For light wells in blocks of flats the use of bricks that reflect light is necessary, but nothing can be more irritating to residents than a wall that glares back at them.

'Phorpres' White facing bricks, at one-eighth the cost of glazed bricks and only a little over half the cost of dead white bricks, solve the problem to a nicety.

A quarter-of-a-million 'Phorpres' white facing bricks were used for the light walls and areas of these Lowndes Square Flats. Architects: Messrs. Joseph. Contractors: Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd.

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

THURSDAY, May 13, 1937. NUMBER 2208 : VOLUME 85

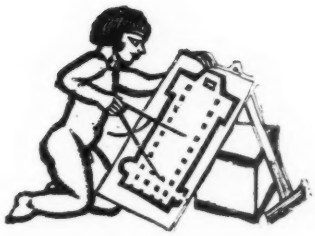
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

MODERNISM IN THE STANDS

A stand in Parliament Square carefully fitted to the trees. The simplicity and lightness of the roofed stands make them the most effective architectural contribution to the Coronation preparations.

IN THE MALL

The masts in the Mall designed by H.M. Office of Works—the best of the more formal decorative schemes in London. The masts are white with gold crowns, and the banners mostly white and crimson embroidered with arms in strong colours. The remaining banners are blue and scarlet.



PREPARATIONS

THIS week the most severely technical of weekly publications must find it hardly possible to escape the Coronation. At the moment of writing, compelled by the Coronation to be a few days before the Coronation, the most stately of newspapers is about to come into line with a Coronation Number. Streets have changed shape and colour, engagements are cancelled on all sides, building contractors have no scaffolding and, despite itself, clubland has gone modern—even gone modern very well—because contractors (say it in a whisper) have been allowed to be functional. There is no longer any use pretending that something very much out of the ordinary is happening —and quite right too.

The last few weeks may have had their trying aspects to those who think it is possible to have too much of a good thing. But the circumstances, even for a Coronation, have been exceptional. For six months Royalty has been in the headlines of the world almost without ceasing. There has been no interval in which those who have undertaken the responsibilities of King and Queen might have been able to fall into perspective. The believers in drum-beating as a means of showing the world that Britain can remain quite unshaken by even a major constitutional crisis have had things their own way at the expense of our traditional, and in some ways more attractive, attitude of not caring twopence what the world thinks. And there may have been some who wondered whether, if such an orgy continued too long, the fierce light upon a Throne might not turn into a pressure too intolerable for any human beings.

Such aspects of the events of this year have probably occurred to most of us and will again become important after this month. But this week it is different. We very rarely have a Coronation ; now the event is upon us and on the whole it looks as though we may not come too badly out of it.

As a people we are not at our best in large-scale rejoicings which have to be prepared for beforehand. Most men when asked if they will come to dinner three weeks on Wednesday, feel a sense of desolation. One may feel gay tonight or even next Friday, but never in the middle of next month. And so it was with the Coronation. To begin with everyone was self-conscious, everybody else's suggestions were apt to seem silly and the more being gay of necessity seem touched with graveyard capering. But by April the desolation had vanished, colour began to appear, the most unlikely buildings had put on modern dress and the spirit of competition spread abroad. All the engaging foibles, virtues and weaknesses that are specially British began to appear in London's Coronation preparations.

The public had to be protected against itself, so the monuments were boxed in. Where lesser breeds might have cut down a tree or two, the trees in London were as carefully looked after as the celebrated elms in Hyde Park that nearly stopped the Great Exhibition in 1851. Then Unity *versus* Spontaneity became battle-cries. Were we going to sink our differences in single decorative schemes or trust to private initiative ? No one who understands our greatness can doubt which won—we had a compromise. The Mall was unified and looked after by the State ; and in the grand manner it has been done very well. Westminster and other boroughs were superintended by Mr. Grey Wornum and most people will agree that he has got a nice blend of the ephemeral, the village green and the Royal into his masts. (But if Mr. Wornum did the casings to the bollards on the refuges, modernists must send out for pistols ; their legs are being pulled.) Bond Street, the home of precious things, had also a unity designed by Mrs. Acland of the A.A. School. But alas ! so chaste, so white, so fair a scheme has been battered in the transition from Chinese white on a photograph to the ribaldry of real life. In fact, it needs more colour.

Elsewhere, private or departmental enterprise has supplied the most of the Coronation setting. The Government has stuck to flags and window boxes and as at the Jubilee its buildings come very well out of it—as the Underground has done with a few banners to supply more movement. Smaller or less stately communities have been free to use the full range of possibilities ; and they have taken up the challenge in good earnest.

Shell-Mex has been touchingly forgetful of home industries to the extent of two artificial bonfires, complete with logs and pyramidal electric flames. Mr. Selfridge has done us proud and taught street architecture the useful lesson that if you get a façade rich enough to start with, everything thereafter added appears to be part of the permanent structure. But Mr. Selfridge has spared no pains, is in a class alone for rich variety, and is indeed to become a British citizen himself quite soon.

In Parliament Square are long, lightly-built covered stands, with the contrast of the Abbey and the Government buildings ; and the tiers of galleries around the Westminster Hospital have a romantic flavour of the best kind. On the Thames barges and steamers are guaranteed to rise with the tide at the right moment, and the clubs have solved the difficult problem of showing their desire to be in the fun without any undignified ostentation.

Everywhere, by now, the effort has been made and we can learn a lot about ourselves by taking a tour before the setting is dismantled.

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NOTES & TOPICS

BREADTH AND THE ABBEY

ALL is now over in the Abbey and the enormous work carried out by the architects of H.M.O.W. may easily pass unnoticed in all the million news-angles of the Coronation.

*

But I think the Office of Works ought to be remembered. The Annexe may have its critics—but think of the stands on which everyone finds their seats so easily, and think of the provision for 7,000 in the Abbey.

*

And if anyone imagines that the seating was an easy matter, let me tell them the Tale of the Broadest Peeress. This lady could not look at 1 ft. 8 ins. for a seat ; no one could ask her what she could look at ; and she couldn't be put far out of order of precedence.

*

Were H.M.O.W. beaten ? Not a bit. A gangway was contrived past her seat, the seat was cut loose from its neighbour. And the lady was no doubt able to move her seat just sufficiently into the gangway to overflow comfortably on either side. That, I consider, an example of architectural design at its best.

ABSENT-MINDED PUNDITS

The absent-minded professor ranks, almost, with mothers-in-law and Wigan as a subject for ribald humour ; the absent-minded Academician is, at any rate in the sense in which "absent-minded" is generally used, something new. I am, however, given good authority for the incredible story which concerns an eminent, almost mythical, member of our profession, also a pillar (though column would be the better word) of a "well-known West-end club."

*

This fine old saint, out of the kindness of his heart, volunteered to design the Coronation decorations for his club-house, free and gratis. Under these circumstances he was, not unnaturally, a little huffy when the committee asked to see the scheme. It was as well, however, for across their façade were about to stream the words : "Vivat Eduardus Octavus." The old man was led gently away and the fact that water had flowed under the bridges during the last few months kindly pointed out to him.

TAGS

Victoria's coronation must have been well peppered with Latin tags; this time we don't get much beyond "Georgius Rex" and "Honi soit . . ." etc., which isn't Latin anyway. It was Pitt, was it not, who once slipped up on the last words of a Virgil pentameter and the House, as one man, completed the line for him ? A tag today merely draws cries of "Translate," from the back benches. Ah, me ! ah, me !

*

Only in frightfully pompous places does this curious but innocent form of intellectual snobbery continue ; much to the embarrassment of the average citizen to whom even MDCCCXXXVII must mean a feat of silent mathematical gymnastics. As for the B.B.C. staff, how many of those brilliantly languid young men ever admit to each other that the only comprehensible words to greet them each day, amidst that grand array of Trajan column caps that adorn their vestibule, are "Johannes Reith"?

COINS

The most famous and oddest tag of all is, of course, the inscription on the coins of the realm. On the new coins the inscription is extraordinarily abbreviated and, for a florin, the faith is not defended at all. The designs are, I think, an improvement, but over the twelve-sided threepenny bit, in the North I am told a controversy is raging over whether its peculiar alloy allows it to be put in the "silver collection."

THE STAMPS

I remember feeling relieved by the Edward VIII stamps at least as regards their plainness. They told the story clearly ; and with the lettering a little less coarse and the shading removed would have been very good indeed.

*

Now we have George VI's : The head, the lettering and the crown I like ; the national emblem concession to those who pined for scroll-and-dolphin motifs is bearable. I do *not* like the circle cutting into the King's neck. If Mr. Eric Gill is the designer I am sure he cannot really be fond of it himself.

*

The Coronation stamp ? No—I cannot do better than associate myself with *The Times*' dark hints of the things that hospitals issue to be stuck on the backs of envelopes.

QUICKER RAILWAYS . . .

Last week, I had a forty-mile journey in one of those diesel-engined railcars that the Great Western have been using the last few months. Quite impressive, in spite of an occasional whiff of fuel oil exhaust, though there is something that offends my sense of propriety in a railway coach that accelerates and changes gear like a London bus.

*

The interior, too, is plain and reasonable except for those horrible crossed *flambeaux* lighting fittings that railway engineers always seem to think give a nice cosy feeling. Plenty of windows and the semi-streamlined tail gives one

The Shell-Mex building goes in for bonfires, complete with artificial logs and electric flames. A photograph from Hungerford bridge.

the right sort of observation car feeling without the dust and smuts of the American equivalent.

QUIETER TUBES

How many of my readers, I wonder, driven underground by striking busmen, have noticed that Mr. Pick and his engineers have been experimenting with sound absorbing linings in tube tunnels? I have particularly noticed a section between Tottenham Court Road and Camden Town, round about Goodge Street I think, where for a few hundred yards there is a tremendous reduction of noise.

*

Not that the tubes will ever get to pin-dropping standards, but the sudden contrast is really remarkable, partly, I gather, owing to the use of longer rail lengths to reduce the noise of wheels passing over the joints, but mainly owing to asbestos sprayed boards which project from the tunnel sides at about platform level and stop the noise of wheels and motors from bounding off the tunnel walls and in through the windows.

*

By way of tackling the same problem from the other end, I believe that somewhere there's a sound-proofed and air-conditioned train running experimentally on one of the newer western extensions of the Piccadilly line, but so far I haven't come across it.

AND BUSES

However inconvenient the strike may be it has managed, by the omission of two-decker vehicles from the streets, to lend a curiously Continental aspect to the streets. On the first Sunday little knots of people were standing about staring at what one can only describe as the 'buses not being there.

INFORMAL

The last of the season's Informal General Meetings at the R.I.B.A. must not be reported; for informal meetings are meant for the expression of youth's more candid opinions; and it would be so difficult for all of us to explain away these opinions later on.

*

This meeting was on Schools—the good and bad points of a recent competition being the unofficial text. One or two of those who control or build existing schools had been asked to represent the *status quo*, but on the last morning were otherwise engaged. It was a black moment for the Chairman.

*

But Professor W. G. Newton *did* manage to come, as one young man to others set the meeting going and, with occasional sly prods, kept it going.

*

Mr. Clarke Hall defended his eminence as winner extremely well in spite of a most able criticism of the competition by a gentleman whose name I could not discover. Pauses between speakers, the curse of informal discussions, were partially obliterated by a sustained flow from the Chairman, and Professor Newton entreated everyone to write—"once a month will be about right"—to the R.I.B.A. about Schools.

SCANDAL AT STOKE

Stoke-on-Trent, I learnt last week, has a municipal architects' department. This alone does not, in these progressive times, call for special mention—but what do are the terrible things that have been happening inside it in the way of extravagance.

*

I have word via the local Press that the department has swollen its numbers to seventy and that the total sum being paid in salaries to this architectural host has grown to £18,000 a year. Everyone will realize what this means. These men and perhaps women are averaging an income of something like five pounds a week each.

*

It may be that many of the staff have made great efforts to educate and train themselves thoroughly for a difficult job. It may be true (as was said in excuse) that two million pounds worth of work had passed through their hands in two years. But obviously the thing has to stop.

*

The very simplest calculation will show that for planning and superintending in every minute detail £28,600 of new work an average member of the staff has received £500—in two years.

*

No one must hint to the business men of Stoke-on-Trent that *if* they get good architectural services for under 2 per cent. they may have struck a tolerably good bargain with their employees.

FROZEN ATHLETES

The *Evening Standard* says:—

"Names for the fourteen new blocks of flats on the Kennington Park estate, overlooking the Oval cricket ground, have now been approved by the London County Council. The flats are to be named after famous cricketers. The first two, which have been occupied for nearly two years, were named Grace House and Read House."

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

CHELSEA BRIDGE

On Thursday last, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, opened the new Chelsea Bridge.

The new bridge, which has a carriageway of 40 ft. in width, with two footways each of a minimum width of 12 ft. at the towers and 14 ft. elsewhere, will take four lines of all classes of traffic. (The old bridge, which was opened in 1858, had a weight limit for vehicles of five tons and the carriageway was only a little more than 22 ft. wide at the towers.) It occupies practically the same position as the original structure and, like the old bridge, is of the suspension type. The bridge, which cost £365,000, is of steel construction with river piers and abutments of granite.

£80,500 SPEKE CONTROL BUILDING

The Liverpool City Council last week approved the acceptance of a tender of £80,500 for the erection and completion of the control building at the Liverpool airport at Speke.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, May 13

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. *Exhibition, in the R.I.B.A. building, of photographs and models of work carried out by former students and by the staff of the School. Until May 14. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.*

REDFERN GALLERY, *Cork Street, W.1. Exhibition of watercolours, drawings and collages by Paul Nash. Until May 29. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.)*

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME, *Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W. Exhibition of works submitted in the Competitions for the Rome Scholarships of 1937 in Mural Painting, Sculpture and Engraving. Until May 22. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.*

BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. *At the Museum and Art Gallery. Exhibition of Students' Work. Until May 22. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (8 p.m. on Wednesdays).*

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, *Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Until August 7.*

Friday, May 14

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. *Week-end Visit to the Paris Exhibition. Depart from Victoria Station at 8 p.m.*

Tuesday, May 18

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. *Yorkshire Branch. At the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds. Annual meeting.*

Wednesday, May 19

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CARPENTERS. *Carpenters' Hall, E.C. "Modern Methods in Joinery." By W. T. Sweett, 7.30 p.m.*

Thursday, May 20

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the Works of Crosse and Blackwell, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, S.E.1 2.30 p.m.*

NOTTINGHAM HOSPITAL SCHEME

Proposed alterations to the Nottingham City Isolation Hospital estimated to cost £18,500 were approved by Nottingham City Council last week.

CONGRESS OF SOVIET ARCHITECTS

The All-Union Congress of Soviet Architects will be opened in Moscow on June 15. Among the items for consideration are "The Objectives of Soviet Architecture," on which papers will be read by A. V. Shchusev, N. Y. Kolli and K. S. Alabyan. Papers will also be read on "The Architecture of the Palace of Soviets," by B. M. Yofan, V. A. Shchuko and V. G. Helfreich. Reports will be read by several Soviet architects on the plan for the reconstruction of Moscow and Soviet town planning in general. Other subjects of discussion will include domestic architecture, the industrialization of house building, architectural education and the training of building craftsmen.

SOUTHAMPTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge, F.R.I.B.A., has been elected president of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce.

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

The winners of the prizes offered by the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland for 1936-37 were announced last week as follows :—

Rowland Anderison Studentship—Silver medal and £100.—(1) T. C. Walker, Edinburgh ; (2) F. R. Stevenson, Edinburgh.

Honourable mentions—W. Coutts Youngson, Aberdeen ; J. M. M'Clure Anderson, Edinburgh.

Rutland Prize—(1) A. T. Marshall, Glencarse, Perthshire.

Honourable mentions.—David E. Laing, Edinburgh ; A. S. Todd; Coatbridge ; and Walter Henderson Gillespie, Falkirk.

Incorporation Prize.—(1) J. C. Rowell, Prestwick. Honourable mention—G. E. Foote, Edinburgh.

Lorimer Memorial.—(1) W. Coutts Youngson, Aberdeen. Commended—William Alexander Bruce Robertson, Edinburgh.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

On and after May 14, the office address of Mr. I. Schultz, A.R.I.B.A., will be 101 Alexandra Road, Abbey Road, N.W.8. Telephone No. : Maida Vale 1126.

ON THE AIR

Thursday, May 13. National Programme. 2.5 p.m. "The King's Homes : Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral, Sandringham." By Geoffrey Boumphrey.

THE LATE T. RAFFLES DAVIDSON

We regret to record the death of Mr. T. Raffles Davidson, which took place at his home at Woldingham on May 6, at the age of 84. Mr. Davidson was one of the most prolific and successful perspective artists of his day, and was frequently represented in the architectural room at the Royal Academy Exhibition. He had many exhibitions of his work and, on the suggestion of several prominent members of the R.I.B.A., a complete record of his drawings was published in 1929. His series of "Rambling Sketches" added to his fame. They appeared in *The British Architect*, a paper of which he was editor for more than 38 years. Numbering about 10,000, they dealt with objects of architectural or decorative interest he had studied in all parts of the country.

Mr. Davidson was elected an honorary associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1896.

COMPETITION RESULT

Professor Patrick Abercrombie and Messrs. C. E. Elcock and John Kirkland, the assessors of the competition for a new mental hospital and a new institution for mental defectives at Ormskirk, have announced their awards as follows :—

SECTION 1—MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Design placed first (£500) : J. M. Sheppard and Partners, of 38 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Design placed second (£400) : B. W. R. Thomas and M. R. H. Harris, of 7 Lisson Grove, Marylebone, N.W.1.

Design placed third (£300) : Rees and Holt, of 64 Rodney Street, Liverpool.

SECTION 2—INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Design placed first (£500) : J. M. Sheppard and Partners.

Design placed second (£400) : H. Fairhurst and Son, of 55 Brown Street, Manchester.

Design placed third (£300) : G. L. Martin, of 14 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

The premiated designs are illustrated on the following eight pages.

The competitions were promoted by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board.

COMPETITIONS FOR MENTAL HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION, ORMSKIRK

Lay-out plans of the winning designs, by J. M. Sheppard and Partners, in the competitions for a mental hospital and mental deficiency institution at Lathom Park, near Ormskirk, Lancashire.

IN PARLIAMENT

Non-parlour One-bedroom Houses

Mr. Whiteley asked the Minister of Health whether non-parlour houses with one bedroom now being built were being admitted for Government subsidy.

Sir K. Wood said they were. Such houses attracted subsidy when they were built as replacement houses in respect of slum clearance operations, or, where circumstances warranted it, when they were provided for the abatement of overcrowding.

Mr. Whiteley asked whether the non-parlour houses with one bedroom were being built to replace houses removed under slum-clearance schemes, or whether they were definite additions to ease the shortage of houses.

Sir K. Wood said that approximately 60 per cent. of the non-parlour dwellings with one bedroom approved in England and Wales since 1930 had been, or were being, erected to rehouse persons displaced from unfit houses. The remainder were to meet general housing needs and the relief of overcrowding.

Building Materials

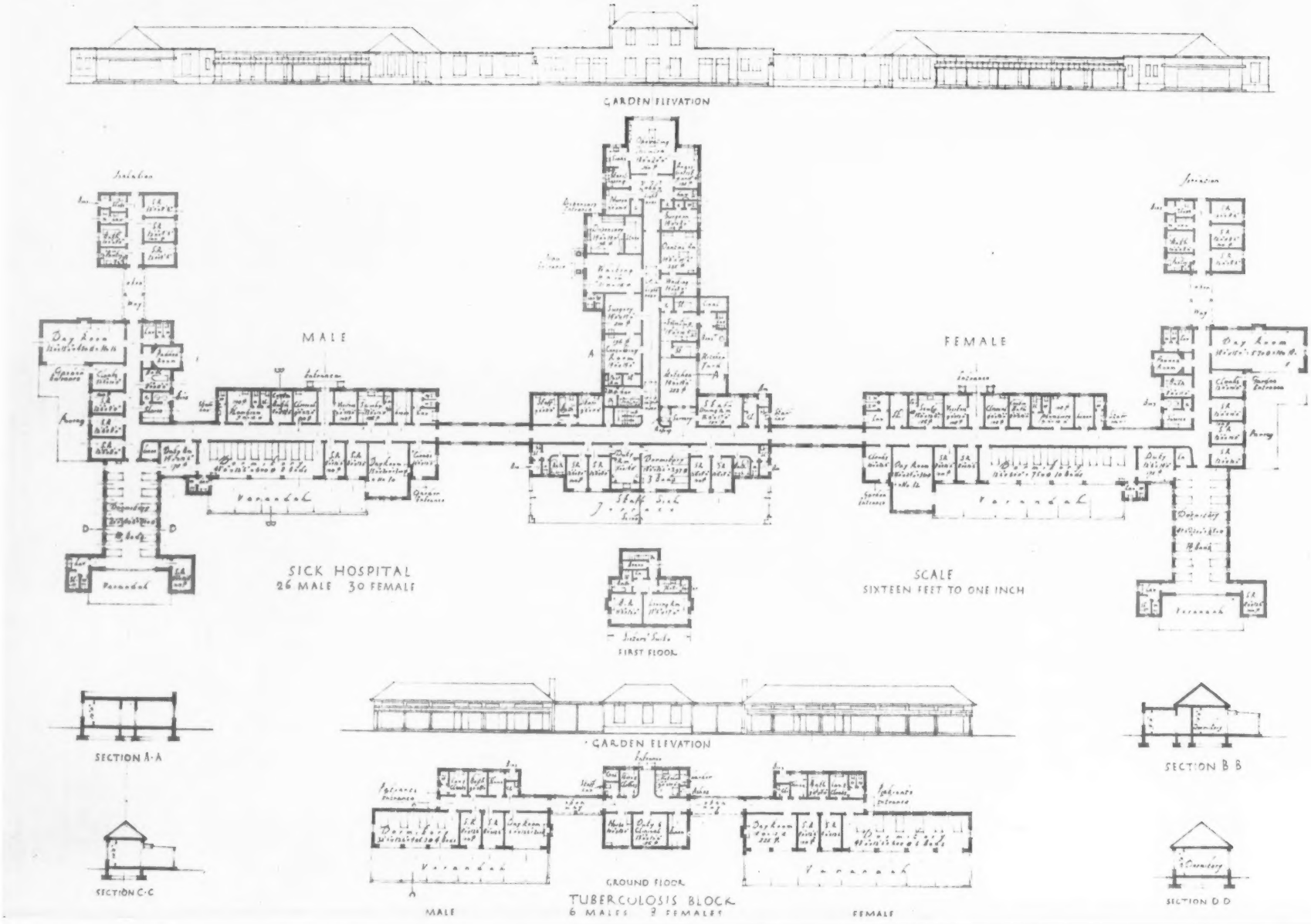
Mr. Short asked the Minister of Health whether the tenders for houses and public works which came before the Ministry showed considerable increases; if so, whether this was due to the rising cost of steel and other materials; and whether he proposed to take any action in the interests of local authorities.

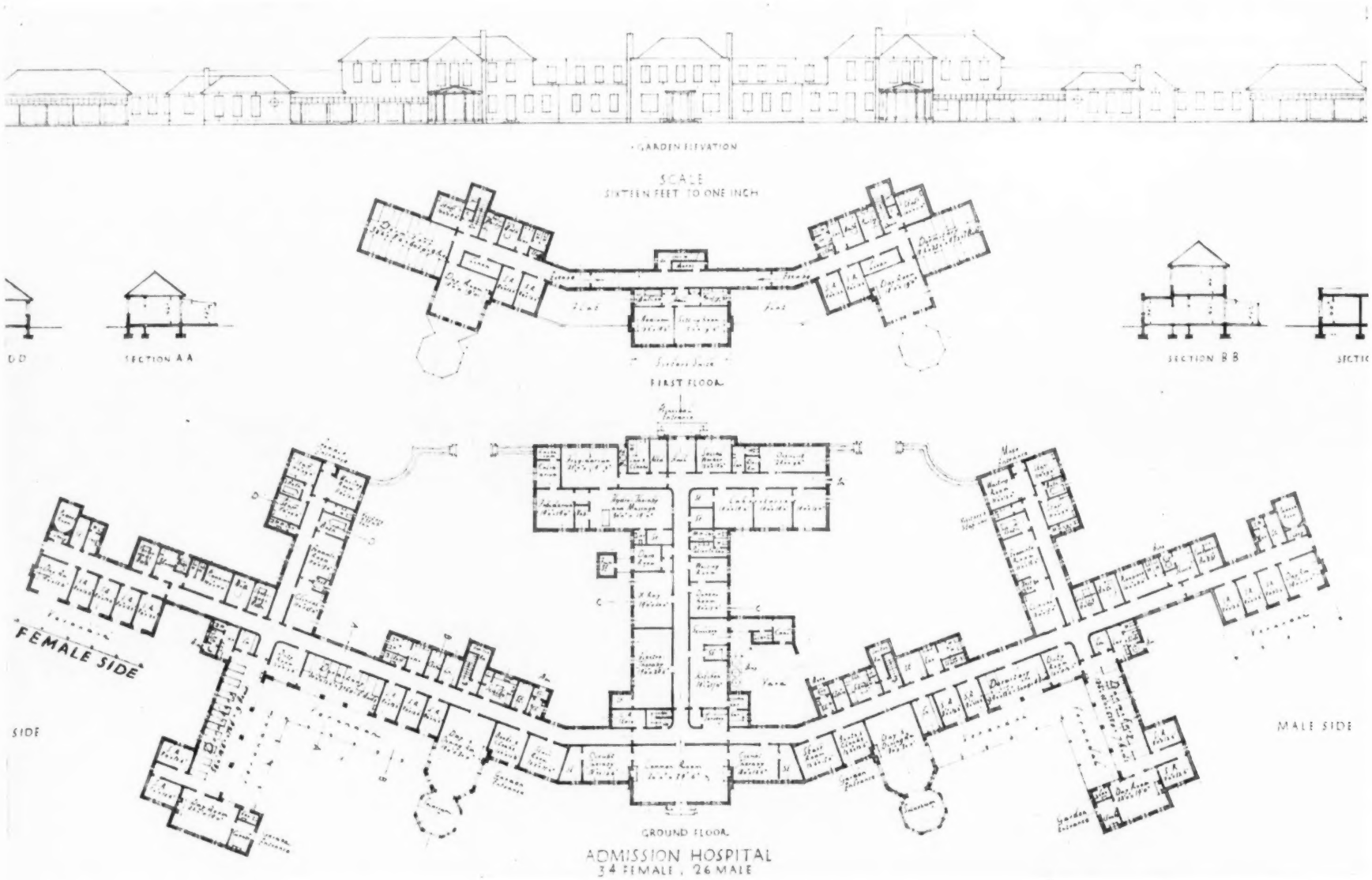
Sir K. Wood said that there had been some increase in recent tenders for houses and public works, averaging from 5 to 10 per cent. This rise was mainly due to increases in the cost of certain materials, including steel, and in rates of wages. He need hardly add that the situation was being kept under review in all its aspects.

Historic Buildings

Mr. Henderson Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Scotland what steps he was taking to prevent the continued destruction of buildings having historic or amenity value.

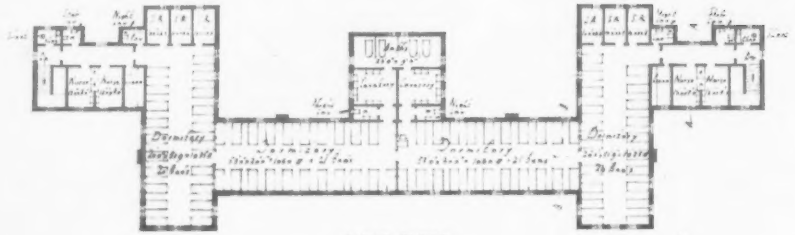
Mr. Elliot said that the Department of Health obtained from the National Trust and brought to the attention of local authorities particulars of dwelling-houses which the Trust considered to be worthy of preservation. The Department had power to give local authorities directions regarding the preservation of buildings of architectural, historic, or artistic interest which were affected by the Housing Acts, and he was prepared to use this power wherever the circumstances would justify him in doing so.


GARDEN ELEVATION
MALE
FEMALE
SICK HOSPITAL
26 MALE 30 FEMALE
SCALE
SIXTEEN FEET TO ONE INCH
FIRST FLOOR
SECTION A-A
SECTION C-C
GARDEN ELEVATION
GROUND FLOOR
TUBERCULOSIS BLOCK
6 MALES 3 FEMALES
MALE
FEMALE
SECTION B B
SECTION D D

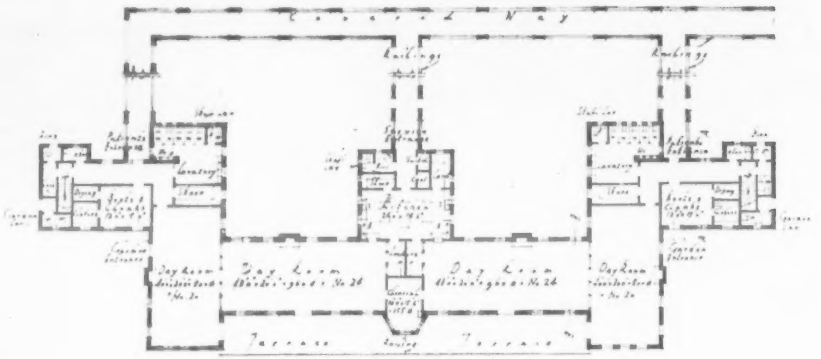


WINNING DESIGN: BY J. M. SHEPPARD AND PARTNERS

GARDEN ELEVATION



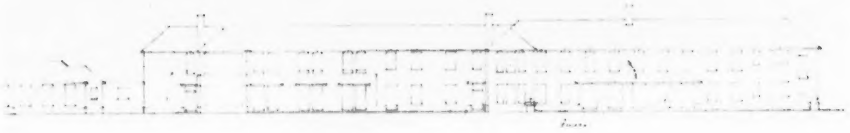
FIRST FLOOR

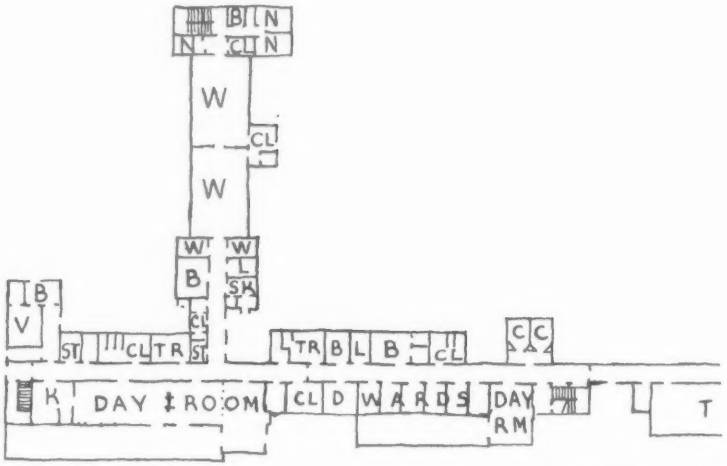


GROUND FLOOR

SCALE OF SIXTEEN FEET

MALE & FEMALE
UNDEFINED VILLAS
(SEMI-DETACHED)
44 PATIENTS EACH



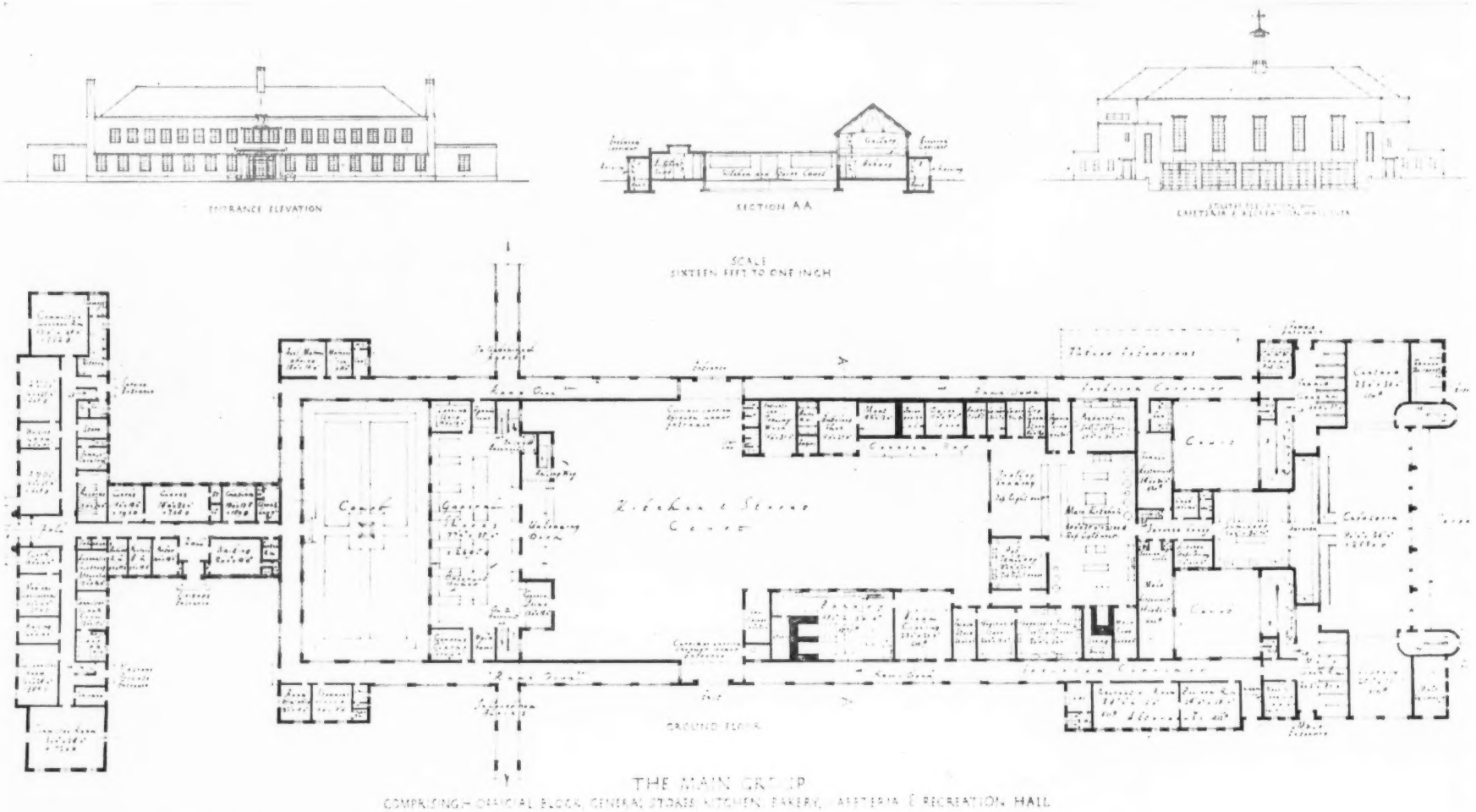


Part of the garden elevation and sketch plan of the male section of the Closed Unit Block.

W : Wards
B : Baths
BR: Staff Bedroom
N : Nurse
CC : Cloaks
C : Padded Cell
L: Linen
SK : Sink Room
K : Kitchen
TR : Treatment Rooms (Clinical and Therapy)
V : Visitors

Sketch plans of the female convalescent villas for 20 patients.

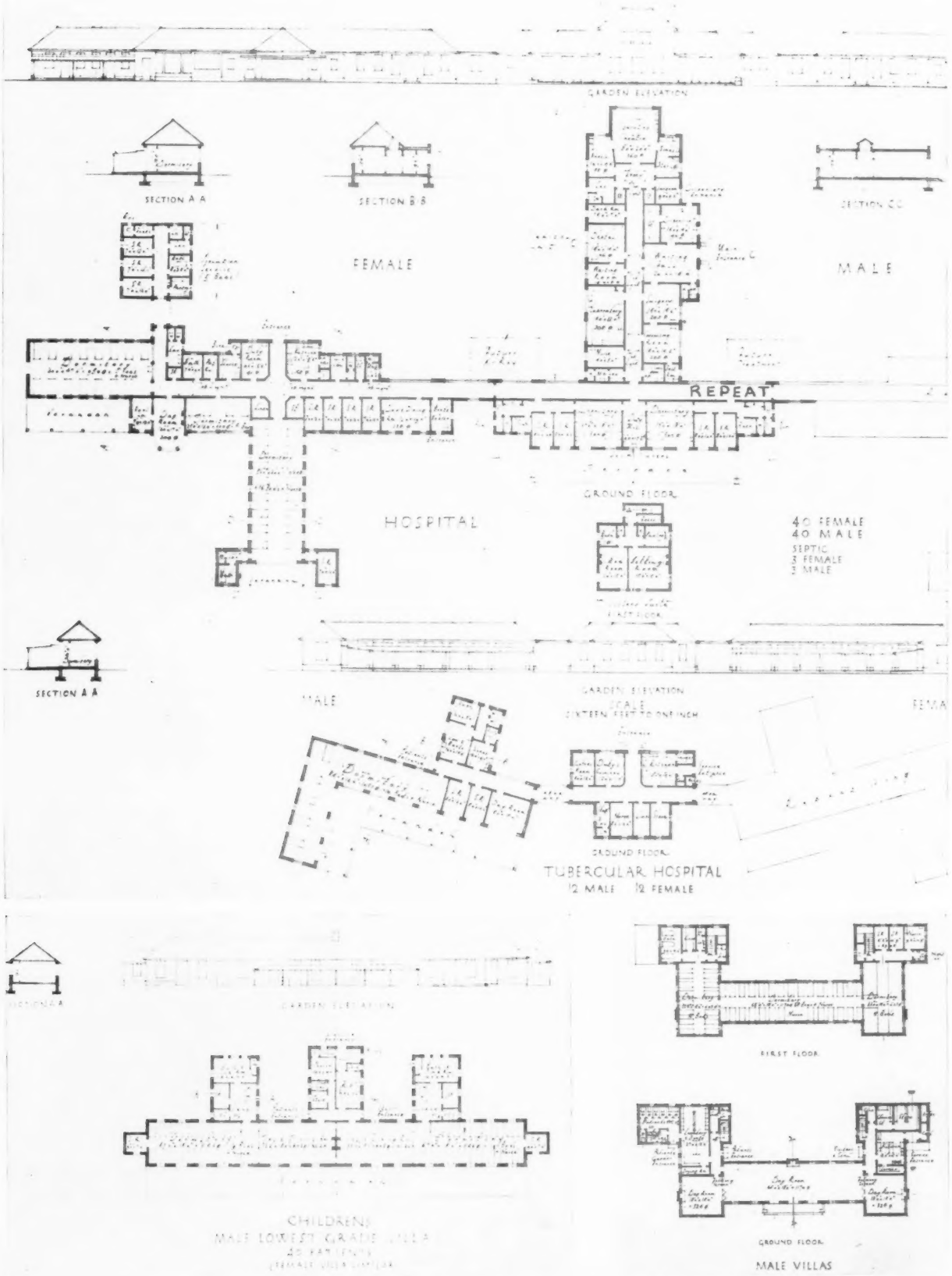
WINNING DESIGN: BY J. M. SHEPPARD AND PARTNERS



ABOVE: Winning design in Group 1.

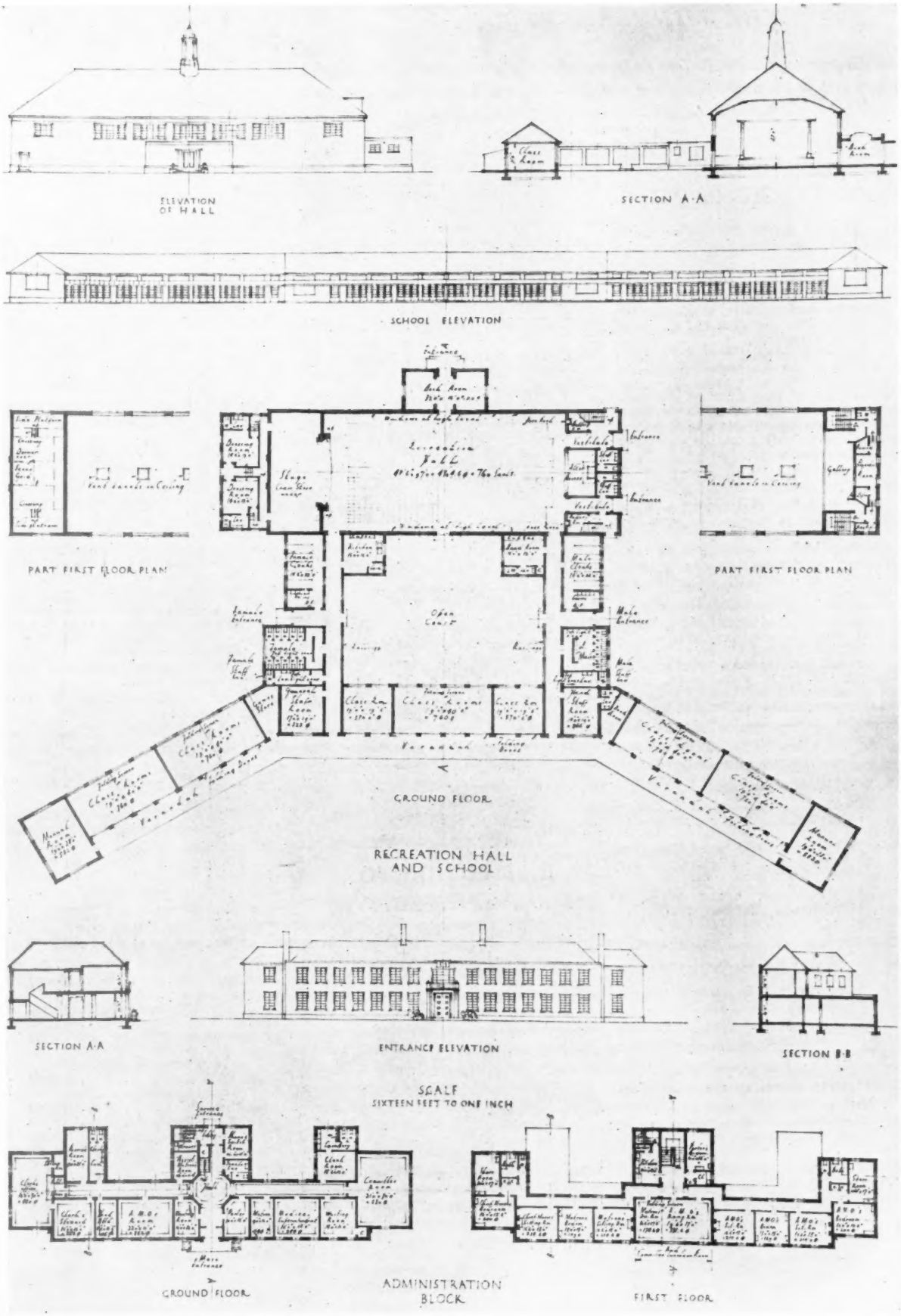
RIGHT: Patients' Villas in Group 2. *See pages 808–809.*

THE ORMSKIRK COMPETITIONS. GROUP 2:



BY J. M. SHEPPARD AND PARTNERS

INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES



THE ORMSKIRK COMPETITIONS

THE WINNERS' REPORTS

On this page we print extracts from the reports submitted by the authors of the designs placed first in the competitions for a mental hospital and a mental institution for defectives at Lathom Park, near Ormskirk, Lancashire.

Group 1

MENTAL HOSPITAL

The conclusions arrived at after very careful consideration of the site were :

That the best position for the Hospital buildings is on the high ground immediately to the South of the old mansion.

That the trees and gardens of the old mansion should definitely be preserved and effectively incorporated in the layout.

That the road to the North of the site dividing the grounds of the two institutions being a public right-of-way for traffic to be permanently maintained, should be adopted as the main approach to the hospital, and that the entrance drive should be a branch from it at the nearest convenient point, with a bus stop arranged opposite the entrance gate.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

It is proposed that the buildings generally shall be of brick construction of simple design, faced externally with inexpensive facing bricks. The roofs to be of simple span timber construction, covered with tiles or slates, whichever be found the cheaper.

Span roofs are suggested as being more efficient and suitable for an exposed site. No superfluous ornament of any kind to be adopted—architectural effect it is hoped to achieve by good proportion and grouping and a proper selection of material.

First floors throughout and staircases leading thereto (except Residences) to be of fireproof construction.

OUTLINE SPECIFICATION

FOUNDATIONS.—Concrete.

WALLS.—Brick. 11-in. and 16-in. hollow walls or 14-in. solid, according to conditions and position.

Light steel framing and panel filling to Laundry, Boiler House, Workshops and like buildings where found economical.

PARTITIONS.—Brick, breeze or patent blocks, or reinforced thickness according to situation.

FACINGS.—Local bricks of suitable quality.

FLOOR CONSTRUCTION.—*Ground level.* Solid concrete on hardcore, or timber joists on sleeper walls, regulated by level of ground. *First floor level.*—Fire resisting construction.

ROOFS.—Simple timber span construction covered with waterproof lining, battened and slated or tiled.

CEILINGS.—Timber joists lined with fire resisting plaster boards or expanded metal plastered.

STAIRS.—Concrete, either pre-cast or in situ, finished with granolithic and non-slipping surface.

WALLS.—Generally plastered. Cement glazed dados or tiles to sanitary parts and elsewhere where considered desirable. Fair faced brickwork to Stores and similar rooms.

FLOORS.—Empire hardwood blocks where exposed and subject to hard wear in occupied rooms. Granolithic to corridors, lavatories, etc. Quarry tiles in selected departments. Bathrooms and sanitary departments on upper floors, asphalte or similar.

JOINERY.—Empire timber if suitable quality obtainable.

SANITARY FITTINGS.—Generally fireclay, of a suitable design for their respective purposes and positions.

WOODWORK.—Stained or painted according to position.

HOSPITAL SECTIONS.—Finished generally in accordance with modern Hospital practice.

WINDOWS.—To Patients' quarters generally double hung sashes. To Central Group, Workshops, Laundry, Kitchen, Stores, Boiler House and similar buildings, steel of suitable design.

SUMMARY OF COST

	£	s.	d.
Buildings	438,109	0	0
Heating and Hot Water Services, Boiler Plant, Mains, etc.	39,640	0	0
Subways	28,450	0	0
Chimney Shaft	1,250	0	0
Electrical Services, Lighting, Telephones, Bells, Fire Alarms, Tell Tales, etc.	22,450	0	0
Kitchen and Bakery Equipment, Cold Storage, etc.	7,700	0	0
Laundry Equipment	7,300	0	0
Roads, Paths, Pavings, etc. ..	20,450	0	0
Drainage (soil and surface water)	10,500	0	0
Water Mains, Hydrants, etc. ..	4,200	0	0
One-third Cost of Outfall Works	2,350	0	0
Total	£583,399	0	0

Group 2.

INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

LAY-OUT

A simple symmetrical form has been adopted with the buildings common to both sexes, arranged on and about the central axis.

It is felt that where this can be conveniently arranged a symmetrical layout produces the most pleasant and orderly effect and is economically convenient of administration, roads and services.

The aspect is slightly East of South, giving the maximum of sun, and the widest spread of the colony conforms.

ENTRANCE

One entrance only is suggested for all purposes, the heavy traffic being diverted to the boiler-house and stores before it reaches the official building.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

It is proposed that the buildings generally shall be of brick construction of simple design, faced externally with inexpensive facing bricks. The roofs to be of simple span timber construction, covered with tiles or slates, whichever be found the cheaper.

Span roofs are suggested as being more efficient and suitable for an exposed site. No superfluous ornament of any kind to be adopted—architectural effect it is hoped to achieve by good proportions, grouping and a proper selection of material.

OUTLINE SPECIFICATION

FOUNDATIONS.—Concrete.

WALLS. Brick. 11-in. and 16-in. hollow and 14-in. solid walls, according to position.

Light steel framing and panel filling to Laundry, Boiler House, Workshops and like buildings where found economical.

PARTITIONS.—Brick, breeze or patent blocks, thickness according to situation.

FACINGS.—Local bricks if of suitable quality.

FLOOR CONSTRUCTION. — *Ground level.* Solid concrete on hardcore, or timber joists on sleeper walls, regulated by level of ground. *First floor level.* Fire resisting construction.

ROOFS. Simple timber span construction covered with waterproof lining, battened and slated or tiled.

CEILINGS. Timber lined with fire resisting plaster boards, or expanded metal plastered.

STAIRS.—Concrete, either pre-cast or in situ, finished with granolithic and non-slipping surface.

WALLS.—Generally plastered. Cement glazed dados or tiles to sanitary parts and elsewhere where considered desirable. Fair faced brickwork to Stores and similar rooms.

FLOORS.—Empire hardwood blocks, or strip flooring, according to conditions and where exposed, and subject to hard wear in occupied rooms. Granolithic to corridors, lavatories, etc. Quarry tiles in selected departments. Bathrooms and sanitary departments on upper floors, asphalte or similar.

JOINERY.—Empire timber if suitable quality obtainable.

SANITARY FITTINGS.—Generally fireclay of suitable design according to the various requirements.

WOODWORK.—Stained or painted according to position.

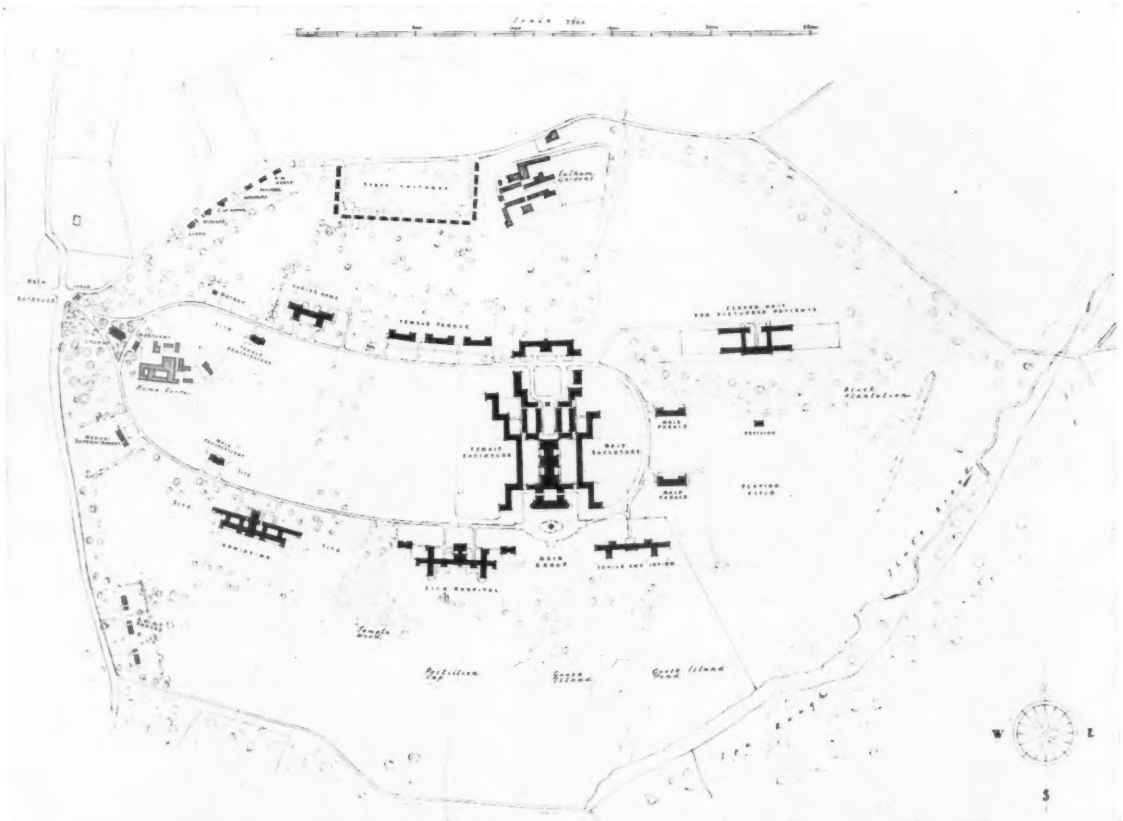
HOSPITAL SECTIONS.—Finished generally in accordance with modern Hospital practice.

WINDOWS.—To Patients' quarters generally double hung sashes. To Administration Block, Workshops, Laundry, Kitchen, Stores and similar buildings, steel of suitable design.

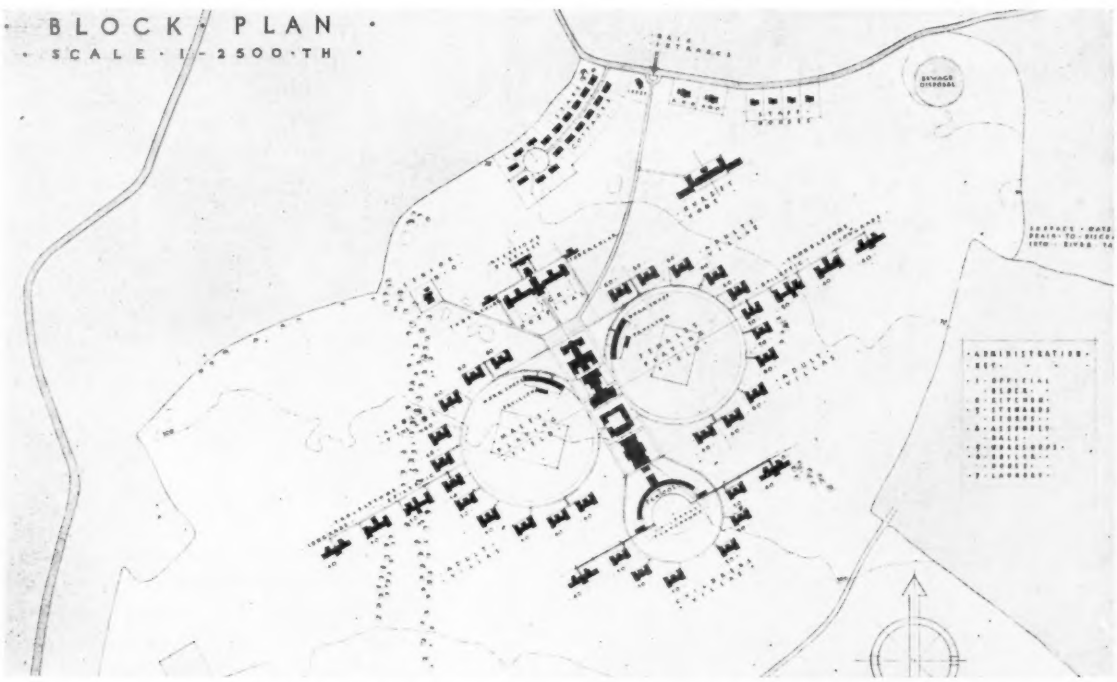
SUMMARY OF COST
(for details see attached Schedule)

	£	s.	d.
Buildings	489,427	0	0
Heating and Hot Water Services, Boiler Plant, Mains, etc.	50,433	0	0
Subways	37,000	0	0
Chimney Shaft	1,250	0	0
Electrical Services, Lighting, Telephones, Bells, Fire Alarms, Tell Tales, etc.	23,500	0	0
Kitchen and Bakery Equipment, Cold Storage, etc.	10,630	0	0
Laundry Equipment	11,500	0	0
Roads, Paths, Pavings, etc. ..	20,399	0	0
Drainage (soil and surface water)	11,480	0	0
Water Mains, Hydrants, etc. ..	4,800	0	0
Two-thirds cost of Outfall Works	4,650	0	0
	£665,069	0	0

THE ORMSKIRK COMPETITIONS



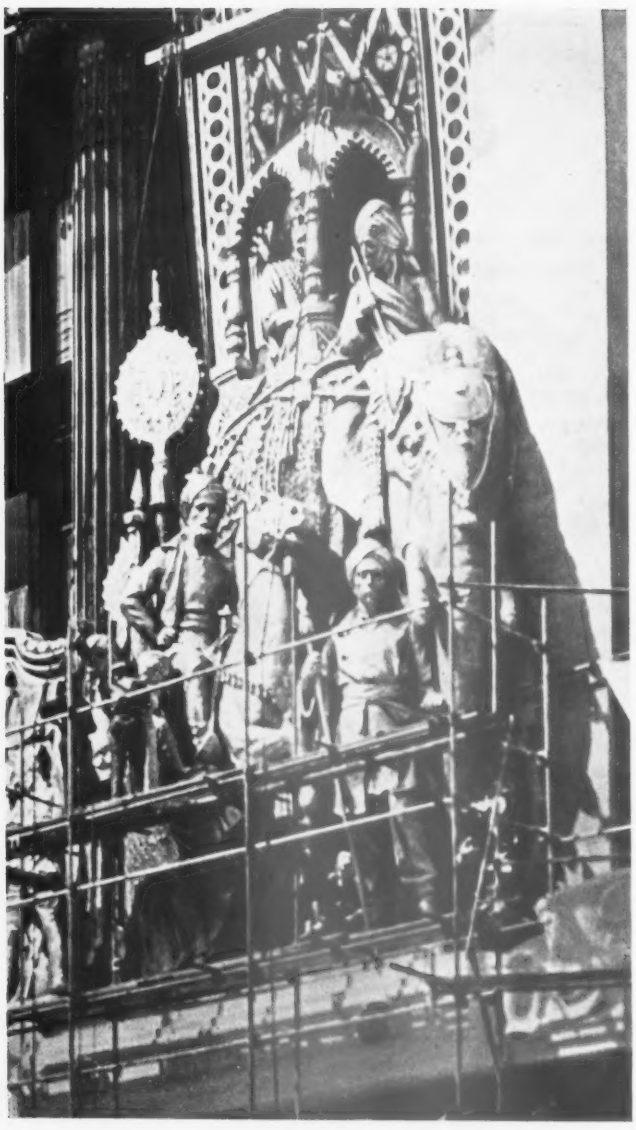
Group 1 (Mental hospital): Lay-out plan of the design placed second. By B. W. R. Thomas and M. R. H. Harris.



Group 2 (Institution for Mental Defectives): Lay-out plan of the design placed second. By H. Fairhurst and Son.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF CELEBRATION:

1



2

3

The photographs on this and the facing page are by Mr. Bryan Westwood.

Preparations for the Coronation in London have provided a wonderful summary of aspects of the British character. Behind them there have been two main ideas : to produce a decorative background for a great event and to allow a great many people to see what is happening. And behind these ideas in turn many of our little foibles appear. We want to be gay, but still like solidity ; we want to be dignified but are almost as much afraid of being pompous as we are of being tawdry ; and in business circles we have no objection to doing the other fellow in the eye.

The photographs reproduced here show some of our ways of trying to please, and especially a national dislike of central direction.

Parliament Square (1) *is one of the triumphs as well as the centre of the great event. Its suggestion of a fair seems exactly right, the Abbey provides a splendid backcloth, the stands show how good we can be as artists when we don't think about art, and the heavy iron and stone of the Parliament forecourt railings is a good contrast.*
(2) *A detail of Selfridge's, on which a pageant of Empire of extraordinary richness gratifies our liking of sheer*

A STUDY IN COMPARISONS

4

mass. And the remarkable resemblance to the groups round the Albert Memorial lends a touch of historical continuity.

(3) The War Office is dignified, restrained and businesslike. And given a slight breeze and a blue sky, its contribution to the great day may be by no means the worst.

(4) Selfridge's again. There has been no cheeseparing about this firm's celebrations. The only catch is that the richness of permanent "big store" architecture has to some extent defeated its added effort. For, save for the frieze, Provincial visitors may well imagine Selfridge's "decorations" to be its normal appearance.

(5) The United Service Club. The lightness of the stands gives quite a modern air to Pall Mall, although rather abruptly interrupted by the Hellenic rejoicing round the entrance. The street masts have been executed under the superintendence of Mr. G. Grey Wornum, and are the best of the more playful decorative schemes.

5

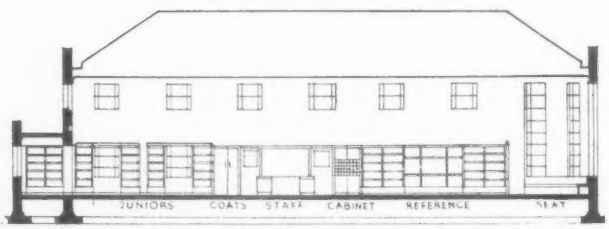
BELSIZE BRANCH LIBRARY,

CONSTRUCTION—*The building is built on a reinforced concrete raft, and has 14 in. brick walls, with picked facings, stone dressings and piers in blue bricks. The roof is covered with hand-made taper-rolled Italian tiles. Internal walls are brick. Windows are steel.*

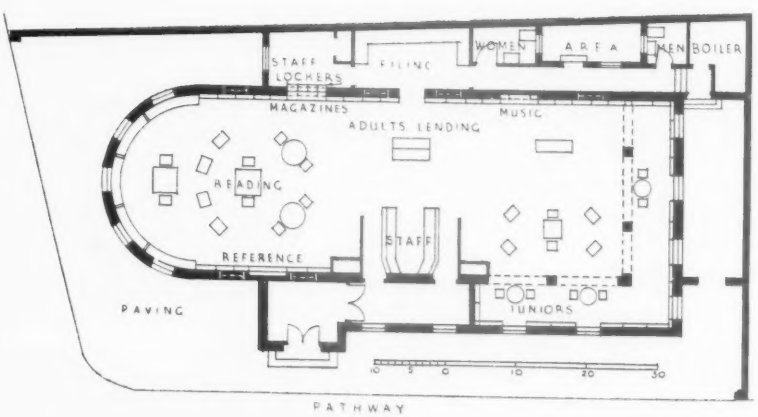
PLAN—*The library is planned as a single public room, and provides for easy supervision and cleaning by a small staff. The semi-circular end disguises internally the irregular road junction. Recesses are provided for the deeper fittings.*

INTERNAL FINISHES—*Walls are finished in rough sand-faced plaster, and are not distempered. Library fittings and furniture, all of which are to the architects' designs, are in English oak, wax polished. The pelmets of the high windows are in plaster. The curtains, the large radiators at the west entrance to the public room, and the grille behind the staff enclosure are pale blue ; and the small radiators and heating panels and the windows are broken pink. Floors are : entrance hall, tiles ; public room, 1¼ in. oak blocks laid basket pattern ; administrative rooms, pine blocks. In the entrance hall the walls are finished in faience to the height of the door heads. The floors of the lavatories are in quarry tiles, and the walls have a dado in glazed tiles.*

The photographs show : a general view of the entrance front ; and the reading end of the public room.



SECTION



PLAN

DESIGNED BY GOLD AND ALDRIDGE

ANTRIM GROVE, HAMPSTEAD

SERVICES—*Heating is from a low-pressure, hot water, gas-fired boiler and accelerator, and there are hot-water gas heaters in the staff lavatories, etc. The electric lighting of the public room and the entrance hall and porch are controlled from switches in the staff enclosure. In the porch and hall, the heating is from floor panels concealed under the tiling.*

The photographs show : above, looking from the entrance hall through the wrought-iron grille into the staff enclosure and public room ; right, the public room.

For list of general and sub-contractors see page 837.

Empty Room. By Paul Nash. From the exhibition at the Redfern Gallery.

EXHIBITIONS

[*BY D. COZENS*]

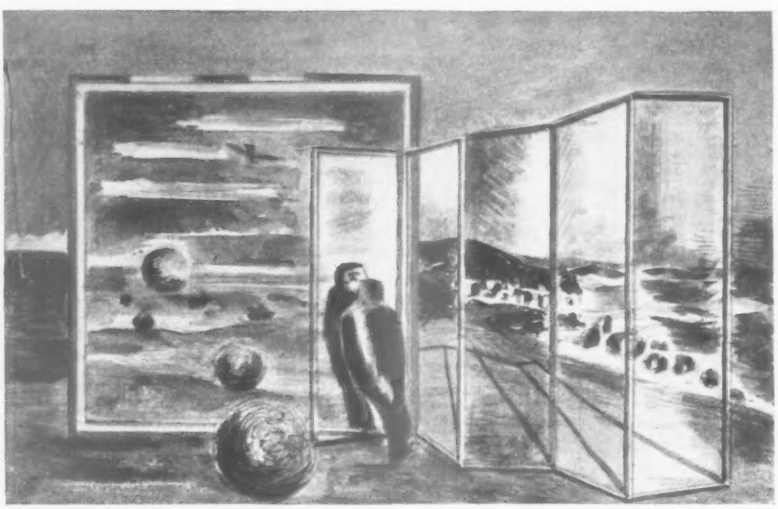
Exhibition of Watercolours, Drawings and Collages. By Paul Nash. At the Redfern Gallery.

A SCIENTIST may perhaps specialize within very restricted limits without considerably narrowing his work—a creative artist never. For in direct proportion to the breadth and diversity of his interests and his knowledge lies his power of interpreting, through his own vision, the personal qualities of his subject.

Paul Nash has many interests beyond his painting. One is a wide knowledge of the history and principles of architecture, and on many of the problems of modern design he has views that architects might well consider. This architectural approach to painting has always been apparent both in his careful drawing and in his strong feeling for the underlying structural shapes of things and, more recently, in his definitely surreal work, in his preoccupation with the potentialities of architectural forms in some unexpected and imaginary relation to nature.

Probably he is best known for his earlier work—for his war paintings in which broken inanimate things achieved a real, almost personal desolation, and for the very English type of landscape which has been so widely reproduced. Had he cared to stand still, to continue to paint in the manner that was so entirely his own and so popular, he might in time have reduced his painting to a very fashionable formula. But underlying Paul Nash's work there has always been a strange atmosphere, something of Blake perhaps, that has lately reappeared with the surrealist movement in painting. Now this has come consciously to the surface, and for several years he has been admittedly a surrealist, but looking back at his early work, and at some of his pictures of the war, one can see that, unnamed, this rather disquieting quality was nearly always there.

His present exhibition at the Redfern Gallery gives a very clear outline of his imaginative development as a painter, and to many the first opportunity of seeing his most recent work, and a suggestion of the probable direction of yet further experiment. Here one can follow the integration and control of the design through the simplification of individual forms, and his gradual achievement of a freer rhythm. A deep understanding of the fundamental structure of the rolling Dorset country, and a wider illusion of space grows out of the earlier landscapes with their linear patterns of trees. The force and bleakness of the sea are suggested with the utmost economy of line and colour. His vision and technique change little—there is always the same accurate drawing, the same preoccupation with landscape and the shapes of trees and rocks. But in his later work an intense feeling for these shapes transposes the tree or stone into something with a rather haunting personality, a quality of individual existence. Buildings, the sea, indoors and outdoors, are merged as in a dream, imagination takes the place of interpretation, but interpretation remains in the emotional significance given to landscape by deliberately placed and realized inanimate objects. The real change is that, in his own words, "gradually the landscape, as a scene, ceased to be absorbing. Some drama of beings, after all, seemed to be necessary. To contemplate the personal beauty of stone and leaf, bark and shell, and to exalt them to be the principles of imaginary happenings, became a new interest."



Landscape, from a Dream. By Paul Nash.

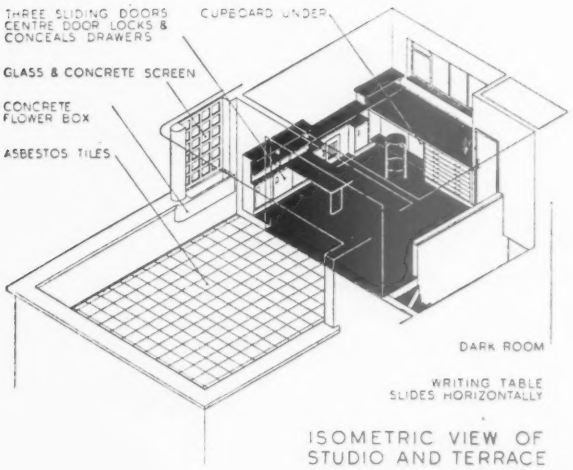
WORKING DETAILS : 539

STUDIO AND ROOF TERRACE • HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD • M. J. H. & CHARLOTTE BUNNEY

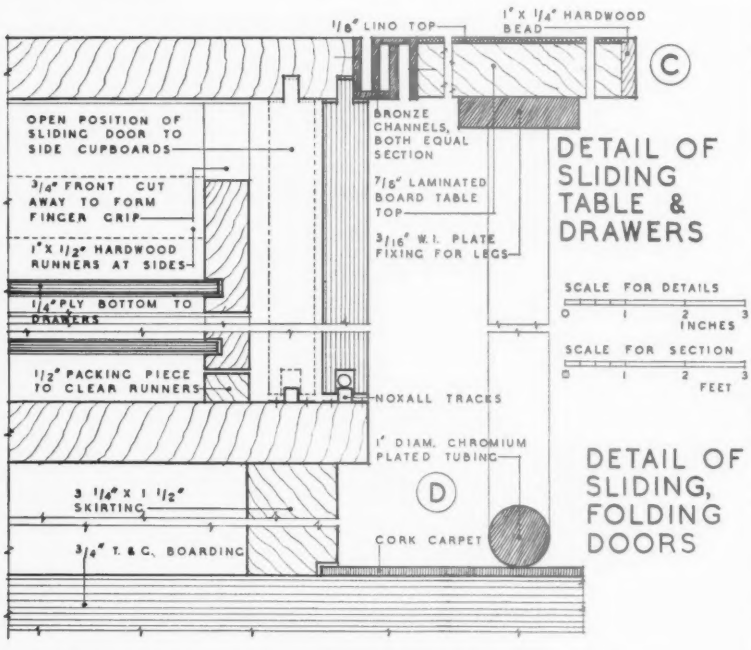
The studio, on the top floor, is fitted as a drawing office, with built-in plan chest, document files and cupboards. One end of the table slides in a bronze channel on the wall-fitting, so that its position can be adjusted. A small photographic dark-room is planned in the corner. Sliding folding doors separate the studio from the roof terrace, which is covered with asbestos-cement tiles, and a 6-ft. canopy gives ample protection from the weather. There is a glass and concrete side screen with concrete flower-box under the canopy, and a concrete seat runs the whole length of the opposite wall. Axonometric and details are illustrated overleaf.

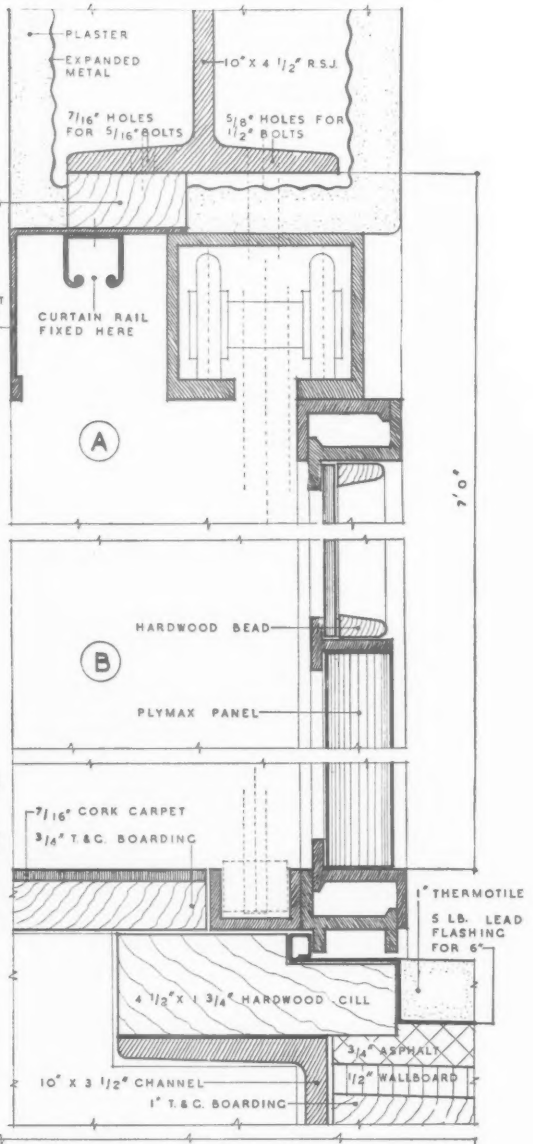
WORKING DETAILS : 540

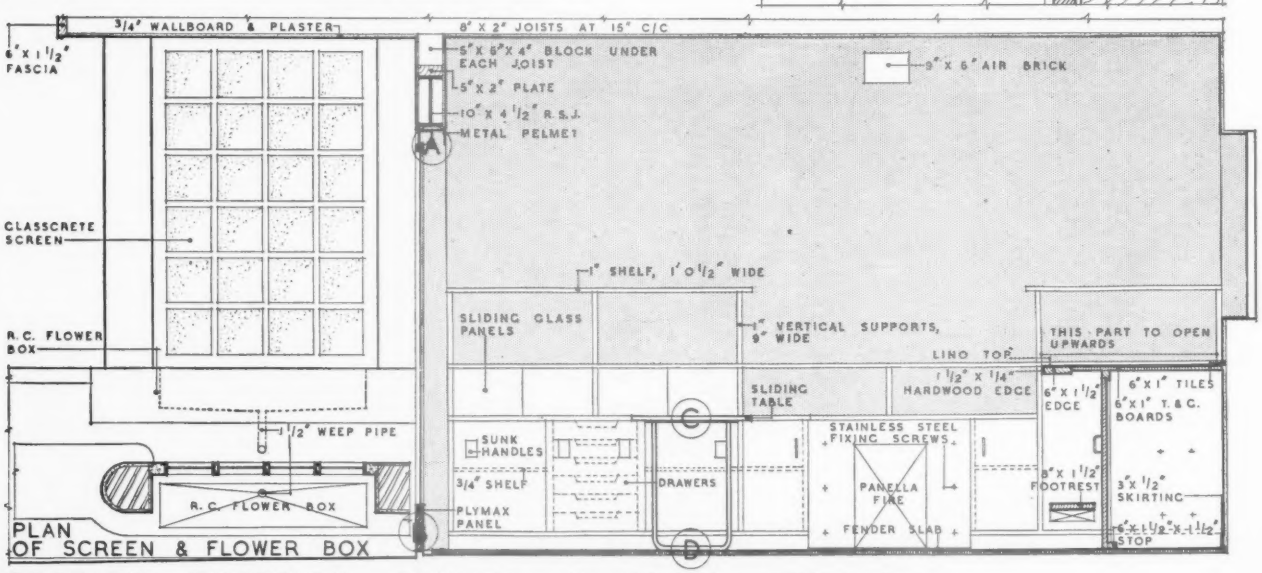
STUDIO AND ROOF TERRACE • HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD • M. J. H. & CHARLOTTE BUNNEY



ISOMETRIC VIEW OF STUDIO AND TERRACE







PLAN OF SCREEN & FLOWER BOX

SECTION THROUGH STUDIO & ROOF TERRACE

Axonometric and details of the studio and roof terrace illustrated overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 541

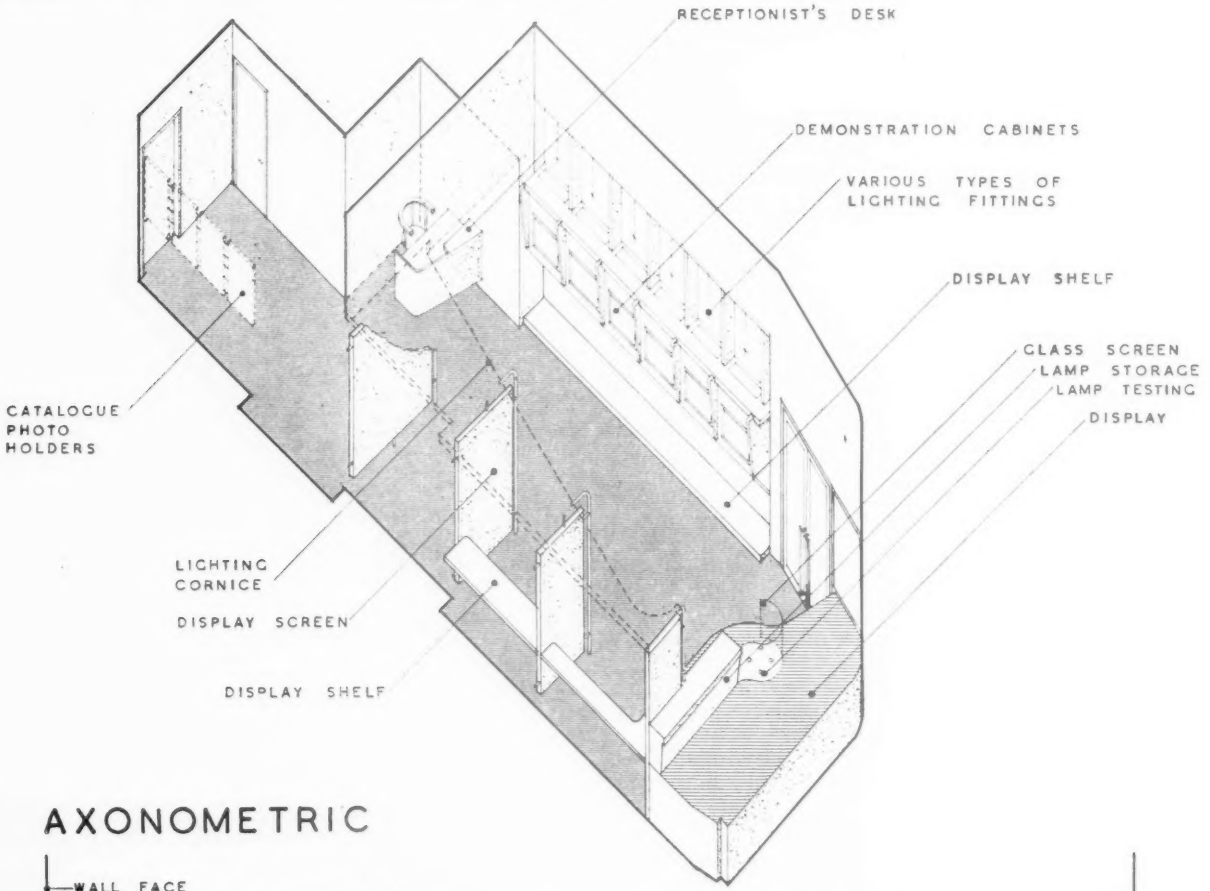
ELECTRICAL SHOWROOMS • CANNON STREET • WALTER GROPIUS & E. MAXWELL FRY

Internally the showroom contains demonstration cabinets to display various types of lighting in relation to eye strain. Screens are of ¼-in. plywood with hardwood edges carried on steel tubing. The outer showroom is finished in plaster and the inner with walnut ply. Floor finish generally is linoleum, with rubber on raised display spaces. Reception desk is of birch veneer with grey lino top. Axonometric and details are shown overleaf.

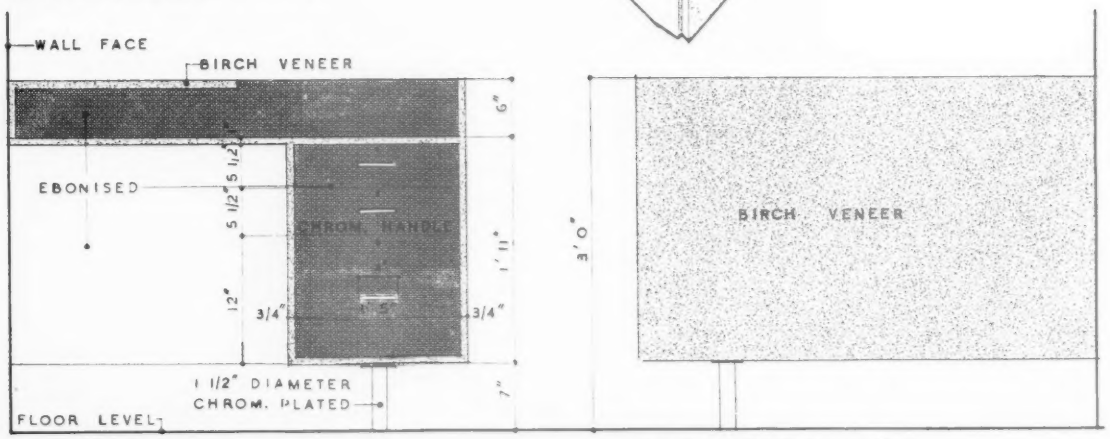
FILING REFERENCE:

WORKING DETAILS : 542

ELECTRICAL SHOWROOMS • CANNON STREET • WALTER GROPIUS & E. MAXWELL FRY

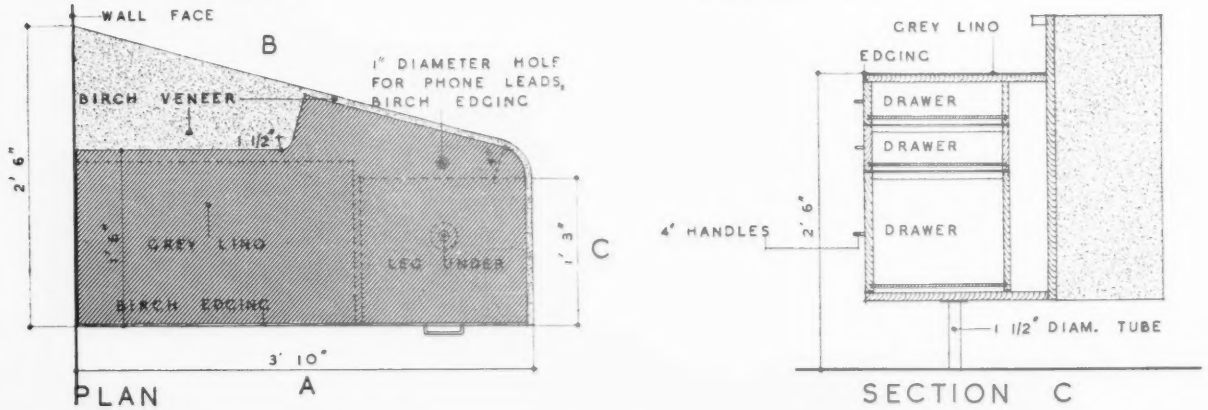


AXONOMETRIC



ELEVATION A

ELEVATION B



PLAN

SECTION C

RECEPTIONIST'S DESK

Axonometric and details of the showrooms illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

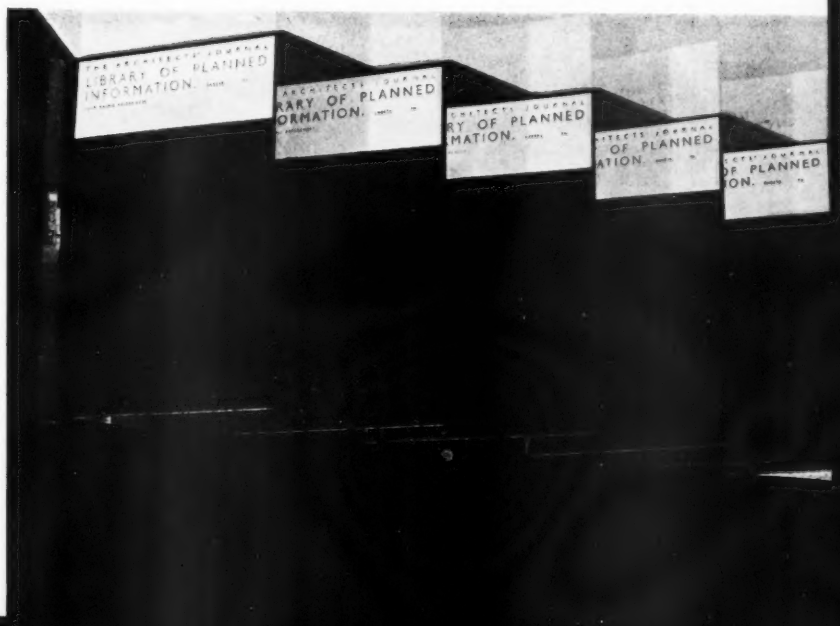
SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

508 Roofing—Valley Flashings

509 The Equipment of Buildings

510 Aluminium



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
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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
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424 : Roof Glazing
425 : Places of Public Entertainment—IV
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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
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438 : Wallboards
439 : Wall Finishes
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491 : Approximate Estimating—IX
492 : Aluminium
493 : Construction of Stepped Balconies
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498 : Roof Insulating Blocks
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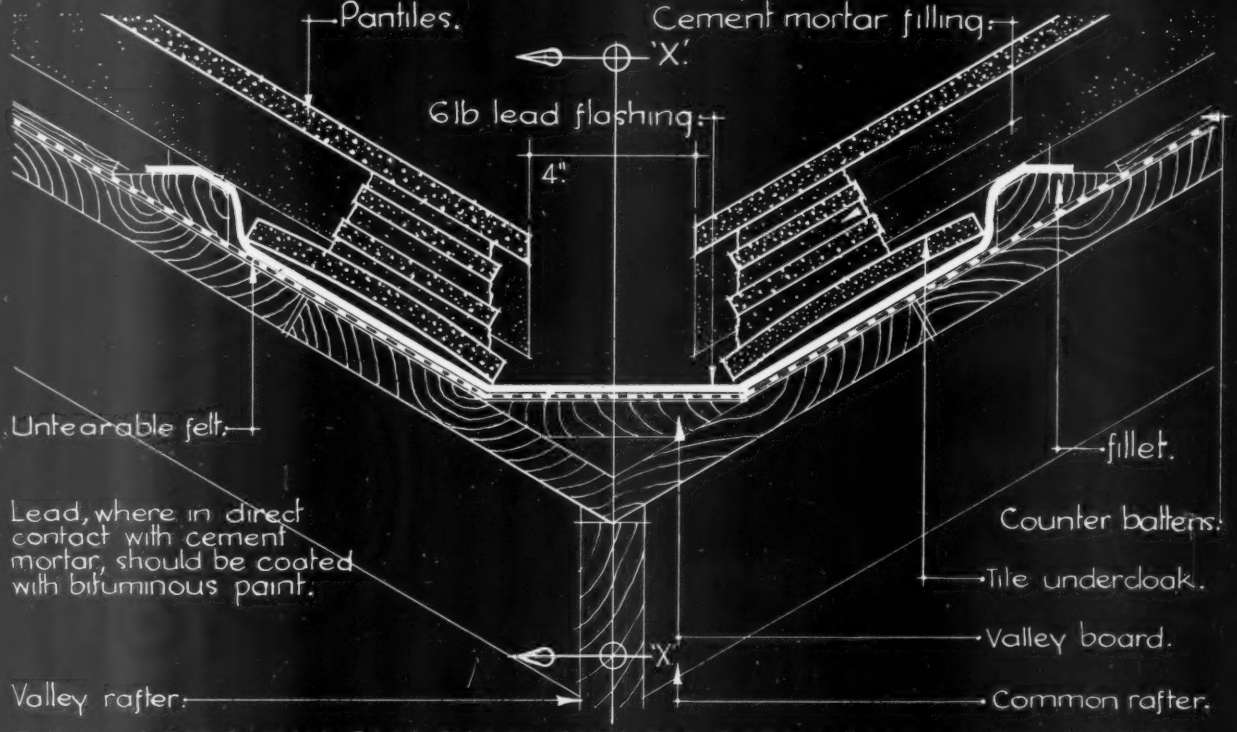
503 : Approximate Estimating—XII
504 : Aluminium
505 : Aluminium
506 : Approximate Estimating—XIII
507 : Plumbing : Jointing of Copper Pipe

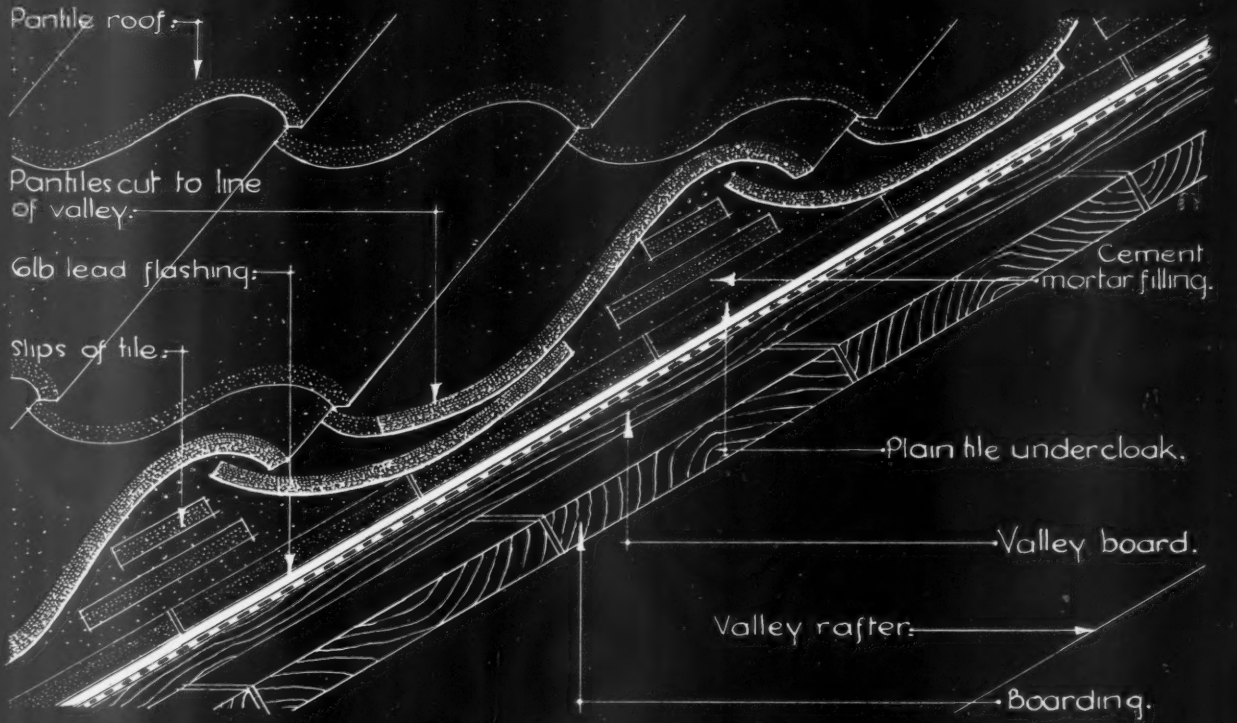
622

622. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION.

LEAD FLASHING TO VALLEY WHEN PANTILES OR INTERLOCKING TILES ARE USED.



ONE QUARTER FULL SIZE CROSS SECTION THROUGH VALLEY GUTTER.



ONE QUARTER FULL SIZE LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH VALLEY AT X-X.

Information from Lead Industries Development Council.

INFORMATION SHEET: LEAD FLASHING TO VALLEY GUTTER: No 34.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 Oscar P. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 508 •

ROOFING — VALLEY FLASHINGS

Subject : Lead Flashing to Valley when Pantiles or Interlocking Tiles are used

Construction :

The methods of flashing valley gutters vary according to the construction employed.

The details show the use of a valley board which is very satisfactory and in general use, allowing a man to walk in the valley when repairs are necessary to the roof.

As shown on the drawing, the lead flashing is laid across the valley board, and turned up the roof slope each side under the tiles and tacked up over fillet. The ends of the cut tiles are filled with cement mortar in which strips of plain tile are embedded. Although the sarking of untearable felt is shown carried continuously across the valley under the lead as is usually done, better waterproofing would perhaps be obtained by using a separate strip of felt for the valley itself, with the edges tacked to the vertical face of the tilting fillet, thus permitting the felt on the roof to be trimmed over the edge of the lead on the fillet, and carried slightly down the vertical face. If this is done, any moisture accumulating on the felt above the fillet is led directly over that member and into the valley, instead of saturating the fillet and getting in under the leadwork.

Length :

The length of one piece of gutter flashing should not exceed 7 ft.

Lapping :

The lead should be lapped at least 4 in. at joints in all cases, the upper piece lapping over the top of the piece below it.

Fixing :

Each piece of lead should be secured at the top and sides only with copper nails.

Weight :

It is recommended that 6 lb. lead be used in all valley gutters.

Suitability :

Lead is particularly suitable for valley gutter flashing owing to its durability.

Protection of Lead :

It is generally recommended that lead be protected by a bituminous coating where it comes in contact with mortar.

Issued by : The Lead Industries Development Council

Address : Rex House, 38 King William Street, E.C.4

Telephone : Mansion House 2855

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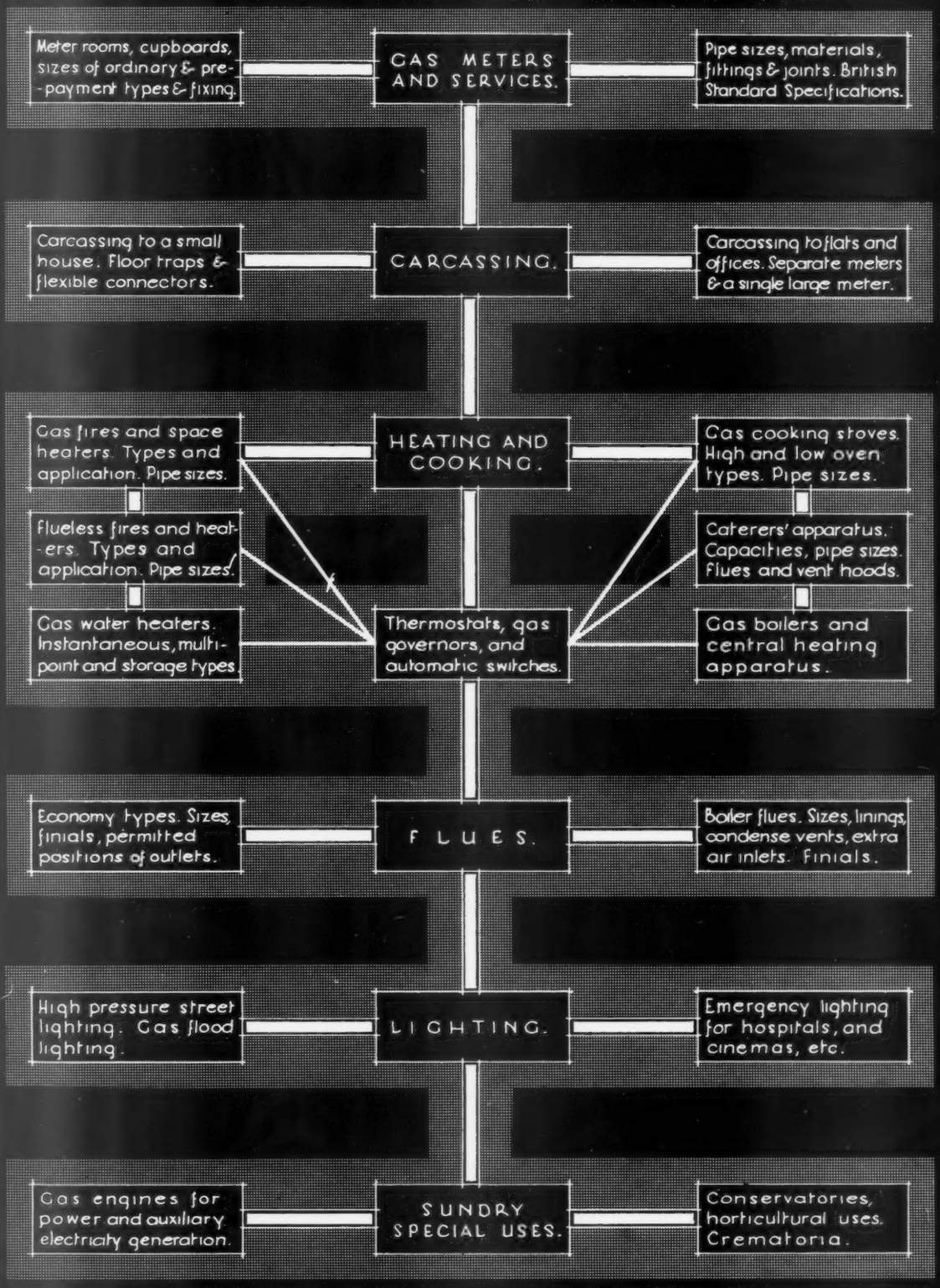
THE USE OF COAL GAS AS A FUEL.

The table below indicates the subjects upon which information will be given in the series of Information Sheets dealing with gas burning appliances and gas equipment.



Information from The British Commercial Gas Association.

INFORMATION SHEET : THE EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS : GAS INSTALLATION : N°1.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Oscar. G. Boyne

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 509 •

THE EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS

Subject : Gas Installations

This is the first of a series of Information Sheets on the installation of gas services in buildings.

The table on the front of this sheet shows the subjects to be dealt with in the series, which covers all types of gas burning apparatus of interest to the building industry.

Gas as generally delivered from public supply undertakings is known as "coal gas" and with certain exceptions the declared calorific value is 500 B.Th.U. per cubic foot. The B.Th.U. or British Thermal Unit is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water at 32° F. through one degree Fahr.

Coal gas is measured by officially stamped meters in cubic feet, but is generally charged for in Therms, the Therm being a unit of heat equal to 100,000 B.Th.U. The number of cubic feet of gas may be converted to its equivalent in therms by the simple equation—

$$\frac{\text{Number of c. ft.} \times \text{calorific value}}{100{,}000} = \text{therms}$$

Thus 200 cubic feet of gas of a calorific value of 500 B.Th.Us. = 1 therm.

The purity, calorific value and minimum pressure of gas supplied are laid down in the Gas Regulations Act of 1920. It is customary to measure the pressure in tenths of an inch water gauge. Commonly the pressure in the mains is from 40 10ths, to 60 10ths, which is reduced by about 3 10ths in passing through the meter. High pressure services are of course, available in some districts.

Gas may be burned with either a luminous flame or an aerated (bunsen) flame. The number of heat units developed is the same in each case. Generally, unless flame contact with a solid substance is required, as in open gas fires, the luminous flame, either the rat tail or the bats-wing, is employed. Most water heaters and many space heaters have luminous flame burners.

One of the principal advantages of gas lies in the ventilation which can be provided for rooms when gas apparatus is connected to a flue. This ventilating action will be interfered with unless an adequate fresh air inlet into the room is provided in order to replace the air removed by the flue. In the case of small apparatus diffusion through cracks and crannies is generally sufficient, but for large boilers definite air intakes should be provided. Products of combustion contain a high proportion of water vapour and care should be taken to prevent any risk of this being condensed in the flue and causing damp patches.

Gas can be controlled easily by simple taps or valves, either by hand or automatically; in the latter case a clock or thermostat, or both, may be used.

If unvarying gas pressures are required, simple and inexpensive governors can be installed adjacent to the appliance. (Detailed information on these points will be given in subsequent sheets.)

One therm of gas is sufficient, approximately, for the following purposes :—

Heat water for eight baths ;
Heat 60 three-pint kettles to boiling point ;
Work a small refrigerator for 100 hours ;
Cook five dinners for a family of six ;
Warm a room 12 by 12 by 10 for eight hours.

Information from : The British Commercial Gas Association

Address : Gas Industry House, 1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

Telephone : Sloane 4554

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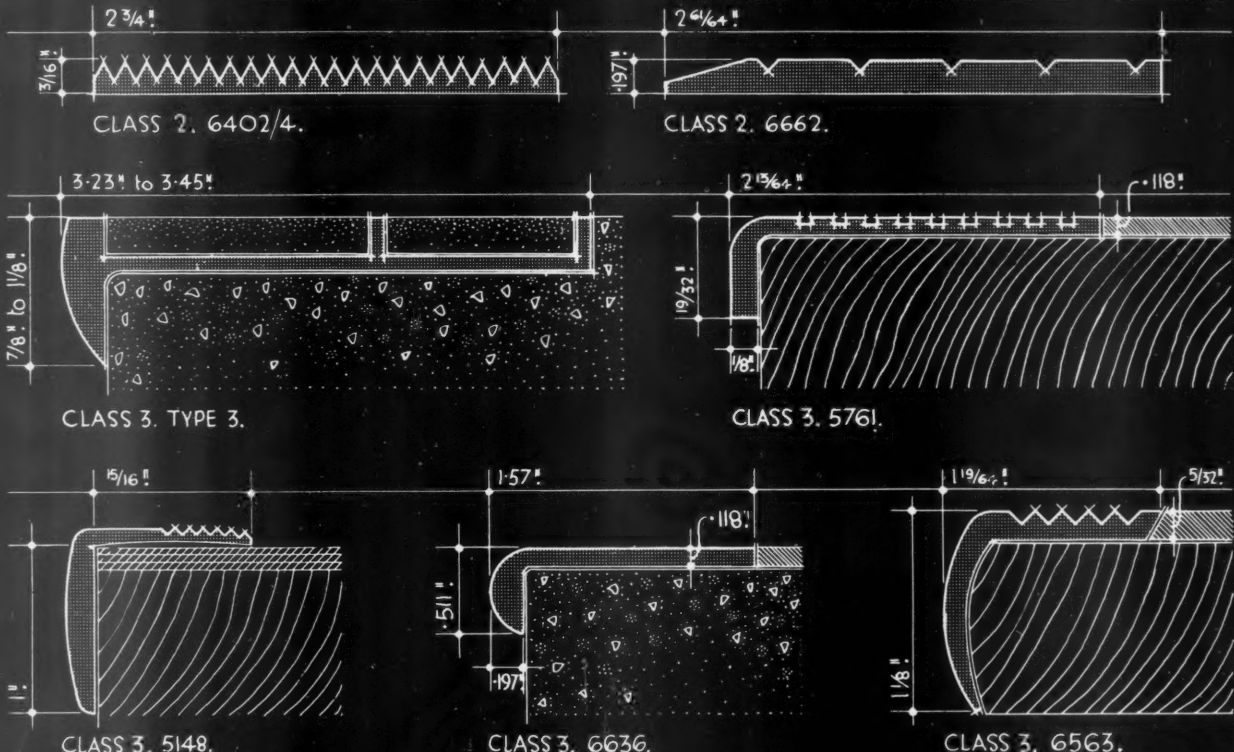
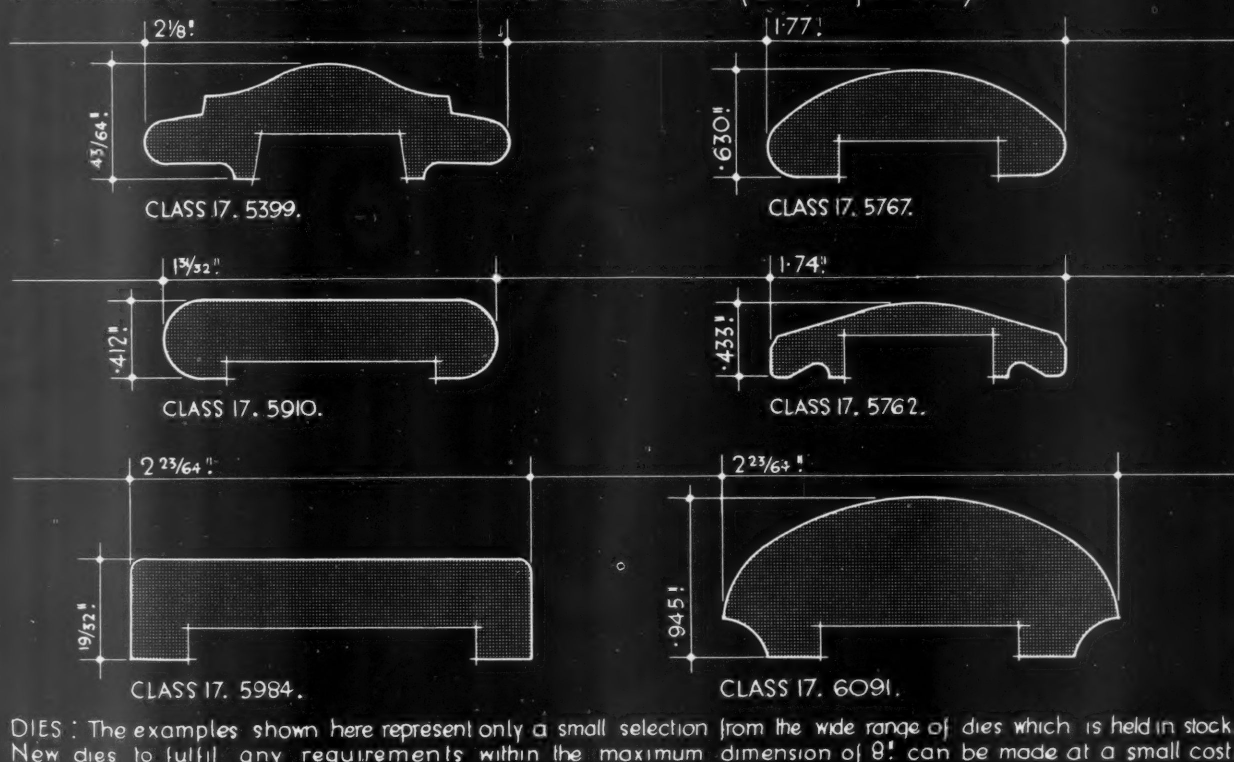
TYPICAL EXTRUDED SECTIONS FOR USE AS TREADS, NOSINGS, AND HANDRAILS.

A TYPICAL RANGE OF SECTIONS FOR TREADS & NOSINGS. (Drawn full size.)



A TYPICAL RANGE OF HANDRAIL SECTIONS. (Drawn full size).



DIES: The examples shown here represent only a small selection from the wide range of dies which is held in stock. New dies to fulfil any requirements within the maximum dimension of 8" can be made at a small cost.

Information from the Northern Aluminium Company Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: ALUMINIUM: Nº 5: TYPICAL EXTRUDED SECTIONS.

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

THE 'ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 510 •

ALUMINIUM

General :

This is the fifth of a series of Information Sheets dealing with the architectural uses of aluminium, and sets out a range of extruded sections for use as treads, nosings and handrails. The sections illustrated represent only a small selection from the wide range of dies kept in stock, a fuller classification of which is shown in the Noral Handbook, Section C.

Dies :

A wide range of dies is available for general application and where a suitable section is not shown, new dies to suit any requirements (within the limits controlling the design of all extruded sections) can be made at a small cost, or in the case of large orders at no extra cost. Where specially close tolerances are required sections can be supplied in the extruded and drawn form.

Maximum Sizes :

Sections up to 8 in. maximum dimension can be extruded in all alloys. Most of the extruded sections of individual alloys, however, are able to be produced only within certain manufacturing limits of thickness, cross sectional area and weight per piece. Where not ordered otherwise, sections are supplied in 12 ft. lengths with a proportion of shorter lengths and to certain guaranteed dimensional tolerances.

TABLE GIVING MANUFACTURING LIMITS FOR EXTRUDED SECTIONS

NA. Alloy Grade and Temper	Max. Dimension	Min. Thickness	Cross Sectional area		Weight	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
	Ins.	Ins.	Sq. in.	Sq. in.	lb. /ft.	lb.
2SE, 3SE, 10SE	5	·04	·045	19·6	·054	90
	6	·08	·120	28·3	·14	100
	8	⅛	·250	36·0	·30	190
4SE	3½	⅛	·180	9·6	·22	20
	5	¼	·425	19·6	·51	40
	6	⅜	·600	22·0	·72	90
	8	½	·800	22·0	·96	190
13SQ, 33SE,	3½	·08	·112	9·6	·134	20
50SQ, 51SQ,	5	·08	·129	12·0	·15	40
51SQA, 55SQ,	6	·10	·150	12·0	·18	90
55SQA ...	8	⅛	·250	12·0	·30	190
57SE ...	3½	⅛	·180	9·6	·22	20
	5	⅛	·213	19·6	·25	40
	6	¼	·300	26·0	·36	90
	8	⅜	·400	26·0	·48	190

Maximum straight length = 32 ft. except for 15ST, 22ST, 51SQA and 55SQA, for which the maximum straight length = 24 ft.

Drawn Sections :

Sections which are required in thicknesses less than the minimum values given are extruded as near as possible to the final dimensions and then drawn to size. It is recommended that sections which have to be drawn should be of uniform thickness throughout.

Symbols :

The letter " E " after the alloy designation symbol indicates that the material is supplied in the " as extruded " condition without any heat-treatment or cold drawing.

The heat-treated alloys are available in a number of different tempers or heat treatments giving a wide range of applications. Where severe forming operations have to be carried out with a heat-treated alloy the particular heat-treatments represented by the letters " Q " or " W " are recommended.

The higher strength of the fully heat-treated condition represented by " QA " or " T " can subsequently be obtained by a low temperature ageing treatment full particulars of which will be given on application.

Where no forming is necessary and the maximum strength is desired the " QA " or " T " condition should be ordered.

Suitable Alloys for Extruded Architectural Sections :

Not heat-treated

NA. 2S. Used for general moulding. Available to BSS. L34 and 386-1930.
NA. 3S. General moulding alloy. Slightly harder than NA. 2S.
NA. 4S. Moulding alloy for special purposes, mainly architectural.
NA. 33S. Chiefly used for architectural work.
NA. 57S. For architectural and marine use, with or without anodic treatment.

Heat-treated

NA. 13S. General moulding and structural alloy.
NA. 50S. General moulding alloy.
NA. 51S. For structural, architectural, and marine work, and for anodic treatment.
NA. 55S. Chiefly for architectural and marine use, and for anodic treatment.
NA. 17ST. High strength structural alloy.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets in this series dealing with the architectural uses of Aluminium : Nos. 492, 501, 504 and 505.

Information from : The Northern Aluminium Company Ltd.

Address : Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2

Telephone : Temple Bar 8844

The Mawddach Estuary from above Barmouth. From "The Land of Wales."

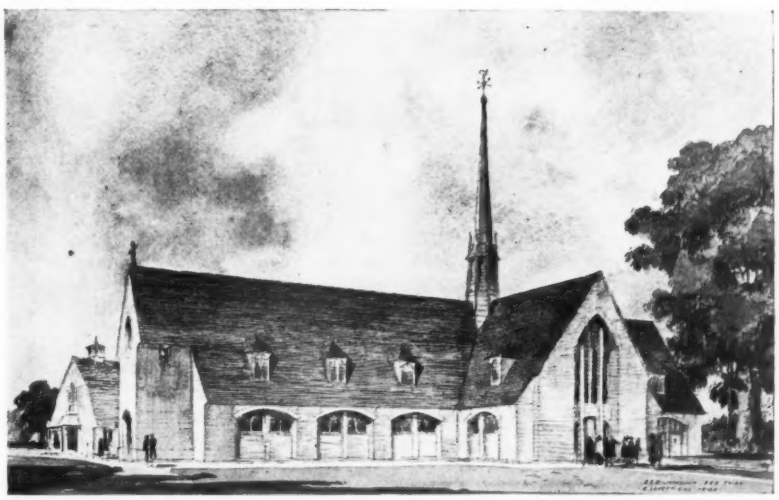
LITERATURE

WALES

The Land of Wales. By Eiluned and Peter Lewis. The English Heritage Series, published by B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d.

TO the average Englishman Wales means coal, Eisteddfods and depressed areas, but remove Glamorganshire, half Monmouthshire and a few districts in the north round Chester, and fully seven-eighths of Wales is still left, thinly populated agricultural land with bare uplands for sheep grazing, a country reminiscent of the Yorkshire moors round Helmsley and Northallerton, but with steeper and rockier hills, less heather and more trees—Ross and Cromarty, in fact, but on a smaller scale. Such an easy generalization is quite obviously unsatisfactory, for a good deal of Wales is like nothing but itself, yet this simple division works fairly well with the inhabitants. In the industrial areas there are the wiry pale-faced mechanic types, Celts with varying infiltrations of English blood, many of them speaking no Welsh at all, but living much the same lives as mechanics elsewhere; in the country districts is the true Welshman, speaking English or Welsh (sometimes only the latter) and with the long racial memory that all the Celtic tribes seem to possess, for the same racial memory that makes Campbells unpopular in Glencoe makes the men of Builth suffer occasionally even today for their betrayal of Owen Glendower five hundred years ago. Eiluned and Peter Lewis know a lot more about this type of Welshman than they do of the mechanics and coal miners, and this is probably just as well, for the countrymen are little known to the average Englishman, or at any rate to the Southern Englishman who has to resist the attractions of the Cotswolds and the Vale of Evesham on his way, and does not always get to Wales at all—a fate which does not overtake the holidaymaker from the Midlands, as a visit to Aberystwyth, Llandudno (or even Portmeirion) will immediately demonstrate.

Within its limits of length and price this is a very satisfactory book. The illustrations (130 of them) are excellent, and the letterpress gives a reasonably complete conspectus of the whole without descending to the merely anecdotal. The index looks commendably full until an attempt is made to find a known reference, and then it is often sadly lacking, but the authors may be forgiven this fault if only because they have made no mention at all of some of the most deserted and loveliest places in mid-Wales, which may, in consequence, remain unspoiled for a few years more. H. P. B. S.



From the Royal Academy Exhibition: Church of St. Christopher, Round Green, Luton. By A. E. Richardson, A.R.A., and C. Lovett Gill (No. 1316).

G

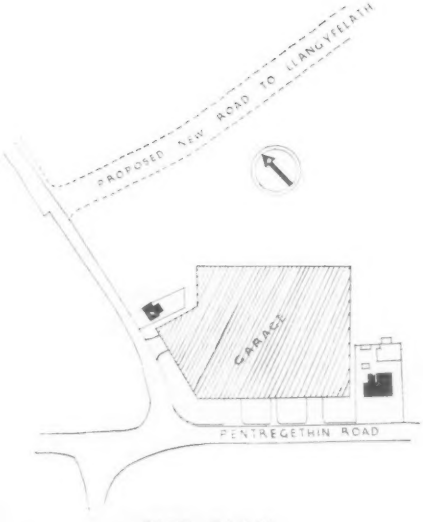
RAVENHILL GARAGE, SWANSEA: DESIGNED

PROBLEM—*To house the buses which have now replaced the local tramway system.*

CONSTRUCTION—*The south and west elevations facing the roadways are of brickwork, finished externally in white cement. Columns and beams are reinforced concrete. The main roof is of steel finished with asbestos sheets; and the flat roof is carried on steel decking. The repair pits, all foundation-beds, walls below ground level, road approaches, wall columns, and lintols are of reinforced concrete. The slabs forming the road approaches are 9 ins. in thickness, and are broken with diagonal jointing. These joints are no further apart than 12 ft., so that each slab has the load from only one axle of a bus at one time. The slabs inside the garage vary in thickness from 5 ins. to 9 ins., and the distance apart of the joints increases up to 30 ft. to suit the varying nature of the ground and the amount of traffic they have to carry. All slabs, however, are 9 ins. thick at the edges and are specially reinforced to take the impact from the blow of a three-ton wheel. Windows are metal.*

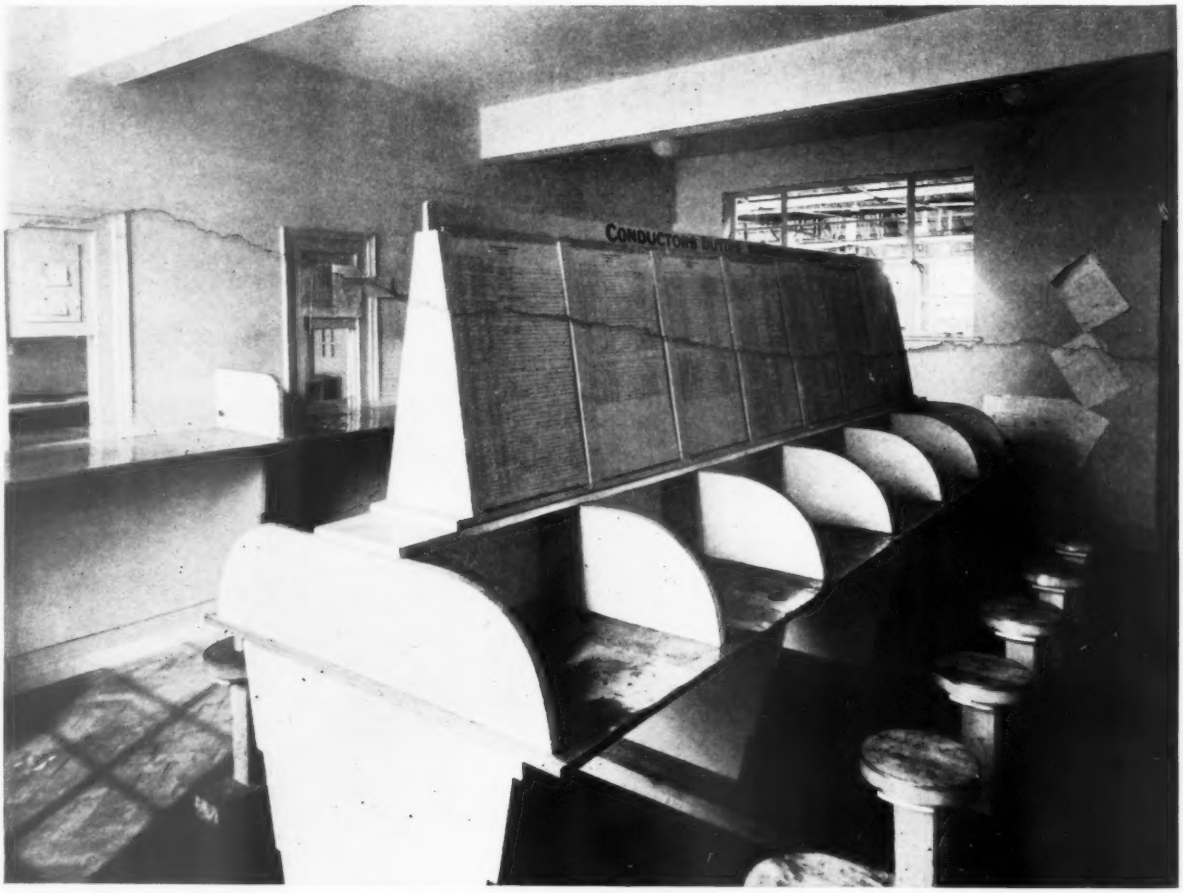
INTERNAL FINISH—*Steelwork and woodwork are finished in green paint, the stanchions likely to be in the way of traffic being painted in black and white bands 12 ins. deep. The office block is plastered and distempered; and ceilings are fibre board plastered and distempered. West Australian Jarrah has been used throughout for the floors. The staircase is of concrete with non-slip treads. Built-in furniture is fitted in the kitchen.*

The photograph is of the south-west front.

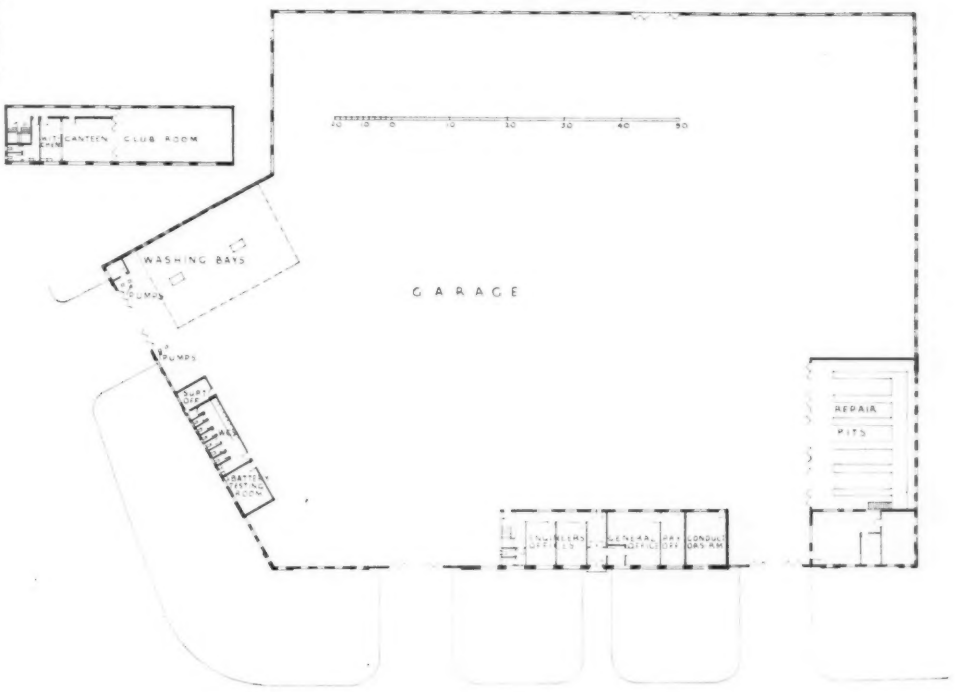


SITE PLAN

BY HENRY A. ELLIS AND SON

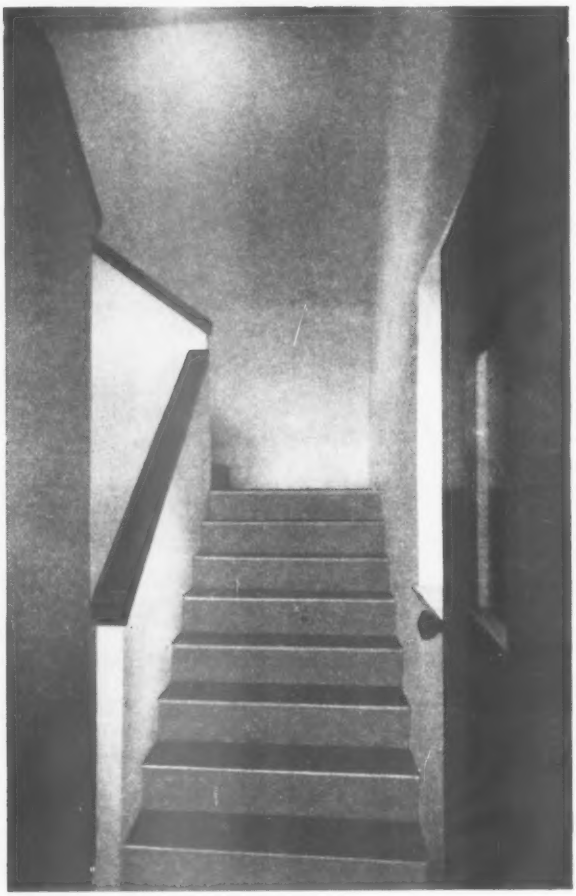


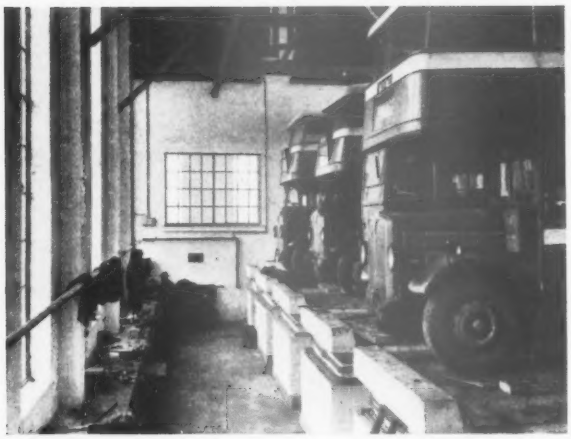
The photograph is of the conductors' room, where the day's takings are sorted and paid through hatchways shown into the office.



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

RAVENHILL GARAGE, SWANSEA



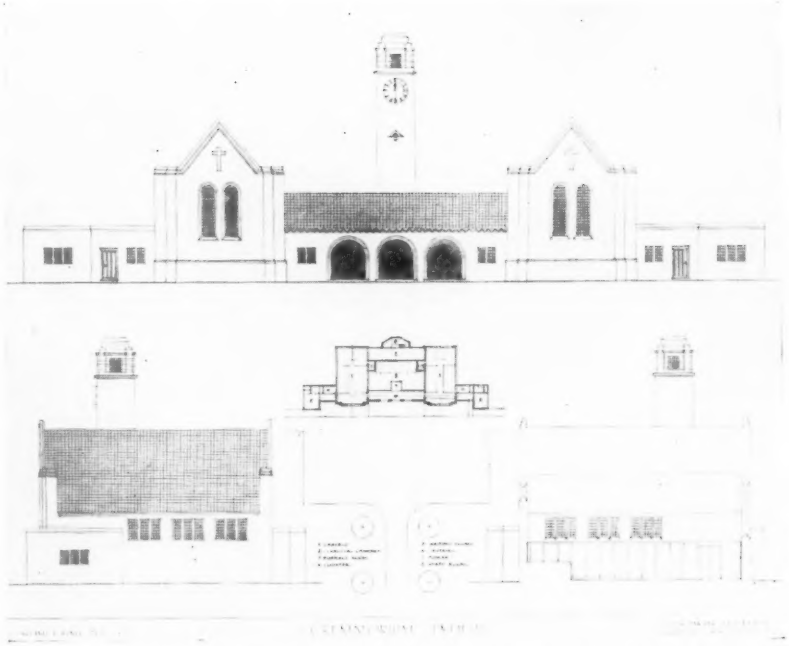


SERVICES—*Heating of the repair pits, stores and office block is by low-pressure hot water. The hot water to the cloakrooms is supplied by a water heater. Ducts are provided for the heating installation where necessary.*

The photographs show : left, top, the general office ; centre, the kitchen ; bottom, the repair pits ; right, the pay office and the staircase.

For list of general and sub-contractors see page 837.

DESIGNED BY HENRY A. ELLIS AND SON



From the Royal Academy Exhibition: Crematorium, Enfield. By Sir Guy Dawber, R.A. (No. 1302).

LAW REPORTS

TEMPORARY BUILDING.—CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Milward v. *Smith.—King's Bench Divisional Court.—Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Humphreys and Singleton*

THE court dismissed this appeal by Mr. Herbert R. Harry Smith, clerk to the Egham Urban District Council, against a decision of Quarter Sessions at Kingston in favour of Mrs. Louise Mary Milward, of Priest Hill, Englefield Green, Egham.

Mrs. Milward had successfully appealed to Quarter Sessions against her conviction before Chertsey justices in July last year. She was summoned and fined 40s. on a complaint that she did "unlawfully erect a temporary building without making application to the local authority in accordance with the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907."

Quarter Sessions allowed an appeal by Mrs. Milward, and Mr. Smith, being dissatisfied with their decision, brought the matter before the High Court.

According to the case, as stated by Quarter Sessions, Mrs. Milward in June, 1936, erected a hut inside a wire enclosure. The hut was made of wood and was used for the sale of refreshments. No application was made to the local council for permission to erect the hut and no plan was submitted to them.

On behalf of Mrs. Milward it was contended that the hut was not a building within the meaning of the Act and it was therefore unnecessary for her to make application to the council. For the council it was argued that the hut was a temporary building and that an application should have been made to them and a plan submitted.

Quarter Sessions came to the conclusion that it had not been proved that the hut was a temporary building within the meaning of the Act and allowed Mrs. Milward's appeal.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., arguing the appeal on behalf of the council, explained that the matter arose out of the prosecution of Mrs. Milward at Chertsey for non-compliance of a section in the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, it being alleged that she erected a temporary building and did not provide a plan for the local authority as required by the section. The Chertsey justices convicted but Quarter Sessions quashed their order.

Mr. Justice Humphreys inquired if the hut was a "coffee stall," and Mr. Montgomery replied that it was a refreshment stall.

Giving judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said that Quarter Sessions really held that Mr. Smith had not proved on the facts that the structure was a temporary building within the meaning of the Act in question, or, indeed, that it was a building at all because it was only a cover or pavilion for the sale of refreshments. The High Court could not interfere and the appeal must be dismissed.

Justices Humphreys and Singleton agreed, and Mr. Smith's appeal was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

RIGHTS IN A YARD, TRESPASS.—INJUNCTION DISCHARGED

Hawkes v. *Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. Before Lords Justices Greer and Scott, and Mr. Justice Finlay*

A DECISION of Judge Drucquer, sitting at Leighton Buzzard County Court, last October, in favour of Mr. Charles F. Hawkes, of Bridge Street, Leighton Buzzard, was successfully challenged by the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., in this appeal, the court allowing an appeal by the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., who, in the county court, had been the defendants in an action brought by Mr. Hawkes.

Mr. Hawkes had claimed damages for alleged trespass and also for an injunction in connection with the use of a yard off Bridge Street, Leighton Buzzard. He had lock-up garages in the yard and he complained to Judge Drucquer that the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., and their customers had obstructed access to his garages with their vehicles.

The Anglo-American Oil Co. denied the alleged obstruction and they contended that they were entitled to go in the yard under the terms of their lease.

Judge Drucquer granted Mr. Hawkes an injunction to restrain the vehicles of the oil company and their customers from passing or re-passing over the premises he occupied in Bridge Street, and judgment was also given for him for £2 damages.

It was explained that the Anglo-American Oil Co. had a depot at one side of the yard and that Mr. Hawkes had his lock-up garages on the other. The yard was entered from Bridge Street.

Mr. Hawkes was not represented by counsel on the appeal, nor was he present in court.

Counsel for the Anglo-American Oil Co. told the court that in the county court Mr. Hawkes's case was that the oil company ought to be restrained from allowing their customers to use the approach to the yard to get to the depot. There was, however, no other way to the depot, and counsel submitted that the oil company had a right of free access to their depot as expressed by the terms of their lease.

Counsel added that his suggestion was that Mr. Hawkes brought the action in the county court hoping to get damages and that an injunction was not the proper remedy and, in fact, did not meet Mr. Hawkes's desires.

He did not now occupy the premises he formerly did.

The Appeal Court came to the conclusion that the damages of 40s., against which the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., did not appeal, were an adequate remedy.

The appeal was allowed and the injunction discharged.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Tomei and Sons, Ltd. v. *Andrew Knowles & Co.—Thomas F. Coke, London, Ltd., and Geo. Cook and Son, third parties.—King's Bench Division.—Before Mr. Justice Atkinson*

THIS was an action by Tomei and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster decorators, of St. John's Road, S.E., against Andrew Knowles & Co., builders' merchants, of Thomas Street, Bristol, to recover damages for alleged breach of a contract entered into in March, 1935, by which the defendants agreed to supply to the plaintiffs such amount of hydrated lime as they would require to carry out a contract, which the plaintiffs had made with C. A. Hayes and Sons, builders, of Bristol, to plaster a warehouse.

The plaintiffs said their contract with the defendants contained an implied condition that the lime supplied by the defendants should be of merchantable quality, but that in breach of that condition defendants

From the Royal Academy Exhibition: Model of Licensed Premises, North London. By E. B. Musman. (No. 1402)

delivered quantities of lime which was not hydrated lime and which produced a mixture which was friable and lacked strength to adhere to the laths with the result that numerous portions of ceilings in the warehouse plastered with it fell. The plaintiffs further complained that owing to some of the lime supplied not being sufficiently slaked or to its containing impurities, the facing surface became pitted, blown and rough, and as a result of these things they had been compelled by the builders, Hayes and Sons, to make good the defects and to recoup them from consequential damage. The plaintiffs therefore claimed £658 damages and a declaration that the defendants were bound to pay to them all sums expended or to be expended by them by reason of the defective nature of the lime.

Messrs. Knowles denied that the lime supplied by them was not of good and sufficient quality and fit for the purpose for which it was sold, but they admitted that two tons of it supplied on April 9, 1935, were not fit for the purpose. Apart from that they said that the defects of which the plaintiffs complained were due to inefficient mixing and inefficient application of the mixture.

Messrs. Knowles cited as third parties Thomas F. Coke (London), Ltd., of Bedford Square, W.C., and Geo. Cook and Son, of Bristol, from whom Messrs. Knowles purchased the lime in certain proportions, pleading that these third parties should recoup them for the damage claimed by the plaintiffs.

By their reply the third parties shortly stated that the lime supplied was of good quality and that the defects in the plastering were due to unskilful work by the plaintiffs' men.

After a hearing lasting several days, it was announced that a settlement had been arrived at between the plaintiffs and the defendants, Andrew Knowles & Co., and the first of the third parties, Thomas F. Coke (London), Ltd.

Counsel stated that it had been agreed that there must be judgment for the plaintiffs for £350 and taxed costs, or £650 without costs, whichever was the lesser sum, against the defendants. With regard to the claim of the defendants and Thomas F. Coke (London), Ltd., it had been agreed that there should be judgment for the defendants against them for £400, which would be paid to the defendants within ten days, and certain other sums by instalments spread over a period of time. If these payments were not made on the due dates then defendants were to have liberty to enter judgment for the full amount which the defendants had had to pay to the plaintiffs.

The case then proceeded against the other third party, Geo. Cook and Son.

Mr. Joseph Cook said that his firm had been established for seventy years, and had carried on the business of lime-burning merchants and they sold hydrated lime for agricultural purposes, but they had never sold it for plastering, for which it was not suitable.

After hearing the case his lordship gave judgment for the defendants against Geo. Cook and Son for £33, the amount claimed by the defendants, with costs.

CONTRACTORS DISPUTE LIABILITY

Stevens v. *Economic House Builders, Ltd.—Before Mr. Justice Macnaghten and a common jury*

THIS was an action by Mr. Geo. Stevens, aged 53, a carpenter, of Crichton Road, Wandsworth Road, against the Economic House Builders, Ltd., of Elm Lodge, Golders Green Road, to recover damages for personal injuries.

Plaintiff's case was that on February 5 last year he was engaged on work in connection with a block of flats which were then in course of erection at Elm Lodge, the defendants being the main contractors for the erection of the flats. Plaintiff was employed by Caxton Floors, Ltd., who were sub-contractors. While working on a scaffold erected by defendants, plaintiff alleged the end of the platform collapsed, and he was thrown to the ground. He suffered from concussion and received an injury to his spine and right foot. He had since suffered osteo-arthritis in the region of the spine.

He had only been three days on the job when the accident happened and his case was that the defendants had been guilty of negligence and breach of statutory duty.

The defendants agreed that they erected the scaffolding, but denied that they erected the platform on which Mr. Stevens was standing when the accident happened. They pleaded that they owed no duty to Mr. Stevens who was not employed by them and, further, that if they did owe him any duty there was no negligence or breach of statutory duty by them. They also contended that Mr. Stevens caused, or contributed to cause, the accident, it being alleged that he himself erected the working platform on which he was standing when the accident happened.

At the close of the case for Mr. Stevens, counsel for the defendants submitted that there was no evidence to go to the jury of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the defendants.

His lordship upheld the submission, saying that in his view what Mr. Stevens had done was to erect the platform himself. He directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendants, which they accordingly did.

Judgment was thereupon entered for the defendants, with costs.

HOUSING

National Federation of House Builders

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health, speaking at the annual dinner of the National Federation of House Builders, held recently at the Hotel Victoria, London, said that out of the three million houses built since the war, 2 million had been built by private enterprise. Four out of every five houses had been built without assistance from public funds. It was a legitimate source of satisfaction to see the steadily increasing number of owner-occupiers in this country. Two million houses had been built since the war for the owner-occupier.

National Housing and Town Planning Council

Following are some extracts from a report presented at the annual conference of local authorities in the West Midlands (under the auspices of the National Housing and Town Planning Council) in Birmingham, on Wednesday, May 5 :—

"In urging local authorities to carry out their statutory duties to provide working-class houses 'as often as occasion arises,' the executive committee desires to express once again its strong belief that national and local interests will be best served by maintaining proper standards of design, planning and construction in all housing schemes. It should be borne in mind that the cost of maintenance is just as important as the initial capital outlay on a scheme.

"The type of house mainly required for the working classes at the present time is unquestionably the three bedroom, non-parlour cottage having a superficial area of not less than 760 square feet for a family consisting of five persons, or about 850 square feet for a family of six persons."

Scotland

Mr. Walter Elliot, the Secretary of State for Scotland, recently received at his office in

Edinburgh, a deputation from the Convention of Royal Burghs.

The deputation put before Mr. Elliot a number of difficulties which were facing local authorities in carrying out their programmes for the improvement of housing conditions in their areas. They referred particularly to the recent rises in the cost of building materials, to the considerable increases in house tender prices and to the acute shortage of skilled building labour. They expressed the view that the existing subsidy for overcrowding under the Act of 1935 should be increased from £6 15s. per house to £9 per house. Another point raised by the deputation was that a State grant should be given to enable both local authorities and private property owners to recondition existing dwelling-houses which, although they lacked modern sanitary conveniences were structurally sound. The deputation were further of opinion that a State subsidy should be provided to enable authorities to build houses for young married persons, elderly couples and others who cannot be provided for under existing conditions of grant.

Mr. Elliot in reply indicated that he fully realized the difficulties with which local authorities were faced at the moment and that he was anxious to assist them in every possible way. He informed the deputation that conversations were taking place with representatives of the building industry and he hoped that these conversations would lead to an early agreement for some augmentation in the supply of skilled building labour. With regard to the questions of supply of material the present cost of building, and the possibilities of reconditioning existing properties as a contribution to present housing needs, he undertook to arrange that officers of the Department of Health, in conjunction with representatives of the Convention, would inquire further into the facts governing these questions.

With reference to the present rates of Exchequer subsidy for housing, the Secretary of State pointed out that the subsidy under the 1930 Act was at a much higher level than that under the Act of 1935, and that both subsidies must be considered together in estimating the financial burden for housing that local authorities would be called upon to bear. On the question of a new subsidy to provide houses for the general needs of the population Mr. Elliot said that existing conditions made it impossible for local authorities to build as many houses as they would desire and that under such conditions he thought it sound policy that slum clearance and decrowding operations should receive prior attention.

TRADE NOTES

[EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

Rolling Grilles . . .

HASKINS have just issued a booklet dealing with their Portcullis grilles for shop windows, bar counters, or anywhere else where protection and visibility are necessary at the same time. The wooden shutter seems now to be used only in the poorer type of shop, or in the snob districts where customers never by any chance look into a window at all; the Bostwick pattern gate works well enough from the protection point of view, but it is difficult to see through it in the small sizes used for shop fronts, and it has either to be hinged at one side or else carried out by hand and put up in sections—both of which methods seem to me rather clumsy.

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Haskins' method is to use horizontal mild steel tubes connected by malleable vertical links which are separated by tubular distance pieces slipped over the horizontal tubes; various types and arrangements of link are available so that the result gives different Vee or diamond patterns, my own preference being the brickbond type composed of straight links. The grille itself slides in bronze or steel channel guides and is rolled up round a horizontal barrel at the top, helical springs inside the barrel acting as a counterbalance; the grille can be quite easily rolled up as it is extremely flexible in one plane, and, as the vertical links are only 2½ ins. or 3½ ins. long in the small and large sizes the resultant roll is as nearly circular as no matter.

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Small wicket gates can be quite simply arranged in these grilles, either of the detachable type with portable stiles and a loose bar at the top, or the swing type, which consists of a frame hung on butts fixed to the guide at the side of the grille and constructed of hinged angle stiles which are locked round the edge of the grille opening by three small shoot bolts. For openings with a falling ground line there is a self-adjusting bottom rail which will completely close the opening; this rail hangs horizontally until it is lowered, and immediately it touches the ground it tilts on a ball-bearing pivot.

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These grilles can be either mechanically or electrically operated, and the diagram on the next page shows the coil diameters and working clearances for a typical mechanically operated unit, the table below giving the variable dimensions for different spans and overall heights of the opening to be covered. Other mechanical types use an endless chain instead of the crank handle shown in the drawing.

CLEAR WIDTH A		CLEAR HEIGHT B		C	D	E	F	X	Y
ft.	in.	ft.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
14	0 to 17	0	14	0	2½	2	3½	6	16	18
17	0 to 20	0	17	0	3	2½	4	6½	17½	19½
20	0 to 22	0	20	0	4	2½	5	7½	19	20½

. . . and Collapsible Grilles

The same firm also makes a collapsible type of grille which closes up into itself in a most ingenious way. In this model the horizontal members are made up of channel sections slotted to receive loose vertical links which are free to move vertically in the channel slots. The grille, when closed, thus becomes a series of tightly packed horizontal members, one on top of the other, as the vertical links are free to move through the slots in the other horizontal bars. This type naturally needs a certain amount of clearance over the top of the opening to be covered, but overall sizes, when closed, are small, a 10 ft. by 10 ft. grille closing up to 10 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. deep and only 2 ins. front to back. Here again, operation is by winding winch with wire lifting ropes, or by electric motor.

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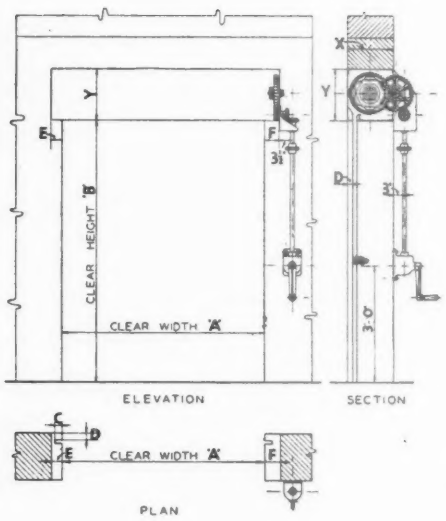
To my mind, the chief virtue of this extremely ingenious device is that it can so easily be made to run round curves or angles on plan—a very useful point in these days when people like to butt two sheets of glass together and fix them with chromium or stainless clips instead of providing a good fat column.

Mortise Locks

Some weeks ago, soon after the British Industries Fair, I drew attention to an enterprising firm of metal stampers at Welwyn, who not only make quite pleasant-looking lever handles, but have also taken the trouble to simplify the fixing of handles to the thin type of door so popular in housing schemes. The headpiece to these notes shows how the trick is done. B.S.F. screws are used to fix the rose, and enter small cadmium-plated pressed steel bushes which have two small lugs to prevent them turning. The catalogue states that "this method of fixing is guaranteed against loosening," a phrase which, I take it, means that it's a good idea and it works. To me, too, it seems good and I can see no



Plan, elevation and section of the Portcullis grille described overleaf.

reason why it shouldn't work as well as the manufacturers claim.

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The same firm has apparently taken to heart some remarks made a few months ago by Astragal, who complained bitterly of the way lever handles are liable to droop after a few months' use. If locks and levers are bought from the same firm the springs are generally made strong enough to stop this sort of thing, but trouble is liable to start when people go horizontal and fit lever handles to existing locks with old and feeble springs. This has actually happened in my own flat, but so long ago that I have almost convinced myself (as there is nothing to be done about it) that a slight droop is rather nicer. General Stampers, however, will have none of such childish self-deception, so they fix a spring in the handle rose as well and everything is as it should be.

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One of the handles has been fixed to a door in the JOURNAL offices, and I have undertaken to be as brutal to it as I can and report any failure. David Kirkaldy and Son, however, who make a habit of maltreating innocent materials, report that after 40,000 strokes at 55 a minute the spring "began to show signs of slight fatigue," but was unbroken after 80,000. I have no intention of standing and twiddling this handle for twenty-six hours or so on end, but perhaps *something* will go wrong; I shall hope for the worst.

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Kirkaldy and Son have also tested the hat and coat hook made by this firm; the upper hook failing at a load of 102 lb., the lower at 450. Considering that the average hat weighs only a few ounces the factor of safety should satisfy even the L.C.C.

Works Lighting

The mercury discharge lamps which are so usual for street lighting are about to invade factories and other places, for most of the big lamp-makers are marketing these lamps in 80- and 125-watt sizes at 30s. and 35s. each. Three-pin caps instead of the usual two-pin type are necessary, and there must also be chokes and sundry other control gear, but none the less there should be a considerable saving in current costs.

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Used in conjunction with a percentage of ordinary incandescent filament lamps the resultant blend of light is claimed to be white, and for this one can be grateful. Under mercury discharge alone even one's best friends develop a corpse-like, pale-faced, purple-lipped look that is almost unbearable, but efficiency and economy will doubtless triumph.

Addresses

Haskins, Ltd., Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, E.17.

General Stampers (Welwyn), Ltd., Horseferry House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.

Local Government

Students of local government will find considerable material to work upon in the Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in the Tyneside Area, just published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Here is an area not much larger than the City of Birmingham in which there are no fewer than sixteen local authorities responsible for the administration of all or some of the local government services. A map from the Land Utilization Survey, given as an appendix, shows practically continuous urban development on both sides of the river for ten or a dozen miles. Yet there are six different authorities responsible for services such as public assistance, police, higher education, care of persons suffering from mental diseases, tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and the maintenance, repair and improvement of classified roads; ten different authorities are responsible for elementary education; nine of the sixteen authorities maintain fire brigades; and there are eleven separate infectious diseases hospitals and eight that exist to deal with smallpox cases.

The commission has formed the opinion that the system of local government now in force in the Tyneside area does not allow of the numerous local government services being administered in the most efficient and economical manner, and that, therefore, the full benefits capable of being derived from such services are not available over the whole area.

Such an extraordinary multiplicity of authorities is not due, as the report points out, to any desire of some body or person to create a complicated system of local government in this part of the country.

"While the areas of local government have remained substantially unaltered, confusion has arisen owing to the development of the several districts, which in many cases are now contiguous, combined with the subsequent devolution by Parliament to local authorities of powers in connection with additional or re-allocated services."

The bold solution proposed by the Royal Commission is to divide the services into national and local categories; to entrust the former to a new regional authority; and to leave the rest to a minor local authority. The area of the regional authority "should be of sufficient size to allow of equitable distribution of benefits over the entire district, to ensure efficient administration and to ensure that the local authority should have ample financial resources. We feel that the grouping of important services under one central authority would tend to attract to that authority the type of men and women who are qualified and capable of undertaking the responsibilities attaching to the office of membership of such a body." The new regional authority would include the whole of Northumberland and the whole of urbanized Tyneside right down to the mouth of the river.

There is a pointed reference to the way in which local authorities "zealously guard the rights which have been conferred upon them to administer particular services; and, consequently, the advantages which might possibly accrue to the public by the unified control of the administration of a service over a greatly extended area are liable to be lost sight of in the laudable desire to maintain the status and dignity of the local authority."

In the regional category the commission puts the following services: Public Health (Medical and Allied Services) including Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency, Education, Public Assistance, Police, Fire Brigade and Highways (except unclassified roads in urban areas).

A prima facie case has been made out, it is added, for the creation of a passenger transport board, and a Ministry of Transport inquiry is recommended. The Tyne Improvement Commission, moreover, should be responsible for the docks, quays and such accommodation, and the new regional council should control all ferries.

Sir Angus Newton Scott was chairman of the commission, the other members being Lord Merthyr, Mr. Harrison Barrow, Mr. George Clark, and Mr. Charles Henry Roberts, with Mr. A. S. Charlton as secretary. Mr. Roberts has signed a minority report in which, though accepting the view that amalgamations are necessary, he advocates the extension of the county boroughs of Newcastle-on-Tyne (the majority report notes objections to the county borough system of local government), together with an extension of the system of administration of particular services by joint boards.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

BELSIZE BRANCH LIBRARY, HAMPSTEAD (pages 810–811). The general contractors were Frank R. Freeman, Ltd., who were also responsible for the reinforced concrete, plaster and decorative plaster. The subcontractors and suppliers included: Finnis and Ruault, bricks and tiles; Allied Guilds, Ltd., artificial stone; T. C. Jones & Co., Ltd., structural steel; R. L. Pickard & Co., rainwater pipes and heads (cast iron); Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., woodblock flooring; Comyn Ching & Co.,

central heating : Overhead, Ltd., complete electrical installation, including light fittings bells and power wiring ; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Yannedis & Co., door furniture and metal work ; Mellowes & Co., steel windows and lantern laylights ; The North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., joinery, furniture and fittings ; Carter & Co., faience and tiling ; B. Cohen and Son, library furniture, curtains and runners ; H. H. Martyn & Co., metalwork, external lamps, gates and grilles, metal letters (int. and ext.), coat of arms ; Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., clocks ; Daymonds, Ltd., tablets.

RAVENHILL GARAGE, SWANSEA (pages 826-828.) The general contractors were Bennett Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., and Dawnays, Ltd. (steelwork and structural steelwork). The sub-contractors and suppliers included : McNeill & Co., dampcourses ; Thompson and Manolopoulos, Ltd., reinforced concrete ; Swansea Brickworks Co., Ltd., bricks ; Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., tiles (sheeting) ; Ruberoid Co., Ltd., special roofings and roofing felt ; Helliwell & Co., patent glazing ; Calders, Ltd., woodblock flooring ; Polosi, patent flooring ; John Legg and Son, central heating ; Scott & Co., boiler ; B. French & Co., electric wiring ; General Electric Co., electric light fixtures ; John Legg & Co., and Ideal Boilers and Radiators, Ltd., boilers ; W. E. Farrer & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings and cloakroom fittings ; Swansea Gas Co., gas fixtures and gasfitting ; Post Office, telephones ; Wolverhampton Protected Metal Co., ventilation ; E. Hill-Aldam, folding gates ; Hatfields, sunblinds ; Swansea Corporation, water supply ; Allan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., signs ; Ascot Gas Water Heater Co.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON & DISTRICT (15 MILES RADIUS)

LEWISHAM. *Extensions.* The Lewisham B.C. is to lay out an extension to Hither Green cemetery at a total estimated cost of £12,765.

LONDON. *Extensions.* The L.C.C. is to provide new sanitary annexes at St. George's in the East Hospital, at a cost of £13,000.

MIDDLESEX. *Dispensary.* The Middlesex C.C. is to erect a dispensary in the grounds of Redhill County Hospital, at a cost of £3,450.

MIDDLESEX. *School.* The Middlesex Education Committee has purchased land at North Circular Road, Hendon, for the erection of a secondary school.

PADDINGTON. *Buildings, etc.* Plans passed by Paddington B.C. : Buildings, Devonport Mew, Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie : canopy to cinema, Edgware Road, Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son ; cinema, etc., Westbourne Grove, Richmond Road and Artesian Road, Mr. Andrew Mather ; shops and flats on the sites of Nos. 7A-20, Eastbourne Terrace, Nos. 1-13 James Street, Nos. 8-16 Eastbourne Mew, Mr. Burt Lee Thoads ; flats at Nos. 3-8 Porchester Gate, Messrs. Howard Leicester and Partners ; flats, 6-15 Lancaster Gate Terrace, Mr. A. S. Ash ; flats and shops, Maida Vale, Carlton Vale, etc., Messrs. Caroe and Passmore ; shops and flats, site bounded by Bishop's Road, Porchester Road, Square and Terrace, and block of flats, etc., Edgware Road, Titchborne Street, etc., Messrs. Toms and Partners.

PADDINGTON. The B.C. is to clear the Foscote Mews area and lay it out as an open space, at a cost of £3,659.

PINNER. *Extensions.* The Middlesex Education Committee is to enlarge the Cannon Lane Council School, Pinner, to provide accommodation for about 400 additional children.

SOUTHGATE. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Southgate Corporation : 32 houses, Westpole Avenue, Cockfosters, and Kent Drive, Mr. C. E. Ward ; 21 houses, Tewkesbury Terrace, Mr. H. A. Nash ; 30 houses, Gloucester Gardens. Cockfosters, Mr. F. H. Shearley ; 28 flats, St. John's Lodge, Chase Road, Mr. J. R. Scarborough ; 16 houses, Merrivale, Messrs. F.W. Bristow and Son, Ltd. ; 10 houses, Winchmore Hill Road, Mr. W. S. Cook ; nine houses, Westpole Avenue, Cockfosters, Mr. B. E. Dixon ; 20 houses, Tewkesbury Terrace, Lower Maidstone Road, Mr. W. F. G. Larter.

STOKE NEWINGTON. *Shops, etc.* Plans passed by Stoke Newington B.C. : Shop, 21 Blackstock Road, Mr. S. F. Tidmarsh ; alterations, 310-312 Seven Sisters Road, Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austen Hall ; factory extension, rear of 157 Stoke Newington High Street, Commercial Structures, Ltd. ; factory, Victoria Grove, Messrs. Howard and Souster ; addition, Church Walk, Messrs. Whitby's, Ltd. ; extension, Waddington's Works, Church Walk, Messrs. Robert Tidey and Son ; factory, Stoke Newington Road, Messrs. H. Bradford and Sons.

WEMBLEY. *Clinic.* The Wembley U.D.C. is to erect a maternity and child welfare clinic at One Tree Hill.

WOOD GREEN. *Extensions.* The Wood Green Corporation has decided that in the scheme for the extension of the existing town hall, or for the erection of new municipal buildings, adequate provision be made for the inclusion of the accommodation required for petty sessional court purposes.

WOOD GREEN. *School Clinic, etc.* The Wood Green Corporation is to prepare plans for the erection of a day nursery and school clinic in White Hart Lane.

EASTERN COUNTIES

IPSWICH. *Extensions, etc.* The Ipswich Corporation is to improve and enlarge St. Matthews baths, at a cost of £9,000.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

GUILDFORD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Guildford Corporation : 8 houses, East Mead, Onslow Village, Mr. J. Purser; 16 houses, Hillview Estate, Aldershot Road, Mr. H. Ashenden ; cinema, Worplesdon Road, Mr. R. C. Whitemore; 7 houses, Sutton Hill Estate, London Road, Burpham, F. P. Scott & Co., Ltd. ; factory, Guildford and Godalming Byepass Road, The 20th Century Leather Co.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

EXETER. *Market and Abattoir.* The Exeter Corporation recommends a scheme for the provision of a new cattle market and abattoir at a cost of £111,373.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

BIRMINGHAM. *Nursery School.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to provide a nursery school in Heneage Street, at a cost of £12,500.

BIRMINGHAM. *Men's Institute.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to provide a men's institute in the Jenkins Street Conference Hall premises, at a cost of £4,200.

HANLEY. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed at Hanley : Showroom, Bucknall New Road, for Messrs. Hill and Sons ; 40 houses, Cromer Road, for Messrs. Holloway & Co. ; public house, Greasley Road, for Mr. F. Myatt.

STAFFORD. *Houses.* Mr. C. F. Whittaker is to erect 360 houses at Heron Cross, Fenton, Staffs.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. *Houses.* The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation has been asked by Messrs. A. Cotton, Son and Hulme, architects, Tunstall, on behalf of Messrs. C. Cornes and Son, builders, Hanley, whether it will consider a scheme for the erection of approximately 800 houses on land off Birches Head Road, Hanley, for sale to the Corporation at an inclusive price per house. Consideration was deferred pending inspection of the land by the Housing Committee.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. *Houses.* The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation is to erect 55 houses in John Street, Longton.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

LANCASHIRE. *Extensions.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to extend the Prescot grammar school, at a cost of £3,500.

LANCASHIRE. *Clinic.* The Lancashire C.C. is to erect a clinic at the Moorlands infirmary, Rawtenstall, at a cost of £2,500.

LIVERPOOL. *Fire Station.* The Liverpool Corporation is to erect a fire station on the Speke estate, at a cost of £24,000.

OLDBURY. *School.* The Oldbury Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £33,050 for the erection of an elementary school.

TYNEMOUTH. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Tynemouth Corporation : 18 houses, Billy Mill Avenue, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell and Son ; vestry, St. George's Church, Grand Parade, for Mr. G. E. Charlewood.

TYNEMOUTH. *Houses.* The Tynemouth Corporation is to prepare plans for the erection of houses on four acres in Waterville Road.

WALLASEY. *Houses.* The Wallasey Corporation is to erect 48 houses on Buxton House estate.

WALLSEND. *School.* The Wallsend Education Committee is to erect new premises at St. Aidan's R.C. school, at a cost of £17,335.

WALLSEND. *Houses.* The Wallsend Corporation recommends an arrangement with the North Eastern Housing Association, Ltd., to erect for the Corporation the next 150 houses which are required to be erected for the purposes of rehousing persons to be removed from slum clearance areas or individual unfit houses.

YORK. *Restoration.* The York Corporation is to restore the roof of the Guildhall at a cost of £12,000.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW. *Art Gallery.* The Glasgow Corporation recommends co-operating with the promoters of the Empire Exhibition in the erection in Bellahouston Park of an Art Gallery which could ultimately remain as a permanent structure, and that the cost be borne equally by the Exhibition promoters and the Corporation on condition that the proportion to be paid by the Corporation shall not exceed the sum of £20,000.

GLASGOW. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Glasgow Corporation : Shops, Gourlay Street, Springburn ; alterations and additions, Southern General Hospital ; houses, Kingsway and Anniesland Road ; clinic at Sandy Road : workshop, Cumbernauld Road, The Corporation ; exhibition buildings and roads at Bellahouston Park, The Council of Management of the Empire Exhibition ; sub-station, Foulis Street, Anniesland, Messrs. R. Maclehose & Co., Ltd. ; additions to shops, Alderman Road, the Clydebank Co-operative Society, Ltd. ; laundry buildings, Spencer Street, Anniesland, Collars, Ltd. ; distribution house, Parkhead Steel Works, Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. ; café and shops, Monkland Street, Mr. Pietro Gizzi ; alterations, Regent Cinema, Renfield Street, The Glasgow Picture House, Ltd. ; additions, Wasington Street, Road Transport Co. (Glasgow), Ltd. ; extension, Port Dundas Road, The Glasgow Hiring Co., Ltd. ; hall, Killearn Street, Possilpark, the Salvation Army Trustees Co. ; factories and workshops, Shieldhall, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. ; building, Albion Street, the "Daily Express."

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.	I. d.	II. s.	II. 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_2	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	0	11½
A	Altrincham ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2½
B_2	Appleby ...	N.W. Counties	1	3½	0	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_2	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_2	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_2	Chatham ...	S. Counties	1	5½	1	1½
A_2	Chelmsford ...	E. Counties	1	5½	1	1½
A_2	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_2	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_2	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	*	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_2	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	2
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_2	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_2	Grantham ...	Mid. Counties	1	5½	1	1
A_1	Gravesend ...	S. Counties	1	6½	1	2
A	Greenock ...	Scotland	*1	7	1	2
A	Grimsby ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
B	Guildford ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0
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	*	1	1½
B	Hereford ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0½
A_2	Hertford ...	E. Counties	1	*	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_2	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	3½
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	3½
	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_2	Maidstone ...	S. Counties	1	5½	1	1½
A_2	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_2	Oswestry ...	N.W. Counties	1	5½	1	1½
A_1	Oxford ...	S. Counties	1	6½	1	2
A	PAISLEY ...	Scotland	*1	7	1	2
B_2	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_2	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_2	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_1	Solihull ...	Mid. Counties	1	6½	1	2
A_2	Southampton	S. Counties	1	6	1	1½
A_1	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	7½	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_2	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	Teesside 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	S.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 6½
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. d.	6" s. d.
Straight Pipes	per F.R.	0 9	1 1
Bends	each	1 9	2 6
Taper Bends	,,	3 6	5 3
Rest Bends	,,	4 3	6 3
Single Junctions	,,	3 6	5 3
Double	,,	4 9	6 6
Straight channels	per F.R.	1 6	2 6
¾" Channel bends	each	2 9	4 0
Channel junctions	,,	4 6	6 6
Channel tapers	,,	2 9	4 0
Yard gullies	,,	6	8 9
Interceptors	,,	16 0	19 6
IRON DRAINS:			
Iron drain pipe	per F.R.	2 3	3 8
Bends	each	5 10½	12 1
Inspection bends	,,	10 7½	13 3½
Single junctions	,,	10 4	21 3
Double junctions	,,	16 0	28 8
Lead Wool	lb.	6	—
Gaskin	,,	5	—

BRICKLAYER

		£ s. d.
Flettons	per M.	2 12 0
Grooved do.	,,	2 14 0
Phorpres bricks	,,	2 15 0
,, Cellular bricks	,,	2 15 0
Stocks, 1st quality	,,	4 11 0
,, 2nd ,,	,,	4 2 6
Blue Bricks, Pressed	,,	8 14 0
,, Wirecuts	,,	7 12 6
,, Brindles	,,	7 0 0
,, Bullnose	,,	9 0 0
Red Sand-faced Facings	,,	6 18 6
Red Rubbers for Arches	,,	12 0 0
Multicoloured Facings	,,	7 10 0
Luton Facings	,,	7 10 0
Phorpres White Facings	,,	3 17 3
,, Rustic Facings	,,	3 12 3
Midhurst White Facings	,,	5 0 0
Glazed Bricks, Ivory, White or Salt glazed, 1st quality:		
Stretchers	,,	21 0 0
Headers	,,	20 10 0
Bullnose	,,	27 10 0
Double Stretchers	,,	29 10 0
Double Headers	,,	26 10 0
Glazed Second Quality, *Less*	,,	1 0 0
,, Buffs and Creams, *Add*	,,	2 0 0
,, Other Colours	,,	5 10 0
2" Breeze Partition Blocks	per Y.S.	1 7
2½" ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 10
3" ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 1
4" ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 6

MASON

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

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

SLATER AND TILER

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

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

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		£ s. d.
Good carcassing timber	F.C.	2 2
Birch	as 1" F.S.	9
Deal, Joiner's	,, ,,	5
,, ,, 2nds	,, ,,	4
Mahogany, Honduras	,, ,,	1 3
,, African	,, ,,	1 1
,, Cuban	,, ,,	2 6
Oak, plain American	,, ,,	1 0
,, Figured ,,	,, ,,	1 3
,, plain Japanese	,, ,,	1 2
,, Figured ,,	,, ,,	1 5
,, Austrian wainscot	,, ,,	1 6
,, English	,, ,,	1 11
Pine, Yellow	,, ,,	1 0
,, Oregon	,, ,,	4
,, British Columbian	,, ,,	4
Teak, Moulmein	,, ,,	1 3
,, Burma	,, ,,	1 2
Walnut, American	,, ,,	2 3
,, French	,, ,,	2 3
Whitewood, American	,, ,,	1 1
Deal floorings, ¾"	Sq.	18 6
,, ⅞"	,,	1 1 6
,, 1"	,,	1 2 0
,, 1¼"	,,	1 5 0
,, 1½"	,,	1 10 0
Deal matchings, ⅝"	,,	14 0
,, ¾"	,,	15 6
,, 1"	,,	1 4 0
Rough boarding, ¾"	,,	16 0
,, 1"	,,	18 0
,, 1¼"	,,	1 6 0

Plywood, per ft. sup.:

Thickness	3/16"			¼"			⅜"			½"		
Qualities	A d.	B d.	BB d.	A d.	B d.	BB d.	A d.	B d.	BB d.	A d.	B d.	BB d.
Birch 60 × 48	4	2½	2	5	3	2¾	7	5	4	8	6	5
Cheap Alder	–	2	1½	–	3½	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon Pine	–	2½	–	3	2¾	–	4	3½	–	5	4½	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3¼	–	5	4½	–	7	6¼	–	8	7	–
Figured Oak	6½	5	–	7½	5¾	–	10	8	–	1/–	9	–

		d.
Scotch glue	lb.	8

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Tubes and Fittings:

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

		¼"	½"	1"	1¼"	2"
Tubes 2'–14' long	per ft. run	4	5¼	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	68¾	Galvanized gas	61¼
Water	66¼	,, water	55
Steam	63¾	,, steam	50

FITTINGS

Gas	61¼	Galvanized gas	55¾
Water	58¾	,, water	50
Steam	53¾	,, steam	46¼

		s. d.
Rolled steel joists cut to length	cwt.	14 6
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ⅜"	,,	10 6
,, ,, ,, ½"	,,	10 3
,, ,, ,, ⅝"	,,	10 0

SMITH AND FOUNDER—continued

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

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

PLUMBER

		s. d.
Lead, milled sheets	cwt.	34 6
,, drawn pipes	,,	34 0
,, soil pipes	,,	37 0
,, scrap	,,	22 0
Solder, plumbers'	lb.	1 1½
,, fine do.	,,	1 4
Copper, sheet	,,	1 2
,, tubes	,,	1 4½

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. s.	F.S.		2¾
,, ,, 26 oz. ,, ,, ,,	,,		3¼
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)*	,,		7¼
Blazoned glasses	,,		2 6
Reeded: Cross Reeded	,,		11
Cathedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, hammered, rimpled, waterwite	,,		6
Crown sheet glass (n/e 12" × 10")	,,		2 0
Flashed opals (white and coloured)	,,	1 0 and	2 0
⅛" rough cast; rolled plate	,,		6
¼" wired cast; wired rolled	,,		10½
¼" Georgian wired cast	,,		11¼
¼" Polished plate, n/e 1 ft.	,,	†10 to	‡1 1
,, ,, 2	,,	†1 2 ,,	‡1 4
,, ,, 4	,,	†2 3 ,,	‡2 6
,, ,, 8	,,	†2 9 ,,	‡3 2
,, ,, 20	,,	†3 1 ,,	‡3 9
,, ,, 45	,,	†3 3 ,,	‡4 0
,, ,, 100	,,	†4 0 ,,	‡4 10
Vita glass, sheet, n/e 1 ft.	,,		1 0
,, ,, ,, 2 ft.	,,		1 3
,, ,, ,, over 2 ft.	,,		1 9
,, ,, plate, n/e 1 ft.	,,		1 6
,, ,, ,, 2 ft.	,,		3 0
,, ,, ,, 5 ft.	,,		4 0
,, ,, ,, 7 ft.	,,		5 0
,, ,, ,, 15 ft.	,,		6 0
,, ,, ,, over 15 ft.	,,		7 6
"Calorex" sheet 21 oz., and 32 oz.	,,	2 6 and	3 6
,, rough cast ⅛" and ¼"	,,	8¾ ,,	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 0 9
Linseed oil	gall.	3 2
Boiled oil	,,	3 5
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	add "		6
If in underpinning	" "	4	0
Planking and strutting to sides of excavation	F.S.	1	0
" " to pier holes	"		5
" " to trenches	"		5
" " extra, only if left in	"		3
Hardcore, filled in and rammed	Y.C.	10	0
Portland cement concrete in foundations (6–1)	"	1 6	0
" " (4–2–1)	"	1 12	6
" " underpinning	"	1 16	0
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	Y.S.		7

DRAINLAYER

		4" s.	d.	6" s.	d.
Stoneware drains, laid complete (digging and concrete to be priced separately)	F.R.	1	6	2	3
Extra, only for bends	Each	2	8	3	9
" junctions	"	3	9	4	6
Gullies and gratings	"	16	6	18	0
Cast iron drains, and laying and jointing	F.R.	5	9	8	3
Extra, only for bends	Each	11	9	17	3

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
⅝" paving or flat	"	6	3
1" paving or flat	"	7	6
1" × 6" skirting	F.R.	1	0
Angle fillet	"		2½
Rounded angle	"		2½
Cesspools	Each	5	6

MASON

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

SLATER AND TILER

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

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		£	s.	d.
Flat boarded centering to concrete floors, including all strutting	Sqr.	2	2	6
Shuttering to sides and soffits of beams	F.S.			7
" to stanchions	"			7
" to staircases	"		1	6
Fir and fixing in wall plates, lintols, etc.	F.C.		3	9
Fir framed in floors	"		4	6
" " roofs	"		6	6
" " trusses	"		7	6
" " partitions	"		8	6
¾" deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1	14	6
1" " " " " "	"	1	17	6
1¼" " " " " "	"	2	3	0
¾" × 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
1¼" " " " "	"		1	6
2" deal wrought rounded roll	F.R.			8
1" deal grooved and tongued flooring, laid complete, including cleaning off	Sqr.	2	1	0
1¼" do.	"	2	10	0
1½" do.	"	2	17	0
1" deal moulded skirting fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.		1	6
1¼" do.	"		1	9

CARPENTER AND JOINER—*continued*

		s.	d.
1½" deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1	9½
2" " " " " "	"	1	11½
1½" deal cased frames double hung, of 6" × 3" oak sills, 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
1½" deal moulded wall strings	"	2	1
1½" " " outer strings	"	2	4
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	Each	1	9
3" × 2" deal moulded handrail	F.R.	1	3
1" × 1" deal balusters and housing each end	Each	2	0
1½" × 1½" " " " "	"	2	9
3" × 3" deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	1	3
Extra only for newel caps	Each	6	0
Do., pendants	"	6	0

SMITH AND FOUNDER

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

PLUMBER

		£	s.	d.
Milled lead and labour in flats	cwt.	2	5	0
Do. in flashings	"	2	8	6
Do. in covering to turrets	"	2	14	0
Do. in soakers	"	1	19	9
Labour to welted edge	F.R.			3½
Open copper nailing	"			3
Close " "	"			4

		½" s.	d.	¾" s.	d.	1" s.	d.	1¼" s.	d.	2" s.	d.	4" s.	d.
Lead service pipe and fixing with pipe hooks	F.R.	1	2	1	4	1	8½	2	7	3	6	—	
Do. soil pipe and fixing with cast lead tacks	"	—		—		—		—		—		7	3
Extra, only to bends	Each	—		—		—		—		2	3	7	6
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	—		—		—	

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

PLASTERER AND TILING

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

GLAZIER

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet glass and glazing with putty	F.S.		6½
26 oz. do. and do.	"		7¼
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