11d.
PER FOOT CUBE

ARCHITECT: OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A. CONTRACTORS: FLEET & ROBERTS

NORTHFIELD CENTRAL SCHOOL DUNSTABLE

The specification of 'Phorpres' Rustic Facing Bricks for this school building resulted in an attractive exterior finish at half the cost of hand-made facings, and helped to achieve the commendably low cost of just over 11d. per foot cube.

PHORPRES

LONDON BRICK COMPANY LIMITED

AFRICA HOUSE · KINGSWAY · LONDON · W.C.2

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDERS' JOURNAL AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS (PUBLISHERS OF THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECIFICATION, AND WHO'S WHO IN ARCHITECTURE) FROM 9 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

*

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS :
BY POST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM £1 3 10
BY POST TO CANADA £1 3 10
BY POST ELSEWHERE ABROAD £1 8 6
SPECIAL COMBINED RATE FOR SUBSCRIBERS TAKING BOTH THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AND THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL : INLAND £2 6s. ; ABROAD £2 10s.
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE BOOKED AT ALL NEWSAGENTS

*

SINGLE COPIES, SIXPENCE ; POST FREE, EIGHTPENCE. SPECIAL NUMBERS ARE INCLUDED IN SUBSCRIPTION ; SINGLE COPIES, ONE SHILLING ; POST FREE, 1S. 3D. BACK NUMBERS MORE THAN TWELVE MONTHS OLD (WHEN AVAILABLE), DOUBLE PRICE

*

SUBSCRIBERS CAN HAVE THEIR VOLUMES BOUND COMPLETE WITH INDEX, IN CLOTH CASES, AT A COST OF 10S. EACH. CARRIAGE 1S. EXTRA

*

9 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1*
TELEPHONE : WHITEHALL 9212-7 (OWN EXCHANGE)
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : BUILDABLE, PARL., LONDON

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.

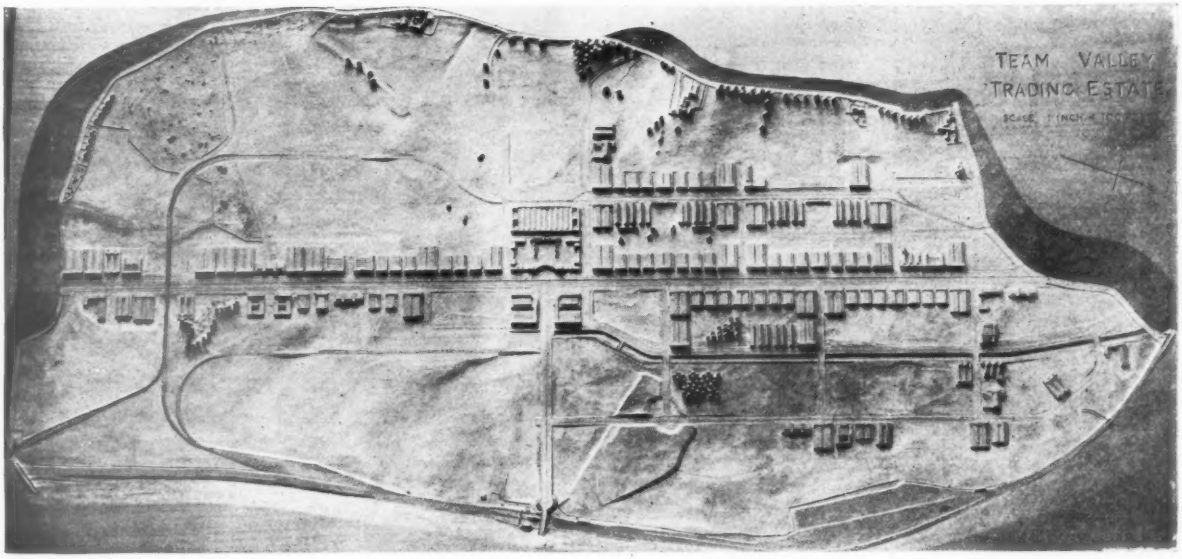
THURSDAY, February 11, 1937. NUMBER 2195 : VOLUME 85

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

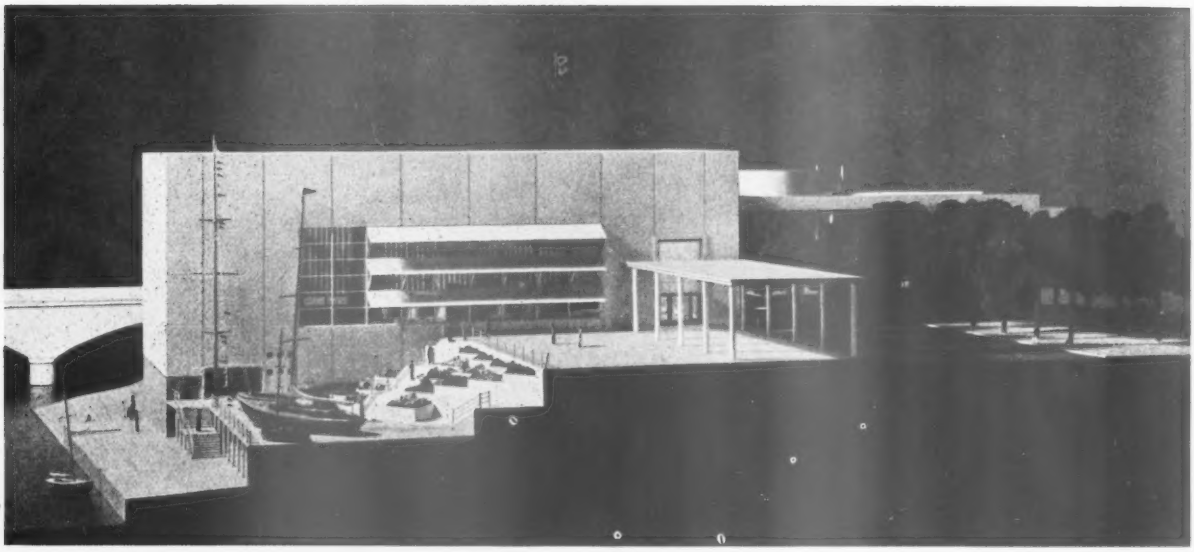
* *The Working Details are temporarily suspended until the conclusion of this series.*

TEAM VALLEY TRADING ESTATE

MODEL OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME



A MODEL of the Team Valley Trading Estate as it will appear when completed. The model is to be exhibited at the British Industries Fair to be held at Olympia from February 15 to 26. The consulting architect for the scheme is Professor W. G. Holford.

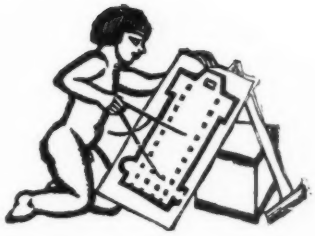


THE BRITISH PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION

The British Pavilion, which has been designed by Oliver Hill in collaboration with twelve artists, is being built on the west side of the Place d'Honneur of the Paris International Exhibition, 1937, at the junction of the Pont d'Iena and the Quai d'Orsay. The pavilion will bridge over the Quai in the form of a portico.

The photograph is of the model and shows the south-west front. The colonnade on the right of the big window leads to the Swedish Pavilion, about 100 ft. away. On the lower level of the terrace, alongside the river, will be exhibits of boat building ; on the middle levels a modern terraced English garden.

The model is now on view at the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, W.1. Further illustrations appear on pages 259-262.



A REAL COMPETITION

OVER a year ago the Government had brought home to it the fact that our State schools were not all they might be. More bluntly, the fact that nine-tenths of them were a disgrace was at last perceived by our legislators. It was suggested that an pieal school competition under the encouragement of the Government might produce results. The idea was favourably noticed.

But nothing was done. Rearmament and international crises had prior claims on Parliamentary time.

Then, allied to rearmament needs, came the discovery that a staggering percentage of recruits for the services were rejected on physical grounds. There was talk about under-nourishment and lack of facilities for physical training. But only a few people, whose views did not receive much publicity, suggested that there might be some connection between national unfitness and the surroundings, nourishment, and training of children between the ages of one year and fourteen odd.

It was at this moment that a national newspaper did something quite queer. Abandoning the more customary competition attractions of popular stars and six away matches, and perplexing its readers, it announced a competition for two ideal schools open to the architects of the world. And those who still believe in national newspapers' responsibilities to the public will remember the *News Chronicle's* action for a long time.

Perhaps because bigness and boldness, once started, have a way of being contagious, the competition immediately became a very special affair in the world of architecture. The assessors were different, the conditions were different, and the competitors especially would seem to be different, both in their attitude of mind and the schemes which have been submitted. If ever architects have worked hard for the sake of work, to advance the planning of a particular building form merely for the sake of achieving that advance, it would seem to be in this competition. As architectural competitions go, the money to be expended was almost trivial; the rewards for the fortunate are no more than ordinary in the premiums offered, and infinitely less than ordinary in that no reward of an actual building to execute can be promised to the winners. Yet somehow these things have not seemed to matter in the least.

Architects, and especially the younger architects, have submitted nearly two hundred and fifty schemes for this competition; and it is felt to be within the bounds of permissible comment to mention the quality of determined effort common to nearly all of them.

It is this that really would seem to make the competition so different from its predecessors. There is an absence of the dexterous balancing of other competitions —the balancing of assessor's whimsies, promoters' wishes, fashions of the moment and cautious planning. There are, most desirably, schemes of all kinds in the room; schemes diffused and compact, symmetrical, semi-compact; schemes with almost every grouping of units. But about them all there seems to be a freshness, an impression that the views presented, whatever they may be, are real views, and are the result of sincerely held convictions. And the work that has been put into describing those convictions is stupendous. It is in these ways that the *News Chronicle's* competition differs from other architectural competitions, and in these ways that its effect on architecture will be new and lasting.

In thinking of that effect and of the wider effects of the competition on school design, one is compelled to realize the responsibility of the work the Assessors are now doing. As the competition is different, so much more serious will be the decisions the Assessors take. It is they who, in effect, have the power to choose the best line of development for our schools for the next twenty years. Their choice must be reasonable in cost, construction and accommodation; at the same time that choice, if the whole essence of the competition is to be retained, must show an advance on solutions of the past. Decisions so serious cannot be taken in a moment.

The present competition has in this its only potential disadvantage. It is promoted by a national newspaper which, after the schemes are submitted, may have a natural desire to keep "news value" running. A quickly announced result might seem to some papers to do this very well; but not, we hope, to the *News Chronicle*.

The real "news value" of this competition will come in the next ten years, when it will be recalled that the schools of which the country can be proud were built because one newspaper realized what a national newspaper ought to be. And not only architects will feel that it is worth waiting an extra month to make certain that those schools are the best they can design.

The Architects' Journal
Westminster, S.W.1
Telephones: Whitehall
9212-7
Telegrams
Buildable
Parl
London

NOTES & TOPICS

DINNER AT PORTLAND PLACE

FOR the first time the R.I.B.A. was able last Friday to give its annual dinner at its own headquarters. It has had many dinners before, in London's grand hotels and the more satisfying grandeur of the Guildhall; in comparison the Henry Florence Hall came out very well indeed.

*

The hosts knew their way about, had no fear of finding themselves ushered in to the small dinner for somebody quite different, and the *décor* stood up well to the glitter of the distinguished. And a very dignified and prosperous lot we all looked.

*

For over 300 guests the service rooms proved wonderfully efficient, everybody seeming to be supplied as rapidly as they could partake. Of defects, only the relayed band from the gallery can be noted. This item was definitely not too hot.

*

Speeches by Lord Bessborough, the President, Professor Abercrombie and the High Commissioner of Canada left (without bias) Mr. Percy Thomas with the best story and, on the whole, the best speech; whilst a tendency of some guests to assume the present Registration Bill was a private venture of the Institute caused the only fluttering of eyelids. It was a very enjoyable evening.

—AND A PARTY

After the more formal gaieties of its banquet the R.I.B.A. went really gay last Tuesday. The social committee threw a party, hop, cabaret, theatricals, food, but not, alas, drink. The committee very sensibly kept the crowd down to 700. This, since there were 1,200 applications for tickets in the first four days, must have caused some heart-burning. The degree of congestion seemed about right and next year the party might with advantage be given a run of two nights. Incidentally, I should add that it was all free, with the result that architects from around the town have really come to use their building for the first time.

MR. WORNUM'S STAIRCASE

On these occasions Mr. Wornum's staircase comes into its own, the circulations function as they were intended to, and, of course, all the pretty lights have been turned on. From where I was sitting on the second floor landing I got a good angle shot through the great window of the Henry Florence Hall; the window cut off the noise of the band and so the couples revolved silently and every minute the whole thing looked more and more like a 1925 film set—a rather clever German one, I think, of about the "Grand Hotel" period.

FLAT RACKET

I have had a stroke of luck this week. I feel the fact should be recorded. I have let my flat for Coronation Week for nearly twenty per cent. of its annual rent. Even if I have to cope with cigarette burns on the cushions and other remains of thoughtless revellers I shall not do so badly.

*

Where on earth do tenants like these come from and where, incidentally, do all the permanent tenants of "luxury" flats come from? The forest of "Courts" and "Houses" and "Mansions" rises steadily and one presumes that the agents and financiers and solicitors and city gents know what they are about. Flat finance is a tricky business and everyone concerned tries to pass "the baby" on to the next man as quickly as possible.

*

The number of plutocrats, film stars and chain-store magnates who can pay the four-figure rents which assure them a view of one of the Royal Parks must be limited, and even the number of successful barristers, company directors and gentlemen leading a double life who pay a hundred or two less can hardly account for the present orgy of building. It is all very mysterious.

*

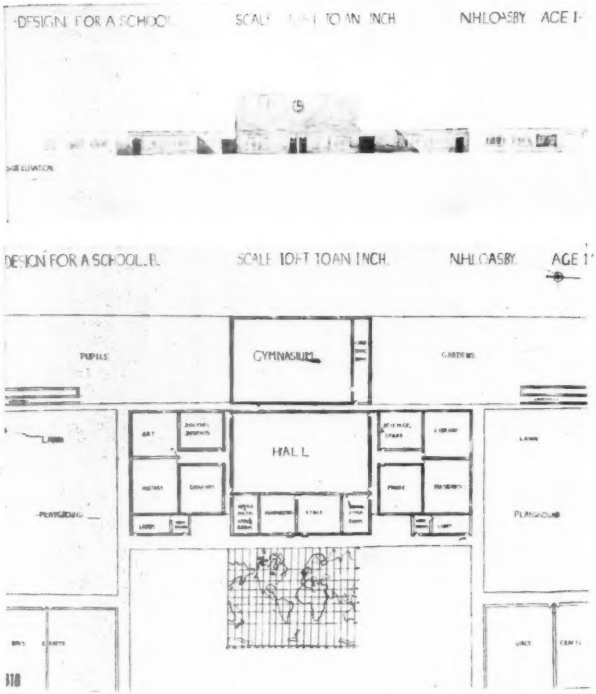
Presumably, although they could afford it, these people have no desire to staff or run a house; and land must be an unknown factor in their existence—something to pass through in a cream Hispano-Suiza. Perhaps they indulge in a sort of snobbish competition amongst themselves to see who can acquire the flat with the greatest number of amenities, racket courts, communal nurseries, "free" services, etc.

*

In any case I should like to know the number of "luxury" flats in London, the number of people who live in them, their incomes both actual and as returned to the Inland Revenue Office. The result would be interesting and from it one might deduce the number of pairs of sham curtains put up by agents and also the financial return if all the flats were let, assuming that there is some return on the present 10 and 20 per cent. lettings.

*

Architecturally the matter is more serious; Georgian Squares and Regency Terraces are falling like nine-pins and we are only replacing them with buildings which in ten or twenty years' time we may not want. A change for good or ill in the economic situation, a change in the fashionable size for the family, a proper planning of transport facilities



The design illustrated above is possibly that of the youngest competitor in the "News Chronicle's" schools competition now being assessed by Messrs. W. G. Newton, G. E. Kendall and Brian O'Rorke, and by its infringement of the conditions may permissibly be reproduced as an extreme example of the range of entries. The prize-winning and any commended schemes in this competition, together with a selection of the remaining designs, will be illustrated after the publication of the Assessors' award.

to satellite towns and flat owners may wish that they had never plunged so deeply. Already, one imagines, the ice is pretty thin.

GLOBE-BAITING

Opinions of many famous people in the art and architectural world were quoted, according to the *Bexhill Observer* (I am indebted to Mr. Edward Maufe for a copy) at the Ministry of Health inquiry on Mr. Serge Chermayeff's proposed Sussex house last week. People whose names the *Bexhill Observer* describes as being "household words"—Professor Harbord Reed, for instance, and Mr. John Globe.

*

I am prepared to agree the names are vaguely familiar, but Mr. Maufe isn't satisfied. He thinks, perhaps a little pedantically, that we should read Herbert, for Harbord and Gloag for Globe. In which case a handsome action for damages would appear to lie for Mr. Gloag, provided the defendants don't wriggle out on a plea of justification.

THE GREAT GOD EFFICIENCY

One probably shouldn't discourage the L.C.C. when it shows any sign of trying to make order out of disorder, but its present campaign of street renaming does seem rather like fiddling while London strangles itself.

*

The renaming of Church Street, Chelsea, as Old Church Street (presumably to distinguish it from Church Street, Kensington) is fairly harmless—alternative suggestions: leave the Chelsea one as it is and call the Kensington one Old Church Street; or leave the Kensington one as it is and call the Chelsea one New Church Street (Mendelsohn and Chermayeff and Walter Gropius and E. Maxwell Fry, architects).

*

But the specific abolition (which the L.C.C. intends) of all the "Uppers" and "Lowers" seems much less justifiable. It seems a case where consideration of individual necessities is essential and the establishment of a rule a piece of bureaucratic pedantry.

*

Often the "Upper" or "Lower" is a useful geographical indication. The two often have distinct personalities which will now be merged into nonentity (I have still not recovered from the shock of the disappearance a few years ago of Charing Cross—as an address—for reasons of "convenience") and, further, surely the reduction, not the increase, of the numbers in one street should be the aim.

*

We must all agree with Mr. Humphry Deane's recent letter to *The Times* about this, and about the unreality of the L.C.C.'s so-called right of appeal.

KICKING HORSE CAMP OR LINDBERGHVILLE

But far more horrifying than this fiddling on the part of the L.C.C. is the reported American campaign to change dozens of place-names whose picturesqueness the inhabitants find humiliating—a stage of growing up (rather like the stage of being ashamed of an unusual Christian name at school) that shouldn't be allowed to obscure all sorts of valuable local historical records, which is what place-names are.

*

I am thankful to read, though, that one of the most familiar of these, Medicine Hat (Saskatchewan, Canada), has decided to retain its name by a vote of its inhabitants.

*

And I do pray that my favourite of all American place-names will survive—I discovered it for myself in New York State: quite a small village called Linoleumville.

SIR OWEN WILLIAMS AND EDUCATION

Sir Owen Williams's new factory for Odhams at Watford is an affair of hundred foot spans and fifty foot cantilevers—hundred foot lattice girders sweeping along ten feet above the floor, stuck down on the top of circular concrete piers; if an office is wanted it's hung up somewhere in the roof and that's that. There is a certain ruthlessness about the man that leaves one rather breathless; an architect to tidy up the corners might not come amiss, but a lot of architecture, nevertheless, seems trifling stuff compared with this particular brand of engineering, a brand which is coping so adequately with those problems the existence of which some architects scarcely seem to realize.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS

It is this kind of building too, as well as the lyricism in Corbusier that the architect of the future will be dealing with. If the Board of Architectural Education and some of the schools are not aware of it, there is a large body of students that is, and any system of education which is to retain their respect and do its job must recognize the fact. Would architecture suffer on its emotional side if the bigger schools were to include an engineer of the right sort on the lecturing staff?

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

THE NEW ADELPHI

The Crown Lands Advisory Committee has passed the designs of Mr. Stanley Hamp, of Collcut and Hamp, for an eleven-storey office building on the Adelphi site. It will rise to 130 ft. above the Thames Embankment, and will have a roof garden, basement garage and shops.

MENACE TO OXFORD

The discouragement of further industrial development in Oxford was urged last week by Sir Richard Livingstone, president of Corpus Christi College. He said a satellite town, on the lines of Bournville, should be developed in East Oxford, which at present was "simply an outbreak of eczema in red brick." Industrial development not only menaced the beauty of the place, but also increased the traffic problem.

CO-OPERATION IN BUILDING

Builders, owners and architects should co-operate, said Mr. A. C. Bossom, M.P., at last week's annual luncheon of the Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers in London.

He condemned the tragic demolition of old cottages in charming villages to make way for some modern chain store with a great red front.

REYNOLDS'S HOUSE TO GO

The William and Mary house in Leicester Square, in which Sir Joshua Reynolds lived for over thirty years, is to be demolished to make room for extensions to the Automobile Association headquarters.

ALL HALLOWS CHURCH TO BE DEMOLISHED

On Tuesday last the Privy Council announced its approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' scheme to sell the site of All Hallows Church, designed by Wren, and to build elsewhere in the London Diocese another Church of All Hallows. The site is said to be worth £150,000. It is proposed to incorporate the furniture and fittings of the present church in the new building.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, February 11

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, 10 a.m. to 10 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.*

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, *Gt. George Street, S.W.1. Joint meeting with the Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France (British Section) and the Institution of Structural Engineers. "The Construction of Large Modern Water Dams." By A. Coyne. 6 p.m.*

INSTITUTE OF WELDING. *Liverpool and District Branch. At the Technical College, Liverpool. "Notes on Arc Welding." By E. C. Davies. 7.30 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, *Savoy Place, W.C.2. "Fire Precautions in Major Electrical Stations." By F. C. Winfield. 6 p.m.*

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the new works of Gillette Industries, Ltd., Gt. West Road. 2.30 p.m.*

Friday, February 12

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, *Carton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Administration of Schemes Prepared by Joint Committees." By Professor Patrick Abercrombie. 6 p.m.*

Monday, February 15

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. *London and Birmingham. Until February 26.*

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION EXHIBITION. *At the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. "Light and Architecture." By Howard Robertson. 5.30 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *Midland Counties Branch. At the James Watt Memorial Institute, York House, Gt. Charles Street, Birmingham. "The Stability of Columns and Beams." By A. Noel Proctor. 6.30 p.m.*

Tuesday, February 16

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. *At 1 Edridge Road, Croydon. "Town Planning." By Professor L. P. Abercrombie. 8 p.m.*

Wednesday, February 17

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, *Lancashire and Cheshire Branch (Junior Members' Section). At the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, Manchester. Discussion on paper entitled "The Analysis of Wind Stresses on Structures." 7.30 p.m. Scottish Branch. At 129 Bath Street, Glasgow. "Modern Flat Construction." By P. G. Bowie. 7.15 p.m.*

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *At the Hall of the Art Workers Guild, 6 Queen Square, W.C. "The Royal Chapel of Henry VII, Westminster Abbey." By A. J. Mason. 8 p.m.*

LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU, *Savoy Hill, W.C.2. "Lighting Plans for the 1937 Paris Exhibition." By H. H. Maissonneuve. Discussion to be opened by Ian Jeffcott. 7 p.m.*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. *John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Recent Work on Wood-Destroying Insects." By R. C. Fisher. 8.15 p.m.*

MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom offers for award in June, 1937, certain maintenance scholarships in architecture. The scholarships will consist of a grant for the payment, in whole or in part, of the school fees and necessary subscriptions, instruments, books, etc., and, when necessary, a maintenance allowance not to exceed as a rule £100 a year. The scholarships will be renewable from year to year until the student has finished his or her school training. They will be available for students of British nationality who could not otherwise afford such training to enable them to attend architectural schools approved by the Council. The scholarships will be available both for students who have already begun their training and for students wishing to begin their training. They would not normally be granted to students under 17 years of age. Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, 68 Portland Place, London, W.1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is March 22, 1937.

JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS EXHIBITION

An exhibition of the work of Junior Technical Schools for boys and girls, maintained and aided by the L.C.C., was opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Council Chamber of the County Hall on Tuesday last. The exhibition will remain open until February 20.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual congress of the Northern Architectural Students' Association is to be held in Leeds on February 26 and 27.

The Leeds Architectural Students' Association is at present engaged in completing the programme for the Congress.

HOUNDSDITCH

On Monday last the Minister of Transport announced that he had made a grant to the Corporation of the City of London towards a scheme for the widening of part of Houndsditch. The scheme is estimated to cost about £142,700.

REHOUSING: ENGLAND AND WALES

The Ministry of Health states that a total of 5,450 houses were completed during December as compared with 5,620 during November and 6,831 during October, the great majority in each case being allocated to 1930 Act purposes. New houses approved during January numbered 6,627 as compared with 6,204 in December and 5,496 in November.

LONDON HOUSING PROGRESS

The Housing and Public Health Committee, at Tuesday's meeting of the L.C.C., reported that nearly 69,380 houses and flats have been erected by the Council since the war up to January 23, 1937. In the eight weeks since the last progress report was submitted, 438 houses and 1,034 flats (an average of 184 dwellings a week) have been completed at the various estates. The work done since April 1, 1934, represents the equivalent of 15,785 complete dwellings. There are over 6,800 houses and flats in course of erection, and the average number of workmen employed during the week ended January 23, 1937, was about 5,860.

The Committee also submitted proposals for the acquisition and clearance, at a cost of about £115,000, of some 5 acres of slum areas near Christian Street, Stepney. About 1,320 working-class persons will be displaced, and the cost of rehousing them is estimated at £157,000. About 260 flats with accommodation for nearly 1,250 persons will be built on the sites when cleared.

The Committee also submitted a scheme for clearing other slum areas in the East End. These areas are scattered in Poplar and Stepney, the largest area being in the neighbourhood of Phoebe Street, and are about 10 acres in extent. The proposals involve the acquisition by the Council of about 9½ acres of these areas. It is proposed that parts of these sites, when cleared.

The assessors in the "News Chronicle" competition examining the designs at Dorland Hall :—above: Mr. Brian O'Rorke (left) Mr. G. E. Kendall (centre), and Professor W. G. Newton. On the right is a worm's-eye view of Messrs. Kendall and O'Rorke.

should be developed by the Stepney Metropolitan Borough Council, and that about 310 flats to accommodate 1,500 persons, should be erected on the land to be developed by the London County Council. The total cost of acquisition and clearance is over £100,000. In all, about 2,000 persons will have to be rehoused, at an estimated cost of £212,000.

A.T.O.

An open discussion meeting under the auspices of the Architects' and Technicians' Organisation will take place at Friends House, Euston Road (Room 11), on Wednesday, February 17, at 6.30 p.m. The subjects for discussion will be: (*a*) Building Standards — actual and possible ; (*b*) Housing in London.

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

In view of the general importance of Housing and Town and Country Planning, not only to local authorities and their officials, but also to a wider public, the part of the annual report of the Ministry for the year 1935-36 which deals with these subjects has, as in former years, been published separately.

The pamphlet gives details of the progress made with slum clearance, reports the beginning of the campaign against overcrowding and deals with the provision of new houses generally. Other housing matters dealt with include the progress in rural housing and the problem of managing municipal housing estates, especially for those displaced from the slums. A separate section on the progress of London housing is also included.

The second part of the pamphlet contains a general review of the position of planning schemes throughout the country and of the progress of regional planning, and includes notes on the preparation of planning schemes and the revision of Ordnance Survey Maps. There is also a record of some interesting decisions on appeals made to the Minister by intending developers. The pamphlet, which is entitled *Housing and Town and Country Planning*, is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN BUILDING

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa has appointed Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne as architects for its new headquarters in Johannesburg.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Percy Thomas, P.R.I.B.A., speaking at the annual dinner of the Northern Architectural Association, held recently at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, said it was absolutely essential that municipalities should plan their intended developments years ahead, rather than rely on the old haphazard methods. The country, as a whole, had to face the fact that wholesale demolition and rebuilding in its chief centres was necessary.

Referring to the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, he urged that more drastic measures should be taken than were embodied in that measure. It was ridiculous to decree that buildings should merely be set back a few yards from the main roads.

Dealing with the Team Valley Trading Estate, Mr. Thomas said such national schemes were not only valuable experiments from an industrial standpoint ; they marked, also, the taking of a long step forward in the way of employing architects, not only for design, but for the general layout. Generally the possibilities of the new order impressed him greatly.

IRISH ARCHITECTS

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (Mr. H. Allbery, President, in the chair), Mr. W. H. Howard Cooke was unanimously elected vice-president of the Institute for 1937, and Mr. L. F. Giron as member of the Council. Various standing and other committees were appointed: Messrs. G. F. Beckett, J. J. Robinson and James H. Webb being elected to the Professional Practice Committee ; Messrs. F. G. Hicks, L. F. Giron and T. F. Inglis to the Arts Committee ; Messrs. G. F. Beckett, J. V. Downes, T. F. Inglis, J. M. Mitchell, J. Moore, Manning Robertson and J. J. O'Gorman to the Town Planning Committee; and Professor R. M. Butler, and Messrs. G. Atkinson, T. J. Byrne, W. H. H. Cooke, J. V. Downes, L. F. Giron,

Vincent Kelly, A. Pugin Meldon and J. J. Robinson to the Board of Architectural Education.

THE BRITISH PAVILION

Following is a list of the artists collaborating with the architect (Oliver Hill) on the British Pavilion for the Paris Exhibition, illustrated on pages 252 and 259 to 262 : John Skeaping, decorative panels to façade symbolizing the industries exhibited ; Charles Wheeler, A.R.A., double life size sculpture group of Art and Industry ; Gertrude Hermes, cartoon for sculptured glass Britannia window ; Mary Adshead, painting of gastronomic map for glass and decorative panels in restaurant ; Clifford and Rosemary Ellis, mosaic floor to principal entrance symbolizing "British Sports and Games" ; Raymond McGrath, cartoon for decoration of glass screen inside principal entrance ; Doris Zinkeisen, design for three-dimensioned pictorial group "Hunting" ; Eric Ravilious, design for three-dimensioned pictorial group "Tennis" ; Edward Bawden, decoration to screen in leather section ; Albert Rutherston, decoration of screen to "5 o'clock Tea" ; George Sheringham, drop background to living-room of the "Week End House" ; Ashley Havinden, design of book section and inlay motifs to flooring.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Following are some extracts from a paper entitled "The Philosophy of Modernism," read by Mr. Hope Bagenal at a recent meeting of the Architectural Association.

I have frequently criticized in public certain defects in modern building very difficult to remedy because they are accepted as inevitable. They are connected with a qualitative decline in real building in response to certain economic tendencies and to the thrusts of Big Business. But they are also in response to a new gospel of engineering carefully cultivated by some sections of the building industry for obvious reasons. And in combating them one discovers the wrong ideas behind the bad building. English building science, unlike German, has distinguished between good building and good engineering. Good building has separate requirements to fulfil, separate controls, separate tests, separate endurances. Building does not organize function closely as engineering attempts to do, but organizes it loosely. Good building, as distinguished from engineering, expects comparatively unskilled labour, rough non-homogeneous materials, a certain wall porosity or breathing power, a rough adaptability to a number of different users, and a certain massiveness in order to resist vibrations of all kinds and temperature changes, and in order to give durability. I have made there a purely scientific generalization. But these facts cut right across some of the plastic vision of the modernist designer and especially his conception of space art or raumkunst. He doesn't like the idea of "a certain massiveness." Not the proper relationship of mass to space, but space for its own sake is his inspiration. Now this is a true artistic inspiration and explains those affinities of modernism to engineering, which can give thin and ever thinner structure, on the one hand : and to sculpture on the other, which can dispense with ordinary building technique altogether. Gropius says "increasingly daring lightness of modern constructional methods has banished the crushing sense of ponderosity inseparable from the solid walls and massive foundations of masonry." But he also says in another context "That innate respect for material and construction and conscientious technical workmanship which characterized the building of the pre-machine epoch has certainly not as yet found a corresponding echo in the architects of today in spite of the emphasis which they lay on technique."

But that a theory of "Functionalism," when applied to architecture, should turn out on examination to be the purest æstheticism need not worry us. True our modernists sit indoors with enormous windows half curtained over and drive about in motors with windows so small they can hardly see out of them. These anomalies are found in every age. Style is much more important than anything else, so why not acknowledge it. Each new generation of designers, if it is vital, will die for its shapes, and will not care in the least if they are proved poor in function or use. There instinct is right : style is that which endures ; when our period is over, our style with its indefinable range of flavours and associations, will give us away, will tell others in the future what we were—what was our quality. But we cannot have it both ways. Modernism cannot both be a style and not a style. Style is the result of the inevitable connotations we give familiar shapes. Our minds work in that way and we cannot avoid it. The very success of Modernism, the reason it has permeated allied arts, is because it has achieved that uniqueness, that identity, which is style. But a new style enriches our experience, not only by its organization of function, but also by its omissions and emphasis, articulations of ideas, distinctions in emotions, disciplines, relation-expressions. My own criticism of modernism is that it is not rich enough : it has a hunger-strike quality. It is afraid of wit and afraid of contemplation. And so the Russians say it reminds them of a period of privation, and are unaccountably turning to something else.

But modernists claim that theirs is not a style, that it is different to anything in the past, that it is something more essential. And there is a reason for this. It is connected with what one might call the *reference to organism* of the modern mind. There is a feeling that if a thing can be and appear wholly organic it will be wholly satisfying.

My theory would regard the material of our art not first as space experience, but first the understanding of good building. We *find* space, and in it we place solid objects : we build. We do not create space. But also Architecture as an art has a cosmic characteristic. As a reward for its limitations it is able to express easily and naturally, and better than any other art, *equilibrium*. A building does not easily and naturally suggest what an aeroplane can suggest. A building, though in the Baroque and modernist styles it is made to express motion-ideas and space-adventure, can never do so as easily or interestingly as emancipated sculpture, music and painting—arts which can and do exist in the void. But its artistic use and nature is to convey equilibrium, peace, continuity, and to remain near the people in the region of commonplace æsthetic reaction. My theory then would regard architecture as the art least fitted to convey the dynamic process, but best fitted to suggest inconspicuously things more profound and more enduring. That is to say the first duty of an architect is to understand the monumental and be able to design a church, a shrine, a monument, because he alone can do that. And it is in the conception of the home that something better is needed than the ordinary gymnaesthetics of modernism. Here is the test of theories and while there has been some real advance in planning, on the other hand structure has declined. The building of ordinary dwellings has become so poor as to need special paragraphs in Government housing reports on the necessity of providing living conditions. It will be a poor thing if it is found we have planned the world on paper and let down the future generation in the matter of good building. The remedy lies in our turning towards English building research and founding upon that. We must be more practical and realistic while at the same time maintaining our grip of theoretical planning. Let me inform you that, round the corner from here, at the Y.W.C.A. they are just starting a course of lectures entitled "How to be practical in domestic crises ; open to men also." What could be more comprehensive, more ingenious, or show a greater grasp of realities ! And, we, as a profession, ought to present to our great client the British public some advice, some help, no less realistic. We ought to say in effect—"Here is a standard of good building in respect of dwellings which the nation must afford to pay for, and below which it must not fall." It is not our job to invent methods for paying, but it is our job to guard good building like a watchdog.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. A. C. Dean, M.INST. C.E., has taken into partnership in his practice Mr. W. H. Cadwell and Mr. R. S. A. Larmouth, ASSOC. MM. INST. C.E., who have been associated with the firm for some years. The practice will continue under the same style as hitherto.

COMPETITION NEWS

CENTRAL BATHS, HACKNEY

The Hackney Borough Council invites architects to submit designs in competition for the central baths proposed to be erected on a site in Clapton Square, Hackney. Mr. F. J. Horth, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed assessor ; and the following premiums are offered—£500, £300 and £200. The last day for questions is March 18, 1937, and the designs must be submitted not later than May 31.

Conditions, etc., are obtainable from Mr. R. H. R. Tee, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hackney, E.8. (Deposit £1 1s.)

READING COMPETITION

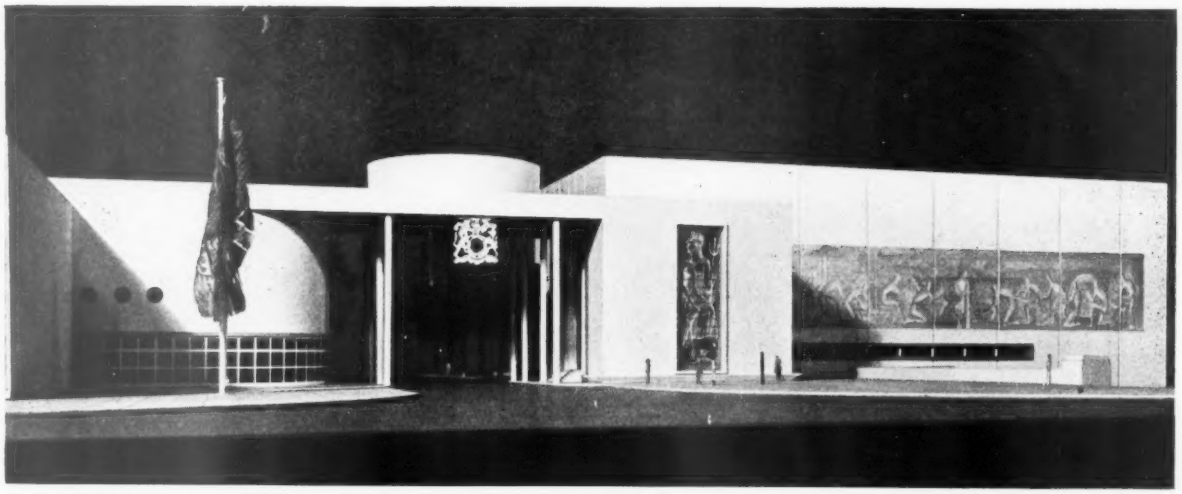
At a recent meeting of the Reading Corporation, a report by the Parks Sub-Committee stated that the Committee had considered preparing details of a competition for designs of a complete scheme for providing View Island with a bathing pool, etc. In the event of the expenditure of £15,000 being approved, the Committee recommended that three prizes of 100, 50 and 25 guineas be offered for designs, and that the first prize be merged in fees payable to the architect whose design was placed first.

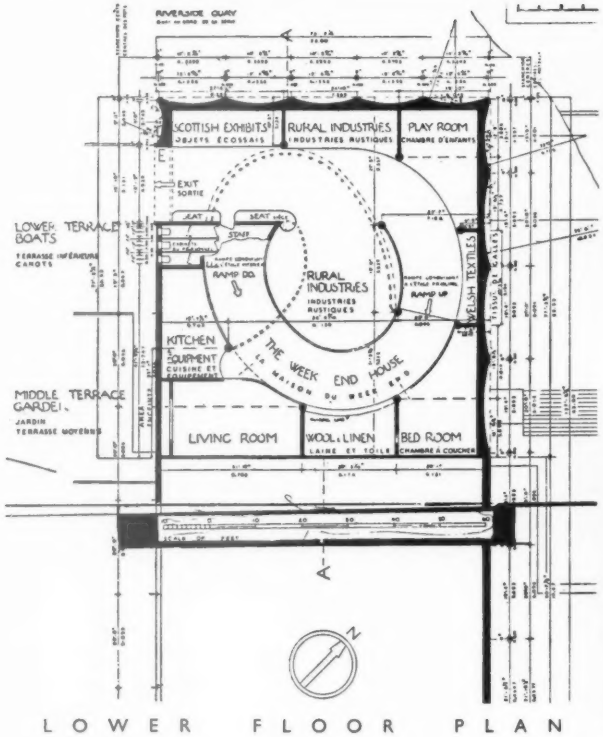
CHINGFORD CIVIC CENTRE

The following report appeared in the current issue of the *Walthamstow Guardian* : "The design of the civic centre to be created at Chingford is to be put out to public competition. At the meeting of the Essex Education Committee, it was reported that further consideration had been given to sketch plans, prepared by the county architect, for the erection of a branch library in North Chingford, and the committee also had before it a communication from the Chingford Council.

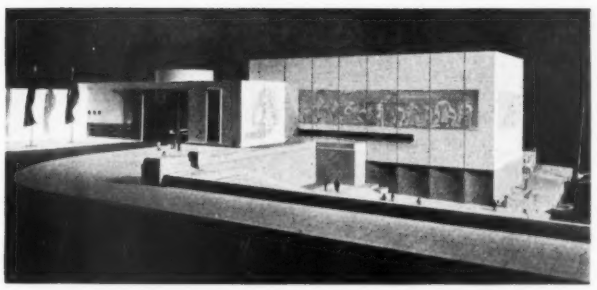
"The suggested site for the proposed branch library is part of lands acquired by the Council for the erection of a new town hall and for the formation of a complete civic centre. The Council is of the opinion that the most satisfactory way of dealing with the problem is by the institution of a public competition, and it asks for the co-operation of the County Council so far as the erection of county buildings is concerned."

THE BRITISH PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION

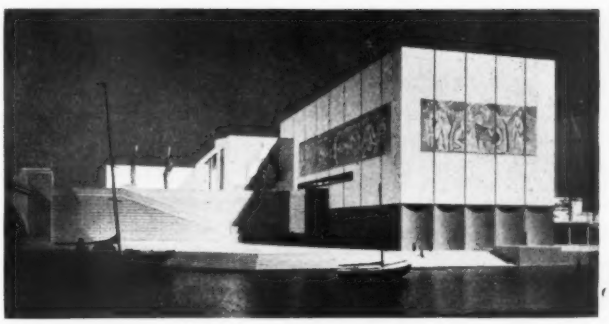




LOWER FLOOR PLAN



DESIGNED BY OLIVER HILL

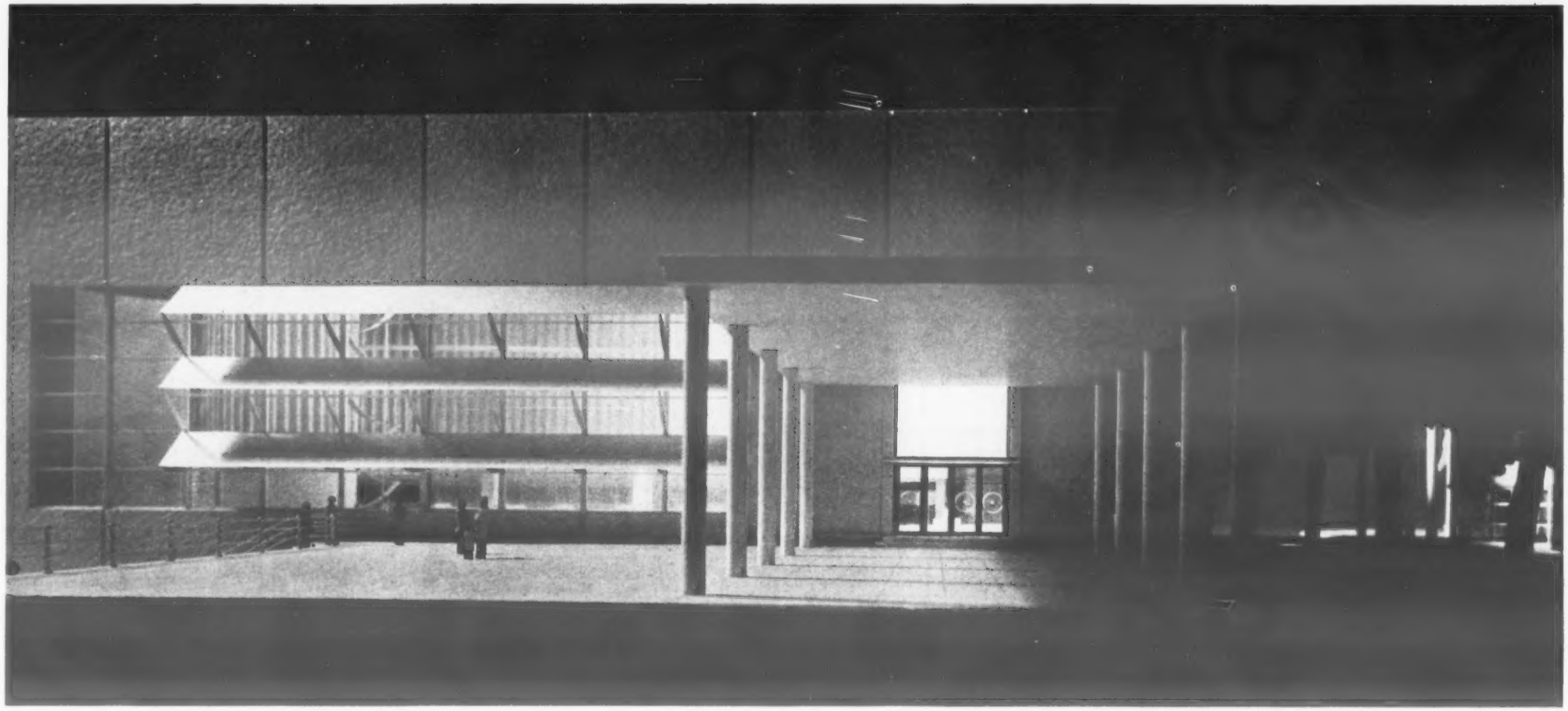


ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—*The pavilion is being erected at the Paris International Exhibition, 1937, to house a display of various everyday things manufactured in the United Kingdom. It was considered desirable that the building should be treated as simply and directly as possible; as a shell, without extravagance or irrelevant features. The vertical lines through the façades show the steel frame construction. The whole of the exterior will be rendered with a white textured surface, certain small parts being picked out in red and the lower storey in blue.*

A frieze, the work of John Skeaping, about 170 ft. long and 21 ft. high, in monotone, extending across the north-east and north-west elevations, will contain representations of the principal industries exhibited in the pavilion. On the adjoining flank wall, facing the river, will be a diagrammatic map of the United Kingdom, carried out in neon tubing, and showing the distribution of these industries. Facing the Place d'Honneur on the north-east front will be a window, 30 ft. high, of sculptured glass, manufactured by a new process and with a Britannia motif designed by Gertrude Hermes. The Royal Coats of Arms, suspended from the roof of the portico over the Quai d'Orsay, on the north-east front, will be the collective work of students of the Central School of Arts and Crafts.

The photographs of the model show: top, the north-east front facing the Place d'Honneur, showing the portico with the Royal Coats of Arms, and, to the right, the Britannia window, 30 ft. high, of sculptured glass; and part of the long frieze on which will be represented all the principal industries exhibited in the pavilion; centre, the same front looking from the Pont d'Iena; bottom, view from the north, showing, on the left, the Pont d'Iena.

THE BRITISH PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION



PLAN—*The pavilion will stand on the west side of the Place d'Honneur at the junction of the Pont d'Iena and the Quai d'Orsay. It bridges over the Quai in the form of a portico. The principal entrance to the pavilion will be under this portico as also will be the entrance to the British restaurant on the opposite side of the Quai d'Orsay. The riverside end of the pavilion will be extended over the low level quay and this end will contain the lower floor gallery.*

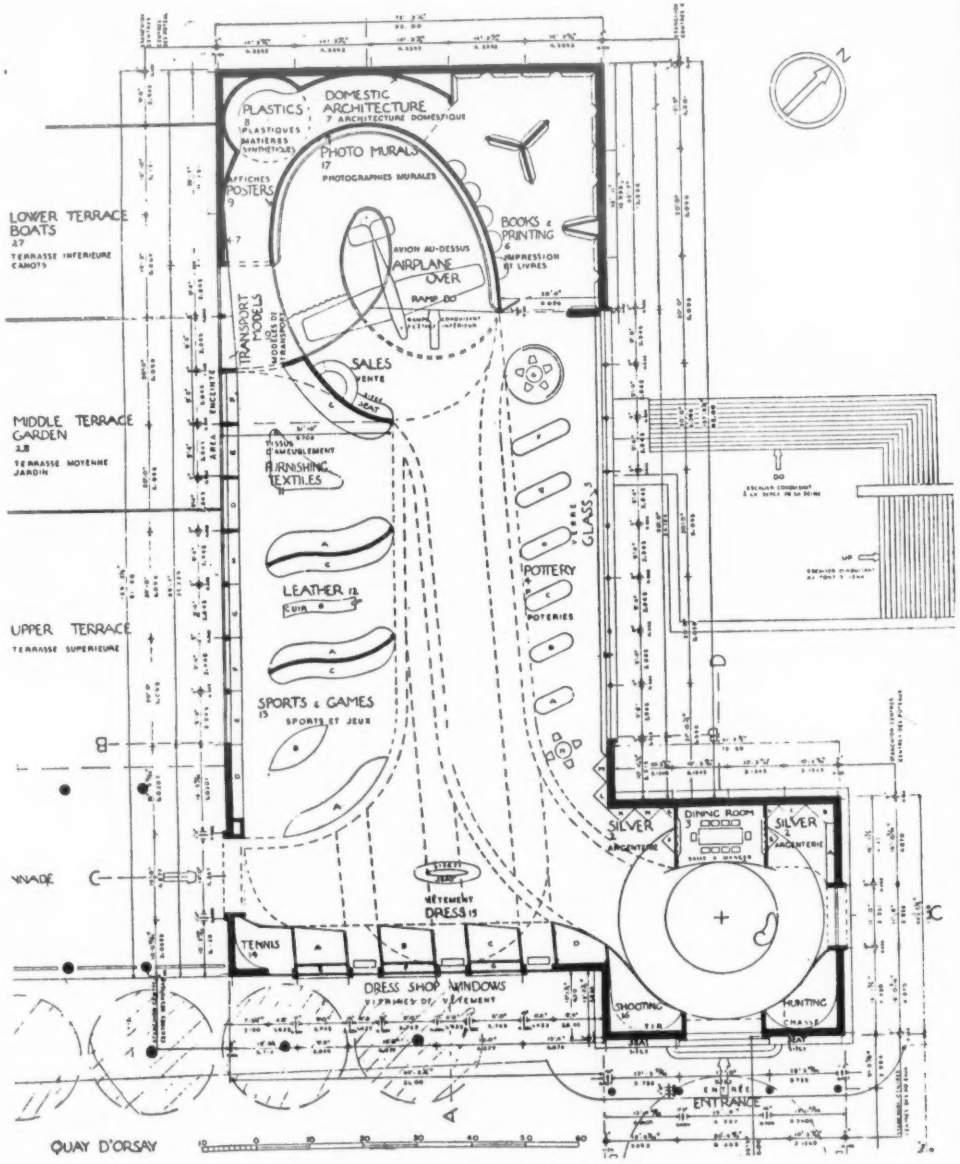
DESIGN OF THE INTERIOR—*Immediately inside the principal entrance will be pictorial groups representing British sports and games : hunting, shooting, tennis, etc., and closely related to these, the exhibits of sports and games equipment, leather and dress. Various artists are engaged in the execution of these groups. These exhibits, mostly of outdoor equipment, will be shown in the higher part of the south-west side of the main gallery, which is 40 ft. high.*

Opposite the entrance will be a formal dining-room, in which will be displayed, in an appropriate setting, some of the fine silver, pottery and glass. The main sections of these exhibits will be immediately adjoining. The glass section will be shown against a window 80 ft. long, running the whole length of the section, in order that the colour may be seen against the light. The whole of this section is being constructed in glass, viz. : flooring, walling and the stands themselves, and the window is of glass bricks of a new type.

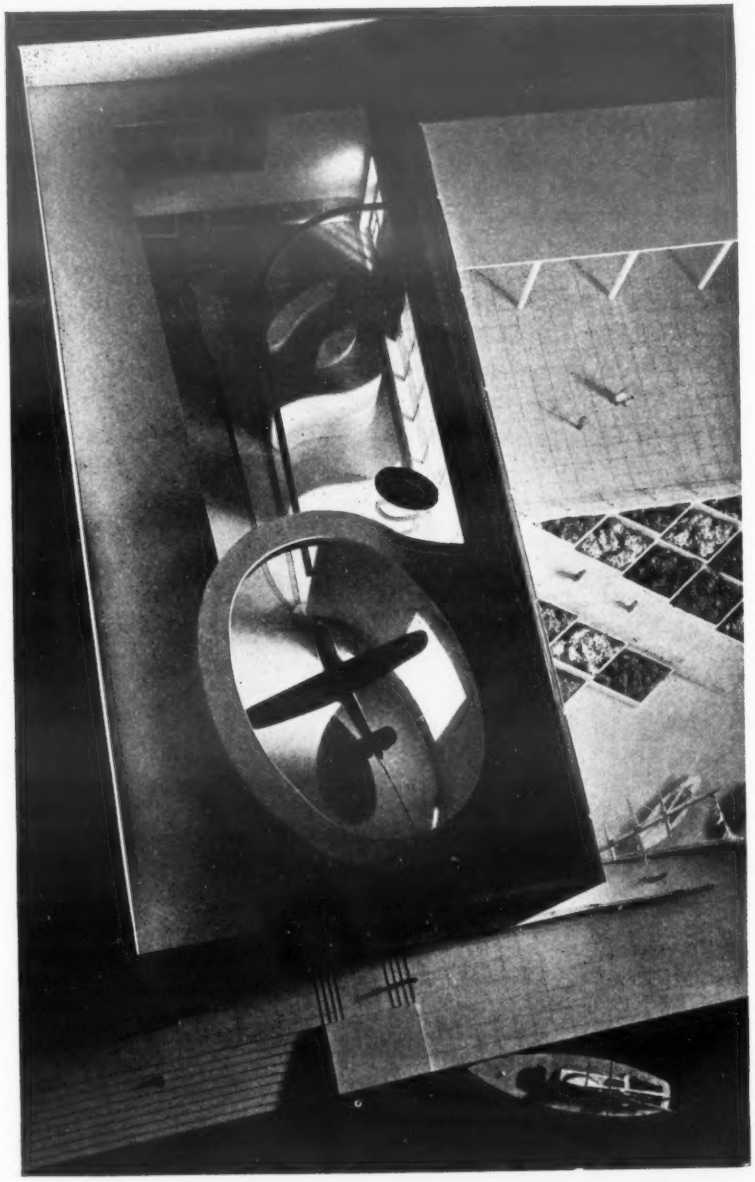
At the south side of the principal gallery, high up in a recess, will be a sculptured group, Art and Industry, the work of Charles Wheeler, A.R.A., the figures being about twice life-size.

The walls of the wide inclined elliptical ramp leading down to the lower floor will be covered entirely with huge photo-murals depicting the English scene, projected direct on to the wall surface by a new process, and hung from the ceiling of this ellipse, which is some 60 ft. by 40 ft. by 50 ft. high, will be the Percival Gull plane used on the record Cape flight.

The photographs of the model show : above, looking from the Swedish Pavilion through the connecting colonnade towards the south-west front ; and below, a view with the roof cut away, showing, at the top of the picture, the sculptured group Art and Industry and, in the foreground, the elliptical ramp leading down to the lower floor, and the Percival Gull aeroplane hung from the ceiling of the ellipse.

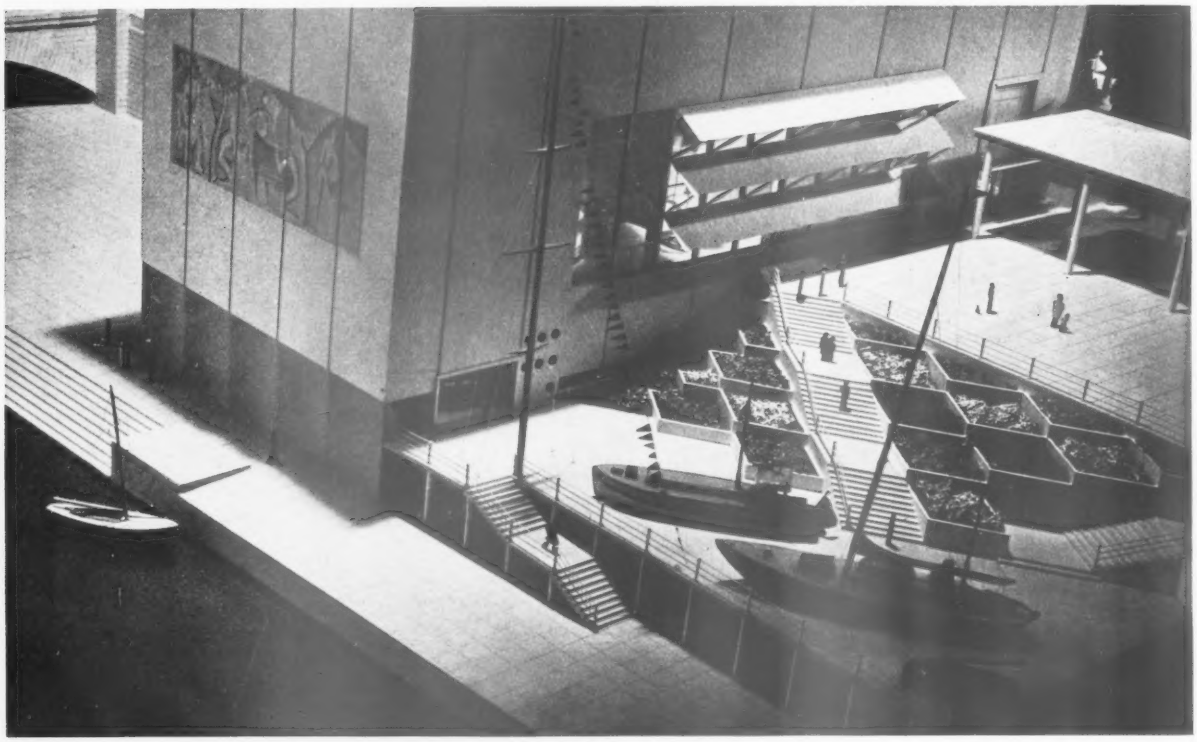


PRINCIPAL FLOOR PLAN



DESIGNED BY OLIVER HILL

THE BRITISH PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION



The top photograph of the model shows the exit door leading to the lower terrace. Visitors will pass this way from the lower floor to the boat building exhibits alongside the river and thence up the steps through the modern terraced English garden to the terrace and colonnade leading, off the picture on the right, to the Swedish Pavilion about 100 ft. away. The photograph below is another view of the terraces and colonnade, taken from the west.

For the list of the names of the artists who collaborated with the architect *see page 258.* *The model is the work of Kenneth McCutchon.*

DESIGNED BY

OLIVER HILL

R.I.B.A.

ANNUAL DINNER

THE annual dinner of the R.I.B.A. was held in the Henry Florence Hall of the R.I.B.A. Building on Friday last, under the chairmanship of Mr. Percy Thomas, President.

The Earl of Bessborough, proposing the toast of "The R.I.B.A., and its Allied Societies," said that during the hundred years of its existence the Institute had received royal recognition during six reigns. The Institute could proudly claim that it had been continuously and increasingly deserving of such official recognition. He continued: "It has not only been of more and more service to the architectural profession, but it has rendered outstanding public service, notably in the direction of architectural education and in exhibition work. It is a great feat to have created a system of architectural education which is Empire wide.

"On the exhibition side of your work I recall that I had the privilege of opening the Exhibition of Everyday Things. On that occasion I remember referring to the exceptional opportunities that architects have of improving public taste. We need not travel far out of London to be offended by the amount of jerry-building we see, by the sight of mushroom townships grown up without plan or arrangement, by unsightly bungalows, and by ugly petrol stations. Would that the haphazard growth of new populated areas without plan or supervision were against the law of the land. There can be no difficulty in that architects' opportunities to improve public taste have by no means diminished.

"Meanwhile we have cause, however, to be grateful that new architecture today which is beautiful is largely due to the Institute. The work of the architect is, from its nature, more prominently and continuously before us than the work of any other artist. In many respects, too, the architects' work is more permanent than other artistic creations. These factors add to the responsibility of the architect.

"However much we may deplore the lack of artistic design in certain features of present-day building development, generally speaking, I take it taste is better today than when the Institute was founded just over 100 years ago. That was admittedly a bad period."

The speaker then referred to the Registration Bill. "Rightly jealous for the prestige of your profession the Institute is helping to promote a Bill in Parliament to make registration compulsory so that no one architect shall be permitted to call himself an architect unless he is on the register. I suggest that the architectural profession is of as great importance to the public as that of the barrister, the solicitor or the doctor, not one of whom may claim a right to call himself so unless his name is recorded on the official register or roll of his profession. A Bill for the compulsory registration of architects is being introduced in the House of Lords, and I join with you in hoping that your efforts to prevent the profession and the public from being exploited by adventurers will be successful, not only for the benefit of the public, but for the protection of all established architects in their own spheres, and that the Bill will, in due course, be placed on the Statute Book."

In conclusion, the Earl of Bessborough said that the Bill was given a second reading in the House of Lords on February 2 without a division. He pointed out that the Government spokesman was not very sympathetic and that it would rest with architects to show that it was in the public interest and, with the help of public opinion, to persuade the Government to adopt a more sympathetic attitude.

Mr. Percy Thomas, responding to the toast, said: "During the past 18 months I have had to reply to this toast on very many occasions and, generally speaking, the theme of my reply has been to point out the need for the greater employment of architects and the many ways in which our services can be utilized. It occurs to me that many people may wonder why I talk about these things and not architecture. My excuse—if I need one—is my firm conviction that the architect is destined to play a much greater part in the life of the community than he has in the past."

Mr. Thomas pointed out that we lived in days when the service to the State was regarded as one of the first duties of its citizens, and narrow and selfish views were not tolerated, either in individuals or societies. He continued: "We are, I believe, at the beginning of an era of great schemes of national planning, of the industrial redistribution of the rebuilding of towns and cities, on a scale barely dreamed of today. And it is because I believe that architects are better qualified than any other body of men in the country to assist in this great work, that I make no apology for drawing attention to the need for their services. It is not sufficient for us to be ready to undertake the ordinary duties of our profession when our services are required. All our training, our habit of looking ahead, our gift of vision, fit us for greater services. We must be the pioneers, the missionaries, to preach to our national and municipal leaders of the benefits which ordered planning can bring to the nation."

Mr. Thomas then referred to the relations between the architect and the community. "There is a vast amount of criticism in the air today about our cities, our traffic, our towns and our countryside. With much of that criticism I am in hearty agreement. But I want to make this point to you as forcibly as I can—that it is not the architects who are to blame for the things which you rightly criticize. It is not the fault of architects that streets are too narrow for the traffic they carry, that our houses are overcrowded, that our open spaces are inadequate, that our industrial building is on the whole ugly and heartbreaking, that our villages and countryside are being ruined by the invasion from the towns. So far from being to blame for any of these things the architects have always been foremost in fighting against them and in trying to wake up the community to the evils that afflict it. From the days of Sir Christopher Wren's abortive town-plan for London right down to today it is the architects who have been preaching and urging the necessity for planning, who have studied the subject and trained themselves to be able to do it, if they got the chance. It is the community that has been slow and blind and has—until almost the day before yesterday—refused them their chance.

"We architects have nothing to apologize for in these matters. We can on the contrary be proud of the contribution that has been made to the national awakening by such men as Raymond Unwin, Thomas Adams, Adshead, Abercrombie, Guy Dawber and a host of others who have led their various crusades in the cause of a better, cleaner, more beautiful, more rationally planned country. What we are suffering from in these and in many other directions is not the fault of the architect but the failure of the community to give to the architect the work which he—and he only—is trained to do. That is our complaint against the country today.

"But I do not want to end on a note of pessimism. Already there are encouraging signs, Government and municipal authorities are consulting us to an ever-increasing extent. The profession itself is alive and ready. The R.I.B.A. by means of exhibitions and lectures is encouraging the public to look to architects for the solution of their problems, whether they be civic centres, town planning, aerodromes, factories or the everyday things of life."

In conclusion, the President referred to the Registration Bill, the object of which is to remedy a defect in the Architects' Registration Bill, 1931. He said: "You will recall that, under the present law, anybody can call himself an architect and, so far as protecting either the profession or the public, the 1931 Bill is of little use unless the particular members of the public concerned are aware of the difference between an architect and a registered architect. The present Bill, to put the matter quite shortly, is to prohibit any person from calling himself an architect unless he is on the register of architects, and we are not without hope that, if all those who are interested in the welfare of the profession and the necessity for protecting the public will be active in support of this measure and interest their Parliamentary representatives in it, our chance of seeing this important Bill passed into law will be greatly strengthened."

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Professor Patrick Abercrombie. Responding, the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, said: "The chairman has referred this evening to a Bill which has just been introduced into Parliament at the request of the Architects' Registration Council. I have been much interested to know that in this legislation you have been guided by the experience of some of the Provinces of Canada, particularly that of Ontario. May I say that we are very glad indeed if our experience has been of any use in the efforts which you have been making for the welfare of the profession here and the protection of the public.

"Modern building in Great Britain," he continued, "is a brilliant example of that spirit of true renaissance which in the last few years has shown itself in every department of life in the United Kingdom. You are building brilliantly on a very great tradition which you skilfully adapt to new purposes and new needs when occasion demands such changes. We do not applaud nationalism these days, and rightly so. But I am one of those who believe that art provides an appropriate sphere for national feeling—where nationalism in the right sense can safely and appropriately be practised. Long may English architecture remain English. If a visitor in your midst dare make one comment on the style of contemporary building it is this: Let us hope that English architecture will always speak its own vernacular. Perhaps one feels this more strongly in this great city, for an internationalized London would cease to be London."

OBITUARY

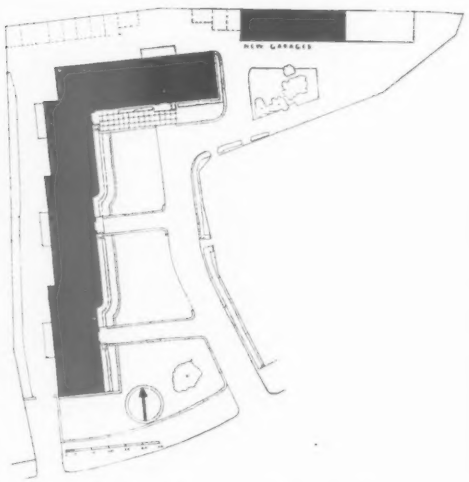
J. W. DOUGLAS

We regret to record the death of Major James Wightman Douglas, D.S.O., Architect and Surveyor, of Alnwick, Northumberland, on January 27, at the age of 63.

Major Douglas was born and educated in Alnwick, and on leaving school entered the estates office at Alnwick Castle. Later he carried out important work in several large towns in connection with school buildings. In Alnwick he designed the Duke's School, bestowed on the town by the Seventh Duke of Northumberland at a cost of £10,000. During the Great War he served in the Royal Engineers as Captain, and saw service in France and Salonica. After the war he received an appointment with the Ministry of Health in London.

Several years ago he returned to Alnwick and established a practice of his own as architect and surveyor, and at the time of his death had a great deal of housing work in hand.

FLATS AT EAST ACTON: DESIGNED



SITE PLAN

GENERAL PROBLEM—*Semi-suburban type flats for middle-class residents; and garages.*

SITE—*East Acton Lane, East Acton.*

RENTS—*£85 to £100 per annum.*

CONSTRUCTION—*Walls are brick, 14 ins. thick up to first floor level, and 9 ins. above. Between the flats are brick dividing walls, 9 ins. thick, and in the flats are breeze block partitions. Floors are reinforced concrete. The dressings on the elevations are artificial stone; windows are steel. Coloured cement rendering flanks each main entrance.*

INTERNAL FINISH—*The staircases and halls are finished in cold glaze and plastic paint; doors are Columbian pine; and in the bathrooms the baths have panel fronts.*

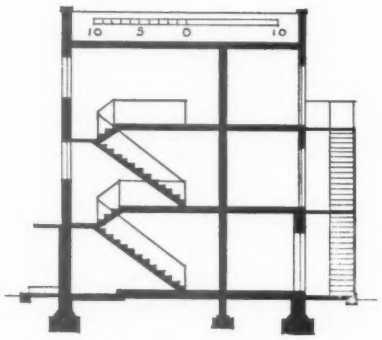
SERVICES—*In all flats are fitted gas water heaters, kitchen cabinets, coal fires, provision for gas or electric fires and cookers, and wireless installations. The photographs show two views of the main front, taken from the south.*

CONTRACT PRICE—*£15,756*

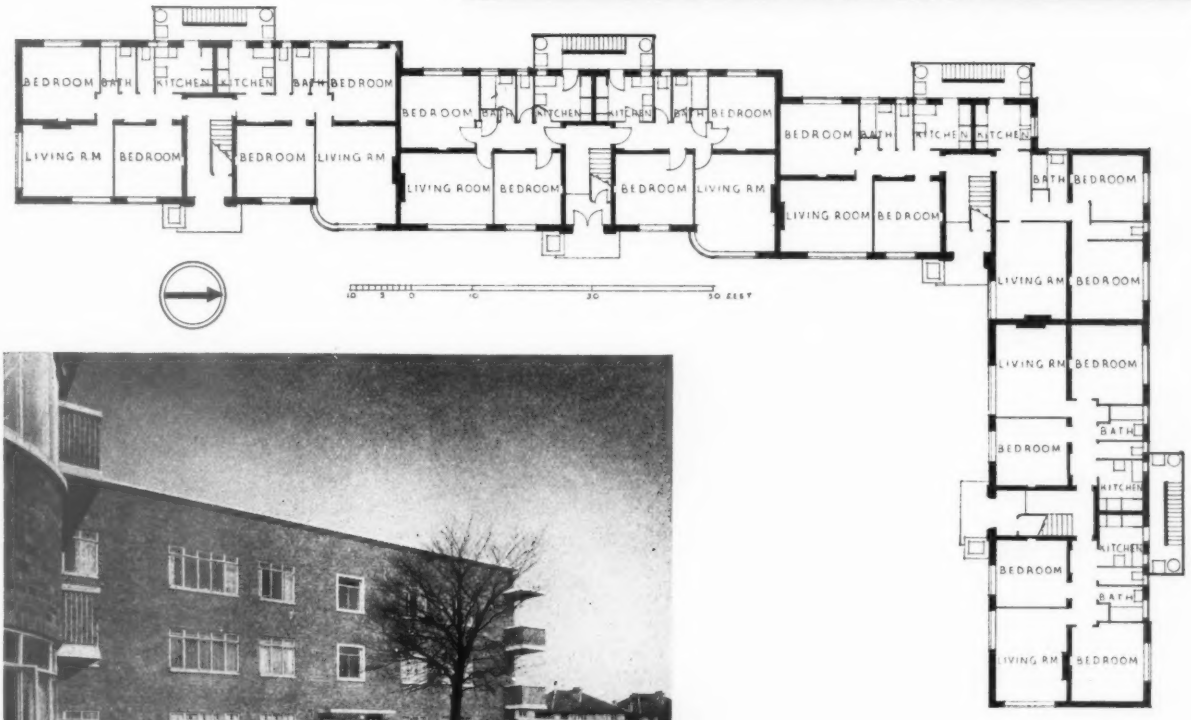
PRICE PER FT. CUBE—*1/4*

For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 285.

BY G. A. JELLICOE AND PARTNERS



SECTION

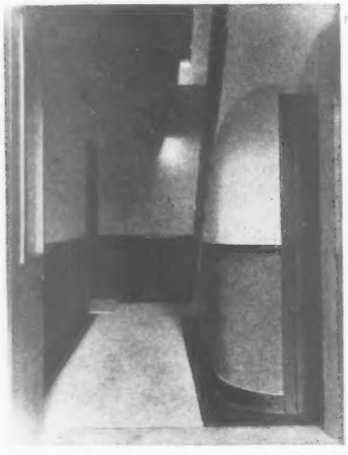


The photographs show two views of the east wing, taken in opposite directions.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FLATS AT EAST ACTON

DESIGNED BY G. A. JELLICOE AND PARTNERS



The photographs show : top, a main entrance ; below, from left to right, a main staircase, an entrance hall and a kitchen.

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.

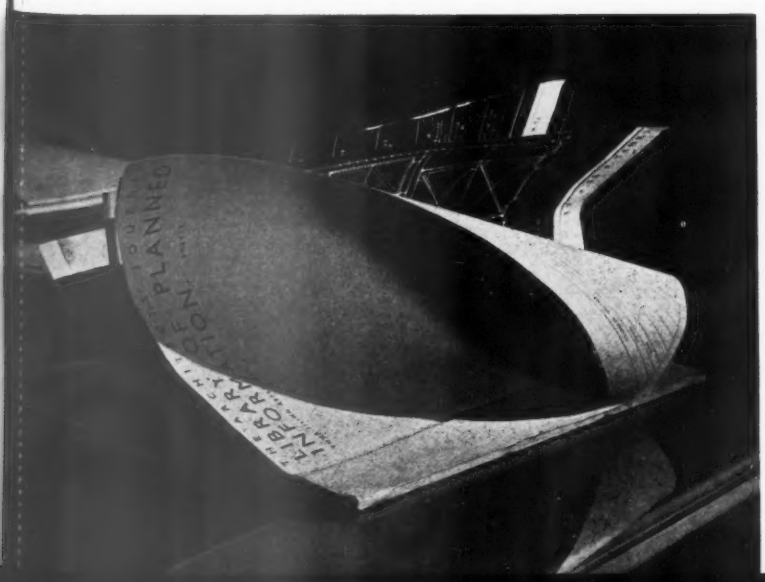
By binding in the Information Sheets in the Journal *so that they cannot fall out, their powers of self-destruction will be curtailed. And to insure that they can be as readily filed as before, the pages are now being perforated.*

INFORMATION SHEETS

469 Gas Refrigerators—IV

470 Stopstara Glazing Compound

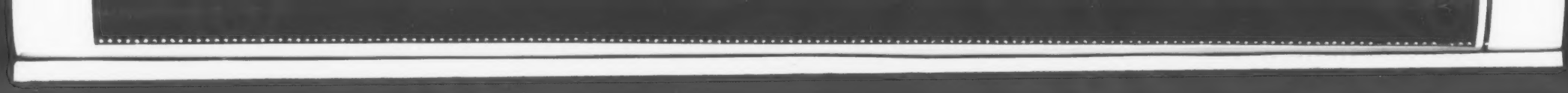
471 Gas Cookers



D

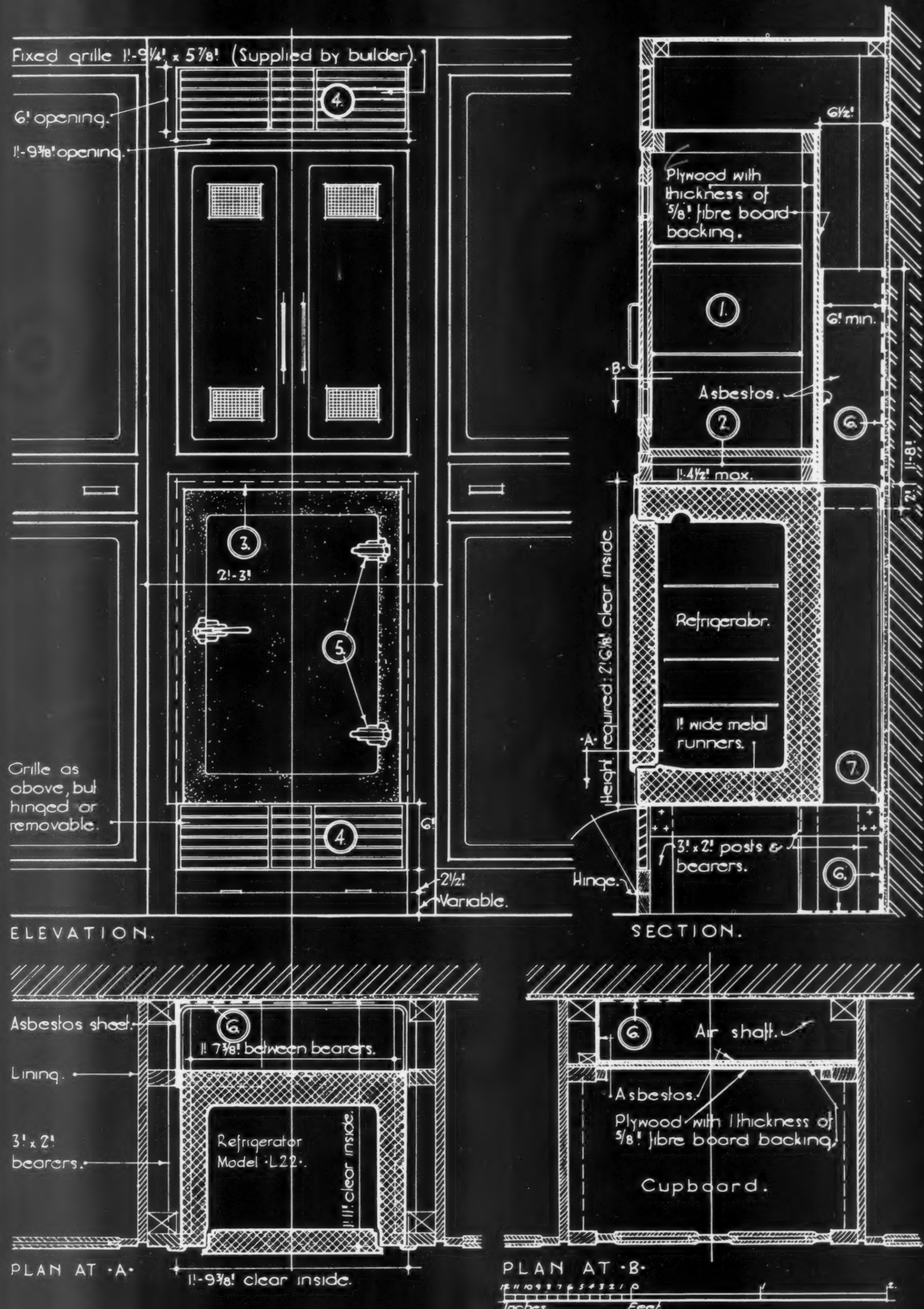
Sheets issued since Index :

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—I
463 : Asbestos Cement Rubber Floor Tiles
464 : Approximate Estimating—I
465 : Gas Refrigerators—II
466 : Approximate Estimating—II
467 : Gas Refrigerators—III
468 : Approximate Estimating—III



THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION.

DETAILS FOR BUILDING IN ·ELECTROLUX· MODEL ·L22· REFRIGERATOR.



Issued by The British Commercial Gas Association

INFORMATION SHEET : THE BUILDING-IN OF ELECTROLUX GAS REFRIGERATORS. No. 4.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 469 •

GAS REFRIGERATORS

IV

Subject : The Building-in of the L.22 Electrolux Gas Refrigerator

This Sheet shows a special Electrolux built-in Model L.22 fitted below a cupboard with the upper air-circulation grille near the ceiling ;. a hidden air duct connecting it with a the refrigerator.

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) This dimension must not be increased.

(3) The cover mould, to be supplied and fixed by the purchaser, must not be nailed but should be screwed, preferably with cupped washers.

(4) Both grilles must be of metal, and approved by Electrolux. The bottom grille must be removable or hinged at the bottom, 8½ ins. below the Refrigerator.

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

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

(7) A stop is required here if the depth from the face of the cabinet exceeds 1 ft. 11 ins.

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 dissipated 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.

In this particular instance, a duct is arranged from the top of the cooling unit immediately above the refrigerator rising behind the cupboard to a horizontal duct and louvre at some higher level.

Dimensions :

It is essential that the details shown should be strictly followed, particularly in regard to the dimensions given, the size of the air ducts, and the total area of the grilles. The ducts must be kept free of all obstructions to the air flow.

It is of importance that the arrangement should provide for the refrigerator being slid easily in and out after installation, but there should be no excessive gaps between it and the surrounding woodwork or other fitments.

Insulation :

In building-in the L.22 refrigerator in the manner shown, no insulation is required between the top of the refrigerator and the cupboard, since the warm air is carried up behind the cupboard. The back of the cupboard should, however, be constructed of soft fibre board ⅝ in. to 1 in. in thickness supported on suitable bearers, which must be inside the cupboard.

It is of the greatest importance that the insulating material should be carefully fitted and jointed to the framework, leaving no gaps.

If these recommendations are adhered to, no appreciable temperature rise will occur in the cupboard above the refrigerator in this type of installation, but the cupboard should not be used for the storage of perishable or semi-perishable foods unless it is adequately ventilated to the outside of the building.

Previous Sheets :

The previous Sheets in this series were Nos. 462, 465 and 467.

Issued by : The British Commercial Gas Association

Refrigerator Manufacturers : Electrolux, Ltd.

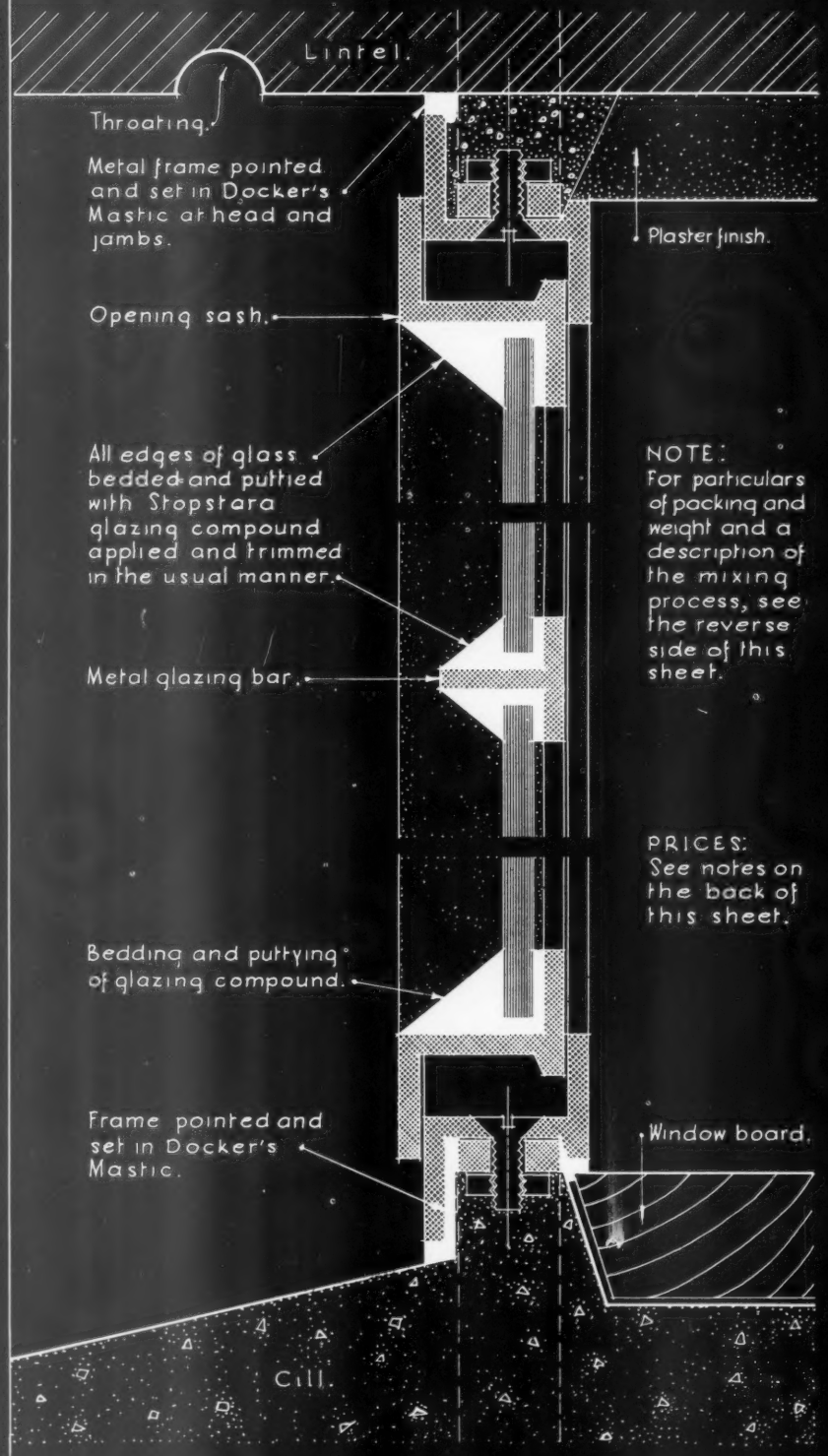
Address : 155 Regent Street, London, W.1

Telephone : Regent 6080

588. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND: (for steel, wooden & metal windows, casements & lights.)

FULL SIZE DETAIL SHOWING THE APPLICATION OF THE COMPOUND TO A TYPICAL OPENING WINDOW IN MASONRY OR WOODWORK.



DESCRIPTION.
Stopstara is a glazing compound of special composition for application to metal surfaces, and is suitable for internal or external use. It may be used on wood if desired.

PROPERTIES.
The material is permanently plastic and waterproof, and is readily worked and trimmed.

It commences to harden immediately after mixing, and this combined chemical and mechanical action occurs right through the substance without shrinkage, cracking or wrinkling.

It is easily hacked out if reglazing becomes necessary.

NOTE:
For particulars of packing and weight and a description of the mixing process, see the reverse side of this sheet.

PREPARATION.
The putty is prepared on the site by the hand mixing of glazing paste with a hardening paste in the proportion of 10 to 1 by weight, in amounts sufficient for one time.

PRICES:
See notes on the back of this sheet.

USES.
Stopstara may be satisfactorily used on all forms of metal and wooden windows & lights, as well as for the puttying of internal screens, partitions, pressed steel door glazing, decorative facing glass, etc.

DECORATING.
As the putty hardens rapidly, scaffolding already erected may remain until painting is finished.

Under normal drying conditions, painting may be started about forty-eight hours after application.

Information from Docker Brothers.

INFORMATION SHEET: METAL GLAZING COMPOUND.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Oscar A. Bayne.

INFORMATION SHEET • 470 • STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 470 •

STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND

General:

Stopstara glazing compound is a permanently plastic and waterproof putty of special composition for internal or external application to metal or wooden surfaces. It hardens rapidly, but is easily hacked out if necessary for reglazing at any time.

Under normal conditions of drying, Stopstara may be painted about 48 hours after application.

Mixing :

The putty is prepared by the hand mixing of glazing paste with a hardening paste in the proportion of 10 to 1. The hardening paste should be kneaded thoroughly by hand into the glazing paste just before use, and as the material begins to harden at once, only a quantity sufficient for immediate needs should be mixed at one time.

Packing :

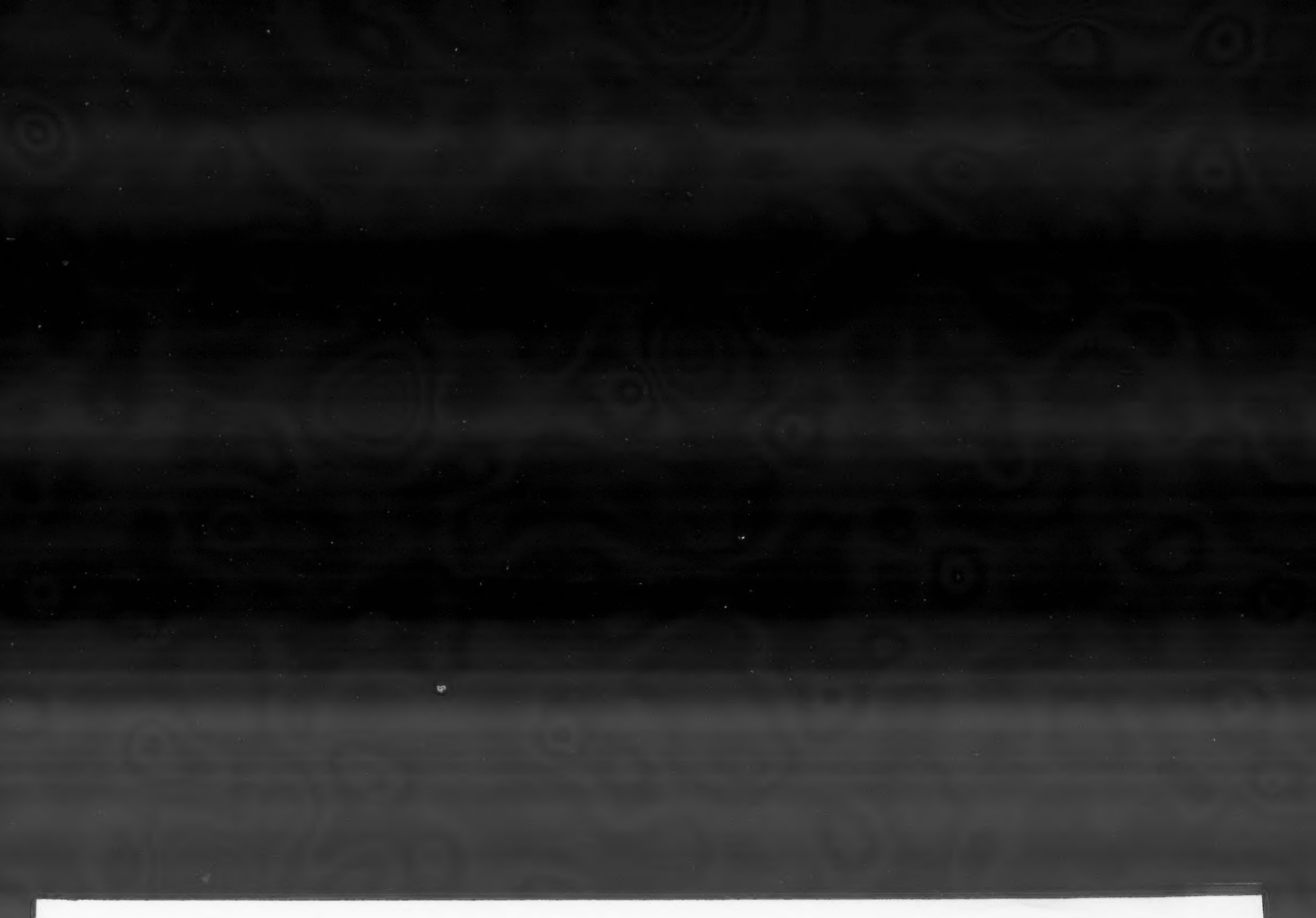
Stopstara is packed in 22 lb. tins, containing 20 lbs. of glazing paste, and an inner tin of 2 lbs. of hardening paste.

Five 22 lb. tins equal approximately 1 cwt.

Prices :

1 to 24 tins ...	... 10s. per tin
25 to 49 tins ...	... 9s. 4d. per tin
50 to 74 tins ...	... 8s. 11d. per tin
75 to 99 tins ...	... 8s. 6d. per tin
100 tins and over ...	... 8s. 1d. per tin

Manufacturers :	Docker Brothers
Head Office and Works :	Rotton Park Street, Ladywood, Birmingham, 16
Telephone :	Edgbaston 3001
London Depot :	4 & 6, Moor Lane, Moorgate, E.C.2
Telephone :	Metropolitan 2775

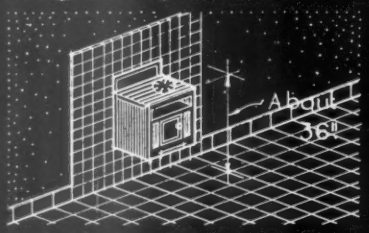


521.

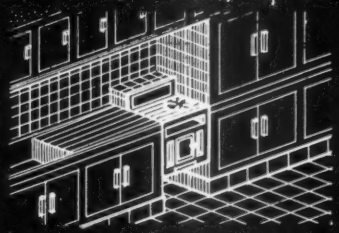
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

DETAILS SHOWING DESIGN AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE ELF GAS COOKER.

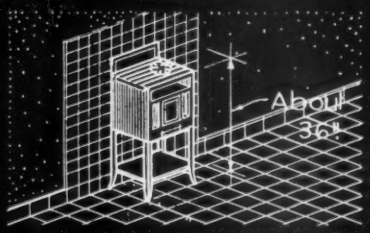
Diagrams of three common methods of arranging the cooker.



Cooker shown hung on wall on specially made bracket.

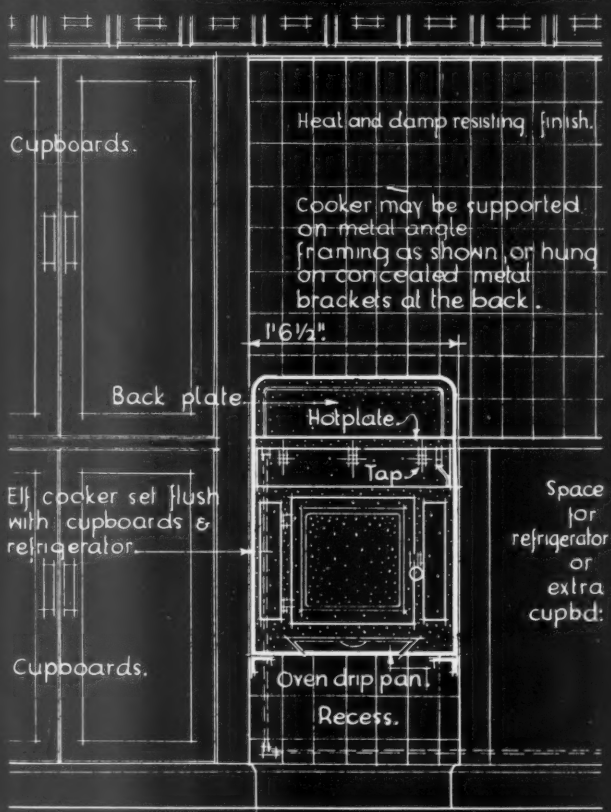


cooker shown recessed flush with sink bench front cb'ds, etc.

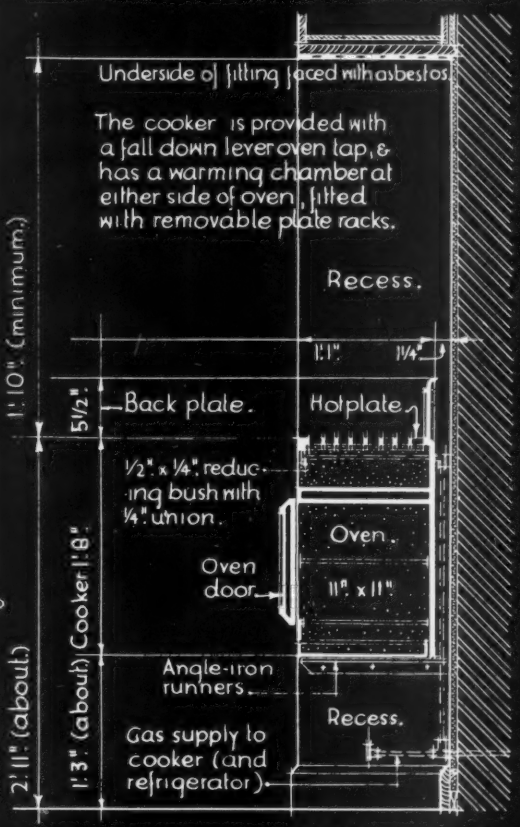


cooker shown fixed on specially made metal stand with P.E. undertray

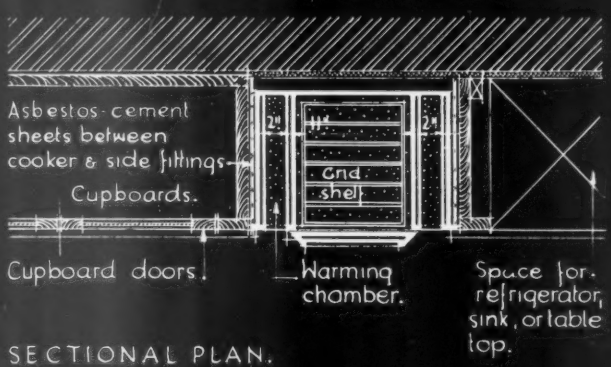
¾" SCALE PLANS, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS OF COOKER SET FLUSH WITH REFRIGERATOR & CUPBOARDS:



FRONT ELEVATION.



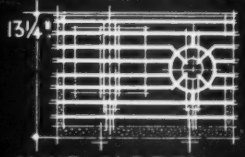
CROSS SECTION.



SECTIONAL PLAN.

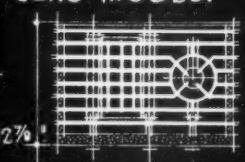
HOTPLATE FOR STANDARD MODEL.

The standard model has a single rotating grill burner with cast iron deflector plate and one boiling burner.



HOTPLATE FOR DE LUXE MODEL.

The De Luxe model has two rotating grill burners with steel deflector plate & one boiling burner.



Information from Sidney Flavel and Co Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET: SMALL GAS COOKERS FOR MINIMUM KITCHENS.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Grace Bayes.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 471 •

GAS COOKERS

Product : The Flavel Elf Gas Cooker

The Flavel Elf Cooker has been designed as a small and compact cooking unit for the minimum kitchen, yet has full cooking capacity.

It has been designed to be fitted in any of three ways :—

(*a*) To rest on a four-legged mottled stand specially supplied for the purpose.

(*b*) To hang on a specially designed bracket on the back wall.

(*c*) To rest on angle iron runners when the cooker is to be built-in flush with adjoining fitment.

The flue outlet is at the front, and no back clearance is therefore required.

Models :

The cooker is made in a standard model and a de-luxe model; the details of each are given below.

Capacity :

The cooker is capable of cooking for four persons if desired.

Standard Model :

Finish.—Light grey mottled porcelain enamel.

Oven. — Insulated ; porcelain enamelled throughout inside.

Hotplate taps and fall-down lever oven tap, bright chromium-plated finish. Two grid shelves, baking tray, tinned grill pan and grid, tinned oven drip pan. Burners and top bars black stoved enamel.

Hotplate.—Hotplate fitted with single rotating grill burner and cast-iron deflector plates ; one boiling burner of either the drilled hole or spreading flame type (the former is supplied unless the spreading flame type is specified).

Note.—High-speed steel deflector plates can be supplied instead of cast-iron at 5s. 6d. extra.

The de-luxe Model :

Finish.—Dual colour porcelain enamel. Royal blue speckle front and door, with ivory sides, door panel, splash back and crown.

Oven.—Insulated; porcelain enamelled inside throughout.

Hotplate.—Hotplate fitted with two rotating grill burners, with high-speed steel grill deflector complete, which reduces heating up time by one half, and is almost indestructible ; one boiling burner either the drilled hole or spreading flame type. The burners and top bars are finished in best black.

Two grid shelves, baking tray, enamel grill pan and grid, tinned oven drip pan. Chromium-plated, spring-loaded hotplate taps and fall-down lever oven tap mounted on bright chromium-plated gas rail, with chromium-plated gas supply to the back of the cooker.

Note.—Front and door, as an alternative, can be supplied in green mottle or brown mottle if ordered.

Prices :

The standard model	£3	19	6
The de-luxe model...	£5	19	6
Special wall bracket, including necessary screws and rawl wall plugs		3	6
Stand with under-tray	£1	0	0
Loose white enamel crown plate...		7	6

Manufacturers : Sidney Flavel and Co., Ltd.
Address : Eagle Foundry, Leamington
Telephone : Leamington 100
London Office : 38 Welbeck Street, W.1
Telephone : Welbeck 2838

The Architects' Journal Library of Planning

SHOPS

Fixtures and Fittings

[By Bryan Westwood and Norman Westwood]

Combined seat and display platform at Austin Reed's, Regent Street. The seat is upholstered in Bedford cord, and the display platform is of bronze-faced Plymax. Designed by P. J. Westwood and Sons.

IN the typical plans of common shops already reproduced sizes of fixtures were indicated. Most of these do not require further description; nor is it necessary to enlarge on the subject of tables, chairs, etc., which are not specially designed for shops.

We propose to confine our attention to fixtures which were specially evolved to meet requirements of retail trade. The examples chosen are perhaps specially applicable to clothing trades, but elsewhere they occur in simpler forms.

Before considering details of the fitting out of shops, perhaps it is as well to return to first principles for a moment. The *raison d'être* of the shop lies in the fact that the ordinary person has not the time or patience to select his many wants each at different warehouses.

The shop is a place where such goods are collected together so that he can select what he requires. The showcase provides a convenient way of doing this and protecting the goods meanwhile. It should not be a piece of decoration for its own sake, or it will draw attention to itself at the cost of the goods which should be displayed, in just the same way as "stunts" in show windows.

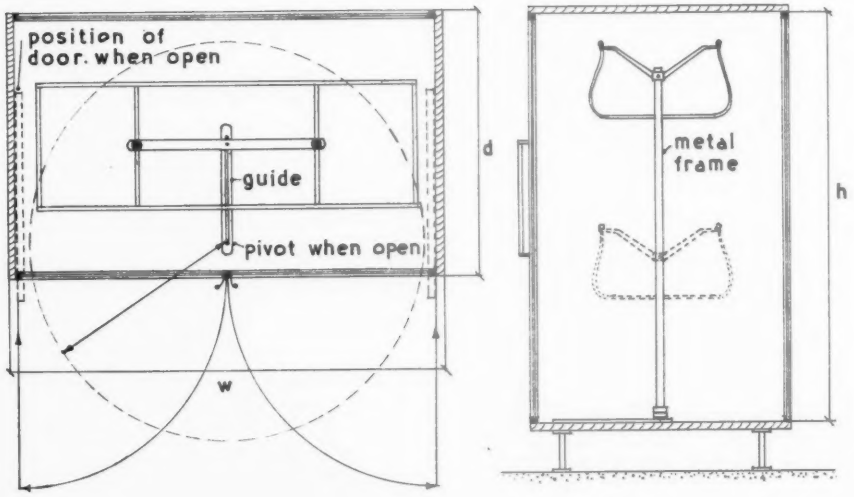
Continuing this utilitarian line of thought, after meeting the requirements of display the next consideration is wear and tear. Even in the best class shops the treatment of the shopkeeper's property by members of the general public is very bad indeed. Muddy boots on valuable carpets and cigarette ends left smouldering on veneered tables, in spite of an array of ash trays, are the kind of thing which must be accepted; for little can be done about it. In passing we may mention that there is a special type of "Roanoid" which is unaffected by burning cigarette ends, and glass can be placed over veneered shelves, but other than this, the metal-faced plywoods are the only practical alternative.

The damage done by the general public is small compared with the devastations of employees, which can, however, be minimised by attention to the design of fittings.

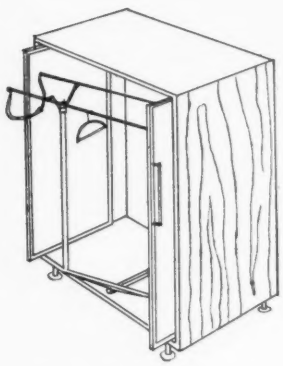
Drawers

Drawers are particularly vulnerable, but the following points are worth attention :—

(1) Proportion of width to depth should not exceed 1 : 1.



PLAN SECTION



PERSPECTIVE

standard	dimensions h.	d.	w.
high type	6'6"	4'4"	7'0"
low type	3'6"	4'4"	7'0"

REVOLVING RACKCASES

(2) Rubber buffers should be provided on the bottom of any drawer which is removed for displaying goods to customers—they prevent scratching of glass counter tops and wooden surfaces generally.

(3) Avoid putting drawers at the bottom of high fixtures as far as possible, because assistants are liable to pull them out and stand on them when reaching goods from upper tiers.

In general, money spent on strength, without clumsiness, in fittings, is well repaid in reduction of upkeep costs.

There are several firms making standard fittings which are admirable from a practical point of view, but details such as legs and the shaping of frames lag a long way behind the structural qualities. The architect should know the general principles on which the fittings are constructed, and be able to design for the particular requirements of his client's trade, and thus ensure that the multitude of articles from different sources which go to furnish the shop should all be in keeping with each other and with the goods sold.

Counters

There are two types of counter, "Stock" and "Display," and of course, various combinations of the two.

The display counter is really a sealed glass box, usually with glass shelves. The stock counter usually has a solid front and ends, and can be fitted with drawers, shelves and cupboards behind.

The height from the ground to the serving surface should be 3 ft. 3 ins., and if the space can be spared it is well to keep the bottom of the counter well clear of the floor on metal legs, which should be adjustable for length. By so doing, damage to the base by kicking is avoided, and the floor can be swept properly and the accumulation of rubbish is impossible.

Counters in short lengths are more flexible than long ones; a quality which is appreciated when rearrangements are made. The best way to light counters is by strip lights round the top angles.

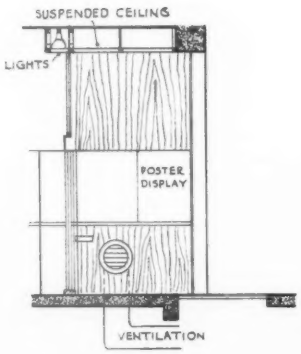
Wall Fixtures

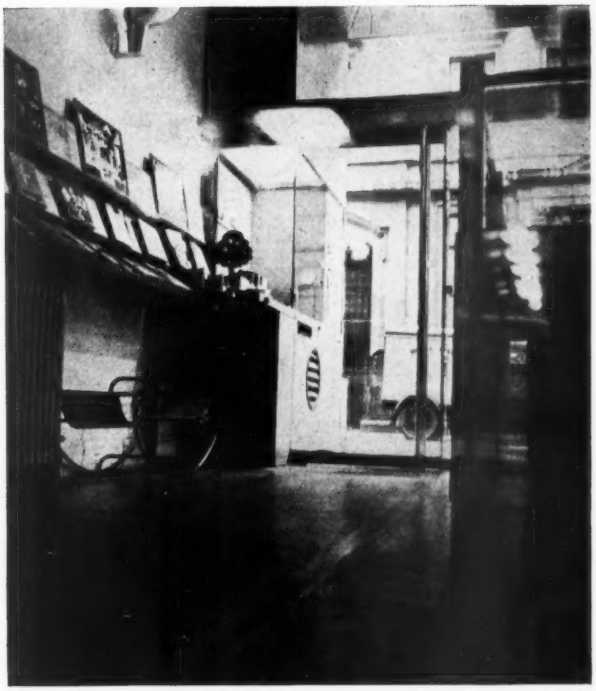
The advantage of wall fixtures over "island" cases lies in their capacity. They can be carried high up the walls and gangway space does not have to be allowed for—the only space which has to be left is at the corners, and this is often conveniently used for "Lamson" tubes and other services. 7 ft. is the usual height, as top trays are accessible and display space is left above.

The older method where goods were kept in

55
SHOPS

SHOP IN WIMPOLE STREET, W. • *By Erno Goldfinger and G. W. Flower*



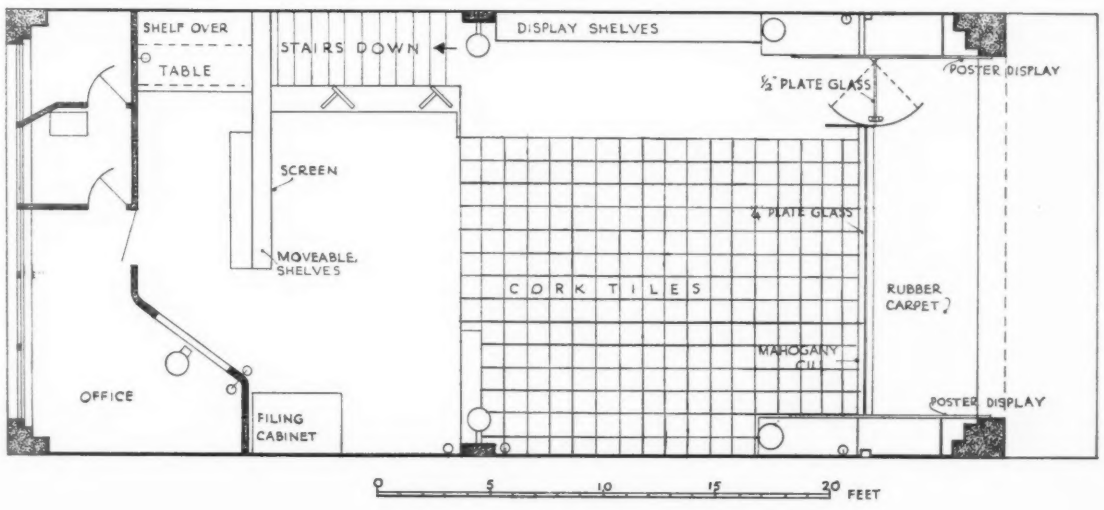


A shop for the sale of nursery equipment, toys and books. The site is in a narrow and busy street and the front was therefore recessed 7 ft. to form a lobby for customers. Two cork backings for poster displays flank this space.

The front of the shop is used for toy display with books further back ; the basement has an apparatus display, stock and dispatch space and a staff office.

The front is of plate glass with grey cellulosed steel surround and lettering in blue and white. Ground floor of cork tiles and pitch pine wood blocks. The side showcases are of mahogany ply and circular louvred vents of dark brown stained hardwood.

Internally, one wall is painted light blue and the other white. Screen is dark grey ; and stair of birch plywood with grey linoleum steppings.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

boxes in pigeon holes is rapidly giving way to "Quick Service Fittings" where the goods are kept in shallow trays behind glass, visible and protected from dust. In the best type, not more than half-a-dozen trays are covered by each glass flap, which is lifted and slid into a space above before the trays are removed. In cheaper varieties, sliding panels of glass protect large groups of drawers. These are not so convenient to use as not more than half of the trays are available at one time.

Drawers for patterns, returned goods, etc., are usually incorporated in the base, but if space behind a counter is cramped, cupboards with sliding doors are more convenient.

Omission of two or three tiers of drawers at eye level provides an excellent display space where such fittings are used behind a counter, and relieves the formidable appearance of so many trays and flaps.

When planning any concave curved fittings with drawers or flaps, sufficient space must be left to prevent such drawers or flaps fouling each other when extended.

All fittings against walls should be well painted at the back before erection.

Movable Fittings

Chromium plated tube and small rubber tyred wheels are the basis of most modern fittings of this kind. Racks for gowns, trays for manicurists, and all kinds of mirrors are built up in this way. They are light to move about, and in many cases the bright metal is of value in relieving the monotony of dark materials.

In order to avoid large projecting bases which are dangerous, frames supporting mirrors can be weighted with bright metal containers filled with lead.

"Taylorac" and other similar fittings which house coats on frames which can be withdrawn from cabinets, are also built up on a tubular skeleton. Owing to the high standard of workmanship required, such fittings are expensive, but they provide an attractive and logical way of accommodating large quantities of goods so that they are instantly accessible. One of these fittings measuring 7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 ins. will hold 100 garments on each rack.

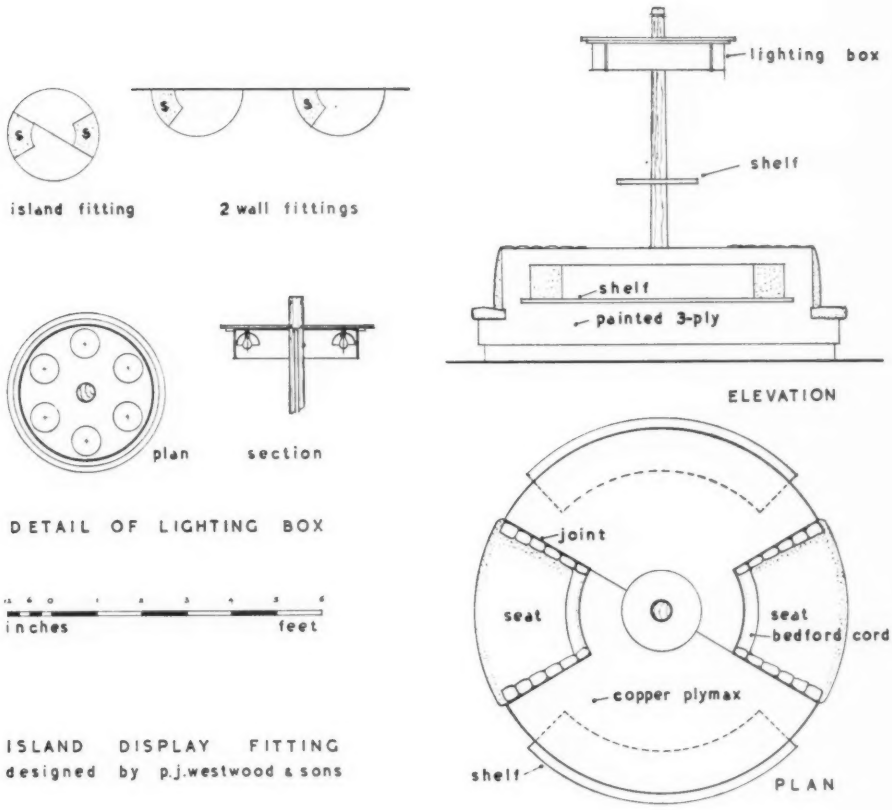
Shop at Sturvsta in Sweden showing fittings designed for grocery display. Mouldings and other dust-traps are entirely absent.

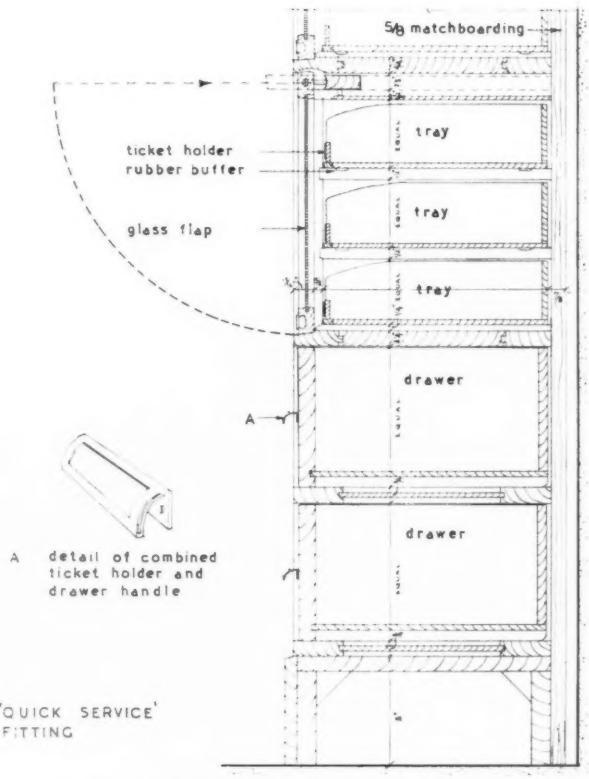
Seats

Seats of all kinds add greatly to the general comfort of the shop interior, and they can be

Interior of a motor showroom in Amsterdam. The gallery around is used for the display of special accessories for cars. Although it might be criticised as an unnecessary and wasteful feature it imparts an air of spaciousness which is required in a showroom exhibiting large and moderately expensive objects. The floor is tiled, except for the portion under the staircase, where the counter and chairs are situated, this being covered with linoleum. The walls are painted white.

SHOPS





incorporated with the display platform to form island fittings. If these are circular on plan, it is an advantage to have them constructed in two halves, so that they can be placed against straight walls if necessary (see diagram). Bedford cord is a good material for covers, as it is durable, and at the same time has a pleasant surface of a neutral colour.

Cash Desk

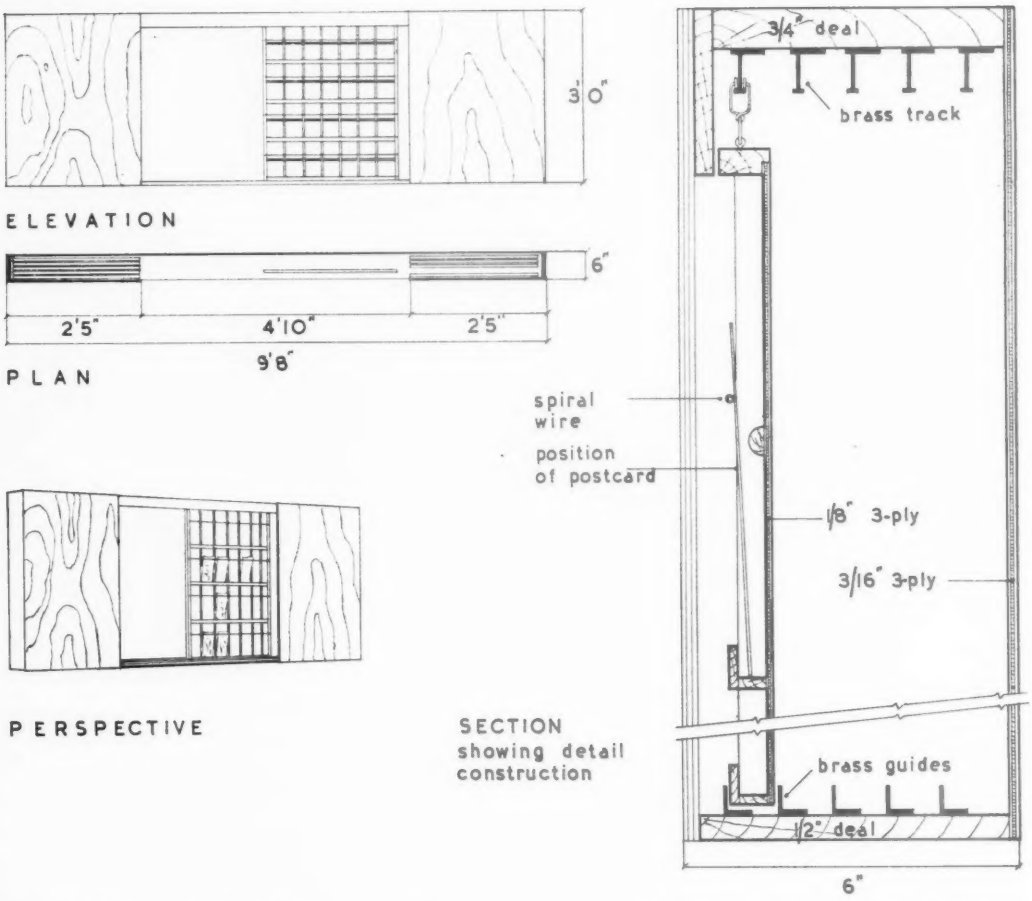
The cash desk should be large enough to contain two fixed tills, and be screened with glass so that some protection is afforded against bag snatchers and draughts, but without hindering good supervision of the shop by the cashier. Shelves for books and spikes for receipts must be provided.

Miscellaneous Fittings

Literature racks, umbrella stands and other small fittings impress the customer when properly designed to harmonise with the larger fittings. The usual slot for pamphlets is not very satisfactory as it is difficult to make the contents lie properly in it. The arrangement shown in the accompanying diagram is simple, and enables the whole of the pamphlet or postcard to be visible at once. Slots or flaps must be arranged for the withdrawal of metal trays at the bottom of umbrella stands, and openings for the removal of dust should be left at the base of any open literature rack of the usual kind.

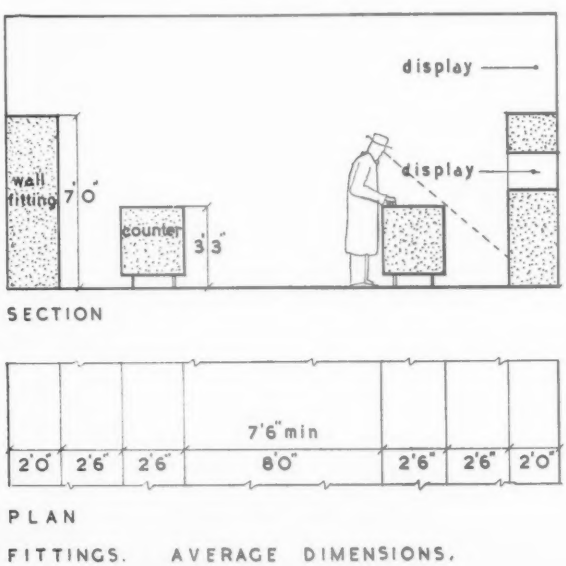
Staircases

The staircase can be planned to form the most valuable display space in the shop. Not only

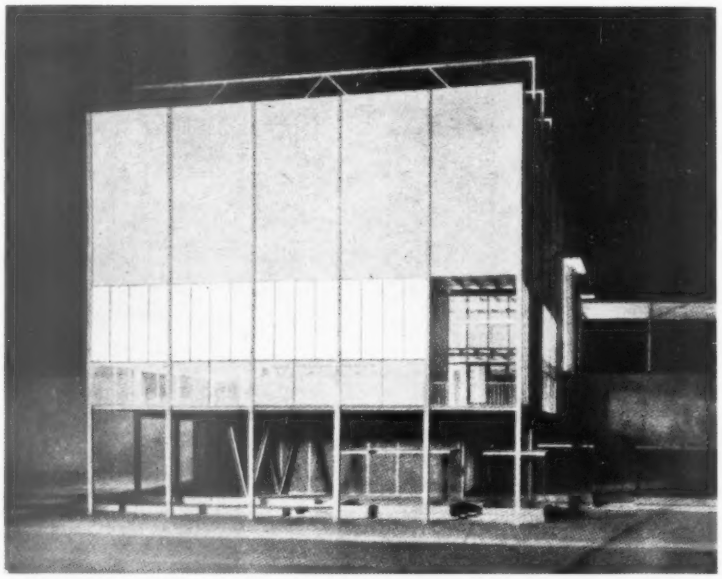


SLIDING POSTCARD FRAMES designed by erno goldfinger.

will goods be seen by the customer climbing to other floors, but also casual customers inspecting the display there will be able to see the goods on other floors. When possible, an open well, however small, is a desirable feature in the small shop, as it helps to give a greater air of space and unity to the whole shop. In keeping the balustrade as open as possible, strength must not be sacrificed, as exceptionally hard usage occurs, and we know several instances where apparently strong balustrading has quickly become shaky in use. As mentioned in a previous article, the covering of the treads and risers should be so arranged that it can easily be renewed, and the nosings should be such that they can be renewed separately.



FITTINGS. AVERAGE DIMENSIONS.



Model of the Swedish pavilion for the Paris Exhibition of 1937. [*From "Form."*]

PERIODICALS

JANUARY ANTHOLOGY

ARGENTINE

Revista de Arquitectura

(Monthly, $1. Lavalle 310, Buenos Aires)

DECEMBER, 1936. A large theatre reconstruction job: horse-shoe auditorium with boxes all round at stalls level, and adequate cloakroom and foyer space. An article on defence against aerial attack and illustrations of a school design subject for the entrance to a tunnel which it is interesting to compare with the designs submitted in the A.A. granite competition.

•

AMERICA

American Architect

(Monthly, $1. 572 Madison Avenue, New York)

January. A four-page article by Sir Raymond Unwin on housing and planning. Twelve pages of data on the planning of cupboards for the storage of all kinds of clothing: concise, useful and fully illustrated with drawings.

Architectural Forum

(Monthly, $1. 135 East 42nd Street, New York)

January. A building forecast for 1937 which predicts a 39 per cent. increase over 1936, with a total of $3,715,000,000 for the year. Rockefeller apartments, a luxury flat block by Harrison and Fouilhoux for "business executives and rich commuters": generous but not extravagant planning has produced 100 per cent. letting before completion. Part I of an article by Albert Mayer on the Planning of Complete Communities; 18 pages with plans and relevant statistics. Current buildings and technical notes on escalators.

Architectural Record

(Monthly, 50 cents. 115–119 West 40th Street, New York)

January. Current architecture; the portfolio of current building types deals with shops and restaurants, many good examples and useful dimensions. The technical section gives details of an extremely interesting bathroom designed for mass production by Buckminster Fuller. (See illustration, page 282.)

•

FRANCE

L'Architecture

(Monthly, 8 frs. 51 Rue des Ecoles, Paris 5e)

January. A well-illustrated and thorough survey, by Jean Alazard, of town-planning and building in Algiers during the period 1918–36. Notes on fuses and circuit-breakers for domestic work.

La Technique des Travaux

(Monthly, 10 frs. 54 Rue de Clichy, Paris 9e)

January. A training school for hotel-keepers in Paris, the Gooiland hotel at Hilversum by Duiker and Bijvoet, and a description of Copenhagen's system for distributing heat from central power stations.

•

GERMANY

Baukunst und Städtebau

(Monthly, 1m. 90. Bauwelt Verlag, Berlin, S.W.68)

January. Buildings in Brunswick by Hans Reichow: churches in South Germany by various architects: a large traditional country house near Lugano by Leo Bühring, and the usual town-planning notes.

Baumeister

(Monthly, 3m. Georg Callwey, Munich)

January. Work at Tübingen, mostly by Karl Wägenbaur. Two churches, by Michael Niedermeier and Kurt Klaudy, and the usual working drawings of the work illustrated. 16 pages.

Bauwelt

(Weekly, 90 pf. Ullstein Verlag, Berlin, S.W.68)

January 7. Three traditional country houses by Hans Köhler, prices and competition notes.

January 14. The planning of hostels for the Hitler Youth movement, and a shop and flat block in Cologne by Hans Schumacher, simple planning with internal bathrooms and a small balcony opening off each kitchen.

January 21. Bank competition results and an article on recent developments in bank planning, illustrated with work by Josef Bischof.

Deutsche Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 3m. 40 per month. Seydelstrasse 6, Berlin, S.W.19)

January 6. Carl Milles' Orpheus fountain at the Stockholm Concert House, two blocks of flats by Sven Wallander and Sven Markelius. Competition results.

January 13. Week-end cottage by Otto Scheib.

January 20. Einar Eriksson's Gothenburg Concert House, and a Children's Home near Stockholm by Haakon Ahlberg.

Moderne Bauformen

(Monthly, 2m. 25. Julius Hoffmann, Stüttgart)

January. Administrative offices in Berlin for a fire insurance company, by Paul Mebes and Paul Emmerich. Country houses, one large, two small. New light fittings.

•

HOLLAND

Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura

(Weekly, 15 florins per annum. Weteringshaus 102, Amsterdam)

January 2. Results of the Haarlem Town Hall competition, four designs of rather unequal merit.

January 16. Further thoughts on the Haarlem competition and a scheme for the Maas Bridge by Jan Emmen.

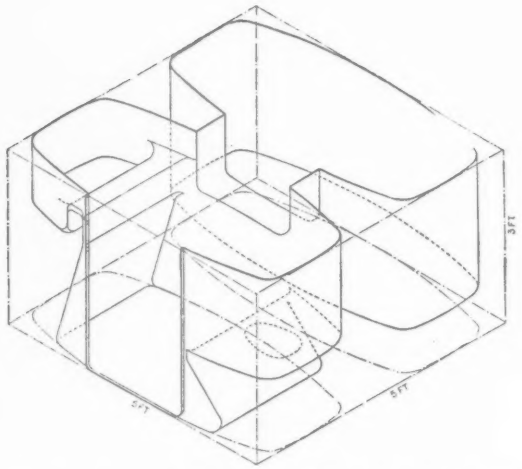
January 23. A working class housing estate at Rotterdam, by Granpré Moliere, Verhagen and Kok, terrace houses, some with small gardens, about half with public gardens only.

January 30. Work by G. Rietveld, a small cinema and several interesting private houses.

de 8 en opbouw

(Fortnightly, 30 cents. Amstel 22, Amsterdam, C.)

January 16. A colossal and rather



improbable exhibition layout, and a book-shop in Amsterdam, by C. Dorthuys.

January 30. A green belt for Amsterdam, maps and models.

•

SWEDEN

Byggmästaren

(Weekly, 20 kr. per annum. Kungsgatan 32, Stockholm)

No. 1. Result of the Kristiansand Town Hall competition. Plans of the first four schemes, all of which follow roughly the same block plan with variations in detail layout.

Form

(Ten issues per annum, 10 kr. Box 7047, Stockholm, 7)

No. 1. The Swedish Pavilion for the Paris Exhibition. Photographs only, no plans and no architect given; recent pottery and ceramics and an illustrated article on Indian textile designs, by Abbe W. Bramzelius.

•

SWITZERLAND

Schweizerische Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 1 fr. Dianastrasse 6, Zürich)

January 2. The Basle-Strassburg Canal. Full details of layouts, loading docks, bridgework and river steamers.

January 9. Semi-detached houses at Burgdorf, by Peter Salchli. An asymmetrical plan with one four- and one eight-roomed house in the pair.

January 16. Competition for a church at Winterthur. Five designs with completely different solutions.

January 23. The new Art Museum in Basle, by Christ and Paul Bonatz; the Dover-Dunkirk train ferry boats.

January 30. The Basle Museum continued. Plans, photographs and details.

Werk

(Monthly, 3 fr. 60. Mühlebachstrasse 59, Zürich)

January. Swedish number. Markelius' Kollektivhus, co-operative buildings, shops, factories and housing; the Slassen clover-leaf crossing layout.

LAW REPORT

CLAIM FOR WORK DONE

Brown and Sons v. *Knight.—Official Referees Court. Before Mr. C. M. Pitman, K.C.*

THIS was an action by Messrs. G. A. Brown and Sons, builders and decorators of Herne Bay, against Mrs. Knight, the wife of Mr. Charles A. Knight, a London solicitor, to recover balance of an account for repairs and alterations carried out for her.

Mrs. Knight is the owner of a house named Greenways, Oxenden Square, Herne Bay. In 1932 defendant acquired an old cottage in the same square called Lawn Cottage, and plaintiffs were approached with a view to carrying out alterations and decorations she proposed. Their tender was £940. As the work progressed the defendant gave orders for other and additional work, and this was executed. The total amount of the bills for the work was £1,909. Of this amount, plaintiffs had received £1,500 and they now sued for the balance, £409 odd.

Mrs. Knight disputed the amount of the balance due and set up a counter-claim.

The Official Referee, in giving judgment, said Mrs. Knight was a lady of artistic whims and her husband was astonished at the size of the bill. The Official Referee found there was an independent contract by the defendant to pay reasonable prices for the work done. In his opinion plaintiffs had proved that they had done the work in respect of which they claimed and that the prices were fair and reasonable. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the claim for £409 odd with costs and for the plaintiffs in the counter-claim put forward by the defendant with costs.

A stay was granted on payment of £50 into Court and other terms.

Change of Address

Messrs. L. A. Culliford and Partners have moved their offices to 47 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. The new telephone number is Central 9061-2.

The illustrations above show the "five by five" prefabricated bathroom designed by Buckminster Fuller. [From the "Architectural Record."] A full description is given below.

Experiments are now under way in the Phelps-Dodge Research Laboratories, New York, on a prefabricated bathroom known because of its dimensions, as the "Five by Five." The designer is Buckminster Fuller, inventor of the Dymaxion House (a pioneer design in tensional construction) and the Dymaxion Transport (a 3-wheel rear-motor streamlined automobile). A few semi-production units will be ready for the market within a month.

The P-D bathroom consists of two main chambers—(1) the bath, (2) the lavatory and toilet—each a monometal stamping. Fixtures are integral parts of the floor and walls of the lower third, or "splash sector," of the bathroom. The two chambers are identical in dimensions. Their general shape and a 27" width permit their being carried individually through stairway bends and through the minimum standard (28") doorway. Two men can handle an installation.

The complete bathroom can be installed in a room as a unit cabinet with or without concealment by partitions. Where space is limited, as in small boats, trailers or trains, the outer chamber can be made a complete unit in itself, viz. a 5' x 2'-3" powder room. It might then include a shower between lavatory and toilet with curtains isolating the shower space from the fixtures. Such a unit would weigh only 125 pounds. A total weight of 250 pounds for the complete P-D bathroom compares with an average weight of over 1,000 pounds for a standard tiled bathroom of similar size and with luxury-size fixtures. A full-size laboratory model is shown in the illustrations above. The line drawing shows the unit which is going into production; various changes are observable in the design of lavatory and toilet seat.

HOUSING ELECTRIC SWITCHGEAR

IN public buildings, motors for lifts and possibly pumps increase the already heavy demands of lighting and power points; in a hospital the X-ray plant requires a fairly large supply of electrical energy. In planning hotels, flats, business premises or other large buildings, space must be provided, therefore, for switchgear to control considerable amounts of power.

Ordinary domestic switches cannot, of course, be used except for small lighting circuits. It is often necessary, when the load of a building is exceptionally heavy, for the supply authority to provide electrical energy at high pressure, say 11,000 volts. In such cases the authority provides all or part of the high voltage switchgear, depending on local rules; the medium voltage supply from the transformers, however, must be controlled by a switchboard provided by the consumer.

The accepted form of switchboard consists of totally enclosed oil breakers mounted on steel cubicles which carry the busbar connections, cable fittings and instruments. The switchboards are usually housed in the substation of the building together with the high voltage switchgear and transformers. The switchboard may comprise any number of circuit breakers, according to the load.

A simple switchboard would have one circuit breaker as a main switch to control the lights, one for the power points, another for motors and a large main breaker to control the whole of the supply. In practice, however, each load is sub-divided into sections, each section being protected by a separate breaker so that the whole of any particular service is not thrown out of commission should any fault develop. In some buildings duplicate supplies of electricity are arranged.

At this point it is convenient to emphasise the necessity of installing switchgear of undisputable quality. Electric plant, valuable apparatus and motors require control gear that will be more than a mere switch, they demand gear that will protect them against damage through short circuits or overloads.

It will be apparent that the space required by a switchboard will depend upon the size and number of circuit breakers required to control each section of the plant and upon the number of sections. Until recently it was the practice to arrange the circuit breakers end to end to form a switchboard in one long line with the consequent occupation of valuable floor space.

With the advent of new designs in switchgear, however, the breakers may now be arranged in two or three tiers, as shown by the illustrations.

The approximate dimensions for the high voltage switchgear, transformers and medium voltage switchboard for any building may be determined by reference to Information Sheets Nos. 411, 414, and 415 recently published in this JOURNAL. It should be a rule, however, to see dimensioned drawings of the switchgear before the housing is finally planned. If a manufacturer is told that switchgear is required to control certain plant, he has the opportunity to offer standard products at a reasonable price. On the other hand, if he is told that a room of such and such a size has been provided for housing switchgear he will, in the majority of cases, have to modify his apparatus to suit, thereby increasing the cost.

TRADE NOTES

[*EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Air-Raid Protection

FURTHER to a note which appeared in this column a fortnight ago, the Cement and Concrete Association has sent me its booklet on air-raid protection. The Association, though publishing this book in advance of Handbook No. 5 (Structural Precautions against Bombs and Gas) which is under preparation by the Air-Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office, makes it clear that the opinions expressed represent current continental practice, and do not necessarily represent the forthcoming official recommendations.

•

When the official recommendations appear, a copy will be sent, by the Cement and Concrete Association, to any architects who care to register their names for the purpose. The official Handbook will not appear for some months, but in the meantime this booklet gives plenty of useful information.

•

Electric Heating for Swimming Pools

So far as I know, the Croydon Corporation is the first body to use electricity both for heating and sterilizing the water in swimming baths. The installation has been carried out to the instructions of Mr. F. L. Rendell Baker, the borough's electrical engineer.

•

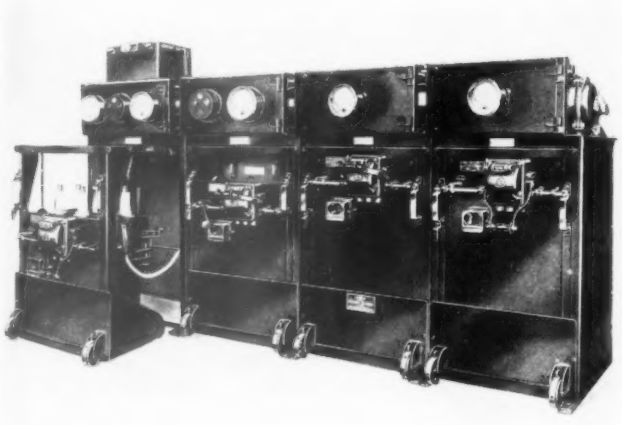
Warming is by an electrode boiler and sterilization by ozone. The boiler was constructed by Sulzer Bros., and is fed by the Corporation's 6,600-v. mains. It has a capacity of 750 kw. with load regulation down to 250 kw. The apparatus is automatic in operation, with thermostat control for maintaining the water temperature and with regulating apparatus for reducing the load on the mains when starting up and shutting down. The hot water from the boiler is circulated through a heat exchanger by means of a pump direct-coupled to a 5-h.p. motor.

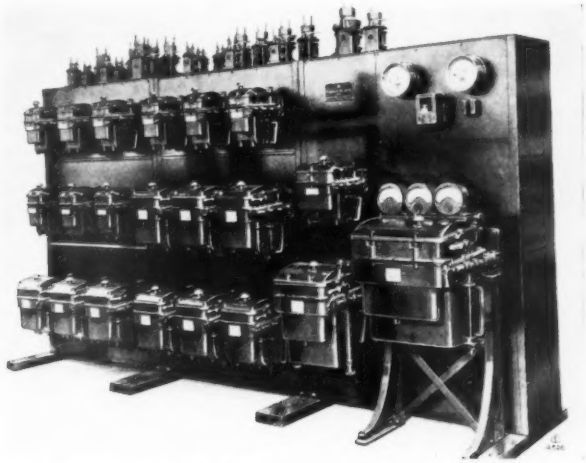
•

The water passes through a rapid filtration plant, the power for the main circulating pump being provided by a 30-h.p. 400-v. three-phase motor. After passing through the filtration plant, which is capable of treating the total quantity of water contained in the pool (650,000 gallons) once in each complete period of six hours, the water is returned to the pool through the heat exchanger, in which the heat produced by the electrode boiler is transferred to it.

•

For sterilizing the water, ozone generators





Left, an 11,000 volt truck-type switchboard, with the end truck withdrawn for inspection. *Right, a medium-voltage three-tier switchboard.*

have been installed; these consist of banks of quartz dielectric condenser tubes on which a voltage of 7,000 to 11,000 is imposed. Ozone is formed in the apparatus by subjecting air passing through it to the action of an electric discharge, the ozone produced then being fed into the filtered water delivery main, and also by means of a blower direct into the pool through a system of small bore delivery tubes terminating in nozzles distributed over the floor of the bath.

●

Squash Rackets

The Squash Rackets Association has decided to adopt the American dimensions for a doubles court—45 ft. by 25 ft.

●

Addresses:

The Cement and Concrete Association, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., 31 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION BILL

Unexpected hostility to the Architects Registration Bill was shown by the Government in the House of Lords last week.

The second reading of the Bill was moved by the Earl of Crawford, who explained that the Bill amended the Act of 1931. "That Act," continued the speaker, "established a register of architects and the register was formed by including those who were bona fide practising architects at the time and for two or more years subsequently. The Act was entirely voluntary in its character. Any person included thereby on the register was entitled to style himself registered architect. This amending Bill proposes to confer the title of architect *simpliciter* upon those who are already qualified as registered architects and upon others. The proposal follows what has commonly been done with regard to many professions in this country—the barrister, the doctor, the surgeon, the solicitor and others, whose titles, so to speak, are copyright.

"Since this Act came into force no fewer than 12,000 architects have qualified to be entered on the register as registered architects. Our object has always been that, by registration and by ensuring that future entrants upon the register are men of skill and education, the general standard of architecture shall be raised. I think that the Act has worked smoothly, and the number I quote, 12,000, is so large a percentage of the bona fide practising architects as to indicate, in my opinion, that the Act has been well received by those to whom it applies. I do not hesitate to say that at least 90 per cent. of the registered architects are very ready to support this amending Bill, and I am very glad to add to your Lordships that the Bill has the support of a large number of prominent and influential members of the building profession.

"The Bill is very modest in its compass. It only affects the use of the name or title. Anybody in future can build or construct or design a house or any other building if he so pleases, but he must not call himself an architect. In future we want the title of architect to be earned and to apply, therefore, only to qualified persons. The process is quite well recognized. The Registration Board has set up a most elaborate education committee on which, I suppose, every architectural view of education is amply represented. It sanctions examinations held from time to time at Universities or colleges or elsewhere, and these University diplomas are accepted, if adequate, as entitling the successful candidate to be called a registered architect. That will apply in the future just in the same way. I would only add that, in order to do no injustice to people who are today practising architects, any bona fide practising architect today will be entitled to be entered upon the register as an architect if he applies in the ordinary way and satisfies the admission committee that he is a bona fide practising architect today. That moratorium will last for two years, in order to give those persons a chance of joining if they so desire.

"Now let me say a word about precedents for this. I quoted various analogies—doctors, surgeons, dentists, and so on—in this country, and with regard to the architectural profession as such I was surprised how widespread is this desire to secure some assurance that an architect shall receive as sound and adequate an education as possible. All over the Empire this prevails. For instance, it prevails in South Africa. Several States in Australia—notably New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia—have the same practice. It also prevails in Canada, in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and several other Provinces. In the United States no fewer than forty-one States have varying degrees of qualification, some of them with severe tests, tests far more severe indeed than anything proposed in this Bill. I find, my Lords, that not only in the Empire where this principle prevails, but, elsewhere, in the United States, no allegation is made that this principle has led to abuse. It has not. In fact it is the general belief that the principle is a really good thing.

"The name of architect in my opinion connotes a very serious, a very solemn and very important profession. It is a privilege, and it is a privilege which in my opinion ought to be earned. I think the public is entitled to such protection as this kind of register can give, and, moreover, everything leads one to believe that public opinion is more and more exercised by the dangers which arise from bad planning and bad architecture. We want both planning and architecture to be improved. The general feeling among the architectural profession is that registration is one step of many which will be necessary towards increasing the efficiency of the profession, the need of which, as I say, is more and more generally recognized."

Lord Amulree, in supporting the second reading, said that the 1931 Act proceeded, no doubt wisely, by making registration voluntary. It was opening up new ground and it was therefore advisable that it should proceed with caution. Voluntary registration, however, had still left grievances and the present proposal was to remove those grievances. What was proposed was that persons who had passed certain examinations should be admitted to the register and should be required to register. It was also proposed that those who had not passed such examinations, but who were in practice at the passing of the Bill, should be entitled to come forward and be registered. They had two years in which to make up their minds, and in that respect the Bill followed the precedent of the Act of 1931, which also gave two years for the purpose of registration by those who were not qualified by examination to become registered architects.

What one always felt about a Bill of this kind was that the public interest might be ill served. It might be said that this Bill no doubt protected the profession, but what about the public? If one looked at the constitution of various bodies set up under the Act of 1931 it would be seen that that question was completely answered. The Act of 1931 set up three distinct bodies. It set up a Registration Council which had to prepare and keep the register. It set up a Board of Architectural Education which had to apply the regulations in regard to examinations and also to advise on examinations. The third body was an Admission Committee, which had to examine every application for registration. Unlike the solicitors' profession and the medical profession and other professions, these bodies were not confined to the architectural profession, and that was the chief ground on which he supported this Bill, inasmuch as it enabled these various bodies to get advice from outside the profession.

For example, the Registration Council consisted of members of the profession and kindred professions, and also representatives from the Institute of Builders, from the National Federation of Building Employers and from the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, as well as from certain other bodies. In addition to that various Government Departments appointed representatives, such as the Board of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Office of Works, the Scottish Department of Health and the Governor of Northern Ireland. With regard to architectural education, there again outside persons were members, such as representatives of the Institute of Builders, which appointed two members, the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, which also appointed two members, and other bodies such as the Royal Academy and the Royal Society of Arts. The Admission Committee also had representatives of outside bodies. It seemed to him that in these circumstances the interests of the public were properly safeguarded. He supported the Bill because it would, in the first place, raise the *status* of the architectural profession, and, secondly, it would safeguard the public. The Bill did not prevent any one from designing or planning a building, provided that he did not hold himself out as an architect.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, replying for the Government, said he feared that he would not be able to help their Lordships to come to any very definite conclusion, because he did not intend to deal with the Bill on its merits at all. He said that not because the Government were not fully aware of the importance of the Bill. They were as aware as anybody else that of architects it was particularly true, owing to the solidity of their material, that the evils that they did lived after them. At the same time he felt that he should express regret on behalf of the Government—a regret which he had no doubt is shared by the mover of this Bill—that so little time and so little notice had been given for it to be ventilated in the public Press and examined by public opinion. Although the noble Earl who moved the Bill described it as a very modest measure, no one knew more than he that in fact it was highly controversial.

Going on to recall history to prove this, the noble Marquess said that the Bill dated back to 1927, ten years ago, when a Bill was introduced in the House of Commons which provided that no one should practise under any name, title or style containing the words "architect," "architecture" or "architectural" unless he was a registered person. Ten years ago that proposal was hotly and fiercely debated on second reading, and in consequence a Select Committee was set up which made many amendments to the original Bill, but finally decided not to report the Bill to the House because the final vote of the Committee did not represent the Committee's real views. Their Lordships could therefore see how very hotly debated the Bill was. At the same time that select Committee recommended that another Bill should be introduced giving effect to their recommendations and their amendments, and in fact, in 1928 such a Bill was introduced and, in 1931, was passed.

That Bill provided that no one could call himself a registered architect unless he had been approved and registered by the Registration Council. That in itself was a considerable step in the direction which the Royal Institute of British Architects desired to take. They had that protection now, and they had had it for only five years. They always regarded that step as a preliminary; they made no bones about it before the Select Committee. One of their Witnesses, Major Barnes, said in his examination:—

"What we were desiring to get"—he was referring to the 1927 Bill—"represents what

we believe in the course of time we will get public opinion to concur in, but it has been made evident to us that we have not arrived at that stage yet and probably may not for some considerable length of time."

It was quite clear that this Bill revived the whole of that old controversy of ten years ago, the controversy of whether the word "architect" should be protected in the public interest. It was hotly criticized on second reading in 1927. The Select Committee decided that in the public interest it was not necessary so to protect the word "architect."

"Therefore," added Lord Dufferin, "without saying anything whatever about the merits of the Bill, I feel that it is clearly for your Lordships to decide upon the merits of the speeches you have heard this afternoon whether a case has been made out for the necessity, in the public interest, of protecting the word 'architect' and that after only five years of the protection of the words 'registered architect.' Secondly, it is for your Lordships to decide whether there is in fact any unanimity in the architectural profession itself as to whether this protection is desirable. As your Lordships have probably received a circular from an association which is a member of the Registration Council protesting against this Bill, it seems unlikely that any such unanimity can exist. Considering the immense opposition there was less than ten years ago to a Bill of this character, it seems *prima facie* unlikely that such unanimity exists. Therefore your Lordships must clearly decide this matter for yourselves, and on its merits. In view of the fact that these very controversial questions have not been sufficiently ventilated in public and that there seems grave doubt whether the architectural profession is unanimous in support of the Bill, I am afraid that should your Lordships decide to pass this Bill, the Government will not be able to promise at this stage any facilities for it in another place."

The Earl of Crawford said he assured the noble Marquess that if he had known he had felt so bitterly hostile to the Bill, and if he had said that the notice was inadequate—the Bill had been down for over a week—he would have been very happy to postpone it for a fortnight.

The Bill was then read a second time with opposition. The Committee stage was fixed for February 16.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

EAST ACTON COURT, EAST ACTON LANE (pages 264–266). The general contractors were J. A. Perriss, Ltd., and the principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: Improved Asphalte Co., asphalt; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., reinforced concrete; Woodcock Hill Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., and A. H. Herbert & Co., Ltd., bricks; Atlas Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone and stair-treads; T. C. Jones & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Pharaohs (Wallboards) Ltd., Insulite board, special roofings; E. Sherry & Co., boarded flooring; Ascot Gas Water Heaters, gas fixtures; Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd., gasfitting; Pemberton and Sturgess, Ltd., electric wiring; Wilmer and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., door furniture; Rowe Brothers, Ltd., casements; Wilmer and Sons, Ltd., iron staircases; "Palorit" Paint Co., Ltd., decorative plaster (Gold Glare); Central Perivale Co., Ltd., and Lockhart's, Ltd., joinery.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON

LEYTONSTONE. *Mental Hospital.* The L.C.C. is to convert the Leytonstone children's homes for mental hospital purposes at a cost of £48,600.

CROYDON. *Factory.* The Croydon Corporation has sold 16 acres at Purley Way to Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., for the erection of factory buildings.

CROYDON. *Re-development.* The Croydon Corporation has prepared plans for the re-development of the Wilford Road and Windmill Road areas at a cost of £79,600.

CROYDON. *Extensions.* The Croydon Corporation is to extend the mental institution at Warlingham at a cost of £24,000.

CROYDON. *Extensions.* The Croydon Corporation is to alter and enlarge the Queen's Road Homes at a cost of £45,750.

CROYDON. *Houses etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 53 houses, Heathway and Bernel Drive, Addington, Messrs. Bennett, Worskett & Bennett; factory, Purley Way, Messrs. J. B. Rudkin & Co., Ltd.; factory with offices, Commerce Way, Croydon Factory Estates, Ltd.; 33 houses, Harrington Road, Mr. R. V. Tutte.

LONDON. *Rehousing.* The L.C.C. has prepared further clearance schemes at a cost of £199,000 in respect of the clearances and £360,000 for rehousing.

CROYDON. *Extensions.* The Croydon Corporation is to extend the power station buildings at a cost of £40,000.

WOOLWICH. *Extension.* Messrs. Siemens Bros., Ltd., are to extend their works in Hardens Manor Way, Woolwich.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

BOURNEMOUTH. *Extensions.* The Governors of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth, are to extend and improve the maternity accommodation of the hospital.

BOURNEMOUTH. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Showrooms and flats, Stevenson Avenue, for Mr. W. C. Bowles; four houses, Huntly Road, for Mr. A. Bedford; alterations and additions, Canford Road, for the Trustees of Wallisdown Liberal Club; two houses, Branksome Wood Road, for Mrs. E. D. and Mr. S. M. Hoare; additions, Wimborne Road, for the Committee of Disabled Sailors and Soldiers; alterations, Exeter Road, for Mr. Coker Iliffe; two houses, St. Margaret's Road, for Mr. T. Schofield; two bungalows, Boscombe Road, for Mr. F. Grunder Miller; seven bungalows, Bascott Road, for Mr. W. J. Clapcott; alterations and additions, Embassy Hotel, Manor Road, for Mr. O. Featherstone; 37 flats, Norwich Mansions, Norwich Avenue, for Messrs. Clulow and George; additions, Southcliff Hotel, Southcliff Road, for Colonel Duncan; alterations and additions, Bournemouth Steam Laundry, Littledown Road, for the Bournemouth Steam Laundry; additions, Glenroy Hotel, St. Michael's Road, for Mr. H. C. Duffell; hotel, Broadway Lane, for Messrs. Strong & Co.; alterations and additions Old Christchurch Road, for Pearl Assurance Co.; assembly hall and three houses, Eventide Homes, Castle Lane, for the Trustees of Eventide Homes; shops and flats, Christchurch Road, for Messrs. Elcock & Co.; two houses, Durrington Road, for Messrs. H. G. Mills and Son; social centre, Victoria Park Road, for the committee of the Bournemouth Blind Aid Society; shops, offices and flats, Christchurch Road, for Mr. A. W. Weston; 29 houses, Durrington Road, for Mr. J. N. Hardy; workshop, Castle Lane, for Messrs. Bell's Glass Works, Ltd.; alterations, Ashley Road, for the Boscombe Car Exchange; three houses, Huntvale Road, for Mr. H. Bower; flats, "Waterford," Exeter Road, for Mr. R. Phillips; church, The Avenue, Moordown, for Mr. R. A. Phillips; extensions to Synagogue, Wootton Gardens, for Messrs. Reynolds and Tomlins; additions to "Hume Towers," Branksome Wood Road, for Messrs. Old Manor, Ltd.; six houses, Hillcrest Road, for Mr. F. J. Burton; three houses, Avebury Avenue, for Messrs. Lewis Bros.

BRIGHTON. *Hall.* The Corporation has leased land on the East Moulsecoomb estate, to the Salvation Army, for the erection of a hall.

BRIGHTON. *Baths.* The Corporation is to consider a suggestion of the Publicity Committee that it would be a definite attraction to the town if Brighton possessed a complete range of medical baths. The Corporation has appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities with a view to finding a suitable site or accommodation.

BRIGHTON. *Alterations, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations and additions, Hotel Curzon, Cavendish Place, for Trust Houses, Ltd.; 132 bungalows and 10 shops, Hempstead Road and Westfield Avenue, Rottingdean, and 14 flats, Wicklands Avenue and Chichester Drive, for the Saltdean Estate Co., Ltd.; extension, Zylo Works, Marine View, for Mr. Chas. Dumbarton Malby; alterations to hotel, Queen's Road, and alterations, Preston Street, for the Kemp Town Brewery, Brighton, Ltd.; news cinema and shops, Charles Street and Manchester Street, for Mr. Heinrich Emil Mendelssohn; store with offices and staff rooms over, London Road, for Messrs. S. Bellman and Sons, Ltd.; cinema, West Street, for Mr. Harold Hyam Weingott; 34 houses, Highfield Crescent, Withdean Estate, Patcham, and four houses, Old Mill Close, for Messrs. Braybons, Ltd.; addition of hall, St. Mary's Home, Falmer Road, Ovingdean, for the Trustees and Mother Superior (Charlotte Burnside); extension, Southdown Garage, Edward Street, for the Southdown Motor Services, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Preston Road, for the Automobile Association; bathing pool, etc., The Grange, Rottingdean, for Mrs. Dorothy Neville; alterations, Western Road, for Messrs. Hetheringtons, Ltd.; 30 houses, Wilmington Way, Patcham, for Mr. Chas. Wm. Parkes; six houses, Highview, Patcham, for Mr. Thos. Wm. Bassett; extensions, Sussex County Tennis Club, Tongdean Lane, Marshall Field, Withdean, for the Sussex County Tennis Club.

HAMPSHIRE. *Extension.* The Hampshire C.C. is to enlarge the Park Prewitt mental hospital, at a cost of £52,000, the Tatchbury Mount Colony at £23,000, and the Knowle Mental Hospital at £36,000.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

HEREFORD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Hereford Corporation: 24 houses, Ross Road, Mr. F. McConnell; 55 houses, Holme Lacy Road, The Hereford and Tredegar Brewery Co., Ltd.

TORQUAY. *Houses.* Mr. J. Lloyd is to erect 280 houses on Cadewell Estate, Torquay.

TORQUAY. *Extensions.* The Torquay Corporation has asked the borough engineer to prepare plans for alterations and extensions at the isolation hospital.

CHELTENHAM. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Cheltenham Corporation: 207 houses, Cleeve Mount Estate, Messrs. G. A. M. Hall, Ltd.; 90 flats, Cambray House, John David Estates, Ltd.; concrete store building, offices, etc., Shurdington Gravel Pits, Cheltenham-Painswick Road, near Shurdington, The Gloucestershire Tile and Sand Co., Ltd.

EXETER. *Baths and Swimming Pool.* The Exeter Corporation recommends the construction of baths on a site in Athelstan Road at a cost of £41,000 and later proposes to provide a swimming pool at Georges Chapel Fields.

EXETER. *Extensions.* The Exeter Corporation Transport Committee recommends the purchase of Gould's garage at a cost of £20,000 for extensions at the transport depot in Paris Street.

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	ABERDARE ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Aberdeen ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Abingdon ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Accrington ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Addlestone ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Adlington ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Airdrie ...	Scotland	*1 7	1 2½
C	Aldeburgh ...	E. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Altrincham ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_3	Appleby ...	N.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Aylesbury ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	BANBURY ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B_1	Bangor ...	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	Barnard Castle ...	N.E. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Barnsley ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Barnstaple ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Barrow ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Barry	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Basingstoke ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Bath	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Batley ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Bedford ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Bewdley ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Bicester ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
	Birkenhead ...	N.W. Counties	*1 8	1 3
A	Birmingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Blackburn ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Blackpool ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Blyth	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
B	Bognor ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Bolton ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Boston ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Bournemouth ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey ...	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bradford ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Brentwood ...	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bridgend ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
B	Bridgwater ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Bridlington ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Brighouse ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Brighton ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Bristol ...	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Brixham ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Bromsgrove ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Bromyard ...	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Burnley ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Burslem ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bury	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Buxton ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	CAMBRIDGE...	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Canterbury ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Carlisle ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Carmarthen ...	S. Wales & M.	1 5	1 0½
B	Carnarvon ...	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Carnforth ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Castleford ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Chatham ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Chelmsford ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Cheltenham ...	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Chester ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Chesterfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Chichester ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Chorley ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Cirencester ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Clitheroe ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Clydebank ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A	Coalville ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Colchester ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Colne	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Colwyn Bay ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Consett ...	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Conway ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Coventry ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Crewe	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Darwen ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Deal	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Derby	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dewsbury ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Didcot ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Doncaster ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Dorchester ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Driffield ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Dumfries ...	Scotland	1 6	1 1½
A	Dundee ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A	Durham ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A_2	EASTBOURNE ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Edinburgh ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ...	S.W. Counties	*1 6	1 1½
B	Exmouth ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	FELIXSTOWE ...	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Filey	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A	Fleetwood ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Folkestone ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Frodsham ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_2	Frome ...	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	GATESHEAD ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
B	Gillingham ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Glamorgan-shire, Rhondda Valley District	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Glasgow ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Gloucester ...	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Goole	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Gosport ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Grantham ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Gravesend ...	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Greenock ...	Scotland	*1 7	1 2½
A	Grimsby ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Guildford ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Hanley ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Harrogate ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Hartlepools ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
B	Harwich ...	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	Hastings ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Hatfield ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Hertford ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Heysham ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Huddersfield ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Hull	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Immingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ipswich ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Kendal ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Keswick ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Kettering ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_1	King's Lynn ...	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	LANCASTER ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Leamington ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Leek	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Leicester ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Lewes	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Lichfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lincoln ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
	Liverpool ...	N.W. Counties	*1 8½	1 3
A_2	Llandudno ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Llanelly ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
	London (12-miles radius)		1 8½	1 3
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 8	1 3
A	Long Eaton ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Loughborough ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Luton	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lytham ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Maidstone ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Malvern ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Manchester ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Mansfield ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Margate ...	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Matlock ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Merthyr ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Middlewich ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ...	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_2	Monmouth ... & S. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 4	1 0
A	Morecambe ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	NANTWICH ...	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Neath ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Nelson ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Newcastle ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Newport ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Normanton ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Shields...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Norwich ...	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Nuneaton ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	OAKHAM ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Oswestry ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Oxford ...	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	PAISLEY ...	Scotland	*1 7	1 2½
B_1	Pembroke ...	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	0 11½
A	Perth	Scotland	*1 7	1 2½
A_1	Peterborough ...	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Plymouth ...	S.W. Counties	*1 7	1 2½
A	Pontefract ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Pontypridd ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Portsmouth ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	READING ...	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Reigate ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Retford ...	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Ripon	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A	Rochdale ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Rochester ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Rugby ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Rugeley ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Runcorn ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	ST ALBANS ...	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	St. Helens ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Salisbury ...	S.W. Counties	1 3½	0 11½
A_1	Scarborough ...	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Scunthorpe ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Sheffield ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Shipley ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Shrewsbury ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Slough ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Solihull ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Southampton ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Southport ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	S. Shields ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Stafford ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stirling ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Stroud ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Sunderland ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Swansea ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A_3	Swindon ...	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	TAMWORTH ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Taunton ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Teeside Dist. ...	N.E. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Teignmouth ...	S.W. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Todmorden ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Torquay ...	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Truro	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Tunstall ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Walsall ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Warrington ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Warwick ...	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Weston-s.-Mare	W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ...	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Widnes ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Wigan ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Winchester ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ...	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Worcester ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Worksop ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Wycombe ...	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	YARMOUTH ...	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	Yeovil ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	York	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½

* 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. The rates of wages have been revised consequent upon the increase in wages which came into operation on February 1, together with all revisions following authorized annual regradings.

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	8½
Carpenter	,,	1	8½
Joiner	,,	1	8½
Machinist	,,	1	9½
Mason (Banker)	,,	1	8½
,, (Fixer)	,,	1	9½
Plumber	,,	1	8½
Painter	,,	1	7½
Paperhanger	,,	1	7½
Glazier	,,	1	8½
Slater	,,	1	8½
Scaffolder	,,	1	4½
Timberman	,,	1	4½
Navvy	,,	1	3½
General Labourer	,,	1	3½
Lorryman	,,	1	0½
Crane Driver	,,	1	7½
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.	4" d.	6" s.	6" d.
Straight Pipes	per F.R.	0	9	1	1
Bends	each	1	9	2	6
Taper Bends	,,	3	6	5	3
Rest Bends	,,	4	3	6	3
Single Junctions	,,	3	6	5	3
Double	,,	4	9	6	6
Straight channels	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
¾" Channel bends	each	2	9	4	0
Channel junctions	,,	4	6	6	6
Channel tapers	,,	2	9	4	0
Yard gullies	,,	6	9	8	9
Interceptors	,,	16	0	19	6
IRON DRAINS:					
Iron drain pipe	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
Bends	each	5	0	10	6
Inspection bends	,,	9	0	15	0
Single junctions	,,	8	9	18	0
Double junctions	,,	13	6	30	0
Lead Wool	lb.		6		—
Gaskin	,,		5		—

BRICKLAYER

		£	s.	d.
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"	,,		6

SLATER AND TILER

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

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

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		£	s.	d.
Good carcassing timber	F.C.		2	2
Birch	as 1" F.S.			9
Deal, Joiner's	,, ,,			5
,, ,, 2nds	,, ,,			4
Mahogany, Honduras	,, ,,		1	3
,, African	,, ,,		1	1
,, Cuban	,, ,,		2	6
Oak, plain American	,, ,,		1	0
,, Figured ,,	,, ,,		1	3
,, plain Japanese	,, ,,		1	2
,, Figured ,,	,, ,,		1	5
,, Austrian wainscot	,, ,,		1	6
,, English	,, ,,		1	11
Pine, Yellow	,, ,,		1	0
,, Oregon	,, ,,			4
,, British Columbian	,, ,,			4
Teak, Moulmein	,, ,,		1	3
,, Burma	,, ,,		1	2
Walnut, American	,, ,,		2	3
,, French	,, ,,		2	3
Whitewood, American	,, ,,		1	1
Deal floorings, ¾"	Sq.		18	6
,, 1"	,,	1	1	6
,, 1¼"	,,	1	2	0
,, 1½"	,,	1	5	0
,, 1¾"	,,	1	10	0
Deal matchings, ¾"	,,		14	0
,, 1"	,,		15	6
,, 1¼"	,,	1	4	0
Rough boarding, ¾"	,,		16	0
,, 1"	,,		18	0
,, 1¼"	,,	1	6	0
Plywood, per ft. sup. Thickness				d.
Qualities	¼" A B BB			3
	⅜" A B BB			4
	½" A B BB			5
	⅝" A B BB			6
	¾" A B BB			8
Birch 60 × 48	¼" 4 2½ 2	⅜" 5 3 2½	½" 7 5 4	⅝" 8 6 5	¾" — — —
Cheap Alder	— 2 1½	— 3½ 2	— — —	— — —	— — —
Oregon Pine	— 2½ —	3 2½ —	4 3½ —	5 4½ —	— — —
Gaboon Mahogany	4 3½ —	5 4½ —	7 6½ —	8 7 —	— — —
Figured Oak	6½ 5 —	7½ 5½ —	10 8 —	1/- 9 —	— — —
Scotch glue				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.)

	½"	¾"	1"	1½"	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	68½	Galvanized gas	61½
Water	66½	,, water	55
Steam	63½	,, steam	50
	FITTINGS.		
Gas	61½	Galvanized gas	55½
Water	58½	,, water	50
Steam	53½	,, steam	46½

	s.	d.
Rolled steel joists cut to length cwt.	14	6
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ½" ,,	10	6
,, ,, ⅝" ,,	10	3
,, ,, ¾" ,,	10	0

SMITH AND FOUNDER—*continued*

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

		4" s.	4" d.	6" s.	6" 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.	35	3	
,, drawn pipes	,,	34	9	
,, soil pipe	,,	37	9	
,, scrap	,,	22	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, 24 oz., squares n/e 2 ft.	F.S.				2½
,, ,, 26 oz. ,, ,,	,,				3½
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)*	,,				7½
Blazoned glasses	,,			2	6
Reeded: Cross Reeded	,,				11
Cathedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, hammered, rimpled, waterwite	,,				6
Crown sheet glass (n/e 12" × 10")	,,			2	0
Flashed opals (white and coloured)	,,	1	0 and	2	0
¼" rough cast; rolled plate	,,				6
¼" wired cast; wired rolled	,,				10½
¼" Georgian wired cast	,,				11½
¼" Polished plate, n/e 1 ft.	,,	†10	to	‡1	1
,, ,, 2	,,	†1	2 ,,	‡1	4
,, ,, 4	,,	†2	3 ,,	‡2	6
,, ,, 8	,,	†2	9 ,,	‡3	2
,, ,, 20	,,	†3	1 ,,	‡3	9
,, ,, 45	,,	†3	3 ,,	‡4	0
,, ,, 100	,,	†4	● ,,	‡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. rough cast ¼" and ½"	,,	2	6 and	3	6
,, ,,	,,		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.	3	1	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	6

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK

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

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

		£ s. d.
Digging over surface n/e 12" deep and cart away	Y.S.	2 9
" to reduce levels n/e 5' 0" deep and cart away	Y.C.	8 6
" to form basement n/e 5' 0" and cart away	"	9 0
" " 10' 0" deep and cart away	"	9 6
" " 15' 0" deep and cart away	"	10 0
If in stiff clay	"	3
If in underpinning	add "	6
Planking and strutting to sides of excavation	" "	4 9
" " to pier holes	F.S.	1 0
" " to trenches	"	5
" " extra, only if left in	"	5
Hardcore, filled in and rammed	"	3
Portland cement concrete in foundations (6–1)	Y.C.	10 0
" " (4–2–1)	"	1 6 0
" " underpinning	"	1 12 6
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	"	1 16 0
	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.	1½
Extra over fletton brickwork for picked stock facings and pointing	"	8
" " " red brick facings and pointing	"	11
" " " blue brick facings and pointing	"	1 4
" " " glazed brick facings and pointing	"	3 6
Tuck pointing	"	7½
Weather pointing in cement	"	3
Slate dampcourse	"	10
Vertical dampcourse	"	1 1

ASPHALTER

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

MASON

		£ s. d.
Portland stone, including all labour, hoisting, fixing and cleaning down, complete	F.C.	17 9
Bath stone and do., all as last	"	13 6
Artificial stone and do.	"	10 6
York stone templates, fixed complete	"	13 8
" thresholds	"	10 6
" sills	"	13 6
	"	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 9
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
½" deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1 14 6
1" " " " " " "	"	1 17 6
1½" " " " " " "	"	2 3 0
2" × 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
1¼" do.	"	2 17 0
1" deal moulded skirting fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.	1 6
1½" do.	"	1 9

CARPENTER AND JOINER—*continued*

		s. d.
1½" deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1 9½
2" " " " " "	"	1 11½
1½" deal cased frames double hung, of 6" × 3" oak sills, 1¼" pulley stiles, 1¼" heads, 1" inside and outside linings, ⅝" 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
1¼" deal tongued and moulded window board, on and including deal bearers	F.S.	1 9
1¼" deal treads, 1" risers in staircases, and tongued and grooved together on and including strong fir carriages	"	2 6
1⅛" deal moulded wall strings	"	2 1
1⅛" " 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
1¼" × 1¼" " " " "	"	2 9
3" × 3" deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	1 3
Extra only for newel caps	Each	8 0
Do., pendants	"	6 8

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 0
Do. in flashings	"	2 10 8
Do. in covering to turrets	"	2 16 6
Do. in soakers	"	2 1 9
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 8
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 8
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