

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is a return of the Houses and Population in 1841 and 1851.

	1851 (31st March).						1841 (2d June).					
	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Great Britain, and Islands in the British Seas.....	3,476,464	268,008	28,109	20,919,531	10,186,097	10,734,664	3,665,891	199,129	39,334	18,655,891	9,774,042	9,561,339
England and Wales.....	3,276,974	188,579	29,529	17,892,931	9,754,884	9,131,277	2,468,978	173,234	27,898	15,911,787	7,776,239	8,134,622
Scotland.....	199,490	11,880	3,379	2,970,794	1,363,622	1,607,162	598,682	24,626	2,846	2,680,104	1,341,862	1,376,332
Islands in the British Seas.....	21,820	1,077	372	142,916	66,511	76,405	19,190	919	230	124,000	57,556	69,444
London.....	397,722	14,989	6,817	2,399,141	1,204,366	1,354,765	363,742	11,724	6,972	1,995,360	912,691	1,082,669

Note.—The army in Great Britain, and the navy, merchant seamen, and other persons on board vessels in the ports, are included in the Return for 1851; the navy, merchant seamen, and persons on board vessels, were not included in 1841.
The apparent decrease of houses in Scotland between 1841 and 1851 is attributable to the fact that in 1841 flats or dormies were reckoned in many places as "houses": in the present Census the more correct definition has been employed.
GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF LONDON.

MR. ROBERT MYLNE has just now issued a first attempt at a contour map of London and its district.* The data for levels are founded upon the recent Ordnance survey, adopting the well-known local standard datum of Trinity High Water Mark. The contours indicate by shadings, successive steps of 10 feet elevation, by which the natural surface drainage and water shed area of the metropolitan districts are well defined. The various soils are distinguished by different colours, and, by the combination of topography with geology, it facilitates the comparison of the levels of the interlocking strata and drift deposits of gravel and bunter loam.

The sub-strata of London were studied, and sections published of them, in March, last year, by Mr. Mylne; and the present map is grounded upon that, with the result of still more recent investigation.

In the district of Woolwich and Greenwich the outcrop of five distinct stratifications are to be traced on the slope of the rising ground from the River Thames, based by chalk, which appears on the surface,—caused by a remarkable disturbance or fault in its stratum. In the neighbourhood of Highgate and Hampstead are shown the position of the sandy upper beds of London clay, which occupy a considerable area, and have been but partially known, and never before mapped, and by the aid of the contours they will be seen to dip considerably to the eastward.

IRISH ARCHITECTURAL DOINGS.

A new Presbyterian Church is to be erected at Ballymore, and the foundation-stone has been laid.

The Board of Guardians of Rathkeale Union intend erecting an industrial ward 74 feet long by 16 feet wide, and two stories high, in connection with the present workhouse, and the drawings for same have been prepared by the architect to the Poor-law Commissioners, Mr. Wilkinson.

We understand that 2,000*l.* are to be expended by the New Ross Fever Hospital Trustees in the improvement of that port.

The Royal Cork Yacht Club intend erecting a new club-house.

Sundry alterations and additions are to be executed at the different churches in the King's County, County Meath, and County Westmeath, according to the specifications, &c., by the architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The works at the grand Cathedral of Armagh, which were commenced ten years ago under the auspices of the late primate, Dr. Crolly, are to be completed immediately, and Mr. J. J. McCarthy has been appointed the architect to superintend their erection.

The Commissioners of Public Works intend to build a bridge at Ballyboggin, between the counties of Meath and Kildare, also bridges at Moortown and Amadree, according to drawings at the engineer's office, Kinsnegad.

A new Roman Catholic church, with convent and schools adjoining, is to be erected in Enniskillen; on a site overlooking Lough Erne. Mr. McCarthy has been instructed to prepare designs for it.

* Wylie, London.

The Commissioners of the borough of Cavan have determined to light the town with gas, and have invited proposals.

Advertisements have been issued by the Board of Guardians of Thurles Union for intended buildings at the present workhouse, according to the plans prepared by the Poor-law Commissioners' architect.

The Goggin's-hill tunnel, on the Cork and Bandon line, has been publicly opened. The directors and their friends were conducted through the tunnel, which is 900 yards in length, in a carriage drawn by the navvies. The entire line it is stated positively will be opened for traffic the first week in July.

The new lecture-hall of the Dublin Mechanic's Institute has been publicly opened, and a grand *soirée*, with concert, given on the occasion. The total sum collected by subscription for the erection of the new buildings was 1,311*l.* 5*s.*, and the amount expended on the lecture-hall was 456*l.* 6*s.* Messrs. Louch and Low, architects, gave their professional assistance gratis, and Mr. John O'Rourke was the contractor.

Mr. Kivas Tully, late of Limerick, architect, has (we understand) designed the model for building Trinity College Church University at Toronto, which will cost 20,000*l.* being an institution devoted to the Protestant Episcopal Church in Canada.

A new bridge is to be erected at Galway upon the site formerly occupied by the Old West bridge, and the Board of Public Works have declared Mr. Patrick Nugent the contractor. The foundation-stone has been laid with more than ordinary ceremony. Mr. Roberts is the district engineer.

The corporation of Dublin intend having public baths and washhouses established in the metropolis, and a sum of 900*l.* is to be expended thereon. It is also in contemplation to erect a bridge across the Liffey immediately opposite the Custom-house. Model lodging-houses are also to be established.

The railway from Dublin to Belfast will be opened by the 1st of November next with the exception of the viaduct over the river Boyne, which will not be finished until October 1852.

A new altar and tabernacle of white marble has been erected at a cost of 400*l.* in St. Paul's Church, Arran-quay. It has been manufactured by a native artist. Mr. P. Byrne is the architect who furnished the designs.

A large organ, by Talford, of Dublin, has been placed in the new church of St. John, at Sandymount (which was fully described some time since in *THE BUILDER*). It was the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert.

An iron screw light-house is in progress of erection on the Spit Bank, Queensdown, under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, C.E. Two of the screws have been fixed in their respective positions.

The first stone of a new workhouse has been laid at Urringford by the county surveyor, Mr. Carter. The contractor for executing the works under the Poor Law Commissioners' architect is Mr. Bewisham.

New bridges are to be erected at Castlenode, Carronwaskey, Lissoffy, Mountbrown, and Buncracka; also at Killinod, Carrickglass, Ballyclare, and Ballinamore, according to plans at the Drainage Engineer's Office, Longford.

The board of guardians of Castletowndelvin union have determined upon the erection of a

new workhouse, and the works are to be executed according to the drawings, &c. furnished by the architect to the Poor Law Commissioners.

A new workhouse is also to be erected at Bawnboy, county Cavan, from the designs of the same architect.

The parish church of Pallasgreen, county Limerick, is to be enlarged, and tenders are being received for the execution of the works.

A new chapel, orphanage, and convent are to be erected at Mount St. Vincent, Limerick, the designs and working drawings for which have been made by Mr. John Neville, architect, Dundalk.

The new corn exchange at Belfast, which is being erected from the design of Mr. Thomas Jackson, architect, of Belfast, is situated at the corner of Corporation and Victoria streets. It is intended to appropriate the ground-floor to shops or offices, and four apartments, about 32 feet by 15 feet each, have been provided for that purpose. On the upper story is the exchange-room, 60 feet long by 32 feet wide, approached by stone stairs at one extremity of the building. There are six windows at the sides of this apartment: two retiring rooms are provided. At the extremities of the exchange-room are three doors, with piers, and entablature supported by enriched consoles: over each is a panel sunk in the wall, and curved at the head. A pedestal, with moulded capping and a series of panels in the die, is continued round the apartment. An ornamented entablature is intended to surmount the room, and thence rises a segmental roof of iron, with large lantern light in the centre. The floor is constructed on a fire-proof principle.

FORMATION OF TILE ROOFS.

In a late number of *THE BUILDER* I gave a few hints concerning the laying of plain tiles on roofs, so as to make weather-tight work. I beg leave to submit some additional observations:—

Each tile should be curved or bent one quarter of an inch in the length of the tile, to allow a bed of mortar to be laid under the middle part of each course of tiling. The tiling should also be jointed with mortar from the top end of each tile downwards, to a little above the ganged part of the tile.

It is of importance that the tiles be all whole and entire, particularly at the top ends, as that is where the water is most likely to find its way to the inside of the roof.

The mortar to be used should be well tempered and worked till it is of a tough consistency, so as it may not be liable to crumble away by heat, frost, or any other cause, after the work is finished. By this method the tiling will be compact and solid, as each tile will have a bearing at both ends, and also in the middle: the work will look well when finished, as the bottom ends of the tiles will fit close on the tiles under them, which is frequently not the case when the tiles are straight, and the roof will be completely weather-tight, if properly executed according to the foregoing directions. But to make the work still more secure, it may be as well to point the heads of each course of tiles in the inside of the roof. It perhaps might not be amiss to suppose that, if architects having plain tile roofs to be executed under their authority, were to specify that