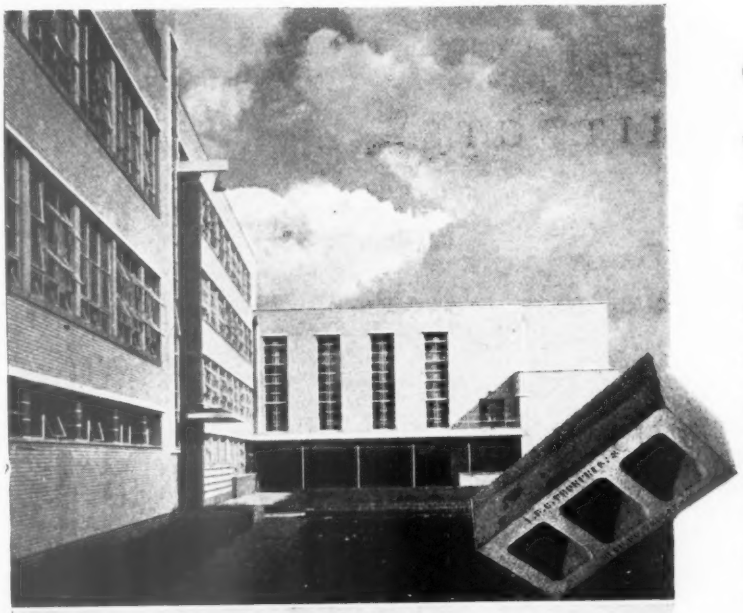
New Burlington Schools, Hammersmith.
Architects : Sir John Burnet, Tait & Lorne, FF.R.I.B.A. Contractors : John Laing & Son.



CUBE COSTS v. EDUCATION

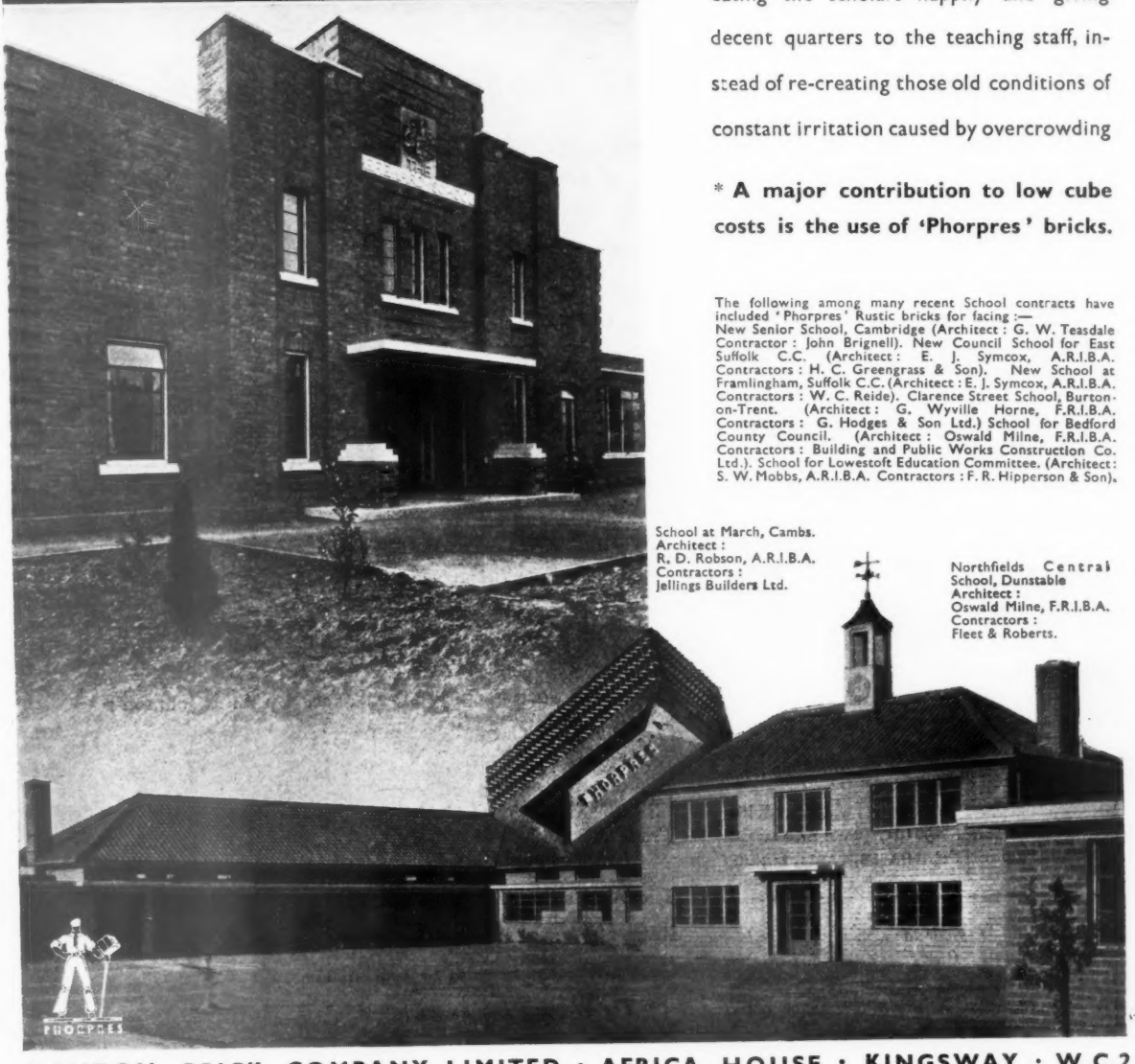
Not for many years has so much excellent work been done in the field of school building. A freshness of outlook coupled with a realisation of the economic factors involved have resulted in some cases in figures as low as 11d. per foot cube.* At such moderate cost per cube no authority hesitates to pass plans accommodating the scholars happily and giving decent quarters to the teaching staff, instead of re-creating those old conditions of constant irritation caused by overcrowding

*** A major contribution to low cube costs is the use of 'Phorpres' bricks.**

The following among many recent School contracts have included 'Phorpres' Rustic bricks for facing :—
New Senior School, Cambridge (Architect : G. W. Teasdale Contractor : John Brignell). New Council School for East Suffolk C.C. (Architect : E. J. Symcox, A.R.I.B.A. Contractors : H. C. Greengrass & Son). New School at Framlingham, Suffolk C.C. (Architect : E. J. Symcox, A.R.I.B.A. Contractors : W. C. Reide). Clarence Street School, Burton-on-Trent. (Architect : G. Wyville Horne, F.R.I.B.A. Contractors : G. Hodges & Son Ltd.) School for Bedford County Council. (Architect : Oswald Milne, F.R.I.B.A. Contractors : Building and Public Works Construction Co. Ltd.). School for Lowestoft Education Committee. (Architect : S. W. Mobbs, A.R.I.B.A. Contractors : F. R. Hipperson & Son).

School at March, Cambs.
Architect :
R. D. Robson, A.R.I.B.A.
Contractors :
Jellings Builders Ltd.

Northfields Central School, Dunstable
Architect :
Oswald Milne, F.R.I.B.A.
Contractors :
Fleet & Roberts.



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

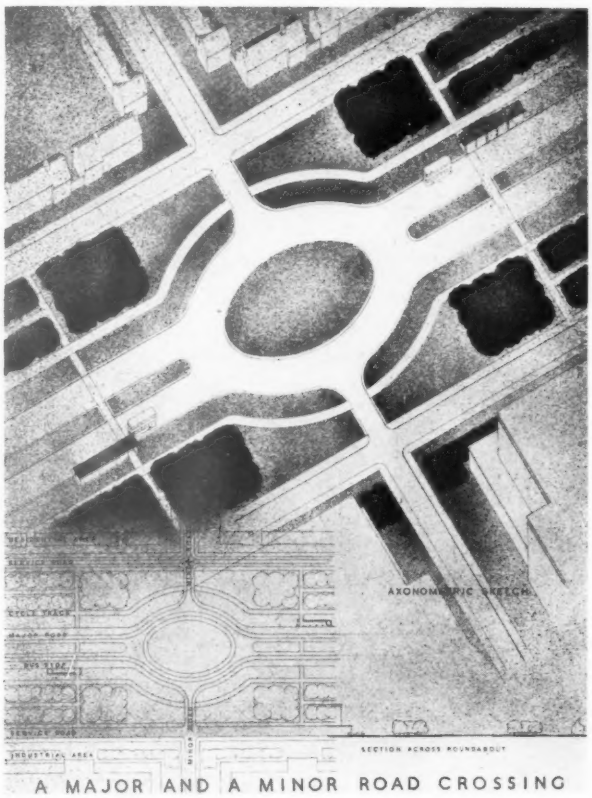
THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1937. NUMBER 2193 : VOLUME 85

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

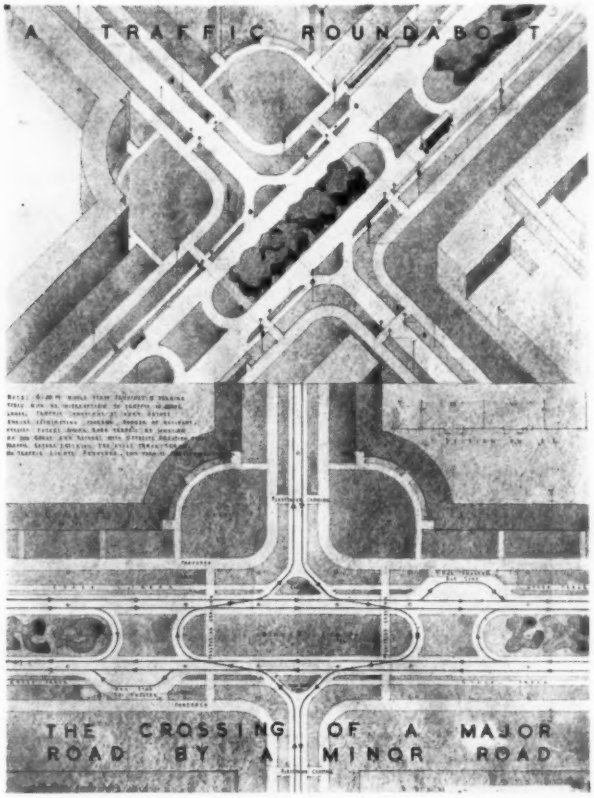
** The Working Details are temporarily suspended until the conclusion of this series.*

THE DESIGN OF TRAFFIC ROUNDABOUTS

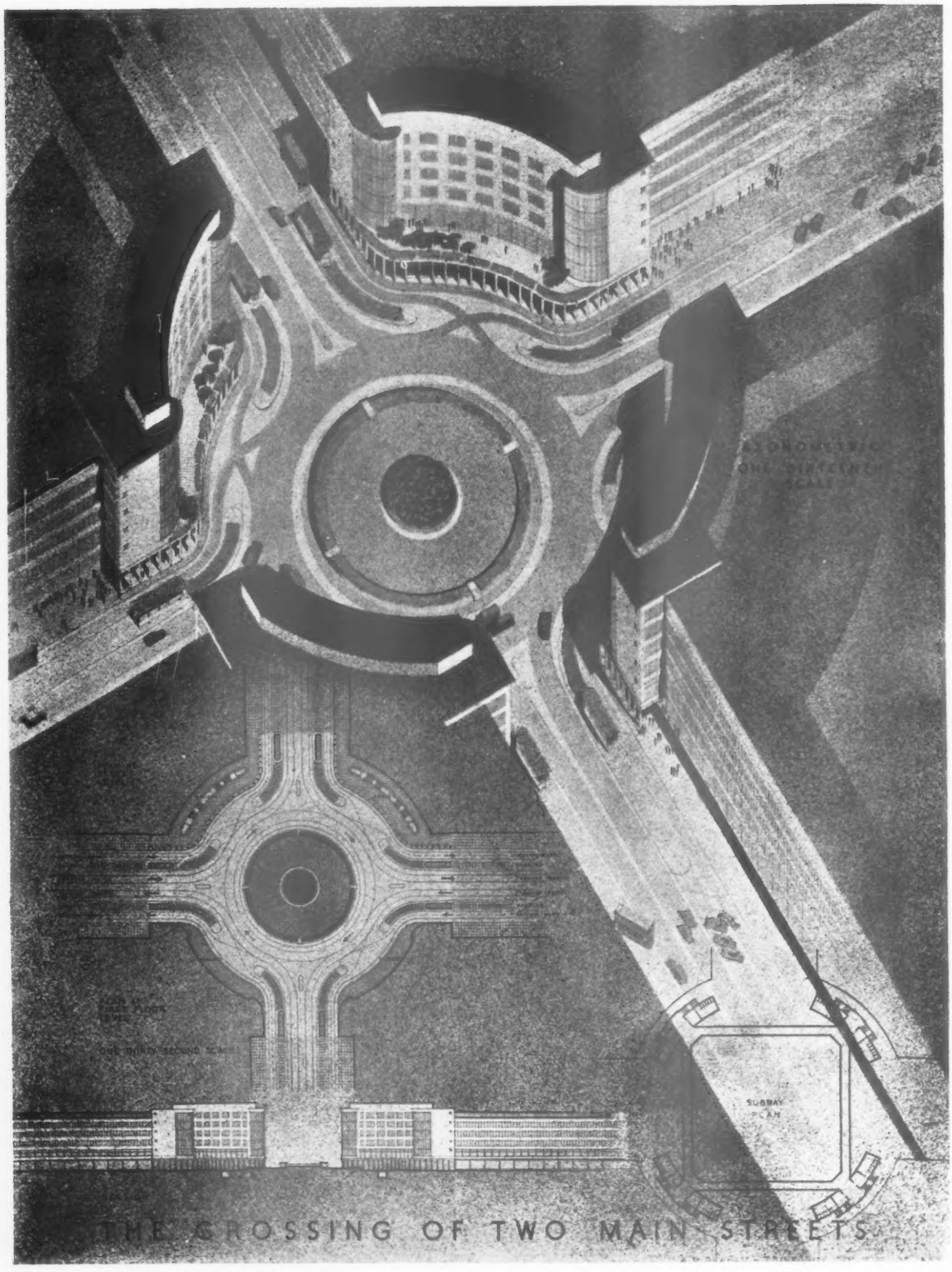
R.I.B.A. COMPETITION: THE WINNING SCHEMES



A MAJOR AND A MINOR ROAD CROSSING

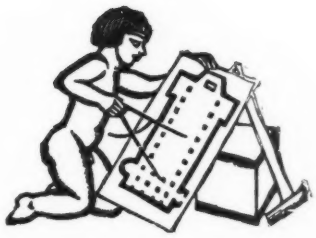


THE winning schemes in sections 3 and 4 of the R.I.B.A. Competition for the design of traffic roundabouts (open to students of recognized schools of architecture.)
Above: designs bracketed first in Section 3 (a crossing in which a major road is intersected at right angles by a minor road.) Top, left, by G. A. Lyall, of the Edinburgh College of Art; top, right, by R. Thompson, of the Leeds School of Architecture.
Right: design placed first in Section 4 (a crossing formed by the intersection of a circumferential boulevard and a principal radial road), by G. A. Lyall, of the Edinburgh College of Art.
The winning scheme in Section 1 is reproduced overleaf; the jury considered that the standard of designs submitted in Section 2 did not justify an award.



TRAFFIC ROUNDABOUTS

The winning design for subject No. 1 (a right-angle crossing formed by the intersection of two principal roads of equal traffic importance) in the R.I.B.A. competition for the design of traffic roundabouts. By A. M. Graham, of the Edinburgh College of Art.



RUNNING COMMENTARY

Q. WHAT is a road accident?

A. A road accident, Sir, is the publicity given to a fool who crosses a road with his eyes shut.

Q. Then, if everyone crossed roads with proper caution, accidents would be avoided?

A. They would.

Q. But do not accidents take place sometimes between two cars?

A. Sometimes—yes, sometimes. Why, at Surbiton only yesterday, a hog . . .

Q. How are you going to deal with *him?*

A. The police should deal with him, Sir. Ten years in gaol and others like him would mend their manners.

Q. So the roads are used by reckless drivers and reckless fools?

A. No. By a few hogs, a great many careful drivers and a million fools.

Q. And if they are all using a road at once, do you not think some accidents are unavoidable?

A. I do not. Common sense and road manners would stop all accidents.

Q. Don't you think that limiting speed might give people more time to remember their sense or their manners?

A. My dear Sir, you must move with the times. What is the point of being able to move fast and far if you then decide that you will do neither?

Q. True. But who is to make sure that motors can move fast and safely?

A. Whose business? It is the business of the Government. They tax motorists; let them give them proper motor roads.

Q. What is a proper motor road?

A. A wide straight banked road with good lighting and no crossings.

Q. You would like such roads made universal and driv rs to use them at high speed?

A. Of course, I would. Why, one could average forty-five on such roads and I could live ten miles further out.

Q. You would not suggest the houses bordering such a road should be prohibited by the Government?

A. Prohibited by the Government—what next? I should say not. Why, my little place in Kent has doubled in value. . . .

Q. But what about the crossings?

A. By crossings I mean big crossings and these petty-fogging Belisha affairs. Not cars coming with care out of side roads.

Q. But I suppose your wife or your nurse might now and then cross this main road with the child?

A. They would, Sir; and why not? They have their wits about them.

Q. And I suppose your child is an enterprising little chap?

A. It's nice of you to say so. You are quite right. I remember when he was only two . . .

Q. And if a reckless driver ran down your boy as he pranced ahead of his nurse, you would do your best to charge him with manslaughter?

A. Emphatically.

Q. You would not indict the Ministry of Transport for manslaughter?

A. Ministry of Transport—why on earth . . . ?

Q. If a man allows a weapon under his control to be used in a way that may reasonably be expected to cause loss of life and such a fatality results, then he is guilty of manslaughter.

A. Come, come, Sir, be reasonable. You seem to suggest that, instead of gaoling road hogs, the Government should prevent *me*, a citizen of a free country, from living on the road I choose.

Q. Do any other families live near you on your by-pass in Kent?

A. Yes. Quite recently—a dozen or so—yes. Between you and me, I made quite a nice . . .

Q. You mean the road used to be quite free of building?

A. It was a couple of miserable half-bankrupt farms—used for roots. For roots, Sir—in the twentieth century! Why, the place was a small gold m . . .

Q. A good free road for fast driving, I should think?

A. I should say so. Not thirty minutes from Charing Cross. A bit slower now, I'm afraid. I have to thank suburban jerry-builders for that.

Q. Nothing like that near you, I hope?

A. Not one. Why, in a little while now, for two miles on either side of my little bit you'll never see a house under £1,500, or more than six to the acre. And I kept to the same rule on my five acres.

Q. I should like to see it, one day. A house on a sixth of an acre, well back from the road, must . . .

A. Well back from the road? Now other people have said that, but I am surprised at an intelligent man like you. When you have a fine road right in front of you—and far too few the Government gives us—what is the point of setting back from it? Just to build another road for yourself? No, Sir, there's the road—a free road. Then *use* it.

Q. I'm sorry. I thought that the Ribbon Restriction Act . . . ?

A. Don't mention that to me, Sir. There's Government for you! There's a return for all the money they've had out of me . . . they let a lot of cranks persuade them to stop me using my own roads. I'm glad to see the country's showing what *it* thinks of stopping a man living where . . .

Q. But I thought you said . . . ?

A. What I say, Sir, is that it's lucky I got my little lot built before this nonsense began. Or they would have heard a bit of plain speaking. What they want to do is to build wide open roads—not to lecture us on where we put our houses.

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NOTES & TOPICS

ARCHITECTS ACT : 1937

AT the Langham last Monday, Mr. Sydney Tatchell rose to explain the reason for an admirable lunch with just the quiet distinction which it is the ambition of American film companies to see in their English Prime Ministers.

*

Unfortunately, cinema fans are now proof against the creeps. So probably no "Gentlemen, this means war" ever caused a quicker, more earnest interest than the first few sentences of the Chairman of the Registration Council.

*

In a speech as short as it could well be made, Mr. Tatchell said that a Bill was to be introduced into the House of Lords on January 27 with the object of preventing any person who is not a Registered Architect from describing himself as an architect.

*

The proposed Act has reasonable qualifying clauses attached to it. It will not come into operation until two years after the Royal Assent. Architects at present in practice, and architects' assistants of ten years' experience, who are not at present Registered Architects will be admitted to the Register. But the necessary prevention of hardship to those who are now practising cannot diminish the enormous importance of the measure.

*

That it should be possible to introduce such an Amending Bill so soon after the Act of 1931 is tremendous evidence of the change of public opinion towards architects and architecture, tremendous evidence that the reasonableness of the 1931 Act has established the Council firmly in the good opinion of the 12,000 architects who are on its Register, and, especially, a tremendous tribute to the ability of the Registration Council.

*

There may be some mutterings, murmurs of artists destroyed to make a Trade Union paradise. And almost certainly a score of die-fighting individualists will maintain that because, at present, the R.I.B.A. Final is the general standard by which the young man is judged to be fit or unfit for architecture, architects will for ever move to the whistle of Portland Place.

*

These objectors forget two things. They forget that the Law Society has for many years controlled *all* examinations for aspiring solicitors ; but Law Society Membership has never held more than a majority of solicitors. And they forget that when a client thinks of an architect, he does not think of a Registered Architect. An architect is to him an architect ; and the Registration Council, and I myself, are inclined to think that, just for once, the client is right.

CORONATION

Readers who have had occasion to struggle with the planning of seats in places of public entertainment will be interested to hear how H.M. Office of Works will cope with the matter in the Abbey next May. Civil Servants and other humble persons are to be allowed 18 ins. each ; it seems rather mean, but I understand that peeresses are to have an additional inch. This, presumably, is a concession to rank rather than girth, although a West End dressmaker has protested that many of her clients are a very full 20 ins. I have no information as to the spacing of the seats from back to back.

*

The design of the robing annexe has also been published ; it can charitably be described as sane, with due concessions to modernism in its exhibition-building starkness and to Gothic in its rather curious window embellishments. The Edwardians were more honest with their shams, and the mediæval show of 1910 was provided with mediæval scenery—quite good of its kind and eminently suitable.

*

Perhaps one need not be too particular about a building which is to be used for one day only, but I cannot help remembering a rather marvellous canvas and plaster dining saloon which was built by Robert Adam for a *fete champetre* ; it was not the least of his works and is not a bad precedent for the spirit in which such things might be done.

*

Lest it should be supposed, however, that the Coronation's organization is in the hands of insensate bureaucrats and *aristos*, deaf to the call of the *Zeitgeist*, let it be said at once that it was the Earl Marshal himself, if my information is correct, who required of Edinburgh Weavers, the textile manufacturers, that they should make alterations to the

Authors of the winning scheme in the Newcastle-under-Lyme Competition : E. H. Hickton (left) and R. G. Madeley.

Professor Walter Gropius, who has accepted the offer by the Senate of Harvard University of the Chair of Architecture in the Graduate School of Design. The professorship is a life appointment. He will take over his duties in April, but in order to complete outstanding building commissions here he will return to London again from June to September.

rear portion of a unicorn in one of their Coronation fabrics.

*

It was considered, I understand, that the hindquarters suffered from an *embonpoint* which, however excusable, and even desirable, in a mid-Victorian unicorn, was hardly *comme il faut* today. Fortunately, the beast is rare, and the Earl Marshal no doubt felt that he could afford to take liberties with it. Unless, of course, His Grace is regarding the unicorn as a possible claimant for an Abbey seat; in which case his action should be regarded as a prudent move designed to economize space. It is a pity he can't scale down the peeresses, too.

*

Edinburgh Weavers, incidentally, had a Scotch (Scots?) Tea Party last Monday, which consisted of all the scones whose names begin with B, and Whisky Punch, played in by a piper in what I hope was the tartan of the Mortons. As Mr. Morton said, it gave London a pleasant air of appearing civilized.

*

I was astonished to hear Edinburgh Weavers had only been in existence eight years. They are, of course, the modern arm of Morton Sundour who have been going, as hand-loom weavers, literally for centuries. They started up in Sir Arthur Pinero's old flat—Edinburgh Weavers, not Mortons—and have repeated their predecessor's successes, in a different medium. The B.B.C. was their first big job. Since then they have become more or less of a household word, amongst architects. And amongst airmen they hold a special niche as inventors of vomit-proof fabrics.

AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS

Airports and Airways is to be the major exhibition of 1937 at the R.I.B.A., and it is to be opened by Lord Swinton on February 19. The exhibition excludes everything military; but otherwise most aspects of flying are to be included. The starting point is airports, but aircraft and air photography are to be substantial sideshows, the latter, especially, containing some really fine work. Various other matters, more immediately the concern of architects, are also being dealt with; photographs of housing, for instance, and the correction of ordnance surveys from the air are shown in considerable detail.

*

The Institute, with the help of its very energetic exhibitions secretary, Mr. Marfell, has several times shown its ability to organize and arrange exhibitions, and I believe that this one is to be no exception. Several air directors and officials were, at one time, a little inclined to feel that architects were rushing in where K.L.M. and Lufthansa feared to tread, but as the exhibition has taken shape they have got more excited about it and have begun to feel that it is to be a very important event in the air world. Incidentally, they have been duly impressed with the versatility of the architectural profession.

INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY

The fuss about White Waltham seems now to be almost over. That the Government should decide to spoil a particularly charming area of agricultural land by slapping down an aircraft factory and housing for 5,000 workers in one of the pleasantest small villages within easy distance of London is understandable enough, for who does not remember Lulworth, the Swans of Abbotsbury, the cormorants of Holy Island and the various other distant but popular beauty spots which are now sacred to tanks or bombing practice?

*

But now a few M.P.'s have remembered the distressed areas, and asked with some force why the new factory should not go where the workers are waiting for it.

*

According to *The Times*, " the Government feel that in a matter of this kind special consideration must be given to the areas where unemployment is especially acute," and " the Prime Minister, it is expected, will announce the decision of the Government that a site must be found elsewhere."

*

Which only shows that the Government is always being blamed for what isn't its fault. If somebody had told the Prime Minister before about the distressed areas, the misunderstanding would never have happened.

EXHIBITION

The Hull Arts Club has held its annual exhibition. The Club is (or was) a live one, and several architects are members. Yet the local critic says of this exhibition: " It is pleasing to note that the members have not been seriously affected by modernist and surrealist trends . . . the true critic is the public . . . and when they see a seascape they want it to be a seascape . . . and not a football match on a muddy Saturday afternoon."

*

" The Hull club will do well to continue on orthodox lines, and to study the masters. They will find that almost all pictures that ' live ' are, if not photographic in their accuracy, at any rate reasonably ' straight ' pictures . . ." Quite so. Quite so.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

" Yes—what's that? . . . The WHAT competition? . . . Oh! The *News Chronicle* . . . Well, what about it? . . . When do the designs have to be in . . . ? That's rather stale now . . . *any time up to midnight, February 1—2.*"

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

PROPOSED INDUSTRIES FAIR, MANCHESTER

To commemorate the centenary of the Corporation of Manchester next year it is proposed by the Corporation to hold a Northern Industries Fair in the City. The Corporation is also considering the erection of an exhibition hall, at an estimated cost of £240,000.

GAUMONT THEATRE, HAYMARKET

The new Gaumont cinema built on the site of the old Capitol in the Haymarket is to be opened on February 4.

COUNCIL OFFICES, READING

At a private meeting of the Reading Town Council it was decided to build new civic offices at a cost of £250,000 on a site in the Forebury Gardens, Reading.

The Council's decision is subject to confirmation at its public meeting early in February.

SOUTHWARK'S NEW HEALTH CENTRE

The new health centre which the Southwark Borough Council is building in Walworth Road, S.E., is nearing completion. The opening ceremony will take place next June. The site was originally acquired for the extension of the Town Hall, but this scheme was afterwards abandoned.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, January 28

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1.* *Exhibition of the designs submitted for the prizes and studentships. Until Saturday, January 30.* 10 *a.m. to* 8 *p.m.* (*Saturday,* 10 *a.m. to* 5 *p.m.*)

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION EXHIBITION. *At the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. Until April 25. Weekdays,* 10 *a.m. to* 6 *p.m. Sundays,* 2.30 *to* 6 *p.m.*

ROYAL ACADEMY, *Burlington House, W.1. Exhibition of British Architecture. Until March* 6. 10 *a.m. to* 6 *p.m.* (*Thursdays,* 10 *a.m. to* 8 *p.m.*)

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 *Bedford Square, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Photographs by members. Until February* 12.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *At the Institution of Civil Engineers, S.W.1.* "*Soil Mechanics and Concrete Pile Driving.*" *By M. J. McCarthy.* 6.30 *p.m. Yorkshire Branch: At the Hotel Metropole, Leeds.* "*Welding in Structural Engineering.*" *By A. Ramsey Moon.* 7 *p.m.*

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *Burlington House, S.W.1.* "*The British Portion of the Ravenna Geographer.*" *By O. G. Crawford and I. A. Richmond.* 8.30 *p.m.*

Saturday, January 30

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Visits to the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4* (2.30 *p.m.*); *and the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4* (4 *p.m.*)

Monday, February 1

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION EXHIBITION. *At the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.* "*Electric Street Lighting.*" (*Author to be announced later.*) 5.30 *p.m.*

Wednesday, February 3

LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU, *Savoy Hill, W.C. Discussion on* "*Recent Experiences in Lighting Practices.*" *Speakers: T. P. Bennett, R. H. Uren, Serge Chermayeff and R. O. Sutherland.* 7 *p.m.*

Friday, February 5

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. Annual Dinner.* 7 *for* 7.30 *p.m.*

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHITECTS

At the annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects, the officers and members of the Council, who will take office from July next, were elected as follows: President, Mr. F. H. Swindells; vice-presidents, Mr. J. O. Bond, Mr. H. C. W. Blyth; ex-president, Mr. E. W. B. Scott; members of Council, Messrs. E. H. Buckingham, C. H. Dann, J. N. Meredith; associate member of Council, Mr. H. J. T. Gowen; hon. secretary, Mr. E. H. Skipper; hon. auditor, Mr. H. C. Boardman; hon. librarian, Mr. E. W. B. Scott; hon. editor, Mr. T. G. Scott.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE

Mr. Waldo Mailtand, A.R.I.B.A., has been elected a Companion of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Companions of the Institution are "persons who, not being electrical engineers by profession, satisfy the Council that they have rendered important services to electrical engineering in the fields of commerce, finance, law, or science, or are so connected with the applications of electricity that their admission as a Companion would conduce to the interests of the Institution."

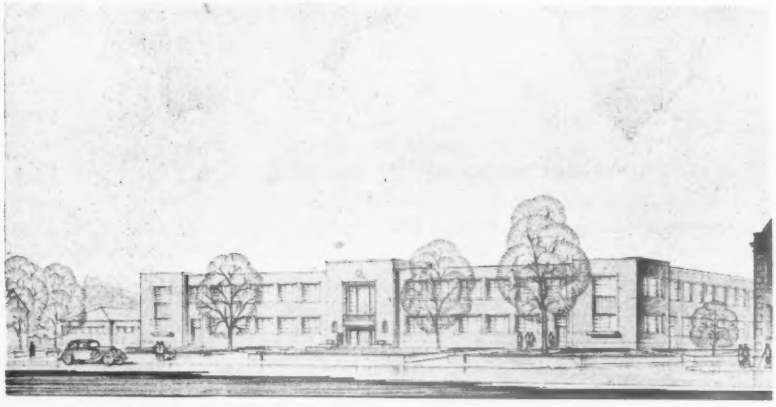
ART AND INDUSTRY

Professing the aim that Great Britain shall use her available artistic resources as fully as her technical resources for industrial purposes, the Council for Art and Industry, in its new report under the title of *Design and the Designer in Industry* (H.M.S.O., 1s. net), proposes such an overhaul of the art schools of the country as shall enable them to give a training directed expressly to the service of industry in departments or sections equipped and extended if necessary to cover the requirements of the staple industries which are based on design.

It is understood that the Council is next to turn its energies to gathering evidence to prove to manufacturers that good design has a commercial value.

The present report, which follows one on "Education for the Consumer," urges a greater realization between industry and art education of their value to each other. Teachers in art schools, therefore, should be improved in quality and should study more closely the industrial point of view, the schools modifying and extending their courses for industrial purposes: and in return, manufacturers should, by releasing for art school instruction *by day* all employees who will benefit by it (this is being secured by State compulsion abroad), and by training the art school teachers in factories, and in other ways, help to secure better art education for their employees, and its extension to all suitable members of the staff up to the heads of firms themselves.

The design side of factories and the industrial section of the local art schools should become one organic whole "working enthusiastically for industry," and yet "the art schools should remain centres of liberal art education." As to the designers themselves, the report contains suggestions for ensuring that there are more, and better paid, designers in factory design rooms ("We believe that many industries could afford to offer more posts for these designers at an initial salary of £350 to £500 a year"), and, in addition, factories should employ, as part-time advisers, the best outside craftsmen, free-lance designers and artists. If encouraged more fully, the Council suggests, selected architects, painters and sculptors might also contribute to industrial design more than at present.



Perspective of the winning design in the competition for a Technical College, Gloucester. By Hickton, Madeley and Salt. The plans were published in our issue for January 7.

R. I. B. A.

Following are some extracts from the address to students given by Mr. T. A. Darcy Braddell, F.R.I.B.A., at the R.I.B.A. on Monday last. The address was followed by the annual presentation, by the President, of the Prizes and Studentships in the Award of the R.I.B.A.

Since the dawn of civilization every school of art has arisen in the wake of some new ideal which it has endeavoured to express in manifold ways, such as the Egyptian ideal of permanence and power which, for example, you see expressed so magnificently by the builders of the royal pyramids; or the ideal of restraint and reserve which was the Greek ideal, the clearest and most perfect expression of which you can see in the architecture and sculpture of the Parthenon. These ideals exercised a formative power of their own until they won for themselves, step by step, a brief span of perfect life; then they declined in varying degrees of speed

until another ideal arose to produce another and different kind of art. The fifteenth century shows you this process in being. You had at that epoch, running side by side, the mediæval ideals which had produced and were still producing Gothic architecture, and the entirely different Renaissance ideals which, affected as they were by the study and revival of classical learning, were producing an equally different kind of expression.

So you see, then, that at any one period it is quite possible, though not usual, to have at one and the same time more than one type of noble expression provided that there is more than one kind of noble ideal to work to, and if the period is to be a great one, more than a few artists capable of working to it. Therefore, I say to you that when you spurn or praise a building, a building, that is, which has pretensions to being a work of Art, what you are doing is in fact this: you are either spurning or praising the ideal which lies behind, or the execution which is trying to give expression to that ideal. Now, if the ideal should chance to be one with which you personally are not in sympathy, or, worse still, are too thick-skinned to be conscious of, and you spurn the building for that reason in consequence, then I say that you are thinking not as trained artists might be expected to think, but are merely exhibiting prejudices common to the lay person who proudly tells you he knows nothing about art, but, thank goodness! he does know what he likes. On the other hand, if you admit the ideal without in any way sympathizing with it, but spurn or praise the skill, that is, the art of its expression, then you are in your right as an artist, because your judgment is being actuated on æsthetic principles, which are the only ones by which you can judge the art of a building.

I want now to consider how all this argument should affect us in our judgment of the building of our own time. The first thing to ask oneself is, "What can be said to describe the ideal behind the best of our modern architecture?" What are the architects trying to express? I like to think that if I define it as a certain kind of ordered grace, I'm not far off the mark. Of course, you understand I am only concerning myself with the best. Much of our building today is in such a state of chaos that it would take a genius to discover any ideal behind it. It is an ideal well worth our while to try to express in our buildings, but, and this is where I differ from so many of you with whom I've talked, there are more ways than one of expressing it. It is just as possible for an architect today to succeed with the same conventional forms that the world has accepted for the last twenty centuries, as it is by the use of forms which the world has only learnt to accept quite recently. Each party is trying to do the same thing. No merit lies in the choice of weapons. It is purely a matter of personal taste. If you see your way to arriving at the expression of your ideal by the use of plastic forms such as only concrete can give you, and if you think you are gaining your object by the use of a flat roof and uninterrupted horizontal bands of glass, you have a perfect right to your choice. Every artist may choose the medium he intends to work in, and treat that medium in the way he, in his capacity of artist, thinks most suitable for it. But, as artists, don't, please, tell me you justify your choice of medium because it is modern or functional, or reflects the aspirations of the Labour Party or any other such reasons which have nothing whatever to do with you as an artist. If you are asked why you design in the way you do design, tell the truth. Say, "Because I *like* to design like that. I feel things in that way." At the same time as artists do recognize that other people like to design in other ways, and that they achieve their object, frequently or infrequently, according as to whether they are good artists or bad ones, and never because of the *medium* they are using.

To those of you who look upon the designer who makes use of forms such as pediments, cornices, gables, sash windows, as someone who is in league with the devil, I would say with Doctor Johnson, "Clear your mind of cant, Sir." Before you discard the entire heritage of the past, be sure you know what you are discarding.

TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN 1987

By J. R. Hilton

This article, submitted under the pseudonym of AL FRESCOE, was placed second in the Journal's town and territorial planning competition.

Leading Article from "The Times" of May 2, 1987

A DEMI-PARADISE

THE opening of the Fleet River Gardens by the President of the Board of Planning coincided nearly enough with the end of 50 years of thoroughgoing (though not uninterrupted) territorial reorganization to be made the occasion for some ceremony and a good deal of quite justified, self and reciprocal, congratulation. The event itself was a pretty parallel to the transformation which inaugurated this half-century. For the recovery or "uncovery" of this little river and the metamorphosis of its neighbourhood into a haunt of vivid and delicate beauty was made possible in the first instance by the awakening of the whole nation to the urgency of planning; and this awakening was itself due in large measure to the stream of new life which began to flow in the late thirties through the higher levels of Fleet Street.

Prolonged and intensive propaganda was needed in those days to prepare the way for the administrator, who again was only the forerunner of the technician. But the lead of the press was ably followed by other powerful agencies of mass-suggestion; the slow concretion of administrative machinery grew from the drip which makes a stalactite to the jet which casts a monolithic building; until, even before the National Government fell asleep, the draft skeleton of the new England began to take shape. Such of its vertebræ as were actually laid down were neglected or distorted under the Passional Government, and still further dislocated in the troubles which preceded the formation of the Rational Government; but we have on the whole benefited by the period thus afforded for the maturing of the technical equipment, both in theory and by the observation of details and complete units actually set up. Thanks to this long gestation, there was a rapid crystallization of the final framework under ideal conditions; and by the time the word Government became obsolete (on the general realization that housekeeping is housekeeping) there was no point in the length and breadth of the country from which the new body of England could not be discerned, cracking the husk of the old.

The last 15 years have seen the end of more than half that husk. Without forgetting the tasks that remain, we can agree with Sir Bramley Holt that we stand today in the new world, the world which, from an insubstantial existence in imagination, has struggled to a supreme reality on which the vestiges of the old cling like sad ghosts.

Special Article from "The Times" of May 2, 1987

HALF A CENTURY OF PLANNING—I

By Sir Alan Frescoe

GIVING nothing but praise both for the responsible experts and the people as a whole whose efforts are carrying us along the magnificent road of replanning the whole country, it is right to remind ourselves that we have been blessed with supreme good fortune, and that it has been left to our generation to see this work, not because of any special merit of our own, but because certain historic factors have become operative only in our time. The unique forces at our disposal are obvious; certain more negative aspects of our period are less noticed, but are at least equally contributory to our success.

FORTUNATE TENDENCIES

(1) *Population*

First among these factors was the fall in population. There is a game of sliding square counters in a square box with one empty space, until their patterned surfaces form a picture. In the game of reorganizing our housing and other building there was not, before 1940, even this one empty space. In fact there were more counters than spaces in the box and the more that were pushed in, the more fell out the other side. About 1940 a little space appeared. By elaborate shuffling it would have been possible at that stage to have reached some degree of order. But the space continued to widen (causing unfounded panic among some alarmists) until there was such a surplus of building (of a sort) that it became possible to decant the population of areas sufficiently large to enable rebuilding or replanning on the lines of the national scheme.

Without this good fortune there is no doubt that we should in the end have

produced order ; but only by a very much slower and more painful process. We are now, as everyone knows, approaching a condition of stable population at about two-thirds of the maximum of 1940 and there is no reason to expect any considerable fluctuation in the near future.

(2) *Traffic*

This is not the only instance in which our planning has been infinitely eased by the providential gift of a constant where we had no right to hope for anything but a variable. The problem, which perhaps more than any other began in the 'thirties to draw public attention to the necessity for planning, was that of traffic. And by traffic they meant road traffic.

Schemes were being drawn up and put into practice for the provision, at enormous expense, of a close network of trunk roads bedizened with every conceivable device for producing a fractional reduction in disasters. The countryside was already coming to occupy the position of a series of window-boxes to the corridors of an asylum. As to the town traffic, it had apparently been abandoned as hopeless. It was sheer luck that parking space was provided by the wholesale construction of bomb-proof shelters.

Some at least of that nightmare and expense has been lifted from us. It should not have been difficult to see, even 50 years ago, that the wingless car was a species on the edge of extinction. It is half a century since the auto-gyro and the wireless-controlled 'plane were maturely developed. The combined land and air machine was already in existence. The suspicion was being voiced that cars could be produced at staggeringly low prices and of far greater durability. The possibility of substituting silicon for carbon in certain compounds and thus producing petrol from sand and water was not unguessed at. Any observer could have synthesized these data and inferred the advent of the type of machine of which it is now a fact that anyone who is without one is so by choice.

We have said that we have been given a constant instead of a variable because, having got everyone into the air we are not likely to get them further for a time. We can therefore plan and build with an assurance that no drastic remodelling will soon be necessary for traffic reasons. In some other ways also we appear to have reached a more gentle slope of progress. Our present expenditure can therefore be regarded as a borrowing on a very long future.

The more obvious material gain from the elimination of passenger road traffic has released a valuable fund of time and energy. Some of this has of course gone into the perfecting of the trunk road system for heavy goods transport between main manufacturing and distributing centres. Since the monopoly of the roads by this traffic and with the universal adoption of the "clover-leaf" crossing, speed may still increase, but safety cannot, for it is complete. And our grandfathers' fearful vision of increasing aerial collisions showed weak prophetic power.

(3) *Industry*

The trend of population and the shift of traffic to the air have been discussed as factors which have at the same time simplified and stabilized our problems. A third factor with the same effects has been the complete elimination of noise and smoke from the great majority of industries. This gave us greater flexibility in the siting of factories in relation to housing. In those heavy industries where this ideal has not yet been reached it was of course necessary completely to dissociate the workers' homes from the factory areas ; and in some cases, certain mining areas for instance, to remove them to distances of 15 and 20 miles. The magnetovac might have been invented on purpose to solve this problem, so perfectly is it suited to journeys which still have to be made as often as 150 times a year in each direction. And since, out of that majority of the population whose work takes up only a small part of their lives, there will probably always be many who prefer to live at a distance from that work, this sort of transport will doubtless always have a rôle to play. But, though its expense will decrease, its very speed which makes it ideal for often repeated journeys deprives it of interest for the ordinary traveller over short distances ; while for longer journeys the high flying plane is fast enough for most emergencies and very much less expensive.

(To be concluded)

"The Times," May 3, 1987

HALF A CENTURY OF PLANNING—II

WE have been favoured by history. What have we made of her gifts ?

The new powers of direct visual demonstration and oral explanation to an appreciable part of the populace were used, not only to arouse enthusiasm and co-operation, but to put through a piece of consumer research on a scale then quite unprecedented. This work is in fact still going on, but the gigantic back of it was broken in the late thirties and the decade after '52.

Nowadays it is simply a routine matter of watching tendencies to migrate ; between different parts of the country ; between city, town and village, and between different types of dwelling. But in those days it would have been useless to attempt any proper investigation of the desires of the people without a tremendous preparation. Before a final questionnaire could be even composed the people had to become in imagination the next generation. All prejudices had to be seen in the round and held at arm's length. All possibilities had to be presented until they were felt as solid realities. Only then was it possible to ask the sort of questions which would produce material whose analysis would determine the frame of Britain ; the distribution of cities, towns and villages and the distribution of dwelling types inside them. A great deal of research had to be made throughout this preparatory period to discover the mental obstacles to be illuminated and to reduce the final survey to its simplest comprehensive form. (Quite apart from research into trends of technique, population, etc.)

After 1952, of course, most new building was designed to be either temporary or easily removable ; the main exceptions being additions to complexes such as Universities, large hospitals, heavy industrial plants and a few civic centres. But, as the results of the survey began to take shape and probable distribution became more visible, provisional siting of units could be made and the sharp reality of river, hill and existing valuable buildings began rapidly to impregnate ideal plans long pondered. As actual plans emerged, their permanent form could be given to a number of key buildings and sections when opportunity occurred. At the same time a number of complete units were constructed in selected sample positions to allow observation of as many types as possible in actual use : a certain number of temporary buildings being included to allow for adjustment. New surveys were made of the populations of these experimental units and the results compared with those obtained from the same individuals before the change. The national plan was revised on the basis of this comparison ; regional and local plans completed in its light ; individual building designs selected, adapted and perfected, and the general building programme released.

Everyone knows the tale of the last 20 years ; of the intransigent opposition, which melted when the force of national opinion was fully realised ; of the unfortunate affray at Wolverhampton between the devotees of the lobed and the horseshoe city ; of the furious competition between city and city, town and town, to complete sections of the programme, and the growing excitement as the new shapes gained daily on the old. But if today we may legitimately rest a moment from our forward gaze and look back over the way, it is the spirit of our principles, compared with those of our grandfathers that we may most proudly vaunt.

We have created space. We have

carved space out of nothing. Fifty years ago they mostly thought of building as taking up space. They became frightened because it was taking up more and more. They began to conserve space, to fence it off, to say to building, "Keep away; keep anywhere but here." They kept it off the beauty-spots; they kept it off the highways. At least some of them began to try. They failed to see that they could make space, that space was no Absolute but the twin-star of Shape. They failed to see that there could be more space in a half-mile of shapely city than in all the vistas of the Andes. They failed to see that their towns were so agonizing that the country must be ravaged by their fugitives; that it was no solution to dismember the towns until the country was raddled by a pox. Finally, they failed to see that their countryside was dying from the death of the towns, waiting, as a skin for jewels, to shiver into life at the touch of shining cities.

While insisting on spacious design within our cities we have ensured their direct contact with the open country. In all the local variants of the lobed and horseshoe types there will soon be no dwelling more than a quarter-mile from the countryside itself or a park continuous with it: and no intervening traffic stream, unless bridged or tunnelled. We are cutting out the dirty fringes as we have cut out those intermediate anomalies which were neither village, town nor city. Our cities should rise, and in some cases do rise, clear from the rolling fields and woodlands like cathedrals, like full-rigged ships.

These images remind us that we have not been afraid of uniformity, for no schooner or cathedral would sway our senses where every bay or sail strove for a febrile individuality. This, it is true, is a question which still raises perhaps more controversy than any other in this field. There are reactionaries on the one hand who, though admitting the necessity for a general control of lay-out, would leave all design of separate buildings to architects chosen, directly or in competition, by the occupiers. There are opposite extremists who observe with despair that any say in these matters is allowed by the Board to local authorities. Our own opinion is that in the results so far achieved the happiest solutions are those in which modulations on a master-design have been allowed over sufficiently large districts. The necessary size of these districts decreases with the building units. There is sufficient common feeling among architects to leave separate terraces and groups of single houses to different designers.

The fear is sometimes expressed that, by this wholesale and deliberated rebuilding, we are creating an inflexible environment for our grandchildren which will cause stagnation of creative endeavour. The reply is: first, that there is plenty of room for improvement in some of our completed units; secondly, that there will always be population shifts due to changes in technique, in cultural factors and other causes, and, thirdly, that provided the present level of national interest in architecture can survive the diminution of the more spectacular events which at present maintain it, and provided the Board of Planning can find presidents as imaginative and persuasive as Sir Bramley Holt, there will arise further periods of large-scale rebuilding due to the periodic necessity of giving the fullest scope to a designer of outstanding genius.

•

Notes on above by the heir-apparent of one of the Germanic Principalities (who are again beginning to take an interest in education), up at Balliol doing Modern Greats.

The English have become shackled with this Plan because, though less docile than Germans, they prefer Sein to Werden.

Their flying-cars do not hit because short-wave radio reduces relative motion as they come near.

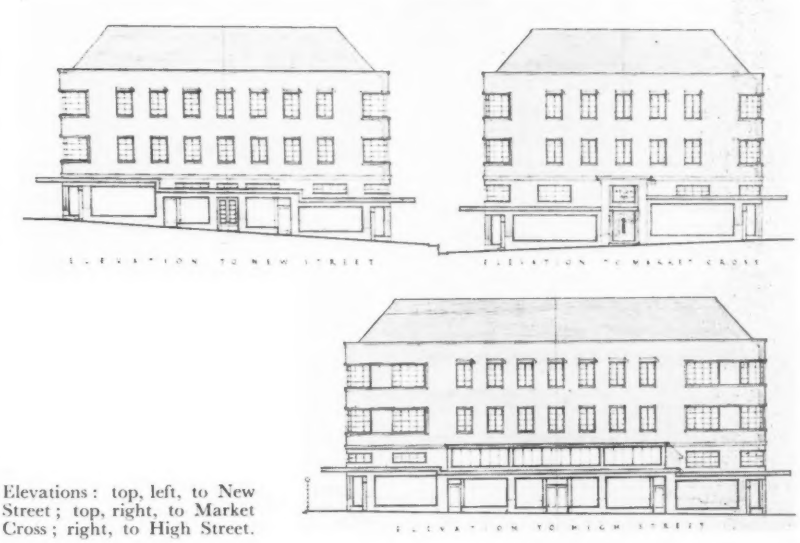
Their communities are classed as Cities, 300,000 to 150,000 population; Towns, 40,000 to 5,000; Villages, 1,000 down. No between-groups are allowed. They have made National Parks in Westmorland, Exmorland, Dartmorland, Kent, U.S.W., where there may be no house but that of persons gaining their bread from the land. There are, too, camps.

Their magnetovac is in a tube without air, hung by magnetic pressure, by which it is also pulled.

They have highbuildings of flats, rowhouses with small gardens, also on the roof, and single houses not more than one in the acre. Every man lives as his wish.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME COMPETITION

WINNING DESIGN: BY HICKTON AND MADELEY



Elevations: top, left, to New Street; top, right, to Market Cross; right, to High Street.

Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the competition for a proposed new block of shops and offices for the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, has made his award, as follows: Design placed first (£300): Messrs. Hickton & Madeley, F. & A.A.R.I.B.A., of Walsall. Design placed second (£200): Messrs. Briggs & Thornely, FF.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool, 3. Design placed third (£100): Mr. Reginald T. Longden, F.R.I.B.A., of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

ASSESSOR'S REPORT

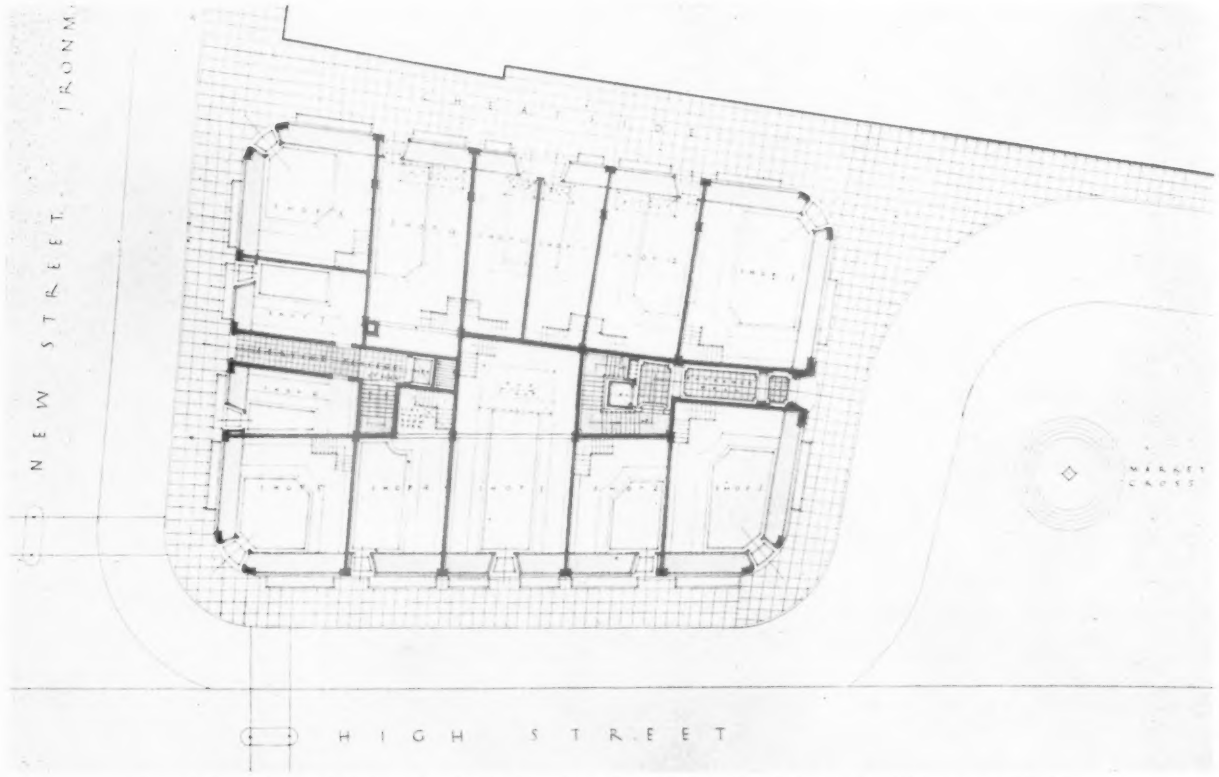
I HAVE carefully examined the 43 designs submitted, and have no hesitation in placing first No. 19 (by Hickton and Madeley), which fulfils the requirements of plan and section in a reasonable manner, and embodies these in a dignified composition that will be a credit to the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The ground plan is capable of elastic disposition of shops to suit different areas of tenancy, and permits through shops having frontages to both High Street and Cheapside. The secondary staircase and access for goods to the several shop basements is well arranged.

The upper floor plans lend themselves to division into well-lighted offices and suites of various floor areas. In execution it may be found desirable to reduce the area of the main staircase landings on first and second floors, which appear to me to be larger than necessary, and slightly remodel the ground floor entrance hall to improve the relation of the lift entrance with the first few steps of the staircase.

Regarding the elevations, these are well proportioned and dignified, and are, if anything, unduly restrained. The amount of lavatory accommodation on the upper

COMPETITION FOR A BLOCK OF SHOPS AND



Ground floor plan and, below, longitudinal section of the design placed first. By Hickton and Madeley.

floors may have to be increased. The competitors' estimate of cost for the building, based on a price of 1s. 9d. per cubic foot, is £31,308, and I am of the opinion that the scheme could be carried out within 10 per cent. of that amount.

Design No. 30 (by Briggs and Thornely) is placed second, and in my view has lost points in the large area given to the main staircase, and its position on the outside wall, breaking into the continuity of office area.

Some of the offices on the High Street frontage appear to be rather deep for effective natural lighting.

In my opinion, the design of elevations is excellent.

The cubic contents are nearly the same as those of the winning design, but the lettable office area a little less.

Design No. 1 (by Reginald T. Longden) takes the third place and premium. As an architectural concept in plan, elevation and section, this is a good scheme, and embodies much careful thought : points in its disfavour, however, are—the provision of a central well on the ground floor, making for a less elastic arrangement of large shop tenancies ; offices on the first floor lighted from this area, and the too generous scale of the main staircase and its position.

WINNERS' REPORT

GENERAL.—The principal aims in planning the building have been to arrange for well-planned office floors approached as directly as possible from the street, without interfering with the shopping area. This has been obtained by planning offices on all four sides of the site, those facing Cheapside setting back to fall within the prescribed line, and by arranging a central block consisting of staircases and lavatories lit from a central area.

OFFICES.—The main entrance is placed as suggested, opposite the Market Cross, and the main staircase and lift lead directly on the upper floors into an ample hall from which good access is obtained to all the offices by means of 4 ft. 6 in. corridors, which have a complete circulation around the central block.

Lavatories for men and women have been grouped together on each floor near the secondary escape stair.

All the offices, corridors and stairs are well lit, and good cross ventilation would be obtainable.

Offices and corridors fall within a standard unit of 22 ft. and 22 ft. 6 ins., and the regular arrangement of the steelwork grid would make for economy in construction.

The windows have been closely spaced, giving a flexibility in the sub-division of the offices to suit individual tenants.

SHOPS.—An arrangement of the shops has been indicated on the plan with frontages varying between 11 ft. 6 ins. and 22 ft., and depths varying between 22 ft. and 40 ft.

The large central shop facing High Street could be continued through to Cheapside by means of a central flight of stairs and a large basement showroom could be arranged in conjunction with this, the centre being well lit from the laylight : this would give sufficient area for a branch of a multiple store.

Cross ventilation is obtained to all shops.

The question of providing a means for delivery of goods to the shops other than through the main entrances has been very carefully considered, and was thought to be essential.

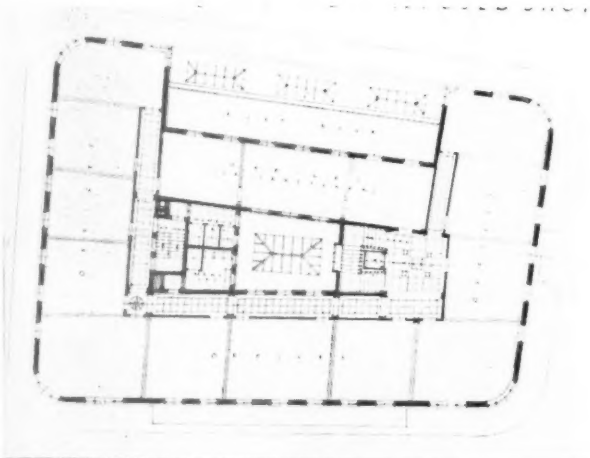
This has been obtained by means of a service passage on the ground floor and a goods lift delivering into a passage in the basement from which access is obtained to all the shop basements.

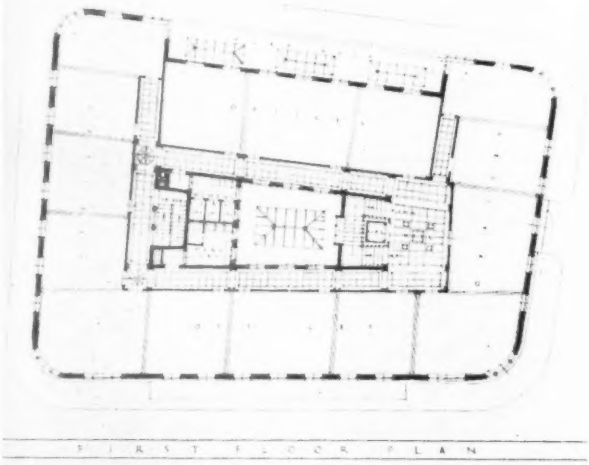
The staff have access to the basement by means of the secondary staircase.

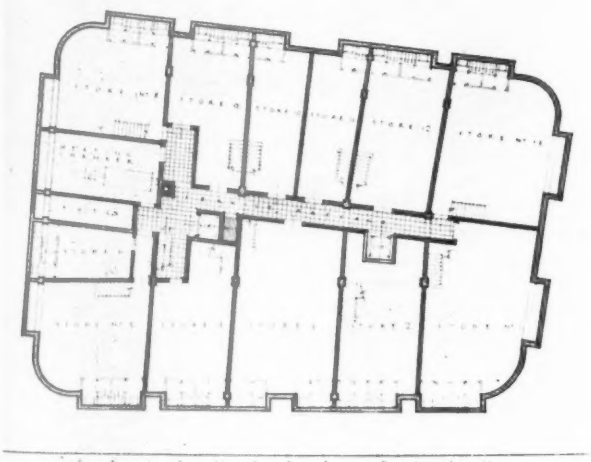
MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.—The elevations have been simply treated with facing bricks and stone dressings, and a tiled roof to harmonize with other buildings in the vicinity, and the windows would be steel casements in wood frames.

The canopy would be of glass-lens and concrete construction, with a bronze metal fascia, and the shop fascias would be in travertine or other marble.

OFFICES, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME : PREMIATED DESIGNS

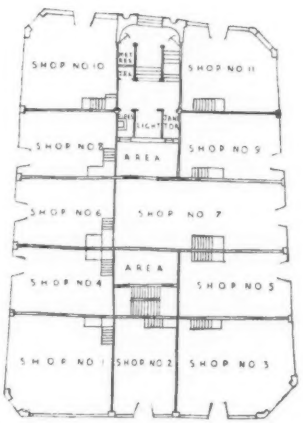


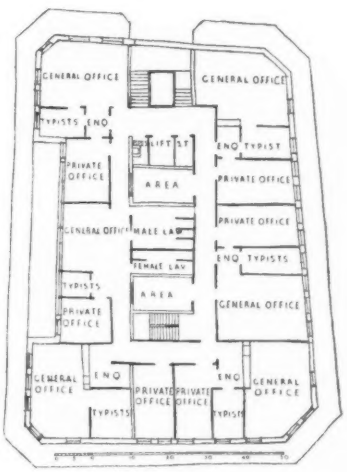




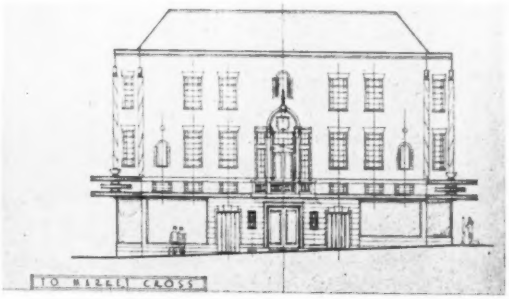
Basement, first and second floor plans of the design placed first. By Hickton and Madeley.

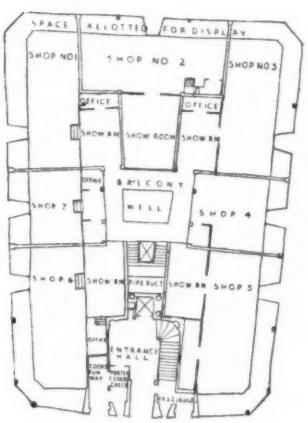
Right and below: elevation to Market Cross and sketch plans of the ground and first floors of the design placed second. By Briggs and Thornely.

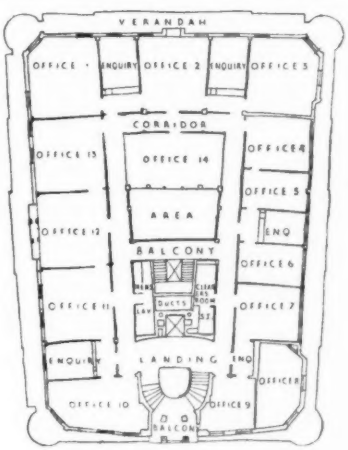




Right and below: elevation to Market Cross and sketch plans of the ground and first floors of the design placed third. By Reginald T. Longden.







The construction generally would be of steel-framing with 14 in. brick external walls and 11 in. hollow walls to the area, floors of reinforced hollow-tile construction, and internal partitions of terra-cotta hollow blocks.

The basement walls would be completely tanked with asphalt, and the entrance hall would have a dado of marble slabs and the staircases and corridors would have a terrazzo dado.

EQUIPMENT.—Heating would be by low-pressure hot water, provided by an automatically coal-fired boiler, and hot water supply would be from a calorifier. The fuel would be tipped directly into the fuel store by means of a chute by the service entrance in New Street, and the heating chamber would be well ventilated by area gratings.

The basement stores would be ventilated by ducts leading into air gratings beneath the shop stall-boards, and by cross ventilation from the corridor.

The lifts would be electrically operated by push-button control.

ESTIMATE OF COST.—The estimated cost of the building is £31,308, based on a price of 1s. 9d. per cubic foot.

REGISTRATION

DETAILS OF THE NEW BILL

On Monday last, at the Langham Hotel, W.1, an informal luncheon was given to members of the building and architectural press by the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom. Details were made known of the Bill to restrict the use of the name Architect to Registered Architects and to extend the time within which practising architects may apply for registration, which was introduced in the House of Lords yesterday (Wednesday) by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Mr. Tatchell said :

I have asked you to join me at lunch today to discuss a matter which is of great interest to the architectural profession, and of considerable importance to the public. You are aware that five years ago an Act of Parliament was passed to provide the machinery for the voluntary registration of architects. During the years which have elapsed there has been an opportunity to test this experiment and it has proved a success. There are some 12,000 architects on the Register and, for the first time, an organization has been called into being which represents, broadly speaking, the whole of the profession. It is difficult to say how many architects have failed to register themselves, but in view of the total on our Register I do not think it can be a very large number.

The disciplinary machinery provided in the Act is at work and a Code of Professional Conduct for the guidance of Registered Architects has been circulated. Unfortunately, however, the fact that registration is voluntary tends to weaken the whole system. The only penalty which the Council can inflict for even the grossest case of professional misconduct is removal from the Register and, except in so far as clients look at the Register when selecting an architect, that penalty is obviously of very little consequence. The individual architect derives very little personal benefit from the Register and I think it is a tribute to the loyalty of architects to their profession that such a large number have come forward and registered in order to put the profession itself upon a sound basis.

As you probably know there is a general demand in the profession that registration should be compulsory, that is to say that no one shall be permitted to call himself an architect unless he is on the Register. There is ample precedent for this in several of the learned professions. No one may call himself a Barrister, Solicitor, Doctor, Dentist or Veterinary Surgeon unless his name is recorded on the official Register or Roll of the profession.

Architects can point out that their profession is of equal importance to the public and that they have a history and tradition behind them which goes a good deal further back than some of the professions which enjoy statutory protection. It is a singular fact that, although in the public mind the profession of architect is an honourable and ancient calling, nevertheless there is nothing to prevent anyone, no matter how uneducated or illiterate, from putting up a brass plate and calling himself an architect. Consequently, those of the public, who are not familiar with the structure of the profession and the safeguards which are available, may find themselves at the mercy of any adventurer who sees fit to pretend that he is an architect and calls himself by that name. Indeed there is nothing to prevent collusion between unscrupulous builders and equally unscrupulous persons who have no professional knowledge or skill but have assumed the title of architect in order to impress the public and give them professional standing.

In order to remedy this state of affairs the Architects' Registration Council hope to be able, possibly within a short time, to secure the introduction of a Bill in Parliament of a very simple character, to copyright the title of Architect. In other words, to enact that no one shall be entitled to call himself an architect unless he is on the Register of Registered Architects. In order to safeguard the position of all those who are earning their living as architects at the moment, it would be proposed that any *bona fide* practising architects should be entitled to admission to the Register for two years after the passing of the Bill. It is obvious that existing interests must be safeguarded in this way. On the other hand, all those who desire to enter the profession in future would have to qualify by passing the same examination as they are now required to pass before they are admitted to the Register.

I know that this subject is regarded by many people as controversial. There is no reason why this should be so. This simple proposal does not infringe upon the work of anybody in the country. It is purely a question of nomenclature. There is nothing in it to prevent anybody from designing a building or supervising the construction of a building. It does not interfere with the work of the engineers or of the builders and, indeed, the building industry should welcome it because it will give them an assurance that when an architect is called in to supervise or criticize work, he will be an architect in fact as well as in name.

It is, of course, the case that even when this Bill is passed it must take some time before the profession is purged of all incompetents. There are many on the Register now, as there will be in the future, who have gained admission because, whether they were good or bad architects, they were practising as such and could not be deprived of their livelihood. But a beginning must be made some time, and it is the desire of all those of us who have the interests of the profession at heart to see that this effort is made to place it upon a sound basis and to prevent both the profession and the public from being exploited by adventurers.

The principle of compulsory registration is supported by all architectural bodies without exception. The proposed Bill has the active support of The Royal Institute of British Architects, the Provincial Associations of the Royal Institute of British Architects, The Architectural Association, London, The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, The Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants and the representatives on the Council of the "Unattached" architects.

•

Following is the text of the Bill :

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION

A
BILL
INTITULED

An Act to restrict the use of the name Architect to Registered Architects and to extend the time within which practising architects may apply for registration.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :—

Use of title "Architect." 1.—(1) A person, not being a registered person within the meaning of the principal Act, who after the expiration of two years from the commencement of this Act, shall take or use the name, style or title of "Architect" or any name, style or title containing the word "Architect" shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section ten of the principal Act and the provisions of the said Section including the provisos thereto shall apply accordingly.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the use of the designation "Naval architect" or "Landscape architect."

Date of application for registration. 2.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, a person shall, on application made to the Council in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, be entitled to be registered under the principal Act, if the Council are satisfied on a report of the Admission Committee that his application for registration was made within two years from the commencement of this Act, and that at the commencement of this Act he was, or had been, practising as an architect in the United Kingdom.

Date of commencement. 3.—(1) This Act shall come into operation on the day when it receives the Royal Assent and that day is in this Act referred to as "the commencement of this Act."

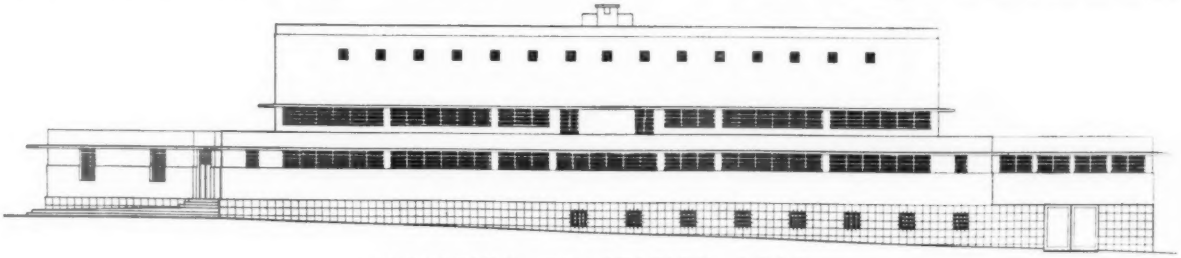
Interpretation. 4.—In this Act the expression "principal Act" means the Architects (Registration) Act, 1931.

Short title, construction and citation. 5.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Architects Registration Act, 1937.

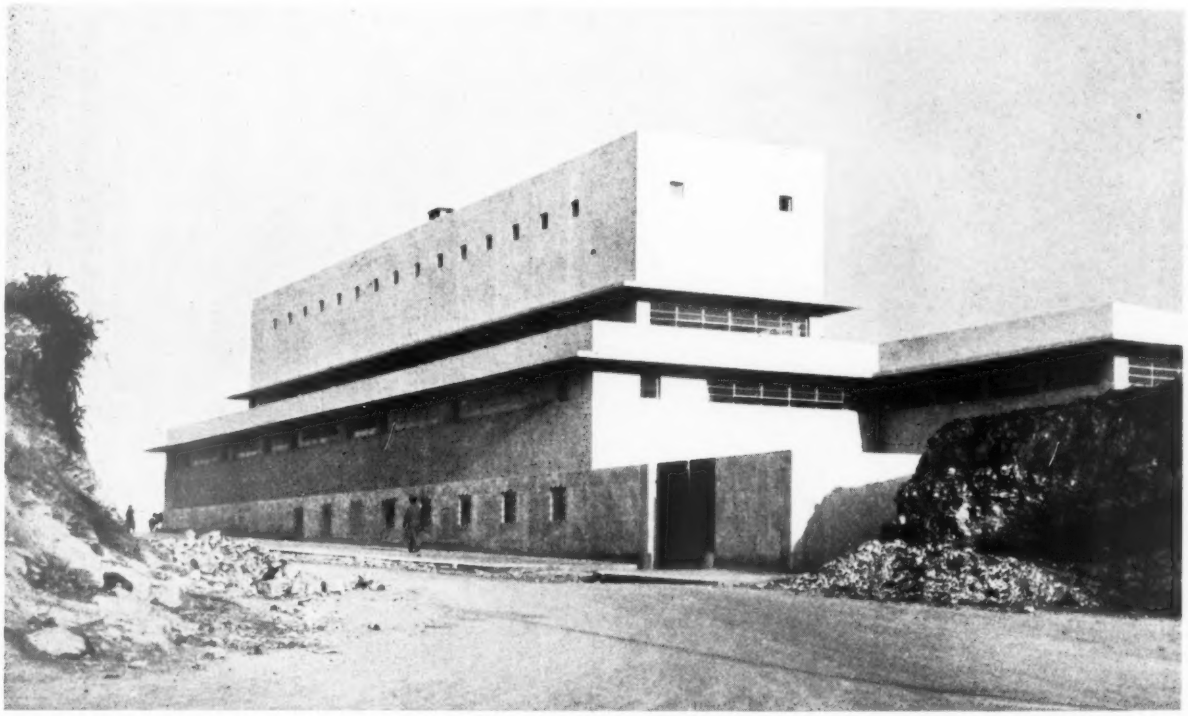
(2) This Act shall be construed as one with the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931 and 1934, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931 to 1937.

(3) It is hereby declared that this Act extends to Northern Ireland, but, for the purpose of Section six of the Government of Ireland Act, 1930, this Act shall be deemed to be an Act passed before the appointed day.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, JERUSALEM



ELEVATION TO STATION ROAD

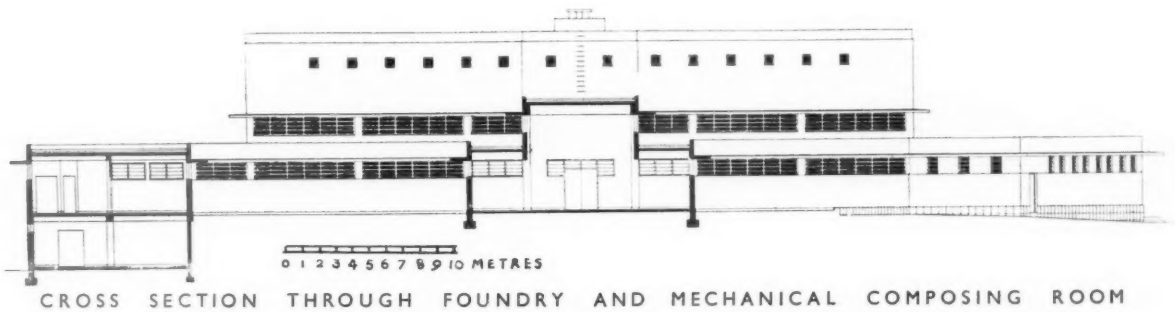


DESIGNED BY

AUSTEN ST. B. HARRISON; FOSTER - TURNER, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

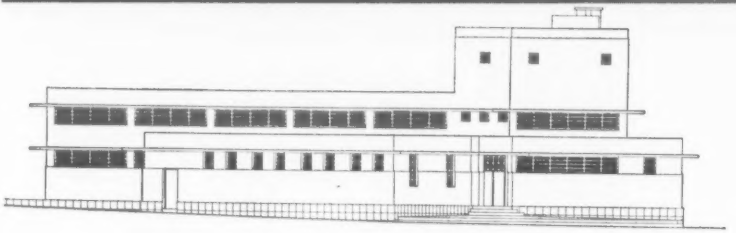
SITE—*Between the Bethlehem Road and the railway to the south of Jerusalem. The works are close to the railway station on land reserved in the town plan of Jerusalem for industrial buildings.*

PLAN—*On the ground floor are the composing section (manual, mechanical and foundry); the machine room; the finishing section (book binding, etc.); and the administration section (offices, stack room and sales). In the basement is the "white paper" store; on the first floor are stores for printed matter, and on the mezzanine are rooms for the making of rubber stamps and the repair of typewriters. The machine room and the printed paper store over can be extended when necessary. There are two loading docks, one serving the road, the other the railway. The railway siding has not yet been formed. Above is a view from Station Square.*

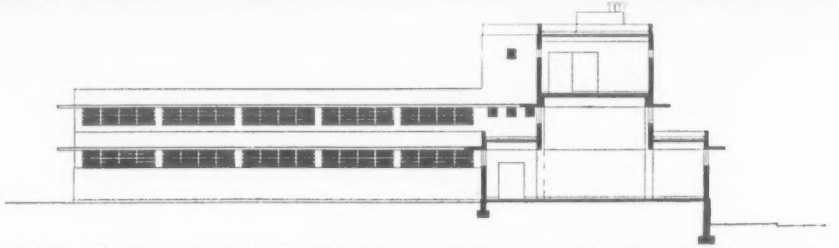


CROSS SECTION THROUGH FOUNDRY AND MECHANICAL COMPOSING ROOM

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, JERUSALEM



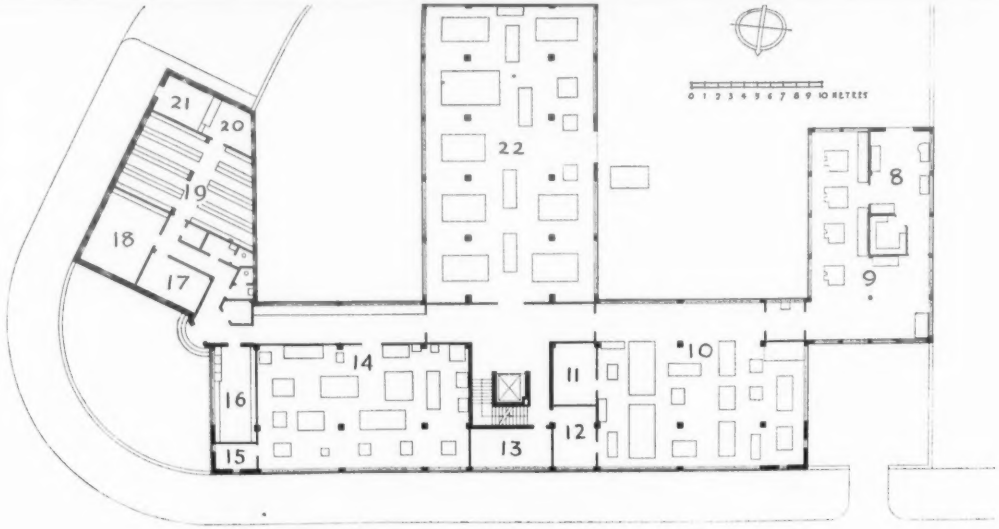
ELEVATION TO BETHLEHEM ROAD



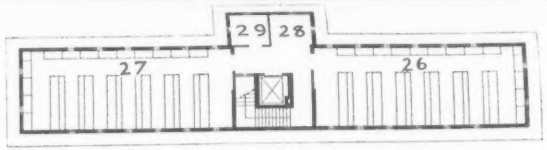
CROSS SECTION THROUGH FINISHING ROOM AND PRINTED PAPER STORE

ELEVATION TO BETHLEHEM ROAD

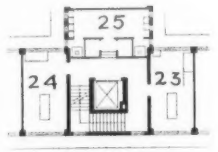
CROSS SECTION THROUGH FINISHING ROOM AND PRINTED PAPER STORE



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

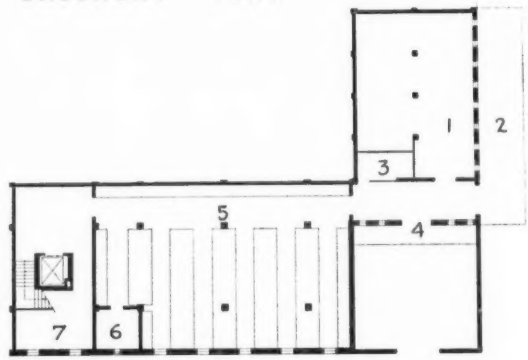


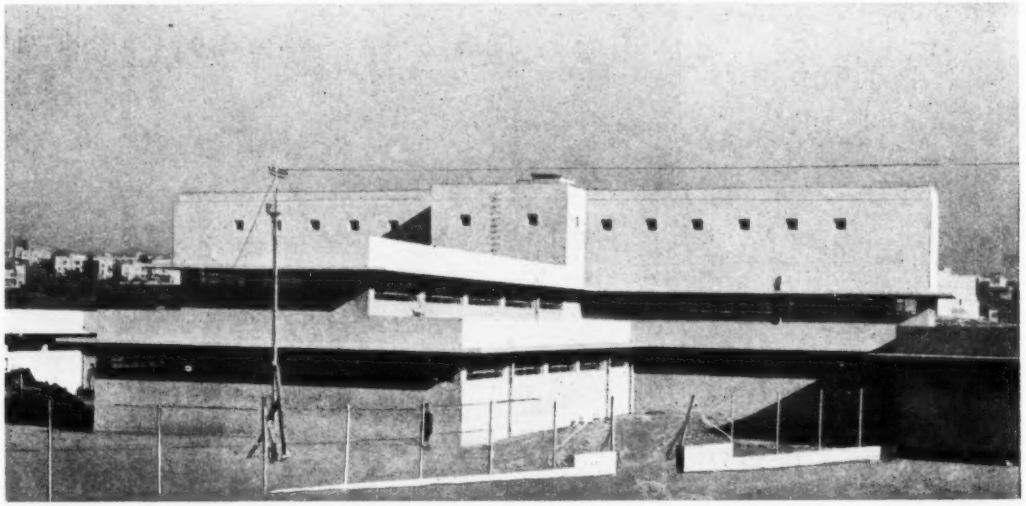
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



MEZZANINE FLOOR

BASEMENT PLAN





The photographs show : top of facing page : general view from Bethlehem Road ; left, general view from rear.

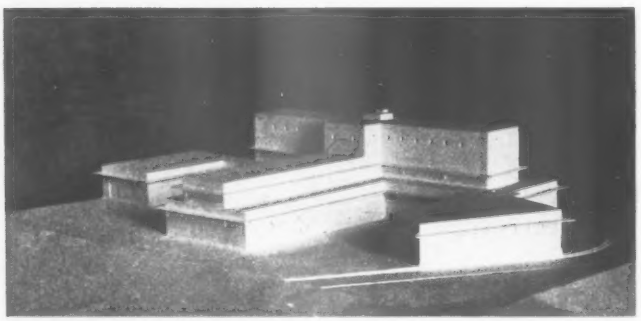
DESIGNED BY AUSTEN ST. B. HARRISON FOSTER-TURNER, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

KEY TO ACCOMMODATION

1 : Packing room.
2 : Loading dock (railway).
3 : Office.
4 : Loading dock (road).
5 : White paper store.
6 : Banderolle store.
7 : Heating chamber.
8 : Foundry.
9 : Mechanical composing room.
10 : Composing room.
11 : Store.
12 : Assistant government printer.
13 : Proof readers.
14 : Finishing room.
15 : Store.
16 : Locker room.
17 : Government printer.
18 : General office.
19 : Stack room.
20 : Sales room.
21 : Public space.
22 : Machine room.
23 : Typewriter repair room.
24 : Rubber stamp repair room.
25 : Lavatories.
26 : Printed paper store.
27 : Printed paper store.
28 : Packing space.
29 : Office.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, JERUSALEM

DESIGNED BY AUSTEN ST. B. HARRISON, FOSTER-TURNER, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT



CONSTRUCTION—*Walls and floors are of concrete. Windows are steel, fitted high up in the rooms and provided with canopies to exclude summer sun.*

The photographs show : top, view from Bethlehem Road ; left, from top to bottom, machine room ; mechanical composing room ; composing room ; above, a model of the building.

INFORMATION SHEET
SUPPLEMENT

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

RECENT developments have brought up for reconsideration the question of the looseness of Information Sheets.

When the series was first started, it was felt that readers of the Journal would have some grounds for complaint if in a feature that was clearly meant for it, no facilities for filing were provided : and the Sheets were therefore inserted loose in the paper.

This method has obvious advantages for filing, but it has also obvious disadvantages, which our readers have not been slow to point out.

As a permanent feature, loose inserts are a nuisance in a paper, since they have a way of dropping out in the street or the train, if not before they get into the reader's hands (we have periodical complaints that Information Sheets for such a week have not been delivered with the paper).

Or, what is nearly as bad, they have a way of sticking out slightly, and getting bent or torn.

Furthermore, those architects who collect the sheets, and there are a great many, are often human enough to delay the act of filing for several days after receiving their copies, in which time the sheets again have a good chance to commit literary hara-kiri.

For all these reasons, it has been decided to make an obvious improvement.

By binding in the Information Sheets in the Journal so that they cannot fall out, their powers of self-destruction will be curtailed. And to insure that they can be as readily filed as before, the pages are now being perforated.

INFORMATION SHEETS

463 Asbestos Cement Rubber Floor Tiles

464 Approximate Estimating

465 Gas Refrigerators—II

Sheets issued since Index :

401 : Plumbing to Baths
402 : Waterproofing
403 : Asbestos-aluminium Foil—I
404 : Roofing
405 : Joinery
406 : Asbestos-aluminium Foil—II
407 : Roofing
408 : Joinery
409 : Rubber-faced Building Slabs
410 : Places of Public Entertainment—II
411 : Electric Switchgear
412 : Lead Soakers to Valleys
413 : Plumbing in Welded Copper Pipe
414 : Electric Switchgear
415 : Electric Switchgear
416 : Insulating Board
417 : Work on Glass
418 : Plumbing in Welded Copper Pipe
419 : Places of Public Entertainment—III
420 : Tentest Metal Cover Strip
421 : Wood Preservatives
422 : Welding Sheet Copper Work
423 : Garages and Drives—II
424 : Roof Glazing
425 : Places of Public Entertainment—IV
426 : Asbestos-cement Roofing Tiles
427 : Asbestos-cement Roofing Tiles
428 : Welding Sheet Copper Work
429 : Flat Roofing
430 : Asbestos-cement Roofing Tiles
431 : Automatic Boilers
432 : Plumbing
433 : Places of Public Entertainment—V
434 : Plumbing
435 : Lifts—I
436 : Lead Soakers to Hips
437 : Coloured Cement Renderings
438 : Wallboards
439 : Wall Finishes
440 : Roofing
441 : Sash Operating Gear
442 : Roofing
443 : Wallboards
444 : Rainwater Goods and Fittings—I
445 : Roofing
446 : Rainwater Goods and Fittings—II
447 : Bathroom Cabinets
448 : Roof Glazing
449 : Places of Public Entertainment—VI
450 : Telephone Cabinets
451 : Hardboard
452 : Escalators
453 : Automatic Boilers
454 : Places of Public Entertainment—VII
455 : Places of Public Entertainment—VIII
456 : Ellipses
457 : Roofing
458 : Sanitary Equipment
459 : Hoods and Canopies
460 : Expansion Joints
461 : Roof Pitches, etc.
462 : Gas Refrigerators

516.

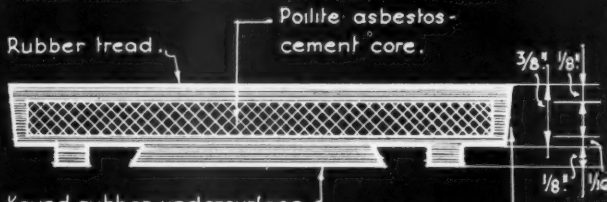
516. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION.

POILITE ASBESTOS-CEMENT RIGID RUBBER FLOOR TILES :

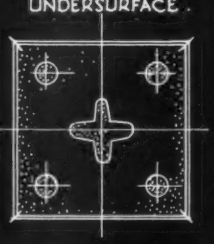
DESCRIPTION.

Poilite rigid rubber floor tiles consist of a first quality rubber tread attached during manufacture to a core of asbestos-cement, on the underside of which is formed a special rubber key for concrete sub-floors, and a plain rubber back for wood sub-floors.

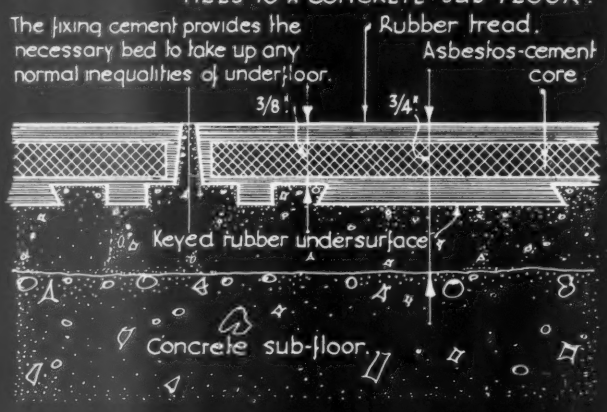
FULL SIZE SECTION OF TYPICAL TILE.



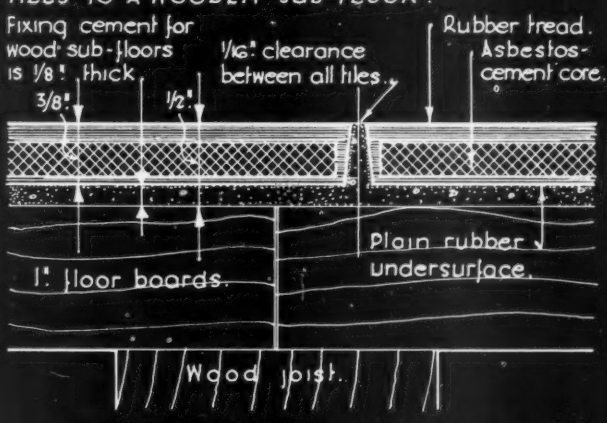
DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF KEYED RUBBER UNDERSURFACE.



FULL SIZE DETAIL SHOWING APPLICATION OF TILES TO A CONCRETE SUB-FLOOR.

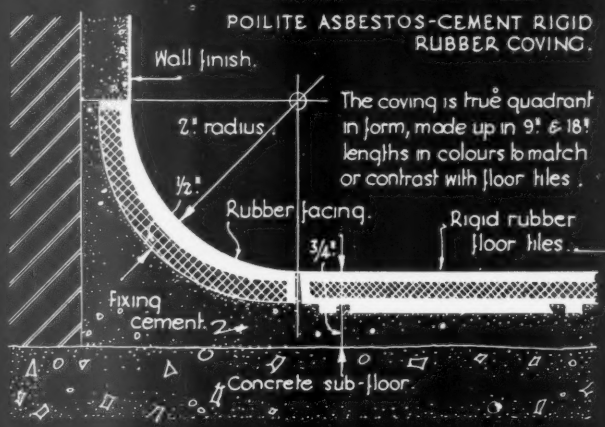


FULL SIZE DETAIL SHOWING APPLICATION OF TILES TO A WOODEN SUB-FLOOR.

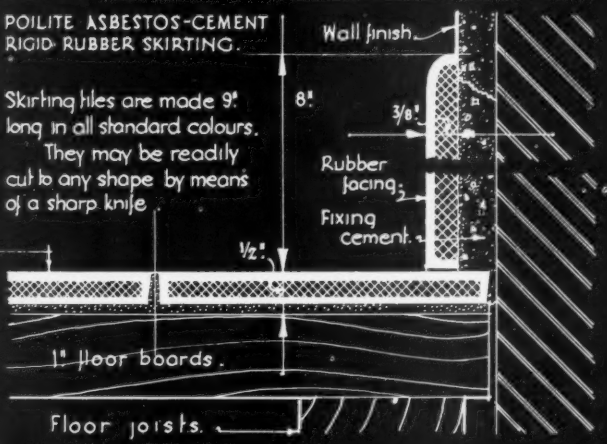


POILITE RIGID RUBBER FLOOR TILE FITTINGS : (Asbestos-cement back, rubber faced only)

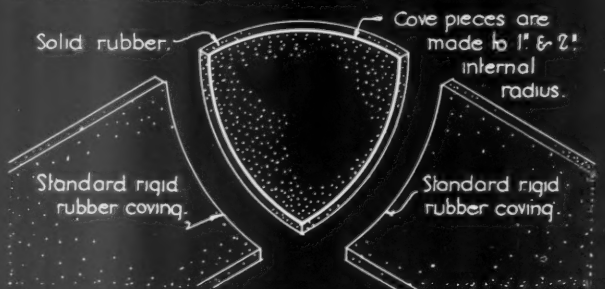
POILITE ASBESTOS-CEMENT RIGID RUBBER COVING.



POILITE ASBESTOS-CEMENT RIGID RUBBER SKIRTING.

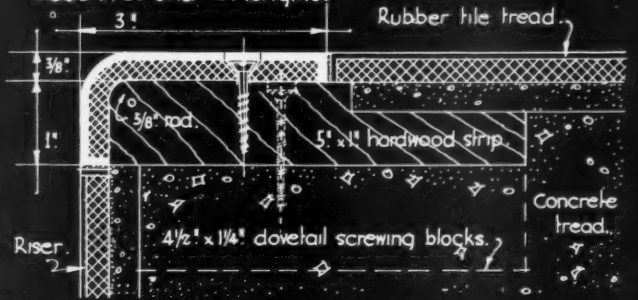


POILITE ASBESTOS-CEMENT SOLID RUBBER INTERNAL CORNER COVE PIECE.



POILITE ASBESTOS-CEMENT RIGID RUBBER STAIR NOSING.

Made in 9" and 18" lengths.



Information from Turners Asbestos Cement Co. branch of Turner & Newall Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET: ASBESTOS-CEMENT RIGID RUBBER FLOOR TILES.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C.1. Oscar A. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET
• 463 •
ASBESTOS CEMENT RUBBER FLOOR TILES

General :

" Poilite " rigid rubber floor tiles and fittings consist of an asbestos-cement core, composed of built-up layers of non-burning mineral rock fibre, in conjunction with Portland cement, the whole forming an extremely tough and rigid core for the rubber tile. The tiles thereby combine the essential qualities of sheet rubber with a rigidity and hardness which prevent any tendency to warp or lift. An integral part of each tile is the rubber undersurfacing, keyed for tiles to be laid on concrete sub-floors, and this, in conjunction with the dovetailed edges of the tiles, ensures a floor that will not creep.

Size and Colour :

Square tiles are obtainable in sizes of 12-in. by 12 ins., 9 ins. by 9 ins., 6 ins. by 6 ins., and 3 ins. by 3 ins., and rectangular tiles in sizes of 9 ins. by 4½ ins., 6 ins. by 3 ins., and 6 ins. by 2 ins. The range of square tiles is also supplied in diagonal halves. All tiles are ⅜ in. thick, and a depth of ½ in. should be allowed for fixing to wood, and ¾ in. when fixing to concrete surfaces.

Standard colourings include green, blue, red, stone and church grey, cream, chocolate, black, white and a large range of mottled effects.

Laying :

The tiles and fittings are fixed direct to the wood or concrete sub-floors by means of special fixing cement supplied by the manufacturers. It is not necessary to screed or plane the rough flooring before the application of the tiles, as any normal inequalities of the surface may be taken up in the bedding. Full laying instructions are issued by the manufacturers.

Cutting :

Both the tiles and the fittings may be readily cut to any size and shape by means of a sharp trimming knife, the cuts being made on both sides and sufficiently deep (in the case of the tiles) to penetrate the rubber and score the asbestos cement core. By slight bending, the halves may then be separated, and the asbestos cement exposed for flush trimming. Alternatively, a hack saw can be employed.

Cove and Skirting Tiles :

These may be applied over either wood or concrete sub-floors, but in the case of stud walling a backing of plastering laths is required along the face of the timbers before application. The fittings are then set in fixing cement as used for the floor tiles. Coves and skirtings are obtainable in any of the standard floor tile colours set out above.

Stair Nosing :

Rigid rubber stair nosings may also be fixed to either wood or concrete. In the case of wood construction, the nosing is screwed direct to the tread, which should be rounded to ¼ in. radius at the edge. For concrete work the nosings are screwed to a continuous hardwood strip. As shown, this is first counter-sunk screwed to dovetail blocks set in the concrete at suitable centres.

Nosings are available in 9 and 18 in. lengths in any of the standard floor tile colours, and are supplied drilled and countersunk for the fixing screws. Two screws are used for the 9-in. length nosing, and three for the 18-in. length.

Small discs of the rubber surfacing are removed at the points of fixing, and after the screws have been driven below this level, the discs are replaced on mastic, thus forming practically invisible fixings.

Finish :

To obtain maximum satisfaction from floors covered with these tiles, it is advisable to decide at the outset whether they are to be polished or washed. Polishing gives a gloss finish, while washing leaves an eggshell surface, and the course chosen depends upon the wear to which the floor is to be subjected. In general, all floors not subjected to excessively rough wear or constant accumulation of dirt are well suited to polishing, and these include bathrooms, halls, kitchens and practically all domestic interiors. The entrance halls to offices and public buildings are usually more suited to washing, whereas office floors at higher levels, even though subjected to heavy traffic, will sometimes repay polishing.

Washing :

The tiles should be washed with clear water and soft soap, and then dried with a clean cloth. On large areas the drying is most economically done by using a cloth attached to a broom or mophead. Some floors adjacent to the street pick up an abnormal quantity of dirt in winter, and if the washing in these cases does not give the desired effect, a very occasional application of fine abrasive soap or powder may be resorted to. Severe abrasives should not be used, as these harm the surface of the rubber.

Polishing :

All new floors should be thoroughly washed and dried before polishing, and if a polished floor subsequently receives very rough treatment, it may be necessary to wash and dry it before a further application of the polish.

In normal instances, however, the dirt is simply removed by dusting, and the special rubber tile polish, supplied by the manufacturers, is applied evenly over the surface of the tiles with a clean cloth. The polish should be allowed to dry out for about half-an-hour before the final rubbing over.

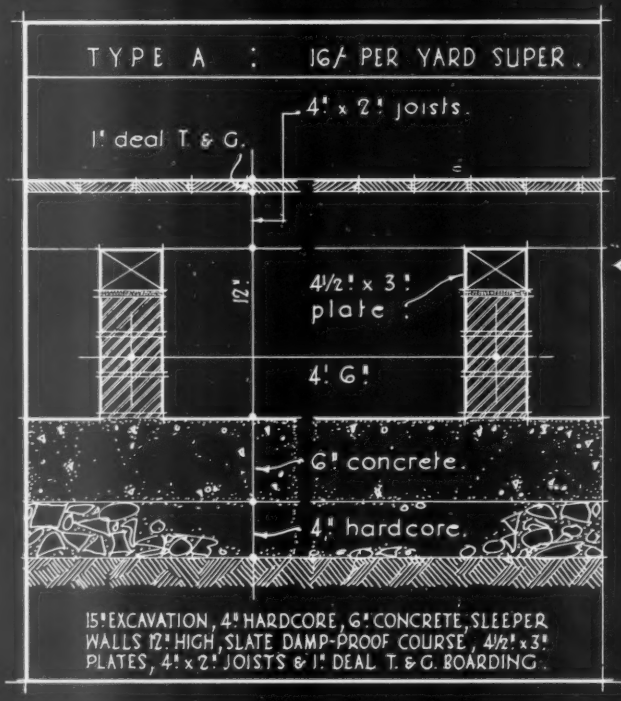
Manufacturers : Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Branch of Turner & Newall Ltd.
Address (Head Office and Works) : Trafford Park, Manchester, 17
Telephone : Trafford Park 2181 (8 lines)
London Office : Asbestos House, Southwark Street, S.E.1.
Telephone : Waterloo 4041

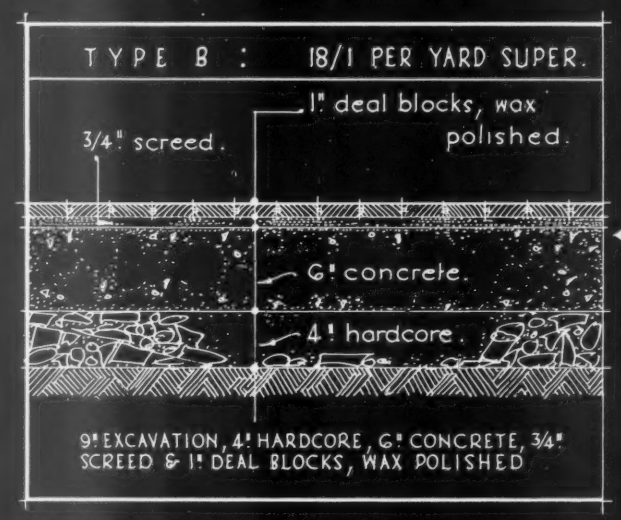
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION.

GROUND FLOORS.

PRICES ARE THOSE CURRENT DURING JANUARY, 1937.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING: The following are approximate prices per yard superficial for ground or basement floor construction and finish complete. Prices are for a medium sized job in the London area and include for overhead charges and profit. All measurements should be taken between the internal faces of external walls.





FUTURE SHEETS: Future sheets of this series will analyse the cost of various types of construction & finish for Upper Floors, Roofs, Foundations, External Walls, Partitions, Doors, Windows, etc.

To TYPE A,

	PER YARD SUPER.
OMIT FOR 4" concrete ...	9 d.
ADD FOR :	
12" extra excavation, not exceeding 5'0" deep ...	2/2
do, exceeding 5'0" deep ...	2/8
waterproofing concrete	3/6
Reinforcing concrete	1/6
6" extra height of sleeper walls ...	8 d
1¼" deal T. & G. boarding ...	7 d
1" oak T. & G. boarding ...	9/6
1¼" oak T. & G. boarding ...	12/4
1" teak T. & G. boarding ...	12/1
1¼" teak T. & G. boarding ...	15/4

To TYPE B,

ADD FOR :	PER YARD SUPER.
12" extra excavation, not exceeding 5'0" deep ...	2/2
do, exceeding 5'0" deep ...	2/8
Waterproofing concrete ...	4/5
Reinforcing concrete ...	1/6
Additional 4" concrete and asphalte tanking	10/-
1¼" deal blocks	1/7
1" oak blocks	1/7
1¼" oak blocks	4/3
1" teak blocks	3/5
1¼" teak blocks	7/1
Clips, battens and 1" oak T. & G. boarding ...	3/9
Ditto, and 1" teak T. & G. boarding ...	6/4
Buff quarry tile paving ...	1/9
OMIT FOR :	
Clips, battens and 1" deal T. & G. boarding ...	5/9
Jointless flooring or other paving not requiring screed pc. 10/- plus 10% overhead charges & profit ...	9 d.
Granolithic paving	8/9

Figures by Davis and Belfield, P.P.A.S.I., Chartered Quantity Surveyors.

INFORMATION SHEET: UNIT SYSTEM FOR APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING, 1.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • Oscar A. Mayer

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 464 •

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING

This series of sheets forms a complete system for the preparation of approximate estimates. It is not intended to replace the complicated pricing data necessary for a very close estimate, but it should, in all cases, prove more accurate than cubing, and it should be found particularly useful for alteration work, or work where the price per foot cube is not well established. An additional advantage is that firm estimates obtained for lifts, plumbing, or other services, fittings, etc., can be used in conjunction with this system much more readily than with the cubing method.

The sketches on this sheet show typical forms of construction for ground floors, and the sheets immediately following will show similar sketches for upper floors, roofs, eaves and parapets, foundations, walls, partitions, etc., with a unit price per yard superficial, or per yard run, including normal inexpensive finishes. It will be possible, therefore, rapidly to form some idea of the total cost merely by multiplying the areas, or quantities, of the different component parts of the building, by the appropriate unit prices—varied by judgment alone. Often the area for the ground floor will be the same as for the upper floors and roof, and the length for the foundations will be the same for the parapet or eaves; in these cases the estimate can be prepared very quickly indeed.

For all normal estimates, and whenever time permits, account should be taken of the difference in cost of the various types of finish, etc., shown with each typical form of construction. These have been kept to a minimum for the sake of simplicity; for instance, deal, oak and teak may be regarded merely as representing medium, good and first-class finish. Other materials, however, if the prices are known, may easily be compared. The estimate is only intended to show definitely that a certain building with a certain class of finish can be built for a certain sum of money, but it also shows approximately the way in which the cost is apportioned, e.g. the amount allowed for paving on the first floor.

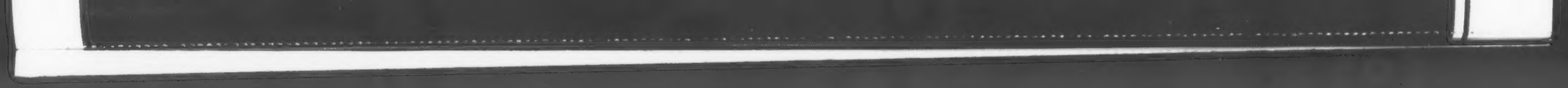
Such items as doors, windows, stairs, etc., which cannot be priced per yard, will be dealt with in later sheets.

An example of the method of using this sheet, which deals with floors alone, is given below.

Approximate Estimate for floors to ground and basement of house 40 ft. by 25 ft. on plan, between external walls :—

	£	s.	d.
Whole area (using deal blocks), say, 111 yards (Type 'B')—18/1	100	7	3
Extra cost of oak flooring (9/6) and sleeper wall construction (16/-) in living room, say, 53 yards—16/- + 9/6 − 18/1 = 7/5	19	13	1
Extra cost of basement floor with granolithic finish (− 8/9), including additional excavation 9 ft. deep (5 × 2/2 + 4 × 2/8), say, 40 yards—21/6 − 8/9 = 12/9	25	10	0
Total Cost	145	10	4

Note: It should be clear from this that, when dealing with ground floors, the basement floor and digging should be taken into account. The cost of floor above the basement will have to be added, and the unit price for this will be found on the sheet dealing with "Upper Floors."



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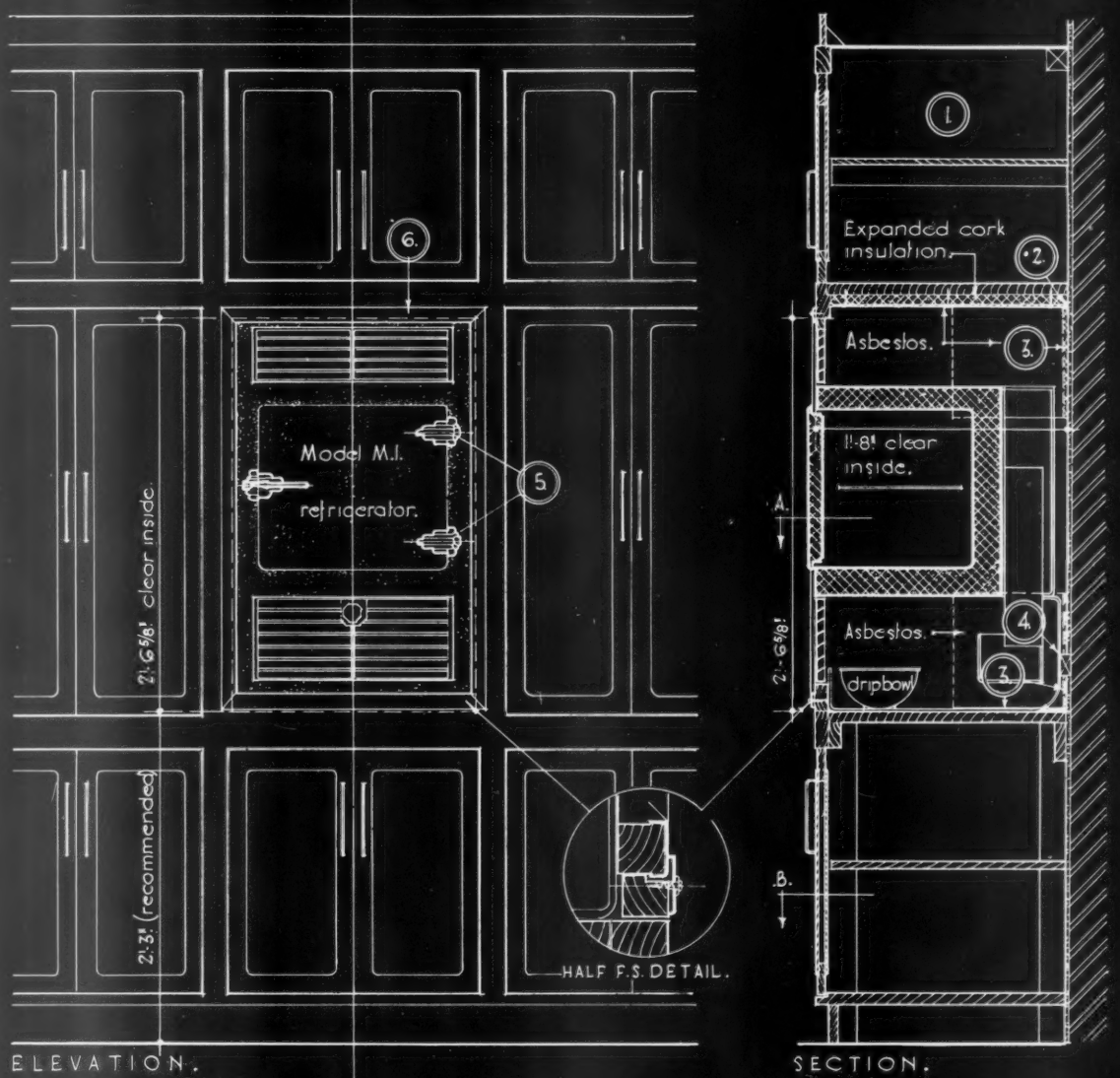
DETAILS FOR BUILDING IN · ELECTROLUX · MODEL M.I. · REFRIGERATOR.



Issued by The British Commercial Gas Association.

INFORMATION SHEET : THE BUILDING-IN OF ELECTROLUX GAS REFRIGERATORS. No. 2

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

• 465 •

GAS REFRIGERATORS

II.

Subject : The Building in of the M.1 Electrolux Gas Refrigerator.

This Sheet shows the Electrolux Model M.1 fitted into a cupboard with the upper air-circulation grille fitted immediately above the refrigerator itself.

The following notes refer to the key numbers given on the drawing :—

(1) The cupboard over the refrigerator is not recommended for the storage of food unless it is suitably ventilated to the outside air.

(2) Care must be taken to ensure a sound joint between top, side and back asbestos sheets.

(3) Asbestos is required here if the backing is of wooden construction.

(4) A stop is required here if the depth from the front of the cabinet exceeds 1 ft. 8 ins.

(5) Hinges are shown in the standard position. If opposite hand is required, due notice must be given.

(6) Cover mould supplied with refrigerator.

Air Circulation :

For efficient and economical operation of the refrigerator, it is essential that a free air circulation over the cooling unit at the back of the cabinet is available, in order that the slight amount of heat extracted from the cabinet and dissipitated by the apparatus itself may be readily carried away. In this and all other schemes for building-in these refrigerators, arrangements have been made for an air flow through the louvre at the bottom front of the cabinet, thence underneath the cabinet and rising through the cooling unit.

Insulation :

It will be noted that heat insulation between the air duct and the cupboard above is provided for in the scheme illustrated. The insulation is desirable if the temperature in the cupboard above the refrigerator is of importance.

A slab of expanded cork 1 in. in thickness is shown between the bottom of the cupboard and the asbestos above the air space. Other materials than cork may be used if a sufficient thickness is employed to give equivalent insulating effect to 1 in. of cork.

It is of the greatest importance that the refrigerator should be so installed that it can slide easily in and out, but there should be no excessive gaps between it and the surrounding woodwork or other fitments.

Upper Cupboards :

On the particular arrangement shown, it is not recommended that the upper cupboard should be used for the storage of perishable or semi-perishable foodstuffs, and alternative suggestions can be provided when this is necessary.

Previous Sheet :

The previous Sheet in this series was No. 462.

Issued by : The British Commercial Gas Association

Refrigerator Manufacturers : Electrolux Ltd.

Address : 155 Regent Street, London, W.1

Telephone : Regent 6080

Shop Types—I

[By Bryan Westwood and Norman Westwood]

THE planning of the basic shop meeting non-specialized requirements of the community is one which has been most neglected from the design standpoint.

The following plans and data are diagrammatic and are merely intended to give the essential requirements of such shops. New thought is certainly needed in the problems which their design produces, and the diagrams most emphatically do not present finality in that direction.

Where materials are mentioned as being suitable in certain positions they should be taken as a basis of comparison and not as being the only alternative. Apart from " new materials " new processes are continually enlarging the possibilities of " old materials "; where some were unsuitable in the past, new surface treatments, such as cellulose, lacquer, anodic coatings; new backings, such as laminated wood, are revolutionizing their scope and making them not only suitable but desirable.

Doorway to the London Shoe Company's shop in Regent Street. Stallboard is of glazed brick and the window framing in brass. The curved windows flanking the entrance are expensive, but tempt the passer-by to enter.

Widths shown are minima in most cases and should be increased if possible, but space behind counters must be kept narrow or too much can be seen by the customer.

General requirements for fixtures are dealt with in a later article, together with some special examples, but, other than in the main considerations shown in these diagrams, *detail* design depends on each particular job.

LADIES' GOWNS

(1) Costumes and coat show window. Black glass is a good material for the floor of the window.
(2) Spacious arcade lobby.
(3) Dress show window with floor at a low level.
(4) Bostwick gate or roller shutter for night closing to the local authority's requirements.
(5) Chairs.
(6) Portable full length hanging rod.
(7) Rod cabinet with glazed sliding doors.
(8) Mirrors.
(9) Mirrors with side wings.
(10) Fitting rooms must be large enough to accommodate customer, friend and fitter.
(11) Trying-on recess with curtain across front of rod cabinet.
(12) Office and small alteration room.

Notes.—Show window backs in light coloured selected veneer panelling.

Ditto interior of shop.

A less expensive method is a good quality wallpaper.

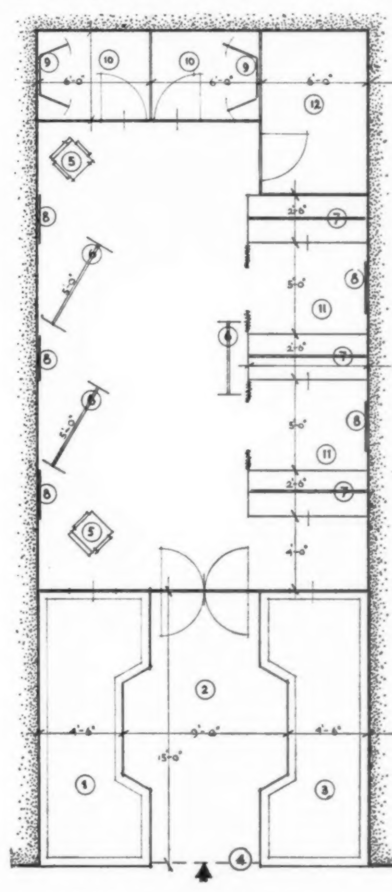
Floor to arcade tile or terrazzo.

Floor to show room should have a fitted carpet, and the whole room should be given an air of warmth and comfort.

" Big alterations " are done by outside specialists so there is no need to provide a large workroom.

OPTICIAN

(1) Narrow depth show window 3 ft. 0 ins. above



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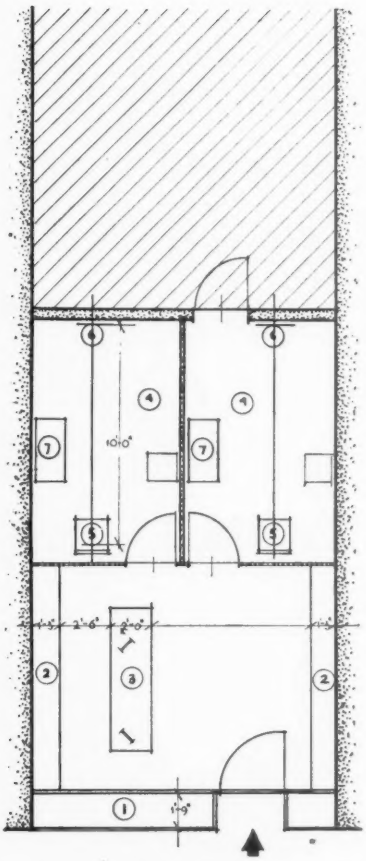
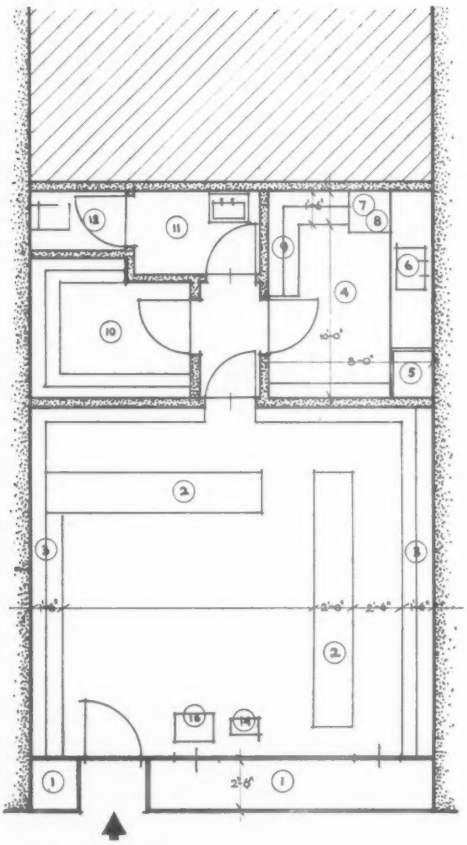


OPTICIANS



CHEMIST

pavement. This is one of the few places where a very dark background is advisable. Black velvet is often used to show off silver and gold.

(2) Glazed show cases with stock cupboard below for binoculars, etc.

(3) Partly glazed show counter, stock drawers in the remainder. Counter mirror required, also small reading card for sight testing.

(4) Test rooms, containing patients' chairs.

(5) Testing chairs.

(6) Fair size mirror, 10-ft. away. This is used to halve the 20 ft. required. Cabinet containing optician's kit and testing box internally lit, placed on the wall side over the patient's head and controlled by the optician, who stands to the left of the patient.

(7) Table for cabinet of experimental lenses, which are heavy.

Notes.—The finish of the test rooms must be black or a very dark colour.

Some artificial ventilation is required.

CHEMIST'S SHOP

(1) Show windows, fitted with glass shelves. Enclosure solid or glazed. Height 3 ft. 0 ins. above pavement. Average depth 2 ft. 0 ins-2 ft. 6 ins.

(2) Stock display counters 42 ins. high at front and 34 ins. high and 18 ins. wide at back, covered with lino for wrapping on.

(3) Glazed cupboards 18 ins. deep up to back of counter height and open shelving over up to 7 ft. 0 ins.

(4) Prescription Room—Minimum practical size 10 ft. 0 ins. by 8 ft. 0 ins. Should be well lighted (top light is good) and ventilated. The prescription bench should run the whole length of one side, and the wall space of the remaining sides should be taken up with cupboards 18 ins. deep up to level of bench and shelving 1 ft. 0 ins., 8 ins. and 6 ins. deep over. All chemical bottles should be kept on these shelves and not on those in the shop.

(5) Balance Cupboard—glazed.

(6) Sink and draining boards of teak or all metal, 3 ft. 3 ins. high, with fine jet tap, a Bunsen burner, draining rack for " measuring " jars, and an electric light on an extendable arm. Pull-out vitrolite covered shelves for pill making : cork pressing machine and cupboards under.

(7) Steriliser, about 2 ft. square.

(8) Locked poison cupboard over.

(9) Shelves.

(10) Stores for large bottles and unpacking crates.

(11) Toilet } These must be kept in a condition suit-

(12) W.C. } able for small accident cases.

(13) Adult weighing machine.

(14) Baby weighing machine.

Notes.—Floor finish good quality lino.

Possibly a small dark room may be required, but nowadays the general tendency is for a specialist to do all photographic work. Films, etc., are collected in the morning and returned the same day.

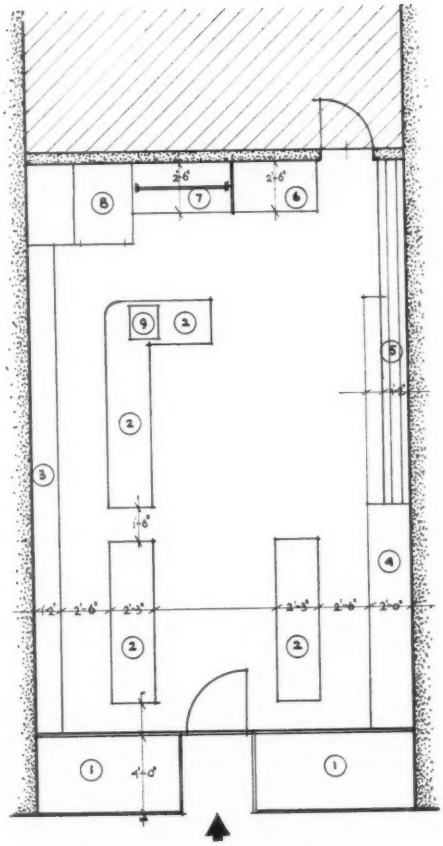
MEN'S OUTFITTERS

(1) Show window.

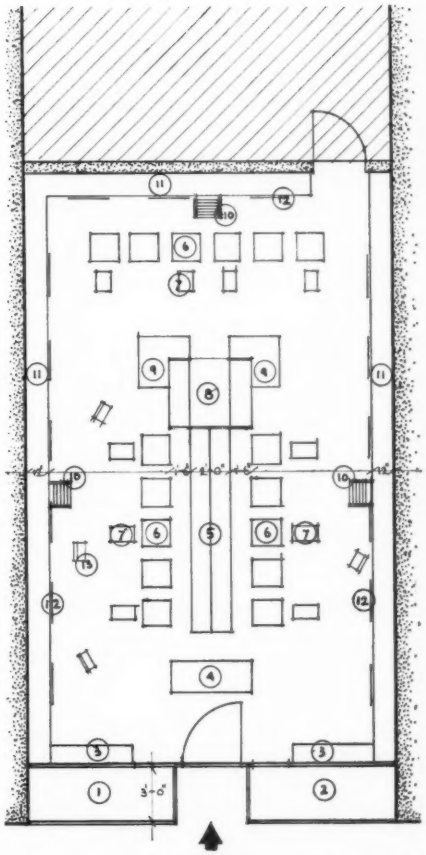
(2) Stock display counters 3 ft. 2 ins. high with brown paper rolls and string under. Small articles are placed in envelopes for which a holder is required. This can take the form of slots at the back of the counter.

(3) Stock fixture for collars, ties, handkerchiefs, hose, half hose and gloves. The size of the dress shirt trays govern the others. Four different sizes of drawers : shirts, ties, socks and underwear are all that are required. Depth varies with stock to be

SHOPS



MENS OUTFITTERS



SHOE SHOP

housed, but should be arranged in multiples of a unit.

(4) Stock fixture for underwear, shirts and pyjamas.

(5) Glazed hat cabinet with horizontal metal rods at 7 in. centres if hats are separately displayed. Cap drawers under. If hats are kept in boxes, one box holds a dozen sizes.

(6) Large scarf and travelling rug stock drawers.

(7) Hanging rod for dressing gowns and raincoats.

(8) Office.

(9) Cash register.

SHOE SHOPS

(1) Ladies' shoe display.

(2) Men's shoe display.

(3) Display shelf for stockings, socks, etc.

(4) Island show case 5 ft. 6 ins. high to act as screen.

(5) Island stock shelves 5 ft. 6 ins., dividing floor into "Ladies" and "Gents," the top of this is used for dressing out.

(6) Chairs.

(7) Trying on stools.

(8) Pay desk.

(9) Wrapping bench with stock shelves under for cleaning sets, laces, etc.

(10) Sliding step ladder for out-of-reach stock.

(11) Stock shelves floor to ceiling, approx. 14 ins. centres.

(12) Pull out shelves—Note: this is sometimes a continuous shelf the full length, but tends to muddling of stock.

(13) Portable floor mirrors.

Notes.—Show windows to be enclosed. Height 2 ft. 0 ins. above pavement.

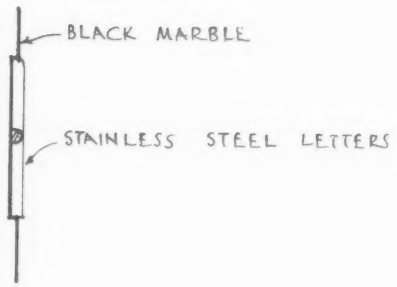
Floor usually fitted with carpet, or wood blocks and carpet runners.

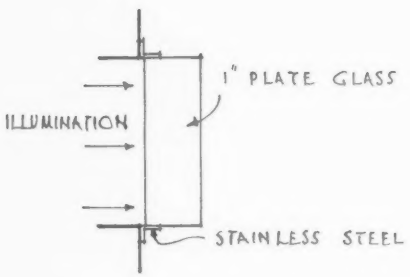
Stock drawers are required for hose and half hose.

Usual staff rooms, etc., for both sexes.

Bookshop in the Herrengasse, Vienna, by Theiss and Jaksch. The front is of polished black marble and the framing, cover strips and lettering of stainless steel.

FOUR EXAMPLES OF FASCIA LETTERING





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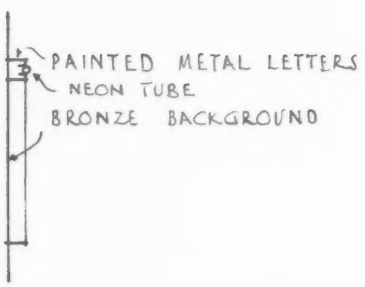

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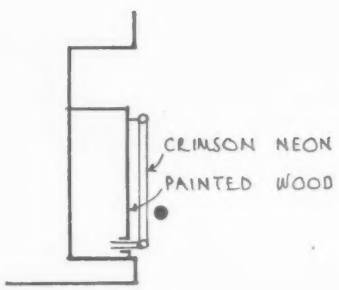


4

SHOPS

SHOP AT EDINBURGH • *By Rowand Anderson and Paul & Partners*

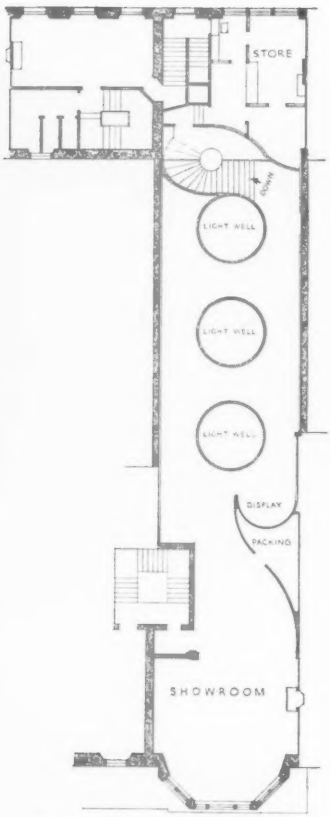
A shop in Princes Street selling trunks, leather goods and good quality sports goods of various kinds.

The site was very narrow and deep, and the tendency of the public in Edinburgh to enter arcades to look round goods displayed has been considered to justify a very large display entrance.

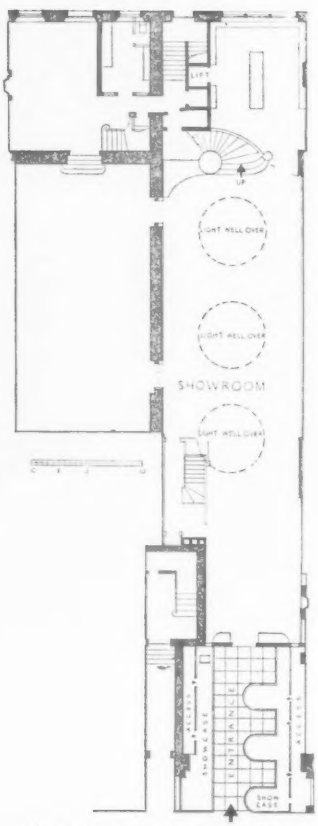
The architects' intention was to have a front entirely of metal and glass, but to satisfy local byelaws a certain amount of Hoptonwood stone has been introduced. Metal finishings are of bronze and lettering is of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. tubing cellulosed green. The wall above the entrance showcases is of mirror to increase the sense of space ; entrance flooring is pale green and dark blue rubber, and ceiling slabs of green Masonite. Showcase backs are of bleached Australian silky oak.

SHOP AT EDINBURGH

The ground floor internally is panelled with bleached Australian silky oak, the ceiling is of Masonite cellulosed pink, and the floor grey-green close-carpeted. The circular light wells have their floor thickness painted silver.
The staircase is veneered in French walnut and its central pillar is painted Chinese red.
The first floor showroom is finished in pale lemon plaster picked out in silver.

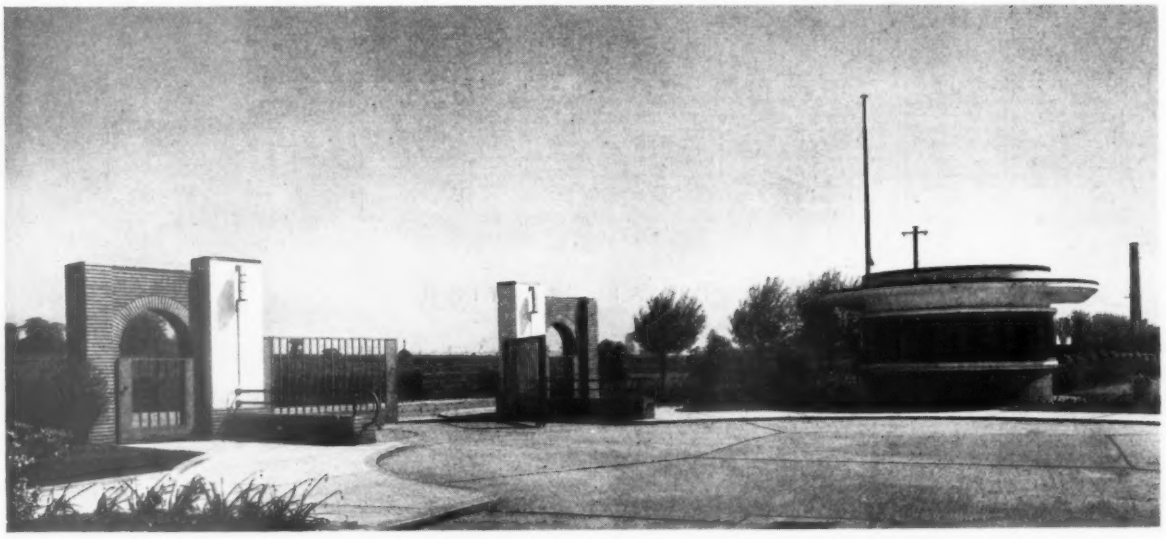


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

EXTENSIONS, SOAP WORKS, IRLAM



DESIGNED BY

W. A. JOHNSON

GENERAL PROBLEM—*Extension of an existing factory, for the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester, to be used for the manufacture of various grades of toilet soap.*

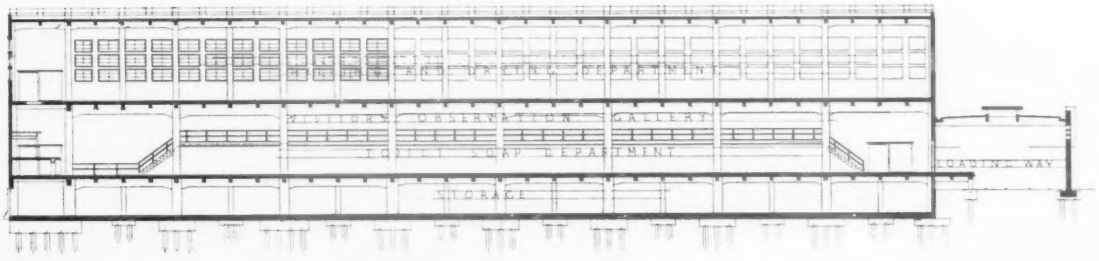
The building has been erected from the design and under the superintendence of W. A. Johnson, chief architect to the Society, assisted by C. L. Paice of the architects staff. In the design of the entrance Mr. Johnson was assisted by J. W. Cropper, also of the architects staff.

The requirements were: a basement floor for the warehousing of finished products; light and lofty upper storeys to accommodate soap-making plant, unobstructed floors designed to carry exceptionally heavy loads, and an observation gallery for visitors.

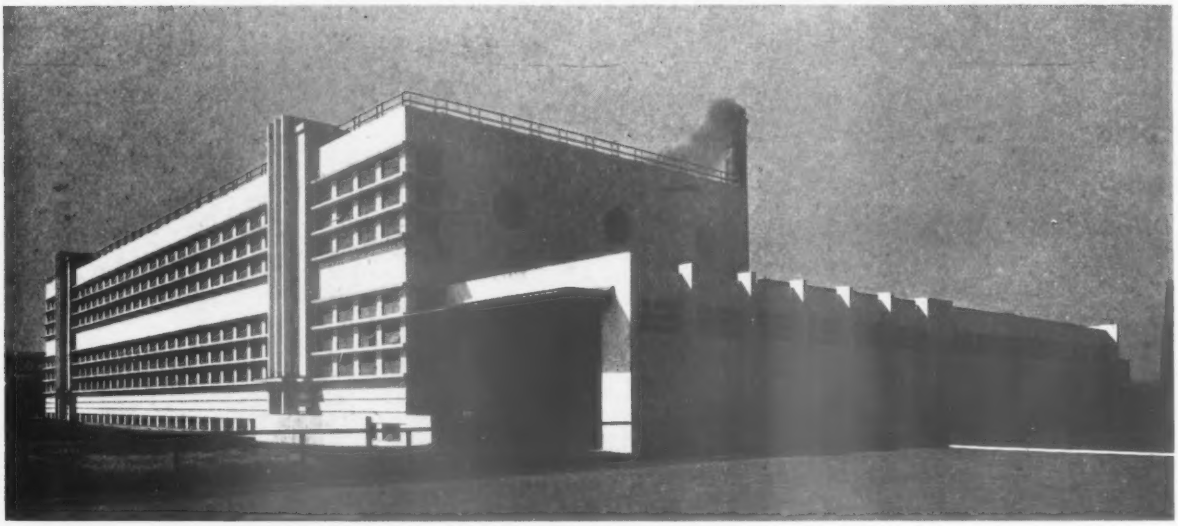
SITE—*At Irlam, a heavy industrial area, midway between Manchester and Warrington, and with facilities for both railway and road transport. The low bearing capacity of the soil made it inadvisable to make any structural connection between the old and the new buildings. A cantilever form of construction was therefore adopted for the extension, with the outer line of columns set back 6 ft., the walls acting merely as screens. All pedestrian and vehicular traffic and all employees entering and leaving the works are controlled at the main entrance gates.*

The photographs show: above, the main entrance gates and circular engineering and timekeeper's lodge: right, one of the subsidiary entrances.

EXTENSIONS, SOAP WORKS, IRLAM, LANCS.

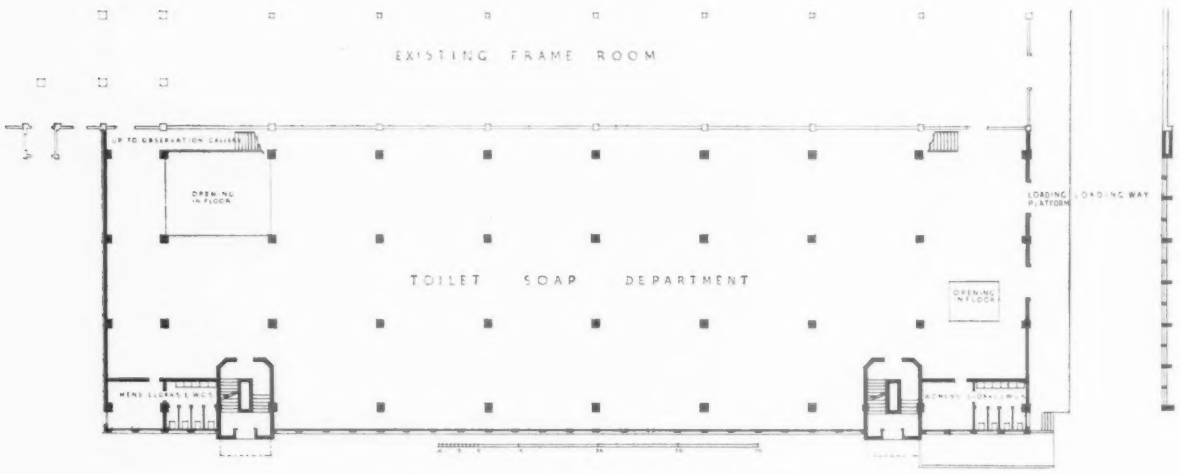


LONGITUDINAL SECTION



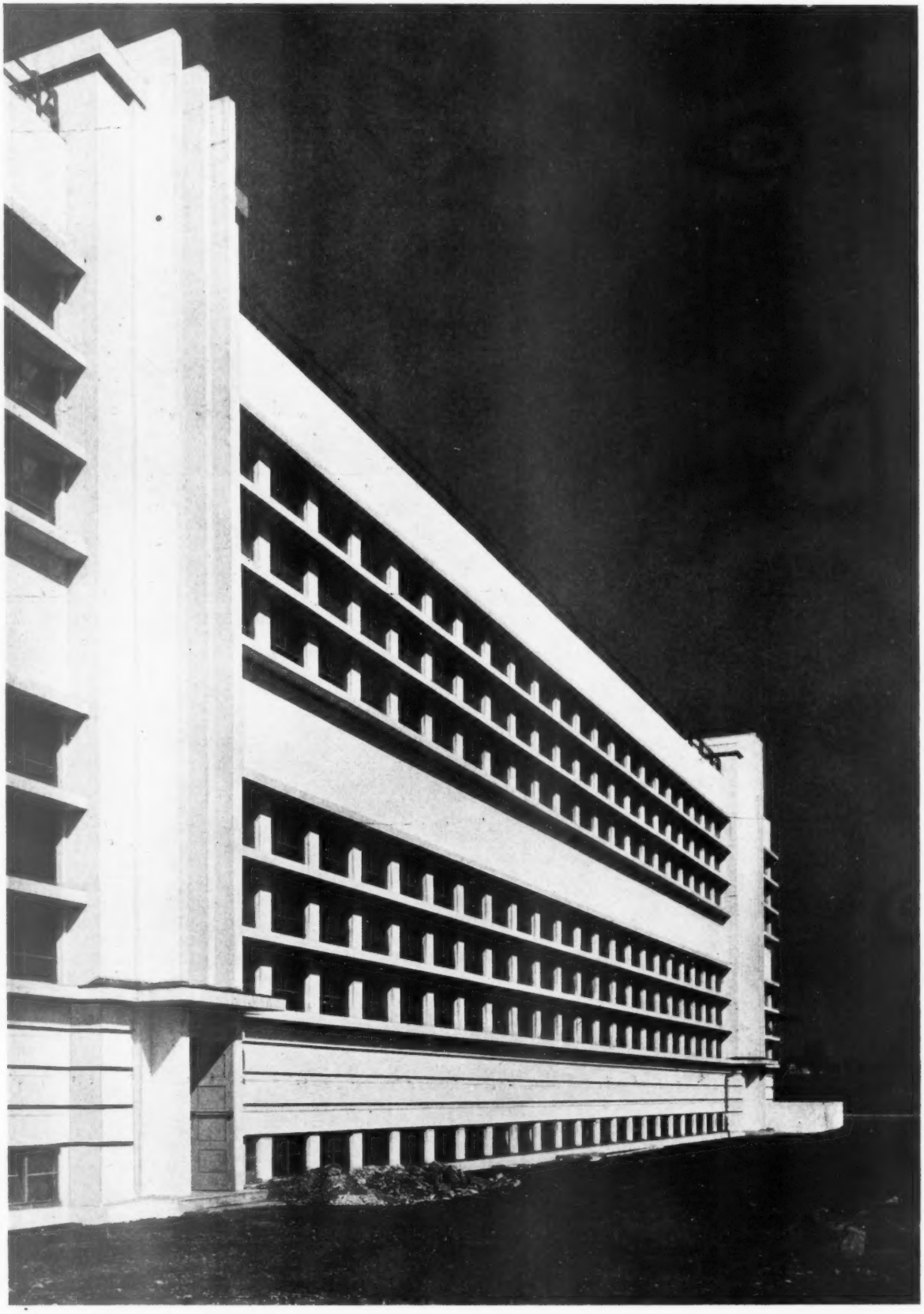
CONSTRUCTION—*The building is carried on 560 pre-cast reinforced concrete piles driven to a depth of 40 ft., and is constructed of reinforced concrete, with the faces left as they came from the form work, except for a small amount of surface grinding. External walls are finished with oil-bound water paint, cream in colour. The nature of the manufacturing processes to be carried on in the new works made it essential to provide the maximum of window area, with even distribution, but without too great a glass exposure either to the cold winds on the north side or the sunshine on the south.*

Above, a general view. The photograph on the facing page is of the entrance front. For list of general and sub-contractors *see page* 208.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGNED BY W. A. JOHNSON



Cotton Town. From "English Panorama."

LITERATURE

ENGLISH PANORAMA

TWO VIEWS

1: BY F. R. JELLEY

English Panorama. By Thomas Sharp. London: Dent. Price 7s. 6d.

EVEN the most patriotic and phlegmatic of Englishmen may well flinch before the flow of information that is now gushing forth about England.

Hordes of investigators and commentators rush hither and thither, pecking and chattering and preening themselves like a flock of starlings who have suddenly found a chimney-pot that looks as though it might be uninhabited.

If these explorers are to be believed, it would almost appear that we of the English are an obstinate, decadent mob who persist in observing traditional modes of life and speech and religion and burial that have now been discarded by all the best people from Terra del Fuego to Tin Pan Alley.

It is, therefore, most invigorating to discover among this spate of pedantic piffle about England, an occasional book of note written by somebody who is obviously well acquainted with his subject.

It is, of course, a physical impossibility to condense into 119 pages a comprehensive survey of the English Panorama throughout the ages. Nevertheless Mr. Sharp makes a bold attempt to do so and even manages to squeeze in a prophetic chapter on the changes that may take place in the panorama in years to come.

This book is controversial and the author skips far too lightly over epochs when great alterations occurred in the configuration of our landscape.

There is a popular tradition that until the Romans arrived, the British were a poor lot. Mr. Sharp does not actually confirm that they were Nudists, but I have a presentiment that he accepts the fable that they gave themselves an occasional coat of paint, worshipped bits of mistletoe and lived in terror of priests, clad in flowing robes, who were always on the watch for anybody who could be utilized as a human sacrifice.

The fact is that the British had their own highly developed system of communication long before the Romans came, and many of these routes are in common use today, although, fortunately, they cannot be traversed by speed-hogs in cars. The British collected and stored water in such a clever fashion that experts are still studying the remains of their reservoirs in order to find out how they did it. They quarried building material from the Precelly mountains in Pembroke and transferred it to Wiltshire. They built a stupendous civic centre at Avebury. They mined for tin in Cornwall and they buried their dead in impressive barrows that make the most grandiose monuments in our twentieth-century cemeteries look extremely cheap and nasty.

The books of Julius Cæsar may be very well known but they are not gospel, and even as a schoolboy I regretted that the war-diaries of Cassivellaunus were not also available for comparison.

After all, Cæsar spent little time in England, and so much of it was obviously occupied in writing that he could have had little leisure to study the people whose country he was invading. Like other military commanders he was desperately anxious to prove to his politicians (who were, as usual, a long way away from the war) what a wonderful tactician he was and how brutal and uncivilized were the enemy.

It is, I believe, a fallacy to assume that when the Romans had constructed their strategic military roads, the British made any great use of them or abandoned their own means of communication. When electricity became available for lighting in this country, we did not reject tallow candles or

tear down all gas-brackets or throw away oil-lamps.

It is also, I am sure, an even greater fallacy to assume that when Rome withdrew its garrison, after four hundred years' occupation, the British started immediately to burn down and smash everything to bits.

Whatever smashing and burning may have occurred after the Romans left England was done during attacks by subsequent land prospectors, and it is a compliment to the English panorama that all such attacks were eventually superseded by more peaceful methods of penetration for, even to this day, hordes of Scots and Scandinavians and Saxons seem to persist in preferring England to their homeland.

Indeed, it may be that this persistence in living with us is one of the causes of the continual expansion of modern Suburbia that is worrying Mr. Sharp.

I live there myself with a few other remnants of the lost generation of the English, but I do not share his pessimism. We occupy rectangular slices of what was formerly a farm of large acreage, and although the acres disappeared from the official statistics of arable land more than ten years ago I claim that since that date this farm land has been more intensively cultivated than ever before.

It is unfortunate that critics of Suburbia should persistently make use of illustrations of places that are obviously only just built. We of the suburbs are not responsible for the absence of trees. On the contrary we grow them and, although they will not reach maturity before we go West, those who come after us may appreciate them.

I do not want to take any mean advantage of Mr. Sharp, but he may be astonished to learn that although, on occasion, we hear the rattle of electric trains in Suburbia, we can also hear the nightingale. I do not refer to that exclusive bird whose erratic performances are reserved, by courtesy of the B.B.C., for the ears of holders of wireless licences. I mean a real nightingale that sings, on nights in June, from the depths of the trim privet hedge dividing the rectangular domain of my friend and neighbour P——.

After studying what Mr. Sharp has to offer in the ways of amenities and accommodation for the English in the days to come, I am proud to belong to the late-Victorian era. I do not know what the occupants of these queer blocks of flats with curly profiles will do in case of war or pestilence, but if comparative statistics have any meaning, it is clear, either that there will be no occupants at all, or that the majority will be lunatics.

2 : BY E. MAXWELL FRY

THOMAS SHARP wrote a memorable book in 1933. This was *Town and Countryside*. The greater part of this book was an account, written in a finely articulated and moving prose, of the evolution of the English countryside. Its defect lay in its preoccupation with the country side of its double title, and in its paucity of constructive proposal.

In *English Panorama* he has produced a completely balanced work. It is in part a restatement of the earlier book. It contains in a form more concise the analysis of growth of the man-made country, but the parallel story of the man-made town comes here with greater force, and the interconnection of the two is felt more deeply, is carried forward to today and is explicit in the final chapter called "Tomorrow."

Here are three quotations from this last chapter :—

"Is it . . . now to be a universal cry of 'The Town is Dead : the Country is Dead ; long live Town-Country'? These are not merely rhetorical questions. They have the accent of urgency in them. They are questions upon the answer to which the whole character of the civilization of the future may turn."

The force of this question rests upon the validity of an analysis which it would be difficult to refute.

"But even if they would willingly desert the town, is it, under our present civilization, economically possible for them to do so? . . . . our economic life is founded, even more than it was fifty or a hundred years ago, on the mass-association of large bodies of people in specific places. What our mechanical advancement has done is to free industry geographically, but not economically or socially."

"The good town is a place to live in. For a hundred years the town has been regarded as a place to work in. . . . The future will need to destroy that base conception."

What Mr. Sharp does, and does so well, is to show the *complete* picture of what England has become, *why* it has become so, and how it may re-form itself on a new and nobler pattern. And this story he approaches from the country side, which normal English people are more ready to understand. If he left it there he would be in the fashion. But he doesn't, and the fusion of the two stories of evolution produces just that feeling of absolute truth and that sense of inevitability which are essential to the acceptance of the idea of a re-created town and country. And until this idea becomes an active thought, our minds are not made up, and the future is as insecure as ever it was.

PELVIS BAY

[BY DENIS DOBSON]

Progress at Pelvis Bay. By Osbert Lancaster. John Murray. 3s. 6d.

WOULD Mr. Lancaster succeed, one wonders, if Dr. Goebbels' prototype ruled supreme in this country, in convincing the officials at the Propaganda Ministry that his description of Pelvis Bay was no more than "objective analysis," untainted by any unworthy "art-criticism"? Or that his sole purpose was to fill his readers with Strength through Joy? But perhaps—horrid thought—Mr. Lancaster, as a mere youngster of less than forty, would have been unable to obtain his writer's certificate. Any risk of the glories of Pelvis Bay, that queen of watering places, remaining unsung is surely an added reason for erecting a tariff wall of unscaleable proportions against such foreign imports (to mix one's metaphors as readily as the architectural styles in that progressive town).

For here is a quite indispensable guide to those who feel that the yet undeveloped parts of their native land are a standing reproach to their sense of progress. The history of Pelvis Bay will show them that, in moving forward from weather-boarding to chromium plate, taste need never be neglected in the interests of commerce and that the path that lies before them is, as Mr. Lancaster so truly says, ever onward and upward with the arts. We trace the expansion of the town from an insignificant fishing village to a modern health resort (spending, we may be sure, the produce of a rate of one penny in the pound on judicious advertising), whose recent period of intense building activity has doubtless contributed in no small measure to economic recovery.

"Great care was taken by the Council that all these buildings should harmonize, and it was decided that they should all conform to the modified Renaissance of the Winter Garden. At the same time, it was decided to recondition the pier and, at the suggestion of one of the councillors who had recently visited the Colonial Exhibition in Paris, it was built in the Moorish style with the most gratifying results the two kiosks at the entrance blending very happily with the neo-Egyptian façade of the Hotel Splendide opposite. Finally, last year, the vast new bathing-pool, constructed on the site of the old Assembly Rooms, an uninteresting and inconvenient group of buildings dating from the late eighteenth century, was opened by the Mayor and the Pelvis Bay Carnival Queen. . . ."

All that is needed is a district auditor sufficiently "imaginative" to sanction

any expenditure which the Council may think fit to incur in the provision of illuminations.

If Mr. Lancaster's book does anything to puncture the complacency of certain types of contemporary municipal development, we should be grateful for it. Into the reasons why that development has taken the forms which it has we have no room to enter here, but it may be suggested (without, we hope, too great irrelevance) that the lack, in so many cases, of any coherent and intelligent planning at the circumference is in some measure due, paradoxically enough, to too great a degree of control at the centre. If the Council, before entering on any and every project, has to be advised by the Town Clerk whether or not its schemes fall within the four corners of the Public Health Acts as extended by the Pelvis Bay Improvement Act, 1936, its reforming ardours, if any, are likely soon to be damped. This, as Mr. Lancaster would no doubt suggest, can only, in too many cases, be a good thing; but it is hardly likely to lead to a quickening of that civic consciousness of which Pelvis Bay stands so much in need—as the architects who pass through it would, one trusts, be the first to admit.

In conclusion, we should add that for those who like to study case-sheets, Mr. Lancaster's admirably witty drawings provide evidence of an architectural development that is, in many instances, simply pathological.

LAW REPORTS

CORPORATION'S POWER TO ERECT HOUSE ON RECREATION GROUND

Attorney-General at the relation of Mrs. Bisschop and Others v. *Poole Corporation.—Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Farwell.*

THIS was an action by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Mrs. Bisschop and others, the owners of land at Sandbanks, Dorset, against the Corporation of Poole, for an injunction restraining the defendants from erecting a caretaker's house on the Recreation Ground at Sandbanks.

Mr. A. Grant, K.C., for the plaintiffs, stated that the land at Sandbanks was conveyed by the Poole Harbour Commissioners to the Corporation in 1905. It was used for recreation purposes, and in or about 1934, the Corporation were minded to erect a house on part of the land for a caretaker. This was at once objected to. The plaintiffs' case was that the erection of the house was not within the Corporation's statutory powers—however desirable it might be to have a caretaker's house on the grounds.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., for the Corporation, said his clients came to the conclusion that it was in the public interest that a caretaker should be given a residence on the recreation ground. They accordingly took steps to erect the house; counsel contended that the erection of the house was reasonably ancillary to the maintenance of the ground, and that the action should be dismissed with costs.

His lordship held that the action failed, and he dismissed it with costs.

Giving judgment, his lordship said the land, as conveyed to the Corporation, had a covenant that it should be preserved as an open space or pleasure ground. In this case there was no suggestion of bad faith or want of bona fides on the part of the Corporation. His lordship saw no reason to doubt that the Corporation, all the way through the matter, acted in the honest belief that they were doing the best thing in the interest of the public. The conveyance, under which the land passed to the Corporation, contained certain covenants. He had carefully considered them, and as far as he could judge, there was nothing which restricted the Council's right to use the land in accordance with their general statutory powers, with the exception that it must remain as an open space or recreation ground. If the Corporation were to be prevented from erecting the caretaker's house, it must be by reason of the provisions contained in their Act of 1919. He had gone carefully into that Act, and he came to the conclusion that there was nothing in that Act which expressly forbade the erection of any other building than those specified in the Act. In his view, a caretaker's house was reasonably necessary for the proper maintenance of the land as a pleasure and recreation ground, and the Corporation had the powers and could erect such house. The action therefore failed, and he dismissed it with costs.

RIGHT TO LIGHT—CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISO OF AN ACT

Willoughby v. *Eckstein—Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Luxmoore.*

THIS matter came before the Court on a summons by the defendant, Sir Bernard Eckstein, in an action by Mrs. A. Willoughby against him, claiming an injunction to restrain the alleged interference with ancient lights.

The point of law raised by the summons was whether the access of light to the windows of plaintiff's rooms at 13 Balfour Mews, Park Lane, had been enjoyed by a consent or agreement, expressly made or given for that purpose by deed or writing within the meaning of the Prescription Act, 1832, section 3.

Both plaintiff and defendant were lessees of adjoining buildings, the defendant's building being 15 Balfour Mews. The ground landlord of both properties was the Duke of Westminster.

The plaintiff's premises derived their light from windows which faced the defendant's building.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., for the defendant, said plaintiff's claim was under the Prescription Act, but not otherwise, and it was a claim to the access of light to her windows as she enjoyed prior to the alterations of the defendant's building. It appeared that the defendant had surrendered the lease of his premises at the end of 1934, and was granted a new lease. By then he had re-built the premises and had raised the height of his building, with the result that he had interfered with the light the plaintiff previously enjoyed to her windows. Plaintiff's case was that he had caused a nuisance or illegal obstruction to her windows. It was true that after completion by defendant of his building, it was inspected by the Duke of Westminster's surveyor, and then the new lease was granted.

Continuing, counsel said the point now raised by the summons proceeded upon the footing that the plaintiff would have acquired under section 3 of the Act a title to light which had been interfered with by the defendant's building. Therefore, the question was whether upon the true construction of the lease that right had been enjoyed so as to bring it within the exception to section 3, which prevented the right to light accruing, namely, that it had been enjoyed by consent or agreement expressly made or given for that purpose by deed or writing. Counsel contended that the access to light had been enjoyed by consent or agreement expressly made or given, and, if he were right, then there was an end to the claim to a prescriptive right.

Mr. Roxburgh, K.C., for the plaintiff, argued that plaintiff's rights to light were statutory.

His lordship held that there was a sufficient agreement or consent in writing relating to the enjoyment of light to plaintiff's windows to satisfy the requirements of the proviso in section 3 of the Act and to prevent the acquisition by her of any statutory right to light under that section. In his view, there was an agreement between the lessor and lessee that the lessee should have no absolute right of light under the lease. Any enjoyment of light in respect of the premises demised was to be permissive only throughout the whole of the term of the lease.

POSSESSION OF FLAT—BREACH OF AGREEMENT

West London Property Corpn., Ltd. v. *Stewart. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Singleton.*

THE West London Property Corporation, Ltd., as owners of a block of flats at Marlborough Street, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, sued Mrs. R. Stewart, one of their tenants, for possession of the flat she occupied, and for an injunction restraining her from making undue noise by shouting and using bad language, pending delivery up of the premises.

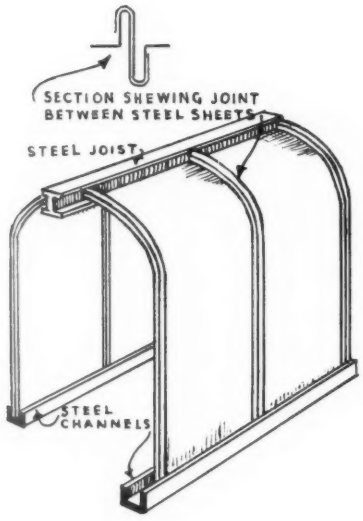
Mr. Dawson appeared for the plaintiffs. Mrs. Stewart appeared in person and conducted her own case.

It appeared that the defendant occupied a flat on the sixth floor, paying £150 a year. Under the tenancy agreement she entered into there was a covenant that she would not do anything which might be a nuisance or annoyance to the plaintiffs, or the tenants of the other flats. There was also a clause providing that if there was a breach of the agreement the plaintiffs had the right of re-entry.

Evidence was given in support of plaintiffs' case as to the conduct of the defendant.

Mrs. Stewart did not give evidence.

His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for possession of the flat, with mesne profits and costs and granted the injunction asked for. He stated that he was satisfied that the defendant had broken the agreement, and that she had been a nuisance to plaintiffs and other tenants of the flats.



TRADE NOTES

[*EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Air Raid Precautions

READERS of this JOURNAL may remember *Bautechnischer Luftschutz*, a German publication which dealt with town planning and building construction in terms of air raids, and which was reviewed at some length in the summer of 1935. So far no similar production has appeared in this country, but one or two firms have apparently decided that there is a market for anti-gas equipment, and are making tentative efforts to supply a need which undoubtedly exists at the moment, and which seems likely to grow stronger as time goes on.

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The first of the two leaflets in front of me deals with Locksheet steel lining for air raid shelters. The method of construction is shown fairly clearly in the drawing at the head of these notes, and the section below shows a typical shelter entrance which would also, in practice, be provided with a gas lock.

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It should be clearly understood that this sheeting is by no means proof against penetration by direct hits from bombs, and is intended only as a shelter against gas, splinters and collapsing buildings. The steel lining, which, I understand, was originally produced as a method of lining mine galleries, thus doing away with the ordinary wooden pit-prop, serves as a convenient form of internal finish, and at the same time acts as shuttering, so that the enclosing concrete can be poured as soon as the excavation is finished.

The second leaflet deals with a gas-proof rolling shutter made by Howard Brothers, a device which is quick to operate and which can none the less be concealed in a door lintol or window head.

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Now that the first step has been taken, it may be assumed that our more enterprising manufacturers will start producing gas-proof windows and doors. It will, however, be hardly possible for architects to test their efficiency in person, and it seems that there is an opportunity for a Government testing station to provide official blessing and sealed approval of the devices which really *do* work.

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London boroughs are busy appointing air defence officers, and their duties will consist not only of seeing that the population knows what to do, but that it will have somewhere to go. They will presumably also have to approve or disapprove of any air-raid precautions taken by individual householders, or by firms, and it will therefore be quite essential for some authoritative body to be in a position to give a firm yes or no to any proposed alterations. B.R.S.? Home Office? Ministry of Health? Nobody knows, but it looks as though something ought to be done about it soon.

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Remote Control

The selenium cell and light beam for opening doors, switching lights on or off, for counting visitors, or for almost any other purpose, is well enough known by now, particularly to Building Centre visitors, where the light beam clicks gaily as the inquirers come tumbling in.

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The method works well enough, and, thanks to a good deal of research, is now quite reliable. There are, however, other methods of doing the same thing, and the capacity system is used in the Corpatact relay, which can be set to operate as soon as a human body comes within any predetermined distance, up to 9 or 10 ft. away.

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There is, of course, no light beam, and nothing is necessary beyond a not very interesting-looking box. So if anybody wants to have an efficient burglar alarm, or open a door as soon as somebody walks towards it, here is yet another way. The device may sound a little surprising, perhaps even unnecessary, but the manufacturers suggest, amongst other things, that it might well be used for switching on shop window lights as soon as anyone starts to pass the window, subsequently switching them off again.

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A sensible application, I think, and particularly useful after normal shopping hours, for not only should it save a good deal of current, but it has a certain novelty value which might well attract purchasers until such time as these devices become too common to be noticeable.

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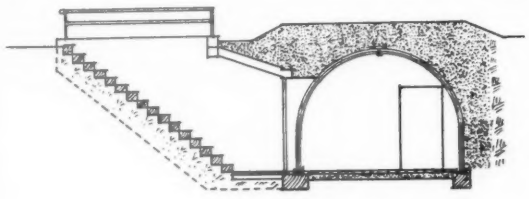
Addresses

W. G. Allen and Sons (Tipton), Ltd., Prince's End, Tipton, Staffs.

Howard Brothers, Ltd., 64 Grove Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

The Corpatact Syndicate, 12 Whitehall, S.W.1.



Section through air raid shelter (see note above).

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Agricultural Land

Major Stourton asked the Minister of Agriculture what remedy the Government proposed to apply to arrest the destruction of agricultural land for building purposes for lack of proper planning schemes by county authorities.

Mr. Morrison said he understood that planning resolutions had now been approved to cover more than half the country, and that a number of the schemes which were being prepared contemplated substantial reservations of land for agricultural purposes. The extent to which such reservations would be practicable would depend primarily on the measure of agreement which could be reached between the local authorities, who were responsible for the planning scheme, and the owners of land included in the scheme.

Exchequer Contributions

Mr. Ellis Smith asked the Minister of Health if consideration had been given to the position which might arise on March 31, 1938, when the Exchequer contribution in respect of the provision of re-housing accommodation for persons displaced from houses dealt with by local authorities under the Housing Act, 1930, would have expired; and if he could give an assurance that local authorities would not suffer financially where they had not been able to complete their housing programme under the 1930 Act before March, 1938.

Sir Kingsley Wood said that Exchequer contributions would continue at the present rate until March 31, 1938. The contributions

in respect of houses which were not completed until after that date would depend on the result of the review which had to be undertaken after October 1, 1937, and would be provided for in an Order to be made after that review. He would approach the question with a full sense of all the issues involved, including the importance to the health services of the country of the completion of the slum clearance campaign.

Renovation of Local Authorities' Buildings

Major Hills asked the Minister of Health whether he would suggest to local authorities and others the desirability of marking the Coronation year by improving the appearance and the condition of houses and other buildings by a general repainting and redecoration, and of beginning the work forthwith so as to stimulate employment during the slack months of the year and to prevent congestion of orders at a later date.

Sir K. Wood said that he did not think this was a matter in which he could usefully approach the local authorities, but he had no doubt that the advantages resulting from repainting and redecoration as suggested would be generally appreciated by local authorities and the public. The consideration referred to in the latter part of the question would, he was sure, not be overlooked.

Housing

Mr. Leach asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that a majority of the Leeds City Council were refusing to allow their housing director to undertake the building of municipal houses, notwithstanding his undertaking to erect them at rates considerably lower than those of the tenders received from any other source; and would he represent to that body that they should act so as to save public money in the matter.

Sir K. Wood said that the matter was one for decision by the City Council in view of all the circumstances affecting building in the locality. He understood that at the present moment the Council had in hand about 5,400 houses, for which contracts had been let but which were not yet completed.

Minister of Amenities

Mr. Lovat-Fraser asked the Prime Minister if, in view of the rapid and widespread destruction of the beauty of Great Britain, he would consider the appointment of a Minister of Amenities to combat this destruction.

Mr. Baldwin said that while he had every sympathy with the object which his hon. friend had in view, he did not consider that the appointment of an additional Minister for the purpose would be justified.

Manufacturers' Items

Messrs. Holophane, Ltd., of Elverton Street, S.W., have sent us a copy of their new supplement, which deals with several new Holophane units. Special mention is given to the semi-indirect bowl fitting (F. 9297), which, it is claimed, "is suitable for individual display lighting in showrooms and in positions where an indirect lighting effect is required around the room with an intense direct lighting under the unit."

The fitting comprises a large shallow chromium-plated metal bowl, in which is fitted a 27-in. diameter frosted glass ring which projects beyond the metal, giving a luminous ring to relieve the bowl. In the base is fitted a highly concentrating Holophane prismatic lens. The effect of the fitting is to give a very intense beam of light, without glare, under the unit, the upwardly emitted light being softly diffused over the general area. The metal work is chromium-plated finish.

Messrs. F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., roofing contractors and manufacturers of insulating, concrete and building materials, have just issued a brochure regarding the transfer of their London works from Bunhill Row, E.C., to Barking. The firm state that the existing works in Glasgow and Manchester will be unaffected by this development, which has been necessitated by the ever-growing demand for their products; and that the administrative offices will remain at 52 Russell Square, W.C.1. The firm was founded some hundred years ago by Mr. Forbes McNeill. "In the archives of the factory in Bunhill Row which he established in 1833 it finds evidences of the faith in its future that sustained him in his early struggles, and of its progressive development under those who, after his passing, bore worthily the torch of his traditions and enthusiasms through the reigns of William IV, Victoria, Edward VII and George V. In those musty records of bygone times it sees the pageant of Britain's emergence into industrial predominance. When machinery became essential to economic production, Bunhill Row supplied it. As factories spread throughout the land, Forbes McNeill invented an asphaltic felt which provided them with a cheap, durable and rapidly erected roofing. With transport moving with the times, the works kept pace as well. The first tunnel was driven under the Thames: it was with Forbes McNeill's patent asphalted felt that Brunel chose to waterproof it—and incidentally provided Londoners of today with an underwater link in their tube railway system which is still an integral part of the most up-to-date expression of urban traffic in existence."

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We are informed by W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., that they have appointed Mr. C. W. K. Pennett as manager of their Southampton branch, in succession to the late Mr. A. Boeree. Mr. Pennett has been in the Company's service for twenty-four years.

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A six-page pamphlet devoted to asbestos spiral strip has just been issued by Messrs. Newalls Insulation Co., of Washington Station, Co. Durham. The pamphlet claims that "asbestos spiral strip definitely keeps the frost out of the pipes." It is obtainable in handy form, a roll 6 yds. long and 2, 3 and 4 ins. wide, packed in a cardboard carton.

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Eight marble mantel settings claimed to be suitable for the "Sunsquare" and "High Beam" gas fires are the subject of an illustrated booklet issued by the Nautilus Fire Co., Ltd., of 7 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.1.

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Equipment for welding and tyre inflation as used by many aerodromes and airports in this country and the Empire formed the chief exhibits on the British Oxygen Co., Ltd.'s stand at the exhibition of aerodrome equipment held recently in the Central Hall, S.W.1. Actual plant on view comprised the portable oxy-acetylene welding outfits, models A. and B., the model O. outfit for battery repairs, and various cutting outfits. The latter, in common with the model B. outfit, were shown complete with trolleys.

We are informed by Messrs. Hartley and Sugden, Ltd., of Halifax, that they have just placed on the market the "Eske" patent coal combustion system. This system, which is the subject of a leaflet issued by the firm, enables users of boilers of any size, make or type to use caking slack coal where coke has been used in the past. The booklet states: "The principal advantage obtained by using the 'Eske' patent combustion system is a great reduction in cost of fuel by using a caking slack coal in place of a more expensive solid fuel. The continuous search for reduced costs of fuel for water heating and steam generation purposes is thus considerably aided by the application of the 'Eske' system to new or existing boilers. Caking slack coal, of which there is an almost unlimited supply, has been principally used for firing large boilers for power and industrial purposes, but has not been generally used for firing central warming and similar classes of boilers, firstly, because of the lack of efficient and simple means of firing, and, secondly, because of the lack of an efficient system to ensure correct combustion. The 'Eske' system now provides everybody with means of using the cheapest fuel with any standard type of boiler. As the quantity of coal consumed is no more weight for weight (of equal calorific value) to other solid fuels in common use, the saving can, under ordinary circumstances, reach 50 per cent., according to the respective fuel costs in varying districts. The 'Eske' system can also be applied to new or existing boilers of any reputable manufacturer of cast iron or mild steel sectional or tubular form with grill or waterway firebars and to welded or riveted mild steel independent boilers."

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Aluminium Finishing Processes is the title of a booklet just issued by the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., of Adelaide House, King William Street, E.C.4. It is divided into the following sections: 1, polishing; 2, cleaning; 3, matt finishing; 4, anodising processes; 5, painting and enamelling.

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The work executed by the Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., at the Burlington School for Girls was incorrectly described in the list of contractors for the building, published in our last issue. The firm were responsible for the "Valcotherm" tiles on the roof terrace.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

EXTENSION OF IRLAM SOAP WORKS (pages 201–203). The general contractors were: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., who were also responsible for the excavations, reinforced concrete, central heating, electric wiring, plumbing, joinery, water supply, electric light fixtures and electric heating. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: The Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; Thos. Mosedale, bricks; Monks Hall & Co., structural steel; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., glass; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., casements; Potter-Rax Gate Co., Ltd., folding gates; J. Eastham and Son, plaster.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT (15 miles radius)

ACTON. *Flats.* Plans passed by the Acton Corporation: 73 flats, Bollo Lane, for Messrs. J. Stanley Beard and Bennet on behalf of Acton Town Syndicate; 96 flats, restaurant and club, Horn Lane, for Messrs. H. H. Collier and Madge.

ACTON. *Territorial Headquarters.* Messrs. Cranfield and Mackenzie, architects, are to prepare plans for the erection of territorial headquarters in Horn Lane, Acton.

ACTON. *Flats.* The Acton Corporation proposes the acquisition of a site for the erection of 120 flats.

CATERHAM. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by the Caterham U.D.C.: 20 flats, Godstone Road, Whyteleafe, Mr. A. Graham; 37 houses, Ninehams Road, Mr. A. Wheal.

EAST HAM. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the East Ham Corporation: 28 houses, Stevenage Road, and steel-framed showroom and alterations, Barking Road, Mr. R. J. Slater.

ESSEX. *Children's Hospital.* The Essex C.C. has approved sketch plans prepared by the County Architect for the provision of a children's hospital at the Crowlands site, Chadwell Heath, with accommodation for 322 children's beds and 80 maternity beds in the first instance, but capable of expansion to accommodate 500 cases.

ST. PANCRAS. *Additions.* The St. Pancras B.C. is to provide additional accommodation for the Camden Town maternity and child welfare centre, and seek an alternative site for a tuberculosis dispensary.

ST. PANCRAS. *Flats.* The St. Pancras B.C. has arranged to purchase a site for the erection of 92 flats.

WILLESDEN. *Elementary School.* The Willesden Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at Gladstone Park at a cost of £29,962.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

BRIGHTON. *Municipal Airport.* The Brighton Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £70,250 for the construction of the municipal airport.

GRAVESEND. *Schools.* The Gravesend Corporation is to erect schools at West Court Estate at a cost of £19,249, and at North Court Estate at a cost of £18,352.

KENT. *School.* The Kent Education Committee is to erect new buildings for the Maidstone Grammar School for Girls at a cost of £49,326.

PORTSMOUTH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Portsmouth Corporation: 26 houses, off Jubilee Avenue, Paulsgrove, for Mr. G. Attwell.

PORTSMOUTH. *Offices.* The Portsmouth Corporation has approved a proposal for the erection of a large block of modern offices on the site of the Albert Hall, Commercial Road.

PORTSMOUTH. *Development.* The Portsmouth Corporation has prepared a scheme for the development of the Lumps Fort site by the provision of sports centres, dance hall, promenade and gardens at a cost of £225,500.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

BRISTOL. *Reconstruction.* The Bristol Corporation is to reconstruct the heating and hot water apparatus and the engineering work at the Fishponds Mental Hospital, at a cost of £29,950, as recommended by Mr. E. S. Hoare, the consulting engineer.

BRISTOL. *Houses.* The Bristol Corporation is preparing a scheme for the erection of 1,000 houses during the next three years for letting at economic rents.

BRISTOL. *Parks.* The Bristol Corporation is to lay out parks at St. Anne's at a cost of £9,500 and at Knowle at a cost of £15,600.

BRISTOL. *Hospital Extensions.* The Bristol Corporation has acquired land for extensions to Southmead hospital, estimated to cost £144,000.

CHELTENHAM. *Houses.* The Cheltenham Corporation is to prepare plans for the erection of a further 188 houses on the Whaddon Farm Estate.

PLYMOUTH. *School.* The Board of Education has approved the scheme of the Plymouth Education Committee for the conversion of the old military hospital at Stoke into school and institute purposes at a cost of £78,726.

POOLE. *School.* The Poole Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Rossmere, at a cost of £38,011.

TORQUAY. *Fire Station.* The Torquay Corporation is to obtain land at the junction of Westhill Road and Teignmouth Road, for the erection of a fire station.

EASTERN COUNTIES

ESSEX. *Hospital.* The Essex C.C. has instructed the County architect to prepare plans for the erection of a hospital for 200 recovery and convalescent beds upon the site at Hainault Lodge, Dagenham.

LUTON. *Elementary School.* The Luton Education Committee is to erect an elementary school in Beechwood Road at a cost of £28,935.

YARMOUTH. *Municipal Offices.* The Yarmouth Corporation has obtained sanction to proceed with the provision of municipal offices at Hall Plain at a cost of £21,134.

YARMOUTH. *Swimming Pool.* The Yarmouth Corporation has approved plans by the borough engineer for constructing in the band enclosure a swimming pool and covered-in dancing accommodation, and estimated the cost at £22,951.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

BIRMINGHAM. *Swimming Baths.* The Birmingham Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £20,278 for the erection of swimming baths at Kingstanding.

CHESTERFIELD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Chesterfield Corporation: 50 houses, off Highfield Road, Mr. A. Heath; 10 houses, Grangewood Road, Mr. C. F. Teat; 10 houses, Walton Road, Mr. I. D. Wilcockson.

DERBY. *Secondary School.* The Derby Education Committee is to erect a secondary school for girls at Normanton, at a cost of £42,890.

HEANOR. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Heanor U.D.C.: 100 houses, Highfield estate, for Mr. A. Sheldon.

LINCOLN. *Secondary School.* The Lincoln Education Committee is to erect a girls' secondary school, with a swimming bath, at South Park, at a cost of £50,274.

NORTHAMPTON. *Extensions.* The Northampton Corporation has prepared a scheme for extensions at the transport depôt, at a cost of £24,606.

NORTHAMPTON. *Houses.* The Northampton Corporation is to erect a further 150 houses on the Spencer Bridge Road site.

NORTHANTS. *Extensions.* The Northants C.C. recommends the erection on the Guildhall Road site, Northampton, of a building having three floors and a half floor at the top, with returned end to Angel Street, and the addition of another storey to the existing offices of the county surveyor, at a cost of £45,000.

NORTHANTS. *Senior School.* The Northants Education Committee has purchased land in Tennyson Road, Rushden, for the erection of a senior school.

WALSALL. *School.* The Walsall Education Committee is to erect a Council school at Fullbrook, to accommodate 960 children, at an estimated cost of £57,700.

WALSALL. *Factory, etc.* The Walsall Corporation is to erect five shops in Stafford Street and factory premises in Wisemore, at a cost of £17,114.

WOLVERHAMPTON. *Re-housing Scheme.* The Wolverhampton Corporation is to undertake clearance and re-housing schemes, at a cost of £178,886.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

BOLTON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Bolton Corporation: 48 houses, Bradford Road, for Mr. Wilfred Andrew; 20 houses, Frankford Avenue, for Messrs. J. Massey and Sons; 196 houses, Hulton Lane estate, for Corporation.

DURHAM. *School and Centre.* The Durham County Education Committee is to erect an elementary school and centre at Crook at a cost of £44,349.

DURHAM. *Secondary School.* The Durham County Education Committee is to erect a secondary school at Stockton-on-Tees, at a cost of £94,661.

HULL. *School.* The Hull Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of new premises for the Boulevard secondary school, at a cost of £64,018.

LEEDS. *Houses.* Mr. A. Chatterton is to erect 96 houses in Blue Hill Crescent and Grove, Wortley, Leeds.

MALTON. *Houses.* The Malton R.D.C. is to formulate proposals for the provision of a further 50 houses.

MANCHESTER. *Cinemas.* The Manchester Watch Committee is to inform the licensees of the three undermentioned cinemas that, at the annual licensing meeting of the Watch Committee, to be held in February, the grant or refusal of the cinematograph licence in respect of their premises will depend upon the steps taken in the meantime to rectify matters set out in a report of the chief constable and the city architect: The Regent, Rochdale Road, Queen's Park; the Plaza, Rochdale Road, Queen's Park; the Picturedrome, Broughton Lane, Cheetham. The licensees of the six undermentioned theatres are to be informed that, owing to the present unsatisfactory state of the buildings generally, the Watch Committee will be unable to agree to any further renewal of the cinematograph licences in respect of such premises after the expiration of the licences on March 31, 1938, and that it is proposed to raise the matter at the next annual licensing meeting of the committee, to be held in February: The Popular, Chapman Street, Hulme; the Princess, Raby Street, Moss Side; the Ceylon, Ceylon Street, Newton Heath; the Princes, Grey Mare Lane, Openshaw; the Mosley, Stott Street, Beswick, and the New Central, Clowes Street, West Gorton.

MANCHESTER. *Houses.* The Manchester Corporation is to erect 974 houses on the Booth Hall estate, Blackley.

MANCHESTER. *Cinema.* The Manchester Corporation has leased a site on the Hollyhedge estate to Associated Cinema Properties, Ltd., for the erection of a cinema.

NEWCASTLE. *Swimming Baths.* The Newcastle Corporation is to construct swimming baths at Fenham at a cost of £19,797.

NORTON. *Houses.* The Norton R.D.C. is to purchase land in the parish of Sherburn for the erection of 30 houses, and land in the parish of Yedingham, for four houses.

ROTHERHAM. *Houses.* The Rotherham Corporation has approved layouts for the construction of 620 houses, at a cost of £145,080.

SCARBOROUGH. *Houses.* The Scarborough Corporation is to erect 98 further houses on the Barrowcliff Estate.

SHEFFIELD. *Buildings.* The Sheffield Corporation has approved sketch plans by the city architect of buildings for erection on each of the five sites reserved by the council for premises fully licensed, at a total cost of £55,482.

SHEFFIELD. *Building Extensions.* The Sheffield Corporation has granted £10,000 to the University of Sheffield, towards the cost of proposed building extensions immediately required at the University.

SOUTH SHIELDS. *School.* The South Shields Education Committee is to obtain tenders for the erection of a senior council school at Cleadon Park to accommodate 440 senior boys and 440 senior girls.

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_3	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_3	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_3	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_3	Bath ...	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Bedford ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Bewdley ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	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_3	Bournemouth ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	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	Bridlington ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Brighouse ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	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	Burslem ...	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_1	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_3	Colchester ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Colwyn Bay ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Consett ...	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Conway ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Coventry ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	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_3	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_2	Exeter ...	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1½
B	Exmouth ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	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_3	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_1	Glamorgan-shire, Rhondda Valley District	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Glasgow	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Gloucester ...	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	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 ...	Mid. Counties	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	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_2	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_2	Maidstone ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	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 5½	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_3	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_3	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	Teeside 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_3	Windsor ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 0½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Worcester ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	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 0

MATERIALS

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

		£ s. d.
Grey Stone Lime	per ton	2 2 0
Blue Lias Lime	"	1 18 6
Hydrated Lime	"	2 5 0
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. d.	6" s. 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.
Flettons	per M.	2 12 0
Grooved do.	"	2 14 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 14 0
" Wirecuts	"	7 12 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, ⅜"	Sq.	18 6
" ½"	"	1 1 6
" ⅝"	"	1 2 0
" ¾"	"	1 5 0
" 1¼"	"	1 10 0
Deal matchings, ⅜"	"	14 0
" ½"	"	15 6
" ¾"	"	1 4 0
Rough boarding, ¾"	"	16 0
" 1"	"	18 0
" 1¼"	"	1 6 0

Plywood, per ft. sup.

Thickness	⅜"			½"			¾"			1"			1¼"		
Qualities	A	B	BB	A	B	BB	A	B	BB	A	B	BB	A	B	BB
	d.	d.	d.	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	–	11-	9	–			

	d.
Scotch glue	lb. 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"	½"	¾"	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. d.	4" s. 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.	37 3
" drawn pipes	"	36 9
" soil pipe	"	39 9
" scrap	"	20 9
Solder, plumbers'	lb.	9½
" fine do.	"	1 0
Copper, sheet	"	10½
" tubes	"	1 0½

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 0 0
Plaster, coarse	"	2 15 0
" fine	"	4 7 6
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. s. F.S.		2¾
" " 26oz. " " "		3¾
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)* "		7½
Blazoned glasses "		2 6
Reeded: Cross Reeded "		11
Catnedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, ham nered, 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 "		6
¼" wired cast; wired rolled "		10½
¼" Georgian wired cast "		11½
⅛" 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 19 9
Linseed oil	gall.	3 0
Boiled oil	"	3 3
Turpentine	"	3 9
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 0

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
,, rising on old walls	,,	2 0 0
,, underpinning	,,	5 10 0
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
¼″ 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 labour, 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 0 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
⅞″ deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1 14 6
1″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 17 6
1½″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 3 0
⅞″ × 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
1½″ do.	,,	2 10 0
1¾″ do.	,,	2 17 0
1″ deal moulded skirting fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.	1 6
1¼″ 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, 1½″ pulley stiles, 1¼″ heads, 1″ inside and outside linings, ¾″ 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.	2 7 6
Do. in flashings	,,	2 11 0
Do. in covering to turrets	,,	2 16 6
Do. in soakers	,,	2 2 3
Labour to welted edge	F.R.	3½
Open copper nailing	,,	3
Close ,, ,,	,,	4

		½″ s. d.	¾″ s. d.	1″ s. d.	1½″ s. d.	2″ s. d.	4″ s. d.
Lead service pipe and fixing with pipe hooks	F.R.	1 0	1 2	1 6	2 4	3 2	—
Do. soil pipe and fixing with cast lead tacks	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6 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	,,	—	—	—	8 0	11 6	—
Screw down bib valves	,,	6 9	9 6	11 0	—	—	—
Do. stop cocks	,,	7 0	9 6	12 6	—	—	—
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