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THE ARCHITECTS'



JOURNAL

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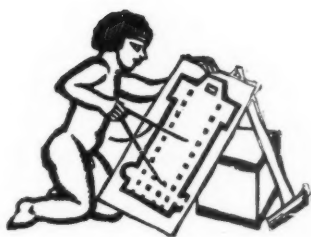
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*The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles
and also illustrations of current architecture in this
country and abroad with a view to publication.
Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot
hold himself responsible for material sent him.*



THE B.B.C.'S PENMON TRANSMITTER

The new Penmon transmitter, opened last Monday, is designed to provide to listeners in North Wales a service of a Welsh programme. The anticipated service area of the station is roughly that to the north-west of a line joining Mostyn on the estuary of the Dee and Nevin on the Caernarconshire coast.



PLAIN ENGLISH

BY a paragraph, or in some cases by a short third of a column, the daily press included last week one more architectural news item. Without enthusiasm and without emphasis the fact that a Bill had been introduced into the House of Lords with the object of restricting the use of the title "architect" to Registered Architects was recorded; and left to create its own interest for those who did not overlook it in their daily paper.

This apathetic reception is not a thing to regret. It may mean that the public and its Press consider the Bill so obviously sensible and necessary that nothing except the fact is worthy of notice. But it is possible, and more probable, that the lack of comment can be explained in a way less flattering to architects.

It is more than probable that the position which the Architects Registration Bill 1937 is designed to alter simply was not understood. In the past minor adjustments to the status of doctors and solicitors have been made by private Bill and the public has taken the situation quietly enough. No doubt the Bill Lord Crawford introduced on Tuesday of last week was similarly regarded.

What it is almost impossible to believe, at a time when architects as a body stand fairly high in public estimation, is that laymen in general are aware that there is nothing to prevent anyone, from a ten-year old Hottentot to a retired harpooner of whales, calling himself an architect in this country and practising as such; providing he can get clients or employment. Had this astonishing state of affairs been realized by news-editors last Wednesday, it cannot be doubted that a minor leading article would have been thought necessary to the occasion—even if it escaped the title of **THE EXTRAORDINARY PROFESSION**.

For it is an extraordinary situation. In 1937 the majority of the profession is doing all it can to raise the prestige of architects (and to deny that the premier society has increased that prestige enormously during the last decade is to show oneself deliberately blind and deaf); whilst simultaneously a tiny minority of self-created members are at liberty to lower that prestige by all means short of the criminal.

To the public at large the present Bill offers only advantages. Why, then, one may well ask, has it

been so long delayed? Why should architects be so late in the day—they who enjoyed a high social status before the majority of lawyers were more than scribes or doctors more than medicine men?

This is a question which even the most reasonable and progressive architect of today might find difficulty in answering shortly. And even simplified to its utmost the answer still seems to be a double one—the reason why this Bill did not appear before 1900; and why it has not appeared since.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century at least, architects were few in numbers, largely depended for a livelihood on commissions from private clients, and carried out a much smaller total of work than they do today.

More pertinently, the majority of them regarded themselves as artists or scholars and disliked the idea of a closed profession in which examinations might supersede individuality, initiative be cramped, and all take the level of the average.

With changing times this attitude of mind changed, but only to give place to another and greater difficulty. As the majority of prominent and better qualified architects became members of a single society, so did the remainder increasingly fear that the introduction of any Bill like the present one would lead to the complete control of architectural affairs by that single society. And until 1931 this barrier to progress remained immovable.

The position today, with a Council representative of all architects admitting all men who care to qualify to its Register, might seem to have removed all difficulties, satisfied all grievances, and to have come as near perfection as human organizations may. And it has indeed only one flaw.

If the young couple about to build their perfect home could be made to exclaim: "We've got just enough. Let's talk to a REGISTERED architect about it!"; if the chairman of companies said: "Well, gentlemen, this is a matter for our REGISTERED architect"—all would we well.

But they don't, and won't and why should they. So out of decent regard for the English language the sensible thing seems to be to see that they don't need to.



The Architects' Journal
Westminster, S.W. 1
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T e l e g r a m s
B u i l d a b l e
P a r i s
L o n d o n

N O T E S & T O P I C S

PARIS EXHIBITION

MR. OLIVER HILL has designed the British Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition. We may, perhaps, expect something of that opulence which characterised the main room at the Design and Industries Exhibition at the R.A. If I am right, our Imperialism will be fittingly contrasted with the lesser powers; Denmark and Switzerland, it will be remembered, put up very simple little structures at the Brussels Exhibition.

*

British Architecture is not, however, to be merely represented by the Pavilion itself; there is to be an exhibition of photographs arranged by the R.I.B.A. Forty feet of wall, in two instalments, in a curved corridor has been allotted to this by the Department of Overseas Trade. Four hundred and eighty inches.

*

Careful as well as generous, the D.O.T. is leaving nothing to chance. Nothing which is unworthy of the name of British is to be allowed, and they therefore deputed two of their officials to censor the Institute's choice of photographs. This was stopped.

*

The French, pardonably perhaps, are not in the habit of taking our major architecture very seriously, and so we are to be represented in Paris by such buildings as may be said to belong to "le week-end," an institution for which we have hitherto been respected on the continent, and which was once exclusively our own. I wonder whether the French will be surprised at these placid and traditional cottages typifying the Englishman's desire for rest from Friday to Monday—will they expect more signs of enjoyment or exercise, more diving boards and racket courts, more aperitif tables on flat roofs, more sunbathing? The really modern "le week-end" is, after all, so French.

STUDENTS' EVENING AT THE R.I.B.A.

Last week Mr. Darcy Braddell, as Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, gave an address to students at the R.I.B.A. prize-giving. In holding before them the noble ideals which inspired their predecessors down the ages Mr. Braddell was not afraid to speak strongly. "If the ideal," he said, "should chance to be one with which you personally are not in sympathy, or worse still, are too thick-skinned to be conscious of, and you spurn the building in consequence, then . . . you are merely exhibiting prejudices common to the lay person who proudly tells you that he knows nothing about art . . ."

*

Mr. Braddell then made a sly hit at our left-wingers—"Don't, please, tell me you justify your choice of medium because it is modern or functional or reflects the aspirations of the Labour Party. . . ." Well, well, it is Mr. Braddell, not me, who has brought in politics, and I admit that the ideals of H.M. Opposition are not always as self-evident as they might be; at any rate, they seem to be ideals with which the speaker was not personally in sympathy. I have, of course, too much respect for Mr. Braddell to believe that he is not conscious of them.

*

The Chairman of the Board then cleared the modernist air quite a lot. As to whether one did or did not use a flat roof was, he said, "purely a matter of taste."

*

The R.I.B.A. might, by the way, take the students' evenings in hand; curiously enough they still have more of the savour of the Conduit Street days than any other of the Institute's activities. A first step should be a thorough overhauling of the conditions and juries attached to the prizes themselves. The real *avant garde* of the students is far too busy arranging to build its brave new world to bother very much with musicians' houses on Italian islands.

*

This is, perhaps, a pity, as they missed, amongst other things, Mr. Braddell's address. It may also account for a tendency I have noticed in recent years for the A.A. and Liverpool schools to turn out real live architects instead of mopping up the prizes as they used to do in their more academic days.

NEW YEAR HONOURS

My first reaction to the Birthday and New Year Honours is, I am afraid, to look down the list for names of members of my own profession. This year I drew a blank. There seem to be so many obscure honours awarded each year in even more extraordinarily obscure professions that one cannot help feeling that the arts do not get their fair share of these despised but seldom refused bouquets. However, I comforted myself by trying to compile a list of my own; one by one I ticked off on the fingers of one hand the great architectural achievements of 1936—reluctantly, I came to the conclusion that the P.M.'s advice to His Majesty had been impeccable.

*

Mr. Lewis-Dale, Deputy Director of Works and Buildings at the Air Ministry, seems to have received the nearest thing to an architectural honour. Mr. Dale is certainly going to be a very busy man in the years to come, especially



A fortnight ago Astragal chose Huddersfield as the cream of English Railway Stations: Mr. Norman Culley thereupon sent him this Christmas Card. Now will somebody please oblige with a drawing of Mr. Robert Atkinson's favourite, the Midland at Lincoln?

if arson becomes a common habit in Wales. He will also have a lot of tedious journeys to the new factories in one or other of the distressed areas—what a good thing this wasn't thought of before, or White Waltham might have been spoilt after all.

PEERAGE FOR WEST-END ARCHITECT QUASHED BY DUKE

By the way, talking of honours, do architects ever get anything better than a knighthood? There have, of course, been several architect peers, such as the ever deplorable Lord Grimthorpe, but these have been titles of an hereditary rather than an architectural nature. The nearest thing to it, I imagine, was when George IV took it into his fantastic mind to confer a Barony on Nash so that he might be one up on Soane and Wyattville. The Iron Duke, however, wasn't having any until Nash's accounts were passed and in order, and as Nash's accounts never were nor were ever likely to be in order, he died plain John Nash. A pity. He would have enjoyed a title so much more than most men.

MR. HOPE BAGENAL

Whatever Mr. Bagenal may have to say, he is always fascinating to listen to, and when he addressed the A.A. last week on "A Philosophy of Modernism," he had a great deal to say.

Perhaps too much. If I disagreed with Mr. Bagenal it was in his belief in Teutonism, an error which marred the otherwise perfect logic of Spengler's "Decline of the West"—there are other philosophers and romanticists besides Hegel and Nietzsche. They may have arrived later but they may, ultimately, be found to have arrived better. Mr. Bagenal also seemed to use the words rationalism and materialism as synonymous, but rationalism, dealing as it does with the atom and the nebula, must, if it is true to itself, include the emotional values too, whereas materialism is just—materialism.

*

To the would-be sophisticated and cosmopolitan student a word concerning "our racial genius and the rich variety of our provincial life" was not out of place. I have always admired Mr. Bagenal's power to mix pungent criticism with his own peculiarly personal sort of humour and his account of his first flight was typically illuminating; "... the experience of being in a paper bag dragged through the air by an elemental force..."

WHITEHALL

The rumours and denials last week over whether work on Mr. Vincent Harris's Government buildings in Whitehall is or is not to be suspended, will inevitably cause a revival of the general-turned-with-compliments story of the War.

*

For it is said that the Government was wondering if it would not be dangerous, in times of the aerial bomb, to concentrate 5,000 civil servants in a target of, to a keen bomber, mouth-watering distinction and dimensions.

*

Final decision has not yet arrived; and I fancy that, unofficially, it is the fact that the War Office is not to be a tenant of the new building which is causing all the public doubts over going on with the scheme.

*

Such lighter possibilities apart, the postponement of the scheme would be a tragedy for Mr. Vincent Harris in which he will have my most sincere sympathy. To win a competition before the War, to have the scheme postponed for thirty years, to be selected again as the architect, to prepare all drawings for a much bigger scheme, to start at last—and then again to have the work indefinitely postponed; that would be a record of ill-fortune outstanding even in architecture.

THE ASSESSORS

There is a terrible responsibility on the Assessors in the *News Chronicle* competition. The public, education architects and authorities are all waiting and watching; therefore the winning scheme must, for the reputation of architects, be *reasonable*. Simultaneously, this is a young man's competition. For the first time for years competitors have played to no gallery, no promoters, no individual's foibles, but have tried with tremendous sincerity to do the best according to their deepest personal beliefs.

*

Flattered in so rare a way, the Assessors may be relied upon to be equally serious in *their* work. And I neither envy them that work, nor do I care how long they take over it. It would be worth waiting three months to get the best.

ASTRAGA

NEWS

POINTS FROM
THIS ISSUE

- "A terrific responsibility for the assessors" 217
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- "An international housing congress is to be held in Paris next July" .. 228
- About two hundred and thirty designs were submitted in the News Chronicle Competition" 228

ROYAL OPENING?

It is hoped that the King will open, in October, the £250,000 extensions of the Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town, which are now nearing completion.

THEATRE INTO RESTAURANT

The Winter Garden Theatre, Drury Lane is to be converted into a restaurant. The scheme will cost £60,000. The architect is Mr. Andrew Mather.

AIRPORT PLAN OPPOSED

The village of Lullingstone, near Sevenoaks, is opposing the proposal to build an airport there, on the ground that many acres of the finest arable land in the county would be lost.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS,
WHITEHALL

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. R. S. Hudson, replying on behalf of the First Commissioner of Works to a question by Lt.-Commander Fletcher, said that no decision had been taken to abandon the Whitehall Gardens building scheme in connection with the new Government offices. The work had not been suspended.

NEW FLATS IN ISLINGTON

Salisbury House, a block of flats erected by the Islington and Finsbury Housing Association in Church Lane, Islington, was opened by the Duke of Kent last week.

SHAKESPEARE SCHEME

An association called the Globe-Mermaid Association of England and America has been formed to rebuild in replica Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, which was burned down in 1613, and the Mermaid Tavern, and to found an Elizabethan library and museum. The three buildings

THE
ARCHITECTS'
DIARY

Thursday, February 4

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, W.1. Exhibition of British Architecture. Until March 6, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.).

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Annual Exhibition of Photographs by Members. Until February 12, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION EXHIBITION. At the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. Until April 25. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 2.30 to 6 p.m.

ARCHITECTURE CLUB. At the Florence Restaurant, W.1. Supper Discussion: "National Trunk Roads: What are they to be?" 7.30 p.m.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. At the Hotel Metropole, Leeds. "Probability in Engineering." By J. B. M. Hay. 7.30 p.m.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Annual Dinner. At Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 "The Land Utilisation Survey of Britain." By Dr. L. Dudley. 7 p.m.

Friday, February 5

R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. Annual Dinner. 7 for 7.30 p.m.

Monday, February 8

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION. At George Street, S.W.1. "Large Scale Map Revision from Air Photographs." By Major R. L. Brown. 6.30 p.m.

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION EXHIBITION. At the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. "Floodlighting, with special reference to Festive Occasions." By H. Lingard. 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 10

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi W.C.2. "Applications of Photography to Scientific and Technical Problems." By Olaf F. Bloch. 8.15 p.m.

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. Annual Dinner. At the Connaught Rooms, London. 6.30 for 7 p.m.

R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. Social Evening, arranged by the Social Committee.

LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU, 2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2. Discussion on: "Regulations for the Installation of Electrical Services." To be opened by C. Lovett Gill. 7 p.m.

would be grouped together on the new South Embankment of the Thames, between Westminster and Blackfriars. The scheme is estimated to cost £250,000.

CRAFTSMANSHIP

Mr. Lionel B. Budden, Head of the Liverpool School of Architecture in a speech at the distribution of the awards in the Building Department of the Liverpool City Technical College last week said that one often heard the phrase "the machine age" used in a prejudicial sense, and there still lingered something of the attitude of Ruskin and William Morris to machinery. But the boys and girls of to-day were, as one observer had put it, "born modern," and they were excited and interested by machinery. We were beginning to realize that the architect and the engineer were today indispensable to each other and that they should collaborate in the real sense. He continued: "Building should, in my view always result in architecture. True collaboration means that all those people who can contribute to the ultimate result should be given their chance of doing so. That means a very careful training, particularly for the architect, who must learn how to make contacts and to get the best contributions out of those people who are engaged with him in the joint undertaking."

GENERAL POSITION IN THE
BUILDING INDUSTRY

"A further improvement in the position of the building industry took place during

the third quarter of 1936, activity rising to a new record level" states the current issue of *The Building Industries Survey*. "The production of building materials and building, according to the Board of Trade index number, rose to a new high level, 7 per cent. above that of a year ago and 64 per cent. above the average level of 1930."

"The number of houses erected in England and Wales during the year ended September 30, 1936, was a record, exceeding the previous such year, which was a record at the time, by 6.6 per cent., but the number erected by private enterprise declined. The record rate of private enterprise building recorded in the six months ended March 31, 1935, has not been equalled in any subsequent half-year, thus fully confirming the forecast made in *The Survey* more than a year ago."

"The estimated value of buildings for which plans were passed by 146 provincial local authorities during the first nine months of the year was also a record, exceeding the previous record established last year by 5.4 per cent."

"Housing activity is well maintained on the basis of past plans with some change at the source, increased building by local authorities more than compensating for a decline by private enterprise. The building plan figures for dwelling-houses, however, which foreshadow future activity, have a slight but definite downward tendency. Plans passed for houses in the third quarter were 3.7 per cent. less than a year ago, and the total for the first nine months of the year is 1.2 per cent. less than in 1935. This may be a temporary result of the more stringent mortgage terms adopted by most building societies as from October 1, and increased employment and higher wages hold out some hope of a reversal of the slight change in trend, provided the cost of living does not rise markedly."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Fred Broadbent, architect to the Leeds Education Authority for the past 29 years, will retire on superannuation at the end of March.

Mr. Frank Gibney, M.INST.R.A., has removed his offices from 16 Westmoreland Street to 29 Merrion Square North, Dublin. Telephone No.: 62,600.

Mr. G. V. Seymour, P.A.S.I., Chartered Surveyor, would be glad to receive general catalogues of various products of the building trade in reference to residential property. Address: Station Approach, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

THE LATE H. A. PELLY

We regret to record the death, at the age of 81, of Mr. Herbert Alexander Pelly, F.R.I.B.A., of Richmond, Surrey. Mr. Pelly received his architectural education at the King's College, London, and was articled to Mr. Edward A. Gruning. His appointments included: Surveyor to Seaford Convalescent Home, the Church of St. Catherine Cree, E.C., and the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, E.C.

L.C.C.

At Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council the Housing and Public Health Committee reported the acceptance of tenders for

the erection of over 500 new flats in London to accommodate 2,430 persons, at a cost of over £281,000. The proposals include:—

1: Erection of a further block of 24 flats on the Browning Estate, Southwark, at a cost of over £10,000.

2: Erection of 93 flats at the Hanbury Street site, Betts Street site and Quaker Street area, Stepney, at a cost of nearly £48,700.

3: Construction, at a cost of £13,500, of another 25 flats at the Whitmore Estate, Shoreditch.

4: Construction of 163 flats on the extension of Stamford Hill Estate, Hackney, at a cost of nearly £105,000. This will bring the total number of dwellings on the estate to over 500.

5: Erection of four more blocks containing 169 flats in Summer Road, Camberwell, at a cost of £90,000.

6: Erection of a block of 28 flats in the neighbourhood of Garden Street, Camberwell. The work will cost over £14,000.

The Committee also submitted a scheme for the acquisition, by means of a compulsory purchase order, of about 87 acres of land at Kidbrooke Way, Greenwich, for development as a cottage housing estate. The Council was recommended to vote a sum of £130,000 for the acquisition and partial development of the land.

AN INVITATION FROM GERMANY

The following notice was published in the current issue of the *R.I.B.A. Journal*:—

"The R.I.B.A. has received an invitation from Herr Carl Diening, the Secretary of the Westphalian section of the Reichskammer der bildenden Künste, Fachgruppe Architekten, for twelve architects to visit Münster and its neighbourhood as the guests of the Westphalian architects, with the suggestion that a similar visit should be arranged for twelve of the German architects to England.

"The matter has been considered by the Foreign Relations Committee, who are of the opinion that Herr Diening's suggestion is a good one, but must be conditional on the absolute assurance that we, in this country, will be able to fulfil our part by providing hospitality for the Münster architects in return for the hospitality which they are offering us in their country.

"The following extracts from Herr Diening's letter are published at the request of the committee:—

DEAR MR. CARTER,

... The architects of Münster invite some English architects—perhaps 10 or 12—to come to Münster for 8 to 10 days at our expense. We would like to show them Münster with its famous old buildings. We would also visit with the English architects the West German towns (Dortmund, Essen, Düsseldorf, Köln, and so on) and the Rhenisch-Westphalian industrial districts and the State motor roads.

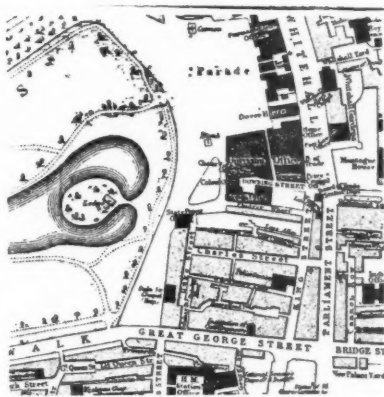
We are willing to pay all the expenses of their stay in Germany, and having ourselves, as you know, no means at the present time of getting abroad in the ordinary way, we hope to be able to go to England after this visit on the same terms. ...

I hope that you will be so kind as to give my proposal to the general meeting, and we should be very glad to be able to show our English colleagues the old culture of historic Germany and the most interesting works of modern Germany. You can fix the date of your stay yourself: I should only be glad to know about it as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

CARL DIENING.

"Any English architects who would like to take advantage of this offer, and who will be prepared to make a definite offer of hospitality to the German architects for their return visit here, or pay a definite sum (which will have to be arranged) to house and entertain the Germans, are asked to write without delay to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A."



TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN 1987

By A. Cooke

This article, submitted under the pseudonym of EDDRAM received an honourable mention in the Journal's town and territorial planning competition.

A LETTER FROM VITAMINIA

DEAR FRIEND,—How wonderful! At last I am in England. I arrived yesterday in my marvellous autogiro—you remember the model 1987—at Southampton. What a strange country! I was absolutely forbidden to continue my journey by autogiro, and they made me take the train. What a train! Do you remember those old illustrations we saw in father's library, that looked so prehistoric? All the way to London I was shaken and bumped, and when I arrived I looked exactly like a nigger, all covered with C.

I felt like a discoverer, and in fact still feel so. I am sure that Columbus and Cook must have had the same intense excitement when they discovered America and New Zealand. Looking in my Baedeker, I found that when I arrived in London, I should have to go through a perfect maze of historical monuments, all classed by numbers, and I in fact alighted at Monument Historic No. 1, called "Victoria Station." It is impossible for me to describe to you the impression this "Victoria Station" made on me. It is so marvellous. All real antique! Each stone having its own history! One was conscious of the extraordinary historical events which must have happened on this very spot in years gone by. Having heard that all English architects are geniuses, I unfortunately have forgotten the name of

the architect who built this station, for the moment, but I am sure that I shall find his portrait in the National Gallery, another historic monument. Goodness! The reception I received at Victoria Station! Knowing that one of the English forte is the reconstruction of historical scenes in their own surroundings, I was received by a crowd of people in period costumes, and I saw people dressed like Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, Buckingham, Nelson, Lady Hamilton, etc. The stationmaster came with a bunch of flowers, and welcomed me charmingly, in a strange English called "Oxonian," and dressed as an ambassador—the costume you will have seen in old 1900 illustrations, all covered with medals and ribbons and gold braid, with a monocle in his right eye.

They placed at my disposal an old machine called a Rolls-Royce, in which to make my tour of London. But I was already tired, so asked for an hotel. Darling, how exciting—the hotel! I felt exactly as if I had returned, really returned, to the olden times again. Do you remember when grandpa told us stories about the uncomfortable way people lived in the Middle Ages? The realization is more extraordinary than his stories. Imagine a small room, cold as an ice-chest, with a complicated machine above the bath. I was given an antique box of matches, and after explaining to me the way this machine worked, the hotel people left me alone with it. In lighting it, I almost burnt myself to death, and after the explosion, I noticed that a small stream of water was pouring into the bath. After freezing to death, I at last had my bath—three-quarters of an hour later!

Returning to my room I found the window wide open. Imagine opening a window in our age of air-conditioning! There was also a large dark hole in the wall with pieces of element C, sticks of wood, and paper, all this being surrounded by a wide marble frame, garlands, and symbolic figures. Remembering vaguely the function of this hole called "fire," I lit it, and received for my pains a cloud of smoke and smuts in my face. Still it was very cold in my room, and jumping into bed, I nearly broke as well as burnt my legs on a kind of porcelain pot full of hot water. Still, I slept well.

New morning came Queen Elizabeth, with a tray, upon which reposed an egg! Think of this! An egg, in this present age of vitamin extracts. There was also a piece of burnt fat. Queen Elizabeth poured into my cup a quantity of brownish water, and ordered me categorically to eat and drink all this. I was terribly impressed by her presence, and ate all these horrors, and became ill. I stayed in bed and called for a doctor. An old gentleman came in, dressed like an undertaker. Before

he questioned me, he discoursed at length about French literature at the beginning of the twentieth century, and astrology. When I asked him—quite nicely you understand—why he was discussing all these rather extraneous matters, he replied that he was only a doctor because his great great grandfather had been one, and it was in the tradition of his family. After having talked for about two hours on these subjects, he at last prescribed two tablets of a medicine called "Aspirin." I felt worse than ever, but, miraculously, I got better.

I began my Great Tour of London. What a marvellous museum is this town called London! Picture to yourself numberless historical monuments, surrounded by trees and parks, and every one housing only employees of the Government, who are there to help tourists. London is a quarantine island of art and history, and what wonderful monuments and buildings have I seen there. I have seen the very stone against which Stanley Baldwin knocked out his famous pipe. It is nicely polished, and surrounded by an iron railing, and there is a large inscription "Please do not touch." Another stone had a small hole in it, and the inscription said that it was upon this stone that the famous Lady Askford and Oxwith used to sit. She was a very well-known social philosopher, you know.

Afterwards I came to a big hall, marvellously proportioned and decorated with marble. In the middle was a beautiful ebony table and upon it, a large crystal case. Inside the case was a glutinous mass of yellowish colour. I asked the guide what it was. Tears came into his eyes, and he stammered "That Madam, is the Fog of London." He spoke with bitterness of that far, beautiful time, when there was yet fog in London. When I left the building, he gave me a small replica of this preserved fog, as a souvenir. I am bringing it to show to you.

I also saw sections of a very modern house of the year 1936. These were really interesting. Imitation of Queen Anne style mixed with Art Decoratif of 1925, every room having the great coal fire, and furnished in imitation Louis Seize. A special pamphlet was written about this house, in which was discussed at length the question of Art and Proportion. I could not see any art nor any proportion either in the pamphlet or in the model, but you know I am not very competent in this subject.

Continuing through other rooms, I saw beautiful statues of ancient Greece, and beside them, as beautiful plaster casts of the Trojan Column. I saw Constables beside Turners, in a propor-

tion of one Constable to twenty Turners—and so on, and so on. I can only give you, by these examples, some idea of the marvellous feeling that the English people have for history and art.

I cannot judge the architecture very well, but I have the feeling that Italy and Denmark have had a great influence on English architecture. It was only when I saw the slum quarters and the City (I will tell you about the City later) that I felt the real English architecture, a style which I have never seen in other countries. It is impossible for me to describe this style to you. It is outside the human scale. It is—gorgeous!

Now about the City. I cannot tell you much about it. I will not speak from the architectural point of view. I was shown only one of the offices of the City. I can't describe it. I fainted. I am so happy that no one lives there any more, but I am terribly sorry for the poor employees who are forced to remain there to show the tourists over.

What marvellous courtyards there are in London; quiet, charming, full of simple proportions, giving a feeling of contemplation. I am sure that the people who lived in these inns were great, outstanding people. I also visited a so-called "public house," and was received by Sir Walter Raleigh and the Duke of Buckingham. I played a very interesting game called "darts" and I beat everybody. When I left, a very handsome man ran after me with a fountain pen in his hand. He said that he was Mr. Eden, and that he wished absolutely to sign a Pact of Non-Aggression with me.

Darling, I am too tired to talk about London any more. Do you remember that wonderful classical book called "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" where the heroine gives her impressions about London? She says "London is marvellous." I agree. It is.

When I asked where the real English people live now I was told that they are outside the barbed-wire entanglements which now surround London. Strangers, foreigners, are not accepted there, and the English people live a calm and contemplative life, cultivating their national talent, called "Hobium Anglicanum." This sometimes takes strange forms; for instance, there are some who collect postcards, others who look for masterpieces in second-hand shops, others who collect photographs of cricket champions, besides, the many collectors of Champagne corks, match boxes, stamps, cigarette cards and ashtrays. These are only one part of this marvellous talent called "Hobium Anglicanum."

Heil Hitler III!

Your loving friend,
VITAMINIA 8759830 Series B.

ARBITRATION BILL CONFERENCE AT THE R.I.B.A.

The provisions of the Arbitration Bill now before the House of Lords were considered at a Conference, representative of the building industry and of building owners, convened by Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Building Industries National Council and held recently in the R.I.B.A. Building.

Lord Amulree, K.C., G.B.E., presided over the Conference, and the chief speakers in support of the Bill were Lord Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., who introduced the measure into the House of Lords, and Mr. W. T. Creswell, K.C., Hon. A.R.I.B.A. Those present, who numbered about 85, were widely representative, not only of the building industry, but also of building owners, including Government Departments, the London County Council, important borough councils, the chief banks and insurance companies, professional and industrial associations, the London Chamber of Commerce and other interests concerned with contracts.

Lord Amulree said that the Bill was a short measure amending the Arbitration Acts, 1889-1934, and sought to remedy a grievance which had been experienced for many years by the building industry and particularly by contractors. The main clause in the Bill provided that any arbitration clause in a contract which provided that "a party to the agreement or any engineer, architect, surveyor, officer, servant or agent employed by him" should be the umpire or sole arbitrator shall be void.

Lord Askwith said that the initiation of the Bill was really due to Lord Atkin, a very learned judge, who had pointed to the need for this reform after the passing of the Arbitration Act of 1934. Previously contracts providing that a servant of a party to it should be sole arbitrator had been criticized by learned judges who had often employed quite strong language.

Sir Lynden Macassey, head of the Parliamentary Bar, was enthusiastically in support of the Bill but was unfortunately precluded from attending the Conference. In addition, letters in support of the Bill had been sent by municipal authorities, engineers, surveyors, builders, auctioneers and every conceivable kind of person or association interested in contracts.

Architects and surveyors felt it was a bad position that they should have to arbitrate on differences between their principals and contractors to whom they gave orders, while the other side, and particularly the building trades, felt that it was an unfair position that a man should be judge in his own cause.

The Bill, which had received a considerable measure of support in the House of Lords, sought to remedy this position. It did not stop or limit arbitration. It provided that if any clause in a contract nominated a party to the contract or anyone employed by him as sole arbitrator, then that clause should be void. The parties could then agree on an independent arbitrator, or agree to ask a third party, such as the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to nominate an independent

arbitrator, or apply to the Court to appoint an independent arbitrator. Matters of differences, such as those requiring immediate decision, which were not specified in the arbitration clause, could be left as at present in the discretion of the architect or engineer, but matters coming under an arbitration clause had to be the subject of a real, independent arbitration.

Lord Askwith commended the Bill to the Conference as an advance in forwarding the case of arbitration.

Mr. W. T. Creswell said that, from his experience in legal matters concerning the building industry, he felt that the principle of the Bill would commend itself to the conference. The whole point of arbitration was that there must be a judicial enquiry, but only too often, when the arbitrator was an officer of a local authority, there was no judicial enquiry or hearing of witnesses. Moreover, the matter was often prejudged in the mind of such an arbitrator. Yet the Court would hold under the existing law that there had been a valid arbitration.

It had been said in the House of Lords that Section 14 of the Arbitration Act of 1934 rendered this Bill unnecessary, but that Section did not go far enough. It was necessary to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the arbitrator was dishonest before the court would help under that section.

He felt it would be generally agreed, not only by the building industry but also by borough surveyors and engineers, that no man should be placed in the position of being judge in his own cause.

Mr. Sydney Tatchell (President, the Building Industries National Council) said: The purport of the Bill had been very ably expounded and it needed no words of his to commend it to the meeting for their support. He felt that the opinion of the conference would be crystallized by the following resolution, which he had great pleasure in proposing for their acceptance: "That this Meeting approves the Provisions of the Arbitration Bill now before the House of Lords and will endeavour to secure its passage into Law."

Mr. J. M. Theobald (President, Chartered Surveyors' Institution) said that he would like to express his complete agreement with the Bill and that of the Chartered Quantity Surveyors by seconding the resolution.

Lord Amulree then declared the meeting open for discussion, and speakers in favour of the Resolution included representatives of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, the Institution of Structural Engineers, Auctioneers, the Federation of Specialists and Sub-contractors, the London Chamber of Commerce.

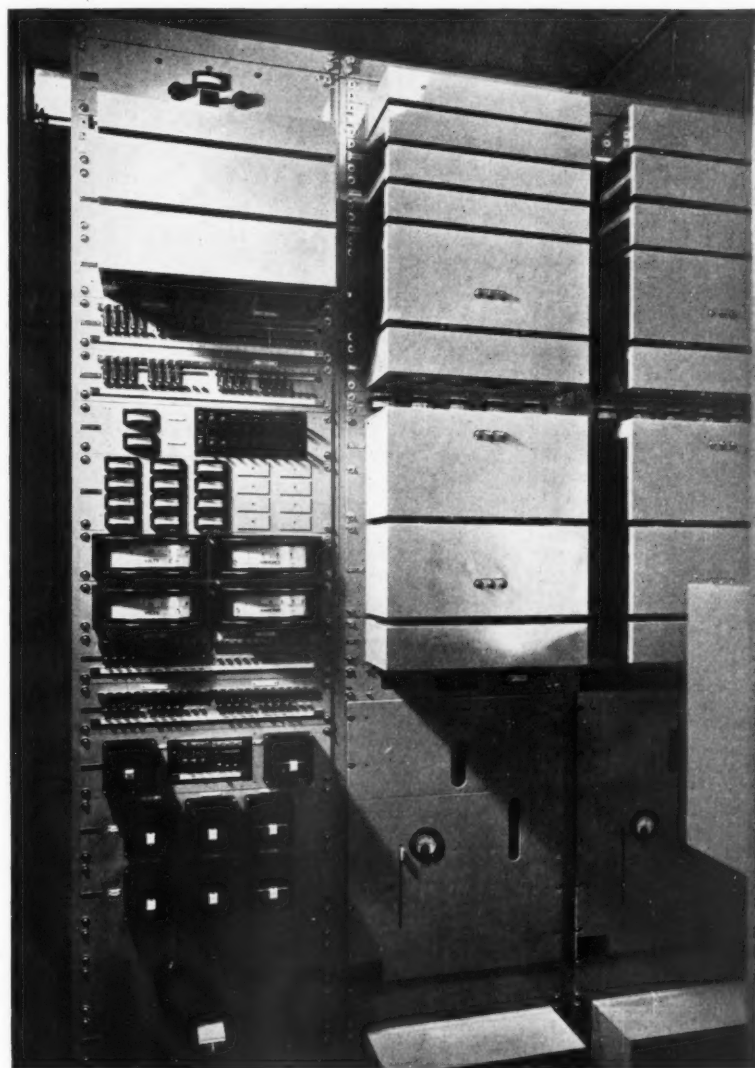
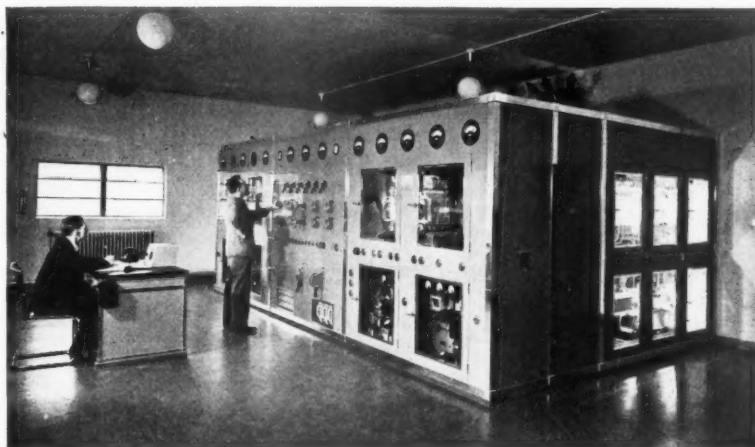
The resolution was carried unanimously.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

On January 22 Mr. Charles H. Hutton, B.Arch., gave the first of two lectures to the University of Liverpool Architectural Society dealing with the London underground railway system, and introduced the subject with a brief survey of the problems involved in passenger transport in the Metropolis.

He mentioned the natural tendency for various activities to concentrate themselves

PENMON TRANSMITTING STATION



The new transmitting station at Penmon in Anglesey was opened on Monday last. The photographs show: top, the transmitter and programme control desk; bottom, part of the high-frequency drive and synchronising apparatus in the control room.

in separate localities, and pointed out that it was not possible for the majority of people to live near to their place of employment. These two factors demanded an efficient form of transport which must be rapid on account of the distances involved; surface transport being too slow and unable in itself to deal with the volume of traffic. Earlier experiments with an underground railway had proved its practicability and popularity, and with the development of electric traction its scope had extended rapidly. Until recent years the Tube Railways had developed naturally under the control of separate companies, but these had now all been amalgamated under the control of the London Passenger Transport Board, which had commenced the task of welding the different units into one interlocking system. It was interesting to note, he added, that the recent extension of the Piccadilly line to Cockfosters, in open country, thus encouraged people to move out of the town, and was a reversal of the earlier railway principle of bringing the population into the city.

Dealing with the administration proper, he said that after consideration of traffic problems by the Board, all new work was entrusted to a committee of technical experts working in consultation with engineer and architect. Mr. Hutton attributed the tremendous improvement in the standard of design of Underground work to the influence of Mr. Frank Pick, and to the skill of Mr. Charles Holden.

Turning to the nature of the architect's problem, he said that all work below ground was of a highly technical engineering character, the architect himself being restricted in scope, his function being that of a decorator in the sense that he could not control the constructional work, although this restriction did not apply to work above the ground.

Mentioning the important considerations in design, the lecturer thought that these could be divided at the outset into two groups—planning and construction. The problem was primary one of use, controlled and ordered by imagination. With construction was united the question of material, the choice of which was conditioned by cost, maintenance and appearance. In the design of Bond Street entrance and the stations on the Morden extension, good use had been made of Portland stone in association with primary red and blue enamel, with floodlighting at night.

Dealing with planning, the lecturer said that the first consideration was that the station must provide the maximum convenience for the public. Everything should be arranged on the natural path from the entrances to the platforms. Rush hours and slack periods required special consideration, flexibility being a necessity as exemplified in the provision of three distinct types of booking facilities—a booking booth, automatic booking machines and an auxiliary booking window. Shops were usually placed near the entrances, accessible to passers-by as well as to the travelling public, and adequate space had to be provided for publicity. In this connection the Underground posters were of a very high standard, and were to be welcomed in station design for their colour, freshness and general interest.

LETTERS

FROM

READERS

A. E. HURST

CHARLES MATTINGLY

H. L. NATHAN

R.A. Exhibition

SIR,—I wish strongly to protest against Astragal's very slighting reference to Cyril Farey's work, in the New Year's Issue of the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

When he says that he admires this work enormously and does not wish to criticize the practitioners of "this peculiar art," how can one believe this to be sincere when he afterwards condescendingly says that "It is all done by hand: a perfectly legitimate minor art—like poker-work or bead embroidery?" One cannot help feeling a sneer in that remark. A minor art indeed! The rendering of Architectural perspectives is surely one of the highest forms of commercial art, demanding the same vision, draughtsmanship and highly developed technique, and who would accuse McKnight Kauffer, Tom Purvis, or Norman Wilkinson of practising a minor art?

Farey's work needs no defending by me or anyone else—the fact that about a dozen of his drawings were hung in last year's R.A. Exhibition speaks for itself—but to allow Astragal's remarks to pass without comment would be, I feel, a great injustice.

A. E. HURST

[Astragal replies: Like the distinction of Mr. Farey's drawings, Mr. Hurst's letter speaks for itself. But in justice to Mr. Farey, I must again point out that my note referred to perspectives of completed buildings in an exhibition of architecture; and that perspective is relevant to architecture only in connection with a proposed building. Further, the use of Mr. Farey's name in the title to my note, was intended as a tribute to eminence, not as a personal attack.]

The Architectural Evolution of Licensed Premises

SIR,—Today, with the aid of Licensing Justices and the brewers, the architect is allowed and encouraged to bring out all that is best in design and accommodation. Great strides have been made wherever possible; spaciousness has succeeded the secreted closet system of bars, seating has become better, and the Continental café system has largely come into being.

The cellar itself, under the guidance of the present-day architect, has become a place of cleanliness and, I might almost say, beauty, a great improvement on the one-time unhygienic condition of these places.

CHARLES MATTINGLY

Housing Estates

SIR,—May I call attention to the urgent need of providing centres for social intercourse upon new housing estates?

While some local authorities have reserved sites on their estates for places of worship, schools and shops, in very few cases has there been any definite provision for buildings suitable for use by voluntary social organizations. It is surely incontestable that the main purpose of an enlightened and progressive housing policy should be to make the people more happy as well as more healthy.

Local authorities have adequate powers under the Housing Acts for the provision of buildings which would be beneficial to the inhabitants of new houses. There is no State subsidy for such buildings, and the cost of providing them must accordingly be borne by the local authorities. However, the maintenance of such buildings as Community Centres has now become part of a local authority's general housing account, and this means that any surplus in that account may be utilized for the maintenance of such Centres.

A well-planned Community Centre should envisage a whole range of activities both of cultural interest and practical use, and it should not be difficult to determine the precise needs of any particular area.

The list of municipalities that have provided Community Centres or public halls in connection with housing schemes includes Birmingham, Brighton, Carlisle, Exeter, Manchester, Sheffield, Smethwick and Southgate, and it is strongly urged that other local authorities should press forward with this necessary work. It is not good that working-class families on our new housing estates should feel that they are segregated in dormitory suburbs and without a happy social life.

H. L. NATHAN

PEARL ASSURANCE BUILDING, BOURNEMOUTH



DESIGNED BY

McGRATH AND

GOODESMITH

GENERAL PROBLEM—Office building to replace a small existing brick structure. Accommodation is provided for a suite of offices on the first floor for the owners; offices for letting on the upper floors; and shops, each with its own store space, on the ground and basement floors. Town planning requirements limited the vertical height on the building line and necessitated the setting back of the top floor. The photograph shows a general view from the corner of Old Christchurch Street and Fir Vale Road. The complete scheme includes the erection of a further portion, some 30 ft. long, on the right of the building.

PEARL ASSURANCE BUILDING, BOURNEMOUTH:

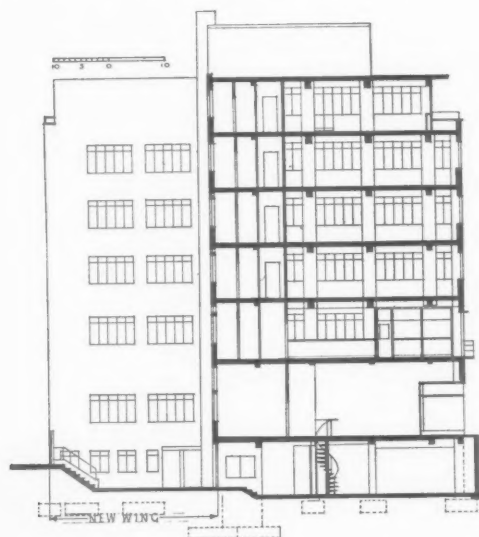
B



CONSTRUCTION—Foundations, basement floor, retaining walls and underpinning to party wall: reinforced concrete, rods and mesh, with waterproofing liquid added. Structural skeleton: steel frame, concrete encased, with deep lintels down to heads of windows. Floors and roof: precast, hollow concrete and hollow tile slabs; roof covered with asphalt. Walls: panel walls on street elevations in 9-in. cellular bricks; in area, 11-in. cavity. Internal walls: 9-in. cellular bricks. Partition walls: $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cellular bricks; partitions, 3-in. hollow pumice concrete blocks. Staircase: reinforced concrete, designed as a slab producing a continuous soffit unbroken by intermediate beams.

The photograph above shows the corner shop entrance. The window glazing is housed into terra cotta reveals at the sides and top and into the terrazzo stall riser at the bottom.

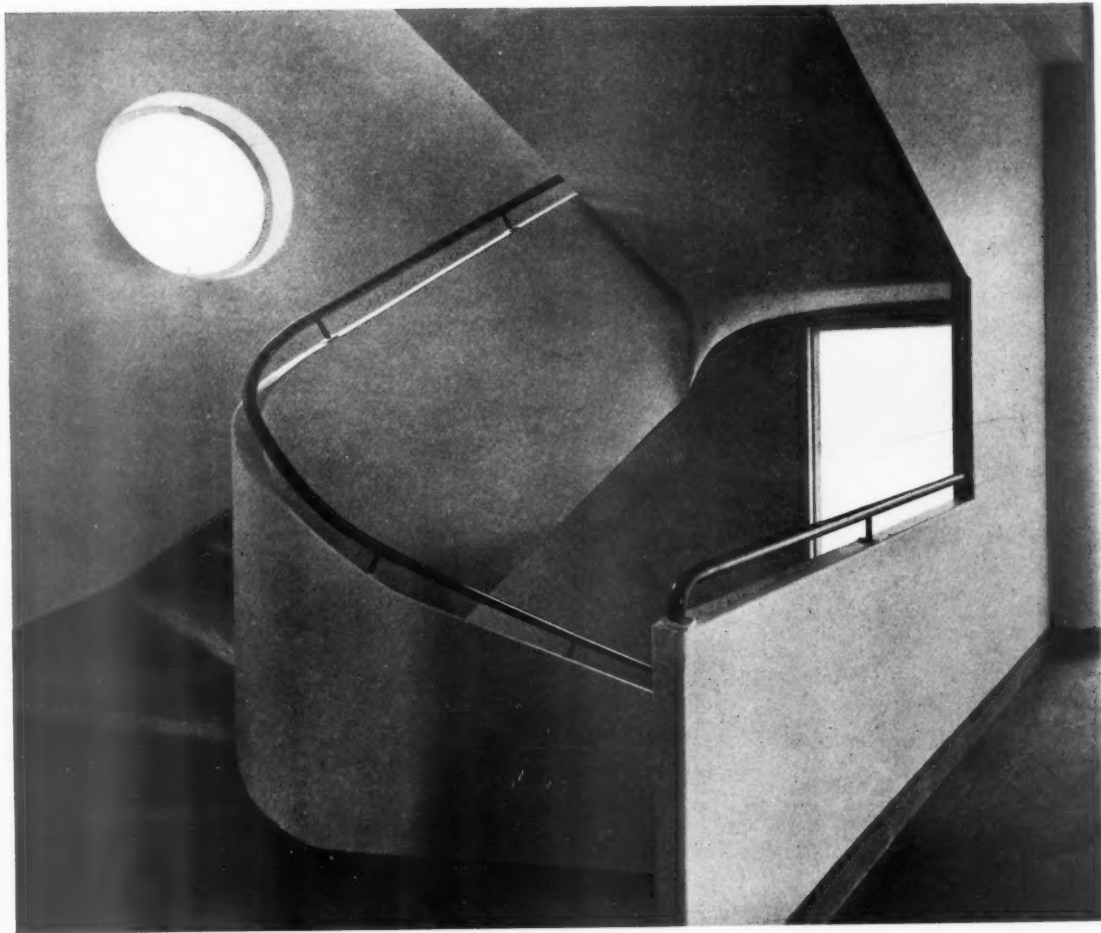
The photograph on the right is of the main entrance. It has a terra cotta surround. The enclosing wall on the right, broken by a bronze ventilating grille and by letter boxes, is in buff-coloured terrazzo facing slabs. The stall riser is in black terrazzo laid in situ with glazed apertures in $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. solid cast plate; the terrazzo steps have non-slip tile nosing strips; and the polished mahogany entrance doors are glazed with $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Georgian wired polished plate. The blind lath is in bronze sheet; and the lettering is out of half-round solid bronze. The soffit to the balcony is exposed concrete, buff colour.



SECTION THROUGH THE
NEW BUILDING WITH FUTURE
WING ON THE LEFT

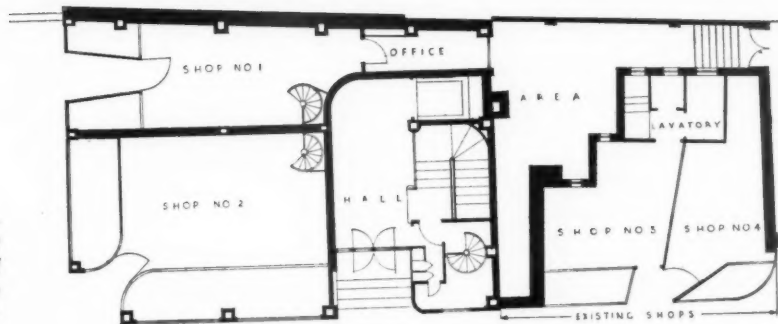


BY M c G R A T H AND G O O D E S M I T H

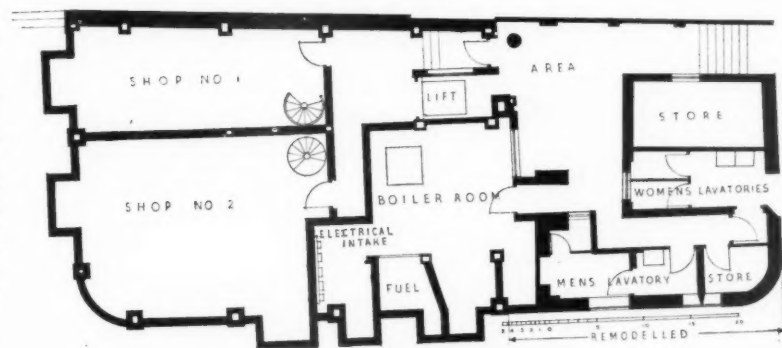
**ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—**

The elevations to the two street fronts are faced with buff-coloured terra cotta slabs, the majority of the slabs being 20 ins. by 10 ins. by 1 in. thick. The temporary external wall—the complete scheme includes a further portion some 30 ft. long—is rendered, and painted white, as also are the lift motor room, tank room and flue. The area walls are lined with white glazed facing bricks; and the external soffits are in exposed concrete, coloured. Windows are steel, zinc sprayed, and painted white. They are of standard sections and sizes above the first floor level. All external hand-railing, in steel tubes, downpipes, etc., are painted white.

The photograph is of the main staircase.



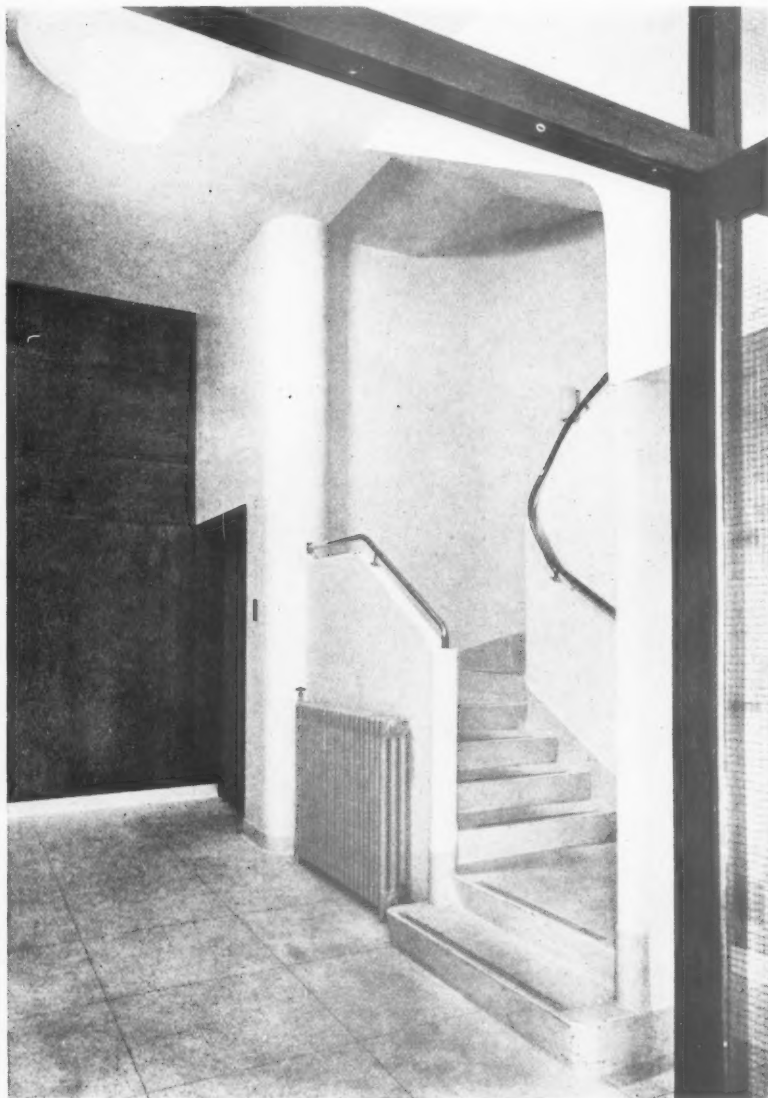
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

PEARL ASSURANCE BUILDING, BOURNEMOUTH

DESIGNED BY
McGRATH AND
GOODESMITH



INTERNAL FINISHES—Office floors and passages are Jarrah interlocking wood blocks; first floors, rubber tiling; and lavatory floors are buff terrazzo. The entrance hall floor and lower flights of stairs are in buff terrazzo; the upper flights of stairs in granolithic. Walls and ceilings generally are finished in hard plaster, painted cream; stair walls are matt washable paint; and lavatory walls light green enamel paint. The office partitions on the first floor are in Australian walnut.

SERVICES—Central heating is by radiators and hot water. A vertical pipe duct extends the full height of the building and houses the main switches and meters.

The photographs show: above, the entrance hall, with wall panelling in blackbean; left, the balcony on the fifth floor. The cantilevered hood is in concrete, painted light green.

For list of general and sub-contractors see page 246.



Crystal Palace, painted in 1871 by Pissarro while he was living in Norwood after his studio in Paris had been destroyed in the Franco-Prussian War. (Lefèvre Galleries)

EXHIBITIONS

[By D. COSENS]

The Wildenstein Galleries are showing the largest collection of Seurat's painting that has ever been gathered together, even in Paris, and a very interesting collection it is.

Writing in 1899 of the "Divisionist" technique which Seurat and he were developing from the researches into light and colour of Monet and Pissarro, Signac said: "The Neo-Impressionist painters are those who have established the so-called 'Divisionist' technique, employing as their method of expression the optical mixture of tones and tints. These painters, respecting the permanent laws of art, rhythm, measure and contrast, have been brought to this technique by their desire to attain a maximum of luminosity, colour and harmony which it has seemed to them impossible to obtain by any other method of expression."

The Neo-Impressionist convention was very complex, the picture being built up like a mosaic with a carefully arranged contrast of small spots of pure prismatic colour, arranged according to a scientifically worked-out formula, to obtain the effect of light and a greater intensity of colour. The shadows were always slightly tinted with the complementary colour of the light.

Seurat, who was the founder of this very slow, accurate and painstaking school of painting, often worked for a year on one picture, and much longer on his famous "Grande Jatte." Dying suddenly at the age of thirty-two, he had only sold two pictures in his life.

At this exhibition his "Seine at Courbevoie" and his "Poudreuse" are outstandingly fine, and his many studies for the "Grande Jatte" are of particular interest to all who are familiar with the reproductions of that masterpiece.

There are also nine paintings by his disciple Signac which include his lovely "Château de Comblaz" and "Gazomètres," and some hitherto perhaps less well known but extremely interesting work by Delavallée, Dubois-Pillet, Palet, Gausson and Hayet.

Both Pissarro and Sisley are well represented at the Lefèvre Galleries, by work covering nearly the whole range of their careers. That Pissarro was a pupil of Corot is very evident in his early work. He experimented all his life in his painting, and his transitions from tradition to the technique of Seurat can be seen side by side. No. 1, "Bord de Seine," the earliest shown, painted in 1866, and No. 14, "Le Bassin Duquesne à Dieppe," painted in 1902, shortly before he died, are a generation apart in years but equally and unmistakably Pissarros.

The Sisleys, perhaps through some similarity of outlook, possess many of the same qualities, and apart from this joint exhibition, one tends to think of these two painters together. All Sisley's work is fine and sensitive, and "Les Premières Neiges à Louveciennes" and "Le Barrage du Loing à St. Mammès" are specially notable.

The French and English paintings at the same gallery ask for comparison—and the French win. Frances Hodgkins and R. O. Dunlop do much for their side, but the French score heavily with a charming Boudin, some unequal but interesting Bonnards, a recent and lovely Derain, and a pre-Tahiti Gauguin that helps to remind one that he really was, in spite of his later work, a painter sometimes worthy of a place amongst the great impressionists of his day.

At Tooth's there are drawings and carvings by John Skeaping. The carvings are disappointing, but the drawings of race-horses, the circus, bull-fights, and acrobats are quick and sure and full of action. "Flying Trapeze," and "Equestrian Acrobatics" are particularly good.

At 12 Bedford Square, Lund Humphries are showing a collection of travel posters from many countries. All have one object, to encourage travellers to a particular place and roughly they can be divided into two sections, whatever their nationality—those that make their appeal by direct and perhaps idealized illustration of the place advertised, and those that attract attention by a design to which the actual advertisement is subsidiary. McKnight Kauffer is probably the best

known designer of the latter school, and judging by his influence on poster work, the most successful. His technique is, generally speaking, to make a design that is, in itself, so interesting that one looks at it. Often it is irrelevant to the object advertised, but that doesn't matter, one looks—and that really is the important point—because the poster itself is clever or amusing. There is perhaps some rebellion in the human mind against having things rammed home in all too naturalistic detail—at any rate, to some of us there is an infinitely stronger appeal, a more definite urge to the Mediterranean, the Greek Isles, or whatever our own particular Mecca is, in some of the P. and O. and Orient stylized posters of ships, than in all the realistic Lidos lavishly equipped with bathing-beauties of the direct-appeal school of advertising.

In the same growing category of slightly abstract advertising are Len Lye's new Post Office films "Colour Box" and "Rainbow"—and these are relevant here because their aim is identical—amuse people with a clever design and they will probably remember, and almost certainly not resent, the few words in simple lettering at the end.

At this exhibition there are few Kauffers, and no Underground posters. Cassandre stands out as infinitely the best artist, and both his L.M.S. poster and those of Paris are extremely good. The Orient line, Spain, and the U.S.S.R. are also interesting, and the exhibition is worth a visit if only to see what is supposed to induce us to buy a ticket to one place rather than another.

Seurat and his Contemporaries. The Wildenstein Galleries, 147 New Bond Street. Till February 27.

Pissarro, Sisley, and British and French Paintings. Lefèvre Galleries, 12 King Street, St. James's. Till February 6.

British Contemporary Art. Messrs. Rosenberg and Helft, 31 Bruton Street, W.1. Till February 20.

Drawings and carvings by John Skeaping. Paintings by Beatrice Bland. Tooth's, 155 New Bond Street. Till February 13.

Wilhelm Kaufman. Storran Galleries, 106 Brompton Road. Till February 20.

Young Belgian Artists. The London Gallery, 28 Cork Street, W.1. Till February 27.

Travel Posters. Lund Humphries, 12 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Till February 6.

R. I. B. A.



COUNCIL MEETING

Following are some notes from the minutes of a recent meeting of the Council of the R.I.B.A.

The R.I.B.A. Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools: R.I.B.A. Prizes for Sketches: On the recommendation of the Board it was agreed to amend the regulations for this competition to the effect that competitors who submit measured drawings should send

their original dimensioned notes from which the drawings were made.

The Soane Medallion, 1934: The Board reported that it had approved the portfolio of work submitted as a result of the tour by Mr. Hubert Bennett, Soane Medallist 1934.

Programmes of Study proposed by Prize Winners: The Board reported that it had approved the programmes of study submitted by the following Prize Winners: Mr. L. W. D. Wall (Archibald Dawnay Scholar, 1936-37); Mr. N. P. Thomas (Archibald Dawnay Scholar, 1936-37); and Mr. John Mytton (Archibald Dawnay Scholar, 1936-37).

University of Durham: Mr. Harold Oswald (F), President of the Northern Architectural Association, was appointed to act as the R.I.B.A. delegate at the Centenary Celebration of the University of Durham to be held on July 3, 1937.

International Congress on Art Education, Drawing and Art Applied to Industry: It was agreed to make a contribution of £5 5s. towards the cost of the International Congress on Art Education, Drawing and Art Applied to Industry, to be held in Paris in 1937.

Reinstatement: The following ex-members were reinstated: As Fellow: Mr. John William Mawson. As Associates: Messrs. John Byers, Hubert Ernest Gilford, Maung Tun Sein and William Irving Watson. As Licentiates: Messrs. Wilfred Joseph Dilley (Retd. L.) and Clement Frost Overly.

Resignations: The following resignations were accepted with regret: Major Frederick William Moore (F) and Messrs. Trevor Mervyn Daniel (A), Theodore Nelson Newham (A), Denis Balmforth Smith (A), John Humphreys Spender (A), and George Herbert Anderson (L).

Transfer to the Retired Members Class: The following members were transferred to the Retired Members Class: As Retired Fellows: Messrs. William Carless, Max Clarke, James Westbrook Farmer, Thomas Garrett, George Alfred Hall and James Henry Willett. As Retired Associates: Messrs. Henry Alfred Moon and John Charles Stephen Mummery. As Retired Licentiates: Messrs. Peter Frederick Binnie, Samuel Edwin Burgess and Edgar Raymond Taylor.

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

We print below copy of a letter, dated December 7, 1936, addressed by the R.I.B.A. to the Ministry of Health regarding the Ministry's Order No. 1089; also a copy of the Ministry's reply, dated December 23.

December 7, 1936.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects to refer to the Ministry's Order No. 1089 which the London County Council are to enforce on and after January 1, 1937.

This Order provides that any one proposing to build or to rebuild a building in excess of a quarter of a million cubic feet capacity or any building which falls into the category of "a place of public resort" must convince the London County Council that the building in question will not cause an increase in traffic in adjoining streets, or that satisfactory arrangements will be made to limit such interference with the traffic in adjoining streets as might be made by cars taking up or setting down passengers at entrances to the building.

The Council of the Royal Institute realize

that the increase in motor traffic has made it very necessary that the obstruction caused by cars waiting outside all types of building should be carefully studied. Nevertheless, the present Order gives no indication of the remedies which the Ministry are now asking the London County Council to put into effect, and the inference which may be drawn from the Order is that in future all large buildings must be provided with forecourts.

The Council of the Royal Institute feel that it would be of the utmost value to architects if the Ministry would give some guidance as to the remedies which it is considered would be effective as otherwise it is feared that the present long delays in the approval of plans by the London County Council may be even more prolonged as a result of the Order.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

IAN MACALISTER,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
The Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Health,
Whitehall, S.W.
December 23, 1936.

SIR,—

County of London.

Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935.
Restriction of Ribbon Development (Provision of Means of Entrance and Egress to Buildings) London, Order, 1936.

I am directed by the Minister of Health to advert to your letter of the 7th instant and to point out that section 17 of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, provides that where plans are deposited for certain types of building and the Local Authority are not satisfied that:—

(a) the character of the building is such as not to be likely to cause increased vehicular traffic along any adjacent road, or

(b) satisfactory arrangements have been or will be made for limiting interference with the traffic along adjacent roads, they may require the provision and maintenance of such means of entrance and egress, and of such accommodation for the loading or unloading of vehicles, or picking up and setting down of passengers, or the fuelling of vehicles, as they may specify for the purpose of limiting interference with traffic. The Act does not extend to London save in so far as any provisions of it are applied by Orders, and subsection (3) of section 20 empowered the Minister by Order to confer on the London County Council "the like powers" as are conferred upon provincial Local Authorities by section 17.

Both in London and the Provinces, therefore, it is for the appropriate authority in a particular case to consider whether they are "satisfied" in the terms of the Act or Order (as the case may be), and, if not, what requirements they will, after such consultation as is necessary under the provisions of the Act or Order, specify in that case for the purpose of limiting interference with traffic. Both in London and in the Provinces a person aggrieved by the imposition of any requirement by the authority has a right of appeal (elsewhere than to the Minister). The Council of your Institute will therefore appreciate that it is not practicable, nor would it be proper, for the Minister to express any opinion or make any suggestion in the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. N. EVANS,

R.I.B.A. PAMPHLET

The 1937 edition of the R.I.B.A. pamphlet "Membership of the R.I.B.A." has now been published. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., price 1s. each, exclusive of postage.

The pamphlet, in addition to containing information regarding the Examinations and Membership of the R.I.B.A. contains full information regarding architectural training. Maps and schedules showing the local distribution of facilities available for architectural education in the British Empire are an important feature of the pamphlet.

COMPETITION NEWS

NEWS CHRONICLE COMPETITION

We are informed that about 230 designs were submitted in the *News Chronicle* Competition.

STUDENTS' COMPETITIONS

Conditions of two students' competitions have just been issued by the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects. "1: *Persons eligible:* All Student Members of the Society and Associate Members under the age of 26, providing their subscriptions are paid up. Architectural Assistants in the area of the Society under the age of 26 years who are not members of the Society on payment of 2s. 6d. to the Hon. Secretary of the Chapter in whose area they work, for a copy of the conditions. The 2s. 6d. to entitle the entrant to one year's membership (i.e. to the end of the financial year) in the student class of the Society. 2: All work submitted to be done outside Architectural schools and classes. 3: *Problems:* The problem for the winter is a housing scheme, and for the summer a measured drawing. The former will be available on about January 9, 1937, and the latter May 1, 1937. 4: *Sending in Day:* The completed drawings to be delivered flat to the Hon. Secretary, E. C. and H. Society of Architects, c/o The R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1, on or before the following dates: Housing scheme, May 1, 1937; Measured drawings, October 30, 1937. 5: *Prizes:* The awards will be made within about six weeks of the sending in dates. The prize for each subject will be 10 guineas and 5 guineas for drawings placed first and second respectively. Either or both of the prizes may be withheld if, in the opinion of the adjudicators, the drawings do not merit the award(s)."

NURSES' HOME, MACCLESFIELD INFIRMARY

The open competition that is to be held in connection with the building of a Nurses' Home for the Macclesfield Infirmary is to be assessed by Professor R. A. Cordingley. Three premiums are to be given—£75, £30 and £20.

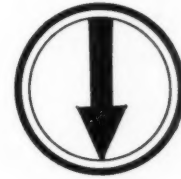
International Housing Congress

The International Housing Association and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning are to hold a joint congress in Paris from July 5 to July 13 next.

The Congress agenda includes the following subjects: Questions of rents and the financing of house-building for the poorer classes (Report of Frankfurt Association), regional and national planning (Report of London Federation), high and/or low building (joint report of both associations).

INFORMATION SHEET SUPPLEMENT

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information



RECENT developments have brought up for reconsideration the question of the looseness of Information Sheets.

When the series was first started, it was felt that readers of the Journal would have some grounds for complaint if in a feature that was clearly meant for it, no facilities for filing were provided: and the Sheets were therefore inserted loose in the paper.

This method has obvious advantages for filing, but it has also obvious disadvantages, which our readers have not been slow to point out.

As a permanent feature, loose inserts are a nuisance in a paper, since they have a way of dropping out in the street or the train, if not before they get into the reader's hands (we have periodical complaints that Information Sheets for such a week have not been delivered with the paper).

Or, what is nearly as bad, they have a way of sticking out slightly, and getting bent or torn.

Furthermore, those architects who collect the sheets, and there are a great many, are often human enough to delay the act of filing for several days after receiving their copies, in which time the sheets again have a good chance to commit literary hara-kiri.

For all these reasons, it has been decided to make an obvious improvement.

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

INFORMATION SHEETS

4 6 6 Approximate Estimating—II

4 6 7 Gas Refrigerators—III

4 6 8 Approximate Estimating—III



Sheets issued since Index :

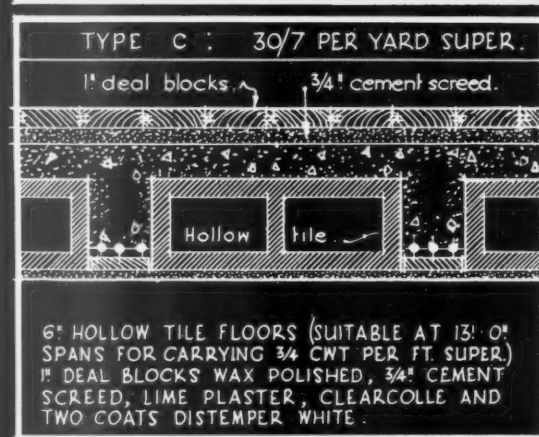
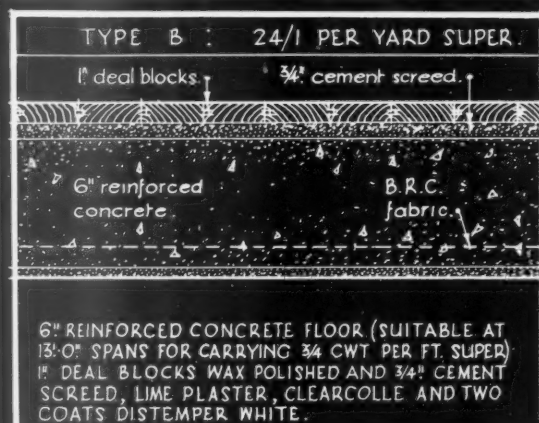
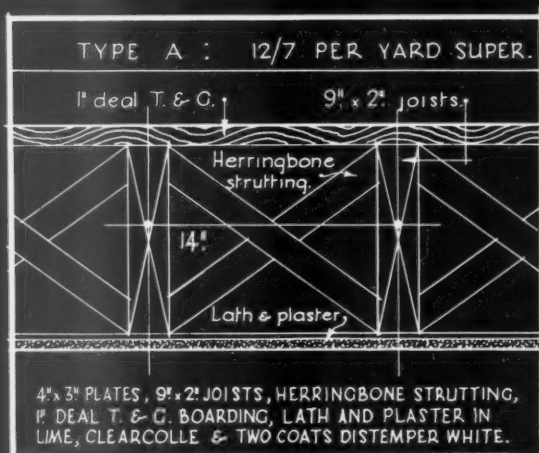
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| 401 : Plumbing to Baths | 454 : Places of Public Entertainment—VII |
| 402 : Waterproofing | 455 : Places of Public Entertainment—VIII |
| 403 : Asbestos-aluminium Foil—I | 456 : Ellipses |
| 404 : Roofing | 457 : Roofing |
| 405 : Joinery | 458 : Sanitary Equipment |
| 406 : Asbestos-aluminium Foil—II | 459 : Hoods and Canopies |
| 407 : Roofing | 460 : Expansion Joints |
| 408 : Joinery | 461 : Roof Pitches, etc. |
| 409 : Rubber-faced Building Slabs | 462 : Gas Refrigerators—I |
| 410 : Places of Public Entertainment—II | 463 : Asbestos Cement Rubber Floor Tiles |
| 411 : Electric Switchgear | 464 : Approximate Estimating—I |
| 412 : Lead Soakers to Valleys | 465 : Gas Refrigerators—II |
| 413 : Plumbing in Welded Copper Pipe | |
| 414 : Electric Switchgear | |
| 415 : Electric Switchgear | |
| 416 : Insulating Board | |
| 417 : Work on Glass | |
| 418 : Plumbing in Welded Copper Pipe | |
| 419 : Places of Public Entertainment—III | |
| 420 : Tentest Metal Cover Strip | |
| 421 : Wood Preservatives | |
| 422 : Welding Sheet Copper Work | |
| 423 : Garages and Drives—II | |
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| 425 : Places of Public Entertainment—IV | |
| 426 : Asbestos-cement Roofing Tiles | |
| 427 : Asbestos-cement Roofing Tiles | |
| 428 : Welding Sheet Copper Work | |
| 429 : Flat Roofing | |
| 430 : Asbestos-cement Roofing Tiles | |
| 431 : Automatic Boilers | |
| 432 : Plumbing | |
| 433 : Places of Public Entertainment—V | |
| 434 : Plumbing | |
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| 437 : Coloured Cement Renderings | |
| 438 : Wallboards | |
| 439 : Wall Finishes | |
| 440 : Roofing | |
| 441 : Sash Operating Gear | |
| 442 : Roofing | |
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| 444 : Rainwater Goods and Fittings—I | |
| 445 : Roofing | |
| 446 : Rainwater Goods and Fittings—II | |
| 447 : Bathroom Cabinets | |
| 448 : Roof Glazing | |
| 449 : Places of Public Entertainment—VI | |
| 450 : Telephone Cabinets | |
| 451 : Hardboard | |
| 452 : Escalators | |
| 453 : Automatic Boilers | |

UPPER FLOORS.

PRICES ARE THOSE
CURRENT DURING
JANUARY, 1937.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING:

The following are approximate prices per yard superficial for upper floor construction and finish complete. Prices are for a medium sized job in the London area and include for overhead charges and profit. All measurements should be taken between the internal faces of external walls.



To TYPE A,

PER YARD
SUPER.

ADD FOR:

11" x 2" joists	1/-.
1 1/4" deal T. & G. boarding	7d.
1" oak T. & G. boarding	9/6.
1 1/4" oak T. & G. boarding	12/4.
1" teak T. & G. boarding	12/1.
1 1/4" teak T. & G. boarding	15/4.
Hardwall plaster and painting three coats	1/9.

OMIT FOR:

7" x 2" joists	1/-.
--------------------------	------

To TYPES B & C,

PER YARD
SUPER.

ADD FOR:

Reinforced concrete floor suitable for 2 cwt. load	2/9.
Hollow tile floor ditto	1/8.
1 1/4" deal blocks	1/7.
1" oak blocks	1/7.
1 1/4" oak blocks	4/3.
1" teak blocks	3/5.
1 1/4" teak blocks	7/1.
Clips, battens and 1" oak T. & G. boarding	3/9.
ditto and 1" teak T. & G. boarding	6/4.
Buff quarry tile paving	1/9.
Hardwall plaster & painting three coats	1/9.

OMIT FOR:

Clips, battens and 1" deal T. & G. boarding	5/9.
Jointless flooring or other paving not requiring screed p.c. 10/- plus 10% overhead charges and profit	9d.
Granolithic paving	8/9.

Future sheets of this series will analyse the cost of various types of construction and finish for roofs, foundations, external walls, partitions, doors, windows, etc.

Figures by Davis and Belfield, P.P.A.S.I., Chartered Quantity Surveyors.

INFORMATION SHEET: UNIT SYSTEM FOR APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING, 2.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. *By G. A. Payne.*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 467 •

GAS REFRIGERATORS

III.

Subject : The Building-in of the M.1 Electrolux
Gas Refrigerator

This Sheet shows the Electrolux Model M.1 fitted into a cupboard with the upper air-circulation grille fitted near the ceiling with a hidden air duct connecting it with the refrigerator.

The following notes refer to the key numbers given on the drawing :—

(1) The cupboard over the refrigerator is not recommended for the storage of food unless it is suitably ventilated to the outside air.

(2) Grille supplied by refrigerator manufacturers, size $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $16\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

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

(4) A stop is required here if the depth from the front of the cabinet exceeds 1 ft. 8 ins.

(5) Hinges are shown in the standard position; if opposite hand is required, due notice must be given.

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

Air Circulation :

For efficient and economical operation of the refrigerator, it is essential that a free air circulation over the cooling unit at the back of the cabinet is available, in order that the slight amount of heat extracted from the cabinet and dissipated by the apparatus itself may be readily carried away. In this and in all other schemes, for building-in these refrigerators, arrangements have been made for an air flow through the louvre at the

bottom front of the cabinet, thence underneath the cabinet and rising through the cooling unit.

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

Dimensions :

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

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

Insulation :

In building-in the M.1 refrigerator in the manner shown, no insulation is required between the top of the refrigerator and the cupboard since the warm air is carried up behind the cupboard. The back of the cupboard should, however, be constructed of soft fibre board $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to 1 in. in thickness supported on suitable bearers, which must be inside the cupboard.

It is of the greatest importance that the insulating material shown be carefully fitted and jointed to the framework so as to leave no gaps.

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

Previous Sheets :

The previous sheets in this series were Nos. 462 and 465.

Issued by : The British Commercial Gas Association

Refrigerator Manufacturers : Electrolux, Ltd.

Address : 155 Regent Street, London, W.1

Telephone : Regent 6080

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ROOFS.

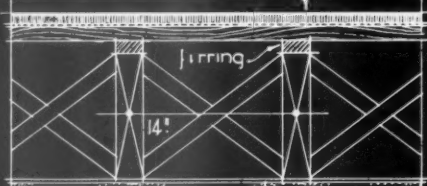
PRICES ARE THOSE
CURRENT DURING
JANUARY, 1937.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING:

The following are approximate prices per yard superficial for roof construction and finish complete. Prices are for a medium sized job in the London area and include for overhead charges and profit. All measurements should be taken between the internal faces of external walls.

TYPE A : 19/3 PER YARD SUPER.

3/4" asphalt on felt & wire.



Lath & lime plaster.

4" x 3" PLATES, 9" x 2" JOISTS, HERRING-BONE STRUTTING, 1" DEAL BOARDING, 3/4" ASPHALTE, FELT & WIRE, LIME PLASTER, CLEARCOLLE & 2 COATS DISTEMPER WHITE.

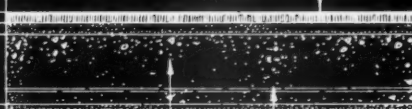
TO TYPE A, ADD FOR : per yard super.
11" x 2" joists 1/-
Patent roofing p.c. 9/- yard super. . 3/6.
Hardwall plaster and
painting three coats. . . . 1/9.

OMIT FOR :

7" x 2" joists. 1/-
Built-up roofing p.c. 4/6 yard sup. 1/6.

TYPE B : 18/9 PER YARD SUPER.

3/4" asphalt on screed to falls.



5" concrete.
Reinforcement.

5" REINFORCED CONCRETE FLAT (SUITABLE AT 13' 0" SPAN FOR 40 lbs LOAD PER FT. SUP) 3/4" ASPHALTE, SCREED, LIME PLASTER, CLEARCOLLE & 2 COATS DISTEMPER WHITE.

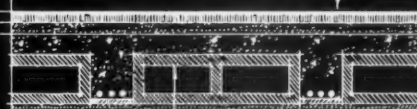
TO TYPE B, ADD FOR : per yard super.
Patent roofing p.c. 9/- yard super. . 4/6.
Hardwall plaster
and painting three coats. . . 1/9.

OMIT FOR :

Wrot shuttering and
distempering on concrete . 9d.
Built-up roofing p.c. 4/6 yard sup. 6d.

TYPE C : 24/6 PER YARD SUPER.

3/4" asphalt on screed to falls.



Hollow tile.
Lime plaster.

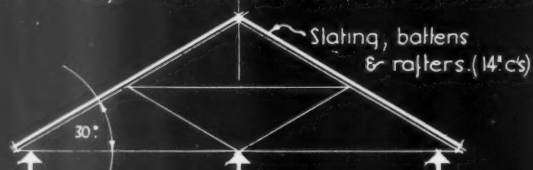
HOLLOW TILE FLAT, (SUITABLE AT 13' 0" SPAN FOR 40 lbs LOAD PER FT. SUP) 3/4" ASPHALTE, SCREED, LIME PLASTER, CLEARCOLLE & 2 COATS DISTEMPER WHITE.

TO TYPE C, ADD FOR : per yard super.
Patent roofing p.c. 9/- yard super. . 4/6.
Hardwall plaster
and painting three coats. . . 1/9.

OMIT FOR :

Wrot shuttering and
distempering on concrete . 9d.
Built-up roofing p.c. 4/6 yard sup. 6d.

TYPE D : 24/1 PER YARD SUPER. ON PLAN.



ROOF AT 30° PITCH SUITABLE FOR SPANS FROM 20' TO 30'; BANGOR COUNTRESS SLATING, BATTENS, TIMBER ROOF CONSTRUCTION, CEILING JOISTS, LIME PLASTER, CLEARCOLLE & 2 COATS DISTEMPER WHITE.

TO TYPE D, ADD FOR : per yard super. per yard super.
Roof boarding 3/7. Hardwall plaster and
Roofing felt 1/9. painting three coats . 1/9.
Counterbattens 8d. Westmoreland green slates . 7/-
Gang boarding in roof space. 2/3. 1° rise in pitch (Approx.) 1 1/2.

TYPE E : 23/6 PER YARD SUPER. ON PLAN.



ROOF AT 40° PITCH SUITABLE FOR SPANS FROM 20' TO 30'; RED MACHINE MADE TILES, BATTENS, TIMBER ROOF CONSTRUCTION, CEILING JOISTS, LIME PLASTER, CLEARCOLLE & 2 COATS DISTEMPER WHITE.

TO TYPE E, ADD FOR : per yard super. per yard super.
Roof boarding 4/1. Hardwall plaster and
Roofing felt 2/- painting three coats . 1/9.
Counterbattens 9d. Hand made sand faced tiles 2/1.
Gang boarding in roof space. 2/3. 1° rise in pitch (Approx.) 1 1/2.

Future sheets of this series will analyse the cost of various types of construction & finish for foundations, external walls, partitions, doors, windows, etc.

Figures by Davis and Belfield, P.R.A.S.I., Chartered Quantity Surveyors.

INFORMATION SHEET : UNIT SYSTEM FOR APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING, 3.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE, BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C.1. Oscar A. Bayne

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 468 •

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATING—III

Subject: Unit System for Approximate Estimating.

The series of Sheets, taken as a whole, will enable detailed estimates to be prepared. Alternatively, less detailed estimates can rapidly be made merely by multiplying the areas or quantities of the different component parts of the building by the appropriate unit prices—varied by judgment alone.

This sheet deals with typical examples of roof construction complete with inexpensive ceiling and roof finishes. Adjustments in price for the various types of finish, etc., should be made in exactly the same manner as for ground and upper floors.

The price given for asphalt is for asphalt laid under a 20 years' guarantee, but not to any particular specification. The built-up roofing is the usual 3-ply type and the patent roofing represents one of the superior roof coverings suitable for pedestrian traffic.

It should be noted that for pitched roofs, the nett area on plan should be measured and the measurements should be taken between the inner faces of external walls. Eaves,

parapets, and chimneys will be dealt with on a later sheet.

As the construction and formation of pitched roofs varies a great deal, no typical example will suit every case. The prices include for an average amount of hips, valleys, etc., and it has been assumed that the span would be broken by a supporting partition somewhere near the centre. The exterior of the roof is taken to be fairly regular in pitch and shape, incorporating only normal tile fittings, flashings, abutments, dormer and gable works, etc. The price, therefore, should be increased for very complicated roofs and decreased slightly for very simple roofs.

An example of the method of using this sheet is given below.

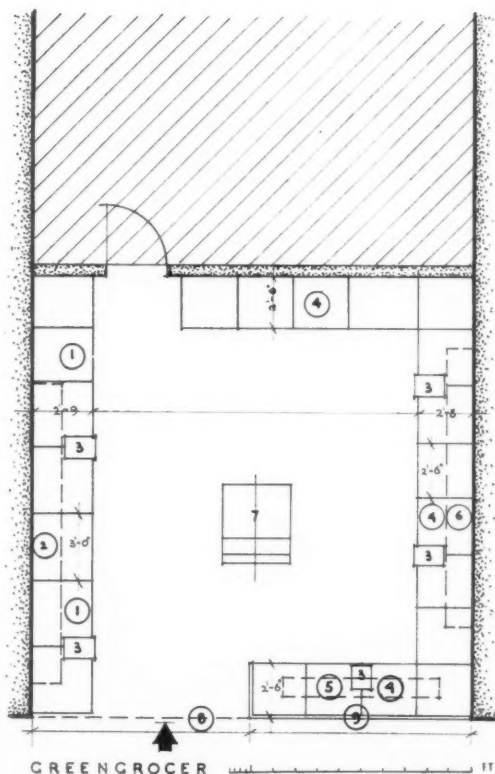
Approximate estimate for pitched roof of house 40 ft. by 25 ft. on plan between external walls.

	£	s.	d.
Whole area (using hand made sand-faced tiles, battens, counter-battens, boarding and felt to 40° pitch), say, 111 yards: Type E at 23s. 6d., plus 8s. 11d. for extra finishes as specified = 32s. 5d.	179	18	3
Extra cost of gang-boarding in roof space, say, 50 yards = 2s. 3d.	5	12	6
Extra cost of hard plaster and painting to ceiling of bathroom and w.c. under, say, 11 yards = 1s. 9d.	19	3	
Total Cost	£186	10	0

Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 dealt with typical forms of construction for ground floors and upper floors respectively, and future sheets will show the cost analysis of foundations, external walls, partitions, doors, windows, etc.

[By Bryn Westwood and Norman Westwood]

Notes.—Three sections: Vegetables, Fruit and Flowers.



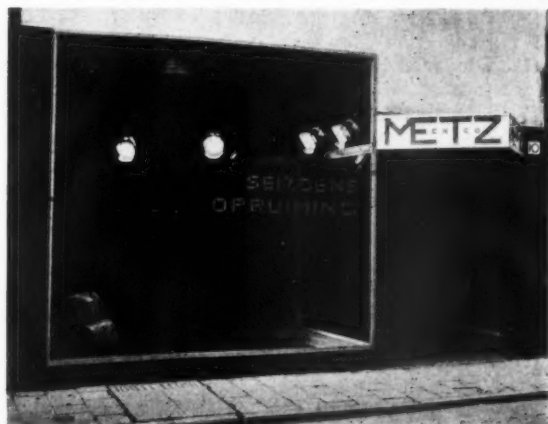
Usual staff offices for both sexes are required.

(3) Standards floor to ceiling with brackets and adjustable glass shelves : the latter are at a slight slope

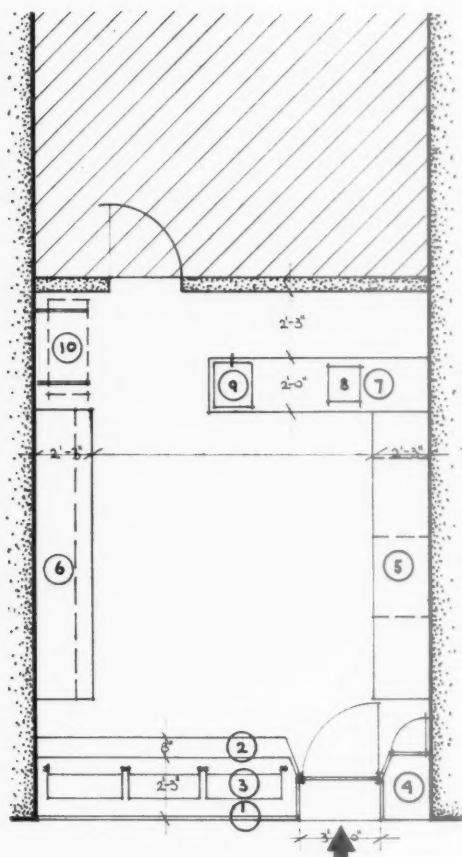


Cafeteria at The Hague. Fine axed granite plinth. Front: pale blue painted, with dark blue glass signs. Neon tubing on wire mesh is behind large lettering.

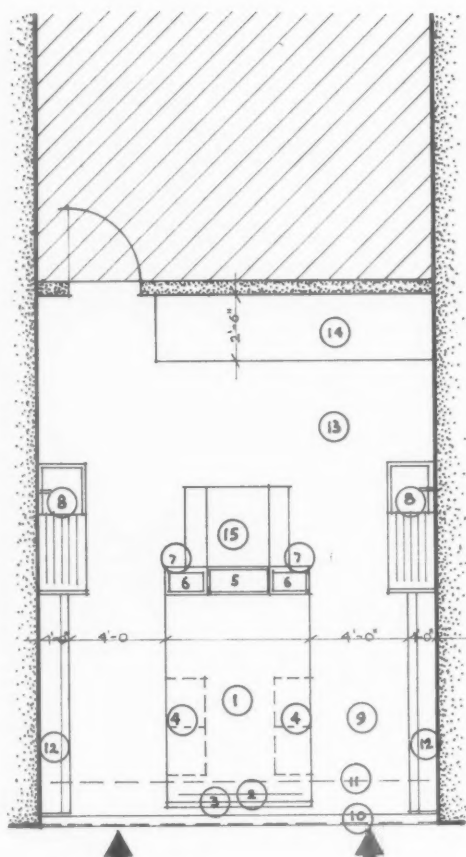
Average size of roundsman's barrow 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 ins.; parking space is required.



Shop at The Hague. White rough plaster above grey painted metalwork. Black marble, red lettering and grey slate coping.



PASTRY COOK



FISHMONGER

FISHMONGER'S SHOP

- (1) Marble finish to concrete slab laid to fall to front 2 ft.-2 ft. 6 ins. high.
- (2) Gutter with trapped gully in the centre.
- (3) Marble curb to stop water shooting on to pavement when hosing down.
- (4) Shelves under item (1) for paper, carriers, etc.
- (5) Live trout tank, acting as central note to display.
- (6) Scales.
- (7) Wrapping shelf.
- (8) Sink and drained cutting board.
- (9) Cement or terrazzo finished concrete floor, laid to slight fall to front and coved to walls.
- (10) Perforated cover to gutter.
- (11) Hanging rail for dried and smoked stock.
- (12) Display shelves two in height for small sundry stock (potted paste, Smith's crisps, etc.) and dry fish.
- (13) Dumping space for crates.
- (14) Packing bench with paper and string containers under.
- (15) Pay desk.

Notes.—Walls up to dado height tile or terrazzo finish.

Cutting boards by sink of slate with small loose wood board.

Metal roller shutter for closing.

Usual staff offices are required.

Sometimes provision has to be made for a water meter.

PROVISION SHOP

- (1) Double door entrance.
- (2) Grocery show window wood bottom and half

back, curtain rod at 5 ft. 6 in. height, the remainder open.

(3) Bacon show window white marble finish throughout; half back, but no curtain, one solid step shelf.

(4) Short length of bacon rail on ceiling.

(5) Timber shelves 12-in. centres up to 5 ft. 6 in. high for stock display.

(6) Marble shelves 2 ft. in height, 18-in. centres, well bracketed or supported from floor—these take substantial weights.

(7) Timber counter, one shelf under.

(8) Marble counter, one shelf under.

(9) Scales.

(10) Cash till.

(11) Semi-recessed 7-lb. biscuit tins, 9½ ins. high, 8½ ins. by 9 ins. on plan.

(12) Cheese cutter.

(13) Bacon slicer (if electrically driven, this takes up 3 ft. 0 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins.).

(14) Butter slab and screen—black marble.

(15) Coffee grinder.

(16) Egg display.

(17) Further bacon rail.

counter space

Notes.—Floors best of concrete, terrazzo, tile or good quality lino finish.

Potboards where used must be solid concrete.

Door bottoms must be metal plated: these items are to minimise the rat nuisance.

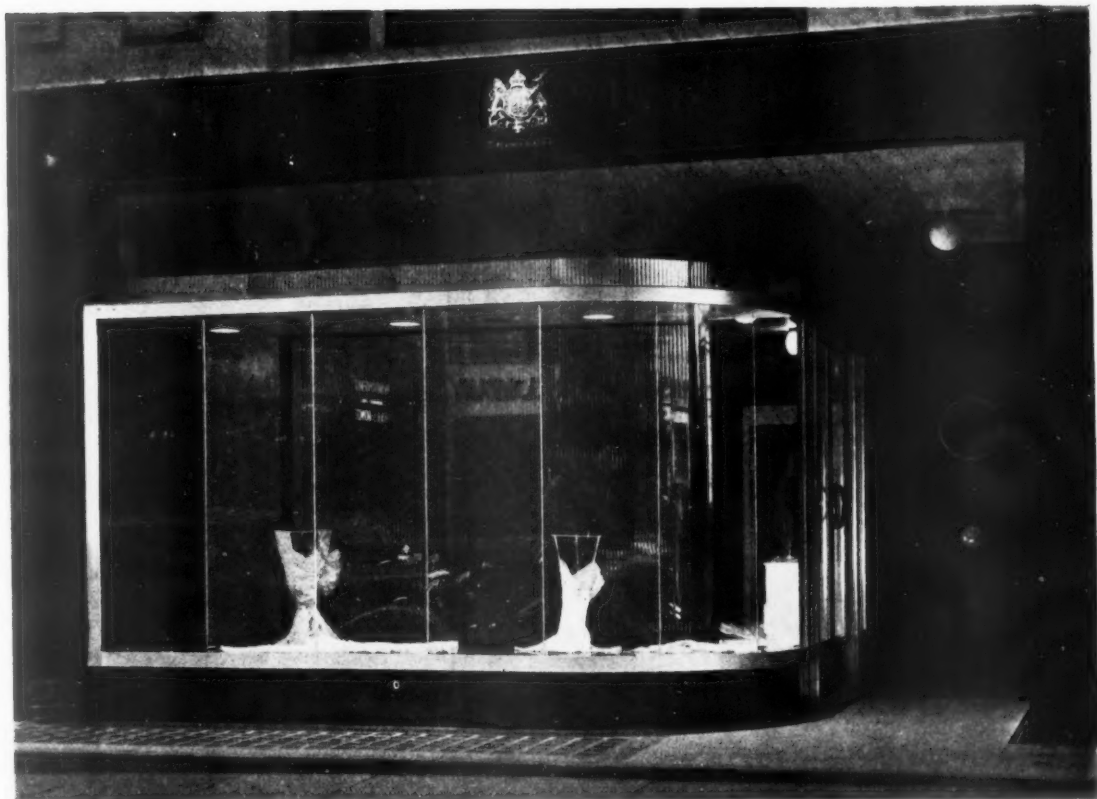
A good size room for bulk storage is essential.

Staff rooms, etc., required.

Rats.—Prevention of entrance of rats is an important problem in designing grocers' shops. All enclosed spaces, backs of skirtings, potboards, etc., must

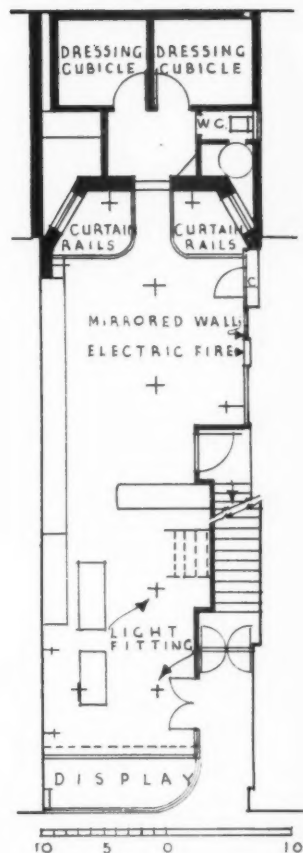
DRESS SHOP IN CONDUIT STREET

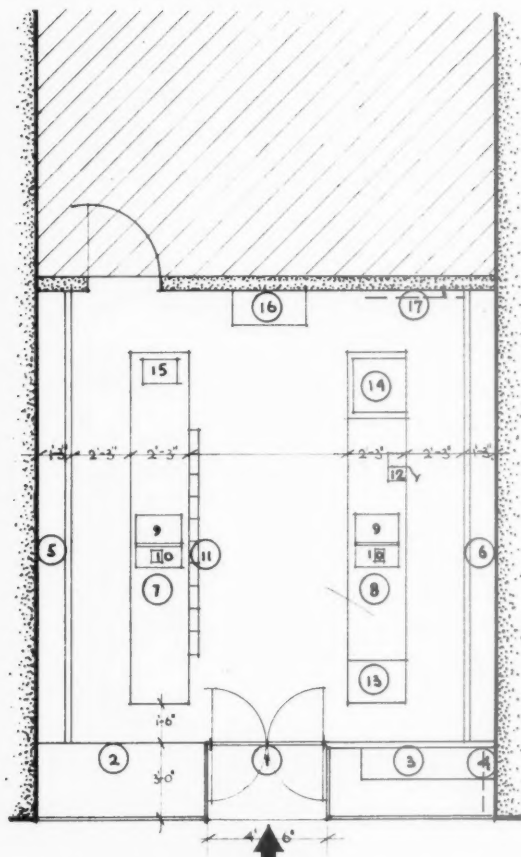
By Gerald Lacoste



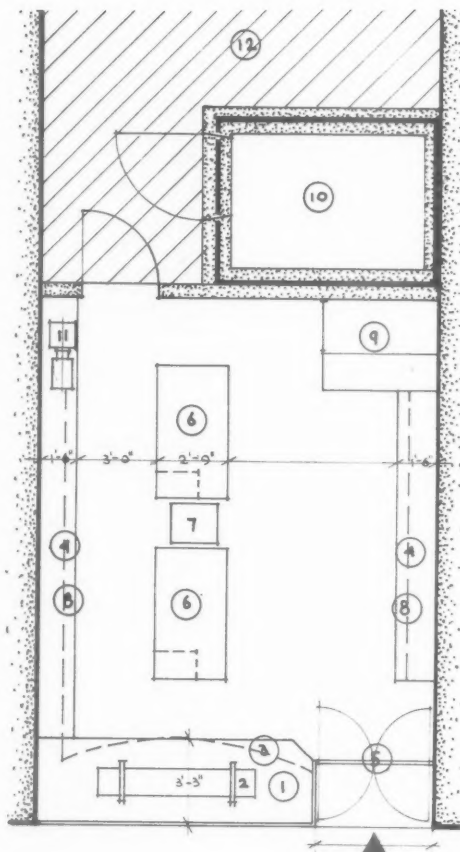
Entrance paving is of Roman stone with black terrazzo margin. Stall-board and surround are of black glass. The capping to the showcase is of pink fluted mirror glass, and the window surround and entrance door are of pink anodized aluminium. Ceiling cove is of white plaster on expanded metal.

Internally the walls and ceilings are of white painted plaster, and the floor of black parquet. Fireplace wall is of pink-tinted mirror glass and curtains and mats are a dull red.





PROVISIONS



BUTCHER



Sanitary Showrooms in Sloane Street. In black, yellow and blue vitrolite and painted metal work. A good example of a well-used non-reflecting window. Its use here confers "sparkle" on goods clearly seen from the outside, and the fittings being large their distance from the passer-by is no drawback. Designed by Horace A. Ward.

be filled solid with concrete. The base of doors should have steel kicking plates, and the floor should be of concrete. Cereal containers should be lined with zinc, and the lids arranged so that they cannot be left open.

BUTCHER'S SHOP

- (1) White marble on concrete slab at table height well supported. Removable deal duck boards with fall to front for small cut joint display.
- (2) Suspended $\frac{1}{2}$ in. flat glass shelf at approximately eye level from pavement.
- (3) Rails at ceiling level for display of whole meat.
- (4) Further rails for taking large stock.
- (5) Large entrance doors required for arrival of meat in bulk, placed at one side of front.
- (6) Chopping tables, heavily made, and tops of end grain wood to ensure no splinters entering meat. These tables are also used for serving over. Drawer under for skewers and tickets.
- (7) Scales.
- (8) Fixed shelf at counter height (one at back of counter to have lower shelf for brown paper, etc.).
- (9) Pay desk.
- (10) Cold storage.
- (11) Sausage machine.
- (12) General storage.

Notes.—Floor finish "Grano" or "Compo." Walls and ceilings hard plaster and white enamel finish. Adequate permanent ventilation is essential. If sunny aspect a pull-out blind is required. The usual staff offices are required.

LAW REPORTS

ARCHITECT'S CLAIM FOR FEES

Dennis v. Symons and Harris.—King's Bench Division.—Before Mr. Justice Hawke.

THIS was an action by Mr. Claud William Dennis, an architect and surveyor, of Wynchgate, Southgate, Middlesex, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract against Mr. Charles Symons, of Alderman's Hill, Palmer's Green, and Mr. A. E. Harris, of Holly Park, Finchley. Plaintiff also claimed £250 as the balance of fees he alleged to be due to him from the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that by an agreement in March, 1934, he agreed to act for the defendants as architect and surveyor in the erection of a block of flats in Nightingale Road, Wood Green, at a remuneration based upon the scale of the Institute, that the flats were duly erected and completed, but before completion the defendants broke the contract with the plaintiff by their misconduct towards him, whereby plaintiff left the work on or about July 6, 1934.

Defendants had paid plaintiff £200 on account of the total sum of £450, and he now claimed the balance of £250.

The defendants denied having committed any breach of contract. Their case was that the plaintiff had failed to use due care and skill in and about the work, and that the plans of work prepared by him in connection with the flats had not conformed with the bylaws of the Wood Green Borough Council in that the building, shown on the plans, etc., was 2 ft. 3 ins. too long for the site, that all internal walls shown on the plans were of 9 ins. thickness, whereas a number of such walls should have been of 14 ins. thickness to conform with the bylaws, and, as a result of this, the size of the flats had to be reduced. Defendants had therefore to expend £50 as the estimated extra cost of the foundations, and by reason of the shortening of the building and the increase in the thickness of certain walls, the number of flats were reduced and defendants were compelled to build a further floor on the rear section in order to make up the deficiency, at a cost of approximately £1,000. In addition to this, defendants had to pay £162 10s. to other architects for them to complete the work contracted for by the plaintiff, and in these circumstances the defendants counter-claimed for damages against the plaintiff.

The plaintiff denied the allegations of negligence made against him by the defendants, and said if any defects, errors or miscalculations of any kind existed in or upon the building as alleged in the defendants' particulars, they were not referable to any work which he had performed on behalf of the defendants in relation to the building.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. S. Lincoln appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Comyns Carr, K.C., and Mr. R. F. Levy for the defendants.

His lordship, in the course of a considered judgment, after a hearing lasting several days, said he did not think there had been, on the evidence, a dismissal of the plaintiff by the defendants, but with regard to the allegation that the defendants had inter-

fered with the plaintiff's work to such an extent as to justify him in asserting that the contract had been broken or concluded, although that allegation had not been affirmatively proved, he was satisfied that the bad language of which Mr. Dennis complained was used by the defendant, Mr. Harris.

Even if any architect had made a mistake, his employers had no right to use language of the sort alleged or made. He considered and found that that made it impossible for the relationship between the parties being continued. In the circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled to consider that the contract between him and the defendant had been broken and he was entitled to recover £250 on his claim.

With regard to the counter-claim, his lordship found that the plaintiff was negligent in not providing for the requirements of air space in accordance with the local bylaws in that he should have called in the building surveyor before. With regard to that issue, he held that the defendants were entitled to recover from the plaintiff as damages £60.

His lordship gave judgment for Mr. Dennis on his claim for £250 with costs, and for the defendants on their counter-claim for £60 with the costs of that issue on which they had succeeded, but with no costs on the other issues raised by the counter-claim.

On the application of Mr. Levy, his lordship granted the defendants a stay of execution pending a possible appeal by them on the terms that the defendants brought into court £190 within 10 days, and served notice of appeal within 14 days.

THE PANELLING DISPUTE—QUESTIONS AS TO THE COSTS

W. Turner Lord & Co. v. Hutchinson—Court of Appeal. Before Lords Justices Greer, Slesser and Scott.

THIS was an appeal by W. Turner Lord & Co., builders and decorators of Mount Street, W., for a judgment of Mr. Pitman, K.C., one of the official referees, in regard to costs awarded the defendant, Mr. J. H. Hutchinson of Green Street, Mayfair.

At the hearing before Mr. Pitman, the main question in the dispute was as to the panelling in the dining room and library at the defendant's house carried out by the plaintiffs. Defendant alleged that as regard to this panelling, plaintiffs had not carried out their work according to the agreement under which they had implied by contract that the workmanship should be of a standard suitable to the work. Defendant also alleged that the panelling which had been done was not homogeneous, but had been made up of odd styles and rails.

Plaintiffs denied the allegations made by the defendant, but admitted that some of the work in the library had not been carried out owing to the defendant not giving instructions for same and, or, access to the room for the purpose of work being completed. Plaintiffs said they had always been ready and willing to complete the work contracted for.

Plaintiffs had claimed £1,449, £1,000 of which was in respect of panelling in the

dining room and library, and the balance for other work, they were willing and ready to do.

The official referee held that the defendant submitted that the claim and counter-claim of £899 13s. 7d. in court, £499 13s. 7d. and £394 15s. for panelling, belonged to the plaintiffs and the sum would remain in Court pending the taxation of costs. The remaining £5 5s. would go to the defendant.

Mr. Beresford, K.C., in support of the appeal, having explained the nature of the action and the issues involved, said the plaintiffs' complaint was that the referee had given the defendant the general costs of the action whereas the plaintiffs should have been awarded the costs on the issue of the dining room and on which the referee should upon the evidence have held that they were entitled to recover £424. The issue as to the dining room and the library were quite separate issues. Council submitted that the referee should not have ordered the plaintiffs to pay the costs of an issue on which on the figures they had succeeded. The costs of that issue were substantial because six or seven witnesses were called on each side. That issue did form a substantial part of the case. He contended that the proper order should be that the plaintiffs recover on the issue of the dining room £424, and that they were entitled to have the costs of that issue set off against the other costs and that in that respect the order of the referee should be varied and the appeal allowed.

Mr. Van Den Berg, K.C., having supported the decision of the referee, on behalf of the defendant, the Court held that the official referee had the right to look at the matter as a whole and in his discretion to make the award as to costs he had made.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

HOUSING

Scotland

Progress of local authorities in carrying out their surveys of overcrowding, as required by the Housing Act of 1935, is reported by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

At December 31, 195 town councils and 29 county councils had completed their surveys and submitted reports. The reports for four counties had still to be received. In all, 1,105,624 houses have been surveyed (813,562 in burghs and 292,062 in counties); and of these, 23.9 per cent. (194,788 houses) in the burghs and 20.7 per cent. (60,484 houses) in the counties were found to be overcrowded. The number of families living in overcrowded houses was 221,416 in burghs and 65,846 in counties—a total of 287,272 overcrowded families.

The mass of overcrowding (76.7 per cent. in burghs and 70.7 per cent. in counties) is found in one- and two-apartment houses.

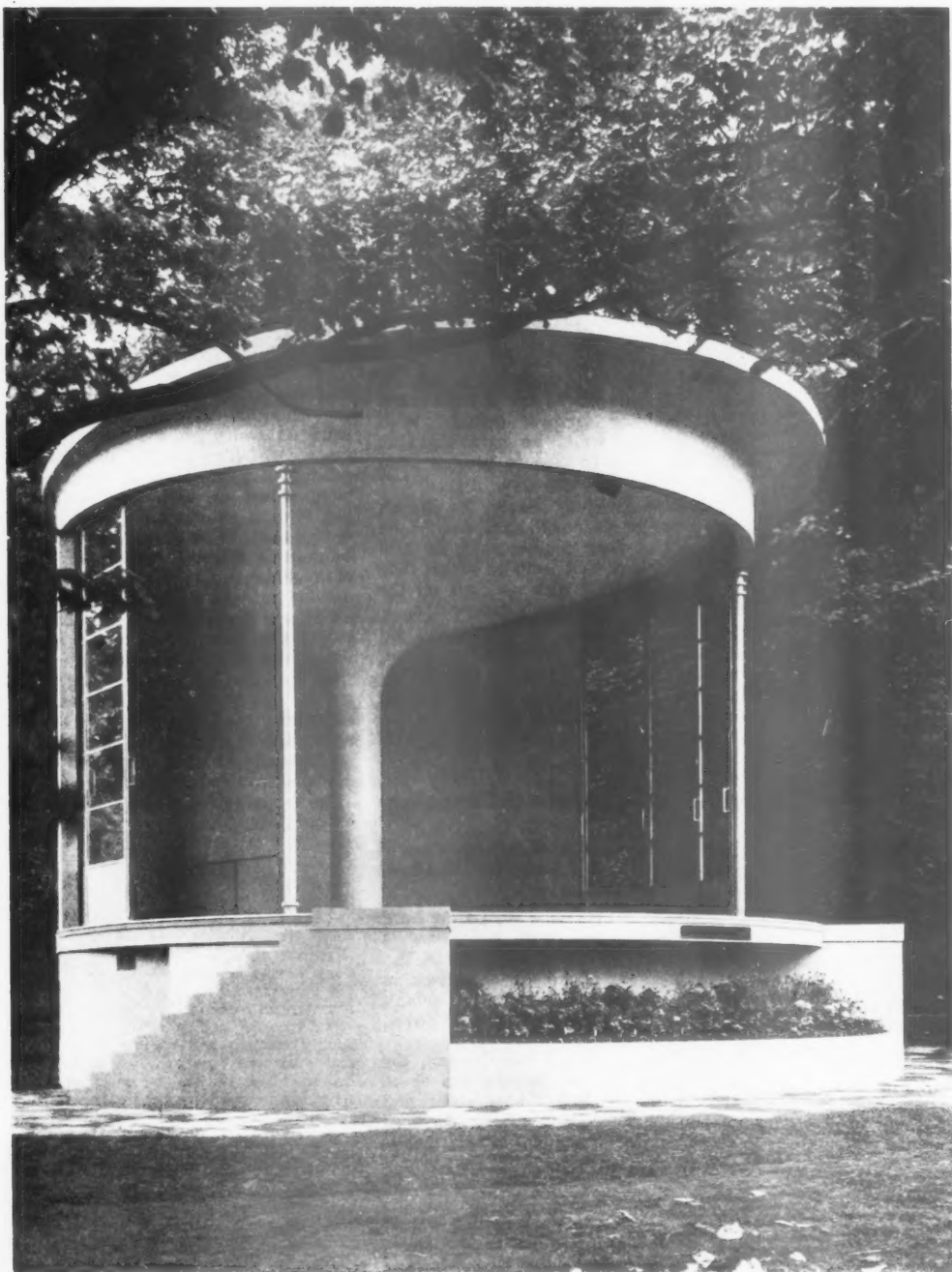
Of the overcrowded houses, 35,251 are owned by local authorities themselves. It was found that about 23 per cent. of the houses owned by town councils and about 24 per cent. of those owned by county councils were overcrowded.

The numbers of new houses which local authorities show to be required (after making allowance for full use of existing houses) are 123,589 in burghs and 37,456 in counties—a total of 161,045 new houses.

Only 185 town councils and 16 county councils have so far submitted their building programmes for the period to end of 1938. These programmes comprise a total of 58,222 houses.

BANDSTAND AT WHITEHAVEN

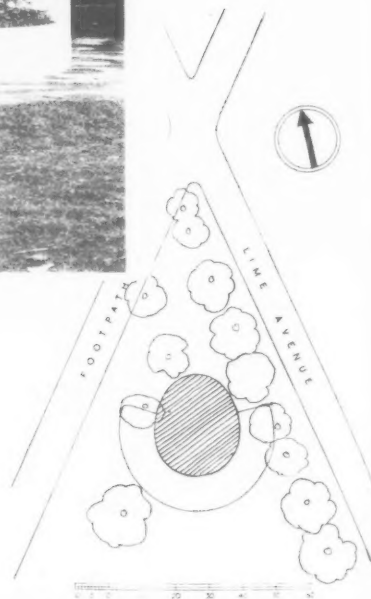
DESIGNED
BY J. A.
DEMPSTER



The work of the architectural staff of the Miners' Welfare Committee is known chiefly in connection with pithead bath installations. The bandstand at Castle Park, Whitehaven, Cumberland, however, illustrates another aspect of the Committee's work carried out under the direction of the chief architect, Mr. J. H. Forshaw.

GENERAL PROBLEM — *The bandstand serves a community in which there is a large proportion of miners, and the cost was met from the Miners' Welfare District Fund. It was completed last year, and handed over to the Town Council for administration and maintenance. Accommodation was required for artistes and storage, and this is provided under the stage. The site is in a public park, and is surrounded by greensward and trees of mature growth. Seating for the public is arranged on the greensward.*

The photograph shows a front view of the bandstand.



BANDSTAND AT WHITEHAVEN

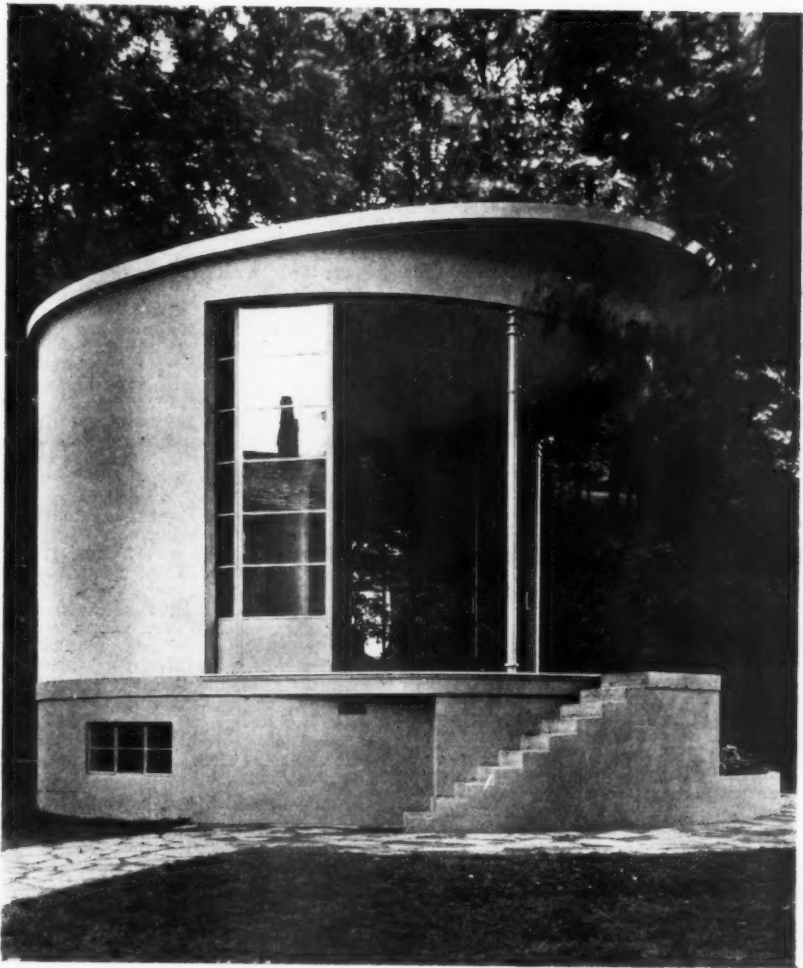
CONSTRUCTION—Reinforced concrete structure with floor of jarrah and sliding screens of steel. The exterior concrete surfaces are painted in shades of ivory and pale green, and the interior is plastered and painted in ivory and pale cinnamon.

Contract price—£875.

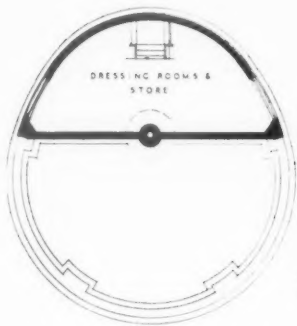
Price per cubic foot—1s. 2½d.

The photograph shows a side view of the bandstand. The small windows below platform level light the dressing rooms and store.

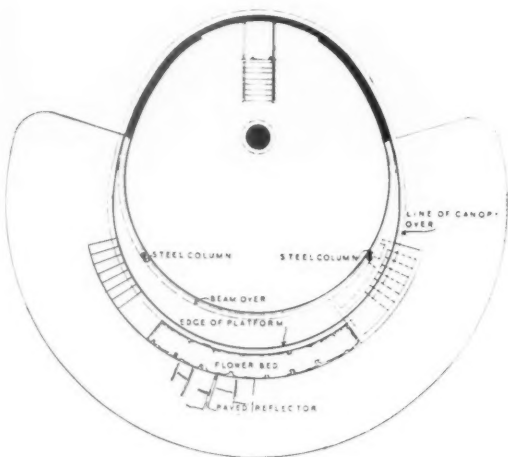
For list of general and sub-contractors see page 247.



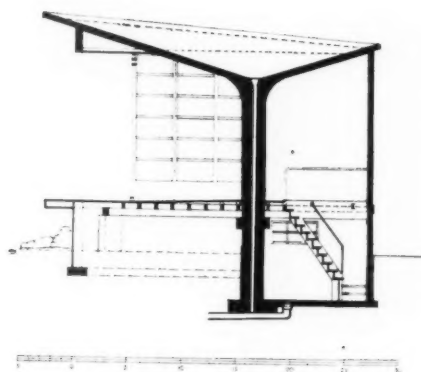
DESIGNED BY J. A. DEMPSTER



PLAN OF DRESSING ROOMS UNDER STAGE



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

A.A.S.T.A.

Following is a report of a lecture given by Mr. Silkin, Chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee, at a meeting of the A.A.S.T.A. held recently at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Mr. Silkin, in giving a comprehensive picture of the conditions of working-class housing in London to-day, stated that there were three main aspects of the housing problem.

In the first place was the slum problem, which in London was very grave indeed. There existed in London 25,000-30,000 slum dwellings, and the number was yearly increasing as other dwellings fell into disrepair.

Overcrowding was the second aspect of the problem. Even under the standard set by the 1935 Housing Act, which it was generally agreed was disgracefully low, 70,000 working-class families in London were overcrowded. A further 57,000 families were on the verge of overcrowding and, in a matter of a year or so, allowing for increases in the family and for children growing up, these families might also be officially "overcrowded." To cope with this problem alone 27,000 new houses were immediately needed.

The third problem was the very large number of generally unsatisfactory houses which, originally planned to accommodate one family, now contained each two, three, four or more families, although they were entirely unsuited for this dividing up. At least two-thirds of the families of London shared a house (quite apart from flats). In all, said Mr. Silkin, one working-class family in five was badly housed—and this was no static problem. New unsatisfactory conditions were continually arising as old problems were being solved.

The provision of working-class housing could not be adequately dealt with by private enterprise: the bulk of it must be done by the local authorities in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. Private enterprise could not do the job and make a profit, and unless it could make a profit it would undertake nothing. A small amount could be undertaken by voluntary housing associations. All the Housing Acts passed since the War had recognized this by providing for subsidies for working-class houses from national and local funds. In London the subsidy to-day amounted to 5s. per week per dwelling over a period of 40 years. Two-thirds of that sum was provided by the Government and one-third by local rates. It was possible to guide and educate people a little, if they were unconscious of the fact that they were being guided, but it was impossible to effect immediately complete changes in their way of living (for example, automatically to abolish coal fires in favour of other forms of heating). The four prime considerations in providing new houses were—

- (1) that the rents should be suitable;
- (2) that the houses should be suitably situated and accessible;
- (3) that the arrangement and planning of the houses should be convenient;
- (4) that the tenants should have privacy.

To satisfy these main requirements in London it was necessary to build 85 to 90 per cent. of dwellings inside the L.C.C. area—and once this was granted it settled that the majority of dwellings built should be in the form of flats rather than cottages.

The L.C.C. were driven to this position for two reasons: first, in order to achieve the necessary density per acre; secondly, to cover the tremendously high cost of land. In the slums and overcrowded areas of London people were living at densities of 70 to 80 families to an acre. It was impossible to rehouse 85 to 90

per cent. of these people within the boundaries of the L.C.C. area in cottages—12 cottages to an acre being a recognized reasonable density, and 18 to an acre being an absolute maximum. Again with regard to the cost of land in the county area £10,000-£15,000 an acre was a normal figure for land bought for working-class rehousing. This, if one built cottages, would work out at about £1,000 a dwelling, the interest alone on which would be 15s. a week. So that quite apart from the question of density this would mean charging prohibitive rents.

The art of cottage building was an ancient one in this country and one that generally presented no serious problems. The erection of working-class flats, however, was a new art, still needing a considerable amount of study, thought and experiment. A number of problems still remained quite unsolved, the chief of which was noise. But apart from technical problems it was certainly no desire of the L.C.C. to perpetuate the existing congestion or density of London, particularly, for example, in the East End. It was necessary, therefore, to spread out the population. This meant spreading the population from the densely populated areas over the less congested areas, and in the absence of vacant sites, resolved itself in practice to mean one of two things. One had either to use recreation spaces, which they would all deplore, or to acquire large houses, with big gardens, demolishing the houses and using the sites. Actually the L.C.C. had been forced to adopt both methods—the former, for example, at Hackney Marshes, the latter at Stoke Newington, where it was proposed to rehouse 15,000 people on a site now occupied by only 500. The L.C.C. had recently acquired for redevelopment some enormous areas, the White City, 34 acres at Tulse Hill, 23 acres of slum property in Southwark, and 46 acres in the East End. It was proposed to demolish and to rebuild the whole of the East End according to a definite plan.

These proposals, however, in turn gave rise to problems which had never before arisen, because they were rehousing people on a scale which was unprecedented in England or anywhere in the world.

Problems of layout, of roads and access, of light and density assumed quite different proportions. It was also unthinkable from an æsthetic point of view to rehouse a group of 15,000 people in rows of the typical five-storey blocks that might be suitable for small estates. Again, when a large population was unrooted and rehoused in new conditions it was necessary to provide many social services and amenities, clinics, welfare centres, clubs, churches, amusements, etc. Difficulties arose over such amenities as fish-and-chip shops, which in poor areas were part of the life of the people.

One large consideration, however, over-rode all others—the question of cost. It was comparatively simple to design a fine dwelling if one had no regard for the cost, but when the amount of money per dwelling was limited it was necessary to choose from the number of amenities which one would like to provide—some of which one might even regard as essential—those which could be provided within the limit of the permitted cost. Mr. Silkin gave the following list, in passing, of a number of provisions which might reasonably all be considered as essential in working-class flats:—

- A supply of constant hot water.
- A private balcony.
- Storage accommodation.
- Pram and cycle sheds.
- Laundry facilities outside the flats.
- Tiled kitchens and bathrooms, and scullery floors.
- Separate w.c. and bathroom.
- Washbasins in the bathroom and in one bedroom.
- No bedroom leading out of a living room.
- Rooms 8 ft. 6 in. high rather than 8 ft.

Access from staircase landings rather than balcony access.

Blocks of three or four storeys rather than five storeys.

Goods and/or passenger lifts.

Grass plots and flower beds to be maintained. He suggested that if a number of architects were asked to arrange these in their order of importance and to omit eight of them as being the least necessary, no two lists would be the same.

There was a limit, said Mr. Silkin, to the price which the present generation were prepared to pay for the provision of decent working-class housing, and whatever solution the L.C.C. had adopted in regard to the provision of amenities would have been criticized by a number of people.

Finally, he said he regarded the housing problem as probably the most important question of the day. With its solution was bound up the health, happiness and comfort of a majority of the people. In London they now had the opportunity to re-create a great city, and to build in place of its slums and worn-out buildings a city which would be beautiful and comfortable, and something of which they might justly be proud.

R.A. EXHIBITION

Mr. E. J. Carter gave a lecture on the Retrospective Section of the Royal Academy Exhibition of British Architecture last week. He said:—

"The necessity for this retrospective section of the exhibition is that most of us have been taught our history so badly that the essential features of continuity and the features that cause breaks with the past are little understood. The past is not a cupboard full of precedents or a cookery book of receipts; architecture is no more and indeed no less tied to the past than painting or sculpture.

"The architect, as seen in history, is indeed an artist. Our enjoyment of what he builds is entirely dependent on the extent to which he satisfies our æsthetic desires. He is an artist working within the conditions dictated by the life and thought of his time.

"It has been suggested that one lesson that can be learned from the exhibition is the importance of the personal element. It is true that architectural history, as we are normally taught it, is a matter of big names. But that is not the aspect to emphasize. If in an historical study emphasis is laid chiefly on personality we lose sight of tradition and the importance of the present environment. There is the danger of representing architecture as being dependent for its vitality on the chance arrival of some man of genius. The man of genius is the rare man who gives more to his generation than he receives from it; most architecture in any period is by men of normal ability who receive strength from their environment. The contributory factors of the environment of normal men ultimately prove decisive.

"The choice of exhibits in the exhibition has been dictated to a considerable extent by the availability of drawings. A large block in the eighteenth century, including Gibbs, Kent and the Burlington Palladians, Adam and Soane, is shown inadequately because all the most important drawings are in a museum which will not lend its possessions.

"As far as possible the architects' own drawings have been exhibited, though only in a few instances are working drawings shown. The impossibility of expecting the layman to understand working drawings has resulted in architects elaborating other kinds, either in elevation or in perspective, or more recently in axonometric projection. The reason why special attention should be paid to the drawings as drawings, is that their character can throw an interesting sidelight on the character of the architecture of the time. When there is a prevailing mode which most people, or the

clients at least, understand, architects' drawings are simple. Whenever there is no mutual sympathy between architect and public the drawings are elaborate. This lack of sympathy can come from various causes, the most common in the last hundred years being the architect's habit of playing his own cultural games above the heads of the people for whom he builds.

"Compare any drawings made by any classical architect in the eighteenth century with the dramatic drawing of Fonthill in the exhibition. There is no difficulty in deciding from the evidence of these drawings which architect is playing a cultural game and which conforming naturally to the mode.

"The past is not the private property of any school of thought.

"Works by the earliest English Renaissance architects Smithson and Thorpe show tentative gropings after Italianate forms. Bramshill, an Elizabethan house, indicates the course the English Renaissance might have taken if Inigo Jones had not come back from Italy ready to impose Palladianism on the intellectuals at court.

"Inigo Jones built little and influenced much; Christopher Wren built much but had little influence on his immediate successors. Wren was important for his personal qualities and the vastness of his achievement.

"It was in Wren's later and more baroque period that his artistic self seemed to find a natural development. He is the greatest figure produced by English architecture, and dominated by force of intellect rather than artistry. Hawksmoor and Vanbrugh developed the baroque features of Wren's work, but they could not compete with the established forces of Palladianism.

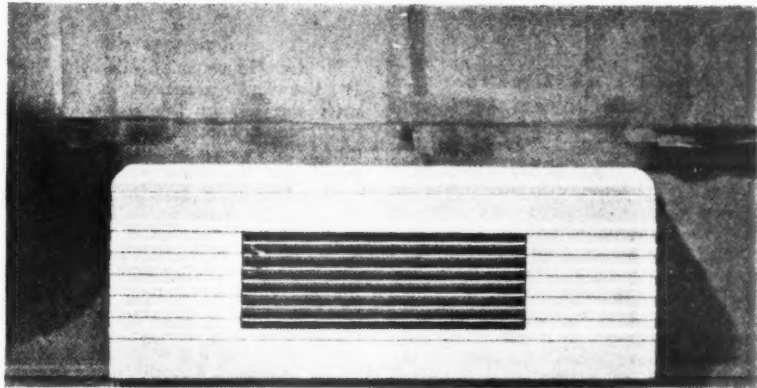
"The Palladians—Gibbs, Kent, Chambers—were tainted with the eighteenth century fear of enthusiasm; they were cultured, formal, and to some extent dull. Architecture was aristocratic; for the only time there was virtual unanimity of opinion and mutual understanding between architect and clients.

"Nash has been cursed for his stucco, and until recently the whole period which he represents has been derided. In some respects the problem which faced architecture then can be compared to our problem to-day: post-war conditions, the need for economy and a great demand for quick building. The expediency of stucco, town planning on a vast scale, the simplification of classical motifs, the mass production of dwelling-houses, were elements of Regency building to which Nash made contributions of permanent value.

"The buildings of Papworth and houses by G. S. Repton represent the dominant note of architecture of the early nineteenth century; every town and all parts of the country are full of it.

"Hardwicke, Burton and Charles Robert Cockerell were all eminent figures in the Greek revival. Cockerell, scholar, artist, architect and traveller, is perhaps the finest architect-draughtsman in the whole history of English Renaissance; his exuberant designs are the shouts of a style about to die. After Cockerell there has been no Renaissance architecture bearing the authentic stamp of contact with the muses of Greece and Rome.

"The high period of Gothicism is represented by drawings by Street, Waterhouse, Gilbert Scott, Salvin and Burges. Self confident intellectual enthusiasm over-ruled every practical consideration. Stylistically it was a period of brilliant competence, but it meant and still means nothing to most laymen and it is difficult to believe that it held the field for so long. The Renaissance has been routed by the Gothic revival until with the aid of Palmerston the classic forces achieved a Pyrrhic victory. Norman Shaw, the greatest character of late Victorian architecture, reassembled the forces of both sides. Most English architects today owe some allegiance to Shaw; he bred the great and influential generation whose works can be found in the other galleries."



TRADE NOTES

[EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

Cleaner Air

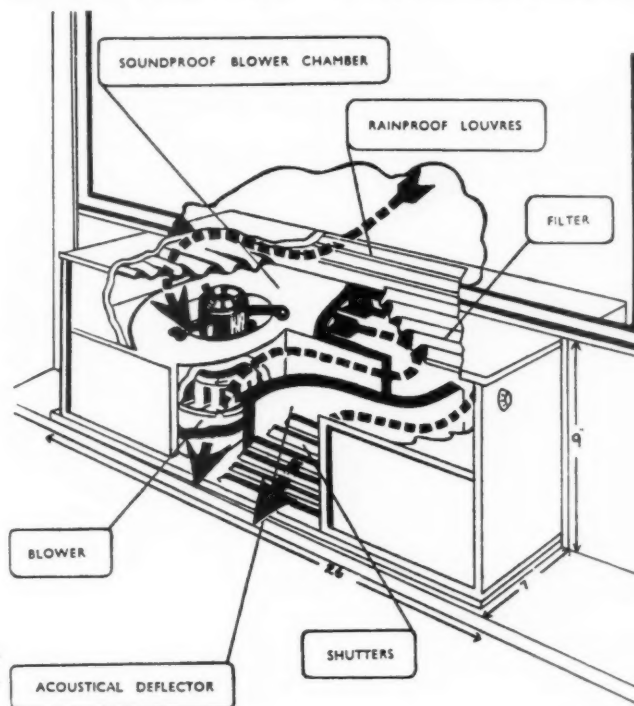
THERE are, at the moment, several manufacturers who are marketing small fan units for extracting steam from bathrooms or smells from kitchens, but none of them, so far as I know, embody any sort of filtering appliance. Filtered air is, of course, common enough in large buildings with a central air-conditioning plant, and there are several other units available for conditioning the air in rooms, and giving control over both temperature and humidity.

For the small house, however, not very much is available. Rumours that Chrysler had produced a central plant for American small houses were current a year or so ago, and there was, I believe, some possibility

that it would be marketed in this country, though nothing has, as yet, been seen of it.

A new air-filtering unit has recently been produced by Filteraire. Fixed at cill level, it can be incorporated fairly easily in existing jobs, for it is only 26 inches wide by 9 inches high, and projects into the room about 7 inches. The section below shows its general construction: the filter gives a surface of 8 sq. ft. and the fan is claimed to deliver 450 cubic ft. a minute. An additional advantage is that little external sound can penetrate, as clean fresh air is available without opening the window.

Filters cost 2s. each and last, on the average, from three to four weeks. The price of the apparatus is 30 guineas, and



Sketch showing the layout of the Filteraire unit.

for doctors' consulting rooms and laboratories, or for hay-fever sufferers it may well be worth while.

Granite in London

One or two points of particular interest emerge from the Building Research Board's report for 1935, published at 3s. 6d. last week. The demolition of Waterloo Bridge provided an opportunity to investigate the condition of granite after 120 years' exposure to London atmosphere and it was found that the outer half-inch of the stone had been affected by its long exposure, for it tended to crumble away in sawing samples for laboratory examination, but there is no reason to suggest that visible signs of decay would have become apparent in the immediate future had the stone remained undisturbed.

This bears on the question, not infrequently raised, as to the advisability of re-using old stone. With the more durable stone there is good reason to think that, provided a reasonable thickness of the stone is rejected, old stone should be as durable as new. Specimens of Portland stone taken from St. Paul's Cathedral proved on laboratory investigation to be equivalent to the best of the quarry samples now available except for the surface portions. Detailed investigations of Clipsham stone during the repairs to the Houses of Parliament have shown that the weathering qualities of this stone can now be assessed by laboratory tests, although the method introduced for Bath and Portland stones cannot be applied directly.

Cleaning of Buildings

In view of the number of buildings which are being cleaned in preparation for the Coronation, the following section of the report is of interest:—

"Several proprietary cleaning preparations have been examined in the course of the year. All have proved to be strongly alkaline. It would, therefore, appear opportune to repeat the warning given in previous Reports against the use of chemical aids for cleaning masonry. Acids are sometimes employed for this purpose, but acids are commonly recognized to be dangerous. That alkalis are equally dangerous is not so well understood. In fact, the suggestion is sometimes advanced that the alkali is beneficial in that it neutralizes deleterious acid constituents absorbed from the air; but this suggestion is misleading."

"Though their use cannot be given unqualified recommendation even for this purpose, cleaning powders containing alkaline constituents can be used on dense stones like marble without ill effect, provided the material is thoroughly wetted before applying the powder and thoroughly rinsed afterwards. But care is necessary to avoid bringing the powder in contact with the neighbouring, more absorbent materials. Examples of the deleterious effects are commonly to be seen in stone walls and door jambs adjoining marble steps. Sometimes the salts can be seen to have penetrated through the walls. In one instance, a short flight of marble steps in a corridor was outlined on the main façade of the building by efflorescent salts and a pitting of the surface of the stone. Decay had also occurred on the inner surface."

Addresses

Filteraire Ltd., 33, Jameson Street, W.8.
H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House,
Kingsway, W.C.2.

IN PARLIAMENT

Registration Bill

IN the House of Lords, the Earl of Crawford presented a Bill to restrict the use of the name architect to registered architects, and to extend the time within which practising architects may apply for registration. The Bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for Tuesday, February 2.

Re-planning Crown Property

In the House of Commons, Mr. Croom-Johnson asked the Minister of Agriculture what re-planning was intended on Crown property to the east of Regent's Park; whether he would give members an opportunity of considering the plans before any alterations were made; whether any steps were being taken to seize the opportunity to provide house accommodation on a large scale for the working-classes of the district; whether he had approved plans for the re-development of Crown property lying to the east of Regent's Park; whether it was proposed to build on any of the squares now existing; and, if not, whether he could give an assurance that the open spaces at present existing in that part of London would be preserved.

Mr. W. S. Morrison said he was grateful to his hon. and learned friend for having raised these questions, in view of recent statements in the Press about the plans for redeveloping the Crown property to the east of Regent's Park. A scheme for rebuilding the mean streets to the east of Albany Street, where many of the houses were past repair, had been in progress for a number of years past, and had been mentioned on several occasions in the House in reply to questions. Working-class flats for about 6,000 occupants were being built to rehouse the population which was in occupation of the old houses. Several blocks of flats to the north of Cumberland Market were already occupied and could be inspected by all who were interested. None of the existing squares or open spaces would be built over, and no proposals had been under consideration for rebuilding or altering either Cumberland Terrace, Chester Terrace, or any of the other terraces fronting Regent's Park. The Town Planning Department of the London County Council had been consulted at every stage, and in normal course the Crown Lands Advisory Committee would have before it shortly the plans for future development in that area. He would be happy to give hon. members the fullest opportunity of considering the Commissioners' plans in due course before they were carried out.

Housing

Mr. D. Adams asked the Minister of Health which rural district councils in England and Wales had made arrangements with private builders under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933. Sir K. Wood said that up to September 30, 1936, guarantees had been given under Section 2 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933, by 14 rural districts in respect of 1,859 houses.

Abingdon Street

Sir W. Davison asked the honourable Member for Central Leeds, as representing

the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for what reason the Commissioners had turned out their tenants in Abingdon Street, leaving the several premises unoccupied; and whether it was the intention of the Commissioners to pull the houses down and rebuild.

Mr. Denman, in reply, said that notice was given in order that the site should be available if required for King George V. Memorial. It was the intention that the houses should be demolished and replaced by a building appropriate to the situation and the future of the surroundings.

Aircraft Factory

In reply to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, said that the site for the proposed shadow factory at White Waltham, which was three miles from Maidenhead, was chosen on account of its advantages for the rapid production of aircraft. It adjoined an existing aerodrome and was well situated for railway facilities. Careful inquiry showed that sufficient suitable labour could be obtained in the surrounding district without diverting labour from agriculture and without making it necessary to build dwelling-houses. From the production point of view the site was found to present advantages over a site in any of the Special Areas and it was on this consideration that it was selected. In view, however, of the wider considerations involved, the Secretary of State for Air was prepared to waive his preference for the White Waltham site on the grounds mentioned, and he was taking immediate steps to find a suitable site in Lancashire to take its place in the shadow factory scheme. Mr. Rootes and his firm, who would be responsible for the management of the proposed factory, regarded the White Waltham site as particularly well adapted for securing the quickest production of aircraft, but in deference to the wishes of the Government, he and his firm would use their best efforts, in co-operation with the Air Ministry, in the selection of a new situation for the factory in Lancashire and in mitigating as far as possible any delay consequent upon the Government's decision.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

PEARL ASSURANCE BUILDINGS, BOURNE-MOUTH (pages 223-226). The general contractors were Trollope and Colls, Ltd., who were also responsible for the excavation, foundations, reinforced concrete and plumbing. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included Goodman, Price, Ltd., demolition; Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., asphalt; London Brick Co., Ltd., bricks; Carter and Co., Ltd., terra-cotta; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Runnymede Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring; James Clark and Son, Ltd., glass; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., woodblock flooring; Concrete, Ltd., reinforced concrete and "Bison" hollow slab and tile floor; Rollo Products, Ltd., waterproofing materials; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo (walls, floors and stair risers); Rosser and Russell, Ltd., central heating; Beeston Boiler Co., Ltd., "Robin Hood" and "New Sailor"; Aish & Co., electric

wiring; Merchant Adventurers, Ltd., "M.A." lighting fittings; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Lockerie and Wilkinson, locks; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements and window furniture; Dryad Metal Works, handles; Taylor, Pearce & Co., handles ("Taylbroid"); General Electric Co., Ltd., bells; G.P.O., telephones; Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., folding gates and lift gates; Gent, Ltd., bells and clocks; Joseph Sankey, Ltd., pressed metal door frames; G. R. Speaker, Ltd., "Eonit" pumice blocks; Xelite Co., Ltd., plaster; Light Steelwork (1935), Ltd., and Buckleys (London), Ltd., metalwork; Docker Brothers, Ltd., paint; Griffiths Bros., Ltd., joinery, shopfittings and office fittings; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; Bournemouth Gas and Water Co., water supply; Light Steelwork,

Ltd., bronze lettering and façade-BANDSTAND, CASTLE PARK, WHITEHAVEN (pages 250-251). The general contractors were the Border Engineering Co., and the principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: John Williams (Cardiff), Ltd., casements and partitions; T. S. Bell & Co., electric wiring; Best and Lloyd, Ltd., electric light fixtures; Coburn Trolley Fittings, revolving doors; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., wall paint; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., glass.

Messrs. Drytone Joinery, Ltd., were responsible for the doors, panelling, staircase and fittings in the houses in South London, designed by Keller and Kompfner, and published in our issue for November 19 last.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICT (15 miles radius)

BATTERSEA, School. The L.C.C. has appointed Mr. T. S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A., to design and supervise the erection of a new senior elementary school on the Linda Street site, Battersea.

BECKENHAM, School. The Beckenham Education Committee is to erect a new school for about 400 children at Mays Hill Road, Shortlands.

BERMONDSEY, Nursery. The L.C.C. has purchased a site for the provision of a nursery school in Kintore Street, Bermondsey.

BERMONDSEY, Flats. The B.C. is to erect 22 flats on the Stansfield estate, at a cost of £13,373.

BERMONDSEY, Flats, etc. The B.C. is to erect 38 flats, two shops, eight cottages and two warehouses on the Elephant Lane area, at a cost of £21,614.

BERMONDSEY, Rebuilding. Plans passed by the B.C.: Rebuilding the "Princess Alexandra" p.h., Neptune Street, for Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd.; additions, The "Jolly Sailor," Lower Road, for Courage & Co., Ltd.; shops, Rotherhithe Street, for the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd.; rebuilding convent, Rotherhithe Street, for Mr. E. J. Walters.

ENFIELD, Houses, etc. Plans passed by the U.D.C.: 24 houses and bungalows, Vera Avenue, for New Ideal Homesteads; alterations and additions, "Jolly Farmers," Enfield Road, for Messrs. McMullen and Sons, Ltd.; 36 houses, Cedar Avenue, for Messrs. W. Goodchild & Co.; eight houses, Phipps Hatch Lane, for Messrs. Hamilton, Son and Campion; 12 shops and maisonettes (Linden Estate), Great Cambridge Road, for Mr. L. R. Badcock; two houses, Crescent East, Hadley Wood, for Mr. V. G. Knapp; alterations and additions, Sangamo Works, Great Cambridge Road, for British Sangamo, Ltd.; six bungalows, Linkside Close, for Mr. C. W. D. Walden; three lock-up shops and flat, Lancaster Road, for Mr. Chas. V. Cable; 120 maisonettes, off Nursery Road and Oatlands Road, for Messrs. McManus & Co., Ltd.; four houses, Carter-hatch Lane, Forty Hill, for Mr. Geo. W. Newman; 42 maisonettes, Hertford Road, for Hilbery Chaplin, Ltd.

ENFIELD, Flats. The U.D.C. is to prepare plans for the erection of flats at Northfield Road, Ponders End.

FINCHLEY, Flats, etc. Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations and additions, High Street, for Messrs. J. Hepworth and Son, Ltd.; two houses, Lyttleton Road, for Messrs. High-gates (Builders), Ltd.; 18 flats, "Elm Bank," Nether Street, for Mr. H. Cook; eight houses, Brim Hill and Devon Rise, for Mr. G. C. Swanson; church hall, East End Road, for the Church End Baptist Church authorities.

HACKNEY, Extension. The London Passenger Transport Board is to extend the depot in Well Street, Hackney.

HACKNEY, Welfare Centre. The Hackney B.C.

is to erect a maternity and child welfare centre in Elsdale Street, at a cost of £14,182.

HAMMERSMITH, Shops, etc. Plans passed by the B.C.: Shops, Old Oak Common Lane, for Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy; extension, Cadby Hall, for Messrs. Holman and Goodrham; building, two shops, etc., Hammersmith Road, for Mr. A. J. Caney; extension to factory, Queen Street, and additions, Goldhawk Road, for Mr. L. O. Woodward.

HARROW, Shops. Morris Estates, Ltd., are to erect 21 shops in Station Road, Harrow.

MARYLEBONE, Road Scheme. Powers are being sought by the L.C.C. to purchase land in Marylebone and Paddington for the construction (int alia) of the proposed new road connecting Harrow Road with Marylebone Road, the estimated cost of this scheme, including rehousing, being £877,000.

MARYLEBONE, Rebuilding. Messrs. R. Hardy and Sons are to rebuild garage premises at Nos. 55-57 High Street, Marylebone.

MARYLEBONE, Offices, etc. Plans passed by the B.C.: Offices, Portland Place, for Messrs. Duke and Simpson; construction of new road between Lisson Grove and Harewood Avenue, and shops, auction room, etc., for Mr. W. E. Masters; alterations, Maida Vale, for Mr. F. Scarlett; flats, Welbeck Street, for Messrs. S. Minchin, Ltd.; addition, Baker Street, for Messrs. J. Stanley Beard and Bennett; rebuilding, Oxford Mansions, Market Place, for Messrs. Robert Angell and Curtis; alterations, Marylebone Lane, for Mr. A. F. Hunt; workshop addition, Clifton Hill, for Mr. G. Guy Rogers; rebuilding, Oxford Street, for Messrs. North, Robin and Wilson.

PADDINGTON, Swimming Pool. The B.C. is seeking power to construct a swimming pool at the Paddington recreation ground.

PADDINGTON, Clearance Areas. The B.C. is to clear the Chippenham and Rodborough Mews area and provide rehousing, at a cost of £47,595.

PADDINGTON, Shops and Flats. Messrs. Percy Clarke and Son are to erect shops and flats at Harrow Road, and Irongate Wharf Road, Paddington.

POPLAR, Extensions. The L.C.C. has purchased property in High Street, Poplar, for extending the school of engineering and navigation.

SOUTHGATE, Flats. Plans passed by the Corporation: 12 flats, Barrowell Green, for the Temple Estates Co.; alterations, High Street, for Mr. F. E. Jones; shop with office accommodation over, Ye Olde Thatched Cottage, Green Lanes, for Mr. N. Martin; nine houses, Bramley Road, for Mr. Harwood A. Nash; six flats, Oakthorpe Road, for Mr. H. C. Keene; factory for the London Showcard Mounting Co., Rosendale Works, Chase Side, and 12 houses, Oakwood Park Estate, for Mr. C. W. D. Walden.

STOKE NEWINGTON, Flats. Plans passed by the B.C.: Flats, Queen's Road, for Messrs.

Halls, Builders, Ltd.; rebuilding, High Street, for Messrs. E. Pollard & Co.; extension, Hermitage Road, for Cyprus Laundry, Ltd.; cinema, Stamford Hill, for Mr. A. Mather; shop, Church Street, for Mr. H. Feiner; building, Church Walk, rear of Albion Road, for Messrs. Robert Tidey and Sons; shops and flats, Green Lanes, for Mr. S. Jaques.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

BINGLEY, School. The West Riding Northern County Council is to provide a new senior school at Bingley.

CHESTER, Houses. The Chester Corporation has asked the City Surveyor to prepare a scheme for the provision of one hundred houses to be erected without Government assistance.

SHEFFIELD, Houses, etc. Plans passed by the Sheffield Corporation: 14 houses, Ramsdal Road, and Fitzgerald Road, Mr. J. Samuel; factory, Mary Street, Messrs. W. and C. Sissons; six houses, Cavill Road, Mr. L. A. Nicholson; 14 houses, Gleadless Common, Mr. C. Redmile; six houses, Old Retford Road, Mr. E. A. Birtles; six houses, Backmoor Road, Newhouses (Builders), Ltd.; junior school, Education Committee; rebuilding banking premises, Howard Road, Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd.; cinema, Richmond Road, Messrs. E. and H. Oliver; six houses, Marstone Crescent, Mr. C. L. Marcroft; six houses, Hemper Lane, Mr. J. H. Dyson; four houses, Norton Lane, Messrs. J. Marsh and Son; 16 houses, Balfour Road, Mr. S. Dencher; workshop extension, Rockingham Street, Messrs. Gladwins, Ltd.; workshop extension, Radford Street, Mr. H. Wild; workshop extension and cycle store, Worthing Road, Messrs. Willford and Co., Ltd.; office additions, Denby Street, Messrs. J. Vessey and Son, Ltd.; two houses, Channing Street, Mr. W. Nuttall; two houses, Dobcroft Road, Mr. W. Croft; two houses, Oakland Road, Messrs. Booth and Stanyon; house, East Bank Road, Mr. F. Parkin; conversion of school room into house, Chesterfield Road, Parks and Burial Grounds Committee; 10 houses, Cartmell Road, Mr. J. Hall; six houses, Spring House Road, Mr. F. Ridal; six flats, Broomfield Road, Mrs. V. Steadman; 35 flats, restaurant, etc., Stumertlowe Lane, Mr. B. Pearson; two houses, Westwick Road, Mr. S. L. Clark; six houses, Westwick Road, Mr. R. Jones.

SHEFFIELD, School. The Sheffield Corporation has confirmed the recommendation of the Education Committee to accept the tender of Messrs. W. Marlow and Sons, Ltd. (£23,197) for the erection of the Beck Road junior council school.

Bank News

The annual ordinary general meeting of Westminster Bank, Ltd., was held last week at the Head Office, Lothbury, E.C. The Hon. Rupert E. Beckett (chairman) presided. The chairman stated that the steady growth in the credit base since 1932, greatly accelerated in 1936, had naturally been reflected in an increase in deposits, which had grown during the past year by over £45 million to nearly £368 million. There had been no proportionate increase in the demand for bank advances, and the problem of profitably employing these increased resources had necessitated an enlargement of investment holdings throughout the period of credit expansion. The additional deposits in 1936 had been mainly distributed, as to £6 million in investments, £10½ million in advances to customers, and £26½ million in money at call and short notice.

The profit for the year was £1,731,966 an increase of £329,300 on the previous year's declaration. After payment of the dividends at the customary rates, the sum of £200,000 had been allocated to the Officers' Pension Fund, and a like amount to Premises Account. The carry forward was increased to £516,936.

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.				I.	II.						
			s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.						
A	ABERDARE ...	S. Wales & M.	1	7	1	2	A ₂	EASTBOURNE ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1	A	Northampton ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Aberdeen ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2	A ₁	Elbow Vale ...	S. Wales & M.	1	6	1	2	A	North Shields ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2
A ₁	Abergavenny ...	S. Wales & M.	1	5	1	1	A	Edinburgh ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2	A	North Staffs ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
A ₂	Abingdon ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	1	A ₂	Exeter ...	S.W. Counties	1	6	1	1	A ₁	Norwich ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	2
A	Accrington ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	B	Exmouth ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	Nottingham ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
A ₂	Addlestone ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1							A	Nuneaton ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	
A	Adlington ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	FELIXSTOWE ...	E. Counties	1	5	1	1	A ₃	OAKHAM ...	Mid. Counties	1	5	1	1
A	Airdrie ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Filey ...	Yorkshire	1	5	1	1	A	Oldham ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Aldburgh ...	E. Counties	1	3	1	1	A ₂	Fleetwood ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Okehampton ...	N.W. Counties	1	5	1	1
A	Altrincham ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	B ₁	Folkstone ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	0	A ₃	Oswestry ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
P ₁	Appleby ...	N.W. Counties	1	5	1	1	A	Froelsham ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₁	Oxford ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	2
A	Ashton-under-Lyne ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	B ₂	Frome ...	S.W. Counties	1	1	1	0							
B	Aylesbury ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0														
B	BANBURY ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	GATESHEAD ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2	A	PAISLEY ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2
B ₁	Bangor ...	N.W. Counties	1	4	1	0	B	Gillingham ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0	B ₂	Pembroke ...	S. Wales & M.	1	3	0	1
A ₁	Barnard Castle ...	N.E. Coast	1	5	1	1	A ₁	Glamorgan-shire, Rhondda Valley District	S. Wales & M.	1	6	1	2	A ₁	Peterborough ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	2
A	Barley ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A	Glasgow ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2	A	Plymouth ...	S.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Barnstaple ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	Goucester ...	S.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₁	Pontefract ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2
A	Barrow ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Goole ...	Yorkshire	1	6	1	1	A ₁	Pontypridd ...	S. Wales & M.	1	6	1	2
A	Barry ...	S. Wales & M.	1	7	1	2	A	Gosport ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1	A ₂	Portsmouth ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1
B	Basingstoke ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0	A ₂	Grantham ...	Mid. Counties	1	5	1	1	A	Preston ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A ₂	Bath ...	S.W. Counties	1	6	1	1	A ₁	Gravesend ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	2							
A	Batley ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A	Greenock ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2	A	QUEENSFERRY ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A ₂	Bedford ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	1	A	Grimby ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2							
A ₂	Berwick-on-Tweed ...	N.E. Coast	1	6	1	1	B	Guildford ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0							
A ₂	Bewdley ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	1							A ₂	READING ...	S. Counties	1	7	1	2	
B	Bicester ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	HALIFAX ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	B	Reigate ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	1
A	Birkenhead ...	N.W. Counties	1	8	1	2	A	Hanley ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Retford ...	Mid. Counties	1	5	1	1
A	Birmingham ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Harrowgate ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A ₁	Rhonda Valley ...	S. Wales & M.	1	6	1	2
A ₁	Bishop Auckland ...	N.E. Coast	1	6	1	2	A	Hartlepool ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Ripon ...	Yorkshire	1	6	1	2
A	Blackburn ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	B	Harwich ...	E. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	Rochdale ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Blackpool ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Hastings ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0	A ₁	Rochester ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0
A	Blyth ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Hatfield ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1	A	Ruabon ...	N.W. Counties	1	6	1	2
B	Bognor ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0	B	Hereford ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0	A ₂	Rugby ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Bolton ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Hertford ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	1	A	Rugeley ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	1
A ₁	Boston ...	Mid. Counties	1	5	1	1	A	Heywood ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Runcorn ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A ₂	Bournemouth ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1	A	Howden ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2							
B ₁	Bovey Tracey ...	S.W. Counties	1	4	1	0	A	Huddersfield ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A ₁	ST ALBANS ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	2
A	Bradford ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A	Hull ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	B ₂	St. Helens ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A ₁	Brentwood ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	2						A ₁	Salisbury ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0		
A	Bridges ...	S. Wales & M.	1	7	1	2	A	ILKLEY ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Scarborough ...	Yorkshire	1	6	1	2
B	Bridgewater ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	Immingham ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Scunthorpe ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Bridlington ...	Yorkshire	1	6	1	2	A ₂	Ipswich ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	1	A	Sheffield ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2
A	Brighouse ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1	B ₂	Isle of Wight ...	S. Counties	1	1	1	0	A	Shipley ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2
A	Bristol ...	S.W. Counties	1	7	1	2						A ₂	Shrewsbury ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	1		
B	Brixham ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	JARROW ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2	A	Skipton ...	Yorkshire	1	6	1	1
A	Bromsgrove ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	KEIGHLEY ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Slough ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1
B	Bromyard ...	Mid. Counties	1	5	1	0	A ₂	Kendal ...	N.W. Counties	1	5	1	1	A ₂	Solihull ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	2
A	Burnley ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Kewick ...	N.W. Counties	1	5	1	1	A	Southern-on-Sea ...	S. Counties	1	6	1	1
A	Burslem ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₁	Kettering ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	2	A ₂	Southport ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Burton-on-Trent ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	B ₁	Kidderminster ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	1	A ₁	Stafford ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	2
A	Bury ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2		King's Lynn ...	E. Counties	1	4	1	0	A	Stirling ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2
A ₁	Buxton ...	N.W. Counties	1	6	1	2							A	Stockport ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	
A	CAMBRIDGE ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	2							A	Stockton-on-Tees ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2	
B ₁	Canterbury ...	S. Counties	1	4	1	0	A	LANCASTER ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	B	Stoke-on-Trent ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Cardiff ...	S. Wales & M.	1	7	1	2	A ₁	Leamington ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	2	B	Stroud ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0
A	Carlisle ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Leeds ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A	Sunderland ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2
B	Carmarthen ...	S. Wales & M.	1	5	1	0	A	Leek ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Swansea ...	S. Wales & M.	1	7	1	2
B	Carnarvon ...	N.W. Counties	1	5	1	0	A	Leicester ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Swindon ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	1
A ₁	Carnforth ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Leigh ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2							
A	Cashtford ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2	A	Lewes ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0	A ₁	TAMWORTH ...	N.W. Counties	1	6	1	2
A ₂	Chatham ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0	A ₂	Lichfield ...	Mid. Counties	1	6	1	1	B	Taunton ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	0
A ₂	Chelmsford ...	E. Counties	1	5	1	1	A	Lincoln ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Teesside Dist. ...	N.E. Counties	1	7	1	2
A ₂	Cheltenham ...	S.W. Counties	1	5	1	1	A ₂	Liverpool ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Teignmouth ...	S.W. Coast	1	6	1	1
A	Chester ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Llanidno ...	S.W. Counties	1	6	1	1	A	Toldmoren ...	Yorkshire	1	7	1	2
A	Chesterfield ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Llanelli ...	S. Wales & M.	1	7	1	2	A ₂	Torquay ...	S.W. Counties	1	6	1	2
B	Chichester ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	0		London (12-miles radius) ...		1	8	1	5	B ₁	Truro ...	S.W. Counties	1	4	1	0
A	Chorley ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2		Do. (12-15 miles radius) ...		1	8	1	5	A ₃	Tunbridge Wells ...	S. Counties	1	5	1	1
B ₁	Cirencester ...	S. Counties	1	4	1	0	A	Long Eaton ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Tunstall ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2
A	Cliithere ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Loughborough ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Tyne District ...	N.E. Coast	1	7	1	2
A	Clydebank ...	Scotland	1	7	1	2	A ₁	Luton ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	1							
A	Coalville ...	Mid. Counties	1	7	1	2	A	Lytham ...	N.W. Counties	1	7	1	2							
A ₂	Colchester ...	E. Counties	1	6	1	1														
A ₁	Colne ...	N.W. Counties	1	6	1	2	A ₁	MACCLESFIELD ...	N.W. Counties	1	6	1	2	A						

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 1/2	
Carpenter	1 8 1/2	
Joiner	1 8 1/2	
Machinist	1 9 1/2	
Mason (Banker)	1 8 1/2	
(Fixer)	1 9 1/2	
Plumber	1 8 1/2	
Painter	1 7 1/2	
Paperhanger	1 7 1/2	
Glazier	1 8 1/2	
Slater	1 8 1/2	
Scaffolder	1 4 1/2	
Timberman	1 4 1/2	
Navvy	1 3 1/2	
General Labourer	1 3 1/2	
Lorryman	1 6 1/2	
Crane Driver	1 7 1/2	
Watchman	2 10 0	per week

MATERIALS

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

	per ton	£ s. d.
Grey Stone Lime	2 2 0	
Blue Lias Lime	1 18 6	
Hydrated Lime	2 5 0	
Portland Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	1 19 0	
Rapid Hardening Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	2 5 0	
White Portland Cement, in 1-ton lots	8 15 0	
Thames Ballast	6 6	per Y.C.
1" Crushed Ballast	7 0	
Building Sand	7 6	
Washed Sand	8 6	
2" Broken Brick	10 3	
1" Pan Breeze	6 6	
Coke Breeze	8 9	

DRAINLAYER

BEST STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS

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

BRICKLAYER

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

MASON

	F.C.	s. d.
The following d/d F.O.R. at Nine Elms:		
Portland stone, Whitbed	4 4 1/2	
Basebed	4 7 1/2	
Bath stone	2 10	
York stone	6 6	
Sawn templates	7 6	
Paving, 2"	1 8	F.S.
" 3"	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	per ton
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 0	
Best hand-made do.	4 17 6	
Hips and valleys	9 9	each
hand-made	1 4	lb.
Nails, compo	1 6	
copper	1 6	

CARPENTER AND JOINER

	£ s. d.
Good carcassing timber	2 2
Birch	2 9
Deal, Joiner's	5
2nds	4
Mahogany, Honduras	1 3
African	1 1
Cuban	2 6
Oak, plain American	1 0
Figured	1 3
plain Japanese	1 2
" Figured	1 5
Austrian wainscot	1 6
English	1 11
Pine, Yellow	1 0
Oregon	4
British Columbian	4
Teak, Moulinein	1 2
Burma	1 2
Walnut, American	2 3
French	2 3
Whitewood, American	1 1
Deal floorings	18 6
" 1"	1 6
" 1 1/2"	1 2 0
" 2"	1 10 0
Deal matchings	14 0
" 1"	15 6
" 1 1/2"	1 4 0
Rough boarding	16 0
" 1"	18 0
" 1 1/2"	1 6 0
Plywood, per ft. sup.	
Thickness	
Qualities	
A B B B	4 2 2
d. d. d. d.	5 3 2 1/2
Birch 60 x 48	7 5 4
Cheap Alder	2 1 1/2
Oregon Pine	2 1 1/2
Gaboon	4 3 1/2
Mahogany	5 4 1/2
Figured Oak	7 5 1/2
Scotch glue	8 1/2

SMITH AND FOUNDER

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

Tubes 2'-14' long per ft. run	4	5	1	1 1/2	2
Pieces, 12'-23' long each	4	5 1/2	9 1/2	11	15 1/2
" 3'-11 1/2' long "	7	9	1 3/4	2 1/8	4 1/4
Long screws, 12'-23 1/2' long,	11	1 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/4
" 3'-M " long,	8	10	1 5/8	1 1/4	3 3/8
Bends "	8	11	1 7/8	2 1/8	5 1/2
Springs not socketed "	5	7	1 1/4	1 1/8	3 1/4
Socket unions "	2 1/2	3 1/2	5/8	6/16	1 1/8
Elbows, square "	10	1 1/4	1 5/8	2 1/2	4 1/4
Tees "	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Crosses "	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/4	5/8	1 1/8
Plain sockets and nipples "	3	4	6	8	10 1/2
Diminished sockets "	4	6	9	1 1/2	2 1/2
Flanges "	9	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/8	2 1/8
Caps "	3 1/2	5	8	1 1/2	2 1/2
Backnuts "	2	3	5	6	1 1/4
Iron main cocks "	1 1/2	2 3/4	4 1/2	5 1/4	11 1/2
" with brass plugs "	—	4 1/2	7 1/2	10	21 1/2

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.

Digging over surface n/e 12' deep and cart away	Y.S.	2	9
" " to reduce levels n/e 5' o" deep and cart away	Y.C.	8	6
" " to form basement n/e 5' o" and cart away	"	9	0
" " 10' o" deep and cart away	"	9	0
" " 15' o" deep and cart away	"	10	6
If in stiff clay	add	"	6
If in underpinning	"	4	0
Planking and strutting to sides of excavation	F.S.	1	0
" " to pier holes	"	5	5
" " to trenches	"	5	5
" " extra, only if left in	"	3	3
Hardcore, filled in and rammed	Y.C.	10	0
Portland cement concrete in foundations (5-1)	"	1	6
" " (4-2-1)	"	12	6
" " underpinning	"	1	6
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	Y.S.		7

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

Brickwork, Flettons in lime mortar	"	"	"	"	"	Per Rod	26	10	0
" " " in cement	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	12	6
" " Stocks in cement	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	0	0
" " Blues in cement	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	0	0
Extra only for circular on plan	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	0	0
" " backing to masonry	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	10	0
" " rising on old walls	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	0	0
" " underpinning	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	10	0
Fair Face and pointing internally	"	"	"	"	"	F.S.			
Extra over fletton brickwork for picked stock facings and pointing	"	"	"	"	"	"			18
" " " red brick facings and pointing	"	"	"	"	"	"			11
" " " blue brick facings and pointing	"	"	"	"	"	"			1
" " " glazed brick facings and pointing	"	"	"	"	"	"			3
Tuck pointing	"	"	"	"	"	"			7
Weather pointing in cement	"	"	"	"	"	"			3
Slate dampcourse	"	"	"	"	"	"			10
Vertical dampcourse	"	"	"	"	"	"			1

1" Horizontal dampcourse	Y.S.	4	9
1" Vertical dampcourse	"	7	9
1" paving or flat	"	6	3
1" paving or flat	"	7	6
1" x 6" skirting	F.R.	1	0
Angle fillet	"		24
Rounded angle	"		24
Cesspools	Each	5	6

Portland stone, including all labour, hoisting, fixing and cleaning down, complete	F.C.	17	9
Bath stone and do., all as last	11	13	6
Artificial stone and do.	11	13	0
York stone templates, fixed complete	11	10	6
" thresholds	11	13	6
" sills	11	1	0

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

Flat boarded centering to concrete floors, including all strutting	Sqr.	2	2	6
Shuttering to sides and soffits of beams	F.S.			7
" " to stanchions	"			7
" " to staircases	"			1
Fir and fixing in wall plates, lintols, etc.	F.C.			3
Fir framed in floors	"			4
" " roofs	"			6
" " trusses	"			7
" " partitions	"			6
1" deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1	14	6
1" " " " " "	"	1	17	6
1 1/2" " " " " "	"	2	3	0
2" x 2" fir battening for Countess slating	"			9
Do., for 4" gauge tiling	"			12
Stout feather-edged tilting fillet	F.R.			2
Patent inodorous felt, 1 ply	Y.S.			48
" " " 2 ply	"			2
" " " 3 "	"			9
Stout herringbone strutting to 9" joists	F.R.			104
1" deal gutter boards and bearers	F.S.			1
1 1/2" deal wrought rounded roll	F.R.			8
1" deal grooved and tongued flooring, laid complete, including cleaning off	Sqr.	2	1	0
1 1/2" do.	"	2	10	0
1 1/2" do.	"	2	17	0
1" do. moulded skirting fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.			1
1 1/2" do.	"			1

2"	deal moulded sash of average size	F.S.	1 9
1 1/2"	deal casd frames double hung, of 6" x 3" oak sills, 1 1/2" pulley stiles, 1 1/2" heads, 1" inside and outside linings, 8" parting beads, and with brass faced axle pulleys, etc., fixed complete	"	1 11
2"	Extra only for moulded horns	Each	3 7
1 1/2"	deal four-panel square, both sides, door	F.S.	2 0
2"	"	"	2 8
1 1/2"	" but moulded both sides	"	2 4
2"	4" x 3" deal, rebated and moulded frames	F.R.	3 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 treads, 1" risers in staircases, and tongued and grooved together on and including strong fir carriages	"	2 6
1 1/2"	deal moulded wall strings	"	2 4
1 1/2"	" 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 1/2" x 1 1/2"	deal balusters and housing each end	Each	2 0
1 1/2" x 1 1/2"	"	"	2 9
3" x 3"	deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	3 0
	Extra only for newel caps	Each	6 0
	Do., pendants	"	1 0

Roller steel joists, cut to length, and hoisting and fixing in position	Per cwt.	16	6
Riveted plate or compound girders, and hoisting and fixing in position	"	1	0
Do., stanchions with riveted caps and bases and do.	"	19	0
Mid. steel bar reinforcement, $\frac{1}{2}$ " and up, bent and fixed complete	"	17	6
Corrugated iron sheeting fixed to wood framing, including all bolts and nuts 20 g.	F.S.		11
Wrot-iron caulked and cambered chimney bars	Per cwt.	1	10

Milled lead and labour in flats	cwt.	2	6	0
Do. in flashings	"	2	9	6
Do. in covering to turrets	"	2	15	0
Do. in soakers	"	2	0	9
Labour to welted edge	F.R.			3
Open copper nailing	"			3
Close " "	"			

[illegible]

Expanded metal lathings, small mesh	Y.S.	2	0
Do. in n/w to beams, stanchions, etc.	"	2	9
Lathing with sawn laths to ceilings	"	1	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ " screeding in Portland cement and sand or tiling, wood block floor, etc.	"	1	5
Do. vertical	"	1	4
Rough render on walls	"	1	4
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	"		
Keene's cement angle and arris	F.R.	4	6
Arriis	"		
Rounded angle, small	"	3	1
Plain cornices in plaster, including dubbing out, per 1" girth	"	3	1
1" granolithic pavings	Y.S.	3	6
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	4	6
6×6 " white glazed wall tiling and fixing on prepared screed	"	17	6
9×3 "	"	1	2
Extra, only for small quadrant angle	F.R.		

27 oz. sheet glass and glazing with putty	"	"	"	"	F.S.	64
26 oz. do. and do.	"	"	"	"	"	78
Flemish, Arctic Figured (white) and glazing with putty	"	"	"	"	"	I 1
Cathedral glass and do.	"	"	"	"	"	I 2
Glazing only, British polished plate	"	"	"	"	"	7
Extra, only if in beds	"	"	"	"	"	2
Washleather	"	"	"	"	F.R.	

Clearcoat and white ceilings	Y.S.	6
Do. and distemper walls	"	9
Do. with washable distemper	"	1
Knot, stop, prime and paint four coats of oil colour on plain surfaces	"	3 3
Do. on woodwork	"	3 6
Do. on steelwork	"	3 6
Do. and brush grain and twice varnish	"	3 6
Stain and twice varnish woodwork	"	1 11
Stain and wax polish woodwork	"	4 6
French polishing	"	1 0
Stripping off old paper	"	2 0
Hanging ordinary paper	from Piece	2 9