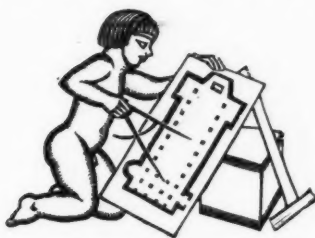


THE ARCHITECTS'



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.

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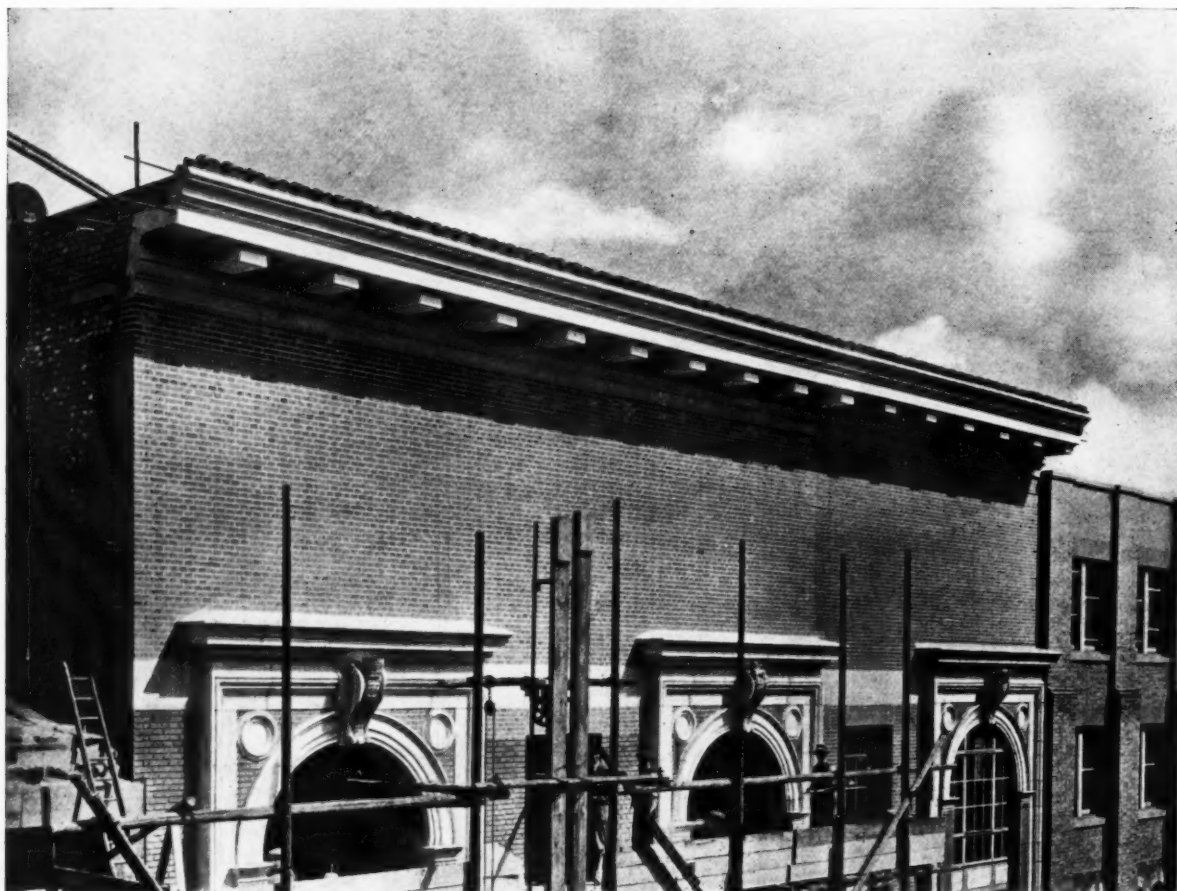
CHRISTIAN BARMAN, *Editor*

*The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles,
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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, December 14, 1927. NUMBER 1717: VOLUME 66

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A properly designed and soundly built cornice is illustrated on this page from a progress photograph of a portion of the reconstructed front of the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street, Westminster. This cornice is in reinforced white Portland cement concrete. It is four and one-half inches in thickness. It projects some three feet from the wall proper at a height of some eighty feet from the pavement. It was cast against plaster moulds, which made it unnecessary to render the job on completion. The reinforcement for the cornice was designed by Considère Constructions, Ltd., consultant designers in reinforced concrete. The combined lightness, soundness, strength and beauty of this cornice could only be obtained by the employment of "Atlas White"—a true Portland cement—in an orthodox manner. Write for a copy of "Atlas White for Ornamental Cast Work," which contains directions for the casting of cornices.

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

Frederic Coleman

Architects: Sir Aston Webb & Sons.
Contractors: Dove Brothers Ltd., and
Frederick Smith & Co., Ltd.



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

A FIREPLACE IN THE COMBINATION ROOM
AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

[BY T. H. LYON]

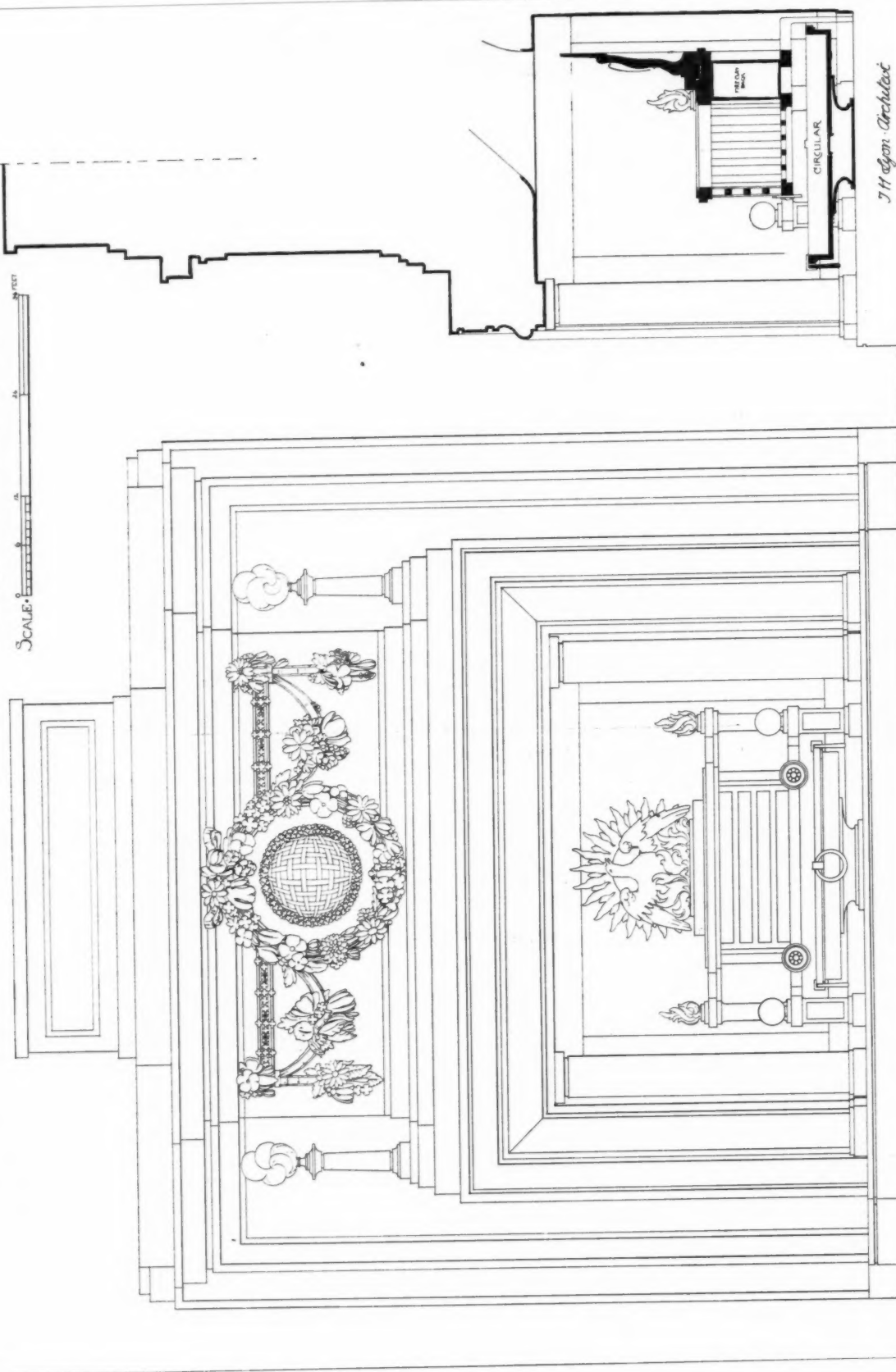
THE WEEK'S DETAIL

[BY T. H. LYON]

The mantelpiece illustrated is that in the Combination room at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is executed in marble. Belgian black, Statuary Sienna in two shades, and Ashburton grey were used for the main portion, and Hopton Wood stone and Plymouth black for the surrounds and floor to the fireplace opening. The carving was executed by the late Mr. A. Broadbent, who also modelled the plasterwork for Sidney Sussex College Chapel. The grate, as shown on the drawing, has not yet been executed. The summit of the mantelpiece was designed to take a French clock, and one has now been placed there.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
MARBLE MANTELPIECE FOR THE COMBINATION ROOM

SCALE: 1" = 2'-0"



A photograph of this detail is given on the preceding page.



Wednesday, December 14, 1927

THE R.I.B.A. AND ITS NEW HOME

THE R.I.B.A. is, we suppose, determined to acquire, as its new headquarters, the Civil Service Commission's building in Burlington Gardens. The negotiations are reported to be nearing completion, and we may assume that the idea was conceived many months ago. That being so, the question arises: Why the secrecy and mysteriousness with which it has been surrounded? So important an event in the life of the Institute is one on which the members may well claim the right and privilege of expressing their views; some will think it neither justice nor good policy that a small minority, even of elected representatives, should thus silently conduct the negotiations and finally present to the membership a *fait accompli* which a vast number of people will only then, too late, have an opportunity to criticize.

With the Civil Service building, in itself, we have no quarrel. It was designed by Pennethorne (an architect of eminence and ability, who certainly does not receive his due of appreciation), and both inside and out expresses a dignity and scholarship appropriate to the headquarters of a learned profession; and its situation is good. There is room for doubt as to whether it is ideal from the point of view of accommodation, since it was not originally designed for this purpose; but we may take it that on this matter the Council is satisfied, and has selected the best building whose acquisition is open to it.

The reason for uneasiness lies deeper. The Institute is a society of men one of whose chief aims in life is the encouragement of good building. It is now in the position of having to find new and more commodious accommodation; it is put to the test, and *itself does not build!* The doctor will not drink his own physic! He may be fully conscious of the inefficacy of his draught, but he should, at his patient's challenge, drink it to convince him that it is, indeed, palatable. The public is interested in the doings of architects, and it is going to smile and raise its eyebrows when it sees the Royal Institute so far departing from its creed as to content itself with old premises, and all the time urging upon the world the ability of its members to produce the finest possible buildings. The British Medical Association, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Institute of Auctioneers and Estate Agents, the Royal Academy of Music, the Institution of Civil Engineers—for all these bodies (and there are others) have architects designed buildings; in being themselves backward when their time comes, they give the impression of lacking confidence in their own abilities; that they know too much, like the restaurant keeper who

always goes out to dine. That, at least, is what all the world will say.

If this scheme is allowed to pass, its effects may be far-reaching in many unexpected ways; the present insecure state of the Registration Bill makes it essential that no opening should be given to its opponents to make allegations which an ill-advised action of this sort might well be taken to support. At this time, if ever, architects must prove themselves to be a vital and progressive community. Human nature must be taken at its true value, and there is no use in trying to deny that impressions go largely by external appearances; nor is there the least doubt that the acquisition of the Civil Service Commission's building by the R.I.B.A. will read, to the public mind, like a retrogressive move; and, similarly, the erection of a new and adequate building from a design chosen, say, by open competition, would not only stimulate interest, but would at once instil a feeling that the Institute is a live, virile, and progressive body. We, for ourselves, should like to see a building which could be regarded as the touchstone of modern architecture, in plan, elevation, and construction; a building in the manner of our day—not futurist, but expressing the future rather than the past, and the present most of all.

We do not belittle the difficulties attendant upon the conception of such a building; many of them are on the surface. The choice of assessors for a competition would be, perhaps, the greatest, because the men of standing and reputation, who, it may be, lead their own schools of thought and are consequently best qualified to act as judges, would automatically thereby be denied the right of competing. This, like the other difficulties, is not insuperable. The question of cost doubtless weighs upon the Council's mind. We do not know the price which will have to be paid for the building in Burlington Gardens, nor how it would compare with that of the erection of new premises, but the difference, in our opinion, would be defrayed by the effect which the new building would have upon the status of the R.I.B.A. in the public idea. And it is on the cards that the Institute may be making a grievous mistake if it chooses for its new home a building symbolical of a past age instead of expressive of the present one. It should not be afraid to take its own medicine, for its life and pride depend upon it. Whether that medicine be palatable or otherwise must lie with architects themselves; but it will certainly be curative in its effect.

NEWS AND TOPICS

LAST week the Government announced in the House of Lords that new legislation to deal with slums was to be introduced shortly. The main feature of the proposed new Bill will be encouragement to local authorities to recondition insanitary houses—a continuance of the policy adopted in the Housing (Rural Workers) Act of 1926. The proposed panels of architects giving voluntary advice may be utilized. For many reasons, such as the high cost of building, the difficulty of obtaining land, the protracted procedure necessary, the obstacles placed in the way of acquiring slum property, and the inadequate basis of compensation, local authorities find it almost out of the question to clear slums. Impressive evidence of their difficulties may be found in the fact that, although an annual Exchequer grant of £150,000 for slum clearance was contemplated under the Housing Act of 1923 to the local authorities in England and Wales, excluding London, yet for the year 1926-27 only £18,000 was estimated to be payable. But for a local authority to become the owner of slum property may easily lead to similar abuses to those that are now taking place in Poor Law relief. Labour councillors find it far too easy to advocate lower rents in municipal houses when elections are near! Mr. Chamberlain has, however, weighed carefully both the advantages and the disadvantages of reconditioning at the expense of public funds, and hopes to ease the position until the cost of building has fallen sufficiently low to enable alternative accommodation to be provided at rents within the reach of the poorest classes.

* * *

A scheme for the improvement of St. Aldate's is attracting a good deal of attention in Oxford. It will be remembered that the future of this thoroughfare, one of the finest architecturally in England, has been threatened with desecration in various ways in the past three years. Mr. J. F. Richardson, M.A., the city engineer, has now prepared a scheme that has much to commend it from many points of view. He has drawn plans for widening St. Aldate's to a maximum width of 106 ft., and for giving a curve on the eastern side that will add much to its beauty. From the architectural point of view the merit of the scheme is that it will preserve for all time an open view to the dining-hall of Christ Church, and the view across the meadows towards the towers of Merton and Magdalen. Further, as this road is a main artery between the south of England and the Midlands, the proposed widening will be of great convenience to the increasing volume of traffic. This scheme is only in its early stages, and has not yet been considered in any detail by the committees of the City Council. Nor can it be incorporated in the town-planning scheme, which does not deal with street improvements. But it is a welcome sign of a more enlightened spirit on the part of the City Fathers.

* * *

The illustration given is of a sculptured group by Mr. Arnrid B. Johnston in the playground of a block of model tenement flats erected in Pimlico Road, London, by the Westminster City Council. There are about 300 tenants, and only those with children are admitted as such. The group is a "Children's Group," and was designed for them. It was commissioned by Mr. Detmar Blow, architect and



agent for the Duke of Westminster. It consists of a three-sided obelisk with low reliefs carved direct on the sides, in Portland stone; on one side boy and dog; on a second girls and hoops; and on the third babies on rocking-horses; at the base a fish; squirrels; and fan-tailed pigeons. The whole is set on a circular brick and York stone base containing three recesses as seats for children (the base was designed in collaboration with Frederick Etchells). An inscription runs round the top of the carving: "OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN," in raised letters painted red; and on the lower panel: "FROM THEIR FRIEND HUGH RICHARD GROSVENOR, DUKE OF WESTMINSTER."

* * *

That Waterloo Bridge may be demolished after all that has been said and done on its behalf is so lamentable a possibility that it seems almost unbelievable; yet it is suggested that the cost of the alternative proposals of the Lee Commission would be prohibitive, and that a new bridge for six lines of traffic will be wanted on the site of the present Waterloo Bridge. Whether the organized opposition of architects to the London County Council engineers' scheme is being remembered against them, or whether the affair is purely accidental, it is significant of the misunderstanding of the value of architecture in England that the application of the Royal Institute of British Architects that architecture should be represented on the committee of engineers surveying for a bridge at Charing Cross should have been ignominiously rejected. In reply to the offer of the Institute Mr. J. S. Pool Godsell, secretary of the Traffic Advisory Committee, stated that "no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of an architect to collaborate with the engineers." The publication of the correspondence by the Institute seems to be a correct preliminary step towards arousing popular interest in the matter.

Many centuries ago, when artificial light was entirely unsuitable for colour work, the artist and the artisan interested in colour went to the north window because the least variable daylight comes from the northern sky. Throughout the centuries which followed, others working with colour gravitated to north light, so that a powerful tradition has been established to the effect that north skylight is best for colour work. But it has been generally forgotten why north light was originally chosen. It was not primarily for its "colour value," but because it was less variable in quantity and in quality than light from any other exposure. In recent years the efficiency of light production has increased so greatly that it is now practicable to produce artificial daylight of any quality desired. A great deal of colour work is now done throughout any hour of the day or night by means of artificial daylight which is constant in quantity and in quality. In this respect artificial daylight is now very much more satisfactory than even north skylight, and it also compares favourably in cost.

* * *

Those who developed artificial daylight found it necessary to supply a quality of light simulating north skylight because of the firmly entrenched habit of using north skylight for colour work. Certainly, an illuminant to be most suitable for colour work should be one that merely "reveals" the colours instead of "colouring" them. The only illuminant that is "neutral" in this respect is a white light, and spectrally this is very near to noon sunlight on a clear day. North light from a clear sky is decidedly bluish. It very much favours the violet, blue and green components of colours. It makes the purples (pink, lavender, magenta, etc.) much more bluish in appearance than they are under a neutral white light. It dulls the yellow, orange, and red components. From a scientific viewpoint white light of a "backbody" energy distribution, such as the noon sun at about its apparent colour temperature, is the ideal illuminant for general colour work. Thousands of artificial daylight units and millions of tungsten "daylight" lamps are now in use. Their value will be better understood if light users rid themselves of the "north-light habit."

* * *

The above two notes are quoted from *The Electrical World* of New York. A German correspondent, who sends me the quotation, appends the following:

It is possible that in 500 years' time all our picture galleries will be artificially illuminated, or the thousands of now priceless and beautiful "old masters" will be unappreciated and worthless. This is because of the changing value of our light. Deriving their great beauty from colour and "drawing," the "drawing" may remain—the colour will have passed away. Colour is, of course, first of all a matter of light, and the red that really was a beautiful red when applied by candle light at night, when seen in daylight may look very coarse and crude. Wherefore no one paints great pictures by candle light; no one even chooses a pair of curtains or a tie by it. But how if daylight itself is not to be relied upon? How if its quality is subject to variation or permanent change? Long suspected, the suspicion is now established, and, if one were to enter into learned discourse upon the "starry influences," might be quite clearly explained.

If I do not altogether admire American advertising methods I take my hat off to the Minute Men of Cherry Valley Turnpike. It would appear that the Cherry Valley Turnpike is something special in the way of roads. "It was a panorama of soft charm enhanced by gay fragments left in summer's reluctant retreat. Each hour held its individual spell in this day of the great outdoors and—yet the motorist stepped on the gas with angry gesture and sped along." Why did he do this? Because of the "excoriated posters" which lined the route, because of the strange fruit which the trees had begun to bear in the shape of boards covered with garish announcements. "The murmurs of complaints swelled into a roar throughout the territory, then the Minute Men of Cherry Valley decided that hour of enough had sounded." The battle-cry sped along the valley, and the champions of the outraged countryside went forth with axe and crowbar. The night's work was celebrated with an immense bonfire. "That night the



Ready for the burning. A collection of signs torn down in the Cherry Valley crusade.

official celebration was staged. It marked the first annual meeting of the Cherry Valley Turnpike Association with 300 members present. Torches were put to the heaps of signs, and as flames crackled and roared skywards, choruses of praise were intoned to the chiming of bells." The Association is now well organized, with a director practically every ten miles along the route, who looks after the interests of his own section. Council for the Preservation of Rural England please copy!

ASTRAGAL

E

AN UNRECOGNIZED MASTERPIECE

[BY E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR]

It is this building which the Royal Institute of British Architects hope to acquire as their permanent headquarters, and one cannot imagine a better or more appropriate choice. Here they will be housed in a fine architectural milieu, and the fact that it dates from a not remote period adds to the appropriateness of its selection for such a purpose, for the R.I.B.A. is essentially a vital institution, and some older building, even had it been as excellent in its design, would have been less suitable as the home of a body which, while having every reverence for the past, keeps its eye on the requirements of the present and the criticism of the future.

If the average Londoner dared to raise his eyes above his head he would become aware of many architectural beauties, which he now only visualizes in the freer, ampler atmosphere of Continental cities. But the dangers of the streets are so many and various that this is not a luxury in which he can safely indulge, nor, truth to tell, does it seem that were these dangers absent, would he look about him to any extent. Familiarity has, indeed, bred contempt in his attitude to the outward phenomena of the capital; and that is why it is probable that for every hundred people who walk along Jermyn Street, not half a dozen observe that exquisite doorway to the Museum of Practical Geology which Alfred Stevens wrought in a moment, even for him, of special artistic exaltation, and which, were it in Florence or Perugia, would have been generally recognized as the precious work of genius that it is.

There are so many buildings in London which are thus unregarded that a small book (perhaps a large one) could be filled with reproductions of them—reproductions which, when placed before the citizen, would astonish him and fill him with wonder that he had never recognized them *in situ*.

One of the buildings which is thus passed by—for the additional reason that, as in the case of most of London's important structures, there is no distance possible from which to judge of its cumulative effect—is the University of London in Burlington Gardens. That it faces an important architectural structure—now the West End branch of the Bank of England, but once the residence of the Earl of Uxbridge, afterwards Marquess of Anglesey, who lost a leg at Waterloo—has something perhaps to do with its being overlooked. For Uxbridge House is a far



The Civil Service Commission Building, Burlington Gardens, London. By Sir James Pennethorne.



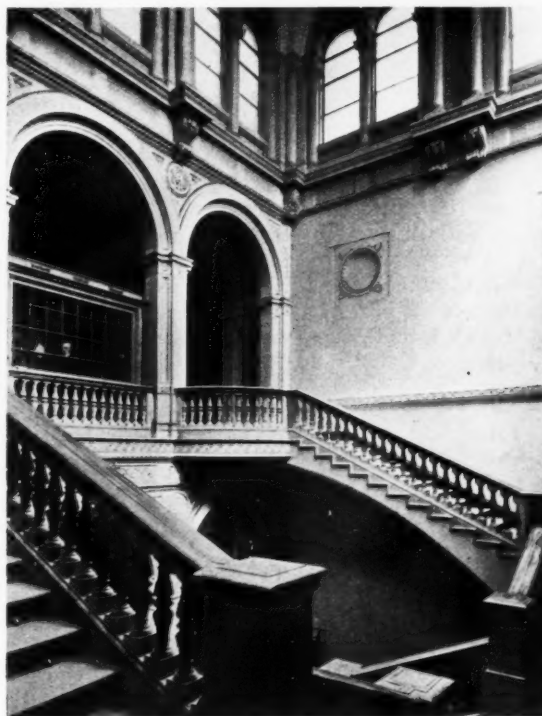
older building (it dates from 1790-2), and your sightseer always apparently requires a certain age in his quarry before he thinks it worth studying, just as we require accumulation of years in our writers before they can be regarded as subjects for attention. Besides this, too,

Uxbridge House stands on the site of an earlier and, from association with Gay and his noble patrons the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, a still more interesting mansion.

But there have been great architects since those of the



The Civil Service Commission Building, Burlington Gardens, London. By Sir James Pennethorne. Above, the entrance hall. Below, the staircase.





The Civil Service Commission Building, Burlington Gardens, London. By Sir James Pennethorne. The board room.

eighteenth century, and Sir James Pennethorne, who designed the structure I am here writing about, was one of them. But while most people remember what Wren did for London, and a few recall that Chambers set up London's finest building, still fewer are aware that the west end of that magnificent mass of stone (I refer, of course, to Somerset House) came into existence long after the main building was completed, and owes its excellent lines to Pennethorne. At the time of their construction, New Oxford Street, Endell Street (a fine thoroughfare disgracefully used), and Cranbourn Street were regarded, as, indeed, they were, as extraordinary improvements to London; but who realizes that they were also due to Pennethorne, as were so many other buildings and developments in the London of earlier Victorian days?

Well, Pennethorne designed that fine frontage to the back of Burlington House, which, now that you see it reproduced as an illustration, will probably strike you as something worth studying when next you are flying from the turmoil of Bond Street, for a brief interspace of peace, before you emerge into the greater turmoil of Regent Street.

The University of London building was the architect's last and, in a sense, most successful creation. The adjoining Burlington House had been acquired by the Government under Pennethorne's advice, for the object of housing the Royal Academy, removed from Trafalgar Square, and certain learned societies; and the architect was commissioned to submit plans for its extension in Burlington Gardens. He completed his first drafts in 1866, and these, with certain modifications, were accepted, and the

building forthwith begun. The photographs of the interior and exterior speak for themselves. Here we have, among the former, the dignified Entrance Hall from two angles, one showing it lengthways, the other looking up the main staircase to the bronze plaque, beneath the statue, to the members of the Civil Service Commission (to which the building has been for some time allocated) who fell in the Great War. Another illustration exhibits the upper portion of the staircase, on which the decorative work is so restrained yet so adequate; while in yet another we see the Board Room of great height and in an appropriately severe scheme of design and decoration.

The photograph of the exterior (showing, incidentally, the work proceeding on Messrs. Atkinson's medieval turret in Bond Street) is altogether a notable conception—reminiscent it may be, but not so much so as to derogate from the originality of its designer. There is no space here in which to deal with its technical features—features that will be obvious to the architectural mind, but which only strike the lay one in their cumulative effect; but I may note that the series of statues which adorn the façade are not merely ornamental, but have a special significance on such a building. They are the work of a number of sculptors—Durham, J. S. Westmacott, McDowell, Noble, Woodington, and Wyon; and among those represented are such masters of thought as Bentham, Newton, and Harvey, Plato and Galen, Archimedes and Aristotle, Locke, Bacon and Adam Smith, Cuvier, Leibnitz and Linnæus, Hume, Hunter and Davey, and Galileo, La Place, and Goethe; while Milton represents poetic art, and Justinian the fountain-head of jurisprudence.

A NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

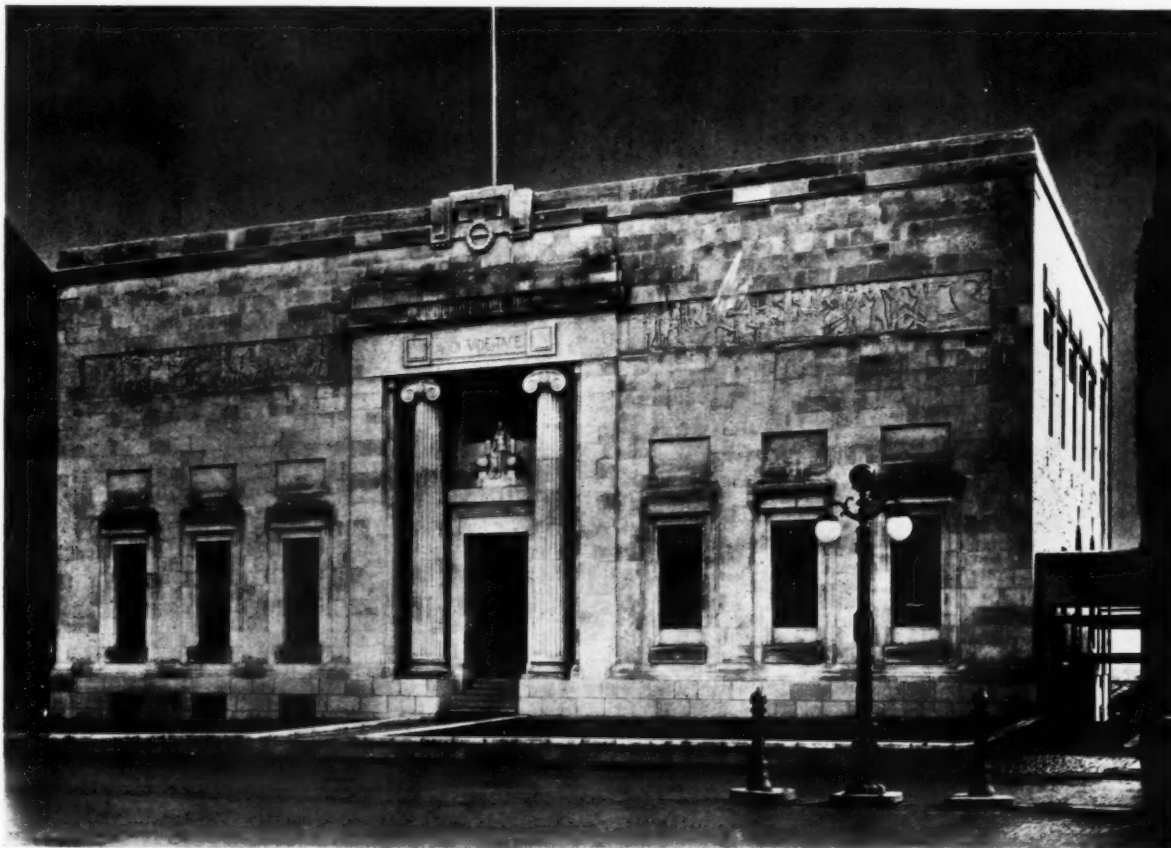
[BY JAMES TOWNSEND]

IT is one of the undying principles of architectural creation that every building must express its purpose. This has been enunciated, affirmed, and held up to the young of four generations by all the Great Ones from Ruskin of ancient memory to the knighted, booted, and spurred professor of the last Honours List. Every architect is aware of this principle, and swears by the Royal Charter to observe it, yet the fact remains that nine hundred and ninety-seven out of a thousand buildings appear to have as much external relationship to their purpose as an insurance office in Holborn has to a medieval seminary, or a petroleum office in Moorgate has to an Italian palace. This is very strange considering how we strive to do our best, and how we endeavour to give that personal note to each of our creations. Yet how varied things are in life, and how very much the same they are in architecture. In external life we change and fret and turn the world upside down, but before we are swept (in spite of ourselves) into the vortex of Modernism it would be as well to remember that somewhere about the early spring of 1927 life was moving on one plane—a somewhat jumpy plane—of wireless telegraphy, aeroplanes, petrol combines, and the

League of Nations, and architecture was moving on another, steadily round to meet itself, on a smooth, untroubling plane of Græco-Palladian-cum-Georgian.

This Masonic building in Birmingham has the virtue of looking just like a Masonic building. Masonic buildings originally designed as such are rare, for generally the craft meet in lodge rooms which are embodied in large restaurants or hotels. This means that many lodge rooms have not the full conveniences of planning, and that little or no scope has been given to the architectural expression of Masonry either within or without the buildings.

There is the new Masonic hall for Manchester, designed by Messrs. Thomas Worthington and Sons; there is the small Masonic building for Stroud, a simple design in brick, full of character; there is a new building at Swansea, designed by Messrs. Willmot and Smith, which is really the adaptation and extension of an old building; there is the Bradford Masonic Hall designed by Messrs. Ross and Briggs; and there is the design for the Masonic headquarters in London, by Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman. Birmingham is one of the first of the larger buildings to be finished. It is, therefore, not only important



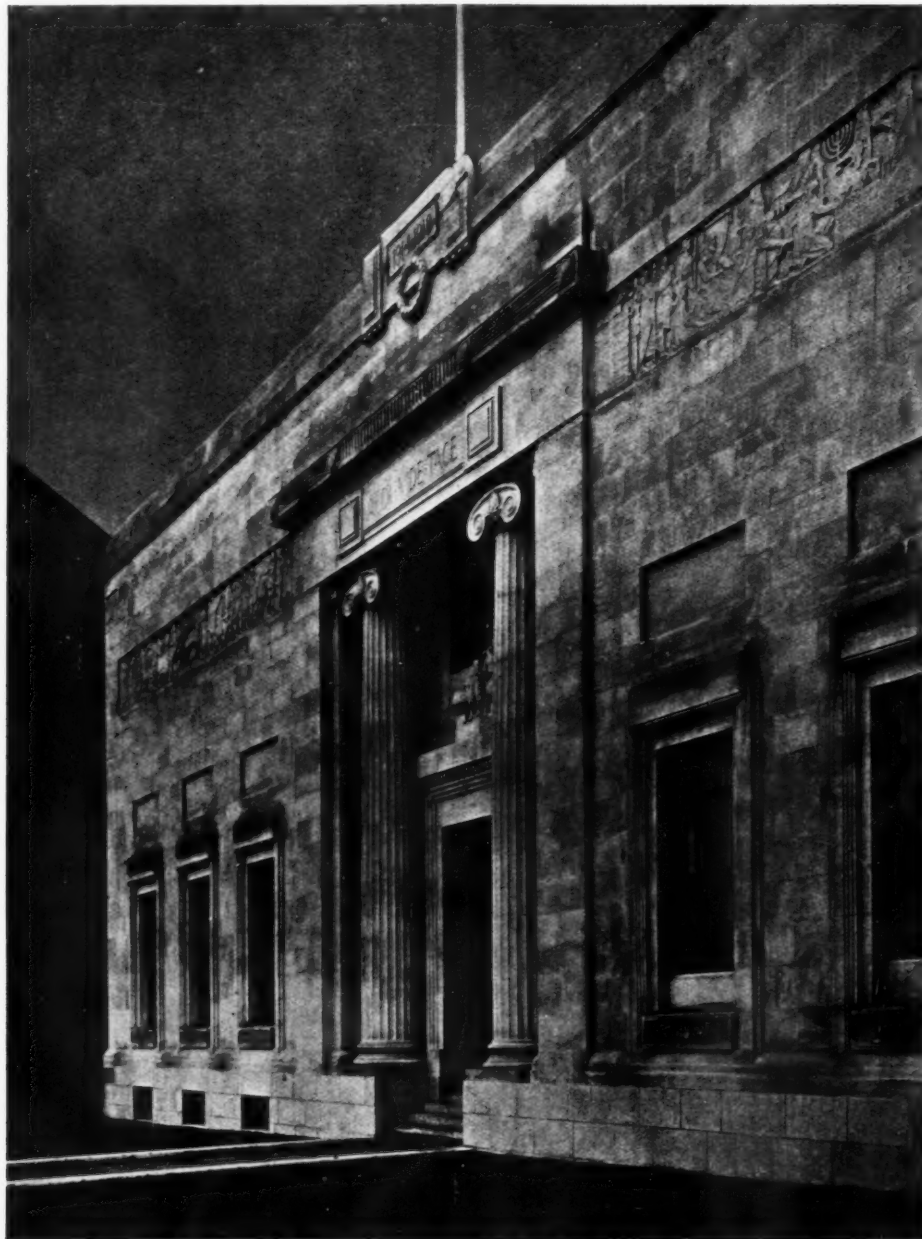
*The New Masonic Temple, Birmingham.
By Rupert Savage. The main front.*

for itself and the Warwickshire Freemasons, but it is significant as a prototype for future buildings, of which there may be many.

In America, which abounds in various Masonic organizations, the contribution of the Masonic crafts to architecture is considerable. This has given us, or, rather,

many Elks club houses and buildings of a semi-Masonic kind, notably the Tennis and Raquet Club of New York, designed by McKim, Mead and White.

It is significant that Masons in England have of late instituted competitions for the designs of the more important of their buildings, and the successful results—in



*The New Masonic Temple, Birmingham.
By Rupert Savage. A detail of the front.*

them, the Temple of Scottish Rite, Washington, by John Russell Pope; the Masonic Building, West 24th Street, New York, of rather convivial character; the fine Masonic Temple, Worcester, Massachusetts, an arrangement of the Ionic order, dominated by broad wall surfaces in brick; The Knights of Columbus Building, San Francisco; and

planning especially—of Birmingham, Manchester, and London, fully vindicate their faith in this method of obtaining a good design. The planning of a Masonic building is no easy matter. The rules of procedure necessitate an arrangement which cannot easily be departed from. Ante-rooms have to be in proper relationship to the

lodge rooms, lockers, and stores have to be close at hand, and organs are difficult to work in on a restricted plan. The chief difficulty, however, is with the lodge rooms themselves, for the ideal shape should be not only double square, but approximately double cube, and as the many Lodges using the rooms are different from each other in the extent of their membership, so the lodge rooms themselves

draughty and noisy when the windows are open and stifling when they are closed.

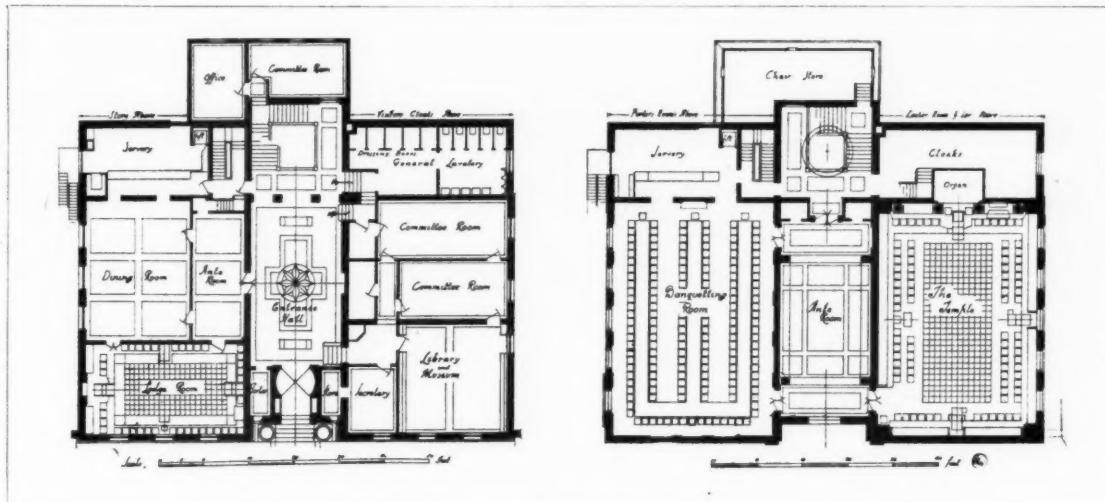
As to the external character of the Masonic building, the comradeship and good fellowship of Masonry, as well as the ritual of the craft, ask for expression. Added to these, in the case of the Birmingham building, the memorial idea had to be expressed, and although it is always



must be graded in their accommodation from small to large. This means in a plan composition that various elements have to be worked in which are similar in shape but different in size and height. Dining-rooms are generally required to every lodge room, with all their attendant difficulties of service from one kitchen. There is the difficulty of excluding noise from the lodge rooms and the consequent difficulty of ventilating a room which is

unreasonable—almost unmoral—to confuse an inhabited or usable building with a memorial, the architect in this case has paid proper respect to the dead on the outside of his building and has edified the living within.

The original competition design (published in our issue for November 21, 1923) was for a larger building. It showed an external treatment of pilasters with windows between lighting the ground- and first-



*The New Masonic Temple, Birmingham. By Rupert Savage.
Above, the entrance hall. Below, the ground- and first-floor plans.*

floors. There was no entablature or cornice, but a narrow band above the pilaster caps. The whole of the pilasters and windows were surrounded, as in a frame, by a broad expanse of stone on each side and above. The design had unity and interest, and the plan was remarkable in the way a large number of rooms of varying sizes, but similar shapes, had been worked in together.

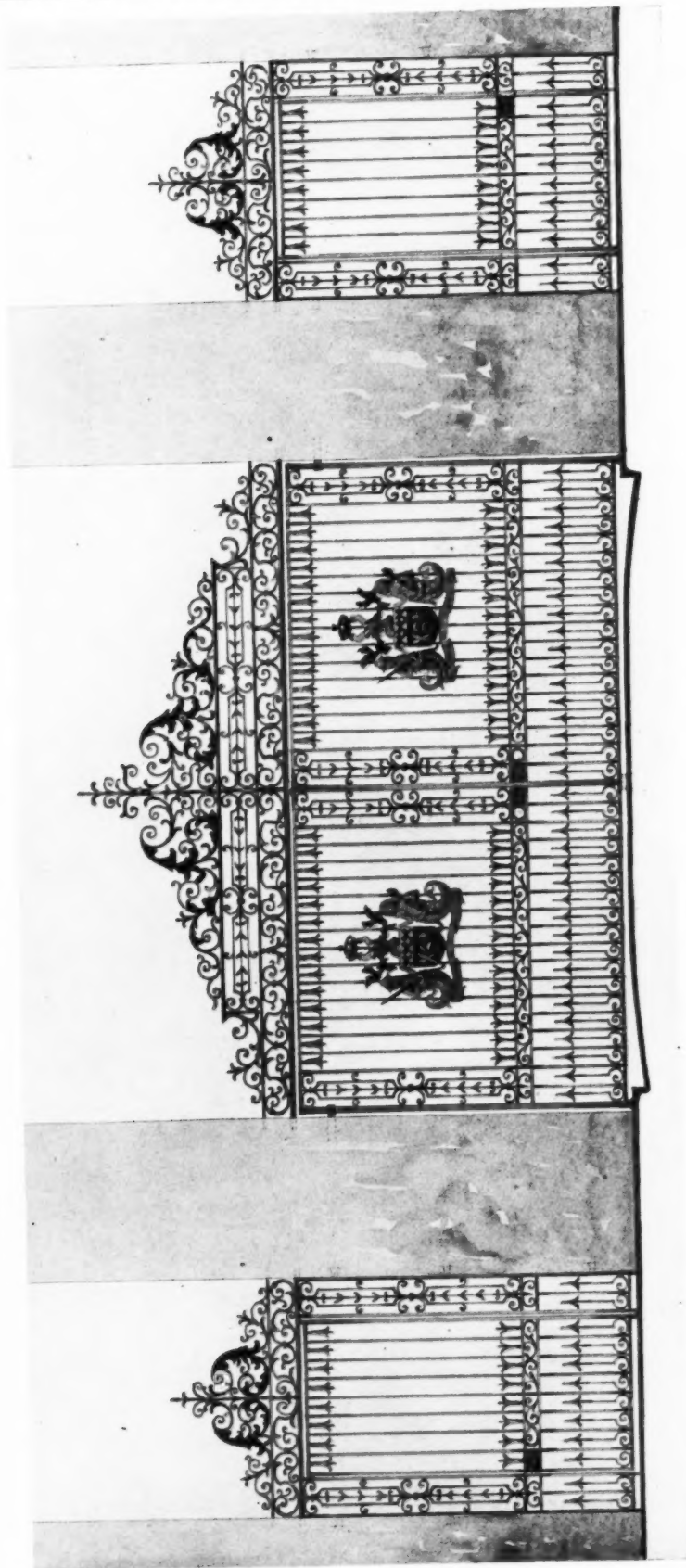
The original competition design was abandoned on account of cost, and the present building has only about half the number of lodge rooms contemplated. The building was further modified during construction, but the reduction in the frontage and the placing of the windows of the Temple on the return sides on account of the noise of street traffic has made virtue out of necessity; for the beauty and memorial character of the present design owes almost everything to the plain, unhampered wall surface of the front elevation.

The sculptured frieze is of the right proportions, rightly indicated and rightly placed. Its pattern and the degree of its relief do not rupture the dominance of the wall. It depicts the building of King Solomon's Temple. The seated figure over the doorway with the supporting globes represents universal Masonry. But many people may find it difficult to understand the need for the carved *motif* on the parapet above the centre. Likewise the sunk panels over the window seem to break into the pure wall space just where it needs to be most potent.

But the carrying out of the building was no easy task, and the architect is to be congratulated on producing a building of so fine design. It has a simplicity and decision which come only to the artist of clear vision, an artist who retains a tight hold on a right conception and does not lose it in a hundred incidental difficulties.



*The New Masonic Temple, Birmingham.
By Rupert Savage. The main staircase.*



Wrought-iron gates for a carriage entrance, with two side gates. Royal Society of Arts Competition of Industrial Designs. Architectural Decoration Section. £50 prize-winning design. By E. L. Mackenzie



SKETCH OF HANDLE ETC. ON SIDE GATE.



SKETCH OF TYPICAL GATE STOP.
SHOWING GATE (DOTTED) IN POSITION.



Wrought-iron gates for a carriage entrance, with two side gates. The Royal Society of Arts Competition of Industrial Designs. Architectural Decoration Section. £50 prize-winning design. By E. L. Mackenzie.



The New Masonic Temple, Birmingham. By Rupert Savage. Above, a small lodge room. Below, the main staircase leading from the entrance hall to the Temple and banqueting-room.



*The New Masonic Temple, Birmingham. By Rupert Savage.
Above, the ante-room to the Temple. Below, the Temple.*

MORE ABOUT SMARTERLY

The following correspondence is the outcome of an article by M. L. A. in the First Job series in our issue for November 9. Earlier letters in this controversy appeared on the following dates: November 16, 23, 30, and December 7.

Mr. Smarterly is the name concealing the identity of an actual individual whose method of obtaining his first job M. L. A. described in his article. Seeing no prospect of ever building up a private practice without making some definite effort to find his first client, Smarterly had recourse to a trick. He found a suitable neighbourhood and there built himself a house; when it was finished he moved in and lived there, and after a suitable time put up a notice to say that the house was for sale. When prospective buyers called they were always told that they could not have possession for some considerable time, but Smarterly suggested that they might build one for themselves. At last a lady, on discovering that he had himself designed his own house, commissioned Smarterly to do likewise for her. The second house was built in due course, and, the architect's reputation being now established in that neighbourhood, other clients followed rapidly.

As the correspondence upon this topic has already run to great length, it is particularly requested that those who still wish to express their views will do so as concisely as possible.—ED. A. J.

ARCHITECTURAL BUMMERY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I would ask Mr. H. B. Creswell what is the first duty of every architect? In my opinion, it is to exercise his talents to the best of his ability in order that his wife and children shall not become a charge on the community. Every architect must have clients, otherwise he cannot practise. Opinions differ as to the most practical means of obtaining them. Personally, I am definitely in favour of advertising. This seems to me a more straightforward way of keeping one's name before the public than getting some journalist friend to "boost" one's designs in women's periodicals, or even than resigning and then withdrawing one's resignation from a professional "trades union."

Mr. Creswell resents the "trap" methods of Mr. Smarterly. Where is the "hopeless vulgarity of nature" in building a house and demonstrating its virtues? Is it in any worse taste than trumpeting that "the public do not care how or where they live," or "are lacking in taste and need educating," merely because the members of one's own "trades union" have failed to sell houses in any quantity?

The "traditional code in the profession," to which Mr. Creswell refers, seems a strange one. It seems to consist of using the R.I.B.A. funds—chiefly subscribed by salaried assistants—to uphold trades union fees for the practising architects and deny trades union salaries to assistant architects.

"The great furnishing houses are all ready to exploit architecture," says Mr. Creswell. Granted. It is interesting to note that the R.I.B.A.—of which Mr. Creswell appears to be a typical "elected" Fellow—is prepared to assist them. If the Architects' Registration Bill is passed in its present form, not only furnishes but larger numbers of cattle-salesmen and undertakers will be foisted on the public as qualified "registered architects."

Mr. Creswell paints a piteous pen-picture of the architectural "bummer"—his own expression—sitting on the rector's doorstep. Personally, I would prefer to be seen "bumming" even the bricklayer's labourer for work rather than be known to hold the pious professional pose of the R.I.B.A. Council, which seems—in my opinion—to be responsible for the present state of destitution

of a large number of architects. It would not salve my conscience even to become chief "bummer" for the ——— Architects' Benevolent Society.

C. F. OVERY

SMARTERLY V. SUBTLETON

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—There are two ways of starting and maintaining a practice: by luck, or by cadging or advertisement. The latter may be direct or vicarious, inferior or superior, desirable or otherwise.

Smarterly got his work by the direct method; Subtleton by the highly respectable way of dining out. Neither effort was offensively obvious, and each relied on the personal touch.

There is room for some self-deception in judging between the two.

AQUARIUS

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE—OR THE BLACK BOTTOM?

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The Smarterly correspondence has now taken so lively a turn that I cannot refrain from joining the controversy. From the letters in your issue for November 30 it would appear that the villain, hitherto anonymous, is unmasked at last, for Mr. Grayson has advanced the astounding theory that Smarterly would never have put up his notice board if he had been a student at a good architectural school.

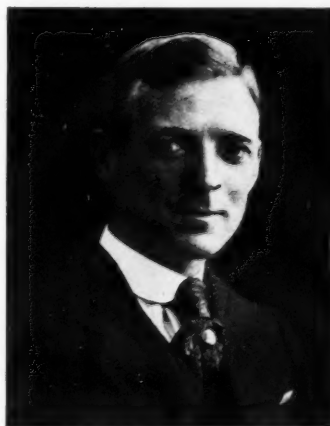
Here, then, is the true solution of this strange and sordid case. The unspeakable Smarterly now stands revealed to the eyes of all men as a wretched suburban fellow; imperfectly educated, flashily dressed and wearing a necktie flaunting the coarse colours of the Oozlum Street Council School; taking his relaxation in second-rate music-halls and smoking cigars without first removing the bands thereon; class three in Mr. Grayson's category; the veritable bad lad of the architectural village and direct cause of the early decease of his poor, but respectable parents. O, the tragedy of it all!

If only he had been educated at a good architectural school! If only he had been taught to dine in Soho and drink wine and throw the bread about, instead of feeding in low-class public-house dining-rooms and drinking beer out of tankards. O, the pity of it! If only he had been taught to Charleston and perform the Black Bottom—

For does not Mr. Grayson himself claim acquaintance with somebody who founded a huge architectural practice on dancing?

Mr. Grayson even hints at proficiency in football, golf, tennis, music, singing, theatricals or archæology as the basis of equally successful practices, but he does not mention billiards and solo whist, which must, I feel certain, be the pastimes of the degraded Smarterly.

It is strange that the advice tendered by the R.I.B.A. to persons proposing to enter the architectural profession should make no mention of these essential qualifications. I had an old-fashioned idea that some know-



Mr. F. R. Jelley

ledge of the methods to be adopted in the actual erection of buildings would be rather useful to anybody who desired to become an architect, but this must be quite erroneous. It explains, of course, why Smarterly is not considered an architect

at all by some of those whose photographs have diversified the correspondence columns of your recent issues. Did not the fellow actually build a house at his own expense instead of experimenting first with other people's money?

It was not given to the uncultured Smarterly to experience thrills of rapture on learning of the corrections for optical illusion to be observed in the portico of the Parthenon. Smarterly was far too busily engaged in acquiring the knowledge necessary to enable him to obtain the consent of the local authorities to the plans of his proposed residence. The fact that he did receive this consent, and then got the foundations approved and the drains passed and the house built, should entirely dispose of Mr. Hake's airy reference to ignorant amateurs.

The Smarterly house may be poor stuff. Even among those who have actually seen it, that is a mere matter of opinion. But nobody can possibly deny that in supervising its erection Smarterly was gaining more practical experience of actual building operations than he could ever have obtained in the exalted circles of the best architectural schools, even though he had taken their full course of study ten times over and produced enough designs of imaginary buildings to paper the whole of the walls of his small abode with Whatman's double elephant.

In class three of Mr. Grayson's category the tone may be very low, but the membership is extremely large. It includes Robert Burns and Charles Dickens and the Brothers Adam and Enry Straker and Shakespeare, that notorious and illiterate character who drank beer for breakfast and bequeathed his second-best bed to his wife. I feel rather envious of Smarterly, and if there is ever a vacancy in class three of Mr. Grayson's category I should like to be nominated for membership.

F. R. JELLEY

THE BRIGHT IDEA

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—If Mr. Smarterly had retained any professional pride he would have kept that disgusting story to himself; as it is, I thank him for a very bright idea.

F. E. TOWNDROW

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—It is said that fortune favours the bold. M.L.A.'s sporty article, entitled "My First Job," giving tips to struggling young architects as to how they can best get out of their boredom, "se non è vero, è molto ben trovato." The author is evidently not in favour of a quiet resignation, unless perhaps it be his resignation from any corporate body that might attempt to thwart his ambition. The tenor of his feeler reminds one of the worthy Scotchman who, when dying said to his son: "Make money my boy, make it honestly if you can, but—make money!" This advice is in the nature of an open secret, dear to all successful men, professional or otherwise, for it is possible (sometimes) to sell a second-hand article at a good price without being dishonest. At any rate, it is no joke to have a white elephant on your hands when you have to support a wife and family any more than is the horrible perspective of



Mr. Frederick E. Towndrow

being an architectural assistant all your life. Smarterly would not commend himself to our professional acumen if he did not esteem it preferable to exploit his own client rather than be exploited by his own boss. Yes, my boy, get your first job honestly if you can, but get it!!

Judging from the correspondence on the matter, Smarterly's stratagem seems to have tickled the imagination and cast a mortal fear into the hearts of certain people who find M.L.A.'s article a good pretext for preaching some of their favourite theories on protection, but all they adduce in support of their lubricity is that Smarterly's tactics being undignified, his houses must be so, too, therefore he should be debarred from disfiguring the countryside. It would appear that the closing of the profession is of much more importance to his antagonists than is the question of architectural education. Thinking more of show than of fact, they would evidently judge a soldier by his attire, so long as they didn't meet him in combat.

It is always the adventurers who accomplish great things and not the monarchs of great empires. The latter make laws and the former break them. It is as good to come together for the purpose of self-preservation as it is unfortunate to hang yourself with your own rope. Mr. Smarterly is probably "one of us"—is he therefore to be excluded from the brotherhood on account of his adventuresomeness? and suppose he were, would that prevent him from practising? Yes, perhaps, if the society to which he belonged, or did not belong, was strong enough and not heterogeneous, but only on that condition, and there's the rub!

"United we fall, divided we stand," is a heresy which prevails when a code of professional practice is so drawn up as to render its observance economically impossible. What sensible man will support an institution that endeavours to prevent him from doing his business on the pretext of its being unprofessional? The vital point for the public is not how a job was obtained, but how it was carried out. The design of Mr. Smarterly's bungalow, for all we know, was not worse than what Mr. Friba, R.A., might have done, nor are we sure that Mr. Smarterly himself (taken as a type) is not a respectable member of the profession, willing, after obtaining a practice, to adhere to any plausible code if it has advantages, for, after all, is he not Mr. Smarterly?

It's really curious how some people work themselves up into a sacred rage at the thought of a subordinate daring to defend himself. A rich architect, whether good or bad, can always get a client by some means or another; by dancing, investing money, or pulling strings, etc.; advertising, of course, would be too honest; but a poor man is greatly handicapped. Unless you are born with a silver spoon in your mouth it is almost impossible to arrive without recourse to some trickery, sometimes pardonable and, at any rate, only dishonourable when it doesn't come off. Vulgarity is not always a virtue, but it is better to be vulgar and successful than to be frightened into scruples and remain a dupe to "etiquette." It is possible to become refined after, and then help in the framing of a code for preventing competition from would-be "confères." There is little friendship in the world, and least of all between equals. Our concern as architects is not the vulgarity of how the job was obtained, but the vulgarity, if there is any, of the design. In certain foreign countries there is no speed limit for motor-cars, but if an accident occurs, through imprudence, to a third person the responsible person pays. It is often easier to make a law than to observe it; then it becomes inoperative and is nothing more than a stupid nuisance.

Advertisement, when openly done, is considered vulgar—but why? And if it is, does it pay? Are architects never to try to entice a client; must they always do it in an underhand way? Do they never spin yarns and talk hot air about art? Do they never seek for honours and get their names in the paper? For want of advertisement a lot of the best remain poor, many of those that have arrived laughing up their sleeves. The "Political" in the end always gives way to the "Economic." We now see that many titled youths are taking to trade as a consequence of our modern civilization. A huge fortune is not obtained by the observance of any superannuated code supposed to be professional.

It may be a bit Irish, but I've an opinion that the making of an aristocratic protector of art can be somewhat aided by a stout commercial organization, especially when the goods for sale are equal to the advertisement. Messrs. Smarterly & Co., whether well educated or not, whether refined or vulgar, are, by virtue of their experience, eligible for election into the recognized body of practitioners. How should it be otherwise, since arbitrary education must give way to experience? Amalgamation, therefore, is like that fatal drollery called a representative Government.

We hear a lot about protecting the public by bringing in a law for the protection of architects, and, incidentally, putting them on to a code for professional practice so as to gain public esteem, which is all very attractive to a superficial observer, but would not the code, like that for motor-cars, be in danger of being honoured in the breach? If such a law were reasonable for architects, why not protect the public from painters and sculptors in the same way? The status of dentists and doctors is sometimes brought forward as an argument, but surely their mission is not an artistic one, and so far as the building side of architecture is concerned, the public is protected by the existing by-laws and regulations. As to the artistic side, a matter of great controversy, there is nothing to prove that the engineer and the builder have not both a right to the same consideration for the production of art as has the architect. Even if the passing of such a law were possible, it would appear that people of Smarterly's temperament would, nevertheless, obtain commissions, carrying on architecture under a different name, and their subscriptions to the body of legal architects in consequence withdrawn.

A. FRIENDLY THORN

THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN

[BY KARSHISH]

iii: HOW WE LIVE IN IT

SINCE all persons order their houses, as their lives, differently, generalizations are difficult; nevertheless, there are certain prejudices and habits of mind which appear universal and, in various ways and in modified degrees, are expressed in the domestic life of all of us. It is these I am concerned with and now describe.

Speaking broadly, the small house may be said to be compacted of the drawing-room (which I am tempted to spell as I sometimes hear it pronounced, drawawing-room) and the kitchen; there are bedrooms, of course, and probably a dining-room, but the essential ingredients—the basic core, physical and spiritual—of the small house are drawing-room and kitchen. As the kitchen would be the last vestige of any house surrendered up piecemeal, and would form the nucleus of a house built room by room, I will speak first of the kitchen.

The first thing we notice, in a broad survey, is that *we are ashamed of our kitchens*. We are ashamed of them for two reasons: the first of which is, simply, that the kitchen is the kitchen. Although we may be running in and out of it all day like rabbits, we feel it is associated with menial and degrading or, at least, undignified occupations, which we are ashamed to know anything about; we are ashamed of our kitchens because we are habituated to esteeming ourselves in terms of our drawing-rooms, and the stark reality of the kitchen hurts our self-respect, just as we are ashamed of our naked skins because we are habituated to esteeming ourselves in terms of our clothes. My own kitchen is, as my dentist says of my mouth, "a fair average" kitchen; yet I am more ashamed of my kitchen than I am of my naked skin, and for the reason that, while I know there is nothing much amiss with my outer surface, I cannot so reconcile myself to my kitchen; and this brings me to the second reason why we are ashamed of our kitchens, which is that they are so obviously things we ought to be ashamed of. We feel that anyone who sees our kitchen knows the worst of us; to spy upon a friend's kitchen is, we feel, as mean a treachery as to spy upon his private papers. Our kitchens are makeshift, inefficient, untidy, callous, and dirty—yes, *dirty* in all particulars short of uncleanness; the pots and pans, and probably the gas stove, are horrible with soot and accumulations of carbonized grease; the electric light shade is dusty, its flex covered with

the dead of last season's flies, and instead of being an appetizing place the kitchen is destructive of relish for the "delightful exercise of gobbling," as Thackeray somewhere describes it. Nearly everything in the kitchen is of the shoddy, not-worth-mending kind, which industry, galvanized by salesmen, has forced upon us; nearly everything is also ugly, and one of the ugliest things, inside and out, to be found in our kitchens is usually—when there is one—the cook: inside, because she is incompetent and regards her duties, as her mistress often does, as drudgery only to be endured of necessity and for the wage it brings; and outside, because she is not suitably clothed for the work. Anyone may realize the true hideousness of the average kitchen by recalling those he has seen in charge of competent, self-respecting cooks who take a pride in their work, or the kitchens of farms and cottages in remote rural England and Scotland, or those of friends where the mistress of the house and her daughters take charge. There is something very wrong with our attitude to and usage of our kitchens.

I now turn to the drawing-room. In the kind of house we are considering there is likely to be only one other sitting-room, and that probably the dining-room; the drawing-room is the general living-room, and even when this general room is called the hall, living-room, big room, or lounge (objectionable word) the artificial, mincing attributes of the traditional drawing-room persist, and due obeisance is made to them. The room is usually an inhuman room; it does not at all belong to the persons of the house in the sense of fitting their needs or expressing their true natures, tastes, or habits, but holds out, in various degrees of ostentation and expense of convenience, what they want others to suppose their natures, tastes, and habits to be. The room is a fetish; the lower one goes in the social scale the more inveterate the fetish becomes. The smaller the house, and therefore the greater the need for a comfortable general sitting-room, the more frigidly remote from all reality this room becomes. There are in our provincial towns and in the suburbs of our cities, streets by the acre—perhaps even by the square mile—of little houses each with a fetish front parlour (with photographs looking out into the street from a table in the window), which are only used once a week, and then only to play a game of social make believe. I have known one such house where a man and his wife, seven or eight children, and a St. Bernard dog lived in the small, ill-lighted kitchen and tiny washhouse-scully opening off it.

If we shift our field of observation to houses bigger than the small "house we live in," where there are other sitting-rooms, we notice in nearly all of them that the family habitually gathers, and entertain friends, in the study, the library, the lounge, the morning, breakfast, or school or billiard room. The drawing-room, although it remains the chief room in the house, and probably the biggest, is avoided by everybody, and frequently goes entirely out of use. The wife of the owner of a large, old house which, as architect, I reconditioned and added to, said to me as she viewed the newly-completed drawing-room: "You know, we shall never use this room except for a few moments before dinner when we have the house full of guests." The hall was used all morning, afternoon, and night. This was the home of a wealthy man lavishly equipped and humming with servants, and before the war.

I lately stayed in another fine house of the same kind when it was filled with guests. I was shown the drawing-room so that I might admire its splendours, but the fire was not lighted there, and apparently the room was never used; the library was the room in general use. In another large house I know, the "girls' room" is resorted to as a matter of course; in yet another it is the boys' room, if there is a large party; if not, the study; the drawing-room remains a wilderness of tables and chairs waiting for people to sit down and be served with cake and sherry while the funeral gets ready to start—I really do not know what appropriate use there now is for the drawing-room, whether in great houses or in the small I am presently concerned with, equipped and set out as it characteristically is. What we at once realize in an impartial view of the drawing-room is its unfitness for any of the uses to which it is ordinarily put; and we observe that the more fit a drawing-room is, the less drawing-room it is.

Directly a modern room, by its equipment and arrangement, reveals the tastes, occupations, hobbies, and recreations of those who use it, it ceases at once to be a drawing-room, even if it is so called. The characteristic air of a drawing-room—whatever it may once have been—is now one of inane, blank, thumb-twiddling triviality and idleness; it is compacted of fribbles and insincerities which are no less insincere because to many estimable souls those insincerities are a survival of obsolete decorum and inseparable from self-respect. Cold display sets the drawing-room's mistress on a pedestal, and discomforts of every kind pass themselves off as luxuries by affecting elegance. It is a curious fact that the things of a drawing-room invite admiration actually for their uselessness; the more inefficient a drawing-room's chairs, for instance, the more refined the tastes and unapproachable are the social distinction of the mistress, till she and her family become almost as the angels in their remoteness from the realities of life. In such rooms a frank chair to sit on, or a table practicable to feed at or write at, would seem like a betrayal of our animal natures. I have known a drawing-room armchair to clip me about the hips and rise with me when I stood so that I appeared to be wearing the chair—a hard fate, for though my tailor knows that I measure more round the hips than I do round the chest I do not want everyone else to know it. Then there is the drawing-room chair with a very low seat sloping sharply back and fitted with castors so that when one squats cautiously down and reaches out blindly for it with one's back it runs away at the first, delicate, questing touch. Yet another familiar pattern requires that the visitor shall be warned: "Take care of that chair; it tips up," or he will receive a crack on the back of the head and be spilled on to the floor.

Of the tables peculiar to drawing-rooms I ask, do they or do they not fulfil any purpose except to display their own elegance in serving none, or to show off the oddments and ornaments and books, whose merit is in their bindings, set out upon them. My point is, not that people who have several sitting-rooms should not, if they want to, make one of them a mausoleum of past fashions and dead thoughts, call it the drawing-room and then shut it up; but that those possessing only one room should not cling to an obsolete ideal instead of instituting a live one, and struggle with tiresome pretences instead of enjoying realities. The drawing-room, in fact, as now lived in, fails in precisely that matter on which it prides itself; instead of casting an elegance upon domestic life as it aims at doing, it effects exactly the opposite.

To dress in golfing clothes, smoke pipes and cigars, fill up drinks from bottles, distribute cigarettes from their paper wrappings, and read newspapers with legs outstretched are among the comfortable habits that belong to us and to which we belong, yet to do any of these things in a drawing-room is uncouth. The true peace of mind and benignity of spirit we all seek for is found in living above our environment and not below it. The man enjoying at a restaurant his "dainty tea" with his hands unwashed, or strewing matches and cigarette ends over the carpet of the popular hotel lounge, and pushing crumpled newspapers under its sofas exhibits the same irreverence for values and the same hoggish insensibility to the graces of life which, in greater or less degree, marks our use of drawing-rooms; and we are aware of this unfitness in drawing-rooms or we should not at once gravitate to any other room if one is available. The crowning absurdity of the drawing-room, however, is that it cannot be put to any convenient use—the making of a dress, a childish round game, or even to have tea in or a game of bridge—without dragging the furniture out of place, clearing away "ornaments," sorting out chairs possible to sit on, and tables possible to sit at, and contriving makeshifts of one kind and another which knock the drawing-room sideways. The room, thus converted for any use to which, humanly, it can conceivably be put, looks like a furniture remover's job half done; it is such an enormity that at the earliest opportunity it is necessary to "put everything back in its place"—that is, in those places where it has been decided, with careworn solicitude, they best give the room an air of elegant remoteness from reality. It cannot be supposed that we should

cling to the idea of the drawing-room, with the loss of comfort, of convenience, and of all the pleasure associated with a room that fits our needs, unless we were urged by perverse and fantastic ambitions. Just as we are ashamed of the stark realities of our kitchen and seek to keep it out of knowledge, so we are ashamed of the realities of our daily life and seek to surround ourselves with vain emblems of leisure and affluence which belong to a past time, and a social elevation to which we are strangers. What, then, of the dining-room which is usually the second sitting-room of the small house?

A year or more ago there was published in this or some other journal dedicated to architectural matters, a photo-block of the dining-room of a well-known architect who is also conspicuous in directing the growth of the young architectural idea. Four beautiful exotic-looking chairs were set round an exquisite, highly-polished mahogany dining-table, flanked by a sideboard of like kind, richly appointed with cut glass, silverware, and napery in a room apparently about 12 ft. square, each wall of which was painted from cornice to skirting, like the "wardrobe" of the Pope's Palace at Avignon, with archaic woodland scenes animated with figures approximating life-size. I do not hold this room up to derision; I am too abashed at my loneliness in protest to do so. I describe it merely as being the apex of the sort of thing we are all reaching out for, and as firmly pointing to future realization. The room is the ideal of furnishing firms, and a reproduction of it might be used with overwhelming effect to illustrate at our next Ideal Homes Exhibition one of the forty-thousand and one uses of a gas fire. The only question I raise is, are we not going mad? Imagine that exquisite room on any one of three hundred and sixty-five days in any year. It is morning. The plump, cheerful architect-owner is dressed in tweeds, and has a poached egg before him, an open Bradshaw beside his plate, and he is hurriedly gulping hot coffee while he scans, over the rim of his cup, a photograph of the Prince of Wales shaking hands with a football team in a penny newspaper which he has propped against the bread and steadied with the mustard pot. It is midday on Sunday. He is in plus fours, scraping the scraps together after the early family dinner to make a meal for the dog, and spreading a newspaper to save the carpet; soon he is stacking together the dirty pudding plates preparatory to reaching for the cheese. Are those beer bottles with screwed rubber stoppers on the sideboard and a sewing machine in the corner? Is that a Dismal Desmond with his stuffing scattered about over the hearthrug? Is it immediately necessary for him to clear the trap of the scullery sink? The answer to all these questions and to scores of others in the same category is in the affirmative. Such a dining-room has no true relation whatever to the life of an English professional man; it is grotesquely inappropriate in fact and in spirit; the wish to possess such a room is an affectation, the gesture of living up to it is as much a pose as though a man should dress in the embroidered silken robes of a Chinese mandarin. The thing this architect has made for himself is what a French marquis might employ him to do as a compliment to the leader of the *corps de ballet*, and what the architect has done for himself he, and other architects, are in various ways persuading the public to let them do for it.

We are lumbering up our lives with the vain pursuit of fribbles and extravagances like these. The nonsense even chivies us upstairs into bed. I know a newly-designed bedroom which looks as though it were prepared for no less than the lying-in-state of the Shah of Persia. The Queen of Sheba herself would scarcely have presumed to scratch in such an apartment, yet it is the product of an emulation which is universal; and that emulation, though it expresses itself in many different ways, has warped our taste and our discretion. We are so surrounded with the nonsense, and our aspirations are so involved with it, that it is only by strong effort we can take stock of the facts and realize the fatuity of our ambitions for our homes. If we consider how we ought rightly to live, and what sorts of houses we ought, to that end, to build, we shall see more clearly the reason for these fatuous aspirations and perceive their full absurdity. This point will next engage me.

[To be continued]

WOOD CONSTRUCTION

[BY J. G. PRYDE HUGHES]

THE development of the wide-span, free-interior building has undoubtedly made vast strides since the opening of the present century. This has been enforced by the demand for larger free interior space, such as, for example, is required in large workshops where travelling cranes are necessary, and further impetus was given to this style during the war (in particular roof work without internal supports) by the demands of airship hangars. After the war, large towns, especially on the Continent, followed this system in newly-constructed exhibition halls, congress rooms, and railway stations.

The older systems of building did not permit of such construction, but changing conditions compelled a revision of methods and the introduction of standardization and a degree of mechanical labour.

As a result of improved systems of roof construction extremely large spans are possible with standardized wood and iron work, and with the demand for light, air, and space in the ordinary modern dwelling-house, old-fashioned carpentering methods have had to go, and building has become greatly a matter of engineer planning.

At first the material employed was iron, then came reinforced concrete, and later, wood construction. The progress made by the new engineer-planned construction led to the introduction of particular standardized woodwork systems by which material was saved, and the building of large-span halls made economically possible. These systems had the advantage over reinforced

concrete that the assembling was very simple and scaffoldings and machinery reduced to a minimum.

In larger construction work, the general method is to construct walls, stairways, galleries, etc., of brickwork or concrete, and roof in a technically clear and yet artistic arch of standardized wood parts.

A great deal of apparently very successful construction has been done on the Continent, U.S.A., and elsewhere, with the lamella system of roof-building, and the diagrams and photographs illustrating this article give a fair idea of the method, uses, and results.

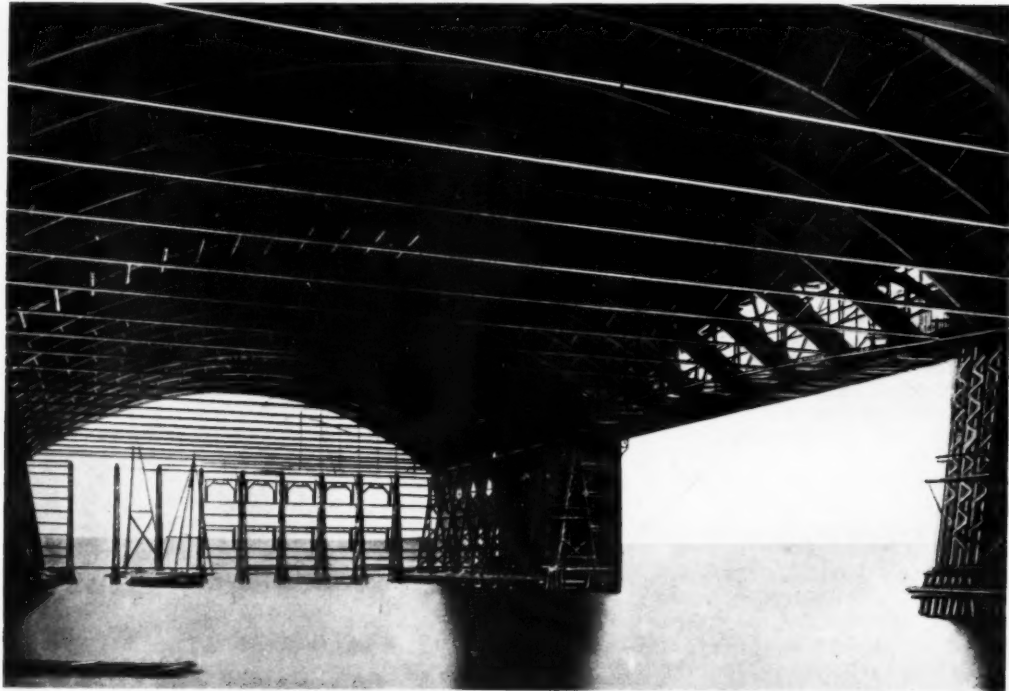
The lamella is just a specially-designed piece of timber, and is the standardized unit for roofs, just in the same way as the brick is in brick buildings. The units are securely bolted together in such a way as to carry all external loads and forces so that no girders or interior columns are required. This gives the lamella roof system one of its chief claims—that of space.

In the flat segmental arch roof which is employed for barns, hangars, and industrial buildings, the rise of the arch is generally about one-sixth of its span, the thrust being taken up by the tie-rods, or in another form employed for warehouses and exhibition buildings, the thrust is carried on buttresses, concrete piers, or wooden bents.

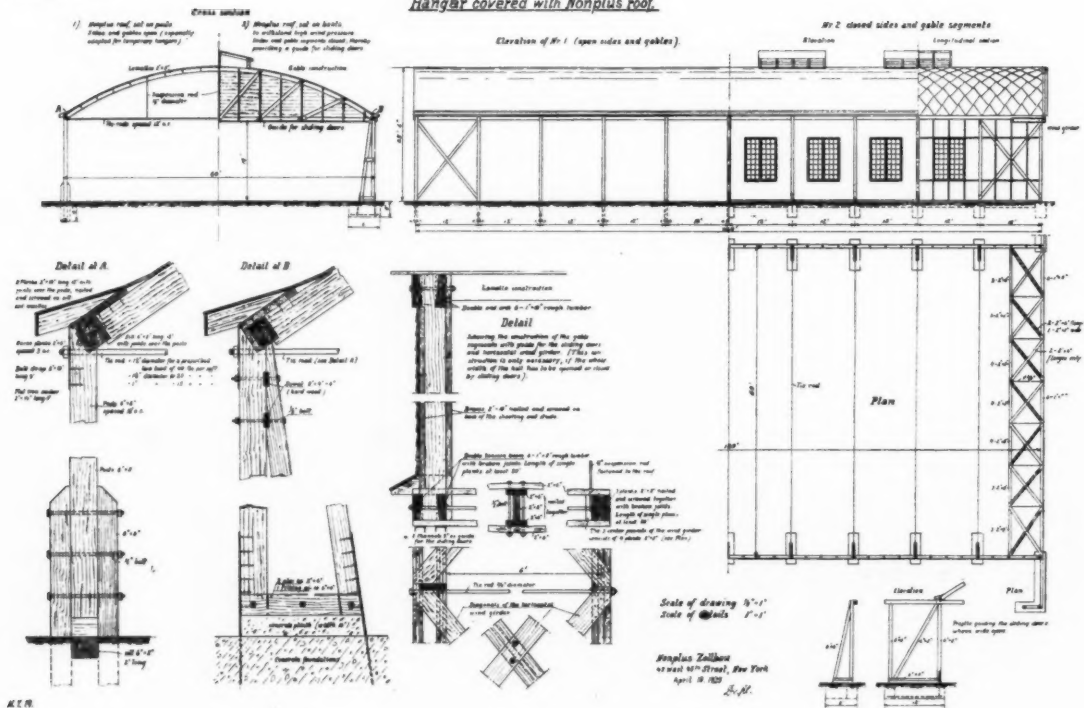
In the Gothic arch system which is especially adapted for churches, residential buildings, barns, warehouses, and the like, the lamella construction may start on the ground. The broach or



An exhibition hall constructed of wood on the lamella system.



U.S.A. Patent 1 981 887

Hangar covered with Nonplus roof.

Above, a hangar at Waernemunde showing door construction.
The hangar is constructed of wood on the Tuchscherer
system. Below, details of a hangar [lamella construction].



A hangar at Waernemunde [Tuchscherer system].

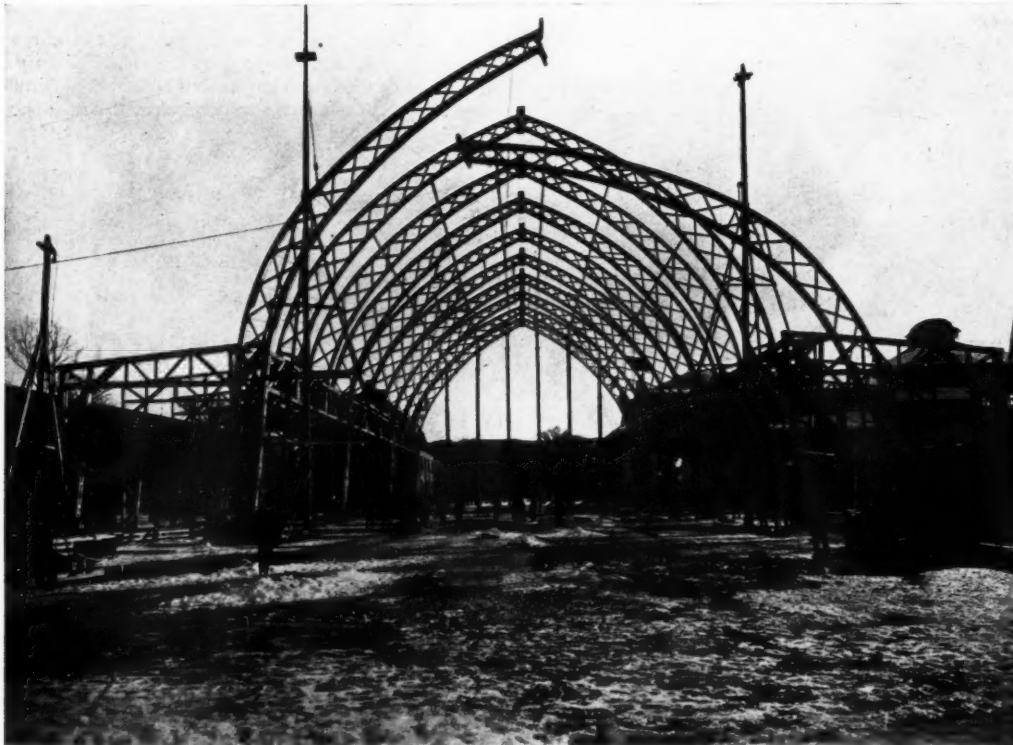
circular roof may also be followed where a particular architectural design is desired.

According to the size of the roof required, lamellæ of 6 ft. to 12 ft. (mostly 8 ft.), and of a thickness of 1 in. to 3 in. (average 2 in.) are employed, being cut from any kind of timber, but preferably long leaf and short leaf yellow pine, Douglas fir (Oregon pine), and such like. These are tied with standard steel joints with protecting washers, and can be covered with any material—slates, shingle, asbestos, etc.

Buildings so constructed have proved serviceable in very severe

conditions, resisting high winds and tornadoes, as well as heavy load pressure from as much as 6 ft. of snow. Another point in favour of the standardized lamellæ may be cited, and that is where fire takes hold of such a building the danger of collapse is minimized by the fact that the stresses of lamellæ burnt through are automatically taken up by the remaining lamellæ.

The network formed by the lamellæ has not a flat but an arched side elevation, and with spans of up to about 100 ft. admits of the greatest possible free space, a factor of importance, especially in regard to storage buildings.



Timber skeleton construction at Munich Exhibition.



Two houses with lamella roofs.

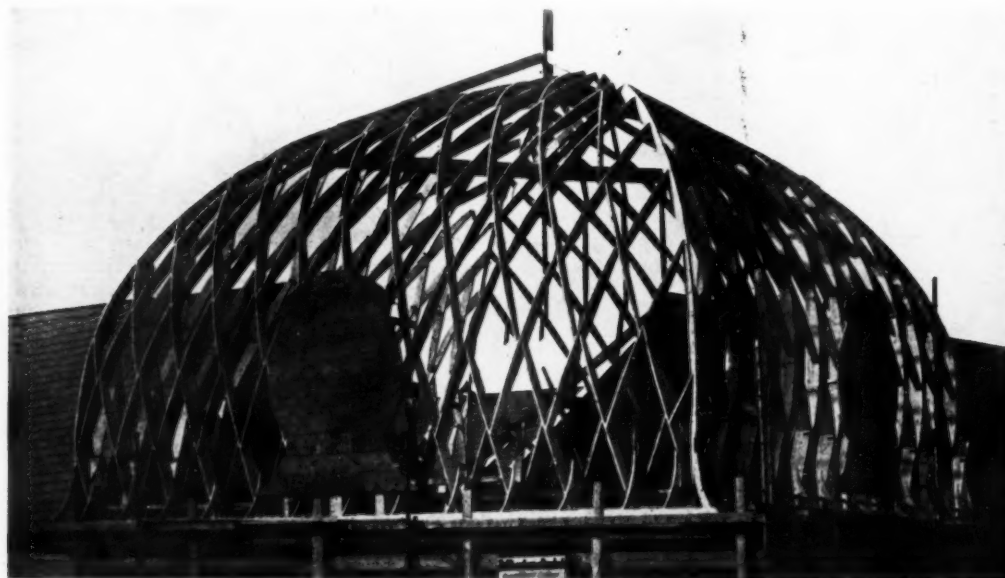
Another system, the Tuchscherer, has perhaps a wider range of use in that it is employed even in the construction of bridges, overhead run-ways, and tipping bridges, etc. It is, of course, a standardized woodwork system suitable for heavier work. The separate items are made in the shops and dispatched to the site of erection, where, as with the lamellæ method, they can be put up by unskilled labour under efficient supervision.

There is much advantage in primary costs and labour-saving in assembling, and a further advantage lies in the fact that owing to the lightness of construction it can be placed on weak foundations, and is particularly suitable for use in territory where the ground is either swampy, or newly built and not settled. In the north of Germany especially, large hangars, barns, and even factories have been erected on the Tuchscherer system in boggy areas, and on lands newly built up from rubbish shoots. This system has been freely pressed into service with satisfactory results in the construction of wooden houses of the Scandinavian and Swiss chalets styles, and bungalows. Here the foundations are laid as for ordinary brick buildings, and the brick or stone wall carried up to 2 ft. or 3 ft., where the floor is laid, forming a veranda on which the house is pinned down.

With the Tuchscherer standardized bolted parts, the whole house can be erected from the brick or stone formed "veranda," or, in other construction, say, in bad ground, it can be pinned on piles, concrete pillars, etc.

One of the largest halls provided on the Tuchscherer system is the Fair building at Breslau on the plans of the town architect, Mr. Berg. This building is a little under 500 ft. long and 200 ft. wide, with a superficial area of about 295,000 ft. Another effort by the same system is the great hangar at Waernemunde, an attractive construction with novel features, and it is claimed that, by the methods of linking up the parts employed here, a span of up to 300 ft. without supports can be obtained.

If we have in these new standardized systems the germ of a new architectural style, it cannot here be discussed, for, of course, style depends much on the artistic taste of the epoch and tradition. It is certain that in some countries where the introduction of standardized methods have been compelled by relentless need for economic construction (and in this direction it appears to have been successful), the limitations or the adaptability, perhaps both, of the new wood roofwork systems have brought about certain architectural changes which in many instances merit attention and respect.



A tent roof [lamella system].



The Radio Exhibition Hall, Berlin [Tuchscherer system].

CORRESPONDENCE

A MINIMUM SALARY FOR ASSISTANTS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Mr. Percy Thomas has put forward his views upon the position of the allied societies in respect to this matter, and he contends that their attitude caused the R.I.B.A. Council to reject the proposal. I regret I cannot agree with the opinions of Mr. Thomas upon either of the points he mentions.

As the question is important and of wide interest, I think the best course would be for the R.I.B.A. to publish both the recommendations of the committee and all the observations thereon which were obtained from the allied societies. Everyone could then form their own opinions.

A. SEYMOUR REEVES

APATHY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Apathy may be responsible for the neglect of many architects to join the new Defence Union, but there must be other reasons, as well, to account for the poor response to the committee's appeals. It may well be that some hold back because they have no use for five of the six clauses in the Indemnity Policy and would be contented with a lower maximum of protection than £5,000, accompanied by a proportionately lower payment by the insured.

No one willingly pays for an unwanted thing, however cheap it may appear to others, neither does the architect with a small practice and very small risk feel anxious to contribute equally with the larger firms of architects, surveyors, and engineers, whose risks increase in proportion to their business and their dependence on others in performing it.

If the Defence Union would issue an alternative Insurance Policy at a lower premium, in all probability a large increase in profitable membership might result.

RUSTIC

THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I wonder, are we supposed to take Karshish seriously when, in his article under the above heading, he asserts that dwellers in assiduously imitative houses have neither individuality nor intelligence?

To most people of ordinary imagination, the fact that others dwell in these despised houses indicates a lack of money, not intelligence.

E. S. P.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—The proposals of the Sub-Commission of the Cathedral's Commission to provide the much-needed additional space for monuments to the illustrious dead and, at the same time, maintain association with what has come to be regarded as the British Pantheon, have met with the vigorous opposition they deserve.

It is true that, of the views threatened, that from the north-west of Westminster Abbey is the more endeared to the myriads to whom the Abbey is familiar, but an erection on the "Chapter House site" would obscure views of the Chapter House and of Henry VII's Chapel, the architectural interests of which are too valuable to lose.

That the Abbey is overcrowded with monuments, lovers of its architecture have long felt, and not only should there be no more added, but, as Sir Reginald Blomfield suggests, a systematic

weeding out of the more unimportant existing monuments might be attempted. And surely we might do better than—following Sir Martin Conway's proposal—spoil the cloisters by placing in them these inharmonious and inartistic monuments.

A "Hall of Fame" that would receive the results of the weeding out from the Abbey and serve as a temple of the future illustrious dead would, I think, meet with wider approval than the Sub-Commission seems to think. The objections to this expressed in the Sub-Commission's report are not, I think, likely to carry much weight.

That such a hall would lack all the "profound associations, historical and religious, of the Abbey," is, of course, obvious; but if the honour of burial there is conferred only after conscientious deliberation, then this pantheon would soon become an object of reverence and veneration in the public mind. But even better than this would be a hall or small cemetery designed for the sole purpose of receiving the graves and monuments of the future illustrious dead, which would have the advantage over a scheme wherein present monuments of the Abbey are included, by not being handicapped at its inception by questionable artistic legacies.

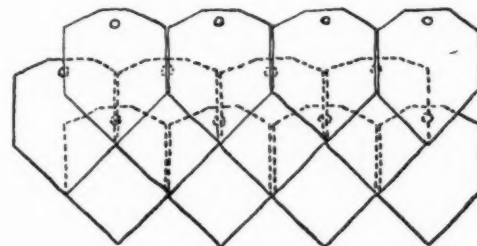
The unimportant monuments of the Abbey might then be relegated to a smaller inexpensive hall, while they could be replaced in the Abbey by small wall tablets. The idea of a small cemetery has, I think, much to recommend it. A site as near to central London as is practicable could be laid out in a manner wherein the monuments—the design of which should be submitted for approval to the Fine Art Commission—might be harmoniously composed amongst the happiest of garden accessories (and it would also mean that valuable feature of a large city, a permanently secure open space). An important aim of such an undertaking should be to associate the graves of the famous dead with the beautiful, and this aim consecrated by the main purpose: of fittingly enshrining the bodily remains of the greatest of a nation might, after sufficient time has elapsed for the growth of a few associations that call for reverence, make a cemetery that would inspire a national veneration such as might survive comparison with memories of sepulture in the Abbey. It might further be an exemplary influence in the future design of other cemeteries of the country.

ARNOLD WHITTICK

STONE SLATE ROOFS OLD AND NEW

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd's excellent article in your JOURNAL reminds me of an interesting "find" of Roman stone slates recently made at Uriconium, the headquarters of the Fourteenth Legion stationed in Britain during the first century. These stone slates vary in size both in respect to length and width, the average slate measuring about 12 in. wide by 16 in. long. The average thickness is about 1½ in. They are pointed on the bottom edge, and the corners of the top edge are knocked off roughly as indicated on the accompanying diagram. Each slate was secured to the roof timbers by a peg in the centre near the top edge, and the bottom point of the slate covered the peg-hole of the slate in the course next but one below it. By this method a perfectly watertight covering was provided with the minimum of material,



Arrangement of stone roofing tiles discovered at the Roman City of Uriconium

while the great advantage in respect to weight was specially valuable with so heavy a material as stone slating must inevitably prove. Although we may be prejudiced against the effect of slates fashioned in this manner, yet it must be admitted that for a heavy material such as stone slating there is much to recommend the shape and arrangement adopted by the Romans after, who knows, how many tragic failures!

EDWARD R. BILL

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Judging from an answer given to a question put by Sir Wm. Davison in the House of Commons, there is little likelihood of definite decisions being taken with regard to the Charing Cross Bridge scheme for some months. Sir William asked the Minister of Transport what progress had been made by the committee of engineers who were appointed in March last to examine the scheme of the Royal Commission for a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross, having regard to its engineering, financial, and aesthetic aspects; and when it was likely that their report would be submitted to Government and to Parliament?

Colonel Ashley replied that the examination of the scheme was for the present directed primarily to its engineering and financial aspects. The problem was one of great difficulty and complexity, and although all possible progress was being made, he did not anticipate that the engineers charged with the investigation would be in a position to report before next spring.

Sir W. Davison then asked whether, in view of the fact that the very important recommendations of the Royal Commission were all held up pending the issue of this report, the Minister would ask the committee to report at the very earliest possible moment?

Col. Ashley: "Certainly, but I would not like to press them unduly. When you are going to spend from £10,000,000 to £12,000,000, I think a month's more investigation may be economical in the end."

The Minister, however, had no reply to give to the query of Mr. Percy Harris, as to whether he could justify twelve months for thinking over such a project.

LAW REPORTS

AN ARCHITECT'S PLANS

G. Alan Fortesque v. H. C. Jones & Co. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Romer

Mr. Justice Romer, in the Chancery Division, had before him a motion by Mr. George Alan Fortescue, architect, of White Walls, Queen's Drive, Thames Ditton, for an injunction restraining H. C. Jones & Co., builders, from infringing his copyright in a drawing or plan of a house designed by him.

Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, for the plaintiff, said in 1922 he designed and planned a house which he built for himself. The design was reproduced in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, and in August and October this year advertisements appeared in the daily papers in which the defendants showed designs for houses, which included the plaintiff's design for his own house. In the capacity of a possible purchaser the plaintiff got inspection of the plans and found that they were identical with his own. In the circumstances, and especially considering that in these days the pirating of designs and plans by builders had become fairly common, the plaintiff in the interests of the profession started this action.

The defendants did not deny the allegations, but said that they had not yet erected any house to any design which was anything like the plaintiff's. Mr. Jones was willing to undertake to destroy the plans and not to again infringe the plaintiff's copyright.

The plaintiff was prepared to accept that undertaking to treat the motion as the trial of the action, and dispose of the whole matter on the footing that a perpetual injunction was granted, and that the infringing plans and drawings would be delivered up

and that his costs were paid. But he did not know whether Mr. Hecksher, who was for the defendants, but was not present, would agree.

His lordship said he would grant an injunction in the terms of the notice of motion, but if an agreement was reached the matter could be mentioned later.

Later in the day Mr. Eardley-Wilmot said the parties had agreed terms. By consent the motion would be treated as the trial of the action, there would be a perpetual injunction in the terms of the motion against the firm and the partners, and an order for delivery up on oath of infringing designs and plans, the defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs.

Mr. Hecksher said he agreed to those terms and consented to them.

Order accordingly.

OFFICIAL ARBITRATOR'S AWARD

Hewitt v. Essex County Council. King's Bench Division. Before Justices Sankey and Talbot

This application raised an interesting point as to practice. The claimants applied that an award stated by the official arbitrator, in the form of a special case, under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, might be transferred to the Special Paper List from the Crown Paper List.

Mr. Tristram Beresford, for the claimants, said the respondents, the Essex County Council, were not represented, but the Minister of Transport was represented by Mr. W. Boustead. In the present matter the claim was for injurious affection of land, not for compulsory acquisition, and he suggested that the proper person to decide it was not the official arbitrator, but a private one. The county council took the opposite view, and to avoid delay his clients submitted to the jurisdiction of the official arbitrator, who stated his award in the form of a special case, as he was empowered to do under section 6 of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, which provides:

1: The decision of an official arbitrator upon any question of fact shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively, but the official arbitrator may, and shall if the High Court so directs, state at any stage of the proceedings, in the form of a special case for the opinion of the High Court, any question of law arising in the course of the proceedings, and may state his award, as to the whole or part thereof, in the form of a special case for the opinion of the High Court.

2: The decision of the High Court upon any case so stated shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to appeal to any other Court.

The Act was silent as to the procedure to be followed on the hearing of a special case, and therefore in counsel's submission it should follow the practice under the Arbitration Act, 1889. This was not a consultative case, but a final award. Section 7 of the Arbitration Act therefore applied, and the case should be set down in the Special Paper List for hearing before a judge alone, but the respondents, after consulting the Master of the Crown Office, had set it down in the Crown Paper List.

The Court, without calling upon Mr. Boustead, held that the case was rightly entered in the Crown Paper List.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in giving judgment, said in this case the award had been set down in the Crown Paper List of the Divisional Court, in which three judges were accustomed to sit. But Mr. Beresford asked them to say that that was wrong and that it ought to be set down in the Special Paper List for one judge. In his (his lordship's) view no question of principle, as usually understood, arose; it was a question of practice and procedure. After reading section 6 of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, his lordship said that Mr. Beresford had rightly drawn attention to the two different forms of special case under section 7 and section 19 of the Arbitration Act. The history of the list of Special Cases was this: Originally, they went to the Divisional Court, but an Order was made some years ago by the then Lord Chief Justice, for the relief of the Divisional Court list, that certain cases in which there was an appeal should go into a

Special Paper before one judge, and if he went wrong there was an appeal from his decision. That was merely an order as to practice. But both the Divisional Court and the single judge were sitting as "the High Court." He did not see anything which gave the right to a litigant to say that his case should go to one or the other. In this case the Act said that the decision of the High Court should be final, and it seemed desirable in these important matters, as they undoubtedly were, that the party should have the advantage of three judges. He thought that the matter was one for discretion, and that where the decision was final it was advisable that it should come before three judges.

Mr. Justice Talbot concurred.

ARBITRATION: BUILDING AGREEMENT

The Cottage Club Estates, Ltd. v. The Woodside Estates Co., Amersham, Ltd. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Wright

In this case the arbitrator stated a case for the opinion of the Court, finding that the sum of £448 odd was due to the Cottage Club Estates, Ltd., from the Woodside Estates Company. The respondents were not represented.

Mr. Barrington Ward, K.C., who appeared for the claimants, said they were contractors, and the respondents were building owners. What happened was that the contractor did not get paid, and in the ordinary course of his business he went to his bank and obtained an advance, assigning to the bank all monies due or to be paid under the contract. Counsel suggested that was an absolute assignment within the meaning of the Judicature Act and the Law of Property Act. The contention raised was that because the builder had assigned to the bank all monies due or to become due under the contract, that disentitled him to go to arbitration under the contract and that any arbitration must take place between the building owner and the bank. He was not surprised no one was present to support that contention. The bank said if they were to finance contractors all over the country, and thereby make themselves parties to arbitrations, the business of bankers would be made impossible. The bank refused to be parties and authorized claimants to proceed to arbitration. An application was made to Mr. Justice Swift in Chambers for an order to stop the arbitration, but the application was refused by his lordship.

Mr. Justice Wright upheld the arbitrator's finding, with costs to the claimants.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Examinations for District Surveyors

Special attention is called to the fact that in 1928 there will be two R.I.B.A. examinations for district surveyors in London, and for building surveyors under local authorities. An examination has already been announced for October 17, 18, and 19, 1928 (closing date for applications October 1), but there will be an additional examination on May 2, 3, and 4, and the closing date for receiving applications will be April 11. Forms of application for admission to these examinations may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Surrey Quantity Surveyors

An executive committee of the Surveyors Institution met at the Surveyors Institution, 12 Great George Street, when Mr. W. L. Evershed, F.S.I., presided. Mr. C. E. Pease (South Nutfield) and Mr. S. J. Durdon (Thornton Heath) were elected additional members of the executive committee. The hon. secretary announced that two members had offered to read papers during the coming session, viz., Mr. C. G. Dobson, on "Roof Measurements and Slating and Tiling," and Mr. S. T. Saunders, on "The Origin of Quantity Surveying, with a Brief History of Early Customs." The dates for the papers were arranged for the last Monday in January and the last Monday

in March. A meeting of Surrey Quantity Surveyors has also been held recently to discuss the "Standard Method of Measurement," and difficulties in relation thereto.

South Wales Institute of Architects

Under the auspices of the South Wales Institute of Architects (central branch) and the Institute of Builders (South Wales branch), a lecture was given at the Engineers' Institute, Cardiff, by Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., S.A.O.G., F.R.I.B.A. (principal of the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association, London), Mr. J. E. Turner, J.P., F.I.O.B., acting as chairman. Mr. Robertson's subject was "Current Architecture of Europe and America," and his lecture, which was illustrated by an excellent collection of lantern slides, was followed with great interest by a large and representative gathering of architects, builders and others interested in architecture. Mr. Robertson dealt in turn with the development of modern architecture in America, Spain, Holland, Austria, France, Denmark, and Sweden. With reference to the work in America, Mr. Robertson indicated that this country led in rapid growth and daring construction, but that the architectural treatment of these engineering feats was still inadequate. He showed considerable sympathy with certain European modernist movements, particularly in Spain and Holland, suggesting that the latter country was one which could claim a national modern style.

COMPETITION CALENDAR

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

January 11. Senior Boys' and Girls' School, Loughborough, for the Education Committee. Assessor, Mr. Fred Broadbent, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £100, £50, and £25. Particulars from Mr. E. A. Jarratt, Secretary, Education Offices, Loughborough.

January 31. Municipal Offices, Shops, etc., in Narrow Street, Peterborough, for the City Council. Assessor: Sir R. Blomfield, R.A. Premiums: 500 guineas, 250 guineas, and 150 guineas. Particulars from Mr. W. H. A. Court, A.M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

March 10. Senior School at Kirkdale, Southport. Assessor, Professor S. D. Adshead. Premiums of £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from Director of Education, Municipal Buildings, Southport. Deposit 10s. 6d.

March 30. Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, extension. Assessors: Messrs. Alan E. Munby, H. M. Fletcher, and Francis Jones. Premiums: £500, £400, and £300. Particulars from Mr. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, BIRMINGHAM

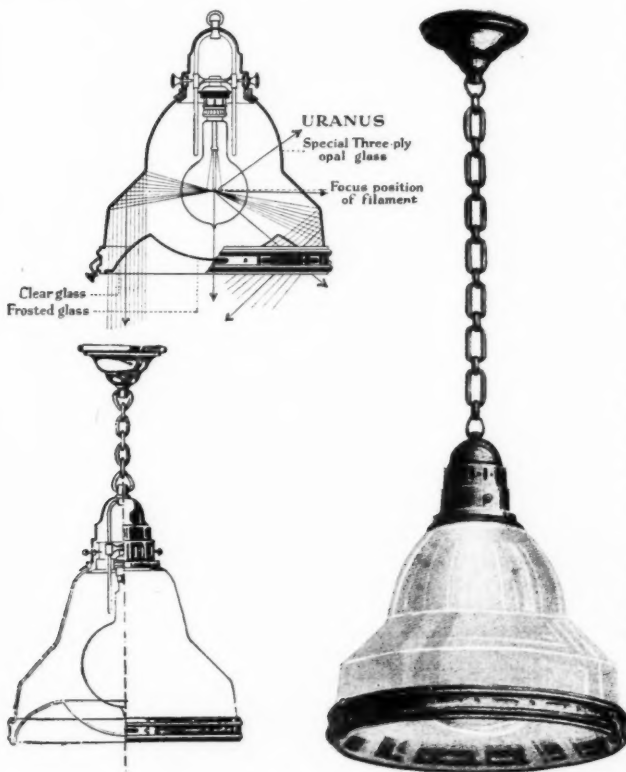
The general contractors for the New Masonic Temple, Birmingham, illustrated on pages 775 to 780, were Thos. Elvins and Sons, and among the artists, craftsmen, and sub-contractors engaged on the work were the following: Gilbert Bayes, sculpture; John Elwell, Ltd., structural steel; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., patent glazing, cast lead; G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., central heating and ventilation; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., and the Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd., patent flooring; Walker Bros., electric wiring; Ingram and Kemp, electric light fixtures; the Stourbridge Glazed Brick and Fire Clay Co., sanitary fittings; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture; Marley Bros., Ltd., steel and bronze casements and bronze balustrade; the Van Kannel Revolving Door Co., Ltd., revolving doors; the Stratford-upon-Avon Guild, Ltd., decorative plaster; E. Showell and Sons, Ltd., bronze doors; Drytone, Ltd., joinery; W. H. Fraley and Sons, Ltd., marble; the Bath Cabinet Makers' Co., Ltd., lodge-room furniture and library fittings; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts.

TRADE NOTES

Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames, were the building contractors for the new wings, etc., at the London Hospital, which were opened last week.

Messrs. Rhodes' Chains, Ltd., announce that on and after December 10 their registered offices will be transferred to Faraday House, 8-10 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2 (opposite the Alhambra), where they have secured commodious first-floor accommodation in the same building as their London depot and dispatch departments. This will greatly increase facilities for giving prompt attention to customers' requirements.

On this page we illustrate an ingenious electric light focussed reflector, having top and bottom efficiency, which has been specially designed to obtain the maximum concentration of light below the horizontal, and with a good top or ceiling light as well, and at the same time it eliminates glare and other effects likely to injure or strain the eyesight. This fitting is known as the "Uranus," and is unique in design and construction. The shade consists of two parts. The light is concentrated by the upper or reflecting portion, and glare and other undesirable effects are destroyed by the lower or inverted portion. The upper portion is made of three-ply opal glass, consisting of one layer of crystal glass, one of opal, and one of clear glass. This upper portion, and in fact the whole fitting, is designed to deflect the largest possible amount of light. The angles of the shade have received special attention and are designed to direct the reflected rays of light from the horizontal to the desired vertical direction. It is claimed that so large an amount of light is directed upwards that no secondary illumination is necessary. The bottom portions of the shade consist of a frosted glass centre and a clear glass outer ring. It is held in position by a metal band which is suspended from the upper portion of the shade. The gallery of the fitting is designed so that the screws do not come into



The Uranus diffusing focussed reflector.

contact with the glass, thus avoiding any possibility of damage by expansion or contraction due to heat or cold, and the glass always hangs central. Mr. B. T. Monier Williams, 214 to 222 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1, is the sole agent for the fitting in the British Isles and the Colonies, from whom a full and detailed catalogue can be obtained on application. The distributors for Great Britain, excepting Birmingham, are Messrs. Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dublin; and the Birmingham agent is Mr. Henry Pratt, of H. Pratt, Ltd., High Street, Aston, Birmingham. The fitting has been supplied to many banks, insurance companies, hospitals, schools and churches throughout the country.

The annual staff social evening of Messrs. Higgs and Hill, Ltd., was held at the Georgian Restaurant (Harrods Ltd.), and was, as usual, a highly successful gathering. Mr. E. J. Hill presided at the dinner, which was held at 6.45, so as to leave as much time as possible for music and dancing, and for the same reason the speeches were limited to two minutes each. Mr. H. C. Ridgers, in proposing the toast of "The Firm," testified to the cordial relationships which existed between the partners and the staff, and Messrs. E. J. Hill and W. M. Hill, in responding, laid special stress upon the fine spirit of loyalty which animated all grades of the staff and did so much to enable them to carry through successfully the great contracts which the firm had undertaken. An exceptionally good musical programme was provided, but the real event of the evening for this great family party was the dancing. The music was provided by the firm's own orchestra, under the spirited direction of Mr. R. F. Hill, and it should be said that their performance was fully equal to that of a really good professional orchestra.

An attractive new booklet on electric lifts has just been issued by Messrs. Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd. In it are illustrations of the most modern types of lifts for the conveyance of passengers, goods, motor-cars, etc., and in each case there is included an abridged, but imposing and convincing list of users, which include the Government and some of the foremost public bodies, hospitals, cinemas, clubs, hotels, and banking, and other firms. The firm supplied the motor-car lifts at Devonshire House, Piccadilly. The firm have had great experience with this class of lift and have carried out contracts for most of the leading motor-car manufacturers. It is the proud boast of the firm that the special requirements of each installation receive expert consideration, and that their lifts are foolproof and safe and are notable for low running costs, smoothness in running and smoothness in starting and stopping. Each type of lift is claimed to embody many unique features, and to be able successfully to stand hard and continuous use. The lifts are manufactured in collaboration with Messrs. J. and E. Hall, Ltd., of Dartford, who have specially equipped their works for the economical production of lifts of every description.

The British Insulated Cables Ltd., of Prescot, Lancs, have received an order from the Central Electricity Board for approximately 228 route miles of 132 k.v. 3-phase, overhead transmission lines in Scotland. The materials are to be supplied from within the British Empire, and include approximately 1,000 miles of steel-cord aluminium conductors and 1,500 steel towers. The value of the order is approximately £400,000. This is claimed to be the largest single order for such work ever placed in this country.

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued British Standard Specifications for ready-mixed linseed oil paint (oil gloss), green, black and red oxide of iron, lithopone oil paste for paints, red oxide of iron oil paste (class 1, natural or mixed oxides) for paints, and (class 2, oxide of iron base) for paints. They contain clauses regulating the composition together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of these materials, together with appendices giving methods of carrying out the tests. Copies of these six new specifications (Nos. 293-295, 297-299/1927) can be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. each, post free.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Mr. A. Frampton is securing from the L.C.C. another twenty-four sites on the Downham estate, LEWISHAM, for the erection of shops.

The DUDLEY Corporation Development Committee recommends leasing nine acres near the county ground to a syndicate for the construction of a greyhound racing track.

The CHELTENHAM Corporation has asked Messrs. Chatters, Smithson and Rainger to submit plans for non-parlour houses in Spencer Road, and a new road to be constructed.

The CHELTENHAM Corporation is to compulsorily acquire four acres in Folley Lane for a housing scheme.

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: Workshop and motor-house, Tivoli Road, for Mr. F. J. Griffin; showroom and garage, Bath Road, for Messrs. Reed and Patterson; stables, Grove Road, for Messrs. H. Jordan & Co.; art dept., Imperial House, Lypiatt Road, for Messrs. E. J. Burrow & Co.; storerooms, North Place, for Mr. H. Eager.

The CHELTENHAM Corporation has passed plans submitted by Mr. E. Garfield for the erection of a cinema and assembly hall at Promenade and St. George's Road.

Plans passed by the CAMBERWELL B.C.: Church, Lordship Lane, for Messrs. W. Wilmot, Ltd.; garages, Canterbury Road, for Messrs. A. C. Brown and Son; garages, Queen's Road, for Messrs. Dowton & Co.

Messrs. Baldwin & Co. are to develop a building estate at Kings Drive, EASTBOURNE, where forty houses are to be erected.

The EASTBOURNE Corporation is seeking sanction for a loan of £50,000 for further housing advances.

To provide accommodation for young married people, Councillor Salt is asking the BIRMINGHAM Corporation to authorize the preparation of plans for the erection of 250 two-story, two-family houses for letting at rents of 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. a week, the plans to provide for the ultimate conversion of these houses into single parlour-type dwellings.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation proposes to expend £325,000 to augment the water supply at Elan Aqueduct, £250,000 for the extension of distribution mains, £85,000 upon leading mains, and £115,000 on the general improvement of the distribution system.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation has placed contracts for the erection of 908 houses at Birches Green, Erdington, and 287 at Billesley.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation Tramways Committee has acquired four acres at Birches Green for the erection of a motor-bus repair depot.

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee has prepared plans for the reconstruction of the two elementary schools in Tilton Street and Ada Road, the cost being estimated at £30,000.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation is leasing the site of the Government Instructional Factory in Lancaster Street to Messrs. Halford Cycle Co., Ltd., the stipulation being for the erection of an attractive building to be used as warehouse, showrooms, and offices at a cost of not less than £40,000.

On behalf of the Hamilton Estates, Ltd., twenty-two houses are to be erected by Messrs. T. Wainwright and Sons in Volerian Road, BIRKENHEAD.

Plans passed by the BOLTON Corporation: Club, Bridgman Street, for Bolton United Harriers; twelve houses, Kingwood Avenue, for Mr. A. S. Woods; new street off Greenmount Lane, for Last Beaumont; additions, Pilkington Street, for St. Peter's and St. Paul's Guild Club; race track stands, offices, etc., Salford Road, for Greyhound Racing and General Entertainments, Ltd.; extensions, works, Bridgman Street, for Messrs. W. Wadsworth and Sons, Ltd.; alterations, Old Mill, St. Edmund Street, for Messrs. John Booth and Sons; three houses, Longworth Street, for Messrs. R. Brooks and Sons; eight houses, St. Bede's Avenue, for Mr. John S. Hughes; extensions, mills, Parrot Street, for Messrs. Jabez Johnson, Hodgkinson and Pearson; race track, stands, etc., Manchester Road, for Bolton Greyhound Racing Co., Ltd.; new streets off Lever Edge Lane, for Lord Bradford; six shops and house, Higher Swan Lane, for Mr. William Reddyhough; new streets off Smethurst Lane, for Bridgewater Estates, Ltd.

The managers of the St. Ethelbert's Roman Catholic School, BOLTON, have prepared plans for the erection of a school to accommodate 250, and the plans are being submitted to the Board of Education for approval.

Plans passed by the DUDLEY Corporation: Alterations and additions, Unicorn Inn, Salop Street, for Dunkirk Brewery; store-rooms and offices, Hope Works, for Messrs. E. Vaughan and Son.

Mr. F. W. Newby, architect, has prepared plans for a shopping centre of eleven shops and houses at the Ridgeway, SOUTH SHIELDS.

Plans passed by the SOUTH SHIELDS Corporation: Fourteen bungalows, Lisle Road, for Messrs. Henderson and Woolgar; extensions, "Scarbro' Spa" public-house, King Street, for Messrs. T. A. Page and Son; alterations, 21, 22 King Street, for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd.

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Six houses, Edale Road, for Mr. J. Ramsden; four houses, Greystones Road, for Mr. Riley Watson; six houses, Folds Place, for Mr. C. W. Belton; seven houses, Worrall Road, for Mr. T. Barker; ten houses, Ansell Road, for Mr. A. J. Belton; 135 houses, Longley estate, for Corporation Estates Committee; six houses, Crawford Road, for Mr. T. Leadbeater; six houses, Little Norton Lane, for Mr. G. R. Parkin.

Having had a report from Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., the city architect, that the library buildings in Surrey Street, SHEFFIELD, are beyond improvement, the Corporation Libraries Committee recommends consideration of plans for a new central library.

The SHEFFIELD Corporation has now arranged for the acquisition of Eccleshall Woods, comprising 306 acres, for £45,000, for recreative purposes.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation Municipal Bank Committee is taking over a site at the corner of Bristol Lane and Hawkesley Mill Lane with the ultimate idea of erecting a branch bank.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation is in negotiation for further land for housing schemes.

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Two houses, Towcester Road, for Messrs. Henry Martin, Ltd.; warehouse, Scarletwell Street, for Messrs. Hooton Bros.; seven garages, King Street, for Mr. J. B. Clarke; alterations, New Inn, Kettering Road, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.; additions, Mitre Inn, King Street, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the WIMBLEDON Corporation: Showroom and garages, Worpole Road, for Mr. J. S. Brockleby; two houses, Oakwood Road, for Messrs. H. Wakeford and Sons; three houses, Woodhayes Road, for Mr. S. Derwent; motor depot, Pepys Road, and Worpole Road, for Mr. J. Ross Wills; alterations, Wandle Mill, Wandle Bank, for Messrs. A. and F. J. Leather, Ltd.; drying-room, Paxton's Mills, East Road, for Messrs. Leather, Ltd.

The SHIPLEY U.D.C. has obtained sanction to grant another fifty housing subsidies.

Messrs. H. Dare and Sons, Ltd., of Alum Rock, are acquiring sites on the Wheelwright estate of the BIRMINGHAM Corporation for the erection of eleven shops and houses.

The BIRMINGHAM Education Committee has obtained a site on the Tyseley Farm estate for the erection of an elementary school.

The Office of Works has obtained a site in Stuarts Road, Stetchford, BIRMINGHAM, for the erection of a telephone exchange.

The BIRMINGHAM Corporation is to erect a branch municipal bank at the corner of Sandon Road and Willow Avenue, Bearwood.

The YORK Corporation has decided to erect a further seventy houses on the Tang Hall and Glen estates. Fourteen are to be built by direct labour, and tenders are to be invited for the erection of the others.

The YORK Corporation has asked the city engineer to report in regard to the improvement and widening of Castle Mills Bridge.

The MANCHESTER Corporation is purchasing property in Wharf Street and Back Factory Street for the extension of the workshops of the Health Department.

The MANCHESTER Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at an estimated cost of £63,000.

The city architect of HULL has prepared plans for the erection of a clinic at East Hull at a cost of £10,000, with £2,000 for equipment.

The HULL Corporation is negotiating with the Charterhouse Trustees for a housing site at North Hull.

The HULL Education Committee has obtained a site on the eastern housing estate for the erection of another elementary school.

The HULL Corporation has decided to invite firms to submit schemes and prices for a complete heating installation at the mental hospital.

Plans passed by the BARKING TOWN U.D.C.: Sixty-four houses, Faircross estate, for Messrs. E. Glenny and Son; additions to factory, Broadway, for British East Light, Ltd.; shop and house, Hertford Road, for Messrs. Scriven and Huxtable; store, Jenkins Lane, for Messrs. Gross, Sherwood and Heald, Ltd.

The EAST HAM Corporation is considering the advisability of establishing small wash-houses, and asked the borough engineer to make suggestions as to localities where such premises should be placed.

Plans passed by the KENSINGTON B.C.: Buildings on site abutting on Warwick Gardens and Pembroke Gardens; streets on Holland Park estate; residential flats in Allen Street.

The LEEDS Corporation is seeking sanction for a loan of £90,000 for further housing subsidies.

The HORNSEY Corporation has appointed a subcommittee to report as to the provision of a branch library at Muswell Hill, and the provision of children's rooms at the libraries.

The BARKING TOWN U.D.C. has passed the plans for the erection of 420 houses on the Upney estate, and decided to obtain tenders for part of the scheme comprising 200 houses.

The PLYMOUTH Education Committee recommends a site at the corner of James Street and Cobourg Street for the erection of new education offices.

Plans passed by the PLYMOUTH Corporation: Meeting hall, Bath Street, for Town Mission; eight houses, Pennycross Park Road, for Mr. J. Neal; four houses, Peverell Park Road, for Messrs. Tozer Bros.; twenty-one houses, Beaumont Street, for Messrs. A. C. Jones and Son; shop and house, St. Lenay Road, for Mr. F. Kaphan; offices and two shops, Regent Street, for Messrs. Leggo-Wilson, Ltd.; eight houses, Old Laira Road, for Mr. J. H. Blatchford; ethylmising house, Cattedown Quarry, for Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.

The PLYMOUTH Corporation has asked the Parks Committee to prepare details and estimates of schemes for the provision at West Hoe of indoor swimming baths, concert hall, and winter gardens in one large building.

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Additions, 22-26 Blossom Street, for Railwaymen's Club and Institute; additions, High Ousegate, for Messrs. Brown Bros. and Taylor, Ltd.; alterations, Clarence Street, for Bootham Conservative Club; additions, Trafalgar Bay Inn, Nunnery Lane, for Samuel Smith's Old Brewery (Tadcaster), Ltd.; additions, Wigginton Road, for Messrs. Rowntrees & Co., Ltd.; workshops, Blue Bridge Road, for Messrs. F. Shepherd and Sons; additions, 46 Petergate, for Messrs. Bellerby's, Ltd.; two houses, Cameron Grove, for Mr. W. Johnson; two houses, Kilburn Road, for Mr. A. Duce.

The LANCASTER Corporation is considering the question of the provision of open-air swimming baths in the Scotforth and Skerton districts of the town.

Shop sites are being acquired from the GUILDFORD Corporation on the Aldershot Road housing estate for Mr. H. Ashenden, Messrs. Clarke, Gammon and Emerys, the Guildford Co-operative Society, and Mr. S. Elsley.

The ILFORD Stadium and Greyhound Racecourse, Ltd., proposes the development of land in the vicinity of Eastern Avenue for purposes of greyhound racing and various sports.

The ILFORD Corporation has under consideration the purchase of additional land for isolation hospital purposes.

The WIMBLEDON Corporation has agreed to a scheme for the development of Captain Drax's estate at Copse Hill in accordance with plans by Mr. Alex M. L. McKay.

The HORNSEY Education Committee is inquiring if the Board of Education will sanction a scheme for the erection of an open-air school in conjunction with the Wood Green authority.

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has obtained sanction to grant another 250 housing subsidies.

The borough engineer of EAST HAM has prepared plans for double tenement houses on part of the Flanders site, and is to obtain tenders for their erection.

The EAST HAM Corporation is seeking sanction for a loan of £50,000 for further housing advances.

Plans passed by the EAST HAM Corporation: Twelve houses, Grantham Road, for Mr. W. Reeves; steel-framed workshop, Lonsdale Avenue, for Mr. S. H. Noakes; ninety garages, Hampton Road, for Mr. H. Turner-Gordon; twelve houses, Brancaster Road, for Mr. W. Cooper; extensions, Trebor Works, Shaftesbury Road, for Messrs. J. C. Mellis & Co.; alterations, 58 Barking Road, for Mr. H. Byron, F.R.I.B.A.; alterations, 50 High Street North, for Mr. E. Cannell, F.R.I.B.A.

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Four houses, Skelton Road, for Mr. Albert Cryer; two houses, Ring Road, for Mr. Thomas Thompson; two houses, Grove Hall Drive, for Mr. Alfred Todd; six houses, Upland Grove, for Messrs. Bailey Bros.; six houses, Rookwood Avenue, for Mr. William Jowett; four houses, The Oval, for Messrs. Purdy and Son; six houses, Hetton Road, for Mr. William Corker.

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 1/2	A	E. Glamorgan	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
A	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2	A	Neath	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Neath	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Abingdon	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	B	Exeter	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2	A	Nelson	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Exmouth	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Newcastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2						A	Newport	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7	1 3 1/2
A	Aldrie	Scotland	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
G	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 4	1 0 1/2	B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	A	North Shields	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Filey	Yorkshire	1 6 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Appleby	N.W. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	B	Fleetwood	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Norwich	E. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Folkstone	S. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	B	Frodsham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Nuneaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Aylesbury	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	B	Frome	S.W. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2					
					A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	OKHAM	Mid. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
B	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	B	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Oldham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Bangor	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2 1/2	B	Oswestry	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Goole	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2 1/2	B	Oxford	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
A	Barnsley	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Gosport	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2					
B	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	A	PAISLEY	Scotland	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Barrow	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2	C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2
A	Barry	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Greenock	Scotland	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Perth	Scotland	1 8	1 3
B	Basinstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	B	Grimby	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
B	Bath	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	B	Guildford	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Batley	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Bedford	E. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	A	HALIFAX	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2 1/2	A	Hanley	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
B	Bewdley	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2	A	Harrrogate	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Preston	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Bicester	Mid. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	A	Hartlepool	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2					
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	1 10	1 4 1/2	B	Harwich	E. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	QUEENS-FERRY	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Hastings	E. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	B	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
A	Bishop	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Hatfield	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	B	Reigate	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
					B	Hereford	S. W. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	A	Retford	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Hertford	E. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Rhondda	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Heysham	N.W. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2					
A	Blyth	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Howden	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Ripon	Yorkshire	1 6 1/2	1 2
B	Bognor	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Rochdale	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Bolton	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Hull	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Rochester	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
A	Boston	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2						A	Ruabon	N.W. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2
B	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2						A	Rugby	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1						A	Rugeley	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
A	Bradford	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Runcorn	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2										
A	Bridgend	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
B	Bridgewater	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1						A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2						B	Saisbury	S.W. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2
A	Brighouse	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2
B	Brighton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2						A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Bristol	S.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Sheffield	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Brixham	S.W. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2						A	Shipley	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2						A	Shireburn	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
G	Bromyard	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0 1/2						A	Slough	Yorkshire	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
A	Burnley	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Solihull	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2
A	Burslem	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2						B	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
A	Bury	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Southport	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Buxton	N.W. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2	A	ILKLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
					A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
					R	Ipswich	E. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	A	Stafford	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2
					C	Iale of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0 1/2	A	Stockport	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2						A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	A	JARROW	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2					
A	Cardiff	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2						A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Carlisle	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Stroud	S.W. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1 1/2	B	Kendal	N.W. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1	B	Kewick	N.W. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Carnforth	N.W. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2	A	Kettering	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	A	Swansea	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2	B	Swindon	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
A	Chatham	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	B	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 5	1 1					
B	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2
A	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2 1/2	A	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2	B	Taunton	S.W. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
A	Chester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Teesside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Leek	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 6	1 1 1/2
B	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	A	Leicester	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Chorley	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Torquay	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2
A	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1	B	Lewes	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	C	Truro	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0 1/2
A	Clydebank	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Lichfield	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	B	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
A	Coalville	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Lincoln	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Tunstall	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Colchester	E. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Liverpool	N.W. Counties	1 10	1 4 1/2	A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Colne	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2					
A	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	A	Llanelli	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	WAKE-FIELD	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Consett	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	London (12 miles radius)		19 1/2	1 4 1/2	A	Walsall	Mid. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2
A	Conway	N.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	A	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		19	1 4	A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Coventry	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Warwick	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2
A	Crewe	N.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
A	Cumberland	1 6 1/2	1 2	B	Luton	E. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
					A	Lytham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Macclesfield	N.W. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2	A	Whitby	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2 1/2
A	Darwen	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Malden	S. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2	A	Widnes	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Deal	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	A	Malvern	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	A	Wigan	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
A	Denbigh	N.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Winchester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Derby	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Mansfield	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Windsor	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
A	Dewsbury	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	Margate	S. Counties	1 4 1/2	1 0 1/2	A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3 1/2
B	Didcot	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2	A	Matlock	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2					
B	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Merthyr	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2
G	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0 1/2	A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Wrexham	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2 1/2
A	Driffield	Yorkshire	1 6 1/2	1 2	A	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 6	1 1 1/2
A	Droitwich	Mid. Counties	1 6 1/2	1 2	B	Minehead	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1					
A	Dudley	Mid. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2	A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3 1/2	B	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5 1/2	1 1 1/2
A	Dunfermline	Scotland	1 8	1 3 1/2	S. and E. Glamorgan					B	Yeovil	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Durham	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3 1/2	A	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7 1/2	1 2 1/2	A	York	Yorkshire	1 8</	

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4½d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. per hour; NAVVY, 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
Thomas ballast, per yd.	0 11 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 18 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 14 6
Washed sand	0 15 0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.	
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.	
Portland cement, per ton	£2 19 0
Lime, per ton	2 10 0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.	
Transport hire per day:	
Cart and horse	£1 3 0
Trailer	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0
Steam roller	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton	4 0 0
Water cart	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube.	0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.	
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.	
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.	
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.	
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.	
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.	
RETURN, fill, and rain, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube.	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup., 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
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
do. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
do. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
do. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
do. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
LIAS-LINK 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; FLUMBER, 1s. 9½d. per hour; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. per shift.

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 0 10
do. 6 in., per ft.	0 1 3
do. 9 in., per ft.	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
do. 6 in., per yd.	0 8 6
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lead for caulking, per cwt.	£2 5 6
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4½

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

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.

Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. See Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

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

London stocks, per M.	£4 15 0
Flettons, per M.	9 10 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 0 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2 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 freclay, 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.	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
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex. rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, 1 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, 4 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, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0 6 6
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 6 9
State 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 0 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	£42 11 3
24 in. x 12 in.	24 5 0
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	8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton	7 3 9
Green peggies, 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 6 0
Clips, copper, per lb.	0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.	1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.	0 1 10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	
Hand-made tiles, per M.	£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.	5 5 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
Grey-green do.	5 9 0
Green peggies, 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. 0d. per square.	
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen	£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square	0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square	1 0 0
See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."	

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 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
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
do. T. and G., 1 in., per sq.	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. x 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 6
Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 4
do. Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 2 6
do., African, per ft. sup.	0 1 3
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 1 6
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 FINE, 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	
sizing 4 in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
do. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

PLUMBER

PLASTERER

GLAZIER

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

SUNDRIES

SMITH

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
WROUGHT-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, in- cluding washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	

