whitehouse Road, HANLEY.

*

THE STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation Housing Committee has made arrangements for the erection of 150 houses for the employees of the Michelin Company, who will guarantee the Corporation an economic rent after allowing for subsidies.

*

THE STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has asked the city surveyor to report upon a proposal for the reconstruction of the Burslem Old Town Hall.

*

The Middlesex C.C. has voted a further sum of £5,000 in respect of further preliminary expenditure in connection with the erection of the Middlesex County Hospital, SHENLEY.

*

The Middlesex Education Committee has obtained a site at Brooks Hill, HARROW WEALD, for the erection of a secondary school.

*

Adding two miles to NEW BRIGHTON promenade at a cost of £870,000 will be started in the autumn and will provide work for at least 300 men for ten years. Sanction to the scheme is contained in the Wallasey Corporation's Bill, which has now received the approval of the House of Lords Select Committee. More work for unemployed will be found in the development of the 1,300 acres to be added to the borough, in the making of new arterial roads, and in the erection of 3,500 corporation houses. The housing scheme involves the expenditure of nearly £3,000,000.

*

THE BRISTOL Housing Committee, at a recent meeting, recommended that application be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £86,000, the estimated cost of erecting 200 houses at Shirehampton by direct labour to take the place of the converted army huts now standing on the site.

RATES OF WAGES

I				II				I				II				I				II				
s. d.				s. d.				s. d.				s. d.				s. d.				s. d.				
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3	A	E. Glamor- ganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3	A ₃	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 2	A ₃	Neath	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3	A ₃	Nelson	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3
A ₁	Abergavenny	S. Counties	1 7	1 2	B	Exeter	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	Newcastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3	A	Newport	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3	A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3
A	Accrington	S. Counties	1 6	1 2	B ₂	Exmouth	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3	A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1	A	Oldham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	A ₃	Norwich	E. Counties	1 6	1 2	A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3
A	Aldrie	Scotland	1 8	1 3	A ₁	Filey	Yorks	1 6	1 2	A	Oldham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	A	Nuneaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3					
C ₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 4	1 0	A ₂	Fleetwood	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	B	OAKHAM	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 1										
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	B ₂	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Oldham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	A	Oswestry	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2					
B ₂	Appleby	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0	A ₃	Frodsham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	B	Oxford	S. Counties	1 6	1 1										
A	Ashton-un- der-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3	B ₃	Frome	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0															
A	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2																				
B ₂	Aylesbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0	A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3															
					B ₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					A ₃	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 2															
					A ₂	Goole	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2															
					B ₂	Gosport	S. Counties	1 6	1 1															
					A ₃	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2															
					A ₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2															
					A	Greenock	Scotland	1 8	1 3															
					A	Grimby	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
					B ₁	Guildford	S. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
					A	Hanley	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
					A	Hartlepool	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3															
					B ₂	Harwich	E. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					B ₂	Hastings	S. Counties	1 4	1 0															
					B ₁	Hatfield	S. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					B	Hereford	S. W. Counties	1 6	1 1															
					B	Hertford	E. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					A ₁	Heysham	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2															
					A	Howden	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3															
					A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
					A	Hull	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
<p>The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains, is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.</p>																								
					A	ILKLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
					A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					B	Ipswich	E. Counties	1 6	1 1															
					C ₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0															
					A	JARROW	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3															
					A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
					B ₁	Kendal	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					B ₁	Keswick	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					B	Kettering	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1															
					A ₃	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2															
					B ₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A ₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2															
					A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3															
					A	Leek	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A	Leicester	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					B ₂	Lewes	S. Counties	1 4	1 0															
					A ₃	Lichfield	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2															
					A	Lincoln	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A	Liverpool	N.W. Counties	1 10	1 4															
					B	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					A	Llanelli	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3															
						London (12 miles radius)		1 9	1 4															
						Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 9	1 4															
					A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					B	Luton	E. Counties	1 6	1 1															
					A	Lytham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A ₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2															
					B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 1															
					A ₃	Malvern	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2															
					A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3															
					B ₂	Margate	S. Counties	1 4	1 0															
					A ₃	Matlock	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2															
					A	Merthyr	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3															
					A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3															
					A ₃	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 2															
					B ₂	Minchhead	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1															
						Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3															
						S. and E. Glamorgan- ganshire																		
					A ₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2															

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

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4½d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. per hour; NAVY, 1s. 4½d. per hour; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 6d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. per hour; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. per shift.

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 13 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 18 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 14 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 6
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.	
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.	
Portland cement, per ton	£2 19 0
Lime, per ton	2 10 0
Sticks charged at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.	
Transport hire per day:	
Cart and horse	£1 3 0
Trailer	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0
Steam roller	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0
Water cart	1 5 0

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

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

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. per hour; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 6d. per hour; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; PLUMBER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. per shift.

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 1 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 2 8
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0 3 6
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 6 9
DO. 6 in., per yd.	0 9 2
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lead for caulking, per cwt.	£2 5 6
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 5½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0 7 9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0 8 0
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 10 0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. See Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. per hour.

London stocks, per M.	£4 15 0
Flettons, per M.	2 18 0
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 10 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	11 3 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	24 10 0
Do headers, per M.	24 10 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2 17 0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. 9 in. per roll	0 4 9
DO. 14 in. per roll	0 7 6
DO. 18 in. per roll	0 9 6

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

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

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9½d. per hour; DO. FIXER, 1s. 10½d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. per hour.

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 7
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, or 2½ in., per yd. super	0 6 6
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 6 9
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.	
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4

HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
Add to the foregoing prices if in York stone	
35 per cent.	
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.	
Deduct for Bath, 33½ per cent.	
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.	
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 9 0
YORK SILLS, W. & T. ft. cub. fixed	1 13 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 9

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; TILER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. per hour.
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:	
Portmadoc Ladies	£14 0 0
Countess	27 0 0
Duchess	32 0 0
Old Delabole	Med. Grey
24 in. x 12 in.	£42 11 3
20 in. x 10 in.	31 4 3
16 in. x 10 in.	20 18 0
14 in. x 8 in.	12 1 0
Green Randoms, per ton	7 3 9
Green-green do., per ton	7 3 9
Green pebbles, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton	6 3 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.	
Clips, lead, per lb.	£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, copper, per cwt.	0 1 10
Nails, copper, per lb.	1 6 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton	9 0 0
DO. Peggies, per ton	7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:	
Ladies, per square	£4 0 0
Countess, per square	4 5 0
Duchess, per square	4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square	6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square	6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.	0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.	0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.	0 1 0
SLATING with old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.	
24 in. x 12 in.	£5 0 0
20 in. x 10 in.	5 5 0
16 in. x 10 in.	4 15 0
14 in. x 8 in.	4 10 0
Green randoms	6 7 0
Green-green do.	5 9 0
Green pebbles, 12 in. to 8 in. long	4 17 0
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square	5 6 0
DO., machine-made do., per square	4 17 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 6d. per square.	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0
See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."	

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; JOINER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. per hour.

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 x 3, per std.	£20 0 0
11 x 4, per std.	30 0 0
Melmer or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. T. and G., 1 in., per sq.	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. x 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 2 0
Mahogany, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 2 0
DO. Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 3 0
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 3 0
DO., ft. cube	0 15 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 6
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 6
DO., framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 7 6
PITCH PINE, add 33½ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO., 3-ply, per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmenta soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: continued.

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1 10 0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0 0 6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.	
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0 12 6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2 10 0
SCOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0 0 6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0 0 4
SCOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0 0 6
SOUND boarding, 1 in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2 0 0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one-ply, per yd. sup.	0 2 3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0 2 6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0 3 0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1 1/2 in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2 5 0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1 1/2 in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0 1 0
TONGUED and mitre angles to do.	0 0 6
WOOLY block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:	
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 10 0
DO., 1 1/2 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 12 0
Maple 1 1/2 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 15 0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1 1/2 in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO., 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0 2 9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-fused pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0 0 3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1 1/2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0 2 9
DO., 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0 2 9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0 3 0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0 3 6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.	
DEAL frames, 4 in. x 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0 15 0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0 0 1
STAIRCASE work:	
DEAL treads 1 1/2 in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DEAL wall strings, 1 1/2 in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0 2 6
If ramped, per ft. run	0 5 0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0 7 6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0 1 0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0 1 6
4 in. x 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0 5 6
1 1/2 in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0 0 6
FITTINGS:	
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
1 1/2 in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0 2 9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1 1/2 in. thick and bedding, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
IRONMONGERY:	
Fixing only (including providing screws):	
To DEAL—	
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0 1 2
Do. to doors, per pair	0 1 7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0 1 0
Sash fasteners, each	0 1 0
Rim locks, each	0 1 9
Mortice locks, each	0 4 0
SMITH	
SMITH, weekly rate equals 1s. 9 1/2d. per hour;	
MATE, do. 1s. 4d. per hour; ERECTOR, 1s. 9 1/2d. per hour; FITTER, 1s. 9 1/2d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour.	
Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12 10 0
Sheet Steel:	
Flat sheets, black, per ton	19 0 0
Do., galv., per ton	23 0 0
Corrugated sheets, galv., per ton	23 0 0
Driving screws, galv., per grs.	0 1 10
Washers, galv., per grs.	0 1 1
Bolts and nuts, per cut. and up	1 18 0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25 10 0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16 10 0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17 0 0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	20 0 0
WROTE IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2 0 0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2 5 0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0 2 0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1s. 9 1/2d. per hour; MATE OR LABOURER, 1s. 4 1/2d. per hour.

Lead, milled sheet, per cut.	£1 13 6
DO. drawn pipes, per cut.	1 14 0
DO. soil pipe, per cut.	1 17 0
DO. scrap, per cut.	1 5 6
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0 1 9
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0 1 9
DO. fine, per lb.	0 1 9
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:	
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0 4 0
DO. 4 in., per yd.	0 4 9 1/2
R.W.P., 2 1/2 in., per yd.	0 2 2
DO. 3 in., per yd.	0 2 7
DO. 4 in., per yd.	0 3 6 1/2
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0 1 10 1/2
DO. 4 in. O.G., per yd.	0 1 10 1/2
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc.	3 2 6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, 1 in., per ft.	0 2 0
DO. 1/2 in., per ft.	0 2 3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0 3 0
DO. 1 1/2 in., per ft.	0 4 0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2 1/2 in., per ft.	0 6 0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0 7 0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0 9 9
WIPED soldered joint, 1 in., each	0 2 6
DO. 1/2 in., each	0 3 2
DO. 1 in., each	0 3 8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, 1 in., each	0 11 0
DO. 1 in., each	0 13 6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2 1/2 in., per ft. run	0 1 7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0 2 0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0 2 10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0 2 0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0 2 3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0 4 6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0 3 6
Fixing only:	
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2 5 0
BATHS, with all joints	1 3 6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1 10 0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1s. 9 1/2d. per hour (plus allowances in London only); LABOURER, 1s. 4 1/2d. per hour.

Chalk lime, per ton	£2 17 0
Hair, per cut.	1 5 0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.	
Line putty, per cut.	£0 2 9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1 7 0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1 14 0
Sawn laths, per bd.	0 2 9
Keene's cement, per ton	5 15 0
Sirapite, per ton	3 10 0
DO. fine, per ton	3 18 0
Plaster, per ton	3 0 0
DO. per ton	3 12 6
DO. fine, per ton	5 12 0
Thistle plaster, per ton	3 9 0
Lath nails per lb.	0 0 4
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0 1 7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0 2 3
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, 1 in., per yd.	0 2 4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0 2 7
RENDER on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0 2 7
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0 3 3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0 2 9
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0 2 5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0 2 5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0 0 5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0 0 5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0 0 6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0 0 3
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland from	1 11 6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0 1 10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1s. 8 1/2d. per hour.

Glass: 4ths in crates:	
Clear, 21 oz.	£0 0 4 1/2
DO. 26 oz.	0 0 5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0 0 7
Polished plate, British 1/2 in., up to 2 ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 4 ft. sup.	0 2 9
DO. 6 ft. sup.	0 3 0
DO. 20 ft. sup.	0 3 7
DO. 45 ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. 65 ft. sup.	0 3 11
DO. 100 ft. sup.	0 4 4
Rough plate, 3/8 in., per ft.	0 0 6 1/2
DO. 1/2 in., per ft.	0 0 6 1/2
Linseed oil putty, per cut.	0 17 6
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0 0 11
DO. 26 oz.	0 1 0

GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0 1 1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0 1 4
Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).	
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ft.	
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0 3 0
Glazing only, polished plate, 6 1/2d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.	

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1s. 8 1/2d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4 1/2d. per hour; FRENCH POLISHER, 1s. 9d. per hour; PAPERHANGER, 1s. 8 1/2d. per hour.

Genuine white lead, per cut.	£2 7 6
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0 3 6
DO., boiled, per gall.	0 3 8
Turpentine, per gall.	0 4 0
Liquid driers, per gall.	0 8 6
Knottin, per gall.	0 18 0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cut., and up	2 5 0
Double size, per firkin	0 3 6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0 0 4 1/2
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0 2 0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0 18 0
DO., flat, per gall.	1 2 0
DO., paper, per gall.	0 16 0
French polish, per gall.	0 17 6
Ready mixed paints, per gall. and up	0 15 0
LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0 0 3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0 0 9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0 0 7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0 0 10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0 0 9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0 1 2 1/2
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0 3 8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0 5 6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0 1 2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	9 0 6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0 1 7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0 1 10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0 2 4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0 9 0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0 3 0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0 1 2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0 0 11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.	
The measured work price is on the same basis	
per ft. sup.	£0 0 2 1/2
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, each	
sup.	from 3d. to 0 0 6
Plaster board, per yd. sup.	from 0 1 7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup.	from 0 2 8
Asbestos sheeting, 3/8 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0 2 3
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0 3 3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0 4 0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0 5 0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2 15 0
DO., red	3 0 0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 3/8 in. punched per M. grey	16 0 0
DO., red	18 0 0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average 1/2 in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0 7 0
DO., 1/2 in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpunished, per yd.	0 6 6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO., in metal frames, per ft. sup.	0 1 9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0 2 10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.	
PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.:	
Thickness	3/8 in. 1/2 in. 3/4 in. 1 in.
Qualities	A.A. A. B.A.A. A. B.A.A. A. B.A.A. A. B.
Birch	4 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 8 7 6
Alder	3 3 2 5 4 3 7 6 4 8 7 6
Gaboon	4 3 3 6 5 4 9 7 7 1 0 10
Figured Oak	8 7 10 8 11 11 10 11 10 11
Plain Oak	6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Oregon Pine	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

1 1
1 4
l span,

3 0
per ft.

GER
s. 44d.
hour;

7 6
3 6
3 8
4 0
8 6
18 0

5 0
3 6
0 4½

2 0
18 0
2 0
16 0
17 6
15 0

0 3
0 6

0 9
0 7

0 10
0 9
1 2½

3 8
5 6
1 2
0 6

1 7
1 10
2 4
9 0

3 0

1 2

0 11

0 2½

0 6

1 7

2 8

2 3
3 3

4 0
5 0

15 0
0 0

0 0
0 0

7 0
6 6

1 6
1 0

2 10

0 7

½ in.
AA. A. B.
1. 2. 3.
8 7 6

0 10
6
0