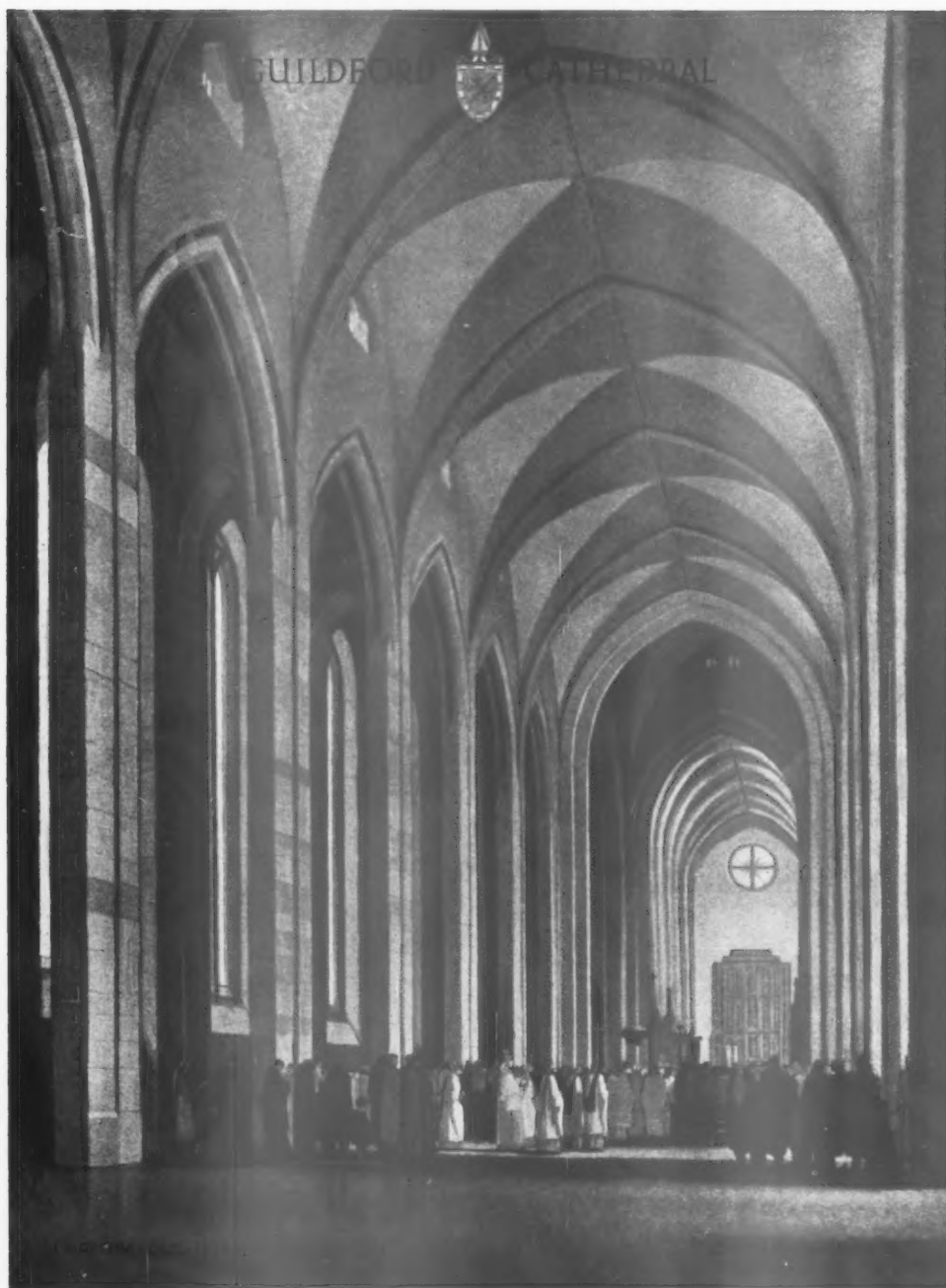


R. M. S. ' ' Q U E E N M A R Y ' '

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE INTERIOR

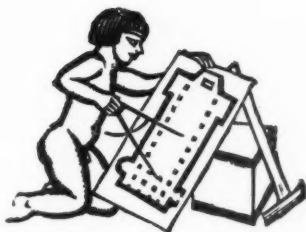


PHOTOGRAPHS of the interior of the "Queen Mary," which is to sail on its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on May 27, were released to the press last week-end. The five illustrations on this page show: right, top, a sitting-room to a private suite (cabin class); centre, the tourists' dining saloon; bottom, a bedroom in the tourists' class; above (top), the swimming pool (cabin class); bottom, the long gallery (cabin class).



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

A perspective of the interior of Guildford Cathedral, the architect for which is Edward Maufe. The perspective (R.A. 1440) was executed by J. A. Greene.



BUILDINGS AND THE PUBLIC

THAT any country gets the architecture which it deserves is probably of far greater truth than the more famous dictum about Governments. For unless a country enjoys a most peculiarly fortunate isolation, the kind of Government which it possesses must before long affect every citizen in the most primary elements of his existence—affect his personal safety, his shelter and bread and butter.

At least one attribute of architecture, that which is analogous to literature and the other arts, is far more easily neglected. A people deserve good architecture, and in a sense create it, by their continuing interest in it. They deserve bad architecture, and again achieve it, by general apathy towards the design of buildings and those who practise that design. But a public apathy towards other aspects of architecture is more astonishing. In an age when industry has passed its golden period of endless and riotous expansion, when the minute organizing of processes and detailed specification of units is of huge importance in industrial success, it might be expected that the advantages of interest in the skilful planning of buildings could hardly escape the attention of an industrial nation.

The present methods of governing the planning and designs of buildings in Britain, however, shows that this is so. Even though it be granted that the æsthetic aspect of buildings can never be the subject of a reasoned interest and criticism by the whole public, their planning and construction, touching as they do the public's pockets, might be expected to command a lively interest. That this interest is not generally forthcoming, that a public which is so continuously critical of the design and capabilities of its cars, is still almost entirely uninterested in all that concerns the design and planning of its buildings, is not encouraging for the future of architecture.

Nor is this all. Public apathy, though in the end fatal to the development of universally fine architectural standards, would not be immediately distressing if the public were even sufficiently convinced of the importance of architecture to see that all its building work was put in the charge of fully qualified architects. The general public is not, for example, continuously interested in the development of medicine; it makes certain, however, that its medical work is always put in the hands of qualified medical practitioners.

It is with dismay that architects realize that their profession does not yet secure even this negative tribute to its public importance.

On May 8 the Minister of Health received a deputation from the R.I.B.A. which asked him to encourage the employment of qualified architects on all public building schemes. The deputation was extremely moderate in its requests. It did not even ask for the employment of qualified architects on such work to be made a statutory obligation; it merely requested that the great influence of the Ministry should be exerted to encourage their employment whenever reasonably possible.

It is indeed something of a humiliation for Britain that such a deputation is necessary. When it is remembered that some of the finest Continental work has been executed by the architects to quite small municipalities, that in a State of the U.S.A. no plans which do not carry the name of a State-registered architect are considered by the local authority, it is somewhat shocking to find one of the richest and most closely-built-over countries in the world almost entirely apathetic to how its buildings look, or what are the qualifications of the men who put them up.

The explanation of this lack of interest is deep-rooted. In schools of all kinds lip service may be paid to music and to painting and the other visual arts; but one may still almost count on the fingers of one hand the schools where any attention is given to the most obvious and permanent of all the arts. In later life, the conception of an architect who sticks something decorative on to the outside of a building for a regrettably high fee is still general amongst the public. And, in addition, the establishment of a Register of qualified architects is still too recent an innovation for its members yet to have received the advantages of British respect for a well-organized profession.

Today, owing to the determined work of the R.I.B.A., both for registration and for the architectural education of the public, the indifference shows signs of growing a little less. But that the deputation of last week was necessary at all shows with an efficacy which need not be emphasized how much remains to be done.

We may add that the deputation was well received and the justification of its claim that architects, having set their house in order by setting up a register of qualified men, should now receive a more general public recognition, was admitted. We may hope that within the next few years the Ministry's encouragement will result in the majority of public building work being carried out by qualified architects, either salaried or otherwise, responsible directly to the councils concerned. And this, if not everything, will be a great improvement.



The Architects' Journal
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N O T E S & T O P I C S

THE MEDAL

SO the R.I.B.A. London street architecture medal goes this year to the new Town Hall at Hornsey. And very properly, too. Hornsey Town Hall solved an amazingly difficult problem: a poor site, indifferently approached, too small and surrounded by most un-civic buildings.

But Mr. Reginald Uren has made his own approach and setting, has had no pompous ideas about the place of the Town Hall in modern life, and moreover has produced a most efficient plan.

True, the derivation of some of his individual planning units can be guessed—but what of that? Each one is better than the original, and has the added advantage of being related to a firm conception of the problem's solution as a whole.

Incidentally, I think I am right in saying this is the first public competition building to receive the R.I.B.A. medal, and, though it is the work of a younger architect, it is one of the few buildings which exhibits a real understanding of the use of synthetic materials—each one in small and flexible areas, each one is free to expand and contract to its heart's content, and consequently I anticipate fewer cracks and annoying failures in this building than in most others built today.

DEPUTATION

Sir Kingsley Wood's reception last week of the deputation from the R.I.B.A. seems to justify a modest amount of optimism.

Introduced by Lord Crawford and Balcarres, the deputation asked that the Ministry of Health should use its influence with local authorities to increase the employment of qualified architects on their building work.

Mr. John Dower, to whose hard preliminary work the deputation's success is largely due, stressed the R.I.B.A.'s views with all the point of a most careful reasonableness.

One aspect which the deputation wisely made clear was that its object was not to encourage the employment of architects in private practice at the expense of salaried men, or vice versa.

The R.I.B.A. asked for the employment of qualified architects responsible direct to the authority concerned; how such architects were paid was for the authority to decide.

And certainly after all the labour of establishing a register—after all its efforts to enable the public to distinguish easily between the qualified and unqualified architects, it seems time that the profession got some mild encouragement from the Government; quite apart from the larger question of good architectural standards in Britain.

R.I.B.A.

The Annual General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. (the one-hundredth and second, by the way), is not, as one may suppose, the occasion on which matters of great moment to the profession can be discussed. It is merely a means of checking-up the Annual Report written by the various committees.

On Monday, Mr. Gilbert Jenkins made a review of the Annual Report, and raised so many minor hares that nobody felt inclined to discuss them—and we had the shortest general meeting within living memory.



Hornsey Town Hall, for which the architect, Reginald H. Uren, has been awarded the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal for what is considered to be the best façade to a building erected during the three years ending December 31, 1935, within a radius of eight miles from Charing Cross.



John Langley, the Boys' Open Golf Champion. See Astragal's note on this page.

The one occasion on which members are invited to discuss (informally) "matters of professional interest" is on Monday, June 22, when the results of the current elections to Council and Standing Committees will be announced.

I only hope that the members who open discussions will bear in mind that they will be appealing to a new Council and committee membership. A little stirring up at the start gives new officers the impression that they've got to do more than sit still and agree with both sides.

REASON?

One of the leading stores in Leeds, Lewis's, has spent £750,000 in building new premises in the Headrow, which, you will remember, is under the guiding hand of Sir Reginald Blomfield.

And now Sir Frederick Marquis, the chairman of Lewis's, has discovered the snags, for he refers publicly to "that monstrosity the Headrow," and asks why a twentieth-century firm should be compelled to extend in a manner thought suitable during the Renaissance.

And he added, as all sane twentieth-century building promoters must surely add, that he "refused to go on with proposed extensions until he could secure a building that was properly representative of the age in which we lived, and which had got in its architectural form some expression of purpose."

FAREWELL TO HOWARD ROBERTSON

Nearly all the regular A.A. habitués seemed to be at the Savoy last Friday to say an official good-bye to Mr. Howard Robertson after all his years of work at the A.A. school. Speeches were commendably short, one of the brightest performers being Professor A. E. Richardson who said, among other quips, "how delighted he was to see that Mr. Robertson had at last given up mendeling and groping."

The entertainment afterwards, rather on pantomime lines, was full of oblique references to "Howard's" early

days and thinly-disguised happenings at the A.A., most of them easily recognizable, and (the test of all humour of this kind) apparently providing a good deal of amusement for Mr. Robertson himself.

FOOTINGS

Some time ago I wrote a note about the proposed new buildings for Eton. Then, the problem was how far to consider the proposed modernity of the extensions as a real modernity.

Now I hear that the plans have been turned down, because they have used too modern a method of construction.

By this no pictures need be imagined of reinforced concrete and steel and glass, and that sort of thing at Eton . . . it is merely a question of footings to a brick wall.

The plans, as the plans of any thinking architect have done for the last 30 years, omitted footings and offsets. The Council freely admits (or their chairman, Mr. W. H. Rutter, does) that "the new idea of doing away with footings was good building practice" . . . but still, and with no additional grounds, the plans are refused or "rejected" to use the official phraseology.

Meanwhile officials at the L.C.C. are working overtime to amend the obsolete byelaws which produce these ludicrous decisions. . . . How long will it be before the L.C.C.'s now almost standardized waivers are accepted in the provinces?

DARTS

Is there an architect's office in the country which does not indulge pretty regularly in one or other of the numerous indoor pastimes?

Ping-pong over a couple of drawing boards, noughts and crosses on the margins of tracings, and even shove-ha'penny over a glossy contract print, all have the disadvantage of deranging the office lay-out.

Throwing the specification on to the inaccessible top shelf, tossing the contract document into the distant pigeon-hole or flipping pellets with flexible scales through adjoining windows, have long since given place to the more intellectual games of inventing new lettering stencils or new ways of filing the information sheets.

But all the best offices, I am told, now have their dart boards, lunch-time dart leagues are springing into existence, and principals practice furiously during the week-ends to retain the respect of their staffs.

MY SPORTS CORNER

It seems that I shall be forced into running a regular "sports section," for since writing the last note on darts I have discovered a new star in the he-man sports firmament—young John Langley, who has won a nice fat cup for the Boys' Golf Championship and was runner-up in the recent English Amateur Championship.

If things go on like this we shall soon be able to produce a pretty good Olympic team from the building industry alone, though I expect that in a few years John Langley will be far too busy making tiles to be able to take golf really seriously.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM
THIS ISSUE

"Professional jealousy led the master masons of York to waylay a Southern master mason, wound him and kill his apprentice, because they thought a local man should have been appointed architect for York Minster" 722

"Report of a deputation from the R.I.B.A., to the Minister of Health on the employment of architects on public building works" . . . 723

"The winning design in the competition for Parliament Buildings, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia" . . . 724

"The Eighteenth Amendment has had a considerable influence on American basement planning" . . . 747

A.I.A. HONOURS

Mr. Percy E. Thomas, P.R.I.B.A., and Sir Ian MacAlister, secretary of the R.I.B.A., have been elected honorary members of the American Institute of Architects.

Elected Sir Ian MacAlister to honorary membership, the American Institute of Architects said he was chosen because "by his foresight and unselfish devotion to the architectural profession, and to the interests of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he had brought harmony and strength to the profession, and developed the Institute from what was virtually a London Society to one whose branches spread through the British Empire."

Mr. Percy E. Thomas was elected honorary corresponding member "for his phenomenal success in open architectural competitions for public buildings, first alone, and then in partnership with Mr. Ivor Jones."

SCOTTISH ARCHITECTS' NEW
PRESIDENT

The Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland has unanimously decided to submit the name of Mr. Charles G. Soutar, F.R.I.B.A., to the annual convention of the Incorporation to be held in Aberdeen in June as the new president in succession to Mr. W. B. Whitie, F.R.I.B.A.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

In a lecture entitled "The Architect of the Middle Ages" at the above School on May 1, Professor Hamilton Thompson, M.A., refuted the common belief that the great ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages were designed by bishops, and referred to the great amount of information existing

THE
ARCHITECTS'
DIARY

Thursday, May 14

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. Summer Exhibition. Until August 3.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition of Cartoon Drawings. Until May 28. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, W.1. "The Caernau Ancient Village, Caernarfonshire." By B. H. St. J. O'Neil; and "Recent Discoveries of the Roman Wall of London at Tower Hill," by F. Cottrill. 8.30 p.m.

Friday, May 15

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. Visit to the Merchant Taylors' Hall, E.C.

Saturday, May 16

LONDON SOCIETY. Visit to Eastbury House, Barking. 2 p.m.

INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. Students' Visit to the Kelton Portland Cement Company's Works at Kelton.

Monday, May 18

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND. Annual General Meeting to be held at 66 Portland Place, W.1. 3 p.m. An address will be given by Sir Kingsley Wood.

Tuesday, May 19

R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. Informal General Meeting. Discussion of the recent Paper by W. H. Ansell on "Architectural Education." 6.15 p.m.

LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU, 2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2. Two-day Conference on electric lighting in works and offices. 9.30 a.m. (Wednesday, May 20. 9.45 a.m.).

Wednesday, May 20

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "The Art of Our Day." By Philip A. de Laszlo. 8 p.m.

about the architects of these cathedrals and abbeys. The architects of the period were, he said, master masons, who prepared drawings for the work and acted in a similar capacity to the modern architect, but were, he thought, in much closer contact with the actual work of building.

The lecturer concluded his talk by describing how professional jealousy led the master masons of York to waylay a Southern master mason, wound him and kill his apprentice, because they thought a local man should have been appointed architect for York Minster.

A criticism of some of the buildings supervised by Sir Reginald Blomfield in the Headrow, Leeds, was made by Sir Frederick Marquis, chairman of Lewis's, Ltd., in an address to the School on May 9. This firm have built a £750,000 store in the Headrow, and it has been announced that since extensions must be in keeping with certain architectural planning the firm cannot undertake the addition of three floors to the building.

Sir Frederick said (states *The Times*) that his quarrel with Sir Reginald Blomfield was that it was artistically wrong to design for a departmental store, which was so characteristic of the twentieth century, a building that owed its inspiration and its design to the renaissance period. That was why he refused to go on with proposed extensions until he could secure a building that was properly representative of the age in which we lived, and which had got in its architectural form some expression of its purpose.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL
SOCIETY

Mr. B. M. Ward, A.R.I.B.A., has been elected President of the Liverpool Architectural Society.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

At the annual court of governors of St. George's Hospital last week, the Duke of Kent, in an address on the work of the year, said that, for sentimental reasons, he heartily welcomed the decision to rebuild the hospital at Hyde Park Corner. "I have," he said, "lived most of my life within sight of St. George's Hospital, and my family and forebears have been associated with it since its earliest beginnings. For eight generations my family have maintained their close interest in the hospital erected almost at their doorstep, and it would have seemed to us a sad break with tradition if it had been found necessary to build the hospital on a distant site."

"Although we have not yet been able to start the actual rebuilding, there has been no undue delay. An immense amount of preliminary work has been done, and an appeal fund has been successfully launched. Plans of the new building have been submitted by our architect, and at the present moment the heads of the departments are studying the provision made for them by the architect, and are engaged in preparing criticisms—and, if need be, objections—to his proposals."

"With regard to the rebuilding fund, I am glad to note that it has already reached substantial dimensions, while at the same time I am sorry that it is not larger. We need £1,000,000. It is our aim to build a hospital worthy in its design, its appearance, and its equipment, of the great tradition of St. George's, and in our new hospital we hope to excel the fine work of the past centuries. Towards the £1,000,000 that is needed we have received already gifts and promises amounting to £170,000."

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY

At the annual general meeting of the above Society, held at 66 Portland Place, W.1, on May 5, the following officers were elected for the year 1936-37: President, Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., P.R.I.B.A.; Vice-presidents, Sir Banister (Flight) Fletcher, P.P.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant, and Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.A. (Oxon.) (F); Honorary treasurer, Mr. Maurice E. Webb, F.R.I.B.A.; Council: Messrs. Sydney D. Kitson, M.A. (Cantab.) (F), Michael Tapper, M.C. (A), R. E. Enthoven (F), Arthur Keen (F), W. Curtis Green, R.A. (F), F. R. Hiorns (F), A. Hunter Crawford (F), H. Chalton Bradshaw (F), L. S. Sullivan (F), G. E. S. Streatfeild, O.B.E. (F), S. Phillips Dales (F), Michael T. Waterhouse, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.) (F), F. R. Yerbury (Hon. A), C. McArthur Butler (Ret. L), A. Saxon Snell (F), Stanley H. Hamp (F), Gilbert H. Lovegrove, F.S.I. (F), C. H. James (F), Charles Woodward (A), Maxwell Ayrton (F), Francis Jones (F) (representing the Manchester Society), C. M. Hadfield (F) (representing the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society), Ernest Bird (F) (representing the Hampshire Society), Percival C. Blow (A) (representing the Essex, Cambridge and

Hertfordshire Society), the President of the Architectural Association (representing the Architectural Association), Percy W. Lovell, B.A. (Cantab.), F.S.A. (A) (representing the London Society); and E. Hadden Parkes (F) (representing the Mount Pleasant Artists' Rest Home).

R.I.B.A.



DEPUTATION TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health, received a deputation on May 7 from the R.I.B.A. on the employment of architects on public building works.

The deputation was introduced by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., and there were present: The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., HON. F.R.I.B.A.; The Rt. Hon. Viscount Esher, M.B.E., HON. A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E., President R.I.B.A.; Mr. R. D. Acland, M.P.; Mr. W. H. Ansell, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., Past Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education; Mr. A. C. Bosson, M.P., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. John Dower, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Sir Percy Hurd, M.P.; Mr. John Laing, Builder; Lt.-Col. T. C. R. Moore, C.B.E., M.P., HON. A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. A. L. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect of Hampshire; Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., Past President of the Institute of Builders; Mr. J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee; Sir Raymond Unwin, Past President R.I.B.A., Past President of the Building Industries National Council; Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, M.P., HON. A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. C. D. Spragg, Assistant Secretary R.I.B.A.; and Mr. E. L. Bird, A.R.I.B.A., Secretary R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee.

Sir Raymond Unwin and Mr. John Dower spoke on behalf of the Institute and Mr. R. L. Roberts spoke from the point of view of the master-builder. Other members of the deputation subsequently addressed the Minister.

The object of the deputation was to request the Minister to bring his influence to bear on local authorities in order to ensure that the large and increasing amount of housing and other building work undertaken by local authorities should, in future, be designed and supervised by fully qualified registered architects.

Sir Raymond Unwin said that the deputation was anxious to ensure the regular employment of architects on all public work. He hoped that in the course of time the employment of architects might become in suitable cases a statutory necessity, but the deputation was not asking for this at present. It hoped merely that the Minister would, by persuasion and example, encourage local authorities to make use of architects' services. The Minister would be aware of the excellent work that was already being done voluntarily by architects under the panel system. There was no desire to displace engineers, surveyors and other technical men, but architects were specially

trained in design and if good design was to be secured, their services should be used.

Mr. John Dower referred to the rapid housing development which was resulting from the Government's slum clearance and housing campaigns. Nevertheless, he feared that there was a national lack of good design. While the Ministry might itself be able to do something to improve design, the real need was that the plans submitted to it should be already good. This would be secured only if local authorities sought architectural advice. The deputation did not desire to interfere with the work of engineers and other technical officers and was asking only that architectural work should be referred to architects. Unfortunately the employment of architects was often hindered by the opposition of ignorance, and the deputation hoped that the Minister would assist them to educate the public and local authorities.

Mr. R. L. Roberts, speaking from the point of view of master-builders, said that a builder always regarded an architect as the right man to supervise building work.

Mr. Bosson, M.P., pointed out that the skill of architects enabled building costs to be reduced, and the employment of architects' advice was consequently an economy.

Mr. John Laing said that the output of houses since the war had been remarkable. He feared, however, that the standard of housing had not always been as good as it should have been.

Other speeches in support were made by Col. Moore, C.B.E., M.P., Sir Percy Hurd M.P., Lord Esher, Mr. A. L. Roberts and Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, M.P.

Lord Crawford, in thanking the Minister for receiving the deputation, stressed the importance of preserving the dignity and orderliness of England.

The Minister, in reply, said he fully recognised the desirability of employing professional architects over as wide a field as possible. He was glad to say that local authorities were more and more employing architects and architectural assistants as permanent officers on their staffs. The architect was in fact more and more taking his proper place in combination with the engineer, the surveyor, the doctor and the housing director in house building. He commended the advisory panels set up by the Royal Institute of British Architects of whose services he would like to see a wider use made in the designing of dwellings for wage earners as well as for other purposes. The Ministry of Health had in various ways endeavoured to promote the objects which the deputation had at heart. The Architects' Department of the Ministry was always available to, and frequently made use of by, local authorities not only in housing but in other large constructional work like hospitals. The deputation could rely upon him to use his best offices to secure within the limits of local government good design and good planning.

He proposed, for instance, in the circular he was about to address to the local authorities in regard to rehousing for the abatement of overcrowding, to stress again in relation to cottages in rural districts, where it is unusual for the authority to have an architect on the staff, the desirability of employing skilled architects in all cases with a view to securing harmonious development. In default of employing an architect, the authorities would be invited to confer with the Architects' Department of the Ministry at the earliest stages.

Mr. Percy Thomas, in expressing the

thanks of the Institute to the Minister for the sympathetic reception he had given to the deputation, made it clear that the Institute was not concerned with urging the employment of architects in private practice in preference to those in salaried positions or *vice versa* but rather with utilising the services of all qualified architects.

COMPETITION NEWS

TOURIST CAMP

The object of this competition, which is organized by the Timber Development Association, is to show how wood can be used for groups of buildings in the country, and how, as a material, it can be employed economically and agreeably so that the buildings do not introduce a discordant note in any locality which has its own traditional building materials.

The assessors are: Messrs. Guy Dawber, R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., G. A. Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., G. Langley Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., and John Gloag (for the Timber Development Association).

The competition is for the lay-out and individual design of a group of camp buildings, or holiday camp, which will be suitable for accommodating tourists.

The designs are to be submitted upon the assumption that a site of two acres is available for the camp. The buildings to be provided should include a dining room with canteen, kitchen, stores, and staff accommodation for five, and other accommodation which in the opinion of the competitor is considered desirable, together with heating, lighting, etc. There should be provision for sleeping one hundred people in a group of buildings, each to hold up to ten to twenty people. Bathrooms and w.c.s should be provided in connection with the above—one for every ten persons. The accommodation should be provided in separate buildings for men and women.

Provision must be made for a car park, and a shelter for some 50 cycles. A drainage system must be provided with a septic tank. Electricity and water are available.

All buildings and their details must be constructed throughout of wood. There are no restrictions about the type of design, but actual copies of period buildings are not acceptable. The roof should be pitched and wood will be considered to be preferable for covering.

The foundations can be in brick or concrete, and a brick or concrete core may be used for flues and fireplaces.

The following prizes are offered: First prize, £150; second prize, £50; third prize, £25; three special mention awards of £10 each.

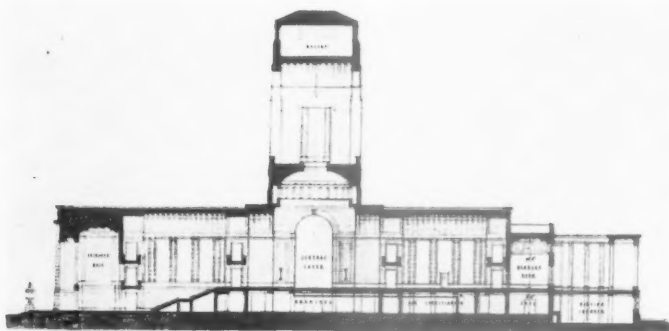
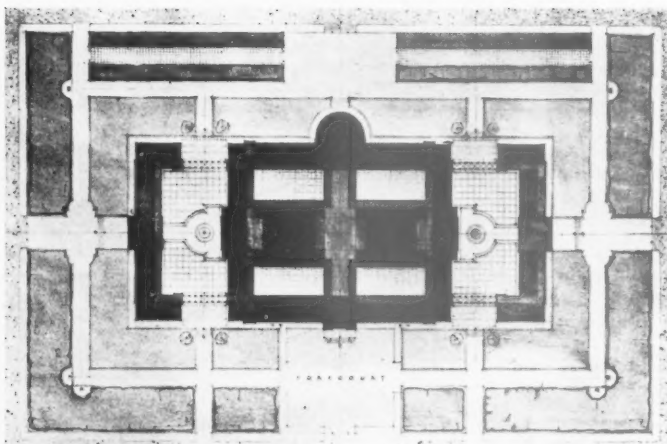
The competition is open to any registered architect or student (at any school recognized by the R.I.B.A.) of British nationality. No employee of the assessors, or member of the Timber Development Association's Timber Houses Sub-Committee, is eligible to compete or to assist a competitor.

Designs must be submitted, by October 26, to the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1, marked "Timber Development Association Tourist Camp Competition."

The results will be announced by Monday, November 30, 1936.

Full particulars of the competition are obtainable from the Secretary of the Association at 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

COMPETITION FOR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



On this and the facing page are reproduced the perspective, site plan, section and sketch plans of the winning design in the competition for new Parliament buildings at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The full award of the assessor (Mr. J. R. Adamson, F.R.I.B.A.) was as follows:—

Design placed first (£500): Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A., of 39 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Design placed second (£300): Mr. H. G. Porter, A.R.I.B.A., of 79c Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.3.

Design placed third (£200): Mr. G. Grenfell Baines, of 25 First Avenue, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston.

Design placed fourth (£100): Messrs. Carr and Howard, of 55 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

The designs submitted by the following competitors were commended by the assessor: Mr. H. B. Van der Riet, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., of Hill Crest, Natal; Oakes and Jordan, A.R.I.B.A., of 7 Gower Street, London, W.C.1; Mr. W. A. Mellon, of 35 Laurel Grove, London, S.E.20; Mr. Verner O. Rees, F.R.I.B.A., of 33 Bedford Place, London, W.C.1; and Messrs. John Perry and Lightfoot, of National Buildings, 17 Church Street, Cape Town.

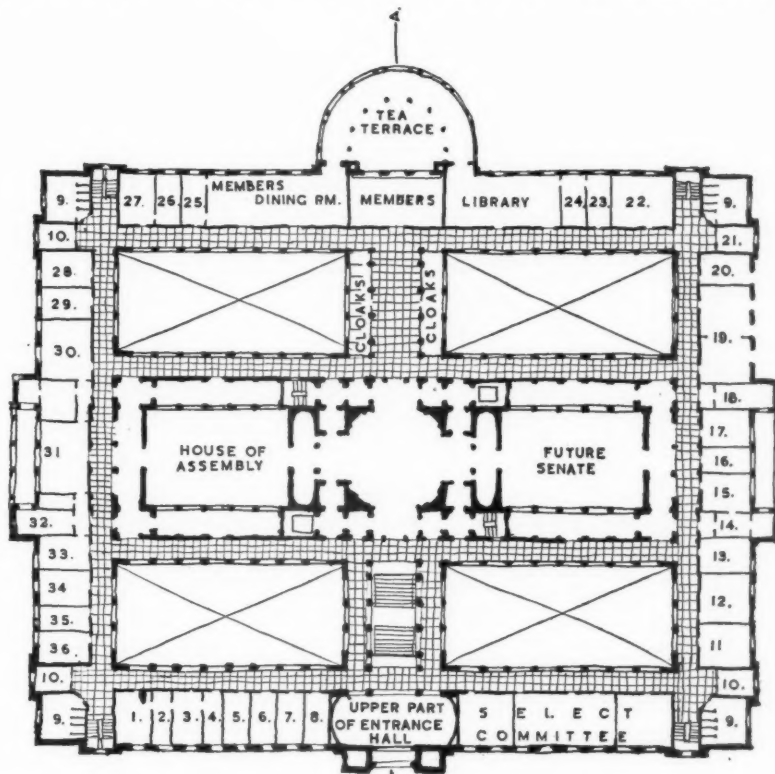
SOUTHERN RHODESIA: THE WINNING DESIGN

B T E .

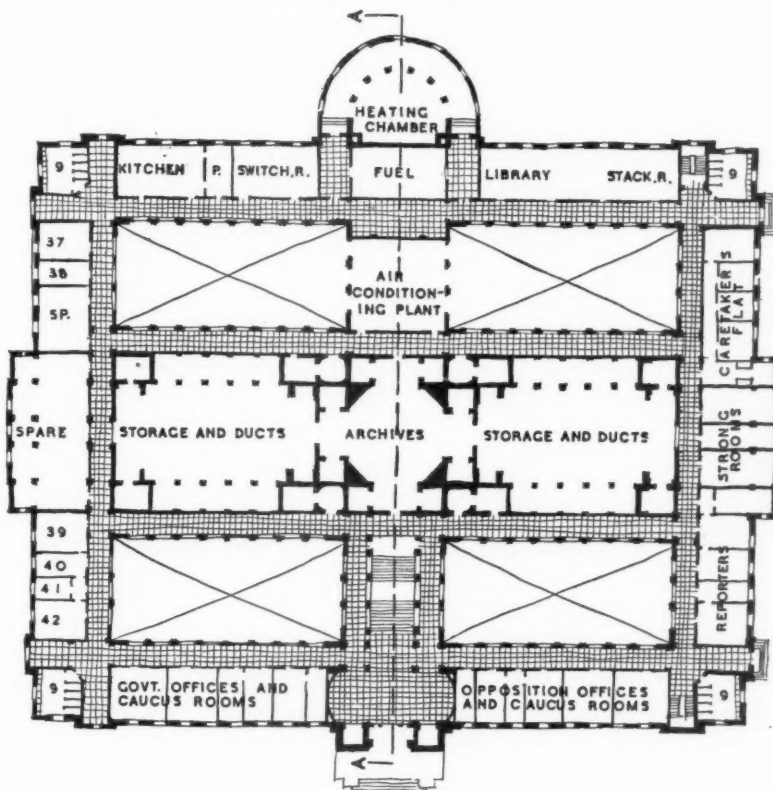
B E R R Y W E B B E R

KEY TO ACCOMMODATION

- 1: Speaker's Room
- 2: Robing Room
- 3: Deputy Speaker
- 4: Speaker's Secretary
- 5: Minister's Rooms
- 6: Minister's Rooms
- 7: Minister's Rooms
- 8: Minister's Secretaries
- 9: Lavatories
- 10: Messengers' Rooms
- 11: Members' Writing Room
- 12: Members' Room
- 13: Leader of Opposition
- 14: Robing Room and Lavatory
- 15: President: Second Chamber
- 16: Clerk
- 17: Leader: Second Chamber
- 18: Waiting Room
- 19: Senate Committee Rooms
- 20: Black Rod
- 21: Cleaners' Room
- 22: Members' Writing Room
- 23: Librarian's Room
- 24: Book Room
- 25: Service Room
- 26: Lavatory and Cloaks
- 27: Lady Members
- 28: Spare Room
- 29: Prime Minister's Secretary
- 30: Prime Minister
- 31: Cabinet Room
- 32: Waiting Room
- 33: Typist
- 34: Records Room
- 35: Enquiry Office
- 36: Waiting and Interviewing Room
- 37: Native Staff Common Room
- 38: Cleaners' Room
- 39: First and Second Assistant Clerks
- 40: Sergeant at Arms
- 41: Changing Room
- 42: Clerk of the House



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

LETTERS

FROM

READERS

The Royal Academy

SIR,—The Royal Academy, the only annual representation of the state of English architecture, is this year, to me at least, the most nauseating display of thin-blooded intelligence that man could well devise.

There are, in that miserable little room, which has become merely the place where visitors go when their feet are tired, no fewer than 159 exhibits of traditional architecture, badly presented, executed by draughtsmen other than the architect, appallingly hung and selected for very obvious reasons. All throwbacks to the Renaissance, and nearly all lacking the elements which an intelligent person looks for in contemporary architecture.

As far as I can discover the show is arranged by a selector (a member of the R.A.) with a second nominee who can help as and when necessary. Can this system possibly work—is there any guarantee at all that the selectors will be even in distant touch with current architectural opinion? Remember, too, that there is *no other* architectural exhibition of equivalent reputation to counterbalance any narrow presentation of a single point of view.

Groups such as "Mars" and the like are too precious, and, since they consist of a small clique, mean only one small aspect of the whole.

The R.I.B.A. is the home of the profession, but I fail to see how an exhibition involving acceptances and rejections could be held between a number of people who *all* pay subscriptions yearly. It would produce ill-feeling.

I asked Mr. Yerbury to consider the holding of an exhibition of R.A. rejects at the Building Centre, but the gallery is booked up.

Given sufficient backing I would organize one such exhibition myself and suggest the Royal Water Colour Society's Gallery in Pall Mall as the appropriate place.

Generally speaking, I am not intense about such matters as this, because I prefer to play a more individual game and ignore the collective exhibiting which produces mediocrity and a very unhealthy atmosphere of competition with the resultant sour grapes, but I am sick and tired of being asked by intelligent people: "Why is it that your profession is so full of bogus men

R. MYERSCOUGH-WALKER

ONE MORE COMPETITOR

who employ other people to design buildings in the traditional manner and then fail to equal their prototype? And why is it the English architect has not 'cottoned on' to the modern architecture of the Continent?"

Mr. Thornton White's review in your last week's issue is naturally restrained, and I feel more violently about it than "Astragal," who said that architects must "make up their minds what they want to do." This always happens: minds are made up, but nothing is *done*. I am still prepared to work quite hard organizing an exhibition if only a few other people will help.

R. MYERSCOUGH-WALKER.

The Harpenden Competition

SIR,—May I, after exercising a most sportsmanlike restraint over a period of several weeks, beg a little of your space to reply to Mr. Basil G. Duckett's letter in your issue of May 7th?

To invert the order of Mr. Duckett's remarks, his letter may be divided into two sections. In the first, taking up a position of somewhat irritating rectitude, he deprecates criticism of competition awards. One feels that he does not regard it as quite the thing to encourage disgruntled competitors to express their disgruntlement in your columns.

I would like to reply with two questions: Who is better entitled to be disgruntled than the competitor whose scheme has been overlooked? And how is the attention of the Competitions Committee of the R.I.B.A. ever to be drawn to these little fretfulnesses about little competitions if a modest amount of publicity is not given to them? On the whole, however, concerning Mr. Duckett's general statement, I am in agreement with him that gruntles should be confined to the technical press. We all want as many architectural competitions as we possibly can, and the intrusion of such disputes into the general press would certainly tend to upset progress in this direction.

But when Mr. Duckett abandons the general and comes to the particular, I find myself in very sharp opposition to him. In reference to "H. J. D.'s" objection to the design which placed the dressing-rooms at the side of the stage being premiated, when the instructions stated that these dressing-rooms were to be placed at the rear

of the stage, Mr. Duckett says: "Surely a reasonable degree of flexibility is always allowed for in fulfilling the conditions of all competitions." I quite agree, Mr. Duckett, but who introduced inflexibility? Not I, nor for that matter "H. J. D." In the Questions of the Harpenden competition a competitor (possibly "H. J. D." himself) asked whether the dressing-rooms could be placed at the side of the stage. The Assessor, with the quiet determination of a man who has devoted years of quiet thought to the placing of dressing-rooms, said, "No, at the rear of the stage." This, in my opinion, is hardly flexible. The answers to this question might have been:

1: Anywhere you like, if you think you can get away with it.

2: Preferably at the rear of the stage, but left to the competitors' discretion.

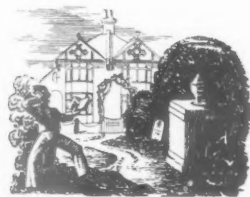
3: A very strong case will have to be made out for placing the dressing-rooms anywhere but at the rear of the stage.

This, Mr. Duckett, would allow for flexibility. But if the Assessor was determined to have them at the rear of the stage, let him say so; and eject all designs which do not place them at the rear.

But to say definitely that the dressing-rooms *must* be at the rear of the stage and then to premiate a design which puts them at the side is surely more than "a reasonable degree of flexibility" of mind.

However, my gruntles are now over.

ONE MORE COMPETITOR.



OVERCROWDING

The Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, issued, on Friday last, an important circular to all housing authorities on the further steps needed to bring into operation the whole of the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1935.

The circular points out that after consulting the associations of local authorities and subject to the consideration of any representations from individual local authorities, the Minister has now prescribed a date from which overcrowding will be an offence in all areas where the number of overcrowded families is less than one hundred or is less than 2 per cent. of the number of working-class houses; the date fixed is January 1, 1937.

Authorities whose areas have more overcrowding than this standard can apply to the Minister before June 1 next to have the same date fixed for their areas, and this will be considered on its merits.

HOUSE NEAR DUNMOW, ESSEX



DESIGNED BY
MESSRS. JOSEPH

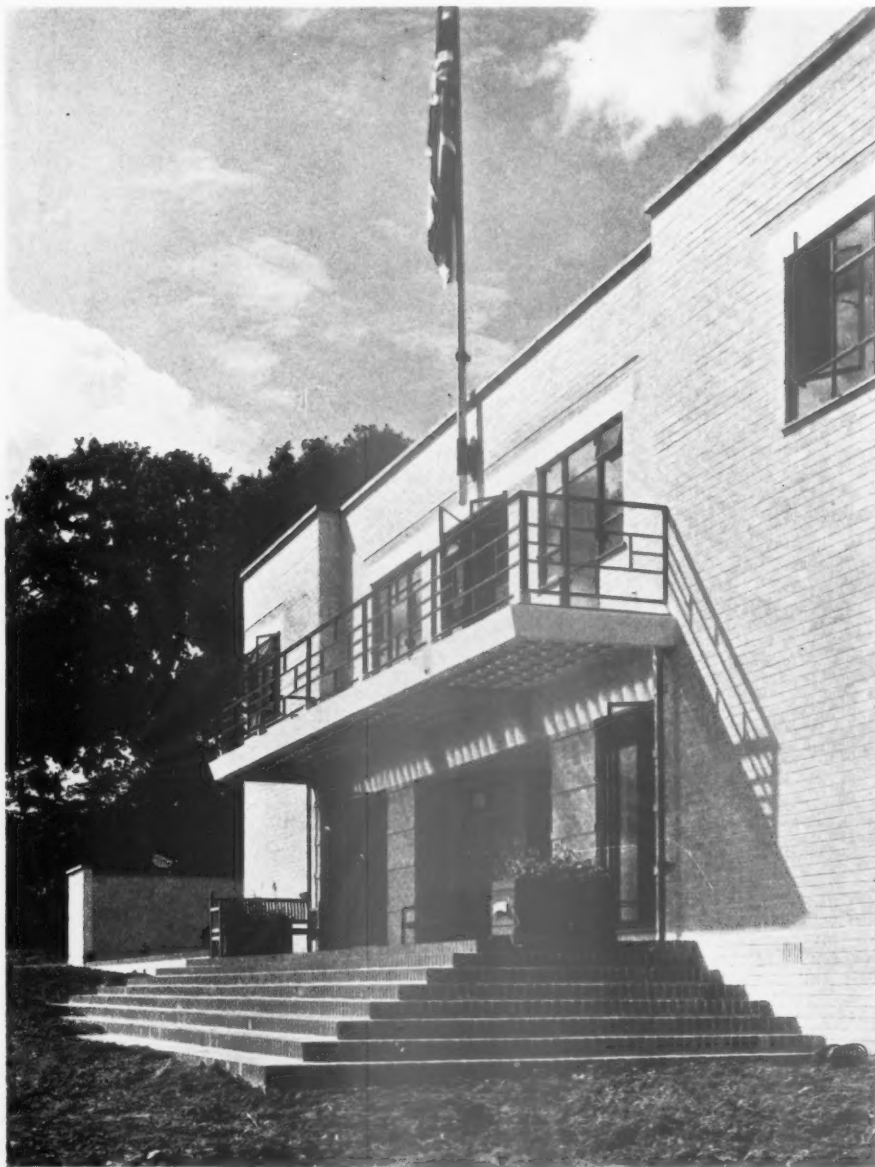
SITE.—At Great Easton, near Dunmow.

CONSTRUCTION.—The walls are $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. cavity, and are built of rustic Flettons. The steel windows have steel cills, zinc sprayed, projecting $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the wall face. Projecting hinges allow the window to fold back against the face of the wall to permit easy cleaning. The bottom panes do

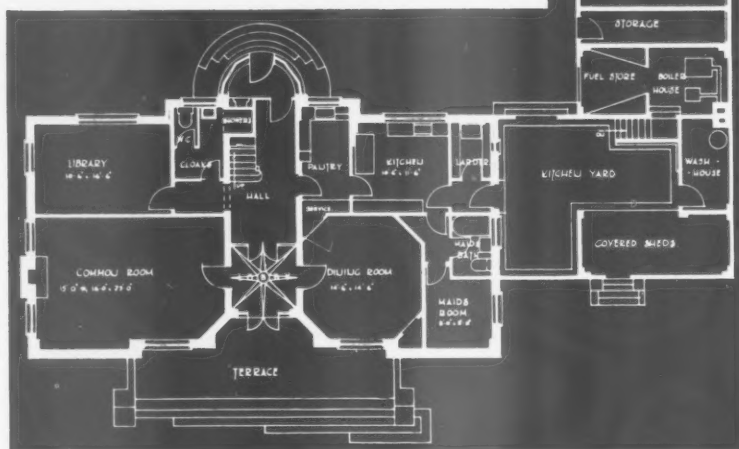
not open and provide a protected cill space for flowers and books. The staircase window is in steel and glass, with lead flashings and tubular mullions. The metal windows and balcony railings are painted emerald green. Over the terrace is a concrete canopy, with circular glass discs, designed by Sir Owen Williams.

The photographs are : above, a view from the road ; above, left, the north front showing the staircase window ; right, the west end and, in the foreground, the walled garden, which will contain a Badminton court and ambulatory.

HOUSE NEAR DUNMOW, ESSEX:

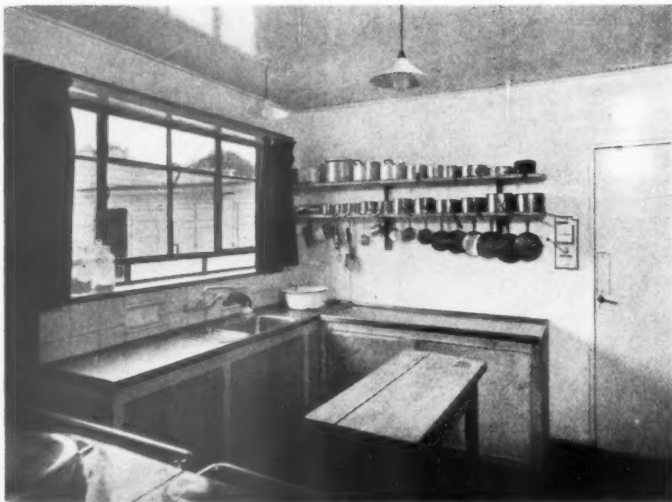


The terrace and balcony on the south front.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

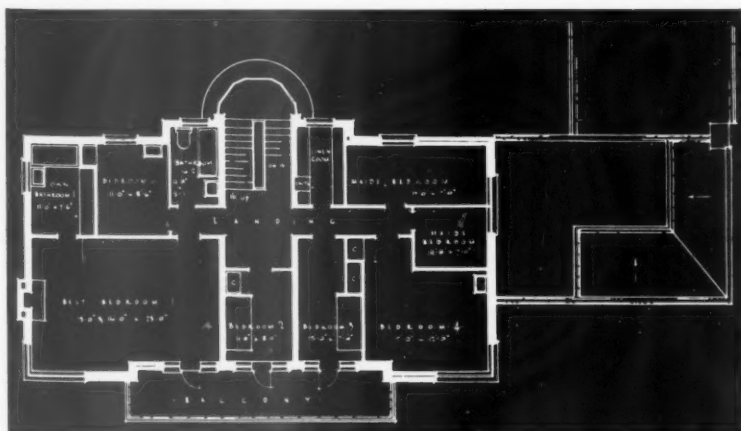
DESIGNED BY MESSRS. JOSEPH



INTERNAL FINISHES.—In the common-room the walls are beige colour, the ceiling a shade paler. Artificial lighting is by plug-switches to portable lamps. The fireplace has a surround in polished Portland stone, with the top, sides and plinth in polished black Purbeck and a black tiled hearth with splayed corners and plain metal curb. The dining-room is octagonal and has been designed to suit the shape of an existing table. The floor is finished in veneer mahogany. Between the dining-room and the pantry is a serving-cupboard with a flush door and a figured Spanish mahogany surround. Inside the cupboard is a fitment with a linoleum top and drawers beneath to slide in both directions, for glass and cutlery. A combined door and window leads from the dining-room to the veranda, the doors folding outwards. The kitchen walls and ceiling are finished in white enamel paint, and the floor is in black tiles. The inner hall from the veranda is floodlighted by an electric lamp let into the floor and covered by a glass disc, the floor being finished in various hardwood veneers.

SERVICES.—Beneath the covered kitchen yard and the laundry up to ground level is a store for the rain water collected from the roofs. It has a capacity of about 8,000 gallons. The main water supply is from a spring at the top of the site. After supplying the full needs of the house and garden, the water runs to waste for about 16 hours per day in summer. This overflow will probably be used to serve a swimming pool. In the square building on the roof are three storage tanks, arranged so that rain water may be pumped into one or all of them.

The photographs show: above, the kitchen; right, bedroom No. 1; centre, the common-room; bottom, a detail of the staircase.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



OFFICES IN BRETtenham HOUSE, W.C.2



PROBLEM. — The problem before the architect was that of planning the layout of approximately 10,000 super feet of floor space as offices for Messrs. Mather and Crowther, an advertising firm employing 137 people.

The floor space available presented some special difficulties in the way of stanchion spacing and the soffits of ceiling beams, on either side of which were fixed coved radiant-heating panels; in addition, the site of the building was too narrow to allow the original architects to employ a central area, whilst being too broad for good natural lighting in the centre of the various floors.

PLAN.—The final plan of the offices takes advantage of the last drawback by using the central space as a large reception hall, as storage and for intermittent working accommodation, the whole being artificially lit.

The arrangement of the remaining accommodation results from the office organization of the clients.

The photographs show: top, the main reception space looking towards the entrance. The wall panelling is in flush sycamore with bands of burr ash; arris and other mouldings are silver-leaved against coral red. The floor is light fawn close-carpeted. Settees are in sycamore and burr ash, upholstered in coral red leather, as also the reception counter (on facing page).

Left, one of the principal corridors in cream-painted deal with doors flush veneered in Queensland maple, and floor fawn close-carpeted.

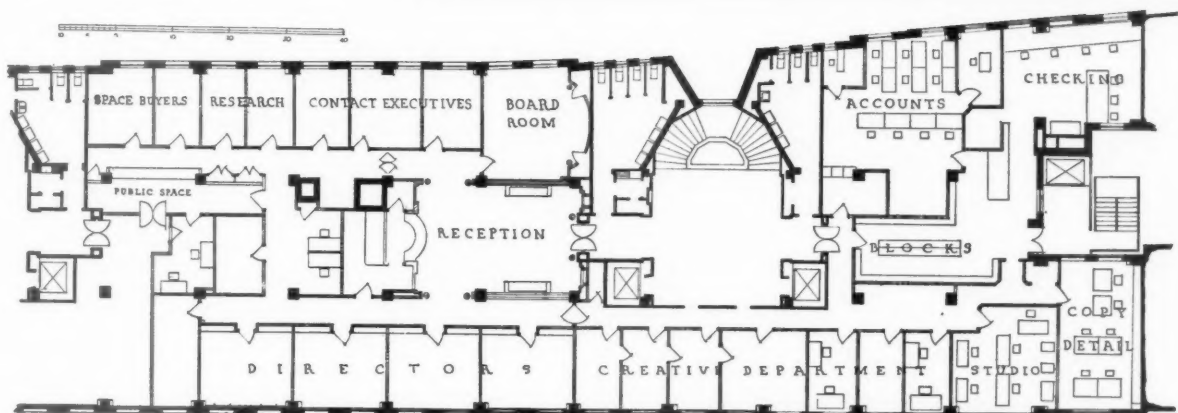
DESIGNED BY BRADDELL AND DEANE



PLAN (cont.)—An advertising campaign originates in the board room after a long or short research in the rooms so labelled. The campaign is developed at various conferences and finally begun. Space is then bought in various newspapers (Space Buyers). The creative department then works up the advertisements which are drawn in the studio, while progress is controlled from the copy detail room. After publication voucher copies are sent in by all papers to be checked (Checking) before payment is made. Copies of each paper containing an advertisement, master blocks, and original drawings are all indexed, filed and retained for varying periods.

The entrances and communications of the layout are arranged to suit this organization with the main entrance in the centre, and goods and newspaper space-selling entrances at either end.

Above is the corridor adjoining the creative department, showing the special made steel storage racks for artists' original drawings. On the right is a detail of the reception counter, the top of which is of a plastic composition to match the veneers used.



PLAN

OFFICES IN BRETtenham HOUSE, W.C.



D E S I G N E D B Y
B R A D D E L L
A N D D E A N E

The photographs show : top, the board-room, panelled in flush veneered palu. The caps and bases of the columns are ebonized, and the table is in palu and ebony. The upholstery is in dull red leather, and curtains are gold and bronze on a cream ground.

Left, one of the directors' rooms in cream painted deal and Queensland maple. The recessed coat cupboards and bookcases make a sound baffle to the corridor. Floors are close carpeted.

WORKING DETAILS : 427

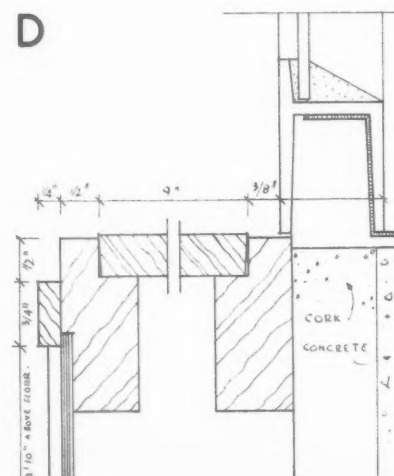
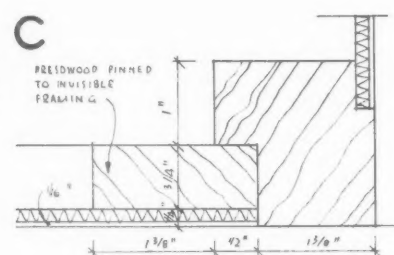
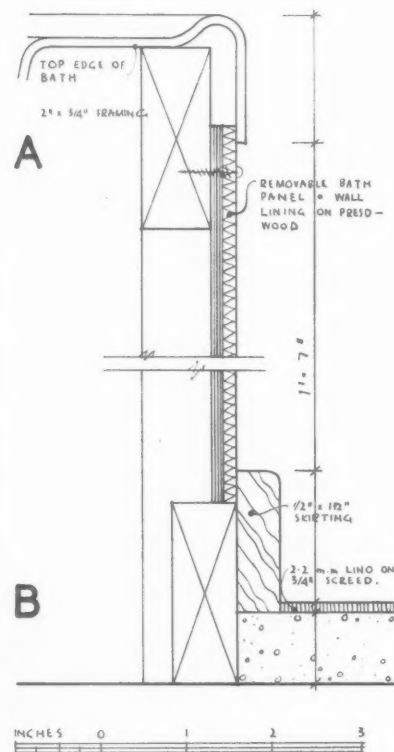
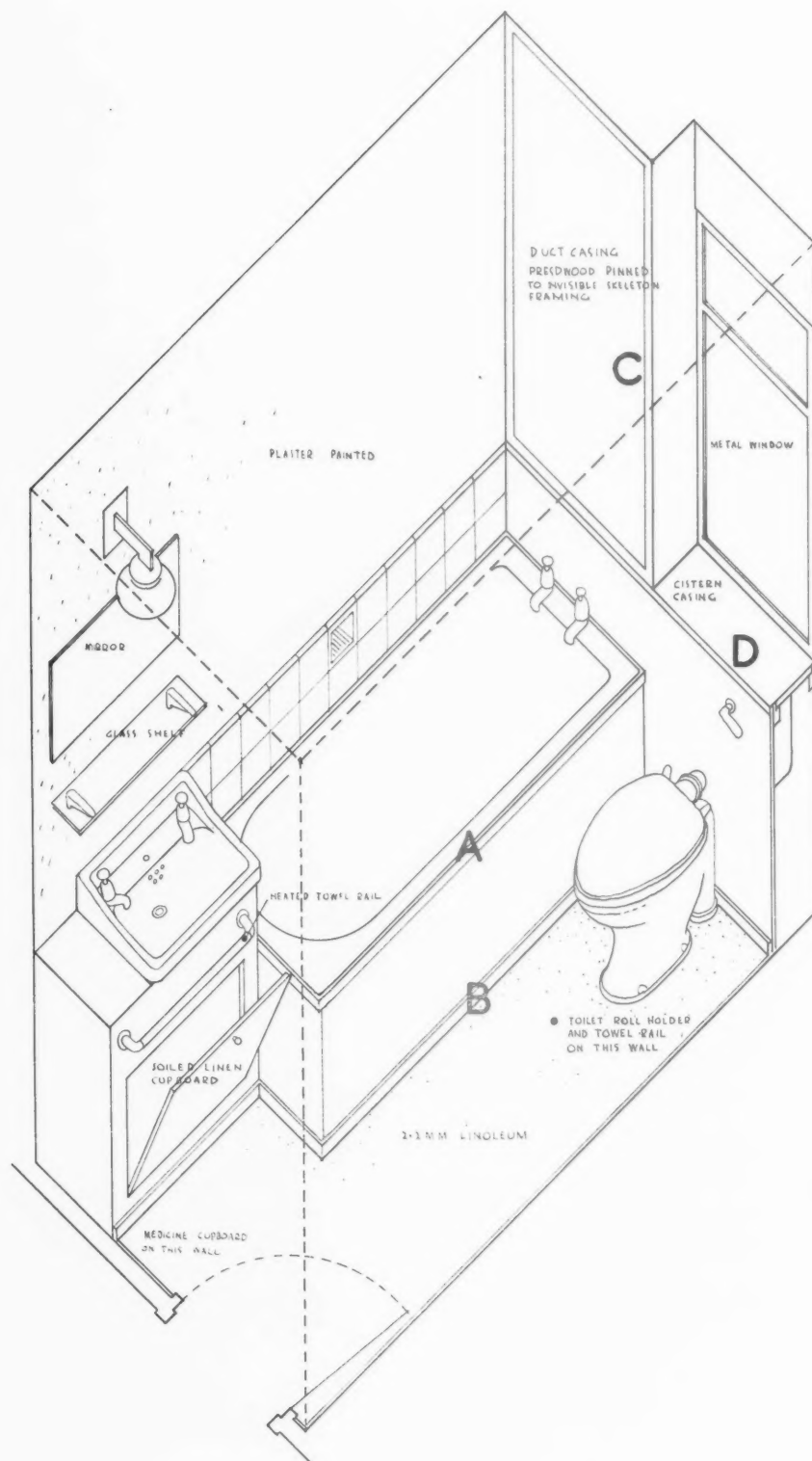
BATHROOM • FLATS IN STREATHAM • FREDERICK GIBBERD



The bathroom illustrated above is standardised throughout a large block of one-, two- and three-room flats. To the left of the window is a detachable access panel for the pipe duct, while the corresponding space below the window contains the cistern. An axonometric and details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 428

BATHROOM • FLATS IN STREATHAM • FREDERICK GIBBERD



SCALE OF FEET



Axonometric and details of the bathroom illustrated overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 429

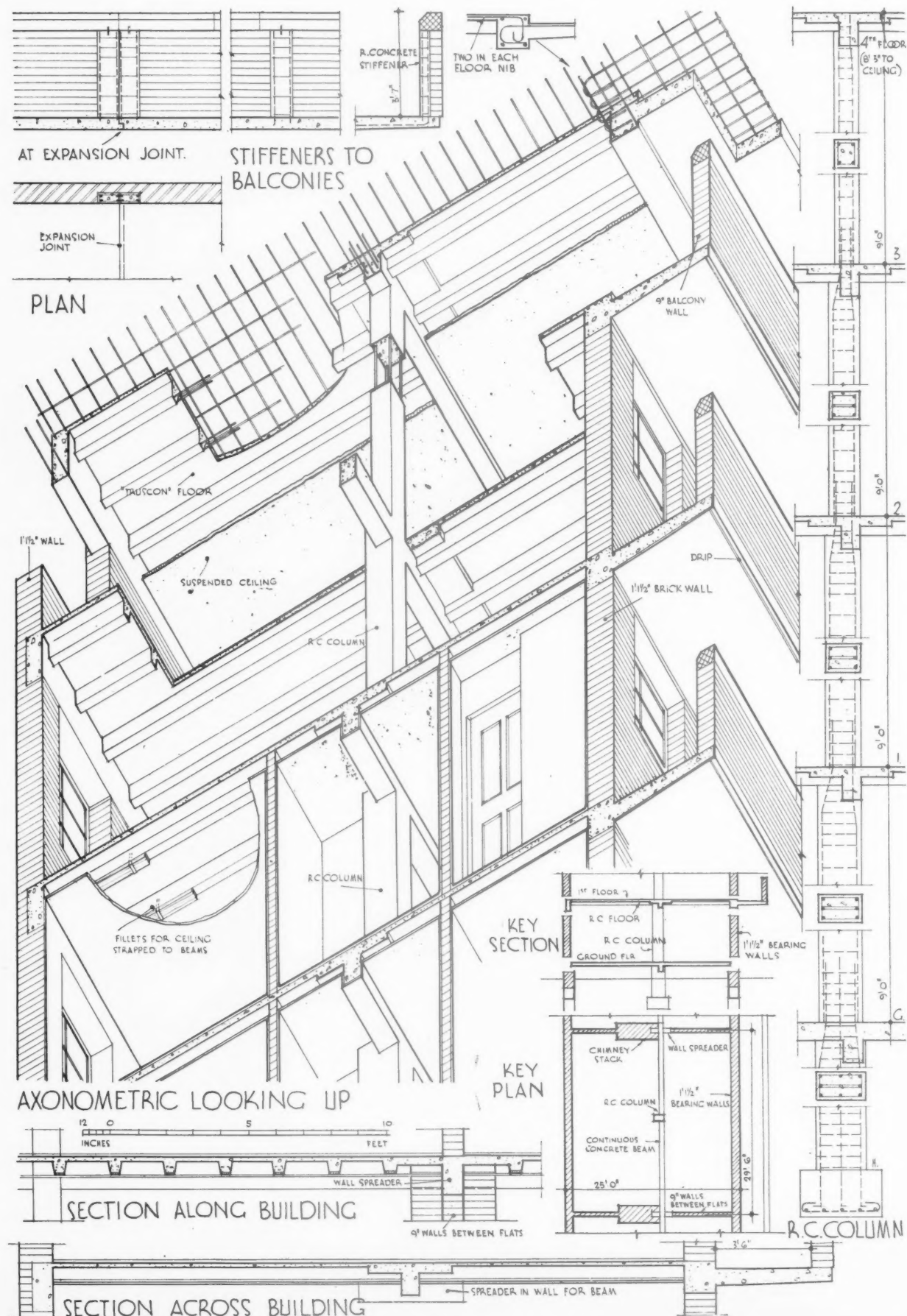
R. C. FRAME • FLATS IN LIVERPOOL • L. H. KEAY



The flats illustrated above are constructed with a reinforced concrete frame and floors, the panels being filled in with brickwork. The balconies are cantilevered, and the 9-in. brick upstands are provided with reinforced concrete stiffeners. An axonometric and details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 430

R. C. FRAME • FLATS IN LIVERPOOL • L. H. KEAY



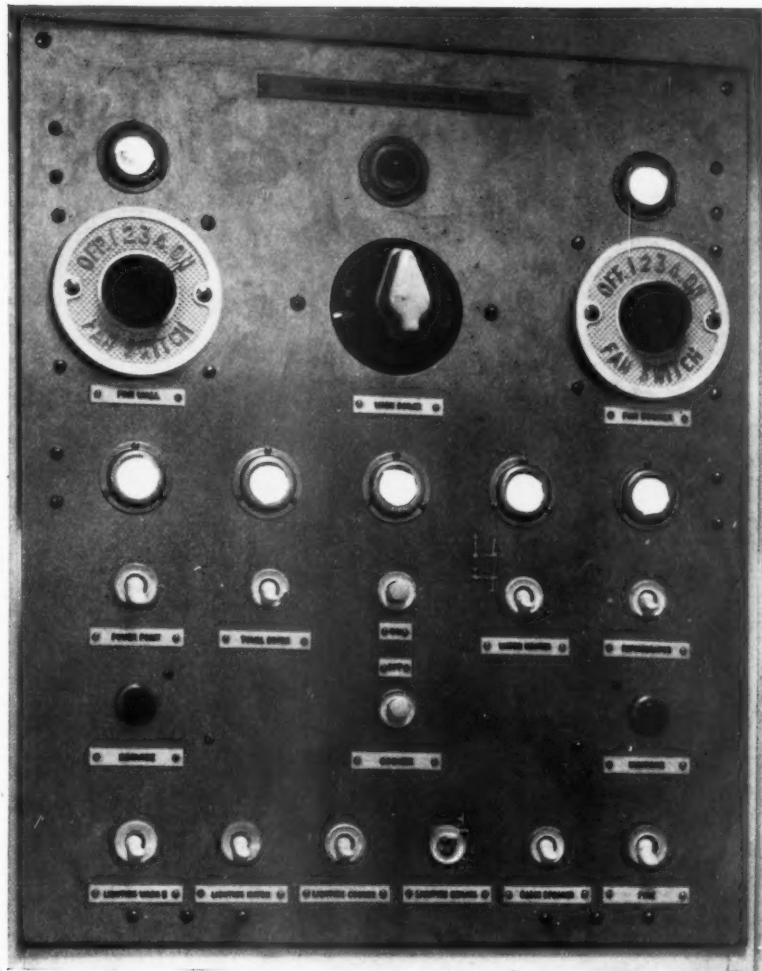
Axonometric and details of the balconies illustrated overleaf.

ALL - ELECTRIC KITCHENS

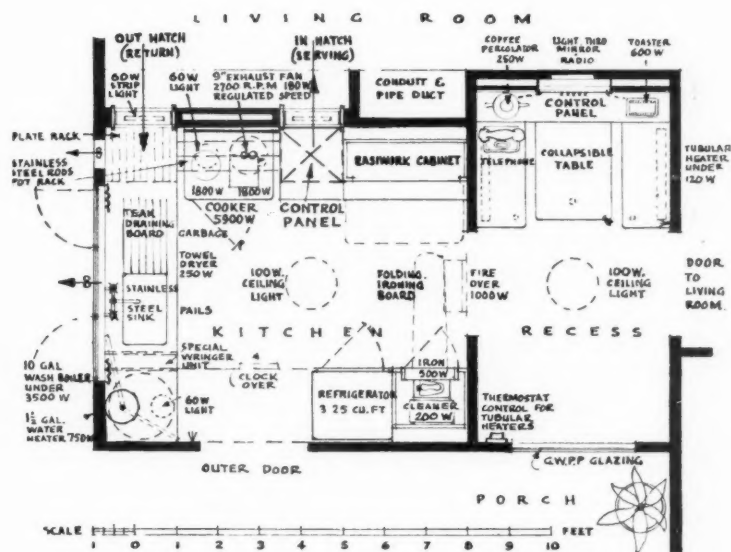
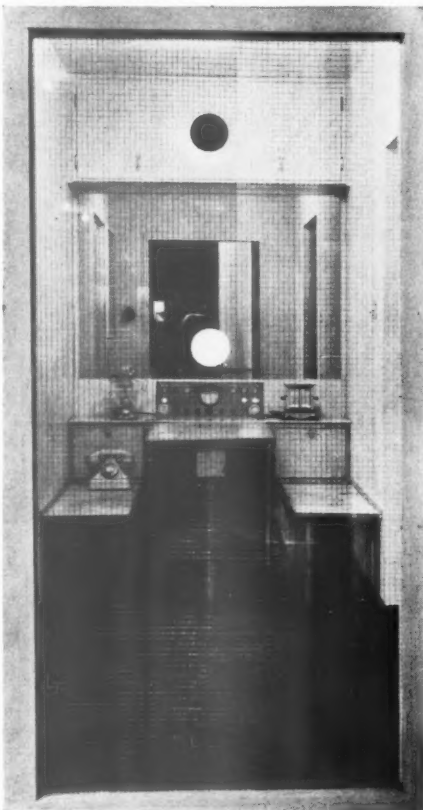
On this and the three pages following are reproduced photographs and plans of three types of kitchen designed to show the full application of electricity to the working part of the domestic structure. The kitchens were recently exhibited by the Electrical Development Association in the main hall of Charing Cross Underground Station.

The central feature of the kitchens is the electric control panel; this new contribution to electrical industrial design has been specially designed by the architect, and incorporates all controls and switches in one central position.

The photograph on the right is a close-up of the control panel in the medium-sized kitchen, a general view of which is given overleaf. It will be noted that all power switches are provided with pilot lights; and that the usual cooker control unit is replaced by a contactor operated by push button control. The visitors' and service call buttons are also included on the panel. Switches for "visual" points, such as lighting, fire, etc., do not require pilot lights. The other illustration shows the recess to the medium-sized kitchen (as seen from outside the Georgian wired-glass windows), which can be used as a small dining recess or maids' sitting-room. A further adaptation of the control panel is shown on the shelf above the table, where there are switches for radio, with telephone, percolator and toaster, and pilot lights, etc.



DESIGNED BY WALTER GOODESMITH



PLAN OF THE MEDIUM-SIZED KITCHEN WITH RECESS

A L L - E L E C T R I C K I T C H E N S :

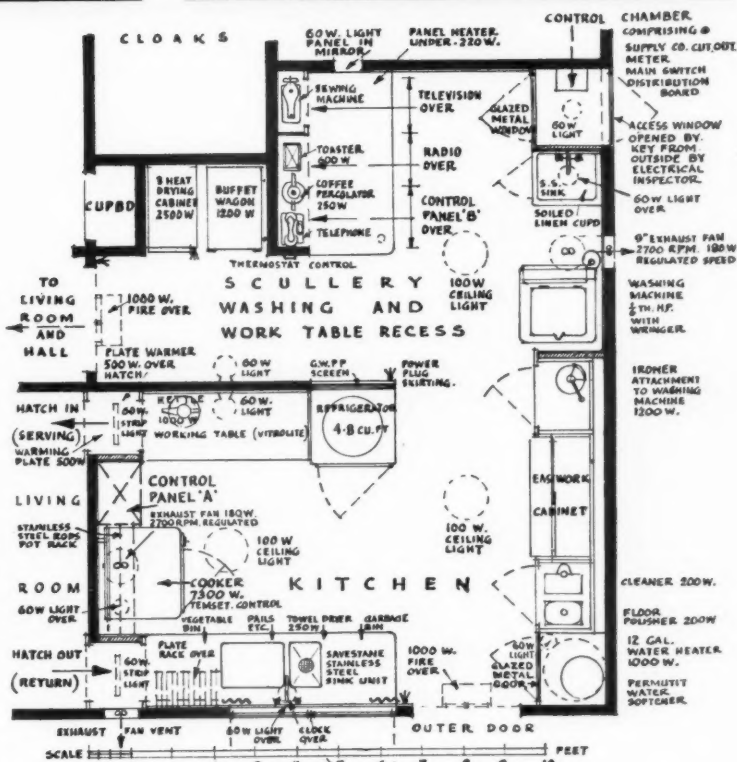


A view looking through the window of the medium-sized kitchen showing, on the left, the control panel, of which a detail photograph is reproduced on the preceding page.

The dining recess is seen in the centre of the corridor leading to the large kitchen and scullery, showing the recess housing the washing-machine.



The work-table recess is shown in the other illustration. Provision is made for telephone, percolator and toaster, with sewing-machine in a separate recess. The second control panel is placed above the table with radio and television panels adjacent. The sequence for washing is arranged for: soiled linen cupboard, washing-machine, wringer and ironer, and drying cabinet. The general planning of the installation and equipment is indicated together with electrical load values on the plan to the right. The walls of both the cooker recess and washing-machine recess are lined with opaque glass.



PLAN OF THE LARGE KITCHEN AND SCULLERY

ALL-ELECTRIC

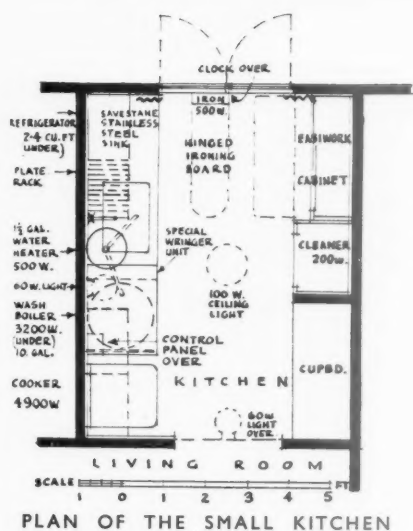
KITCHENS

DESIGNED
BY WALTER
GOODESMITH



The smaller kitchen, shown in the photograph on the left, has been developed to suit the needs of the small house or flat, and particularly for incorporation in working-class flats. Here the ordinary cooker control unit is used with a small type of kitchen electrical control panel over. A new type of disappearing wringer unit (which has been specially designed by the architect) is used in this and the medium-sized kitchen, and can be brought into operation or dismantled in ten seconds.

Below is a general view of the kitchens as exhibited at Charing Cross Underground Station.



County Borough.

POPULATION

1921 Census	...	...	160,994
1931 Census	...	...	176,007
1934 (estimated resident population)	...	...	177,000

RATEABLE VALUE AND RATES

Rateable value (April 1934) ... £1,426,785
Local rates (1934-35) ... 10s. 6d. in the £

SIZE OF HOUSES

Average size of occupied dwelling (1931) ... 5.44 rooms

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

N.B.—Persons "Out of Work" are included in the occupied. "Unoccupied and Retired" are shown separately.

Figures are from 1931 Census returns and relate to males and females aged fourteen years and over.

Only those occupation-orders in which more than a thousand males or more than a thousand females were placed are shown separately below, and the order "Other and Undefined Workers" has been ignored.

The total of occupied persons of each sex is, however, indicated above the figure for "Unoccupied and Retired."

MALES

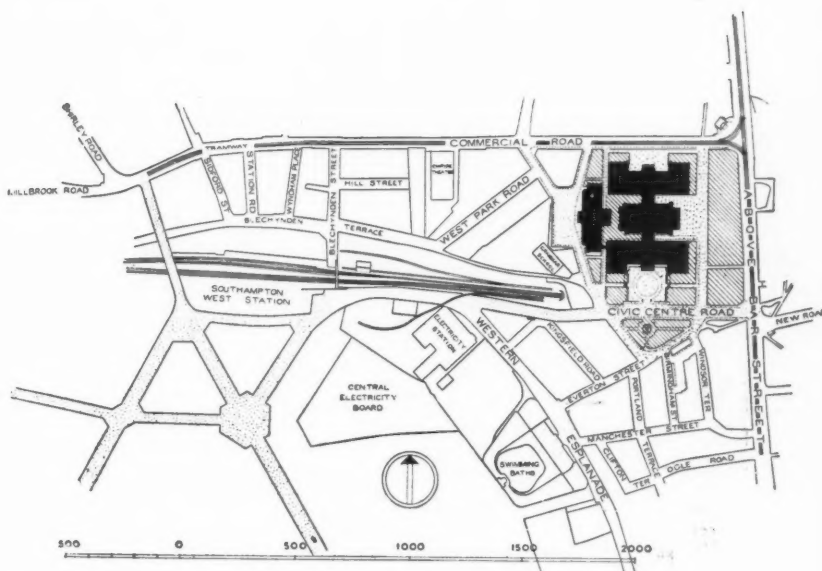
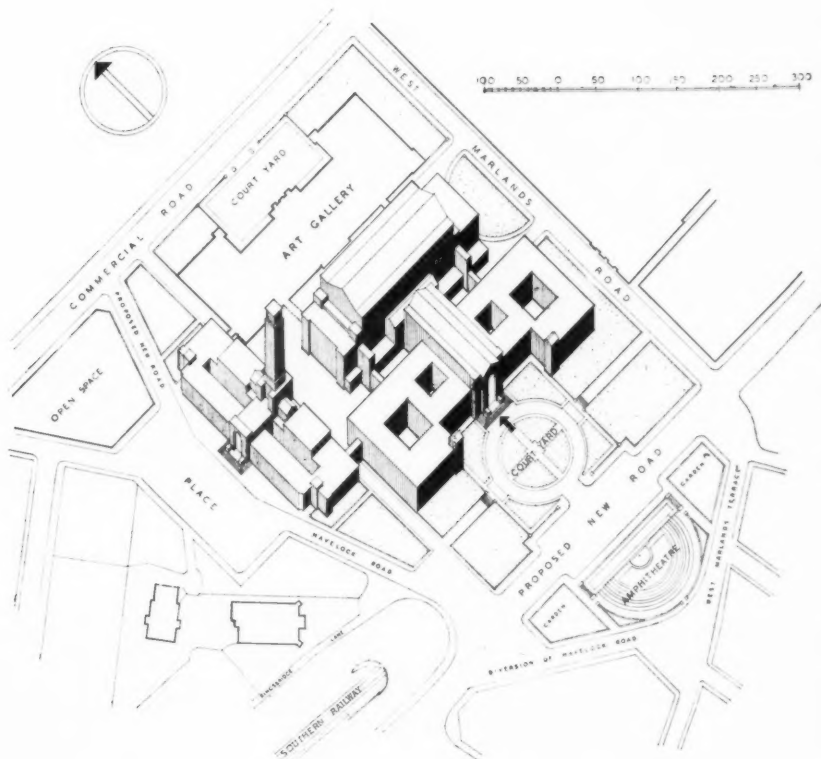
Metal workers	6,018
Electrical apparatus makers, etc., and electricians	1,136
Workers in wood and furniture builders, etc.	2,543
Painters and decorators	2,484
Transport and communication ...	1,659
Commercial, etc. (excl. clerks)	15,306
Professional (excl. clerical staff)	7,130
Personal service	1,392
Clerks, draughtsmen, typists ...	2,084
	4,261

Occupied	58,516
Unoccupied and retired ...	6,183

FEMALES

Commercial, etc. (excl. clerks)	3,311
Professional (excl. clerical staff)	1,572
Personal service	8,352
Clerks, draughtsmen, typists ...	2,485

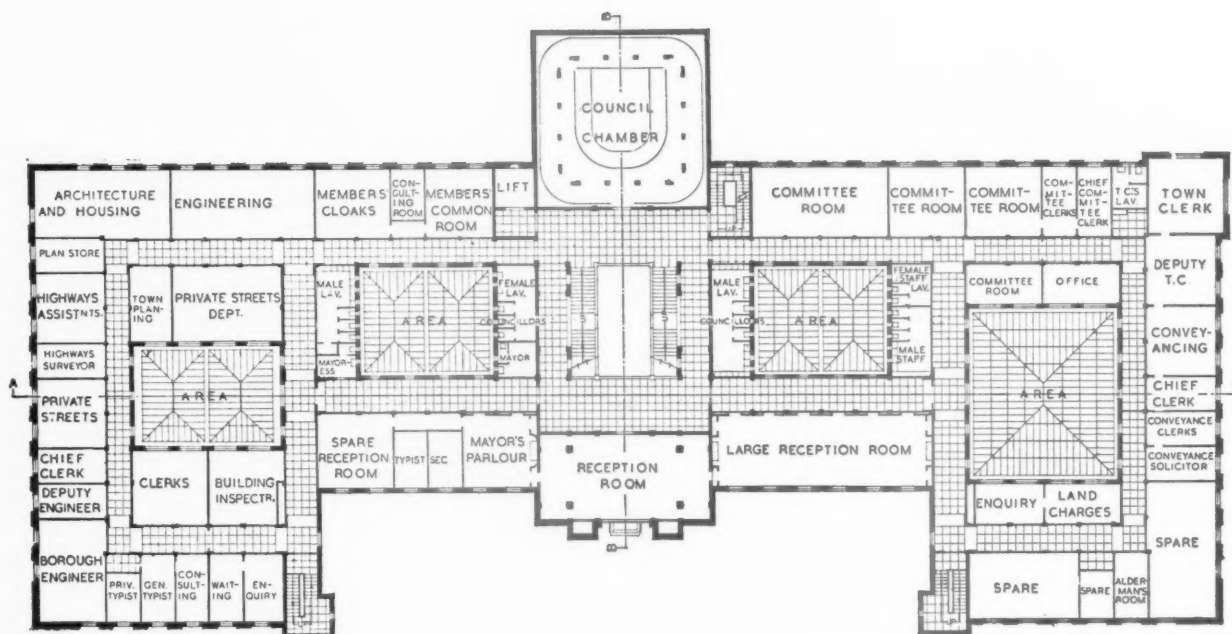
Occupied	19,417
Unoccupied and retired ...	50,990



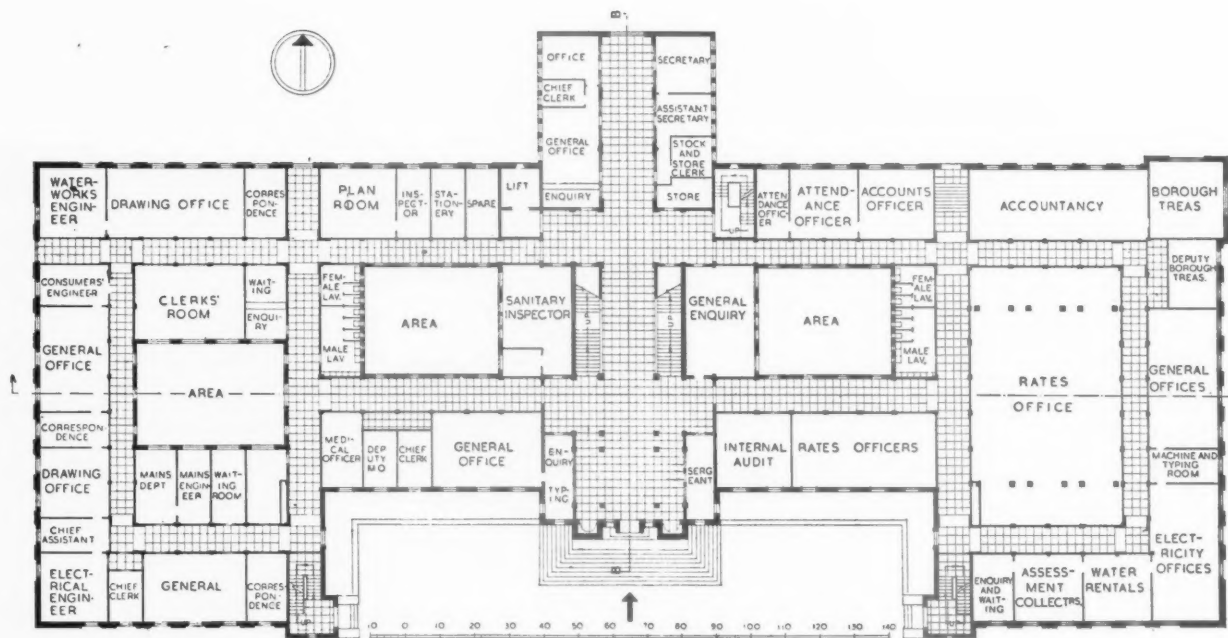
TOWN HALLS

The Architects' Journal Library of Planning

SOUTHAMPTON • By E. Berry Webber



First Floor Plan

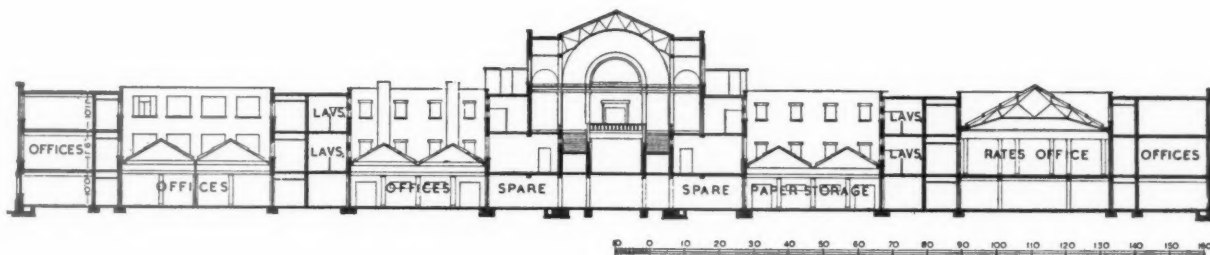


Ground Floor Plan

MUNICIPAL OFFICES

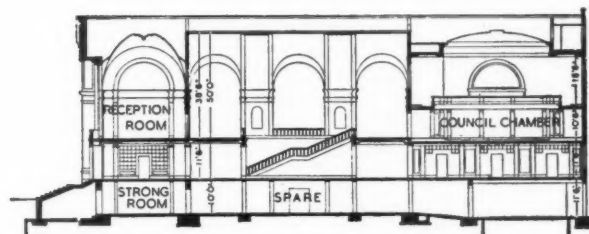
TOWN HALLS

SOUTHAMPTON • By E. Berry Webber



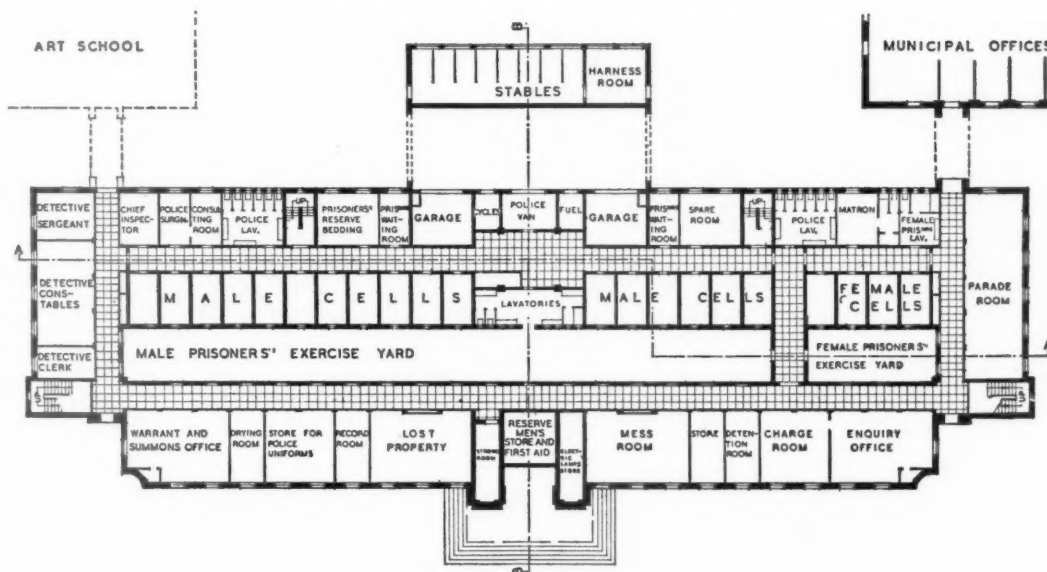
Long Section

MUNICIPAL OFFICES



Cross Section

POLICE COURTS



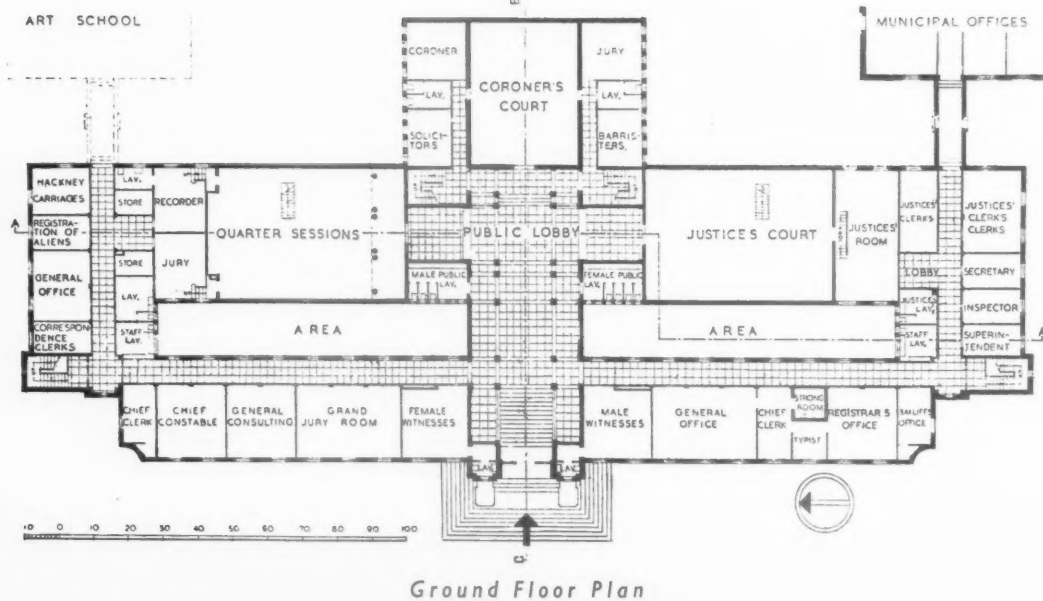
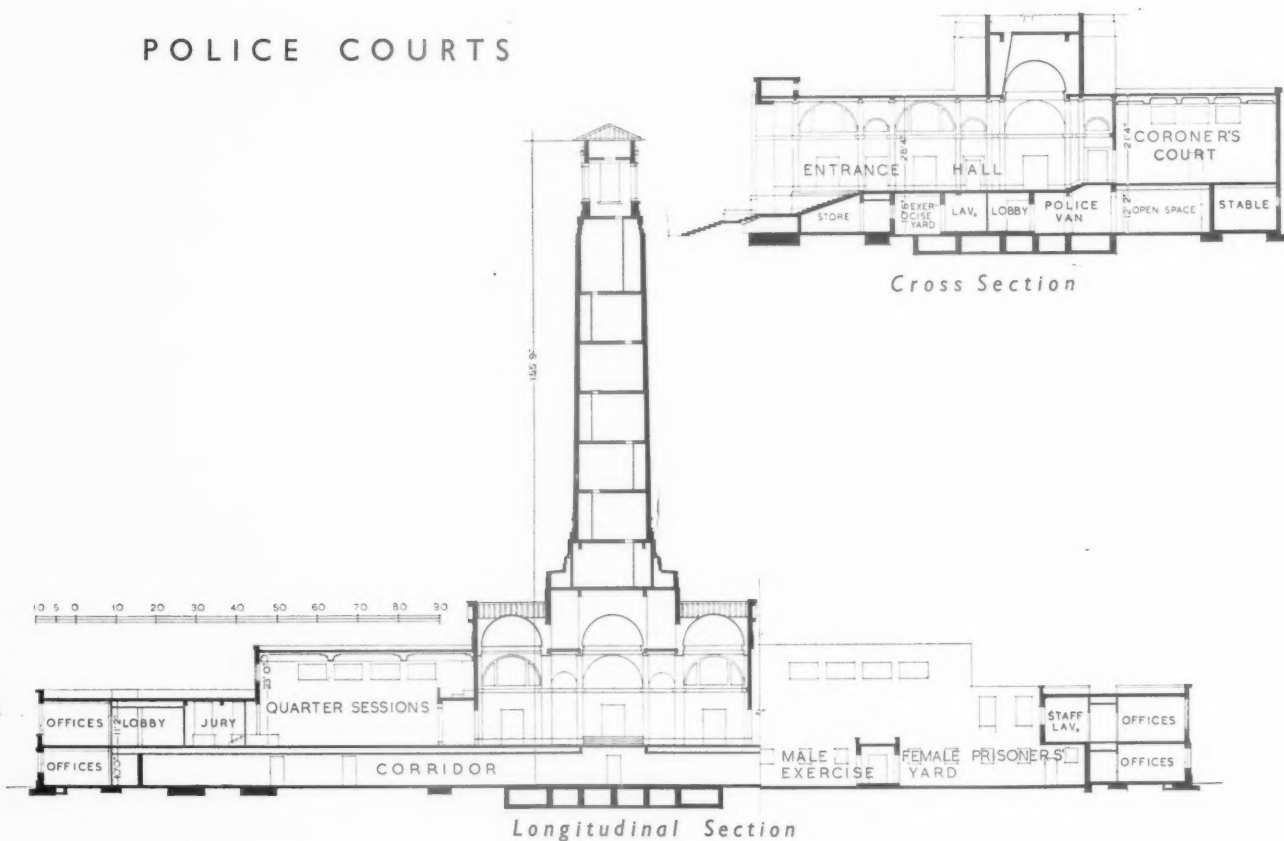
Basement Plan

TOWN HALLS

The Architects' Journal Library of Planning

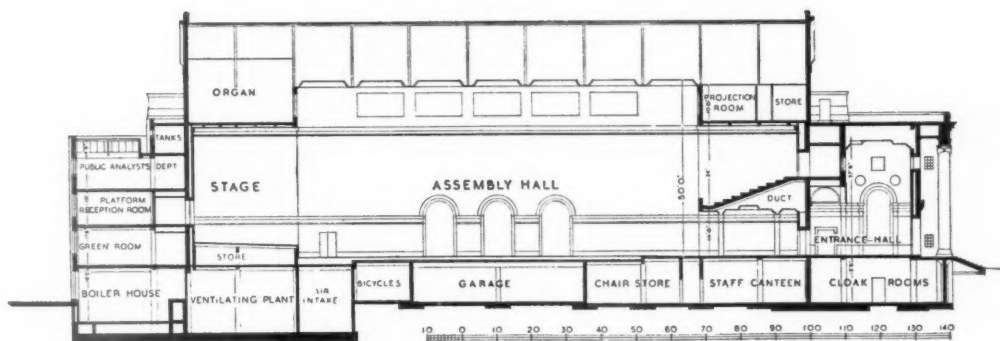
SOUTHAMPTON • By E. Berry Webber

POLICE COURTS



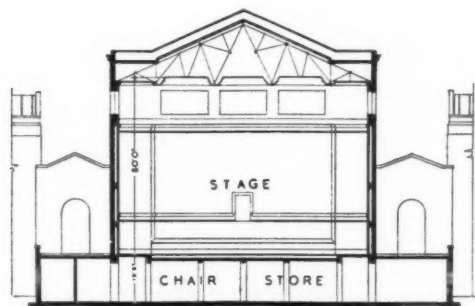
TOWN HALLS

SOUTHAMPTON • By E. Berry Webber

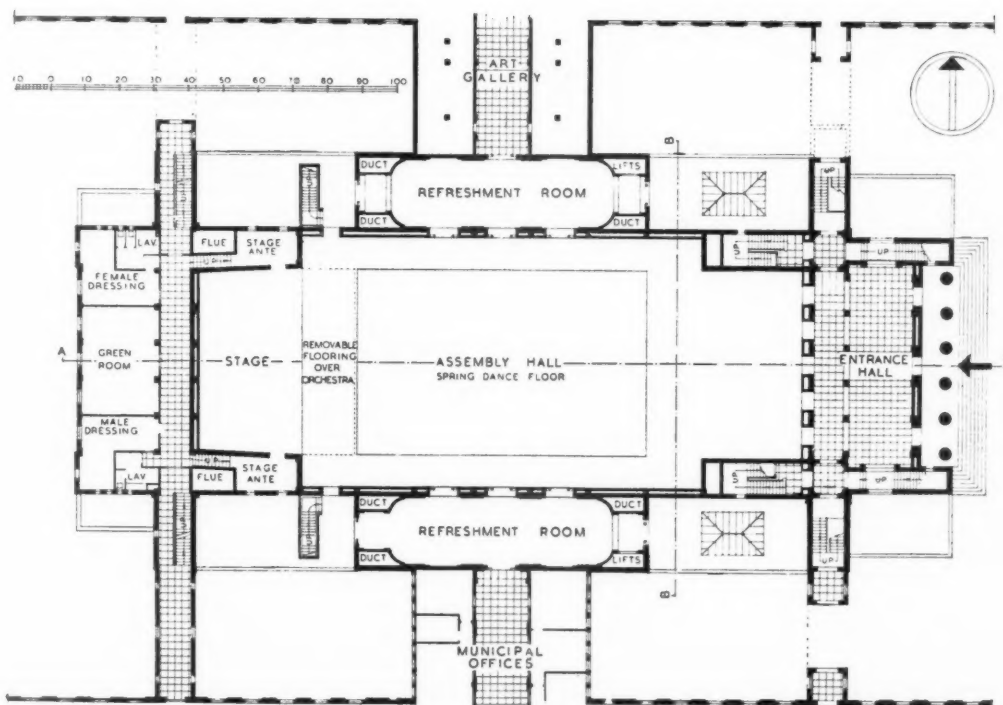


Longitudinal Section

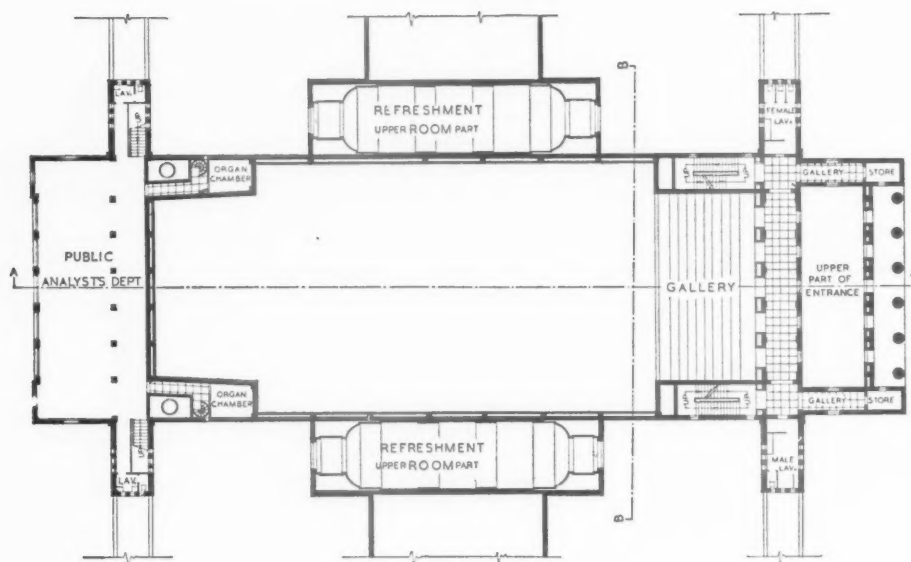
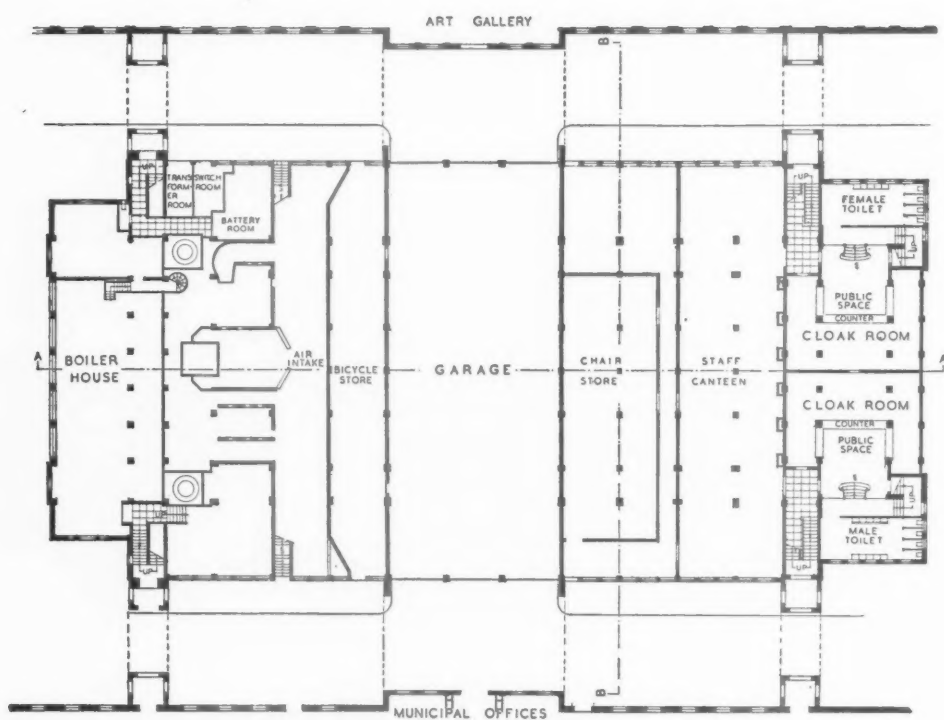
ASSEMBLY HALL

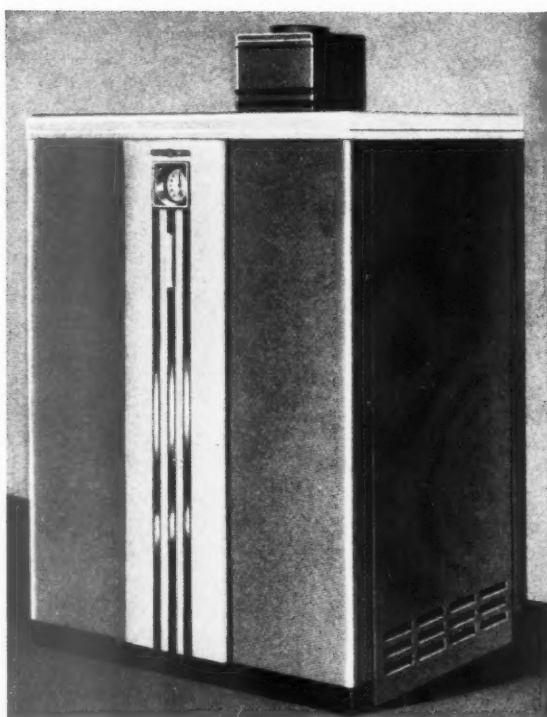


Cross Section



Ground Floor Plan

**TOWN
HALLS****SOUTHAMPTON • By E. Berry Webber***First Floor Plan**Basement Plan***ASSEMBLY HALL**



TRADE NOTES

[EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

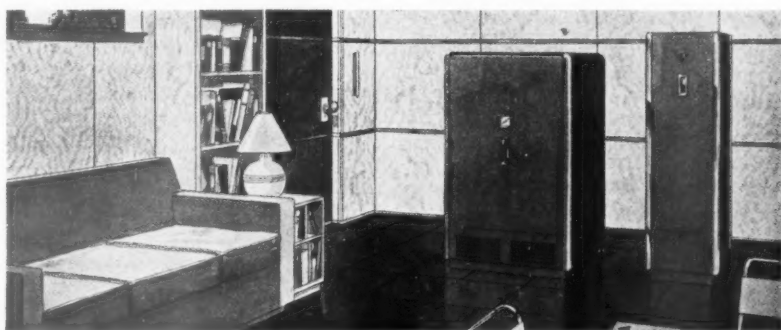
Heating Apparatus

THE most casual glance through any of the American architectural papers shows that the American manufacturer of boilers, water heaters and air-conditioning plant has had the intelligence to make his apparatus look presentable.

And all, surprisingly enough, because of the Eighteenth Amendment. The ordinary private house in the United States nearly always has a heating chamber and a certain amount of storage space in the basement, and illicit drinkers were gradually driven underground, with a consequent increase in basement area. So at least I am informed by a not too unreliable authority.

It is, however, definitely true that many houses have a large basement "play-room" with comfortable furniture, ping-pong or billiard tables, and facilities for other popular forms of indoor sport. As a result the heating plant has to be tucked away in one corner and made to look as presentable as possible.

The illustrations on this page, I think, show that manufacturers have produced a pretty good answer to the public's demand. The headpiece shows a typical gas-fired boiler, while below is a perspective of a fairly typical basement room with a boiler and water-heater installed.



A typical American basement "play-room" with a gas boiler and water heater on the right.

Admittedly gas and oil-fired apparatus is more easily tidied up than anything using solid fuel, but at least two American coal-fired boilers are up to the standard of neatness shown here, and presumably the rest will soon be doing the same thing.

The demand in this country is certainly much less; boilers are generally relegated to the kitchen or scullery, but the standard of design in kitchen apparatus is going up rapidly, at any rate so far as cookers, fitted cabinets and sinks are concerned. Is there any real reason why boilers should remain so uniformly ugly? Must we always have fleurs-de-lis, swags, knobs and applied what-nots to complicate casting and entrap coal dust and oil?

So far as I know there is at the moment only one automatic boiler that is worth looking at, and this has not been on the market for very long. One of the reasons is, I suppose, that boiler-makers seldom make stokers and *vice versa*: the result being two separate units with no possible coherence in design, quite apart from untidy detail work.

But the first manufacturer who produces a really good-looking tidy boiler, automatic or hand fired, ought to have the market to himself for a year or so, and the demand should be fairly large. In spite of which I have little doubt that boilers will go on much as they are.

Waterproof Surfaces

I have just been sent a copy of a B.R.S. report on Cementone No. 9 Waterproof Stoneface Composition, and really it does seem to be rather surprising stuff. B.R.S. is naturally rather guarded and far from likely to enthuse over a second-rate product.

The general conclusions of the report are as follows:—

1. That "Cementone No. 9" of the composition supplied for these tests can be applied easily to porous surfaces of brick and cement.
2. That the treatment with this material renders brickwork rainproof when freshly applied.
3. That such treatment, when applied to brickwork, shows good resistance to the action of weathering, and that its durability, in respect of appearance and effectiveness as a waterproofer may be expected to prove satisfactory in practice.
4. That such treatment can be applied to fresh Portland cement with little risk of failure, and that in this respect it is markedly superior to ordinary linseed oil paint.

So far so good. The most surprising thing about "Cementone No. 9" is its ability to let the wall "breathe" and to allow trapped moisture to escape slowly, while the surface itself remains waterproof under moderately severe conditions of exposure.

Address: Joseph Freeman, Sons & Co., Ltd., 96 Garratt Lane, S.W.18.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

New Model Clauses for town and country planning have been prepared by the Department of Health for Scotland and issued to local authorities.

In a covering circular the Department conveys the plea of Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, for more positive action by local authorities to control development in their areas. The dangers of uncontrolled development, it is pointed out, are manifested by the disorder of many of our towns and industrial areas, where narrow streets, the confusion of factories and dwelling-houses, the dearth of open spaces, and the destruction of amenity cause economic loss and ill-health, discomfort and inconvenience to the citizens. Although for over 25 years there have been planning powers, only a few local authorities have used them fully, with the result that unsatisfactory developments are still taking place.

It has now become urgently necessary, in the Secretary of State's view, for local authorities to consider what they can do to prevent the repetition of past mistakes. "Big housing developments are imminent; a programme of road communication adequate for modern traffic conditions is being launched; and from many directions there is an urge towards the provision of more open spaces for public recreation and allotments." These, the circular points out, should be considered as component parts of one whole, and should be linked together in a co-ordinated plan under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932.

The Secretary of State suggests that every local authority with planning powers should arrange for a special meeting of its Planning Committee to consider what action should be taken to expedite progress.

The circular states that the necessary action will vary according to the circumstances of the authority's area; but one point is specially mentioned. It is suggested that the necessary preoccupation of the appropriate officials with housing work may prove a serious barrier to progress in planning and that, at least in the more populous areas, the local authorities should consider how far additional staff may be necessary in order to ensure that planning takes its proper place in administration. It is suggested also that some local authorities might, with advantage, employ a recognized planning expert and that adjoining authorities could agree to make a joint appointment. "Experience in the past has shown that expert advice not only makes for expedition in the preparation of an outline plan but also tends to save the authority considerable expense in the long run."

The circular states that the fear that planning may involve serious expense to the ratepayers for compensation has been proved to be groundless. By judicious planning in close co-operation with owners of land, expense can be reduced to a minimum. In the main, a planning scheme merely lays down a broad outline to which development must conform when it occurs; and the planning authority has a valuable safeguard in the Act, which provides that, after an award of compensation has been made, the authority may withdraw or modify the provisions of the scheme which give rise to the claim for compensation.

A memorandum explaining the steps that local authorities require to take at the various stages of planning procedure accompanies the circular, and local authorities are offered such assistance and guidance from the Department as they may desire.

Copies of the circular (price 1d.) and of the Model Clauses (price 6d.) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

LAW REPORT

LIABILITY FOR A NUISANCE. PERCOLATION OF WATER

Schmid v. George—King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Goddard.

The point raised in this action was whether the defendant was liable for damage done to adjoining property by the percolation of water from defective gutters on the defendant's property.

The plaintiff, Mr. Adolph Schmid, is the owner of the Norfolk Court private hotel at Paddington. Mrs. Catherine George, of Park Lane, is the occupier of a stable and garage in Norfolk Mews.

Mr. Geo. Slade, for the plaintiff, said his case was that the guttering of the stable and garage were so neglected that they got choked, with the result that the water percolated through into the plaintiff's premises and caused considerable damage. They were rendered damp and uninhabitable. Plaintiff had to call in builders and was now faced with a heavy liability for repairs and re-decorations. Counsel argued that defendant was liable as she had failed to keep her premises in good condition, with the result that plaintiff had suffered a nuisance and damage.

Mr. H. Whitmee, for the defendant, said his client denied the plaintiff's allegations. She had done all that was possible to keep the gutters clear and if any water had percolated through, it was due to unusual weather conditions.

His lordship, after hearing the evidence, said in his view of the facts there was here a nuisance. Plaintiff had suffered damage, and he came to the conclusion that it was due to the fact that defendant's premises were neglected and unused. The result was that the gutters were not properly cleaned out, and they got choked, the water percolating through into the plaintiff's premises, causing a nuisance. The only question now was the amount of damages he would award. He thought that a sum of £93 odd was the proper amount, and he gave judgment accordingly for plaintiff for that sum, with costs.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

OFFICES IN BRETENHAM HOUSE (pages 730 to 732). The general contractors were the Law Land Building Co., Ltd. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: Wood Processes, Ltd., veneered woods in the board room and reception hall; Allensor, Ltd., joinery in the directors' rooms, board room, etc.; B. Cohen and Sons, Ltd., board room and reception hall furniture; Tubelight Sales, Ltd., standard fittings in the reception hall and supply of all decorative fittings; Troughton and Young, Ltd., office light fittings; Milner Safe Co., Ltd., steel furniture.

IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Housing

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health whether he could state the lowest average price per superficial foot of houses in contracts in relation to size that had been erected by local authorities during the last 12 months; in which areas those houses had been erected; and at what rents they had been let.

Sir K. Wood said that according to returns made to his Department the lowest average prices per superficial foot in contracts for houses let by local authorities during the 12 months ending February 29, 1936, were 6s. 1d. in Calne Borough, and 6s. 2d. in Walsall County Borough and Abergele Urban District. He regretted that information in regard to the last part of the question was not available.

Ancient Buildings

Mr. Hannah asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if he was aware of the extensive destruction of ancient buildings now going on in Scotland; and whether he would advise local authorities, wherever possible, to recondition old houses instead of building less substantial new ones.

Sir G. Collins said he was not aware that extensive destruction of ancient buildings was taking place in Scotland, but if his hon. friend would supply him with particulars of any cases which he had in view he would be happy to have them investigated. He was sending the hon. member a copy of a circular issued on the passing of the Housing Act last year in which local authorities were specifically reminded of the importance of preserving existing works of architectural, historical and artistic interest. Arrangements had also been made for consultation between his Department and the Office of Works in the case of orders submitted by local authorities for confirmation which involved the demolition of property under the Housing Acts.

Slates and Setts

Major Owen asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would state the amount and value of slates and setts imported into this country in 1931 and in subsequent years.

Mr. Runciman said that the following table showed the quantity and declared value of slates for roofing and of granite setts and pavement kerbs imported into the United Kingdom during each year 1931 to 1935.

Period	Slates for roofing		Granite setts and pavement kerbs	
	Quantity	Declared value	Quantity	Declared value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1931 ..	37,443	216,538	111,680	304,158
1932 ..	19,959	99,792	51,705	127,802
1933 ..	27,205	122,098	68,370	159,200
1934 ..	32,314	152,511	82,376	172,038
1935 ..	32,074	146,512	71,173*	154,854*

* Imports of granite setts amounted to 8,878 tons, valued at £15,606. Separate particulars for previous years were not available.

NOTE.—The figures for 1935 were provisional.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON & DISTRICTS (15 MILES RADIUS)

BALHAM. Cinema. The Wandsworth B.C. has approved plans, prepared by Mr. G. Coles, for the erection of a cinema at the junction of Balham Hill and Malwood Road.

FULHAM. Developments. The Ministry of Health has approved plans by the borough surveyor for the erection of flats on a site in Fulham Palace Road. In connection with the development of the Margravine Road housing scheme, sketch plans have now been prepared by the borough surveyor for 70 flats. The Council has appointed Messrs. C. E. Ball and Partners, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C.1, as quantity surveyors.

HAMPSTEAD. Swimming Bath. The L.C.C. has prepared a scheme for the construction of an open-air swimming bath at Parliament Hill Fields, Hampstead, at a cost of £25,000.

HAYES. Houses. The U.D.C. has under consideration an application by Mr. E. W. King, of Newport, Mon., for the proposed erection of 82 houses on an estate at Princes Park Lane and Botwell Common Lane.

HAYES. Estate Development. The Taylor Woodrow Estates, Ltd., are to erect 112 houses on section 1 of the Cranford Park Estate.

KENTON. Church. The Methodist Union are to erect a new church at Kenton. Plans are now in hand.

KINGSBURY. Hall. A new church hall is to be erected in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Kingsbury.

LEWISHAM. Flats, etc. Plans passed by the B.C.: Rebuilding, 13-9 Lewis Grove, for Mr. W. Davis Phillip; 28 flats, The Hermitage, Lewisham Hill, for Messrs. Hoad and Son; extensions, 324-6 High Street, for Mr. G. T. Harman; 30 houses, St. Mildred's Road, for Mr. B. G. Utting; six shops, High Street, for Messrs. Burnett and Aprile; flats, 107 Lewisham Road, for Messrs. Dyer Son and Creasey; shops, Lewis House, Lewis Grove, for Messrs. Roys & Co.; alterations, church hall, Torridon Road, for Mr. A. D. Reid; factory, Worsley Bridge Road, for Commercial Structures, Ltd.; houses, Sydenham Road and Sunnydene Street, for Messrs. Furnsals, Ltd.; houses, Enfield Lodge site, Baring Road, for Mr. C. G. Eaglen; houses, Castlands Road, for New Ideal Homesteads, Ltd.; cinema, Catford Road, for Messrs. J. and C. Dodd; 80 houses, Brockley Park, for Messrs. Wates (Streatham), Ltd.

PINNER. Church. Plans are in course of preparation for the erection of a Methodist Church at Pinner by the Methodist Union.

PUTNEY. Garage. Extensive alterations are to be carried out to the Putney Bridge Garage, High Street, for the L.P.T.B., to plans by Mr. S. A. Heaps.

RUISLIP MANOR. Church. A new church is to be erected by the Methodist Union at Ruislip Manor. Plans are now being prepared.

ST. PANCRAS. Flats. The Crown Commissioners are to erect a block of flats in Redhill Street, St. Pancras.

ST. PANCRAS. Tenements. The B.C. is to erect 55 tenements on the Carlow Street area, at a cost of £37,800.

SOUTHFIELDS. Flats. Three blocks of flats with garages are to be erected by Messrs. Roy Gibson, Ltd., on the site of "Albemarle," Wimbledon Park Side.

SOUTHFIELDS. Flats. A large block of flats are to be erected on the site of "Chivelston," Wimbledon Park Side, by Messrs. Griggs and Son, Ltd.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

BRIGHTON. Houses, etc. Plans passed by the Corporation: 72 houses, Falmer Road, for Messrs. Easter and Painter; six houses, Overhill Drive, for Mr. F. J. Wellman; shops and cinema, Old London Road, Patcham, for Mr. Harry Ernest Roberts; five shops, Longridge Avenue, for Saltdean Estate Co., Ltd.; 12 houses, Greenfield Crescent, for Mr. A. J. Kensett; two

houses, Sunnydale Avenue, for Mr. Joseph S. Haynes; bus depot, Warwick Street, for Southern Transport Co., Ltd.; extensions, Old Ship Hotel, Ship Street, for Old Ship Hotel, Ltd.; 76 flats, London Road, for Withdean Court, Ltd.; extensions, Allen Arms, Lewes Road, for Kemp Town Brewery, Ltd.; reconstruction, 10-2 Vine Street, for Mr. L. H. Stringer; cinema, Lewis Road and Hollingdean Road, for Mr. Arthur D. M. Edwards; 20 houses, Bevendean Avenue, for Mr. Leslie F. Montague Williams; reconstruction, Curzon Cinema, Western Road, for Messrs. Samuel Goldman and Harry Jacobs.

BRIGHTON. School. The Education Committee has selected a site on the East Moulsecomb housing estate for the erection of an elementary school.

CRANLEIGH. Cinema. Work is about to commence upon the new cinema facing Cranleigh Common, for the Regal Cinema, Cranleigh, Ltd. Mr. H. Weston is the architect.

SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES

PLYMOUTH. Extensions. The Corporation has asked the city architect to prepare plans for the extension of the laundry at the mental hospital.

PLYMOUTH. Reconstruction. The Plymouth Education Committee is to reconstruct the Stoke Damerel secondary school and the Plymouth High School.

PLYMOUTH. Alterations, etc. Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations and additions, 2 Athenaeum Terrace, for General Accident Assurance Co.; 13 houses, Ocean Street, for Eagle Joinery Co.; 112 houses, Saltash Passage Estate, for Mr. G. Leverton; 88 houses, Brankner Road, for St. Aubyn Estates; two houses, Brankner Road, for Messrs. Pengelly Bros.; 15 houses, Woodlands estate, St. Budeaux, for Messrs. Thos. Mitchell, Ltd.; two houses, Vine Gardens, for Mr. R. D. Tolkein; 16 houses, Trelawney Road, for Messrs. Hill & Lang; six houses, Trefusis estate, for Fredco Estates; two houses, Effingham Crescent, for Messrs. W. H. Webb and Son; six houses, Windsor Terrace, for Mr. J. Binmore; reconstruction 21 Clarence Street, for Mr. I. Cohen; extensions, Lomas Works, Prince Rock, for British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Holy Cross school, Ebrington Street, for Rev. J. Lee; factory extensions, Oakfield Terrace Road, for Messrs. Clarke, Doble & Co.

MIDLAND COUNTIES

BURSFLEM. Alterations, etc. Plans passed: Alterations, pottery, Newcastle Street, for Messrs. J. Maddock and Sons, Ltd.; five houses, Courtway Drive, for Messrs. W. Leake & Co.; six houses, off Leek Road, for Messrs. Leese and Peers; seven houses, Bycars Road, for Mr. J. Dickinson; four houses, off Milton Road, for Mr. B. S. Phillips; two houses, St. George's Avenue, for Mr. J. H. Stanway; two houses, St. George's Avenue, for Mr. J. W. Walton; electrical warehouse and showroom, Longport Road, for Mr. L. Wignall; six houses, Liverpool Road, for Messrs. Bailey and Tilstone.

HANLEY. Factory. Messrs. Adams and Edwards, architects, have prepared plans for Messrs. Alcock, Lindley and Bloore, Ltd., for the erection of a factory in Clough Street, Hanley.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. Community Halls. The Corporation is to prepare schemes for community halls at the Hanford and Meir housing estates.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. Houses. The Corporation is to consider an offer by Mr. E. Johnson to erect 122 houses at Bucknall for sale to the Corporation at £327 10s. per house.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. Additions, etc. Plans passed by the Corporation: Additions, Red Lion Inn, Hartshill, for Messrs. Bass, Ratcliffe and Grettton; warehouse, Copeland Street, for Messrs. Shorter and Sons; eight houses, Hillfield Avenue, for Messrs. P. Bailey & Co., Ltd.; two houses, Ivy Grove, for Mr. J. E. Robinson;

six houses, Wilson Road, for Mr. W. Braithwaite; two houses, Wilson Road, for Messrs. Bailey and Tilstone; two houses, Highfield Avenue, for Messrs. W. Ball and Sons; 12 houses, Hunters Croft, for Mr. W. C. Beech; alterations, Horse and Jockey P.H., Longton, for Burtonwood Brewery, Ltd.; shop and house, Sandon Road, for Mrs. B. Fellows; two houses, Station Road, Normacot, for Mr. C. Underhill; two houses, off Trentham Avenue, for Mr. J. Tams; two houses, Cobden Street, for Mr. G. B. Day; new works, Bagnall Street, for Messrs. Jas. Heap (Hanley), Ltd.; new factory, Campbell Road, for Dart Dish Carrier Co., Ltd.; four houses, Longton Road, for Mr. F. Muston.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. Houses. The Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £108,250 for the erection of 360 houses on the Goldenhill estate.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

DARWEN. Grammar School. The Lancashire Education Committee has approved revised plans for the erection of a grammar school at Darwen at a cost of £48,491.

FAIRFORTH. School. The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Fairforth, at a cost of £22,156.

FULWOOD. School. The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a junior school at Fulwood at a cost of £12,490.

KIRKHAM. Extensions. The Fylde Joint Hospital Committee is to extend the Moss Side isolation hospital, near Kirkham, at a cost of £17,000.

LEYLAND. School. The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a junior school at Leyland, at a cost of £12,088.

MANCHESTER. Child Welfare Centre. The Corporation has approved plans for the erection of a child welfare centre at Collyhurst.

MANCHESTER. Extensions. The Manchester Education Committee has prepared plans for extensions at the Chorley High School for Boys.

MANFIELD. Extensions, etc. Plans passed by the Corporation: Works extensions, Bridge Street, for Fine Cotton Spinners Association, Ltd.; alterations, Swan Hotel, Church Street, for Mansfield Brewery Co.; 21 houses, Teignmouth Avenue, for Mr. C. H. Hill; four houses, Berry Hill Road, for Messrs. T. Smith and Sons, Ltd.; four houses, Bradforth Avenue, for Mr. J. Bradbury; store extensions, West Gate, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; store extensions, Malt Court, for Mansfield Co-operative Society, Ltd.; four houses, Big Barn Lane, for Mr. J. E. Baggeley.

MEXBOROUGH. Extensions. The West Riding Education Committee is to enlarge the Mexborough technical institute at a cost of £19,258.

MORECAMBE. Houses, etc. Plans passed by the Corporation: Two houses, Clifton Drive, for Mr. A. Fielden; four houses, Stuart Avenue, for Messrs. Russell Bros., Ltd.; alterations and additions, Grosvenor Hotel, Sandylands Promenade, for Messrs. Braithwaite and Jackman; four houses, Lancaster Road, for Messrs. F. McConnell & Co.; extensions, King's Arms Hotel, for Messrs. W. Tong and Sons; two houses, Hawksworth Grove, for Mr. W. Barker.

SHEFFIELD. Extensions. The Sheffield Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £40,450 for extensions at the Arbourthorne central schools and the provision of a clinic and pavilion.

SHEFFIELD. Additions. The Corporation has authorized the city architect, by direct labour, to erect staff accommodation at the Lodge Moor Hospital, at a cost of £20,500.

STRETFORD. Police Courts. The Lancashire C.C. has acquired a site at the junction of Chester Road and Talbot Road, Stretford, for the erection of divisional police quarters.

WORSLEY. School. The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a junior school at Worsley, at a cost of £11,698.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; Column II for

labourers. The rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

		I		II				I		II	
		s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
A	ABERDARE ... S. Wales & M.	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	EASTBOURNE ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Aberdeen ... Scotland	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Eldon Vale ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Aberavenny ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Edinburgh ... Scotland	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Abingdon ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Glamorgan ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Accrington ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2		shire, Rhondda Valley District				
A	Addlestone ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Exeter ... S.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Addington ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	H	Exmouth ... S.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Aldridge ... Scotland	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2						
C	Aldeburgh ... E. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	FELIXSTOWE ... E. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Altrincham ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Filey ... Yorkshire	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
R	Appleby ... N.W. Counties	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2	A	Fleetwood ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Ashton-under-Lyne ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Folkestone ... S. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Aylesbury ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Froddham ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
						B	Frome ... S.W. Counties	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2
B	BANBURY ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	G	GATESHEAD ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Bangor ... N.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	B	Gillingham ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Barnard Castle ... N.E. Coast	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Glasgow ... Scotland	1	7 1/2	1	7 1/2
A	Barnsley ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Gloucester ... S.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
B	Barnstaple ... S.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Goole ... Yorkshire	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Barrow ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Gosport ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Barry ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Grantham ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
B	Basingstoke ... S.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Gravesend ... S. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Bath ... S.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Greenock ... Scotland	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Batley ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Grimby ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Bedford ... E. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	B	Guildford ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Berwick-on-Tweed ... N.E. Coast	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2						
A	Bewdley ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	HALIFAX ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Bicester ... S. Counties	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2	A	Hanley ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Birkenhead ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Harrogate ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Birmingham ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Hartlepool ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Bishop Auckland ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Harwich ... E. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Blackburn ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	B	Hastings ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Blackpool ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Hatfield ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Blyth ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Hereford ... S.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
B	Bognor ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Hertford ... E. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Bolton ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Hesligham ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Boston ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Hewden ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Bournemouth ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Hildersfield ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Bovey Tracey ... S.W. Counties	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2	A	Hull ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Bradford ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2						
A	Brentwood ... E. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	IMMLEY ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Bridgend ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Immingham ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Bridgewater ... S.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Iswich ... E. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Bridlington ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	B	Isle of Wight ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Brighouse ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2						
A	Bristol ... S.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	JARROW ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Brixham ... S.W. Counties	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2						
A	Bromsgrove ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	K	KEIGHLEY ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Bromyard ... Mid. Counties	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2	A	Kendal ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Burnley ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Kewick ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Burslem ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Kettering ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Burton-on-Trent ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Kidderminster ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
						B	King's Lynn ... E. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Bury ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	L	LANCASTER ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Buxton ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Leamington ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
						A	Leeds ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
						A	Leek ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
C	CAMBRIDGE ... E. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Leicester ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Canterbury ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Leigh ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Cardiff ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	B	Lewes ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Cardle ... S. Wales & M.	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Lichfield ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Carmarthen ... S. Wales & M.	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Lincoln ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Carnarvon ... N.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Liverpool ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Caernthorpe ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Lincluden ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Castleford ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Llanelli ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Chatham ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2		London (12-miles radius)				
A	Chelmsford ... E. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2		Do. (12-15 miles radius)				
A	Cheltenham ... S.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Long Eaton ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Chester ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Loughborough ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Chesterfield ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Luton ... E. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Chichester ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Lytham ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Chorley ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2						
B	Cirencester ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	MACCLESFIELD ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Cliitheroe ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Maidsstone ... S. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Clydebank ... Scotland	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Malvern ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Coalville ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Manchester ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Colchester ... E. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Mansfield ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Colne ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	B	Margate ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2
A	Colwyn Bay ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Marlow ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Consett ... N.E. Coast	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Marlborough ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Conway ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Merthyr ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Coventry ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Middlewich ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Crewe ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	B	Minehead ... S.W. Counties	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2
A	Cumberland ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	B	Monmouth ... S. Wales & M.	1	3 1/2	1	3 1/2
							& S. and E. Glamorganshire				
D	DARLINGTON ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Morecambe ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Darwen ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2						
B	Deal ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	NANTWICH ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Denbigh ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Neath ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Derby ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Nelson ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Dewsbury ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Newcastle ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Didcot ... S. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2	A	Newport ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Doncaster ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Normanton ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
B	Dorchester ... S.W. Counties	1	4 1/2	1	4 1/2						
A	Driffield ... Yorkshire	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	NANTWICH ... N.W. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2
A	Druidrich ... Mid. Counties	1	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	A	Neath ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Dudley ... Mid. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Nelson ... N.W. Counties	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Dunfermline ... Scotland	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Newcastle ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Dundee ... Scotland	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Newport ... S. Wales & M.	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2
A	Durham ... N.E. Coast	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	A	Normanton ... Yorkshire	1	6 1/2	1	6 1/2

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually painters and plasterers) vary slightly from those given.
The rates for every trade in any given area will be sent on request.

CURRENT PRICES

The wages are the standard Union rates of wages payable in London at the time of publication. The prices given below are for materials of good quality and include delivery to site in Central London area, unless otherwise stated. For delivery outside this area, adjust-

ment should be made for the cost of transport. Though every care has been taken in its compilation, it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry. The whole of the information given is copyright.

WAGES

	per hour	s. d.
Bricklayer	1 8	
Carpenter	1 8	
Joiner	1 8	
Machinist	1 8	
Mason (Banker)	1 8	
" (Fixer)	1 9	
Plumber	1 8	
Painter	1 7	
Paperhanger	1 7	
Gazier	1 7	
Slater	1 8	
Scaffolder	1 4	
Timberman	1 4	
Navvy	1 3	
General Labourer	1 3	
Lorryman	1 5 1/2	
Crane Driver	1 7	
Watchman	2 10 0	per week

MATERIALS

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

	per ton	£ s. d.
Grey Stone Lime	2 4 0	
Blue Lias Lime	1 16 6	
Hydrated Lime	3 0 9	
Portland Cement, in 4 ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	1 19 0	
Rapid Hardening Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	2 5 0	
White Portland Cement, in 1-ton lots	8 15 0	
Thames Ballast	6 6 6	per Y.C.
1" Crushed Ballast	7 6 6	
Building Sand	8 6 6	
Washed Sand	8 0 0	
2" Broken Brick	10 3 0	
Pan Breeze	6 6 6	
Coke Breeze	8 9 9	

DRAINLAYER

BEST STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS

	per F.R.	s. d.
Straight Pipes	0 9 1	
Bends	1 9 2	
Taper Bends	3 6 3	
Rest Bends	4 3 6	
Single Junctions	3 6 3	
Double	4 9 6	
Straight channels	2 9 4	
1" Channel bends	4 6 6	
Channel junctions	2 9 4	
Channel tapers	6 9 8	
Yard gullies	16 0 19	
Interceptors	1 6 2	
IRON DRAINS:		
Iron drain pipe	5 0 10	
Bends	8 9 18	
Inspection bends	13 6 30	
Single junctions	6 6 6	
Double junctions	13 6 30	
Lead Wool	6 6 6	
Gaskin	5 5 5	

BRICKLAYER

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

MASON

	per F.C.	s. d.
Portland stone, Whitbed	4 4 1/2	
" Basebed	4 7 1/2	
Bath stone	2 10 0	
York stone	6 6 6	
" Sawn templates	7 6 6	
" Paving, 2"	1 8 8	
" " 3"	2 6 6	

SLATER AND TILER

	per M.	£ s. d.
First quality Bangor or Portmadoc slates d/d F.O.R. London station:		
24" x 12" Duchesses	28 17 6	
22" x 12" Marchionesses	24 10 0	
20" x 10" Countesses	19 5 0	
18" x 10" Viscountesses	15 10 0	
18" x 9" Ladies	13 17 6	
Westmorland green (random sizes)	8 10 0	
Old Delabole slates d/d in full truck loads to Nine Elms Station:		
20" x 10" medium grey per 1,000 (actual)	21 11 6	
" green	24 7 4	
Best machine roofing tiles	4 5 6	
Best hand-made do.	4 17 6	
Hips and valleys	9 9 9	
" hand-made	9 1/2 1/2	
Nails, compo	1 4 4	
" copper	1 6 6	

CARPENTER AND JOINER

	per F.C.	£ s. d.
Good carcassing timber	2 2 2	
Birch	as 1" F.S.	
Deal, Joiner's	5 5 5	
" 2nds	4 1 1	
Mahogany, Honduras	1 1 1	
" African	2 6 6	
" Cuban	1 0 0	
Oak, plain American	1 3 3	
" Figured	1 5 5	
" plain Japanese	1 6 6	
" Figured	1 11 11	
" Austrian wainscot	1 6 6	
" English	1 0 0	
Pine, Yellow	4 4 4	
" Oregon	4 4 4	
" British Columbian	4 4 4	
Teak, Moulmein	1 3 3	
" Burma	1 2 2	
Walnut, American	2 3 3	
" French	1 1 1	
Whitewood, American	1 1 1	
Deal floorings	18 6 6	
" 1"	1 1 1	
" 1 1/2"	1 2 0	
" 2"	1 5 0	
" 3"	1 10 0	
Deal matchings	14 0 0	
" 1"	15 6 6	
" 2"	1 4 0	
Rough boarding	16 0 0	
" 1"	18 0 0	
" 1 1/2"	1 6 0	
Plywood, per ft. sup.		
Thickness		
Qualities		
Birch 60 x 48	4 2 1/2	
Cheap Alder	2 1 1/2	
Oregon Pine	2 1 1/2	
Gaboon	4 3 1/2	
Mahogany	4 3 1/2	
Figured Oak	6 1 1/2	
Scotch glue	1 1/2 1/2	

SMITH AND FOUNDER

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

	per ft. run	£ s. d.
Tubes, 2'-14' long	4 5 1/2	
Pieces, 12'-23' long	10 1 1/2	
" 3'-11 1/2' long	7 9 1/3	
Long screws, 12'-23 1/2' long	11 1 1/3	
" 3'-M-1 1/2' long	8 10 1/5	
Bends	8 11 1/7	
Springs not socketed	5 7 1 1/2	
Socket unions	2 1/2 3/5	
Elbows, square	10 1 1/2	
Tees	1 1/2 1 1/2	
Crosses	2 2 2 1/2	
Plain sockets and nipples	3 4 6	
Diminished sockets	4 6 9	
Flanges	9 1 1/4	
Caps	3 1/2 5 8	
Backnuts	2 3 5	
Iron main cocks	1 1/2 2 1/2	
" with brass plugs	4 1/2 7 1/2	
Discounts		
Gas	65	
Water	61 1/2	
Steam	57 1/2	
Galvanized gas	52 1/2	
" water	47 1/2	
" steam	42 1/2	

FITTINGS.

	per cwt.	£ s. d.
Galvanized gas	47 1/2	
" water	42 1/2	
" steam	37 1/2	
Rolled steel joists cut to length	12 9	
Mild steel reinforcing rods	10 6	
" "	10 3	
" "	10 0	

SMITH AND FOUNDER—continued

	per cwt.	£ s. d.
Mild steel reinforcing rods, 1"	9 6	
" " 1 1/4"	9 6	
" " 1 1/2"	9 6	
" " 1 3/4"	9 6	
" " 2"	9 6	
Cast-iron rain-water pipes of ordinary thickness metal	8 10	
Shoes	2 0 3	
Anti-splash shoes	4 6 8	
Boots	3 0 4	
Bends	2 7 3	
" with access door	6 3	
Heads	4 0 5	
Swan-necks up to 9" offsets	3 9 6	
Plinth bends, 4 1/2" to 6"	3 9 5	
Half-round rain-water gutters of ordinary thickness metal	5 6	
Stop ends	6 6	
Angles	1 7 1 1/2	
Obtuse angles	2 0 2 1/2	
Outlets	1 9 2 3	

PLUMBER

	per cwt.	£ s. d.
Lead, milled sheets	24 6	
" drawn pipes	24 6	
" soil pipe	30 0	
" scrap	16 0	
Solder, plumbers'	1 0 0	
" fine do.	1 0 0	
Copper, sheet	11 11	
" tubes	11 11	
L.C.C. soil and waste pipes:		
Plain cast	1 0 1 1/2	
Coated	1 1 1 1/2	
Galvanized	2 0 2 6	
Holderbats	3 10 4 0	
Bends	3 9 5 3	
Shoes	4 4 9 6	
Heads	4 8 8 5	

PLASTERER

	per ton	£ s. d.
Lime, chalk	2 10 0	
Plaster, Coarse	4 15 0	
" fine	3 9 0	
Hydrated lime	3 6 0	
Sirapite	3 0 0	
Keene's cement	3 6 0	
Gothite Plaster	3 6 0	
Pioneer Plaster	3 6 0	
Thistle plaster	3 6 0	
Sand, washed	11 6 6	
Hair	1 6 6	
Laths, sawn	2 4 4	
" rent	3 9 9	
Lath nails	1 6 6	

GLAZIER

	per sq. ft.	£ s. d.
Sheet glass, 21 oz., squares n/e 2 ft. s. F.S.	2 1/2	
" 26 oz.	3	
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)*	7	
Blazoned glasses	2 6	
Reeded: Cross Reeded	11	
Cathedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, hammered, rimpled, waterwrite	6	
Crown sheet glass (n/e 12" x 10")	2 0	
Flashed opals (white and coloured)	1 0 2 0	
1" rough cast; rolled plate	5 1/2	
1" wired cast; wired rolled	9 1/2	
1" Georgian wired cast	11	
1" Polished plate, n/e 1 ft.	11 1	
" " 2 ft.	12 1 1/2	
" " 4 ft.	12 3 1/2	
" " 8 ft.	13 1 1/2	
" " 10 ft.	13 3 1/2	
" " 12 ft.	14 0 1/2	
Vita glass, sheet, n/e 1 ft.	1 0	
" " 2 ft.	1 3	
" " over 2 ft.	1 9	
" " plate, n/e 1 ft.	1 6	
" " 2 ft.	3 0	
" " 5 ft.	4 0	
" " 7 ft.	5 0	
" " 15 ft.	6 0	
" " over 15 ft.	7 6	
" Calorex" sheet 21 oz., and 32 oz.	2 6 3 6	
" rough cast 1/4" and 1/2"	8 1/2 1 0	
Putty, linseed oil	3	

* Colours, 1d. F.S. extra. † Ordinary glazing quality. ‡ Selected glazing quality.

PAINTER

	per cwt.	£ s. d.
White lead in 1 cwt. casks	2 8 6	
Linseed oil	2 3	
Boiled oil	2 9	
Turpentine	4 1 1/2	
Patent knotting	14 0	
Distemper, washable	2 6 0	
" ordinary	2 0 0	
Whitening	4 0	
Size, double	3 0	
Copal varnish	13 0	
Flat varnish	14 0	
Outside varnish	16 0	
White enamel	15 0	
Ready mixed paint	13 6	
Brunswick black	7 6	

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK

The following prices are for work to new buildings of average size, executed under normal conditions in the London area. They include establishment charges and

profit. While every care has been taken in its compilation, no responsibility can be accepted for the accuracy of the list. The whole of the information given is copyright.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR		£	s.	d.
Digging over surface n/e 12' deep and cart away	Y.S.	8	6	0
" to reduce levels n/e 5' 0" deep and cart away	Y.C.	8	6	0
" to form basement n/e 5' 0" and cart away	"	9	0	0
" " 10' 0" deep and cart away	"	9	6	0
" " 15' 0" deep and cart away	"	10	0	0
If in stiff clay	add	6		
If in underpinning	"	4	0	0
Planking and strutting to sides of excavation	F.S.	1	0	0
" to pier holes	"	5		
" to trenches	"	5		
" extra, only if left in	"	3		
Hardcore, filled in and rammed	Y.C.	1	10	0
Portland cement concrete in foundations (6-1)	"	1	6	0
" " (4-2-1)	"	1	12	6
" " underpinning	"	1	16	0
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	Y.S.			

DRAINLAYER			s. d.	s. d.
Stoneware drains, laid complete (digging and concrete to be priced separately)		F.R.	1 6	2 3
Extra, only for bends	" " " " " "	Each	2 8	3 9
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	3 9	4 6
Gullies and gratings	" " " " " "	"	16 6	18 0
Cast iron drains, and laying and jointing	" " " " " "	F.R.	4 9	6 9
Extra, only for bends	" " " " " "	Each	10 6	15 6

BRICKLAYER		f	s.	d.
Brickwork, Fletons in lime mortar	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Per Rod	26	10
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	27	12
" " Stocks in cement	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	31	0
" " Blues in cement	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	50	0
Extra only for circular on plan	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	2	0
" " backing to masonry	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1	10
" " raising on old walls	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	2	0
" " underpinning	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	5	10
Fair Face and pointing internally	" " " " " " " " " " " "	F.S.		
Extra over flection brickwork for picked stock facings and pointing	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1	8
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	11	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1	4
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	3	6
Tuck pointing " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	7	
Weather pointing in cement	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	10	
Slate dampcourse	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	10	
Vertical dampcourse	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1	

ASPHALTER		s.	d.
1 st Horizontal dampcourse	" " " " " "	Y.S.	4
1 st Vertical dampcourse	" " " " " "	"	7
1 st paving or flat	" " " " " "	"	6
1 st paving or flat	" " " " " "	"	7
1 st " 6" skirting	" " " " " "	F.R.	1
Angle fillet	" " " " " "	"	6
Rounded angle	" " " " " "	"	2
Cesspools	" " " " " "	Each	5

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

SLATER AND TILER		£	s.	d.
Slating, Bangor or equal to a 3" lap, and fixing with combs				
nails, 20" x 10"	Sqr.	3	10	0
Do., 18" x 9"	"	3	7	0
Do., 24" x 12"	"	3	17	0
Westmorland slating, laid with diminished courses	"	6	0	0
Tiling, best hand-made sand-faced, laid to a 4" gauge, nailed every fourth course	"	3	0	0
Do., all as last, but of machine-made tiles	"	2	16	0
20" x 10" medium Old Delabole slating, laid to a 3" lap (grey)	"	2	16	0
" " " " " " (green)	"	4	7	5

CARPENTER AND JOINER		£	s	d.
Flat boarded ceiling to concrete floors, including all strutting		Sqr.	2	2
Shuttering to sides and soffits of beams		F.S.	2	6
"	" to stanchions	"	1	7
"	" to staircases	"	1	7
Fir and fixing in wall plates, lintols, etc.		F.C.	3	9
Fir framed in floors		"	4	6
"	" roofs	"	6	6
"	" trusses	"	7	6
"	" partitions	"	8	6
1"	deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1	14
1"	" " " "	"	1	17
1 1/2"	" " " "	"	2	3
1 1/2"	" x 2" fir battening for Countess slating	"	9	6
Do., for 4" gauge tiling		"	12	0
Stout feather-edged tilting fillet		F.R.	2	0
Patent inodorous felt, 1 ply		Y.S.	2	0
"	" " 2	"	3	0
"	" " 3	"	3	0
Stout herringbone strutting to g' joists		F.R.	1	0
1" deal gutter boards and bearers		F.S.	1	0
1 1/2"	" " "	"	1	0
2" deal wrought rounded roll		F.R.	3	0
1" deal grooved and tongued flooring, laid complete, including cleaning off		Sqr.	2	1
1 1/2"	do.	"	2	10
1 1/2"	do.	"	2	17
1" deal moulded skirting, fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall		F.S.	1	0
1 1/2"	do.	"	1	0

CARPENTER AN JOINER—continued		s.	d.
1 ¹ / ₂ " deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1	9
2 ¹ / ₂ "		1	11
1 ¹ / ₂ " deal cased frames double hung, of 6" x 3" oak sills, 1 ¹ / ₂ " pulley stiles, 1 ¹ / ₂ " beads, 1" inside and outside linings, 1" parting beads, and with brass faced axle pulleys, etc., fixed complete	"	3	7
2 ¹ / ₂ "	"	3	10
Extra only for moulded horns	Each		
1 ¹ / ₂ " deal four-panel square, both sides, door	F.S.	2	3
2 ¹ / ₂ "	"	2	8
" but moulded both sides	"	2	4
2 ¹ / ₂ "	"	3	0
4" x 3" deal, rebated and moulded frames	F.R.	1	0
4 ¹ / ₂ " x 3 ¹ / ₂ "	"	1	4
1 ¹ / ₂ " deal tongued and moulded window board, on and including deal bearers	F.S.	1	9
1 ¹ / ₂ " deal boards, risers in staircases, and tongued and grooved together on and including strong fir carriages	"	2	6
1 ¹ / ₂ " deal moulded wall strings	"	2	1
" outer strings	"	2	4
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	Each	1	9
3" x 2" deal moulded handrail	F.R.	1	3
1" x 1" deal balusters and housing each end	Each	2	0
2 ¹ / ₂ " x 3 ¹ / ₂ " deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	1	3
Extra only for newel caps	Each	6	0
Do, pendants	"		

SMITH AND FONDER		£	s.	d.
Rolled steel joists, cut to length, and hoisting and fixing in position	Per cwt.	16	6	
Riveted plate or compound girders, and hoisting and fixing in position				
Do. stanchions with riveted caps and bases and do.	"	10	6	0
Mild steel bar reinforcement, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up, bent and fixed complete	"	19	0	0
Corrugated iron sheeting fixed to wood framing, including all bolts and nuts as per spec.	"	27	6	0
Wrought iron caulked and campered chimney bars	F.S. Per cwt.	10	11	0

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

		1 ^s s. d.	2 ^s s. d.	3 ^s s. d.	4 ^s s. d.	5 ^s s. d.	6 ^s s. d.
Lead service pipe and fixing with pipe hooks	F.R.	10	1 0	1 3	2 0	2 10	—
Do. soil pipe and fixing with cast lead tacks		—	—	—	—	—	5 6
Extra, only to bends	Each	—	—	—	—	2 0	6 9
Do. to stop ends	"	6 ½	8	9	11	1 0	—
Boiler screws and unions	"	3 3	3 9	5 0	8 0	—	—
Lead traps	"	—	—	—	6 3	8 9	—
Screw down bib valves	"	6 9	9 6	11 0	—	—	—
Do. stop cocks	"	7 0	9 6	12 6	—	—	—
4 ^s cast-iron 1-rd. gutter and fixing	"	—	—	—	—	F.R.	1 0
Extra, only stop ends	"	—	—	—	—	Each	1 0
Do. angles	"	—	—	—	—	—	1 6
Do. outlets	"	—	—	—	—	—	2 9
4 ^s dia. cast-iron rain-water pipe and fixing with ears cast on	"	—	—	—	—	F.R.	1 2
Extra, only for shoes	"	—	—	—	—	Each	1 3
Do. for plain heads	"	—	—	—	—	—	5 6

PLASTER AND TILING		s. d.
Expanded metal lathing, small mesh	Y.S.	2 0
Do. in n/w to beams, stanchions, etc.	"	2 9
Lathing with sawn laths to ceilings	"	1 3
1/4" scurfing in Portland cement and sand or tiling, wood block floor, etc.	"	1 5
Do. vertical	"	1 7
Rough render on walls	"	1 24
Render, float and set in lime and hair	"	1 9
Render and set in Sirapite	"	1 11
Render, backing in cement and sand, and set in Keene's cement	"	2 9
Extra, only if on lathing	"	4
Keene's cement, angle and arris	F.R.	3 1
Arris	"	3 1
Rounded angle, small	"	3 1
Plain cornices in plaster, including dubbing out, per 1" girth	Y.S.	3 6
1" granolithic pavings	"	4 6
6" x 6" white glazed wall tiling and fixing on prepared screed	"	17 6
Extra, only for small quadrant angle	F.R.	1 2 6

GLAZIER	s.	d.
21 oz. sheet glass and glazing with putty	F.S.	6
25 oz. do. and do.	"	7
Flemish Arctic Figured (white) and glazing with putty	"	1
Cathedral glass and do.	"	2
Glazing only, British polished plate	"	7
Extra, only if in beds	"	2
Washleather	F.R.	4

PAINTER										s.	d.
Clearcoile and whiten ceilings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Y.S.		6
Do. and distemper walls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			9
Do. with washable distemper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		I	
Knot, stop, prime and paint surfaces	four	coats	of	oil	colour	on	plain			3	
Do. on woodwork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3	6
Do. on steelwork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3	0
Do. and brush grain and twice varnish	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		5	6
Stain and twice varnish woodwork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		I	11
Stain and wax-polish woodwork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		4	6
French polishing	F.S.	I	2	
Stripping off old paper	Piece	2	0	
Hanging ordinary paper	from		2	0	

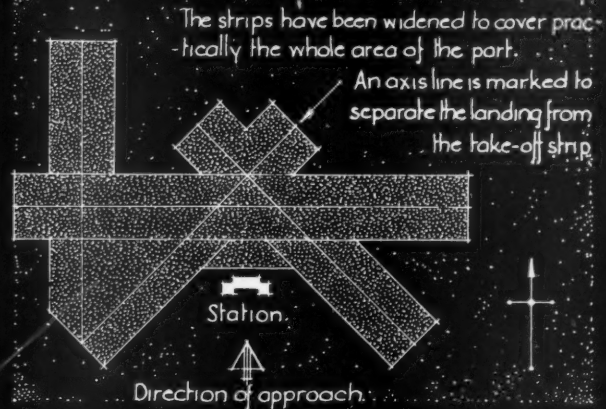
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DIAGRAMMATIC PLANS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF AERODROMES :

UNITED AIRPORT : BURBANK.
Proposed development.



NEW MUNICIPAL AIRPORT : PITTSBURGH.
Turf in America is not usually strong enough & surfacing is necessary.



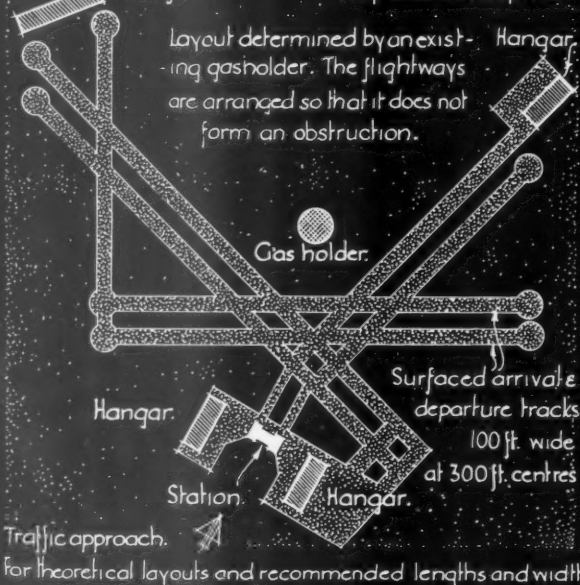
SHUSHAN AIRPORT : NEW ORLEANS.



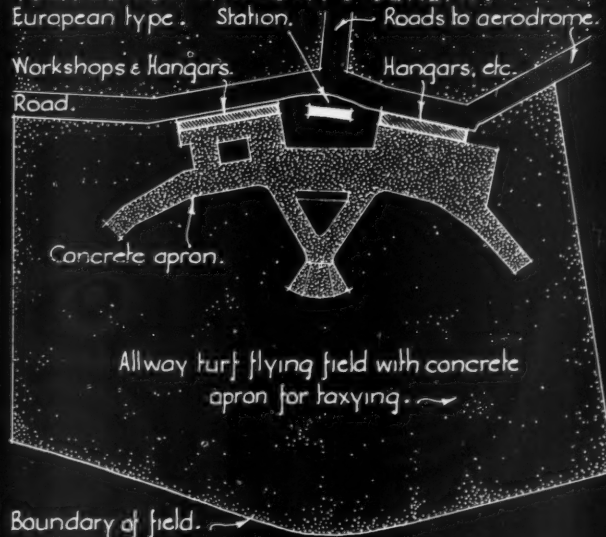
MIAMI AIRPORT : U. S. A.



MUNICIPAL AIRPORT : DETROIT.
Proposed development.



TEMPELHOF AIRPORT : BERLIN.



NOTE—These plans are not to scale or in relation to each other.
For theoretical layouts and recommended lengths and widths of runways see previous Information sheet, No. 341. Aerodromes I.

INFORMATION SHEET : AERODROMES • SERIES OF EXISTING LAYOUTS •
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C.I. *Alca. A. Payne*

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 352 •

AERODROMES—4

This is the fourth of a series of sheets dealing with the recommendations of various authorities and the general planning of aerodromes.

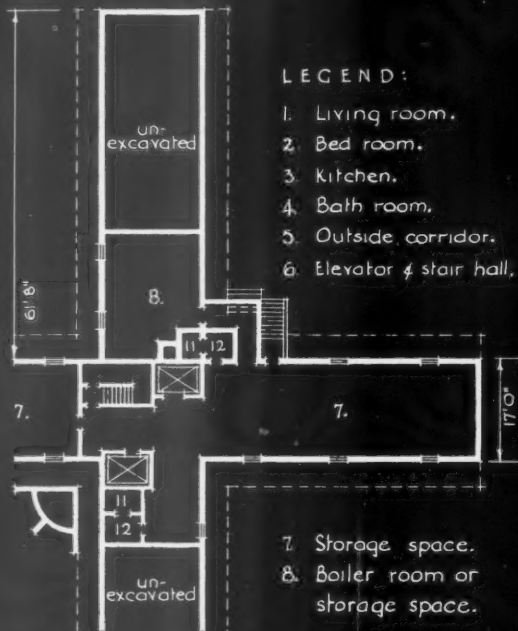
PATTERN OF RUNWAYS (from "Airport Development," by Nigel Norman, Aeronautical Reprint No. 69):

The pattern in which runways are laid down does not appear to have been seriously considered at the earlier airports. If eight directions of landing were required, the result is a Union Jack. Where only two intersecting runways were allowed for you might support St. George or St. Andrew. In more recent lay-outs, however, it is evident that the pattern has been carefully studied, and it has been found that a proper arrangement will allow considerable economy in the amount of material required, and at the same time make for greater convenience in operation. A theoretical example may be of interest. Fig. 1a shows diagrammatically four runways 2,500 feet long by 500 feet wide at 45° interval arranged as a symmetrical star. Fig. 4 shows

the same pattern which allows for more convenient spacing of the buildings. The control tower and terminal building would obviously be placed in the centre towards the bottom of the figure, while commercial and industrial buildings could be arranged along the sides without interfering with any of the flightways. In addition to allowing a more satisfactory lay-out, reducing taxiing and facilitating control, the area of this figure is only 9/10 of that of the star. It is possible to rearrange these runways in an even more economical pattern occupying very little more than 4/5 of the star area, but the resulting figure has not the advantages of the one just illustrated. It will be seen that a modification of this design has been employed at Kansas City, and at the newly-designed Shushan Airport, New Orleans, while the new municipal airport at Pittsburg, possibly the most advanced lay-out in the world, employs a somewhat similar arrangement. The runway pattern will, of course, be subject to variation where meteorological conditions may allow the elimination of a certain number of directions of landing. Examples may be taken from California, where prevailing winds are almost invariably east and west. At Burbank, a particularly fine airport, one runway indicated on the plan has never been constructed, while at Glendale, only a few miles away, only one strip is ever used at all. The new Pittsburg airport probably illustrates the logical development of the runway aerodrome, since the strips have been so widened as to cover practically the whole area of the port. Each, however, is divided by a clearly marked line along its axis, which is intended to separate the landing from the taking off area.

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TYPE: TEN STOREY BLOCKS



Basement floor plan.

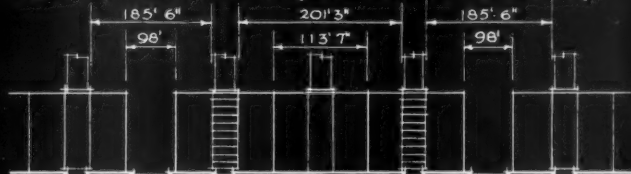
LEGEND:

1. Living room.
2. Bed room.
3. Kitchen.
4. Bath room.
5. Outside corridor.
6. Elevator & stair hall.

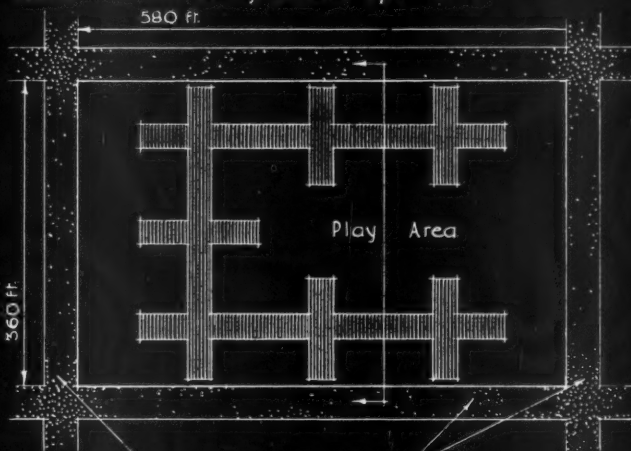
7. Storage space.
8. Boiler room or storage space.

For site plan see sheet (2).

BLOCK PLAN showing one block of 7 buildings



Section thro' ten storey elevator apartments



80 ft. Intermediate streets.



Typical floor plan.

Block size (property line to property line)

360 x 580 ft

Streets bordering 12 block area, width of

80 "

Intermediate streets, width of

80 "

Sidewalks, width of

10 "

Population for 12 blocks

26,880

Area built on

20.2 %

Play area for 12 blocks

112,100 sq. ft.

Density per gross acre

336 People

PLAN OF TEN STOREY ELEVATOR APARTMENTS: ONE UNIT

Cantilever construction, partial basement.

FOR SECTION SEE SHEET. (6)

Legend continued.

11. Incinerator.

12. Incinerator room.

Scale for plans.



Number of buildings	Number of units in	Number of rooms	Total no. of rooms
12 blocks	12 blocks	per unit	12 blocks
84 buildings			
1 unit each	84	320	26,880
Grand total	84		26,880

Factual data of one complete unit.

Ten storey buildings.

Number of rooms per floor. (Including kitchen.)	32
" " 3 room apartments per floor.	2
" " 4 " " " " " " " "	4
" " 5 " " " " " " " "	2
Total number of " " " " " " " "	8
" " " " " " " " " "	80
Total " " " " " " " " " "	320

Information from The Housing Study Guild, New York.

(8)

INFORMATION SHEET: ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF HOUSING SCHEME
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C.1. *Oliver & Byrne*

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INFORMATION SHEET

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AMERICAN HOUSING

(viii)

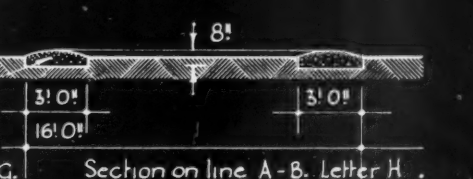
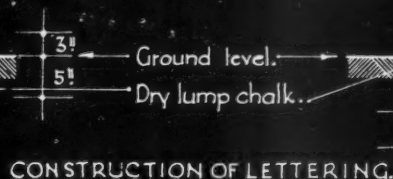
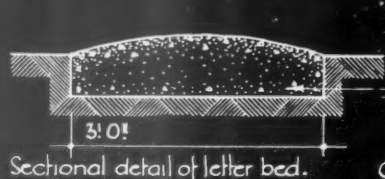
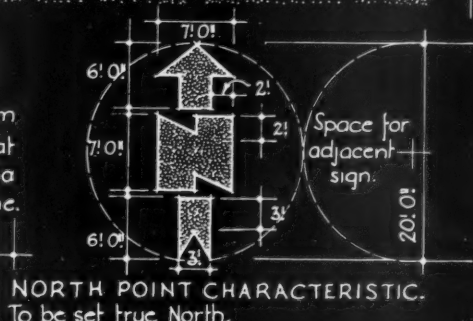
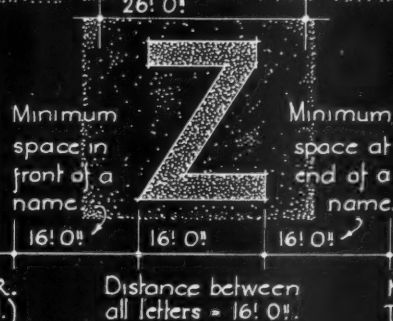
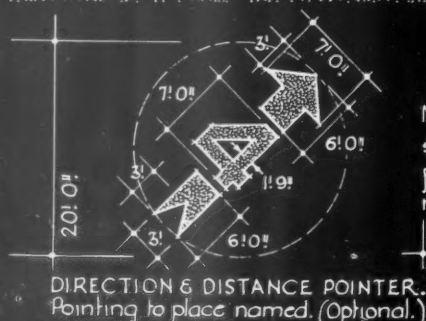
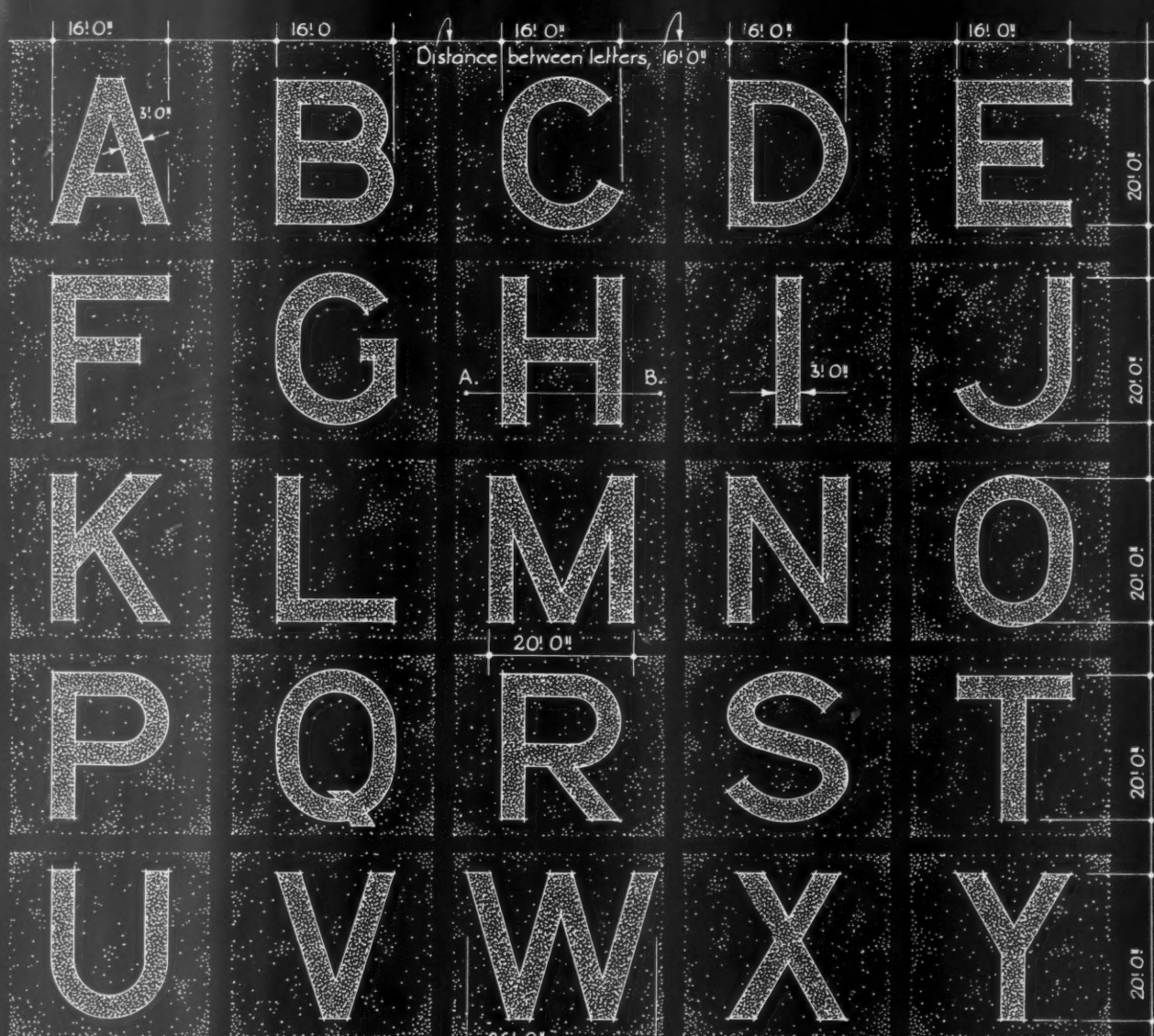
This sheet gives the site lay-out, plans, sections and general data for the ten-storey flat block with basement. See also Sheets 292, 297, 301, 305, 329, 335 and 338.

COSTS

	Cost per 320-room unit \$	Cost per room in- cluding kitchen \$
<i>Foundations and Basement :—</i>		
Excavation and disposal by steam shovel	575.15	
By hand	548.75	
Backfill	123.90	
Rough grading	63.70	
Concrete footings and basement walls, including forms and reinforcement	5,019.60	
Steel columns	693.00	
Floor screed... ..	478.80	
Concrete waterproofing	168.30	
Total	7,671.20	23.95
<i>Basement Finish :—</i>		
Stairs, forms and reinforcement	187.55	
6 in. hollow tile walls	242.90	
Column fireproofing and partitions	172.80	
Handrails to stairs	51.45	
Steel sashes and glazing	39.80	
5 fireproof doors and hardware... ..	93.50	
Whitewashing and painting	85.80	
22 electrical outlets and fittings	103.40	
Slop sink	44.00	
Total	1,021.20	3.20
<i>Structure and Enclosure :—</i>		
Steel columns	9,415.00	
Setting-out anchor bolts	39.50	
Grouting column bases	19.75	
Floor slabs, forms and reinforcement	22,868.30	
Roof slab, forms and reinforcement	2,286.85	
Hollow-tile walls	3,781.75	
Curtain walls with external stucco and internal plaster	12,639.70	
Steel sashes and glazing	8,323.20	
Insulation	970.70	
Total	60,344.75	188.60

	Cost per 320-room unit \$	Cost per room in- cluding kitchen \$
<i>Stairs, Halls, Corridors, Lift Shafts, etc. :—</i>		
Structural steel	945.00	
Floor slabs	3,622.00	
Roof slab	487.00	
Hollow-tile walls	6,583.90	
Steel stairs, balcony railings, etc.	8,777.45	
Main entrance steps	63.45	
Floor finish (cement)	474.50	
Roofing of corridors, penthouse, etc.... ..	399.20	
Fireproof doors and furniture	1,803.20	
Painting	561.00	
128 electrical outlets	733.45	
Bellwork and mailboxes	864.25	
5 slop sinks	587.50	
Total	25,902.90	81.00
<i>Roof :—</i>		
Copper flashings, etc.	352.20	
3-ply roofing	367.00	
Insulation and screeded fill	920.00	
Parapet, hollow tile, glazed inside, rendered outside	1,062.65	
Parapet, glazed tile coping	257.05	
Total	2,958.90	9.25
<i>Finishes and Equipment :—</i>		
Column fireproofing (2 in. hollow tile and plaster)	1,778.00	
2 in. plaster partitions	6,481.00	
Plastering of internal walls	1,790.00	
80 fireproof entrance doors and furniture	1,876.00	
500 internal doors and furniture... ..	5,223.00	
$\frac{7}{8}$ in. hardwood floors	6,773.00	
Skirtings and picture mouldings	1,165.40	
Tile floor for bathrooms	1,845.00	
Painting : walls, ceilings, doors, etc.	5,744.00	
220 metal wardrobes and equipment	3,050.00	
80 kitchen cabinets	3,600.00	
80 medicine cabinets	520.00	
450 window blinds... ..	490.00	
80 gas cookers	2,000.00	
80 refrigerators	6,400.00	
Total	48,725.40	152.25
<i>Lifts :—</i>		
Cost of two lifts	12,896.00	
22 metal lift doors and furniture	1,945.00	
Wiring	355.70	
Total	15,196.70	47.50
<i>Incinerators :—</i>		
Total cost	4,217.50	13.20
<i>Plumbing :—</i>		
Cost per unit, not including gas lines	32,704.00	102.20
<i>Heating :—See Sheet 297</i>		
Total cost	12,569.60	39.28
<i>Gas and Electrical :—</i>		
Initial cost of gas casing	2,240.00	
Electric meter connections	283.00	
960 outlets and fittings	5,472.00	
Total	8,000.00	25.00
Total cost per room, including kitchen		\$685.43

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Lettering recommended by The Automobile Association.

INFORMATION SHEET: AERODROMES • STANDARD LETTERING •
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C1 • Rca & Bayne.

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INFORMATION SHEET

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AERODROMES—5

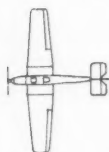
Standard Markings :

This is the fifth of a series of sheets dealing with the recommendations of various authorities and with the general planning of aerodromes.

The material given on this sheet shows the size and type of lettering for name signs of aerodromes as recommended by the Aviation Department of the Automobile Association, Coventry Street, London.

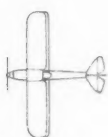
The Air Ministry, in Pamphlet No. 55, recommend that such lettering should be formed of "chalk, concrete or other substance which will show up well against the natural colouring of the aerodrome surface."

TYPICAL SIZES



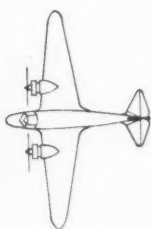
MILES HAWK
MONOPLANE

Span 33' 0"
Length 24' 0"
Height 6' 8"
Seats 2



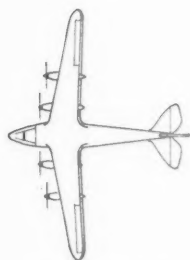
DE HAVILLAND
MOTH MAJOR
BIPLANE

Span 30' 0"
Length 23' 11"
Height 8' 10"
Seats 2



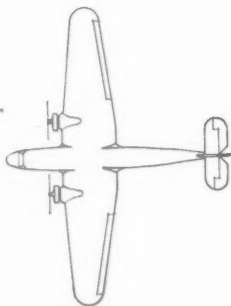
AIRSPEED ENVOY
MONOPLANE

Span 52' 4"
Length 34' 6"
Height 9' 6"
Seats 8



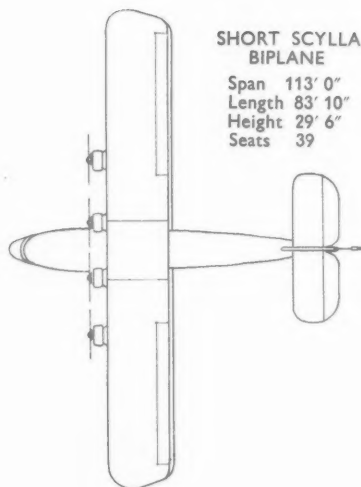
DE HAVILLAND
"86" BIPLANE

Span 64' 6"
Length 44' 0"
Height 12' 6"
Seats 10



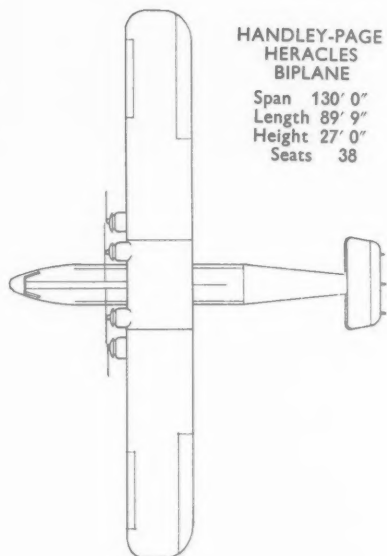
AVRO "642"
MONOPLANE

Span 71' 3"
Length 54' 6"
Height 11' 6"
Seats 16



SHORT SCYLLA
BIPLANE

Span 113' 0"
Length 83' 10"
Height 29' 6"
Seats 39



HANDLEY-PAGE
HERACLES
BIPLANE

Span 130' 0"
Length 89' 9"
Height 27' 0"
Seats 38