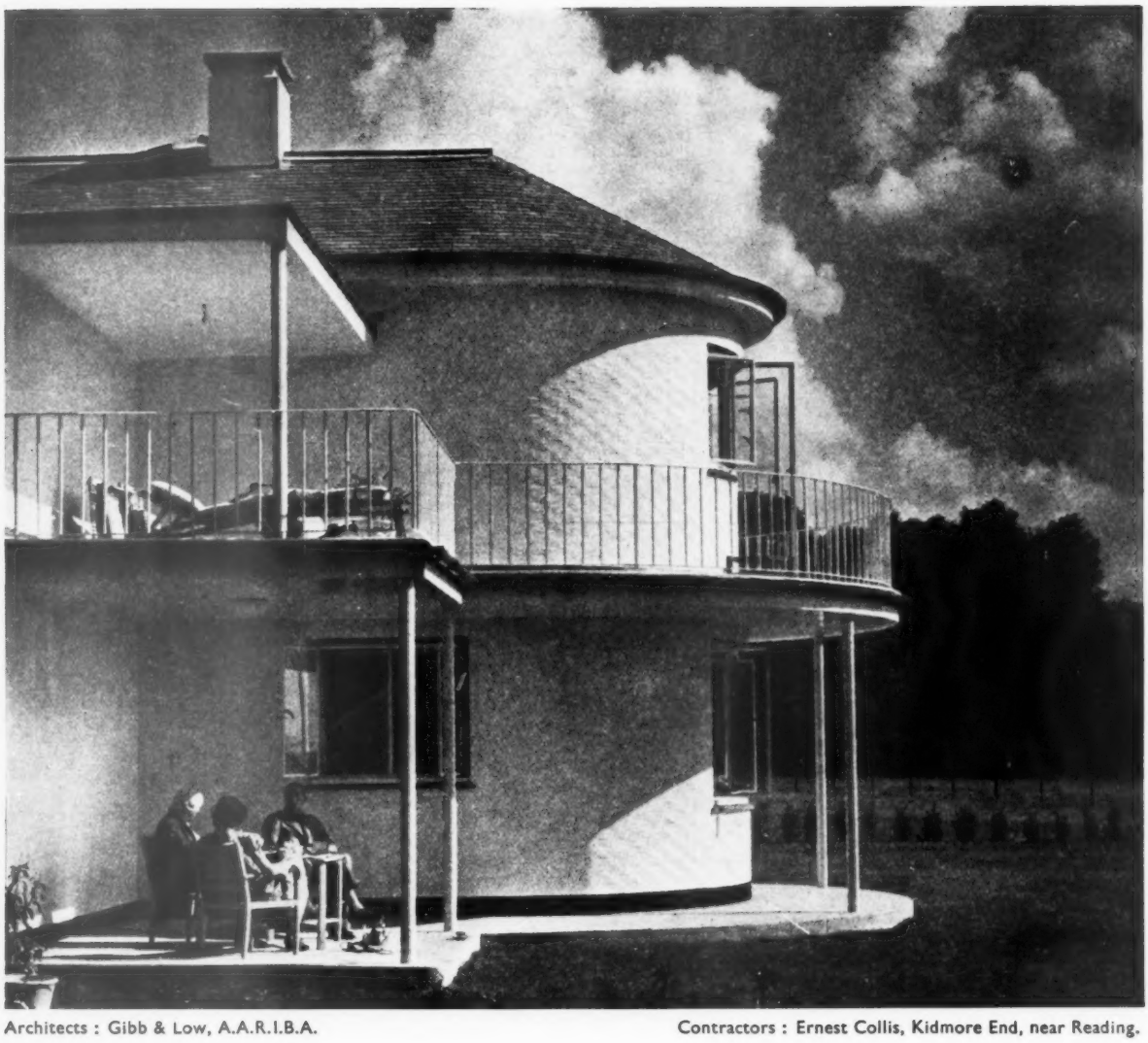

Architects : Gibb & Low, A.A.R.I.B.A. Contractors : Ernest Collis, Kidmore End, near Reading.

House at Henley built with

'PHORPRES' COMMON BRICKS

finished white

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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

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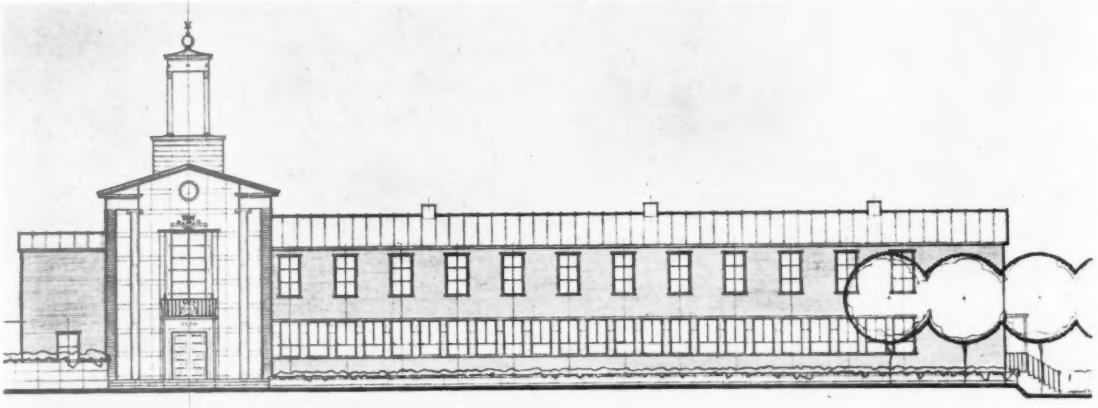
The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

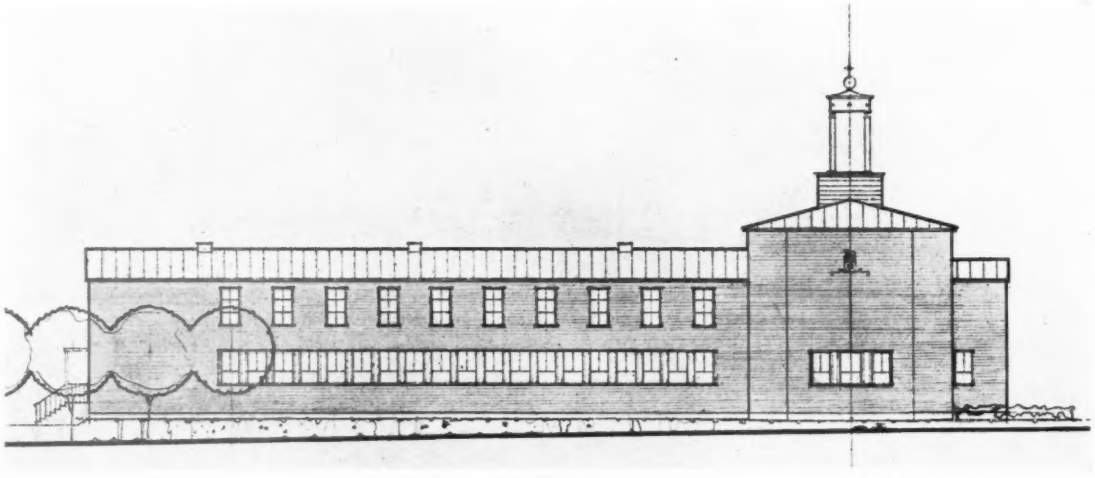
THURSDAY, April 6, 1939 NUMBER 2307 : VOLUME 89

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

GODALMING CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION

WINNING DESIGN: BY BRYAN WESTWOOD AND EDMUND WARD





Mr. Stanley Ramsey, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the competition for a new civic centre for the Godalming B.C., has made his award as follows :

Design placed first (£200) : Messrs. Bryan Westwood, A.R.I.B.A. (of P. J. Westwood and Sons), and Edmund Ward, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

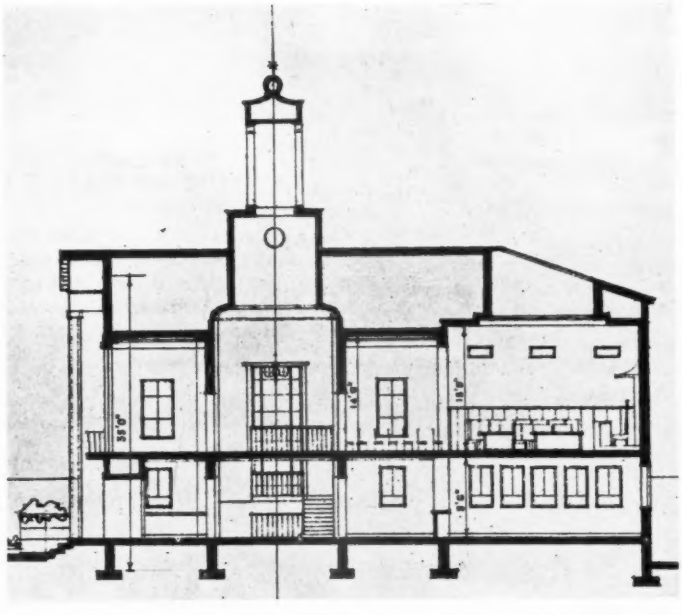
Design placed second (£150) : Mr. Herbert G. Bailey, 32 Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

Design placed third (£100) : Messrs. Fisher and Trubshawe, AA.R.I.B.A., 4 Ridgmount Street, W.C.1.

Commended : Messrs. Aaron Writer and Allan Johnson, AA.R.I.B.A., 82 Wolmer Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex.

The assessor, in his report, said : " One hundred and fifty-three designs were sent in, many of them showing a high standard of design, both as regards planning and general architectural treatment. The layout of the site proved a difficulty to some of the competitors and certain designs had to be excluded from consideration because they had not been able to produce a satisfactory solution of this part of the problem.

" The winning competitors (Messrs. Westwood and Ward) have, in my opinion, produced by far the best scheme. They have by careful planning made the most use of the site. The municipal offices form a dignified and compact block. The elevations are distinctive and restrained in their architectural treatment. The new building should prove a worthy addition to the town of Godalming. The calculations have been carefully checked over, and I am of the opinion that, with due economy, the building could be carried out for the estimated cost, viz., £16,106."

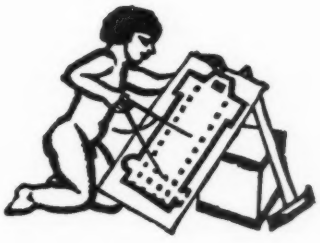


Above, the main front and the west elevation ; right, section through council chamber.

Plans of the winning design are reproduced on page 561.

THE CAMPS EXHIBITION

One of the schemes on view at the Camps Exhibition opened by Sir John Anderson at the Housing Centre on March 29. It is a Holiday Camp at Rhyl, N. Wales, designed by R. W. H. Jones.



"LONDONER" AND MR. YERBURY

ON March 23 and again on March 30 the JOURNAL published a letter about A.R.P. and the profession. The first, a long letter, was by "Londoner," the second by Mr. John E. Yerbury. Both deserve attention from architects—for, whether war occurs or not, the profession must inevitably become more and more concerned with A.R.P.

"Londoner's" contentions were these: A.R.P. in all its more important aspects, is a planning problem—obviously one on a huge scale, but still as obviously a planning problem as a factory or a small house. If the architect is merely a technical designer in a small way, he can sit tight until asked to design a specific A.R.P. structure for a stated sum. But if he regards himself as a man with an opinion worth having on planning problems—as he has often claimed—a very different procedure is needed.

Either the profession is a collection of individuals prepared, for a fee, to build to anyone's ideas without bothering twopence as to whether those ideas are right or wrong, *or* they have a collective responsibility to the public; and are under an obligation to inform themselves about every planning problem of national importance, to prepare a professional policy about those problems and to tell the public what it is.

In "Londoner's" view architects, through apathy or stupidity, have adopted the former attitude over A.R.P. They have made no effort to think for themselves: they have accepted anything the Home Office has told them.

In these circumstances the opinion of architects about A.R.P. cannot be, and has not been considered to be, any better than anyone else's. The profession has just been brushed aside.

If this position is to be changed it must be done at once by an unbiased professional investigation into every aspect of bomb effects and shelter and evacuation policies; followed by a report which will inform architects of the principles on which any A.R.P. scheme must be based, as well as the best forms of layout and construction for shelters to meet various conditions.

Mr. John E. Yerbury's attitude is very different. In his view all larger questions of A.R.P. organization, shelters and evacuation are political; and the R.I.B.A. is compelled to keep in with the Government in order to get jobs for architects *as architects* if war breaks out. So long as the country is prepared to keep the present Government in power the R.I.B.A. can do nothing more. The majority of architects don't think at all and have no views outside their own concerns. Lastly:

> In questions of political policy, architects are rather an insignificant section of the public, and those who, in times of crisis, rush about looking for jobs *as architects* are not to be encouraged.

Mr. Yerbury's views, in sequence, are not as easy to follow as those of "Londoner"; but item by item they ought to be thought about by every architect.

First, is A.R.P. political? In a sense—certainly; but no more political (save in greater urgency) than building by-laws or a Town Planning Bill. And it is just as much the business of architects to form and express their opinion on A.R.P. as on those other problems of planning and construction. Second, is the R.I.B.A. compelled to keep in with the Government, and to swallow proposals it doesn't like, in order to protect architects in time of war? In the JOURNAL's view no more miserable excuse for R.I.B.A. inaction could be put forward by its worst enemies. Third, "those (architects) who, in times of crisis, rush about looking for jobs *as architects*, are not to be encouraged." This is perhaps the most original statement of all. With a great deal of labour and by slow stages the Government is completing a scheme by which, should war break out, skilled men and women will either be retained in or directed to jobs in which their skill will be of use. Most architects approve of this scheme and urge that as regards themselves it should be made much more definite as regards the alternative employment open to them in war time. But Mr. Yerbury appears to question the use of any such forethought and even to suspect architects who advocate it as seekers after soft jobs. Anything short of the firing line would be to Mr. Yerbury a funk-hole. He has certainly given a useful weapon to those "who don't think at all," and don't want to.

The JOURNAL hopes all architects will think about the views of "Londoner" and Mr. Yerbury on A.R.P.; and then try to make up their own minds about it. And in doing so they ought to remember that doing nothing will not help them. A.R.P. will not let them alone however resolutely *they* leave *it* alone.

They may decide that even at this late hour the profession ought to master the rudiments of A.R.P. If they do so, they will probably agree that an R.I.B.A. committee meeting once a month in Portland Place—as the A.R.P. Committee has been doing since December—is not enough.

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NOTES & TOPICS

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE CONTINUED

MORE replies to the Editor's request for six approved modern buildings (see last week's summary of how the story began, reproduced on this page). This week I am tempted to quote several letters at length, because several people have gone to the trouble of doing more than send a simple list, and the reasons why people choose the buildings they do is obviously, for our purpose, every bit as important as their actual choice.

*

Last week I mentioned Mr. Clive Bell's choice of Palermo Post Office, but he chooses this building with the reservation that it is only best in its own "functional" class. His letter runs as follows :—

I do not think I have seen any building put up in London since the war that I would call first-rate. But then there are many that I have not seen. I suspect the happiest achievements of contemporary architecture are churches, and of these the best that I know is Bishop Andrew's at Morden, by Geddes Hyslop. The English genius, it seems to me, is ill at ease in the modern Continental style—call it functional if you will. Leaving out Wren and St. Paul's, one can say—can one not?—that English architects have always been at their best in domestic, not to say comfortable, manners. That is why of modern blocks of flats those in Marsham Street, and some others in Westminster, are the most satisfying. I also like the new buildings on the Kennington estate. In the functional style—if you accept the classification—the best seems to me the earlier of the two blocks at High Point, Highgate. The second is over-architected for my taste. The best building I have seen in this, the essentially modern style, is the Post Office at Palermo. But, then, the Italians remain, as ever, the best builders in Europe.

CLIVE BELL

*

Mr. Frank Pick also feels that English architects work best on a small scale. He pronounces the Underground Building, where he works, and Turnpike Lane Station as "satisfactory" and, leaving the Underground, he adds : "Going to the Zoo, I think the elephant house at Whipsnade thoroughly bad, while the giraffe house there is reasonably good. The penguin pool in Regent's Park is ingenious, but I always think it is too flat an ellipse. For effect, a slightly broader ellipse would have looked much more pleasant. The gorilla house, which at first I thought a skilful performance, on second thoughts I think to be not so good. A little more thought and ingenuity might have got rid of some of the bars and wires."

*

But he does not tell us whether he thinks these are the right sort of buildings (though his mention of them is presumably a measure of their importance), nor whether he prefers the style of the Zoo buildings, flat ellipse, wires and all, to that, say, of London University : two kinds of buildings so different in conception that it is most surprising in how many lists they both occur.

*

William Hickey, *Daily Express* columnist, unlike Mr. Pick, likes the elephant house at Whipsnade. He also nominates the British Government Pavilion at the Glasgow Exhibition, Peter Jones's store, Simpson's store, Piccadilly, Serge Chermayeff's house in Sussex and the Empire Pool at Wembley.

*

Mr. Henry Morris, Cambridgeshire's Education Officer, is obviously, as all good educationists should be, closely in touch with what the *avant-garde* are doing. His list is : Penguin Pool, London Zoo, by Tecton ; Impington Village College, by Gropius and Fry ; House in Sussex, by Chermayeff ; house in Paddington, by Lasdun ; Finsbury Health Centre, by Tecton ; flats in Ladbroke Grove, by Fry and others.

*

Finally, I must quote Mr. Herbert Read's letter. He, again, is a person who is naturally as much in touch with small-scale modern work as with important public buildings, but his very catholic list is accompanied by a careful statement of his views :

The difficulty is, that however much one may appreciate modern architecture in the abstract, the question of its merit in any given case is relative to its setting or environment. Naturally, it will be said ; but it is not necessarily the architecture that is wrong. It is perhaps the setting, and that question in its turn involves us in historical and sociological questions which need very careful thought.

Another point : I do not like to give my critical approval to architecture which I have not actually seen, and I am certain that I have not seen the best that there is to see.

Subject to these qualifications, I would give as a very tentative list :

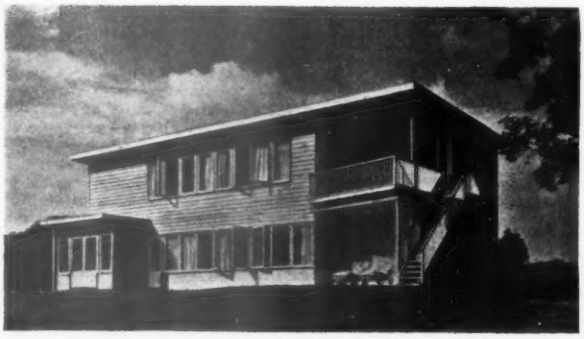
Town façades :
Peter Jones, Sloane Square.
Curzon Cinema.
House in Newton Road, Paddington (Lasdun).
Detached buildings :
London Gliding Club, Dunstable.
Timber house at Shipbourne, Kent (Gropius and Fry).
Ruislip Car Depot (in course of construction).

A timid choice, no doubt, but I am not able to think of a single modern building of the monumental type which altogether pleases me. The four of Lord Derwent's choice which I happen to have seen do not reach a standard at all comparable with the best Georgian architecture, of which he is the champion. The new Norwich Town Hall, which was not completed when I saw it, promised a modicum of grace, appropriateness and unity, but it is a little too elastic for my taste. The trouble is that the best of our modern architects have never yet been given a chance to put their convictions to the test of the grand manner. The unit for great architecture is not the building, but the city.

HERBERT READ

4D. A HEAD

A correspondent in last week's JOURNAL acidly pointed out that the worth of the average architect as a citizen could be accurately gauged by the support he failed to give to the A.B.S. Such a charge cannot be made against the profession of engineering. It was announced at last week's dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers that nearly half of the



1 *"The Timber House at Sittingbourne, Kent, by Gropius & Fry"* (*Herbert Read*).

2 *"Mr. William Hickey nominates the British Pavilion at Glasgow."*

£20,000 required for their benevolent fund had already been subscribed.

*

The same Institution, as I mentioned some months ago, is building 38 houses (designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens) for members who have fallen on bad times. The houses, with subsidiary buildings and recreational facilities, are to be carefully laid out on a site in Surrey.

*

These developments will be interesting to us all. The first four weeks after the President's appeal for the architects' own Benevolent Society brought in, you will recall, about 4d. a head.

MORE JUBILEES—BRITISH . . .

The two fountains lighted by amber floods which decorate the London County Hall just now are a reminder that international tension has given the L.C.C. Jubilee rather a poor showing in the Press.

*

That the L.C.C. has a budget bigger than that of many sovereign states has been about all the Londoner has had impressed on him. What he has missed are the difficulties under which the Council has to function.

*

Other city administrations can expand their areas as the necessity or opportunity arises. London, with its boundaries fixed long ago, cannot. Urban development, created by and dependent on London, can spring up endlessly round about without control from the centre.

3 *"I also like the new buildings on the Kennington Estate"* (*Clive Bell*).

And, of course, there is town planning. The size of London has now hardly a defender, a Royal Commission is sitting which is chiefly concerned with how to stop its growing bigger : yet somehow opposition to any town planning organization which possesses powers to be constructive still triumphs easily over those in favour.

. . . AND FRENCH

The Eiffel Tower has also reached its Jubilee this year. We cannot let this pass unnoted in the world of architecture.

*

Architects, in paying their tribute, must think of the tower as Britons—not as architects. To Britons it is probably the best-known thing in France and far and away the best-known structure ; to most of them it is inseparably bound up with emotional and family history.

*

Aunt Jennie, who got stuck in the lift the year she met Uncle Arthur ; grandfather's loss of a silver-mounted malacca from the top ; the first quarrel when Eleanor felt sick at the second stage on her honeymoon—to all of these and their many audiences the Eiffel Tower has become more an old family home than an outsize piece of lattice-work.

*

Now it is fifty years old and no longer the tallest structure in the world. But it is unique among national memorials for one more thing besides what it means to Britons. It has paid for itself several times over.

THE WALKERS

Mr. Winston Walker tells me that, in listing the Walkers last week, I forgot his son, Mr. Ellis Walker, aged 2½. This gentleman's portrait appears below.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

HEIGHT AND SITE COVER LIMITS IN THE CITY OF LONDON

The Court of Common Council has granted preliminary approval to draft clauses, setting out height and site cover limits, for the proposed town-planning scheme for the City of London, and the clauses, together with illustrative diagrams, are now published. It will be recollected that a resolution to prepare a scheme for the City was approved by the Minister of Health in October, 1936.

The following observations are based on the report of the Worshipful the Improvements Committee agreed to by the Court on December 15, 1938:—

For the guidance of intending developers, pending the presentation of the complete scheme, the draft clauses concerning height (including angles of light) and site cover are now published, since these clauses define some of the most usual features delineating the general form of buildings permissible. The fundamental principles of general control of building development have engaged the attention of the Corporation during the past two years. The problems had to be considered in the light of City conditions, and two considerations of outstanding importance may be mentioned. In the first place, adequate light and ventilation are valuable to the efficiency of the working of the building. Secondly, traffic problems are affected by the size of buildings, which is in turn determined largely by height and the proportion of site covered. This is an essential and vital issue in the City where many streets are already congested and the scale of possible widenings is limited.

It was evident that it would not be desirable, having regard to the proper interpretation and intention of the Act, to prescribe the same standards throughout the City, because although only 1 sq. mile in area, several types of locality occur. The overall height limit is maintained generally at 100 ft., except in the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral (covered by Zone III), where the public benefit of preserving certain views of the dome has been taken into account. The narrowness of City streets has demanded, however, that particular importance be attached to the sheer height of elevations in relation to street width, and for this purpose, the two types of zone have been devised. Zone I consists of the area around and to the north and east of the Bank of England, permitting a sheer height equal to twice the street width with set-backs above at an angle of 63½ deg., up to the 100 ft. maximum. Zones II and III (permitting a sheer height of one and a-half times the street width with set-backs above at an angle of 56 deg.) cover the rest of the City.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, April 6

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Camps Exhibition. Until May 6. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 10 a.m. to 12 noon.*

BUILDING CENTRE, 158 *New Bond Street, W.1. Exhibition of Architecture in Drama by Professor Ernest Stern. Also, April 12–22.*

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. *Bristol and District Association. "Land Drainage." By J. C. Roseveare.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *South-Western Counties Branch. Annual General Meeting at Plymouth.*

Tuesday, April 11

HOUSING CENTRE, *13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Tuesday Luncheon, "The Work of the Sutton Trust." By C. V. Baker. 1 p.m.*

Wednesday, April 12

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CARPENTERS. *Carpenters' Hall, E.C. "Dry Rot—A Disease of Timber." By F. L. Brady. 7.30 p.m.*

The complete scheme is in course of active preparation, and together with maps, will be laid before the Court of Common Council after consultation with the interested parties and authorities.

THE MODERN GYMNASIUM

A revised edition of the pamphlet* on the planning, construction and equipment of gymnasia in schools and educational institutions of all types has been prepared by the Board of Education.

This pamphlet is intended for the use of education authorities, governing bodies, etc.

The main features of the previous edition remain unchanged, but such amendments and additions as seemed necessary in the light of experience have been incorporated. An appendix dealing briefly with the storage of gymnastic kit and towels in schools has been added.

The pamphlet is illustrated with diagrams and photographs including plans of typical gymnasia and ancillary rooms.

It contains detailed suggestions regarding the planning and methods of construction of gymnasia, changing rooms, shower annexes, etc. The choice, construction and fixing of gymnastic apparatus are dealt with in considerable detail.

IN PARLIAMENT: CAMPS

Interesting details of how the architectural profession will help in the building of the new camps were given during the debate on the second reading of the Camps Bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Elliot, the Minister of Health, said that as to the machinery for carrying out the proposals in the Bill, the central authorities would be the Minister of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland. The arrangements for evacuation were, by arrangement with the Lord Privy Seal, being carried out by his department and the Department of Health, and this consideration, combined with the experience of those departments in housing, made the arrangement a convenient one. The actual work of erecting and managing the camps was to be carried out by two companies, operating on a non-profit-making basis, which were to be recognized by His Majesty's Government—one for England and Wales and one for Scotland. They would be the only bodies authorized to operate the scheme and to receive the financial assistance provided for in the Bill. The companies would be governed by articles of association which would preclude them from carrying on any business for the purpose of profit.

It had not been considered necessary to set up a special company in Scotland, in view of the existence of a special housing association which was operating over the whole of the country, and which had undertaken the work of building camps. The association was a non-profit-making company, and its chairman was Viscount Traprain, who was giving his whole time to the work of the association. Seven camps were to be built within easy reach of the three Scottish cities mainly concerned—four for Glasgow, two for Edinburgh, and one for Dundee.

As to the constitution of the English company, the House had already been informed that the Government had been fortunate enough to secure the services of Lord Portal as chairman. He was now able to add that the other members of the board of management would be:—Dr. S. Gurney-Dixon (chairman of Education Committee, County Councils Association); Mr. George Hicks, M.P. (General Secretary, Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland); Sir Edward Howarth (Deputy Secretary, Board of Education); Dame Florence Simpson (formerly Controller-in-Chief, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps); Mr. Percy Thomas, PP.R.I.B.A.

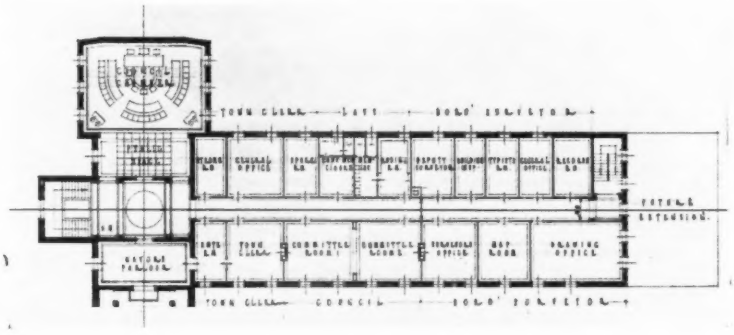
The Government felt assured that they could safely leave the construction and direction of these camps to so representative and distinguished a board and that the presence on the board of a well-known architect and a past-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects would ensure that æsthetic considerations were given due weight, a point on which the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, whose generous offer of assistance he had to acknowledge, were interesting themselves. With regard to the control to be exercised by the central department as security for the money which they were being asked to authorize, briefly, it was intended that the companies should be required to enter into agreements with the central department whereby the companies would undertake the duties of construction and management of the camps, subject to the approval of the central department, and the central department would make advances towards the cost of construction and towards the necessary services. The agreement would provide for the company executing in favour of the Minister a charge on their assets and for the repayment of one-half of the advances made towards the capital cost of the camps and the whole of the advances for running expenses. It would also include other provisions as to investments, audit, etc.

Within these limits it was proposed to give the companies as free a hand as possible. The Government had already placed at their disposal the advice of departmental architects regarding the methods of construction and the layout of camps, but the companies would be free to take such other advice as they thought fit on these matters and generally to select their staff and make their own arrangements for the control and management of the camps. It would be necessary also for the Government to assume responsibility for the general sites of the camps, and in this matter he would, of course, work in the closest consultation with the Lord Privy Seal and the Board of Education. They had had to consider very carefully the best areas to select if the camps were to serve the dual purpose for which they were intended. For purposes of war they had thought it desirable that the camps should be reasonably accessible to the large centres of population for which evacuation arrangements were being made, so as not to impose an undue burden on transport arrangements. For peace-time purposes, also, reasonable proximity to the large centres was desirable if relays of children were to be taken at short intervals without undue expense, and for both these reasons they had reached the conclusion that the aim should be to secure sites in rural surroundings some 30 miles or so away from the large centres of population.

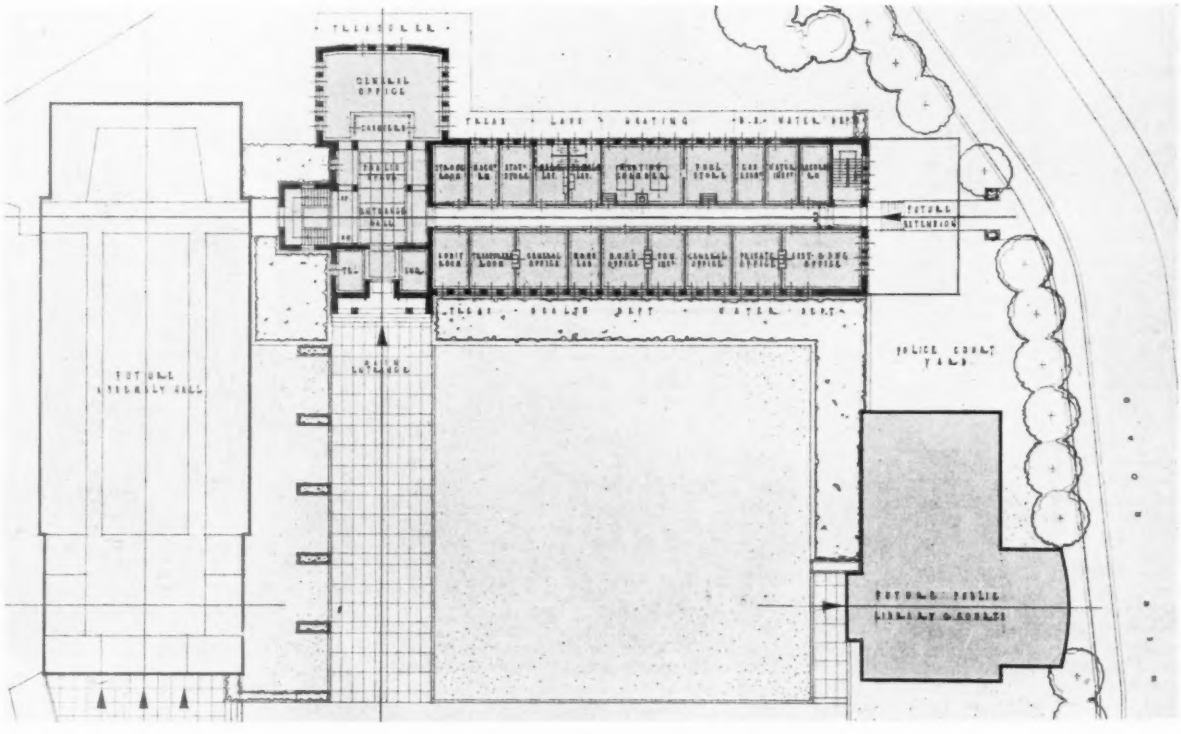
In speaking of sites he by no means excluded the possibility of obtaining country mansions, which might well form a valuable nucleus around which hutments might be placed. A

* *Suggestions for the Planning, Construction and Equipment of Gymnasia in all types of Schools and Educational Institutions*, Board of Education Physical Training Series No. 14. Published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. net.

COMPETITION FOR CIVIC CENTRE, GODALMING



Ground and first floor plans of the winning design, by Messrs. Bryan Westwood and Edmund Ward, in the Godalming Civic Centre Competition.



number of these mansions were in the market, and the fact that they were usually well screened by timber made them the more serviceable. Considerable progress had already been made with the matter of sites. A preliminary survey of something like 80 sites (including country houses) in England and Wales had been made. A good deal of preliminary work had been done in the direction of devising a standard unit for hut construction with a view to simplifying the manufacture of the huts and their erection on the sites.

The company had already been assured of all possible assistance from the Royal Institute of British Architects, who were preparing a panel of their members whom they considered to be particularly well qualified to supervise the construction and siting of the camps.

On the resumed debate for the second reading, in the House of Lords, of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty Bill, Lord Teynham, in moving the rejection, said that the Bill would enable the tenant for life to grant to the National Trust the mansion house and lands without the consent of those persons coming after him who would be entitled to the property by descent or by order of the Court. Parts of the Bill were capable of very wide interpretation. The Commissioner of Works was the responsible authority for declaring whether the mansion house was of national, architectural, historic or artistic interest. The definitions were far wider than the needs of the Trust.

The Earl of Onslow suggested that the Bill should be read a second time and then sent to a Select Committee at which objections could be considered.

Lord Hastings said that the Bill would place difficulties in the way of trustees of a settled estate.

The Lord Chancellor said he was most anxious that something should be done to preserve interesting and historic houses, but in doing that they must not deprive people of interests without hearing them or giving them any compensation.

The Earl of Crawford said that houses of national interest were being destroyed and ruined, in some cases deliberately pulled down, because the owners could not afford to keep them up. The Bill offered an alternative to this horrible process. The owners of historic buildings were being steadily squeezed out of existence. The houses were falling into disrepair, and we were in danger of losing one of the greatest assets of our historic past.

Lord Ponsonby thought that the National Trust were putting up a very fine fight against the inroads caused by the hammer of the auctioneer and the pick of the house-breaker.

The Marquess of Zetland, the chairman of the National Trust, said that on all sides they saw old historic buildings, features of the national life, passing out of the hands of the owners into the hands of the house-breaker. Houses were broken up, woodlands destroyed and sold for what they could fetch, and the whole property turned into a desert. The object of the National Trust in promoting the Bill was to enable, if the owners desired, residences and grounds to be maintained. This country had come to the parting of the ways. He looked forward with a feeling of horror to the days he saw approaching when England would become the paradise of the bungalow builder, and where everything of beauty, whether natural or the handiwork of men born and nurtured in a less Philistine age, would be remorselessly swept from the face of the country. The Bill was a small effort by the National Trust, which had been striving for 45 years to save some of the natural beauty and historic buildings for the people of this country.

The motion for the rejection was withdrawn and the Bill was read a second time. It will now go before a Select Committee.

VISIT OF ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS TO ROME

On Sunday, March 26, a party of twelve students left London for a four weeks' visit to Rome. The party included students from the following schools of architecture :—The School of Architecture, Robert Gordon Colleges, Aberdeen; The Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff ; The School of Architecture, University College, Dublin ; The Glasgow School of Architecture ; The Leeds School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art ; The Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic, London ; The School of Architecture, Leicester College of Arts and

Crafts; The Birmingham School of Architecture; The School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art; The School of Architecture, Hull College of Art and Crafts.

GODALMING COMPETITION

Following are extracts from the report of the winners of the competition for the civic centre, Godalming. The award of the assessor is given on page 555.

GENERAL: The new council offices have been planned to form the central block of the proposed civic centre. For several reasons an asymmetrical plan has been adopted. For a building of this size the side wings would each be small, but nevertheless secondary staircases would be required at each end. In the scheme shown only one is required, and the office block is planned as a single unit. The difference of level across the site, together with the masses of the new hall and library blocks, suggests an asymmetrical solution.

SITE LAYOUT.—*Hall:* It was thought desirable that the future hall should be placed to the south-western boundary of the site, as this arrangement ensures ease of access, while it allows the rest of the site to be laid out to the best advantage. It also allows of direct communication with the council suite of the central block.

Magistrates' Court and Library: It was considered that the magistrates' court and library would be planned with separate and independent entrances, and, under these circumstances, best sited as an isolated unit, but part of a formal layout as a whole. As so placed the various subsidiary entrances which would be required can be arranged from the side street, the yard space between this block and the future extension of the council offices.

Council Offices: The council offices are set well back from the main road and are approached by a wide formal terrace.

The car park has been purposely arranged at some distance from the buildings in order that noise shall be minimized as far as possible, and so that the architectural effect of the civic centre shall not be destroyed by the usual untidy collection of parked vehicles adjacent to the main entrance.

Elevational Treatment: The scheme suggested provides a simple and dignified elevation. The difficulties of obtaining a satisfying monumental building of small size has been fully appreciated, and care has been taken to keep the elevation in scale with the surroundings. In order to obtain a simple yet formal layout it was thought best to use classical forms, but the whole of the elevation has been regarded as an entity, as opposed to the idea of borrowing pure classical details to adorn a building which otherwise would have little in common with classical tradition. Ponderous classical work on the one hand or "Modernistic" on the other have been avoided as being out of keeping with the character of the local buildings.

The design of the building in mass had been carefully considered with the elevational treatment, and attention has been given to the position of the main entrance and flèche in this respect. The design of the entrance has been influenced by its position on plan and with regard to the main approach. The fenestration has been so designed as to give the elevational formality suited to municipal buildings, yet allowing of the maximum flexibility for rearrangement of office accommodation.

CONSTRUCTION.—The building would be constructed with weight-carrying brick walls and hollow tile concrete floors. No steel frame would be used. Roofs would be of timber construction with steel roof trusses.

EXTERNAL FINISHES.—The walls would be faced with 2½ in. local sand-faced bricks with Ketton stone dressings. The roofs are covered with 16 oz. copper sheets laid on boarding and felt. The flèche is of wood built up on a light steel frame, and the base is covered with mitred weatherboarding; the whole of the flèche would be painted *white*. The conical roof, ball and finial would be carried out in copper and the latter gilded.

INTERNAL FINISHES.—The main staircase to be of natural Hopton Wood stone with non-slip treads. Paving to the main entrance hall and upper hall to be of natural Hopton Wood stone.

The secondary staircase, together with the entrance lobby, would be carried out in terrazzo. The floor finishes generally to be in hard wood blocks. Tiled floors would be provided to the lavatories, laboratory and gas inspection room. The council chamber would have cork tiles. Wall finishes generally would be lime plaster. The council chamber would be panelled in hard wood for a height of 7 ft., and treated with plaster above with special consideration of acoustic properties. The rear wall and ceiling would be specially treated in this respect. The committee rooms and Mayor's parlour would have plaster walls and decorative treatment suitable to their importance. Lavatory walls would have glazed tiling up to the height of the doors. The ceilings throughout the building would be plastered. The windows would be of steel set in wood frames. Roof lights would be carried out with steel frames and glazed with wired plate glass. Internal laylights would be provided with access for cleaning.

The balcony to the Mayor's parlour would have a balustrade of wrought iron, and incorporate the coat of arms of the borough enamelled in heraldic colours.

All the joinery would be carried out in woods of Empire origin.

Heating and Ventilation: The heating would be provided by an accelerated low pressure hot-water system, with radiators recessed beneath the windows where possible.

NEWS IN BRIEF

● Following is the short list for the position of borough architect, of Macclesfield: Messrs. J. A. Bent (Leeds), W. A. Hutchinson (Northallerton), M. B. Tetlow (Oxford), and J. G. Wilkinson (Oxford).

● The executive Committee of the King George V National Memorial Fund has decided to adhere to the site in Abingdon Street, but is to ask the architect (Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.) and the sculptor (Sir William Reid Dick, R.A.) to reconsider their design.

● At the R.I.B.A. on Monday last the Royal Gold Medal for the promotion of architecture was presented to Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., PP.R.I.B.A.

● A criticism of Bloomsbury as unfitting for the life of today was made by Mr. Robert Sinclair at a luncheon of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. He said it was an example of a planned beehive in which all the acts of life should take place in an unchanging manner for generations. Yet it was now merely a residual area, tenanted by a handful of intellectuals, and a few doctors, clergy, professors and actors who, like firemen, had to live near their work. Structurally the houses might be excellent, but socially Bloomsbury was not only dead, but decomposing. It was a museum quarter to excite foreigners with cameras. The real stream of life had now passed it by.

● The death took place last week of Mr. T. Jay Evans, F.R.I.B.A., at the age of 70. He was a native of Cwmanne, near Lampeter. For many years he was a teacher in the London Polytechnic, and became a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1925. During his forty years in London he was engaged as an architect for many of the big establishments for Welsh people and others.

● The death took place last week of Mr. F. W. Anderson, architect and surveyor, of Torquay.

● Messrs. Firth, Son and Blackburn, architects, surveyors and valuers, have removed their office to Broadway House, Crackenedge Lane, Dewsbury. Telephone No. 355.

● Mr. Harry W. Weedon, F.R.I.B.A., has taken into partnership Messrs. Robert A. Bullivant, Frederick H. Carter, and W. Calder Robson, AA.R.I.B.A. The practice will continue under Mr. Weedon's supervision and the same name as hitherto, namely, Harry W. Weedon, A.R.I.B.A., Phœnix Chambers, 84 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

● At the annual meeting of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, Mr. Gilbert Bayes was re-elected president, Mr. Charles Wheeler, A.R.A., re-elected vice-president, and Mr. T. Mewburn Crook, F.R.B.S., was re-elected hon. treasurer.

● Mr. D. Plaskett Marshall and Mr. A. Hodsdon Archard, L.R.I.B.A., have transferred their offices to 123 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2. Tel. No. Padd. 4455.

● Mr. M. Maybury, A.R.I.B.A., who for the past two years has been chief architectural assistant in the borough architect's department, Barking Corporation, has been appointed to the recently created post of deputy borough architect to the Corporation.

● Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright is to attend a dinner of the Architecture Club to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Monday, May 1. Some slides of Mr. Lloyd Wright's work in America will be shown, and he will give a brief commentary on these. Mr. F. J. Carter will speak on the subject of Mr. Lloyd Wright's work in the educational field in America, and Mr. John Summerson will speak about his work as an architect.

● Speaking at the annual meeting of Church Army Housing last week, Mr. Walter Elliot, the Minister of Health, congratulated the society on the success of its efforts to assist in the improvement of housing conditions. "The provision of well over 800 new dwellings," he said, "is a remarkable contribution, and I cannot but admire the organization which has enabled you to carry out all these schemes distributed as they are over so many areas not only in England, but also in Wales and Scotland."

● In last week's issue we inadvertently omitted to state that in connection with the French Institute, Messrs. Kirk and Kirk, Ltd., Atlas Works, Putney, the contractors, supplied the whole of the joinery work for Mr. Thomas's section of the building, with the exception of some doors imported from France. The work was carried out at the firm's workshops at Putney.

EXHIBITIONS

[*By D. COSENS*]

HENNING NYBERG's portraits at the Storran Gallery, are perhaps a trifle too slick, and one would like to believe that his real interest lies in such intelligent work as his cactus, his fish, and above all his tiger, which is by far the most impressive painting in his collection.

●

The two other exhibitions of note are the "Camden Town Group" at the Redfern, with its magnificent Sickerts, that illustrates well the work of a rapidly vanishing group that included some of the most enlightened painters of its day. The other is "Six French Painters" (Dufresne, Dumont, Laprade, Lebasque, Signac and Valadon) at the Leicester, all of whom have died recently, and most of whom have had considerable influence. Signac's work, particularly his "Asnières," makes this a memorable exhibition.

●

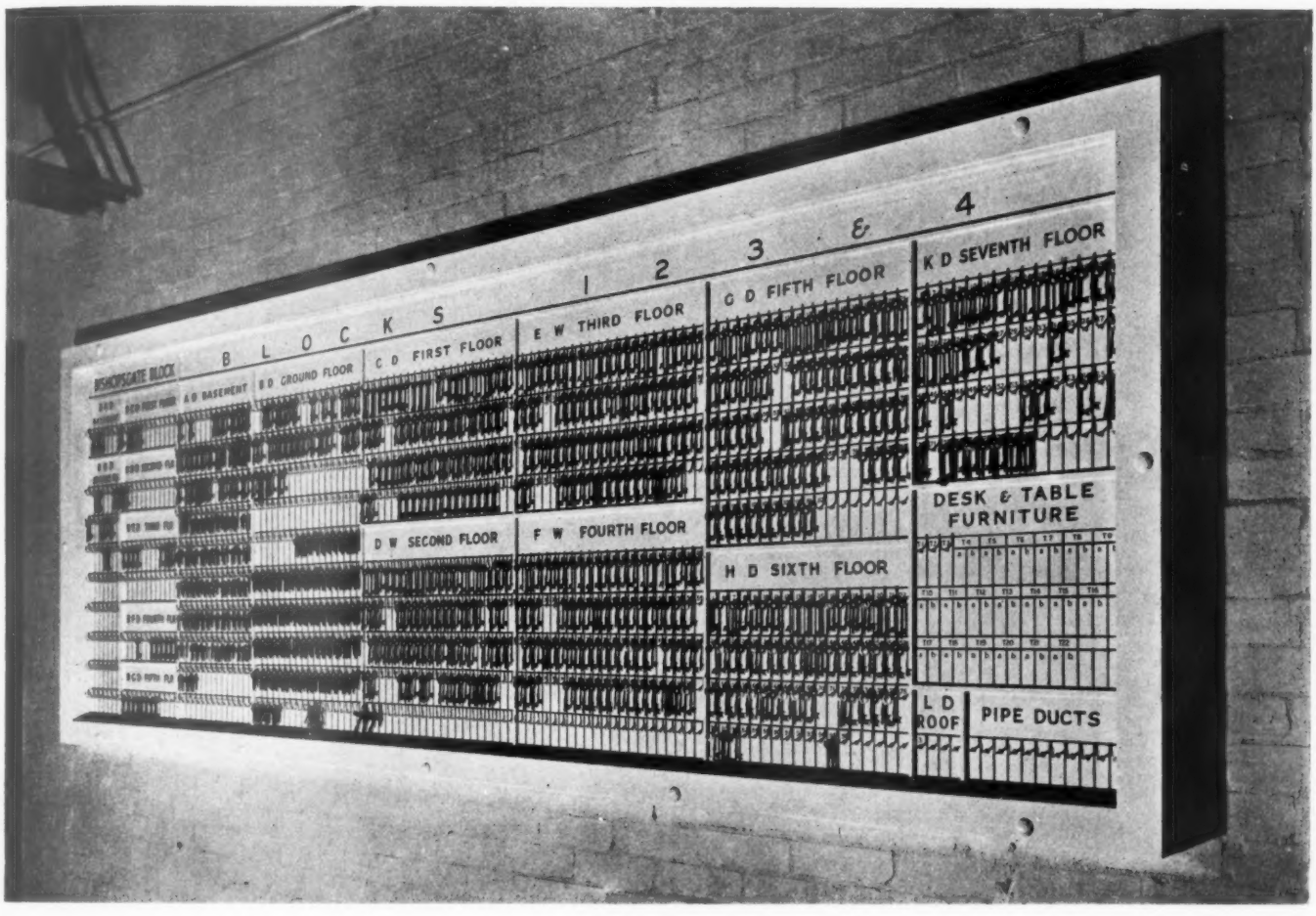
Henning Nyberg. Storran Gallery, 5 Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly. Until April 6.

Camden Town Group. Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street. Until April 8.

Six French Painters. Leicester Gallery. Until May.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, BISHOPSGATE

DESIGNED BY VINE AND VINE



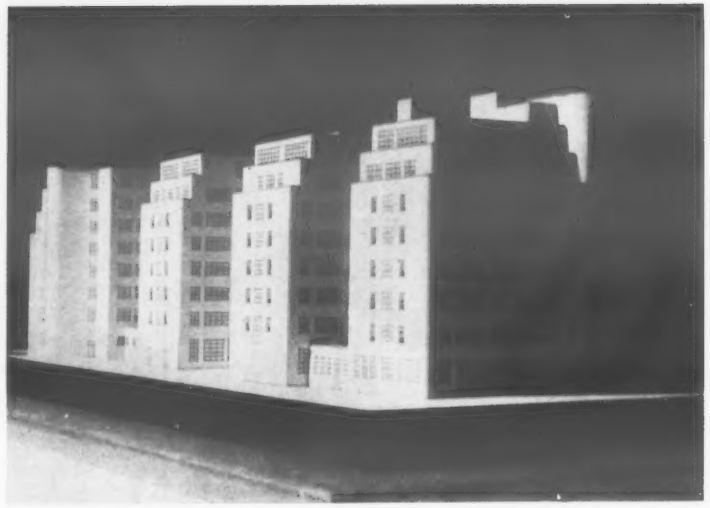
PROBLEM—*Buildings for the City of London police in Bishopsgate. The scheme is the result of a competition won in 1935. The building was opened on Monday last by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frank Henry Bowater.*

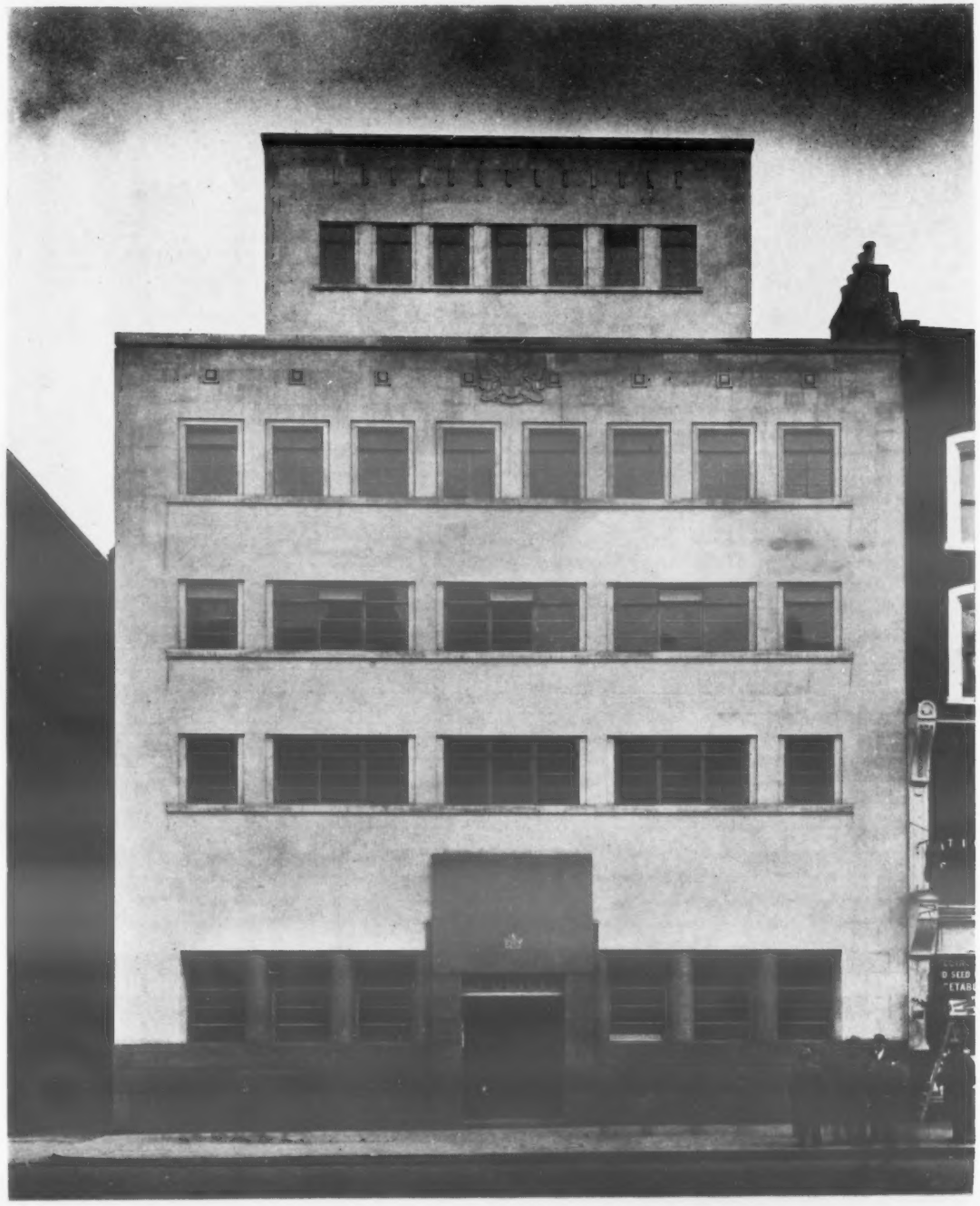
SITE—*In the City, opposite Liverpool Street, with a frontage to Bishopsgate of 50 ft., a depth of 350 ft., and an average width of 70 ft. Adjoining buildings and their rights of light considerably influenced the block form of the building.*

ACCOMMODATION—*The main units of accommodation are: police station; 70 single men's bedrooms; married quarters of 2, 3 and 4 bedroom types; and police hospital on the top floors. Rifle and revolver range in the basement.*

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*The building is steel-framed with R.C. floors and roofs. External panel walls have a minimum thickness of 13½ ins., and floors over important administrative units have been reinforced against collapsing debris. The Bishopsgate elevation is faced with Portland stone, with plinth, ground floor piers and doorway surrounds in Blue Hill grey granite. Other elevations are of cream brick with white flush joints. The Blue Hill grey granite head over the main entrance doors is in one single piece, and weighs 5½ tons. It was quarried in Norway, and weighed 11 tons in its rough state. It is believed to be the largest piece of granite ever fixed in London.*

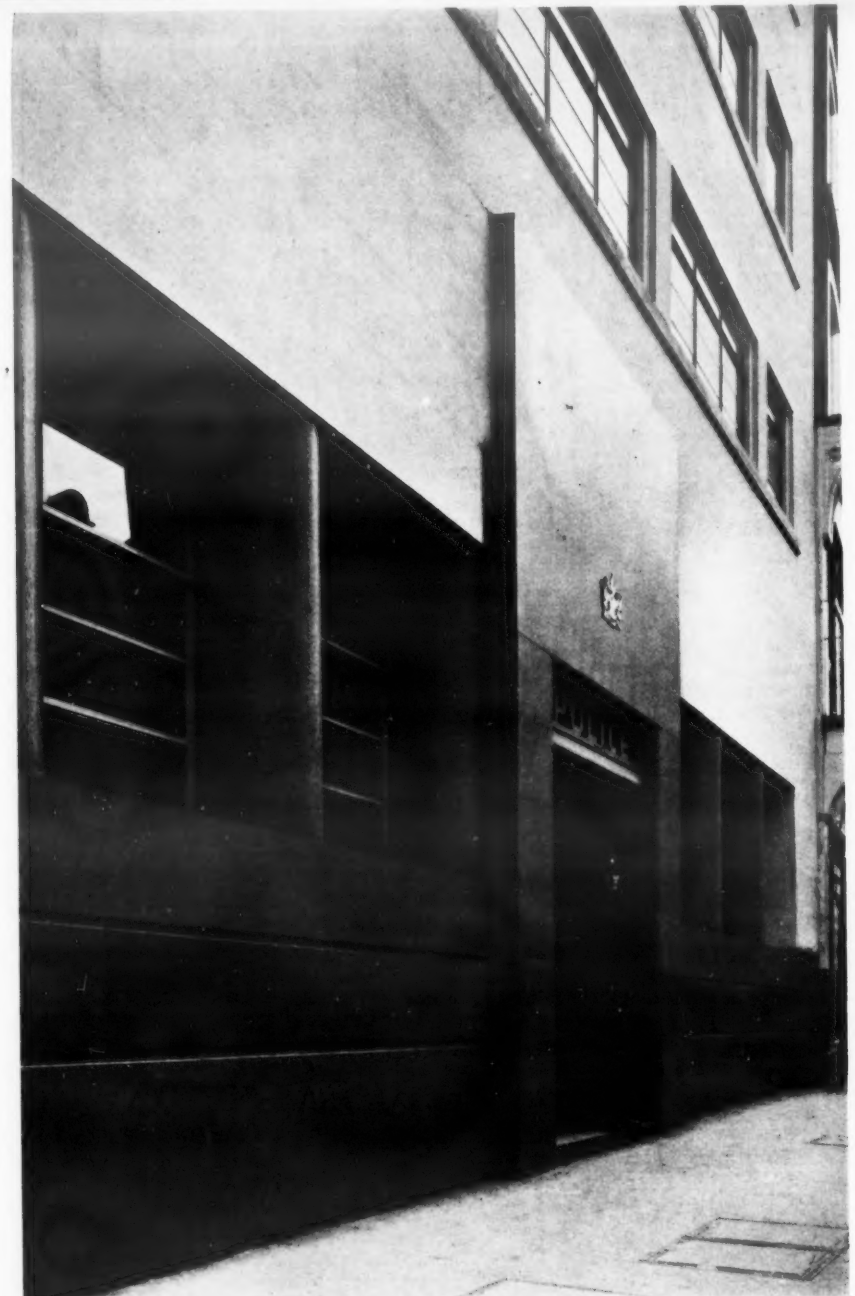
Above, the keyboard; 1,200 keys are used in the building. Each group has a master key. There are also grandmaster keys, each of which opens every door; right, a view from the children's playcourt.





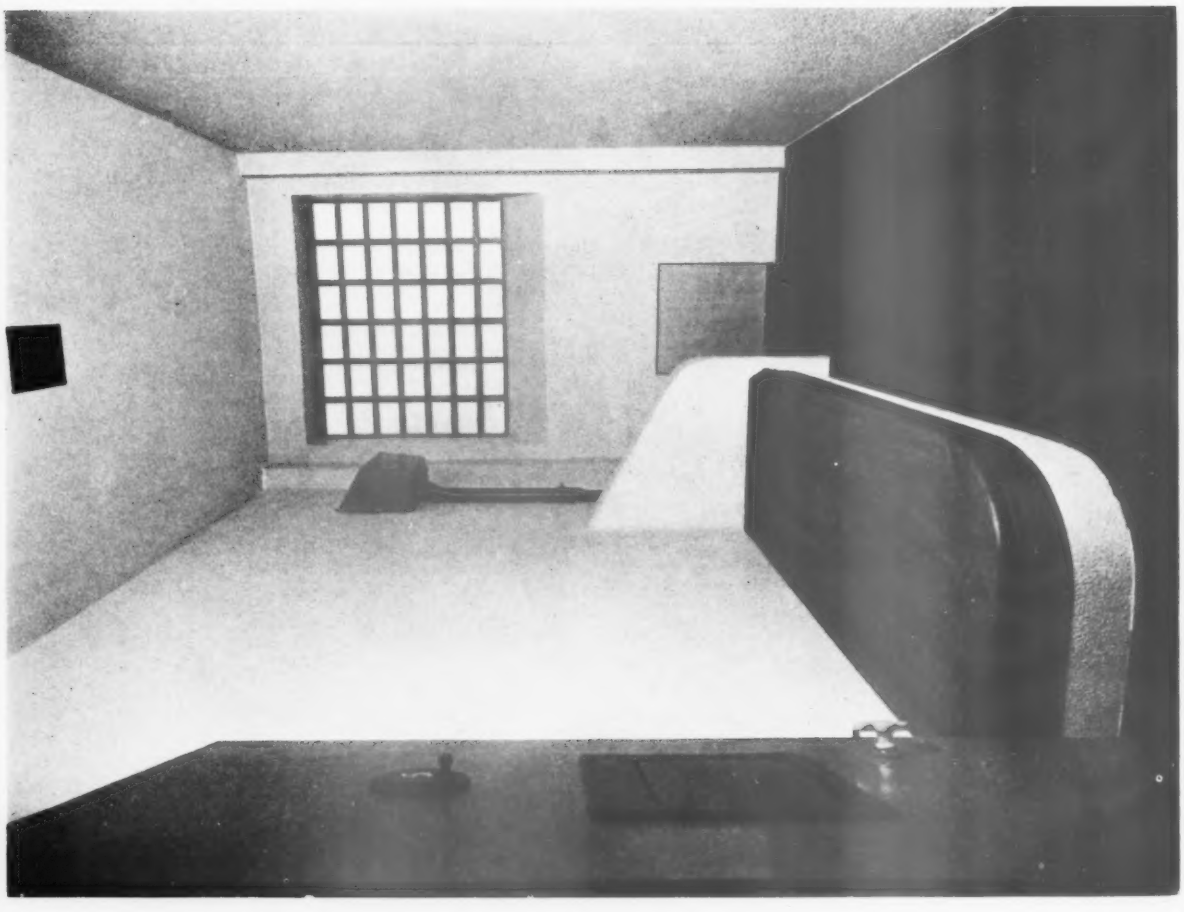
INTERNAL FINISHES — *Walls generally are plastered and sprayed with plastic paint where exposed to wear. Floors on ground floor are of teak blocks, with linoleum in living quarters and hospital; cell floors are of rubber. Joinery is of Austrian oak with Australian walnut banding.*
SERVICES — *Heating is by low-pressure accelerated system with calorifiers for domestic hot water. Plumbing is by one-pipe system in internal ducts, which also carry all other services. In addition to telephones and bells, an electrical signalling system has been installed in cells and hospital.*
COST — *Complete cost of buildings is approximately 2s. 6d. per cubic foot. Above, a model of the scheme; right, the main front. Facing page: the main entrance and the entrance from the children's playcourt.*
The general contractors were L. and W. Whitehead, Ltd.; for list of sub-contractors, see page 585. Specialists: Structural consulting engineers: B. L. Hurst and Peirce. Heating, ventilating, electrical and consulting engineers: Albion T. Snell and Partners. Quantity surveyors: Gardener and Theobald.

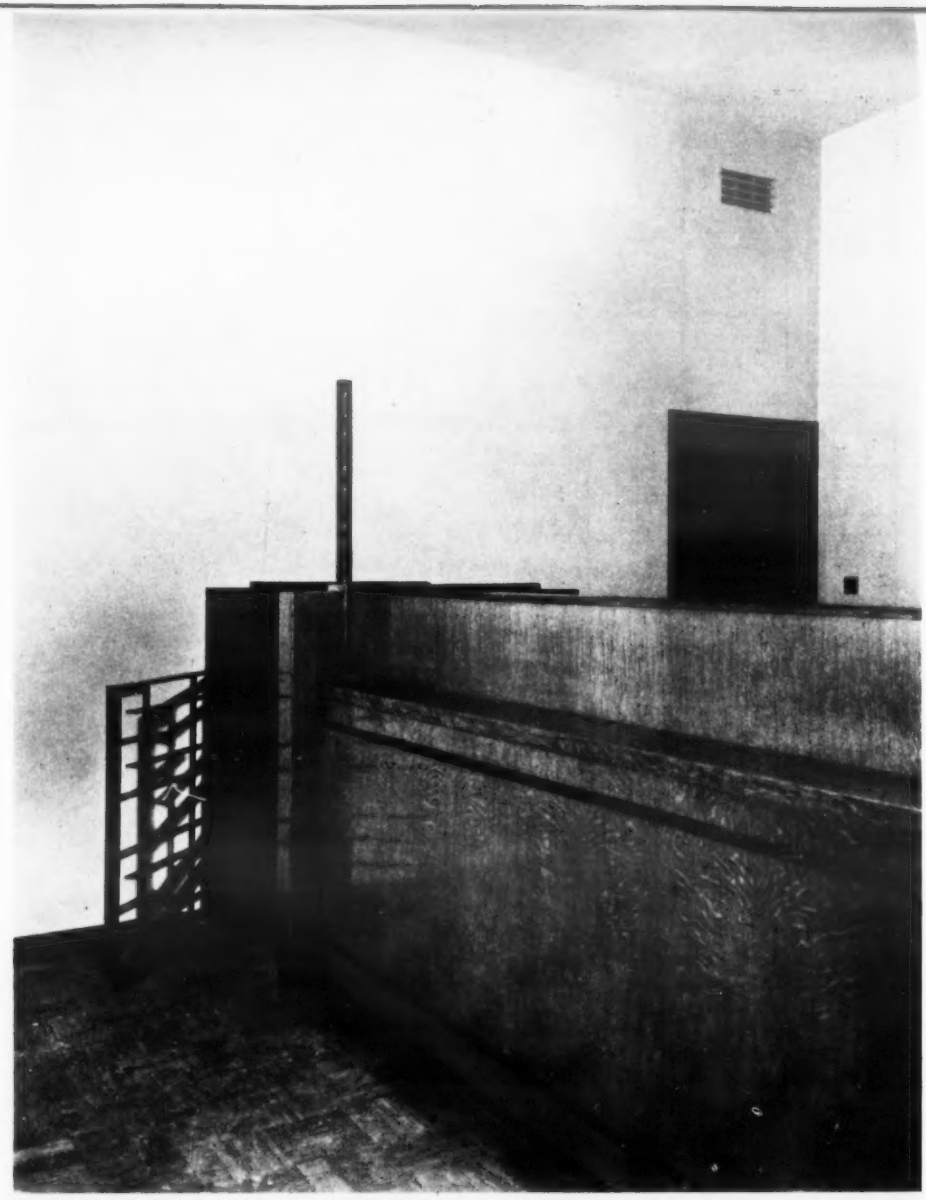
Theobald.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, BISHOPSGATE

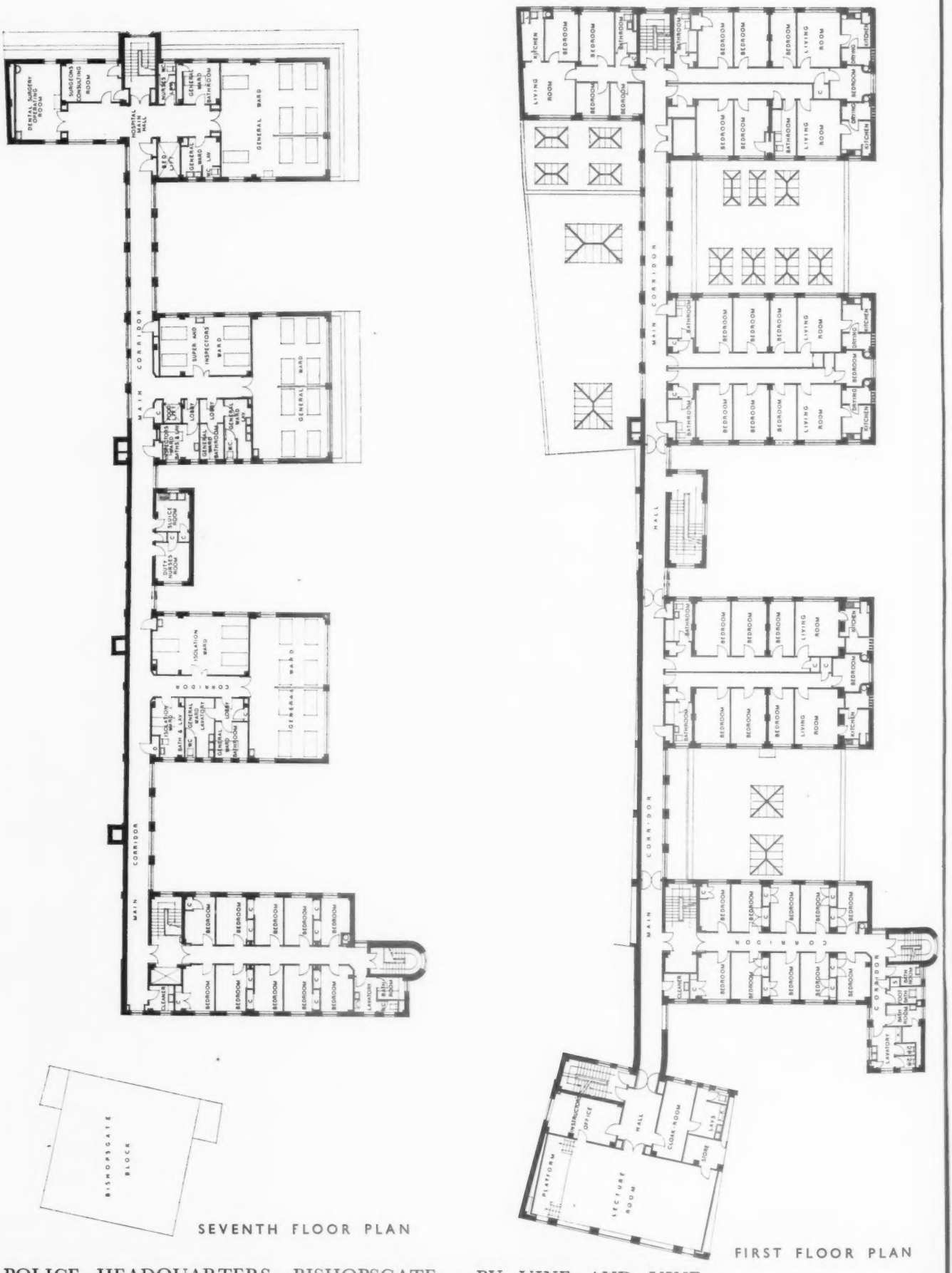
DESIGNED BY VINE AND VINE



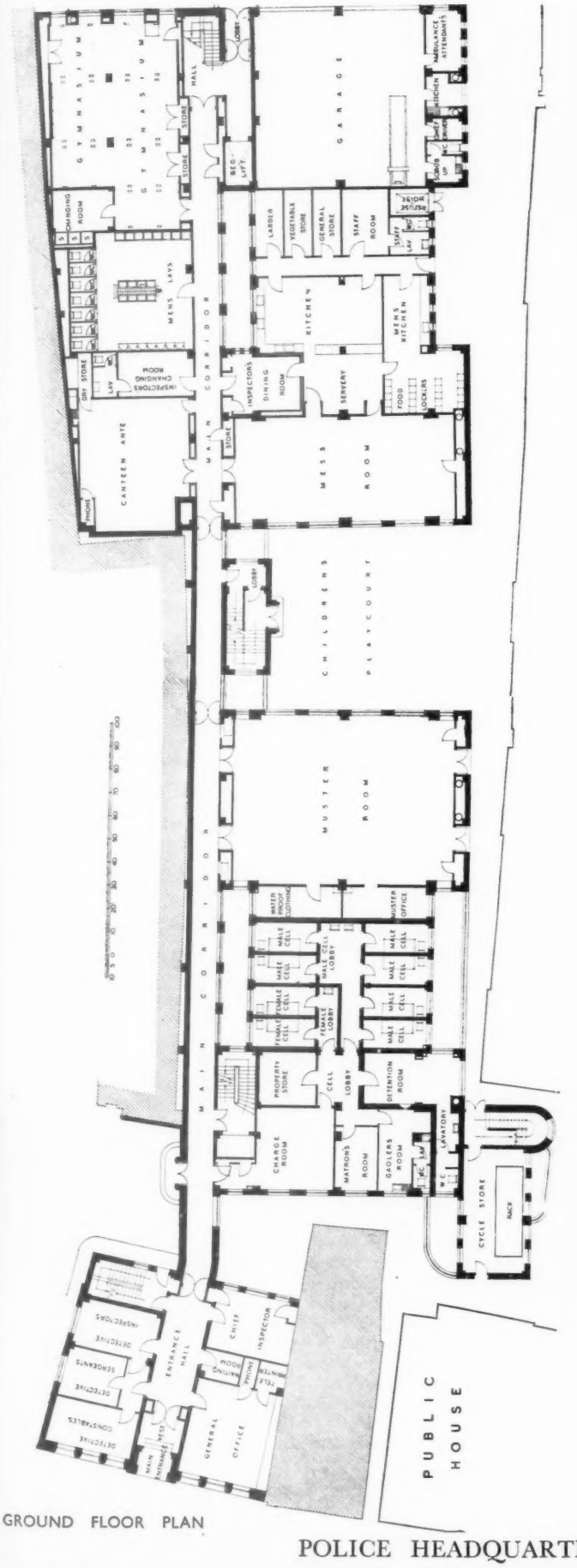


Above, the charge room; left, the men's lavatory; and the canteen. Facing page: a typical male cell; and the male cell lobby, showing wash basins for prisoners.

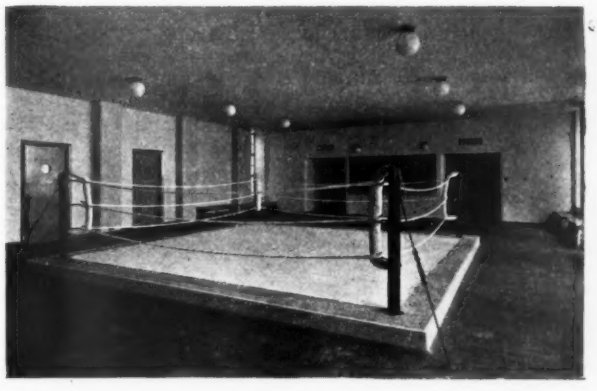
POLICE HEADQUARTERS, BISHOPSGATE • DESIGNED BY VINE AND VINE



POLICE HEADQUARTERS, BISHOPSGATE • BY VINE AND VINE



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



From top to bottom: the miniature revolver and rifle range; the muster room, fitted with boxing ring; a general ward and the hospital main hall, seventh floor.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, BISHOPSGATE • BY VINE AND VINE

LETTERS

R. MYERSCOUGH-WALKER
H. T. WRIGHT, F.R.I.B.A.
A. BERNARD S. FRYER, L.R.I.B.A.
A BELEIVER IN CONCRETE
ASKME

Walkers

SIR,—It is difficult for me to assess with any degree of accuracy the depths to which the name of Walker has descended in the architectural profession ; but whatever depth had been attained up to a month or two ago, and which had been previously on a gradually declining scale, now appears to be turned at a much steeper angle towards a pit of the ridiculous.

First, the facts. Winston Walker is my brother ; none the less, his activities are entirely a matter of his own concern, and the blood relation does not necessarily involve identical thinking. His name is Winston Walker, and my name is Raymond Myerscough-Walker (to satisfy the curious, the Myerscough is my mother's maiden name, and is to be found on my birth certificate). I do happen to be a perspective artist, but that only among other things. Raymond Walker is, as you have said, no relation.

Now, the sole reason for my writing this letter is to clear up a confusion over the Architectural Reform Societies. Under a *nom-de-plume*, I wrote an article recently on the Institute's appeal for money ; and in that article was the suggestion of a Society called R.F.W., which had a definite plan of campaign. Mr. Raymond Walker gave me the information about this Society, and it is to him that I am indebted for the material which I consider contributed largely towards the merit of this article as a piece of architectural journalism. My brother then started a correspondence based on his desire to create a Reform Society, of which I had not heard ; and I have not replied to the correspondence from either of the Walkers, nor have I mentioned their replies in my succeeding articles ; nor have I mentioned the R.I.B.A. since. I might go further and commit myself to the extent of saying that I do not propose to go into the matter again. I feel that the cause of this confusion might be cleared up, in order to put the ambitions of the would-be reformers on something like a fair basis.

R. MYERSCOUGH-WALKER

The Competition System

SIR,—I think it will be generally admitted by all architects that only those who have prepared a design for a particular problem really know what the difficulties are, and they only are in a position to say whether those difficulties have been solved. If I were ever appointed as an assessor, the first thing I should do would be to prepare my own solution of the problem, for only by doing so would I be in a position to decide, with any precision, which of the schemes submitted was the best one.

I suggest that at least a trial should be made of the judge and jury system in competitions.

The assessor would be the judge, and the competitors themselves would be the jury, for by this means promoters would benefit doubly, first by obtaining more and possibly finer designs, and secondly by obtaining the judgment of all those most fitted to give it on the merit of the designs submitted.

Up to the receipt of designs the assessor would act as he does at present ; but after that, he would only act in a judicial capacity, with the competitors as the jury. The jury to decide, each having three votes, one for first, one for second, and one for third. Naturally, no competitor could vote for his own design.

I make this suggestion for what it is worth, but I agree with you that something drastic will have to be done if the competition system is to give us in future architecture, and not the present everlasting repetition of the same old forms, doctored up a bit to suit the idiosyncrasy of a particular assessor.

H. T. WRIGHT

Licentiates v. Associates

SIR,—I consider that it is about time that Licentiate Members of the R.I.B.A. (especially those holding official positions under municipal authorities) should make a strong protest against the statement which appears from week to week in municipal adverts, i.e., "candidates must be Associates of the R.I.B.A." or in a modified form that preference will be given to Associates of the R.I.B.A.

Is it possible that the authorities concerned really consider that a young School-trained Associate at the age of 21 is a better man and more worthy of the position than an experienced Licentiate member at the age of 40 ? If the answer is in the negative, why should the latter be debarred from applying for such posts ?

It is the opinion of many official architects that men turned out from the Recognized Schools are not practically-minded, and therefore, when appointed to an official position have to go through another apprenticeship to fit them for that position.

If Licentiate members are not to be recognized by municipal authorities, what virtue is there in holding the Licentiate Diploma ?

A. BERNARD S. FRYER

Lighting Standards

SIR,—Happening to know the designer of the lamp standard in the JOURNAL for March 2 I drew his attention to the letters and questioned his opinion.

Having seen the pictures, he showed me some dozens of designs for this particular class of work, all of which, he explained, had to be engineered from the stress strain point of view, and which included those of simple plain curves to most elaborate openwork, while he pointed out that, in each instance, the elaborate work, especially in the way of tailing or tail overhang, was designed to counterbalance the forward outreach of bracket and lamp, the former, of necessity, being of much greater weight than when made only of steel.

Further, the openwork enlarged the steel value, therefore, using less steel and in consequence a lighter bracket—I hope I have got this right. He explained there was nearly as much steel in a concrete bracket as in a steel one, and that, in concrete, it had to be covered by at least three-quarters of an inch of concrete, hence bulk and weight. "That engineers are choosing them," he said, "is not because they are cheaper at first, but at eventual cost."

He gave as his best design of a concrete standard and bracket the same standard as shown in No. 2, but with a severe quarter circle arc carrying the lamp. "There you are," he said, "but out of all these designs hundreds will choose that"—meaning No. 2—and like G.B.S., "what are M.M. and I against so many ?" "Still," he said, "M.M. does not even know what a bobtail is so why bother about him ?"

Personally, I think, and many agree with me, your correspondent should have made enquiries of the makers of these standards, and found out what can or cannot be done with concrete.

A BELIEVER IN CONCRETE

Stay North, Young Man

SIR,—In reply to "I'mtellingyou" A.R.I.B.A. ; he assumes he is qualified—for what ? I have always understood that, like everything else, the value of labour is what it fetches on the open market, so that if costly training has not endowed him with earning power he is valueless.

"I'mtellingyou" has my sympathy, but fortunately for deserving cases the dole is not assessed on values.

£100 was thrown away on my four-year articles, and my experience (which I was not born with) has been gained in six counties—last August I turned down a £5-a-week job in my critic's own town !

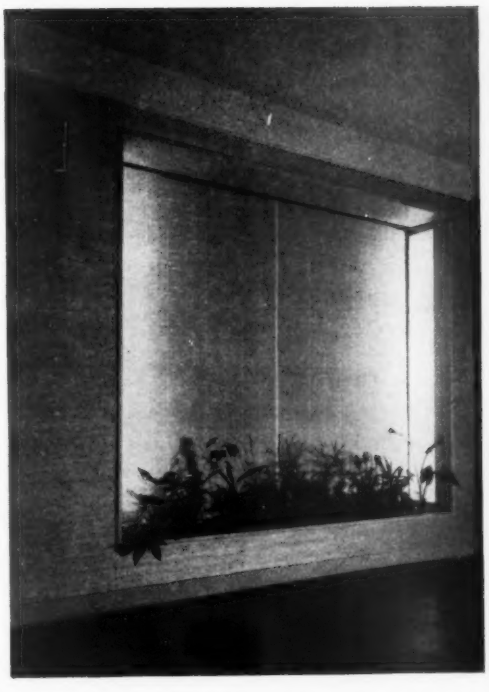
However, satisfaction !—in 15 months' time "I'mtellingyou" will still be an architect ; we *technically* unqualified will not (we'll think of this when legislation takes our bread and butter)—this is so that the Ignorant Public can discriminate—or is it ?

ASKME

P.S. — Answering Bloomsbury's question : What kind of a man is worth £5 a week at 24 ?—I should say the kind that knows its worth and insists on it, without stressing the tag.

WORKING DETAILS : 739

TWO WINDOWS • HOUSE IN PADDINGTON, W. • DENYS LASDUN



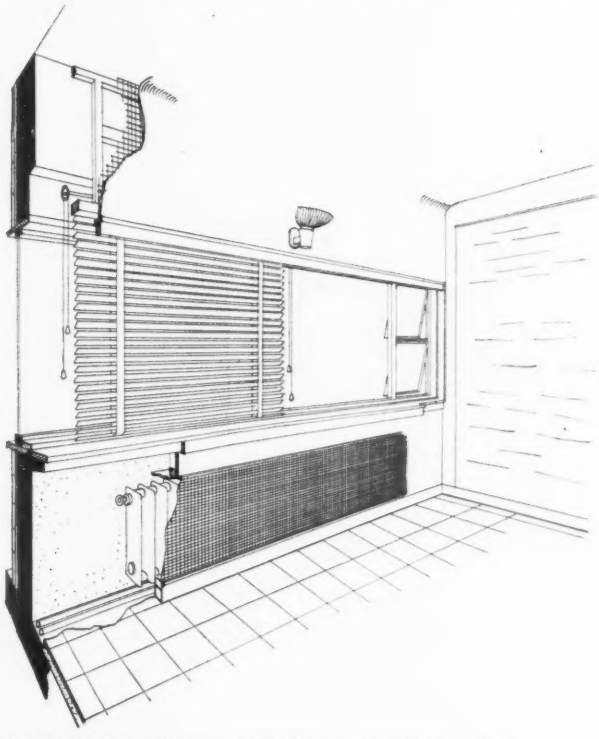
The two windows illustrated occur in the large L-shaped living-dining-room on the first floor. The living-room has a continuous sliding window across the whole front of the house. It is possible to have a clear opening 14 ft. long. At either end are small top-hung windows of reeded glass, and the shaped cill finishes independently of the side walls. By night this window is covered with aluminium Venetian blinds.

The other window lights the dining-room portion of the room, and is of glass bricks, as no view is obtainable from the side of the house. Under the window is a heated zinc-lined flower box for tropical plants. By night the window is covered by a pinoleum blind, and lit indirectly from recesses either side of the window. The night view is shown on the right.

Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 740

TWO WINDOWS • HOUSE IN PADDINGTON, W. • DENYS LASDUN

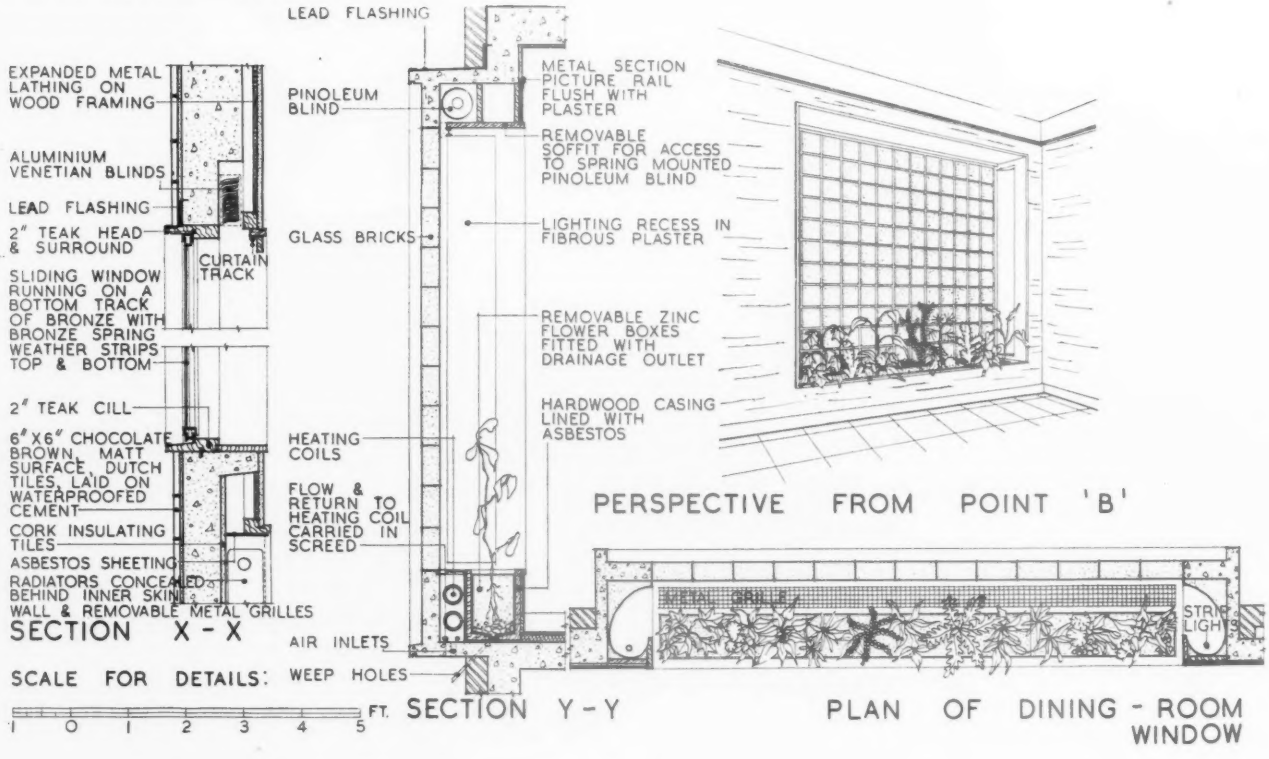


PERSPECTIVE FROM POINT 'A'

KEY PLAN

FIRST FLOOR

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 FT.



Perspectives and details of the two windows illustrated overleaf.

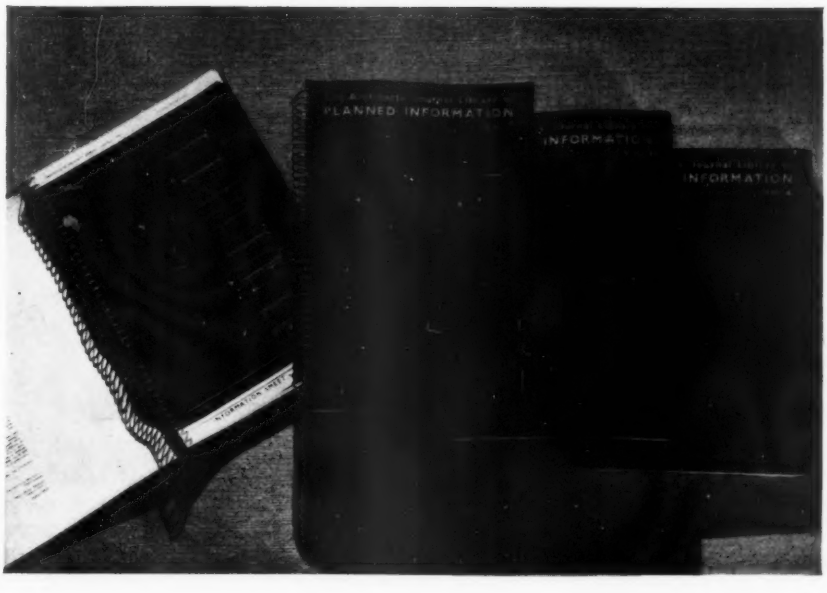
The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET
SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

719 Plumbing

720 Water Heating



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Sheets issued since index :

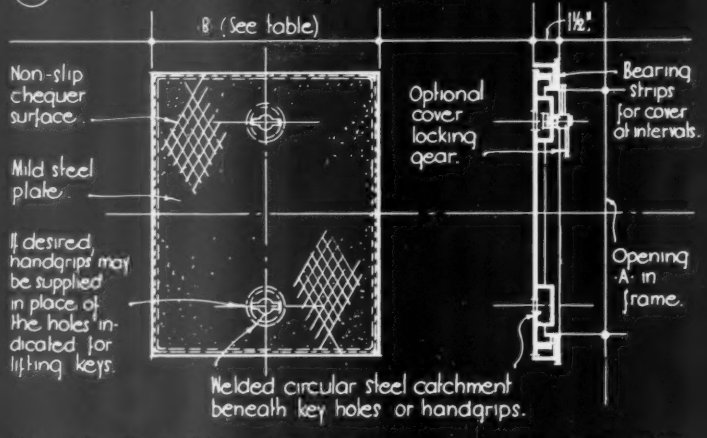
701 : Tile Hanging
702 (420 revised) : Fixing Insulating Board
703 : Sheet Metals
704 : Plan Elements
705 : Metal Work
706 : Plan Elements
707 : Furniture Layout
708 : Plan Elements
709 : Flue Construction
710 : Natural Lighting
711 : Glass and Glazing
712 (109 revised) : Quarry Tiles
713 : Glass and Glazing
714 : Metalwork
715 (106 revised) : Hot Water Radiators (Pressed Steel)
716 : Furniture Layout
717 : Metalwork
718 : Flooring Materials

884.

884. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

DETAILS OF "UNBREAKABLE" MILD STEEL PLATE GROUND COVERS WITH FRAMES.

(A) SINGLE SEAL TYPE.



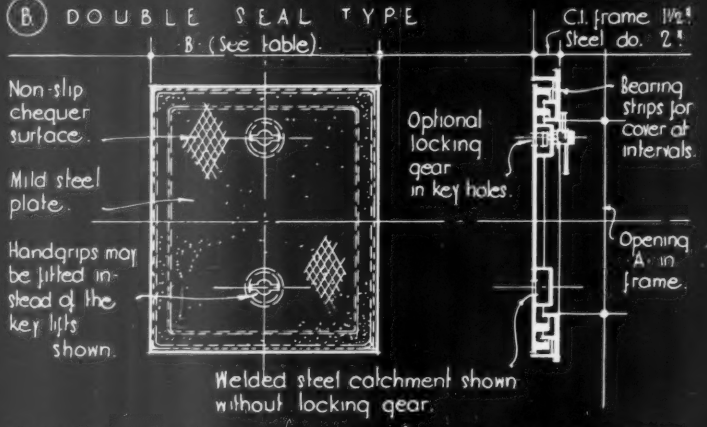
PLAN OF MILD STEEL COVER ONLY. For nominal sizes see table.

SECTION OF COVER IN C.I. OR STEEL FRAME.

All covers are specified by their nominal sizes, i.e. by their nominal frame opening sizes.

NOM. FRAME OPENING.	WEIGHT IN lbs. COVER.	FRAME. C.I.	FRAME. STEEL	OPENING "A"	COVER "B"
12" x 12"	21 & 25.	14.	14.	12" x 12"	14½" x 14½"
15" x 15"	24 & 29.	18.	18.	15" x 15"	17⅜" x 17⅜"
18" x 18"	37 & 45.	22.	23.	17⅞" x 17⅞"	20¼" x 20¼"
21" x 21"	47 & 54.	24.	24.	21" x 21"	23⅜" x 23⅜"
24" x 18"	50 & 59	27.	27.	23⅞" x 17⅞"	26⅛" x 20¼"
24" x 24"	62 & 73.	28.	31.	23⅞" x 23⅞"	26¼" x 26¼"
27" x 21"	62 & 73.	28.	31.	26⅞" x 20⅞"	29¼" x 23⅛"
30" x 18"	66 & 77.	38.	33.	30" x 18"	32⅝" x 20¾"
30" x 24"	84 & 101.	44.	36.	30" x 24"	32½" x 26½"
36" x 24"	107 & 114.	47.	38.	35⅞" x 24"	38½" x 26⅝"
30" x 30"	104 & 119.	52.	39.	29⅞" x 29⅞"	32⅝" x 32⅝"
36" x 36"	147 & 163.	56.	48.	35⅞" x 35⅞"	38½" x 38½"

(B) DOUBLE SEAL TYPE.

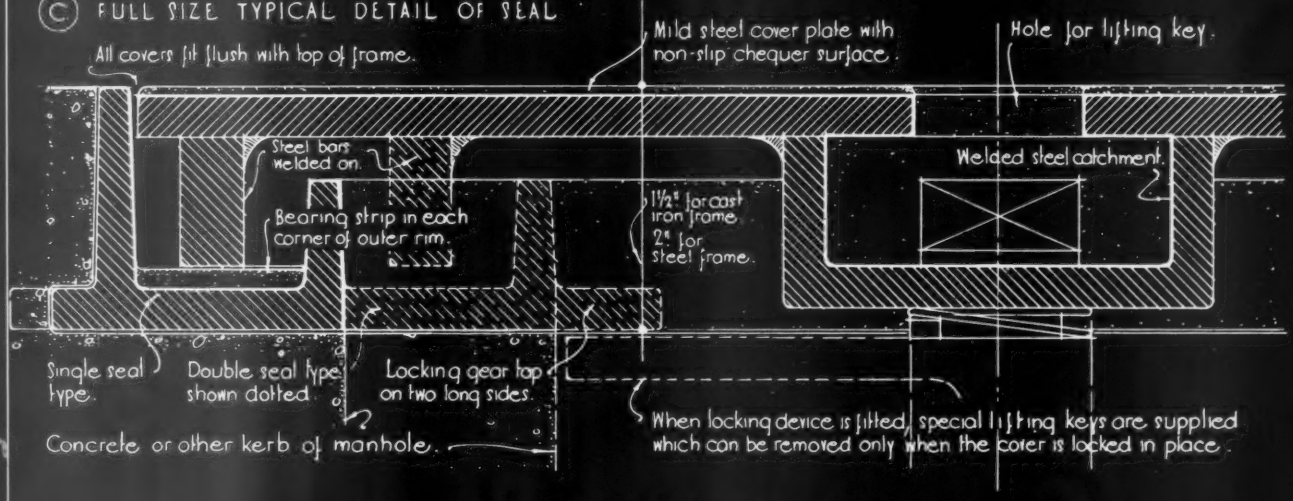


PLAN OF MILD STEEL COVER ONLY. For nominal sizes see table.

SECTION OF COVER IN C.I. OR STEEL FRAME.

NOM. FRAME OPENING.	PATTERN.	WEIGHT per set, lbs.	OPENING "A"	COVER "B"
24" x 18" cast frame.	Light.	103.	24" x 18"	28⅞" x 22⅞"
	Heavy.	112.		
24" x 18" steel frame.	Light.	122.		
	Heavy.	132.		
24" x 24" cast frame.	Light.	132.	24" x 24"	28⅞" x 28⅞"
	Heavy.	144.		
24" x 24" steel frame.	Light.	144.		
	Heavy.	157.		

(C) FULL SIZE TYPICAL DETAIL OF SEAL



Information from Robt. Jenkins & Co. Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET: STEEL GROUND MANHOLE COVERS AND FRAMES.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Stanley Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 719 •

PLUMBING

Subject : Steel Manhole Covers

General :

The unbreakable manhole covers illustrated on this Sheet consist of a mild steel plate provided with an integral non-slip chequer surfacing, and welded steel seating strips on the underside. The frames to receive the covers may be of cast iron or welded steel, and are available in either single or double seal type. All covers fit flush with the top of the frame.

Lifting :

Two keyholes are provided in each cover, and these are positioned over shallow, circular steel catchments welded to the underside of the cover. The lifting keys are inserted in the wings of the keyholes, and a bearing obtained by a quarter turn of each key.

Handgrips can be supplied in place of keylifts.

Locking gear may be fitted to the keyholes of any cover, and special keys are then necessary. When these are inserted and turned through 90°, the cover is unlocked, and may be lifted with the keys. When the cover is replaced it is impossible to remove the keys without first locking the cover in place.

Carrying Capacity :

Light pattern covers are all tested to withstand the equivalent weight of any wheel of a fully laden lorry up to 5 tons total weight, while heavy pattern covers will carry a load equivalent to that of any wheel of a 10-ton four-wheeler or a 15-ton six-wheeler.

Hinged Covers :

Steel chequer plate hinged covers and doors are manufactured to the standard dimensions given above or to special requirements. Covers may have single or double doors, suitably reinforced with welded steel channels and provided with locks and standard lifting keyholes. Hinged covers are supplied with steel frames only.

Prices :

The following prices are for covers without locking gear, for which an additional 10s. should be added for any size of cover. Prices include delivery to the nearest railway station.

(a) Single Seal Covers

Nominal Daylight Sizes	Cover		Cast Iron Frame	Steel Frame
	Black	Galvanized		
12″×12″, Light ...	12/-	16/-		
Heavy ...	14/3	18/9	4/6	15/6
15″×15″, Light ...	15/3	19/9		
Heavy ...	17/6	22/6	5/6	17/6
18″×18″, Light ...	18/9	25/3		
Heavy ...	21/-	28/6	6/6	19/9
21″×21″, Light ...	22/-	30/9		
Heavy ...	25/3	35/3	7/6	21/6
24″×18″, Light ...	22/-	30/9		
Heavy ...	25/3	35/3	7/6	21/6
24″×24″, Light ...	25/9	36/3		
Heavy ...	29/6	41/9	8/3	23/-
27″×21″, Light ...	25/9	36/3		
Heavy ...	29/6	41/9	8/3	23/-
30″×18″, Light ...	28/-	39/6		
Heavy ...	32/-	45/-	11/-	26/6
30″×24″, Light ...	32/-	47/3		
Heavy ...	37/6	52/9	12/3	28/6
36″×24″, Light ...	34/6	50/6		
Heavy ...	40/-	56/-	13/6	30/6
30″×30″, Light ...	36/6	53/-		
Heavy ...	42/-	60/-	13/6	30/6
36″×36″, Light ...	48/-	68/-		
Heavy ...	56/-	75/-	15/-	35/-

(b) Double Seal Covers

Nominal Daylight Size	Pattern	Prices per Set	
		Black	Galvanized
24″×18″ with Cast Frame	Light	42/6	52/6
24″×18″ with Cast Frame	Heavy	45/9	57/-
24″×18″ with Steel Frame	Light	60/-	72/-
24″×18″ with Steel Frame	Heavy	63/3	76/6
24″×24″ with Cast Frame	Light	50/-	63/-
24″×24″ with Cast Frame	Heavy	53/9	68/-
24″×24″ with Steel Frame	Light	66/-	80/-
24″×24″ with Steel Frame	Heavy	69/9	85/-

Prices with Single Hinge :

Covers up to 24″×18″ ... ... 16/6 extra
Covers 24″×24″ up to 30″×24″ ... 22/6 extra
Covers 36″×24″ and upwards ... 27/6 extra

Issued by : Robert Jenkins & Co., Ltd.
Registered Office and Works : Ivanhoe Works, Rotherham
Telephone : Rotherham 584
London Office : 149 Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1
Telephone : Abbey 6327

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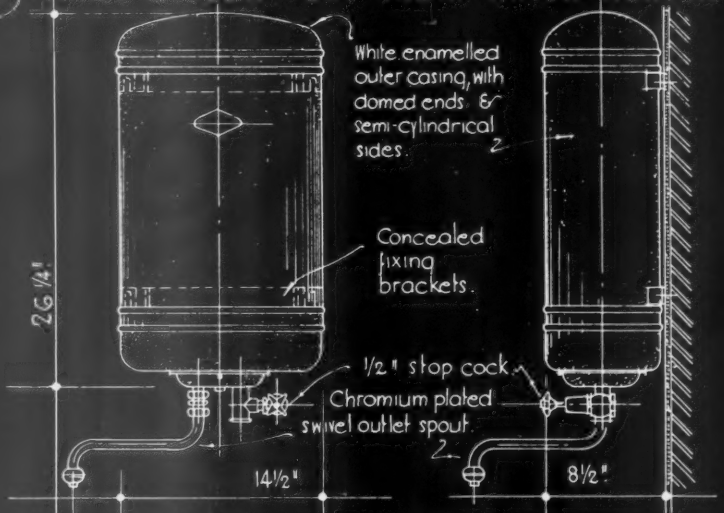
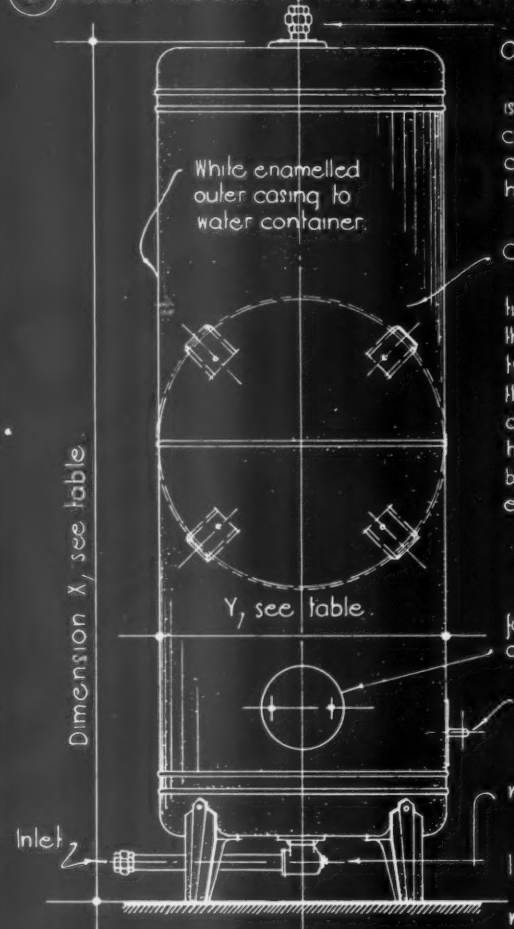
(A) THREE-GALLON FLAT SADIA WATER HEATER FOR KITCHEN INSTALLATION (Free outlet type H.R.)



FRONT ELEVATION. SIDE ELEVATION.

SKETCH OF TYPICAL INSTALLATION

(B) FLOOR-MOUNTING PRESSURE TYPE SADIA WATER HEATERS: (Closed outlet types).



TYPICAL FRONT ELEVATION.

OUTLET: A 3/4", 1" or 1 1/4" union is provided in the centre at the top, for connection to the hot water branches.

CONSTRUCTION: Principles & construction are similar to those of wall-mounting type heaters, but the elements & thermostat are mounted horizontally. They can be taken out without emptying the container.

Removable cover plate for inspection of elements and thermostat.

Cable entry.

Drain plug provided with hose nozzle.

INLET: The 3/4", 1", or 1 1/4" cold water inlet may be turned to enter from side or back.

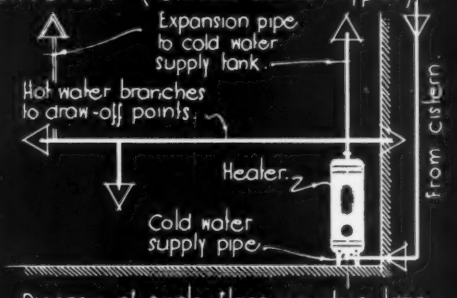
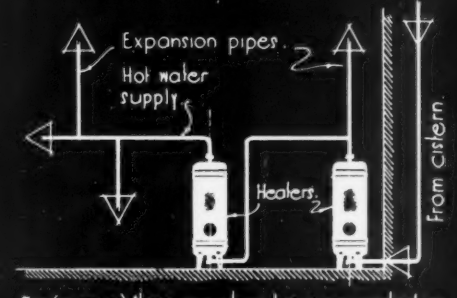


Diagram of single floor-mounting type heater serving a number of draw-off points.

TABLE OF DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITIES:

TYPE	GALLONS CAPACITY	WATTS LOADING.	X Inches.	Y Inches.
ES.	20.	1500.	45.	20 1/2
FS.	30.	2000.	61.	20 1/2.
IS.	40.	3000.	56.	26.
JS.	50.	3000.	66.	26.
KS.	60.	3000.	76.	26.

Other loadings are supplied on request.



Two (or more) floor-mounting types connected in water series & serving a number of points.

Information from Ardas Electric Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET: AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS: No 2

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

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 720 •

WATER HEATING

Product : The Sadia Automatic Electric Water Heaters

General :

This Sheet describes the construction of wall-mounting flat type and floor-mounting cylindrical type Sadia water heaters. Other wall-mounting cylindrical type Sadia heaters are described on Sheet No. 608.

Overall dimensions of the standard sizes are given, and diagrams showing possible methods of connection.

Construction :

The Sadia consists of two cylindrical tanks, one inside the other, the intervening space being insulated with specially treated regranulated cork.

The water container is made of sheet copper with welded joints, and is twice pressure tested during manufacture. The test pressures are 75 lb. per square inch for the flat heater and 120 lb. for the floor-mounting heaters.

The outer container is made of silver steel sheet, treated with anti-rust composition on the inside and finished externally in white enamel.

All working parts are mounted on a hot pressed manganese bronze plate. In the flat heater, this is mounted at the bottom and, in the floor-mounting heaters, in the side of the container. The plate can be easily removed for cleaning.

The heating elements and thermostats are fitted in tubes mounted on this plate and can be withdrawn separately without emptying the heater.

Heating Elements.—The surface of the elements is large in proportion to the loading in watts. This gives a low surface temperature and retards fur deposits from hard waters.

Thermostats.—For A.C. supply a thermostat is fitted having quick break metallic contacts. This type will not operate with D.C. supply.

For D.C. supply a thermostat is fitted having a mercury switch, and this thermostat can be used with A.C. supply also, if desired.

Method of Operation :

Both types of heater operate on the displacement principle, the cold water entering at the bottom and displacing the hot water which is drawn off from the top. A baffle dome is fitted over the inlet to prevent undue mixing of hot and cold water.

The inner tank is automatically kept filled with water from the supply, and this water is maintained at a temperature of 175 deg. F. by the thermostat.

When hot water is drawn off, the thermostat switches on the electric current until the water temperature again reaches 175 deg. F. The heater is controlled entirely by the opening and closing of the hot-water taps, and no electric switch is necessary.

The Flat Kitchen Heater :

This heater is made in one size only, having a capacity of 3 gallons. It is intended for connection to any water supply, either from a storage tank or direct from the mains water supply pipe.

Price.—For A.C. supply ... ... £8 5s. 0d.
For D.C. supply ... ... £8 16s. 6d.
including swivel outlet and ½ in. stopcock.

Floor-Mounting Heaters :

The floor-mounting heaters operate in the same way as the wall-mounting types for which methods of connection were described in Sheet No. 608.

The floor-mounting heaters are of the pressure type and can be used to supply hot water at any number of points. They should be preferably fitted nearest to the tap at which hot water is drawn most frequently. The heater should be fitted from a storage tank or cistern and an expansion pipe run from the highest point in the hot water piping to 12 in. above the level of the water in this storage tank.

Floor-mounting heaters are supplied with ¾ in., 1 in. or 1¼ in. inlet and outlet unions. The inlet at the bottom can be turned so that it enters from either side or from the back. The outlet is in the centre at the top. A drain plug with hose nozzle is provided.

The 20 and 30 gallon sizes may be used as alternatives to the 20 and 30 gallon wall-mounting heaters. The 40, 50 and 60 gallon sizes are intended for large houses, offices or institutions to supply washbasins and showers in constant use.

For larger installations two or more heaters can be connected in water series. For instance, two type "JS" of 50 gallons capacity might be used instead of one heater holding 100 gallons. The hot water is kept at a constant temperature, and internal mixing, which occurs with larger heaters, is obviated.

Capacities and Prices—Floor-mounting Heaters

Type	Gallons Capacity	Loading Watts	Recovery Rate Gallons/hour	Maximum Output of Hot Water at 175° F.		Price	
				Per 8 hour day	Per 12 hour day	A.C.	D.C.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ES	20	1,500	4	52	68	19 10 0	20 5 0
		2,000	5½	64	86	19 10 0	20 5 0
FS	30	2,000	5½	74	96	26 5 0	27 0 0
		3,000	8	94	126	26 5 0	27 0 0
IS	40	3,000	8	104	136	37 10 0	38 5 0
		6,000	16	168	232	39 15 0	40 10 0
JS	50	3,000	8	114	146	46 16 0	47 11 0
		6,000	16	178	242	49 1 0	49 16 0
KS	60	3,000	8	124	156	56 5 0	57 0 0
		6,000	16	188	252	58 10 0	59 5 0

Guarantee :
All Sadia heaters are guaranteed against any faulty apparatus for a period of 12 months.

Ordering :
All orders should state the type of fittings required, voltage, and whether to be used with alternating or direct current.

Manufacturer : Aidas Electric, Ltd.

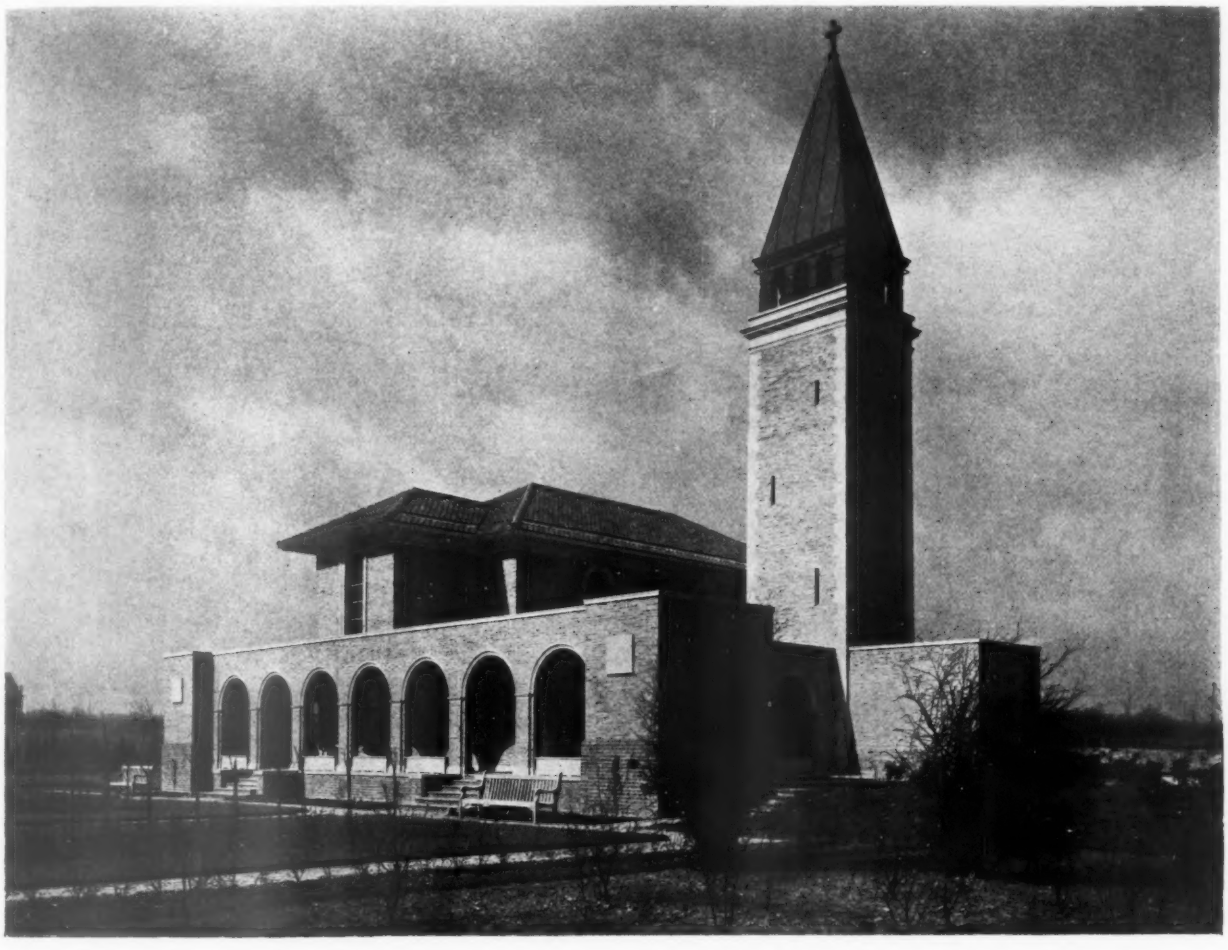
Address : Sadia Works, Rowdell Road, Northolt, Middlesex

Telephone : Waxlow 1607

Telegrams : Aidaselect, Greenford

HONOR OAK CREMATORIUM

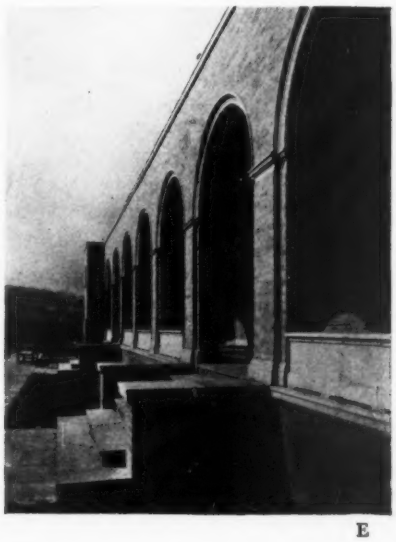
BY WILLIAM BELL; CONSULTING ARCHITECT, MAURICE E. WEBB

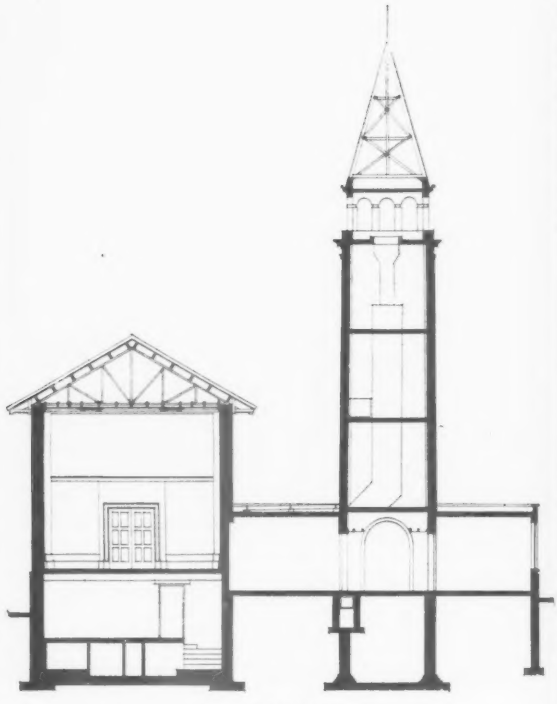


GENERAL AND SITE—*This building for the Camberwell B.C. was officially opened by Lord Horder on March 29 last. The main entrance to the Garden of Remembrance, in which the crematorium is situated, is in Brockley Way, Honor Oak, S.E.24.*

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*External walls, cavity brick, with brick internal partitions. The roof over the chapel is steel-framed. Elevations are carried out in silver-grey bricks with Portland stone dressings and a red brick plinth. The chapel roof is covered with green glazed tiles and the tower is surmounted by a copper spire.*

Above, from the east, showing the cloisters ; below, two views of the cloisters.

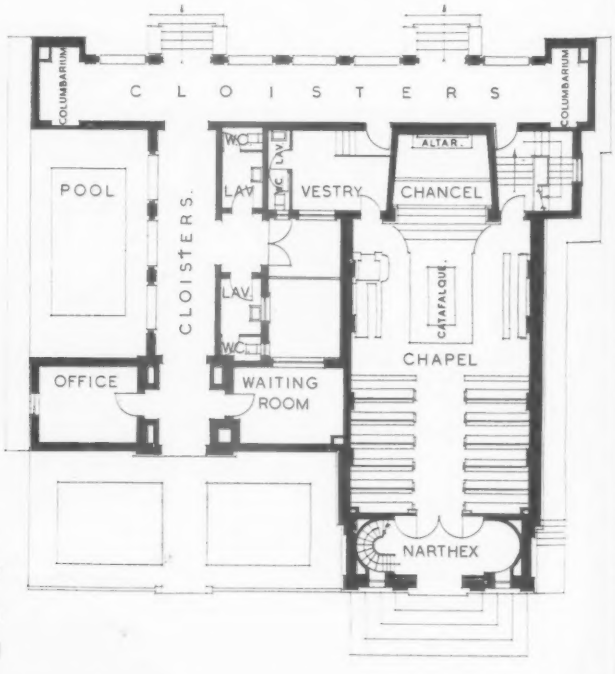




SECTION

ACCOMMODATION—*The portions of the building open to the public are the chapel, waiting-room, office and cloisters, with public lavatories adjoining. Other accommodation consists of a vestry, commitment room, furnace room, fan room, staff room and stores. The chapel has seating for 70 persons.*

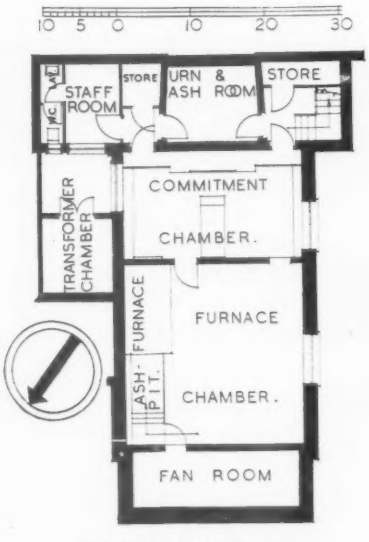
INTERNAL FINISHES—*The chapel walls are finished with pale green composition slabs having special acoustic properties, and the chancel arch is carved from Ham Hill stone. The altar is of polished Ancaster stone. The catafalque surround and chancel steps are in Forest of Dean and polished*



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HONOR OAK CREMATORIUM, BROCKLEY WAY, S.E. BY WILLIAM BEL

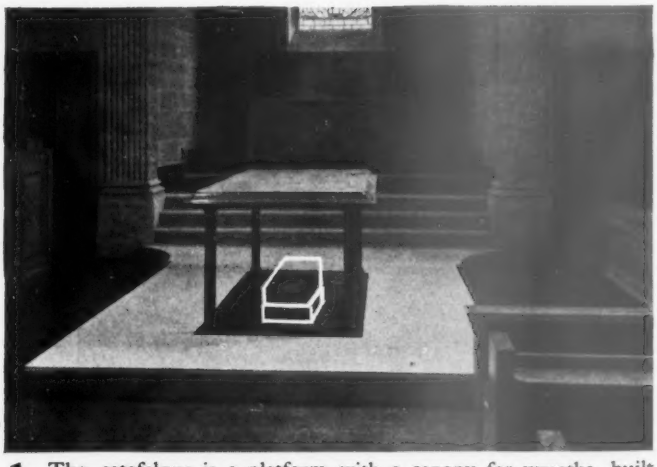
Ancaster stones and the catafalque table is surmounted by a bronze canopy on four bronze pillars.
SERVICES—*Heating throughout the building is by electricity.*
Facing page : the main entrance and a view from the west. Above, the chapel, showing the catafalque in a lowered position. Below, the pulpit.
The general contractors were J. W. G. Cronk, Ltd. ; for list of sub-contractors, see page 586.



BASEMENT PLAN

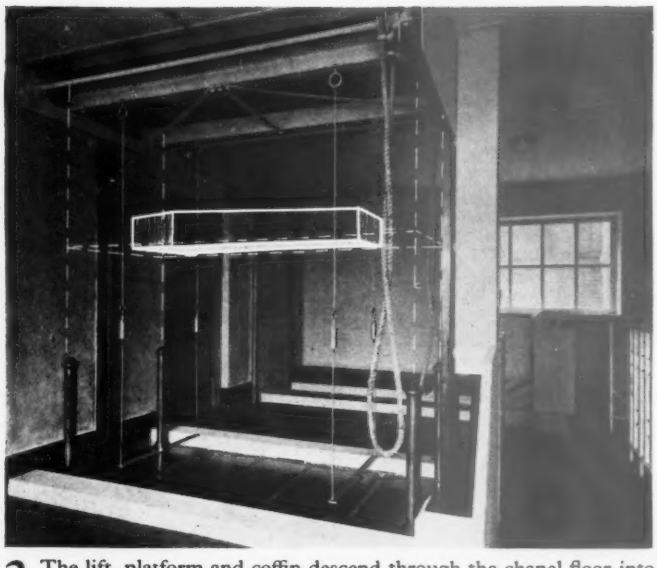
BELL. CONSULTING ARCHITECT, MAURICE E. WEBB

Cremating the Body: The Sequence from th

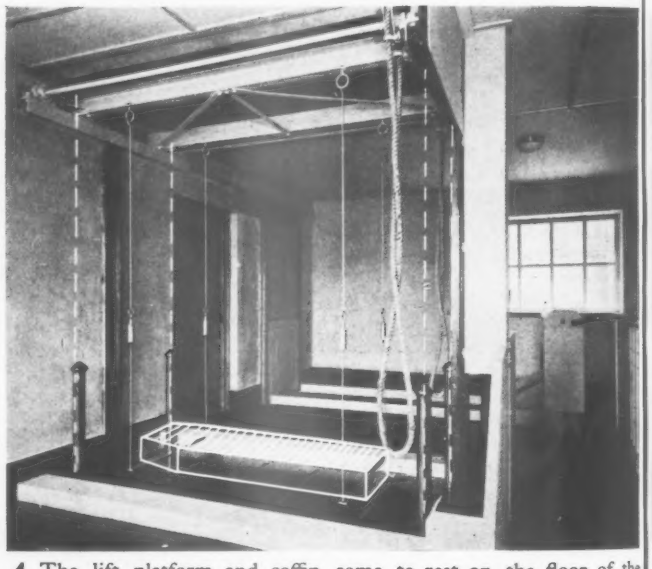


1 The catafalque is a platform, with a canopy for wreaths, built on the ram head of a hydraulic lift. The coffin is placed beneath the canopy.

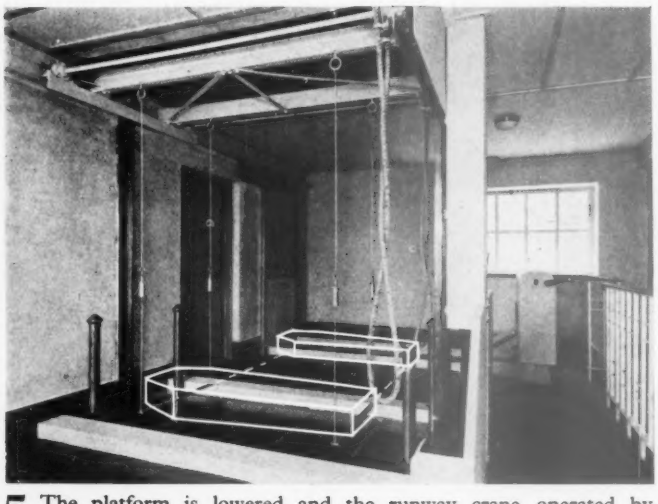
2 The lift is controlled from the Commitment Chamber, which is immediately below the chapel. At a signal from the chapel, the lift starts and the canopy sinks to floor level and remains there.



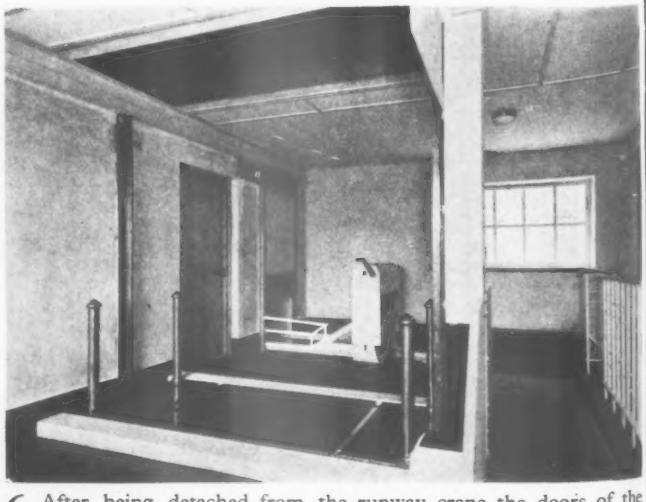
3 The lift, platform and coffin descend through the chapel floor into the Commitment Chamber. In the photograph the lift-platform which carries the coffin is shown at Commitment Chamber floor level.



4 The lift, platform and coffin come to rest on the floor of the Commitment Chamber and the coffin is secured to a runway crane by four screw-in rods, two on either side.



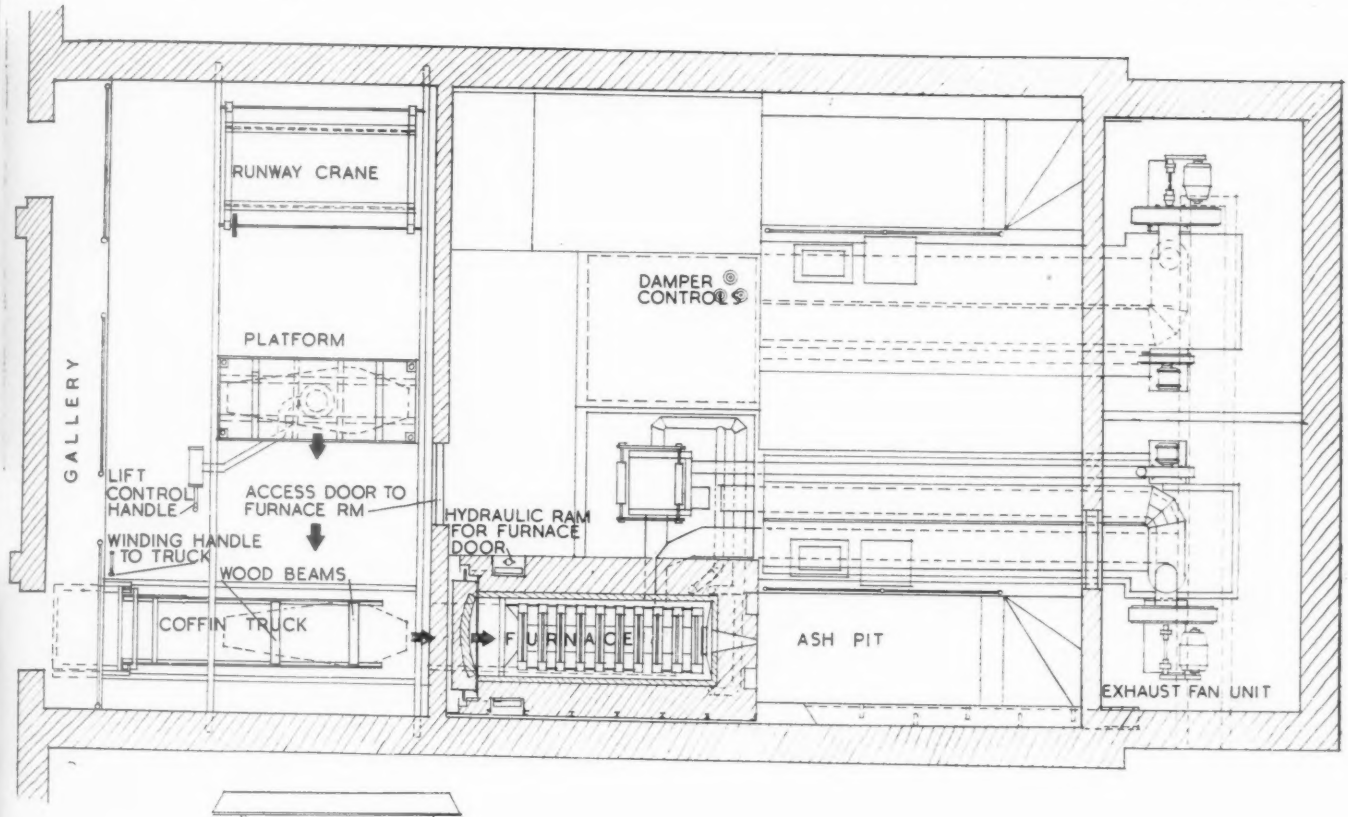
5 The platform is lowered and the runway crane, operated by endless ropes, moves the coffin across the Commitment Chamber on to the charging truck in front of the furnace doors.

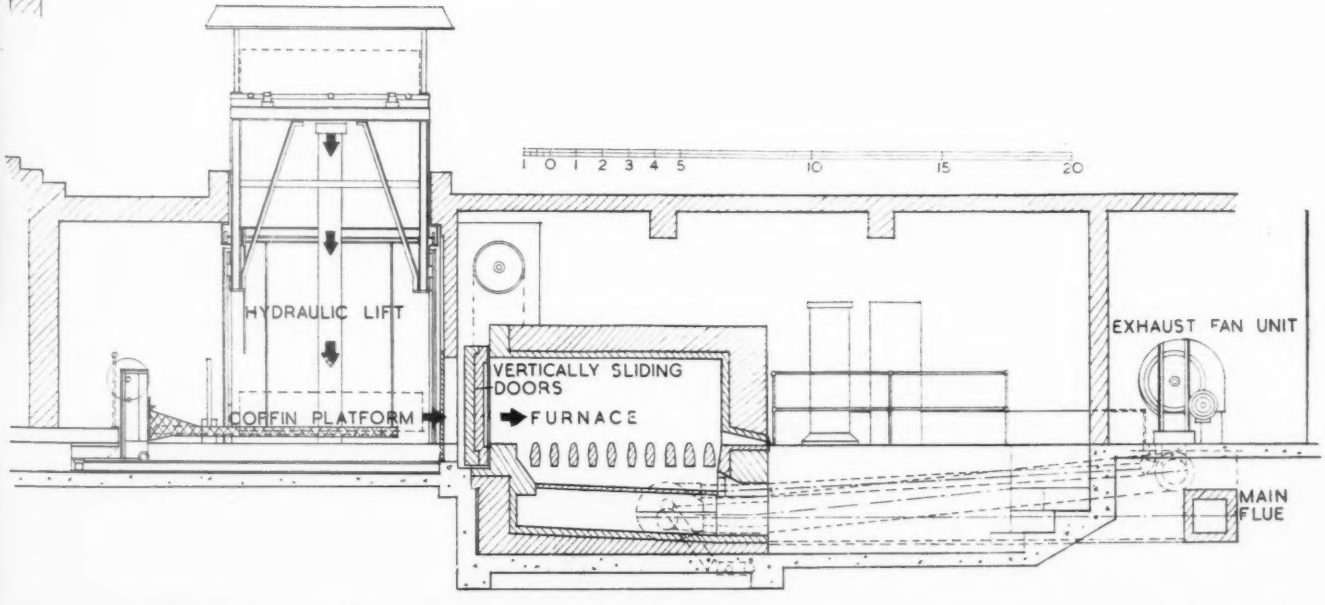


6 After being detached from the runway crane the doors of the electric furnace are opened and the coffin run into it on the charging truck.

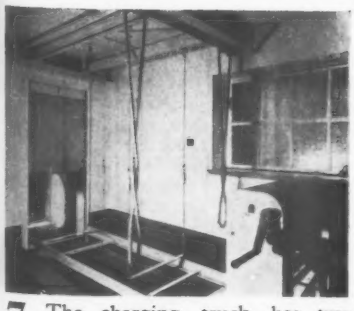
CREMATORIUM • BY W. BELL; CONSULTING ARCHITECT, MAURICE E. WEBB

the Chapel to the Electric Furnace

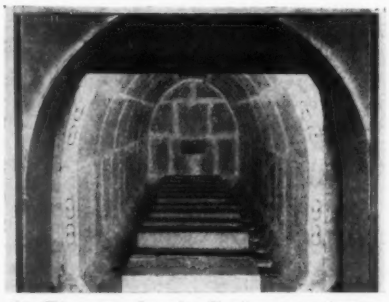




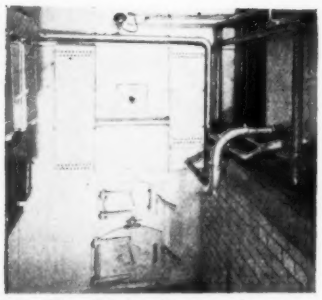
PLAN AND SECTION



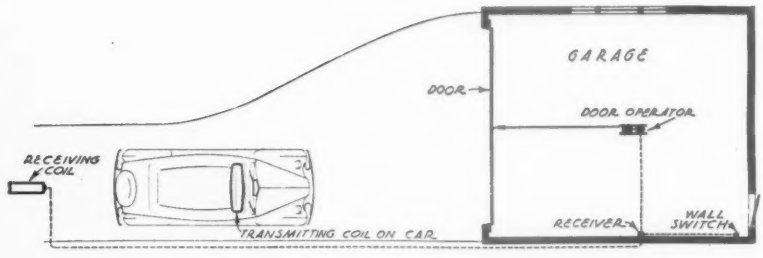
7 The charging truck has two channel iron arms 9 ft. 6 ins. long which are raised and lowered by means of a screw gear hoist.



8 There are longitudinal grooves in the furnace hearth in which the channel iron arms of the charging truck can move. The usual time taken for a cremation is one hour.



9 The back of the furnace. The wheel above the lower door is turned and enables the attendant to pull out the tray containing the ashes.



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Garage Doors

SINCE the number of cars per head of the population in America is about three times what it is in this country, it is not unreasonable to assume that much attention has been paid to reliability and simplicity in garage doors, and I have just discovered that one of the better American types is now available here. It is made by the Barber-Colman Company of Rockford, Illinois, whose English agents are in Manchester. The simplest type is made in a series of horizontal panels which slide upwards from the top of the door opening and then horizontally back below the ceiling. Torsion springs and a wire suspension give a counterbalanced effect, the channels at the sides are large and the wheels running in them all have roller bearings. Particular attention has been paid to weather tightness, and the door, once it has started to move, is always carried about half an inch from the stop strips so that there is no frictional load to overcome. As the door closes, a stop on the track engages with a lever which, by a system of linkages, pushes the door evenly and firmly against the stop strips at the sides and at the top, giving a weather-tight and rattle-proof fit, while a rubber strip can also be fixed to the bottom of the door if necessary. In America these doors would be likely to meet greater extremes of weather than they would get here, but weather-tightness seems a desirable feature if only for the sake of excluding the drafts which normally whistle in through the ordinary ledged garage door and lead to troublesome starting on cold mornings, when a properly fitting door might well do away with any need for heating. If anybody wants to look at these doors they are installed at Eresby House, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.7. The same firm also makes electrical operating devices, both for these overhead doors and for the more ordinary swinging type. The system is comparatively normal and works with an ordinary push-button control with limit switches. For the American market this firm produces a radio control which allows the doors to be opened merely by pressing a button inside the approaching car. The system is quite simple in principle, though somewhat elaborate in execution, for the car must be fitted with a small wireless transmitting unit and a coil which is carried underneath the car. Buried in the drive is a corresponding coil which picks up impulses as the approaching car passes over it and, by a system of relays, starts the motor which opens the door and can of course, at the same time easily be arranged to switch on lights.

Systems which will do almost the same thing are already available in this country, the simplest being the ordinary post at the entrance gates supporting an electric switch controlled by a Yale key, so that all the approaching driver has to do is to lean out of the car window and turn the switch lock, this process starting the door-opening motor. More elaborate systems involve the contact strip in the drive which performs exactly the same purpose without its being necessary for the driver to stop the car.

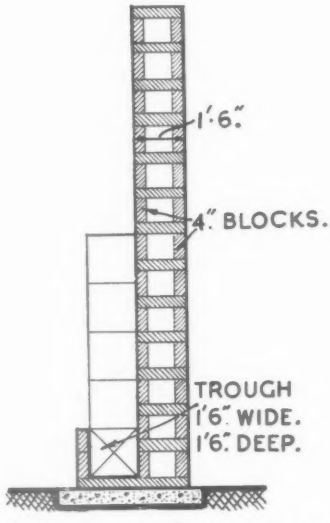
In the American system the radio signals are of fairly low frequency and the receiving half of the unit can be adjusted at the factory, so that it will only respond to impulses from the right car. This is really no more difficult than cutting an appropriate key for a lock, but the whole device seems to involve too much complication for it ever to become really popular in this country, though it may well sell to a limited market as a rich man's gadget. The Manchester agents do not sell this radio control in this country, but would, no doubt, be able to obtain it if necessary. The price in America is about £12 10s., to which would have to be added freight and duty. This figure is for radio equipment only, and does not include the cost of the electrical operating gears for the doors.—(*Barber and Colman, Ltd., Brooklands, Manchester.*)

Non-Slip Tiles

The Adamite Company have just issued a small colour card to show Alundum non-slip tiles. They have succeeded in doing this in a sensible way, for a card has on it a sample grey-white tile measuring about 3 in. by 2 in., and this is surrounded with twelve other colour samples in ¾-in. squares. The samples are miniature tiles, and this seems very much better than trusting to half-tone illustrations and the whims of a printer. The result makes a very handy paper-weight and could also be useful to those draughtsmen who normally keep a flat stick with emery paper pasted on it for making a really fine chisel point, for these non-slip tiles would form an excellent and almost everlasting pencil-sharpening surface. The different colours will in due course be quite indistinguishable, but the whole card could probably be washed under a tap and suffer no harm. Certainly the samples are extremely well stuck down, for the small samples of aggregate which also appear on the card are impossible to remove, at any rate with a normal thumb-nail.—(*The Adamite Company, Ltd., Manfield House, Strand, London, W.C.2.*)

Pumice Partition Blocks for Fire-proofing

Most of the fires which have occurred during the last year or so in power stations have started through a comparatively trivial fault, and the real damage has been done by burning oil from circuit breakers and transformers. It is fairly easy to build dwarf walls round oil-filled transformers so as to form a small tank which will prevent the oil from spreading, but in any privately owned job the available area is probably so small that something more thorough has to be done, and it is better to enclose the whole of the switchgear in proper fireproof compartments. Pumice blocks have from time to time been put forward as a fire-proofing material but, stimulated no doubt by the Kingston affair, G. R. Speaker & Company recently built a sample wall of their Eonit patent blocks for full-scale test purposes. A section through this wall is shown below. The foundation consisted



Section through Eonit block test wall; the trough contained the oil.

of a slab of pumice concrete, and on this was built a cavity wall consisting of two 4-in. external leaves joined together with 18 in. by 4 in. blocks at every course. The blocks were bedded in a mortar composed of 6 to 1 pumice fines and cement, the joints being about ⅜ in. thick. This gave a wall with an overall thickness of 18 in. and a 10-in. cavity, the whole structure being made of pumice blocks. At the foot of the wall a long trough 18 in. square in section was built, also in pumice block, and this trough was filled with 40 gallons of transformer oil and 2 gallons of petrol, this mixture being then fired and allowed to burn for about 20 minutes, after which a hose was played on the hot wall until the fire was extinguished. The wall was wet at the time when the test was started. It was found that no disintegration had taken place and the only visible damage consisted of fine hair-cracks in the joints of the first two or three courses. It seemed generally that no damage had been done to the wall.

It may thus be assumed that a wall made of these blocks would provide adequate protection against burning transformer oil and will not collapse if a hose is played on it while it is at a high temperature.—(*G. R. Speaker & Company, Ltd., Eternit House, Stevenage Road, London, S.W.6.*)

Lighting Fittings

Two new catalogues from Tucker and Edgar show a series of very pleasant internal and external lighting fittings. Many of the designs are fairly familiar by now, but most of them have been left almost in their original state and are still quite plain and simple. Far too many firms produce a good design which becomes popular and then they cannot resist fiddling about with it in the hope of selling a few more. Lighting fittings often suffer the same process which is undergone by good electric fire designs, about which I made some comments in these notes last week. When alterations to a design are made by an architect it is, I suppose, the duty of this JOURNAL to be loyal and applaud, but in at least two of the designs shown in this catalogue the architects concerned would have done well to accept what Tucker and Edgar had to offer them and not try to have ideas of their own.—(*Tucker and Edgar, Berkeley Works, Berkeley Road, London, N.W.1.*)

Gas-Proof Doors for Shelters

Joseph Sandell & Co., Ltd., write to me pointing out that I was wrong in saying that the price of their A.R.P. door and frame is £3 5s. This price includes the door, the strip of Dunlopillo cushioning, two heavy type refrigerator fasteners, and the necessary stops and cill, but it does not include a frame. The mistake is doubtless mine, though I feel that the firm's leaflets are perhaps not quite as clear as they might be. The fact that a frame is not included in the price does not, I think, invalidate my original statement that £3 5s. is not very much money.—(*Joseph Sandell & Co., Ltd., 101, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1.*)

Manufacturers' Items

J. H. Sankey and Son, Ltd., manufacturers of the Sisalkraft building paper, inform us that they are now producing a special Sisalkraft material for use as an air raid black-out blind. It is claimed to be ideal for this purpose, as it is waterproof, moth and rot proof, is light in colour and reflects the maximum of light inside a building. It is practically untearable, and by nature of its construction, lends itself very easily to the making of blinds and screens. Compared with all blind fabrics it is inexpensive.

Section VI of the new Defence Bill stipulates that occupiers of factories and public utility undertakings, etc., shall take steps *forthwith* to ensure that their lights can be obscured in the event of war. Failure to observe this regulation renders offenders liable to a fine not exceeding £100. To meet the demand that this regulation will create the firm have opened a factory for the manufacture of these Sisalkraft air raid blinds. Full information and comprehensive estimates may be obtained from the firm.

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The Strand Electric and Engineering Co., Ltd., of 24 Floral Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, have just issued a brochure dealing with stage lighting for schools, colleges and technical institutes. Copies may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the firm at the above address.

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In view of the large number of enquiries received by the Technical Information Bureau of the Lead Industries Development Council for details of specifications for maintenance painting with white lead paint, the bureau has prepared a model specification for use by those persons responsible for specifying paintwork. Copies of the specification may be obtained, free of charge, from the Technical Bureau, 19 Hobart Place, Eaton Square, S.W.1.

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On March 23, in Henley's social club room at Holborn Viaduct, Sir Montague Hughman made a presentation of a clock to Mr. T. J. Hudson, on behalf of his many friends in the Henley staff, to mark his retirement after 33 years in Henley's service—with a silver tea service for Mrs. Hudson. Mr. Hudson started as South Coast traveller and spent the past eight years as Brighton branch manager.

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The Newcastle office of George Ellison, Ltd., has been moved to more spacious premises in Watson House, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. The telephone number, 22855, and the telegraphic address, "Starters" Newcastle, remain unaltered.

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We are informed by Turners Asbestos Cement Co. that so great has been the interest aroused by the new "Turnall" asbestos wallboard, and so numerous have been the enquiries for further information upon this product, that a special wallet containing full data and sample has been issued. The fire-resisting qualities of the product are stressed as also is its value as a means of covering interior walls quickly and economically with a surface that can be readily decorated. Samples of this fire-resisting building board may be obtained from the makers, Messrs. Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Trafford Park, Manchester, 17.

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The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., of Adelaide House, King William Street, E.C.4, have just issued an eight-page brochure illustrating and describing some of their products.

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At the annual meeting of the Ruberoid Co., Ltd., it was announced that the net profit for the year, after providing for depreciation, was £78,323.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

NEW CITY POLICE BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE (pages 563-570). Architects: Vine & Vine. General contractors: L. and W. Whitehead, Ltd., who were also responsible for the superstructure. Structural consulting engineers: B. L. Hurst and Peirce. Heating, ventilating, electrical and consulting engineers: Albion T. Snell and Partners. Quantity surveyors: Gardener and Theobald. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Goodman Price, Ltd., demolition; Trollope and Colls, Ltd., substructure; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Attoc Blocks, Ltd., reinforced concrete and hollow tile floors; F. J. Barnes, Ltd., Portland stone; Fenning & Co., Ltd., granite work, terrazzo wall and floor pavings; London Brick Co., Ltd., facing bricks; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows and glazed screens; James Clark and Son, Ltd., special glazing to doors; Salter Edwards & Co., Ltd., asphalt; Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., cork insulation to flat roofs; Plastering, Ltd., plastering and cement floorings; Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd., granolithic flooring and staircases; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo wall and floor pavings; Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., wall tiling; Stevens and Adams, Ltd., hardwood flooring; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., paint; London Spray and Brush Painting Co., Ltd., special paint finishes; Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., plumbing and drainage work; H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., electrical work generally; Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., heating and ventilation; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., lifts; Haggis, Ltd., flush doors; James Gibbons, Ltd., locks and door furniture, cell doors, metal foodlockers; Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., w.i. balustrades and external ornamental gates and garage doors; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., ornamental wicket gates and anodized aluminium city coat of arms; Haskins, Ltd., wrought ironwork and rolling shutters: Haywards, Ltd., glass dome lights and pavement lights, and dust chute hoppers; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., concrete roof lights; Arthur L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., ornamental rolling grille; R. C. Cutting & Co., Ltd., lightning conductors; Shaws Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., faience copings; Slate Slab Products, Ltd., slate cills and window boards; May Acoustics, Ltd., acoustic treatment; John Tann, Ltd., strongroom door; B. Holden & Co., Ltd., linoleum; Neeta (Kitchen Furniture), Ltd., kitchen cabinets; Joseph Avery & Co., Ltd., hospital window blinds; A. Barton & Co., Ltd., showerroom curtains; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., metal boot lockers and cycle racks; Carron Co., kitchen equipment; Samuel Elliott and Sons (Reading), Ltd., general billiard-room seating; B. Cohen and Sons, Ltd., fittings, also beds and carpets; Maple & Co., Ltd., hardwood furniture; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings and toilet fixtures; Eaton Parr and Gibson, Ltd., mirrors; W. A. Telling, Ltd., and Broad & Co., Ltd., fibrous plaster grilles; F. H. Ayres, Ltd., gymnasium equipment; J. H. Sankey and Son, Ltd., hollow block partitions; Wm. F. Rees, Ltd., public roadwork; Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., draining-boards to sinks; F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., cat ladders; Clarke and Vigilant Sprinklers, Ltd., fire appliances; Sika Francois, Ltd., waterproofing material; A. Simcox, signwriting; Dales, plastic letters; Claudius Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., and E. A. Drury & Co., dental equipment.

HONOR OAK CREMATORIUM (pages 579-583). Architect: William Bell. Consulting Architect: Maurice E. Webb. General contractors: J. G. G. Cronk, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: General Electric Co., Ltd., electric furnace and mechanical apparatus; Lawford Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt work; Towler and Son, Ltd., steel chimney shaft; The Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., Portland stone and Ham Hill stone dressings; Dawnays, Ltd., steel roof trusses; Williams, Smith and Evans, Ltd., roof tiling; Attoc Blocks, Ltd., hollow tile flat roofs; Frazzi, Ltd., flat roof finishings; Ewart and Son, Ltd., copper roofing; South Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., electric wiring, heating and lighting; Fromhold (London), Ltd., plumbing; Marshall & Co., fibrous plaster ceilings; George Rome (London), Ltd., plastering and granolithic flooring; May Acoustics, Ltd., acoustic wall and ceiling finishings; Camden Tile and Mosaic Co., Ltd., floor and wall tiling; The Granwood Flooring Co., Ltd., Granwood floor finishings; Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd., artificial York stone paving; W. D. and J. H. Gough, Ltd., oak seating and pulpit, Ancaster and Forest of Dean stone floor finishings and altar; Art Marbles, Stone and Mosaic Co., Ltd., travertine floor finishings; Haywards, Ltd., steel lantern light; W. J. Brooker, Ltd., spray painting; Reginald Bell, stained glass window; William Pickford, wrought ironwork; Service Glass Works, Ltd., glazing; William

Harwood and Son, polishing; K.L.B. Electric, Ltd., music relay apparatus; The Patent Victoria Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone gate piers; Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss, iron gates and railings. Gardening, roadworks, main drainage, and fencing by direct labour under the direction of Mr. William Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, M.I.C.E., F.S.I. Walter Gilbert was responsible for the carving in stone.

BUILDING NEWS

LONDON

CROYDON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 26 houses, Chevening Road, etc., Wates, Ltd.; eight houses, 64-74 Spa Hill, Beulah Spa Estate, A. Waddington and Son, Ltd.; two flats, rear of 405-7 Brighton Road, Thos. Ailby, Ltd.; alterations, Rising Sun P.H., North End, Nalder and Collyer, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 24-28 Thornton Road, Mr. R. Booth; alterations, Chapel and Rest Rooms, 71A Clarendon Road, Thos. Ebbutt and Sons; four houses, Elstan Way, Mr. L. H. Wyatt; five houses, Selsdon Road, Croham Mount Estate, W. and L. A. Aston; rebuilding as stores, 34 and 36 South End, The Provident Clothing and Supply Co., Ltd.; two houses, 3 and 3A Canham Road, Mr. W. E. Richards.

HAMMERSMITH. *Rebuilding.* The L.C.C. is to rebuild Flora Gardens School, Hammersmith, at a cost of £32,715.

HAMMERSMITH. *Extensions, etc.* Plans passed by Hammersmith B.C.: Extension of factory, 225 Goldhawk Road, Chesterton and Sons; garage with flats over, 275-281 King Street, four-storey building, 276-286 King Street, and factory, 23-31 Beavor Lane, Mr. L. O. Woodward; extension of club, 280 Goldhawk Road, Mr. A. G. Savill; motor-car service depot, Hythe Road, Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd.; one-storey building and extensions, School of Obstetrics, Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Stanley Hall and Easton and Robertson; extension, Post Office Savings Bank, Blythe Road, H.M. Office of Works; re-erection "Six Bells" P.H., Sussex Place, F. J. Fisher and Son; school hall, St. Stephen's R.C. School, Gayford Road, Mr. J. E. Sterrett.

HAVERSTOCK HILL. *Housing.* The L.C.C. has acquired a site of 15 acres at Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, including the Alexandra Orphanage, for the provision of housing accommodation.

ISLINGTON. *Extensions.* The B.C. Electricity Committee has appointed Mr. E. C. P. Monson as architect for extensions at the power station.

PADDINGTON. *Day Nursery.* The B.C. is to erect a day nursery in North Wharf Road, at a cost of £11,715.

WIMBLEDON. *Maisonettes.* The Corporation is to erect eight maisonettes in Dundonald Road.

PROVINCES

BIRMINGHAM. *School.* The Birmingham Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £37,600 for the erection of a senior school at Lea Village.

BIRMINGHAM. *Gymnasia.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to erect gymnasia and practical instruction rooms at Paget Road school, Erdington, at a cost of £12,750.

BLAENAVON. *Houses.* The U.D.C. is to erect 58 houses at Coed Eithen, at a cost of £22,597.

BOURNEMOUTH. *Fire Station.* The Corporation has approved plans by the borough engineer for the new fire station at Winton.

BOURNEMOUTH. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Five houses, 23-27 Beverley Gardens, Mr. J. Chapman; alterations and additions, Harland Hotel, Derby Road, Mr. F. Bryant; eight flats, Suffolk Road, Mr. A. R. Wilkinson; alterations and additions, 22-24 Commercial Road, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie; five houses, 262-267 Holdenhurst Avenue, and alterations and additions, 10 Charminster Road, Baker and Lockyer; seven bungalows, Bramley Road, The Northbourne Building Co.; additions, St. Joseph's Home, Branksome Wood Road, The Rev. Mother Superior; five bungalows, 139-143 Walliscott Road, Mr. F. D'Arcy; church, The Avenue, Moordown, The Southern Baptist Association; 13 houses, Petersfield Road, Mr. J. N. Hardy; two houses, Cambridge Road, Mr. C. H. B. Horton; alterations and additions, Tralee Hotel, St. Michael's Road, Tralee (Bournemouth), Ltd.; alterations, The Ocean Hotel, Southbourne Overcliff Drive, Mr. C. G. Hancock; additions, 114-116 Malmesbury Park Road, The Parkstone and Bournemouth Co-op. Society, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Paisley Road, The Reliance Laundry, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Cranbourne Court Hotel, Tregonwell Road, Mr. F. P. Dolamore; two shops, Ringwood Road, Mr. W. H. White.

BRYNMAWR. *Houses.* The U.D.C. is to erect 78 houses on the Twyncyordy estate, at a cost of £31,030.

BUCKNALL. *Layout.* The Stoke-on-Trent Corporation has asked the chief architect to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the layout of the island site at Newhouse Farm, Bucknall, for the provision of six shops, a scheme for single-storey dwellings for aged couples, and the reservation of an area for the provision by the Education Committee of a nursery school and clinic.

BUCKNALL. *Houses.* Mr. A. Glyn Sherwin, architect, Newcastle, on behalf of Modern Homes (Stoke-on-Trent), Ltd., is to erect 264 houses on a site situate at Townsend, Bucknall, Staffs.

CHESTER. *Institute.* The Chester and North Wales Deaf and Dumb Society is in negotiation with the Chester Corporation for a site on the Princess Street area for the erection of an institute and chapel.

CHESTER. *Development.* Messrs. Thomas Bibbey and Middlebrook, architects, are to prepare plans for the development of an estate at Abbots Meads, Chester.

CHESTER. *Furniture Depository, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Furniture depository, Christleton Road, for Messrs. Pickfords, Ltd.; two bungalows, Egerton Road, for Mr. W. Marshall; alterations, Bridge Inn, Tarvin Road, for Birkenhead Brewery Co., Ltd.; house, Blacon Point Road, for Mr. J. Garston; pavilion, Newton Lane, for County Officers' Sports Club.

CHESTER. *Cinema.* Mr. A. H. Moorcroft has submitted plans to the Chester Corporation for the erection of a cinema in Christleton Road.

CHESTER. *Re-development.* The Corporation has approved plans by the City Surveyor for the re-development of the site comprising the Princess Street, Crook Street and Goss Street areas.

CREWE. *Houses.* Crewe Corporation is to erect 102 houses on the Timbrell estate, at a cost of £33,305.

DORCHESTER. *Store, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Store, London Road, T. and F. Adams; office, 35, High West Street, Mr. W. J. Fare; two houses, Grosvenor Road, Mr. R. S. Jeffs; extensions, printing works, High East Street, Hy. Ling, Ltd.

HORLEY. *Orphanage.* The Surrey C.C. reports that an orphanage for about 400 children is to be built on the land formerly occupied by the Duxhurst Village Colony, Horley.

LLWCHWR. *Extensions.* The U.D.C. is to enlarge the council offices, at a cost of £10,150.

MACCLESFIELD. *Welfare Centre.* The Corporation is to provide a maternity and child welfare centre on the London Road Estate.

MACCLESFIELD. *Police Station.* The Corporation is to obtain a site for a new police station.

MACCLESFIELD. *Houses.* The Corporation has instructed the borough surveyor to prepare plans for the erection of 45 houses on the London Road Estate.

NOTTS. *County Offices.* The C.C. has obtained sanction for a loan of £250,000 for the provision of county offices at Nottingham.

OXTED. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee is to prepare plans for the erection of a central school at Oxted.

PAIGNTON. *Bungalows, etc.* Plans passed by the U.D.C.: 26 bungalows, Headland Park estate, and three houses, Duchy Drive, for Mr. A. J. Proctor; four bungalows, Pines Road, for Mr. R. O. Barnes; two houses, Primley Park, for Mr. C. D. Williams; alterations, Castleton Hotel, Marine Drive, for Mrs. E. M. Parker; 69 bungalows, Foxhole Road, for Mid Devon Estates, Ltd.; two houses, Saltern Road, for Mr. W. E. H. Rumblelow; two bungalows, Barn Road, for Coasts Estates, Ltd.; 16 bungalows, Edenvale Road, for Messrs. W. H. Mead and Sons.

PENRITH. *Houses.* The U.D.C. is to erect 50 houses on the Friarage estate.

RISCA. *Houses.* The Risca U.D.C. is to erect 104 houses on the Gelli Pistill estate, at a cost of £43,040.

SHIPLEY. *Houses.* Plans passed by the U.D.C.: 26 houses, Westfield Lane, Mr. C. Hanson.

SNEYD GREEN. *Houses.* Mr. C. W. Critchley is to erect 51 houses in Eastern Avenue, Sneyd Green, Staffs.

ST. HELIER. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved an estimate of £50,444 for the erection of St. Helier County School for Boys.

SURBITON. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved an estimate of £20,363 for the provision of a central mixed school in Moor Lane, Surbiton.

TYNEMOUTH. *Alterations, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations and additions, Duke of Bedford P.H., Bedford Street, Northumberland Hotels, Ltd.; alterations, 18-23 Ropery Banks, R. A. Jackson and Son; two houses, Langley Road, Haswell and Son; house and shop, 64 Charlotte Street, Mr. G. H. Gray; five houses, Chirton Green, Mrs. H. Coates; two houses, 11-12 Langley Road, Mr. S. Pye; four houses, 7-10 Mortimer Avenue, Mr. T. Swan.

URMSTON. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the U.D.C.: 12 houses, Ullswater Road, Davyhulme, Franklyn-Fryer, Ltd.; factory, Lyons Road, Trafford Park, Geigy Colour Co., Ltd.; five houses, George Street, Mr. J. Bracken; houses, Urmston Hall Farm Estate, Queens Road, M. Whittaker, Ltd.; 10 houses, Ullswater Road, Mr. J. Maunders; two houses, Flixton Road, Mr. K. Moffatt.

WALLSEND. *Cinema.* Tyne Pictures, Ltd., are in negotiation with the Wallsend Corporation for a site on the Coast Road for the erection of a cinema.

WEYMOUTH. *Bungalows, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Two bungalows, 7 and 8 Winslow Road, Mr. E. Neath; bungalow, Littlemoor Road, G. A. Bloom and Son; assembly hall, Westway Road, Mr. S. Tewson; six houses, 37-42 Broadmeadow Road, Mr. J. Burt; houses, adjoining St. Leonards House, Franchise Street, S. Jackson and Son; house, Plaisters Lane, Mr. T. L. Guppy; four houses, Knightsdale Road, Mr. I. Crabb; workshop, Whitehead Torpedo Co.'s Works, Wyke Regis, Whitehead Torpedo Co., Ltd.; three bungalows, Glenmore Road, Mr. R. Hill.

WILMSLOW. *Development.* Mr. H. McLellan architect, is to develop land in Dean Row Road, Wilmslow.

WORPLESDON. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved plans for the provision of a central mixed school on Fairlands Farm Estate, Worplesdon.

PRICES

On the following pages appear *(a)* Prices for Measured Work, Part II; *(b)* Prices for Approximate Estimates.

★ *ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*

While the JOURNAL, *naturally, cannot presume to undertake the responsibilities of a quantity surveyor, it has arranged with the authors of this Supplement to answer readers' questions regarding any matter that arises over their use of the Prices Supplement in regard to their work, without any fee. Questions should be addressed to the Editor of the* JOURNAL, *and will be answered personally by Messrs. Davis and Belfield. As is the normal custom, publication in the* JOURNAL *will omit the name and address of the enquirer so that it is unnecessary to write under a pseudonym.*

The complete series of prices consists of four sections, one section being published each week in the following order :—

1. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part I.
2. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part II.
3. Current Prices for Measured Work, Part I.
4. A.—Current Prices for Measured Work, Part II.

   B.—Prices for Approximate Estimates.

● *Prices are for work executed complete and are for an average job in the London Area, all prices include for overhead charges and profit for the general contractor.*

PART 4

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—II

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER

Deal Flooring

		1″	1¼″
Plain edge flooring in batten widths ..	per square	38/–	46/5
Ditto tongued and grooved ditto ..	per square	41/9	50/6
T. & G. B.C. Pine rift flooring in narrow widths	per square	52/3	—

Wood Block Flooring, laid herringbone, 100 *yards and up*

D.G. and T.G. kiln dried, 2 block border, laid in hot mastic composition on cement screed, including 2 feet run of straight cutting per yard super, and wax polishing at time of laying.

		1″ nominal	1¼″ nominal
Burma teak	per yard super	12/1	16/3
Canadian Maple	per yard super	10/4	11/11
25–30 per cent. quart Austrian Oak	per yard super	11/7	14/8
Plain American Oak (no selection made for sap) ..	per yard super	10/6	—
Gurjun	per yard super	12/2	13/1
Pitch Pine (50% rift sawn) ..	per yard super	10/6	12/4
Ditto (100% ditto) ..	per yard super	12/1	14/2
British Columbian Pine ..	per yard super	8/5	8/11
Deal, 100 per cent. rift sawn	per yard super	8/8	10/1
Jarrah	per yard super	10/9	—
Additional straight cutting..	5½d. per foot run		

JOINER—(*continued*)

Secret Nailed Tongued and Grooved Strip Flooring, fully Desiccated, including Polishing

		1″ nominal £ s. d.	1¼″ nominal £ s. d.
Austrian Wainscot Oak ..	per square	8 18 6	10 12 7
Plain Japanese Oak ..	per square	7 10 8	9 2 2
Plain American Oak ..	per square	7 7 0	9 3 9
Pitch Pine..	per square	7 0 6	8 15 7
British Columbian Pine ..	per square	4 14 6	5 7 7
Canadian Maple	per square	6 19 1	8 10 7
Burma Teak	per square	8 18 6	10 17 4
English Oak	per square	10 4 9	12 15 11
Gurjun	per square	6 19 1	8 10 7
Jarrah	per square	6 13 10	8 6 5

Wall Linings

⅜″ Deal tongued and grooved V-jointed Matching in narrow widths	per square	31/7
¼″ (6 mm.) Birch (B) Plywood and fixing to walls	per square	35/7
3/16″ Asbestos cement sheets butt jointed	per foot super	–/3¾
½″ Fibre board and fixing to walls ..	per yard super	2/11
Deal battens as ground plugged to brickwork	per foot super	–/1½
1½″ × ⅜″ wrot and chamfered fillets	per foot run	–/1½
2″ × ½″ wrot and moulded ditto	per foot run	–/1¾

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER, IRONMONGER AND STEEL AND IRONWORKER

JOINER—(*continued*)

Skirtings

		Deal	Austrian Oak
1″ chamfered or moulded 4″ high, fixed to and including grounds and backings planted on	per foot run	–/3½	–/7¾
Add for plugging to brickwork	per foot run	–/0½	–/0¾

Fitted ends on hardwood price as 4″ of skirtings, mitres as 6″.
Fitted ends, etc., on deal skirting included in price per foot run.

Casements and Fanlights

		1½″	2″
Deal moulded sashes divided into squares with glazing bars	per foot super	1/4½	1/5½
Add for hanging casements (butts measured separately)	each	1/9	2/–

Cased Frames and Sashes

Deal cased sashed frame, including 2″ double hung sashes, with 6″ × 3″ Oak cill and brass axle pulleys, sash line and weights, average 15 feet super	per foot super	3/9

Doors in Deal

		¾″	1″	1¼″
Matchboarded, ledged and braced door	per foot super	1/–	1/2	1/4
		1½″	1¾″	2″
Framed, ledged and braced door, filled in with matchboarding	per foot super	1/5	1/9	1/10
Ditto garage doors	per foot super			1/7 4-panel
1½″ square framed, both sides	per foot super			1/7
2″ ditto	per foot super			1/9
1½″ ditto bead butt panels one side, but square the other	per foot super			1/9
2″ ditto, ditto	per foot super			1/11
1½″ moulded both sides	per foot super			1/10
2″ ditto	per foot super			2/–
For fixing only p.c. doors allow	per foot super			–/2½

Hardwood doors two-and-a-half times as much as deal.

Deal glazing beads, mitred and bradded	per foot run	–/1½
Ditto and fixed with brass cups and screws	per foot run	–/3

Window and Door Linings

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal linings, 6″ wide, tongued at angles and planted on including backings	per foot run	–/6¼	–/7	–/8
Add for plugging to wall	per foot run	–/0½	–/0½	–/0½
Add for rebating	per foot run	–/0½	–/0½	–/0½
Add for ½″ × 2″ Deal stop planted on	per foot run	–/1½	–/1½	–/1½
Deal window board 9″ wide, with rounded nosing, tongued at back and on and including bearers plugged to brickwork	per foot run	–/10	–/11	1/1
¾″ Deal scotia mould	per foot run		–/1½	
Oak linings 6″ wide tongued at angles and planted on including backings	per foot run	1/2½	1/4½	1/7½
Add for plugging to brickwork	per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1
Add for rebating	per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1
Add for ½″ × 2″ Oak stop planted on	per foot run	–/3½	–/3½	–/3½
Oak window board 9″ wide, with rounded nosing tongued at back and on and including bearers plugged to brickwork	per foot run	1/10	2/1	
¾″ Oak scotia mould	per foot run		–/3½	

Window and Door Frames

		Deal	Austrian Oak
4″ × 3″ door frames	per foot run	–/10	2/0½
4″ × 3″ window frames	per foot run	1/–	2/4½
4″ × 3″ transomes and mullions	per foot run	1/3½	2/11½
6″ × 3″ door cill, sunk weathered twice throated and grooved for water bar (measured separately)	per foot run	—	3/9
6″ × 3″ window ditto	per foot run	—	3/1
Add or deduct for variation in sectional area per square inch	per foot run	–/0½	–/1½
Add for each labour, for chamfer, bead or rebate, etc.	per foot run	–/0½	–/1
Add for each moulding	per foot run	–/0¾	–/1½

Architraves

		Deal	Oak
1″ × 3″ chamfered or moulded architraves, including mitres on softwood, planted on	per foot run	–/3	–/7¼

Mitred angles on oak price as 6″ of architrave.

Add for plugging to brickwork	per foot run	–/0½	–/0¾
Add for narrow splayed grounds	per foot run	–/1½	–/1½

JOINER—(*continued*)

Shelving

		Deal	Oak
Slat shelving of 1″ × 2″ spaced ¾″ apart	per foot super	–/9	—
1″ shelving	per foot super	–/10	2/2
1¼″ ditto	per foot super	–/11½	2/6
1″ cross-tongued shelving	per foot super	1/–	2/6
1¼″ ditto	per foot super	1/1½	2/10
1″ × 2″ chamfered bearers planted on	per foot run	–/2½	–/5½
Add if bearers plugged to brickwork	per foot run	–/0½	–/0¾

Teak Draining Boards and Twice Oiling

1¼″ Moulmein cross-tongued fluted draining board fixed to slight falls	per foot super	3/9
½″ × 2″ rounded rim bedded in white lead and screwed to edge of draining board	per foot run	–/5
½″ × 4″ rounded skirting fillet ditto	per foot run	–/9

Staircases

		Deal	Oak
1¼″ treads and 1″ risers	per foot super	2/–	5/–
2″ strings, fixed	per foot run	1/10	4/7
Housing treads and risers to strings	each	–/9	1/6
3″ × 2½″ French polished moulded handrail	per foot run	—	2/6
1½″ × 1½″ square balusters 2′ 6″ long	each	–/10	2/–
4″ × 4″ Newels with chamfered edges and fixing	per foot run	1/4	3/4

IRONMONGER

Fixing only

4″ Butt hinges to softwood	per pair	1/–
4″ ditto to hardwood	per pair	1/4
16″ T. hinges to softwood	per pair	1/6
48″ Collinges patent gate hinges to softwood	per pair	7/6

		Softwood	Hardwood
6″ Cabin hooks	each	–/7½	–/10
Hat and coat hooks	each	–/3	–/4
Cupboard knobs	each	–/3	–/4
Night latches	each	1/6	2/–
Thumb latches	each	1/6	2/–
Letter plate and knocker, including perforation in door	each	2/6	3/4
Barrel or tower bolts	each	–/10	1/1
Flush bolts	each	1/6	2/–
Rim locks and furniture	each	2/–	2/8
Mortice ditto	each	3/–	4/–
Rebated ditto	each	3/6	4/8
Grip handles	each	–/6	–/8
Cupboard locks	each	1/–	1/4
Spring catches	each	–/10½	1/1½
Casement fastener	each	1/–	1/4
Ditto stays	each	–/10	1/1
Sash fastener	each	–/8	–/11

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

(For Rainwater Goods—*see* "Plumber.")

Steelwork

		£	s.	d.
Basis for plain rolled steel joists	per ton	15	16	6

Fabricated Steelwork

		£	s.	d.
Joists cut and fitted	per ton	20	0	6
Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases	per ton	23	10	6
Stanchions, compound	per ton	25	11	6
Plate girders	per ton	27	19	6
Framed roof trusses, 25′ 0″ span	per ton	30	4	6
Ditto ditto 60′ 0″ span	per ton	28	5	0

The above prices are ex mills ordered well in advance of delivery.
Prices ex London stocks are considerably higher, and definite quotations should be obtained.

Wrot Iron Work

Simple balusters and handrail fixed (excluding mortices, etc.)	per cwt.	56/–
Bolts and nuts fitted	per cwt.	45/–

Galvanized Corrugated Sheeting

		20 B.G.	22 B.G.
Sheeting in 3″ corrugations and fixing on wood framing with screws and galvanized embossed curved washers including laps	per square	53/5	46/5
Ditto fixed to steel framing	per square	60/6	54/1

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PLASTERER, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PLUMBER

PLASTERER

Lime and Sirapite Plastering

	Per yard super	In narrow widths per foot super
Expanded metal lathing	1/8	–/3
1″ × 5/16″ sawn laths	–/9	–/1½
Render and set in lime and hair	1/8	–/3½
Render, float and set in lime and hair	2/–	–/3½
Plaster, float and set ditto on lathing (measured separately)	2/1½	–/4
Render and set with Sirapite	1/9½	–/3½
Plaster, float and set ditto on lathing (measured separately)	2/3	–/4
Skimming coat Sirapite	1/5½	
⅜″ thick plaster board fixed including covering joints with scrim cloth	2/–	

Keenes

	Per yard super	In narrow widths per foot super
Cement plain face on and including a backing of Portland cement and sand	2/6	–/5

Mouldings and Labours

		Lime and Sirapite	Keenes
Plain cornices and mouldings 6″ girth	per foot run	–/9½	–/11
Labour arris, quirk or throat	per foot run	–/1½	–/1½
Ditto rounded angle	per foot run	–/2	–/2
Ditto staff bead	per foot run	—	–/7½

Mitres price as 12″ of moulding, stopped ends as 6″, and rounded angles as 18″.

Portland Cement and Sand (1 : 3)

		½″	¾″
Screeds to floors for wood or tiles	per yard super	1/2½	1/4
Screeds for tiling, etc., on walls	per yard super	1/4	1/6
Renderings to walls—one coat float finish	per yard super	1/6	1/8
Plainface	per yard super	1/10	2/–

Coloured Cement Plainface

Cullamix No. 2 or 3 cream, on and including water repellent cement and sand backing	per yard super	3/10
Snowcrete mixture on and including ditto	per yard super	3/10
Snowcrete and white silica sand on and including ditto	per yard super	3/6

For raking out joints of brickwork, keyed bricks or hacking face of concrete, to form key for plastering, see "Bricklayer."

Wall Tiles, Commercial Quality

6″ × 6″ × ¾″ ivory or white	per yard super	16/–
Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	1/5
6″ × 6″ × ¾″ coloured enamel bright glazed	per yard super	21/3
Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	–/7¾
6″ × 6″ × ¾″ eggshell gloss enamelled	per yard super	22/1
Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	–/6¾

EXTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead

	Flats	Gutters, Flashings, etc.	Stepped Flashings	Soakers cut to size
Milled sheet lead and labour per cwt.	38/10	39/11	41/0½	33/8
Bedding edges in white lead			per foot run	–/2
Lead wedgings to flashings			per foot run	–/1½
Ditto to stepped flashings			per foot run	–/2
Dressing 6-lb. lead over glass and glazing bars			per foot run	–/3½
Copper nailing			per foot run	–/1½
Close ditto			per foot run	–/2
Bossed ends to rolls			each	–/7½
Extra labour dressing through shoots and into rainwater heads			each	3/–
Ditto to cesspools, including extra solder			each	5/3

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods

Rainwater Pipes fixed to brickwork.

		3″	4″
Round pipes	per foot run	1/5½	1/9
Extra for bends	each	2/2	2/10
Ditto 6″ offset	each	2/4	2/10
Ditto single branches	each	2/7	3/1
Ditto shoes	each	1/7	2/2
		3½″ × 3½″	4″ × 3″
Square and rectangular pipes	per foot run	3/2	2/10
Extra for elbows	each	4/11	3/6
Ditto single branches	each	5/9	5/4
Ditto shoes	each	4/8	4/3

*** Items marked thus have fallen since March 9.**

EXTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Gutters fixed to fascia.

		4″	5″	6″
Half-round gutters	per foot run	1/–	1/2½	1/8½
Extra for angles	each	1/9	2/–	2/3
Ditto nozzles	each	1/7	1/10	2/5
Ditto stop ends	each	1/–	1/3	1/4½
Ogee gutters	per foot run	1/1½	1/4	1/9½
Extra for angles	each	1/9½	2/3	2/4
Ditto nozzles	each	1/8	2/3	2/8
Ditto stop ends	each	1/1½	1/4½	1/7½

INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead Pipes

Service.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Pipes laid in trenches	per foot run	–/10½	1/2	1/8½	2/4½
Add if fixed on walls	per foot run	–/2	–/3	–/4	–/5
Ditto if in short lengths	per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1½	–/2
		1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Pipes laid in trenches	per foot run	2/11½	3/11½	—	—
Add if fixed on walls	per foot run	–/6	–/8	—	—
Ditto if in short lengths	per foot run	–/3	–/4	—	—

Distributing.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	–/10½	1/2½	1/7½	2/2½
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1½	–/2
		1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	2/9	3/6½	—	—
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	–/3	–/4	—	—

Flushing and Warning.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Waste and overflow pipes fixed in short lengths	per foot run	–/8½	–/10½	1/2	1/5
		1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Waste and overflow pipes fixed in short lengths	per foot run	1/9½	2/5½	—	—

Soil and Ventilating

					3½″	4″	4½″
Pipes fixed, including lead tacks				per foot run	5/2½	5/10	6/8½
	1½″	2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	4½″
Bends each	1/6	2/–	2/9	3/9	4/3	4/6	5/6
Soldered joints to fittings each	½″ 2/1½	¾″ 2/4	1″ 2/7	1¼″ 2/9	1½″ 3/–	2″ 3/5	
Soldered branch joints (price as largest branch) each	½″ 2/3½	¾″ 2/6	1″ 2/9	1¼″ 3/–	1½″ 3/3		
Soldered branch joints (price as largest branch) each	2″ 3/8	2½″ 4/–	3″ 4/6	4″ 5/–	4½″ 6/6		
Wrap small pipes with hair felt				per foot run	–/6		

Drawn Lead Traps

	1¼″	1¼″ 3″ deep seal	1½″	1½″ 3″ deep seal	2″	2″ 3″ deep seal
P. Traps 6 lb. with cleaning eye and two soldered joints each	7/1	7/7½	8/3	8/9½	9/8	10/2½
S. ditto each	7/6	8/0½	8/8	9/2½	10/4	10/10½

Brasswork (Best Quality)

	½″	¾″	1″
Brass screwdown stop cocks including two soldered joints each	• 8/1	✱10/3	13/11
Ditto, including two red lead joints for iron each	✱4/9	✱6/7	✱9/7
Ditto, including one soldered and one red lead joint each	• 6/7	✱7/9	• 12/–
High pressure Portsmouth pattern ball valve with flynut and union and one soldered joint each	• 8/8	✱11/1	✱18/11
Ditto, including red lead joint for iron each	✱6/4	✱9/–	✱16/1

	2″	4″
✱Brass thimble and soldered and cement joints each	4/11	9/3
✱Ditto, with solder and caulked lead joints each	5/11	11/–

Fixing Only (Connections to Pipes measured separately)

24″ × 18″ × 6″ sinks including taps, etc., and pair of brackets cut and pinned to brickwork each	6/–
24″ × 18″ lavatory basins ditto each	6/6
W.C. suite comprising pan and trap, seat, W.W.P. and brackets each	10/6
Baths, including taps, etc., and setting in position each	10/6

• Items marked thus have risen since March 9.

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

INTERNAL PLUMBER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Screwed and Socketed Galvanized Steam Quality Steel Tubes and Fittings

Pipes up to and including 1½″ include short running lengths, sockets, connectors, elbows, bends, fire bends; Tees and Diminishing Pieces enumerated.

Distributing.

	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Pipes fixed to walls per foot run	–/10	1/–	1/4	1/10	2/4	3/–
Ditto in short lengths, fittings, etc., measured separately per foot run	–/10	1/–	1/4	1/10	2/4	3/–
Extra for						
Firebends .. .. each	–/4	–/6	–/9	1/3	1/6	2/–
Bends .. .. each	1/2	1/5	1/9	2/6	3/1	4/9
Round elbows .. each	1/5	1/8	2/–	2/4	2/10	4/4
Square ditto .. each	1/5	1/8	1/11	2/3	2/8	4/1
Tees .. .. each	1/6	1/10	2/1	2/9	3/1	4/8
Crosses .. .. each	2/9	3/2	3/10	5/–	6/–	9/1
Diminishing pieces each	–/10	–/11	1/2	1/6	1/11	2/8
Caps .. .. each	–/7	–/8	–/10	1/–	1/5	1/9
Plugs .. .. each	–/6	–/6	–/8	–/11	1/4	1/8

Cast Iron Waste, Soil and Vent Pipes

	2″	3″	4″	5″	6″
L.C.C. pipes in 6′ 0″ lengths fixed to brickwork .. .. per foot run	1/10	2/–	2/5	4/5	5/4
Extra for bends .. .. each	5/3	6/1	7/10	11/–	14/9
Ditto single branches .. each	6/5	8/2	11/–	17/6	23/6
Ditto swannecks 6″ projection each	6/1	8/9	11/1	16/1	22/–
Extra for access door or any fitting .. .. .. each	6/9	6/9	7/3	8/6	8/6

Zincworker

	13 G.	14 G.	15 G.	16 G.
Rolled sheet zinc on flats per foot super ..	–/7¾	–/8½	–/9½	–/10
Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc. per foot super	–/8½	–/9	–/10	–/10½
Ditto in stepped flashings per foot super	–/10½	–/11	1/–	1/0½
Labour and risk dressing over glass per foot run	–/4¼	–/4¼	–/4¼	–/4¼
Capped ends to rolls .. .. each	–/2¼	–/2¼	–/2¼	–/2¼
Extra labour to cesspools .. each	2/7½	2/7½	3/2	3/2

Copperworker

Distributing.

	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Solid drawn copper tube fixed to walls per foot run	–/9	1/–	1/5½	1/10	2/3	3/3
Add if in short lengths per foot run	–/0¾	–/0¾	–/1	–/1½	–/2	–/2¼

Fittings for copper tubes

Compression type		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Straight couplings .. each		1/10	2/2	3/–	3/9	5/1	7/3
Obtuse elbows .. „		2/8	3/2	4/5	5/6	8/10	12/7
Tees .. .. .. „		3/1	3/6½	5/4	7/4½	11/3	15/7
Crosses .. .. „		4/1½	4/8	5/8½	8/–	13/2	18/–
Reducing coupling .. „		—	2/2	3/–	3/9	5/1	7/3
Bends .. .. „		2/5	2/10½	3/1	5/–	8/3	11/11
Brass stopcocks .. „		5/6	7/10	11/–	19/3	26/6	43/6
Capillary type							
Straight coupling .. each		1/6	1/11	2/7	3/3	4/1	5/4½
45° Elbow .. .. „		2/4	2/11½	3/10½	4/11	6/10	9/7
Tees .. .. .. „		2/7	3/–	4/3	5/10	7/10	11/–
Crosses .. .. „		3/1	3/6	5/1½	6/10	9/8	13/5
Reducing coupling .. „		—	1/7	2/–	2/6	3/3	4/8
Bends .. .. „		2/8	3/2	4/3	5/7	8/1	10/11
Pillar tap connections „		1/11	2/6				

	24 G.	23 G.
Rolled sheet copper on flats .. per foot super	1/5	1/7
Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc. per foot super	1/6	1/8
Ditto in stepped flashings .. per foot super	2/1½	2/4½
Labour and risk dressing over glass per foot run	–/4½	–/4½
Capped ends to rolls .. .. each	–/3½	–/3½
Extra labour to cesspools .. .. .. each	3/8	3/8

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass (Ordinary Glazing Quality)

18 oz. clear sheet and glazing to wood, sprigged and with back and front putties, to all normal sizes not exceeding 60″ in length or 40″ wide .. .. per foot super	–/6½
24 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	–/7¾
32 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	–/11½

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

Obscured ground sheet glass, net extra to above prices per foot super	–/1¾
⅛″ figured rolled white glass and glazing to wood with beads (measured separately) .. per foot super	–/10½
Ditto, normal tints, ditto .. .. per foot super	1/2¾
Hammered double rolled cathedral white ditto per foot super	–/10
Ditto, normal tints, ditto .. .. per foot super	1/1¾
Add for glazing into metal frames (ordinary rebates) per foot super	–/1½
Ditto, metal sashes with ferroput .. per foot super	–/2½
•Ditto, solid metal casements and screw beads per foot super	–/3½
Wash leather strip or similar material and bedding edge of glass .. .. per foot run	–/3½

Glazing only thick drawn sheet glass, polished plate or wire polished plate for all normal sizes. (For prices of glass see materials section and add profit, say 10 per cent.) per foot super 6½d.

PAINTER

Painting, Whitening and Distempering (on new Plastered Walls)

Twice distempering white .. .. per yard super	–/5
Ditto, in common colours .. .. per yard super	–/7
Add for stippling .. .. .. per yard super	–/2
Preparing and painting three coats of paint per yard super	1/9

Preparing and Painting Two Coats of Oil Colour on Ironwork after fixing

General surfaces .. .. .. per yard super	1/1½
Perforated landings and staircases both sides (one side measured) .. .. per yard super	2/6
Pipes, bars, balusters, etc., not exceeding 3″ girth per yard run	–/1¾
Metal Window Frames .. .. .. per yard run	–/2¾
Eaves gutters .. .. per yard run	–/7½
2″ Rainwater pipes .. .. per yard run	–/3
4″ ditto .. .. per yard run	–/6
Squares one side .. .. per dozen	1/9
Large ditto .. .. per dozen	2/3
Extra large ditto .. .. per dozen	3/–
Edges of casements .. .. each	–/3

Painting on New Woodwork

	Knot, prime, stop and paint three coats oil colour	Add or deduct for each coat more or less
General surfaces .. per yard super	2/–	–/6
Fascias and soffites per yard super	2/6	–/7½
Fillets, skirtings, etc., not exceeding 3″ girth .. .. .. per yard run	–/3	–/0¾
Ditto, not exceeding 6″ .. „ „ „	–/5½	–/1¼
Ditto, not exceeding 9″ .. „ „ „	–/7	–/1¾
Ditto, not exceeding 12″ .. „ „ „	–/9	–/2
Squares one side .. .. per dozen	3/6	–/9
Large ditto .. .. .. „ „	4/6	1/–
Extra large ditto .. .. „ „	6/–	1/4
Edges of casements .. .. each	–/6	–/1½

Sundries

Twice creosoting woodwork .. .. per yard super	–/6
Twice limewhiting brickwork .. .. per yard super	–/4

	Sizing	Staining	Once Varnish
General surfaces .. per yard super	–/2	–/4½	–/6
Wax polishing .. .. per foot super			–/4½
Body in and French polish on hardwood surfaces per foot super			1/–

Writing

Plain letters or figures, two coats, 2″ to 12″ letters per dozen inches in height	1/10½
Ditto, shaded .. .. .. „ „ „ „ „	2/6
Plain gold, 2″ to 12″ letters .. „ „ „ „ „	2/6
Ditto, 12″ to 24″ .. .. „ „ „ „ „	3/9

Gilding

	Single Gold	Double Gold
Preparing and gilding in best oil gold per foot super	5/3	8/4
Ditto in matt or burnished gold per foot super	7/4	11/6

Paperhanging

Pasting and hanging only.

	On walls	On ceilings
Preparing new plastered walls for papering per piece (60 feet super)	1/4	1/5½
Plain lining paper .. „ „ „ „	1/4	1/8
Common printed papers „ „ „ „	2/–	2/6

• Items marked thus have risen since March 9.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES

ON this and the three following pages the JOURNAL's section of Approximate Estimates is published for the fifteenth time.

There is nothing revolutionary about the idea—its usefulness lies in its efficiency as a time-saver in calculating the approximate price of work to which the cubing system cannot be applied.

In brief, an Approximate Estimate in considering a roof, converts the several units of pricing involved into a common unit of price per square yard, and then adjusts the price to cover sundry labours. By this means several stages of calculation are saved by the estimator in a hurry.

• ***The following composite prices are for work executed complete and should be used for the preparation of Approximate Estimates only.***

FOUNDATIONS

		Thickness of walls 9″	11″ Hollow	13½″
• Excavation in clay soil for foundations 2′ 6″ deep to walls, including stock brickwork in second stocks cement mortar 1 : 3 up to 6″ above ground and horizontal double slate damp-proof course with external facings p.c. 100/– and pointing	*per yard run*	25/1	28/3	35/4
• Ditto, in ordinary soil ditto	*per yard run*	23/10	27/1	33/9

EXTERNAL WALLS

• External walls in Fletton brickwork in cement mortar 1 : 3 including three coat lime plaster and twice distempering one side and facings p.c. 100/– in Flemish bond, joints raked out and pointed with a neat struck weathered joint, the other	*per yard super*	19/4	19/1	24/9
• Ditto, including Keenes cement plain-face and three coats oil colour one side and ditto	*per yard super*	21/–	20/9	26/5
• Ditto, including internal fair face, flush jointed one side and ditto	*per yard super*	17/7½	17/4½	23/0½
• For variation of 10/– per m. in p.c. of facings in Flemish bond (stretcher in cavity work)	*per yard super*	–/9	–/6½	–/9

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

INTERNAL WALLS AND PARTITIONS

		2″	3″	4½″	9″
• Breeze partitions set in cement mortar or Fletton brick walls and including three coat lime plaster and twice distempering both sides	*...per yard super*	9/11	11/1	11/1	16/7
• Ditto, built fair and flush jointed both sides	*...per yard super*	—	—	7/8½	13/2
• Ditto, including Keenes cement plain-face and three coats oil colour both sides	*...per yard super*	13/3	14/5	14/6	19/11

GROUND FLOORS

• Solid ground floor construction including 9″ excavation, 4″ bed of hardcore, 6″ concrete 6 : 1 surface bed, finished with 1½″ granolithic paving trowelled smooth	*per yard super*	9/10
• Ditto, finished with ¾″ cement and sand 1 : 3 screed and wood block flooring or paving p.c. 10/– yard	*per yard super*	18/2
• Ditto, finished with 2″ × 2″ sawn floor fillets and floor clips and 1″ deal tongued and grooved flooring, batten widths	*per yard super*	12/11½
• Ditto, finished with floor fillets as before and 1″ (nominal) oak tongued and grooved narrow widths strip flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*	25/2½
• Sleeper wall ground floor construction, including 15″ excavation, 4″ bed of hardcore, 6″ concrete 6 : 1 surface bed, sleeper walls 12″ high, built honeycomb, 4½″ slate damp-proof course 4½″ × 3″ fir plate, and 4″ × 2″ sleeper joists and 1″ deal tongued and grooved flooring in batten widths	*per yard super*	15/3
• Ditto, with 1″ nominal oak tongued and grooved narrow widths strip flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*	27/6

UPPER FLOORS

		With 7″ Joists	With 9″ Joists	With 11″ Joists
• Wood construction including 2″ fir joists on 4″ × 3″ fir plates and herring-bone strutting with three coat lime plaster and twice distempering white to soffite and 1″ deal tongued and grooved flooring in batten widths	*per yard super*	12/–	13/2	14/3
• Ditto, with 1″ nominal oak tongued and grooved narrow widths strip flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*	24/3	25/5	26/6
• 5″ thick concrete 4 : 2 : 1 reinforced with fabric suitable at 13′ 0″ spans for carrying ¾ cwt. per ft. super, with two coat lime plaster and twice distempering white to soffite and 1″ Kara Sea deal 100 per cent. rift sawn block flooring wax polished at time of laying ...	*per yard super*			25/7
• Ditto, with 1″ nominal 25/30 per cent. quartered Austrian oak block flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*			28/8

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

FLAT ROOFS

		Using 7″ Joists	Using 9″ Joists	Using 11″ Joists
● Wood construction including 2″ fir joists on 4″ × 3″ fir plates and herring-bone strutting with three coat lime plaster and twice distempering white to soffite and best natural rock asphalt roof finish ...	*per yard super*	18/5	19/5	20/6
● 5″ Thick concrete 4 : 2 : 1 reinforced with fabric (suitable at 13′ 0″ span for carrying 40 lbs. per ft. super) with two coat lime plaster and twice distempering white ditto	*per yard super*			22/7

PITCHED ROOFS

● Bangor Countess 20″ × 10″ slating, laid to 3″ lap fixed with zinc nails, including 2″ × 1″ battens, ¾″ roof boarding and 4″ × 2″ rafters (measured on slope)	*per yard super*	13/1
● Westmorland Random green slates No. 1 best 24″ to 12″ long proportionate widths ditto	*per yard super*	17/2
● Machine-made tiles 10½″ × 6½″ laid to a 4″ gauge, fourth course nailed with galvanized nails ditto	*per yard super*	11/6
● Hand-made sand faced tiles ditto ditto	*per yard super*	12/3
● Slate ridges, including cuttings and 1½″ × 9″ deal ridge	*per yard run*	9/10½
● Half-round ridge tile ditto	*per yard run*	7/7
● Slate hips, including cuttings, lead soakers, and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	12/5½
● Hip tiles, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	14/–
● Lead valley gutter to slated roof, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	18/5
● Purpose-made valley tiles, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	13/7

DOORS

		Partitions or Walls				
		2″	3″	4½″	9″	13½″
● 2″ flush door p.c. 29/– 2′ 6″ × 6′ 6″, including deal frames or linings, ironmongery p.c. 15/– and simple architraves both sides, all painted	each	100/–	101/5	96/3	100/10½	106/10½

WINDOWS

Prices are for normal size, including suitable ironmongery, glazing with clear sheet glass and painting.

● Standard metal casements with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/5
● Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	3/10
● Standard metal casements in wood frames with fixed lights	*per foot super*	4/–
● Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	4/11
● Standard industrial type sashes with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/2
● Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	3/6
● Solid deal frames and 2″ casements	*per foot super*	5/0½
● Deal cased frames and double hung sashes	*per foot super*	4/10½

NOTE.—Standard wood surrounds to metal windows can be obtained at a cheaper price than that given for wood frames above.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—*(continued)*

STAIRCASES

• **Deal 9′ 0″ high, including half space landing, newels, balusters and handrail**	*each*	£23	10 0
• **Austrian oak ditto**	*each*	£44	5 0
• **Precast concrete ditto**	*each*	£32	15 0

DRAINS

		Ordinary Soil	*Clay Soil*
• **Manhole, 2′ 3″ × 1′ 6″ × 2′ 0″ deep, including excavation, 6″ (6 : 1) concrete bottom, one brick sides 3rd stocks in cement mortar with brown glazed half-round straight main channel and one brown glazed branch channel, including benching, sides rendered in cement and sand (1 : 3) and a 24″ × 18″ black single seal cast iron manhole cover and frame, weight 0 cwts. 3 qrs. 0 lbs.**	*each*	£3 12 6	£3 15 6
• **Manhole 2′ 3″ × 3′ 9″ × 4′ 0″ deep ditto including six branches**	*each*	£7 2 0	£7 6 6

		Clay Soil		*Ordinary Soil*	
		4″	*6″*	*4″*	*6″*
• **British standard quality stoneware drain pipes laid on and including 6″ thick concrete bed flaunched up both sides of pipe and excavating average 2′ 6″ deep**	*per foot run*	2/5	3/0½	2/3	2/10½
• **Ditto, but excavating 4′ 0″ deep**	*per foot run*	4/1½	4/9	3/7½	4/3
• **Cast iron drain pipes in 9′ lengths and laying in trench including 6″ concrete bed and excavating average 2′ 6″ deep**	*per foot run*	4/8	6/6½	4/6	6/4½
• **Ditto, average 4′ 0″ deep**	*per foot run*	6/4½	8/3	5/10½	7/9

PATHS AND DRIVES

• **2″ finished gravel paths, including 6″ excavation, and 4″ bed of hardcore and edging boards**	*per yard super*	5/3
• **7½″ finished gravel drive, including 6″ excavation, 6″ bed of hardcore and edging boards**	*per yard super*	6/9
• **2½″ Tarmacadam drive including ditto**	*per yard super*	7/10

FENCES

• **Cleft chestnut pale fence 4′ 0″ high**	*per foot run*	–/10
• **Deal weather boards, including posts, arris rails and gravel boards creosoted, 5′ 0″ high**	*per foot run*	2/9½
• **Ditto, in English oak throughout**	*per foot run*	3/10½

The four sections on PRICES published in the issues of March 16, 23, 30 and this week together complete the PRICES SUPPLEMENT. Next week the FIRST SECTION—PRICES OF MATERIALS, PART 1—will be repeated with items revised according to market quotations.