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Principal Contents

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The controversy which has arisen between Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A. makes painful reading. That the distinguished architect, as an indignant protest against what he considers to be a personal affront, has severed his connection with a body of which he is a Past-President is much to be deplored; at the present juncture particularly, solidarity in the ranks of the profession is an important matter. One cannot help feeling sympathy with Sir John at the somewhat abrupt termination of his appointment on the Council of the British School at Rome, for although his term of office had expired, and the Council of the Institute were well within their rights in appointing a successor, Sir John's sixteen years' service in that particular capacity would seem to have demanded rather more tactful recognition than it, apparently, received. The situation that has arisen is too delicate for any intrusion on our part, and the only object of this note is to make a suggestion which would, we think, prevent similar unfortunate occurrences in the future. We suggest that the R.I.B.A. should make a new Rule or By-law, by which the appointment of any member to serve upon an external Committee or Council should be limited to a given term of years. It would apply, of course, to appointments made by the Council, and not to those determined by the direct vote of the members. Under such a rule, any representative of the R.I.B.A. might be re-elected for a second or third term of office, after which he would, perforce, retire. Some such method would prevent any feeling of chagrin or want of appreciation which must inevitably arise when an appointment is terminated after a long term of years. There is a growing feeling in most societies that periodical change and infusion of new blood in their executives is an advantage. The Architecture Club comes to mind as a body which, under its Rules, has retired several distinguished architects from its Executive Committee; and although there are times when such a provision gives rise to considerable regret, its advantages on the whole outweigh the disadvantages.

* * *

Manchester has just been celebrating the Jubilee of its Town Hall, a building that has more than ordinary significance for the northern metropolis. It is one of the most striking examples of the Gothic revival of the last century, and that phase of English architecture was peculiarly bound up with the religious and intellectual aspirations of the citizens of Manchester at the time their civic hall was erected. One might truthfully say that the romanticism which the unlovely developments of industrialism confined within their breasts became articulate in this creation of Alfred Waterhouse, with its mural paintings by Ford Madox Brown, its magnificent organ, and its clock tower with a carillon of twenty-one bells. Waterhouse took pride in his achievement as an example of the practical adaptability of the style he loved for secular purposes. To him there was no building of utilitarian object that could not be expressed in the Gothic manner. Yet even in the midst of these Jubilee rejoicings there are misgivings. The *Manchester Guardian*, in a leader—" The Passing of the Gothic "—says that the new addition which is to be made, " though linked to it by a bridge, need take no account of the misconceived beauty of its parent building. The chief treasure of the Town Hall, the Ford Madox Brown mural paintings, has suffered, as do the people who work in the building, from the lack of adequate lighting." Even these famous paintings, " notable in their kind throughout the world, have never seen light that would do justice to the magnificent colouring their creator lavished on them." Indeed, perhaps it is the lack of light that has concealed the growth of such " an alarming state of decay " in the paintings that an inquiry into their condition has now been ordered. In another passage our distinguished contemporary finds that " the restlessness of outline and excess of ornament that marks the Gothic exterior has proved itself the worst of architectural forms to face the corrosion and soot of our industrial area. The better way is shown in the well-proportioned, plain surfaces of such welcome newcomers in our midst as Ship Canal House and the new buildings that are transforming Cross Street." With much of this we must, necessarily, agree. The contentions of the Gothic Revivalists were altogether extravagant; and their work was marked more by adherence to the letter of their chosen style than to its spirit. It has been left for this century and, notably, for Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, to manifest the modern note in Gothic and, in recapturing some of the true spirit of the mediæval work, to demonstrate that Gothic, stripped from the mummy wrappings of religious fanaticism and literary pretension, may become a practical expression for some of the buildings of the modern world.

* * *

The decision of the London County Council to embark upon their big slum clearance scheme for the Ossulston Street area, off Euston Road, has evoked a blessing from Lt.-Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., but this is coupled with a very strong demand for the elimination from the new blocks of tenements to be

erected of all raw coal-burning apparatus. The demand is not illogical, since the better housing of the poorer classes should, as far as possible, aim at ensuring better atmospheric conditions for the people housed. Lt.-Comdr. Kenworthy's suggestion has not, however, received general acceptance from correspondents in the Press, and it is apparent that, in this matter, a good deal of ingrained prejudice will be encountered. It is quite well known that the bulk of the smoke evil to-day comes, not from the factories, but from domestic buildings, but no Government has yet felt strong enough to put an embargo upon the domestic coal fire. The provisions of the new Smoke Abatement Act, if rigidly enforced, would cope with industrial smoke production, but little improvement in the air of our towns will be effected until the domestic grate is also brought under control. The ostensible ground of opposition to the proposal to ban the open coal fire in the new Ossulston Street tenements is the claim that the people to be re-housed cannot afford the cost of heating by other methods than coal. This is a contention that cannot be dismissed without very searching examination; although the high price which the poorer classes pay for coal by purchasing in small quantities must considerably reduce the economy, if any, which raw coal shows over other methods of heating. The high hopes which were entertained that electricity produced in bulk would make current sufficiently cheap to bring it within the reach of all seems unlikely to be realised for many years. Lt.-Comdr. Kenworthy makes his plea on the ground that, as the Smoke Abatement Act does not apply to domestic buildings, the abolition of the smoke evil, so far as these are concerned, is purely a matter for voluntary action on the part of housing authorities, private firms of constructors, and prospective tenants themselves; and he considers that the first-named have a heavy responsibility to the public which they cannot well ignore. The "tenants," however, are voters and control the housing authorities, and until they are converted to the idea of "smokeless housing," we fear few local governing bodies will give more than lip-service to the cause of smoke abatement. The world is awaiting the discovery of some method of low carbonisation by which valuable by-products, causing most of the smoke from the home grate, could be extracted from the coal before use for domestic purposes. So far no really economic method of effecting this has been found, but research still continues, and we are not without hopes of final success. It would then be possible to forbid the use in the domestic grate of any but "smokeless" coal.

* * *

The widely-spread outcry against the disfigurement of the countryside is, apparently, having an effect in stimulating some of the local authorities in rural districts to take steps to prevent, as far as possible, the erection of ugly buildings in their localities. The Rye Rural District Council, for example, have instructed their surveyor, whenever it is proposed to erect buildings which, in his opinion, are likely to be unsightly, to submit the plans to the Area Joint Town Planning Committee before recommending them for approval. The Corporation of Rye have, too, it is stated, laid down a restriction against the use of slates on new buildings. A similar line of policy, we read, is to be recommended in regard to rural localities round Bath and Bristol; and we hope it will be widely followed in other areas. The Ministry of Health has shown considerable sympathy with the efforts being made to preserve rural districts from spoliation by bad building and it is well aware of the psychological effect of ugly buildings in its tendency towards the creation of slums, with all the resultant evils which the Ministry exists to combat. In this case, prevention is decidedly better than cure, and those local bodies who have the courage to resist the imposition of ugliness will probably find the necessary backing for their efforts in the higher authority.

* * *

Each generation, seemingly, must hammer out the old truths afresh. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why the Building Research Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research should produce a report to inform the world that there is no such thing as fireproof construction. There must be many still who remember the British Fire Prevention Committee saying the same thing 20 or 30 years ago, but the B.F.P.C. seems to have disappeared behind the veil of the Great War, probably following the untimely death of its presiding and stimulating genius, Edwin O. Sachs. Yet the B.F.P.C. did a great deal of good work in its time, and carried out practical tests on many forms of construction and on numerous types of patent doors, floors, windows, etc., that were advertised to withstand a conflagration. "Fire-resistance" was the watchword of the B.F.P.C., and this latest report carries us no further. Sachs and his coadjutors were well aware of the resistance to fire which suitable timber construction will exhibit; of the instability of stone and concrete heated to high temperatures, particularly under the stress of the fireman's hose; of the dangers of steel construction, and the most suitable materials and methods for protecting it; of the qualities of fire-resisting doors, shutters and wired glass. We fancy that most of the L.C.C. rules in regard to safeguards against fires in theatres and other places of public resort were inspired by the lessons which the B.F.P.C. set forth in its little red booklets. We have no particular quarrel with the present experiments, but in the cause of national economy we would suggest that the more elemental truths about fire-resisting construction elicited by the B.F.P.C. might be taken now as the basis for further experiments, rather than that we should set about extensive trials for the purpose of rediscovering them.

* * *

The fight to save the two Lincoln Churches is still in progress, although nothing is yet settled, and the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission has written to *The Times* to deny the statement of the Defence Committee that the Commissioners have already settled the sale and the price. The Lincoln Corporation desire to acquire the sites of the two churches for "public improvements," but the civic authority itself has to obtain sanction for their acquisition from higher authority. So far the Corporation has gone no further than to allow its officers to discuss with officials of the Ecclesiastical Commission possibilities and terms for acquiring the Churches, as the basis for a provisional agreement which it is admitted has been reached. But the Commission of Inquiry, which must be held to decide upon the union of benefices and parishes, will, it is asserted, be untrammelled in its decision by these preliminary discussions. With the City Churches in mind, we confess to no great belief in Commissions of Inquiry. What has probably exacerbated feeling in this matter is the knowledge that the "public improvements" contemplated are the provision of parking-places for motor-cars; and there is a growing feeling, even among the more thoughtful motorists, that it is unreasonable to expect this accommodation to be provided at the expense of the public purse. The owners of horse-drawn vehicles, "push-bikes" and perambulators might claim with equal right to have spaces provided where they could leave these means of transport for hours at a time while they went about their business or pleasure. At the present time, when public economy has to be studied, the higher authority may doubt the advisability of sanctioning the Corporation's scheme for expending public money to furnish facilities which should be provided for itself by the section of the community interested.

ALLEGORICAL GROUP, AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY. BENJAMIN CLEMENS, Sculptor.

THE REPAIR OF RURAL COTTAGES—VI

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

MISCELLANEOUS FITTINGS.—In the course of the repair and improvement of any old building it is common to encounter a few survivals of the work of village craftsmen for which a use has not been provided in the remodelling, and a steady wastage of such details is constantly going on. In the case of manor houses, granges, inns and dwellings above the farmhouse or cottage standards, such articles are commonly preserved, or if they rise to the level of "fine specimens" may even find space in museums or private collections, but the cottage products more often get to the scrap heap. The kind of things I have in mind are doors of the moulded and ledged types, illustrated by Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd in his craftsmanship series in this paper, internal boarded partitions on similar principles, old smith-made strap hinges, latches, tie-ends, casement turns and so forth, newel posts and stair balustrades, dressers, cupboards, spit and gun-racks, right up to some of the simple cast-iron grates and wood mantels of the earlier years of last century.

There is always interest and naiveté, and often character, about these simple everyday things. We have seen once-despised farmhouse and cottage furniture attain to appreciation and value as "antique," and it is right that it should be so. We may admire the *tour de force* of the advanced craftsman—the museum piece, fit mainly to be looked at; but we love the everyday product of his humbler contemporary, made to be used by men and women like ourselves. Furniture survives because it is portable and can be bought and sold. Is it fitting that items of equally lovable and human buildings should be gradually lost until there shall come a time when chance features of earlier drawings must give us our sole idea of many of the everyday things of still earlier ages when individual handwork and not mass production was the vogue?

The purpose of these remarks is twofold. Firstly, to plead with architects, builders or owners concerned with cottage alterations to make the strongest endeavour to maintain and preserve such items as those enumerated above, either in their original positions or in new positions about their original structures. A plain tapering strap hinge forged from an iron bar is a more interesting object than a cheap stamped and japanned cross-garnet, and will probably outlast it also. An old ledged door may be too low to meet modern needs as a room door, but can often be preserved as access to a cupboard. Old tie-ends forged into date-figures or initials, or merely into simple scrolls, are worth replacing, even though a bulging wall be rebuilt or covered.

Secondly, I want to see more common things preserved in our local museums and a less restricted standard of age adopted. A commendable practice of showing complete rooms housing contemporary furniture has, of late years, been introduced into museums—Norwich Castle, for instance, contains one or two such—but it is, generally speaking, the ornate specimens which are represented, with "architectural style" very much to the fore. Where a strongly marked local manner exists, as, for instance, in East Anglia, Kent, Wiltshire, Devon and West Somerset, Yorkshire or the Cotswolds, it would not be beyond the bounds of practicability to arrange, while it is yet possible, for the preservation intact of a good typical everyday dwelling in which could be gathered specimens of the cottage furniture and domestic equipment of the district. Such a dwelling should be occupied but open to inspection during stated hours, very much as are the homes of some departed notabilities. Caretaking such a place would not be an onerous job, and could fittingly devolve upon an old-age pensioner of the picturesque "oldest inhabitant" type, who would add local colour and derive amusement, and I feel sure that such a scheme would be quite inexpensive—almost self-supporting, in fact. The important thing is to save a few of the humbler dwellings of earlier ages while any yet exist. I commend this proposal to the notice of the Royal Society of Arts in connection with their Ancient Cottages Preservation movement. Were it not inexpedient to do so, I would even indicate typical villages, as yet unspoilt, much more worthy of preservation intact and inhabited than many a patch of scenery which has attracted public clamour and subscriptions.

(*Concluded*)

Correspondence

The Doric Column

The Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—Your correspondent who signs himself "Student" has raised a highly interesting point when he levels a criticism against the Doric Order on the ground that its base is insufficiently articulated. It seems difficult to defend the design of any column which is devoid of a capital or base, for without these adjuncts it lacks what I have described as "Punctuation." Perhaps I may be permitted to mention that in my book, "Architectural Style," where I developed the three formal principles of Number, Punctuation, and Inflection, I had occasion to discuss this very question of the Doric base. Punctuation is a process of design by which one can give to any object a certain consciousness of its own extremities. By means of it the object appears to be saying to itself "Thus far do I extend and no farther." Without this formal emphasis of its extremities the object necessarily lacks the essentials of organic unity. Take a plain cylinder, for instance, cut off its top and bottom, and the length of the cylinder would seem to be entirely undetermined, for one is entitled to ask "What reason is there why it should extend farther in either direction?" Suppose, however, we give this cylinder a base in the form of a group of mouldings running round it, and a capital of some simple form, circular on plan, and having a larger circumference than a section of the cylinder itself, it is clear that the cylinder has acquired an entirely new character; for being provided with these emphatic terminations it is now an integer, whereas before it was but an indeterminate fraction.

If we accept the logic of the foregoing, it seems a little difficult to provide a defence for the Doric column which, in the words of your correspondent, "has the appearance of growing up from the ground, of having been designed to no predetermined height, or of having sunk into a stylobate of not sufficient strength to resist its downward pressure." It must be borne in mind, however, that the Doric column is not just a plane cylinder, but its girth rapidly increases towards its base, so it scarcely looks as if it had already sunk into the stylobate for some unknown depth. Had it done so there would be a cavity in the stylobate all round the base of the column. Neither does it look as if it had been pulled out of the stylobate for an unknown depth, for in this latter case there would be a protuberance round the base of the column, due to a certain quantity of stone on the stylobate which had been raised from its position during the lifting of the column. On the other hand, it is obvious that had this column, devoid of an articulated base, been of equal girth from top to bottom it would actually have had the *appearance* of instability, for it could have been moved up and down in a cylindrical socket. Thus we may accept the conclusion that the nearer the form of the column approximates to a plain cylinder, that is to say, the less the difference between its girth at top and bottom, the more necessary it becomes to "punctuate" the base. The Romans, in adopting the Doric Order, recognised this necessity, for they altered the proportion of the column, greatly increasing its proportion of height to diameter and reducing its rate of diminution towards its upper extremity.

The vertical dimension of the Doric column, as designed by the Greeks, was further stabilised by the entasis, which helped to give to the profile of the column an organic quality, and also by its relation to the entablature and stylobate, which was certainly not fortuitous. To prove this latter statement one need only make the experiment of lengthening or shortening the columns to any considerable extent. In the former case the design becomes "leggy," and the tall and bulky columns, considered as a group, seem inadequately punctuated by the stylobate and entablature; in the latter the columns appear crushed because they fail to establish themselves as a central member of a formal trinity of entablature, colonnade and stylobate, and become a mere junction between two elements, having the character of a duality. Thus it may be contended that the Greek Doric Order possesses certain subtleties by virtue of which its "unpunctuated" columns cannot be made subject to the criticism that can legitimately be applied, for instance, to the columns in the courtyard of the new Town Hall at Stockholm. These latter are divorced from the Order, are nearly cylindrical in form, and, having no articulated bases, obviously appear to be sinking into the ground.

With regard to the practice of bringing the triglyphs to the extreme corners, to which your correspondent takes objection, its justification is derived from the fact that in order to punctuate the range of columns at its lateral extremities it was desirable to reduce the intercolumnation at the corners, and this reduction was conveniently effected by shifting the end columns inwards, so that the end triglyph actually terminated the frieze. If the triglyphs were really nothing more that a representation of the ends of ceiling rafters on the Parthenon, for instance, they should have appeared *only* on the flanks, and not at all under the pediments. But the Greeks must have recognised the delightful æsthetic characteristic of the triglyphs, inasmuch as these features *inflect* the frieze so that it takes cognisance of the position of the columns beneath them. Of the three Orders, the Doric alone displays this particular formal subtlety. If, as "Student" suggests, the end triglyphs are placed "constructionally" immediately over the axis of the corner column, there would be an unpleasant fraction of a metope left over, and this would be a highly unsatisfactory lateral termination for the frieze.

In common with other readers of your journal, I am grateful to your correspondent for starting a discussion upon a subject which is of permanent interest to all students of architecture.—Yours faithfully,

A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS.

Professional Society

The British Society of Master Glass-Painters

A meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 12, at 5.30 p.m., in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guild, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C., President of the Society, will take the chair. Mr. S. L. Brown, of the National Lead Company, New York, will speak on "The Structure of Lead as Related to Stained Glass." The Hon. Secretary is Mr. Percy G. Bacon.

Competition Notes

Nottingham Market Place

Now that the New Exchange Building is rising at the east end of the famous Market Place at Nottingham, the City Council have decided to remove the market to another site, and the proprietors of *The Nottingham Journal* are offering a prize of £100 in open competition for the best design for a lay-out of the Market Square.

The Assessors are Mr. J. Woodlatt, F.R.I.B.A., President, and Mr. H. A. Dickman, F.R.I.B.A., Immediate Past-President, Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society; Mr. W. W. Gregory, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. J. Else, R.B.S., Principal of the Nottingham School of Art; and the Editor of *The Nottingham Journal.* Illustrated particulars can be obtained from the offices of the paper, Parliament Street, Nottingham, or 170 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Fig. 1.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE MACHINERY HALL IN THE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' SECTION.

JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL CONTINUATION SCHOOL IN VIENNA—II

Josef Hofbauer and Wilhelm Baumgarten, Architects

By HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. Photographs by F. R. YERBURY.

Undoubtedly the most interesting features of the new school are the open central courtyard and the great machinery hall (Fig. 1), together with the main vestibule which is treated as an open colonnaded passageway, but which derives especial interest from its structural piers, which are treated simply and expressively in their functional form of weight-bearing reinforced concrete stanchions.

The ceiling of the vestibule is slightly coffered, and the wall surfaces are finished with granulated cemen rendering lightened by a warm-toned colour wash.

The courtyard forms a very inviting and cheerful centre of circulation for the whole school, with its simply treated covered ways and its vista closed by the boldly treated fenestration of the main staircase, which is handled as one big unit without interruption

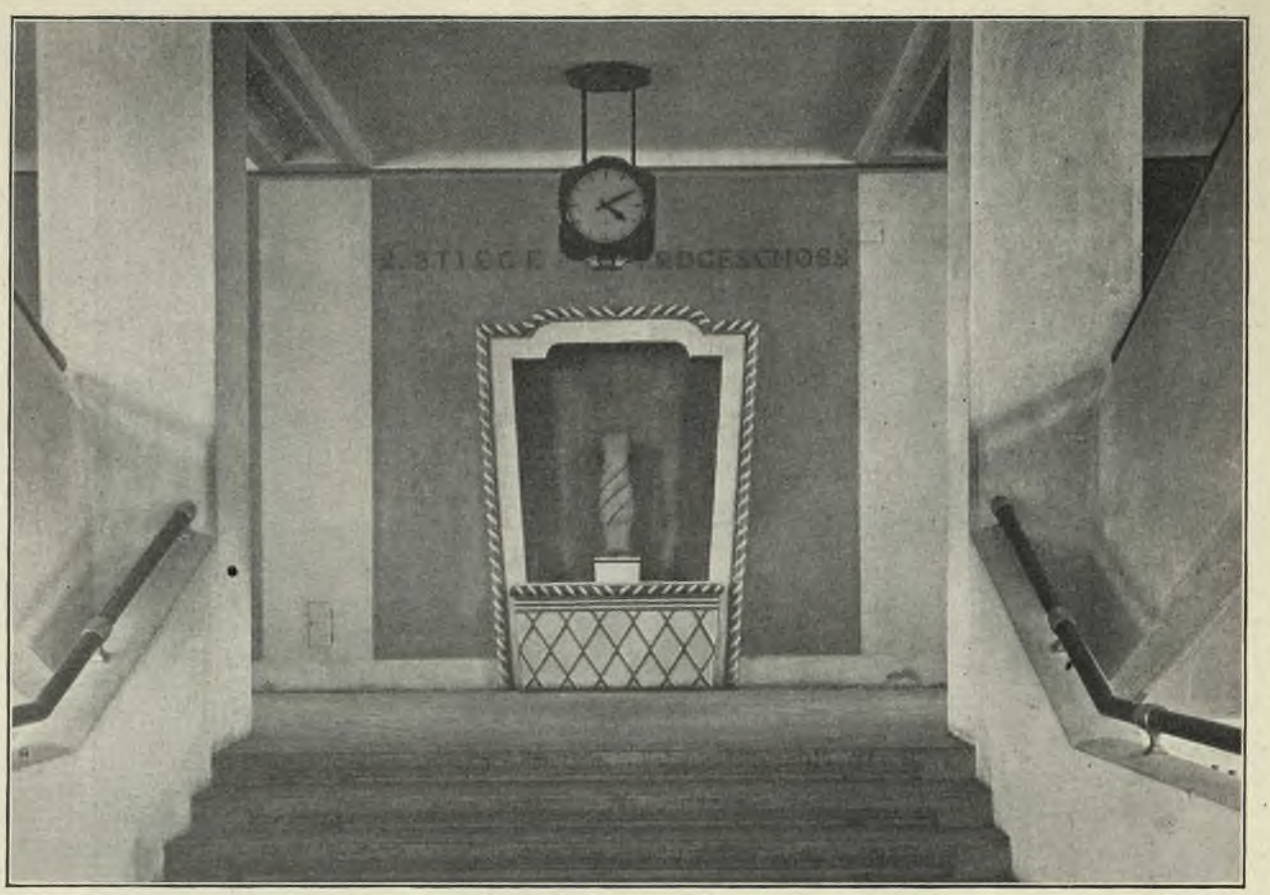


Fig. 2.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE BLUE AND GREEN FOUNTAIN ON THE MAIN STAIRCASE APPROACH.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

by the ramps or landings of the stairs. It would have been easy, in a *motif* of this sort, to have risked a severance on elevation of the main block in which the stairs occur, and to obviate this difficulty the architects have cleverly modelled the façade in a series of vertical bays, eliminating altogether any horizontal bands. The note of verticality is echoed on the two flanks of the courtyard, and is cleverly blended with a general feeling for horizontality and repose. Although at a casual glance the courtyard façades appear to be natural and easy in their composition, there is evidenced a great deal of technical skill in the combination of masses of different height and very diversified fenestration.

The workshop section, to the right of the main courtyard, covers the largest area of any individual block in the school, although it is only two storeys in height. Its centre is formed by the handsome top-lit machinery hall, in which are placed examples of all types of modern woodworking machinery, including equipment which has been specially designed and is in advance of anything in ordinary commercial use. To the right and left of the machinery hall are carpenters' shops, each having accommodation for 90 students. This group is completed by various minor services, including two drying rooms, two gluing rooms, two soldering rooms, stores, and, in the Märzstrasse façade, large workshops for coach builders, coopers and wheelwrights.

The main class and lecture room section is five storeys in height, and provides accommodation for 20 draughting rooms each holding 36 students, 20 large class rooms, six teachers' rooms, a large lecture theatre and an assembly hall, a library, students' common room, a gymnasium, ample dressing and cloakroom accommodation, and private offices for the directors.

There are also provided living quarters for the caretaker, who has a flat in the basement, and flats for the director and the principal.

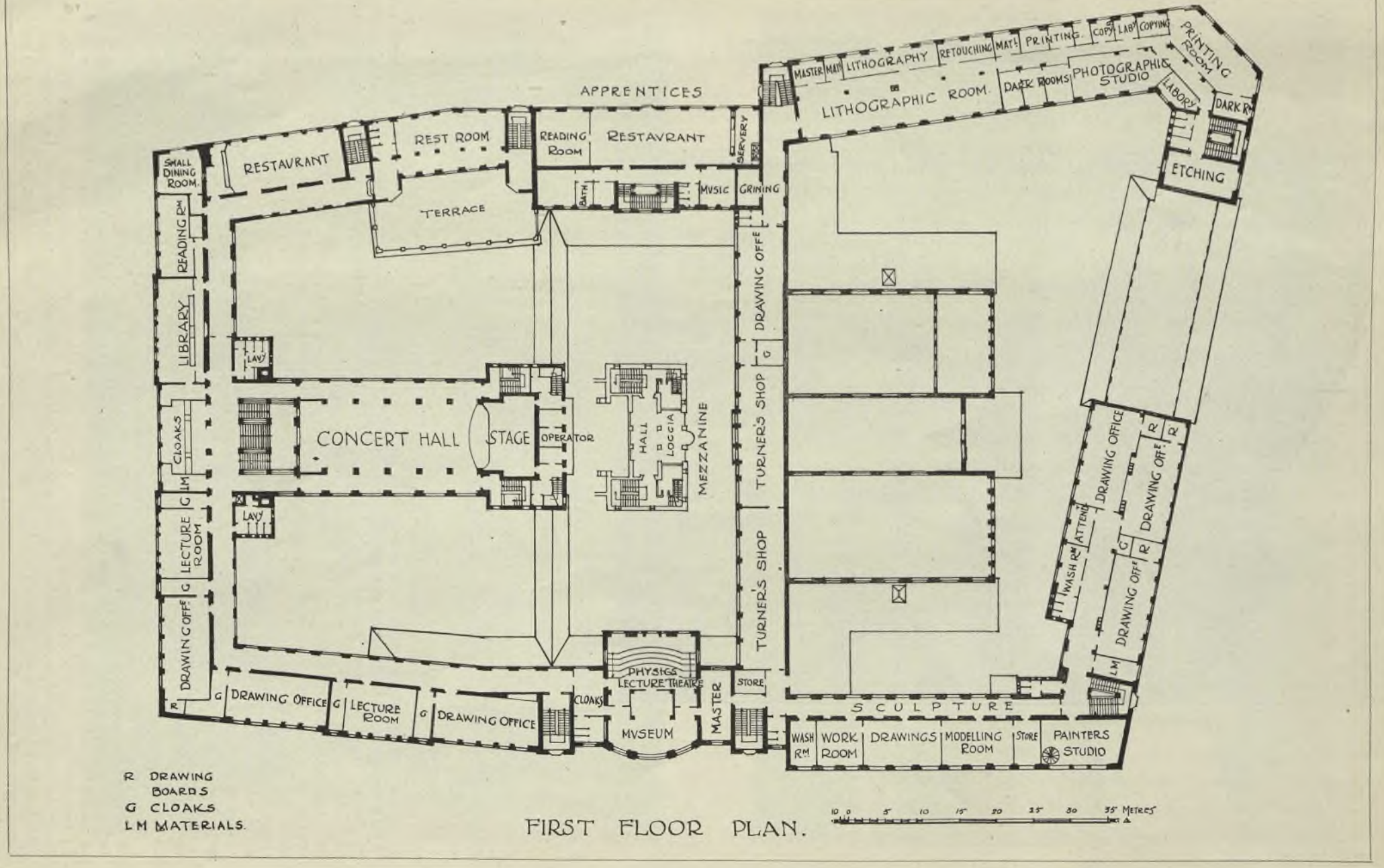
In this block are also provided a large dining hall, with kitchens and services, a teachers' refectory, a laundry, and the large assembly hall, over which is a students' recreation room (Festhalle), which at one end has a stage and dressing rooms.

The first floor plan shows the very simple organisation of these various parts, which are arranged in file round a well-lit corridor, with staircases at convenient intervals. The sanitary blocks are well arranged in proximity to the staircases, and are sufficiently isolated without being given that undue prominence which results from making a fetish of cross-ventilated lobbies.

Completely separated from the school and workshop sections is the apprentices' hostel, entered from the Märzstrasse, and containing living quarters for 96 resident students, while in another section of the building is provided the accommodation for casual students in the shape of three large dormitories with independent groups of bathrooms and lavatories.

The ground floor of the hostel contains a private apartment for the director, offices, and kitchen, while on the first floor is a large service pantry and a big dining-room, adjoining which is a reading-room and a music-room. On this floor also there is a sick bay with its own bathroom. On the second floor are two large dormitories and cloakrooms, and above that again are further dormitories.

The interior finish throughout is extremely simple, but for an establishment of this kind it is irreproachable in character. There is also a certain effect of richness conveyed by the use of colour and the selection of good materials. On the main staircase, for instance, leading from the assembly hall to the Festhalle, which is immediately above it, there is an amusingly designed fountain carried out in blue and green majolica. It is perhaps a trifle out of character with the severity of the staircase itself, but the intention is praiseworthy and its detail generally is much more interesting as a feature than the usual tablet which



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

Fig. 3.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

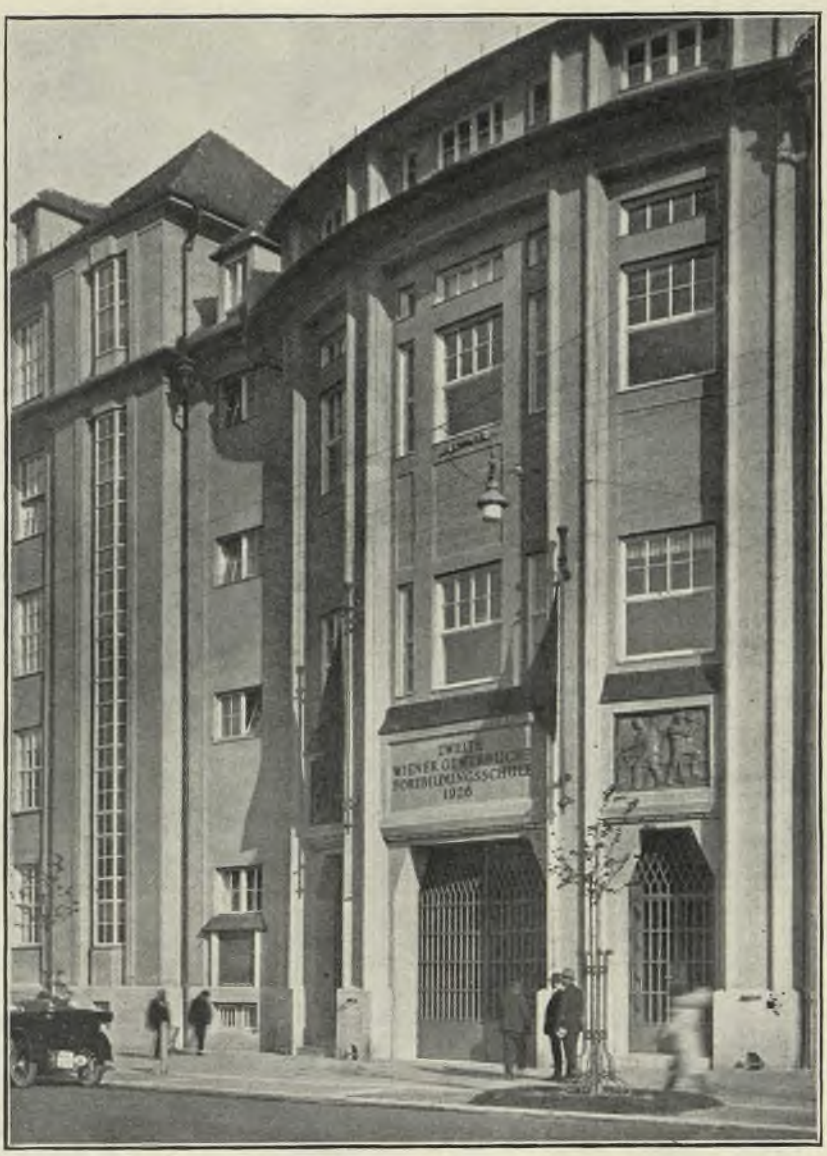


Fig. 4.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE MAIN ENTRANCE IN THE HUTTELDORFERSTRASSE.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.

one so often finds in a similar position in an English institution. The bronze clock which is suspended in front of the fountain is also very well designed and executed.

The same remark applies to practically all the fittings, which are extremely simple but have the appearance of being specially designed for the job. Worth noting in this connection are the ceiling lights in the staircase corridor leading to the Festhalle, as well as the door furniture and the metal balustrading. The fittings in the classrooms are, of course, of a very simple nature, but their arrangement has been well organised. This is particularly true of the neatly-designed windows with their blinds, which are concealed behind a permanent pelmet board.

The equipment generally is of the type to be expected in a school building. There is a forced ventilation system, and the heating is by low pressure hot water. There are gas fires in some of the rooms as an auxiliary.

There has been no stinting in respect of such matters as tile and marble work where necessary. The Festhalle has its piers clothed in marble up to a height of about 10 feet, and marble or tile dadoes are used in the corridors, lavatories, dining-rooms, etc. The floors in the workshops are either of wood or composition, and linoleum on concrete has been used in the classrooms and in the services.

Colour treatment has been employed effectively but in a sparing manner. An amusing experiment has been made in the treatment of the main staircase, the walls of which are in orange of a tone which is increased in depth from floor to floor. As the staircase is somewhat better lit at the top than at the bottom, the extra depth of tone is scarcely noticeable, and this no doubt was the intention of the architects.

The metal balustrade of the staircase is painted royal blue, and the doors to the corridors are generally grey with blue surrounds. The classrooms are in simple bright colours, but certain of the corridors have been treated in blue, purple, etc.

The external finish is a grey colour wash on cement rendering which looks well against the white windows and the tiled roofs. The walls of the courtyard are of a light cream tone.

The municipality prides itself on several details, which no doubt represent an advance over the usual Continental practice, but which are more or less taken for granted in this country and the United States. Great attention, for instance, has been paid to possibilities of cleaning, and all corners have been rounded and posts and cornices coved. Even the plinths for minor pieces of furniture are treated in this way. Great difficulty is experienced in workshops from excess of dust, and this has been partly obviated by coating the floors with sawdust soaked in oil, which

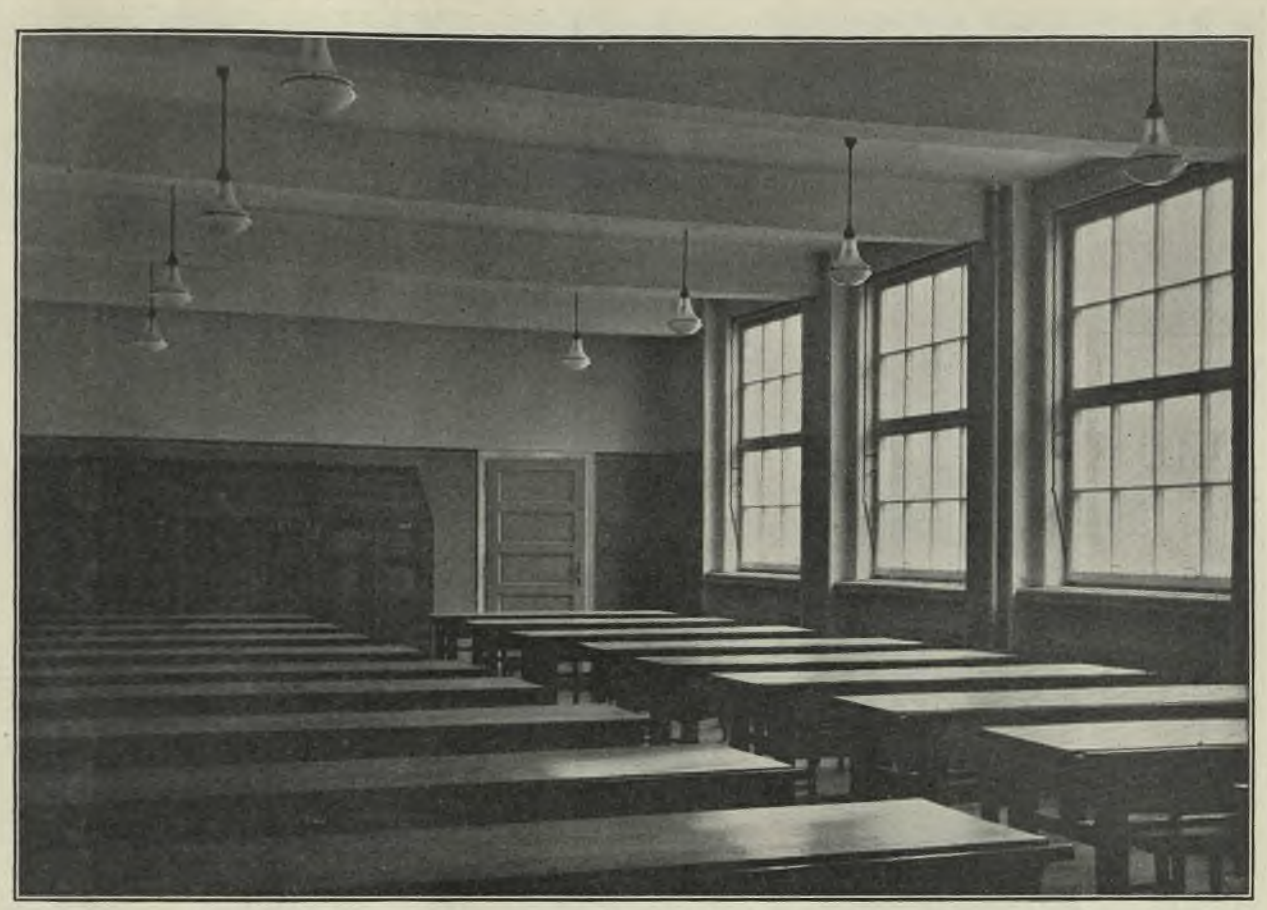
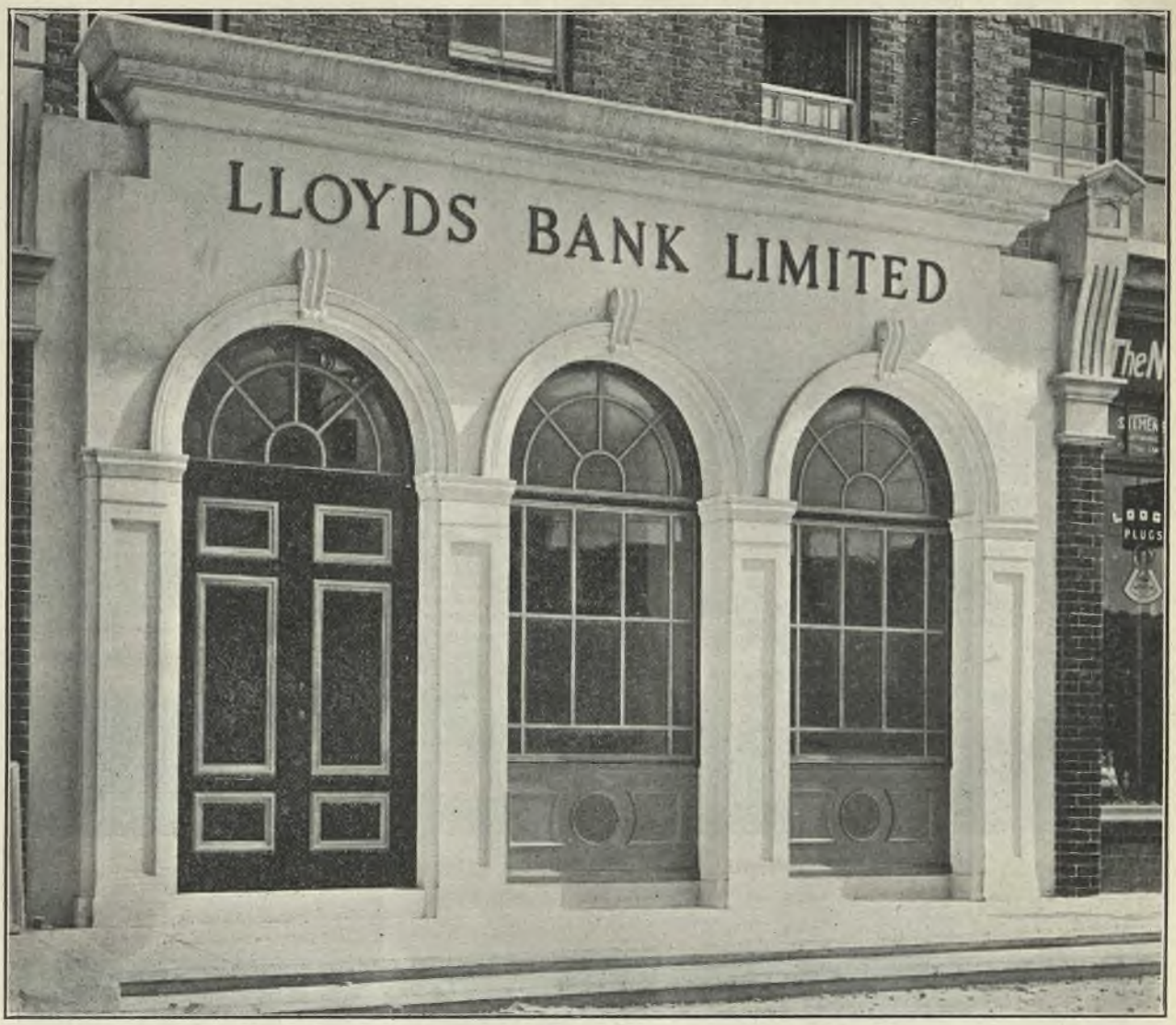


Fig. 5.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: A TYPICAL CLASSROOM.

Fig. 6.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VIENNA: THE FESTHALLE.
JOSEF HOFBAUER AND WILHELM BAUMGARTEN, Architects.



MESSRS. LLOYDS BANK, LTD.'S BRANCH OFFICE, WHETSTONE.
A. G. JOHNSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

binds up small particles and helps to keep the atmosphere comparatively clear.

The cost of the building was 7,164,000 Austrian crowns (about £217,000), of which 45 per cent. was raised by the municipality and the remaining 55 per cent. by a system of taxation. The site, which is in one of the newer quarters on the outskirts of Vienna, has a superficial area of 13,217 square metres, of which 8,410 square metres are covered by actual buildings.

From the point of view of planning arrangement, convenience, finish, and architectural treatment of the interior and the façades, there is very little criticism which can be made in general terms, although the character of the detail is, of course, not always in accordance with our ideas, and the roofs and cornices are more strongly stressed than perhaps seem desirable. With regard to the street façades this criticism becomes even more valid, for the roof line is somewhat broken and complicated, and the use of a kind of double eaves tend to accentuate this defect. It is true, of course, that the building is from the functional standpoint a combination of blocks of different categories, and it is reasonable to expect that the main divisions would be clearly marked elevationally, but perhaps this could have been achieved with greater repose, particularly in respect of the roof lines. As a matter of fact, however, in actual practice a building of this kind fronting on city streets is never seen in its entirety, and its various portions tend to produce their effect as individual units in the generally harmonious ensemble, the effect being that of a well-considered series of street frontages rather than of one single complete architectural unit.

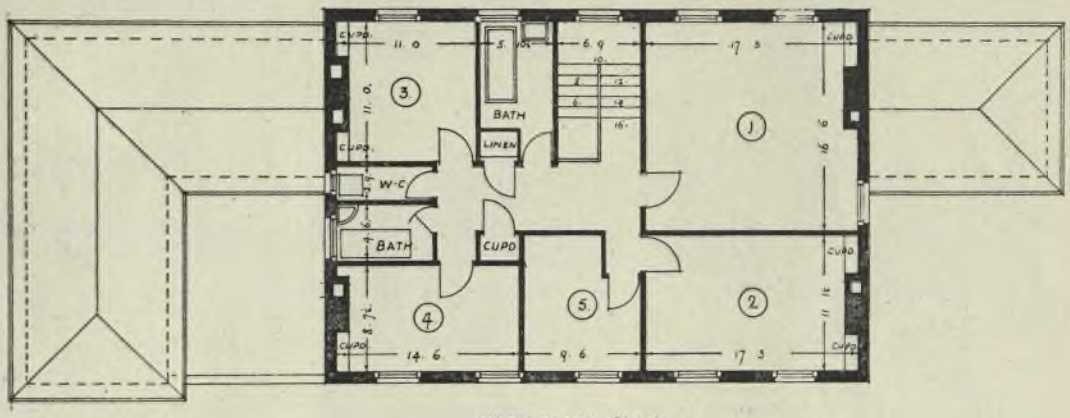
Personal

Tate Gallery Trustees

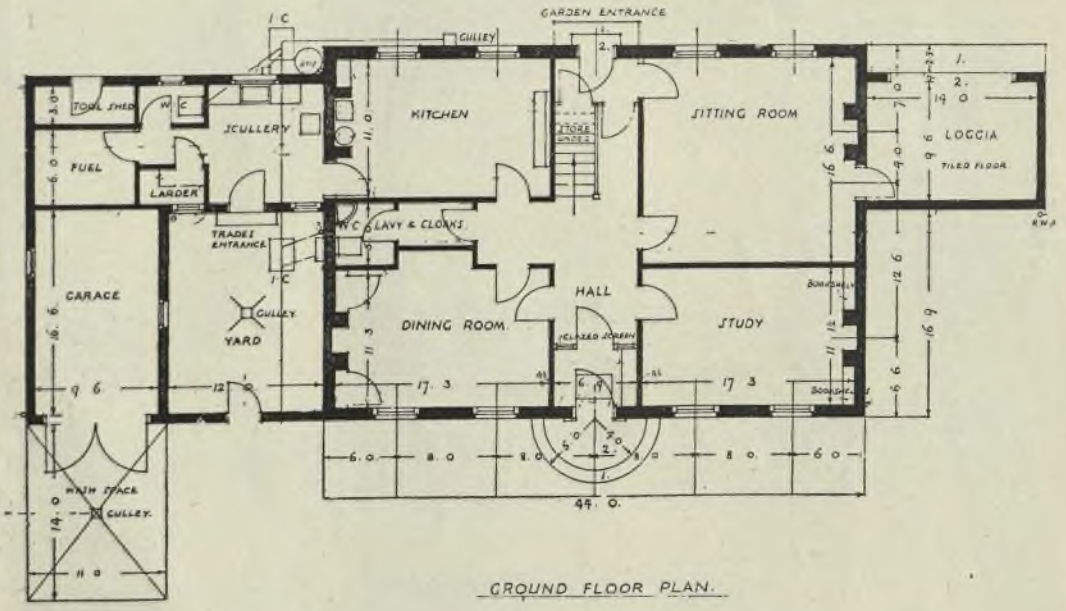
The Treasury has appointed Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., Mr. Samuel Courtauld, Sir William Burrell, Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A., Mr. W. W. Russell, R.A., Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., and Professor William Rothenstein to be additional Trustees to the National Gallery of British Art in place of Mr. D. S. MacColl, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., Mr. J. R. Holliday, Sir Aston Webb, R.A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., Mr. Charles Sims, R.A., and Mr. Muirhead Bone, whose term of office has expired.

The last of the buildings of Christ's Hospital, which, since the school was moved from the City of London to Horsham, has been used by the General Post Office, is now being demolished to provide a site for a new surgical block at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Messrs. W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., were the general contractors for the house at Effingham, Surrey, illustrated on the opposite page.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



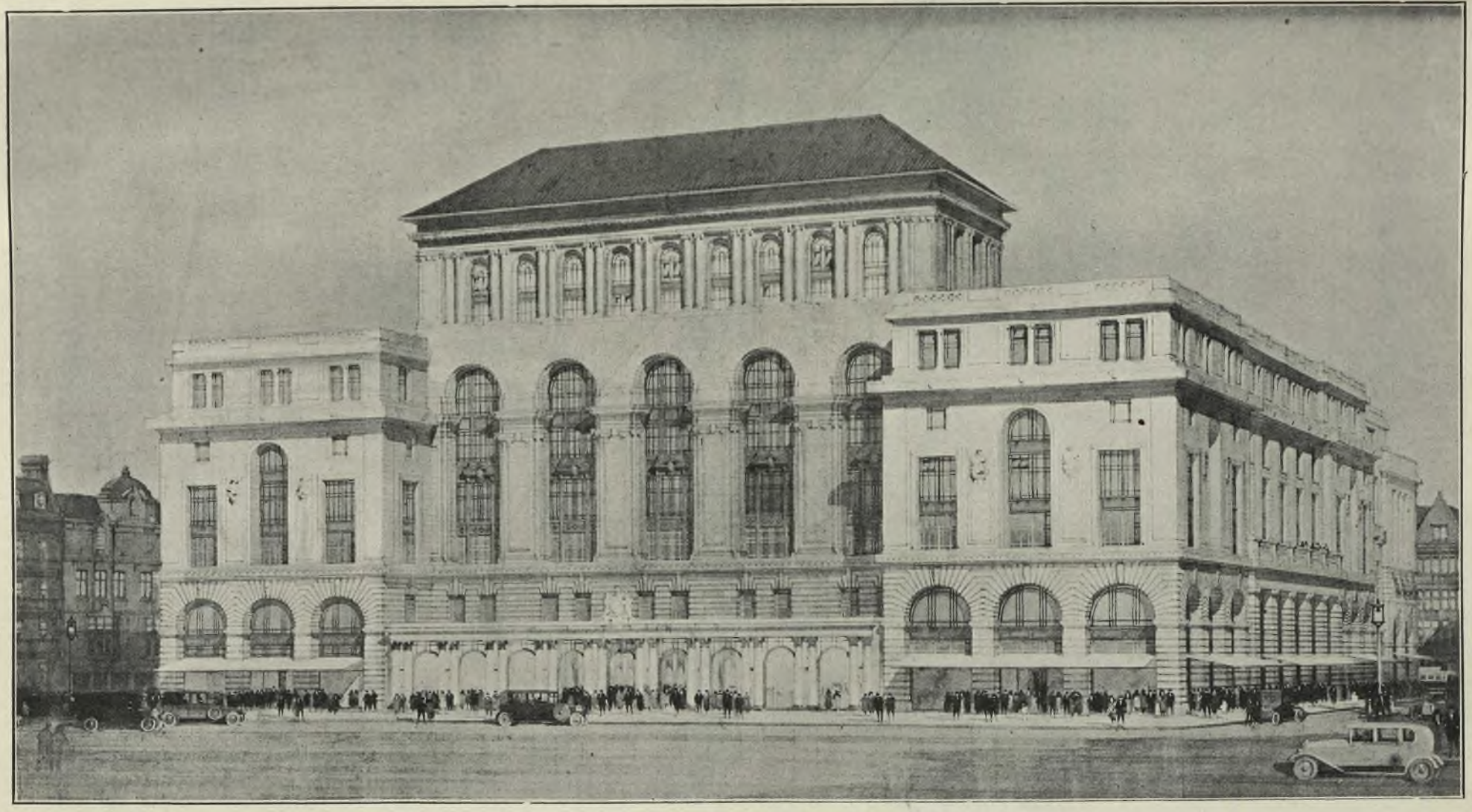
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

HOUSE AT EFFINGHAM, SURREY

A. Purcell Lay, A.R.I.B.A., and Will Kidd, Architects

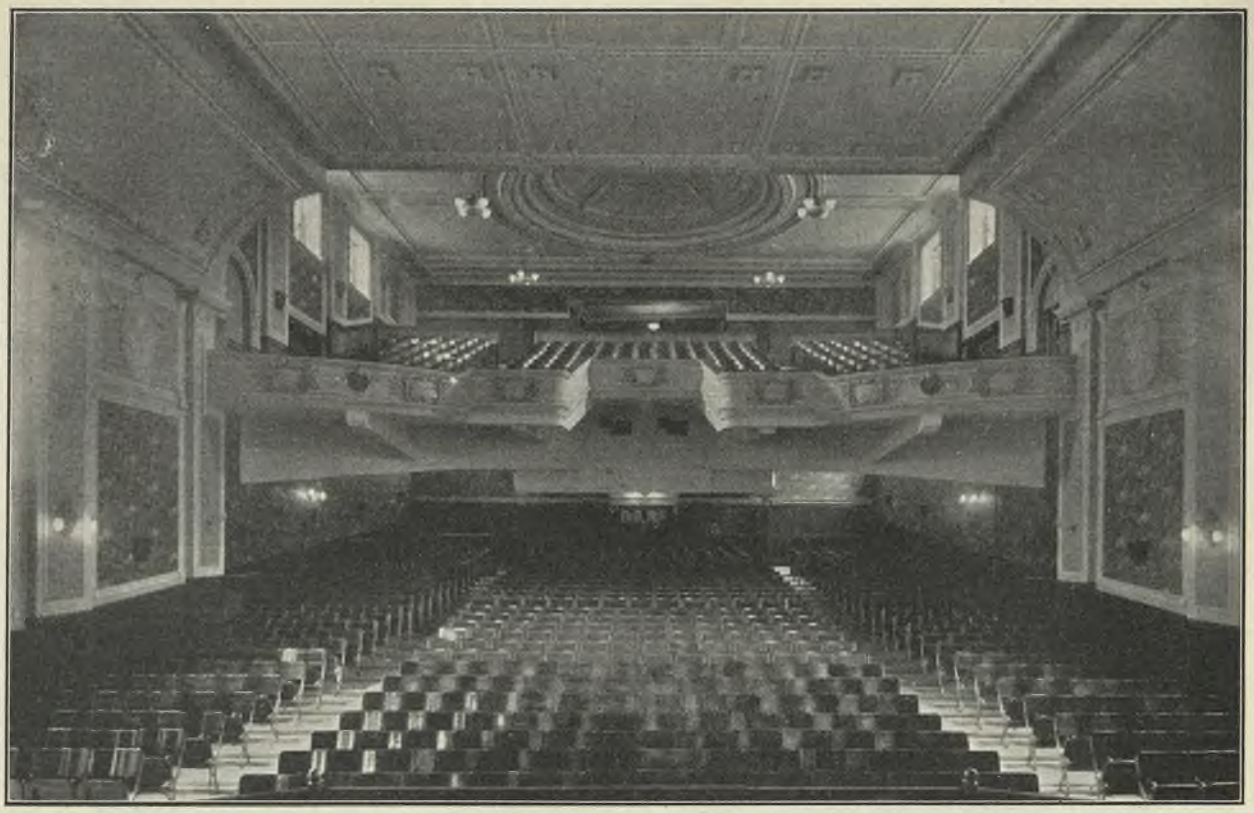
The bricks are local stock, finished in Atlas White Stucco, while Delabole slates of various tones cover the roof. The external wood-work is painted dolphin green.

NEW OFFICES FOR THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, LTD., KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
W. CURTIS GREEN, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



R.A., 1927.]

BUSINESS PREMISES, HENRIETTA STREET, LONDON, W.1.
J. S. Gibson & Gordon, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA: INTERIOR VIEW.
HORACE G. BRADLEY, Architect.

THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA

This picture house, combined with a restaurant, has an ingenious plan in which the various small apartments subsidiary to the auditorium are very well arranged. The entrance hall, approached from swing doors on either side, leads into a broad lobby giving access to auditorium and main stairs to balcony. On the left of the hall is an anteroom through which visitors to the picture house emerge into a broad hall or corridor with glass roof over, providing a covered approach to the restaurant. This corridor extends to the back of the auditorium, and thus provides for a secondary exit from the latter and also an exit staircase from the balcony. The entrance hall extends to a considerable height to light the staircase landing and make possible an observation window from the manager's office on the first floor. On the balcony level there is a foyer, and the operating room slightly lower, but still necessitating the setting back of the balcony immediately above it, with the consequent raising of the parapet. A glance at the accompanying illustration of the interior, however, will show that this arrangement, so far from detracting from the appearance of this portion of the building, has resulted in several elegant curvatures in the boundary line of the balcony, which lend a considerable added interest to the composition as a whole. Associated with the operating room are a winding room and store, and these apartments, together with the second landing of the main stairs, are lit from what is virtually an area bounded on two sides by the tall screen wall which gives such a gratifying effect of formal simplicity to the elevation. One can well imagine how ugly this latter would have become had this quite legitimate architectural subterfuge not been resorted to, for in such case the upper part of the façade would not only have been unsymmetrical but it would have displayed a number of tiny windows belonging to apartments quite unworthy to receive the emphasis accorded them in the principal elevation towards the street. Considering the extreme complexity of planning which a modern cinema demands, this particular elevation, as it now stands, is a highly accomplished piece of design, and proves that the architect, Mr. Horace G. Bradley, was animated by a desire to give to his building a decorous exterior, no matter how much labour of thought required to be expended for this purpose.

This principal façade has several features of interest. It is crowned by a Doric entablature in stone and a parapet, the central portion of which is raised to provide a platform for a large lamp. While the rest of the façade is brick, the stone of the upper portion is repeated in the central division containing three handsome arched windows of the entrance hall, which are surmounted by a panel bearing the name of the picture house. Stone niches with decorated bracketted hoods help the composition by lending interest to the blank wall spaces on either side, while the façade is further held together by a broad stone plinth.

In this instance the restaurant is not incorporated into the main design of the cinema, but takes its place as an ordinary unit of the street, connected, however, with the principal building by an archway with stone coping and lantern above, which adequately suggests an approach to some place of public entertainment. Above the restaurant is a well-planned little flat with sitting-room, three bedrooms, and the usual offices.

The general contractors were Messrs. T. Elvin & Sons, Birmingham. The sub-contractors included Messrs. Benjamin Parker, Ltd. (heating); Messrs. Thos. Ash & Co., Ltd. (ventilation); Messrs. John Mallin & Co., Ltd. (fibrous plaster and decoration); Messrs. Millward, Lane & Ashley (electrical work); Messrs. John Gibbs, Ltd. (structural steelwork); Messrs. Gibbs & Canning, Ltd. (terra cotta); Messrs. Turner & Co., Ltd. (seating); Messrs. Walker & Worsey, Ltd. (ironmongery); Messrs. Chas. Winn &

(*Continued on page* 500)

[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA.
HORACE G. BRADLEY, Architect.

R.A., 1927.] BOURNEMOUTH PAVILION.
G. W. Home and S. Knight, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

The Bournemouth Pavilion

This new concert hall at Bournemouth, by Messrs. G. W. Home & S. Knight, is an elegant composition in which stone pilasters with capitals derived from "The Tower of the Winds" support an entablature with stone cornice and architrave divided by a brick frieze. The principal entrance is through three arched doorways set in brick and surmounted by a stone parapet, which marks an open loggia beneath the soffit of the entablature. The façade is given additional breadth by the addition of one-storey wings on either side, crowned by widely overhanging pan-tiled roofs. The building is not only a scholarly design, but well expresses its function.

The Bath Cinema (*continued from page* 498)

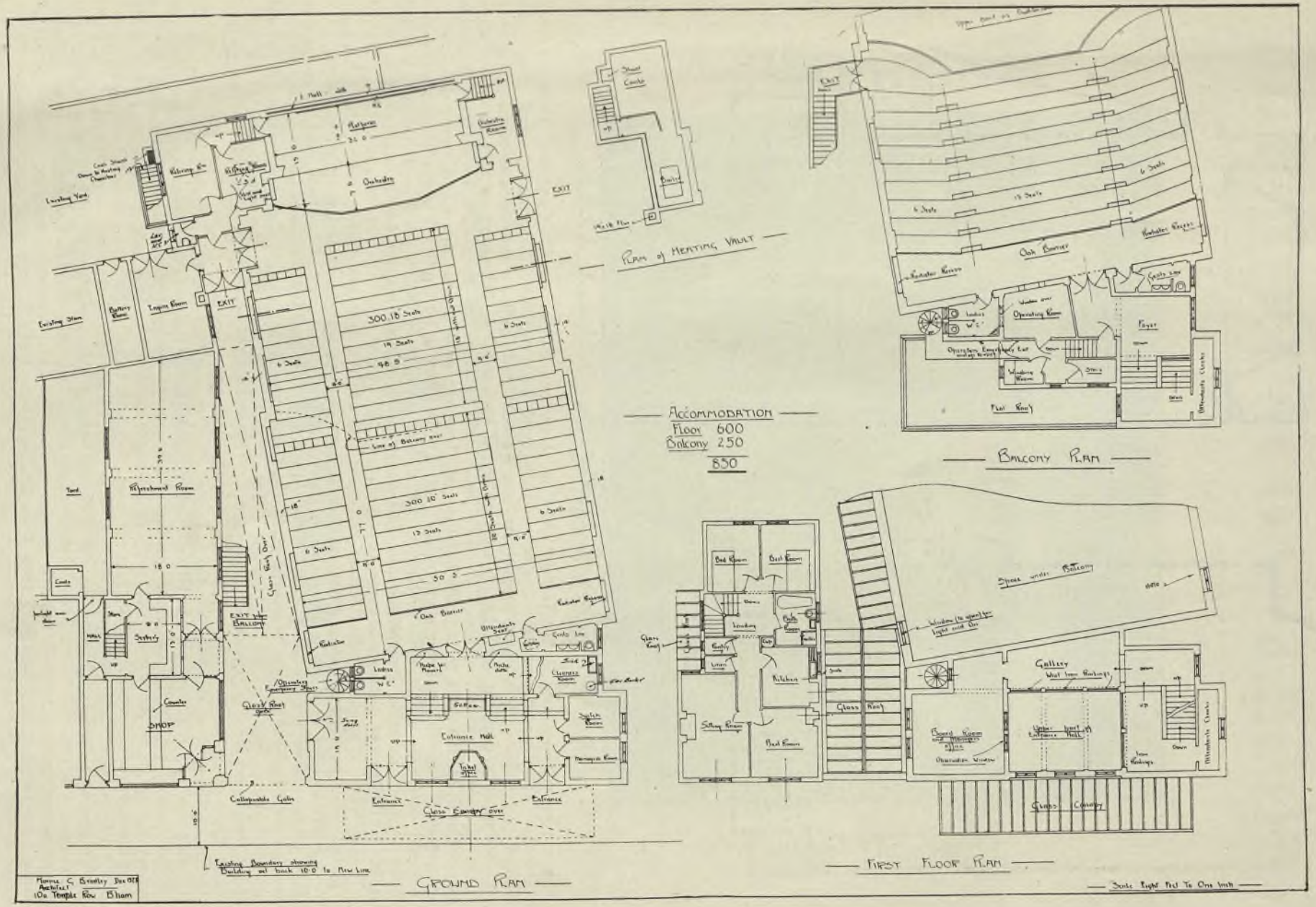
Co., Ltd. (fire appliances); Messrs. Ingram & Kemp (lighting fittings); Messrs. Panicali Bros., (terazzo flooring); Messrs. Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd. (jointless floors); Messrs. Birmingham Concrete Steel Co. (reinforced concrete work); Messrs. Porcelain Tile Co. (tiling); Messrs. Wm. Pearce & Cutler, Ltd. (leaded lights); Messrs. Marley Bros., Ltd. (ornamental metalwork); Messrs. J. S. Wright & Co. (internal plumbing, sanitary and gas fittings and fire main).

Coming Events

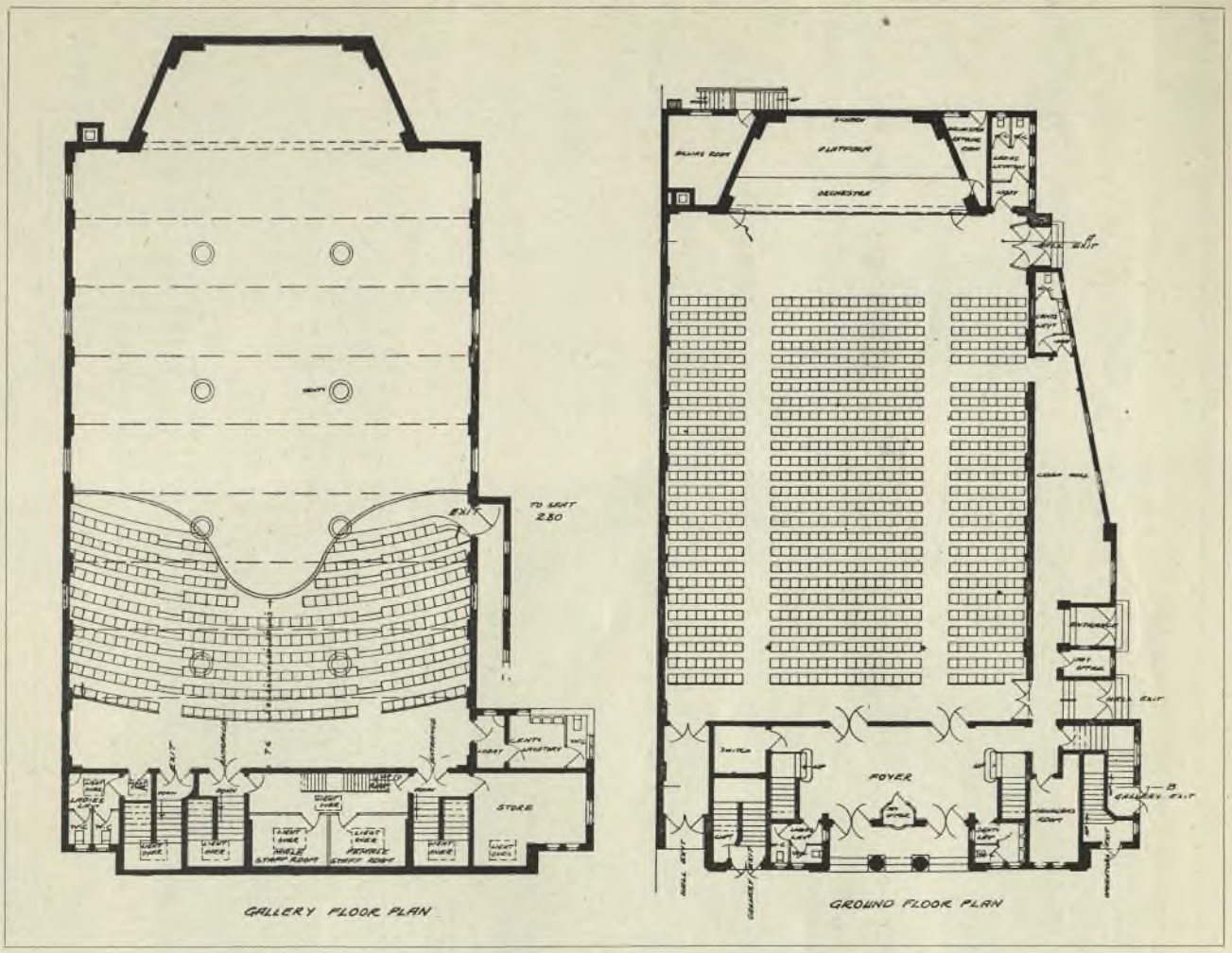
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Meetings will be held on October 1, at Plymouth, and October 22, at Doncaster. A meeting of the North Eastern District will be held at Shildon, Durham, on October 1.

October 6-9.—Ninth Annual Country Meeting of the Town Planning Institute, at Winchester.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants (Metropolitan Division).—The following visits have been arranged: September 24—to Messrs. Carreras' new building, Mornington Crescent; October 8—to Stone Court Sand and Ballast Pits, Greenhithe; October 15—to Messrs. British Challenge Glazing Co.'s works, Stratford; October 22—to Messrs. Gillett & Johnston's works, Croydon; October 29—to Madame Tussaud's re-building, Baker Street, W.



THE BATH CINEMA, LEAMINGTON SPA.
HORACE G. BRADLEY, Architect.



THE OAK CINEMA, SELLY OAK, WORCESTER.
HAROLD S. SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE OAK CINEMA, SELLY OAK

This new cinema, designed by Mr. Harold Scott, of Birmingham, shows an interesting variation in the design of picture-house façades. The problem here to be solved is a peculiar one, and it cannot be said that the ideal cinema front has as yet been produced. This is all the more remarkable because the cinema plan is rapidly becoming standardised, and one would naturally expect the development of a definite type of elevation symbolising the picture theatre. In the present instance, however, it is pleasing to note that the façade contains certain features so logical and satisfactory that they may with advantage be adopted in other buildings which perform a similar function. The architect has obtained complete control of what may be described as the " advertisement " factor in the composition. The name of the cinema itself is displayed in clear Roman capitals upon an extensive background of wallage, while the names both of the film and the principal film " star " acting in it are shown in letters smaller than the former, yet amply large enough for the purposes of display, on the vertical fascia of the projecting canopies on either side of the main entrance. Smaller placards are placed on ground-floor level so that they appear to be but temporary appendages of the building. Surely this arrangement admirably fulfils all the legitimate purposes of advertisement, and secures a far more effective publicity than does the common method of allowing gigantic letters to sprawl over the façade and altogether deprive it of such architectural qualities as it originally possessed.

Another satisfactory feature of the composition is that the fenestration on either side of the entrance has been composed in an orderly pattern. These are for the most part staircase windows of small scale. The necessity of having a considerable additional number of such windows belonging to staff-rooms and upper stair landings has been cleverly obviated by setting back the gallery floor to such distance as allows for these latter to be top-lit. Thus, without detriment to the plan, it is found possible to provide the wide expanse of blank wallage which forms the background of the picture theatre's title words. Behind the portico are the entrance doors and windows belonging to the foyer, which extend to the full height of the mezzanine. An attempt has been made to create some degree of homogeneity in scale between these windows and the smaller ones of the staircases on either side by enclosing these in large sunk panels, of which the upper boundaries are in alignment with the architrave above the columns.

The plan is efficient, and provides the requisite exits and entrances to the auditorium in an economical manner. Advantage is taken of the irregularity of the site to place a long and narrow but very useful " crush hall " adjacent to the side entrance.

The general contractors were Messrs. T. Elvin & Sons. The sub-contractors include Messrs. E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd. (steelwork); Messrs. The Indented Steel Bar Co., Ltd. (reinforced concrete); Messrs. Stratford-on-Avon Guild (fibrous plaster); Messrs. Titford Brick Co., Ltd. (facing bricks); Messrs. Porcelain Tile Co. (wall tiling); Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd. (electrical work); Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons (heating and ventilation); Messrs. J. H. Walker, Ltd. (leaded lights).

THE OAK CINEMA, SELLY OAK, WORCESTER.
HAROLD S. SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

[*Photo: Lewis & Randall, Ltd.*

London Building Notes

BARONS COURT, W.—A Nursing Home is to be built on a site in Gledstanes Road, consisting of three floors. Plans by Mr. H. Paul, A.R.I.B.A., 23 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

BATTERSEA. — The London Power Co., Ltd., hope to start soon upon the preliminary works in the erection of a large "super" power station of 360,000 kw., the cost of which will be about 1½ million sterling. The consulting engineers are Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

BECKENHAM.—The Kent E.C. have before them plans by Major W. H. Robinson, Sessions House, Maidstone, for a large Secondary School.

BROMLEY.—The Building Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 99 Leman Street, E.1, are the contractors for the large bakery and flour store at Bromley for the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., Croydon. Plans by Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnford, 16a John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

CAMDEN TOWN.—Funds are to be raised for the rebuilding of the Royal Veterinary College, N.W.1. It is estimated by the Principal, Major F. T. G. Hobday, that the cost will be £100,000.

CHARING CROSS ROAD.—Large business premises are to be erected at 111 Charing Cross Road, W.C. The builders are Messrs. J. Willmott & Sons (Hornsey), Ltd., 40 Tottenham Lane, N.8. Plans by Messrs. F. Tapwall & Haase, 5 Stratford Place, W.1.

EUSTON ROAD.—Further sections are to put in hand in connection with the £75,000 enlargement scheme of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital for Women. The hon. architect is Sir Brumwell Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., F3 The Albany, Piccadilly, W.1.

FINSBURY.—Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., 43 Upper Berkeley Street, W.1, are the contractors for a large building at the junction of Chiswell Street and Lamb's Passage, E.C.2, for Messrs. Marks & Spenser, Ltd. Plans by Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11-13 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

FINSBURY.—The contract for the erection of large headquarter offices and showrooms at the corner of City Road and Finsbury Square, E.C.2, for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., has been secured by Messrs. Ashby & Horner, Ltd., 8 Aldgate, E.1. Plans by Mr. William A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., 11, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.

FLEET STREET.—The old premises at No. 149 Fleet Street, E.C.4, are to be rebuilt. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., surveyors, 2 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

ILFORD.—Plans have been approved for the rebuilding of the "Plough" public-house in Loxford Lane. The architect is Mr. Samuel H. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A., Bank Chambers, St. John Street, E.C.2.

LAMBETH.—The Governors of the Borough Polytechnic are to proceed with their rebuilding scheme, which is to involve an expenditure of £80,000. Plans by Mr. W. Courtnay Le Maitre, F.R.I.B.A., 133 Moorgate, E.C.2.

LEWISHAM.—The B.C. have passed plans for 325 houses to be erected on the Downham estate by the L.C.C.

LEWISHAM.—A further large number of shops, with living accommodation above, is to be built upon the L.C.C. Downham housing estate. A large site in Bromley Road has been purchased by Mr. A. Frampton, Estate Office, Kinnaird Park, Bromley Hill, who is preparing plans for 20 shops.

MARYLEBONE HIGH STREET.—A garage and showrooms are to be erected for Messrs. R. Hardy & Sons. The builders are Messrs. F. D. Huntington, Ltd., Broadway Chambers, Hammersmith, W.8. Plans by Mr. F. W. Foster, 13 Wyndham Place, W.1.

OXFORD CIRCUS.—Messrs. the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd. (head office, Wortley, Leeds) are opening new London offices at Leeds House, 2 Cavendish Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.1. Here may be inspected the many products of the firm. The ground floor front has been built with Burmantoft's terra-cotta to the designs of Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, architects.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS. — Negotiations are proceeding for the rebuilding of the large block of premises on the south-west corner of Piccadilly Circus, W.1, bounded by Piccadilly, Regent Street and Jermyn Street. The scheme is in the hands of Mr. John Murray, F.R.I.B.A., 11 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1, surveyor to H.M. Office of Woods and Forests.

PONDERS END. — The London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., are to build a large garage and depot, to accommodate about 40 'buses. Plans by the company's architect, Mr. S. A. Heaps, 55 The Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

PRIMROSE HILL.—A contract has been placed with Mr. Harry Neal, Northwood, for the new Telephone Exchange. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under the direction of the chief architect, Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A.

RUSHEY GREEN.—The premises of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., are to be rebuilt and extended at a cost of several thousand pounds. Plans by the society's architects' department.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. — Extensive alterations and improvements are to be effected to the premises at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue and Wardour Street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth Road, S.W.8.

SHOOTER'S HILL.—The L.C.C. are to erect a Boys' School upon the site of Wellesley House, Red Lion Lane. Plans by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

SHOREDITCH.—The B.C. have passed plans for the partial reconstruction of the Standard Cinema, Goldsmiths Row.

SLOANE STREET.—A block of residential flats is to be put up. Foundations are now being constructed by Messrs. Quennell, Hampstead Lane, N.W.6. Plans by Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., 43 Bedford Row, W.C.

SOUTHWARK.—The wardens of St. Stephen's Church, Tabard Street, S.E.1, propose to build a new hall and institute in Markey Place. Plans by Messrs. Woodroffe & Son, 5 Bedford Row, W.C.1. Work will shortly be commenced.

ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.1.—A large site is to be developed by the erection of a block of modern shops, showrooms and offices. Plans by Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133 Regent Street, W.1.

ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.— A large site has been cleared to make way for the erection of a building, consisting of shops and offices. Plans, for a building of five floors, by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

STRATFORD.—The "Maryland" Telephone Exchange at Jupp Road, E.15, is to be extended, and a contract has been placed with Messrs. H. Lacey & Sons, builders, Luton. The steelwork will be supplied by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4. Plans by H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, under Sir R. J. Allison, F.R.I.B.A., chief architect.

SUTTON.—A row of eight shops, with flats above, is to be built upon a site at Nos. 284-298, Sutton High Street. Plans by Mr. Arthur C. Geen, 38 Beauchamp Place, Chelsea, S.W.3.

VILLIERS STREET, W.C.2.—It is proposed to build a block of shops, showrooms and offices, three storeys high. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., 2 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

WANDSWORTH.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., have bought a number of houses in Wandsworth Road, S.W., where they propose to reconstruct and enlarge their present branch stores. Plans by the society's architect.

WEST HAM.—A contract has been placed with Mr. A. E. Symes, Carpenters' Road, Stratford, E.15, at £63,000, for a large block of electricity showrooms, offices and workshops in Romford Road, E. Plans by Mr. W. Lionel Jenkins, Town Hall, West Ham, E.15.

WESTMINSTER. — A site of 1,680 square feet in Marsham Street, S.W.1, has been sold for building purposes. The surveyors are Messrs. George Trollope & Sons, 13 Hobart Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

Trade Note

The Finnish joinery trade will shortly hold a Furniture Fair at Helsingfors, with the object of securing models of household furniture, parquet flooring, doors, windows, etc., suitable for export to other countries. The selected types will be sent later to some of the principal trade fairs in other European countries, and the Finnish joinery manufacturers hope by this means to get a foothold in the international market. The fact that Finnish architects have, on many occasions, won distinction in international competitions encourages a belief that Finnish furniture products will be technically and artistically equal to the products of other countries.

The Week's Building News

The following abbreviations are used: U.D.C. for Urban District Council; T.C. for Town Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; P.C. for Parish Council; B.C. for Borough Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

ABERDEEN.—The Scottish Board of Health has approved of the expenditure by the Corporation of £10,000 on the reconditioning of Woodend Hospital.

BAXTER'S PLAIN (KING'S LYNN).—Messrs. Carnell & White are the joint architects and surveyors for a cinema and dance hall.

BIDEFORD (DEVON).—Plans have been prepared by the B.S. for a new Fire Station.

BRADFORD.—Messrs. John Beddihough, Ltd., are to extend and reconstruct their business premises in Manor Row. Plans by Mr. P. Turner, A.R.I.B.A., 49 Bank Street, Bradford.

BRADFORD.—The city architect is to prepare plans for an additional 12 houses on the Thornton Estate.

BUNHAM (SOMERSET).—Funds are being raised for the completion of St. Peter's Church. Plans by Mr. A. R. Gough, F.R.I.B.A., 24 Bridge Street, Bristol.

COALVILLE.—The local Miners' Welfare Committee are considering the erection of new swimming-baths. Plans by Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, 6 Millestone Lane, Leicester.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.—A new Church is to be built at a cost of about £15,000. Plans by Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bart., F.R.I.B.A., 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

HOLGATE (MIDDLESBROUGH).—Plans are being prepared by Messrs. R. Lofthouse & Sons, 129 Albert Road, Middlesbrough, for extensions to the Guardians' Institution.

HUCKNALL (NOTTS.). — The Air Ministry are to convert a large aerodrome into a finely-equipped service station, to cost £80,000. Messrs. John Laing & Sons, Ltd., of Dalston Road, Carlisle, have secured the contract.

LEEDS. — The Corporation have passed plans for the proposed stands at the new greyhound racing track to be erected in Elland Road by the Greyhound Racing Association. Mr. J. P. Blake, A.R.I.B.A., Hounslow, architect.

NOTTINGHAM.—A large soap factory is to be erected upon the High Fields Estate, for Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. The company's architects are Messrs. Bromley & Watkins, Prudential Chambers, King Street, Nottingham.

OLDHAM. — Mr. J. Ashurst, the borough engineer, has prepared a scheme for the erection of 500 houses on the Limeside Estate, the cost being estimated at £261,000.

PORT ISAAC (NORTH CORNWALL).—The church is to be rebuilt to plans by Mr. R. Wheatley, F.R.I.B.A., Mansion House, Princes Street, Truro.

PORTSLADE.—The surveyor is to prepare a scheme for 36 houses on a site in Shelldale Road.

SEDGLEY.—The U.D.C. are to consult Mr. T. A. Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., with reference to the preparation of a town-planning scheme.

VALE HOPE.—Building operations have just started on the new cement works in the Vale Hope for Messrs. G. & T. Earle (1925), Ltd., which, when complete, will cost £400,000.

WAKEFIELD.—The housing architect is to prepare plans for the erection of 12 houses for aged people in Brunswick Street.

WATFORD. — The Carnegie Trust have approved of the plans prepared by Mr. H. A. Gold and the Borough Engineer, as joint architects, for the erection of the new Public Library, at a cost of £20,000.

WATFORD. — Messrs. Kempster & Williams are to build a Post Office and Estate Office in St. Alban's Road.

WELLING (KENT). — The Rialto Cinema (Welling), Ltd., propose to build a picture theatre, to accommodate 800, on a site in Park View Road. Plans by Mr. G. H. Mason, architect, 45 Lovell Avenue, Welling.

WORCESTER.—The Worcester College for the Blind is to be enlarged at a cost of £50,000, and plans for the new buildings are by Messrs. Yeates & Jones, Foregate Street, Worcester.

Building Tenders

ASHFORD.—Messrs. Collins & Godfrey, The Cross, Tewkesbury, have secured the contract for the Roman Catholic Church, to be built in the Romanesque style. The plans were by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., 7 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.

BIRMINGHAM.—The building for Messrs. Marks & Spenser, Ltd., High Street, is almost finished. The architect is Mr. George E. Pepper, F.R.I.B.A. The steelwork was supplied by Messrs. George Wade, Messrs. Bryant & Sons, Small Heath, being the general contractors.

BIRMINGHAM.—For 250 brick parlour houses and 162 non-parlour houses on the Fox Hollies Estate, Messrs. Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., £171,690.

BROMSGROVE.—For Surveyor's Office and Council depot, for the U.D.C., Mr. W. H. Rogers, Willenhall (Staffs), £1,564.

CARLISLE.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. & R. Bell, Carlisle, for 64 houses on the Raffles estate (£20,013 10s.); and 40 houses on the Botcherby estate (£12,483 10s.). They have also accepted the tender, £25,656 3s., of the Border Engineering Co., Whitehaven, for 76 houses on the Botcherby estate.

CHESTERFIELD. — The contract for the new "Highfields Hotel," Hawkesley Avenue and Newbold Road, has been placed with Mr. W. G. Robson, Bamforth Street, Sheffield. Plans by Messrs. Willcockson & Cutts, 12 Saltergate, Chesterfield.

CHICHESTER.—Work has commenced upon the foundation of the Secondary School for boys, plans for which were by Mr. Hadyn P. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A. The contractors are Frank Sandell & Sons, Worthing.

COLCHESTER. — Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., Manchester, and Messrs. Speechley & Co., of London, are the architects for the erection of a new Wesleyan Church in Culver Street. The builder is Mr J. W. Trudgett.

COLNE.—Messrs. W. & R. Riley, Holker Mill, propose to extend their mill premises. Plans by Mr. R. S. Pilling, architect and surveyor, Colne. Contract placed with Mr. R. Crossley, contractor, Skipton Road, Colne, Lancs.

DUDLEY.—The T.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. A. E. Greensill, Coseley, £1,754, for the erection of four houses on the Walford Street site.

DURHAM.—For proposed picture hall in Gilesgate, plans have been prepared by Mr. J. T. Pegge, architect and surveyor, of Market Place, Durham. Contract placed with Messrs. Dixon, Elliott & Son, builders, Gilesgate, Durham.

FLECKNEY (MARKET HARBOROUGH).—The Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Tailby & Son, Desborough, for the erection of 12 houses.

GAINSBOROUGH.—A contract for further work in connection with the extension of Rampton Institution has been placed with Messrs. B. Pumfrey, Ltd., contractors, Gainsborough. The value of this contract is between £60,000 and £70,000.

GATESHEAD.—For new Roman Catholic Schools. The plans are by Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, Saville Place, Newcastle. Contract placed with Mr. G. H. Mauchien, builder, New Mills, Barrack Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GLASGOW. — The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Thomas Porter & Son, £32,371 9s. 8d., for plumbing work on the Balornock housing scheme.

HAREHILLS (LEEDS).—A contract has been placed with Messrs. Armitage & Hodgson, Camp Road, Leeds, for the new Church of St. Wilfred. Messrs. Kitson, Parish & Leagard, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Vicars Lane, Leeds, architects.

HORWICH.—For a grocery branch shop in Mason Street, for the Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. Law & Grimshaw, architects and surveyors, Bank Chambers, Atherton. Contract placed with Mr. J. W. Slater, builder, 14 Longworth Road, Horwich.

KENFIG HILL.—A Presbyterian Church of Wales is to be built in Waunbant Road at an estimated cost of £4,500. Messrs. Thomas & Howell, of Swansea, are the architects, and Messrs. Howell & Burgess, Kenfig Hill, the contractors.

LEEDS.—Leeds Corporation have provisionally approved the following tenders: Mr. Frederick Bernard Lax, for 22 semi-detached houses, Easterly Avenue and Upland Road, Harehills;

(*Continued on page* 514.)

Building Contracts Open

*** *It is requested that information concerning Contracts Open, Tenders, etc., be forwarded to Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Tuesdays. The date given at the beginning of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to tender, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom quantities, forms of tender, etc., can be obtained.*

ACTON.—October 7.—For a pavilion at North Acton playing fields. Particulars, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton. Deposit £1 1s.

ARMAGH. — September 27.—For additions and alterations to the Presbyterian Church. Particulars from the Committee, 1 Russell Street, Armagh.

AUCHTERTOOL.—September 26. —For all trades in the erection of 48 houses at Little Raith. Particulars, Mr. George R. Deas, architect, Central Chambers, Kirkcaldy. Deposit, £1 1s.

BIRKENHEAD. — October 7.—For an Employment Exchange. Particulars, H.M. Office of Works, James Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

BOVEY TRACEY.—September 26. —For six cottages at Hawkmoor Sanatorium. Particulars from the County Architect, 97 Heavitree Road, Exeter. Deposit £1 1s.

BRIDGWATER.—September 26.— For alterations and additions to Town Hall and Municipal Offices. Particulars, Messrs. Samson & Colthurst, architects, 51 High Street. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIDLINGTON.—September 26.— For a School and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Oxford Street. Particulars, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Quay Road.

BRISTOL. — September 30. — For additions to "Central" Telephone Exchange, Telephone Avenue. Particulars, H.M.O.W., George Street, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

CAERSWS, NEWTOWN (MONTGOMERY).—October 4.—For alterations and additions at Poor Law Institution: (1) to provide accommodation for mental defectives; (2) new laundry block. Particulars, Mr. A. S. Hill, architect, Severn Square, Newtown. Deposit £2 2s.

CHESTERTON (STAFFS.).—For model bakery, etc. Particulars, Messrs. George Hollins & R. L. Jones, architects, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Newcastle. Deposit £1.

CLATTERBRIDGE.—For a new Nurses' Home at the Poor Law Institution. Particulars, Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, architects, 13 Hoghton Street, Southport. Deposit £3 3s.

CLEVEDON.—October 5.—For construction of stone-faced concrete sea wall. Particulars, Mr. Gower Pinner, 72 Queen Square, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

DUBLIN. — September 29. — For alterations to Dun Laoghaire Post Office. Particulars from the Office of Public Works. Deposit £1.

EAST BEDFONT.—September 26. —For 14 houses. Particulars, Mr. D. C. Fidler, surveyor, London Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

GOGARBURN (EDINBURGH).— September 28.—For kitchen staff house and engineer's house. Particulars, Mr. Stewart Kaye, architect, 14 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

GOSPORT.—September 28.—For a School for 620 children, Avery Lane. Particulars, Mr. G. R. Walker, "Rostellan," Stoke Road, Gosport. Deposit £1 1s.

GREENFORD (MIDDLESEX).— September 26.—For a new School. Particulars, Mr. W. R. Hicks, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ealing W. Deposit £5 5s.

GRIMSBY.—October 6.—For the adaptation of premises in Cleethorpe Road to form an Employment Exchange. Particulars from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

HARTLEY WITNEY.—September 30.—For alterations and extensions to the Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and for the erection of a Mortuary at Winchfield, Hants. Particulars, Mr. Owen A. J. Goddard, architect, Finchampstead, Berks.

ILFORD. — September 26.—For a lodge at Seven Kings Park, Aldborough Road. Particulars, Mr. H. Shaw, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ilford. Deposit £1 1s.

LEYLAND (PRESTON).—September 28.—For a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LINCOLN.—September 26.—Erection of a central 'bus garage and workshops in St. Mark's Street. Particulars from the City Engineer and Surveyor, Corporation Offices, Silver Street, Lincoln. Deposit £2.

MAIDSTONE. — October 10.—For new School Buildings. Particulars, Mr. W. H. Robinson, County Education Architect, Sessions House, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

NEW STREET, E.C.—September 26.—For block of shops and flats containing 24 tenements, New Street, Middlesex Street. Particulars, City Engineer, Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

NORBURY, S.W.—September 29.— For erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Particulars, Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

OLDHAM. — September 26.—For operating theatre in Westhulme Hospital grounds. Particulars, Borough Engineer and Surveyor's office, Town Hall, Oldham.

PENARTH.—September 29. — For new Pier Pavilion of ferro-concrete. Particulars, Mr. Edgar I. Evans, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Penarth, Glam., or at the offices of Messrs. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, Ltd., 36-38 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Deposit £3 3s.

PLYMOUTH.—September 26.—For extension to Electric Sub-station, Armada Street. Particulars, Mr. J. Wibberley, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Architect, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

PORCHESTER. — September 27. —For 20 non-parlour type houses, White Hart Lane. Particulars, Mr. L. W. Hunt, surveyor, 97 West Street, Fareham.

PURBROOK PARK, HANTS.— September 30.—For Gymnasium and Manual Instruction Room, etc., at Purbrook Park County High School. Particulars, Mr. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Deposit £1 1s.

RAINHILL (LANCS.).—September 27.—For Pump House and Meter House. Particulars, Water Engineer's office, Alexandra Buildings, 55 Dale Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTH KIRKBY (YORKS.).— September 27.—For all trades in erection of Mining Centre. Particulars, Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

STANTON ST. JOHN.—September 27.—For two pairs of cottages. Particulars, Mr. Wm. Page-Webb, architect and surveyor, 23 High Street, New Headington.

THORNTON HEATH.—October 6. —For a Central School at Winterbourne Road. Particulars at the Education Office, Katherine Street, Croydon.

TRETHOMAS (MON).—October 3. —For 20 non-parlour houses on the Bryn-y-Fran site. Particulars, Mr. Idris Leyshon, Architect to the Council, Bedwas.

TROWBRIDGE.—September 28.— For erection of offices in Stallard Street. Particulars, Messrs. Lander & Tanner, AA.R.I.B.A., 22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2, or from the Chief Secretary, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Stallard Street, Trowbridge, Wilts. Deposit £2 2s.

UXBRIDGE.—September 30.—For two hospital ward blocks and corridors at Isolation Hospital, Kingston Lane, Uxbridge. Particulars, Mr. W. L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., 54 High Street, Uxbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

WARRINGTON.—October 6.—For 98 houses in three sections on the Bewsey Estate: Section 5, 24 houses; section 6, 40 houses; section 7, 34 houses. Particulars, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Warrington. Deposit £2 2s.

WELWYN. — September 26.—For 102 cottages. Particulars, Mr. C. D. Borer, secretary, Estates Office, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Deposit £2 2s.

WINCHFIELD.—September 30.— For alterations and extensions to the Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and for erection of a mortuary. Particulars, Mr. O. A. J. Goddard, architect, Finchhampstead, Berks. Deposit £2 2s.

WINCHESTER.—October 1.—For Elementary School at Stanmore Lane. Particulars from the offices of the Director of Education, 3 The Square, Winchester, or the offices of the architects, Messrs. Cancellor & Sawyer, Queen Anne Chambers, Winchester. Deposit £2 2s.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT, LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material.	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	9/-	Yard Cube delivered.
¾-in. ditto	10/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	5/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	12/6	Ditto
Pit Sand	11/6	Ditto
Washed Sand	12/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	53/-	Per Ton.
Rapid Hardening ditto	63/-	Ditto
Granite chippings	29/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	59/9	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	59/-	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	54/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto [Station
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	69/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	100/-	Delivered London Site.
2nd Hard Stock ditto	94/-	Ditto
Picked Stock facing ditto	120/-	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	145/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	185/-	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	195/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey bricks	110/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	400/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	390/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	530/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	570/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	510/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	590/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	203/-	Ditto
Breeze Fixing Bricks	80/-	Ditto
Breeze slab partitions 2in.	2/-	Per yard super delivered.
Ditto 3in.	2/10	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	Prices.			Unit.	Conditions.
GLAZED—	4in.	6in.	9in.		
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot	In truck loads free on rail London 10% or +10% delivered on site If tested pipes are required add 35% to the net prices.
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9	each	
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto	
Gullies—	6in.	9in.	12in.		
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto	
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto	
do. for Galvanized Grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto	
do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto	
do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto	
	4in.				
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3	ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	—	ditto

IRON—	Prices 4in.	6in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	6/-	8/4	per yard
Ditto bends	6/9	14/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	19/-	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	20/-	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	3/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24×18 in.	24×24 in	30×24 in.	36×24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.		Unit.	Cost.
Bangor or Portmadoc slates F.O.R. London	24×14 in.	£37 7 11		18×9 in.	£16 9 2
	24×12 in.	32 18 4		16×12 in.	18 4 7
	22×12 in.	29 17 11		16×10 in.	15 12 6
	22×11 in.	27 14 2		16×9 in.	13 10 10
	20×12 in.	26 5 0		16×8 in.	12 3 9
	20×10 in.	22 10 0		14×12 in.	14 13 3
	18×12 in.	22 7 11		14×10 in.	12 3 9
	18×10 in.	18 12 11		14×8 in.	9 7 6

Westmoreland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London .. .. .. £16 0 0 .. Per ton

Old Delabole Slates—

Size	Grey	Green	
24×12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0	Per 1,200 delivered
20×10 in.	31 4 5	33 0 6	Ditto
16×10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9	Ditto
14×8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		8 3 9	Per ton delivered
Grey Green ditto		7 3 9	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		6 3 9	Ditto

The above prices are subject to any impending increase in railway rates.

TILES—				
Plain Broseley hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 12 6	..	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 8 6	..	per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles	16 0 0	..	Per 1,000
Grey ditto	15 0 0	..	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting	0 2 11	..	Per yard super.
Corrugated iron sheeting	1 2 0	..	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	2 4 6	..	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 10 0	..	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
3/4	4/10½	6/-	17/6	5/9	4/5

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—
Per standard delivered

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in
£31	£29	£26	£25	£22	£22	£21

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4×11 in.	4×9 in.	4×7 in.	3×9 in.	3×7 in.	2×7 in.	2×4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDINGS—per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	25/-	31/-	34/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/6	19/-	24/-	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	60/- cwt.

HARDWOODS—		
Oak,	Austrian	17/-
Ditto	Japanese	15/-
Ditto	American	14/-
Ditto	English	12/-
Mahogany,	Honduras	17/-
Ditto	Cuban	26/-
Teak	Eng.	10/-
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-

Per foot cube in dry boards 1in. thick and upwards.

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses	⅜in.			½in.			⅝in.			¾in.		
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	3	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6¼	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	12/6
Compound girders	15/6
Stanchions	17/6
Angles and Tees	14/6
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	13/6
Bolts and Nuts	36/-

Per Cwt. delivered to job

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES (from Standard List).

Internal diameter	¼in.	⅜in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes (per foot)	4*d.*	5½*d.*	6¾*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/7	1/10
Elbows square (each)	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3	
Elbows round (each)	11*d.*	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/3	
Tees (each)	1/-	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1	
Crosses (each)	2/2	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6	
Sockets diminished (each)	4*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–	

Discounts off above—

	Tubes	Fittings.	Galvanized Tubes.	Galvanized Fittings.
Gas	—67½%	—45%	—55%	—35%
Water	—63½%	—40%	—50%	—30%
Steam	—60%	—35%	—45%	—25%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2in.	2½in.	3in.	3½in.	4in.	5in.
Round pipes with cars, per yard	1/6¾	1/9½	2/1½	2/6	2/10½	4/7½
2ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	1/8½	1/11¼	2/3½	2/8	3/0½	4/10½
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0½	1/2	1/6½	1/8½	3/1½
Bends (each)	1/0½	1/2	1/5½	1/8½	2/0½	3/9
Heads (each)	1/5½	1/7½	1/11	2/4½	2/7½	4/8
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3	1/6½	1/8	1/11½	2/6	4/3½
Ditto 9 in. ditto. each	1/7½	1/10	2/2	2/8½	3/2½	5/1
Single junction each	1/6	1/9½	2/2	2/6	3/0½	4/10½
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/0½	1/2	1/3	1/6½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/2½	1/3½	1/4½	1/8½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/0½	1/3
Stop ends do	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	5*d.*
O G gutter per yard	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6½	1/11½
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/6½	1/6½	1/8	2/1½
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/5	1/5	1/6	2/–
Stop ends do	—	—	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price	Unit
Wood sawn laths	2/9	Per bundle
Metal lathing	1/–	Per yard
Sirapite, coarse	69/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/–	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Ditto finish	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	115/–	Ditto
Ditto white	120/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	2/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	59/9	Per ton
Hair	43/–	Per cwt.
6×6 in. white glazed tile	from 8/6	Per yard super
White Portland cement	300/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/–	Per cwt.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued.*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

		4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets 30/3		Lead pipes in coils 30/9		Lead soil pipes 33/9
Lead delivered	..					
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	Per yard run	2/7	3/0½	3/2½	3/6	3/10½
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	Ditto	2/9	3/2½	3/4½	3/8	4/0½
Bends	each	1/9½	1/11½	2/1½	2/8½	3/0½
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2/2	2/6	3/5	3/11½	4/6½
Ditto 9 in. ditto	Ditto	2/10½	3/2½	3/11½	4/6½	5/4½
Junctions	Ditto	2/9½	3/5	3/11½	4/6½	5/1½
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	26/9	36/7	56/–	67/3	80/12	102/6
12 do.	30/–	43/6	62/6	76/–	97/–	115/–
⅛ in. plate	33/6	47/–	70/6	90/–	107/–	123/6
Hot Water tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
in. plate	40/–	47/6	55/6	62/–	71/–	80/–
Hot water cylinders, with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
in. plate	57/6	61/–	68/6	74/–	80/–	86/6
	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, rivetted on extra over the usual number	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/9	3/6	5/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screw-down bibcocks	4/–	6/–	9/–	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/–	28/–	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/–	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/–	—	—
	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
Caps and screws	1/–	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1¼	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.)	2/5	3/–	4/2	8/6	11/–
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/–	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder	..	..	..	1/3	Per lb.
Tinman's solder	..	..	..	1/6	Do.
Copper nails	..	..	..	2/–	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super.	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 feet upwards 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear ..	3¾*d.*	5*d.*	5½*d.*	8¾*d.*	3½*d.*	5½*d.*	7*d.*	10½*d*
Ground ..	4¾*d.*	6½*d.*	7½*d.*	10½*d.*	5½*d.*	7½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1
Fluted ..	7¾*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1½	1/5	8½*d.*	1/–	—	—
Enamelled ..	6*d.*	7½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	7*d.*	9*d.*	—	—

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish	White 7½*d.*	Tinted 10½*d.*
Cut to sizes, per foot super.	⅛ in.	⅞ in.	¼ in.	⅜ in.
Rolled plate glass	4½*d.*	6½*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	6½*d.*	6½*d.*	—
Wired rolled	—	—	9½*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	9¾*d.*	—

	Feet super 1	3	6	12	20	45	100
In pla'es not exceeding							
Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super.	11*d.*	1/7	2/3	2/7½	2/9½	2/11	3/5½
Ditto silvered plates all as last	1/9	2/8	3/5	3/9	3/11	4/2	6/3
	Single Acid.			Two Acid.		French	Shadde
Embossing	3/3			4/6		6/9	

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price		Unit
Aluminium Paint	25/–	..	Gallon
Dryers	36/–	..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/–	..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/–	..	Gallon
Gold leaf, English	2/9	..	Book
Gold size	12/6	..	Gallon
White Lead	47/6	..	Cwt.
Linseed oil, boiled	3/3	..	Gallon
Ditto raw	3/–	..	Gallon
Mixed Paint	56/–	..	Cwt.
Putty	16/–	..	Cwt.
Size	3/6	..	Firkin
Tar	1/–	..	Gallon
Terebine	9/–	..	Gallon
Turpentine	3/6	..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/–	..	Gallon
Varnish, copal	17/–	..	Gallon
Ditto flat	16/–	..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	3/–	..	Cwt.

Building Tenders

(*Continued from page* 508).

Messrs. C. H. & F. Lax, of Gledhow Valley Road, Chapeltown, Leeds, 40 semi-detached houses, Easterly Crescent and Arlington Road, Harehills (subject to compliance with the City Engineer's requirements); Mr. Mark Bristow, of Drummond Road, Headingley, Leeds, two semi-detached houses, Stainbeck Road, Chapel Allerton.

NEWPORT (I.O.W.).—The Corporation recommend the tender of Messrs. Sadler & Co., of Cosham, Hants, £1,748 1s. 1d., for the erection of a new Corn Exchange at South Street.

NEWPORT, MON.—A large Institute and Club is to be built in Corporation Road for the employees of John Lysaght's works. Plans by Messrs. Johnson & Richards, High Street, Merthyr Tydfil. The tender of Mr. G. F. Leadbeater, Newport, Mon., at £21,000, has been accepted.

NORTHAMPTON. — For a new School in Rothersthorpe Road, Far Cotton. Plans by the Surveyor, Mr. G. H. Lewin, L.R.I.B.A., of the County Education Offices, Northampton. The contractors are Messrs. A. Clenn & Sons, builders, Chaucer Street, Northampton.

NORTH SHIELDS.—The contract for the rebuilding and enlarging of the "Wooden Dolly" public-house has been placed with Messrs. Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., King Street, South Shields. Plans by Messrs. F. R. Haswell & Son, Tyne Street, North Shields.

PORTSMOUTH. — The Corporation have accepted the tender, £11,183, of Messrs. Howe & Bishop, for the erection of a Maternity Hospital in Fratton Road.

PRESTWICH.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. L. O. Jurgens, of Old Trafford, to erect 62 houses on the Langford Estate and 9 on the Flashfield Estate.

RINGMER.—Alterations and addition to Park House and decorations to the Lodge. The Ringmer Building Works (tender accepted).

SHEFFIELD.—The Carver Street Wesleyan Chapel are to erect, at a cost of £15,500, new premises fronting West Street, between Rockingham Street and Rockingham Lane. Plans by Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., St. James' Row. The building, which will be over 140 ft. long, will be of multi-coloured, special thin bricks, with facings of Portland stone. The contractor is Mr. W. G. Robson, builder, Bamforth Street, Sheffield.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. — A start has now been made with the re-erection, after fire, of the picture theatre in Warrior Square, the contractor being Mr. A. J. Arnold, Chalkwell Gardens, Leigh-on-Sea. The architects are Messrs. Bowles, Harris & Collins, 26 Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. — The C.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. C. Cornes & Son, Hanley, £19,104, for the erection of houses for employees of the Michelin Tyre Co. Plans by the City Surveyor, Mr. A. Burton, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.

SUNDERLAND.—The plans for extensions and alterations to the Empress Hotel, Union Street, for Messrs. Deuchar, Ltd., have been approved. The architects are Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, of 19 Fawcett Street, Sunderland. Contract placed with Messrs. R. Stafford & Son, builders, 5 Rutland Terrace, Hendon, Sunderland.

WALSALL.—For 18 parlour and 57 non-parlour houses. Plans by Mr. J. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor. Messrs. J. & F. Wootton, Bloxwich, £28,548.

WALSALL.—For a medical officer's residence. Plans by Messrs. Jeffries & Shipley, architects, King's Court Buildings, Bridge Street. Messrs. J. & E. Wootton, Bloxwich, £1,890.

WHITEFIELD. — A scheme has been designed for the erection of from 400 to 500 houses on land between Ringley Road and Park Lane. The lay-out and plans were by Mr. G. C. Roberts, F.F.A.S., surveyor, 7 Cedar Grove, Prestwich, near Manchester. The following contracts have been placed: Mr. A. J. Broughton, 66 North Road, Clayton, Manchester (brickwork); Mr. J. Williams, 3 Holywell Crescent, Cricceith, North Wales (plastering); Mr. Marshall, 25 Fisher Street, Manchester (plumbing); Mr. Frank Barr, 9 North Square, Blackpool (joinery); Mr. Price, 12 Blackfriars Road, Salford (electric lighting); Messrs. J. W. Derbyshire, Ltd., 13, Lloyd Street, Deansgate, Manchester (leaded lights).

WORCESTER. — The Corporation Health Committee recommend the tender of Mr. Charles Kimber, £3,811 8s. 6d., for the erection of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Friar Street.

WORCESTER.—For a new Secondary School for Girls on the Thames House site. Plans by the City Surveyor. Messrs. J. & A. Brazier, Bromsgrove (Worcs.), £39,399, tender recommended for acceptance.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES

These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/–
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/–
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/–
Proper gantry complete	40/–
Sleeper roadways	8/–

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/–

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced—In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/– per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/– per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube—5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/–	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/– ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast	28/6	35/6	2/6
Concrete in foundations			
Add if in ground floors	2/–	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/–	4/–	2/6

	Earthenware—4 in.	6 in.	Iron—4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/11	2/10	3/–	4/6
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/–
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/–	4/3	19/–	35/–
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/–	18/6	35/–	50/–

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced—Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	620/–	830/–	1060/–
,, ,, cement mortar	635/–	845/–	1075/–

Damp course	Per Foot Super—Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/–

Facings	Per Foot Super—Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/–
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/–
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super—1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/–	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/–	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube—Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/–	8/–	11/–
		To Elevation generally	
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square—Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/–	72/–
Add for every ¼-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	135/–
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	36/–
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	55/–
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24×12 in.	90/–	93/–	Per square
20×10 in.	95/–	100/–	Ditto
16×10 in.	86/–	91/–	Ditto
14×8 in.	80/–	86/–	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		115/–	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms		98/6	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		87/6	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/10
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen.

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	5/–
Centering to beams, per yard super	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/–

Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/–	Floor 6/–	Roofs 5/10	Trusses 8/9

	⅞ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
At per square			
Deal close boarding	31/–	38/–	48/–
Battening for slates	10/–	11/–	12/–
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/– to 28/–		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super			1/–

JOINER.

	⅝ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Per square				
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/–	40/–	50/–
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/–	45/–	56/–
Deal matching	36/–	43/–	46/6	58/–

	1¼ in.	2 in.
Sashes, per foot super		
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/–

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/–	5/–	3/6	3/–

	1½ in.—2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in.—4 Panel	6 Panel
Doors, per foot super	2/–	2/3	2/5	2/8
Square frame both sides doors	*Add* 2¼*d.*	*Add* 3¾*d.*	*Add* 4*d.*	*Add* 4½*d.*
Add for each side moulded	*Add* 4*d.*	*Add* 4*d.*	*Add* 4½*d.*	*Add* 5*d.*
Add for each side bead butt				

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings, per foot super	2/–
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued.*

JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail ..	87/-	69/-	53/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

Deal balusters, housed each end, each		1½ in. 1/3	1½ in. 1/5
Deal newels, per foot run	3 by 3 1/2	3½ by 3½ 1/6	4 by 4 1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Section Area							
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot. fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11¼*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed ..		6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½	

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing

Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Mortice	Casement: Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt: Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/-	27/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	55/-	50/-	48/-
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run: 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/2	1/7
Bends or shoes, each	1/3	1/7	2/2
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/3	1/7	1/11
Outlets and angles	2/1	2/9	3/5
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/-	1/1

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt: Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	42/3	51/3	54/3

Per Foot Run: Copper Nailing 4*d.*	Soldered Angles 2/-	Welted Joint 4*d.*	Each: Bossed Ends to Rolls 6*d.*	Cesspools 5/6	Soldered Dots 2/-

	Per Foot Run: ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	1/4	1/9	2/3	2/10	3/2	4/-	—	—
Lead waste	1/-	1/4	1/8	1/11	2/2	2/9	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/-	5/6

	Each							
Egg joints	2/9	3/-	3/7	4/3	4/10	5/9	8/2	9/-
Branch joints	3/-	3/3	3/11	4/7	5/2	6/2	8/8	9/6
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	9/6	10/6	16/-	18/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	11/3	13/4	16/10	25/10	30/6
Boiler screw	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/8	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/-	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/-	44/-	100/-	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Run: 2 in.	4 in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/-	3/-
Extra for bends .. .. each	6/3	9/3
Extra for junctions .. .. each	7/6	11/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run: Gas ⅛ in.	¼ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing 1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	3/1	0/6	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Sirapite ..	3/4	0/6½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	4/-	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/6	0/8½	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to ¾rd of
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..	0/3	moulding	moulding

Partitions.	Per Yard Super: 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/-	5/6	6/-

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super: Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/5	3/10	4/4

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass: 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛ in. Rolled	Cast Glass: 3/16 in.	¼ in.	Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/-

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super: Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following: If on Moulded Work 100%	If on Enriched Work 300%	If in Party Colours on: Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
		0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats: 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do. each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz. . ..	0/8	1/-	2/-	2/8	3/4	1/-	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do. on large do. do.	1/-	1/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run . ..	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0⅜	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do. .. .	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super: Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/2

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece: Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

BUILDING WAGE GRADES

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3½	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1½	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¾

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales. The rates quoted apply to all craftsmen, with the exception of those marked with an asterisk, which denotes that there is a differentiation in the rate paid to painters, details of which are given separately at foot. The London rates are :—Within a 12 mile radius from Charing Cross—all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9½d. ; painters, 1s 8½d. ; labourers, 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 mile radius; all craftsmen (excluding painters), 1s. 9d. ; painters, 1s. 8d. ; labourers, 1s. 4d.

THIS IS AN ABRIDGED LIST; THE GRADINGS OF OTHER TOWNS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Aberdare ..... A
Abingdon B1
Accrington ..... A
Aldershot B3
Alton C1
Altrincham ..... A
Andover B3
Anglesey B2
Arundel B3
Ascot ..... B
Ashford (Kent) B3
Ashstead A3
Ashton-under-Lyne ..... A
Ashton in-Makerfield ..... A
Aylesbury B3

Bagshot B3
Banbury B3
Bangor B2
Barnsley ..... A
Barnstaple B1
Barrow-in-Furness ..... A
Barry ..... A
Basingstoke B3
Bath ..... B
Beaconsfield ..... B
Beccles B3
Bedford ..... B
Berkhamsted B3
Berwick A2
Bettws-y-Coed B1
Bexhill B2
Bideford B1
Birmingham ..... A
Bishops Auckland ..... A
Bishops Stortford B3
Blackburn ..... A
Blackheath ..... A
Blackpool ..... A
Bognor B3
Bolton ..... A
Bordon C1
Boston A3
Bournemouth ..... B
Boxford C1
Bradford ..... A
*Bradford-on-Avon B3
Braintree B1
Brecon ..... B
Brentwood A3
Bridport B2
Bridgwater B2
Brighton ..... B
Bristol ..... A
Broadstairs B3
Bromsgrove A2
Buckingham B3
*Budleigh Salterton B2
Burgess Hill B3
Burnley ..... A
Burslem ..... A
Burstow B3
Burton-on-Trent ..... A
Bury ..... A
Bury St. Edmunds B3
Buxton A1
Byfleet B1

Calder Valley ..... A
Cambridge ..... B
Canterbury B3
Cardiff ..... A
Carlisle ..... A
Carmarthen ..... B
Carnarvon B2
Caterham A3
Chalfonts ..... B
Chatham B1
*Cheddar B3
Chelmsford B1
Cheltenham ..... B
Chepstow A2
Chertsey A3
Chester ..... A
Chichester B3
*Chippenham B3
Chipping Norton B3
*Cirencester B2
Cleethorpes ..... A
Clacton B1
Coalville ..... A
Cobham A3
Cockermouth B2
Colchester B1
Colne Valley ..... A
Colwyn Bay B1
Conway B1
Coventry ..... A
Cranbrook C1
Crawley B3
Crewe A3
Cromer B3
Crowborough B2

Darlington ..... A
*Dartmouth A2
Daventry B3
Deal B3
Denbigh B1
Derby ..... A
*Devizes B3
Dewsbury ..... A
Didcot ..... B
Doncaster ..... A
*Dorchester B3
Dorking B1
Dover B3
Dovercourt B2
Droitwich A3
Dudley A1
Dunstable B3
Durham ..... A

Eastbourne ..... B
East Dereham C
East Glam and Mon Valley .....
East Grinstead B2
Eastwood ..... A
Ebbw Vale ..... A
Eccles ..... A
Edenbridge B3
Egremont A3
Ely B3
Evesham B2
*Exeter A2
Exmouth B2

Fairford (Glos.) C
Falmouth B2
Fareham B2
Farnborough C1
Farnham B3
Faversham B3
Felixstowe ..... B
Filey A3
Fleetwood ..... A
Flint A3
Folkestone B3
Frinton and Walton B1
Frodsham ..... A
Frome B3

Gainsborough A3
Gateshead ..... A
Gerrards Cross ..... B
Gillingham B1
Glastonbury and Street B3
*Gloucester ..... B
*Gloucester (West of the Severn) B2
Godalming B2
Goole A2
Gorleston B1
Gosport ..... B
Grantham A3
Gravesend A1
Great Yarmouth B1
Grimsby ..... A
Guildford B1
Guilsborough B2

Hadleigh C1
Hailsham B3
Halifax ..... A
Halton Park B2
Hanley ..... A
Harpenden B1
Harrogate ..... A
Hartlepools ..... A
Hartley Wintney C1
Harwich B2
Hastings B3
Hatfield B1
Havant C1
Hawkhurst C1
Hayling Island C1
Haywards Heath B3
Heathfield B3
Hemel Hempstead A3
Henley ..... B
*Hereford ..... B
Herne Bay B3
Hertford B1
Heywood ..... A
Hitchin B1
*Hoiniton (Honiton) C
Holyhead B1
Horley (Kent) B3
Hornsea A3
Horsham B2
Horwich ..... A
Huddersfield ..... A
Hull ..... A
Hunstanton B3
Huntingdon B2
Hythe (Kent) B3

Ilfracombe B2
Ilkeston ..... A
Ilkley ..... A
Immingham ..... A
Ipswich ..... B
Isle of Wight C
Ivy Bridge C

Jarrow ..... A
Jesmond ..... A

Keighley ..... A
Kendal B2
Kenilworth ..... A
Keswick B2
Kettering ..... B
Kidderminster A2
Kings Lynn B2
Kirkby Stephen B3
Knutsford A3

Lambourne B3
Lancaster ..... A
Langley Park ..... A
Langport C
Laverstock B3
Leamington A3
Leatherhead A3
Leeds ..... A
Leek ..... A
Leicester ..... A
Leigh (Lancs.) ..... A
Leigh on-Sea B1
Leighton Buzzard B3
Letchworth B1
Leyland ..... A
Lewes B3
Lichfield A3
Lincoln ..... A
Lingfield B3
Liskeard B3
Liss C1
Littlehampton B2
Llandudno B1
Llanelly ..... A
Loughborough ..... A
Louth A3
Lowestoft B1
Luton ..... B
Macclesfield A1
Maidenhead ..... B
Maidstone B1
Malvern A3
Manchester ..... A
Mansfield ..... A
Margate B3
Market Harborough A3
*Marlborough B3
Matlock A3
Melton Constable C1
Melton Mowbray A2
Merionethshire B2
Merthyr Tydfil ..... A
Middlesbrough ..... A
Middlewich A3
Midhurst B3
Milford Haven ..... B
Milton-under-Wychwood B3
Minehead C
Monmouth B2
Morecambe A1
Morpeth ..... A

Nantwich A3
Newark A3
Newburn-on-Tyne ..... A
Newbury B3
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..... A
Newcastle-under-Lyne ..... A
New Forest B2
Newmarket B2
Newport (Mon.) ..... A
Newport Pagnell B3
Newquay B3
Normanton ..... A
Northallerton B3
Northampton A2
Northfleet A1
North Shields ..... A
Northwich A3
Norwich ..... B
Nottingham ..... A
Nuneaton ..... A

Oakham B1
Oldbury ..... A
Oldham ..... A
Ongar ..... B
Ormskirk ..... A
Oswestry A3
Ouzille B1
Oxford ..... B

Paignton A2
Pangbourne B3
Penrith B2
Penzance B3
Peterborough A3
Petersfield C1
Petworth B3
*Plymouth ..... A
Ponterract ..... A
Pontypridd ..... A
Poole ..... B
Portheawl ..... A
Portsmouth ..... B
Port Talbot ..... A
Preston ..... A
Prestwich ..... A
Princetown B1
Pudsey ..... A
Pulborough B3

Queensferry ..... A

Ramsgate B3
Raunds B1
Rawtenstall ..... A
Reading ..... B
Redcar ..... A
Redditch A2
Redhill B1
Redruth and Camborne B3
Reigate B1
Rhondda Valley ..... A
Rhyl B1
Rhymney Valley ..... A
Ripon A3
Rochdale ..... A
Rochester B1
Romney C1
*Ross-on-Wye ..... B
Rotherham ..... A
Ruabon A1
Rugby ..... A
Rugeley A3
Runcorn ..... A
Rushden B1

Saffron Walden C1
St. Albans A3
St. Anne's ..... A
St. Helen's ..... A
St. Ives (Cornwall) B3
Salford ..... A
Saltburn ..... A
Sandgate B3
Scarborough A1
Seaford C1
Seaham Harbour ..... A
Selby ..... A
Sevenoaks B1
Sheerness B3
Sheffield ..... A
Shepton Mallett C
Sheringham B3
Shipley ..... A
Shrewsbury A3
Sirhowy Valley ..... A
Sittingbourne B3
Skegness A3
Skipton A2
Slough ..... B
Soham C1
Southampton ..... B
Southend on Sea B1
Southport ..... A
South Shields ..... A
Southwell A3
Sowerby Bridge ..... A
Spalding B2
Spen Valley ..... A
Stafford A2
*Stalbridge C
Staines ..... B
Stamford A3
Stockbridge C1
Stockport ..... A
Stockton-on-Tees ..... A
Stoke on Trent ..... A
Stoney Stratford B3
Stourport A2
Stowmarket B3
Stratford-on-Avon A3
*Stroud B1
Sunderland ..... A
Sutton Coldfield ..... A
*Swanage B2
Swansea Valley ..... A
Swanwick ..... A
Swansea ..... A
*Swindon ..... B

Tamworth A1
Taunton B1
*Tavistock (Town) C
Teeside District B2
Tenterden B3
Thame B1
Thetford B3
Thirsk B3
Thornton ..... A
Tonbridge B1
Torquay A2
*Totnes B2
Towcester B3
Tring B2
*Trowbridge B3
Tunbridge Wells B1

Uckfield B3
Uttoxeter B1

Wakefield ..... A
Wallsend-on-Tyne ..... A
Walmer B3
Walsall A1
Wantage B3
Ware B1
Warrington ..... A
Watton C1
Warwick A3
Wednesbury A1
Wellingborough ..... B
Wells (Somerset) C
Welwyn B1
Welwyn Garden City A3
Wendover B3
West Bromwich ..... A
Westcliffe-on-Sea B1
Westgate B3
Westerham B2
West Hartlepool ..... A
Weston super-Mare ..... B
Weybridge A3
*Weymouth B2
Whitby A2
Whitechurch A3
Whitehaven A3
Whitstable B3
Widnes ..... A
Wigan ..... A
Wimborne ..... B
Winchester B2
Windsor ..... B
Wisbech B3
Witney B3
Woking B1
Wolverhampton ..... A
Woodstock B3
Worcester A3
Worksop A3
Worthing B2
Wycombe ..... B

Yeadon ..... A
*Yeovil ..... B
York ..... A

*PAINTERS' WAGES

	s.	d.
Budleigh Salterton	1	4
Cheddar	1	3½
Chippenham	1	3½
Cirencester	1	4
Dartmouth	1	6½
Devizes	1	3½
Dorchester	1	3½
Exeter	1	6½
Gloucester	1	5
Gloucester (West of the Severn)	1	4
Hereford	1	5
Honiton	1	3
Marlborough	1	3½
Plymouth	1	7
Ross-on-Wye	1	5
Stroud	1	5
Swanage	1	4
Swindon	1	5
Tavistock (Town)	1	3½
Totnes	1	4½
Trowbridge	1	3½
Westbury	1	3½
Weymouth	1	4
Yeovil	1	4

SCOTTISH GRADINGS

Aberdeen ..... A
Abernethy A2
Annan A2
Anstruther ..... B
Arbroath A2
Ayr ..... A
Ayton A2

Ballantrae ..... A
Balmore ..... A
Bankhead ..... A
Banknock ..... A
Bannockburn ..... A
Barrhead ..... A
Berwick A2
Blairadam ..... A
Blair Athol A2
Blantyre ..... A
Bothwell ..... A
Brechin A2
Bridge of Allan ..... A

Calder ..... A
Caldwell ..... A
Carnoustie A2
Carronbridge A2
Carstairs ..... A
Castletown A2
Clydebank ..... A
Coatbridge ..... A
Coldstream A2
Craithes A2
Crieff A2
Culross ..... A
Dalmuir ..... A
Dalrymple ..... A
Douglas ..... A
Drumclog ..... A
Dumbarton ..... A
Dumfries A2
Dunblane and District ..... A
Dundee ..... A
Dunfermline ..... A
Dunoon and District ..... A

East Lothian ..... A
Ecclefechan A2
Edinburgh and District ..... A
Falkirk ..... A
Forfar A2

Galashiels A2
Glamis A2
Glasgow and District ..... A
Greenlaw A2
Greenock ..... A

Hawick A2

Inverness ..... B

Jamestown ..... A
Jedburgh A2
Kelso A2
Killiecrankie A2
Kilmarnock ..... A
Kilpatrick ..... A
Kirkcaldy ..... A
Kirkpatrick A2

Lanark ..... A
Leith ..... A
Lockerbie A2

Melrose A2
Midlothian ..... A
Montrose A2
Muirkirk ..... A

Newport ..... A
Paisley ..... A
Peebles A2
Perth and District ..... A
Peterhead and District A1
Port Glasgow ..... A

St Andrews ..... A
Selkirk A2
Stirling ..... A
Strathaven ..... A

Troon ..... A

West Lothian ..... A