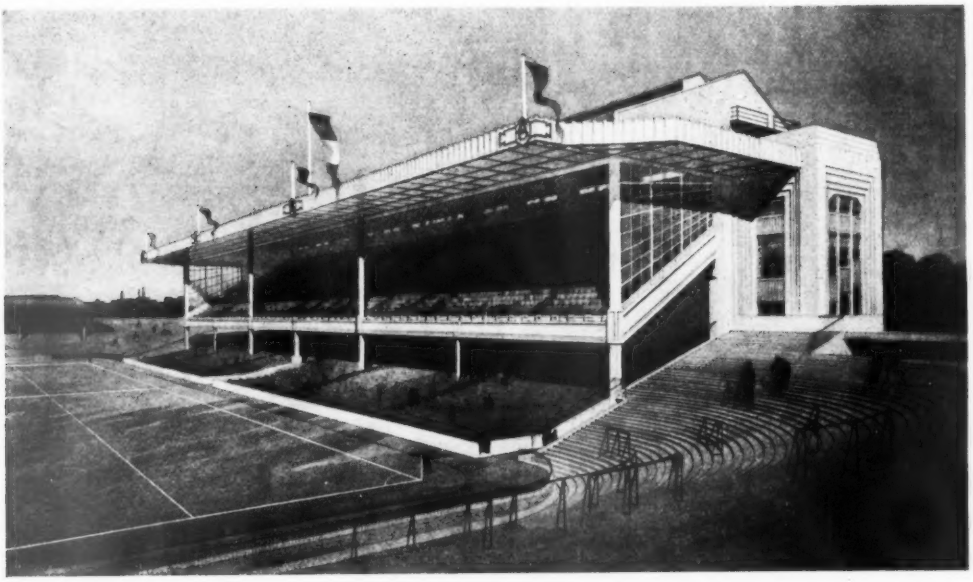
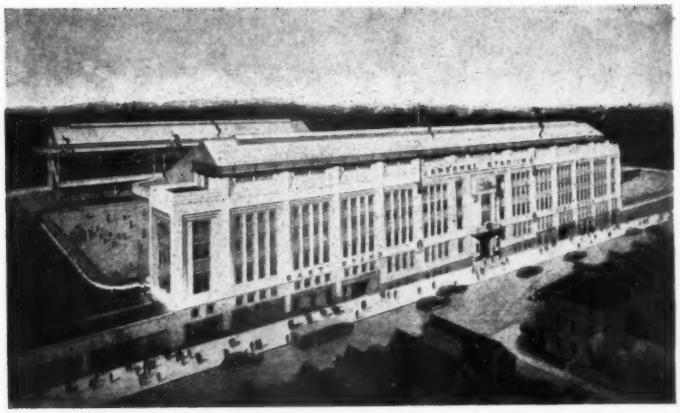
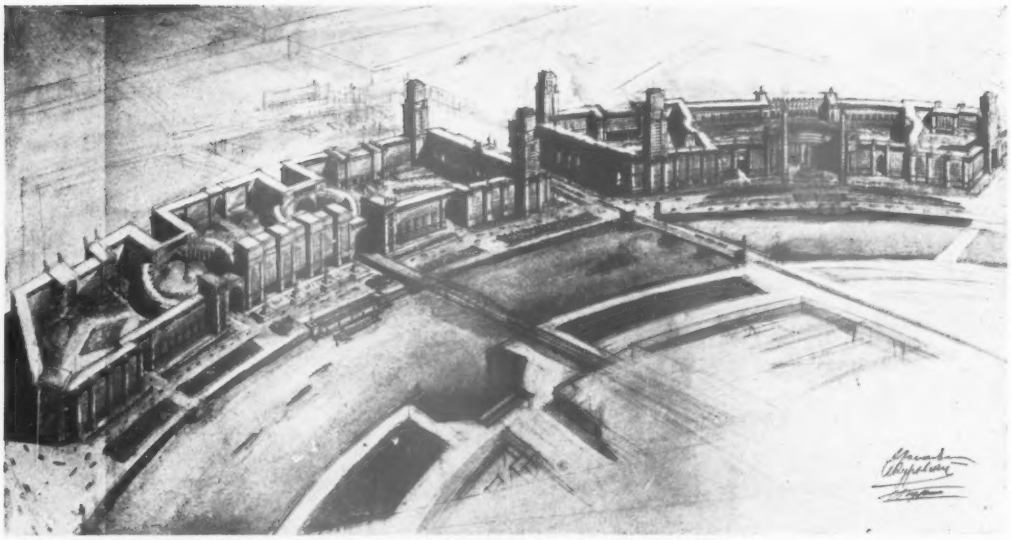
NEW STAND FOR CUP WINNERS

£100,000 *BUILDING AT ARSENAL STADIUM*



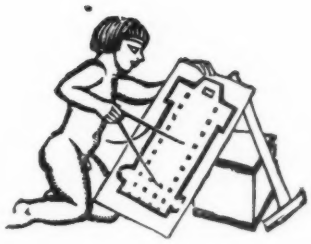


TWO perspectives of the new stand which is shortly to be erected at the Arsenal Stadium, the ground of the Arsenal F.C., who, on Saturday last, won the F.A. Cup. The architect is W. A. Binnie; and the estimated cost of the building is £100,000.



THE REDEVELOPMENT OF MOSCOW

Over two hundred architects are now working on the plans for the reconstruction of Moscow, and drawings are now available of a great many of the schemes. The town-planning layout is generally in the grand manner of vista, axis and climax, but the spacing of buildings is very open. The elevational treatment of the individual buildings is, however, the most interesting feature of the scheme—free renderings of Hellenistic, Florentine, Victorian Palladian, and what is best described as American bank architecture, being universally used. The illustrations reproduced are: above, flat blocks on the river embankment by Shusev, Rostovski and Kurovski; below, a flat block by Golossov and Markuse.



SCHOOL BUILDINGS

THE advertisement for open competition of two school schemes at the same time has had the natural result, during the last few weeks, of increasing the interest of architects in all that concerns the planning of school buildings. Whether now competing, or merely anticipating future competitions, they have begun to ponder over education and the literature of planning for state education, in so far as any literature is available; and they have been more than a little mystified.

Nor is it easy to avoid being mystified by state education as it exists today. Even if enquiry is resolutely restricted to education up to the normal school-leaving age, of the moment, of fourteen. Into the theme of the regulations of the Board of Education, both as regards curricula and buildings, local education authorities weave their own and many variations. The ear of the Government can only be caught at rare intervals by those striving to achieve a finer education; and the Government's pockets can be tapped even more rarely. By great efforts at long intervals one of the most vital professions in the country gains some small attention for its claims—and with the tumbler of water provided does its best to irrigate a desert.

Nor is this parsimony the whole of the mystery of what is happening in education. Educational policy is also changing horses in the very middle of the stream. Throughout the country schools are being regrouped according to the recommendations of the Hadow Report. Most briefly, this Report advocates the grouping of children in the three stages : Infants, 5–7 years; Juniors, 7–11 years; Seniors, 11–14 plus, with extended education following for suitable children. Roughly one half of the schools in the country have now been regrouped in this manner.

But in the midst of this great change progressive educational policy has come more and more to the decision that such a regrouping is not enough.

Teacher-taught cramming for examinations, and the buildings erected for such a curriculum, are both in conflict with a policy which believes in the guidance of the child in educating itself; in physical activity in the open air; in a much greater amount of practical work both in gardens and in crafts; and in the greater use of the stage and the library.

In addition, the tremendous differences between the health of those children who enter infant departments at the age of five direct from home, and those who come from nursery schools where their health and development have been carefully watched from the age of two, has led to the belief that the establishment of a universal system of nursery schools is the only effective way of ensuring a country of healthy school children.

Amidst conditions so confused, amongst educational authorities of every degree of enlightenment or otherwise, the architect is apt to be somewhat at a loss as to what is expected of him. Should he wait until conflicting policies are reconciled, until all schools are regrouped, and a neat schedule of requirements is given him to transform into a building? Unfortunately or fortunately, he cannot wait; he must read between the lines of regulations and instructions, and do his best to imagine what will be required, what will be considered the most fitting solution, when some general agreement is reached.

And in primary schools, at least, there is already in some sort a general opinion to guide him. What is required is an administration block as compact as may be, well-equipped and central hall and library (both as large as money will allow), and a series of loosely-linked open-air pavilions as classrooms, all of which should face south-east or south, and possess immediately outside them something more like a garden than a macadamised playground. To attain such groups for the money now available for each school is the task of the architect for the next few years.

The problem is one in which methods of construction must play a great part. Education authorities have a prejudice against what are called temporary buildings —a term which is used to cover any form of timber or sheeted construction on light framing. Such buildings are considered to lower the prestige of the authority, and to diminish the respect of teachers and scholars for their school, by their lack of pomp, permanence and symmetry. In addition, lightly-constructed schools have been said to provide one-third the life at two-thirds of the cost of " permanent " brick and stone schools.

This prejudice, save as a justifiable rejection of a squalid collection of ex-army huts, is in many ways regrettable. It is generally agreed that today three-fifths of existing school buildings are unsuited to modern educational policy, and it would need a brave prophet to forecast that in ten years' time no further changes in outlook will have taken place.

There would therefore seem good grounds for educational authorities to assume that nothing about schools will remain permanent save their sites, which should be as large and pleasing as can possibly be afforded; they will prove a good investment. For the buildings, the administrative block, the heating chamber and perhaps the stage and proscenium of the school hall might be built to last; the remaining accommodation should allow for rearrangement and extension before all else except fresh air and resistance to weather.

This flexibility may be achieved by single-floored classrooms with cavity walls of which the outer skin is of brick, by weather boarding or by composition sheeting. Its fine achievement is the most immediate problem before the school architect. And in attempting it the school architect may be sure of one thing, if only one : that whatever he does now will be out of date in twenty years. This central certainty should never be overlooked, either by the architect or by the authority.

The Architects' Journal
Westminster, S.W.1
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NOTES & TOPICS

CODE OF PRACTICE

THE Code of Practice of the Architects' Registration Council has just been issued and, from what one hears, not before time. At first glance it looks very like the R.I.B.A. Code of Practice, but it is none the worse for that, and it is rather a relief to find that it has not been found necessary to frame laxer rules.

*

With a decent code and a reasonable standard of architectural education necessary to get onto the Register, it may not be as long as many people thought before some of the benefits of registration begin to be felt.

CRITICISM

Speaking at the meeting of the Lancashire branch of the C.P.R.E. the other day, Mr. Pepler drew attention to the example set by its Sevenoaks branch of praising good building development in its area.

*

It is a precedent which should be followed by other branches, but, in addition to praising the good schemes, it might well add the condemnation of the bad. The C.P.R.E., being in an independent position, could do this sort of thing much better than architectural bodies, as it is not itself intimately concerned with building work, and would not be suspected of being influenced by whether or not architects had been employed, or by other personal or professional considerations.

*

Regular criticism of buildings all over the country, whether it was all sound or not, might make the public realize what architects are for.

TOWN PLANNING

A short note in *The Times* a day or two ago on Moscow's ten-year plan made one realize how fortunate a city is in being able to plan its future development before it has reached an unmanageable size.

*

London has now become almost completely uncontrollable, though twenty-five or thirty years ago this was not so, and the worst of it is that there is still no one authority to manage it. There are dozens of authorities all managing little pieces round the outside with the L.C.C. in the middle.

*

The Greater London Regional Planning Committee being a purely advisory body, and therefore powerless to do anything, it really appears to be time that another authority was created, with a strong technical membership if possible, to which all planning powers of the Greater London authorities could be transferred.

GLASGOW

Controversy breaks out acutely in Glasgow over the suggestion to appoint a City Architect to correlate the work at present divided between seven departments.

*

The distressing feature of this controversy is its revelation that many of the local people have little knowledge of the real service a well-trained architect can render to a community—and yet the salary suggested should attract an architect of ability.

*

The sponsors of the proposal suggest that a city architect is essential because Glasgow is spending a mint of money on housing and public building. The opposition group, with a regrettable misunderstanding of the meaning of architecture, suggest that a city architect "would interfere with the smooth working of the City Engineering and Housing departments."

*

Meanwhile Glasgow flounders as about the only city without a chief architect.

THE HISTON VILLAGE COLLEGE

Through the absorption of its Governments during the last ten years with more clamorous problems, it is very generally considered at present that Britain has seriously neglected education, and, more particularly, has discouraged progress in the design and equipment of school buildings.

*

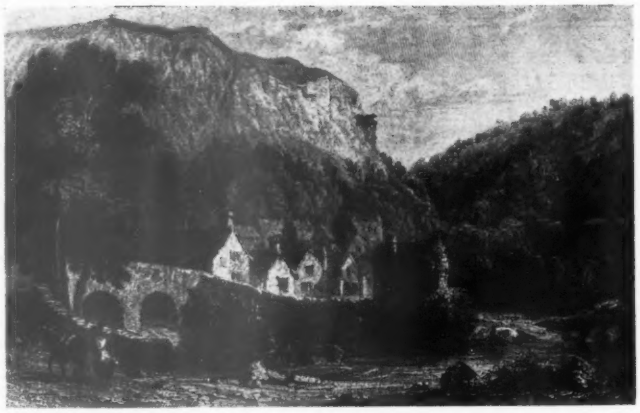
It is therefore specially encouraging, now that there is a chance of a better attitude in the near future, to see the appeal put forward in the *New Statesman and Nation* on April 25 by the Slade Professor at Cambridge, Mr. Charles Holden, Mr. J. M. Keynes, and Professor Reilly.

*

In their letter these distinguished men ask for assistance in the raising of the sum of £1,200 to cover the fees of Professor Walter Gropius and Mr. Maxwell Fry for designing a Village College at Histon, near Cambridge.

*

Mr. Henry Morris's determined efforts in Cambridgeshire to raise the standards of design, and the appreciation of design, in all the surroundings of school life are already widely known, and it will be a great encouragement not only to him, but to all the school architects in the country whose initiative has so consistently been frowned upon, if



Lynmouth as it was and still is—at a distance. From "The Shell Guide to Devon," by John Betjeman.

Walter Gropius and Maxwell Fry are enabled to carry out this building, which is not only to be a school, but a centre of adult education and recreation as well.

MORE SHELL GUIDES

Ever since I bought the first Cornish Guide, some two years ago, I've gone on buying the whole series, and very useful I find them. The newest lot, Devon, Somerset and Dorset, are just out, and these, too, are now added to my bookshelf.

*

Like their predecessors, the new guides seem to succeed in conveying the flavour of a county in a way which one does not associate with guide books, and although they are all crammed with lots of beautiful and exciting illustrations, there is a tremendous amount of information contained in each of them. What is more, it is information of a sort not found in the ordinary guide book.

*

It so happens that I spent Easter in Dorset, so that I had an opportunity of appreciating the practical usefulness of one of the new guides ; Devon and Somerset, on the the other hand, I have read and enjoyed without actually going to the counties in question, and I defy anybody to do that with one of the usual run of guides.

SEWERCIDE . . . .

The Answers to Questions of the Folkestone Competition, which were sent to competitors last week, contain one "No" which must have resulted in quite a comprehensive rearrangement of some promising schemes.

*

The site available for building is roughly an oblong of 450 feet by 400. Down the longer dimension, and not so very far from the centre, there runs a 24-inch sewer ; the invert of the sewer is 9-10 feet deep ; the foundations of single-floored classroom buildings are very light ; and it was therefore a reasonable assumption (since no mention was made of this impediment in the Conditions) that with suitable precautions classroom blocks could span the sewer.

*

The Assessor thinks otherwise : May the existing sewer across the site be either (*a*) diverted or (*b*) built over ?—No.

*

The news that a person described as an architect has shot himself at Gravesend has not, however, been established as having any direct connection with this ruling.

VINCENT HARRIS

The Academy again honours the profession, and Mr. Vincent Harris personally, by electing him to Associate rank.

*

Mr. Harris's competition successes, and the quiet and scholarly manner of his finished buildings, have earned for him a loyal following in many parts of the country. His work in the North, especially, I have frequently heard praised in genuine northern accents—no mean praise indeed for the work of a south coast man.

"QUEEN MARY"

Mr. Duncan Grant's work for the *Queen Mary's* lounge seems to have met with the firm disapproval of the Cunard company. Mr. Clive Bell's broadcast was, I believe, the first public statement of the trouble, and the *New Statesman* is now carrying the war a stage further.

*

Clients are, I suppose, entitled to refuse work if they are so inclined, but it seems a little vainglorious to suggest that what isn't good enough for the Cunard should be presented to the Tate Gallery. In spite of protests by Sir Kenneth Clark and others, Sir Percy Bates, the Cunard's official arbiter of taste, apparently feels that to mechanical safety shall be added a full measure of equally safe decoration.

DANGEROUS LIGHTING

Travelling through unfamiliar towns, especially at night, many motorists have experienced difficulty in detecting traffic signs and signals and warning lights among, in some cases, a perfect fun-fair of advertisement signs—still and flashing bulbs, trembling, collapsing, shrinking, winking, moving, or even perfectly still neon or other gaseous tube signs.

*

Now all these accessories to the glitter and sparkle of our street architecture may be very well in their proper place, but their place is not in the direct line of vision of motorists relying quite reasonably on the instructions that traffic signals give.

*

Only last week, to mention a specific case, I was being taken down Oxford Street by an architect whose attention was attracted by a new neon sign. A few seconds after seeing this sign he discovered, with horror, a red traffic light emerging from its centre. It was too late ; we were over the crossing, narrowly missing a large private car, before the concealed sign could be obeyed. A stationary bus covered the near-side lights, it is only fair to add, but buses have a habit of doing that sort of thing.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

"The Compendium," you will have noticed, has just celebrated in this year's issue its golden jubilee.

*

A historical sketch of its unique career is preceded by introductory and congratulatory words by Mr. Percy Thomas—a fitting tribute to fifty years of effort in the difficult editorial task of co-operative cataloguing.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

" Lightly-constructed schools have been said to provide one-third the life at two-thirds of the cost of 'permanent' brick and stone schools . . . this is, in many ways, regrettable " 647

" A Few Principles of Protection in Air-Raids " is the title of a lecture to be given at the R.I.B.A. on June 22 664

In 1934 more than 88,000 million gallons of sewage was pumped into the outfall sewers at the five main stations in London 673

Up to April 18 the Minister of Health had received reports from 278 local authorities covering 1,937,002 houses, of which 97,093 were overcrowded 676

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE MODELS

Models of the various designs for a proposed new bridge at Charing Cross are on exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and can be seen by the public until the end of May.

ASSEMBLY HALLS, WOLVERHAMPTON

The Minister of Health has sanctioned the main loan, £108,997, for the erection of municipal assembly halls at Wolverhampton. This is the figure of the successful tender. The architects are Messrs. Lyons and Israel, whose design was placed first in an open competition held some two years ago.

LONDON UNDER STATUTORY TOWN PLANNING

In the next Chadwick Public Lecture, Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., proposes to draw attention to those clauses in the Town-Planning Act of 1932 which were specially drafted to deal with the planning of a built-up area, and he will point out the administrative difficulties connected therewith.

The lecturer will also explain the difficulties of separating the administration of the London Building Acts from the Town-Planning Act, and give an account of how town-planning originally intended to deal with building development on broad lines is becoming as meticulous in its application as are the Building Acts, and that this, through delay, through a crude appreciation of the problems involved, and through the magnitude of the task, is tending to produce errors even greater than those which town-planning is intended to correct.

The difficulties Professor Adshead desires to emphasize will be outlined with the help of lantern slides, and the lecture will be given at the R.I.B.A. on Thursday, May 7, at 8.15 p.m. Admission is free.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, April 30

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Exhibition of Working-Class Housing (organized by the Architects' and Technicians' Organization).*

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. Exhibition of architects' working drawings. Until Tuesday, May 5, between the hours of* 10 *a.m. and* 8 *p.m. (Saturday, May* 2, 5 *p.m.).*

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. " Excavations in Pin Hole Cave, Creswell Crags, Derbyshire." By A. L. Armstrong.* 8.30 *p.m.*

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the Ever-Ready Razor Factory, Edgware Road, The Hyde, N.W.9.* 2.45 *p.m.*

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION (*Middlesex and Urban Essex Branch*). *At 12 Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting.* 6.30 *p.m.*

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36, *Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of Cartoon Drawings. Until May* 28, 10 *a.m. to* 7 *p.m.*

Friday, May 1

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. *At the Guildhall, Nottingham. " The Survey of Overcrowding." By R. C. Aldous.* 4.45 *p.m.*

Monday, May 4

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, *Gt. George Street, S.W.1. " Surveyors and the Law." By Sir Lynden Macassey.* 6.30 *p.m.*

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (*London Section*). *At Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Annual General Meeting. Also, " Water Pollution Research." By Dr. A. Parker.* 8 *p.m.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, *Gower Street, W.C.1. First of three lectures on Early and Mediæval Irish Architecture: " Early Irish Architecture." By Professor R. M. Butler.* 5.15 *p.m.*

Tuesday, May 5

LONDON UNIVERSITY, *Gower Street, W.C.1. Second of three lectures on Early and Mediæval Architecture: " The Development of the Romanesque in Ireland." By Professor R. M. Butler.* 5.15 *p.m.*

Wednesday, May 6

LONDON UNIVERSITY, *Gower Street, W.C.1. Last of three lectures on Early and Mediæval Irish Architecture: " Irish Gothic Architecture." By Professor R. M. Butler.* 5.15 *p.m.*

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION (*Yorkshire Branch*). *At Leeds. Annual meeting.*

NEXT YEAR'S B.I.F.

The Department of Overseas Trade announces that the British Industries Fair will take place next year from Monday, February 15, to Friday, February 26, in London and Birmingham.

In addition to Olympia, the Department has leased the new exhibition buildings now under construction at Earl's Court, where the accommodation is better suited to the needs of the Fair than that occupied at the White City for the last ten years.

The textiles, furniture fabrics and furniture sections which have been housed at the White City will therefore all be transferred to Earl's Court in February next. The Empire Section, consisting of official displays by Governments of the Dominions and Colonies, will also be moved from Olympia to Earl's Court.

The other sections of the Fair will remain in approximately their present positions in Olympia and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

NEW A.R.A.

On Thursday last Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

HEATING AND VENTILATING

A series of three public lectures on " Modern Principles of Ventilation and Heating " will be given by Dr. T. Bedford on the second, third and fourth Mondays in May at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The course has been arranged by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology under the Heath Clark bequest.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

The Lord President of the Council has decided that, pending the appointment of a successor to the late Sir Joseph Petavel, the office of Director of the National Physical Laboratory shall be held by Sir Frank Smith, K.C.B., the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Correspondence should be addressed as hitherto to the Director, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The Town and Country Planning Division of the Ministry of Health is moving this week from Whitehall to Inveresk House, in the Strand, and in future all communications should be addressed to: The Secretary, Ministry of Health, Town and Country Planning Division, Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.2. The telephone number is Temple Bar 9358.

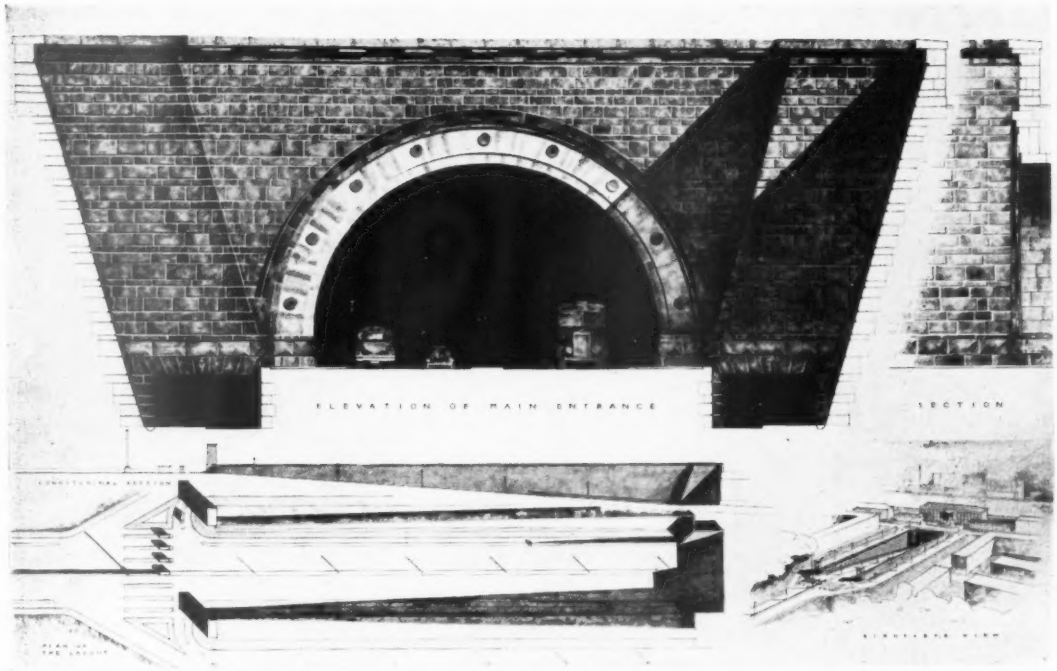
CHURCH HOUSE

The provisional date of the beginning of the demolition of Church House, Westminster, has now been fixed for August 1 and a full scheme of arrangements has been drawn up providing alternative accommodation of the various boards, councils and committees of the Church Assembly, Convocation and the other ecclesiastical bodies at present housed in the Church House. Considerable progress has already been made with the preliminary arrangements, including the rebuilding of the gateway at the South-east corner of Dean's Yard and the building of the new boarding-house for Westminster School, both of which enterprises are now nearing completion.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1935

A memorandum describing the provisions of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, relating to finance and the letting of local authorities' houses was issued on Monday last by the Department of Health for Scotland, and is obtainable from the Stationery Office (Housing Memorandum No. 83/1936, " Finance and Letting," price 9d.).

In the foreword it is pointed out that " the memorandum deals with certain matters which are novel in housing administration, and the Secretary of State is most anxious



The winning design, by C. J. Keats and R. Leacroft, in the competition organized by the Architectural Association for the Cornish Quarry Masters' Association. The subject was an entrance to a tunnel.

to give local authorities every assistance in familiarizing themselves with what the memorandum contains. For this purpose he has arranged that officers of the Department will, if desired, attend meetings of local authorities to explain the new financial arrangements in fuller detail and to assist them to formulate their building programmes in the light of these arrangements. He is confident that such co-operation between local authorities and the Department will promote the maximum acceleration of housing progress at the earliest possible date."

In the section devoted to correlation of slum clearance and decrowding operations, it is stated that " the Secretary of State desires to stress the importance of combining slum clearance and decrowding activities wherever practicable. He wishes to point out that rehousing will be most rapid and economical where there is most ' decanting.' Maximum decanting will be obtained by providing the largest houses first. For example, the erection of a single house of five apartments may result in the vacation of a succession of smaller houses, which may enable the rehousing of three over-crowded families before decanting is brought to an end by the rehousing of a fourth family from unfit accommodation. The Secretary of State, therefore, appeals to local authorities to provide the largest houses in the earliest instalments of their schemes whether, having completed their slum clearance programme, they require accommodation for decrowding alone, or whether they proceed with a ' composite ' scheme for both purposes. Where vacated accommodation belongs to the local authority, decanting will be within its own control; but where the property is privately owned the co-operation of the owners will be necessary."

MORE FLATS FOR LEEDS

On April 27 the Housing Committee of the Leeds Corporation approved preliminary details of a scheme for a large block of flats in the Kirkstall Road slum clearance area. This is the fourth scheme for rehousing slum-clearance tenants in flats to be undertaken since Leeds began its campaign against slums.

LAW REPORT

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS—CONSTRUCTION OF AN ACT

Cadogan v. *Guinness — Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Clauson.*

THIS matter came before the Court on a summons taken out by the Earl of Cadogan against Mr. Kenelm Edward Lee Guinness and a number of other lessees of property in Cadogan Square, of which the plaintiff was the estate owner in fee simple in possession, asking whether in the true construction of section 84 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, any, and if so, which of the houses in Cadogan Square mentioned in the schedule of the summons were held under leases or underleases for terms of which 50 years had expired within the meaning of the section on July 31, 1935, this being the date of an application by the defendants to the authority constituted by the section for discharge or modification of restrictions affecting the premises.

Mr. Fergus Morton, for the plaintiff, stated that the leases were granted on various dates from December, 1885, to February, 1892. The earlier leases were for a term of 99 years from March, 1874, the underleases being for that term, less ten days. Those leases which dated from December, 1888, and onward were for 80 years from March, 1883.

The question for the Court was whether the 50 years referred to in subsection 12 of section 84 of the Act of 1925 was to be calculated from the date of the leases or from the earlier date mentioned in the leases for the beginning of the term. The houses in Cadogan Square were erected between 1874 and 1876.

Counsel pointed out that under section 84 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, an official arbitration, under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, was given power on the application of any person interested in freehold land affected by restrictive covenants as to the user of the property, to make an order wholly or partially discharging or modifying such restrictions on being satisfied that by reason of changes in the neighbourhood, the restrictions ought to be deemed obsolete, or that its continued existence would impede the reasonable user of the land, subject to compensation for any loss.

Here the matter hinged on subsection 12 of the section, which provided that where a term of more than 70 years was created, the section should, after the expiration of 50 years of the term, apply to restrictions affecting the leaseholds, the same as it would be applied if the property were freehold.

Counsel said applying the section and subsection to the present case, it was clear that the 50 years referred to must be calculated from the dates of the leases. Under those circumstances the arbitrator had no jurisdiction to entertain any application for the removal of the restrictions.

Mr. Sidney Noakes, for the defendants, contended that in the case of 99 years' leases, the dates must run from 1874.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said the power to deal with restrictions on leasehold interests were confined to a

Continued on page 654.

EXHIBITION OF CONTEMPORARY FURNITURE

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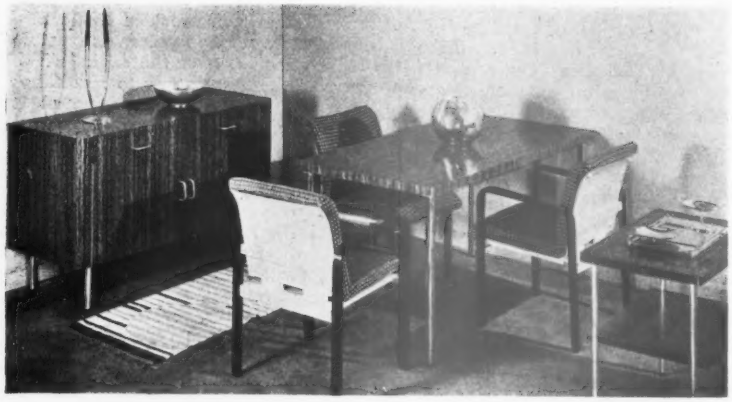

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On this and the facing page are reproduced illustrations of some of the exhibits at the exhibition of contemporary furniture by seven architects, now on exhibition at the Mansard Gallery (Heal's), 196 Tottenham Court Road, W.1. The lay-out of the exhibition was designed by E. Maxwell Fry. The photographs show :

1 : *Living room designed by Jack Howe and E. Maxwell Fry. The cocktail cabinet, of Indian laurel, is cellulosed inside, and the two small drawers are fitted with serving trays. The easy chairs, with ebonized bent-wood arms, have detachable latex rubber cushions and polished birch sides. The floor lamp is of copper-coloured anodized aluminium.*

2 : *Dining room in pear tree and sycamore, designed by Brian O'Rorke. The shelf over the sideboard top is of armourplate glass. A switch socket is fixed in the side of the sideboard for connecting an electric hot-plate or toaster.*

3 : *Dining room in Indian laurel with chromium-plated legs, designed by E. Maxwell Fry and Jack Howe. The chairs have flexible plywood backs with detachable latex rubber cushions covered in brown Welsh tweed.*

4 : *Adjustable garden chair with teak frame, designed by Christopher Nicholson. The seat and back consist of resilient interlaced strips of ash, screwed to bent ash frame.*

5 : *Bent sycamore easy chair covered in red washable leather. Designed by Marcel Breuer and F. R. S. Yorke.*

6 : *Easy chair on tubular steel spring frame. Designed by Raymond McGrath.*

7 : *Chaise longue in sycamore with latex rubber upholstery covered in red washable leather. Designed by Marcel Breuer and F. R. S. Yorke.*

8 : *Living room, designed by Marcel Breuer and F. R. S. Yorke. The sycamore furniture is cantilevered from the wall. The three cabinets on the right are : cocktail cabinet, gramophone cabinet, and secretaire. The fall fronts are counterweighted by means of metal bars (seen below the cocktail cabinet). The walls are panelled with sycamore veneered plywood ; and the easy chair has bent sycamore arms and is covered with red leather. The metal plastic on the wall was also designed by the architects.*

9 : *Writing desk in Indian laurel with chromium-plated metal legs. Designed by E. Maxwell Fry. The top is of fawn-coloured linoleum ; and the deep drawer at the bottom is for filing.*

AT THE MANSARD GALLERY, W.

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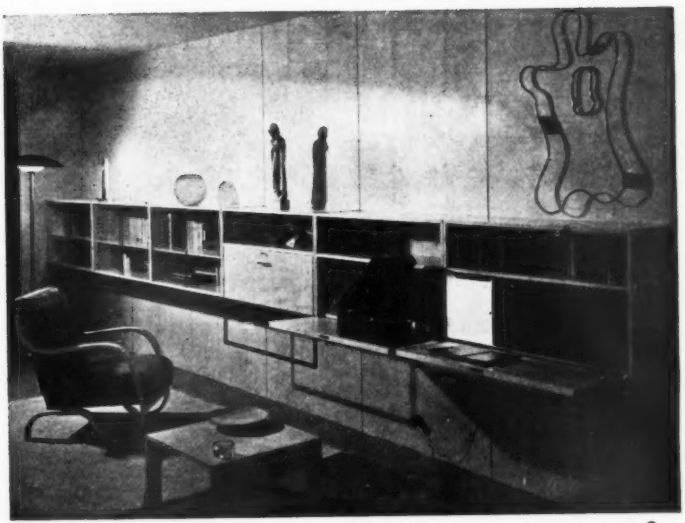

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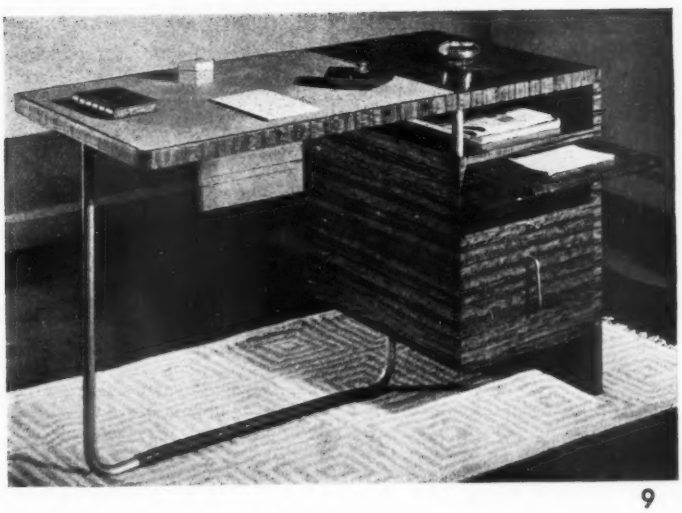

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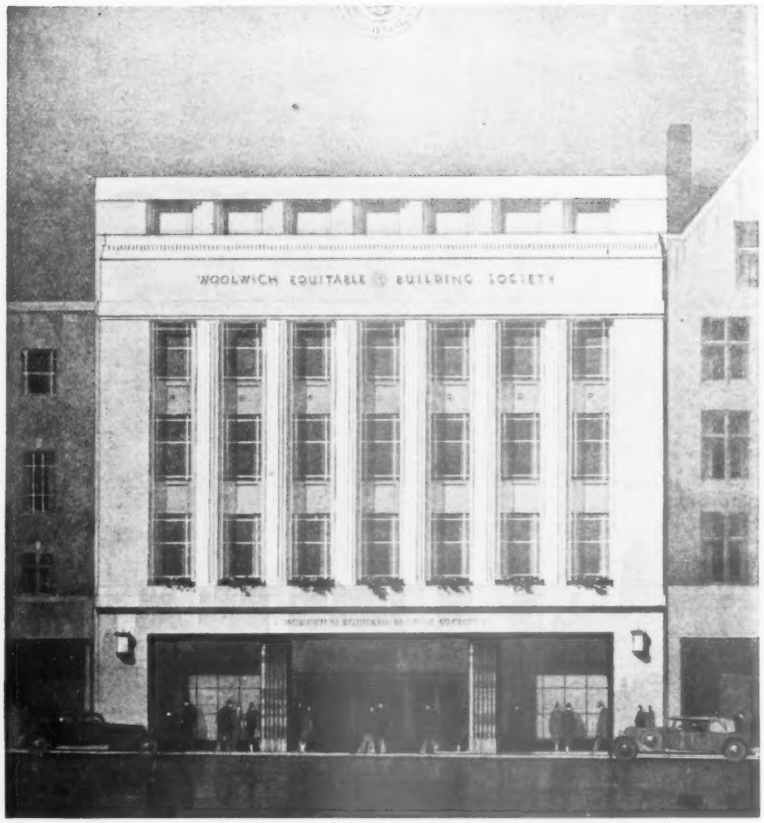


Perspective of the proposed building for the Woolwich Equitable Building Society, Nottingham. Architect, T. Cecil Howitt.

limited class of leaseholds, viz., terms of over 70 years, of which 50 years had expired. His lordship did not think that the defendants' contention could be upheld. To take one of the leases by way of example. There was a lease dated January, 1888, for 99 years, expressed to run from March, 1874—a period of 14 years before the date of the lease. That was, in fact, a term of 85 years, and being one of over 70 years, came within the subsection. But the first 50 years would expire when the term had been in existence 50 years., viz., 1938. Those being the facts, he made a declaration on the summons that none of the leases mentioned in the schedule were held for terms of which 50 years had expired in July last.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. A. V. Montague, A.R.I.B.A., has removed his offices to No. 57 Great George Street, Leeds, 1.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death, at the age of forty-three, of Mr. John David Kendall. L.R.I.B.A. He was responsible for a good deal of domestic work in the West, and also carried out the extensions at Douai Abbey in Berkshire. He was, for some time, architect to the Taunton Borough Council, also a member of the staff of the Architects' Department of the London County Council.

COMPETITION NEWS

TECHNICAL COLLEGE, GLOUCESTER

The arrangements for a competition for a design for Gloucester's new Technical College was approved by the Gloucester City Education Committee last week. It was decided that prizes of £350, £250 and £150 should be offered.

CIVIC CENTRE, CHICHESTER

At a special meeting of the Chichester City Council last week, the Town Hall Committee reported that it had held several meetings to consider the appointment of an architect for the new civic centre, and had also visited newly-erected town halls at Kingston, Beckenham, Wallington and Leatherhead. The Committee had now decided to recommend the Council to request the R.I.B.A. to nominate six architects possessing special qualifications for designing civic centres, from whom the Committee may select one.

In reply to questions as to cost, and as to whether the Committee had considered the question of an open competition, the Chairman (Alderman H. S. Aylmore) stated that it was impossible to say what the cost would be until they had a design from an architect, which would provide the accommodation they required for the various departments. The question of the methods of appointing an architect had been considered very carefully. The open competition, he said, was rather a long one, and likely to be more expensive, because in any case three prizes would have to be offered, ranging from £350 to £150, and, in his opinion, the best architects would not be likely to enter such a competition.

The Council approved the recommendation.

Competitions Open

May 22.—Sending-in Day. Five-apartment semi-detached cottage for the Glasgow Corporation in connection with the Housing and Health Exhibition to be held at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, in October (open to architects practising in Scotland). Assessors : J. M'Kissack, W. B. M'Nab and J. H. Fernie. Premiums : £75, £50, and £25. The designs must be sent to the Manager, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, not later than May 22, 1936.

May 25.—Sending-in Day. Public health hospital at Church, near Pontypridd, for the Glamorgan County Council (Open to architects of British nationality.) Assessors : E. Stanley Hall and W. James Nash, FF.R.I.B.A. Premiums : £500, £300 and £150. The last day for questions was February 28. Conditions are obtainable from the Clerk to the County Council, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff. (Deposit £1 1s.)

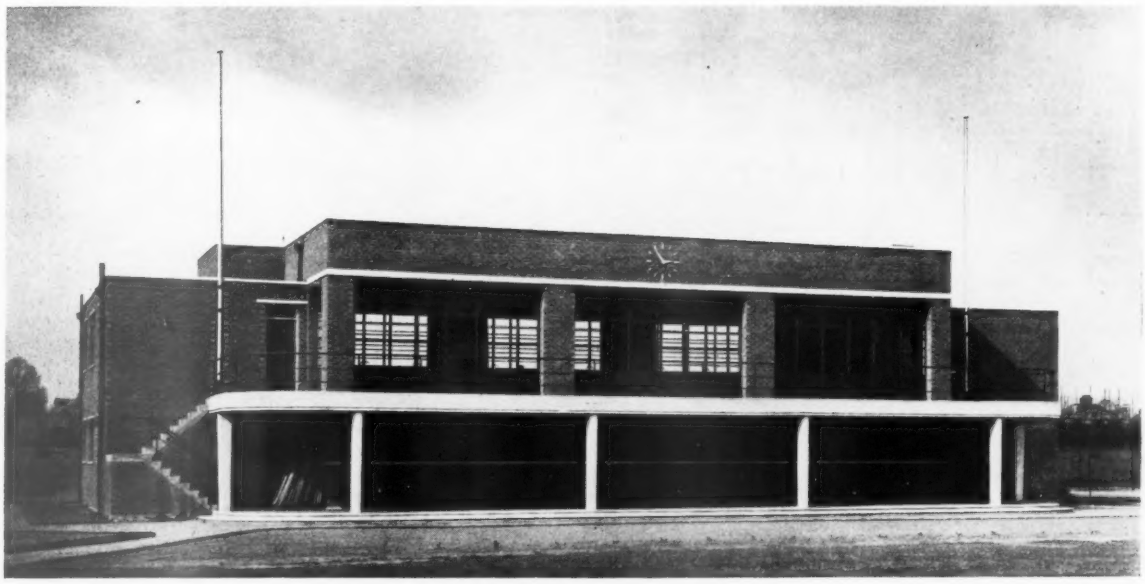
May 27.—Sending-in Day. Secondary school for boys at Luton for the Bedfordshire County Council. Assessor : Professor W. G. Newton, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums : £200, £100 and £50. The last day for questions was March 25. Conditions are obtainable from Mr. J. B. Graham, Clerk of the Bedfordshire County Council, Shire Hall, Bedford. (Deposit £1 1s.)

June 1.—Sending-in Day. Public elementary schools to accommodate 650 children, to be erected at Surrenden Road, Folkestone, for the Folkestone Borough Council. (Open to architects of British nationality.) Assessor : Verner O. Rees, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums : £200, £125 and £75. The last day for questions was March 31. Conditions are obtainable from Mr. J. A. Wilkinson, Clerk of the Folkestone Borough Education Committee, Education Offices, Old Harvey Grammar School, Foord Road, Folkestone. (Deposit £1 1s.)

July 11.—Sending-in Day. Working-class flats to be erected, in concrete, on the Emily Street and Vaughton Street area, for the Public Works and Town Planning Committee of the Birmingham Corporation. (Open to architects of British nationality.) Assessor : Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums : £400, £250, £150, and £100. Conditions are obtainable from Mr. Herbert J. Manzoni, City Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Birmingham, 2. (Deposit £2 2s.) The last day for applications was April 11, 1936.

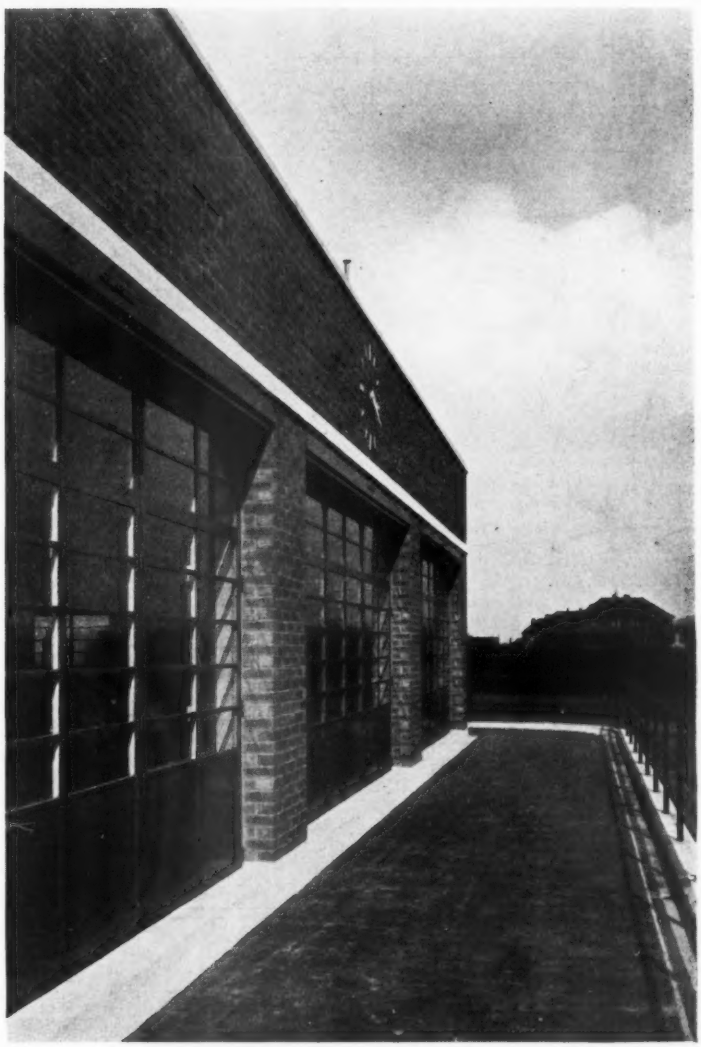
September 14.—Sending-in Day. Town hall and municipal buildings, Barking, for the Barking Corporation. (Open to architects practising in the United Kingdom.) Assessor : H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums : £500, £250 and £200 for distribution as recommended by the assessor. The last day for questions is May 1. Conditions are obtainable from Mr. S. A. Jewers, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Barking. (Deposit £2 2s.)

SPORTS PAVILION AT OSTERLEY



DESIGNED BY

S. A. HEAPS



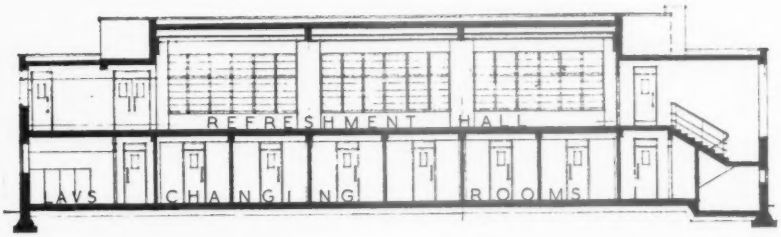
GENERAL PROBLEM.—*Sports pavilion for the administrative staff of the London Passenger Transport Board. Changing-rooms are provided for persons playing cricket, tennis (men and women) and bowls during the summer; and Rugby, soccer and hockey (women) during the winter. Washing facilities for the players comprise shower baths and lavatory basins. The refreshment hall is provided with a kitchen and bar and can be used for dances. In the south wall of the hall are glass doors which slide back and enable the balcony to be used as part of the hall during the summer.*

SITE.—*On the south side of the Great West Road, nearly opposite Osterley Station (District Railway), Middlesex, and between existing tennis courts.*

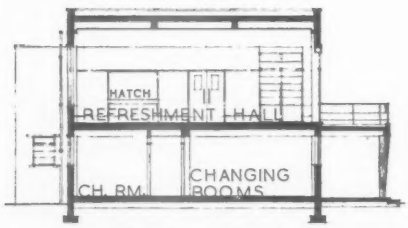
CONSTRUCTION.—*The walls of the centre portion are steel-framed brick panel, and those of the end blocks are solid brick. Externally the whole of the walls are faced with rustic bricks. Internally the walls are of cellular bricks, except in the ground floor rooms where fair faced bricks are used. Internal partitions are cellular bricks 4½ ins. thick. The floors of the ground floor are granolithic and those of the first floor and the balcony are of precast slabs. The roof is constructed of precast slabs covered with asphalt.*

The photographs show: above, the south front overlooking the playing fields; right, looking along the balcony on the south front.

SPORTS PAVILION AT OSTERLEY:



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



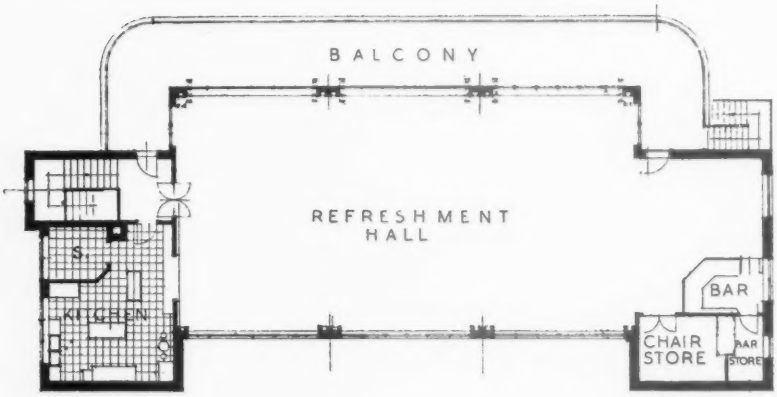
CROSS SECTION

EXTERIOR TREATMENT.—*Rustic bricks with artificial stone dressings. The metal casement windows, rainwater pipes and balcony railings are painted dark green, and the floors of the loggia and the balcony are finished in red tiles. Sunblinds are fitted above the balcony windows.*

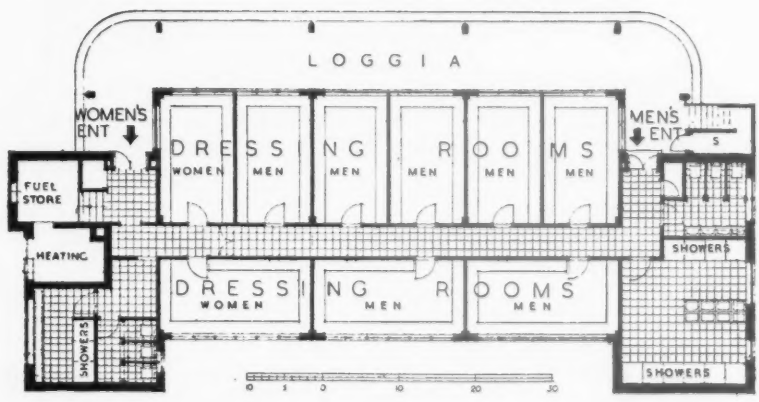
INTERNAL FINISHES.—*The lower portion of the walls of the refreshment hall and the bar are lined in hardwood; the upper portion and the ceilings being plastered. The floor of the hall is of maple, on bearers, and that of the bar is finished with linoleum, laid on concrete. In the hall the walls are cream, picked out in light green, the windows are light green and the ceiling is cream. The walls of the kitchen, lavatories and w.c. and shower bath divisions are tiled. The floor of the kitchen is finished in quarry tiles; those of the lavatories in terrazzo.*

COST.—*1s. 8¼d. per ft. cube.*

The photograph is of the north front on the Great West Road. On the facing page is a view of the loggia on the south front.



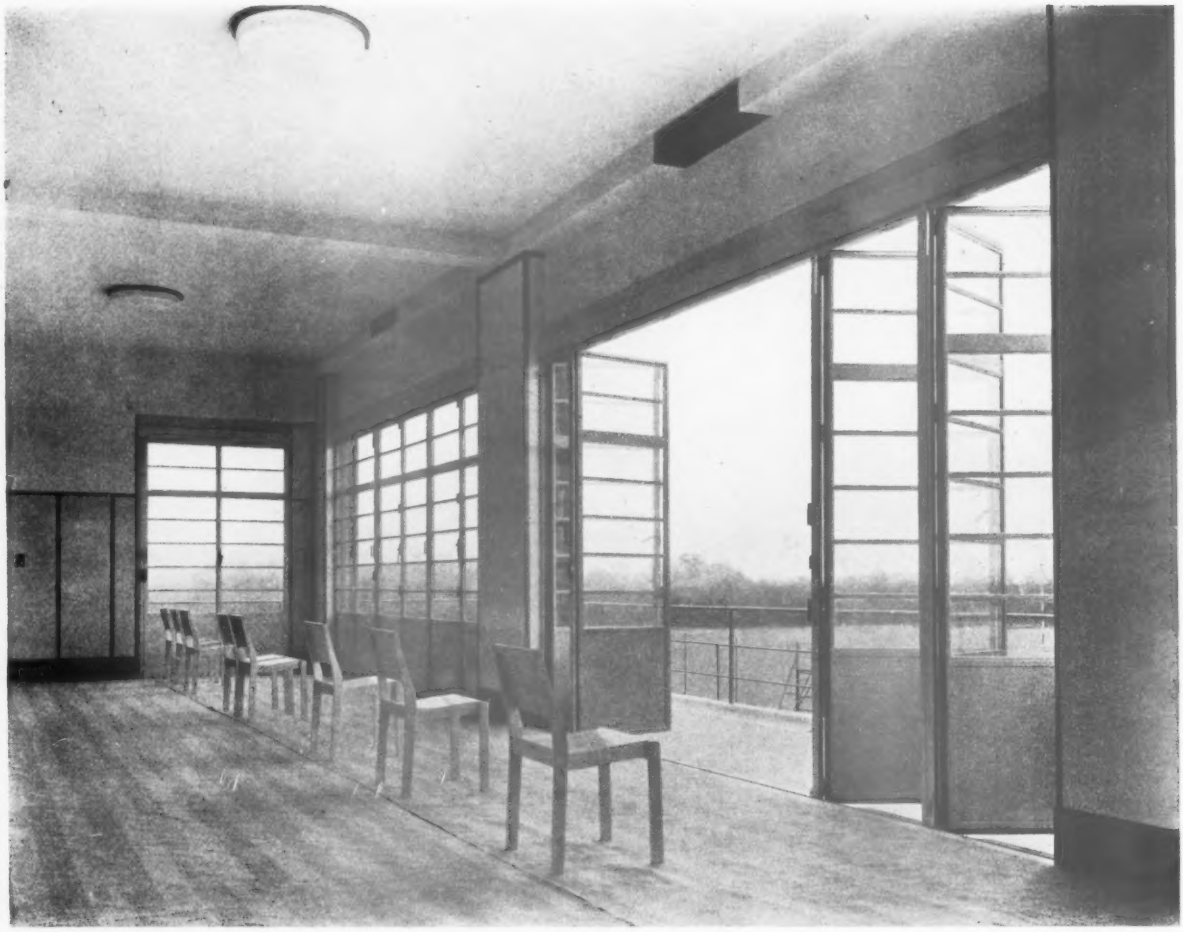
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGNED BY S. A. HEAPS

SPORTS PAVILION AT OSTERLEY



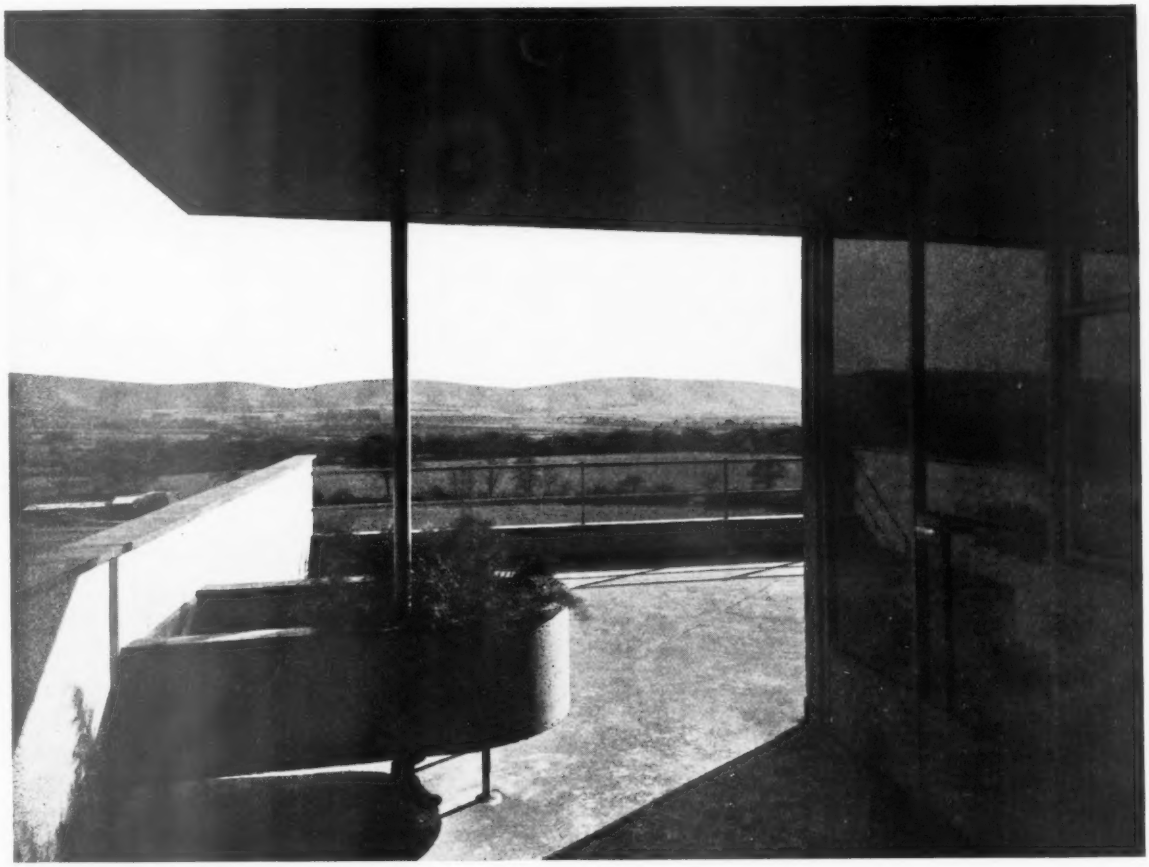
SERVICES.—*Heating and hot water are supplied by an automatic oil-fired boiler. Heating of the ground floor corridors, staircase and bar is by radiators; of the refreshment hall by flush panels; and of the dressing-rooms by pipe runs left exposed.*

The photographs show: above, the sliding glass-panelled doors leading from the refreshment hall to the balcony overlooking the playing fields; below, left, the bar in the refreshment hall; right, lavatory basins and a row of shower baths.

For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 676.

DESIGNED BY S. A. HEAPS

HOUSE AT HENFIELD, SUSSEX



DESIGNED BY CONNELL, WARD AND LUCAS

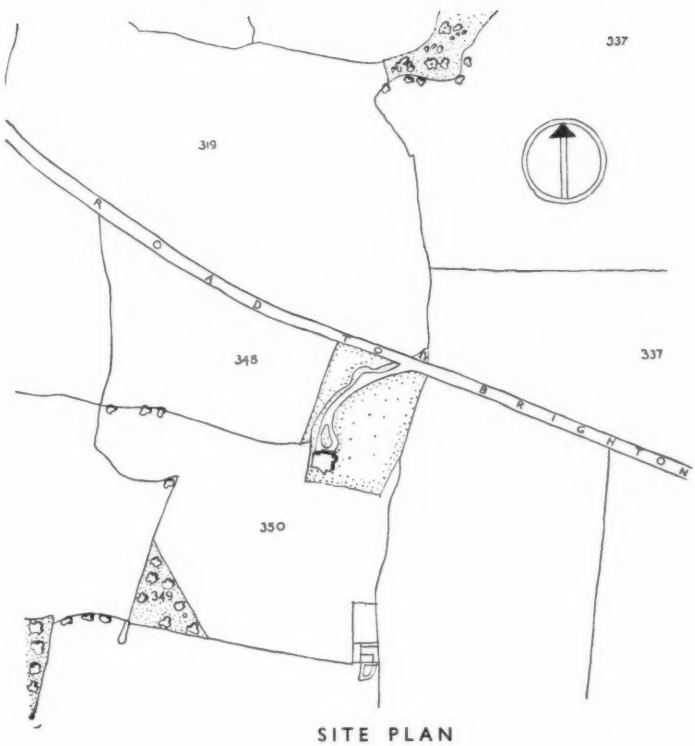
PROBLEM.—*A week-end house for a Brighton doctor and his family.*

SITE.—*The site is on the top of a hill with a splendid view over open country in all directions.*

PLAN.—*The house is designed in such a way that full advantage is taken of the surroundings. The living-room has an unusual projecting window, with a 30 deg. to 60 deg. plan, so that it commands the whole view of the horizon on the south side, and the low level of the bedroom cills makes it possible to see out of the window while lying in bed. Built in cupboards and dressing tables are provided so furniture does not interfere with the window area.*

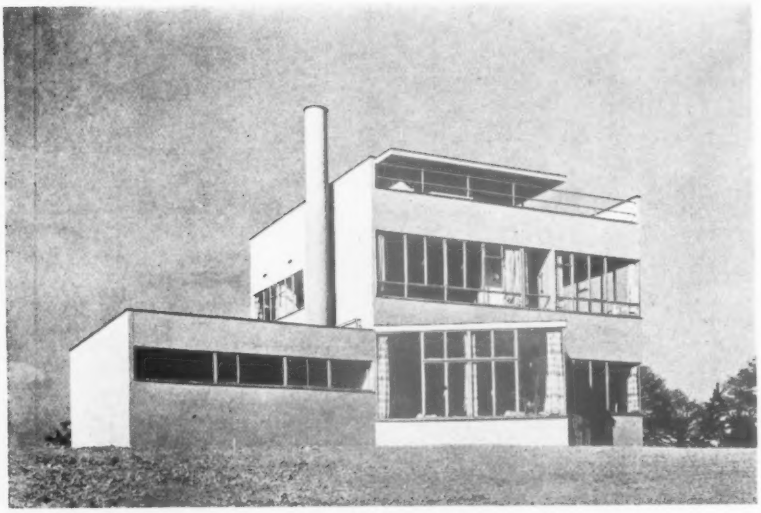
EQUIPMENT. — *Central heating is installed in the form of radiators under the windows. These are served by a small boiler in the kitchen, which also provides hot water for general purposes. The staircase well is heated by a single radiator at ground-floor level; hot air from this, rising and passing between the half landings and the window, heats the whole staircase well. There is a coal fire in the living-room and cookers are fitted in the kitchen. The bathrooms are placed one above the other and share a common duct.*

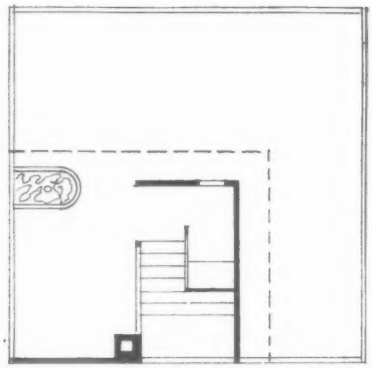
Above is a view from the roof.



SITE PLAN

HOUSE AT HENFIELD, SUSSEX





ROOF PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SECTION

On this page are reproduced two views of the south front.

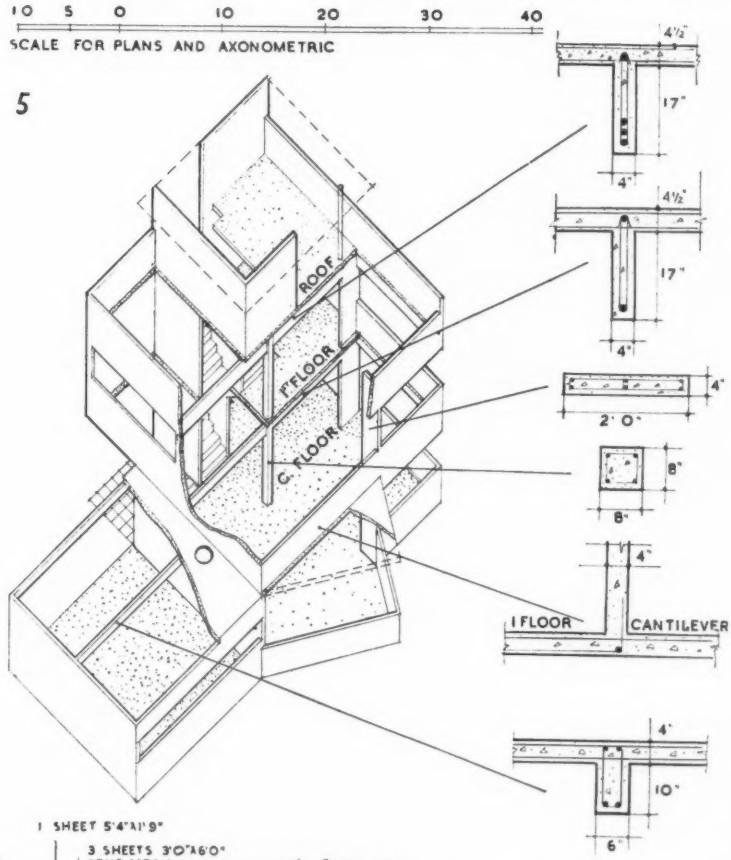
BY CONNELL, WARD AND LUCAS

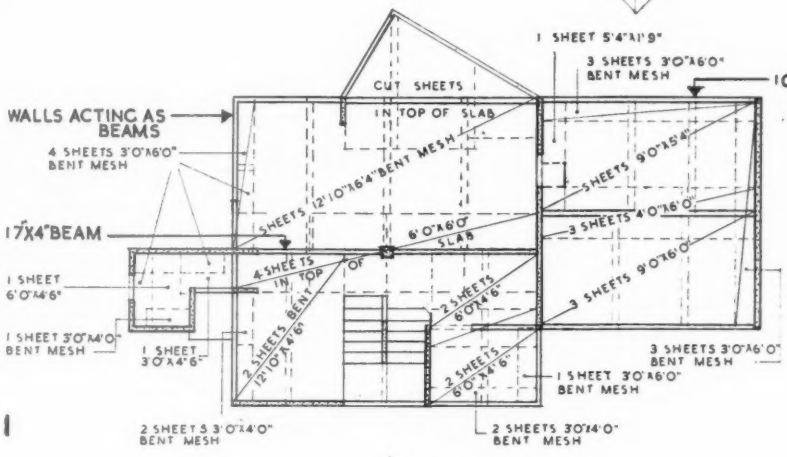
CONSTRUCTION.—*The construction is 4 in. monolithic concrete throughout. This makes it possible for the walls themselves to act as cantilever beams, and carry the corners of the house unsupported over the windows and over the front porch. There are only three stanchions, one 8 in. by 8 in. in the centre of the house, supporting two 17 in. by 4 in. beams which carry the floors ; one 2 ft. by 4 in. stanchion supporting the whole of the front of the house, and another similar stanchion supporting the whole of the kitchen side.*

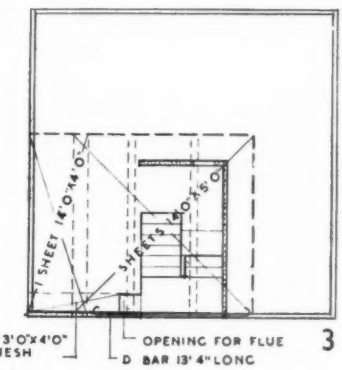
Partitions are of breeze block. Where junctions between partitions and structural walls occur, 6 in. expanded metal strips are used to lap the joints and prevent the plaster cracking. Walls are finished in $\frac{3}{8}$ in. plaster on $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wallboard. Floors, except for the kitchen which is quarry tiled, are finished in jointless magnesite flooring. In the case of the staircase this composition is carried up the walls to ceiling height.

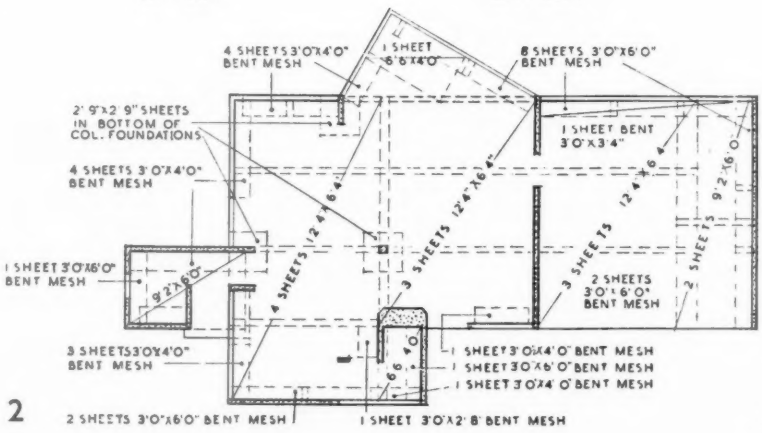
Externally the house is finished in a special oil paint direct onto the surface of the concrete. The windows are steel.

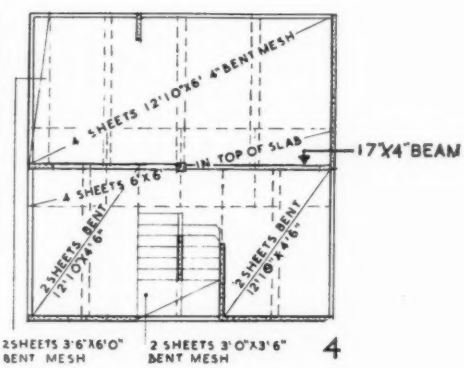
The drawings are : 1, ground floor plan showing first floor roof construction ; 2, raft plan ; 3, roof plan showing construction of canopy ; 4, first floor plan showing roof construction; 5, axonometric with floors cut away to show cantilevered construction.











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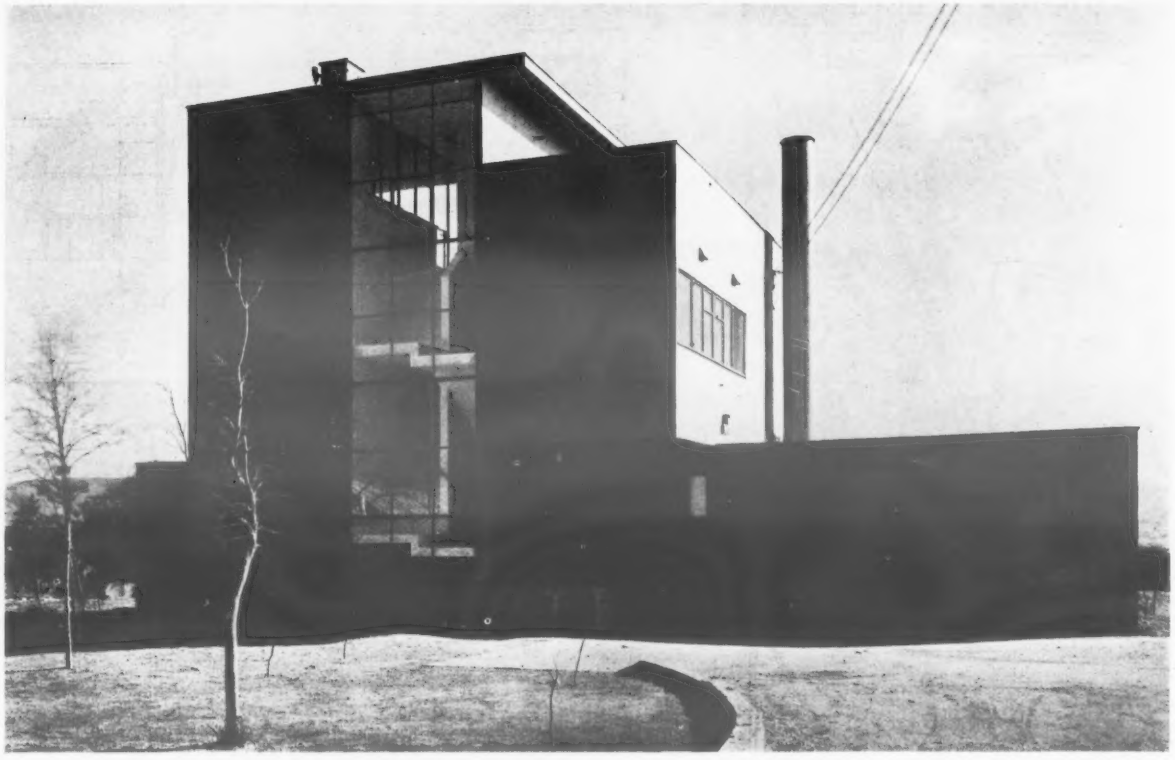
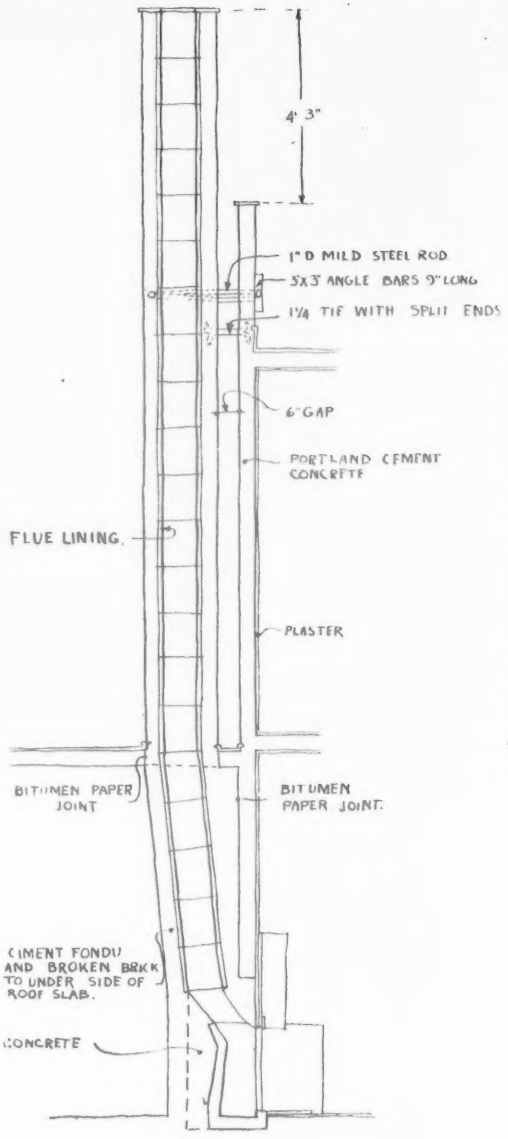
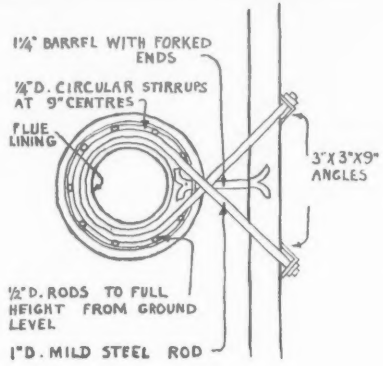
HOUSE AT HENFIELD: BY CONNELL, WARD AND LUCAS

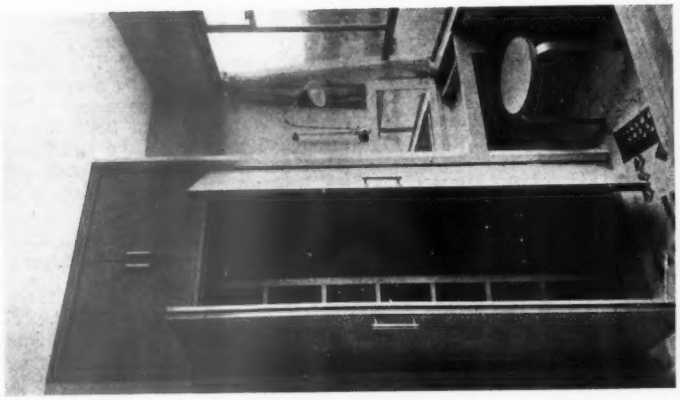




DECORATION. — *In finishing the building great use has been made, both internally and externally, of contrastingly coloured surfaces. The front and back elevations of the house are green, the two side elevations are buff, with the free-standing chimney in green. The windows are painted blue. Inside the house the living room has been treated in a similar manner. The floor is light buff, and the walls chiefly yellow, but the entrance hall wall is dark brown, and the wall between kitchen and dining recess light brown, while the windows and woodwork are all light green.*

The illustrations on this page are : above, general view of the house from the entrance drive ; right, drawings showing construction of the living-room chimney. Facing page : 1, bay window in the living room ; 2, axonometric of ground floor ; 3, built-in bedroom furniture ; 4, the dining recess ; axonometric of the first floor ; 5, the living-room fireplace.





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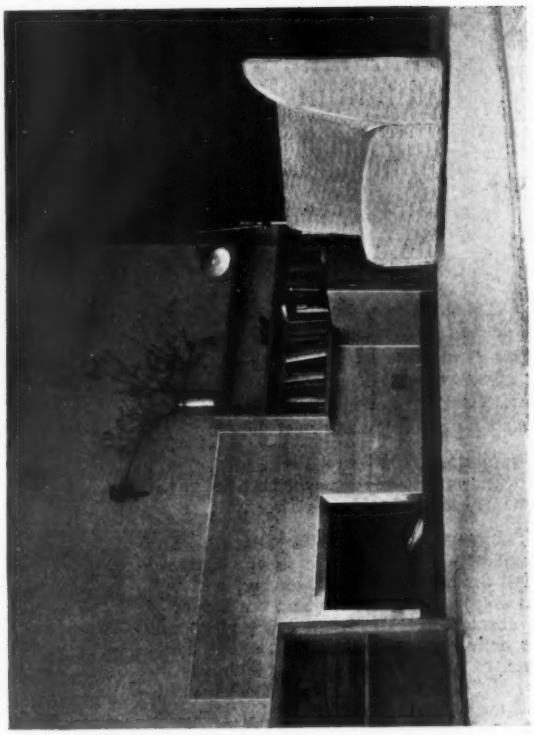

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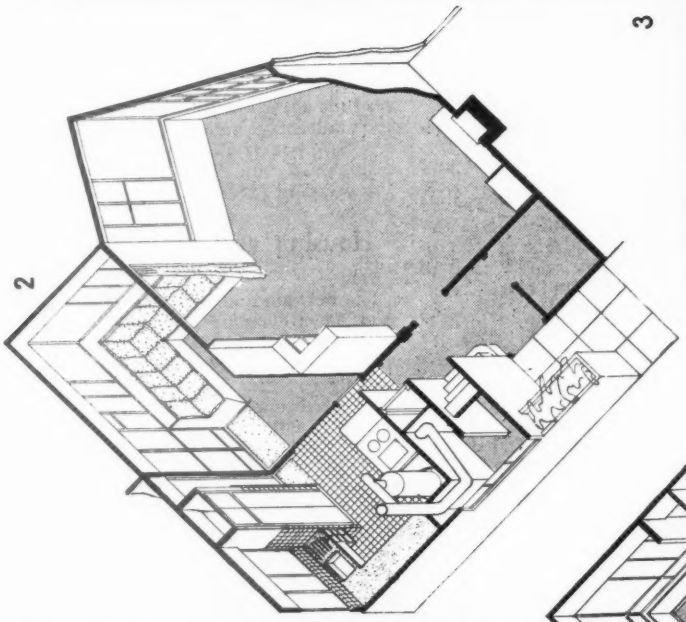

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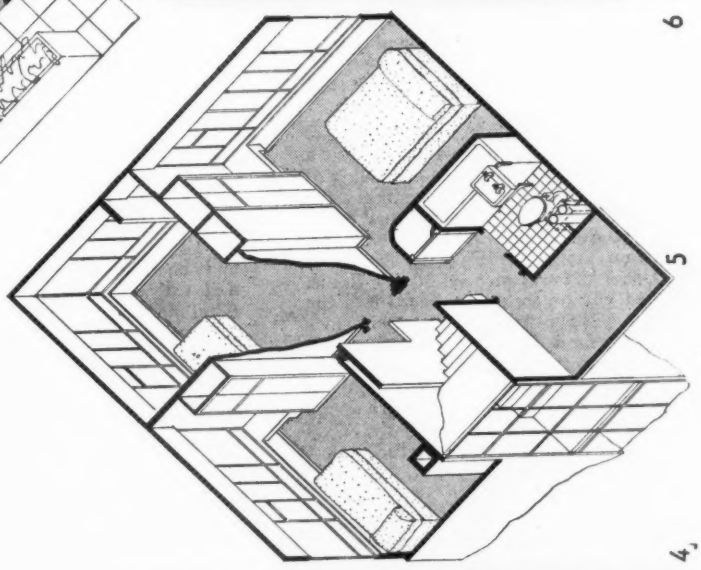

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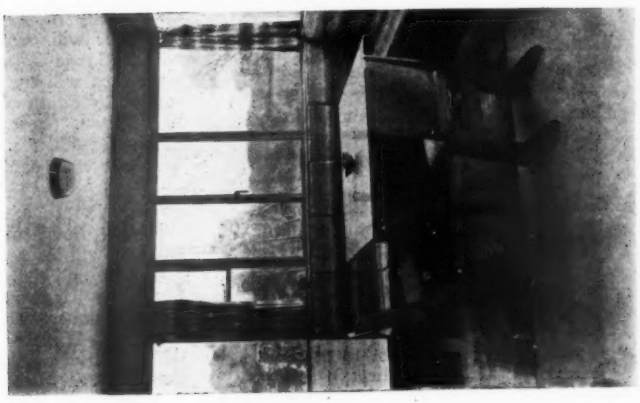


R.I.B.A.

CONFERENCE

The programme of the R.I.B.A. Conference to be held at Southampton from June 24 to June 27 inclusive has just been issued. The headquarters of the Conference will be at the Civic Centre; and the arrangements for the four days are as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.—8 p.m. to 11 p.m.: An informal Reception will be held in the Chantry Hall, St. Mary's Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.—10.30 a.m.: The Conference will assemble in the Chantry Hall for the Inaugural Meeting, and will be welcomed by His Worship the Mayor of Southampton. The Inaugural Address will be delivered by the President of the Institute, to be followed by short Addresses by (*a*) Mr. G. A. Jellicoe [*A.*] on "The Architecture of To-morrow," and (*b*) Professor W. G. Holford, B.Arch. Liverpool [*A.*], on "The Planning of a Great Sea-Port." 12.30 p.m.: Assemble in the Chantry Hall grounds, where the Conference photograph will be taken. 2.15 p.m.: *Alternative Visits:*

Visit A: SOUTHAMPTON AND DOCKS. This tour will start with a short drive round the town, ending at Town Quay, where members will board a steamer for a two hours' cruise in Southampton Water. The ship will steam down stream past the Old Docks and will turn off Netley Castle. Tea will be served on board and the ship will sail up past the Floating Dock and as far as the King George V. Dock. Here the party will disembark and be met by representatives of the Southern Railway, who will explain the docks. The coaches will return to the Civic Centre past the "Old Walls." Cost per head, including tea, 6s.

Visit B: WINCHESTER. Motor coaches leave the Civic Centre at 2.15 p.m., and drive to Winchester via Chandlersford and Otterbourne, arriving soon after 3 p.m. Members will be shown over Winchester College and will then proceed to the Cathedral, which will be inspected. Tea will be provided in Winchester and the party will drive back via the West Gate and Hursley. (Cost per head, including tea, 5s. 6d.; cost to members using own cars, 2s. per head.)

Visit C: WINCHESTER. Motor coaches leave the Civic Centre at 2.15 p.m., and members will be taken over St. Cross Hospital and afterwards proceed to the Castle and West Gate. Tea will be provided and the return will be by way of Hursley. (Cost per head, including tea, 5s. 6d.; cost to members using own cars, 2s. per head.)

Visit D: ORDNANCE SURVEY. Members wishing to be taken round the Ordnance Survey Office should be at the Main Gates, London Road, at 2.45 p.m. This visit will last about an hour and a half. Members will make their own arrangements for tea. (No charge.)

Visit E: SOUTHAMPTON CIVIC CENTRE. Members wishing to see over the Civic Centre, now in course of erection, should meet there at 2.45 p.m. Members will make their own arrangements for tea. (No charge.)

Visit F: SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORT. Motor coaches will leave the Civic Centre at 2.30 p.m., and drive to Swaythling, where members will be taken over the Aerodrome. Flights over Southampton to see the town from the air will be arranged during the afternoon, and facilities will be given to those taking part in visits D and E to make flights later on if desired. (Cost per head, 1s., or 5s. including flight.)

7.30 p.m. for 11 p.m.: Banquet. Conference Banquet on board the Royal Mail Line s.s. "Asturias." The guests will be received by the President of the Institute and the President of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association. Cost of dinner (exclusive of wines and cigars), 16s.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.—*Alternative Whole-day Tours.* (All coaches will start from the Civic Centre, the Conference Headquarters.)

Tour No. 1 (9.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.): Steamship to Portsmouth and round the Isle of Wight. Members will embark from Southampton Royal Pier at 9.45 a.m., and the ship will sail down Southampton Water to Portsmouth, where H.M.S. "Victory" will be seen. After sailing round Portsmouth Harbour, the ship will proceed round the Isle of Wight, through the Needles, and back to Southampton. Lunch and tea will be provided on board. (Cost per head, including lunch and tea, 12s. 6d.)

Tour No. 2 (9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.). Motor coach to Romsey, Salisbury, and the New Forest. This tour will start from the Civic Centre at 9.30 a.m., and drive up the Test Valley, stopping at Romsey, where the Abbey will be seen. Passing through the "Wallops," the coaches will drive to Park House, Amesbury, after which Stonehenge will be visited. Lunch will be taken at Salisbury, and Members will have an opportunity of seeing the Cathedral. The tour will continue to Downton, with its Saxon Church, and Ringwood, where tea will be provided, and will return to Southampton through the New Forest. (Cost per head, including lunch and tea, 11s. 6d.; cost to Members using own cars, 5s. 6d. per head.)

Tour No. 3 (9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.). New Forest, Wimborne, Poole (Carters' Tile Works), Bournemouth, Lyndhurst. Coaches will leave the Civic Centre at 9.30 a.m. and drive through the New Forest to Ringwood and Wimborne, where members will be able to see the Minster. From Wimborne members will be driven to Corfe Mullen and then to Poole. Lunch will be provided at Sandbanks, overlooking Poole Harbour. After lunch the party will proceed to Messrs. Carters' Tile Works, over which they will be shown, and where they will be given tea. The coaches will return to Southampton through Bournemouth and Lyndhurst. (Cost per head, including lunch and tea, 10s. 6d.; cost to members using own cars, 5s. per head.)

8 p.m. to 1 a.m.: Reception and Dance given by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton on the Royal Pier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.—*Informal Visits.* Private parties to other places of interest. Members to make their own arrangements.

LECTURE ON AIR-RAID PROTECTION

The Council of the R.I.B.A. has arranged that at the general meeting of the Institute on June 22, following the announcement of the results of the annual elections, an address will be given by Colonel William Carforth, D.S.O., M.C., on "A Few Principles of Protection in Air-Raids."

Housing and Town-Planning Tour

The next study-tour of the Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association will be to Hamburg and the Baltic ports of Danzig, Riga, Reval and Helsingfors, from July 2 to July 19 next. The cost is £39 17s. 6d. Full particulars are obtainable from the Secretary of the Association (Alderman A. T. Pike), 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

A South Downs Gift

The Seaford Urban District Council has accepted the offer of the Seaford Downs Estate Company of some 300 acres of the Cuckmere Valley to be preserved as an open space in memory of Rudyard Kipling. In return, the Council proposes to allow the erection of a hotel on a 15-acre space previously scheduled for agriculture.

A Model Community Centre

The Cambridgeshire Education Committee proposes to make the projected Histon village college into a model educational building and community centre, on the lines of that opened at Sawston in 1930. To make this scheme possible, £1,200 has been offered to the Committee, on behalf of various subscribers, by Professor W. G. Constable, Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., Professor C. H. Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., and others.

The offer is made on the condition that the design for the building, which will cost £20,000, shall be entrusted to Messrs. Maxwell Fry and Gropius.

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association

The R.I.B.A. medal for what is judged to be the best building erected in the province of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association during the past three years has just been awarded to Professor J. Hubert Worthington, F.R.I.B.A., for the design of the new wing of the Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford.

Law Courts

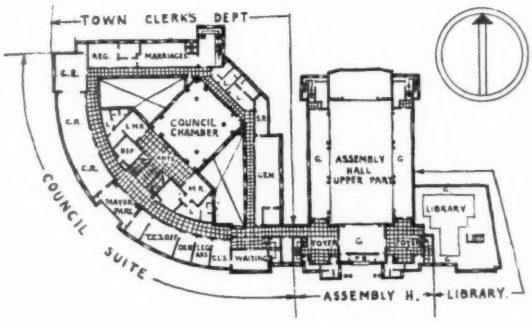
ASSEMBLY HALL : CLOAKROOMS

The Entrance Vestibule

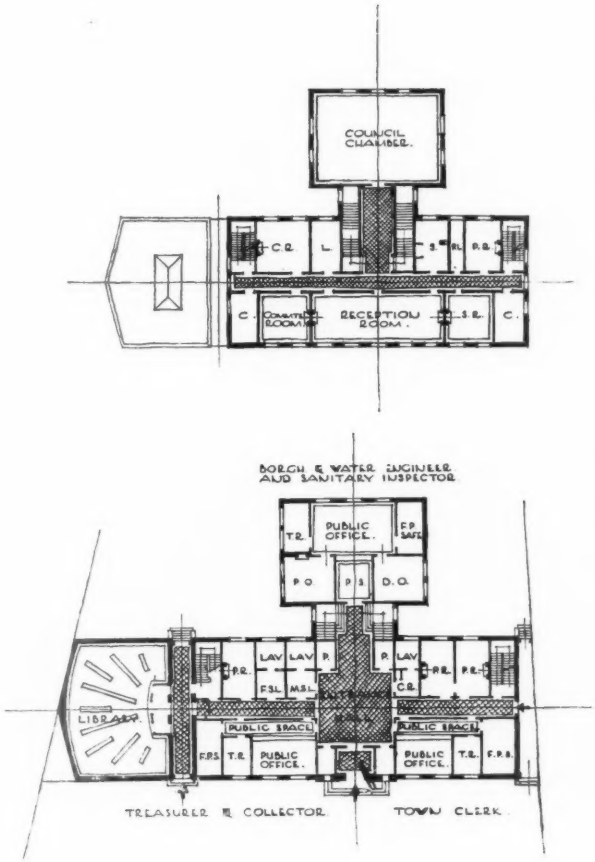
IF banquets and receptions are held in the assembly hall, the vestibule should be treated as an ante-room. Before a banquet, guests usually gather and wait for the mayor or principal guest to enter the room, and while waiting, cocktails and drinks may be served; so that the vestibule in these cases should be of ample size, say, approximately half the area of the auditorium floor. Mr. Vincent Harris has an excellent arrangement at Leeds. This vestibule is adequate for "aperitif" gathering and for allowing ceremonial processions, such as are held on Armistice Day, to form properly before leaving the Town Hall.

A large canopy may be provided outside the entrance door, so that visitors may be protected from the weather when entering the building.

Cloakrooms, stairs and pay boxes should be obvious.



Stoke Newington: First Floor Plan



Prestwick: Ground and First Floor Plans

Cloakrooms

The majority of public halls have a cloakroom accommodation which is totally inadequate. This is usually attributable to scarcity of space on the ground floor level.

It is better to put part of the cloakrooms down into the basement where space is available than to be content with small cloakrooms on the ground floor.

If the space permits, the alternative arrangement is to have ample cloakrooms for males and females on either side of the hall.

The best shape for a cloakroom is undoubtedly a long narrow one, either provided with a "private" corridor with "In" and "Out" doors at each end to regulate the traffic, or recessed deeply enough from the main corridor to avoid obstructing outside traffic.

Cloakrooms are usually provided with steel shelving divided up into pigeon holes of about 15 in. cube placed along the wall, or in double-hole stacks, each pigeon hole taking a folded coat and hat, spaces for umbrellas being arranged under a counter. In ladies' cloakrooms a certain percentage of hooks for garments which must not be folded should be provided.

The waiting space between the counter and the wall should not be less than 6 ft. wide.

Lavatory accommodation should adjoin the cloakrooms, and preferably lead out of them.

Lavatory accommodation should be provided at the following rates :—

For males, one w.c. for the first 200, two up to 500, and three up to 1,000, with the addition of one urinal for every 100. For females, one w.c. for the first 100, two up to 250, and three up to 500, with an additional one for every 400 above the first 500. It is assumed that an average audience is equally composed of men and women.

LAW COURTS

General Procedure

A KNOWLEDGE of procedure in law courts is essential to the production of a satisfactory working plan.

Broadly speaking, Courts are of two types—Civil and Criminal. Civil cases are tried in the Civil Divisions of the High Court and the County Court. Criminal cases are heard first in the Police Court, where the prisoner may be committed for trial at Borough, County or Quarter Sessions, or later at the Assizes, depending on the seriousness of the crime.

The types of court which come within the scope of these articles are the Police Courts, Sessions Courts and Assize Courts. County Courts, as such, do not come within the province of most architects because their design and maintenance is undertaken by H.M. Office of Works.

In many towns, however, the County Court, while having its own offices, has no courtrooms, and under these circumstances the municipality are under a statutory obligation to allow the County Court to use the municipal court.

In designing municipal courts, it is therefore essential to know whether they will be used for the civil work of the County Court, in which case the requirements are similar to those of the Civil Assize Court, though the procedure is usually carried out on a smaller scale and in a simpler manner.

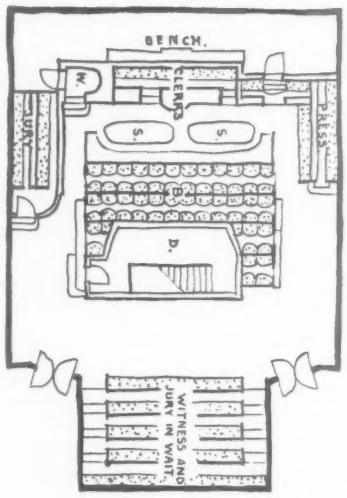
The requirements of a Sessions Court (County, Borough or Quarter) are similar to those of a police or Assize (Criminal) Court. It is usually larger and more imposing than a Police Court but smaller than a Criminal Assize Court, though the Bench is more like that of the latter in design.

The Coroner often sits in a Police Court, if available.

The Assizes are presided over by High Court Judges, who go on circuit three or four times a year. The Judges usually travel in pairs; one Judge will do the Civil work and the other will do the Criminal. The Criminal work is usually finished first, but, in any event, whichever Judge finishes his list first, generally comes to the assistance of the other.

In towns where there is only one Court, one Judge will try both Civil and Criminal cases.

It is usual, however, in most Assize towns to have two Courts, one normally used for civil work and the other for crime. On occasion, however (for instance, where there is a criminal case which is expected to last a very long time), both Courts might be used for Criminal work at the same time and the modern tendency is to plan both Courts as Criminal Courts with a dock. It is not essential that the dock in a Civil Court should be such a feature as in the Criminal Court, since it is only provided in case of necessity. A third Court is sometimes provided; it may be designated a Sessions Court and put to various uses, e.g. the Recorder or Borough Sessions may use it; the Sheriff may use it in cases where he is called upon to sit with a jury to assess damages; or it may possibly be used as a third Court of Assize where a Commissioner is appointed to assist the Assize Judges in disposing of an exceptionally heavy list of cases. The Sessions Court might also be used as a County Court. The Police Courts are not generally in the same building as the Assize Courts—they usually form part of the Police Headquarters.



Cardiff: Lay-out of Court

The Assize Courts

When considering procedure, the Judge must always be regarded as the central figure of the Court and it is most important to create a dignified and authoritative setting for him.

Lodgings for the High Court Judges are provided by the municipality. The Judge arrives at the Court in his robes, accompanied by the Sheriff, Chaplain and Marshal, proceeds to his room and then through a door at the back of the Court on to the Bench. His chair is often canopied and is raised on a dais above the general level of the Court, and on this dais seats are required for Judge's clerk and Marshal, the Sheriff, under-Sheriff, and the Judge's Chaplain. While seats and desks are necessary for all these officials, only the clerk and the Marshal are in constant attendance on the Judge, though other officials are often present in the Criminal Court. The Judge's Marshal has little to do nowadays and the Judge's clerk's main duty is to swear the witnesses.

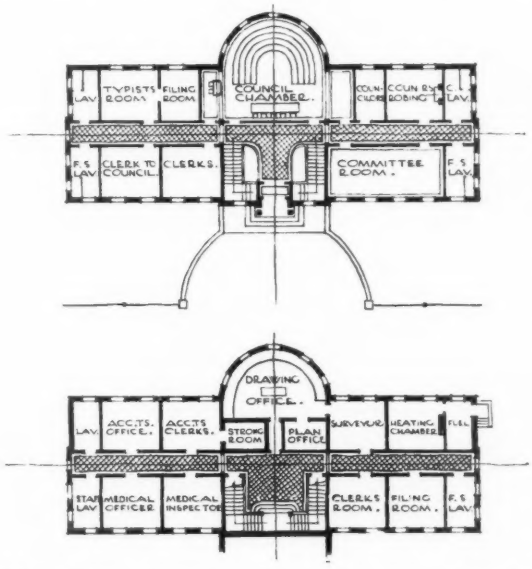
TOWN HALLS

Below the Judge's dais and immediately in front of the Judge sits the official who is responsible for the business of the Court. In the Criminal Court he is called the Clerk of the Assize, and in the Civil Court he is called the Associate. These officials are consulted by the Judge on occasion and they record the proceedings of the Court. It is essential that they should be able to converse easily with the Judge and it is convenient if their heads are on a level with the front of the Judge's desk when they are standing up. Seats for two Court Ushers are usually provided, one near to the Clerk or Associate and one near to the witness box.

In front of the Clerk is the well of the Court, which should be kept as clear as possible for reasons which will be explained later.

Behind this well and facing the Judge are the desks and tables of Counsel and Solicitors. Here there is a variation in practice; the Solicitors may sit either in front of or behind Counsel. Opinions probably vary as to which is more desirable, but it has been pointed out that, at least regarding the Assize Courts, if the Solicitors are placed in front of Counsel it is easier for them to catch the eye of Counsel and they can be provided with a wide table for miscellaneous papers and documents in their charge.

The Barristers sit on seats which are stepped upwards. The "Leaders" or "Silks" sit in the front row, while one or two rows of seats are reserved behind for the Juniors or "Stuffs." Behind these two rows could be four or even five more rows, each stepped upwards. There are always a number of people in Court besides



Cheadle: Lower, Ground and Ground Floor Plans

those immediately concerned in the case which is being heard.

The jury box is usually placed on the left hand side of the Judge, and if possible so arranged that jurors can retire to their room without coming in contact with the public, and can see the faces of the prisoner and witness. In simple cases, the jury sometimes give their verdict without retiring from the box; but if they retire, a new case is generally called on and a new jury empanelled, while they consider their verdict. On returning, they stand in the well of the Court to give their verdict. There should be convenient access from the jury retiring room to the street, so that the jury can leave the Court for meals, etc., without interference.

The witness box is usually on the right hand side, and on the same level as the Judge; it should never be between the Judge and the jury; it is essential that both should be able to see and hear the witness.

The position of the press box is generally behind the witness box on the right hand side of the Judge, but in spite of possible acoustic difficulties, it is much better placed in the well of the Court, probably somewhere in front of the jury and parallel to the box.

The Dock is often in the centre of the Court facing the Judge, and immediately behind the barristers' seats, but there are examples of the Dock being on the Judge's left, opposite the jury box. There are difficulties in regard to this layout, but it has the merit of not blocking up the centre of the Court. Unless accommodation rises behind a centre Dock, it blocks all the rear half of a court. If the Dock is at the side, there is some difficulty in placing the witness box.

It is really a crucial point in Criminal Court design. The Dock is unquestionably better at the side, if the difficulties can be satisfactorily surmounted.

The prisoners are brought from the jail in a "Black Maria," and lodged temporarily in cells below the level of the general Court floor. For obvious reasons, the entrance to the cells should be inaccessible to the public. A small exercise yard should be provided adjacent to the cells. Meals are generally brought in and no provision for cooking is necessary unless specified.

Separate accommodation for male and female prisoners and their guards, with lavatories, should be included.

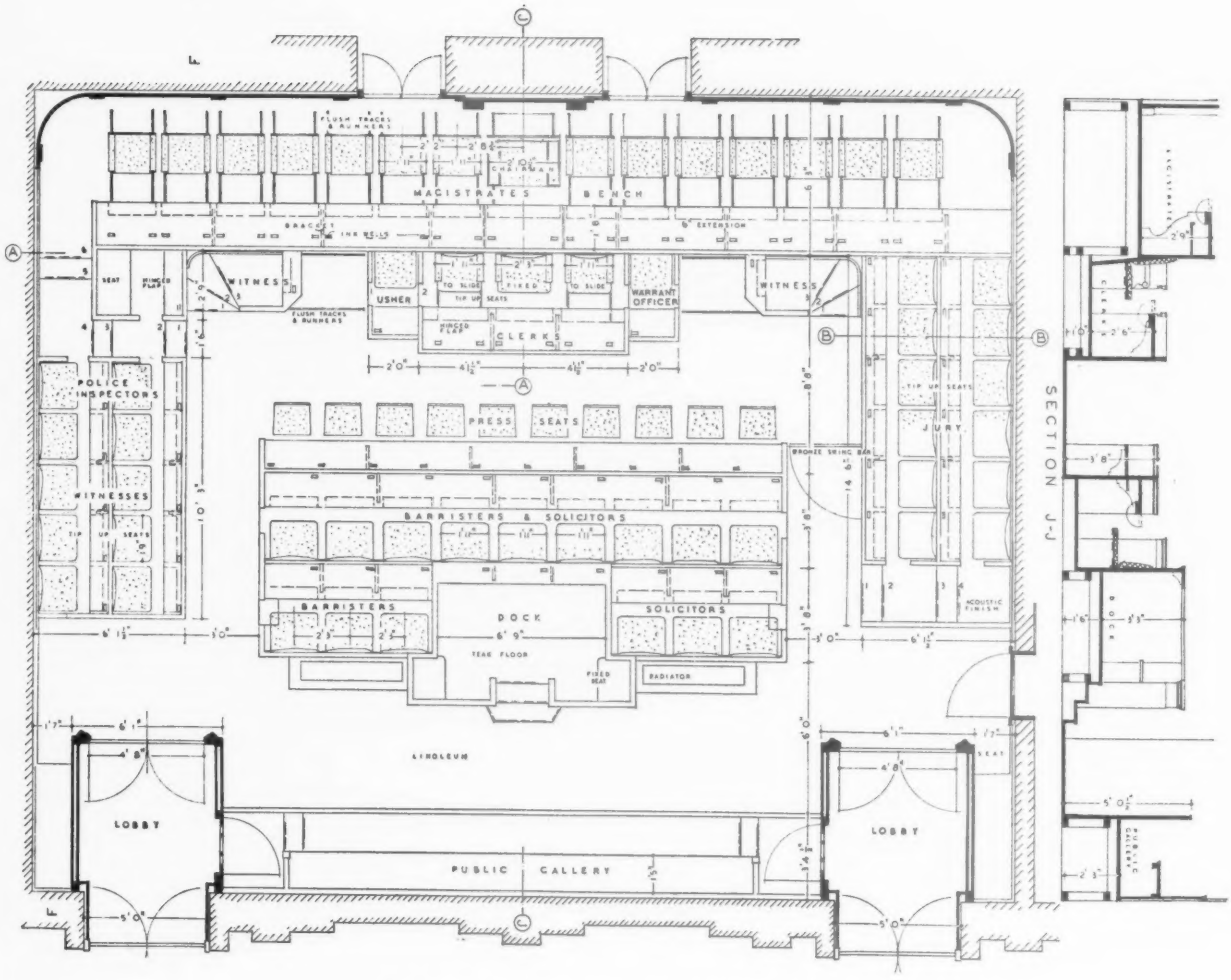
A room is also required where Barristers or Solicitors may consult with the prisoners, and where friends may visit them.

There must be direct access from the cells to the Dock.

Police Courts

A Police Court is designed on very similar lines. The Court is smaller and not so imposing, and is presided over by Magistrates instead of a Judge. Provision is made for two witness boxes, one at each side of the presiding Magistrate, and in a Court which is not used as a County Court, there is no necessity for a jury box. If more than one Court is provided, a Dock may or may not be necessary.

The Bench should, if possible, be able to accommodate the full bench of Magistrates, varying from six up to twenty or so.



Kingston: Lay-out of Police Court

Lay-out of the Court

The general lay-out of the Court should be considered at the beginning of planning the Courts because this arrangement materially affects the various subsidiary rooms and communication.

The first consideration in designing a Court is to ensure that everyone vitally concerned in the trial shall be able to hear without difficulty, to talk without strain, and to see each other's faces clearly.

The people vitally concerned in the trial are the Judge, the prisoner, the witness, the jury, the advocates, and possibly the press. These people must be grouped fairly closely together and the Judge must dominate the group.

A good rule-of-thumb to work on is to keep the same distance between the Judge and the jury box as between the Judge and the dock.

Before discussing the detailed planning of the Court, mention should be made of a new arrangement of the Court suggested by a competent legal authority. The chief alteration from the usual setting is the moving of the dock from the centre of the Court to the right-hand side of the Judge. As it was suggested previously this position for the dock has the advantage of freeing the back of the Court and making it possible for the well of the Court to be enlarged, and for the accommodation for the barristers and their friends to be adequate. The Judge can also see exactly what is happening in the back of the Court, and the examining advocate is able to watch the prisoner's face without turning round. Should the Court be used for Civil as well as criminal work, there is no doubt that the removal of the dock to the side of the Court is a great advantage. The position of the witness box is the chief disadvantage. If possible the prisoner should not be behind the witness.

If the design is good the position of the press table is comparatively unimportant. In civil work a jury is seldom used and the press could occupy the jury box on occasion. That the prisoner is near the witness is not a great objection, since the chief persons in Courts must necessarily be near together.

FILING REFERENCE:

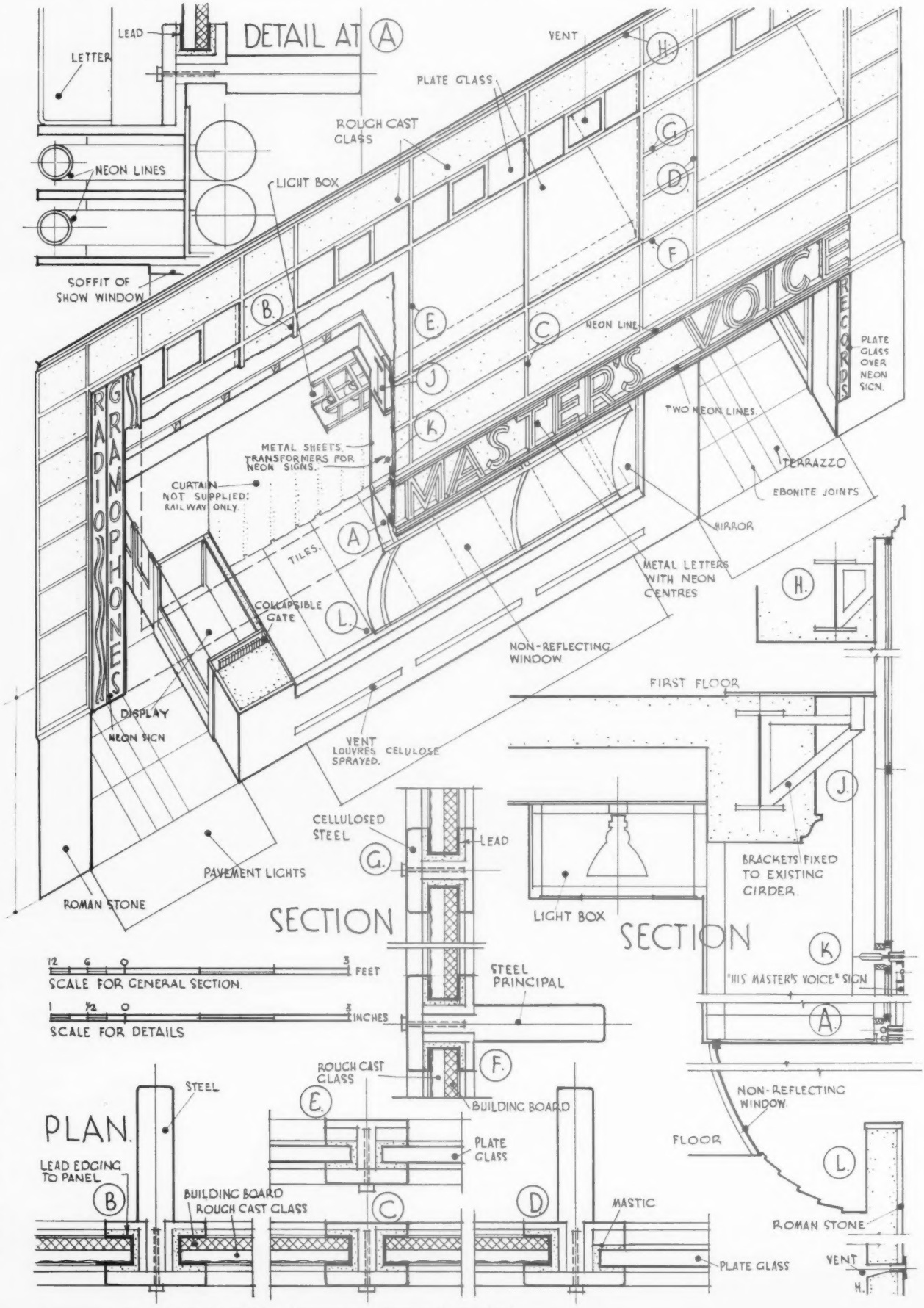
WORKING DETAILS : 423

SHOWROOMS • OXFORD STREET W.1 • JOSEPH EMBERTON

The shop illustrated above is designed for the display of gramophones and radio sets, and is provided with the now common non-reflecting glazing. The building is faced, up to second-floor level, with rough cast glass backed by building board. An axonometric and details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 424

SHOWROOMS • OXFORD STREET, W.1. • JOSEPH EMBERTON



Axonometric and details of the showrooms illustrated overleaf.

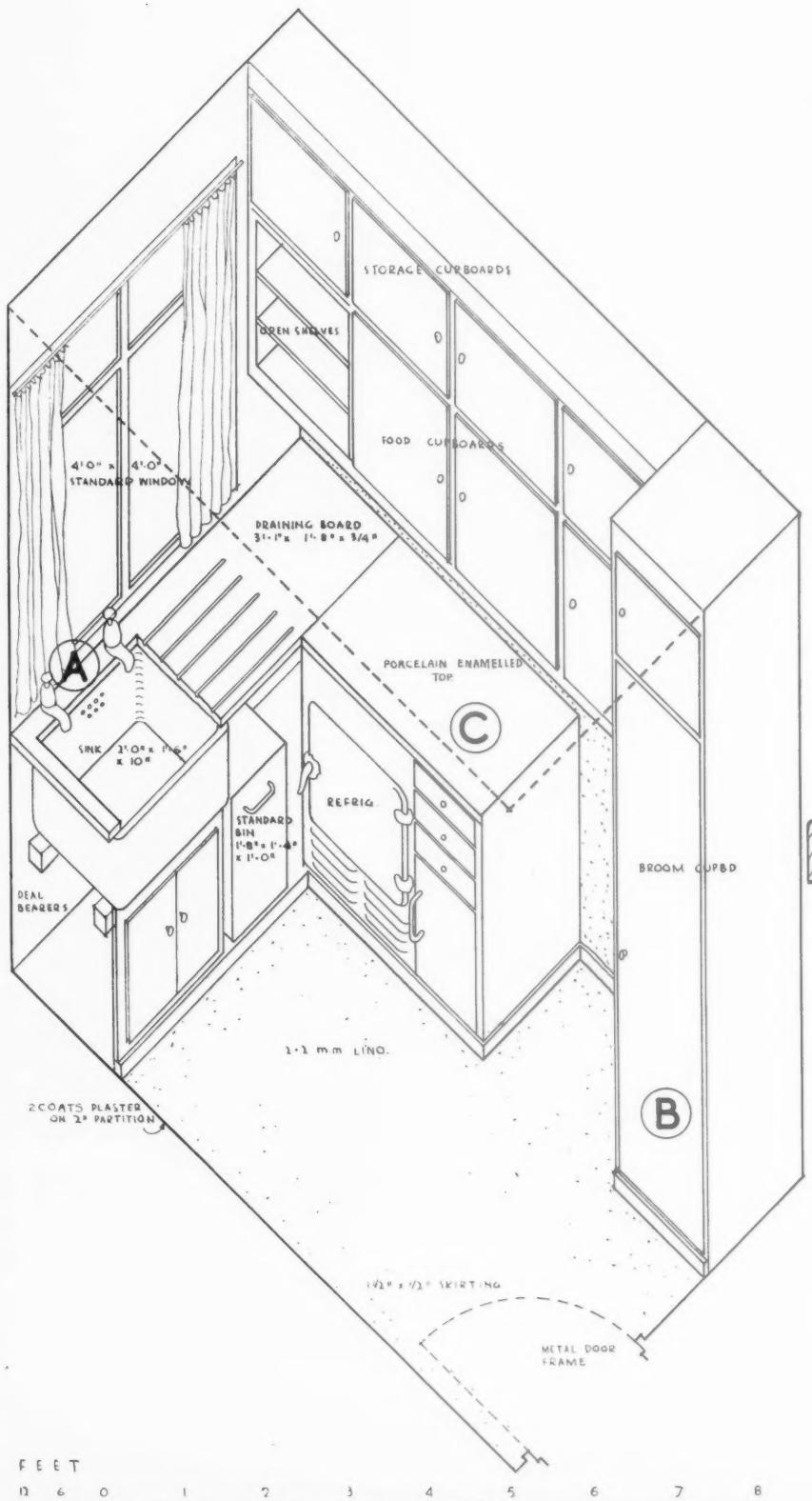
WORKING DETAILS : 425

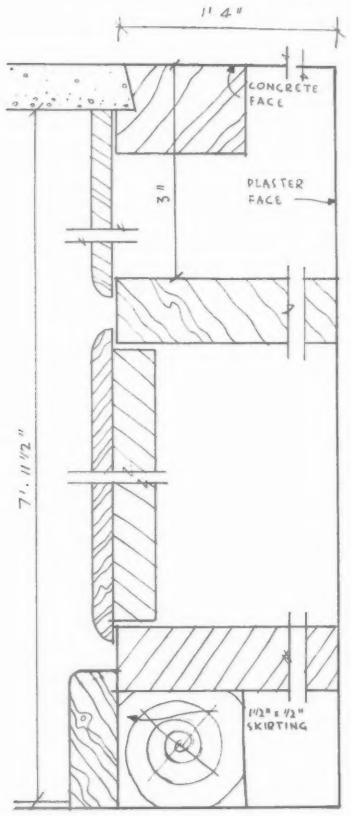
KITCHEN • FLATS AT STREATHAM • FREDERICK GIBBERD

Above is an illustration of a kitchen at Pullman Court, a block of one, two and three-room flats, the kitchens of which are all standardised. An axonometric and joinery details are shown overleaf.

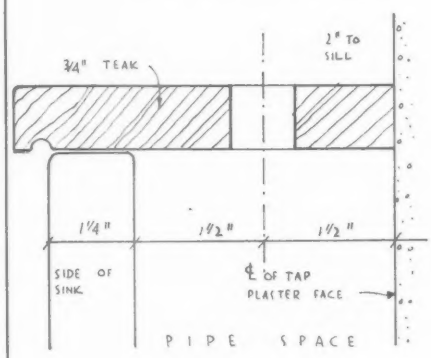
WORKING DETAILS : 426

KITCHEN • FLATS AT STREATHAM • FREDERICK GIBBERD

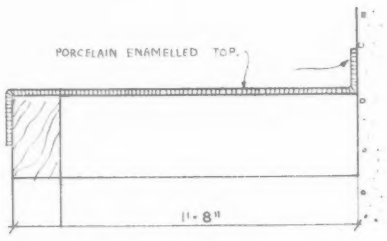




B SECTION THRO' BROOM CPD



A SINK DETAIL



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Axonometric and details of the kitchen illustrated overleaf.

Ascot enclosure : within and without. From " The English at Home."

L I T E R A T U R E

TWENTIETH CENTURY

BY DENIS DOBSON

The English at Home. Sixty-three photographs by Bill Brandt. With an Introduction by Raymond Mortimer. Batsford. 5s.

IN the course of an otherwise unrecognisable appreciation of the people of this country, M. Emile Cammaerts once asked : Why are they so full of human sympathy, yet so tolerant of disgraceful social conditions? This is apparently the text chosen by Mr. Brandt for his book of photographs and, as the photographer has, though an Englishman, spent most of his life abroad, we must accept his book as yet another attempt to make us see ourselves as others see us. (Or, seeing that the photographs have French as well as English sub-titles, is it meant to show the foreigner what he has missed?) Mr. Raymond Mortimer in his Introduction dots the i's and crosses the t's of Mr. Brandt's thesis and, after a witty excursion into the anthropology of clothes, he denounces the conditions which permit abject misery to exist side by side with sheltered comfort. Mr. Mortimer appeals rather to our hearts than to our heads and is at perhaps unnecessary pains to avoid the appellation of " Bolshy " (his word), denouncing, as we have said, conditions and not a system. Mr. Brandt rubs in the contrast by the well-chosen juxtaposition of some of his photographs, though in places he narrowly avoids the photographer's special danger of the sentimental ; are we not almost too pressingly invited to growl " spoilt little brats " at the children at the Kensington party ? Still, on the whole, one is here offered a fair and unexaggerated sample of Disraeli's Two Englands.

It would, no doubt, be unjust to Mr. Brandt to suggest that every picture tells a story, and it is possible to enjoy many of his photographs for their artistic merit alone, though it is, at any rate for the non-expert, difficult to review his book on this basis. It would also be rather dull. Apart, then, from stressing the contrast referred to, these photographs deal with many aspects of the occupations and amusements of the English but mainly in or near London. This inevitably means that there are important omissions; and we get the impression of an exclusively urban civilisation in which no one seems to think of cultivating his garden. It is significant that the photograph of the autumn countryside might well have been taken on Hampstead Heath. But even in such a setting, surely there should have been some examples of ribbon development, most popular of all our amusements, unless pride of place is given to " seeing the country " from the family saloon.

The trend of progress is clearly shown by Mr. Brandt's glance at architecture : on the one hand, a Norman century church hidden in the woods ; on the other, Battersea power station at night —a very effective photograph this. How pleased Mr. Wells should be !

THE WORK OF THE L.C.C.

Annual Report of the London County Council, 1934 : Volume 2 : Public Health, Main Drainage and Housing. London : P. S. King and Son. Price 1s.

INTERESTING information regarding the London County Council's public health, main drainage and housing services is contained in Volume II of the *Annual Report of the Council for 1934*, which has just been published.

After dealing with the general work of the Council for the care of the public health, including the special scheme for combating tuberculosis, the report describes the London main drainage system. This, in 1934, covered an area of nearly 160 sq. miles, and served a population of more than 5½ millions, including 1,161,000 outside the county boundary. There were, in 1934, about 400 miles of main, intercepting and storm relief sewers, and in that year more than 88,000 million gallons of sewage was pumped into the outfall sewers at the five main stations. Reference is made to experiments in devising new methods of dealing with sewage, including a process by which the sludge is made to give off a gas which can be used for heating, lighting and power.

The most important section of the report is that dealing with housing. Reference is made to the negotiations between representatives of the Council and the Minister of Health which preceded the introduction of the measure which became the Housing Act of 1935, a measure principally concerned with the abatement of overcrowding and redevelopment on a large scale.

In January of 1934 the Council gave evidence before the Departmental Committee set up by the Minister of

November in the Suburb. From "The English at Home," reviewed on the preceding page.

Health on Garden Cities and Satellite Towns, to the effect that, owing to financial and industrial considerations, the Council did not regard the setting up of satellite towns as a practicable or desirable contribution to London's housing problem. The views of the Council on this matter are as follows:—

"(i) The transfer from London of large and well-established industries to garden cities or satellite towns cannot be safely relied upon and could only be very gradual.

"(ii) The establishment of garden cities or satellite towns could not be relied on to affect materially the housing requirements of London and they would in practice involve serious financial difficulties, with little hope that they could be self-supporting within a reasonable period, if at all.

"(iii) In the development of large housing estates, local authorities should reserve land for industrial purposes and should encourage the establishment of factories and other work centres to afford employment for the tenants.

"(iv) In view of the paramount necessity for meeting the immediate housing needs of London, it is undesirable, on account of the financial and other considerations involved, for the Council under present conditions to give practical effect to any proposal for the provision of garden cities or satellite towns."

Statistics are given showing that by the end of 1934 more than 67,000 houses and flats had been erected by the Council, of which over 57,000 were erected in the post-war period. More than 5,800 people were displaced and rehoused during the year. In July, 1934, the Council reviewed the slum clearance question and adopted a programme for the three years from June, 1934, to June, 1937, which contemplated the commencement of operations on all the larger unhealthy areas (132 in number) capable of redevelopment by the erection of block dwellings. A number of the smaller unhealthy areas, not suitable for housing development, will be cleared at the same time as the larger areas and the remainder will be dealt with as and when additional housing accommodation is provided. Active co-operation is being given by the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

During the year new types of flats with improved internal planning were approved, and new elevations designed on modern lines were adopted. "The new elevations vary in several respects from the elevational treatment hitherto adopted for the Council's dwellings, one of the features being larger windows with greater width than height which, in addition to varying the elevational effect, provide a wider range of view from the interior. Other features are flat roofs and balconies. These balconies are accessible from living-rooms and are for the tenants' private use."

During 1934 the Council reviewed the rents charged on its estates, taking into account a new factor not previously considered, viz., that the income of the displaced slum-dweller is lower than the average for a working-class family. As a result, reductions ranging from 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week were made in the rents of a number of block dwellings.

The report closes with a memorandum by the Comptroller of the Council (Mr. F. G. Bowers) on the Council's housing accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1935, and one by the Council's Valuer (Mr. Frank Hunt, C.V.O.) on housing statistics and the management of the Council's housing estates during the same period.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The annual general meeting of the Buckinghamshire Society of Architects was held recently at Slough, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mr. W. D. Hartley, F.R.I.B.A.; vice-chairman, Mr. G. Langley Taylor, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. A. R. Borrett, A.R.I.B.A.; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. C. Blair; hon. auditor, Mr. H. J. Stribling, F.R.I.B.A.; committee, Messrs. E. A. L. Martyn, F.R.I.B.A., C. H. Riley, L.R.I.B.A., G. H. Williams, F.R.I.B.A., C. S. Kimpton, A.R.I.B.A., A. Cooper, A.R.I.B.A., W. G. Percy, L.R.I.B.A., A. A. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., and A. C. Judges, students' representative.

DORSET SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

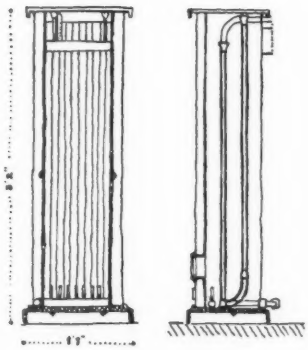
At the annual general meeting of the above Society, held recently at Warminster, the following officers were elected for the ensuing session: President, Mr. A. E. Beswick (Swindon); hon. secretary, Mr. W. W. Currie (Carsham); council: Mr. C. W. Pike, Hon. A. P. Methuen, Professor W. G. Newton, Captain C. H. Smith, Mr. F. J. Barton, Mr. Liddesdale Palmer, and Mr. T. W. Snailum.

I.A.A.S.

A conference of members of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors was held at Bristol University, with Manor Hall as its Headquarters, during Easter week. This was the first conference of its kind to be held outside London by the Association and was held under the auspices of the London and Home Counties Branch of the Association and was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee of that branch, Mr. E. W. Brown, F.I.A.S.

The conference opened with a luncheon at Manor Hall, at which the guests of honour were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Bristol. Several visits were paid to places of interest in and around Bristol and also to Bath, where the delegates were received and entertained at tea at the Pump Room by the Mayor and Mayoress of Bath. There were also visits to the Bath Stone quarries at Corsham and to Burrington Coombe, Cheddar Gorge and Caves, Glastonbury and Wells.

The business side of the conference produced informative discussions on matters of interest to architects and surveyors, including "Jerry building—its creation of the slums of tomorrow." Another subject was a discussion on "Is Registration worth while?"



TRADE NOTES

[*EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Simplified Central Heating

THE normal type of central heating installation works well enough in the small house, though there is a natural tendency, on the score of first cost, for heating and hot water supply to be run from the same boiler, with an inevitable lack of load in the summer or overload in the winter.

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For the small shop, however, or the flat in a converted house the problem is by no means easy, for the usual system involves additional labour costs for fixing, quite apart from a good deal of chasing for pipe runs. On these grounds the system evolved by M. Richard, a French heating engineer, seems well worth a trial.

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It consists essentially of a small gas-fired boiler heating a small tank of 3 to 6 gallons capacity and supplying small capacity sheet metal radiators. Two sections through the boiler are shown in the headpiece to these notes : constructionally it is simple enough. Two walls of small-diameter tubes are welded into headers top and bottom and the gases should be well scrubbed during their long passage past the tubes to the flue. The burner is controlled by thermostat and the whole of the heater is insulated with glass silk.

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Since the water capacity of the system is small, it heats up quickly and it is claimed that the radiators reach full temperature within 20 minutes of lighting the heater. Gas consumption is low, and a case is quoted of a 3-room London flat, plus kitchen and bathroom, which was kept at 65° during the winter at a cost of 9½d. for a 16-hour day—the average size of the rooms being 16 ft. by 12 ft.

Self-Locking Sockets

The illustration on the right shows a self-locking socket which has recently been introduced by M. K. Electric. Any standard 3-pin plug can be used and the spring trigger grips the third pin when the plug is pushed home.

The socket is designed to be used where vibration may tend to make the plug work loose, but it would also seem to be useful for such things as electric clocks, where an accidental tug on the flex may interrupt the supply.

Pressed Steel Cisterns

The use of pressed steel instead of castings is growing, for building work as well as in other industries. Recent examples that one calls to mind are Sankey radiators and the electric heating panels introduced by Frederick Braby and others.

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And now Fordham Pressings have introduced a full range of pressed steel cisterns finished in vitreous enamel (colours if necessary) and available in all the usual capacities both high and low level.

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For cisterns, pressed steel has several advantages; admittedly the weight of the ordinary cast iron cistern is small compared with the 20 or 30 lb. of water it will contain, but as partitions become frailer and more liable to crack, any saving in weight is to be encouraged.

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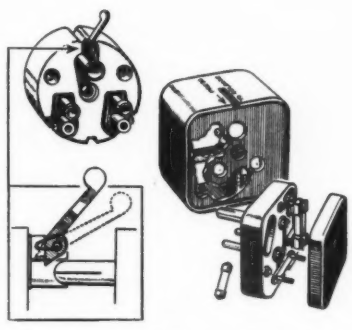
Fordham's syphon, too, is particularly efficient and can easily be arranged for push-button control at the front or the corner of the tank. Only a light pressure is required, and the syphon is reliable, as I have discovered from experience.



The M.K. self-locking socket and fused plug. (*See note on this page.*)

Addresses

Richard Central Heating, Ltd., Horseferry House, Millbank, S.W.1.

M.K. Electric, Ltd., Wakefield Street, Edmonton, N.18.

Fordham Pressings, Ltd., Melbourne Works, Dudley Road, Wolverhampton.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Housing

Mr. Sexton asked the Minister of Health what was the term of years from the beginning of a housing scheme under a housing association to the dissolution of the housing association concerned; and whether, until the dissolution of the housing association concerned, the funds arising from the houses erected in the district of each local authority after the houses had been cleared of debt would be applied for the benefit of that district.

Sir K. Wood said that no term of years was fixed for the life of Housing Associations. He had no reason to anticipate that any funds which might be available, when debt had been paid off, would be used otherwise than for housing purposes.

Major Despencer-Robertson enquired in how many cases of slum clearance the sites had been utilised for the erection of working-class dwellings which conformed with modern requirements.

Mr. Shakespeare said that 192 cleared sites had been used by 74 Local Authorities under the Act of 1930 for the purpose indicated.

Town Planning

Mr. Ede asked the Minister of Health in how many cases a county district authority for town planning had relinquished its town-planning powers over the whole or part of its area to a county council; and what was the total acreage affected.

Sir K. Wood said that 56 county district councils had relinquished their planning powers over the whole or part of their area to 5 county councils. The total acreage affected was approximately 2,600,000.

Sir R. Glyn asked whether any decision had yet been given as to what was the position of an occupier of property adjoining another property which had been condemned and pulled down as the result of a demolition order in which process the dividing wall had been damaged; and who was to be liable for making good such damage, the local authority or the owner whose property was subject to a demolition order.

Sir K. Wood said that the duty to pull down a house which was the subject of a Demolition Order rested primarily with the owner of the house. He was advised that his obligations in this matter towards the owner of adjoining property would depend on the particular circumstances but that, in any case, the local authority were

not, by reason of having made a Demolition Order, liable to make good any damage that might result from the pulling down of the house.

Industrial Towns

Mr. R. Robinson asked the Minister of Health what organised efforts, if any, were being made to restore the amenities of industrial towns by the removal of dumps and slag heaps; and whether the Government was prepared to give special assistance to local authorities for such activities.

Sir K. Wood said he was aware that increasing attention was being given to this matter by the local authorities of certain areas, and of a limited number of instances in the Special Areas in which work of this kind had been done with the assistance of a grant from the Commissioner. The reply to the second part of the question was, outside the Special Areas, in the negative.

Mr. Tinker asked the Minister of Health what steps he was taking to assist local authorities to deal with disused manufacturing buildings, slag heaps, pit heaps, and low-lying ground filled with water (caused by mining subsidence), all of which tended to make such areas unsightly and to repel any idea of new works being set up there.

Sir K. Wood said that Clauses 57 and 259 of the Public Health Bill, which had been introduced in the House of Commons, would confer on a local authority certain additional powers for the purpose which the hon. member had in mind. Any application from a local authority for a loan for the acquisition or improvement of such a site as he mentioned for purposes within their powers would receive his (Sir K. Wood's) sympathetic consideration.

Charing Cross Bridge

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Transport whether he was now able to make a statement with reference to the construction of the proposed new Charing Cross bridge.

Mr. Hore-Belisha said that the Committee dealing with this matter had, he understood, now completed their investigations and were about to consider their report.

Town Planning

Mr. Mander asked what steps had been taken to promote a scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act to cover the area of Avebury.

Sir Kingsley Wood said that in September, 1934, he approved a resolution to prepare a planning scheme (under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932) for the whole of Wiltshire and he understood that the Wiltshire Joint Planning Committee were now engaged in the preparation of a separate scheme covering the area round Avebury.

Overcrowding

Sir George Mitcheson asked the Minister of Health if he could now furnish an estimate of the number of persons living in overcrowded conditions, as defined by the Housing Act, 1935; and also how many houses would be needed for the purpose of eliminating overcrowding.

Mr. Shakespeare said that local authorities were required to submit the results of their surveys by the 1st June, and the Minister would not therefore be in a position to give figures for the whole country until some time after that date. Up to the 18th April the Minister had received reports from 278 local authorities covering 1,937,002 houses, of which 97,093 were overcrowded.

Manufacturers' Items

A four-page leaflet devoted to "Truseal," a primer and sealer for new lime plaster, cement and asbestos-cement surfaces, has just been issued by the Walpamur Co., Ltd., of Walpamur House, 35–36, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W.1. Extracts from the leaflet are given below :

"This special primer has been produced as a result of extensive scientific research on the question of painting alkaline surfaces such as new lime plaster, cement, and asbestos-cement sheeting. The successful treatment of alkaline surfaces requires a primer or sealer possessing special properties and the formulation of such a primer involves three main considerations, viz. : (*a*) the prevention of saponification and ultimate destruction of the superimposed paint films, (*b*) the prevention of the discoloration of pigments especially those that are highly susceptible to the effects of the smallest trace of alkali, and (*c*) the ability of the primer to adhere to relatively moist surfaces and maintain cohesion of film. It is far more difficult to design a primer that will satisfactorily fulfil these three fundamental features as distinct from one that functions in one direction only.

"Many of the primers that are specified for alkaline surfaces prevent saponification of overcoats with varying degrees of success but show marked weakness with regard to prevention of discoloration of easily attacked pigments like Prussian blue and Brunswick greens. 'Truseal' complies with the three conditions mentioned above to a marked degree. This has been made possible by the incorporation of a special material, new to industry, that has unique properties especially in respect of resistance to alkalies.

"'Truseal' gives a semi-transparent matt finish which is dry to touch within two hours or so of application. Application by brushing is recommended in preference to spraying. It should be spread evenly but not overworked, attention being directed to keeping edges alive. The spreading capacity of the primer is approximately 100 sq. yds. per gallon on normal smooth surfaces, but it will be appreciated, however, that roughness or varying porosity of the surface will naturally tend to decrease this figure.

"When required for application on large surfaces, it is desirable to thin the primer with turpentine or turpentine substitute, using 1 to 2 pints of thinners to each gallon of primer. Any efflorescence, loose material or plaster nibs should be removed from the surface before application of the first coat of the primer, for naturally any glass-papering at a later stage of the decoration may rupture the sealing coat with obvious impairment of its function."

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Gas Fires

Information Sheet No. 346—published in this issue—deals with the High "Beam" built-in gas fire. This fire is claimed by the makers to have the highest radiant efficiency of any gas fire in the world, and in addition to the usual hearth type it is offered in a panel form suitable for building-in at any desired height above the floor. As with all built-in fitments, it is helpful for architects and builders to have the necessary measurements and other details from the manufacturers, and Radiation Limited have provided all the detailed information necessary by the preparation of this sheet. A point of interest is the method of fixing the fires in a recess with rebated side walls, employing a special clamping device supplied by the makers, whereby the need for cementing a crossbar accurately into position is eliminated.

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Messrs. Wood, Russell & Co., Ltd., of 34 Oxford Street, W.1, have recently marketed a new independent boiler which is called the "Sentry" Duplex No. 6. "The object of this boiler," states the manufacturers, "is to provide for central heating and hot water supply all from one fire without having to use an indirect cylinder. There is only one proper way to provide for both services and that is to have two boilers. The 'Sentry' Duplex No. 6 is suitable for a house with one bathroom, or two bathrooms where one is only occasionally used, served by a hot water cylinder of about 50-60 gallons capacity, while on the heating side the output, which is estimated under slow combustion conditions, is put at 125 sq. ft. of radiation, although, of course, during such periods of the day when there is a demand for hot water and in serving the radiators, is also correspondingly increased. The boiler is made in welded steel for hard water, or for soft water the same boiler can be supplied in welded steel made rustless by the bower-barff process or in Selmit rustless aluminium alloy."

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

OSTERLEY SPORTS PAVILION (pages 655-658). The general contractors were L. and W. Whitehead, who were also responsible for the glass, artificial stone, excavations, plumbing and water supply. The sub-contractors and suppliers included : Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Siegwart Fireproof Flooring Co., Ltd., fireproof construction; Charles Walker & Co., Ltd., tiles; Carter & Co., Ltd., tile partitions; Stevens and Adams, Ltd., wood block flooring; Benham and Sons, Ltd., central heating; Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd., gasfitting; Tylors, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Steel and Hampton, door furniture; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., casements and fireproof doors; T. W. Palmer & Co., Ltd., folding gates; Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., rolling shutters; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., sunblinds; Astroplax, Ltd., plaster; Light Steelwork (1925), Ltd., metalwork; W. A. Bonnell (1924), Ltd., joinery.

HOUSE AT HENFIELD (pages 659-663). The general contractors were Walter Taylor (Builders), Ltd., and the principal sub-contractors and suppliers included : "Twisteel" Reinforcement, Ltd., steel reinforcement; Louis G. Ford, Ltd., glazing; B. Finch & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Troughton and Young, light fittings; Excel Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalting; Aga Heat, Ltd., Aga cookers; Smith and Douglas, Ltd., hot water; Linolite Composition Flooring Co., patent flooring; A. H. Hamer, Ltd., windows; Argo Cabinet Works, Ltd., joinery.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON & DISTRICTS (15 MILES RADIUS)

ACTON. *Factory, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Factory extension, Gorst Road, for Messrs. Chamberlain and Willows; alterations and additions, Monmouth Laundry, Bollo Bridge Road, for Messrs. Beresford Pite, Jackson and Partners; factory alterations, Standard Road, for Mr. W. G. Phillips; extensions, Y.W.C.A. Centre, East Acton Lane, for Messrs. James and Grey; six flats, Birkbeck Road, for Mr. P. Houser; two houses, Balfour Road, for Mr. W. Atkinson; extensions, Mayfair Laundry, Strafford Road, for Mr. Donald J. Moss; factory, Albert Grove, for Mr. J. E. Green; factory extensions, Park Royal Road, for Messrs. Percy Pratt and Blount.

BATTERSEA. *Tenements.* The Battersea B.C. has approved plans for the erection of 18 tenements in York Road.

EALING. *Houses.* The London and Provincial Building Co., Ltd., propose erecting 113 houses and 78 garages at Sandringham Road, Court Farm Road, Summit Road, and Fort Road.

EALING. *Houses.* Messrs. Taylor Woodrow Estates, Ltd., are to erect 168 houses at George Fifth Way, Jubilee Road and Jubilee Close. Plans have been approved by T.C.

EALING. *Church.* The T.C. has now approved plans by Mr. J. P. Blake, 24a, Bath Road, Hounslow, for the proposed erection of a Church for the Congregational Union at Medway Drive.

EALING. *Flats.* Four blocks, comprising 40 flats, are to be erected at Ealing Road for Mrs. V. J. Green. Plans by Messrs. Hugh Dale & Co., 28 Station Approach, Sudbury, Wembley.

EALING. *Schools.* In connection with the proposed erection of the new Cuckoo Schools, the T.C. has now accepted the tender of Evan Thomas and Sons, of Hounslow, at £57,587. Plans by Mr. F. J. Forty, Borough Engineer.

GREENFORD. *Hotel.* The Ministry of Health has allowed the appeal of the executors of A. W. Perkin, in connection with the proposed erection of an hotel, restaurant and assembly rooms at Greenford Green.

HARROW. *Fire Station.* A new plan for the proposed erection of a fire station has been approved, and the tender of Messrs. Edwardson, of Pinner, at £15,417, has been accepted. A proposal is also being considered with regard to the erection of firemen's quarters in connection with the scheme. If this is approved, the whole scheme will cost £22,617.

NORTHOLT. *Flats.* Mr. E. Wm. Palmer, Clock Chambers, London Road, Enfield, is the architect for the proposed erection of two blocks, comprising 44 flats, at Church Road, for Messrs. Willoughby and Jay, Ltd.

NORTHOLT. *Houses.* Messrs. Jameson and Cox are to erect 45 houses at Whitton Avenue, from the designs of Messrs. Swannell and Sly.

PERIVALE. *Factory.* A new factory is to be erected in Wadsworth Road for Messrs. British Milanese, Ltd. The architect is Mr. R. Seifert.

POPLAR. *Additions, etc.* Plans passed by the B.C.: Additions, Princess of Wales P.H., Manchester Road, for Mr. S. C. Clark; rebuilding, Moulders Arms P.H., High Street, for Messrs. H. and J. Taylor, Ltd.; flats, Weston Street, for Messrs. A. E. Symes, Ltd.; buildings, 1-13 Gaverick Street, and 1-10 Crew Street, for Messrs. Hooper, Cushen & Co.; additions, 127 Chrisp Street, for Mr. Thomas Scott; additions, 275 East India Dock Road, for Messrs. T. S. Elkington and Sons; additions, Torrington Wharf, West Ferry Road, for Messrs. Killby and Gayford, Ltd.; warehouse, 23-31 High Street, for Mr. G. F. Clarkson.

SOUTHWARK. *Development.* The City of London Corporation has sold land and property in the Moss Alley area of Southwark to the City of London Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., for £34,519.

STANMORE. *Estate Development.* The D.C. Houses, Ltd., are to develop Canons Park Estate by the erection of 668 houses and 98 garages, plans for which have been approved.

STANMORE. *Development.* Sites at Honeypot Lane, Dalston, and Wigtown Gardens, are to be developed by Messrs. J. Laing and Son, Ltd., by the erection of 106 houses, and for light industrial purposes.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. *School.* The Warwickshire Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Stratford-on-Avon, at a cost of £36,200.

TOTTENHAM. *Clinic.* The Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £28,954 for the erection of a clinic for the school medical services.

WEALDSTONE. *Church Hall.* The Wealdstone Parish Church authorities are in communication with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in connection with the proposed erection of a church hall on the site of the High Street school.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

AMERSHAM. *Hospital.* As soon as a suitable site is found, the Amersham and Chesham Bois Committee proposes to proceed with the erection of a cottage hospital, at an estimated cost of £30,000. The scheme provides for accommodation for 40 beds, maternity ward, massage and X-ray departments and staff quarters.

CRAYFORD, ETC. *Schools.* The Kent Education Committee is to acquire sites for the erection of elementary schools at Crayford, Hoo, Hythe, Meopham and Orpington.

EYETHORNE. *School.* The Kent Education Committee has purchased a site at Eyethorne for the erection of a central school.

GRAVESEND. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 72 houses, Thong Lane, for Mr. T. Bennett; four houses, Dennis Road, for Messrs. Robert Hopkins and Sons; eight houses, Windmill Street, for Mr. G. J. Redman; four houses, Milton Hall Road, for Mr. G. Rattray.

GRAVESEND. *Flats.* The Corporation has asked the borough architect to prepare plans for the erection of flats on a site in West Street.

MAIDENHEAD. *Baths.* The Ministry of Health has approved the provision of new swimming baths by the T.C., at an estimated cost of £10,000.

SOUTHAMPTON. *Baths.* The Corporation has agreed to the reconstruction of the baths at the Western Shore, at an estimated cost of £70,000; and an open-air swimming pool is to be constructed at Bitterne Manor, at an estimated cost of £15,000.

SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES

PAIGNTON. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the U.D.C.: 14 houses, Tichfield Gardens, for Mr. E. A. Jonas; two houses, Maidenway Road, for Messrs. G. H. Head and Sons; four flats, George Road, for Messrs. R. J. Knapman and Son; 16 houses, Primley Park, for Messrs. A. Matthews, Ltd.; 12 houses, Duchy Drive, for Mr. H. Proctor; 75 houses, Dartmouth Road, for Mr. T. Mitchell; two houses, Shorton Valley Road, for Mr. W. G. Stidworthy; five houses, Collingwood Road, for Primley estate; 24 bungalows, St. Mary's Park estate, for Mr. J. H. Maunder; eight houses, Kingshurst Drive, for Mr. C. C. Rees; Sunday School, Clifton Road, for Baptist trustees.

WEYMOUTH. *Pumping Station.* The Corporation has obtained a site at Belfield for the erection of a pumping station.

WEYMOUTH. *Houses.* The Corporation has asked the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of 30 houses at Wyke Regis.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

ALCESTER. *Extensions.* The Warwickshire Education Committee has approved plans for extensions at Alcester Grammar School, at a cost of £13,700.

ATHERSTONE. *School.* The Warwickshire Education Committee has purchased a site in Radcliffe Road, Atherstone, for the erection of a junior school.

RUGBY. *School.* The Warwickshire Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a junior school at Hillmorton Paddox, Rugby, at a cost of £13,353.

SOLIHULL. *School.* The Warwickshire Education Committee has purchased a site at Elmdon Heath, Solihull, for the erection of a junior school.

SOLIHULL. *Extensions.* The governors of Solihull School, Warwickshire, have prepared plans for extensions at a cost of £16,200.

SOUTHAM. *School.* The Warwickshire Education Committee is to erect a senior school for 400 at Southam.

SUTTON COLDFIELD. *Extensions.* The Warwickshire Education Committee has approved revised plans for extensions at Sutton Coldfield Grammar School.

EASTERN COUNTIES

COLCHESTER. *Library.* The Corporation has asked the architect, Mr. Marshall Sisson, to amend the plans for the new public library in accordance with suggestions by Professor Richardson.

COLCHESTER. *Fire Station, etc.* The Colchester Corporation is considering a site at Mercers Farm for the erection of a fire station and a highways depot.

COLCHESTER. *Extensions.* The Colchester Education Committee has approved plans by Mr. G. T. Morris, architect, for extensions at Old Heath council school, and tenders are now to be invited.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

CHESTER. *Extensions.* The Chester Education Committee has approved preliminary plans for extensions at the city and county schools.

CHESTER. *School.* The Chester Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of an elementary school at Newton.

WALLASEY. *Maternity Home.* The Corporation has authorised the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of a maternity hospital.

WALLASEY. *School.* The Wallasey Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of an elementary school in East Way, Moreton.

WALLASEY. *Nurses' Home.* The Corporation has approved plans by Messrs. Rees and Holt, architects, for the erection of a nurses' home in Church Street.

WALES

SWANSEA. *Houses.* The Corporation has instructed the borough architect to prepare plans for the erection of 124 houses at Trewyddfa Common.

SWANSEA. *Extensions, etc.* The Swansea Education Committee has asked the borough architect to prepare plans for the extension of the school of art.

SWANSEA. *Warehouse, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Warehouse, Gower Place, for Messrs. Bristow, Wadley & Co.; four houses, Chemical Road, for Mr. Ivor James; two houses, New Road, Cockett, for Mr. D. S. Lloyd; four houses, Llangyfelach Road, for Mr. D. Jenkins; three houses, Mynydd-garn-Ilwyd Road, for Mr. E. Evans; three houses, Dinas Street, for Mr. T. I. Rosser; two houses, Cadwygan Road, for Messrs. Hopkins and Allison; three houses, Lan Street, for Messrs. Walters and Johns; four houses, Middle Road, for Messrs. J. Jewell and Sons; two houses, Lon Mefus, for Mr. S. D. Thomas; two houses, Middle Road, for Mr. J. Ll. Davies; two houses, Cockett Road, for Mr. J. C. Oliver; additions, Thistleboon, for Diocesan Orphanage Society; two houses, Goitre Fach Road, for Mr. H. Williams.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for labourers. The rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I s. d.	II s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE ...	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
A	Aberdeen ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Abergavenny ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Abingdon ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Accrington ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Addlestone ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Adlington ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Airdrie ...	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
C	Aldeburgh ...	E. Counties	1 2½	11
A	Altrincham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Appleby ...	N.W. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Aylesbury ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	BANBURY ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	Bangor ...	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnsley ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Barnstaple ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Barry ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Basingstoke ...	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bath ...	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bedford ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Bewdley ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bicester ...	S. Counties	1 3	11½
	Birkenhead ...	N.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Birmingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Blackburn ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Blackpool ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Blyth ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Bognor ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Boston ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Bournemouth...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Bradford ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Brentwood ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Bridgend ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
B	Bridgwater ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Brighouse ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Brighton ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ...	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Brixham ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Bromsgrove ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Bromyard ...	Mid. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Burnley ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bursiem ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bury	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Buxton ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_1	Canterbury ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Carlisle ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Carmarthen ...	S. Wales & M.	1 4½	1 0½
B	Carnarvon ...	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Carnforth ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Castleford ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Chatham ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Chelmsford ...	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Cheltenham ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Chester ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Chesterfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Chichester ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Cirencester ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Clitheroe ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Clydebank ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A	Coalville ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Colchester ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Colwyn Bay ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Consett ...	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Conway ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Coventry ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Crewe	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Cumberland ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Darwen ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Deal	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Denbigh ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Derby	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Dewsbury ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Didcot ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Doncaster ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Dorchester ...	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ...	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Droitwich ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Dudley ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Dumfries ...	Scotland	1 6	1 1½
A	Dundee ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A	Durham ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	EASTBOURNE ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Edinburgh ...	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Glamorgan-shire, Rhondda Valley District ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Exeter ...	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1½
B	Exmouth ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Filey	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A	Fleetwood ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Folkestone ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Frodsham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Frome ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B	Gillingham ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Glasgow ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Gloucester ...	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Goole ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Gosport ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Gravesend ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Greenock ...	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
A	Grimsby ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Guildford ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hanley ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Harrogate ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hartlepools ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B	Harwich ...	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B_1	Hastings ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Hatfield ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hereford ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hertford ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Heysham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Howden ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Huddersfield ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hull	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	ILKLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Immingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Ipswich ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	JARROW ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	KEIGHLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Kendal ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Keswick ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Kettering ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	King's Lynn ...	E. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	LANCASTER ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Leamington ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Leek	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leicester ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Lewes	S. Counties	1 3	11½
A_3	Lichfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Lincoln ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
	Liverpool ...	N.W. Counties	*1 8	1 3
A_2	Llandudno ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Llanelly ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
	London (12-miles radius)		1 8	1 3
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 7½	1 2½
A	Long Eaton ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Luton	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Maidstone ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Manchester ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Mansfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Margate ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Matlock ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Merthyr ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Middlewich ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_2	Monmouth ... & S. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	11½
A	Morecambe ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	NANTWICH ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Neath	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Nelson ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Newcastle ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Newport ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Normanton ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Northampton ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	North Shields...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	North Staffs ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Norwich ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nuneaton ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	OAKHAM ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Oldham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Oswestry ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Oxford ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ...	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
B_2	Pembroke ...	S. Wales & M.	1 3	11½
A	Perth	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
A_1	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth ...	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
A	Pontefract ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Pontypridd ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Portsmouth ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	READING ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Reigate ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Retford ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Ripon	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A	Rochdale ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Rochester ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Rugby ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Rugeley ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Runcorn ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	ST. ALBANS ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Salisbury ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A_1	Scarborough ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Scunthorpe ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Sheffield ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Shipley ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Shrewsbury ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Slough ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Solihull ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southampton	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Southport ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	S. Shields ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Stafford ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Stirling ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Stroud ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Sunderland ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Swansea ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Swindon ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	TAMWORTH ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Taunton ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Teesside Dist....	N.E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Teignmouth ...	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Torquay ...	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Truro	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A_3	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Walsall ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Warrington ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Warwick ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Weston-s.-Mare	W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A	Widnes ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wigan ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Winchester ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 0½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Worcester ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Worksop ...	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Wrexham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wycombe ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	YARMOUTH ...	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Yeovil ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

CURRENT PRICES

The wages are the standard Union rates of wages payable in London at the time of publication. The prices given below are for materials of good quality and include delivery to site in Central London area, unless otherwise stated. For delivery outside this area, adjustment should be made for the cost of transport. 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. The whole of the information given is copyright.

WAGES

		s.	d.
Bricklayer	per hour	1	8
Carpenter	"	1	8
Joiner	"	1	8
Machinist	"	1	8
Mason (Banker)	"	1	8
" (Fixer)	"	1	9
Plumber	"	1	8
Painter	"	1	7
Paperhanger	"	1	7
Glazier	"	1	7
Slater	"	1	8
Scaffolder	"	1	4
Timberman	"	1	4
Navvy	"	1	3
General Labourer	"	1	3
Lorryman	"	1	5½
Crane Driver	"	1	7
Watchman	per week	2	10

MATERIALS

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

		£	s.	d.
Grey Stone Lime	per ton	2	2	0
Blue Lias Lime	"	1	16	6
Hydrated Lime	"	3	0	9
Portland Cement, in 4 ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	"	1	19	0
Rapid Hardening Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	"	2	5	0
White Portland Cement, in 1-ton lots	"	8	15	0
Thames Ballast	per Y.C.		6	6
¾" Crushed Ballast	"		7	0
Building Sand	"		7	6
Washed Sand	"		8	6
2" Broken Brick	"		8	0
¾" " "	"		10	3
Pan Breeze	"		6	6
Coke Breeze	"		8	9

DRAINLAYER

BEST STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS

		4" s.	4" d.	6" s.	6" d.
Straight Pipes	per F.R.	0	9	1	1
Bends	each	1	9	2	6
Taper Bends	"	3	6	5	3
Rest Bends	"	4	3	6	3
Single Junctions	"	3	6	5	3
Double	"	4	9	6	6
Straight channels	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
¾" Channel bends	each	2	9	4	0
Channel junctions	"	4	6	6	6
Channel tapers	"	2	9	4	0
Yard gullies	"	6	9	8	9
Interceptors	"	16	0	19	6
IRON DRAINS:					
Iron drain pipe	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
Bends	each	5	0	10	6
Inspection bends	"	9	0	15	0
Single junctions	"	8	9	18	0
Double junctions	"	13	6	30	0
Lead Wool	lb.		6		—
Gaskin	"		5		—

BRICKLAYER

		£	s.	d.
Fletton	per M.	2	15	0
Grooved do.	"	2	17	0
Phorpres bricks	"	2	15	0
" Cellular bricks	"	2	15	0
Stocks, 1st quality	"	4	11	0
" 2nd "	"	4	2	6
Blue Bricks, Pressed	"	8	17	6
" Wirecuts	"	7	17	6
" Brindles	"	7	0	0
" Bullnose	"	9	0	0
Red Sand-faced Facings	"	6	18	6
Red Rubbers for Arches	"	12	0	0
Multicoloured Facings	"	7	10	0
Luton Facings	"	7	10	0
Phorpres White Facings	"	3	17	3
" Rustic Facings	"	3	12	3
Midhurst White Facings	"	5	0	0
Glazed Bricks, Ivory, White or Salt glazed, 1st quality:				
Stretchers	"	21	0	0
Headers	"	20	10	0
Bullnose	"	27	10	0
Double Stretchers	"	29	10	0
Double Headers	"	26	10	0
Glazed Second Quality, *Less*	"	1	0	0
" Buffs and Creams, *Add*	"	2	0	0
" Other Colours	"	5	10	0
2" Breeze Partition Blocks	per Y.S.		1	7
2½" " " "	"		1	10
3" " " "	"		2	1
4" " " "	"		2	6

MASON

The following d/d F.O.R. at Nine Elms:

		s.	d.
Portland stone, Whitbed	F.C.	4	4½
" " Basebed	"	4	7½
Bath stone	"	2	10
York stone	"	6	6
" " Sawn templates	"	7	6
" " Paving, 2"	F.S.	1	8
" " " 3"	"	2	6

SLATER AND TILER

First quality Bangor or Portmadoc slates d/d F.O.R. London station:

		£	s.	d.
24" × 12" Duchesses	per M.	28	17	6
22" × 12" Marchionesses	"	24	10	0
20" × 10" Countesses	"	19	5	0
18" × 10" Viscountesses	"	15	10	0
18" × 9" Ladies	"	13	17	6
Westmorland green (random sizes)	per ton	8	10	0
Old Delabole slates d/d in full truck loads to Nine Elms Station:				
20" × 10" medium grey	per 1,000 (actual)	21	11	6
" " green "	"	24	7	4
Best machine roofing tiles	"	4	5	0
Best hand-made do.	"	4	17	6
Hips and valleys	each			9
" hand-made	"			9½
Nails, compo	lb.		1	4
" copper	"		1	6

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		s.	d.
Good carcassing timber	F.C.	2	2
Birch	as 1" F.S.		9
Deal, Joiner's	" "		5
" " 2nds	" "		4
Mahogany, Honduras	" "	1	3
" African	" "	1	1
" Cuban	" "	2	6
Oak, plain American	" "	1	0
" Figured	" "	1	3
" plain Japanese	" "	1	2
" Figured "	" "	1	5
" Austrian wainscot	" "	1	6
" English	" "	1	11
Pine, Yellow	" "	1	0
" Oregon	" "		4
" British Columbian	" "		4
Teak, Moulmein	" "	1	3
" Burma	" "	1	2
Walnut, American	" "	2	3
" French	" "	2	3
Whitewood, American	" "	1	1
Deal floorings, ¾"	Sq.	18	6
" ⅞"	"	1	1
" 1"	"	1	2
" 1¼"	"	1	5
" 1½"	"	1	10
Deal matchings, ¾"	"		14
" ⅞"	"		15
" 1"	"	1	4
Rough boarding, ¾"	"		16
" 1"	"		18
" 1¼"	"	1	6

Plywood, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅜" A	⅜" B	⅜" BB	½" A	½" B	½" BB	⅝" A	⅝" B	⅝" BB	¼" A	¼" B	¼" BB
Qualities	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch 60 × 48	4	2½	2	5	3	2½	7	5	4	8	6	5
Cheap Alder	–	2	1½	–	3½	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon Pine	–	2½	–	3	2½	–	4	3½	–	5	4½	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3½	–	5	4½	–	7	6½	–	8	7	–
Figured Oak	6½	5	–	7½	5½	–	10	8	–	1/–	9	–
Scotch glue												d. 8

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Tubes and Fittings

(The following are the standard list prices, from which should be deducted the various percentages as set forth below.)

		¼"	⅜"	1"	1¼"	2"
Tubes, 2'–14' long	per ft. run	4	5½	9½	1/1	1/10
Pieces, 12"–23" long	each	10	1/1	1/11	2/8	4/9
" 3"–11½" long	"	7	9	1/3	1/8	3/–
Long screws, 12"–23½" long	"	11	1/3	2/2	2/10	5/3
" " 3" M–½" long	"	8	10	1/5	1/11	3/6
Bends	"	8	11	1/7½	2/7½	5/2
Springs not socketed	"	5	7	1/1½	1/11½	3/11
Socket unions	"	2/–	3/–	5/6	6/9	10/–
Elbows, square	"	10	1/1	1/6	2/2	4/3
Tees	"	1/–	1/3	1/10	2/6	5/1
Crosses	"	2/2	2/9	4/1	5/6	10/6
Plain sockets and nipples	"	3	4	6	8	1/3
Diminished sockets	"	4	6	9	1/–	2/–
Flanges	"	9	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/9
Caps	"	3½	5	8	1/–	2/–
Backnuts	"	2	3	5	6	1/1
Iron main cocks	"	1/6	2/3	4/2	5/4	11/6
" with brass plugs	"	—	4/–	7/6	10/–	21/–

Discounts:

TUBES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Gas	65	Galvanized gas	52½
Water	61½	" water	47½
Steam	57½	" steam	42½

FITTINGS.

Gas	57½	Galvanized gas	47½
Water	52½	" water	42½
Steam	47½	" steam	37½

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists cut to length	cwt.	12	9
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ⅜"	"	10	6
" " ½"	"	10	3
" " ⅝"	"	10	0

SMITH AND FOUNDER—*continued*

		s.	d.
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ¾"	cwt.	9	6
" " ⅞"	"	9	6
" " 1"	"	9	6
" " 1¼"	"	9	6
" " 1½"	"	9	6

		¾" s.	¾" d.	4" s.	4" d.
Cast-iron rain-water pipes of ordinary thickness metal	F.R.		8		10
Shoes	each	2	0	3	0
Anti-splash shoes	"	4	6	8	0
Boots	"	3	0	4	0
Bends	"	2	7	3	9
" with access door	"		—	6	3
Heads	"	4	0	5	0
Swan-necks up to 9" offsets	"	3	9	6	0
Plinth bends, 4½" to 6"	"	3	9	5	3
Half-round rain-water gutters of ordinary thickness metal	F.R.		5		6
Stop ends	each		6		6
Angles	"	1	7	1	11
Obtuse angles	"	2	0	2	6
Outlets	"	1	9	2	3

PLUMBER

		s.	d.
Lead, milled sheets	cwt.	24	6
" drawn pipes	"	24	6
" soil pipe	"	30	0
" scrap	"	16	0
Solder, plumbers'	lb.		9½
" fine do.	"	1	0
Copper, sheet	"		8½
" tubes	"		11

L.C.C. soil and waste pipes:	3"	4"	6"
Plain cast F.R.	1 0	1 2	2 6
Coated "	1 1	1 3	2 8
Galvanized "	2 0	2 6	4 6
Holderbats each	3 10	4 0	4 9
Bends "	3 9	5 3	10 3
Shoes "	2 10	4 4	9 6
Heads "	4 8	8 5	12 9

PLASTERER

		£	s.	d.
Lime, chalk	per ton	2	5	0
Plaster, Coarse	"	2	10	0
" fine	"	4	15	0
Hydrated lime	"	3	0	9
Sirapite	"	3	6	0
Keene's cement	"	5	0	0
Gothite Plaster	"	3	6	0
Pioneer Plaster	"	3	6	0
Thistle plaster	"	3	6	0
Sand, washed	Y.C.		11	6
Hair	lb.			6
Laths, sawn	bundle		2	4
" rent	"		3	9
Lath nails	lb.			3

GLAZIER

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Sheet glass, 21 oz., squares n/e 2 ft.	F.S.				2¼
" " 26 oz. " "	"				3
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)*	"				7
Blazoned glasses	"			2	6
Reeded: Cross Reeded	"				11
Cathedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, hammered, rimpled, waterwite	"				6
Crown sheet glass (n/e 12" × 10")	"			2	0
Flashed opals (white and coloured)	"	1	0 and	2	0
⅛" rough cast; rolled plate	"				5½
⅛" wired cast; wired rolled	"				9½
⅛" Georgian wired cast	"				11
¼" Polished plate, n/e 1 ft.	"	†10 to		‡1	1
" " 2 "	"	†1	2 "	‡1	4
" " 4 "	"	†2	3 "	‡2	6
" " 8 "	"	†2	9 "	‡3	2
" " 20 "	"	†3	1 "	‡3	9
" " 45 "	"	†3	3 "	‡4	0
" " 100 "	"	†4	0 "	‡4	10
Vita glass, sheet, n/e 1 ft.	"			1	0
" " " 2 ft.	"			1	3
" " " over 2 ft.	"			1	9
" " plate, n/e 1 ft.	"			1	6
" " " 2 ft.	"			3	0
" " " 5 ft.	"			4	0
" " " 7 ft.	"			5	0
" " " 15 ft.	"			6	0
" " " over 15 ft.	"			7	6
"Calorex" sheet 21 oz., and 32 oz.	"	2	6 and	3	6
" rough cast ⅛" and ¼"	"		8½ "	1	0
Putty, linseed oil	lb.				3

* *Colours, 1d. F.S. extra.*

† *Ordinary glazing quality.* ‡ *Selected glazing quality.*

PAINTER

		£	s.	d.
White lead in 1 cwt. casks	cwt.	2	8	6
Linseed oil	gall.		2	3
Boiled oil	"		2	9
Turpentine	"		4	1½
Patent knotting	"		14	0
Distemper, washable	cwt.	2	6	0
" ordinary	"	2	0	0
Whitening	"		4	0
Size, double	firkin		3	0
Copal varnish	gall.		13	0
Flat varnish	"		14	0
Outside varnish	"		16	0
White enamel	"	1	15	0
Ready mixed paint	"		13	6
Brunswick black	"		7	6

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK

The following prices are for work to new buildings of average size, executed under normal conditions in the London area. They include establishment charges and profit. While every care has been taken in its compilation, no responsibility can be accepted for the accuracy of the list. The whole of the information given is copyright.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

		£ s. d.
Digging over surface n/e 12″ deep and cart away	Y.S.	2 9
,, to reduce levels n/e 5′ 0″ deep and cart away	Y.C.	8 6
,, to form basement n/e 5′ 0″ and cart away	,,	9 0
,, ,, 10′ 0″ deep and cart away	,,	9 6
,, ,, 15′ 0″ deep and cart away	,,	10 0
If in stiff clay	add ,,	6
If in underpinning	,,	4 0
Planking and strutting to sides of excavation	F.S.	1 0
,, ,, to pier holes	,,	5
,, ,, to trenches	,,	5
,, ,, extra, only if left in	,,	3
Hardcore, filled in and rammed	Y.C.	10 0
Portland cement concrete in foundations (6–1)	,,	1 6 0
,, ,, (4-2-1)	,,	1 12 6
,, ,, underpinning	,,	1 16 0
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	Y.S.	7

DRAINLAYER

		4″ s. d.	6″ s. d.
Stoneware drains, laid complete (digging and concrete to be priced separately)	F.R.	1 6	2 3
Extra, only for bends	Each	2 8	3 9
,, junctions	,,	3 9	4 6
Gullies and gratings	,,	16 6	18 0
Cast iron drains, and laying and jointing	F.R.	4 9	6 9
Extra, only for bends	Each	10 6	15 6

BRICKLAYER

		£ s. d.
Brickwork, Flettons in lime mortar	Per Rod	26 10 0
,, ,, in cement	,,	27 12 6
,, Stocks in cement	,,	34 0 0
,, Blues in cement	,,	50 0 0
Extra only for circular on plan	,,	2 0 0
,, backing to masonry	,,	1 10 0
,, raising on old walls	,,	2 0 0
,, underpinning	,,	5 10 0½
Fair Face and pointing internally	F.S.	1¼
Extra over fletton brickwork for picked stock facings and pointing	,,	8
,, ,, ,, red brick facings and pointing	,,	11
,, ,, ,, blue brick facings and pointing	,,	1 4
,, ,, ,, glazed brick facings and pointing	,,	3 6
Tuck pointing	,,	7½
Weather pointing in cement	,,	3
Slate dampcourse	,,	10
Vertical dampcourse	,,	1 1

ASPHALTER

		s. d.
½″ Horizontal dampcourse	Y.S.	4 9
½″ Vertical dampcourse	,,	7 9
½″ paving or flat	,,	6 3
1″ paving or flat	,,	7 6
1″ × 6″ skirting	F.R.	1 0
Angle fillet	,,	2½
Rounded angle	,,	2½
Cesspools	Each	5 6

MASON

		£ s. d.
Portland stone, including all labours hoisting, fixing and cleaning down, complete	F.C.	17 9
Bath stone and do., all as last	,,	13 6
Artificial stone and do.	,,	13 0
York stone templates, fixed complete	,,	10 6
,, thresholds	,,	13 6
,, sills	,,	1 9 6

SLATER AND TILER

		£ s. d.
Slating, Bangor or equal to a 3″ lap, and fixing with compo nails, 20″ × 10″	Sqr.	3 10 0
Do., 18″ × 9″	,,	3 7 0
Do., 24″ × 12″	,,	3 17 0
Westmorland slating, laid with diminished courses	,,	6 0 0
Tiling, best hand-made sand-faced, laid to a 4″ gauge, nailed every fourth course	,,	3 0 0
Do., all as last, but of machine-made tiles	,,	2 16 0
20″ × 10″ medium Old Delabole slating, laid to a 3″ lap (grey)	,,	2 16 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (green)	,,	4 15 0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		£ s. d.
Flat boarded centering to concrete floors, including all strutting	Sqr.	2 2 6
Shuttering to sides and soffits of beams	F.S.	7
,, to stanchions	,,	7
,, to staircases	,,	1 6
Fir and fixing in wall plates, lintols, etc.	F.C.	3 9
Fir framed in floors	,,	4 6
,, ,, roofs	,,	6 6
,, ,, trusses	,,	7 6
,, ,, partitions	,,	8 6
¾″ deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1 14 6
1″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 17 6
1¼″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 3 0
3″ × 2″ fir battening for Countess slating	,,	9 6
Do., for 4″ gauge tiling	,,	12 0
Stout feather-edged tilting fillet	F.R.	4½
Patent inodorous felt, 1 ply	Y.S.	2 3
,, ,, ,, 2 ,,	,,	2 9
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	,,	3 3
Stout herringbone strutting to 9″ joists	F.R.	10½
1″ deal gutter boards and bearers	F.S.	1 2
1½″ ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 6
2″ deal wrought rounded roll	F.R.	8
1″ deal grooved and tongued flooring, laid complete, including cleaning off	Sqr.	2 1 0
1¼″ do.	,,	2 10 0
1½″ do.	,,	2 17 0
1″ deal moulded skirting, fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.	1 6
1½″ do.	,,	1 9

CARPENTER AND JOINER—*continued*

		s. d.
1½″ deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1 9½
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 11½
1½″ deal cased frames double hung, of 6″ × 3″ oak sills, 1¼″ pulley stiles, 1¼″ heads, 1″ inside and outside linings, ⅜″ parting beads, and with brass faced axle pulleys, etc., fixed complete	,,	3 7
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 10
Extra only for moulded horns	Each	6
1½″ deal four-panel square, both sides, door	F.S.	2 0
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 8
1½″ ,, but moulded both sides	,,	2 4
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 0
4″ × 3″ deal, rebated and moulded frames	F.R.	1 0
4½″ × 3½″ ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 4
1½″ deal tongued and moulded window board, on and including deal bearers	F.S.	1 9
1½″ deal treads, 1″ risers in staircases, and tongued and grooved together on and including strong fir carriages	,,	2 6
1½″ deal moulded wall strings	,,	2 1
1½″ ,, outer strings	,,	2 4
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	Each	1 9
3″ × 2″ deal moulded handrail	F.R.	1 3
1″ × 1″ deal balusters and housing each end	Each	2 0
1½″ × 1½″ ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 9
3″ × 3″ deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	1 3
Extra only for newel caps	Each	6 0
Do., pendants	,,	6 0

SMITH AND FOUNDER

		£ s. d.
Rolled steel joists, cut to length, and hoisting and fixing in position	Per cwt.	16 6
Riveted plate or compound girders, and hoisting and fixing in position	,,	1 0 6
Do., stanchions with riveted caps and bases and do.	,,	19 0
Mild steel bar reinforcement, ½″ and up, bent and fixed complete	,,	17 6
Corrugated iron sheeting fixed to wood framing, including all bolts and nuts 20 g.	F.S.	11
Wrot-iron caulked and cambered chimney bars	Per cwt.	1 10 0

PLUMBER

		£ s. d.
Milled lead and labour in flats	cwt.	1 18 6
Do. in flashings	,,	2 2 0
Do. in covering to turrets	,,	2 7 6
Do. in soakers	,,	1 13 3
Labour to welted edge	F.R.	3½
Open copper nailing	,,	3
Close ,, ,,	,,	4

Lead service pipe and fixing with pipe hooks	F.R.	½″ s. d. 10	¾″ s. d. 1 0	1″ s. d. 1 3	1¼″ s. d. 2 0	2″ s. d. 2 10	4″ s. d. —
Do. soil pipe and fixing with cast lead tacks	,,	—	—	—	—	—	5 6
Extra, only to bends	Each	—	—	—	—	2 0	6 9
Do. to stop ends	,,	6½	8	9	11	1 0	—
Boiler screws and unions	,,	3 3	3 9	5 0	8 0	—	—
Lead traps	,,	—	—	—	6 3	8 9	—
Screw down bib valves	,,	6 9	9 6	11 0	—	—	—
Do. stop cocks	,,	7 0	9 6	12 6	—	—	—

		£ s. d.
4″ cast-iron ½-rd. gutter and fixing	F.R.	1 0
Extra, only stop ends	Each	1 0
Do. angles	,,	1 6
Do. outlets	,,	2 9
4″ dia. cast-iron rain-water pipe and fixing with ears cast on	F.R.	1 2
Extra, only for shoes	Each	1 3
Do. for plain heads	,,	5 6

PLASTERER AND TILING

		s. d.
Expanded metal lathing, small mesh	Y.S.	2 0
Do. in n/w to beams, stanchions, etc.	,,	2 9
Lathing with sawn laths to ceilings	,,	1 3
½″ screeding in Portland cement and sand or tiling, wood block floor, etc.	,,	1 5
Do. vertical	,,	1 7
Rough render on walls	,,	1 2½
Render, float and set in lime and hair	,,	1 9
Render and set in Sirapite	,,	1 11
Render, backing in cement and sand, and set in Keene's cement	,,	2 9
Extra, only if on lathing	,,	4
Keene's cement, angle and arris	F.R.	6
Arris	,,	1½
Rounded angle, small	,,	3
Plain cornices in plaster, including dubbing out, per 1″ girth	,,	1½
1″ granolithic pavings	Y.S.	3 6
1½″ ,, ,,	,,	4 6
6″ × 6″ white glazed wall tiling and fixing on prepared screed	,,	17 6
9″ × 3″ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 2 6
Extra, only for small quadrant angle	F.R.	8

GLAZIER

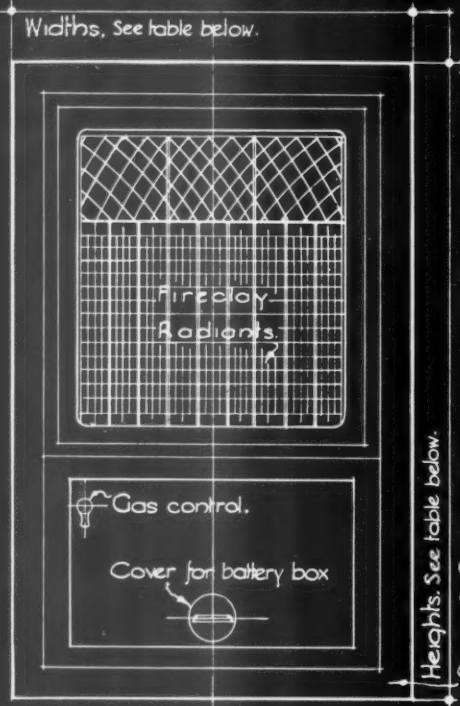
		s. d.
21 oz. sheet glass and glazing with putty	F.S.	6½
26 oz. do. and do.	,,	7½
Flemish, Arctic Figured (white) and glazing with putty	,,	1 1
Cathedral glass and do.	,,	1 2
Glazing only, British polished plate	,,	7
Extra, only if in beds	,,	2
Washleather	F.R.	4

PAINTER

		s. d.
Clearcolle and whiten ceilings	Y.S.	6
Do. and distemper walls	,,	9
Do. with washable distemper	,,	1 1
Knot, stop, prime and paint four coats of oil colour on plain surfaces	,,	3 3
Do. on woodwork	,,	3 6
Do. on steelwork	,,	3 0
Do. and brush grain and twice varnish	,,	5 6
Stain and twice varnish woodwork	,,	1 11
Stain and wax-polish woodwork	,,	4 6
French polishing	F.S.	1 2
Stripping off old paper	Piece	2 0
Hanging ordinary paper	from ,,	2 9

20. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

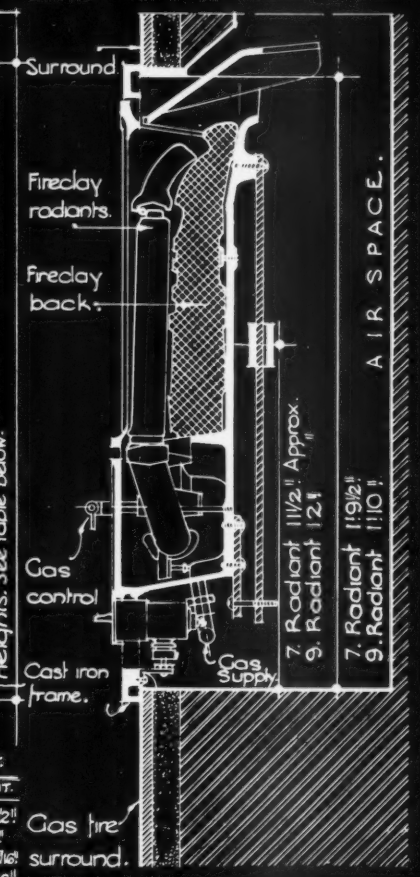
DETAILS SHOWING ELEVATED BUILT-IN GAS FIRES:



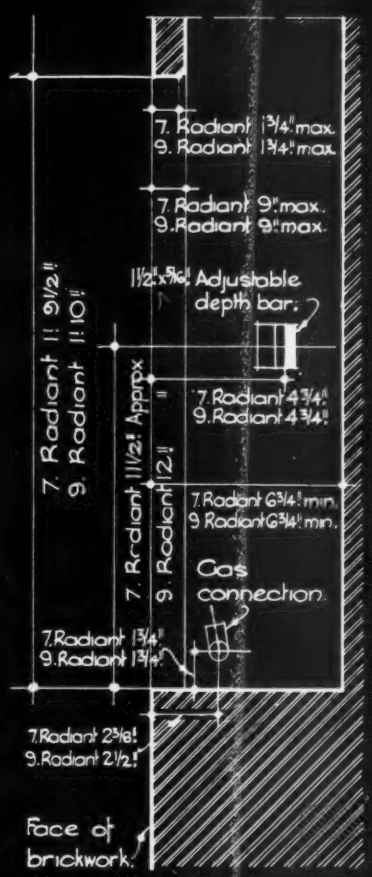
ELEVATION OF FIRE.

TABLE OF SIZES OF BUILT-IN GAS FIRES:

MANUFACTURER'S NAME	MODEL Nº	WIDTH	HEIGHT
John Wright & Co. Ltd.	1507.	1' 2 3/8"	1' 10 1/2"
" " " " "	1509D.	1' 5"	1' 11"
The Davis Gas Stove Co. Ltd.	7.	1' 3"	1' 10 5/16"
" " " " "	9D.	1' 5 5/8"	1' 11 7/16"
Fletcher, Russell & Co. Ltd.	357.	1' 2 3/8"	1' 10 1/2"
" " " " "	359D.	1' 5"	1' 11"
Richmonds Gas Stove Co. Ltd.	2957.	1' 4 1/2"	2' 0 1/2"
" " " " "	2959D.	1' 7"	2' 1"

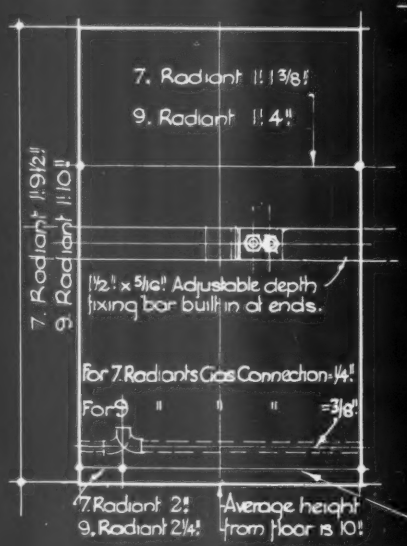


CROSS SECTION THRO' GAS FIRE.



CROSS SECTION THRO' REBATED RECESS.

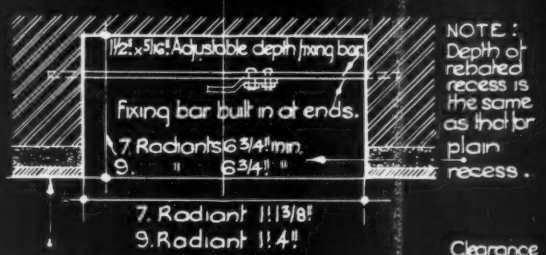
NOTE: The plain recess is used for built-in types where depth is fixed, and the rebated recess is used for adjustable types where depth varies.



ELEVATION OF BRICK RECESS:

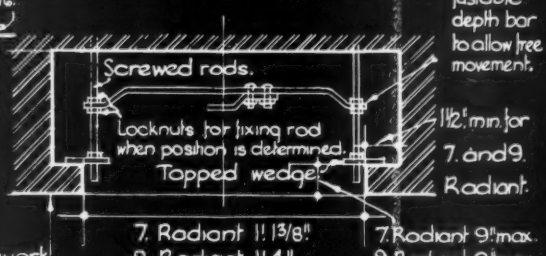
Fire as fitted with circular head surround by Arden Hill & Co. Ltd.

7. Radiant 1' 3 1/8"
9. Radiant 1' 3 3/4"



NOTE: Depth of rebated recess is the same as that for plain recess.

PLAN SHOWING FIXING IN PLAIN RECESS:



Clearance hole in adjustable depth bar to allow free movement.

1 1/2" min. for 7. and 9. Radiant.

PLAN SHOWING ALTERNATIVE FIXING IN REBATED RECESS:

Information from Radiation Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET • ELEVATED BUILT-IN GAS FIRES.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Oscar A. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

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GAS FIRES

Type of Product : High " Beam " Build-in Fire.
(Radiation, Ltd.)

The details given on this Sheet are of the latest design of High Beam gas fires in which the new type of vertical radiants are incorporated with the addition of upper or " scrubber " radiants which give greater radiant efficiency than is possible with the normal type.

With this new type of radiant there is no blank space at the top of the radiator, and the whole of the fire opening is occupied by the heating elements.

Gas Control :

All models are fitted with the Radiation self-lighting gas tap which enables the fire to be lighted automatically when the tap is turned on.

Building In :

The models shown on this sheet are especially designed for building into walls to form a flush panel. There are no projecting canopies or fenders, and the fire can be arranged at any desired height above the floor level. No hearth is needed, and the fires can be used either as a plain panel, or in conjunction with mantels of any design.

Sizes of Fire :

The fires are obtainable in two sizes—7 radiants and 9 radiants—the 9-radiant model having a duplex burner.

Finishes :

Each model is obtainable in a variety of metal or colour finishes.

Fixing Instructions :

Full instructions for installation are given in the instruction cards supplied with each fire and, in addition, there is a special leaflet R.A. 1663, giving all necessary particulars required by architects and builders.

The fire is held in position by engaging a vertical swing-bar at the back of the fire with a clutch-piece on a horizontal crossbar spanning the recess. In the first method, the ends of the bar are cemented into the side walls of the recess. The second method has the advantage of not requiring the services of a bricklayer at the time of installing the fire. The recess is constructed with rebated side walls and a special adjustable metal frame is available to enable the crossbar to be clamped in the correct position for supporting the fire.

The concealed gas connection is made behind the removable fender panel.

Gas Consumption :

The gas consumption of the fire is 1,750 B.Th.U-hour per radiant, i.e. 3½ cu. ft.-hour per radiant of 500 B.Th.U-cu. ft. gas.

Heating Capacity :

The seven-radiant model is suitable for rooms up to 145 sq. ft. area, and the nine-radiant fire for rooms between 145 and 225 sq. ft., under average conditions.

A special chart setting out the fires required for rooms of various sizes is obtainable on request.

In general it is recommended that the allowance of fires should be generous so that rooms may be heated rapidly and some of the burners then turned out.

Prices :

Catalogue and prices giving the full list of models, types of finish and the cost of each, are obtainable from the following firms :—

Arden Hill & Co., Ltd., Acme Works, Aston, Birmingham. Telephone : Birmingham East 0096.

The Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd., 7, Stratford Place, London, W.1. Telephone : Mayfair 6462.

Fletcher, Russell & Co., Ltd., Palatine Works, Warrington. Telephone : Warrington 1170

Richmonds Gas Stove Co., Ltd., 164-172, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone : Central 0011.

Wilsons & Mathiesons, Ltd., Carlton Works, Armley, Leeds. Telephone : Armley 38011-15

John Wright & Co., Ltd., Essex Works, Aston, Birmingham. Telephone : Birmingham Central 2169.

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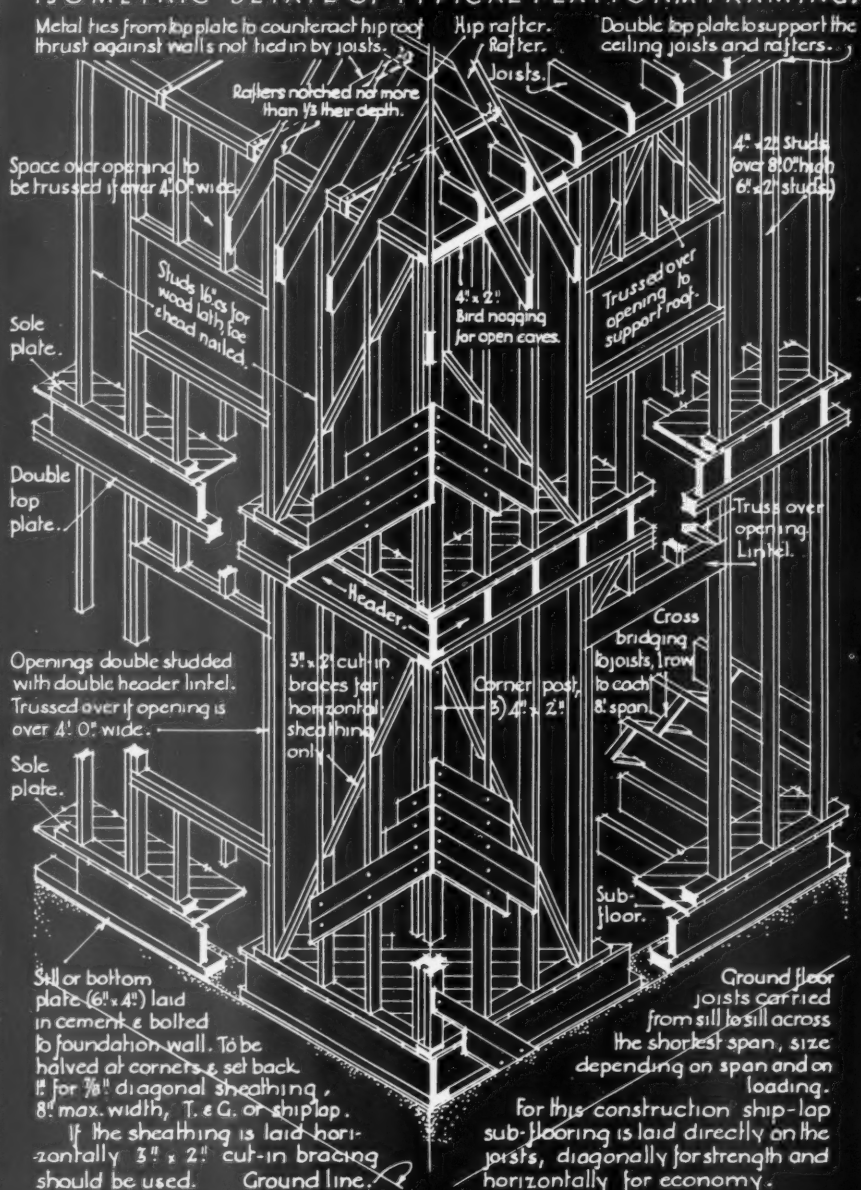
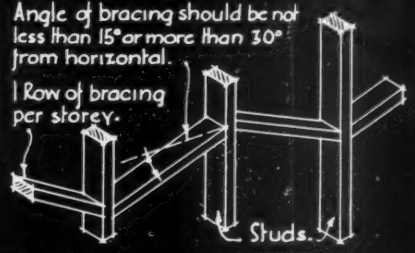
ISOMETRIC DETAIL OF TYPICAL PLATFORM FRAMING.

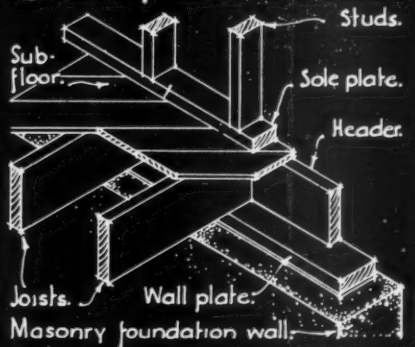


CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS:

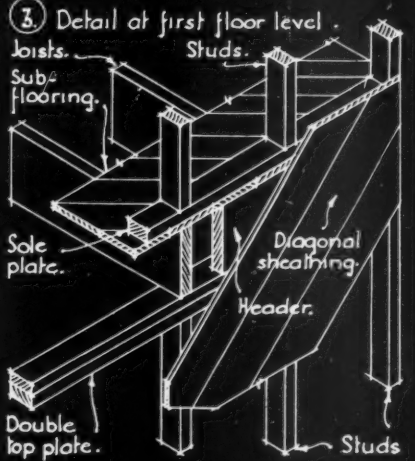
1. Alternative methods of bracing to external walls or partition studs.



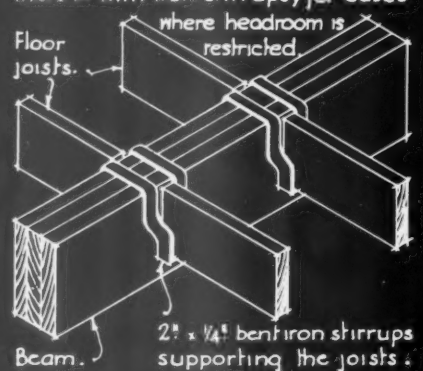
2. Detail of box sill construction.



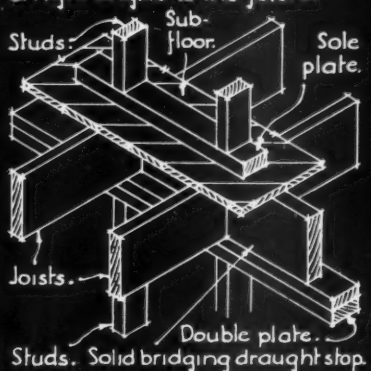
3. Detail at first floor level.



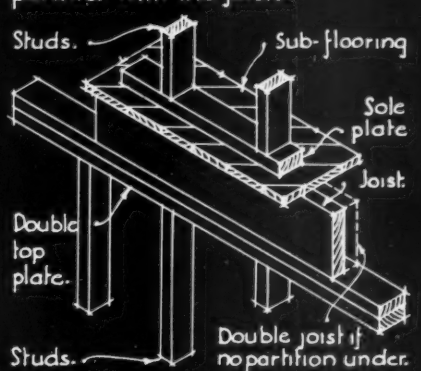
4. Beam construction, joists hung there-to with iron stirrups, for cases where headroom is restricted.



5. First floor detail of partition at right angles to the joists.



6. First floor detail of partitions parallel with the joists.



Information from British Columbia Timber Commissioner.

INFORMATION SHEET: TIMBER CONSTRUCTION · No1 · PLATFORM FRAMING

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 · Blair A. Boyne.

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INFORMATION SHEET

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TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

General :

This Sheet is the first of a series dealing with the framing of timber buildings, and shows a typical example of Platform or Box Framing. The method is sometimes referred to as Western Frame.

Joists :

When using the platform principle, each storey is constructed separately, the ground floor joists being carried across the shortest span of the building from wall plate to wall plate, intermediate beams and posts (or partition walls) being provided where necessary to reduce the spans. Sizes of joists, beams, posts, etc., will depend on the width of the spans.

Trimming :

Double joist trimmers should be provided completely round all openings required in the floor, and similarly under partitions running parallel with the joists. Rigidity in the floors is secured by the cross bridging shown, usually one row being inserted to each eight feet of joist span, and also by the sub-floors being laid at an angle of 45 degrees.

Headers :

It should be noticed that by providing a bottom plate of 2 in. or 4 in. by 6 in. sufficient bearing is obtained for the ground floor joists to enable the use of a continuous header at this level, as distinct from the cut-in headers required at first floor bearing plate.

Sub-floors :

Due to the " box " construction at floor levels and the overhang of the sole plates, sub-flooring should always be laid. This may be rabbeted (shiplap) or plain butt, laid on the diagonal.

The sub-floor should always be laid at an angle across the joists to obtain the greatest tying value. In practice, the best angle is 45 degrees, as this allows the boards when cut to be used in either of two positions.

Studding :

It is essential that studs should bear over the joists, and this requires both joists and studs to be spaced 16 in. centres if lath and plaster are to be the interior or exterior finish. It will be seen that there is complete standardization in studding lengths throughout. The sides of the building are put together on the floor with a single horizontal top plate and raised into position on the sub-floor. If walls are over twenty feet in length, they may be raised in sections. The bottom of each stud is then toe-nailed to the sole plate, the second top plate fixed with broken joints and the whole side temporarily braced.

Openings in Walls :

All door and window openings should be double-studded after erection of walls, with crippling packed out, as required to suit the frames. Double headers should be used for lintels, and triangulated trusses provided if the opening is over four feet wide or if it is in a bearing wall.

It is considered good practice for all door and window openings to be framed together on the sub-floor when it is laid. This permits convenient working and greater accuracy and each frame can be readily raised into position as completed.

Permanent Bracing :

If diagonal outside sheathing is used and the stud length is not in excess of 8 feet, permanent bracing is not essential. If horizontal sheathing is used, however, full storey cut-in bracing should be inserted as shown, preferably 2 in. by 3 in. to allow for plaster key behind lathing.

Greater efficiency in bracing and quicker work is usually obtained if the sheathing is applied before the rafters are in position. Rafters are then bird-mouthed over both the plate and the sheathing.

Interior Walls :

Interior walls or partitions are built and erected similarly to exterior walls. When in position, they act as ties and allow the removal of the temporary bracing.

Grading of Timber :

The grade of British Columbian Pine recommended for structural work is : " Ukay No. 1 Merchantable grade, p.a.r. Quarter Scant," which is covered by printed grading rules accepted by the timber trade.

Seasoning and Water Content :

All British Columbian Pine is seasoned in the district of origin. In addition, a period of approximately six months elapses between despatch and use on the job. The timber is therefore well seasoned and matured before it reaches the job in England.

Strength :

For details of the strength of British Columbian Pine see future Information Sheets and the reports of the Forest Products Research Board, Princes Risborough.

Information from : British Columbia Timber Commissioner
Address : British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, London, S.W.1
Telephone : Whitehall 1814 and 1815

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DESCRIPTION & SPECIFICATION OF GAS COKE INSET FIRES:

DESIGN: The coke fire inset as shown below is typical of the several makes available. All types are made in a variety of designs (bar or barless) & may be obtained in various sizes & finishes. They are designed to burn graded gas coke of 1" to 2" in size.

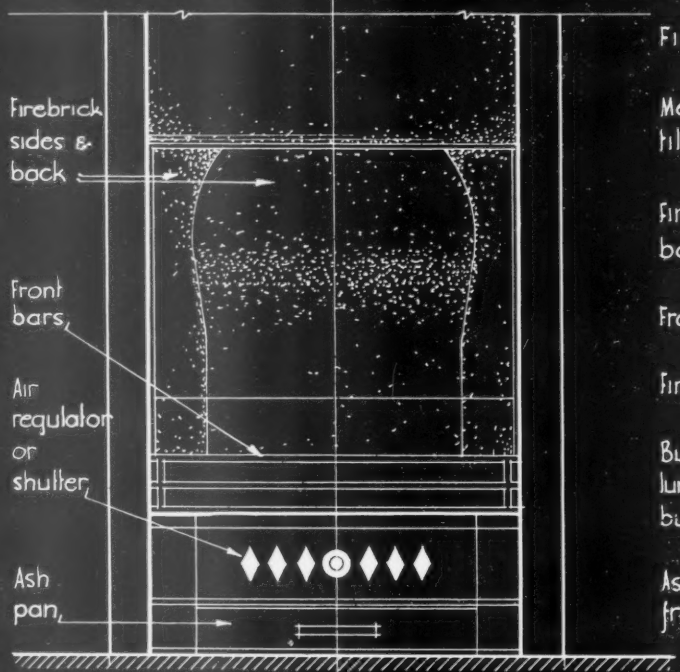
IGNITION: As shown in the section a gas burner is arranged at a convenient angle for igniting the fuel, & a period of approximately 15 minutes is necessary to ensure the fire being self-supporting. The gas may then be turned off, combustion being controlled by the air regulator or shutter.

COMBUSTION: The coke gives a bright and cheerful fire which will burn for several hours without attention or re-fuelling. The combustion is entirely smokeless & the small amount of fine ash is removed daily.

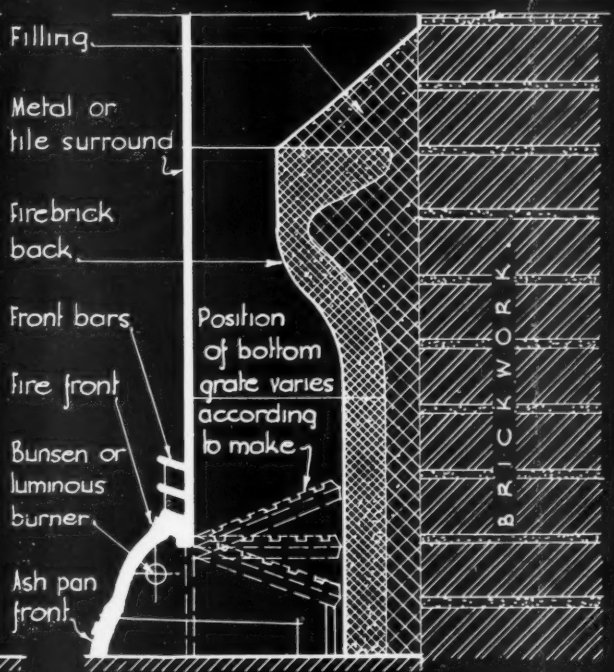
FIXING: The fire complete (with or without fire-bricks) is supplied for existing fire-brick openings. Facilities are provided in all models so that grate is held rigidly in position.

GAS CONNECTIONS: External or concealed gas connections may be made on either side as required & the fires are generally suitable for fixing to all standard fireplaces. They may also be fitted to non-standard openings with slight bottom grate adjustments or modifications.

DETAILS SHOWING GAS COKE INSET FIRE WITH METAL OR TILE SURROUND.



ELEVATION OF FIRE.



CROSS SECTION THROUGH FIRE.

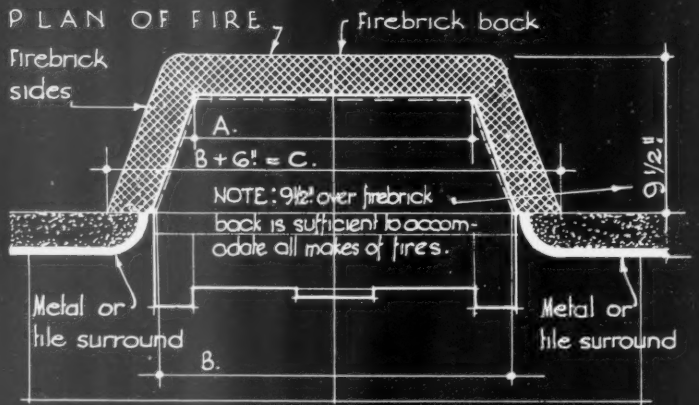


TABLE SHOWING NORMAL BRICK DIMENSIONS FOR VARYING SIZES OF FIRE.

SIZE OF FIRE. (Width.)	DIMENSIONS: A.	B.	C.
12" Fire	6¼"	11½"	17½"
14" "	8¼"	13¼"	19¼"
15" "	9¼"	14¼"	20¼"
16" "	10"	15½"	21½"
18" "	12"	17½"	23½"

NOTE: Coke fires can be supplied complete with bricks, for fitting in new or existing fireplaces.

Information from the Combustion Appliance Makers' Association (Solid Fuel) in association with the London & Counties Coke Association.

INFORMATION SHEET: ARRANGEMENT OF GAS COKE INSET FIRES.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS · ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 · Brian A. Bayne.

Supplement to THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for April 30, 1936

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INFORMATION SHEET

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OPEN COKE FIRES

Subject : Gas Coke Inset Fires

The details and sizes set out on this Sheet are typical only, but they cover a range of gas coke inset fires made by a number of manufacturers. The fires in this range are of the same type and principle, but the products of one manufacturer differ from those of another in detail and design.

Technical Advice :

A technical staff is available, free to architects and the general public, to supply further information and answer technical enquiries in relation to coke, its uses and suitable equipment.

Application should be made to :—

The London and Counties Coke Association

Address : 9 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
Telephone : Victoria 4022

or to the following manufacturers :—

Brockhouse Heater Co., Ltd.

Address : Cobbold Road, Willesden, N.W.10
Telephone : Willesden 5063-4-5

Eagle Range & Grate Co., Ltd.

Address : Aston, Birmingham, 6
Telephone : East 0058-9
London Showrooms : 58 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4
Telephone : City 1025
Bristol Showrooms : 2 St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol, 1
Telephone : 23924
Liverpool Showrooms : 3 Bold Street, Liverpool, 1
Telephone : Royal 2173

Sidney Flavel & Co., Ltd.

Address : Leamington, Warwickshire
Telephone : Leamington 100
London Showrooms : 38 Welbeck Street, London, W.1
Telephone : Welbeck 2838

C. H. Kempton & Co., Ltd.

Address : 72 Bennerley Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11
Telephone : Battersea 4407
Showrooms : Stangate House, 235 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1 and 67-69 Salcott Road, London, S.W.11

Sofono Limited.

Address : Purley Way, Waddon, Surrey
Telephone : Croydon 5327

Information from : The Combustion Appliance Makers' Association (Solid Fuel)
Address : British Industries House, Marble Arch, London, W.1
Telephone : Mayfair 0511