THE KINCORTH ESTATE COMPETITION

WINNING DESIGN: BY HOLLIDAY, GARDNER-MEDWIN AND WINSTON

AS announced in last week's issue, Dr. Thomas Adams, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the competition for the layout of the Kincorth Estate, Aberdeen, for the Aberdeen Town Council, has made his award as follows :—

Design placed first (£500) : Messrs. Clifford Holliday, M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., R. Gardner-Medwin, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., and Denis Winston, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., of 22 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Design placed second (£200) : Miss Ruth Ellis, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. L. H. Bucknell, F.R.I.B.A., of 7 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Designs bracketed third (£75 each) : Messrs. Grigori M. Hirsch and Martin Pinches, of Bucharest, Roumania ; and Messrs. Wesley Dougill, M.A., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., and E. A. Ferriby, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., of 5 Sandheys Terrace, Waterloo, Liverpool.

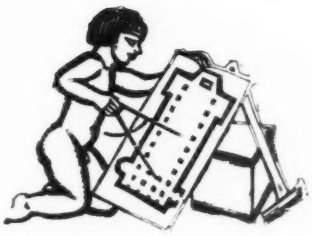
Commended : Mr. Donald D. Harrison, of 10 Park Road, Watford, Hertfordshire ; and Messrs. George A. Lyall, A.R.I.B.A., and H. A. Rendel Gavan, of 5 Craigcrook Terrace, Blackhall, Edinburgh.

The whole of the designs submitted—thirty-five—will remain on exhibition at the Art Gallery, Aberdeen, until Saturday, September 18. Above is an aerial view of the winning design from the south-east ; the layout plans of all the premiated schemes are reproduced on pages 400-401.

The above perspective was executed by Mr. Peter Shepheard.

NEW MEXICAN CONSTRUCTION

The upper photograph is of an Indian village in the wall of the Mesa Verde Canyon, New Mexico, which was abandoned because of drought in the thirteenth century. The walls are of masonry, sometimes squared; roofs, juniper boughs covered with yucca fibre and clay plastered. Below is an example of present-day adobe brick construction, the walls being replastered each year with clay applied with the palm of the hand.



PROSPECTS

A YEAR ago we suggested in our leading article that there was at last some sign of a coming decline in the building of dwelling-houses. We pointed at the same time to the increasing volume of activity in the construction of industrial and commercial premises and to the fact that residential building was showing an upward movement in Northern England and in Scotland. We concluded that these tendencies were likely to continue—that a serious decline in residential building would probably be confined to those parts of the country in which the building boom had continued for longer than was generally expected, and that it was likely to be largely offset, not only by a general increase in the erection of industrial and commercial buildings, but also by at least a maintenance of the existent volume of house-building in the older industrial regions.

The number of houses completed in England and Wales in the six months to March 31, 1937, reached a new high record at over 180,000, but recent statistics of the plans approved by 146 local authorities in Great Britain indicate that a considerable fall is now inevitable. For dwelling-houses alone the value of plans approved in each of the last three quarters has been considerably below that for corresponding quarters a year before. On the three quarters together the decline amounts to nearly eight million pounds—over 13 per cent.—despite rising costs. On the other hand, the increase in the value of plans approved for other buildings has been sufficient to reduce the total decline on these three quarters to about four and a half millions—5 per cent. The decline in residential building in the immediate future will therefore be largely offset, but not completely offset, through increasing activity in other fields. Indeed these tendencies are undoubtedly working at the present time, since the number of houses erected in the current half-year will not reach the record figure of the previous six months.

It also appears likely, as we suggested a year ago, that the older industrial regions will at least maintain their present level of house-building while other areas are recording decreases ; indeed, the figures of plans approved in the second quarter of this year suggest that they may do better than that.

Like most prophets we naturally feel a certain personal and selfish gratification when we are justified by events. From the standpoint of the building industry and the community we can only say that the immediate future seems to be brighter than either of them deserves. The subject of population decline is receiving official attention—but meanwhile we are building more houses in certain areas than will be needed for more than a short period of years. We are creating new industrial areas without any calculation of what (if any) is to be their place in the community of say thirty years ahead. We are retaining residential hovels in a great number of places where industry will continue to be situated for at least a century. We have no sort of plan for the next generation, no sort of plan even for the trade recession which, without such planning, must follow the present " boom." Mr. J. M. Keynes told us eight months ago* that " the later stages of recovery require a different technique," that *ad hoc* measures are necessary to remedy the condition of the distressed areas and that such measures are economically justifiable since " we are in more need to-day of a rightly distributed demand than of a greater aggregate demand." And further, " if our responsibility in this direction could be thus disposed of we could concentrate with a clear mind on our central problem of how to maintain a fairly steady level of sustained prosperity." There is no indication that the Government has taken any notice of this argument, though we are told that some local authorities are preparing plans ready to be put in hand when re-armament is less active.† Mr. Keynes' demands, though of particular importance in relation to the building industry, involve no additional State expenditure over the long period ; yet they have been ignored even as a framework for a short-term policy. We have no ideas on the reduction of unemployment below its present figure of nearly one-and-a-half millions, we have no ideas on the steps we are to take when we see the figures mounting as they did only a few years ago, we seem to have no ideas on anything except making hay while the sun shines. It may not be out of place once more to remind our rulers, some of whom, we believe, are back at their jobs, that for many millions of their countrymen the sun is not shining now—that for many more millions the economic summer is showing no more signs of permanency than is the season in which they take their holidays.

* *The Times*, January 12, 13, and 14, 1937.
† *The Building Industries Survey*, July, 1937.

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

NOTES & TOPICS

THE NATIONAL THEATRE

VERY slowly but very surely the public interest in architecture, as a living contemporary art, grows a little here and a little there. It is not so many years ago that it would have been unthinkable for the lay press to take a genuine front-page interest in an architectural appointment. The *News Chronicle* has canvassed leading architects, including (on these occasions) the ubiquitous Mr. Bossom, on the subject of the National Theatre, and it is hardly surprising that they should be unanimously in favour of an open competition.

*

The *New Statesman* is even franker. Lord Lytton is chairman of the National Theatre Committee, and it now seems probable that his brother-in-law, Sir Edwin Lutyens, will be appointed architect. The relationship is, of course, as the *New Statesman* points out, no reason whatsoever why the most brilliant architect we have had since Wren should not be given the job.

*

An open competition, however, would help to make the theatre more "national," an issue where its claims are, at the moment, particularly weak. It is not, of course, the Committee's fault that Government support is lacking, but if a small clique keeps the whole enterprise within its own hands public interest will soon evaporate. An open competition with a carefully selected jury is indicated.

*

Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, the honorary secretary of the National Theatre, says that the design will be "in keeping with the surroundings." This remark was either made to placate critics or else Mr. Whitworth already knows what the design will be like. Which? The point is important because if the design was really in keeping with its surroundings it would be an architectural tragedy.

MR. CLARKE-HALL

The other great venture of the *News Chronicle* into the architectural field has borne fruit almost sooner than one could have hoped. Mr. Denis Clarke-Hall, the winner of the *News Chronicle's* school competition, has been commissioned to build a school for 160 pupils on a 5-acre site at Richmond, Yorks. One hopes that the North Riding Education Committee will be enterprising to the end and give Mr. Clarke-Hall full scope to develop his ideas.

EUSTON AGAIN

The scheme for Euston's new hotel is very nearly ready, and it now seems certain that the Doric gateway will disappear for ever. I've said a good deal about this before and there is little sense in repeating it.

*

But the problem is a simple one : the L.M.S. want longer platforms, and these can be extended either northwards or southwards. Northwards would leave the portico intact, but would involve buying more land in an expensive area. So southwards has it and the Euston Road must suffer accordingly.

KINCORTH

The result of the Kincorth competition has been published and is an interesting double event for the Architectural Association. Mr. Gardner-Medwin, who has had a brilliant career to date, is (with Messrs. Holliday and Winston) the winner. He is a member of the A.A. School staff, and Mr. Bucknell who (with Miss Ellis) receives the second premium is, of course, the Association's president.

*

Or is it rather a win for Liverpool ? Professor Reilly will never forgive me if I don't mention the fact that all three of the winners are Liverpool men, and all of them, so far as I can see, stars of no small magnitude, for they seem between them to have collected most of the prizes and travelling and research scholarships available.

*

These town-planning competitions are interesting things. The premiums are usually adequate, presumably to compensate one for the feeling that one's scheme may never be carried out—or if it is does one also design the buildings? Few people now remember the big international competition for a Civic Centre which Birmingham launched some

Mr. Donald Walton, author of the design placed first in the Gloucester Secondary School Competition.

Authors of the winning scheme in the Kincorth Competition: Left to right: Messrs. C. Holliday, R. Gardner-Medwin and D. Winston.

years ago. This was won by a young Austrian with a particularly brilliant scheme. This was too much for Birmingham, and he has never been heard of again, but the " centre " is now well adorned with Ionic orders by local or other respectable lights.

THE IDEAL CLIENT

Not everyone has Sir Edwin Lutyens' luck in getting a client like Mr. Reginald McKenna. Mulberry House, Smith Square, sold at a profit, and then Mells Park, also presumably to show an equal profit as soon as the new house at Halnaker, near Chichester, is ready.

*

But then one doesn't often see an architect advertised as the chief selling factor—in *Country Life*, at any rate, I have seen " A LUTYENS HOUSE " in capital letters under the photograph as being, presumably, much more important than district or price.

EDINBURGH

My readers may remember that I recently had something to say about Edinburgh—lamenting the rather obvious invasion of Princes Street by commercialism of the worst sort. I also praised George Street and the New Town at the expense of the Old. Two Scottish architects, Messrs. W. G. D. and J. F., are offended and have drawn their skean-dhus in earnest. They write :

> We are rather surprised to find that such an imaginative being as Astragal should be enamoured with George Street, for surely such an obvious piece of street design requires little imagination for appreciation, whereas, unimaginative as he reputes us to be, some such gift is required to appreciate fully our " Royal Miles, Holyroods, Memorials and Thistle Chapels."

*

Every stone of the Royal Mile, etc., is, of course, hallowed by association and peopled by ghosts—literary and historic. It needs a guide-book but not more imagination than the average to appreciate this—as at Westminster Abbey or, say, the Palais Royale the sentiment is just a little too thick. However, I was not concerned with history but with architecture, and if George Street is rather an " obvious piece of design," it is at least a design. A street which is designed is not so common in Britain that we can afford to neglect it as do the majority of Edinburgh's visitors.

*

It needs, apparently, more imagination to appreciate the dignified formalities of the eighteenth century than to appreciate the merely picturesque. It is curious how many Scotsmen share with parsons, archæologians and preservation societies this extraordinary faculty for confusing what is sentimentally sacred with what is architecturally sound. After all, one doesn't defend the family album as being great literature. Not all the inscriptions, heraldry, poems and precious memories can, for instance, make the late Sir Robert Lorimer's full-size details better than they are. Messrs. W. D. G. and J. F., as architects, must learn the art of detached judgment.

*

The same correspondents also take me to task on the question of Edinburgh's street decorations. The poles from the Mall were, they admit, used over again, but a thistle was, they point out, substituted for the lion. This suggests that the Scots are a more imaginative race than I had thought. I am grateful for a correction as to the architect of St. Andrew's ; it seems that this church was designed by Captain Fraser and not by Mr. Thompson.

ANOTHER DREAM HOUSE

The Scottish Committee of the Council for Art in Industry is planning an all-Scottish house for the Glasgow Exhibition. Designed for a family with an income of £800 per annum it may be brilliant or it may be—well, I've seen some co-operative efforts by manufacturers on jobs of this kind. If you don't know what I mean go and see a sample flat in any flat block anywhere.

*

But let us not start complaining too soon, and only hope that Mr. Tait will be given a free hand to see that the programme is kept. £800 p.a. is a long way below the level where Dr. Pevsner maintains that " one can get away from the ugliness of things." Here is a grand scheme which may have really important results if only it's properly carried out.

BOTHER IN GLASGOW

Some small fuss seems to have started in Glasgow, and all because Bailie Hector M'Neill is asking the P.R.I.B.A. to nominate an architect adviser for the Finnieston Bridge scheme, " Registered Architect " leaping into the fray and maintaining firmly that the man to apply to is the President of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

*

Now why ? If Glasgow wants a local man to give advice, Edinburgh *would* be the place to go to, but Glasgow presumably knows most of the local men and perhaps wants some ideas from outside. And after all the R.I.B.A. *is* the parent body and anyway Glasgow is quite likely to get a Scot even if they apply to London for him.

ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY

The worst has happened. I have long since lamented the destruction of that charming little gateway to St. James's Church (destroyed to make room for a dozen extra seats at the Coronation) but I still hoped that its successor would be equally simple and appropriate. I was wrong.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

"*An open competition with a carefully selected jury is indicated for the National Theatre*" .. 392

"*Some small fuss seems to have started in Glasgow, because Bailie Hector M'Neill is asking the P.R.I.B.A. to nominate an architect adviser for the Finnieston Bridge scheme*" 393

Premiated designs in two competitions—Gloucester and Kincorth 396

"*No young designer leaving an art school can count on ever reaching a creditable salary*" 417

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, September 9

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. Exhibition of the works submitted by candidates for the R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarship. Until September 17. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.)*

BUILDING CENTRE, NEW BOND STREET, W.1. *Exhibition of enlarged photographs of S.S. "Orcades." Until September 25. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 1 p.m.)*

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SUMMER SCHOOL. *At Manchester. Until September 10.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ART EXHIBITION. *At the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7. Until September 30.*

Saturday, September 11

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. *Annual Excursion to Paris. The party will return to London on September 18.*

BUILDING SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION. *At 66 Portland Place, W.1. Quarterly General Meeting. "The Duties of the Building Surveyor in Connection with the Public Health Act, 1936." By A. Pierce Clingan.* 2.15 p.m.

Tuesday, September 14

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the Studios and Works of A. Jackson and Sons, Rainville Road, W.6.* 3 *p.m.*

WORKING-CLASS FLATS

The Final Report of the Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Health on the Construction of Flats for the Working Classes has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.

The Committee was appointed in July, 1934, "to inquire into the report upon materials and methods of construction suitable for the building of flats for the working classes with special reference to efficiency and cost." The Committee published an Interim Report in 1935.

In its Final Report the Committee reviews a variety of modern methods of construction and reaches the conclusion that apart from normal brick construction several other systems have "distinct promise." It recommends that several of the steel-framed and reinforced concrete-framed systems described should be given a trial. "The sponsors of such new forms of construction as are declared promising should have an opportunity of tendering for actual blocks of flats."

The Report will be reviewed in our next issue.

NEW SCHOOL FOR NORTH RIDING

The North Riding Education Committee has appointed Mr. Denis Clarke-Hall as architect for the new high school for girls at Richmond, Yorkshire. The scheme is estimated to cost £26,000. Mr. Clarke-Hall was awarded first prize in Section A of the recent *News Chronicle* Schools Competition.

D.I.A. CONFERENCE

The first week-end conference of the Design and Industries Association is to be held at the De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill, on September 24–26. The conference has been called "to consider the state of design in Britain today, the probable trend of the modern movement, and the development of D.I.A. policy." The speakers will include: Messrs. J. E. Barton, Anthony Bertram, J. De La Valette, E. M. O'R. Dickey, E. Maxwell Fry, Frank Murphy, Louis Otto, Nikolaus Pevsner, Herbert Read and F. R. Yerbury.

Full details of the conference are obtainable from the Secretary of the D.I.A., 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION ARCHITECTS

Seven Scottish architects are now associated with Mr. Thomas S. Tait in carrying out the vast amount of detailed work in connection with next year's Empire Exhibition in Glasgow.

They are Mr. Launcelot H. Ross; Mr. James Taylor Thomson; Miss Margaret Brodie; Mr. Basil Spence; Mr. J. A. Coia; Mr. T. W. Marwick, and Mr. Esme Gordon.

Mr. Launcelot Ross is supervising architect on the Exhibition's biggest building, the Palace of Engineering, which is nearing completion, and is also supervising the erection of the Exhibition Tower and restaurant, and the Palace of Arts, which is to be a permanent building.

Mr. J. Taylor Thomson is in charge of operations at the Palace of Industry, the Concert Hall and Restaurant. He is also the architect of the Church of Scotland building in the Exhibition.

Miss Margaret Brodie is a member of Mr. Tait's staff. She is designing the Women's Pavilion, which will cover 10,000 sq. ft. on a site facing the United Kingdom Pavilion.

Mr. Basil Spence has been appointed to the Scottish Pavilions, Mr. Marwick to the Garden Club, and Mr. Gordon to the Travel Pavilion.

OFFICIAL OPENINGS

The foundation stone of the extensions and improvements which are being made to the Royal Baths and Winter Gardens, Harrogate, is to be laid by Sir Kingsley Wood on October 6.

The foundation stone of the new town hall, Wembley, is to be laid on October 9. The architect is Mr. Clifford Strange, whose design was placed first in an open competition held in May, 1935.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Professor Patrick Abercrombie, speaking at the Town and Country Planning Summer School, now being held at Manchester, urged the necessity for a national survey, and particularly an aerial survey, as a valuable complement to the existing Ordnance and geological surveys. He said that the Land Utilization and Ordnance Surveys were both good for their particular requirements. They did not, however, meet the present needs of planning, as would an aerial survey.

Mr. F. J. Osborn, in an address entitled "A Practical Policy for National Decentralization," said that since the war the Ministry of Health and all the big municipalities had done the wrong thing with the most modern and damnable efficiency. Before the war they had problems of congestion, of excessive travel to work, of lack of playing-fields, and lack of access to the open country. The general trend of official policy, supported by public opinion, had been hard at work for twenty years making all those evils worse.

He urged the importance of making decentralization the policy of the nation; the encouragement of a conscious opinion on the part of the workers of the view that the saving of their time and money in travelling to and from work, the provision of houses with gardens near their work, was just as important to them as the maintenance of wage and hours-of-labour standards. He urged municipal authorities to give up the idea that the size of population was any real test of importance and prestige.

Mr. Osborn also advocated the development of suitable existing small towns as industrial centres. He concluded with a plea for a national industrial siting board, with power to prohibit, except under special permit, the establishment of industries in London and other excessively large towns; to encourage financially and administratively the establishment of industry in new towns and in the smaller towns, and generally to advise and guide industry in socially advantageous directions.

"A Policy for National Parks in Great Britain" was the subject of an address by Mr. John Dower. The lecturer emphasized the need for the setting up of the two National Park Commissions—one for England and Wales and one for Scotland—to choose national park sites and control their development. This was a recommendation of the Committee set up by the Government in 1929. Where local authorities in these areas defaulted the commissions would have power to produce planning schemes of their own, and they should also have control of matters not in the Planning Acts, and provide adequate footpaths, rest-camps, and hostels.

Sir Edward Simon delivered an address on "Planning in Moscow and Manchester Compared." He said that Manchester was far richer than Moscow, yet Moscow was building a civic centre on a grandiose scale culminating in the Palace of the Soviets, the most expensive building in the world. It might not be desirable to build a Palace of Cotton in Manchester on a similar scale, but Manchester should have a dignified civic centre. Why, he asked, was our regional planning so ineffective, so inferior to the planning of Moscow in imagination and vigour? The reasons for the failure

were the need of economic, political, and spiritual reform, new enthusiasm, and determination to build fine and beautiful cities.

PROPOSED CATHEDRAL, AUCKLAND

The Cathedral Committee of the Diocese of Auckland, New Zealand, has unanimously decided to appoint Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Past-President of the R.I.B.A., as sole assessor for the competition for the design of the proposed cathedral at Auckland.

BANNED COMPETITION

The following notice has been issued by the R.I.B.A. : "The Competitions Committee desires to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the proposed competition for alterations and improvements to Ebbw Vale Conservative Club premises are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee is in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition."

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination will be held : November 12, 13, 15, 16 and 18, 1937. (Last day for applications, October 12, 1937.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. Arthur R. Warnes, chartered structural engineer, has removed his office to No. 10a Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone No. Holborn 4208.

LETTERS *FROM* READERS

The Progress of Preservation

SIR,—The members of the C.P.R.E. have at heart the interests of architecture in the largest possible sense. A very small portion of them have any degree of architectural knowledge, and a still smaller number have technical knowledge. Adequately to deal with the subject of preserving the wonderful heritage which Britishers have in their old buildings, technical skill is required. This should be found in the portion of the community who are qualified architects. How is it that every such person is not an active member of the C.P.R.E. ?

To answer that question one has to have had some intimate acquaintance with them in regard to architectural matters. Is it a fact that the great majority of architects are unskilful as designers? If so, they are therefore not competent to consider the æsthetic values of architecture, old or new. They are absorbed by the many other aspects of the profession. This absence of concern and sympathy for architecture is, I think, responsible for the fact that the urgent and skilful work of defending the beauties of this delectable country falls to the lot of the enlightened and sensitive, though to a great extent, non-technical public which constitutes the C.P.R.E.

So far as the work of the C.P.R.E. has reference to architecture, it can and must be divided into two distinct divisions. They are repeatedly being confused, not least of all, by the members of the C.P.R.E. themselves. They cannot go together. They constitute two completely different problems and when the C.P.R.E. is criticized in a general way the issue is unsound for this reason. They are (*a*) Undesigned buildings, mostly domestic, forming by far the largest problem, and (*b*) modernistic architecture and its effect upon existing architectural character.

This effort of the C.P.R.E. in trying to obtain legislation to make Clause 12 of the Town Planning Act compulsory, is very commendable, and if successful will suffice to deal with (*a*). In places where this clause has been adopted, although it is voluntary, an enormous advance has been made in the quality of speculative domestic building, and similar classes of building. So long as every owner or speculator is permitted to erect buildings which have not, in the view of the few instructed people whose opinions are competent, the genuine qualities of architecture, either in their layout, grouping or individual design, so long will spoliation of the countryside continue. The quantity of this kind of building is enormous and has a much greater effect on the appearance of the country as a whole than any other.

In regard to the second class, so long as a qualified designer of unimpeachable competency is handling the work, the C.P.R.E. need have but one anxiety ; the position of the new building must be such that it will not impair the character of existing architecture. Suppose in Chipping Campden, Glos., it was proposed to erect a new building, the C.P.R.E. would make sure that the designer was able, and that he would use local materials. Beyond this the C.P.R.E. should be able to rely on his judgment and architectural gentlemanliness. If coercion should be exercised by the client, who presumably would not have the perception of his advisor, and the charm of the place were in jeopardy, the advisor should be expected to welcome the obstruction of the C.P.R.E. and/or the Town Planning Committee.

It would delight me to find that you, Sir, in your treatment of the subject in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL were to maintain a position of impartiality from which you could advize your architect readers in regard to their responsibilities and the dire need of this country for defence against the uglifying of its green and pleasant land, and in the destruction of the charm of its existing architecture.

Your leader in the JOURNAL for August 26, clear and temperate except for the sarcasm of its last sentence, might find this letter a useful addendum.

THOMAS RAYSON

THOMAS RAYSON, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

CHARTERED ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR

Salaried Architects

SIR,—I am afraid I am too stupid to follow "Democrat's" argumentative methods.

In reply to my question :—

1. "Are the conditions of Fellowship deliberately drawn up to oppose the interests of Associates and Licentiates ?" "Democrat" writes, "*The question becomes 'Are the interests of bosses the interests of non-bosses ?' Of course they are not*"

Having answered his own question to his own satisfaction, he does not say whether it is intended to be a reply to my query. If it is, why not have left out six lines of writing (and necessary thought) and give the answer I expected, but apparently not the one "Democrat" intended.

2. "Democrat" is obsessed with his idea of "boss and non-boss." If you get the right man, it does not matter whether he is a "boss" or "non-boss." If the R.I.B.A. constitution is bad, elect the right men and it will be altered.

3. "Democrat," in a vague dissertation on his theory of political economy, leaves me puzzled. Not understanding, I will not attempt to reply to what I can only assume to be argument.

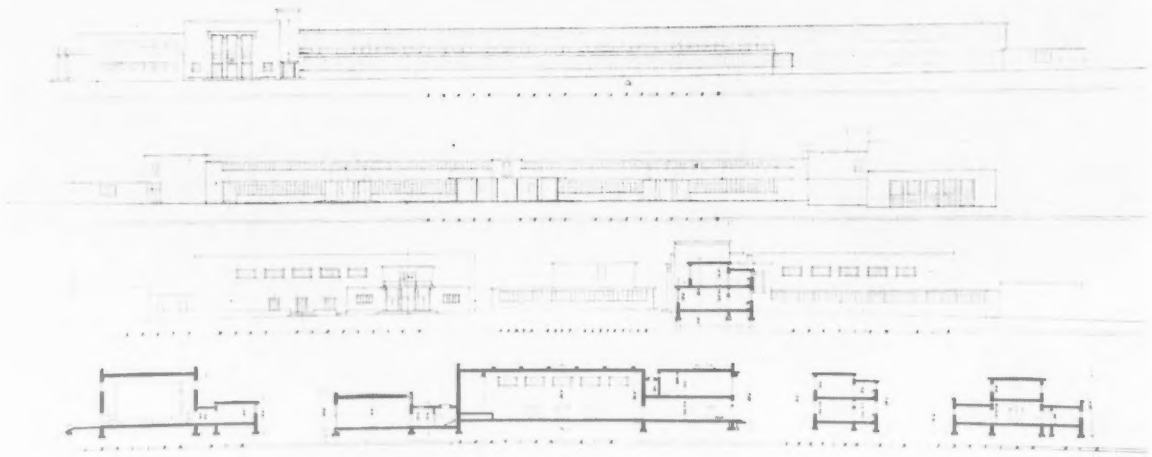
"Democrat" asks why I refer to assistants as "men"—"Why not architects ?" I really do not know ; perhaps because I think of them as men, not machines ; perhaps because I have not employed women architects ; but most likely because, as a lifelong democrat, I generally think of my friends as men and women, not as professional labels.

"Democrat" appears to kick against the pricks because he is bossed. But is not everyone ? I should be surprised if my fellow architects thought of me as "bossing," because they work for me, and I am quite sure I never think of myself as a "boss."

I am so old that I have passed through many depressions, but have always avoided personal advertisement, but according to the gospel of "Democrat" this is a "red herring" ; it is not a question of "centres of depression" preventing the giving ; his theory is that no one ever can give a job, which may account for much unemployment. Brought up in the same school as "Democrat," many will not ask for what they know no one can give, so they go on the dole.

CHARTERED ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR

COMPETITION FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER: WINNING DESIGN: BY DONALD WALTON



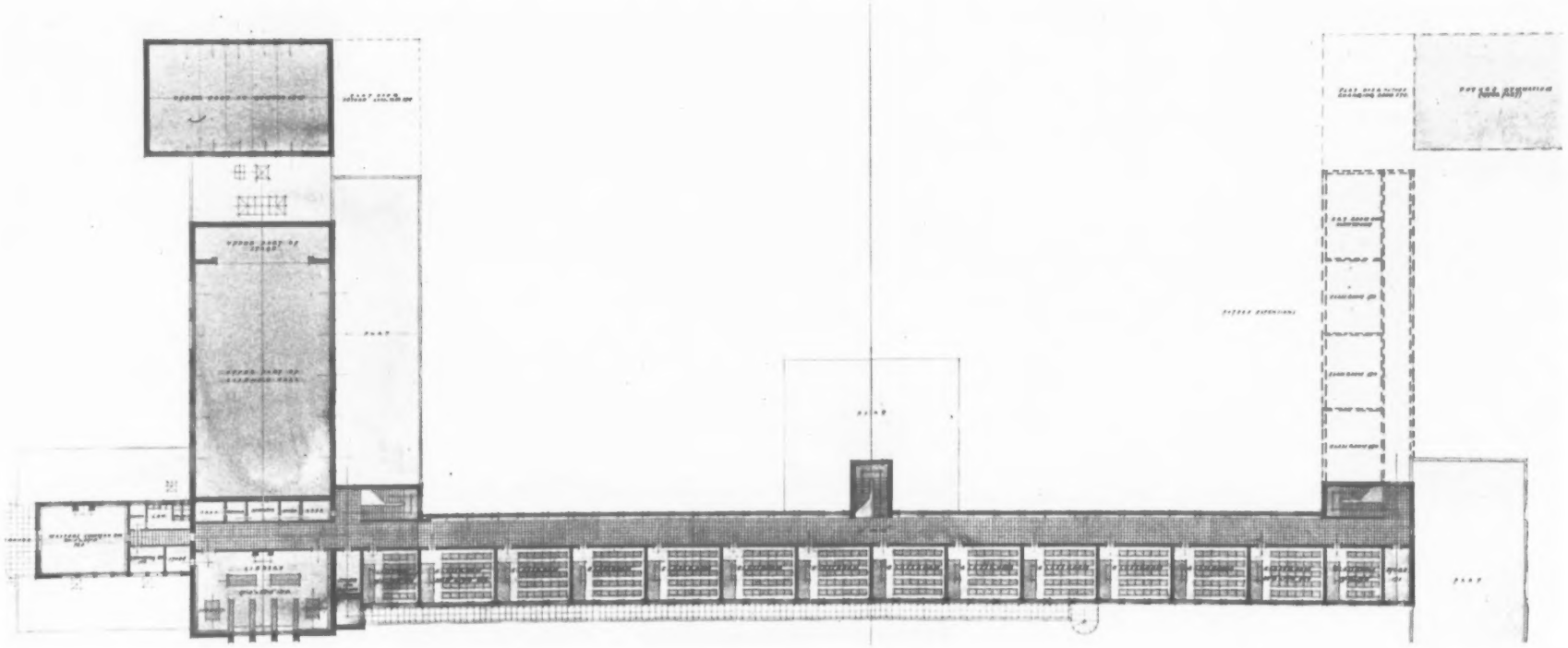
Mr. H. Stratton Davis, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the competition for the proposed new Secondary School for Boys at Potsmead, Gloucester, for the Governors of the United Schools, Gloucester, has made his award as follows :—

Design placed first (£200) : Mr. Donald G. Walton, F.R.I.B.A., of King Street Chambers, Maidenhead.

Design placed second (£100) : Mr. H. T. Wright, F.R.I.B.A., of 50 High Street, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

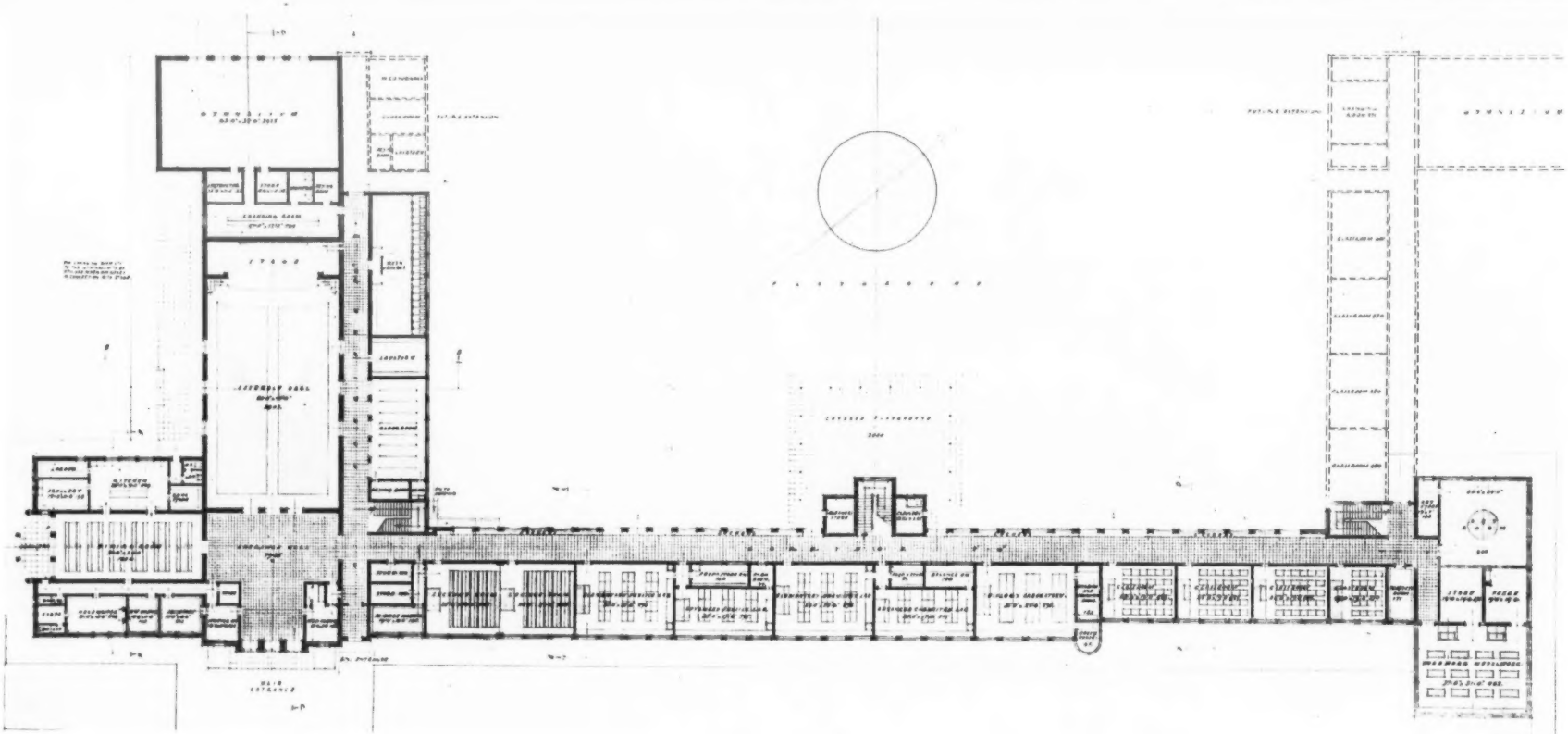
Design placed third (£50) : Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., in association with Mr. F. M. Hannan, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. A. F. Grey, of Sun Buildings, 1 Clare Street, Bristol.

The designs placed first and second are illustrated on this and the following two pages. An exhibition of the designs submitted is now being held at the Old Crypt Grammar School, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, and will run until September 11.



First floor plan

First floor plan



Ground floor plan

THE WINNER'S REPORT

Following are some extracts from the winner's report :

GENERAL

Having regard to the peculiarities of the site and in particular to the nature of its contours, it was considered wisest to lay the buildings as near as possible parallel to these contours. This provided the teaching-rooms with a south-east aspect, and a fine view of the playing-fields on the north-west side.

Whilst the symmetrical plan was not to be ignored, it appeared that in this case it would prove more of a hindrance to a good arrangement of rooms than otherwise and, as the by-pass road was situated at one end of the block and at an angle of 45 degs. to it, the position of the administration block automatically arranged itself at the south end.

All the classrooms, etc., including those to be built in the future will be perfectly ventilated and have an abundance of light.

The corridors are generous in width and, owing to their straightness, are easily supervised by both staff and prefects.

The entrance hall has been made sufficiently large to meet the demands of both the assembly hall and dining-room for which it acts as a collecting point. These rooms can also be used independently of the remainder of the school.

Three staircases are arranged to serve the first floor.

Elevations

The treatment of the elevations is simple in character and horizontal in effect, and will be of sufficient extent to control the view either from the playing-fields or the by-pass road on the south-east.

Construction

A light steel framework with brick is to be the form of construction generally.

Piers to classrooms, etc. : Formed of small-section steel stanchions, encased in brickwork.

Walls to assembly hall : Steel framework with brick panels.

Ground floor—generally : Concrete, prepared for requisite floor finishes, having ducts arranged near walls for services.

First floor—generally : Hollow tile construction spanning between the rolled steel joists connecting the stanchions to window piers.

Roofs : To be flat roofs, composed of timber joists supported on cross beams fixed to stanchions. The upper surface to be covered with thin concrete slabs reinforced and prepared for bituminous sheeting and gravel insulating material. *Windows :* Metal in outer wood frames.

Finishes

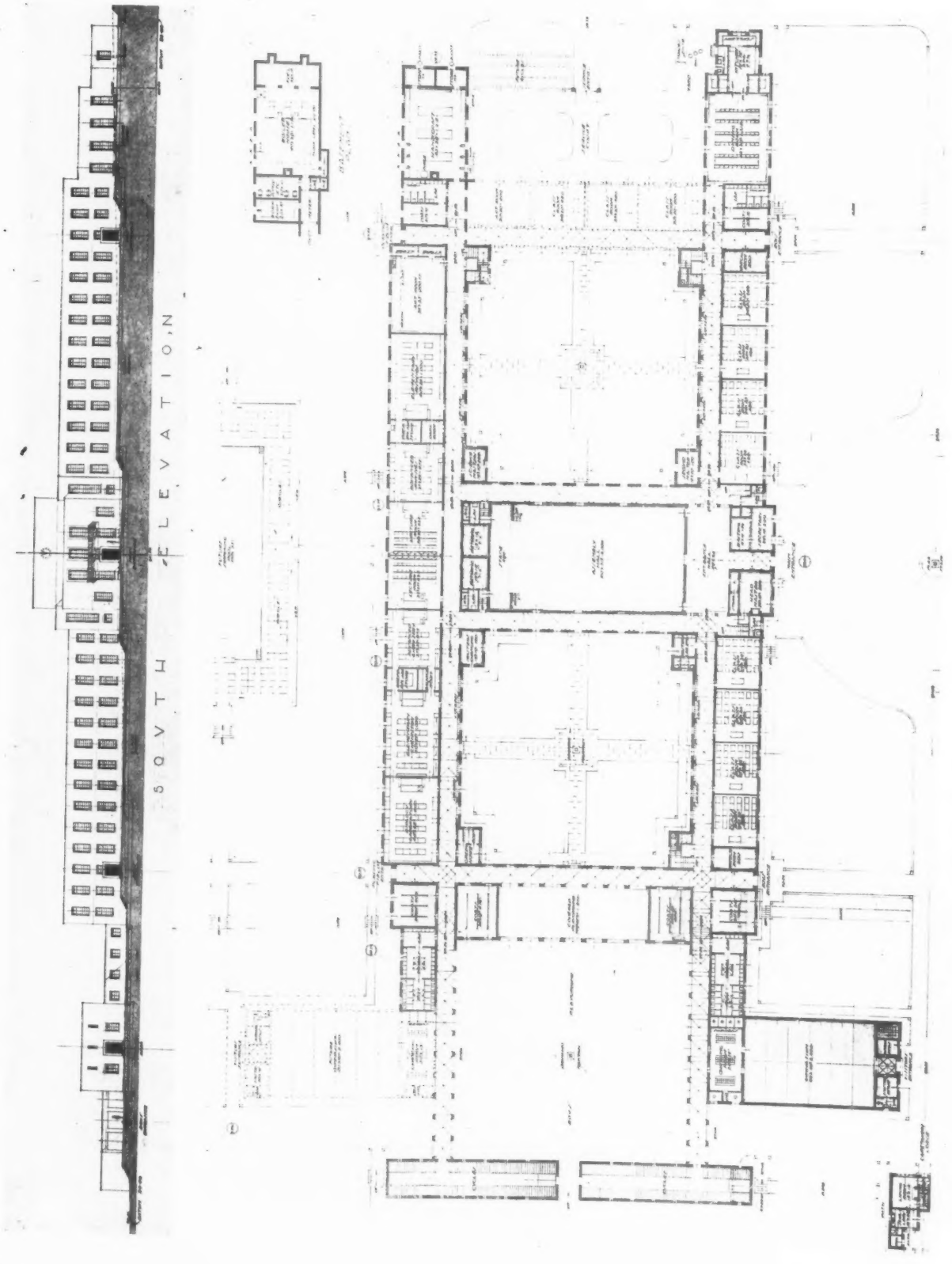
Exterior : Light-brown sand stock facing bricks and flush joints. Artificial stone dressings to administration front.

Cost

	£
Dining hall, entrance, library : 108, 285 cub. ft. at 1s. 1d.	5,865
Gymnasium, stairs, etc. : 100, 945 cub. ft. at 9d.	3,786
Classrooms, kitchen, changing-rooms, heating : 232,360 cub. ft. at 1s.	11,618
Laboratories : 117,830 cub. ft. at 1s. 2d.	6,872
Assembly hall, lavatories, etc. : 195,405 cub. ft. at 11d.	8,956
Entrance and corridors : 95,620 cub. ft. at 10d.	3,984
Corridor adjoining lavatories (between walls) and stores : 13,550 cub. ft. at 6d.	434
Caretaker's house	600
Boundary fencing and gates	540
Excavating and filling to football and hockey grounds	730
Turfing—17 acres	1,275
Roads, paths, playgrounds, etc.	1,380
Cycle sheds, games pavilion and covered playground	740
No. 4 tennis courts	400
	£47,180

COMPETITION FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER

DESIGN PLACED SECOND: BY H. T WRIGHT



COMPETITION FOR THE LAYOUT OF KINCORTH ESTATE, ABERDEEN

THE WINNERS' REPORT

THE PLAN

An informal landscape treatment appears most natural to the topography. The plan is derived from consideration of the contours, bridge approaches, traffic arteries, viewpoints.

The high land in the centre of the scheme, with its fine views over Aberdeen and the Dee Valley, has been appropriated for the Civic Centre and Recreational Park.

An important principle dominating the scheme is the linking together of main open spaces by green footways independent of roads.

It has been thought advisable to group together without too great rigidity the private estate development and the three types of municipal housing accommodation, except for small isolated portions.

ROADS AND APPROACHES

It has been assumed that the new bridge will form the main approach to the site. From this bridge there is direct connection to the Civic Centre by a parkway road with a gradient not exceeding 1 in 15. The pedestrian approach runs through in the 300 ft. wide park strip and is linked to the river playgrounds by an underpass.

From the Bridge of Dee, the land rises too steeply for a satisfactory road approach to the Civic Centre, but a pedestrian way has been planned as the formal approach to the adjoining park, a church on the brow of the hill forming the climax. Wherever possible footways have been planned independent of motor ways.

A continuous outer ring road surrounds the main part of the scheme to encourage traffic to circulate without passing through the Civic Centre. This road and all traffic roads are planned so that they will not also become service roads ; separate access is given to houses abutting such roads. Service roads are planned to discourage through traffic.

Main traffic roads have been kept in the positions proposed on the survey plan No. 2, with the following exceptions :—

(i) It is recommended that the road through the industrial area be diverted to avoid a complicated five-point junction and to serve the factory layout more efficiently.

(ii) The alignment of proposed roads has been slightly varied where traffic junctions occur, at both bridges and at the intersection of Abbotsville Road and the proposed road between the new bridge and Nigg.

(iii) Abbotsville road has been diverted at the West end to connect with the proposed road parallel to the river.

(iv) It is recommended that the sharp curve in the road opposite Kincorth, at a point where it runs outside the boundary of the scheme, should be slightly modified. A gentle curve is proposed. This permits a better road connection to the Estate and improves the alignment of the road. A minor adjustment to the boundaries of the scheme at this point could be made by the way of exchange of land without incurring the cost of the acquisition of additional property.

For through connections, road widths are based on traffic lanes of 10 ft., main roads within the scheme being 30 ft. wide and secondary roads 18 ft. wide.

Service roads and cul-de-sacs are based on traffic lanes of 8 ft.

Gradients for through main traffic roads and major residential roads do not exceed 1 in 15.

Service roads and small cul-de-sacs do not exceed 1 in 10.

OPEN SPACES

The authors consider that in Scotland a generous allowance of public recreational space is more important than a generous allowance of private garden. Within the scheme some 85 acres (excluding school grounds, river, play fields and the rough ground to the south) have been zoned for green belts and recreational spaces. Main open spaces are linked by footways in green belts. An informal park forming an extension to the Civic Centre is planned for promenade and bandstand, tennis, bowls, putting and informal games. This park, on high ground, commands magnificent views over Aberdeen and the Dee Valley.

Play spaces for very small children, some in conjunction with nursery schools and crêches, are dispersed throughout the scheme.

CIVIC CENTRE

The Civic Centre has been placed in the high tableland in the centre of the scheme. The grouping of the buildings round the green is formal but open in character. It is strongly recommended that the prospect to the north and north-west should be kept free of all buildings.

Provision has been made for the following :—

Shops : Main shops are grouped in the recess parallel with the approach road. Professional and business premises, restaurant and less-frequented shops flank the green. All are provided with rear service roads. There is provision for 65 shop units of 15 ft. frontage each, and additional shop units are sited at not more than half-mile intervals throughout the scheme.

Banks : One either side of shopping recess.

Post Office : On island site, with service road.

Community Hall and Library : Linked by a covered way and placed at quiet end of green where through traffic is not encouraged.

Welfare Clinic and Nursery School : Also at quiet end adjoining park. (*See also* Schools.)

Cinema : Adjoining.

Car Park : For 40 cars, accessible from approach roads.

Bus Station : Planned as a terminal, adjacent to the green.

Lavatories : Near bus station on park strip.

SCHOOLS

The siting of schools has been governed by consideration of walking distance, avoidance of dangerous road crossings, topography.

All have been sited so that the desirable south to south-west aspect can be achieved and expansion easily effected.

Post Primary Schools : One of these has been placed in direct relation to the Civic Centre where it can form the cultural centre for adult as well as child community life. It has about 6 acres of land. The other school is sited, where suggested, in the north-east corner conveniently connected with the river playfields. Part of the 5 acres appropriated by this school is merged in the playfields. It has been assumed that post-primary schools will not exceed two storeys in height.

Primary Schools : These have been given a minimum of 3.5 acres each. All have green belt connections and all (except one which serves the isolated development), serves areas bounded by through traffic routes and are within a half-mile walking distance from any house. It has been assumed that primary schools will be mainly one-storey buildings.

Nursery Schools : It has been considered important that a certain number of separate nursery schools, similar to those now in use in Edinburgh, be distributed in the scheme. In addition to the one attached to the Welfare Centre, four small nursery schools, in conjunction with infants' play spaces, have been sited at convenient points.

CHURCHES

Three church sites are provided prominently situated in quiet surroundings. The large Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), is placed at the terminus of the pedestrian parkway on the axis of the Bridge of Dee. The second church is sited in the green belt which connects the new bridge to the Civic Centre, and a third site is suggested on the hilly ground at the south end of the estate.

TENEMENTS

Blocks of tenements have been located on the high ground to the south-east and on a site adjacent to the industrial area. Flats are also placed above shops in the Civic Centre (three storeys in height) and above shops at local centres (two storeys in height). All tenement buildings have been informally grouped to give interest and variety. This method is preferred to the more rigid and monotonous form of planning. Economic siting of the blocks has been carefully considered. Buildings are of various lengths and use is made of open court-yards and other forms of architectural grouping.

Where tenements are placed axially north and south habitable rooms could be planned on both sides of the building, with living-rooms to the east and bedrooms to the west. Similar plans to those suggested by the promoters could be used. In cases where buildings face south, a modified plan with habitable rooms to the front, and bathrooms, kitchens and larders to the rear, would be used.

Service roads and service footways have been provided on one side of each block, and gardens have been provided between the buildings on the opposite side. The minimum distance between blocks is 90 ft. for three-storey buildings and 80 ft. for two-storey buildings.

The total number of tenements is 1,810.

FLATTED HOUSES

The flatted houses are grouped together in the north-east area of the scheme on the slopes between Abbotsville Road and the open space on the banks of the River Dee and also the small area linking tenements and the cottages east of Wellington Road. Generally, each building comprises four apartments, two on the ground floor and two on the first floor. Occasionally terraced blocks have been used. The total number of flatted houses is 1,100.

COTTAGES

Cottages are sited in the south-west corner of the scheme on an isolated plot east of Wellington Road and on an area west of the Bon Accord Laundry. Cottages are arranged in blocks of two, four and six, with minimum frontages of 20 ft. and deep gardens in the rear. All cottage areas have small local shopping centres and nursery schools. The number of families accommodated is 710.

PRIVATE HOUSES

Sites for private houses, detached and semi-detached, are located on the western slopes of the site, commanding views over the Dee Valley. The total number of dwellings provided is 380.

INDUSTRIAL AREA

The boundaries of the industrial area have been slightly modified to give a more satisfactory layout, providing an area that can be easily sub-divided into rectangular plots to meet individual requirements. Building plots of any frontage and sufficient depth for industrial use can be made. The whole of the industrial area is surrounded by a protective screen of trees. The area available for subdivision is 18 acres. Adjacent to this area are tenements, flatted houses and cottages. Within the area, a site has been set aside for shops, canteen and offices.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

It is suggested that the buildings in the Civic Centre should be constructed of local stone and other buildings finished in white or colour wash, with occasional use of stone.

COMPETITION FOR THE LAYOUT OF KINCORTH

DESIGN PLACED FIRST: BY C. HOLLIDAY, R. GARDNER-MEDWIN AND D. WINSTON

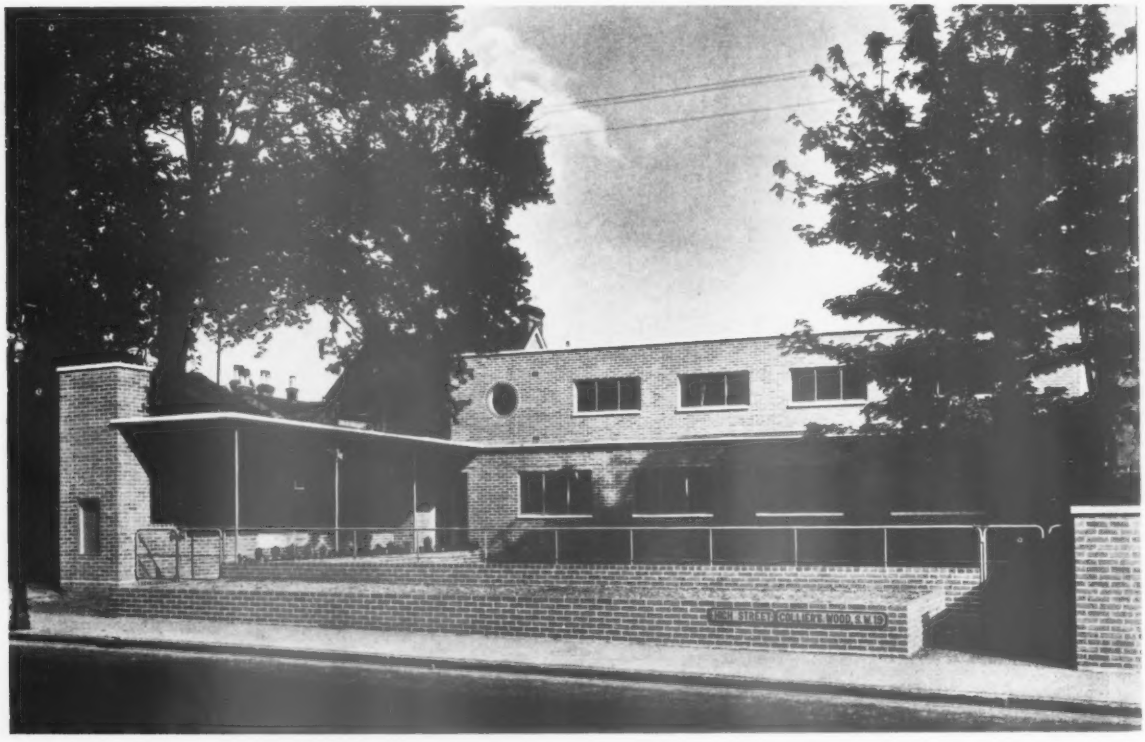
DESIGN PLACED SECOND: BY RUTH ELLIS AND L. H. BUCKNELL

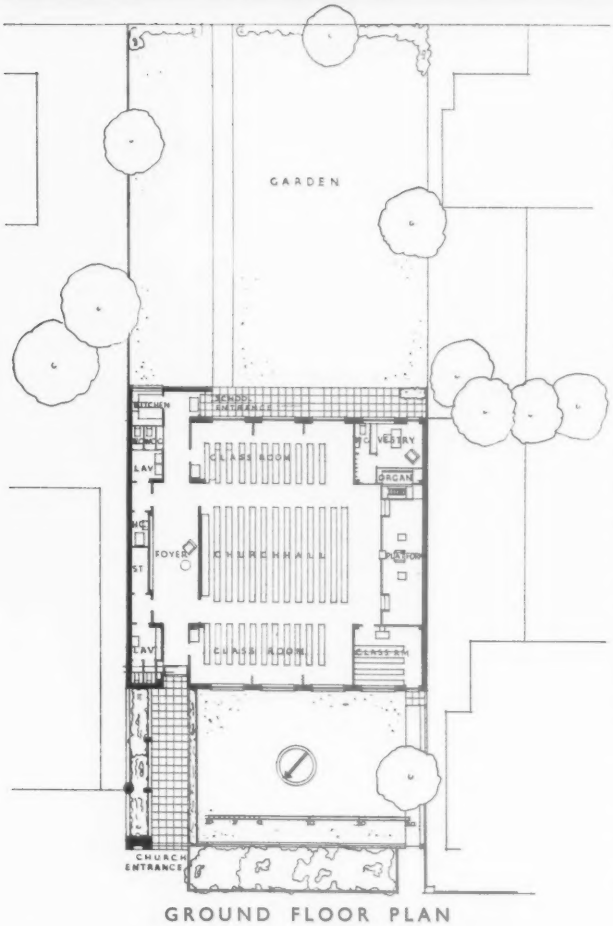
ESTATE, ABERDEEN: THE PREMIATED DESIGNS

DESIGN BRACKETED THIRD: BY W. DOUGILL AND E. A. FERRIBY

DESIGN BRACKETED THIRD: BY G. M. HIRSCH AND M. PINCHES

COLLIERS WOOD METHODIST MISSION:





GROUND FLOOR PLAN

GENERAL PROBLEM — *Methodist mission, with accommodation for a church hall, Sunday school, young people's club and general meeting hall. Sliding partitions enable the church hall to be thrown open for large meetings or closed to form three separate halls for services and Sunday school meetings. The side wings can be sub-divided by curtains into smaller classrooms.*

CONSTRUCTION—*The classroom wings are 11 ins. cavity concrete blocks. The remainder of the building has a reinforced concrete frame, with walls generally of 11 ins. cavity concrete blocks. Roofs are reinforced concrete covered with felt and ¾-in. asphalt; internal walls, 2 ins. and 2½ ins. breeze blocks.*

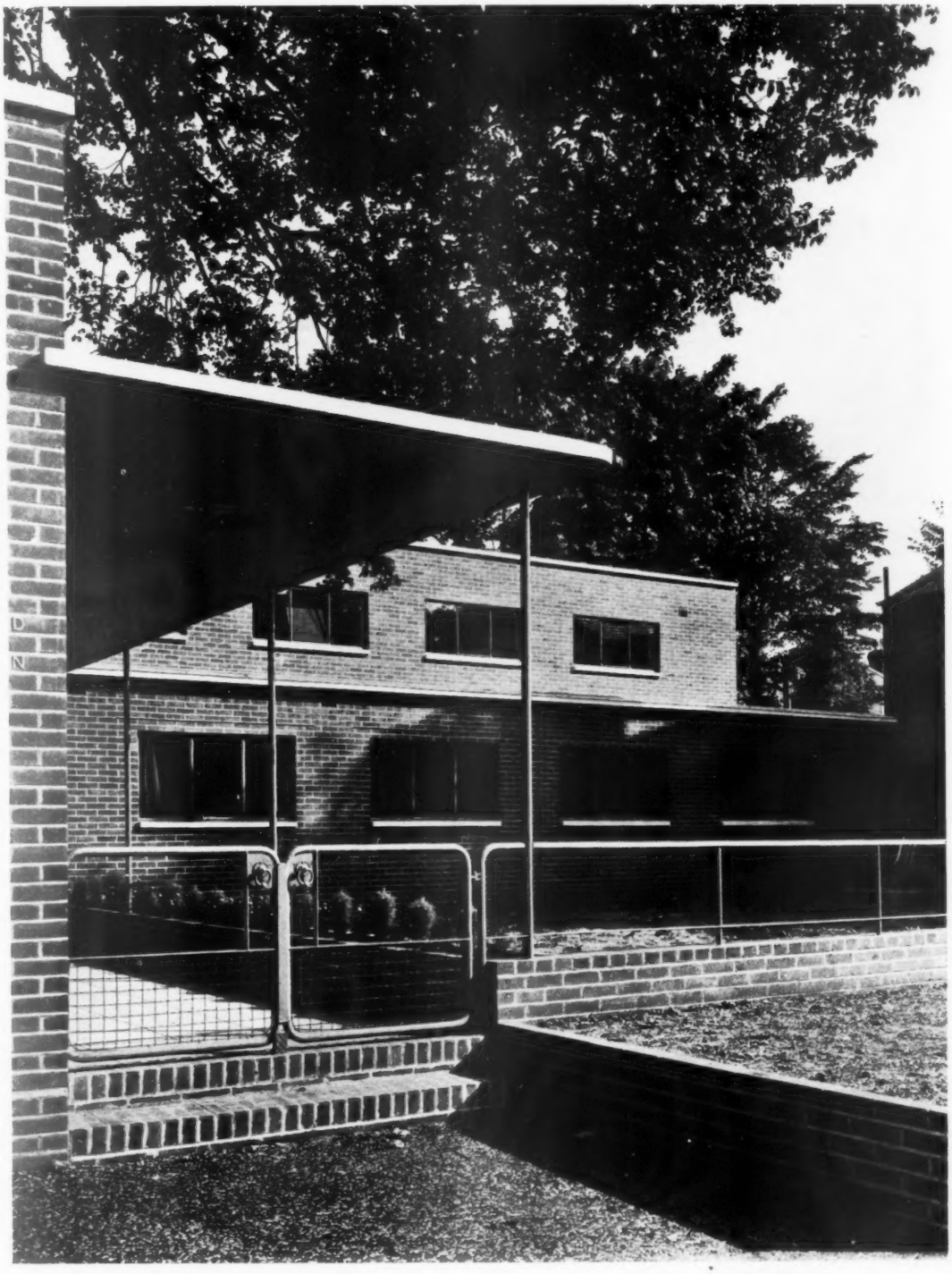
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—*The elevations are brown concrete blocks, with metal casements; the canopies coloured blue on the underside and cream on the edges.*

PLAN—*All rooms have separate entrances from the outside of the building and from the foyer. The classrooms at the rear have large windows down to floor level opening on to a terrace and a garden for open air work. The main approach is by a covered terrace lined with flower boxes and having a spacious foyer. At night the entrance terrace can be floodlit.*

INTERNAL FINISHES—*Walls and ceilings are plastered and distempered; and the floors to the entrance foyer, lavatories and the kitchen are buff coloured granolithic. The main rooms are floored with wood blocks; the vestries with grey lino. Doors are flush and are painted. The church hall is panelled in natural polished birch, with birch faced sliding folding partitions and doors, organ front and platform front. Over the platform panelling is a wall mural by Hans Feibusch. Built-in furniture and fittings are in deal, painted.*

The photograph is of the entrance front.

DESIGNED BY EDWARD D. MILLS

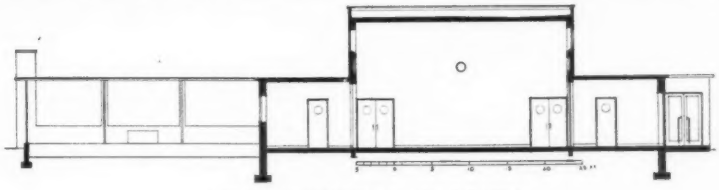


CONTRACT PRICE—*Including curtains, furniture, fittings, wall mural and turfing to front garden, £4,200.*

PRICE PER FOOT CUBE—*1s. 1¼d.*

ACCOMMODATION—*Church hall, 208 persons; side wings, 132, 66 in each; clubroom, 30; total, 370 persons.*

The photograph is taken from the north corner of the entrance front.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

COLLIERS WOOD METHODIST MISSION

DESIGNED BY EDWARD D. MILLS

The photographs show : above, the church hall ; left, the foyer ; below, the platform in the church hall.

For list of general and sub-contractors see page 420.

"THE PRACTITIONER OFFICES, BENTINCK STREET, W.

DESIGNED BY STANLEY HALL AND EASTON AND ROBERTSON

GENERAL PROBLEM—*A new office building in Bentinck Street to house "The Practitioner," a medical paper which had been situated previously in the city. The building stands on a restricted site less than 22 ft. wide.*

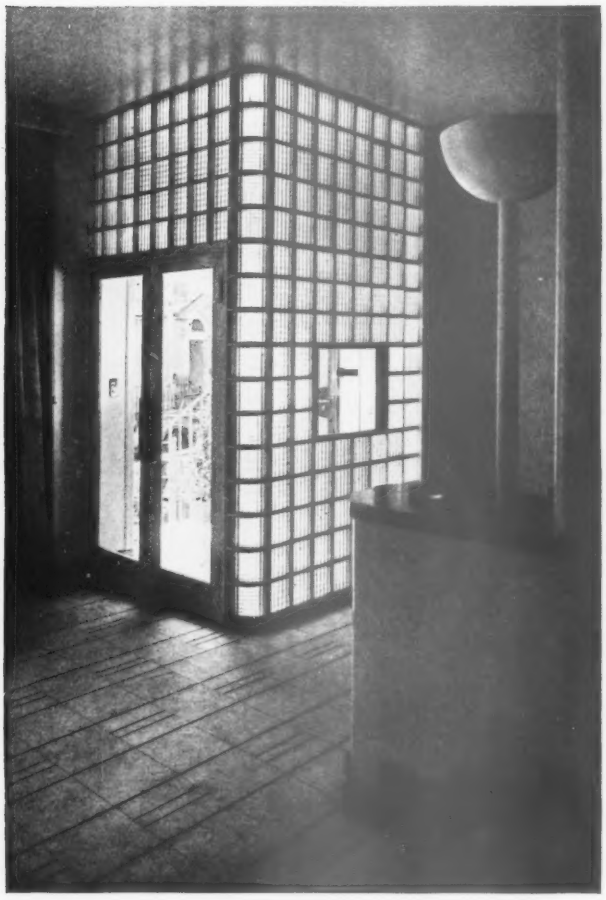
The offices of the newspaper occupy the basement, ground and first floors. The second floor accommodates a private flat and a commissionaire's flat, and the fourth and fifth floors contain a large lettable flat.

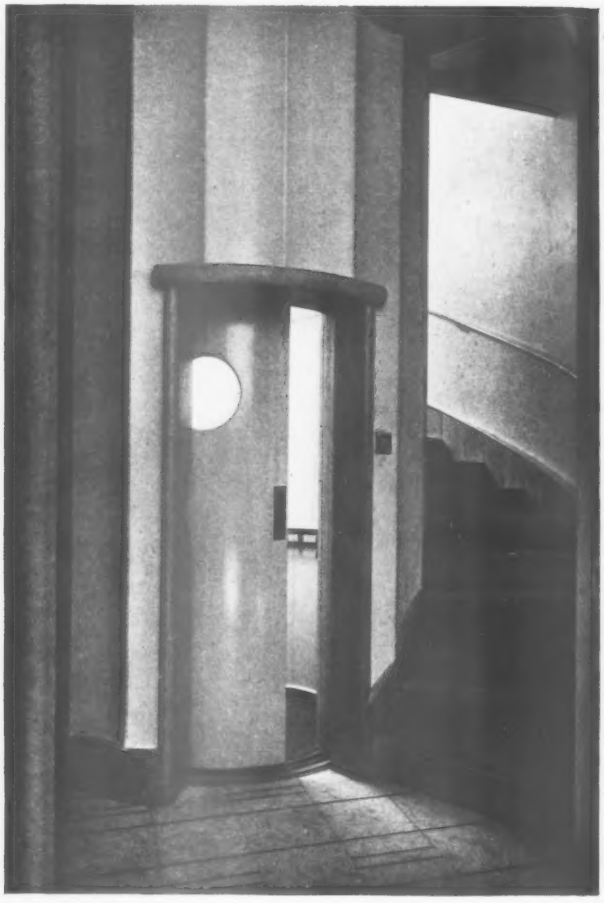
Estate requirements demanded an elevational treatment in keeping with the existing Georgian surroundings.

On the right is a view of the main entrance. A medical emblem is incorporated in the design of the balcony railings.

D

"THE PRACTITIONER" OFFICES, BENTINCK STREET, W.: BY S



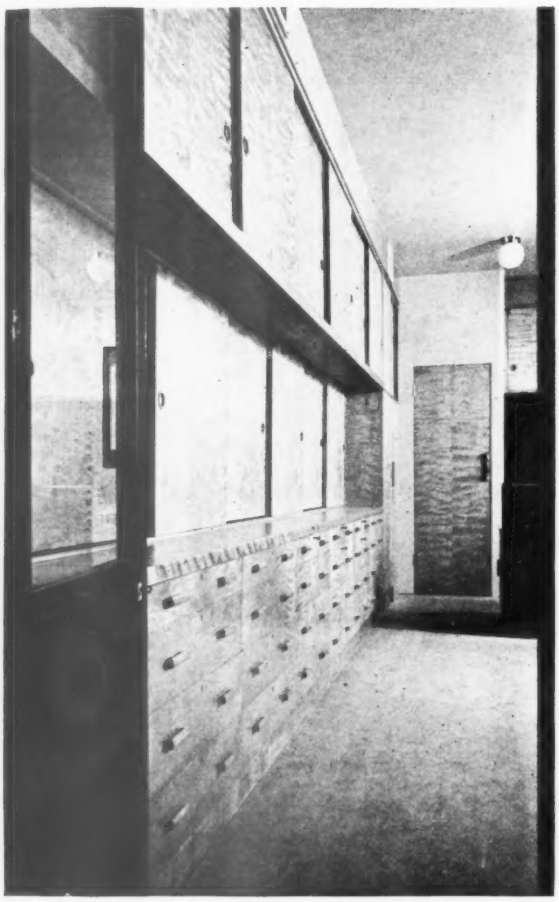


BASEMENT, GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

CONSTRUCTION—*Solid brick walls 23 ins. thick in the basement; 18 ins. thick on the ground and first floors; and 14 ins. thick, reducing to 9 ins. thick, above. Floors are wood with the exception of the ground floor which in the front portion is concrete with a marble finish. Structural steel beams span between the party walls to take the floors, and steel stanchions carry down on the face of one party wall. The lift well is self-supporting, and consists of a 6 in. thick circular reinforced concrete shaft, 5 ft. 2 ins. internal diameter and nearly 80 ft. high. Around this centre shaft is a circular brick wall to support the staircase (3 ft. 3 ins. wide), which spans between; the stair treads and risers being finished in 1¾ ins. thick oak.*

The photographs show: Left, entrance hall with inner doors set in a ribbed glass brick screen which encloses the lobby. An enquiry hatch with sliding glass panels is adjacent to the commissionaire's enquiry desk. The floor is travertine with black scribed joints. Macassar ebony is used for the shelf top. Artificial lighting is indirect. Right: circular lift shaft and main staircase. The doors to the lift, both external and internal, are curved on plan and are provided with circular observation windows in Georgian wired polished plate. The lift ceiling light is increased in intensity by a floating floor switch automatically actuated on entry.

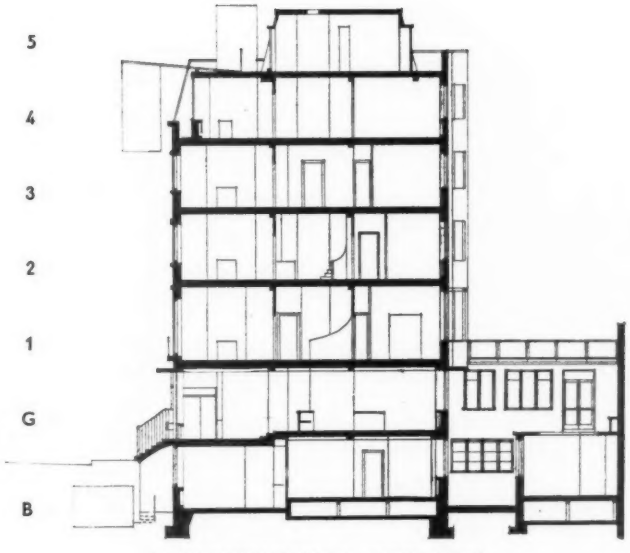
BY STANLEY HALL AND EASTON AND ROBERTSON



ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—*Dressed Portland stone is used on the ground floor entrance front, balconies, and architrave surrounds to the windows. The main elevation is in 2-in. brown sand-faced bricks. The first floor balcony railings are of wrought iron, bronze painted; and protected from the risk of rust expansion cracking the balconies by screw fixing to bronze dowels lead-caulked into the stone. The back elevation is in sand lime brickwork.*

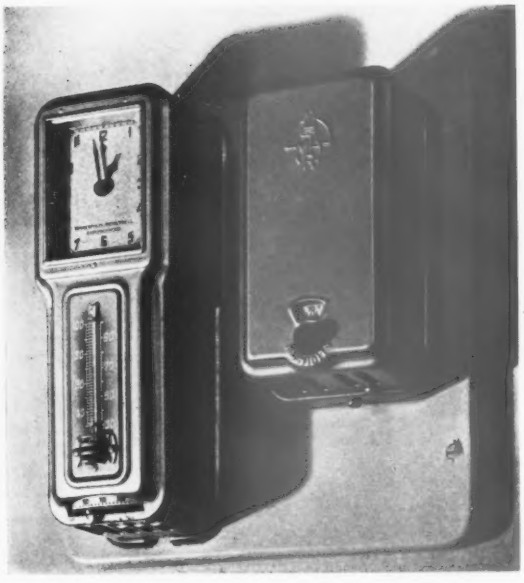
INTERIOR FINISHES—*Walls are plaster, the ceilings of plaster board skimmed with a setting coat. The entrance hall floor is in travertine with black scribed joints and black ebonized skirting.*

The photographs show: Left: filing cupboards and drawers. In a number of cases they completely fill the wall space. They are designed in three tiers. The finish is standard throughout the building in natural polished veneered birch, the flush doors and office furniture being similarly finished. Right: the editorial room at first floor level extends across the width of the building. The fireplace surround is concave with vertical lighting troughs at the side and an electric inset fire in sheet copper alloy. The furniture is in blue-stained sycamore with blue leather upholstery. The carpet is dark blue.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

"THE PRACTITIONER" OFFICES, BENTINCK STREET, W.



DESIGNED BY STANLEY HALL AND EASTON AND ROBERTSON

SERVICES—*The building is among the first of the smaller ones to be provided with an air conditioning installation, and it possesses the first direct gas-fired plant in England. The plant is housed in the basement, with intake fans on the roof, the air being washed, filtered and warmed, when necessary, before delivery. The installation is divided into two sections, both being separately controlled.*

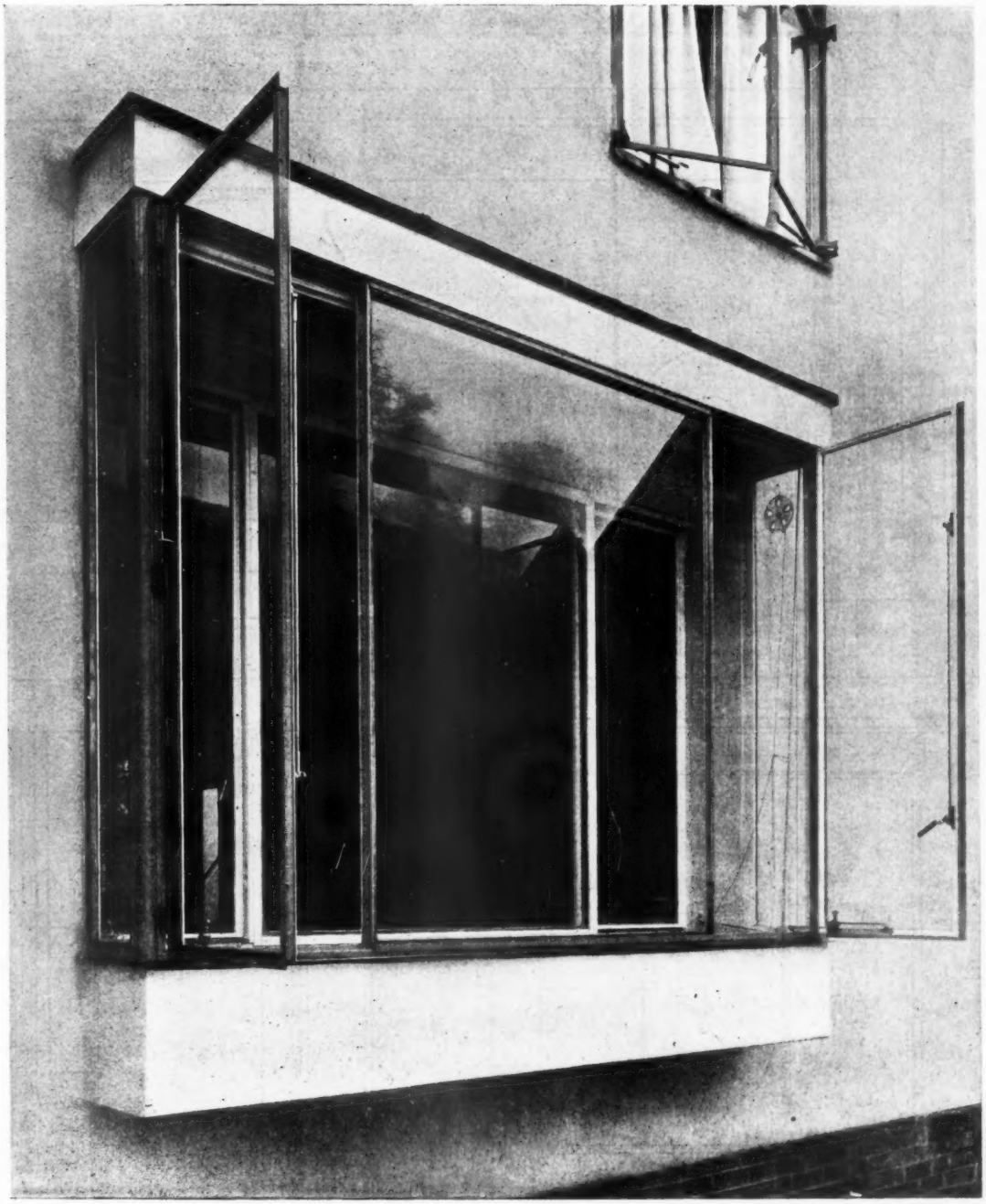
Heating throughout is by electricity through wall panels, tubular heaters, convectors and radiant fires. Hot water supply is by electric storage heaters, thermostatically controlled. Internal telephones and electric clocks are installed. The lift motor is housed in the basement.

The photographs show : Above, the editorial room looking towards the entrance door, which is flanked on either side by the air conditioning registers and indirect lighting fittings. The remainder of this wall is taken up by built-in bookcases. Left, one of the two air-conditioning control panels. On the left is the thermostat with chronotherm control (a mains clock) governing the times at which the respective régimes begin and end. On the right is the humidistat.

For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 420.

WORKING DETAILS : 589

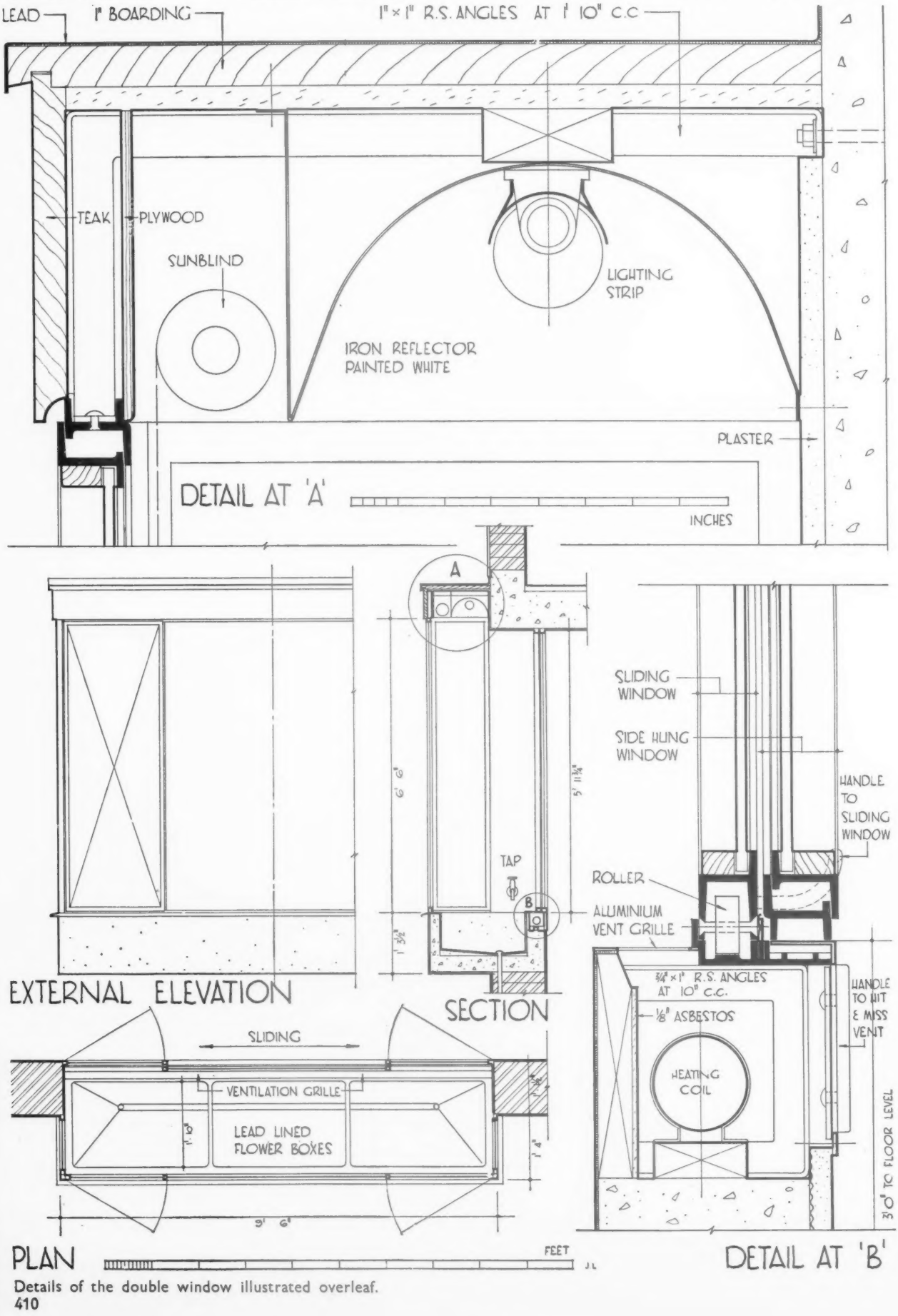
DOUBLE WINDOW • HOUSE IN CHELSEA, S.W. • WALTER GROPIUS AND E. MAXWELL FRY



The double window is built in the east wall of the living-room. It consists of two glass window surfaces with heated space between and lead-lined boxes to take flowers. A lighting strip runs the length of the projecting bay, and a sunblind is housed above the exterior windows. The heating coil is built into an asbestos-lined recess beneath the interior windows with ventilation grilles into the living-room, and above the flower-boxes. Access to the flower-boxes from the living-room is by means of a sliding window and two opening casements. Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 590

DOUBLE WINDOW • HOUSE IN CHELSEA, S.W. • WALTER GROPIUS AND E. MAXWELL FRY



Details of the double window illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

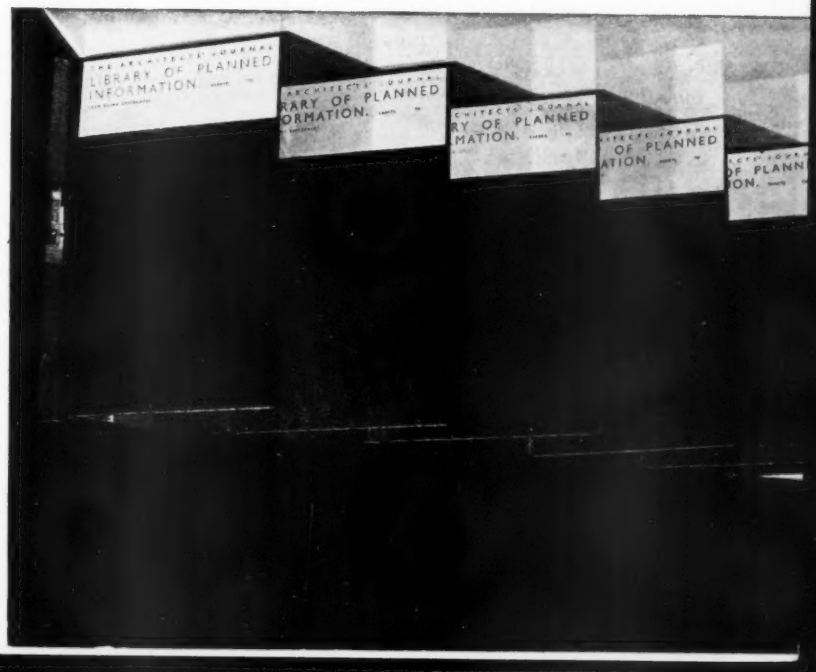
INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

554 Burnt Clay Roofing Tiles

555 A.B.M. Draining Boards



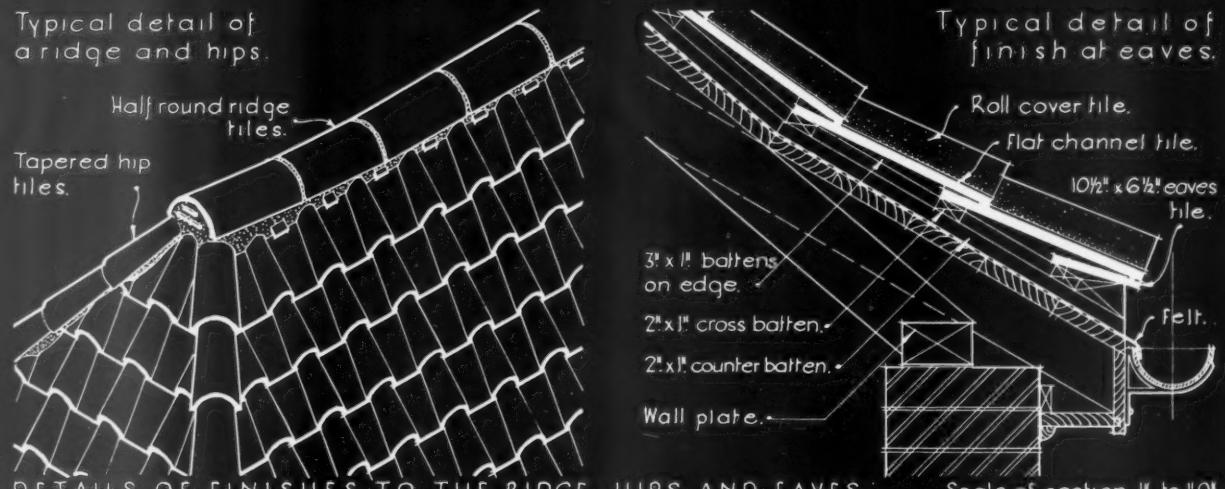
Sheets Issued since Index :

501 : Aluminium
502 : Fixing Blocks
503 : Approximate Estimating—XII
504 : Aluminium
505 : Aluminium
506 : Approximate Estimating—XIII
507 : Plumbing : Jointing of Copper Pipe
508 : Roofing—Valley Flashings
509 : The Equipment of Buildings
510 : Aluminium
511 : Elementary Schools—II
512 : School Lighting
513 : Approximate Estimating—XIV
514 : Air Conditioning
515 : Insulation of Buildings
516 : Cycle Parks
517 : Cycle Parks
518 : Plumbing Systems—II
519 : Kitchen Equipment
520 : Roofing—Flashings
521 : Motor Cycle Parks
522 : Reinforced Asbestos-Cement Roofing Tiles
523 : Poison Gas Precautions
524 : Kitchen Equipment
525 : Metal Reinforced Asbestos Cement
526 : Leadwork to Photographic Developing Tanks
527 : Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheets
528 : Cycle Parks
529 : Kitchen Equipment
530 : Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheets
531 : Plumbing
532 : Roofing—Flashings
533 : Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheets
534 : Insulation of Buildings
535 : The Equipment of Buildings
536 : Asbestos-Cement Ventilators
537 : Slate Window Cills, etc.
538 : Petroleum Storage
539 : Linoleum
540 : Plumbing
541 : Linoleum
542 : Garage Equipment
543 : The Equipment of Buildings
544 : Sheet Leadwork
545 : Elementary Schools—III
546 : Elementary Schools—IV
547 : U.S.A. Plumbing—III
548 : Wallboards
549 : Elementary Schools—V
550 : Elementary Schools—VI
551 : U.S.A. Plumbing—IV
552 : Sheet Leadwork
553 : Kitchen Equipment

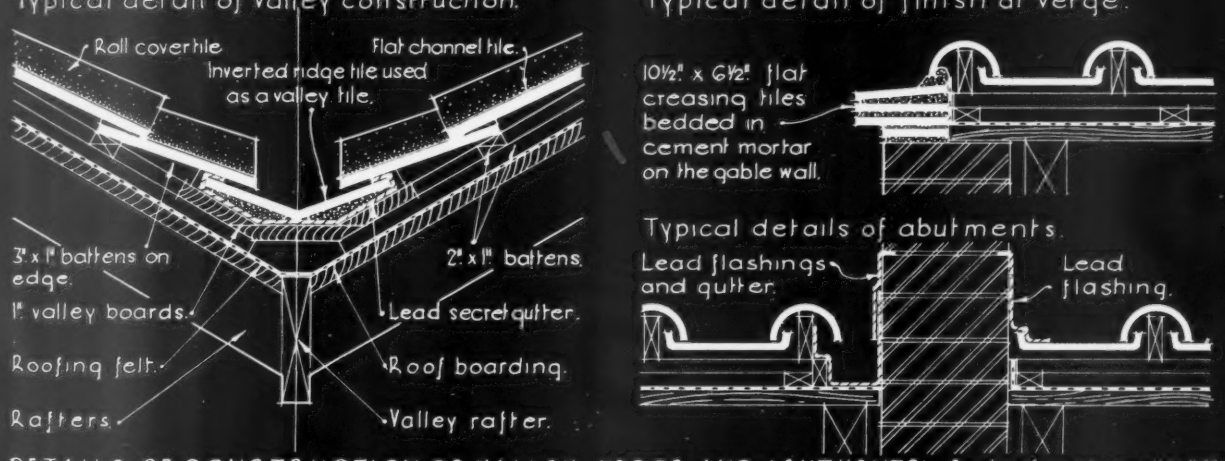
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

DETAILS OF ·TRITON MILAN· HAND MADE CLAY ROOFING TILES:

DETAILS OF FINISHES TO THE RIDGE, HIPS AND EAVES



DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION OF VALLEY, VERGE AND ABUTMENTS.



Information from Wheatly & Co. Ltd., Springfield Tileries, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent.

INFORMATION SHEET: DETAILS OF ROOFING WITH ·TRITON MILAN· CLAY TILES:
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1· Oscar A. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 554 •

BURNT CLAY ROOFING TILES

Subject : " Triton Milan " Hand-made Tiles

These tiles are of the Italian type. Two shapes make up the design, a flat tile 15½ ins. long, tapering from 9 ins. at the head to 8 ins. at the tail, forming the drainage channel, and a roll tile 15½ ins. long, tapering from 4½ ins. at the head to 6 ins. at the tail, which covers the joint between adjoining flat tiles. The head lap is 3½ ins.

Fixing :

A close-boarded roof and waterproof felt are recommended with 2 ins. by 1 in. counter laths laid at 15 ins. centre to centre, then 2 ins. by 1 in. cross battens laid to 12 ins. gauge, and finally 3 ins. by 1 in. battens laid on edge at 11 ins. centre to centre. These last battens carry the roll tiles, which are nailed at the head ; the flat tiles are nailed sideways into this batten also.

The minimum recommended pitch is 33 degs. (foot pitch).

Fittings :
Ridge :

Ordinary half-round or hog-back ridge tiles are used, the voids between the rolls of the roof tiles being filled with slips of plain tile bedded in cement mortar.

Hips :

A tapered half-round tile, 18 ins. long, is used for the hips, head nailed with a lap of 3 ins., and the voids between the rolls of the roof tiles being filled as for the ridge.

Valleys :

The valley is formed with a flat pitched saddle-backed ridge tile 18 ins. long with 7-in. wings, bedded on lead on valley boards, the roofing felt being carried unbroken under the valley tile. The voids in the cut ends of the roll roofing tiles may be filled with cement and slips of plain tile.

Eaves :

The eaves are formed by bedding the last course of Milan tiles on a course of 10½ ins. by 6½ ins. creasing tiles, laid sideways, with two nail holes drilled in the long side. The voids in the ends of the roll roofing tiles are filled solid with cement and slips of plain tile. The roofing felt should lap over the roof gutter.

Abutments :

Two types of abutment are shown on the front of the Sheet, in each case lead flashings are used.

Verges :

A convenient method of forming a verge is shown, and care should be taken to ensure that the roll tiles are securely bedded to the creasing tiles.

Colour :

Natural fired colours :—
Light.
Medium and dark brindled, blue.
Stained colours :—
Red, green, variegated lichen, grey, black and dun.

Covering capacity :

Approximately 114 pairs per 100 sq. ft.

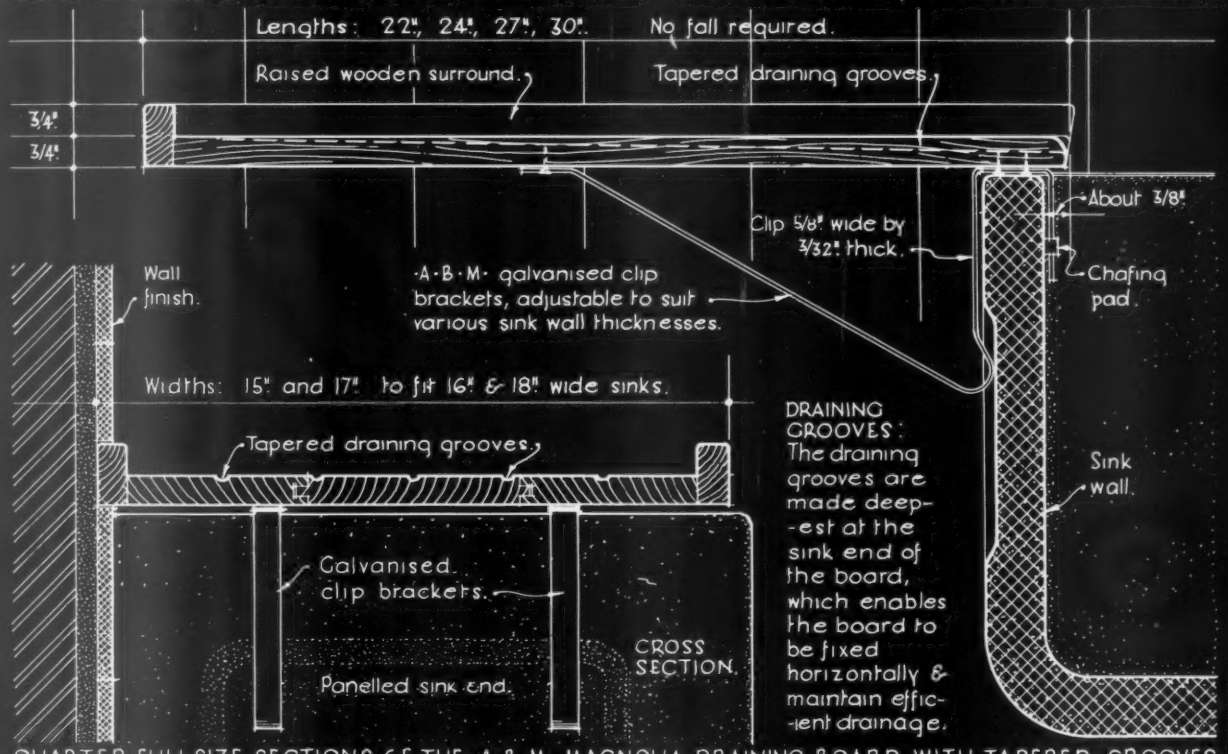
Weight :

Approximately 13½ cwts. per square.
Approximately 5 tons 17½ cwt. per 1,000 pairs.

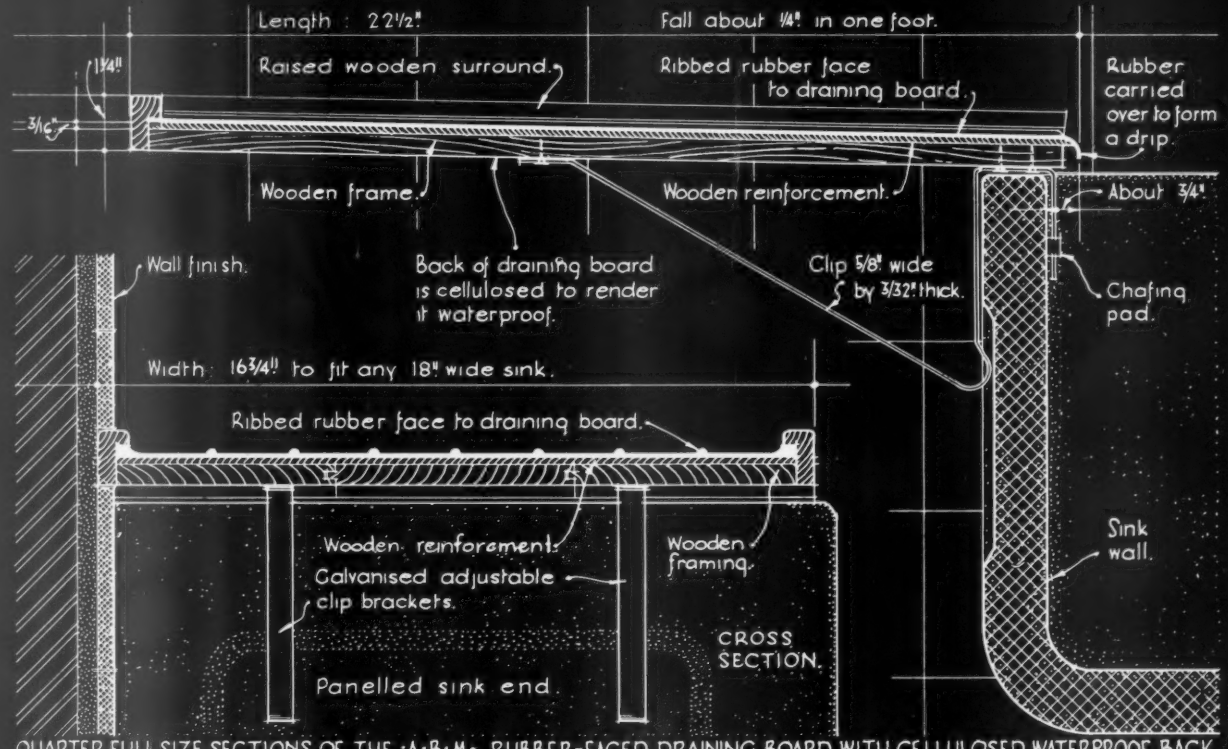
Manufactured by : Wheatly & Co., Ltd.
Address : Springfield Tileries, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent
Telephone : Newcastle 6251 and 2 Staffs

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

·A·B·M· MAGNOLIA WOOD AND ·A·B·M· RUBBER-FACED DRAINING BOARDS, AND ADJUSTABLE BRACKETS.



QUARTER FULL SIZE SECTIONS OF THE ·A·B·M· MAGNOLIA DRAINING BOARD WITH TAPERED GROOVES.



QUARTER FULL SIZE SECTIONS OF THE ·A·B·M· RUBBER-FACED DRAINING BOARD WITH CELLULOSED WATERPROOF BACK.

Information from Associated Builders Merchants Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: WOODEN AND RUBBER-FACED SINK DRAINING BOARDS:
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Oscar a. Bayne

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 555 •

A.B.M. DRAINING BOARDS

Subject : Magnolia Wood and Rubber-faced Draining Boards

Magnolia Wood Boards :

The magnolia wood used for these draining boards has several advantages over the more commonly used deal. It is harder and less absorbent and retains its hardness in spite of repeated wetting. It does not discolour and keeps its true shape without shrinking.

The drainage grooves are tapered deeper at the sink end to enable efficient drainage of surplus water while permitting the board to be fixed horizontally.

Adequate raised edges are provided to prevent water running off on to the floor or down the wall.

The board of 22 ins. by 15 ins. nominal size is for sinks 16 ins. wide, and the other three sizes with a nominal width of 17 ins. fit any 18 ins. wide sink.

This pattern of draining board is also obtainable in seasoned oak and teak.

Rubber-faced Draining Boards :

This is a wooden-framed board faced with a green and white marbled rubber mat. The surface of the rubber is ribbed upwards and articles therefore are raised on the ribs and allow the water freer circulation and give better drainage. The end of the rubber is turned down over the sink to form a drip and prevents water creeping back between the sink and the board.

The back of the board is rendered waterproof by a cellulose finish.

The nominal size of the rubber draining board is 22½ ins. by 17 ins. to fit all 18 ins. wide sinks.

Draining Board Brackets :

Both the above boards can be supplied with A.B.M. galvanized clip brackets which fit any thickness of sink wall.

Prices :

Owing to standardization in manufacture these fittings can be produced much more economically than individually made draining boards. Prices may be obtained on application.

Previous Sheets :

The first Sheet in this series dealing with A.B.M. Products is No. 540.

Standardised Designs :

The Associated Builders' Merchants is a non-trading organisation devoted to the standardisation of the design of building materials and equipment.

Materials and equipment made by a number of manufacturers are stamped with the following symbol indicating that they conform to the standard of design and quality laid down.

Information from : Associated Builders' Merchants, Ltd.

Address : Peters Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4

LITERATURE

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Industrial Art in England. By Nikolaus Pevsner. Cambridge University Press. Price 16s.

EXCEPT for a few unusually enlightened clients, most architects are filled with a sense of nausea when they see the sort of furniture and appointments that are put into even the pleasantest houses. Yet the owners of these houses cannot always be the self-satisfied philistines that their furniture would lead one to suppose: their ideas of what they *do* want may be extremely nebulous, but they have, at least, decided that they will *not* put up with the monstrosities of the speculative builder and they have therefore come to a professional man who will presumably be able to develop their vague ideas and express them in a civilized way. Given a rational explanation in simple language they are quite capable of understanding why their house should be built in a particular way and they are, broadly speaking, pleased with the result. Is it, therefore, outrageous to assume that, given an equal opportunity, they would not be equally pleased with furniture and fittings designed in the same way? Architects, admittedly, are quite capable of designing the sort of furniture their clients would like to have, but the opportunities for doing so are comparatively rare, not because clients are afraid of the results, but because they know that the cost will be high; high, that is, compared with the cost of buying mass-produced stuff in a shop where quality and workmanship will be equally sound, but where design will be bad or, at best, indifferent.

It would be idle to pretend that good designs are unobtainable—they are, but at a cost which puts them beyond the reach of all but the wealthy. As long ago as 1922 the late W. R. Lethaby remarked that "one cannot sufficiently hide away from the ugliness of things under £4,000 a year." Today Dr. Pevsner would substitute £1,200 to £1,500 for Lethaby's £4,000, but the figure is still far too high for most people, and the £400 to £500 a year man must traipse laboriously from shop to shop buying a table here and a carpet there if he wishes to avoid filling his house with the drearily second-rate. In practice, of course, the effort is too great to be made and manufacturers go on producing what they think the public wants, justifying themselves by the fact that their stuff has sold reasonably well.

Why should the standard of contemporary design be so low? According to Dr. Pevsner "90 per cent. of English industrial products are artistically objectionable," and anyone who has ever tried to collect a series of cheap and well-designed objects can hardly fail to agree with him. For some years it has been only too easy to fasten the blame on the buyers of the large retail stores, who are paid almost entirely on the basis of the shop's turnover and are therefore unwilling to take a chance with any line which they do not know, from past experience, to be a certain seller. To a great extent the buyer is still one of the key men, who must be converted before any progress is possible, but Dr. Pevsner has made a thorough investigation of a good many trades, extending over a period of nearly two years, and has come to the conclusion that the manufacturer is very largely to blame as well, not only for the timidity which prevents him from experimenting with new designs, but for his ideas about designers and his methods of employing them.

Dr. Pevsner's survey covers some 17 trades, varying from textiles to motor cars, and the first part of his book is devoted to the data he collected from them—how design is carried out, how the manufacturers look upon design and designers, how the designer is paid, does "good" design pay the manufacturer? The answer to this last question being that in the long run, good design probably *does* pay, but that it takes some time to do it. Most of us would have thought, for example, that the first parabolic Ferranti fire was a crashing success from the moment of its introduction, but Dr. Pevsner's interview with its manufacturers shows that about four years elapsed before it was generally accepted by the public and became a "good line" from the manufacturer's point of view.

The first section of Dr. Pevsner's book is instructive in that it gives a glimpse of the manufacturer's mind and the sort of arguments he produces to convince himself that what he is doing is right, but it is the final conclusions, based upon the data set out earlier, which give the book its real value. Among the various trades covered in his survey, Dr. Pevsner places sports and travelling goods, motor cars, watches, sanitary appliances and metal windows as being generally in the first rank of design, with jewellery and carpets at the bottom, but only just below the wallpaper and furniture trades "where objects of good modern design are almost completely confined to a few exclusive shops." And these shops apparently do *not* want cheap stuff of good modern design, for they imagine that scarcity value is responsible for the demand for modern stuff and they are afraid of upsetting their market; this in spite of the fact that the *ancien régime* of the dilettante has gone and that the style of our own age should therefore presumably be an unexclusive one.

And the remedy? There is, of course, no sovereign specific; the manufacturer supplies what he assumes to be the public demand, but, as Dr. Pevsner shows, the public is seldom in a position to make its demands known and the self-appointed arbiters of its taste are the manufacturers' own salesmen, the middlemen and the retailers. From the designer's point of view the position is more serious. Salaries are low. "No young designer leaving an art school can count on ever reaching a creditable salary." In common with several other authorities Dr. Pevsner believes that the solution lies in the employment of part-time designers for a month or so each year, and he suggests that architects, by virtue of their comprehensive and practical training, are the people best fitted to do this sort of work. This is an encouraging thought, particularly as the furniture, carpet and wallpaper trades, where the need for good design is most pressing, are the very ones in which the average architect might be expected to be most interested.

This is a valuable and well-documented book—one which deals with a subject so important that it ought to have been written years ago. It cannot, of course, on the royalties from its sales, attempt to repay Dr. Pevsner for the work involved and a good deal of credit is due to Professor Sargant Florence and the University of Birmingham for providing the necessary funds for the preliminary survey.

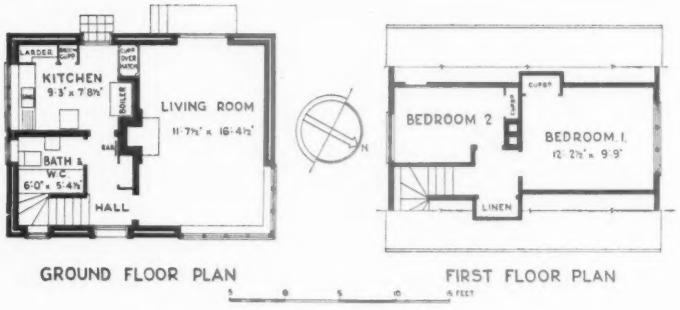
DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

[*By A. G. ALEXANDER*]

Seaside Houses and Bungalows. Edited by Ella Carter. London: Country Life, Ltd. Price 6s.

THERE are few architects, I imagine, who will not welcome the production of books which try to educate the average man in the appreciation of good design in building. Mrs. Ella Carter in her new book, "Seaside Houses and Bungalows," admirably produced, sets out to do this for domestic buildings at the seaside.

Photographs and descriptions of buildings are shown from the baby bungalow for those of moderate tastes to real



Week-end cottage at Winter Hill Common. By Elie Mayorcas. Cost: £500. Construction: 11-in. brick cavity walls; machine-made plain tiled roof; steel windows. External finish: walls rendered in cream distemper. From "Seaside Houses and Bungalows."

grown-up houses for the more ambitious minded (with means to match). Each is complete with plans, a brief description of the site and general finishings of the building, the cost, and the name of the architect.

All this information is most well set out. But the book is written primarily for the client, "people whose thoughts run on building either dwelling-houses or holiday retreats by the coast," and it is beginning to be a little doubtful whether this type of book, of which there have been several published during the last year or two, is fully serving its useful purpose.

It is suggested that these books are apt to give the majority of people the idea that building or buying a house is very like buying anything else. The tendency is to produce a catalogue of houses rather than an informative book on the subject under consideration.

True, the catalogue is, perhaps, the most efficient and compelling way of placing information before busy people, but it is possible that the information given is too compact to be easily digested by the people for whom it is written.

There would appear to be scope for books on the broad reasons leading to a house being planned at all—not text books on the principles of design, but light entertaining books to be read straight off like a story, which would convey something of the pleasure and almost excitement of designing and building.

The average man has extremely vague ideas on the art of building. He has been told so many times that houses just grow like mushrooms that there is little wonder he is beginning to believe that they do just happen.

It is no fault of his that he does think this way. He can buy mushrooms in one shop and purchase a house in the shop next door; and there is very little to tell him that, whereas there is nothing much can be done about producing a mushroom to his own design, he can and should take an active interest in the planning of his own home.

When he understands the reasons for planning, then would the average man, wishing to build, more fully enjoy Mrs. Carter's introduction and references to the fittings and finishings of seaside houses. The study of her examples would take on a new aspect when viewed in comparison with his own ideas; not to mention the publicity her book would give to the profession.

•

Publications Received

China Architects and Builders Compendium. Edited by J. T. W. Brooke and R. W. Davis. Shanghai: North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. Price 8s.

The Savage Hits Back. By Professor Julius E. Lips. London: Lovat Dickson. Price 21s.

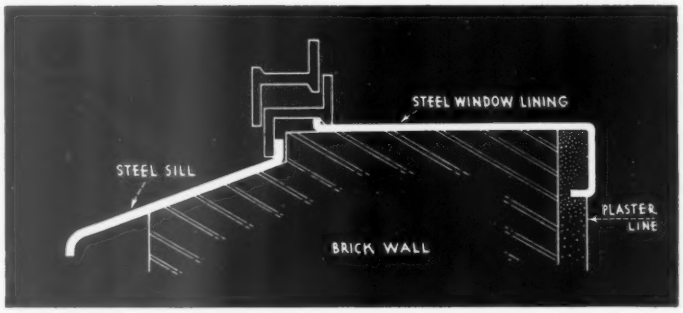
The Weather Vanes of Norfolk and Norwich. By C. J. W. Messent. Norwich: Fletcher and Son. Price 3s. 6d.

Building Societies Year Book, 1937. By George E. Franey. London: Franey & Co. Price 7s. 6d.

The Fabric of Modern Buildings. By E. J. Warland. London: Pitman. Price 20s.

London Housing. Issued by the London County Council. London: P. S. King and Son. Price 3s. 6d.

Defence and the Civil Population. By H. Montgomery Hyde and G. R. Falkiner Nuttall. London: the Cresset Press. Price 12s. 6d.



TRADE NOTES

[EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

Sheet Steel Trim

A NEW catalogue from Sankey's shows most of the uses to which sheet metal is put nowadays, for this firm makes nearly everything in this particular line, from doors and door frames to corner beads, via radiators, skirtings, picture rails and window linings. The section at the head of these notes shows a detail which seems to have possibilities, for the whole of the window lining can be shop-welded and the result looks very neat on the job and is easy to fix. Among the other fittings, corner beads and picture rails do not seem to have changed very much, but there have been some developments in coved skirtings, which are now arranged with both overlapping and flush corner pieces, the flush type giving a very neat result, though a good deal of care must be taken to cut the skirting to the exact length on the site, for this fitting cannot be arranged, like the overlapping type, to accommodate slight variations in the brickwork measurements.

•

The catalogue itself is well produced with proper detail drawings to show how it all works and a good schedule of prices, quite a relief in these days when so many manufacturers rely on salesmanship and a discreet disparagement of their rivals to sell their goods. Page 2 of the catalogue is headed "Some Representative Sections" and, as the sections are arranged at all angles on the page, it is quite difficult to guess what they all are. I suggest it as a good game for any number of draughtsmen during that depressing half-hour when it's not worth starting anything new before lunch. So far it has been tried out on half a dozen people, none of whom have got more than fifteen out of the twenty-six shown. (*Joseph Sankey and Sons, Ltd., Hadley Castle Works, Wellington, Salop.*)

Amenities for Builders

Every good foreman is tidy and far-sighted when it comes to dumping materials on convenient parts of the job; why then should sheds and huts always cluster in an unseemly and depressing huddle and why should they look as though they were only held together with string and putty? A rhetorical question, of course, but the *Architectural Forum* recently illustrated quite a pleasant little tool shed belonging to a local builder in California. Faced with blue and white painted wallboard on a light timber frame, and with venetian blinds over the windows, "the result is a striking little structure, which unfailingly calls attention to the contractor on whatever job it happens to be located." Construction may be a little on the light side for a shed which has to be carted about from one job to the next, receiving pretty rough treatment in the process, but there is no reason why the structure should not be made stout enough to stand up to it. Town contractors, working behind hoardings, will probably not be interested one way or the other, but for country jobs, or for speculative builders, a shed of this kind would give just the right air of tidiness and enterprise, though I can hear the foreman getting plenty of comment from his men, and probably complaining that he's been put in a beauty parlour.

Decorative Illumination

It is now some years since architects started using neon tubes for lighting restaurants and other places where everything is in favour of novelty, and where expense doesn't really matter very much. But these tubes cost a lot to install and the expenses of upkeep are heavy, so that something obviously had to be done about it before very long. And now the G.E.C., who have been doing plenty of research work in a quiet way at Wembley, have produced the fluorescent tube with a high illumination efficiency and a great variety of colours, so that these tubes are a practical source for economic colour lighting. The tubes owe their efficiency to a patent process whereby the fluorescent powders are coated on the inside of the tube instead of being fused into the actual glass of its wall. By this method it is possible to take advantage of the normally invisible radiations of the electric discharge and convert them into visible light radiation before they are absorbed by the glass.

•

The efficiency of the various tubes is different for each colour, some of them giving as much as 45 lumens per watt, but some of the most efficient are lacking in red rays and are not suitable for interior illumination except in combination with other colours. Various colour combinations have been worked out as suitable for different jobs, two gold tubes and one pink, for instance, giving a warm pinky amber for restaurants. Efficiencies then drop to about 15 or 20 lumens per watt, but it must be remembered that the low surface brightness of the tubes allows them to be installed visibly or behind high transmission glassware, while most other light sources need some sort of screening to prevent glare, with consequent light absorption and loss of efficiency, and any sort of tinted shade reduces the efficiency still more.

•

These tubes are normally made in lengths of 8 ft. 6 ins., with electrodes at each end, but, where the tube is bent, longer runs can be arranged provided that the maximum dimensions do not exceed 9 ft. 6 ins. one way by 2 ft. the other, though even here the total length should not exceed 11 ft. 6 ins. Life is from 3,000 to 4,000 hours. The tubes can be dimmed by means of adjustable chokes, but, unlike incandescent lamps, they cannot be dimmed right out, for there comes a stage in the dimming where the discharge begins to flicker, and for this reason dimming can only be carried to a point where about 25 per cent. of the original light remains. Operation is from A.C. supplies with a suitable transformer placed as near the tubes as possible. (*The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2.*)

A Train to Show Glass

After their bright idea of hanging an elephant from one of their sheets of Armourplate glass, Pilkington's are now having a train to tour the country and show everybody exactly how many different kinds of

A builder's tool shed in California. *See note on this page.*

glass there are, or rather how many kinds they make, though I'm not sure that the two things aren't almost the same. The result of this effort is going to be pretty terrific by all accounts "for the exterior, with the exception of the roof, will be entirely covered with 120,000 pieces of blue mirrored vitroflex" so shut your eyes if you see it coming and pray that the signalmen don't get blinded as well. But it sounds as though the inside would be worth looking at, for an attempt has been made to show as many different kinds of glass as possible, not in the usual rather unsatisfactory form of samples, but built in as walls and floors and in a complete bathroom lined with vitrolite.

•

The train is starting its tour from Liverpool some time in November, and is to go to Scotland as well as coming to the South, though the exact details of the route have not yet been fixed. This seems an excellent form of publicity, for only a small percentage of architects can wander into a London showroom, whereas this takes a complete showroom almost to their doors, and is probably going to interest the public quite a lot at the same time. (*Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.*)

LAW REPORT

PROPERTY OWNER AND RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

White v. *Bijou Mansions, Ltd.—Chancery Division.—Before Mr. Justice Simonds*

THIS action centred around the right of the defendants to convert 18 Palace Court, Bayswater, into thirteen flats let separately. Mr. N. Blanco White, the plaintiff, of 16 Palace Court, sought an injunction against the Bijou Mansions, Ltd., to restrain them from using No. 18 Palace Court for any purpose other than a private dwelling-house.

Defendants counter-claimed for a declaration that plaintiff was not entitled to enforce upon them any covenants restrictive of the user of No. 18. They also set up that they were not bound by the covenants.

The plaintiff is the owner of his property, with a registered title, his conveyance being dated 1886, whilst defendants' conveyance was dated 1890. Plaintiff's case was that there was a covenant restricting the user of the property to that of private residence only. The defendants' lease, however, contained a provision that the premises were not to be used for any purpose other than as a private dwelling-house or "for private suites or flats."

Mr. A. Grant, K.C., for the plaintiff, contended that the introduction of those words into the defendants' lease was not justified by the original conveyance. It was true that the character of the neighbourhood had changed and that plaintiff had obtained leave to convert his house into flats, if he so desired.

Mr. Roxburgh, K.C., for the defendants, argued that as the plaintiff had been released from some part of his covenant, he could not come to a court of equity to enforce the whole covenant against the defendants.

His lordship held that the plaintiff was not entitled to enforce the restriction and dismissed the action, with costs.

In the course of his judgment his lordship said when these leases were granted it was agreed that they should contain a covenant stipulating that the property should be used for a private dwelling-house only. By that restriction the plaintiff's property was bound. But by the lease granted to the defendants there was a covenant that the property was to be used only for a private dwelling-house "or private suites or flats." It was clear that this covenant did not agree with the terms of the restriction imposed by the freeholder. Under these circumstances was the defendant, who had not had notice of the restriction on the freeholder, bound by it? Here the restriction had been registered, and therefore the defendant must be taken to have had notice of it, and he was bound by it. This did not end the matter as, in his opinion, the plaintiff was not entitled to enforce the restriction against the defendant. The action therefore failed.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

METHODIST MISSION, COLLIERS WOOD (pages 402–404). Architect: Edward D. Mills. The general contractors were Chas. Sayers and Son (Mitcham), Ltd., who were also responsible for the excavation, foundations, dampcourses, reinforced concrete, partitions, electric wiring, plumbing and plaster. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: Goodman Price, Ltd., demolition; R. J. Goddard & Co., Ltd., asphalt and roofing felt; Dunbrick, Ltd., bricks; Helical Bar Co., reinforcement; Musgrave, West and Jordan, Ltd., and Lloyd Insulation Board, special roofings; Chance Bros., and Pilkington Bros., glass; Lenscrete, Ltd., patent glazing; Calders, Ltd., woodblock flooring; F. Bradford & Co., Ltd., granolithic flooring; Cellulin Flooring Co., linoleum; White, Bays and White, central heating; Wandsworth and District Gas Co., gasfitting; Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd., boilers; S.L.R. Electric, Ltd., electric light fixtures; City Iron Co., sanitary fittings; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., and Baldwins (Birmingham), Ltd., ironmongery; Allen and Greaves, Ltd., and "Wehag," Ltd., door furniture; James Couper & Co., Ltd., casements; E. Hill Aldam & Co., Ltd., folding door track; Allen and Greaves, Ltd., metalwork; R. Cattle, Ltd., joinery; Walpamur Co., Ltd., paints, etc.; Heal and Son, Ltd., textiles; Thonet Bros., Ltd., furniture; Hans Fiebusch, wall mural; Finmar, Ltd., furniture; A. E. Applegate, organ rebuilding; Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., clocks; Metropolitan Water Board, water supply; Eric Munday, and William Pickford, Ltd., signs.

NEW BUILDING FOR "THE PRACTITIONER," 5 Bentinck Street, W.1 (pages 405–408). Architects: Stanley Hall, Easton and Robertson. The general contractors were Nox, Ltd., and the principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: A. H. Herbert & Co., Ltd., 2-in. sand-faced facing bricks; General Industrial Bitumens, Ltd., special roofings and damp coverings; South-Western Stone Co., Ltd., Portland stone and York stone; Smith, Walker, Ltd., structural steel; Concrete (Smith Walker), Ltd., lift shaft; Caxton Floors, Ltd., fireproof floor; R. W. Brooke & Co., hardwood flooring; Abair Engineering Co., air conditioning installation; Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co., electric heating, wiring, bells and speaking tubes; Bratt Colbran, Ltd., and L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., special electric fires; Troughton and Young, Ltd., and Best and Lloyd, Ltd., electric light fittings; Ferranti, Ltd., electric fire; Bovis, Ltd., plumbing; Richard Whittington & Co., Ltd., copper hot-water installation; Shanks & Co., Ltd., and W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; British Ogro, Ltd., door and window fittings; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., door furniture and general ironmongery and ventilation of internal bath rooms and landings; Arthur R. H. Maxted, Ltd., special metal fanlights; George Wright, Ltd., iron railings and balconies, handrail to stair; W. W. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., marble floor and hearth; D. Burkle and Son, Ltd., fittings; and furniture, and flush doors; Contemporary Woodwork, editorial room table and chairs, editor's bedroom furniture; John Crossley and Sons, Ltd., carpets; Marion Dorn, Ltd., and Gordon Russell, Ltd., curtains; Essex Joinery Co., joinery; Bovis, Ltd., oak circular staircase; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., passenger and service lifts; Lenscrete, Ltd., and Haywards, Ltd., roof lights; F. P. Morton, fibrous plaster to staircase well; W. B. Simpson and Sons, Ltd., area tiling; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., glass bricks; London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works, Ltd., mirrors and glass hatch; Cecil Ern & Co., Ltd., bronze entrance door; F. H. Pride, Ltd., special lighting fittings; British Vitrolite Co., Ltd., splashbacks and skirtings; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., internal telephones; Art Metal Construction Co., office furniture; Finmar, Ltd., office chairs; Tylors, Ltd., medicine cupboards; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., duct work and ventilators; Waring and Gillow, Ltd., linoleum; Pel, Ltd., chairs; Joseph Freeman, Sons & Co., Ltd., "Cementone" paint; G. R. Speaker & Co., Ltd., "Eonit" partition blocks; Williams, Smith and Evans, Westmorland slates.

•

Manufacturers' Items

The following are the winners in the recent Duresco Panel Competition promoted by the Silicate Paint Co.: (1) Miss E. E. Cameron of Doncaster School of Arts, Doncaster (Pyramids); (2) James V. Campbell of 19 Craiglockhart Avenue, Edinburgh (Faun); (3) Miss R. A. Ellis, Doncaster School of Arts, Doncaster (Weather); (4) F. H. Baines of 1 Cranbourne Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport (Water Babies); (5) B. S. Gomersall, of 17 Downes Grove, Morecambe (Humpty Dumpty).

Commended: Eric W. Platt of 104 Cleveland Street, Doncaster (Western Scene); B. S. Gomersall of 17 Downes Grove, Morecambe (Combed); Robert E. York of 119 Upper Hill Street, Princes Road, Liverpool (Nursery).

•

Wills

Mr. Henry Nathaniel Kerr, of Green Shutters, Avenue Gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, and of West Arbour Street, Stepney, Architect and Surveyor and late District Surveyor of Stepney East, left £6,942 (net personalty, £3,685).

Major William Howe Greene, F.R.I.B.A., of White Hall, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, late of St. John's, Newfoundland, left estate in Great Britain of £8,930 (net personalty £8,758).

•

Institute of Welding

The annual dinner of the Institute of Welding is to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1, on Tuesday, September 21, at 8 p.m.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON & DISTRICT (15 MILES RADIUS)

HENDON. *School.* The Middlesex Education Committee has purchased a site at Hendon for the erection of a secondary school for boys.

HESTON. *Health Clinic.* The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the scheme of the Heston and Isleworth Corporation for the erection of public offices and clinics at a cost of £26,625.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

COULSDON. *Church, etc.* Messrs. Arnold Fooks, Chadwick & Co., on behalf of the Bishop and Trustees of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Southwark, are to erect a permanent Church, Parish Hall and Presbytery in Dale Road and Godstone Road, Coulsdon.

COULSDON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Coulsdon U.D.C.: Six houses, Keston Avenue and Forge Avenue, Mr. A. E. Hendra; 22 houses, St. Andrew's Road and Winifred Road, Mr. W. H. Gorham.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD. *School.* The Hemel Hempstead Education Committee is to erect a senior school in Crabtree Lane at a cost of £53,560.

SITTINGBOURNE. *School.* The Kent Education Committee is to erect new premises for the county girls' school on a new site to be acquired in Sittingbourne.

STONE. *School.* The Kent Education Committee is to acquire a site at Stone for the erection of an elementary school.

SWANSCOMBE. *Schools.* The Kent Education Committee is to erect central and junior schools at Swanscombe.

WESTERHAM. *Library.* The Kent C.C. has approved plans for the erection of a branch library at Westerham.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

CHELTENHAM. *Houses.* The Cheltenham R.D.C. is to erect 24 houses in New Barn Lane Prestbury.

CHELTENHAM. *School.* Cheltenham Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £13,035 for the erection of an elementary school on the Whaddon Farm estate.

CHELTENHAM. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Cheltenham Corporation: 34 bungalows, Cleeve View Road and Hewlett Road, Wheeler and Mansell; block of flats, Cambray House, John Davis Estates; 42 houses, Naunton Way, Cheltenham Estates, Ltd.; 28 houses, Arle Road, Western Estates.

CHELTENHAM. *Flats.* Mr. D. Melville is to erect 64 flats in blocks of four on the St. George's Nursery land, Cheltenham.

PLYMOUTH. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Plymouth Corporation: 106 houses, 10 flats, Peters Park Lane Estate, and block of 60 flats, Clowance Street, Plymouth Corporation; six houses, Blandford Road, Mr. J. Baskerville.

PLYMOUTH. *Flats.* The Plymouth Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £69,000 for the erection of 120 flats in Cornwall Street, Prospect Row and Clowance Street.

PLYMOUTH. *Enlargement of Museum, etc.* The Plymouth Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £4,397 for the enlargement of the museum and art gallery.

PLYMOUTH. *School reconstruction.* The Plymouth Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £15,000 for the reconstruction of Treville Street School.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

BIRMINGHAM. *School.* The Birmingham Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £34,750 for the erection of an elementary school at Cockshut Hill.

BIRMINGHAM. *Garage.* The Birmingham Corporation Transport Committee reports that additional garage accommodation has become necessary, owing to the rapid growth of the motor omnibus fleet. It has, therefore, recently purchased a site in Yardley Wood Road for the erection of a motor bus garage to accommodate 150 vehicles, at a cost of £110,000.

BIRMINGHAM. *Heat Treatment Shop, etc.* The Birmingham Corporation Gas Committee is to erect and equip a heat treatment shop and industrial research laboratories on the site in Broad Street and Brasshouse Passage, previously occupied by the Water Dept., at a cost of £54,000.

NORTHAMPTON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Northampton Corporation: 120 houses, Thornton Road, T. Wilson and Son; 25 houses, Delapre Estate, The Acme Building Co.: 84 houses, Fullingdale Road, etc., Lucas (Moulton), Ltd.

SLEAFORD. *Housing.* The Sleaford U.D.C. is to obtain land at Castle Causeway for housing purposes.

WALLASEY. *Branch Library.* The Wallasey Corporation has obtained a site fronting Pasture Road for the erection of a branch library.

WALLASEY. *Houses.* The Fernhill Estate Co. is to erect 23 houses in Rowson Street, Wallasey.

WALLASEY. *Playing Fields and Pavilion.* The Wallasey Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £4,508 for the layout of the playing field in Withens Lane, and the erection of a pavilion.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

BIRKENHEAD. *Telephone Exchange.* H.M. Office of Works is to proceed with the erection of a telephone exchange in Cairns Road, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD. *Houses.* Messrs. A. H. Lee and Sons, Ltd., are to erect 128 houses in Challis Street and Townsend Street, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD. *Flats.* The Victoria Estates (Wirrall), Ltd., are to erect eight flats in Hesketh Avenue, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD. *Flats.* Messrs. W. M. and M. W. Shennan are to erect 66 flats in Village Road, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD. *Golf Pavilion.* The Birkenhead Corporation is to obtain tenders for the erection of a golf pavilion in Arrow Park at an estimated cost of £6,870.

BLACKPOOL. *Conversion of Municipal Buildings.* The Blackpool Corporation is to convert the premises at the Municipal Health Centre into offices and clinics for the Health Department at a cost of £4,500.

BLACKPOOL. *Cinemas, etc.* Plans passed by the Blackpool Corporation: 63 houses, Poulton Road, etc., R. Fielding and Son; 23 houses, St. Leonard's Road, etc., Mr. E. Topping; cinema, Dickson Road, etc., Odeon (Blackpool), Ltd.; 20 houses, Toronto Avenue, Mr. J. B. Brierley; 15 houses, North Drive, etc., R. and H. Fletcher, Ltd.; cinema and shops, Waterloo Road, Mr. A. Hall; eight houses, Faringdon Avenue, I. Fletcher, Ltd.

BOLTON. *Extensions to Institution.* The Bolton Corporation has approved a scheme for extensions at the Fishpool Institution at a cost of £91,265.

BOLTON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Bolton Corporation: Eight houses, Edge Hill Road, Mr. J. Farnworth.

BOLTON. *Branch Library.* The Bolton Corporation has purchased land in Hawthorne Road for the erection of a branch library.

MANCHESTER. *School Alterations.* The Manchester Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £4,096 for alterations at Peacock Street School.

MANCHESTER. *Cinema, etc.* Plans passed by the Manchester Corporation: cinema, theatre, café and dance hall, corner of Oxford Street and Portland Street; cinema, Thorpe Road, off Oldham Road.

NEWCASTLE. *College of Technology.* Newcastle Corporation has purchased property for the proposed College of Technology.

SHEFFIELD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Sheffield Corporation: 224 houses, Foxwood Estate, Hallewell Estates, Ltd.; six houses, Norton Park Road, Mr. F. H. Undrell; six houses, Old Retford Road, Mr. E. A. Birtles; six houses, Old Retford Road, Mr. J. C. Mason; 11 houses, Cockshutt Drive, Mr. W. Redmile; seven houses, Crowland Road, Oxspring Bros.; six houses, Rutland Road, Mrs. L. M. Hoyland; 10 houses, Far View Road, Mr. H. Simpson; 10 houses, Dobcroft, Mr. T. H. Bailey; cinema and four shops, Norfolk Street, Flat Street and Sycamore Street, Odeon (Sheffield), Ltd.; 34 houses, Grimsthorpe Road, Mr. J. Samuel; 24 houses, off Richmond Road, J. H. Judge & Co. (Builders), Ltd.; 12 houses, Gleadless Drive, Mr. C. Redmile.

SOUTHPORT. *Cinema.* The Southport Corporation has approved a scheme by Mr. Richard Peter Wood for the erection of a cinema on the site of Woodhead's Garage and Crown House, Lord Street.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW. *Institution Alterations.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved an estimate of £20,000 for alterations and extensions at the Crookston Home Institution.

GLASGOW. *Fire Station, etc.* The Glasgow Corporation is to erect a new fire station in the north western district at a cost of £30,000 and enlarge the stations at Springburn at £5,000 and at Queen's Park at £1,320.

GLASGOW. *Hospital Enlargements.* The Glasgow Corporation is to enlarge the Stobhill Hospital at a cost of £12,100.

GLASGOW. *Nurses' Home, etc.* The Glasgow Corporation is to enlarge the Southern General Hospital at a cost of £16,500 and erect a new nurses' home at a cost of £5,000.

GLASGOW. *Clinics.* The Glasgow Corporation is to erect six clinics in various areas at a cost of £5,531.

GLASGOW. *Bath extensions.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved scheme for bath extensions and improvements at Govan at £12,000, Glasgow Green £8,000, Mile End £1,500, and North Kelvin £3,000.

GLASGOW. *Pavilions, etc.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved schemes for various park improvements, including the erection of pavilions and the construction of bowling greens, at a cost of £38,335.

GLASGOW. *Housing.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved estimates of £1,028,700 for housing schemes now in progress and of £797,005 for schemes in contemplation.

GLASGOW. *Control Stations.* The Glasgow Corporation is to provide control stations for the lighting department at Langside at a cost of £12,000; at Govan at £4,000, and at Springburn at £4,000.

GLASGOW. *Extensions to Municipal Buildings.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved estimates for office extensions for the public assistance department in John Street at £20,000 and Broad Street at £19,000.

GLASGOW. *Library Extensions.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved a programme for library extensions at a cost of £10,500.

GLASGOW. *Houses.* Messrs. MacLean and Robb are to erect houses at Barrhead and Crookston Roads, Glasgow.

GLASGOW. *Art Gallery.* The Glasgow Corporation recommends that the art gallery to be erected in connection with the Empire Exhibition, Scotland, should be so constructed as to be capable of being left at the close of the Exhibition as a permanent art gallery in Ballahouston Park, on the understanding that the contribution of the Corporation is limited to £17,000.

GLASGOW. *Houses.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved plans for the erection of 433 houses in Great Western Road.

GLASGOW. *Alterations to Clinics.* The Glasgow Corporation is to erect new and enlarge old child welfare clinics at a cost of £12,240.

RATES OF WAGES

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

			I. s. d.	II. s. d.
A	ABERDARE ...	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2½
A	Aberdeen ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_1	Abergavenny ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A_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_1	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	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_1	Crewe	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Cumberland ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Darwen ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Deal	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Denbigh ...	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Derby	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Dewsbury ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Didcot ...	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Doncaster ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B_1	Dorchester ...	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Driffield ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Droitwich ...	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Dudley ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Dumfries ...	Scotland	1 6	1 1½
a	Dundee ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
a	Durham ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A_2	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale ...	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Edinburgh ...	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Exeter ...	S.W. Counties	*1 6	1 1½
B	Exmouth ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	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	Glamorganshire, 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	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 6	1 1½
B	Hereford ...	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Hertford ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Heysham ...	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Howden ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	Huddersfield ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Hull	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	ILKLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Immingham ...	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Ipswich ...	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight ...	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	JARROW ...	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A	KEIGHLEY ...	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A_2	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_2	Worksop ...	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Wrexham ...	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	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.	4" d.	6" s.	6" d.
Straight Pipes	per F.R.	0	9	1	1
Bends	each	1	9	2	6
Taper Bends	,,	3	6	5	3
Rest Bends	,,	4	3	6	3
Single Junctions	,,	3	6	5	3
Double ,,	,,	4	9	6	6
Straight channels	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
¾" Channel bends	each	2	9	4	0
Channel junctions	,,	4	6	6	6
Channel tapers	,,	2	9	4	0
Yard gullies	,,	6	9	8	9
Interceptors	,,	16	0	19	6
IRON DRAINS:					
Iron drain pipe	per F.R.	2	3	3	8
Bends	each	6	4	13	1
Inspection bends	,,	11	5	14	4
Single junctions	,,	11	2	22	10
Double junctions	,,	17	2	30	9
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" A	3/16" B	3/16" BB	¼" A	¼" B	¼" BB	⅜" A	⅜" B	⅜" BB	½" A	½" B	½" BB
Qualities	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	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	6½	–	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.)

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"
Tubes 2'–14' long	per ft. run	4	5½	9½	1/1	1/10
Pieces, 12"–23" long	each	10	1/1	1/11	2/8	4/9
,, 3"–11½" long	,,	7	9	1/3	1/8	3/–
Long screws, 12"–23½" long	,,	11	1/3	2/2	2/10	5/3
,, ,, 3" M–½" long	,,	8	10	1/5	1/11	3/6
Bends	,,	8	11	1/7½	2/7½	5/2
Springs not socketed	,,	5	7	1/1½	1/11½	3/11
Socket unions	,,	2/–	3/–	5/6	6/9	10/–
Elbows, square	,,	10	1/1	1/6	2/2	4/3
Tees	,,	1/–	1/3	1/10	2/6	5/1
Crosses	,,	2/2	2/9	4/1	5/6	10/6
Plain sockets and nipples	,,	3	4	6	8	1/3
Diminished sockets	,,	4	6	9	1/–	2/–
Flanges	,,	9	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/9
Caps	,,	3½	5	8	1/–	2/–
Backnuts	,,	2	3	5	6	1/1
Iron main cocks	,,	1/6	2/3	4/2	5/4	11/6
,, with brass plugs	,,	—	4/–	7/6	10/–	21/–

Discounts

TUBES

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Gas	66¼	Galvanized gas	56¼
Water	61¼	,, water	51¼
Steam	58¾	,, steam	46¼

FITTINGS

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Gas	57½	Galvanized gas	48¾
Water	53¾	,, water	46¼
Steam	48¾	,, steam	41¼

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists cut to length	cwt.	15	6
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ⅜"	,,	16	0
,, ,, ,, ½"	,,	15	9
,, ,, ,, ⅝"	,,	15	3

SMITH AND FOUNDER—*continued*

		s.	d.
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ¾"	cwt.	15	3
,, ,, ,, ⅞"	,,	15	3
,, ,, ,, 1"	,,	15	3
,, ,, ,, 1¼"	,,	15	3
,, ,, ,, 1½"	,,	15	3

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

PLUMBER

		s.	d.
Lead, milled sheets	cwt.	33	6
,, drawn pipes	,,	33	0
,, soil pipes	,,	36	0
,, scrap	,,	21	0
Solder, plumbers'	lb.	1	1½
,, fine do.	,,	1	4
Copper, sheet	,,	1	0½
,, tubes	,,	1	2½

L.C.C. soil and waste pipes:		3" s.	3" d.	4" s.	4" d.	6" s.	6" d.
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. ,, ,, ,,	,,		3½
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)*	,,		7½
Blazoned glasses	,,		2 6
Reeded: Cross Reeded	,,		11
Cathedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, hammered, rimpled, waterwite	,,		6
Crown sheet glass (n/e 12" × 10")	,,		2 0
Flashed opals (white and coloured)	,,	1 0 and	2 0
⅛" rough cast; rolled plate	,,		6
¼" wired cast; wired rolled	,,		10½
¼" Georgian wired cast	,,		11½
¼" Polished plate, n/e 1 ft.	,,	†10 to	‡1 1
,, ,, 2	,,	†1 2 ,,	‡1 4
,, ,, 4	,,	†2 3 ,,	‡2 6
,, ,, 8	,,	†2 9 ,,	‡3 2
,, ,, 20	,,	†3 1 ,,	‡3 9
,, ,, 45	,,	†3 3 ,,	‡4 0
,, ,, 100	,,	†4 0 ,,	‡4 10
Vita glass, sheet, n/e 1 ft.	,,		1 0
,, ,, ,, 2 ft.	,,		1 3
,, ,, ,, over 2 ft.	,,		1 9
,, ,, plate, n/e 1 ft.	,,		1 6
,, ,, ,, 2 ft.	,,		3 0
,, ,, ,, 5 ft.	,,		4 0
,, ,, ,, 7 ft.	,,		5 0
,, ,, ,, 15 ft.	,,		6 0
,, ,, ,, over 15 ft.	,,		7 6
"Calorex" sheet 21 oz., and 32 oz.	,,	2 6 and	3 6
,, rough cast ⅛" and ¼"	,,	8½ ,,	1 0
Putty, linseed oil	lb.		3

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

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

PAINTER

		£	s.	d.
White lead in 1-cwt. casks	cwt.	2	17	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

Item	Unit	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	,,	[illegible] 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

Item	Unit	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 0	3 0
,, junctions	,,	3 9	4 6
Gullies and gratings	,,	16 6	18 0
Cast iron drains, and laying and jointing	F.R.	5 9	[illegible] 3
Extra, only for bends (cast iron)	Each	12 3	18 4

BRICKLAYER

Item	Unit	£ 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

Item	Unit	s. d.
¾" Horizontal dampcourse	Y.S.	4 9
¾" Vertical dampcourse	,,	7 9
¾" 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

Item	Unit	£ 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

Item	Unit	£ 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

Item	Unit	£ 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*

Item	Unit	s. d.
1½" deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1 9½
2" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 11½
1½" deal cased frames double hung, of 6" × 3" oak sills, 1¼" pulley stiles, 1¼" heads, 1" inside and outside linings, ⅜" parting beads, and with brass faced axle pulleys, etc., fixed complete	,,	3 7
2" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 10
Extra only for moulded horns	Each	6
1½" deal four-panel square, both sides, door	F.S.	2 0
2" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	2 8
1½" ,, but moulded both sides	,,	2 4
2" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 0
4" × 3" deal, rebated and moulded frames	F.R.	1 0
4½" × 3½" ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1 4
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

Item	Unit	£ s. d.
Rolled steel joists, cut to length, and hoisting and fixing in position	Per cwt.	18 6
Riveted plate or compound girders, and hoisting and fixing in position	,,	1 3 0
Do., stanchions with riveted caps and bases and do.	,,	1 2 0
Mild steel bar reinforcement, ½" and up, bent and fixed complete	,,	1 2 0
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

Item	Unit	£ s. d.
Milled lead and labour in flats	cwt.	2 4 0
Do. in flashings	,,	2 7 6
Do. in covering to turrets	,,	2 13 0
Do. in soakers	,,	1 18 9
Labour to welted edge	F.R.	3½
Open copper nailing	,,	3
Close ,, ,,	,,	4

Item	Unit	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	—	—	—

Item	Unit	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

Item	Unit	£ 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 under on walls	,,	1 2½
Render, refloat 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

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

PAINTER

Item	Unit	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