

“The Royal Palaces of Windsor, Osborne and Marlborough House; the Palace and State Yachts of the Sultan of Turkey; the Royal Residence of Prince Dhuleep Sing; the New Houses of Parliament, Westminster; the New Foreign Offices; the New Government Buildings in India; the South Kensington Museum; the New Albert Hall; the Senior and Junior Carlton Clubs; the Cathedrals of Ely, Lincoln, Litchfield, Gloucester, Wells, Glasgow, Armagh and Sydney (New South Wales); the New Capitol at Washington (U. S. of America); and many of the principal Ducal Mansions, Government Buildings, Churches and Public Institutions in Great Britain,” etc., etc.

#### VARIETIES OF TILES.

The varieties of tiles as now made may be classed according to their manufacture, irrespective of form or use, as follows:—

1. Plain tiles, unglazed, glazed or enamelled, in colors.
2. Encaustic tiles, unglazed or glazed.
3. Majolica tiles.
4. Enamelled, decorated or painted tiles.

The plain tiles are usually made from natural clay mixtures, selected with reference to their colors when burned; or coloring substances may be added. The color pervades the whole tile like a brick, not being, as in the case of an enamel, merely superficial. The addition of a transparent glaze makes the color more brilliant, and gives a smoother surface. The general colors of both the plain tiles are black and white, red, chocolate, salmon, drab and buff. But almost any desired color can be given to plain tiles, by enamelling them upon the surface with opaque enamels. For this process the plain white, buff or red tiles are taken. Bright reds, crimson, purples, blues, greens and browns may thus be obtained. These enamelled tiles, like the glazed, have a smooth glassy surface, and are more appropriately used upon walls than in pavements, where the attrition would soon destroy the gloss of the enamel and produce scratches. The smooth surface is also rather slippery and dangerous to walk upon. For these reasons