# THE BUILDER

## A Journal for the Architect & Constructor

NOVEMBER 22, 1929. No. 4529


## LEADING CONTENTS

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATES :



### ARTICLES.



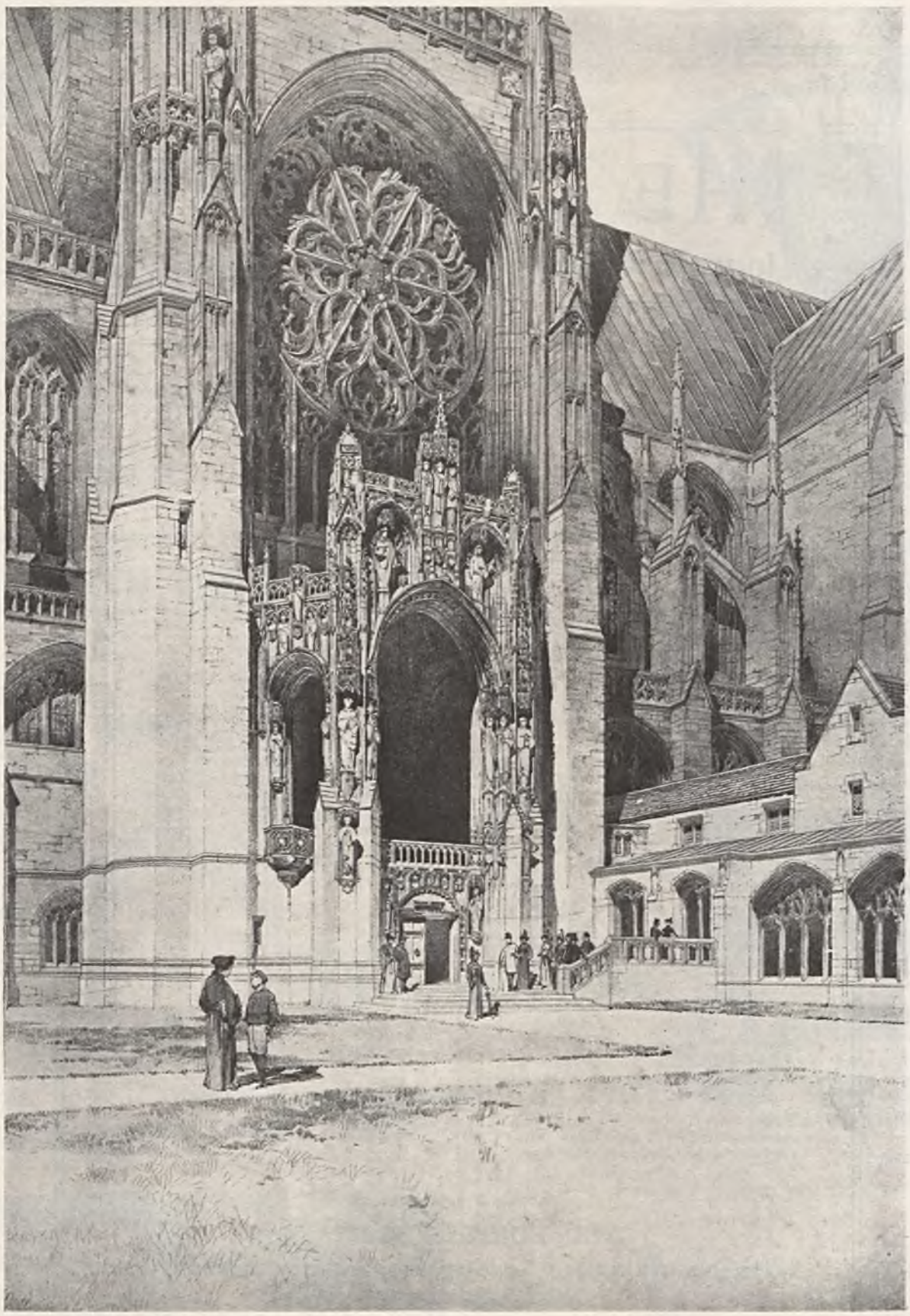

**Published every Friday**

**THE BUILDER LIMITED**

**CATHERINE STREET AND YORK STREET, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2**

*Telephone : Temple Bar 6251 (3 lines).*

**87TH YEAR**



From the Exhibition at the R.I.B.A.

**The South Porch and Open-air Pulpit, Baltimore.**

From a Drawing by the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue.

# THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

*WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."*

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 4529. NOVEMBER 22, 1929


## DEFINITE IDEALS

THERE was something very substantial and satisfying about the Presidential Address by Mr. F. Winton Newman at the first ordinary general meeting of the Architectural Association for the present session. Most welcome of all was that definite declaration against the "mechanical" heresy, which has done so much to obscure the real aim of architecture. Many of us have realised how very far we are from the true plane of architectural standard when we have taken the first step of satisfying function and fitness, but few of us have troubled to express this dissatisfaction with bare utility, which many others have grasped as the easily understood task, and the easily satisfied aim. We have admired the smooth sleek lines of the aeroplane or the racing car as standing for just this element of efficiency; but our admiration has been tempered by the chilling feeling that nothing higher has been respected.

Mr. Winton Newman expressed the feeling exactly: "Wholly functional architectural expression offers a dreary vista; but even function may wear a wedding garment, and fitness a robe of gold." But he did not go on to define what the wedding garment was to be like, or to describe the details of the robe of gold; and for a very good reason. Such things are indefinable, and we only waste words when we attempt to explain the limits of the infinite. The ideals of art, the limits of art, even the principles of art, are things to which the true instinct alone leads us surely. They defy definition and argument, and they but prove the existence of that greater part of being which mellows the harsh intellect, and often sets logic at defiance.

We may therefore claim some justification for taking exception to a phrase which was used by one speaking in the discussion on the Presidential Address. He said: "The young architects of to-day definitely know what they want—they have definite ideals." We cannot help feeling that such an opinion may mislead many who are ripe for first impressions. If it is true that the young architect of to-day definitely knows what he wants, he represents a new and great era in the history of architecture. Never before, if we read the pages of history aright, has the master builder been able to define his aims. The Greeks set themselves to evolve the perfect expression of trabeated masonry. The steps by which they approached the Parthenonic consummation are obvious and definite enough; but why they sought this task; why they chose this simple structural theme; what guided them in consistency, are things which the Greek master builder could no more have told than can we as spectators. Beyond the fact that it was something of the same instinct that detected the beauty of bodily refinements, which guided the builder of Greek temples, none can say the why or the wherefore; none can draw the lines between which such mental processes were made to act.

No nearer are we to the "definite ideal" when we review the Gothic history. We can, true enough, trace the steady progress towards a structural ideal of stone roofing, but we can hardly say why the Gothic builders sought a level ridge line, any more than we can tell why, when they had solved the one problem, they indulged a fancy for ingenuity in fan vaulting exercises. So long as we remain human, there must remain that element of mystery about the artistic impulse, else we should have but to draw the even line round fact to make of it an art. Should we be the happier if we could so simplify a mystery?

We believe that a great deal of the disturbance which modernism has introduced into steady artistic progress has arisen from just this mistake—that we can agree to a definition of art; can lay down the fixed rules for art; can claim obedience to a code from our artists. A school of thought can say: "Let there be cubes," and it is true enough that there will be cubes produced by those who are told no better. But when the same school of thought says: "Let us wait in patience for natural ornament and new æsthetic standards to apply themselves naturally to the cubes we have created, it is simply calling for an act of faith which it has already suppressed, though it is the birthright of the artist. Why the cubes at all? we may surely ask, since what we had already was a more fruitful ground in which to plant the seed of artistic faith.

The speaker at the meeting assumed, and appeared to take it for granted that his hearers would assume, that the architecture of to-day is typical for an element of "starkness." He further comforted us with the assurance that this phase was a passing one. We cannot agree that the best modern architecture is stark, though we see much about which seems to aim deliberately at this characteristic. Messrs. Easton and Robertson's Horticultural Hall is not stark. On the contrary, the façade of this particular building is a model of refined proportion which shocks none of our instincts for tradition and usage. Sir Edwin Cooper's buildings are clothed with a true instinct for ornament, and an ornament which we understand because history has spoken to us in the same term for many generations. Typical of the best of our incomparable English domestic work are the homes which are warm and traditional—the reverse of stark. Very little, indeed, do we do well to-day which is so stark as the Norman "keep" or as bare as some early Italian palazzi. Starkness can hardly be typical of this age of ours, which bids fair to be one of peace—the state in which the crafts can thrive. And we shall do well to bear in mind the wise words of the President of the A.A. in the address referred to, that: "It is to be recognised that a definite effort is being made to meet the wants of to-day on a structural basis rather than on capricious, æsthetic lines, irrespective of suitability. To-day's needs differ vastly from those of our forefathers, and must to a great extent force their own expression. But the control of such expression still rests with the architect, and I fully believe that in the exercise of that control architects cannot afford to ignore tradition, precedent or historical knowledge."

# NOTES

**The Opportunity at Charing Cross.**

At last we have a note from an imaginative mind on the great problem of a new Charing Cross bridge and all the fine possibilities which lie around it. Captain Swinton says: "We have a mighty opportunity." That such an opportunity as this should be thrown away by hasty and ill-considered design is unthinkable. Such a vision as conjured up by his graphic letter to the *Times* is so vital to this matter that we reprint part of it on page 860, but we do not agree with Captain Swinton that the problem is mainly an engineering one. He says that architects must watch and advise and, if necessary, demand attention, but the whole problem is one which demands above all things the considered design of architects, for it is primarily a question of town-planning and no one is so pre-eminently capable to deal with it as the architect. What broad and dignified treatment in town-planning is possible by the architect our pages have shown. We need the close co-operation of engineers as to details of the scheme, and whatever the design of the town plan involves in the way of engineering, expert knowledge is ready to our hand.

**The Fishmongers' Company and Architecture.**

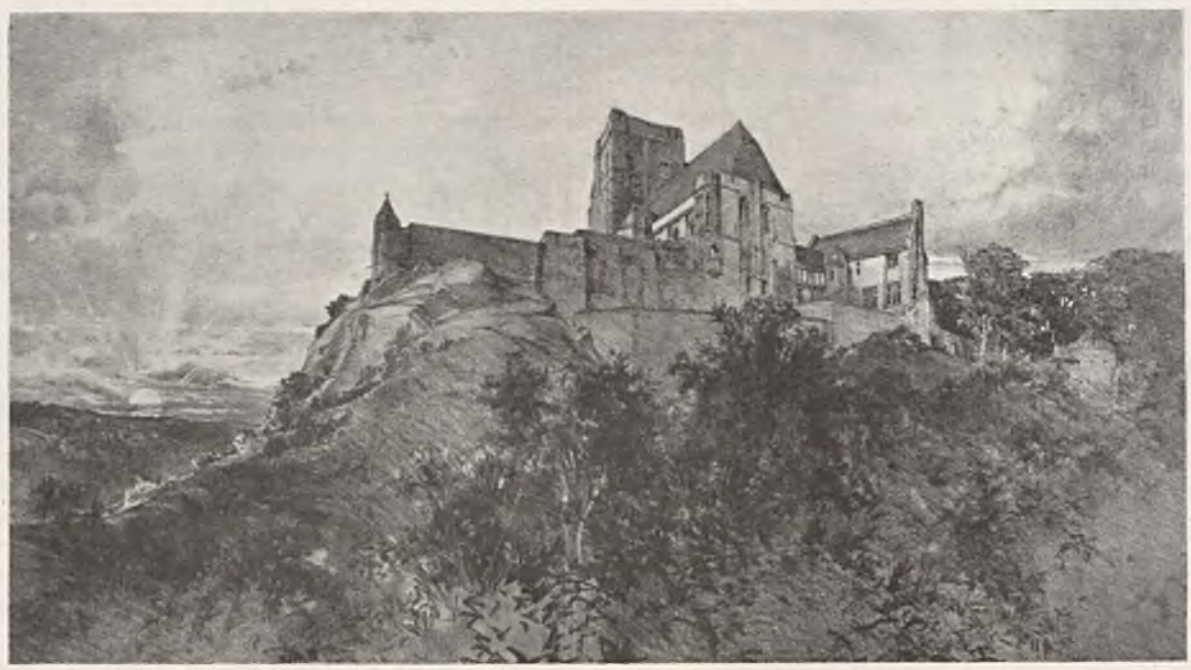
We hope we may regard the compliment paid to the architectural profession by the Fishmongers' Company in entertaining a large number of well-known architects to dinner in their Hall on Thursday last week, as an indication of the growth of public interest in architecture. Be that as it may, the generous hospitality of the hosts provided a delightful and even surprising evening to the members of a profession unaccustomed to such appreciation of architecture and its exponents. That the general public have much to learn before architecture takes its rightful place in their esteem we know full well, but it would seem that the Fishmongers' Company, and certainly the Prime Warden, Mr. R. Holland-Martin, C.B., have learnt a great deal about the art and its importance in any civilised state, and we may hope that the realisation of this implied in the hospitality of the Commany, as well as in the generous words of appreciation by the Prime Warden, will be noted by other bodies. As Sir Banister Fletcher said in his humorous and appropriate reply to the speech of the Prime Warden, apart from other City bodies there are 72 City Companies and it would be embarrassing should they suddenly desire to honour the profession in this way! If they should do so, some of us will assuredly think that the dawn of a new era has arrived; and if they do not, we shall be less likely to forget, what in any case will be long remembered, the hospitality of the Fishmongers, their delightful Hall, and the charming and picturesque function which the guests were privileged to witness of the presentation of the winner of the Doggett's Coat and Badge.

**Medals for Good Architecture.**

It is just ten years ago since the then President of the R.I.B.A., Sir John Simpson, brought forward his scheme for presenting a medal annually for the best building completed within the County of London. Since that date the Medal has been awarded regularly. The 1929 competition is now under way. It was part of Sir John Simpson's original proposal that all the Allied Societies of the R.I.B.A. should be encouraged to make similar awards in their areas, and the R.I.B.A. Medal was offered to them for the purpose. For some years nothing was done, but at last Scotland took up the idea and instituted a quinquennial medal. Meanwhile one of the Allied Societies overseas had taken up the scheme and for two years past the London Jury has been awarding a medal for the best building of the year in New Zealand. It is understood that one or two other Allied Societies are contemplating making a similar move. The Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society has given a lead to all the other Allied Societies in England, and the first award has gone to Mr. Basil Oliver; the building for which he is receiving the honour is "The Rose and Crown," Cambridge. The medal will be presented to Mr. Oliver by the President of the R.I.B.A., Sir Banister Fletcher, at the annual dinner of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects on Thursday, December 12, at Chelmsford.

**The London Society.**

The London Society, on Friday last, opened their session with a most interesting talk on the Royal and Mediæval Tombs of Westminster Abbey by Mr. Lawrence E. Tanner, F.S.A. Mr. Tanner, who is Assistant Keeper of the Muniments, has, as he explained, unrivalled opportunities for obtaining unusual photographs of the Abbey monuments, many of which he showed. The monuments and sculpture had, he said, been recently cleaned, and it was surprising to find to what a considerable extent colour had been employed by the sculptors. Mr. Tanner made clear that the royal tombs were placed in chronological order round the Abbey, a fact that was sometimes not realised owing to the placing of the screen across the Abbey. One of several unusual slides shown was the top of Edward the Confessor's tomb, the cover of which was raised during the war in order to apply protectives in the event of attack by aircraft. The lecture, which was largely attended, was under the chairmanship of



From the Exhibition at the R.I.B.A.

**A House in Westchester, New York.**

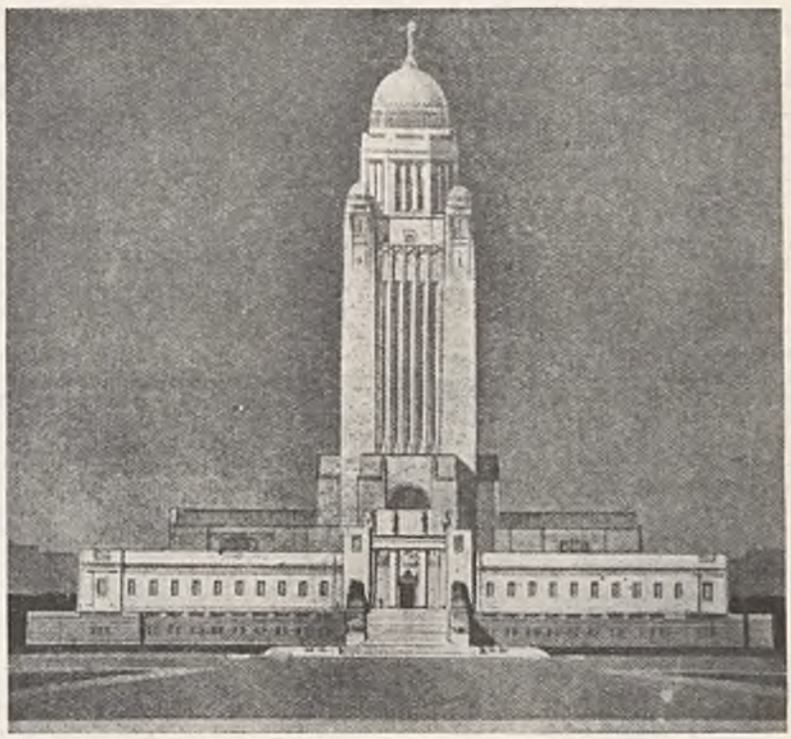
From a Black Crayon Perspective Sketch, by the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue.

Mr. C. R. Peers, President of the Society of Antiquaries.

**The Builders' Benevolent Institution.** The annual dinner of the Builders' Benevolent Institution held last week at the Hotel Victoria was in many ways one of the most enjoyable in recent years. The actual proceedings are reported on another page, but two points are worthy of especial notice. The first is that the year's subscription reached the record figure of upwards of £2,500—for which the active, energetic presidency of Mr. F. A. Minter is largely responsible. The second point is one which Mr. Minter raised in the course of his speech, namely, the inadequate support accorded to their own Benevolent Institution by the building industry. The President remarked that the Newsvendors' Institution—a body that was not, from the point of view of employment, comparable with the building industry—had managed to raise £8,000 at their annual dinner. This is not the first time that an appeal has been made to builders to support more widely and generously a charity the demands on which are necessarily great. Mr. Minter, however, has made a practical movement to induce this support. An anonymous benefactor, himself a builder, has generously made the offer that for every £100 or over given by any other individual builder he will add £100, with a limit of £1,000. This would enable the new President to start with a lump sum of about £2,000, to which would be added the proceeds of the usual collection lists. We hope that this generous offer will have the effect of arousing a proper sense of responsibility in the building trade and ensuring that each successive year's record be broken.

**The Liverpool Athenæum.** We should have thought that the plea for the preservation of the fine old Athenæum building in Liverpool would have received more sympathetic consideration from the Corporation. We know there must be a limit to the survival of old buildings, but a great deal can be done by a sympathetic authority, as is shown by the admirable spirit in which the Birmingham Corporation co-operate with the Civic Society there. It is impossible not to sympathise with the efforts made by Mr. T. T. Rees, a past president of the Liverpool Architectural Society, and Mr. Duncan Campbell, the present president, to secure the preservation of this Athenæum building, if only as a possible façade to a corporation building of some kind.

**Rent Restriction and Re-Building.** Rent restriction, which was originally intended to be cultivated as an annual plant during the war, has by successive Governments been converted into a perennial by means of the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, and to continue the horticultural simile, has spread like a weed since its first introduction. Mr. C. H. Bedells, in his presidential address to the Surveyors' Institution, reported in our issue of November 15, pointed out the disastrous effects the Acts have on re-building schemes, and even suggested that to get rid of the provision as to providing alternative accommodation it would be worth the landlords' while and in the public interest to pay compensation to statutory tenants to obtain posssession of premises urgently required for business purposes. The present Government has already announced its intention of retaining the Acts for another year, but as they are seeking outlets for further employment, we hope they will have observed Mr. Bedell's observation that employment in the building industry would be stimulated were owners able to obtain possession of premises they intend to rebuild.



**Design for the Nebraska State Capitol: as submitted in competition.**

The late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect.

**Competitive Designs and Stained Glass.** The British Society of Master Glass-Painters, who have had under their consideration the methods and practice of inviting competitive designs for stained glass windows have submitted some observations to clergy, churchwardens, church councils and others interested, from which we take the following extracts: "The form in which designs for stained glass windows are submitted gives very little indication of what the finished window will be, and in some cases may prove misleading, for the same design can be executed in glass by several artists with wholly different results. . . . Such competitions, therefore, may in themselves be inadequate for making the best choice. The best method of judging the relative merits of different artists is by examining their work *in situ*; and where no individual firm or artist has already been engaged, the donor or the committee concerned can best proceed by inviting designs from a selection of artists. It may, however, be pointed out that artists and firms of assured position are usually too busy to occupy their time in preparing competitive designs. Wherever possible it is desirable that remuneration should be offered to competitors. . . . It is desirable that the money available for the window should be made known to each competitor. The information is serviceable to the artist and helps to produce equality in the terms of competition."

**The Housing of old Couples.** Experience is showing that there are many families now living in slum quarters who have no children and therefore do not need a house with three bedrooms. Up to the present, in this country, comparatively little attention has been given to the housing of old couples, but York is at present erecting sixteen flats expressly for the accommodation of such persons. Each flat contains a living-room, measuring nearly 16 feet by 11½ feet; a bedroom, a scullery, in which there is a fixed bath with a folding table over the top, a larder and the usual offices. The layout is so arranged that each flat will have a small garden. It is hoped that the Ministry of Health will allow accommodation of this kind to be approved as part of the housing scheme for the city, and plans will shortly be submitted with the request that flats for old people be allowed to be constructed and subsidised under the Housing Acts. Already one of the worst slum areas has been cleared. Houses have been erected on the site, and other local residents have been removed to the housing estates outside.

# GENERAL NEWS

**Professional Announcements.**

Mr. J. M. Duguid, P.A.S.I., quantity surveyor, has commenced practice at 3, South Lindsay-street, Dundee, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

The Stoke and Wolstanton Union have appointed Messrs Hobson & Withington, 219, Oxford-road, Manchester, as quantity surveyors for the proposed nurses' home and hospital ward pavilion.

Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick have removed to 21, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and request that all future communications be sent there. The style of the firm will in future be "Cackett, Burns Dick & Mackellar."

Mr. C. Durie, who has been highway surveyor to Williton Rural Council for 26 years, has been appointed one of the three divisional surveyors for the county of Somerset. His successor to the Williton Council is Mr. A. T. Williams, assistant surveyor to the Bridgwater Rural Council.

Mr. H. A. Thomas, Borough Engineer's Department, Barrow-in-Furness, has been appointed architectural assistant to the Heston and Hounslow U.D.C. There were over 57 applications for the appointment.

**District Surveyors' Examination.**

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the Office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, and the Examination for Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on May 7, 8, and 9. The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is April 16. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

**Liverpool Athenæum.**

In an address to the Liverpool Rotary Club recently, Mr. T. Taliesin Rees said Liverpool Corporation were making a fatal error when they said they could not take down the front of the Athenæum at the bottom of Bold-street and rebuild it somewhere else. It was a fine piece of architecture and ought to be preserved. A few days ago the president of the Liverpool Architectural Society, Mr. Duncan Campbell, made a similar criticism.

**Art Exhibition in the City.**

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor opened in the Guildhall Art Gallery an exhibition of the work of past and present students of the City and Guilds South London Technical Art School. This school was first established at Kennington in 1879 by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the purpose of providing training for local artists. The Guildhall exhibition is retrospective, and includes examples of sculpture and painting produced by the present students, and examples of the work of distinguished old students, such as John Tweed, Charles Ricketts, R.A., Charles Shannon, R.A., Philip Connard, R.A., Glyn Philpot, R.A., Charles Hartwell, R.A., W. Reid Dick, R.A., Sir William Goscombe John, R.A., and the late Sir George Frampton, R.A. Over 200 examples of pictures, sculpture and metalwork will be shown, and admission will be free.

**Mrs. Pankhurst's Statue.**

The unveiling of Mrs. Pankhurst's statue will take place next year in Victoria Tower Gardens on Thursday, March 6, at 12 noon. Mr. Stanley Baldwin will perform the ceremony, and subscribers to the memorial fund will receive tickets. The statue is the work of Mr. A. G. Walker, A.R.A., assisted by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. The headstone for Mrs. Pankhurst's grave in Brompton Cemetery, designed and executed by Miss Allan, will be placed there on the same day, and at 3 p.m.

**Commercial Architecture at Manchester.**

An exhibition of photographs of modern commercial architecture has opened at the Manchester City Art Gallery, and will close on December 31. The photographs have been lent by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and they will show the prevailing style of commercial architecture in many countries. Business offices, stations, shops, theatres, hotels, and other buildings for commercial purposes are to be dealt with in sub-divisions and groups according to country and style.

**An Anti-Litter By-Law**

The Surrey County Council has agreed to make by-laws under which it will be an offence, punishable by a fine up to £2, for anyone to place or leave on any highway or roadside waste, common, village green, open space, etc., or any tidal or other water, paper, cartons, tin, glass, or litter likely to affect injuriously the amenities.

**Proposed Mental Hospital, Herts.**

The Herts County Council has approved the scheme for the final enlargement of Hill End Mental Hospital so as to provide for 365 extra beds at an estimated cost of £196,478, inclusive of the cost of water and sewage schemes, clerk of work's and architect's and quantity surveyor's fees. The County Surveyor is Lt.-Col. Prescott, D.S.O., at Hatfield.

**Mr. C. F. Wike's Estate.**

Mr. Charles Froggatt Wike, of 11, Collegiate-crescent, Sheffield, civil engineer, formerly city engineer and surveyor to the Sheffield Corporation, who died on August 14, aged 81, left estate of the gross value of £23,370, with net personalty £22,751.

# THE GOLDEN AGE OF GREECE

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, P.R.I.B.A., on Wednesday evening, November 13, gave a lecture at the Central School of Arts and Crafts on the Hellenic period of Greek architecture. This period, the "golden age" of Greek art, said the lecturer, was rapidly developed by the Greeks from the rough work of the Mycenæn period to the work of the Periclean period on the Acropolis at Athens—the Parthenon, with its world-famous sculptures, and other monuments. The lecturer first dealt with the varied physical and national influences which helped to mould the architecture. The sea had a unifying effect on the Greeks, who were a maritime nation that colonised by commerce and not by conquest, and this international intercourse had an influence on Greek art. The religion of the Greeks necessitated the building of many temples, and these were the chief buildings remaining of their work. The fineness of line and smoothness of surface, which the clearness of the atmosphere demanded, were rendered possible by the beautiful marble of Mount Pentelicus, and civic spirit led to great zeal in the planning and adorning of their towns.

The lecturer also gave an account of the architectural features of the style — the massive and finely jointed walls, the graceful columns, the planning of temples with external colonnades and small central "naos" or dwelling of the god, the carefully designed mouldings, utilised with modifications in every age down to the present day, and the refined carving which adorned their works. Views and brief descriptions were given of Olympia, Delphi, Athens, Selinus, and Pergamon, indicative of the spread of Greek art over Asia Minor to the eastward and South Italy and Sicily to the west. In Athens, the victories over the Persians gave the impetus for the blaze of artistic achievement seen in the fifth century B.C., when the culminating point of Greek architecture was reached in this world-centre of the building art.

# COMPETITION NEWS

**Pleasure Resort, etc., Stokes Bay, Gosport.**

The Council of the Borough of Gosport propose to lay out a portion of the Stokes Bay area as a pleasure resort, with public walks and pleasure grounds, and they invite the submission of schemes from competent persons for carrying this purpose into effect. A plan of the estate and a copy of the conditions, with particulars of the prizes offered, will be forwarded on application to Mr. H. R. Mangnall, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Gosport. Applications must be accompanied by a cheque for a deposit of £2 2s. Schemes must be submitted in a covering envelope, addressed to the Town Clerk, and endorsed "Stokes Bay," on or before January 31.

**COMPETITIONS OPEN**

| | Particulars published in | Sending in date. |
|---|---|---|
| Façades of the new street from Paragon Station to Beverley-road, Hull, for the Corporation. Sir R. Blomfield, assessor. Premiums, £750, £350, and £150. Conditions from J. R. Howard Roberts, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Hull. Dep. £1 1s. ..... | "Builder." Sept. 6 | Nov. 30 |
| Town Hall and Municipal Offices, on site at Buccleuch-street, Dumfries, for T.C. Sir George Washington Browne, P.R.S.A., assessor. Premiums: £300, £200. £100. R. A. Grierson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Dumfries. Dep. £2 2s. ..... | Aug. 23 | Dec. 7 |
| Designs for "Pavilion of Light," at Olympia, offered by G.E.C. and *Daily Mail*. £1,000 in prizes for architects, artists and contractors. Sir E. Lutyens, Sir Duncan Watson, Messrs. P. Connard, Oliver Bernard, D. G. Tanner and G. G. Wornum, assessors. Apply, Electrical Comp., *Daily Mail*, Carmelite House, E.C.4, before October 26 ..... | Oct. 18 | Dec. 14 |
| Municipal pavilion and refreshment rooms, etc., on site of old Waterloo Hotel, for Aberystwyth T.C. Mr. Arthur Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums: £100, £70, £30. Mr. T. J. Samuel, Clerk, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s. | Sept. 27 | 1930 Jan. 1 |
| Municipal Buildings, Assembly Hall and Law Courts in Victoria Park, Swansea, for the Corporation. Premiums: £750, £500, £300, £200. Assessor: Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. H. L. Lang-Coath, Town Clerk, Guildhall. Dep. £2 2s. ..... | July 5 | Jan. 18 |
| Designs for Anzac Memorial, for the Trustees, to be erected at a cost of £75,000 in Sydney, N.S.W. Conditions from Agent-General for N.S.W., Australia House, W.C.2. Copies also at R.I.B.A. ..... | Aug. 30 | Jan. 24 |
| New Police and Fire Stations in Manchester-rd., for Accrington T.C. Mr. H. J. Rowse, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums of £250, £150 and £100. Town Clerk, Accrington. Dep. £2 2s. ..... | Oct. 4 | Feb. 28 |

**New Hospital, Southend-on-Sea.**

The Duchess of York, on November 12, laid the foundation-stone of the new General Hospital, Southend-on-Sea. She was presented with a silver trowel by the architect, Mr. H. Percy Adams, of Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., and with a mallet by the builder, Mr. J. G. Gray, of Coventry.

# THE ARCHITECTURE CLUB

The sixteenth dinner of the Architecture Club was held at the Savoy Hotel on Friday, November 15, under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrence Weaver (President). Amongst those present were Viscount Bury, Sir William Lawrence, and Messrs. P. Abercrombie, Thos. Adams (Director of the New York Regional Plan), S. D. Adshead, William Aumonier, R. Anning Bell, Harvey Wiley Corbett, Louis de Soissons, Joseph Emberton, F. W. Goodenough, Stanley Hamp, Nathaniel Lloyd, Ian MacAlister, Oswald P. Milne, C. H. Reilly, Howard M. Robertson, Clough Williams-Ellis and F. R. Yerbury. After the loyal toast had been honoured, Sir Lawrence Weaver briefly introduced Mr. William Adams Delano (President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects) to the gathering.

Mr. Delano said last summer a group of British architects came to New York to see what they were doing architecturally there, and he had the pleasure of entertaining them and after lunch took them to the top of what happened to be then the highest building in New York, and from its parapet they looked down on all the other skyscrapers. He hoped they were duly impressed, and left resolved in their own minds not to do likewise, for in America they were trying a great experiment. That experiment might result in the richest, fullest, most beautiful civilisation that the world had yet seen, or it might be a failure. The experiment was based on mass production, concentration of business, and on a highly mechanised mode of life. The high building was an integral part of this experiment. Its protagonists said that in these monsters people could live more happily, and men could accomplish twice as much work as compared with the more scattered system. He granted that they could save a few minutes here and a few minutes there, and in the aggregate an hour or more a day, but what could they do with the hour they saved? They could not in that hour, snatched from the twenty-four, enjoy any of those little things which added to the joy of human life and which man from time immemorial had considered his right. In saying this, he did not intend to belittle the contribution which their architects had made to this experiment. He thought that the present highly-developed structures which they called office buildings or apartments were one of the marvels of architectural skill; well planned, comfortable and, in many ways, quite beautiful. He defied anyone who was at all sensitive to enter New York Harbour or walk some of their streets without receiving a tremendous thrill. But none the less he felt they were being crushed by those monsters of their own creation, and had succeeded so far in making life about as sterile as it could possibly be for the ordinary man. The architect had little or nothing to say about all this. He could only give expression to the demands of his time. If the civilisation in which he worked was one that demanded cathedrals, cathedrals there would be, or if, like their own, it was a materialistic one and office buildings were demanded in order to pay a high revenue on a restricted and highly-taxed piece of ground, skyscrapers there would be. The architect could solve the problem; he could guide to a certain extent, but he could not determine what the problem was to be. The people who really decided were the big business men, the real estate operators, tax gatherer and the newspapers. The architect could only do his best to solve in the most beautiful manner the problem that was set him. European architects, looking upon the experiment, were prone to sigh for some of the opportunities American architects enjoyed. Americans, however, envied Englishmen the quiet study which they enjoyed, their scholarly approach, and the fact that their buildings were likely to last more than ten or fifteen years as monuments of their skill. British architects grumbled about the law of ancient lights, but ancient lights were better than no light at all—a state in which they often found themselves. It had always seemed to him that the great works had been personal expressions through a national medium. When one nation copied the art of another, it lost value and force. He loved England—all that she had stood for and all that she stood for to-day—and he would be grieved to see them adopt the American concentrated ideas in whole or in part until they had proved a success.

Professor C. H. Reilly said it was four years since he had been in New York, but in terms of English architectural development that was about a century. Whole districts of New York had changed in that time, if not from shacks at least from three- or four-storey buildings to giant ones of thirty- or forty-stories, and a new method of modelling their surfaces had been introduced which, in itself, almost implied a new philosophy of architectural art. All American architecture, however, was not concerned with the modelling of giant steel frames or with the appropriate garment with which to clothe them. We were apt to forget the vast amount of work carried out in that country which was comparable in scale and character to our own. There was, for instance, the domestic work for which Mr. Delano and his partner (Mr. Aldrich) were so justly famous. He remembered being taken by them to the Knickerbocker Club in Fifth Avenue, which they built as long ago as 1923. It was quite an old building, therefore, and perhaps more distinctly Georgian and stylistic than they would design to-day. It had all the air of distinction in its planning, in the sweep of its stairs and the flow of its rooms which a good late Georgian mansion had in this country, but added to that was an air of modernity given by the cleanness of its lines and the sharpness of its modelling. Its authors seemed to have taken our (and their) Georgian motives and to have given them not only a new life but what was more difficult to imagine in such a style—greater refinement still. It was this quality of refinement that he, personally, found the predominant quality in the work of the best American architects. Some of them might have been inclined to laugh, a little ignorantly, perhaps, at the careful study of European styles which their American friends in the past had obviously made, and how closely some of their buildings had resembled their prototypes in Europe. He considered in the circumstances they were very wise in this. They had established thereby a standard of taste which in the work of their best men was higher than with us, a walk down the upper part of Fifth Avenue revealed this very clearly. Modern Regent Street, apart from the Quadrant, was in comparison a very pretentious and vulgar affair. The high standard of taste which found its high-water mark in Mr. Delano's work was, he thought, largely brought about by what he would call the men of the central period of American architecture, led by such scholars as Charles Follen McKim and Thomas Hastings. Mr. Corbett took American elegance in his stride—witness Bush House, which made the English buildings round it seem as if they needed a shave. He, not Le Corbusier, was the real exponent of the City of the Future, and very wisely to him had been entrusted the chairmanship of the Committee of designers for the great Chicago Exhibition of 1933. They all know that the full exploration of the possibilities of the Zoning Law was due to Mr. Corbett. What he (the speaker) would like to ask him was, to whom the credit of the exciting new mass shapes of American tall building should be given—to the architects or to the designers of the Zoning Law? The interesting recent developments by which not only were the masses of these great buildings treated as so much plastic form but the surfaces themselves modelled and enriched to follow the lines of steel were, he thought, a great step forward. All stretching out of classical motives to meet unheard of flights and sizes had disappeared. Now windows were no longer even texture in the design. They sank into modelled surfaces, the long grooves of which expressed the steel, the upward thrust of the building, but gave extraordinary interest and modern feeling to such great monumental blocks as the Telephone and Telegraph Buildings. In them it seemed to him modernism had justified itself and with a delicacy and restraint unknown in modernist German work.

Mr. Corbett said that if there were skyscrapers in London there would be no attraction here for Americans. It was with a sense of intense relief that New Yorkers arrived here. They regarded London as quite a restful place. The concentration in New York and in the rest of America if done for sensationalism would, of course, be a failure, but if it was done on the basis of rationalisation it was the real answer to the present-day commercial and industrial problem. The present-day skyscraper was only just a temporary manifestation. He anticipated that in the course of the next 20 or 30 years they would look down from 100-story buildings and wonder how soon they would be removed to make room for something really fine. The problem of architecture in the immediate future was not the recalling and carrying on of an older civilisation, it was a very new and vital problem. They had in the last 25 or 30 years evolved new processes of construction, new materials—new synthetic materials—not imitations, but something very fresh, very modern, the product of science and invention, and up to the moment they did not know how to use them. The skyscraper was a manifestation of a peculiar condition. In answer to Professor Reilly's question, he would like to mention that there was one thing about their Zoning Law which might be of interest, and that was that the lawyers with their characteristic habit had drawn it in so terribly involved a form that it had given the architect tremendous latitude; if anything was complained of it could be said that it had been carried out in accordance with the Zoning Law. Again, if a client complained that he did not want to do this or the other, the architect could simply wave his hand and say it was the Zoning Law. It had done one interesting thing, however, because it had made them look upon their buildings not simply as facades, not simply from across the street, or from the lower point of view; those buildings with their set-backs had been formed in three dimensions. They formed their work exactly as a sculptor did, with this difference only; the sculptor worked in a free clay which could take any form, but their clay was composed of the brick cubes of space, the use of materials, and the forms which the zoning regulations gave them, and all those factors forming their sculptural mass had to create the final thing. It had taught the architects to look at the whole mass of the building in three dimensions, four possibly, because they looked from above also. There was a time when the architect made a front elevation that satisfied the problem, but to-day it was otherwise. It was only within the last ten years that they had had any regulations controlling the height of their buildings. To-day every city in the States had some zoning regulations, and the principle of that had been to set the buildings back. In New York it would be found that the city was divided more or less into sections where most of the people of the same occupation had their business headquarters. He, personally, felt that with the largest number of people that could possibly be put on a given acreage engaged in more or less the same business, the more efficiently could business be handled. He would not attempt to say whether it was a good thing from the point of view of the life of the people, but certainly if they in America by increasing business efficiency could reduce the hours of labour per day, it was a good thing.

# CORRESPONDENCE

*[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.*

### The Cambridge Street Widening Proposal.

Sir,—I hesitate to join issue with a gentleman of such eminence in the architectural world as Mr. Morley Horder, but I think his outlook on the question of Magdalene and Sidney-streets, Cambridge, is typical of a large section of the community who only look at it from the view-point of the artist. Anything, though beautiful of itself, which has outlived its usefulness is only fit for a museum, and it is a matter for regret we cannot, without great loss to the town in general, afford to make museums of two main thoroughfares.

The picturesque old houses in these streets have served their purpose and cannot be preserved without hampering the development of the town and University. Magdalene College and Sidney Sussex College must expand if they are to maintain their places among their fellows, and it is obviously impossible to convert these old cottages into college rooms. Also, the business life of the town must continue expanding from its centre and, as shops, these pleasant old places are utterly unsuitable and cannot be brought into line with modern requirements. The ground floors are in several instances below the street level, while the structural and sanitary conditions are quite inadequate from the present-day point of view.

Again, the road must be widened to alleviate the traffic problem, for in term time it is nothing more nor less than a death-trap. When we have our long-talked-of ring road round the town, some of the traffic may be diverted, but only a negligible portion, as most of it is local.

Much as most of us regret the necessity, we feel it is imperative that our main streets should be brought up to a standard to meet everyday requirements, and there seems to be no reason why sympathetic colleges and competent architects should not erect buildings to replace those which must come down, which will be as beautiful and meet for modern needs as their predecessors were pleasant and fit for mediæval requirements.

A town like Cambridge cannot stagnate—it must go forward or backward—and we do not want it to degenerate into a second-rate University town simply to keep our main streets in a state of ancient inconvenience and decaying somnolence just because they happen to be pleasant to look upon.

Cambridge. W. G. James.

### Should Architects Sign Their Work?

Sir,—In the interesting article on this subject, which appeared in your issue of November 15, it was suggested that the practice is considered to be unprofessional. For many years past the Council of the R.I.B.A. have made it clear in "The Code of Professional Practice" which appears in the R.I.B.A. Kalendar that it is quite legitimate for an architect to sign his buildings when completed.

Ian MacAlister,
Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### Charing Cross.

In the course of a letter to *The Times*, on Charing Cross and the architecture on the banks of the river, Captain George S. C. Swinton writes as follows :—

"On the southern bank we are going, we hope, to have to deal with a *tabula rasa*, a thousand yards of new frontage, permitting a walking Embankment—a road there is useless—decked with trees and small garden-inlets which will tempt men, women and children out into the free riverside air and the afternoon sunshine, and, behind all this, blocks of impressive masonry. Imagine what a change! But what of the northern bank? On this the frontage, and so the possibilities, are narrowed down. Already we have both Embankment and gardens, and we are framed in on the flanks by great buildings—Whitehall Court and the Metropole Hotel to the west, the Savoy and Cecil Hotels, and whatever may remain of the Adelphi, to the east. Somewhere through the comparatively small central gap the approaches of the bridge must lead on to the north. But what building is going to rear itself where the old station stands to-day, what will be worthy, for we have in it the proudest site in the greatest city of the world? Unquestionably, whatever is set there must not only challenge, but dominate the whole curving landscape. It must be the key of it all, and the roadways must pass to right and left of it. For the gaping mouth of a street, however fine its architectural treatment, could never dominate.

"What, then, would be worthy? The answer is vitally important, and not easy. We need no Cathedral, no Royal Palace, nor Government buildings of the usual type, and it would be criminal that this unique position should be given up to shops or any ordinary hotel or block of offices.

"Time was when the possibility of building there a great War Memorial and Museum, a Home of Record of those four terrible years, gripped one's imagination, but that memorial idea passed away to Scotland, to Edinburgh and her Castle, and to-day, in London, we ask for nothing more than the Cenotaph and the Abbey tomb, in their wonderful and all-embracing simplicity.

"But, though London is her capital, England herself is but a fraction of the British Empire. Do we not need some building where all who live and thrive under Britain's flag may be brought together? Might we not have a Dominion House—an 'Imperial Social Centre' I called it in 1916—anyhow, a meeting and greeting place, some sections of it official, and reserved for Governmental and ceremonial conferences and gatherings, others open and free, a welcoming Home to all? And on this rare site have we not our opportunity?"

# DRAWINGS OF BERTRAM G. GOODHUE

An exhibition of pen, pencil and colour drawings by the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, of New York, was opened in the R.I.B.A. Gallery by Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., on Monday afternoon. In the course of a short speech, Sir Banister said the drawings and sketches were extremely attractive and showed an immense knowledge of perspective and pen-and-ink effects which he associated largely with American draughtsmen, though they were, of course, characteristic of others. He noticed with pleasure the presence of his friend Mr. Raffles Davison, who had, perhaps, done more than any other in England in furthering architectural draughtsmanship. In the opinion of many, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue was the greatest and most original genius in architecture who had yet appeared in America. His premature death was a great blow. For a number of years he had worked in partnership with Ralph Adams Cram, who had produced cathedrals and other buildings in a modern version of the Gothic style, and with him Goodhue was responsible for the West Point Academy and other collegiate work. For the last few years of his life Goodhue had acted independently, and had produced some remarkably fine ecclesiastical work. Just before his death he won the competition for the Nebraska State Capitol with a design that made a great impression in America. It was through the kindness of Mr. Goodhue's widow and Professor William Emerson, of Boston, that the exhibition had been sent over, and he proposed that a vote of thanks should be sent to them for arranging it.

Mr. Harvey Corbett said he agreed with the President that Goodhue was the greatest genius in architecture that America had produced. He was an artist to his finger tips. He drew with ease and facility, and quality seemed to flow from the point of his pencil. He drew just for the love of it, and he would sketch and make book-plates, and thought nothing of working 20 hours a day. He never became an old man, but kept his youthful enthusiasm to the end. He became extraordinarily proficient in the interpretation of Gothic, and established an international reputation. He might well have been tempted to continue in that field and rest upon his laurels, but he did not. He was always thinking, searching, and changing his point of view, and when the opportunity came in the Nebraska State Capitol he veered away from Gothic and ventured into a new style of architecture. The Capitol was perhaps the most modern building in America. Goodhue was always studying problems for himself in the hope of discovering something new and more suitable to modern life in America, and from this point of view his early death was a tragedy to the whole art of architecture.

Sir Banister Fletcher, in calling upon Mr. H. M. Fletcher to speak, said Mr. Fletcher was the brother-in-law of Professor Emerson, and was in large part responsible for the exhibition.

Mr. H. M. Fletcher said that Goodhue had given him the impression of a man who lived for his art and could not help "pouring out architecture." The quality of his draughtsmanship was very high. He would have liked to see included in the exhibition a few plans and some examples of later work, such as the Nebraska Capitol, which he had only seen in small illustrations in the Press.

Mr. Harvey Corbett, in reply to a question by Mr. Fletcher, said the major portion of the Nebraska Capitol was now built. The work was being completed by the young men who were working with Goodhue at the time of his death.

Mr. T. Raffles Davison said Goodhue was one of those architects who endeavoured to capture something of the real spirit of the old work. To draw well, as Goodhue was able to do, was a large part of being able to design well. It was the man who professed to be able to "do" architecture without being able to draw whom he (the speaker) most feared. Unless an architect could draw it must be hard work to design properly.

---

This interesting exhibition shows how this architect dwelt with pleasure on elucidating his designs by clever drawings. One can hardly doubt that with Goodhue drawing and design were intimately associated in his mind, and it is a question if many architects excelled in Gothic work who had not a high capacity for drawing. Mr. Goodhue made some grave and dignified pencil drawings, as this exhibition shows, but he largely drew, in a sparkling way, studies of his buildings in pen-and-ink. These seem to have been largely inspired by the clever drawings of the late Herbert Railton, but his very best efforts in the realisation of buildings with solidity and picturesque charm were in pencil. It is surely a great loss that so gifted an architect as the author of the Nebraska public buildings should have died at the age of fifty-two. The record of his work is a conspicuous example of the art of drawing as applied to architectural design. We shall have something to say about this subject in our next issue.

# SMALL DOMESTIC BUILDING AND THE ARCHITECT

The question of the general ugliness of much of our present domestic building is to-day attracting more attention probably than at any previous time in history. Criticism is not by any means confined to the technical Press nor to those who by training and experience are competent to judge. I therefore refrain from saying more than that we may console ourselves with the thought that Time's gentle fingers will rub out much of that ugliness which is due to the rawness of too recent and too hurried a growth. One has only to stand in front of many of the older cottages and small houses in some of our most beautiful villages and mentally to strip them of the effect of weather on their one-time hard lines and raw colouring, and to consider how much they owe to tree, shrub and creeper, to realise that they also, while fairly tolerable to-day, had in their youth but little claim to beauty. To-day we are suffering from the hiatus of the War, which has forced us to build too rapidly, and the rawness inherent in most new domestic building leaves us with a feeling of unrest, that tends to a lack of balance in our judgments.

There is nothing at all new about this question; for more than one generation the bulk of smaller domestic buildings have been erected without the direct intervention of the architect, with results that are far from happy. The causes of this state of affairs are too varied to be adequately discussed in a short article, but I think that, as with many other evils, the predominating cause might be attributed to the "herd" instinct. Such of us who can claim personality will, if we can afford it, insist on having our boots, clothes, and houses designed and made to fit us, and will cheerfully pay the additional cost; the remainder, unfortunately the much more numerous body, will buy all these things ready made.

I must not, however, be understood to mean that because an article is bought out of a shop window it is necessarily ugly. The point I wish to make is that in all these things the designer (often highly paid) co-operates with the craftsman and mechanic, and his work is no less beautiful because his name remains unknown outside a limited circle. Here the public pays for the added beauty imparted by skilled design, but the paying is indirect. But to take an instance more germane to the subject, could any architect help admitting that the designers who in the last twenty-five years have revolutionised shop fronts and interior shop fittings are as much real artists as though their names appeared in a directory or on a brass plate? Along these lines I believe that we might benefit by some clear thinking. The public, admittedly, will not, as a rule, pay 6 per cent. in direct professional fees. This public is not, however, entirely without discrimination. Of two articles at the same price, that which shows some touch of beauty lent to it by the designer, will generally command the readier sale. Our architectural colleges might well give some consideration to these hard truths, with a view to training at least some of their pupils in such a way as to fit them to take part as assistant, manager, or partner with the builder.

I am aware that to many architects this subject is taboo. I am equally aware that many would like to be given liberty to advertise by direct methods. Also that a few have solved the problem of obtaining valuable advertisement by indirect methods, and are not unnaturally opposed to the door being opened wide enough to let out those less fortunate. These things want saying in the interest of good health. I am in entire sympathy with those who wish to maintain the prestige of the profession at all costs and who believe that permission to advertise by direct methods would be abused in some instances to the detriment of professional prestige. But, on the other hand, these same people deplore the short-sightedness of a public which persists in building without architects' assistance. I am not prepared to argue in favour of direct personal advertisement by architects, but I do not see what hope there is of reaching this part of the public but by advertisement in some shape or form. I believe that a good deal could be done by means of collective advertising properly directed. I see no reason, for instance, why, when land or property changes hands, a circular from the secretary of the local architectural society should not on instruction be sent out containing the names of all his members in alphabetical order. Nor can I see why these names should not from time to time appear under a plain announcement by way of advertisement in the local Press, or by circular addressed to all property owners and occupiers of residential property. But whatever method is adopted, as long as it is discreet and dignified it will be better than standing idly by.

The great mass of domestic property that is built without the assistance of the architect is in the main of speculative character. For one house that is put up by a builder for a customer on instruction or contract, literally hundreds are built by speculators who at the time of building have no definite prospective purchaser in view. Many of these speculators have but little capital of their own. They are in exactly the same position as the shopkeeper who buys on credit and displays the goods for sale.

Many architects have expressed themselves as convinced that they can improve on this type of house without any addition to the cost. Whether they are right or wrong in this does not matter much. There is no doubt at all that they would improve the design with but very small addition to the cost, if any, if their fees were not a factor. The builder puts both his capital and his energy into the speculatively built house and has to depend on a sale for a reward. I am sure that he would welcome as a partner an architect willing to co-operate with him on similar terms. I see nothing undignified in such co-operation, as at one time the architect was, as his name denotes, the "chief builder." I do see, however, that this co-operation would, if successful, greatly change the matter of domestic building for the better.

T. J.

# A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO ARCHITECTS

The Fishmongers' Company held a livery dinner on Thursday last week in their hall at London Bridge, to which many well-known architects were invited. The Prime Warden, Mr. Robert Holland-Martin, presided, being supported by the Renter Warden, Col. O. H. L. Nicholson, the Clerk, Mr. C. N. Hooper, while the guests who had accepted the invitation included the following:—Sir Banister Fletcher, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir Giles Scott, Sir John W. Simpson, Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Richard J. Allison, and Messrs. E. Guy Dawber, Walter Tapper, C. H. Reilly, F. Winton Newman, L. Sylvester Sullivan, W. D. Caröe, Percy S. Worthington, Herbert T. Buckland, T. A. Darcy Braddell, Maurice E. Webb, W. A. Delano, J. A. Gotch, Josiah Gunton, Sydney D. Kitson, H. V. Lanchester, Edward B. Maufe, W. H. Ansell, Raymond Unwin, A. E. Richardson, O. Campbell Jones, Herbert J. Rowse, Thomas E. Eccles, Alan E. Munby, L. P. Abercrombie, Detmar J. Blow, Oswald P. Milne, W. T. Plume, Martin S. Briggs, and Ian McAlister, Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Following the loyal toasts, the Prime Warden, in proposing the health of the guests, said it had been the practice of the Company of late to ask to their dinner the representatives of some of the great professions and others, and they had invited on this occasion representatives of the great profession of architecture, a profession that most closely concerned all those who cared for the beauty and dignity of our great City, and was one of the most important professions of to-day. Architects were most modest men, and ever since the Middle Ages the credit for great buildings which they had designed had frequently been given to those who had ordered them, and we had got into the habit of crediting many great buildings of the past to men like William of Wykeham and others who had been responsible only for their initiation and not their design, and the result was that the real architects had passed away unknown. This was a great pity, and he was glad to know that amongst architects of to-day there was a growing belief that the names of the architects should be inscribed on the buildings they designed and erected. They had a large gathering of well-known architects there that night, and, for the information of the members of the Company, a list had been prepared of some of their principal works; it was not complete, but it was a list of buildings of which their authors might well be proud. The Prime Warden then referred to the ribbon development of our towns, which was becoming a nightmare. Unless adequate steps were taken, the countryside would not be worth handing on to our children. In conclusion, he referred to the Westminster Abbey Sacristy and the Haig Statue questions, and said that no great work of art could be produced if the general public and the Press were allowed to intervene after the artist had been called in and had produced something which did not find favour with that public. Having accepted a capable artist, he should be allowed to carry out his design, and if the general public were asked to give their opinion, we should never get the best results.

Sir Banister Fletcher, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, suitably responded, and said that what architects asked for was a proper appreciation by the public of the noble art of architecture. He thought the Fishmongers' Company had done well in honouring the profession in this way, and he was wondering whether the 72 other City Companies would follow the example of the Fishmongers! Architecture was a great art, as they must realise if they considered what our country would be without its great cathedrals, its beautiful cottages of past times, and the other fine works of our forefathers. London was being rebuilt, but it was their endeavour to preserve beauty as well as produce it, and when buildings of great artistic merit were threatened with destruction, they did all they could to prevent it, as was shown in their action when it was proposed to pull down 19 City churches.

Sir Reginald Blomfield proposed the last toast, "The Fishmongers' Company," which was acknowledged by the Prime Warden.

During the evening the picturesque ceremony took place of the presentation of the winner of the Doggett's Coat and Badge race for 1929.

---

**Hastings Municipal Museum.**

The Town Council of Hastings has decided to extend the Municipal Museum at a cost of £5,000, to house the Indian Durbar Collection given by the late Lord Brassey.

# ILLUSTRATIONS

## PLATES

**The "Luxor" Cinema, Twickenham.**

This new cinema has been built on a site at the corner of Cross Deep and Heath-road, Twickenham. When the buildings opposite have been demolished, under the Ministry of Transport road-widening scheme, the cinema will dominate the main shopping thoroughfare at Twickenham.

The main elevation in Cross Deep is faced with terra-cotta, the design being a combination of Egyptian and modern architectural details, with the introduction of deep and brilliant colours harmoniously blended. At night the front is flood lighted, and specially designed lamps have been introduced. A shelter for waiting patrons extends along the entire side of the building fronting Heath-road. The interior has been designed to give the maximum of comfort, and here again the colours have been blended to give a pleasant feeling of restful cheerfulness.

Features of the entrance foyer, which is designed in a modern style, are painted panels and specially designed lighting apparatus, together with two box-offices to expedite booking. Seating indicators are over each box-office, showing which seats are available. The design of the dress circle and café is also modern, and the chairs and tables fit in with the general scheme. One of the many features is a bronze architrave round the opening leading to the dress circle vomitorium. The dress circle is approached from the entrance foyer by way of a wide open double staircase. Special care has been taken that the whole of the seating, carpeting and draperies harmonise with the surroundings. The seating is amply spaced. The building is equipped with a combined mechanical heating, ventilating and air-purifying installation, which ensures perfect atmospheric conditions within the theatre. An ample stage is provided, the proscenium opening being 40 ft. wide. Equipped as it is with its spacious dressing-rooms, it offers facilities for the presentation of elaborate musical "turns." The most modern of projection and "talkie" equipment has been installed.

The general contractors were Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., of Putney, and among the sub-contractors were the following:—G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating and ventilating engineers; A. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., constructional steelwork; A. Searle and Co., fibrous plaster and decorations; The Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., electrical work; Standard Insulator Co., rubber flooring; Cashmore Art Workers, decorative metalwork grilles; Carter and Co., tiling and terrazzo; J. Hall and Sons, stained glass leaded lights; Holttum and Green, Ltd., canopy; F. A. Norris and Co., escape staircases; Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., white terra-cotta; Western Electric Co., Ltd., projection and "talkie" equipment; A. Goldstein and Co., copper-light glazing; Sankey Sheldon, metal music shelves; Mr. George Murray, mural paintings in entrance foyer. The consulting engineers (heating and electrical) were Messrs. E. Wingfield Bowles and Clay. The general foreman was Mr. W. M. Williams.

The architects were Messrs. J. Stanley Beard and Clare, F. and A.R.I.B.A., and their chief assistant, Mr. G. E. McLeavy, A.R.I.B.A., has been responsible for the Egyptian colourings.

**The "Regent" Theatre, Stamford-hill, N.**

This new theatre is situated on the corner of Amhurst-park and Stamford-hill. The building has been set back 33 ft. from the original boundary of the site, and the land given up has been laid out by the local authorities as ornamental gardens. The main structure is of the usual steel frame and brick construction with the corner elevations faced in multi-coloured red bricks with white terra-cotta dressings. A restrained use of coloured terra-cotta has been made round the main entrance. The theatre is approached by a wide flight of steps from the corner of Stamford-hill and Amhurst-park. The entrance hall is 70 ft. long by 36 ft. wide, over the centre of which is a large ornamental glazed dome. The walls are of textural plaster with a dado of Travertine marble, and the floor is of polished marble in black and white squares. From the entrance hall a further short flight of steps leads to the auditorium and the main staircase on either side. The balcony lounge, decorated in modern French manner, has doors at either end leading to the balcony. The theatre seats approximately 2,200 persons; 1,400 on the ground floor and 800 on the balcony. The decorative treatment of the walls is comparatively plain, the main centre of interest being the large dome, over 70 ft. in diameter, which covers the greater part of the ceiling. The proscenium arch is also richly decorated, and on either side of it are two niches containing decorative electric fountains. The organ chamber is situated over the centre of the proscenium arch, and the sound reaches the auditorium through the pierced grille. The operators' box is placed over the balcony and operates through the dome. The stage is fully equipped for the presentation of any type of entertainment. The lighting throughout the auditorium is concealed, and the whole of the electrical installation was planned and carried out by Mr. E. C. Nichols, the engineer to the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres.

The designs for the theatre were prepared by Mr. W. Sydney Trent, A.R.I.B.A., under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Trent, F.S.I.

The general contractors were Messrs. McLaughlin and Harvey, of Highbury, and among the sub-contractors were: H. Young and Co., steelwork; J. Jeffreys and Co., heating and ventilating; Clarke and Vigilant Sprinklers, Ltd., fire sprinklers; Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., Darwen, glazed brick and terra-cotta; Clark and Fenn, Ltd., fibrous plaster work; John Mallin, West Bromwich, safety curtain; Korkoid Decorative Floors, decorative floors; Art Marbles Stone and Mosaic Co., Ltd., marble tiling; F. H. Pride, electric light fittings; Walter Pearce, Wurlitzer organ; Jenson and Co., organ lift; Bullman Jupiter Screen Co., "Lawrence" screen; Western Electric Co., Ltd., "sound projection" equipment.

**Westminster Bank, Winchmore Hill, N.**

This branch bank faces the main road (Green-lanes) and Ford's-grove, the banking premises occupying the ground floor and the manager's residence the first floor, with front and back entrances, and a small garden extending to the New River. The external walls are faced with Sileby multi-coloured dull red sand-faced bricks, including the mouldings, with red rubbers to the door and window openings, and Portland stone plinth, ground floor window-sills, band and capping. The roofs are covered with dark red-brown hand-made sand-faced tiles. The bank doors, lobby screen and fittings are of mahogany, the floor of the public space of black and white marble, all the other floors being of wood blocks, except those in the lavatories, which are of red tiles. Messrs. C. and F. Bryen, Crouch End, N., were the builders, and Mr. Louis Ambler, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., was the architect.

**"Commerce House," Bradford.**

"Commerce House," which was opened by the Prince of Wales on November 13, has been built by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated) to provide accommodation for its various activities. The Chamber of Commerce occupies offices on the third floor, the whole of the second floor being taken up by the council chamber, which seats nearly 300, and committee rooms. The caretaker's quarters occupy part of the sixth floor, and the remainder of the building is to be let as offices. Two high-speed passenger lifts serve the various floors. The façade is in Yorkshire stone, with granite plinth, and metal windows. The building has cost nearly £60,000 and is of fire-resisting construction on steel framework, with hollow reinforced concrete slab floors.

The contractors for the various works were as follows:—Michael Booth and Sons, Bradford, mason's work; Wilkinson and Dawson, Ltd., Bradford, joiner's work; Thos. Hill and Sons, Bradford, plumber's work; M. W. and H. Howroyd, Bradford, plasterer's work; George Wilkinson, Bradford, roof tiling; Taylor and White, Bradford, painting; Henry Barrett and Sons, Ltd., Bradford, steelwork; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, steel casements; Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., Northampton, passenger lifts; A. R. Farrar and Co., Bradford, electric lighting; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., London, biancola floors, steps and wall linings; T. K. Yeates and Co., Leeds, wood block flooring; The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., Birmingham, bronze entrance doors and name plates; Chas. Smith and Co., Ltd., Birmingham, bronze lamps; Walter Blythe, Bradford, leaded lights; Leonard Stead and Son, Bradford, fibrous plaster; Wright and Sons, Ltd., Bradford, granite; John P. White and Sons, Ltd., Bedford, furnishings in council chamber; Brown, Muff and Co., Ltd., Bradford, decorations in council chamber; Osler and Faraday, Ltd., Manchester, electric light fittings; Concrete, Ltd., Leeds, "Bison" floors; Doulton and Co., Ltd., London, sanitary fittings; Sutcliffe Bros., Bradford, fire-escape stairs and wrought-iron work; W. and R. Leggott, Ltd., Bradford, locks and door furniture; P. M. Walker and Co., Halifax, mechanical ventilation; J. A. King and Co., Ltd., London, pavement lights; H. Braithwaite and Co., Ltd., Leeds, heating apparatus; John Mollett, Ltd., Bradford, fireplaces; Alfred Whitehead, Ltd., Leeds, wall tiling; R. C. Longbottom, Leeds, carving; Tunstalls, Seyssel and Limmer Rock Asphalte Co., Leeds, asphalte.

The architects are Messrs. W. J. Morley and Son, FF.R.I.B.A.

# MEETINGS

Friday, *November* 22.

*Town Planning Institute.* Presidential Address by Mr. Barry Parker. 6 p.m.

*Institution of Structural Engineers.* Mr. H. T. Jackson on "The Province of the Architect and the Structural Engineer." At Birmingham. 6.30 p.m.

Monday, *November* 25.

*Architectural Association.* Mr. E. R. Jarrett on "The A.A. Excursion to Germany, 1929." 7 p.m.

Tuesday, *November* 26.

*League of Arts.* Dr. Dearmer on "Byzantine and Byzantinesque Art."

*Institution of Electrical Engineers* (Scottish Centre). Annual dinner. At the Grosvenor Restaurant, Glasgow, C.2. 7 p.m.

Wednesday, *November* 27.

*L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.* Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., on "Greek Architecture (3000—146 B.C.)." 6 p.m.

Thursday, *November* 28.

*Geffrye Museum.* Mr. R. Edwards on "The Dining Table." At Shoreditch, E.2. 7.30 p.m.

*Victoria and Albert Museum.* Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith on "Painters of the Norwich School." 5.30 p.m.

*Institution of Structural Engineers.* Mr. T. F. Burns on "The Foundation of New Thames-side Warehouse." 6.30 p.m.

Friday, *November* 29.

*Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.* Annual dinner. At the Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane. 7 p.m.

*Institution of Mechanical Engineers.* Open debate on "The Registration of Reliable Tests of Power Plant Machinery." 7 p.m.


**The "Luxor" Cinema, Twickenham: General View of Exterior.**

MESSRS. J. STANLEY BEARD & CLARE, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.


The "Luxor" Cinema, Twickenham: Entrance Vestibule.

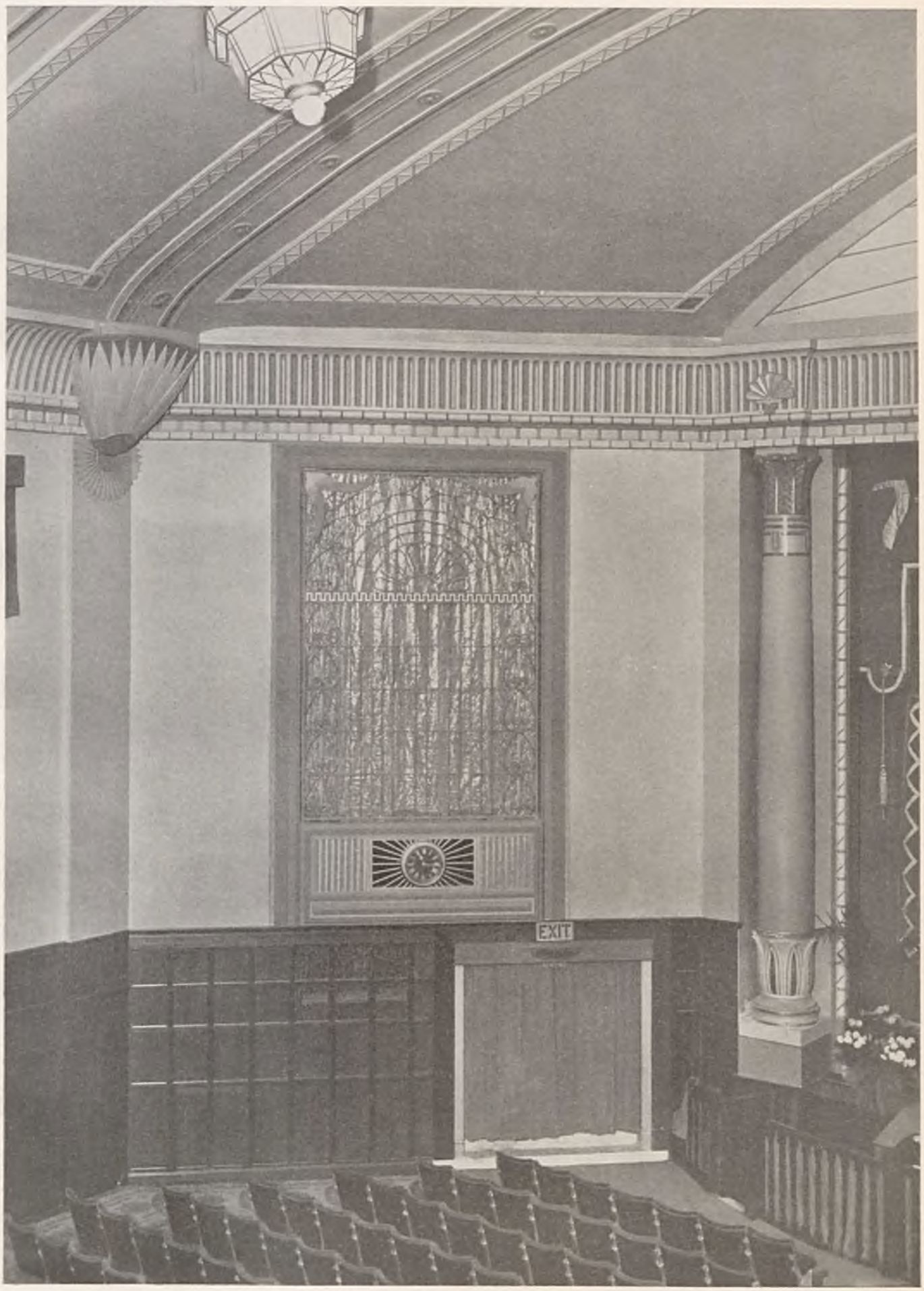
MESSRS. J. STANLEY BEARD & CLARE, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

General View of Auditorium.


Auditorium, from Balcony.

**The "Luxor" Cinema, Twickenham.**

Messrs. J. Stanley Beard & Clare, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.




**The "Luxor" Cinema, Twickenham: View in Auditorium.**

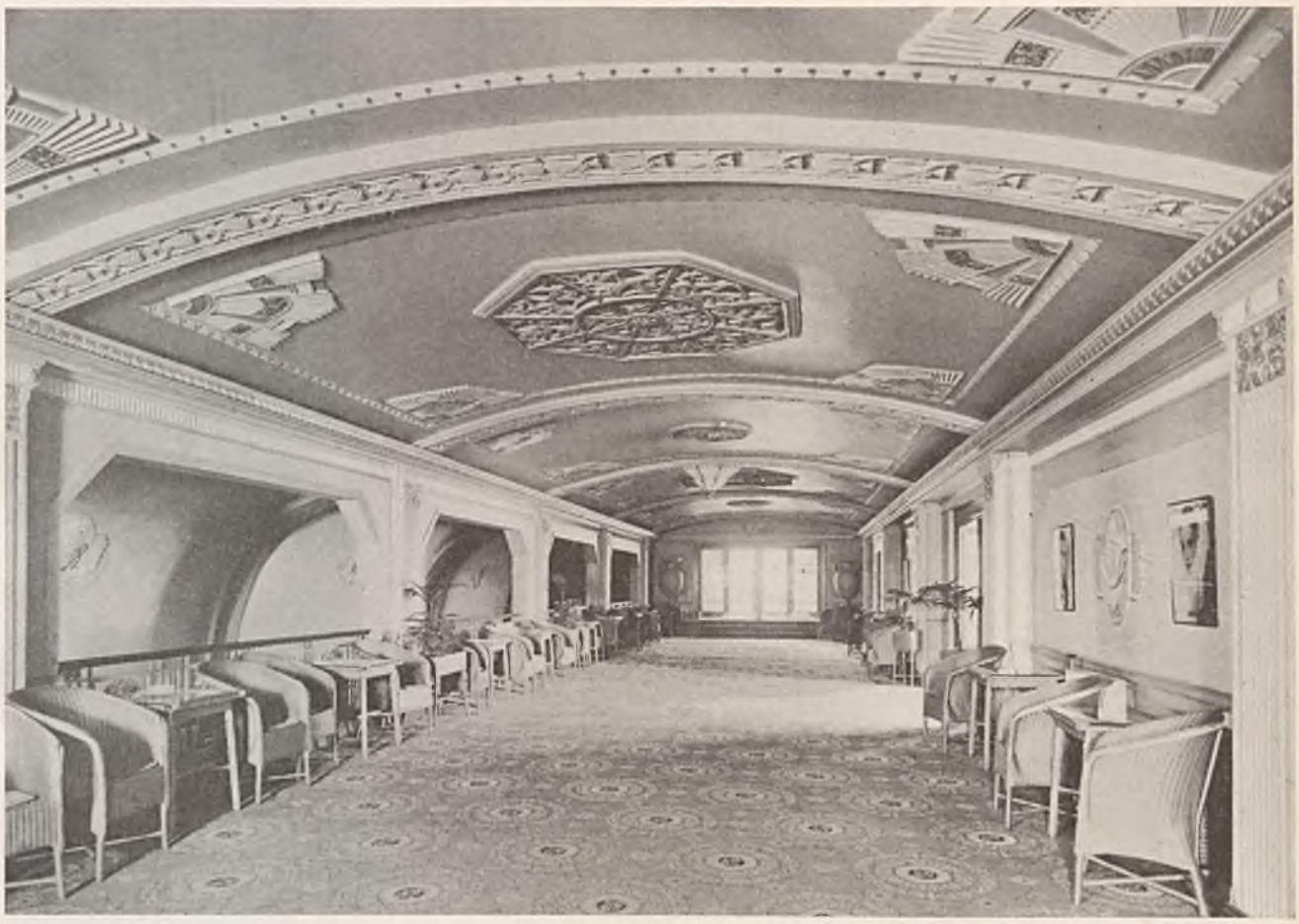
MESSRS. J. STANLEY BEARD & CLARE, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.


**Westminster Bank, Winchmore Hill, N.**

MR. LOUIS AMBLER, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

**The "Regent" Theatre, Stamford Hill, N.: Entrance Foyer.**

MESSRS. W. E. TRENT, F.S.I., and W. SYDNEY TRENT, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

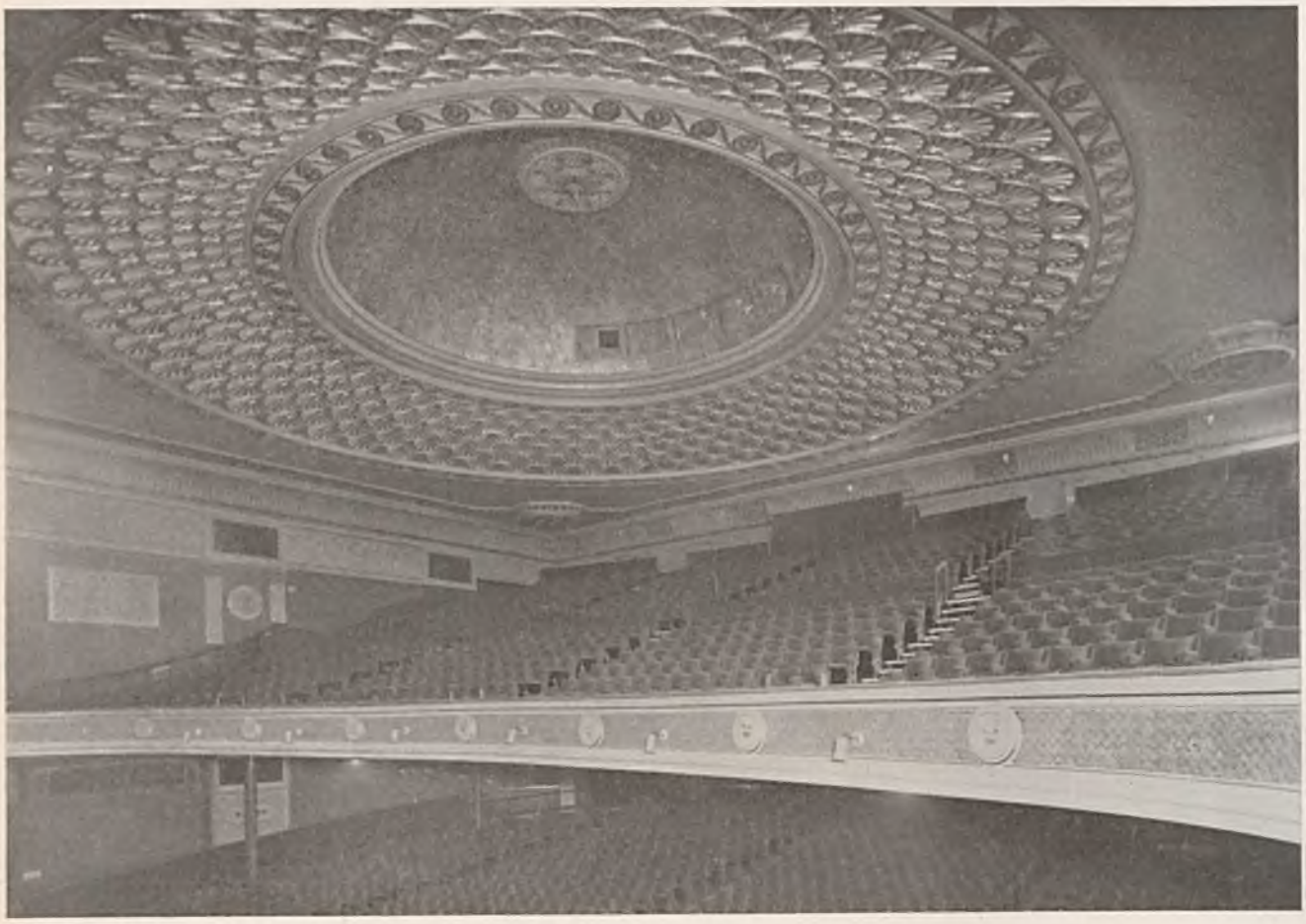


Lounge.

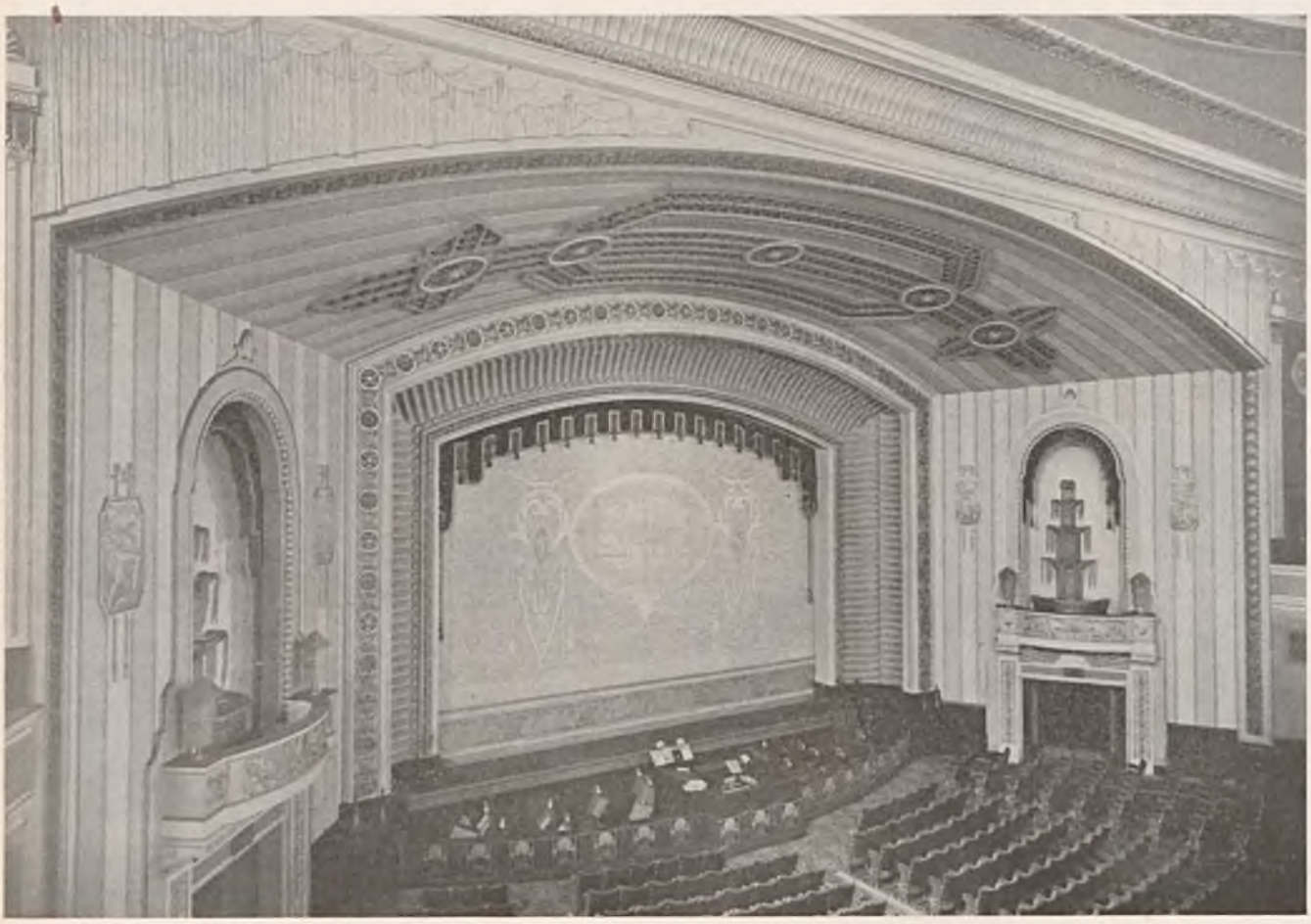

General View of Exterior.

**The "Regent" Theatre, Stamford Hill, N.**

Messrs. W. E. Trent, F.S.I., and W. Sydney Trent, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.



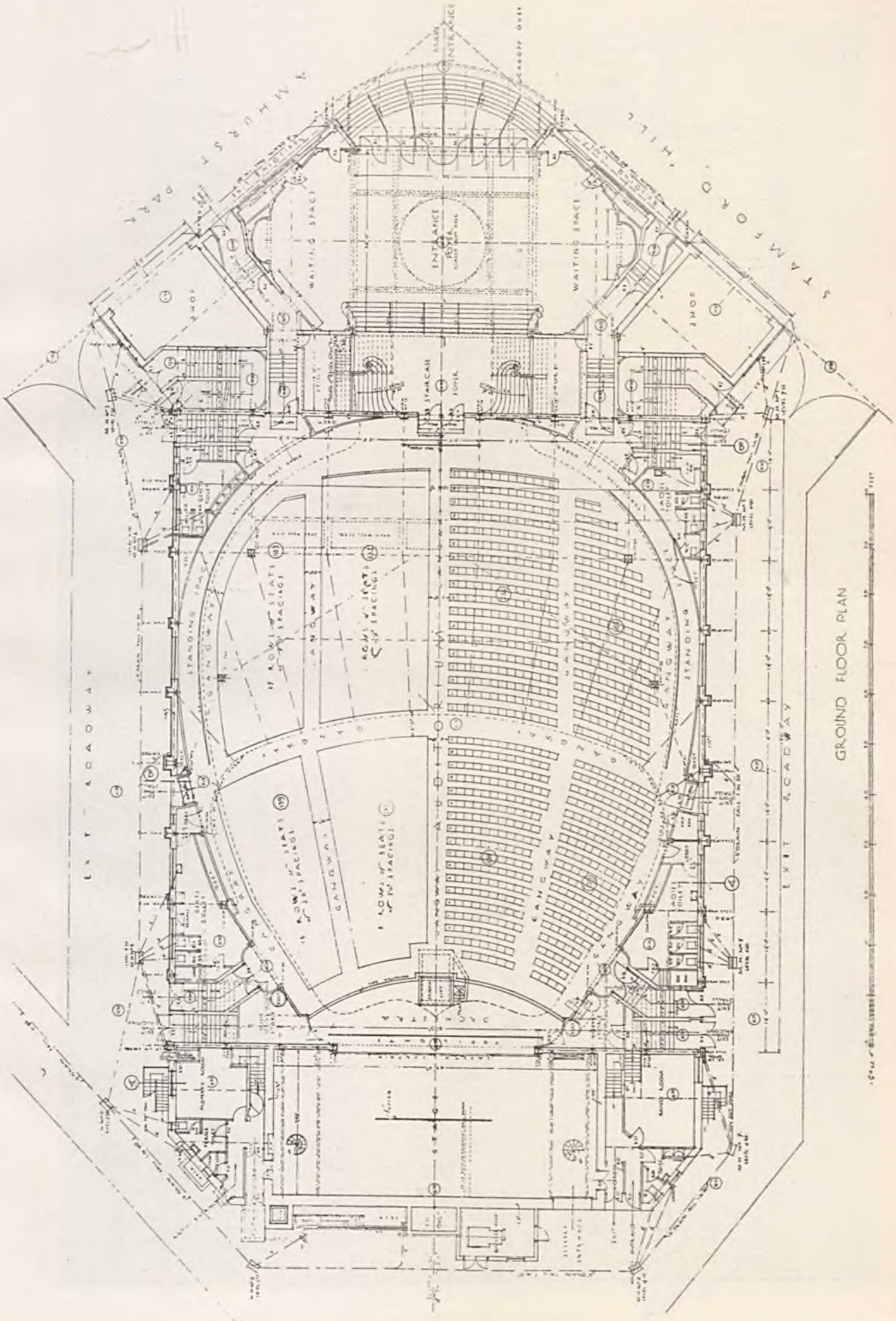
General View of Auditorium.



Proscenium from Balcony.

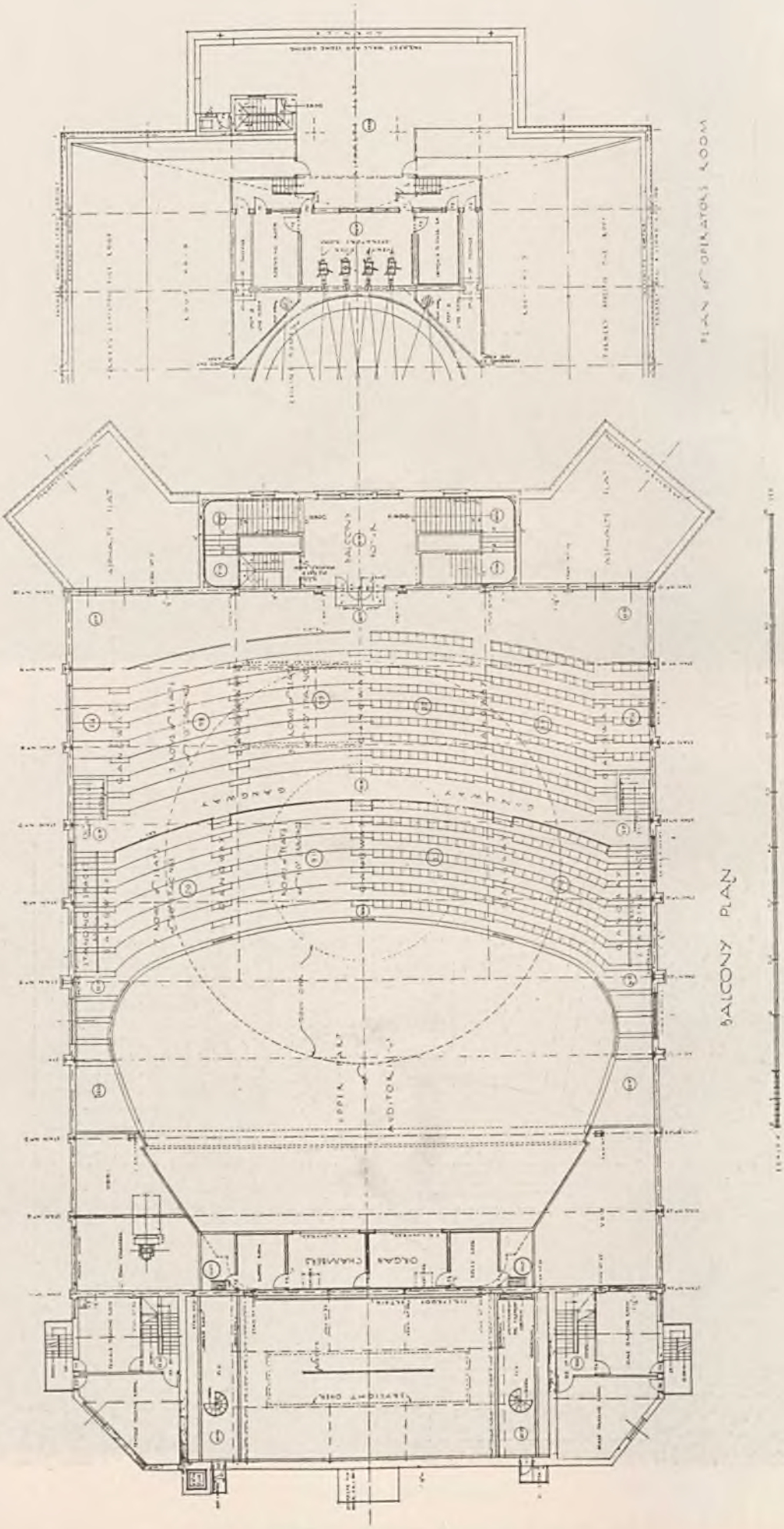
**The "Regent" Theatre, Stamford Hill, N.**

Messrs. W. E. Trent, F.S.I., and W. Sydney Trent, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.




The "Regent" Theatre, Stamford Hill, N.

Messrs. W. E. Trent, F.S.I., and W. Sydney Trent, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.



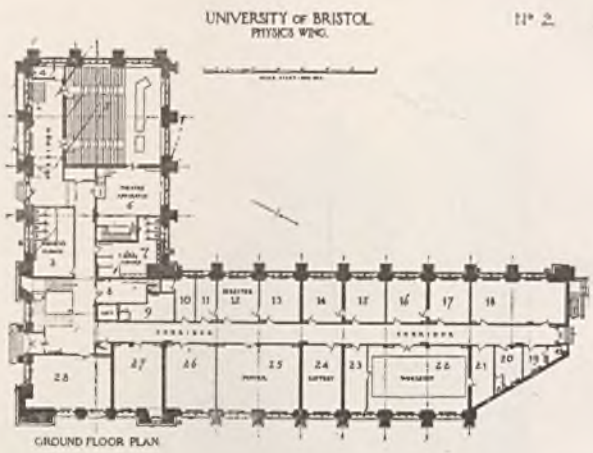

**The "Regent" Theatre, Stamford Hill, N.**

Messrs. W. E. Trent, F.S.I., and W. Sydney Trent, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

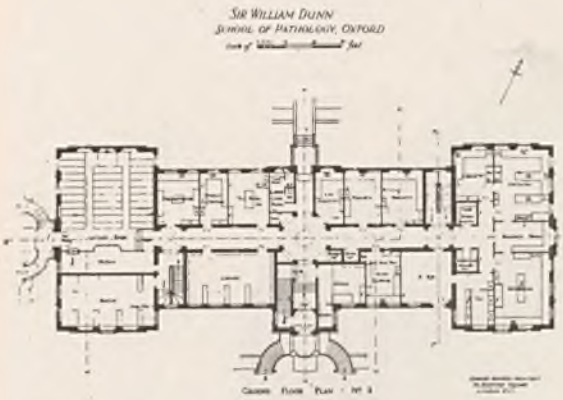
**"Commerce House," Bradford.**

Messrs. W. J. Morley & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

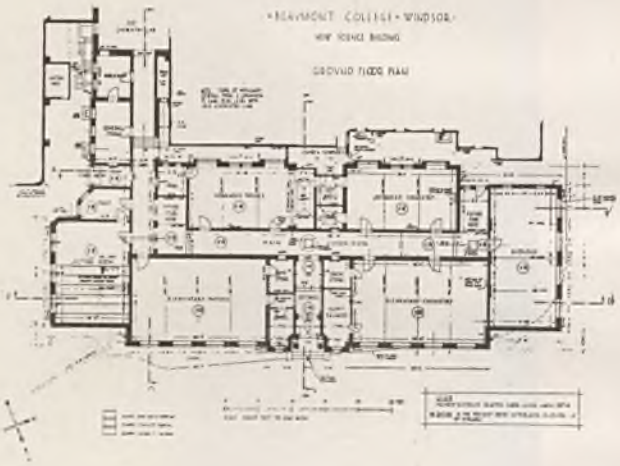
Physics Workshop for Making Apparatus and for Repairs.

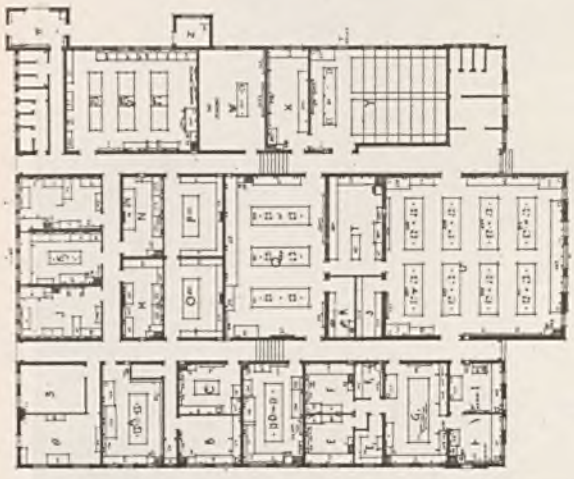



Sir George Oatley and Mr. G. C. Lawrence, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.




Mr. Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Chemistry Department, University of North Wales.
(Simple Workshop Type of Building.)


Science School, Clifton College.
Mr. Alan E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, U.S.A. : Front Elevation.

**Some Modern Science Buildings.**

(See Mr. Alan E. Munby's Paper on "The Design of Science Buildings," page 875.)

## THE DESIGN OF SCIENCE BUILDINGS.

AT a meeting of the R.I.B.A., held at 9, Conduit-street, on Monday evening, Mr. Alan E. Munby, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on this subject. After a few general introductory remarks, the lecturer said that one of the great difficulties of the architect lay in the absence of any consensus of opinion on the part of educationalists and scientists as to the appropriate equipment for specific subjects, and it not infrequently happened that conscientious efforts to provide what was asked for excited considerable criticism of the design by a successor in charge of a department. He had more than once suggested to men of science that they might well get together and formulate some outline of requirements for particular subjects and grades of work, which, he thought, could be done without hindering development. This suggestion had not met with any response, the answer being that everyone had his own special ideas, but the scientist was apt to forget that he was often promoted to some higher sphere while his building had to remain with any special foible visited on the architect as his shortcoming. As things stood, they must as a profession generally find out what their scientist wanted and reconcile it with the funds at their disposal, and it must be admitted that most scientists were prepared to take a great deal of trouble in formulating their requirements.

To consider a few generalisations before dealing with specific subjects, a symmetrical plan should be aimed at, departments being balanced as far as possible with regard to the central location of any rooms which might have to be used in common. In large buildings the adoption of a unit would often simplify construction and assist in the allocation of space. For example a 12-ft. frontage in rooms say 18 ft. deep might be taken. With such a unit it was possible to obtain a rapid mental picture of space allocation to different subjects in the early stages of planning. As changes were inevitable, as much elasticity as possible should be obtained by the use of partitions which were not constructional. The solidity of walls forming small rooms in many old buildings proved a great embarrassment when alterations were projected, and who could foresee the laboratory of fifty years hence? On this subject of changes he once heard the late Headmaster of Oundle School say at a meeting of rather cautious educationalists that, in his opinion, every year the whole of the science apparatus should be taken into the playground and publicly burnt. Such things as floor drainage, ventilation flues, and supply services must obviously be of a permanent character, often to be sacrificed in any subsequent radical alterations.

Good, natural lighting was most essential, and in climates which were not tropical hardly too much window area could be provided. The height of working rooms should be generous, both to provide good light and ensure a fresh atmosphere. In noisy situations lecture-rooms should be given the quietest aspects. Orientation was of great importance for certain subjects; many biological experiments, for example, required a steady light between east and north. The special services required in science buildings in the matter of floor drains, flues, and service pipes often vitally affected construction, and might determine the layout of horizontal steelwork; hence these requirements must be visualised very early.

The provision of vertical shafts and false ceilings over corridors much assisted the grouping of pipes, which might reach a very considerable aggregate sectional area. Though personally he considered that general ventilation systems should be discarded whenever possible in favour of opening windows, certain fittings always required special ventilation, and any trunking involved, which might reach some magnitude, should be visualised before contract drawings were completed. To summarise, the designer must realise that it was not enough to produce a good plan giving the accommodation sought and to leave technical requirements to be dealt with later. The whole design must grow up together and the fixed fittings must be laid out on the plans suitably spaced at a stage to prevent the embarrassment of the general contractor by subsequent changes.

Dealing with the requirements of physics, chemistry and biology, the basic trio from which all advanced work was developed, the lecturer said physics, besides its lecture-rooms and laboratories, required good storage for valuable apparatus, much of which was often housed in the working rooms. Less was wanted in the way of preparation rooms than in other subjects, but more in mechanical equipment; a workshop for repairs and making apparatus was required, which in a large scheme might contain a good many machines. Electrical work often demanded a special suite of rooms for high-tension experiments, batteries, and distribution boards. Facilities for darkening rooms by blinds were particularly necessary for physics; hence roof lights, which presented some difficulties in this respect, should be used sparingly. Water and drainage requirements were small, as was usually gas supply when compared with chemistry, but electric power often involved a large and complex system. Little artificial ventilation was wanted, but dark rooms should always have an air current. The requirements of most instruments affected by vibration could be met by the building into walls of small corbel stone shelves, preferably near cross-wall intersections. Moving machinery, particularly of the reciprocating type, should be divorced from a physics department as much as possible. Wood blocks or narrow tongued boards on solid floors gave a good working surface; cork slabs formed a very pleasant and durable surface for research rooms; asphalt was suitable for battery rooms, stores and the like, and even cement was quite suitable for stores, though tiring to the feet.

Chemistry demanded more in the way of preparation rooms, washing-up rooms, and dispensaries, and much space for light glass and chemicals, some of which required special accommodation as being dangerous. The supply services for this science were great. Drainage was complex, calls on gas and water considerable, while steam, vacuum, and other special services were often called for. The arrangements for electric power were generally confined to a few rooms. All chemical laboratories required several cupboards involving special flues operated by fans or gas jets. All working rooms got hard wear, and wood blocks or narrow boards made the best floor surface. Acids frequently spilt attacked cement and all forms of marble, while caustic liquids readily damaged linoleum.

Biology embraced botany and zoology, and both subjects drew upon chemistry and physics in advanced work. This science had recently much enlarged its boundaries owing to research. For elementary work equipment was simple, both in fittings and services, apart from museums, often elaborate and costly. Storage, however, should be ample, and space provided for the setting up of specimens, while plenty of shelving and cupboard space was necessary. Animal dissections were usually on a small scale, such work on the human body being generally relegated to hospital practice, but requirements which might greatly vary the character of a building should be ascertained The necessity for a steady light had been referred to, the microscope being in constant use, and though the tendency was to employ artificial light even by day, the breaking up of windows into small panes should be avoided as being very annoying for such optical work.

Water and gas requirements were small, and such electric power as was necessary was of small amperage. For advanced work, however, special rooms highly insulated for constant temperature work, for incubators, centrifuge and other plant, were necessary, while a refrigerating circulation was required for the preservation or freezing of material to be dealt with. Though fume cupboards were little called for, hoods for smoking drums and like uses might involve special flues. Whereas physics and chemistry benches in general laboratories should have a cross light, such benches in a biological department should face the windows.

Turning to some specific fittings which required special design, the lecturer said it would be found useful to cultivate the unit idea in dealing with advanced work. If a standard bench be worked out to requirements for a specific subject, this would probably be found capable of considerable repetition, decreasing cost and admitting of some useful interchanges as work in a building developed. This applied particularly to the underworks of benches in the matter of drawers and lockers, which might often advantageously be made separately from bench tops, this conferring considerable elasticity upon the fittings of a room. Lecture tables differed much in elaboration, for geology and botany sometimes a plain table was considered sufficient; usually, however, and invariably for physics and chemistry, drawers and lockers were provided on the lecturer's side. A long cupboard for a lantern was useful, very shallow drawers for microscope slides, and a few small locked drawers for valuables; but some open area was usual in the centre as knee space and to hold tall apparatus. The front of the table might be merely panelled or provide shelves or shallow cases for specimens. Usually 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide, lecture tables might be any length from, say, 12 ft. upwards—one could be cited 60 ft. long. Teak still formed the best material for the top, but sometimes a part was in tiles or stone for experiments involving much heat. Two sinks were generally the maximum, one at each end either in or outside the table. Services might range from nothing for geology and botany to every kind of supply.

All lecture rooms should have dark blinds of rubber-proofed cloth sliding in casings with checks to prevent overrunning. They required consideration in reference to window gear, and he had recently used some in two halves, one to pull up, the other down, with a good overlap and slight space between to admit air from open windows, which otherwise often resulted in blinds being blown out of their casings. Seating took various forms, but comfort should be studied. Seats should slope up to the front to throw part of the body weight on to the thighs, and should have a back rail below the shoulder blades and a strong foot rail to the desks. Raised staging in graduated heights

should be provided unless the floor of the room had to be cleared for other purposes, but the steep pitch of the older lecture rooms was now seldom adopted. For continuous desks 2 ft. per place as a minimum gave writing space.

Physical laboratories in small composite schemes generally occupied a ground floor, but sometimes economy in drainage and the possibility of longer flues might result in putting chemistry on the ground and physics over it, and with modern construction there was little objection to such an arrangement. For schools the Board of Education allowed 30 sq. ft. a head in laboratories, but it would be found rather difficult to produce satisfactory conditions with this minimum in all subjects. Small strongly-framed tables, 12 to 18 ft. super, at right angles to the window wall, with 4-ft. gangways, made the best arrangement, but took more space than continuous benches for a given number. These tables, usually 3 ft. high, should have no drawers or lockers unless such space must be used for general storage. Not being subject to much hard wear, teak tops were not a necessity for them.

One or two large sinks with drainage boards were usually enough in a general laboratory. A demonstration table—a lecture table in miniature—on a low platform, was usual in schools. Balances were quite suitably housed in a physics laboratory on strong shelves, often in the windows, where they must be considered with respect to dark blinds required. Stone corbel shelves had been referred to, and were required for galvanometers, and a few large glazed cases might complete the equipment. Gas and electricity, usually wanted on island tables, should be brought up through floor trenches to fittings with detachable connections. The use of brass or copper for service pipes and radiators near positions required for magnetic experiments merited consideration.

Chemical laboratories required benches with sinks available for every worker without leaving his place, as water was in continual use. Each student usually had his own set of apparatus, which involved a drawer and locker under his working place. For elementary work 3 ft. 6 in. bench length was almost universal in different countries, and to meet the needs of alternative sets of students possibly three sets of lockers might be required under such a bench length in schools. Requirements, which might much affect administration, should be ascertained. Racks for bottles, best of glass, suitably supported, should be as few as possible, though for advanced work two or three tiers might be demanded. Their reduction improved the appearance of the laboratory and aided supervision. Teak formed the best bench top. African mahogany had been used in several recent buildings, impregnated with aniline black, but this gave no reflection and was rather depressing in appearance.

Fume cupboards, which should be plentiful, required consideration. In a general laboratory they should be large and well lighted, and might be placed in the windows with tops finishing at transoms. Glazed all sides, about 6 ft. long and 2 ft. 6 in. deep, the base was best of hard semi-glazed tiles on concrete. The front sash should throw up 2 ft. 6 in. Usually a sink or drain channel was required in these cupboards. Ventilation might be effected by gas, in which case each cupboard had its separate flue, or by fans connected to a trunking system best made in asbestos cement, though steel, lead coated, found some use and was light. Though a group of cupboards might be profitably operated by a single fan, he was not in favour of large central systems operating several rooms, which involved large trunks and great waste of power when limited use of the cupboards occurred. Side benches for stock, stone or tile topped benches for combustions and ovens, and wall shelving were also required, besides possibly a demonstration table.

Biological laboratories required simple benches, usually continuous, facing windows for microscope work. These might be in soft wood. Water was more necessary for zoology than botany, but individual sinks were not wanted. Lockers below the benches might be decided upon to hold microscopes, with plenty of knee space alongside them, but sometimes these instruments were banked together in a special wall fitting. The height of the working benches, generally 2 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 9 in., was governed by the stools proposed and necessary for all students. Plenty of narrow wall shelving was required, and for herbarium purposes carefully made cases to hold pressed plants in filing jackets. For zoology, in the absence of a special animal house, small cages might find a place in or near the laboratory.

Museums mostly associated with biological sciences formed a subject in themselves. Fittings varied greatly in size and character, and occasionally involved cases some 10 ft. in each dimension. Dust was the great bugbear of museums. Owing to changes in air pressure, it was no use trying to make a case airtight; air should be allowed access through absorbent plugs, which could be changed as dust collected in them. Protection from strong light by window or table case blinds was usually necessary.

Turning to a few subsidiary rooms required in science buildings, the lecturer said departmental libraries formed a growing demand, and even in schools formed a great incentive to personal study among older boys. Balance rooms might be small, but must be well lighted and have rigid tables or shelves, which need not be more than 18 in. wide. They should not be used as store rooms. Preparation rooms should communicate with lecture rooms and also be separately entered. In small schemes communication with stores and laboratories were useful. A good working bench, large wash-up deep sink, plenty of drawer and cupboard space and shelving were required, also a blow-pipe table. Workshops were usually small, well-lighted rooms, with one or more heavy benches for wood and light metal work; a bench for soldering and glue pot were also necessary; racks for tools, storage for small timber, and possibly space for a lathe and drill might be wanted.

Stores should usually include receiving and unpacking rooms and a small store attached to each laboratory was often a great convenience. Physics required good glazed cases, chemistry rougher types of bins and strong shelving. Large stock for chemistry demanded a special fireproof room for ether and like liquids, and an acid store and locked cupboard for the more violent poisons. Space should be generous. Storage for biology was concerned with specimens—some preserved in formaline, the use of which liquid demanded special ventilation—large plans and diagrams, and, in the absence of a special room, space for mounting, with water and gas supply. A room confined to duplicate specimens was a convenience. Sometimes subsidiary rooms took a corridor form running alongside the laboratories.

Allusion had already been made to supply services usually limited to cold and hot water, gas, steam, vacuum, compressed air, electric light and power, and freezing circulation. Some of these were sometimes required at more than one pressure. For advanced and research work it was a good plan to have these services in the rooms on walls over a narrow shelf containing means for drainage. This service shelf was placed at the exact height of the movable fittings in the room, so that when these were brought up to it the effect of a fully equipped working bench was obtained.

He would content himself with one special comment on these services in relation to filtration required in all chemical laboratories. This was generally effected by water pumps under a pressure of 40 to 50 lb., hence it was important to ascertain whether such pressure was available from the supply, failing which some compression plant must be installed or filtration by a vacuum plant resorted to. As a final point of detail, floor drains required careful construction; glazed ware was probably the best material for general use, though he had recently tried vulcanite on a small scale successfully. He had there some results on the use of nickel alloys for the inspection of anyone interested.

As pointed out, science buildings had many different aims, but might be broadly divided into those for teaching and research. In the former large general laboratories with detached benches predominated, lecture rooms were numerous, and apart from service requirements special rooms were few. Research, on the other hand, demanded a large number of small laboratories or small suites, administrative rooms for heads of departments, and but few lecture rooms, chiefly for conference purposes.

In a research laboratory, work being individual, working benches were best fitted under windows, leaving as much space as possible in the centre of the room. It was obviously necessary, therefore, that the architect should first get a thorough understanding of the objects aimed at, after which he would alone be in a position to deal intelligently with the various schedules of requirements which might be placed before him, and to give them that amplification in detail which would make him a genuine co-operator in this technical aspect of his many-sided profession.

### Discussion.

Mr. H. T. Tizard (Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology), proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, suggested that the design of science buildings should be simplified—that they should, in effect, consist simply of floor space, windows, pipe work, etc., the space to be subsequently divided off as required by light partitions, which could be pulled down and put elsewhere if necessary. Dealing with some points of detail, the speaker said he disliked benches fixed around the walls of a room, and it ought not to be necessary to climb on to a bench to open a window. And why should fume cupboards be against windows and walls? Fume cupboards were nearly always difficult to clean out. Movable benches were wanted, especially for the research worker. Broadly, he urged a greater regard for simplicity with opportunities for cleanliness, and partition walls and fixtures left as flexible as they could possibly be. In libraries the shelving should be brought out from the walls to allow of better access.

Sir Richard Gregory, seconding the motion, referred to the science building at Clifton College (designed by Mr. Munby) and the Herbert Wills physics building at Bristol University (designed by Sir George Oatley and Mr. Lawrence) as two perfect types of science buildings, and two of the most recent. In the case of the Wills building, unlimited funds were available—a condition which few architects and professors met with. The scientist, broadly speaking, wanted room to work in, a supply of power, and flexibility of lay out; all the rest was trimmings from the scientist's point of view. Astronomical observatories were a type of school building that English architects rarely had to design, though there were many such buildings in America.

Mr. W. R. Davies and Sir Robert Robertson, having offered criticism on some points of detail, Professor A. V. Hill said he disagreed with the lecturer that it was necessary to provide a number of small rooms for research work. Rooms should be large and the workers mixed up together instead of being allowed to hide away from their fellows. Architects, in designing science buildings, should bear in mind the necessity for bringing people together.

Mr. Munby, in a brief reply, referred to the establishment of a science committee of the House of Commons which, he thought, was going to have great influence.

# SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

### INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The annual banquet of this Association will be held at the Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, on Friday evening, November 29, at 7 p.m. The chair will be taken by Major R. I. Tasker, President of the Association, and the guest of honour will be the Duke of Sutherland, K.T., who will propose the toast of "The Association." Other distinguished guests will include Viscount Allenby, Lord Monk Bretton, Lord Darling, the Bishop of Norwich, the Secretary of State for War, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, and the Dean of St. Paul's.

### WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

Mr. G. H. Foggitt, president, took the chair at a meeting of this Society held at its Leeds headquarters on November 14, when it was announced that owing to the death of Mr. W. Whitehead, and the resignation of Mr. J. Addison, the posts formerly held by them had been filled by the appointments of Mr. B. R. Gribbon as hon. secretary and Mr. Douglas Bowman as hon. treasurer. Mr. J. C. Procter was appointed representative on the allied societies conference, whilst Mr. Norman Culley became vice-president. Lt.-Col. H. W. Barker, of Bradford, and Mr. J. Addison of the Leeds School of Architecture, filled vacancies on the council.

At the conclusion of formal business a lecture on "Modernism in Furniture" was delivered by Mr. Holbrook Jackson, of London, a former hon. secretary of the Leeds Arts Club. The lecturer remarked that life could not be carried on without furniture, but it could be endured with inappropriate, ugly, and ill-made furniture. In most ages there had been a few people, an "acute but honourable minority," who had preferred something better than the average piece of furniture, and who had by word and deed set a good example to the others, which they had often seen fit to ignore. What was known as the Modernist movement in art was the result of social rather than of æsthetic changes, and there had been a social impulse behind most art movements, a number of which, including the present one, had been frank protests against an existing art condition. The vogue inaugurated by Ruskin and Morris led to many artistic improprieties, and was the means of turning the comfortable nineteenth-century dining rooms of the plutocracy into fourteenth-century refectories, and their Victorian lobbies into romantic crypts. The Modernist view of furniture was frankly utilitarian. A chair, for instance, was something to sit upon; it was something to look at; and lastly, it was something to be placed in a room. It must satisfy bodily convenience; it must please the eye; and must convince by its true relationship to its surroundings. There was a bold person who once ventured to remark to William Morris that a chair he had designed was uncomfortable; whereupon Morris thundered back, "If you want to be comfortable, go to bed."

Among illustrations of Modernist furniture shown by the lecturer were a number of examples by French architects and artists.

Mr. W. Alban Jones, proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said it was high time that somebody started a campaign against Modernism as being all nonsense. Art only began where function and logic ended. He did not feel that the Modernists were on the right rails. The movement was nothing but a puritanical protest against over-ornamentation. It did not seem to him to express any conceivable or describable emotion.

### WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

A most successful social function was held by architectural students in the Technical College, Cardiff, on November 16, when about 250 past and present students of the Welsh School of Architecture and their friends were present at a dance arranged by the School of Architecture Club, which is affiliated with the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch). The students of the school designed and carried out a remarkably effective scheme of decoration and lighting for the assembly hall, in which the dance was held. This decorative scheme in black and orange, with the use of flood lighting, added considerably to the pleasure of the function. Among those present were Mr. C. J. Bartlett, chairman of the School of Architecture Club and president of the Students' Union Council, Mr. H. J. Hughes, secretary of the School of Architecture Club, Mr. J. W. Bishop, Mr. C. Thatcher, Mr. J. P. Ward and Miss M. Murray, members of the Organising Committee, and Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., head of the Welsh School of Architecture.

### FACULTY OF SURVEYORS OF SCOTLAND.

The following candidates were successful in passing the recent examinations :—

*Preliminary Examination.*—S. Bernstein, Dunfermline; Wm. A. B. Brown, Edinburgh; A. S. Burns, Bonnyrigg; Alastair Mackay, Glasgow; Gilbert Motherwell, Glasgow; Thomas R. Murrie, Edinburgh; Eric S. Wilson, Edinburgh.

Four other candidates had partial passes.

*Professional Examination, First Division.*—Gavin H. McCall, Glasgow; G. L. Orchard, Edinburgh; J. Moss Robertson, Glasgow; E. W. Thomas, Edinburgh.

Seven other candidates had partial passes.

# CABLE SUBWAY FIRES

In view of several cable subway explosions and fires which have occurred recently, some points from the annual report of Dr. F. J. Waldo, H.M. Coroner for the City of London and Southwark, submitted to the Home Secretary and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London are pertinent. The report runs :—

"The two fire inquests held in 1928 dealt with outbreaks in the Embankment Subway. In both cases the cause was found to be a defective County Council switch-box between the lighting cable in the subway and the Embankment lamps above. A similar cause was found in a third fire which occurred in the same subway—just outside the City jurisdiction. The main conclusion from these inquiries is that in no circumstances should any cable capable of sparking be connected with coal gas in a subway. *There is urgent need of Government inquiry into the question of subways generally throughout London.*

In the Official Report of the first fire it was suggested that explosion of gas on a large scale in the subway might rival a small earthquake in its effects. Further, in that event, a breach of the Embankment wall might lead to the disastrous flooding of the Metropolis. *This warning was followed in two months' time by the disastrous Holborn explosion.*

Explosions in electrical manhole boxes have numbered six—against fourteen in 1927. So far, no deaths have resulted from this cause in the City. Coal gas has been excluded in nearly every case, and there is no accepted scientific explanation of those underground upheavals. Searching inquiry is needed in the interests of the public, and this might, perhaps, be made part of an official subway inquiry."

According to the Report, three deaths connected with the demolition of buildings were investigated by Dr. Waldo during 1928. The main conclusion was that the Building Acts needed strengthening as regards the control of premises in course of demolition, especially when business is carried on during demolition and rebuilding.

# THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, Wednesday.

### Cement Fumes.

Mr. Mills asked the Minister of Health if he had received complaints of noxious and vegetable-destroying fumes from cement works on the banks of the River Thames; and, if so, what action was contemplated.

Miss Lawrence, who replied, said that complaints had been received regarding the emission of dust. An inspector of the Ministry of Health had made investigations. In one case, steps had been taken to reduce the emission, and the matter was continuing to receive attention. In the other case, the inspector reported that he was satisfied as to the result of the steps which had been taken.

Mr. Mills asked what measures had been taken to prevent nuisances by wasteful fumes from cement factories; and if he could state the comparative waste as between German works and British works.

Miss Lawrence said that the emission of fumes was usually kept well in hand; the emission of dust gave more trouble. A good deal had been done, and experiments were being conducted for dealing more effectively with the problem. Inspectors of the Ministry of Health were in close touch with what was being done. She could not at present say how works in this country compared with those in Germany.

### Supply of Bricks.

Commander Southby asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he was aware that the supply of British-made bricks was greatly below the demand; and whether, observing the large number of bricks now imported from abroad and the fact that there were idle and derelict brickyards in this country, he would consider the possibility of assisting private enterprise in the brick trade in order to increase the supply of British-made bricks and give employment to greater numbers of British brickmakers.

Mr. Thomas said that, so far as he was aware, there was no present general shortage of bricks. The importation of bricks from abroad represented a very small percentage, probably not more than 5 per cent. of the total production of bricks in this country. He saw no case for special assistance for opening up derelict brickyards. If the yards were suitable, the prospects of business should be such as to ensure their being worked.

### Hadrian's Wall.

Captain Bennett asked the First Commissioner of Works whether, as a means of providing work of national interest and importance, a grant could be made towards an adequate excavation of large sections of the Roman fortified lines commonly known as Hadrian's Wall.

Mr. Lansbury said that the work of excavation had his entire sympathy, but he regretted that he could not, as at present advised, ask the Government to commit itself to the principle of subsidising the work of archæological societies. So far, no part of the wall had been placed in the charge of his department.

### Works of Art.

Captain Cazalet asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would consider allocating the whole or a portion of the sum received from death duties on works of art to a fund for preserving and retaining in this country works of art, etc., of national importance.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence said the Chancellor was not prepared to adopt this suggestion. Arrangements were made where the circumstances warranted it, for the grant of assistance from the Exchequer for the purpose, as in the recent case of the purchase of the Cornaro Titian and the Wilton Diptych.

**The Subsidy.**

Mr. Greenwood informed Mr. Remer that the approximate capital value of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of houses erected during the quarters ended June 30, 1929, September 30, 1929, was £2,500,000 and £4,000,000 respectively.

**Rural Housing.**

In reply to Mr. Hurd, Mr. Greenwood stated that up to September 30 last, the latest date for which figures were available, assistance had been promised under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act in respect of 2,200 dwellings. Work had been actually commenced on 2,034 of these, and completed on 1,402. The number of dwellings actually completed at September 30, 1929, in agricultural parishes under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, was 14,487.

**Open Spaces.**

Captain Hudson asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that certain recreation grounds, playgrounds, and open spaces in London were being closed in order that local authorities might utilise the sites for building purposes; and whether, in view of the increasing need for such open spaces in towns and cities he could take any steps to deal with this matter.

Mr. Greenwood said he was not at present aware of any case where in London a public recreation ground, playground, or open space, had been closed for building. If Captain Hudson would give him particulars, he would be glad to make inquiries.

**Reconditioning Slum Property.**

Sir Vaughan-Morgan asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been drawn to the schemes for the re-conditioning of dilapidated property which were being carried out successfully by private enterprise; and whether he was prepared to extend the powers which local authorities possessed to co-operate financially and otherwise with private enterprise in schemes of re-conditioning and slum-clearance over large areas.

Mr. Greenwood said that the reply to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. As regarded the second part, he would carefully consider this as well, as the other aspects of the problem of slum clearance.

**Unemployed in Building Trade.**

Mr. Lawson informed Sir R. Gower that the number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, classified as belonging to the building industry, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain at October 21, was 104,176, compared with 69,852 at May 27. At October 21, the latest date for which figures were available, the number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, classified as belonging to the cement, lime and whiting industry, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain, was 1,521, of whom 1,177 were wholly unemployed and 344 temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

**Calton Gaol, Edinburgh.**

Mr. Mathers asked the First Commissioner of Works whether representations had been made to him regarding the buildings to be erected on the site of the Calton Gaol, Edinburgh; if he was prepared, while there was yet time, to put the design of the proposed new buildings out to open competition; and, failing his consent to this, was he prepared to secure amenity by adhering to the features of the present buildings and making only partial alteration instead of going in for total demolition?

Mr. Lansbury replied that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative, and, to the second part, in the negative. After careful inquiry, he had come to the conclusion that the existing building could not be adapted to any practical use, but the amenities would be secured by the submission of the designs of the new building for consideration and advice to the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland, and thereafter to the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh.

# USE OF MOTOR CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES ON HIGHWAYS.—II

By W. T. Creswell, Barrister-at-Law, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Associate (late Fellow), Surveyors' Institution, etc.

**Negligence.**

Among other things, negligence includes a special wrong done to a person. It has been defined as "being under a duty to use care and not doing that which a prudent man would do, or doing that which a prudent man would not do, and thereby causing damage."

In Boss *v.* Litton (1832), 5 Car. & P. 407, Lord Denman, C.J., said: "All persons, paralytic as well as others, have a right to walk on the road and are entitled to the exercise of reasonable care on the part of persons driving carriages upon it."

Nevertheless, it is the duty of everyone, whether walking or driving in or on a highway, to use proper care and to endeavour to avoid collision with others. When that is not done by the owner or driver of a vehicle there is a liability thrust upon him for damage, and this liability is subject to the law of negligence and contributory negligence. In order to recover for negligence special damage must be shown.

**Contributory Negligence.**

If a defendant can show that an accident occurred actually through the plaintiff's own negligence he will escape liability. To do this he must show that the plaintiff's negligence was the proximate or decisive cause of the injury.

If, however, both plaintiff and defendant are equally in fault, it is well settled law that neither can recover damages, nor can the defendant, on any counterclaim he may have made.

On the question of contributory negligence, it is useful to refer to a recent decision in the Appeal Court. In Service *v.* Sundell, reported in the *Times*, October 22, 1929, Scrutton, L.J., said: "With regard to the case of a motor-car or a bicycle running too fast, and a foot-passenger stepping into the road without looking where he was going, so that the motor-car could not avoid him, though it could have done so if it had been going at a reasonable speed, neither, in my opinion, should recover, because the negligence of each contributed to the accident. The negligence of the plaintiff and the defendant synchronising might cause the accident."

**Rule of the Road.**

Perhaps the first duty of owners and drivers is to keep the rule of the road. Neglect to do so is negligence. To drive along the wrong side of the road is, under the Highway Act, 1885, an indictable offence even if no accident occurs as a result.

The rule of the road arises out of ancient custom and for the convenience of all. In England the rule is to keep to the *left* of the road; *i.e.*, any part of the road which is (in relation to the direction in which the vehicle moves) on the left-hand side of the centre of the road, not necessarily the *extreme* edge of the left-hand side.

The courts have, however, always regarded this rule as flexible. It is not a rule that is to be adhered to regardless of the position of other traffic on the road, and of any action which becomes necessary in order to avoid danger in a sudden emergency. No one has an absolute right to use the left part of the highway or to pass traffic thereon; although to be found on the wrong side of a road and neglecting the rule of the road is *prima facie* evidence of negligence where damage is caused.

In respect to the passing of overtaken traffic, the rule of the road appears to be a fixed rule, from which no departure is allowable, that the driver or owner is liable in damages for any accident except in circumstances where some extreme necessity is proved to have existed. Also it has been laid down on more than one occasion that it is the business of those travelling on cross roads and about to cross the main road to look out when they approach the main road and to give way to all traffic along the main road.

**Skill.**

To use a dangerous vehicle upon the highway is negligence when damage results; and although no qualification of skill is required to enable a person to obtain a licence for a mechanically propelled vehicle, lack of skill, nevertheless, in a case of damage, is negligence on his part.

**Liability for Servants.**

The owner of a vehicle is in general liable for damage caused by the negligence of his servants when driving the vehicle; *i.e.*, if the driver is acting within the scope of his employment and instructions. So, too, is the owner if any person is carried as a passenger by his servant, which includes the case of "giving a lift." To avoid liability the servant must be forbidden to carry passengers, and the onus is placed upon the owner to show that he has done everything possible to see that his orders are complied with.

**Liability for Damages when there is a Voluntary Driver.**

If an owner requests or permits a voluntary driver to drive, and damage occurs as a result of negligent driving, his liability depends on whether or not he has given over the control, or has retained his control or power to control the vehicle. If the owner is himself in the vehicle the view taken by the courts is that he has power to control the voluntary driver. Should he then fail to exercise this power and to see that the vehicle is not negligently driven, he will be liable for any damage resulting on the negligence.

# INQUIRY BUREAU

**Garage Roof.**

[Reply to "R. R.," November 8.]

Sir,—Your inquirer asks for the amount of rock asphalt required to cover a garage roof, size 16 ft. by 8 ft., also the cost of covering same with 1 in. thick rock asphalt (he considers an estimate of 10 guineas excessive). Assuming that there will be an apron 6 in. deep to all sides of the garage roof, this would make the gross area covered to be 17 super. yards, and the material required would be 17 cwt.; the cost price of a good quality asphalt would be £3 8s. 4d. per ton. Hence the cost of 17 cwt. would be £2 18s. 1d., plus cartage and loan of plant and fuel, say 15s., making £3 13s. 1d. The labour cost of one spreader, one improver, and one potman for a working day of 10 hours (two hours extra for the potman) would amount to £2 1s. 10d; assume fares to be 3s., making a total cost, labour and materials, of £5 17s. 1d. The estimate of 10 guineas is not very excessive, considering the profit necessary on the net cost of labour and material, and is probably based upon this schedule of prices for small quantities:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 2/9 sup. yds. flat 1 in. in two layers at 7s. 6d.... ... ... | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 48 lineal ft. 6 in. flashing with fillet at 1s. 8d. ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| No 1 outlet at 3s. 4d. ... ... | | 3 | 4 |
| | £9 | 10 | 0 |

J. L.

# THE BUILDING TRADE

## RECURRING DEFECTS: THEIR CAUSE, PREVENTION AND CURE.—XXI

By J. R. TAYLOR.

### IRONMONGERY AND FITTINGS.

Much water has flowed under the bridges since architects were dependent on the local blacksmith for their ironmongery, and it is but seldom nowadays that one encounters (at all events, in domestic building) that distinctive ironwork which was so typical of one of the most artistic of the crafts. Looking at the illustrations of old ironwork collected by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A. (retired), and published in *The Builder* last August, one could only sigh with regret on the victory of the machines. Very much of the old ironwork must have cost a good deal, even reckoned at the low rates of wages then prevailing, but who dare say that it was not money very well spent?

Specification.—Before dealing in detail with the general run of ironmongery used in ordinary domestic work, I should like once more to refer to the vexed question of inadequate specifications. All looseness of wording operates against the better class builder and reduces the probability of his tender being successful. This reacts on the quality of the finished job as well as causing constant friction and unpleasantness during its progress. In perhaps nothing else does this looseness of wording so constantly crop up as in regard to the ironmongery and fittings for a small house where quantities are not prepared. One constantly comes across an item worded similarly to the following:—"The reception room doors to be hung with one and a half pairs of 4 in. butt hinges and to have approved mortice locks and hardwood furniture."

In making up his estimate no builder can possibly price such an item with any pretence to accuracy, as the cost may easily range from 7s. 6d. per door to 30s., with but very little difference as far as appearance goes. Now, it is obvious that at some stage of the work the architect will have to make a selection, and he is placed in considerable difficulty in withholding his approval of inferior material if the builder produces his figures to prove that such and such a price was all that he allowed in making up his original estimate. The remedy is to specify by means of makers' names and list numbers and insist on supporting vouchers. No good builder would object. In the very rare cases where it is necessary to consult the client, it should be done early, as temporary expedients adopted while waiting for the ironmongery are frequent causes of damage. I refer to small houses in writing the above, and not to cases where the door furniture has to suit period styles of decoration.

Hinges.—On the whole, these are not a source of much trouble if properly fixed, but when of the band and hook type they are apt to be of soft metal and wear quickly at the eye. This lets down the door or gate, with the result that the bottom catches on the ground and much damage may be done before remedies are applied. It is an advantage to be able to lift all ordinary house doors from their hinges, and the type A in sketch permits this without much additional expense; in some cases the adoption of this hinge would actually effect a saving, as, for instance, where a door has to be shortened to pass over a carpet. Doors, as I pointed out in an earlier article, usually swell while the building is wet and are eased by having the edges planed down. When the building dries out they go back and draughts result. It is well worth while to fit them and hang them, and then lift them off their hinges and take them away to dry store until the client has moved the furniture in. It will take but a very short time to replace them in position, and any shortening to suit floor coverings can be done at the same time.

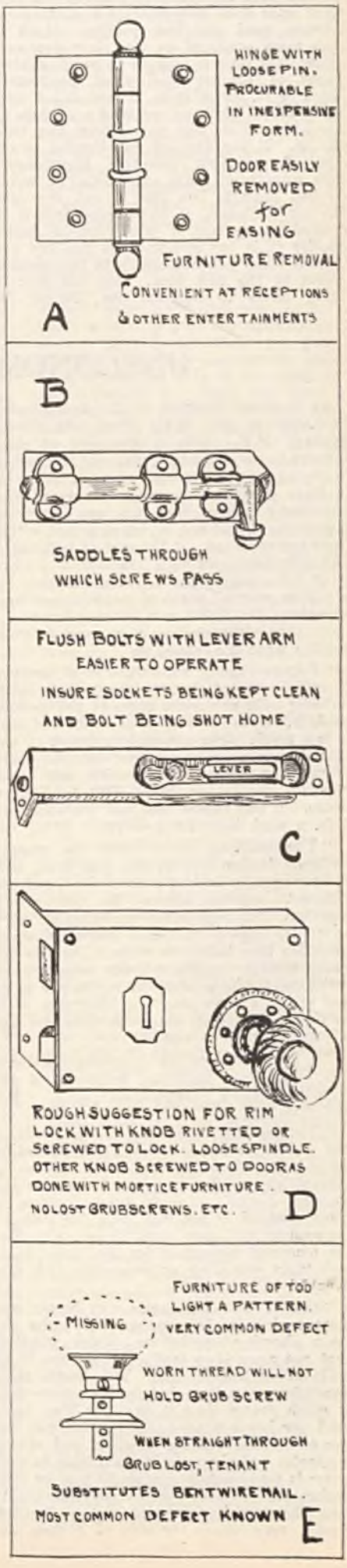
Bolts.—For small domestic work I am a great believer in the bolt. I would much prefer a thumb latch of good quality and a bolt for all doors on the bedroom floor to the very inferior rim lock and furniture usually fixed. In cottage property it is unusual to find half the inner door keys still available after the first year of occupation. Failure in cheap tower bolts generally is due to riveted staples or saddles. They are much more secure when the fixing screws go through the saddles, as Sketch B. For flush bolts the lever "turn over" action shown in Sketch C ensures definite operation.

Lock Furniture.—As a rule, if a fairly good price is paid, it is not the lock that fails, but the furniture. Probably more thought has been devoted to rim furniture in the effort to evolve a fixing that is satisfactory than to any other single item of ironmongery. Screwed spindles, hidden grub screws, levers that drop into the slots in the spindle, screws that go completely through the spindle, and many other devices have been tried; some are better than others, but none have so far proved to be completely satisfactory. One cause of failure is due to the fact that the furniture is fixed when the door is slightly thicker than it will be when the building is dried out, and the slight easing of the necessary adjustment tends to a loose fit. With mortice furniture having the handles turning in roses screwed to the door and depending entirely on this instead of grub screws, etc., failure is not nearly so frequent. As far as I know, no maker has endeavoured to incorporate this advantage in his rim furniture, but I see no practical objection to its being attained on the lines of rough Sketch D. Sketch E speaks for itself.

Upright Mortice and Shoplatch Furniture.—In the case of half-glass doors it is often only practicable to fix a very narrow lock operated by lever handles. Failure has been frequent because the spring has been so strong as to lead to the door not being closed without a conscious effort, or so weak as to fail rapidly under the combined effort of lifting the lever handle and operating the bolt. One Midland manufacturer has solved the trouble by incorporating a separate spring in the boss of the lever handle.

Ordinary Mortice Locks.—Where a mortice lock can be afforded it is folly to fix a cheap one. The cost of fixing is considerable if it is so carefully done as to avoid weakening the door. It is a much quicker job to cut a very easy fitting pocket by using an over-sized augur bit; but our grandfathers would turn over in their graves if they could see us at it. The pocket should be of the closest fit possible, and architects could help to make it so by early selection so that the preparatory work could be done in the mill.

Stock Locks.—This old style lock still finds much favour, and when of first-rate quality fully deserves it. Unfortunately, however, a good-looking oak case frequently covers a multitude of sins. Of good quality, these locks are very serviceable, but are rather expensive. In some of the cheaper qualities they would be dear if given away. They are regarded with much affection in the country because of the massive key.



The virtue of this lies in the fact that on account of its size the key is easily found in the dark.

Ironmongery Generally.—The great trouble with ironmongery generally is that when fixed it is very difficult to distinguish between good and bad quality. Much of it is mass produced at very low piecework prices that do not operate so much against wages as against quality of production. Much of it, fortunately, is not called upon to do much work, as we tend nowadays to depend more on our police than our locksmiths. If the damage was limited to the cost of replacing defective ironmongery with something more substantial it would be bad enough, but this is not the case. If, for instance, a lock fails and it is desired to replace it with one of better quality it is but seldom that the key and spindle holes will coincide with the requirements of the new lock. All this sort of thing tends to shorten the life of the fittings and increase the general maintenance costs. I have touched only on the fringe of this part of my subject, as space forbids anything like exhaustive treatment. I think that a good deal of the trouble arises by over-production not of articles but of design. The objection of the architectural profession to standardisation is partly answerable for this, and while I would advocate nothing that would imperil the freedom and individuality of the architect, I do think that in the case of ironmongery it has gone much too far. One result is that the wholesaler has to carry enormous stock on either overdraft or unproductive capital. This interest on capital forms part of the cost of the article, and must be recovered by way of either quality or price. This in turn tends to the production of articles that appeal to the buyer more on account of their glitter, shape or ingenuity than on account of their intrinsic value and ability to stand up to hard wear.

# UNECONOMIC BUILDING

At a recent luncheon of the Individualist Bookshop at the Hotel Cecil, Sir Tudor Walters, M.P., made a statement of some interest to the building trade. He is reported as saying that he did not believe in any form of State subsidy, and he saw no reason why workmen's houses built for men receiving fair wages should not be let at a rent within their power to pay. "The cost of building is still ridiculously too high," he said. "I know what I am talking about, because I apply for a million pounds' worth of material and have something like 20,000 men working for me. I have very elaborate statistics, and I know exactly what the output is.

"I know exactly what the cost of material is, and I contend that the non-parlour house is being built in various parts of the country at £325. I am building it at £300, and that is too much. The non-parlour house of the three-bedroom type ought not to cost, under proper organisation of materials and workmanship, more than from £260 to £265 a house. If you reckon that out you could get a 6s. a week basis for your rent.

"The building trade wastes its money. Different trades overlap, and you bring half a dozen men to do half a dozen jobs, and the different sub-contractors do not work together. The suppliers of materials all work on a pettifogging scale, and instead of amalgamation they believe in rings. They do not group together suppliers in one large organisation that will produce at a cheaper price and sell at a lower rate, but what they do is to sign a conspiracy clause that no one will sell at less than so much."

We have obtained the following statement from Mr. Jesse Williams, Secretary of the Allied Building Corporation, W.2. Mr. Williams says :—

"The important question in the minds of the public to-day is : 'What is militating against the building of houses to let to tenants on weekly rentals suitable for the working classes at rents approximating to those charged in pre-War days (or with an increase of not more than 50 per cent. plus the increased allowances for the higher rates and taxes operating as compared with pre-War)?'

"One of the main causes why houses cost more to-day is the requirements under the town planning regulations, which stipulate that not more than twelve houses are to be built on an acre of land. This means that, apart from the fact that land in these days is much dearer than it was pre-War, more land per house is used, and in this way the charge for the making of roads and sewers is greater and the amount chargeable to each house is consequently considerably more than under pre-War conditions. In addition to this, there is the increased cost of fencing. Again, considering the cost of houses, one has to remember that nowadays certain items of expenditure have to be incurred in the provision of things which are now considered to be necessities, but in pre-War times were considered to be luxuries, namely, the putting in of the necessary hot- and cold-water fittings in even the smallest houses, bathrooms, lavatory basins, indoor w.c.s, which cost is not less than £50 per house.

"Another big factor is that, whereas in pre-War days an artisan was paid 8d. per hour for a 54-hour week, which meant that the total expenditure in respect of the 54 hours was 36s., nowadays the same artisan is paid 1s. 8d. per hour for a 44-hour week, which means that he is paid overtime on all hours over that number for any one week. For the purpose of comparison, this would mean that payments to an artisan working 54 hours per week would be £4 14s. 2d., because on the last ten hours he would be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. It has only been possible for the building trade to pay these wages and prevent the cost of building rising to heights which would be termed prohibitive by a much improved organisation in the methods of building, the transport of building materials, and the use of machinery in every possible way.

"I think that it may be taken definitely that the subsidy which is now allowed by the Government under the Wheatley Act will not be taken advantage of by builders generally, unless great alterations are made in the provisions governing the grant of that subsidy. At the present time there is the greatest uncertainty felt, so far as the builder is concerned, as to what will be considered the appropriate normal rental, because the instructions in the Acts for ascertaining what is the appropriate normal rental are more involved than the provisions governing the income tax acts.

"One of the greatest difficulties in connection with the provision of houses of this type is the fact that local authorities generally have an aversion to private enterprise, and they have so used their power in preventing private enterprise from developing on a large scale by refusing to put into operation the powers which they have under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act and Section 92 of the Housing Act by advancing to builders on blocks of houses which are the only means by which any builder can build houses to let on a large scale. In addition to this, in cases where local authorities have put these powers into operation, it is found in many instances that the values fixed by the local council's surveyor are absurdly low, and with all due deference to the knowledge of value of houses generally by the average council surveyor, it would only be fair to all parties concerned if independent qualified valuers were employed as is general in the case of building societies. I believe that if finance was overcome for the purpose of building houses to let—and I mean by this that local authorities would put into operation the powers which they now have to encourage the builder—he would then give a better house to-day for the £300 than the pre-War house of the same price, using his modern methods and machinery, owing mainly to the fact that instead of bothering himself with finance and ways and means, he would be concerned more with the actual building and delivery of the goods.

"I contend that there is no other industry in this country which, while paying such increased wages, has done more to bring itself back into the pre-War stride and conditions than the building trade, but that if the Government and the public of this country want housing and want houses cheap, then it will be necessary for the Government to prevent local authorities entering into competition with the builder by building houses which are subsidised by the rates and taxes, and that the Government shall insist that local authorities one and all shall, where required, put into operation the powers which they have under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act and under the Housing Act, Section 92, in order that the builder may be encouraged to get on with the work in hand.

"I say definitely and finally, that neither the Government nor local authorities have done all that they might have done to assist private enterprise in building houses to let, and that until they do it there will still be the outcry, the shortage, and the abnormal unemployment which is at present taking place in the building trade generally."

# PATENTS

293,358.—Soc. of Chemical Industry in Basle : Manufacture of coloured varnishes.

293,035.—C. Pontoppidan : Hydraulic cement.

319,521.—J. J. Bate & Son, Ltd., and W. N. Bate : Apparatus for moulding bricks, blocks, or the like plastic material.

319,524.—F. G. Price : Ornamental paving-slab.

319,533.—G. H. McCormick : Means for promoting circulation in domestic hot-water systems.

319,532.—A. S. Gill, and G. Cohen, Sons & Co. : Pipe-joints.

292,481.—F. T. Heath : Building block and wall construction.

*Note.*—Period for opposition expires December 2, 1929.

319,808.—Kolloidchemie Studienges., J. B Carpzow, M. March, R. Lenzmann, and H. Sanders : Method of producing body colours.

319,633.—G. H. Muller : Construction of walls, partitions, pillars, and similar structures.

319,811.—E. Pollard & Co., and H. E. Pollard : Fireproof roller doors and shutters.

300,138.—Johns-Manville Corporation : Interior-finish construction.

319,978.—R. J. Carruthers : Manufacture of paint.

300,925.—P. L. Charbonnier, and J. E. Bardot : Concrete or like slab or block walls.

320,013.—E. Schleicher : Process of producing cast drills for wood.

319,859.—A. S. Gill, and G. Cohen, Sons & Co., Ltd. : Pipe joints.

*Note.*—Period for opposition expires December 9, 1929.

# COMPULSORY POWERS AND COMPENSATION

**ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS.—II.**

In our last article we showed the importance to the general public of a nuisance clause being inserted when powers were granted to an undertaking such as the huge electrical generating stations now being erected where, as was stated in Midwood *v.* Manchester Corporation (1905, 1 K.B. 597; *The Builder*, July 22, 1905), the industry is yet in the course of development and may involve undiscovered risks, and we also showed that in the recent case Farnworth *v.* Manchester Corporation (1929, 1 K.B. 533; *The Builder*, May 31), it had come about that such a clause was held to be excluded, but by a majority in the Court of Appeal. That case turned solely upon the construction to be placed upon the Acts or Orders under which the Corporation had derived its powers, and no question arose, or in such circumstances could arise, as to whether the industry had reached such a stage that such a clause in the public interest could now be dispensed with; as we take it that would be a question for Parliament and Parliament alone. Thus in Truman *v.* London, Brighton and South Coast Railway (1885, 11 App. Cas. 45) a case referred to in the Farnworth case, Lord Blackburn said, "I do not think there can be any doubt that if on the true construction of a statute it appears to be the intention of the Legislature that powers should be exercised, the proper exercise of which may occasion a nuisance to the owners of neighbouring land, and that this should be free from liability to an action for damages or an injunction to prevent the continued proper exercise of these powers, effect must be given to the intention of the Legislature. No doubt when compensation is not given to those interested in the neighbouring land this is, as against them, harsh legislation."

In our fourth article on Extra-contractual Liabilities (December 28, 1928) we explained the difference between legislation which is merely permissive and that which contains an element of compulsion. Where the empowering statute is merely permissive it only authorises the doing of the act permitted if it can be done without interfering with the private rights of individuals, but where the element of compulsion comes in then no action will lie unless it can be shown that there was some negligence or neglect of precautions in the working of the undertaking. In Farnworth *v.* Manchester Corporation, the Court of Appeal had to consider under which class the compulsory powers granted to the Corporation fell, and the majority at any rate, held them to fall within that class called compulsory, and Lord Justice Lawrence said "I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that Talbot, J. was right in treating the Act of 1914 as falling within the second class of legislation. I have searched in vain for a case in which the Court has granted an injunction or awarded damages against a public body which has onerous statutory public duties to perform—such as the Corporation's duties under its Acts and Orders in regard to the supply of electricity for public and private purposes in a populous district—and which for the better performance of its duties has obtained parliamentary powers to acquire a given site compulsorily and to carry on a given undertaking on that site, unless such a body has exceeded its statutory powers or has exercised them negligently or improperly." Of course, in the above passage the Lord Justice was dealing with cases where no nuisance clause applied. The Lord Justice then pointed out that the Railway Acts admittedly fell within the second class of legislation.

In the case of railway undertakings these are constructed under their special Acts with which are incorporated the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, unless specially excepted, but the compensation payable under sections 6 and 16 of that Act and section 68 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, which is to be read with it, is not recoverable after the construction of the railway by any person from whom land has not been taken in respect of the working of the railway (Hammersmith Railway Co. *v.* Brand L.R. 2 H.L. 171), and certainly of late years we think it may be said that as regards railway undertakings a nuisance clause is unknown in the special Acts. Whether that is because, to use the expression applied in Midwood *v.* Manchester Corporation (*ubi sup*), those undertakings have reached their final stage of development we cannot say, but as we have shown in our first article, in Orders and "special Acts" as regards the supply of electricity, such a clause has usually been inserted under the Electric Lighting Acts. In 1898, however, a joint committee under Lord Cross recommended that power should be given to local authorities to acquire land for generating stations and that the undertakers should not be exposed to greater liability than that laid down by Lord Blackburn in Geddis *v.* Bann Reservoir Proprietors (3 App. Cas. 430), that is to say for negligence, which expression he qualified by adding, "And I think that if by a reasonable exercise of the powers either given by statute to the promoters, or which they have at common law, the damage could be prevented it is within this rule 'negligence' not to make such reasonable exercise of their powers." Since the date of the above report of the committee, as was stated by Lord Justice Sankey in the Farnworth case, a large number of undertakers have obtained special statutory powers authorising them to construct and work generating stations on specified land either excluding the nuisance clause which is contained in the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, 1899, or containing express provisions that that clause shall not apply to the generating stations. It has to be observed, however, that it was eleven years after the report of the above committee that the first public Act was passed relating to generating stations, but that Act enlarged the area both as regards the position of the generating station and the supply as it enabled land to be taken outside the area of supply also in certain cases enabling the supply to be made outside the area. That Act, the Electric Lighting Act, 1909, contained no nuisance clause, but as we showed in our last article contemplated powers being granted by Provisional Order, in which case the nuisance clause would be incorporated by the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, 1899, unless specially excepted and thus at least attention would be drawn to the question whether or not such a clause should be inserted.

It is to be noted that the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919 which created the Electricity Commissioners, in connection with joint electricity authorities, provides that "This Act shall in relation to every joint electricity authority be deemed to be a special Act for the purposes of the Electric Lighting Acts, and every joint electricity authority shall be deemed to be the undertakers within the meaning of those Acts and for the purposes of this section (12) there shall be incorporated with this Act the provisions of the Schedule to the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, 1899, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be prescribed by the Order constituting the joint electricity authority." One of the provisions in the Schedule is a nuisance clause. We only cite this as showing that as recently as 1919 the Legislature was alive to the fact that prima facie in general authorising statutes a nuisance clause should be inserted leaving it to the authority granting compulsory powers to decide whether or not it shall be excluded. In Farnworth *v.* Manchester Corporation, the finding of the majority in the Court of Appeal was that as the powers were granted under a private Act no nuisance clause in the circumstances of that case had been incorporated, and as we showed in our first article, Lord Justice Scrutton commented upon the necessity for Parliament and other authorities concerned when granting compulsory powers paying more attention to the provisions for compensation, and promoters being compelled in express terms to ask for the exclusion of any duty to make compensation. And that is the point we have been endeavouring to make in these articles. As when once compulsory powers have been obtained the Courts, in the absence of a nuisance clause, can give no assistance to persons damnified if the undertaking is carefully conducted without negligence and avoidable damage, it is of the utmost importance that Parliament or any other authority granting compulsory powers should have before them the question of damages, and the Legislature appears to have recognised this in the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act, 1909, and other general statutes incorporating general provisions, for then the onus is placed upon the promoters of showing a case for the exception or modification of those general provisions.

The task of the Legislature or other authority granting compulsory powers is no easy one as can be shown from the following observations of Lord Justice Lawrence in the Farnworth case: "If, therefore, the powers conferred by the Act of 1914 do not exonerate the Corporation from actions and other proceedings in respect of the nuisance, the appellant as well as every other person suffering substantial damage from such nuisance is entitled to an injunction (which in the circumstances proved to exist) would compel the Corporation to close down its generating station. On the other hand, if the powers so conferred do exonerate the Corporation from such actions and proceedings, neither the appellant nor any other person injuriously affected will have any means of redress. It cannot be denied that the issue thus raised is grave and of much concern to both parties."

The position is indeed grave and throws a severe responsibility on those bodies who grant compulsory powers. Except to those whose actual land is taken it is difficult to see how damages can be any remedy, for instance, to persons affected over a wide area by noxious fumes even if a nuisance clause applies and an injunction appears the only remedy. But the granting of an injunction, as is shown from the above passage from the judgment of Lord Justice Lawrence, raises a sharp issue between the interests of industry and private persons who require increased electrical facilities and those who suffer in the course of its supply. In the case, moreover, of generating stations, it is doubtful whether that remedy has not already been ruled out by the Legislature by section 10 of the Electric (Supply) Act, 1919. That section provides "Where a joint electric authority or any authorised undertakers are authorised by order made after the passing of this Act to acquire and use any land for the purpose of a generating station, no person shall be entitled to restrain the use of the land for that purpose." This section has received little attention, but Lord Justice Scrutton in Farnworth's case made the following observations: "What is the position if the nuisance clause is incorporated in the Act of 1914?" (The Corporation's private Act). "In my opinion we are bound by the decision in Midwood's Case to hold that the fact that a generating station on the land is authorised by Parliament, and that it is worked without negligence (if that be the case), does not when there is a nuisance clause in the Act or Order relieve the undertakers from paying compensation for

damage done by the station amounting to a nuisance. The result may possibly be that the nuisance being authorised cannot or should not be stopped, but that damage done by the nuisance must be compensated for by the payment of proved damages. This appears to be the result provided for by section 10 of the Electric (Supply) Act, 1919, in the case of orders authorising generating stations made after the passing of this Act. The discretion of the Court in granting injunctions may well be influenced by this Parliamentary provision."

But, as we have said, in the case of continuing and widespread nuisances the granting of an injunction appears the only practicable remedy.

What then is the conclusion of the whole matter? It appears to be that those authorities such as Parliament who grant compulsory powers must at that stage take the greatest care to protect the public interests and to adjust them equitably. That the character of the undertaking, its stage of development, and the consequences likely to ensue from its working must be most carefully taken into consideration, that sites where public inconvenience may be general should unhesitatingly be rejected, and that the public welfare must in every way take precedence to the interests of the promoters.

We have already dealt with the point that to assist the authority in coming to conclusions, it is essential that a nuisance clause should in the first instance stand incorporated in every bill or application, thus forcing the promoters to show cause openly why it should be deleted or excepted.

# SOUTHERN COUNTIES FEDERATION.

The Organising Conference of presidents and secretaries of the thirty local Associations in Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Bucks, Berks, Oxon, and Hampshire (comprising the Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers), which was held at the Imperial Hotel, London, on November 7, proved very successful The gathering numbered fifty, and the business transacted included the 1928 Form of Contract, the wages and grading position in the area, and detailed problems of organisation. Alderman F. B. Bending, F.I.O.B., of Bexhill, President of the Federation, presided, and was supported by the officers and members of the Organisation Sub-Committee, of which Mr. A. Francis, F.I.O.B., of Reading, is the chairman.

The conference endorsed the following programme of work for future organisation activity :—

(*a*) The holding of a further series of lecture-meetings of groups of Associations, grouped according to geographical convenience; (*b*) the holding at more regular intervals of conferences such as the present one; (*c*) the promotion of visits of the membership to places of interest to builders, with special reference to visits to works in progress of particular interest, and manufacturing establishments; (*d*) the remission to local Associations of definite pieces of work, the result of which would be of value locally in order to keep such Associations active and, in consequence, healthy.

The conference was followed by a luncheon, at which the toast of "The Local Associations" was given by the president and responded to by the secretary of the Portsmouth and District Master Builders' Association, Mr. W. T. Walter, in the unavoidable absence of his president. After the meeting, the delegates, whose number was augmented by about forty other members, paid a visit to the works in progress at the Olympia Extension by the courtesy of Messrs. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd. The visit proved to be very instructive and will, it is hoped, be the forerunner of many others.

# BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

The 77th annual dinner of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C., on November 14, when the President, Mr. F. A. Minter, F.I.O.B., was supported by Mr. Charles J. Bennett, Major R. J. Holliday, and Mr. G. Perry Nash, all past-presidents. Amongst those present were Messrs. Hugh Watkins, T. S. Darbyshire, J. Buckland, W. S. Dakers, E. G. W. Souster, H. H. D. Anderson, Wm. J. Stewart, A. H. Adamson, A. B. Falkner, Major A. D. S. Rice, Messrs. F. T. Halse, E. Russell, G. A. Hughes, A. Grunspan, Harold Brine, J. F. Parker, M. W. Godson, Malc. W. Matts, Lawrence Gotch, W. T. Faldo, L. Rome Guthrie, George Gee, Maurice Chesterton, J. Peebles, C. J. Trollope, Cecil Masey, L. H. Colls, B.C. Aldous, W. Begg Simpson, C. Hamilton Simpson, F. Woodward, and the Secretary, W. J. Rudderham.

The loyal toasts having been honoured,

Mr. G. H. Parker proposed the toast of "The Institution and its President." The aims of the Institution were known, he said. Year by year it dispensed a large amount of charity to recipients who were truly deserving. Every case was inquired into by a member of the committee to that end. The Institution was very fortunate in having as President Mr. Minter. Many remembered his late and respected father and were delighted that the very fine example he had set had been followed by his son, the President. It was his, the speaker's, privilege to express to the President the thanks of all for his efforts on the Institution's behalf, but he was sure that the best thanks he would receive would be from those people for whom he had appealed.

The President, in reply, said that the Institution had been founded in 1847, and since then had spent time in collecting money and distributing to builders who had met with misfortune. That was all he was going to say as regarded the past work of the Institution. It spoke for itself. They met together that night as a very representative gathering of the building industry, who had all supported and helped the cause. The building industry was, with its allied trades, the largest in the country, so the needs of a Benevolent Institution were necessarily great. The reasons of gathering together after their efforts were many. But it was not to collect money—that had been done thoroughly, and he only hoped he had not been too persistent. Principally, however, it was the only opportunity many of the committee had of meeting those who had helped. Their efforts had been most successful this year, and would help to build up the funds into a still stronger position. He wanted to thank the committee for their support, with a special word to the secretary, Mr. Rudderham, and also the stewards, who had been so helpful in making this year's total (over £2,500) a record since the formation of the Institution 82 years ago.

He was going to beg, not for that night, but for the future. It might be news that the newsvendors' Benevolent Institution had collected £8,000 at their annual dinner, and in comparing the two industries from an employment point of view, it was wrong that the building trade should be so far behind. Next year he wanted the *builders* themselves to support their new President and exceed all other trade Institutions, and to help to that end he had an offer from an anonymous builder that for each £100 or over given by any other individual builder he would add £100, with a limit of £1,000. If full advantage was not taken of it he would be, said the President, thoroughly disappointed with the benevolence of the industry.

It was a special pleasure to the Institution to have such sympathetic and practical help from the architects and quantity surveyors, and he could not end without also thanking the manufacturers and merchants. Before finishing he wanted to mention a friend of his and a dear friend of the Institution—George Aldous, of Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs. His loss was keenly felt. He had set an example of benevolence to builders which he hoped, said the President, would be followed. He was to the fore with contributions when alive, and left, as a legacy, between £4,000 and £5,000 to the Institution. Then he had a more recent note of sadness—the loss of Mr. D. Leo Jones, of Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd. He was one of the keenest and most liked men in the industry and a delightful personality. His uncle, Mr. Palmer-Jones, had given a donation of £300 in his nephew's memory, and his name would be perpetually associated with the industry.

Mr. A. H. Adamson, in giving the toast of "Builders' Merchants and Allied Trades," said it was a toast that would be received with enthusiasm by every builder. The work they did for the Institution was wonderful. In regard to the employment question, the speaker said that while in the provinces they were not all thriving, in London at least things were not too bad, though there were signs that they were approaching the danger line. But builders were past-masters at taking jobs at a loss and finding, at the end of the year, a small profit. As regards the builders' merchants, he felt that their motto was "faith, hope and charity": "faith" in their products; "hope" that they would be paid their accounts; and "charity" which they bestowed so that the wretched builder, when he succumbed to his cares, might fall into the hands of the Builders' Benevolent Institution!

Mr. H. H. D. Anderson replied. In his opinion, he said, the merchants' motto was not according to Mr. Adamson, but "meekness and mercy." The former was the attribute of most of their salesmen, while mercy was the virtue sadly missing in the builders on whom they called!

Major Ralph J. Holliday toasted "The Visitors," to which Mr. W. Sydie Dakers replied in humorous vein.

"The Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Committee and Stewards" were proposed by Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, Mr. Ben Carter replying suitably.

---

**The Forum of Trajan.**

The work of liberating the eastern hemicycle of the Forum of Trajan and the Market of Trajan is now so far complete (says the *Times*) that one can have a magnificent view of the double tier of shops which composed the markets. This work has entailed the demolition of more than 13,000 cubic yards of brickwork, and the space thus cleared will be subject to further archæological researches. During the operations there have been discovered remains of two mediæval houses, which, however, were not considered of sufficient interest to be preserved.

**York's Housing Problem.**

York is a characteristic example of an ancient city which is steadily working to solve its housing problem. Since the War the Corporation have built (including houses in the course of erection and those sold) 1,733 houses, and have spent, up to the present, over £840,000. Roughly speaking, it may be said that there are 700 houses which should be closed and demolished as soon as possible. It is estimated that in order to provide the new houses required to meet the present demand, and also to accommodate the persons displaced from insanitary areas, it will be necessary to spend another one and three-quarter million pounds.

# PUBLIC WORKS EXHIBITION

The fifth Public Works, Roads and Transport Exhibition was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is without question the most important event yet held in the interests of local government, but there is much to interest the private architect and general builder. The Exhibition is the largest yet staged in the Agricultural Hall, the capacity of the hall, with its galleries and annexe, being completely taken up with exhibits. Every local authority in the United Kingdom is sending officially appointed representatives to the congress, and engineers from all over the country are visiting it to study the latest developments in plant and machinery.

**The Exhibits.**

A most interesting exhibit is to be found on Stand 186. An entirely new departure is shown here by Messrs. Calders, Ltd., of Plough-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.16. The outstanding feature of the "Tungsec" wood paving displayed is the timber key of square cross-section which spaces and interlocks automatically the adjacent blocks in each line and also spaces the separate lines. This allows an unimpaired inflow of the mastic composition to the base of the blocks, forming a water- and weather-tight joint and ensuring perfect alignment. "Creeping," a bugbear of the road surveyor, is entirely eliminated. A series of severe tests on the paving were carried out by Prof. S. M. Dixon, of the City Guilds College, S.W.7, and from the published results may be taken as eminently satisfactory. "Tungsec" has been laid on roads under the St. Pancras and the Islington Borough Councils.

A further wood block exhibit is to be found on Stand 65, the exhibit of the Improved Wood Paving Co., Ltd. "Firmosec" wood paving blocks are shown here. They are being used in many boroughs and cities (including Westminster, Chelsea, Hampstead, Willesden, Bradford, Hastings, etc.) for road paving, and are designed to ensure perfect setting when laid. They are claimed to be durable, noiseless, non-slippery and sanitary, and road engineers should make a point of inspecting them.

**Concrete for Roads.**

Among the exhibits of use to the industrial architect and the road surveyor, that on Stand 3 must not be overlooked. The François Cementation Co., Ltd., of Doncaster, are showing their "Betonac" steel concrete. This consists of metallic particles, in three grades of fineness, to which is added cement and sand in varying proportions in lieu of ordinary aggregate. This produces a concrete surface which is said to be water- and oil proof, non-slip and practically dustless, besides being very hard wearing and inexpensive to lay. "Betonac" surfaces are suitable for roads where exceptionally hard wear is experienced, goods yards, steps, factories, etc.

Reinforcement for roads is displayed by the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., of Stafford, on Stand 20. The exhibit consists of a display of photographic enlargements of various types of roads in which B.R.C. Fabric has been used, viz.: reinforced concrete surfaced roads, reinforced concrete road foundations, reinforced concrete tramtrack foundations, and reinforced tarmacadam roads. In addition to these are various models showing different types of road reinforcement, *i.e.*, single layer, longitudinal and square mesh reinforcements, which are supplied in rolls or sheets; double reinforcements with spaces, etc., etc. Amongst other important orders recently placed with the company for reinforcement required in the construction of concrete roads are those from: Middlesex County Council, Kent County Council, Westminster City Council, Liverpool Corporation, etc., etc. Not only those interested in roads, but architects and contractors for building work will visit the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd.'s, exhibit on Stand 49. "Red Triangle" brands of cement and especially "Vitocrete," the super-hardening cement, are on show—the last a product that is on demand whenever time is the essence of the contract. It is guaranteed to give the maximum dependability in the minimum space of time. All "Red Triangle" products are entirely British in manufacture.

The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., of Burwood House, Caxton-street, S.W.1, offer, on Stand 77, an exhibit of samples of various products of interest to the road-maker and civil engineer. "Expamet" R.R. reinforcement for concrete roads and "Expamet" expanded steel sheet reinforcement for use in foundation work, floors, roofs, bridges, culverts, etc., will interest the road surveyor, while various forms of strengthening brickwork, plaster work, and concrete cannot fail to be of value to the architect.

Yet another style of reinforcement to be visited is the "Twisteel," manufactured by the B. and T. "Twisteel" Reinforcement, Ltd., of New Malden, Surrey, and shown on Stand 148. Municipal engineers and others contemplating the undertaking of roads, foundations, bridges, fence posts, manhole covers, slabs, kerbs, etc., must visit this stand.

**An Oil Engine.**

Municipal authorities in search of oil engines for any purpose or ram-pumps for water or sewerage undertakings, should inspect Stand 9, where Tangyes, Ltd., of Cornwall Works, Birmingham, are exhibiting oil engine pumps for all purposes. Chief exhibits include a 39 max. 6 h.p. heavy fuel oil engine, H.L. 6 size, of the latest design, cold starting, for general purposes, and several examples of the "Tan-Gyro" centrifugal pumps, for "heads" varying from 35 ft. to 75 ft. Vertical single ram-pumps specially designed for dealing with small quantities of water required for farm and estate work are also on view; also an example of the latest type of turbine pump.

Materials and aggregates for concreting work are shown on Stand 223, that of the Road Materials Transport, Ltd., of Great Dover-street, S.E.1. Under the name of "Colnbrook" aggregates, we learn they have achieved, we believe, a considerable measure of success. The pits at Colnbrook are worked in conjunction with the company's fleet of lorries, which are capable of executing any transport work for public works, buildings, etc.

Those who use asphalt in any shape or form will not miss Stand 62, of the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., of 34, Victoria-street, S.W.1, and their associated companies. Here the ramifications of the industry are shown in their most interesting phases and at the same time, to those interested from a technical point of view, are shown in operation the latest methods of analytical control, evolved by the chemical and research staff.

**Concrete Mixers.**

A notable feature of the Exhibition is the number of various patterns and sizes of concrete mixers—a commentary upon the great road construction undertakings upon which our municipal authorities are embarking. The need of sound, honest and *intelligent* plant was never greater, and road surveyors and engineers should make careful examination of the various types on exhibition. We append some notes on some of the more important stands.

The very latest improvements in concrete machinery are exhibited on the "Winget" Stand (No. 78), where the "Winget" open drum mixer is shown in action. Up-to-date in all respects, this machine, we understand, gives a fast and thorough mix. One of the models (there is a size for every job) is fitted with friction hoist attachment: a combination which easily keeps two gangs of concreters at work. There is also shown the new model of the 4 cu. ft. "Trough Mixer," specially designed either for semi-wet concrete or asphalt. We hear that excellent outputs of well mixed products are being obtained by these machines—40/50 cu. yds. in the case of the 4 cu. ft. model, according to the consistency of the mix required. The same stand includes the latest types of "Winget" single toggle stone breakers.

Messrs. Stothert and Pitt, Ltd., of Bath, have another fine mixer on view on Stand 60. Designed to give a mixed batch of five cubic feet, the No. 5 tilting mixture machine will give an output of approximately 44 cubic yards per 8-hour day, assuming 30 batches per hour. The machine being exhibited is equipped with Lister petrol engine, pivot type side-loader, water-measuring tank and road wheel truck, with wheels arranged for converting the machine to give standard or side discharge as desired. In addition, the necessary parts for converting the side-loader from the pivot to the rising type are on view, and also a complete winch unit. Varieties of this machine and also other types are on view. Various examples of "Good-Win" mixers are shown on Messrs. Goodwin, Barsby and Co., Ltd.'s Stand 37. They vary from the 5/3½ cubit feet capacity portable machine, with engine, to the 10/7 cubit feet machine, with loader, etc. The latter machine is fitted with a side-loader and builders' hoist; an automatic water tank is also provided, and the loader is equipped with an automatic knockout device. Other "Goodwin" plant on exhibit includes that for the production of bituminous macadam, machines for granulating stone, breakers, crushing rolls, etc.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons, and Co., Ltd., of Gainsborough, Lincs, have a large and comprehensive exhibit of road-making plant upon Stand 70. Oil and steam-driven road rollers, fixed and portable horizontal oil engines, asphalt plant, etc., are on view, besides "Marshall" 9/6 and 4/3 concrete mixers. These are designed for continuous output, and are fitted with "Lister" petrol engines as power units. Design and action ensure an absolute mix, and clean discharge of batch. The "Cummer" asphalt plant is worthy of notice because of its hot elevator arranged to swing from vertical working position into horizontal position for travelling, and its rational design. Many types of mixer will be found on Stand 73, that of Millars' Machinery Co., Ltd., of Pinner's Hall, E.C.2. The "Millars' Jaeger" 10/7-L non-tilting concrete mixer will interest the road engineer, fitted as it is with hinged vertical engine, shaker gears on the loader bucket, revolving water tank, end or side discharge, etc. Builders for small jobs, however, will find a variety of smaller-capacity machines on exhibit. A ten-ton low temperature dryer, for preventing excessive heating, but effecting perfect drying of tar macadam and bituminous mixtures is also to be seen.

Besides concrete mixers, road rollers of various types and sizes are displayed on the Aveling and Porter, Ltd., Stand No. 81. This firm, of Rochester, Kent, are showing the steam, type AD, machine, fitted with "Price" patent two-tine resilient scarifier. The weight in working order is eleven tons ten cwts. Lighter and heavier machines are also to be seen. Various fitments and several "Aveling" type mixers for concrete complete an interesting exhibit.

**An Ingenious Gravel Washer.**

An interesting new machine, a portable sand and gravel washer, is a feature of Stand 93, that of Messrs. Fredk. Parker, Ltd., of Leicester. This machine is claimed to be unequalled for efficient washing at minimum cost. The specimen exhibited, 8 ft. long by 3 ft. diameter, deals with approximately 80-90 tons daily, the sand and gravel, by a simple yet ingenious process, being forced along the cylinder *against* the flow of the water. Architects and builders who realise the value of a clean mix in good building, should make a point of visiting this exhibit. A large variety of "Parker" concreting plant should interest road

makers, who will also inspect with advantage the tar and bituminous macadam plant.

Finally, in the road plant line, a point should be made of visiting Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier, Ltd.'s exhibit, on Stand 139. The principal piece of plant here is the R. and R. two-ton petrol electric mobile crane (an illustration of which we give on this page). The value of this crane for lifting materials, as concrete pipes, kerbing, etc., is not to be underestimated. Also shown are the R.R.M. excavator shovels, built at Ipswich to the American "Marion" pattern. Rotary drum mixers, of all kinds and sizes, complete a well-arranged exhibit.

**Excavating Plant.**

Not only engineers concerned with harbour dredging and irrigation work, but cement and brick manufacturers and others will find exhibits of interest upon Stand 67. Here Messrs. Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., of Lincoln, are showing a petrol-electric engine-driven universal excavator, equipped as a back-acting trencher. This model is a specially small excavator of the full circle revolving type, which, with suitable attachments, can be employed as a half-cubic-yard bucket excavator, a crane navvy, a dragline excavator, a grab excavator, a skimmer scoop, or an ordinary locomotive crane. It is mounted on caterpillar tracks.

**A "Ransome" Petrol-Electric Mobile Crane.**

For sewerage work and gas and water laying this machine is guaranteed to save its cost in a very short time. The complete equipment weighs only some 14¼ tons, and the petrol-paraffin engine, of 32 b.h.p., gives a good margin of power for peak loads. The "Robuston" centrifugal gravel pump will also be found of interest, as will the compact and useful contractors' lift pump, designed only to raise, and not to force, water.

Another stand to visit is No. 190, where Messrs. R. H. Neal and Co., Ltd., of Longfield-avenue, Ealing, display their latest type of trench-digging and excavating machines. The company is, we learn, the sole British agent for the "Austin" trench diggers, "Barber Greene" ditchers and material handling plant, and "Universal" navvy excavators and lorry mounted cranes. There are also shown "Neal's Rapid" petrol crane, as used for sewer excavations, "Jumbo" diaphragm pumping sets for trench work, etc., and Neal's "Paramount" concrete tip-carts and steel wheelbarrows, in addition to working models of "Barber Greene" belt conveyors and loaders. Road engineers should make a point of calling here.

**Other Exhibits.**

Apart from the types of exhibit noted above, there are individual displays that will be of value to architects, municipal engineers and contractors. For instance, Messrs. A. A. Byrd and Co., Ltd.'s, Stand 105. An interesting demonstration is given here of the powers of the waterproofing product, "Tricosal." "Tricosal SIII" is guaranteed to set ordinary Portland cement in two minutes, as is shown on the stand by the closing of a water-burst in a concrete wall. The product is in the form of a liquid, a small quantity of which is mixed with ordinary fresh Portland cement until a dough-like consistency is obtained. The mixture is then applied to any leak or burst—whatever pressure of water there may be. For damp brick or concrete surfaces the liquid is diluted with water, mixed with cement, and a thin coating applied to the damp places. "Tricosal SIII" with cement and sand makes, we learn, toppings for roads, floors, etc., four times harder than ordinary toppings, and increases the strength of ordinary concrete by 50 per cent., making it absolutely oilproof. There are other varieties of the preparation for other requirements.

A new method of screening is demonstrated on Stand 103 with the Pegson vibrating screen. This screen is in operation. The whole screening area of 24 sq. ft. is subjected to an intense vibration, and there are no dead areas. The screen makes a particular appeal to sand and gravel merchants, but it also has many claims to consideration from the quarry-owner's point of view. Screen cloths can be changed in a very short space of time, installation costs are low, and the power required to drive is only 2 h.p. Other exhibits of Messrs. Samuel Pegg and Son (of Leicester) are their 12×6 solid-body breakers, mounted on a road truck and driven by a 6 b.h.p. "Lister" engine. This is excellent for the rapid reduction of old bricks, sandstones, limestones, etc.

Road makers will of necessity visit the hand tar-spraying machine displayed on Stand 21 by the Phœnix Engineering Co., Ltd., of Chard. Of 160 gallons capacity, it is fitted with the latest pattern all-iron non-leaking tar-spraying pump, with hot-air scavenging gear, two 10-ft. lengths of specially prepared armoured hose, scythe spraying pipe and nozzle, pump and hose spanners, jib crane with quick-action winch, outlet cock, firing tools and horse shafts, with quick release gear. This machine, the "Phœnix Rapid," is of horizontal pattern. A display of portable cold emulsion sprayers, road drying and patching outfit, contractors' pumps, tar boilers, etc., complete a comprehensive exhibit.

**Steel Piling Plant.**

Engineers contemplating carrying out steel piling will find one of the most recent and successful plants demonstrated on Stand 82. Here the British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., of 54a, Parliament-street, S.W.1, show various sections of steel sheet piling and working models of pile-driving plants, including the McKiernan-Terry pile-driving hammers, one driving under water. A model vibro plant shows the making of vibro-concrete piles. On Stand 103, the London Valve Co., Ltd., of Great Bridge, Staffs, demonstrate their washerless water fittings, suitable for various commercial and household uses, in all patterns and finishes. This type of water tap has, we learn, been subjected to a series of severe tests both in the laboratory and in actual service, and the success has resulted in all the principal water boards in the country passing the pattern for use in their respective areas. Dripping taps result in a tremendous loss of water during a year, and all water engineers and sanitary engineers should pay a visit here.

The use of the pneumatic drill for road work and the hammer and pick for mining and excavating work is now so general that road engineers and contractors should not fail to visit Stand 137, where Messrs. Broom and Wade, Ltd., of High Wycombe, have on display their "Broomwade" portable petrol-engine-driven air compressor, driven through Garrard gears by a 32 h.p. "Dorman" engine. This plant gives an output of 150 cubic feet of free air per minute at 100 lb. pressure, and is a particularly noteworthy exhibit, as it embodies a new design, having three cylinders, 6 in. diameter by 6 in. stroke. A complete range of pneumatic tools for contractors complete the display.

Architects and contractors for housing schemes will find reliable roofings on Stand 176. Messrs. Blackwells and National Roofings, Ltd., of Altrincham and Croydon, display samples of their "Blackwells," "Ravenite," "Corona," "No. 46," and "Hessbit" bitumen roofings, and lining felts. A show is made also of constructed roofs, demonstrating the various methods of fixing "B.N.R." roofings and lining felts to flat and sloping boarded and concrete roofs. A wide range of damp courses, expansion joints and various roof compounds complete the exhibit. Gully covers, a necessity for the modern road, are displayed on Stand 193. Messrs. Broad and Co., Ltd.'s (of Paddington, W.2) "Arterial" cover is fitted with a flanged frame for fixing over any type of road gully. It is provided with large opening in front to permit the free flow of storm water into the gully. The opening is protected by means of a wrought iron grid which lifts with the cover, and being hinged to the front of the cover, cannot be removed in an unauthorised manner. There are no loose parts to break or rattle under the strain of traffic. We learn that this cover is now in use on numerous roads throughout the country, including the Great West, Barnet By-Pass, Watford By-Pass, Glasgow-Edinburgh Road, etc. Kerb weirs, non-rocking covers, and combination gullies are also on view.

**Cast Architectural Concrete.**

On Stand 212, the Liverpool Artificial Stone Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, are exhibiting a small, well-chosen selection of their cast concrete products for architectural, general utility and sculptured work, including a wall constructed of artificial Portland stone, rock-faced block piers with ball finials, solid concrete terrazzo slabs executed in various colours, a large moulded figure of the Madonna, garden seats, tree tubs and fountain, road kerbs, and hydraulic pressed paving. An important feature of the exhibit is a new patented "Safebeam" system of floor and roof construction.

Not architects only, but business men generally, will visit Stand 217 with interest, for here the Art Metal Construction Company, of Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1, are showing steel office equipment, of which

they manufacture over 300 styles. Filing cabinets, desks and tables, shelving, plan-files and safes are only a few of the exhibits which will interest every business man.

Municipal authorities in search of up-to-date dust-removing vehicles should not miss Messrs. Tuke and Bell, Ltd.'s (of Lichfield) exhibit on Stand 44. The horse-drawn dust cart shown here has a low loading height of 4 ft. Top and bottom hinged tail doors are provided to facilitate load discharge, and an improved type of sliding steel covers in four sections is fitted, or waterproof canvas covers. Tipping of the load is effected by the patent gravity hand-operated tipping gear, so arranged that a perfect balance is obtained under any conditions of loading, and no excessive weight is thrown on the horse's back. Wheels are fitted with ball bearing hubs, reducing friction to a minimum, even at starting when friction is greatest. The approximate weight of the cart is 16 cwt. with steel covers, 15 cwt. with canvas covers. The Stand also shows a model of a country house with gardens and model sewage installation.

# NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

**Acton.**—Church.—The church of St. Gabriel, to be erected at North Acton, is estimated to cost between £15,000 and £20,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. E. C. Shearman, A.R.I.B.A.

**Barking.**—Shops.—It is proposed to erect 15 shops, with flats above, on a site in Long-bridge-road. Plans have been prepared by Mr. E. Meredith, F.R.I.B.A., 7, Goodmayes-road, Goodmayes. The contract has been let to Messrs. Stedman Bros., Roden-street, Ilford. Their estimate amounted to £15,012.

**Battersea Park-road.**—Stores.—New premises are to be erected by the London Co-operative Society, Ltd., at 287-287a. Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. Hulbert, Works Manager of the Society, Whitta-road, Manor Park, E.12.

**Beckenham.**—Shops.—A block of shops and flats is to be erected on a site at the corner of Croydon-road and Upper Elmer's End-road. A contract for the erection of the first eight shops has been placed with Messrs. Allen & Son, 562, Streatham High-road, S.W.16.

**Becontree.**—Extensions.—The L.C.C. recommend, subject to the consent of the M.H., the site in Rectory-road be sold to the County of Essex Territorial Association for a further extension of their drill hall.

**Bermondsey.**—Flats.—The Borough Council are to erect 84 flats at Acorn-yard, Rotherhithe-street. Upon receipt of the necessary sanctions the General Manager of Works has been instructed to carry out the work of erecting the flats.

**Bethnal Green.**—Stores.—New premises are to be erected at 124-126, Green-street, for the London Co-operative Society, Ltd., 54, Maryland-street, Stratford, E.15. The plans are by Mr. A. Hulbert, Works Manager, Whitta-road, Manor Park, E.12.

**Bexley Heath.**—Shops.—Two shops with flats above are to be erected for Mr. W. H. Ainslie, and a new branch store for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., in the Broadway. The plans for both these schemes have been prepared by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, Townsend House, Greycoat-place, S.W.1. Messrs Bridge & Co., 91, Effra-road, S.W.2, are the contractors.

**Brixton.**—Hall.—A new church hall is to be erected in Arodene-road. The contract has been let to Messrs. Hudson Bros. (Builders), Ltd., 207, St. John's-hill, S.W.11. The plans are by Mr. R. M. Pigott, F.R.I.B.A., 44, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

**Carey-street.**—Additions.—The Co-operative Law Society's premises are to be extended. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Lander, Bedells & Crompton, 6, John-street, W.C.1. The contractors are Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth-road, S.W.8. The work is estimated to cost about £10,000.

**Clapham.** — Baths. — The Wandsworth Borough Council has accepted the plans prepared by the Borough Surveyor for the lay-out of the Council's site in Manor-street, Clapham, S.W., for the mutual accommodation of a baths building and a depot. It is proposed to place the baths on the Voltaire-road side of the site and the depot on the portion nearer High-street, Clapham.

**Ealing.**—Houses.—The Ealing Town Council has approved: Ruislip-road, 28 houses; Lyndhurst-road, 38 houses; Pembroke-road, 36 houses, for Mr. P. Brown. The architect is Mr. R. A. C. Churchward, 12, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

**Hammersmith.**—Building.—An application submitted by Mr. W. E. Sanders, architect, of 118, Camden-road, N.W.1, for consent to the erection of a building on a site at the eastern corner of Hammersmith-road and Addison Bridge-place has been approved by the Fulham Borough Council.

**London.**—Improvements.—The Southern Railway Co. intend to apply in the present Parliament for an Act to empower the company to acquire lands and carry out works of railway construction, road and bridge widenings, etc., in and around London.

**Northolt.**—Building.—At Northolt-park a totalisator building is to be built for the Northolt Park Racecourse, Ltd. The engineer is Dr. Oscar Faber, 37, Duke-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

**Shaftesbury-avenue.**—Theatre.—Mr. A. J. Elvin, demolition contractor, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, has just started demolishing the property on the island site bounded by Stacey-street, Church-passage, New Compton-street and Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. On this site a new theatre is to be built by Messrs. Gee, Walker & Slater, of 32, St. James's-street, S.W. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, 41, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

**Shoreditch.** — Building. — The Borough Council are to provide larger accommodation for the work of the Dental Hospital, and have decided to build a new dental hospital on the vacant land in Laburnum-street adjoining the Model Welfare Centre. The cost will be £12,000.

**Streatham.**—Convenience.—The Wandsworth Borough Council has accepted a tender for the construction of underground conveniences in Gleneagle-road, Streatham, at its junction with Streatham High-road. The tender of Messrs. W. H. Wagstaff & Sons, 9, Bartlett's-buildings, E.C.4, has been accepted. The price is £4,422.

**Walthamstow.**—Extension.—A £10,000 extension scheme is to be put in hand at the Connaught Hospital. The architect is Mr. J. A. Minty, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Craven-street, W.C.2.

**Willesden.**—Baths.—The Willesden Urban District Council are compulsorily acquiring houses in the South Kilburn slum area for baths and washhouses.

**Wood Green.**—Bank.—A branch of Messrs. Barclays Bank is being erected at Hardy-terrace by Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., contractors, Green-lanes, N. The constructional steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Messrs W. H. Woodroffe & Son, F.A.R.I.B.A., 5, Bedford-row, W.C 1, are the architects.

# NEW CINEMAS

**Bexley Heath.**—The U.D.C. have approved plans for extensions to the "Palace" Cinema at Bexley Heath. The manager and proprietor is Mr. Harry Quinton.

**Blackfriars-road.**—"The Ring," the boxing hall in Blackfriars-road, S.E., is, we learn, to be rebuilt immediately, and a cinema will be included in the new building. Brig.-Gen. Champion de Crespigny will be chairman of the owning company, "The Ring, Blackfriars, Ltd.," which will have a capital of £250,000. The architect is understood to be Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Baker-street, W.1. The consulting engineer is Mr. S. W. Budd, 68, Victoria-street, S.W.

**Bolton.**—Messrs. Wynne-Thomas & Button, architects, 25, Wood-street, Bolton, are preparing plans for the conversion of the Theatre Royal into an up-to-date cinema for Bolton Theatre and Entertainments Co., Ltd.

**Bournemouth.**—Plans have been passed by the Corporation for improvements at the Victoria Cinema in Wimbourne-road for the Victoria Cinemas (Winton), Ltd.

**Fulham.**—A contract for the demolition of the large block of property at the junction of Fulham-road and Drayton-gardens, S.W.10, has been placed with Messrs. A. J. Elvin, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley. Mr. Arthur Yapp proposes a cinema here, to plans by Messrs. J. Stanley Beard & Clare, 101, Baker-street, W.1.

**Glasgow.**—We learn that the Corporation has passed plans submitted by Mr. Robert F. M'Math for the erection of a picture-house in Ardmay-crescent, King's Park.

**Hayes.**—A new cinema is to be erected on a site at the junction of West Drayton-road and Uxbridge-road, Hayes End, for the Allied Building Corporation, of 2, Talbot-square, W.2. It is to seat 3,000 people. Plans have been prepared by the promoters' own architectural staff, and the building work is to be carried out by the Company's building department.

**Manchester.**—Messrs. Charles Swain & Partners, Lloyds Bank Chambers, 53, King-street, Manchester, are the architects for a new 2,000-capacity cinema at Sedgley Park, Prestwich, for a local syndicate.

**Oxted.**—Plans for the erection of a new cinema on a site at Station-approach have been prepared by Messrs. Franklyn Murrell & Richard Pigott, FF.R.I.B.A., 44, Bedford-row, W.C.1. They provide for a building of brick and steel construction, to have accommodation for about 600 persons.

**South Shields.**—Plans for a cinema in Sunderland-road and South-avenue, Harton, for Mr. Thos. Thompson, have been placed with the Town Council. The architects are Messrs. J. H. Morton & Son, North-Eastern Bank Chambers, South Shields.

**Tweedmouth.**—We learn that a scheme to form a private company to erect a picture-hall at Tweedmouth is being considered by a number of Berwick business men. If the scheme goes forward it is proposed to build a hall with a seating capacity of 600, to cost about £4,000 or £5,000.

---

**Merchandise Marks Act, 1926: Wall Board and Gypsum.**

The Board of Trade have referred to the Standing Committee applications for Order-in-Council to require the marking, with an indication of origin, of imported wallboard and gypsum. The committee will consider whether these articles should be marked on sale or exposure for sale, and they may, at their discretion, also consider whether the articles should be marked on importation. The dates of the committee's public inquiries will be announced later, and communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, New Public Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, as early as possible, and, in any case, not later than December 13.

# TRADE NEWS

**An Identification System.**

The basic idea of the Monomark is already too well known to require a detailed description here, but as there still appears to be a large number of manufacturers who have not yet fully grasped its potential business-bringing value, this may be an opportune moment to explain how the Monomark system operates to the mutual advantage of the manufacturer, architect and builder alike. The difficulty of matching materials and fittings which bear no clue to their source of origin has always been a great handicap to architects and quantity surveyors, while, at the same time, there is strong objection to the disfigurement that results from the stamping of the maker's name and address on materials and fittings. Too often have the wrong materials been substituted through the impossibility of finding exactly the brand that is really wanted. A "Monomark" is small and unobtrusive—it can be as tiny as a hall-mark and still be perfectly effective. It is the full name and address of the manufacturer, enabling anyone anywhere to communicate instantly with the source of supply, and furthermore, it is a guarantee that the article upon which it appears is of British manufacture. The "Monomark" helps the architect by simplifying the work of specification. For example: "Hang Roofing Tiles BCM/ACME4." Such a specification for almost any materials (*a*) indicates the makers; (*b*) indicates by final numeral the particular pattern or design; and (*c*) furnishes the contractor or clerk of works with the address of the firm. There is little doubt that the "Monomark" system may become a very valuable business-building institution for British manufacturers.

**Modern Lift Design.**

In these days when so much attention is paid by architects to the question of the interior decorations of their buildings, in many cases effects being achieved by the choice and utilisation of ornamental timbers and veneers, this photograph will be of interest as showing what is being done by lift-makers to-day to further that end. The decoration scheme of this car has been carried out in a well-proportioned design of walnut, the veneers having been matched with very technical skill to show off to the full the varying shades of the wood. The veneers in question were supplied by Messrs. James Latham, Ltd., 124, Curtain-road, E.C.2, who have accumulated a wide collection of choice veneers, many of a unique character. The lift is by Messrs. Smith, Major, Stevens, Ltd., Abbey Works, Northampton, a firm which has for many years made a speciality of fine woodwork in their lift cars.

**Westminster Bank, Limited.**

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., has been appointed a director of Westminster Bank, Ltd.

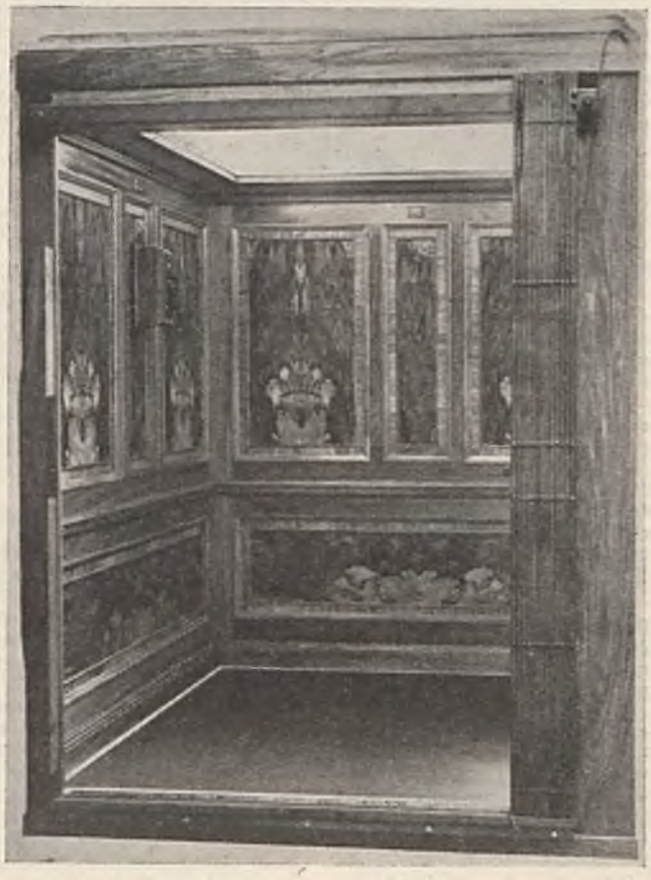
**Walsingham House, E.C.**

In connection with the list of sub-contractors who carried out work on this building, illustrated in our last issue, Messrs. J. A. King & Co., Ltd., of 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, inform us that they were responsible for the part of the contract dealing with the pavement lights.

---

**Southern Railway Development.**

The Southern Railway Company are to apply in the present Parliament for an Act to empower the company to acquire lands and carry out works of railway construction, road and bridge widenings, etc. The company intend to construct a new railway, described as the Motspur Park and Leatherhead Railway, which will start in the urban district of the Maldens and Coombe by a junction with the Wimbledon and Epsom line south of Blue House level-crossing, passing through the urban district of Surbiton and the parishes of Chessington and Ashtead, and terminating in Leatherhead by a junction with the Epsom and Leatherhead line north-east of the railway bridge carrying the Kingston road. It is also proposed to widen the Hounslow loop-line in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth.



**A Lift Decoration Scheme.**

# CONTRACTS PLACED

**Cardiff.**—Bakery.—Messrs. Merrett, Ltd., Cardiff bakers, are having a new bakery erected in Newport-road, Cardiff, at a cost of over £30,000. The site is adjoining the Graham-buildings. The builders are Messrs. F. J. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff. The architects are Messrs. Henry Budgen & Co., and the engineers Messrs. C. Hawkins & Co., Worcester, and the Artifex Engineering Co., London.

**Eastbourne.**—Premises.—New premises are to be erected for the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., at the corner of Terminus-road and Cornfield-road. The contract has been let to Messrs. Bainbridge & Son, of Terminus-road. Plans have been prepared by the bank's architect, Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., in conjunction with Mr. P. D. Stonham, F.R.I.B.A., Hadley House, Upperton-road.

**Gloucester.**—Extensions. — The Co-operative and Industrial Society's stores in Barton-street are to be extended. The new building has been planned by Mr. W. Leah, 10, Clarence-street. Messrs. W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., 10, St. Paul's-road, have secured the contract. Their tender amounted to £41,239.

**Newport (Mon.).**—Improvements.—Messrs. W. A. Baker & Co. (1910), Ltd., Westgate Ironworks, Newport (Mon.), have secured a contract for the steel glazed canopy, together with lift enclosures and balustrading, for the extensions at Newport Station, for the G.W.R. The general contractors are Messrs. E. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.

**Rainham.**—Chapel.—The erection of a new school chapel for the Wesleyan Methodist Church is shortly to be commenced. The contract has been let to Mr. H. Munson, 16, Johnstone-road, E.6. His tender amounted to about £3,000. The new building has been planned by Mr. J. S. Broadbent, A.R.I.B.A., Phœnix Offices.

**St. Thomas.**—School.—Messrs. Soper & Ayres, of Pavilion-place, Exeter, are the contractors for the erection of the new Montgomery School for Girls. The cost is estimated at about £20,000.

# MASTER BLINDMAKERS

The Association of Master Blindmakers held their ninth annual dinner on Tuesday, November 19, at the Trocadero Restaurant, under the chairmanship of Mr. John F. Hull. Amongst those present were Messrs. J. H. Jefferys, A. S. Gill, A. W. Shingleton, H. B. Smith, F. W. Ratcliffe, John Dean, E. Orchard Lisle, Frank H. Dupree, and W. Kemp. The chairman proposed the toast of "The King," after which Mr. J. H. Jefferys proposed the health of the chairman and also presented him with a silver cup. Mr. A. S. Gill, who proposed the toast of "The Association," said that the Association had done something with regard to wages. Before the Association was formed the wage of a woman was 3½d. per hour, a man 6d. to 7d. per hour, or 10s. a week for a woman and 25s. a week for a man. The chairman, Mr. John F. Hull, in replying, said that he was very pleased to be in the chair in the 150th year of the establishment of his firm (Messrs. J. Hull & Sons, Ltd.). Continuing, he said that during the year informal meetings had done much to bring employers and employees together, while co-operative advertising had also been a great advantage.

In proposing the health of "The Visitors," Mr A. W. Shingleton referred to the progress of the Association. This toast was responded to by Messrs. H. B. Smith and F. W. Ratcliffe. Amongst the other persons who spoke were Mr. John Dean, of Putney, and Mr. E. Orchard Lisle, who acted as toastmaster. An enjoyable musical programme was provided during the evening.

# RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

**[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]**

| | Masons. | Bricklayers. | Carpenters Joiners. | Plasterers. | Slaters. | Plumbers. | Painters. | Labourers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdare | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Accrington | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Aldershot | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Alfreton | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Alnwick | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Altrincham | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Ashford Kent | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Ashington | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Aylesbury | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Aylsham | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Banbury | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Barnsley | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Barnstaple | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Barry | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Basingstoke | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Bath | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Bedford | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Berwick | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Bexhill | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Birkenhead | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/10 | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/3½ |
| Birmingham | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Bishop Auckland | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Blackburn | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Blackpool | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Bolton | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Bournemouth | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Bradford | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Bradford-on-Avon | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/0 | 1/0½ |
| Braintree | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Brentwood | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Bridgwater | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Bridlington | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Brighton | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Bristol | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Bromsgrove | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Bromyard | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 11½ |
| Bungay | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 11½ |
| Burnley | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Burton-on-Trent | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Bury | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Buxton | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Cambridge | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Canterbury | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Cardiff | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Carlisle | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Chatham | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Chelmsford | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Cheltenham | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Chester | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Chesterfield | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Chorley | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Cirencester | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/3½ | 1/0½ |
| Clacton | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Colchester | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Coventry | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Cranbrook | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 11½ |
| Crewe | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Cromer | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Darlington | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Deal | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Denbigh | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Derby | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Devizes | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/0 |
| Dewsbury | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Doncaster | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Dorchester | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/0 |
| Dorking | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Dovercourt | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Driffield | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Droitwich | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Dudley | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Durham | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Eastbourne | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| E. Glam. (Mon. Val.) | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Ely | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Exeter | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/5½ | 1/2 |
| Exmouth | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Fakenham | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Felixstowe | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Folkestone | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Frome | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/0 |
| Glossop | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Gloucester | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/5 | 1/1½ |
| Godalming | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Goole | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Gosport | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Grantham | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Great Yarmouth | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Grimsby | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Guildford | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Halifax | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Harpenden | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Harrogate | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Hartlepools | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Harwich | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Hastings | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Hatfield | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Hednesford | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Hereford | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/4½ | 1/1½ |
| Herne Bay | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Hertford | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Hitchin | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Hoddesdon | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Holt | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 11½ |
| Huddersfield | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Hull | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Hunstanton | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Huntingdon | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Isle of Wight | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Ipswich | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Keighley | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Kettering | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Kidderminster | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| King's Lynn | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Lancaster | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Leamington Spa | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Leeds | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Leicester | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Leighton-Buzzard | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Lichfield | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Lincoln | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Littlehampton | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Liverpool | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/10 | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/3½ |
| Llandudno | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Llanelly | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| London: | | | | | | | | |
| 12 m. radius | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/9* | 1/9 | 1/9 | 1/8 | 1/4 |
| 12-15 m. radius | 1/8½ | 1/8½ | 1/8½ | 1/8½* | 1/8½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/3½ |
| Loughborough | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Lowestoft | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Luton | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Macclesfield | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Maidstone | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Malvern | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Manchester | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Mansfield | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Margate | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Market Harb'rough | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Matlock | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Melton Constable | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 11½ |
| Melton Mowbray | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Middlesbrough | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Newark | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Newbury | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Newcastle-ur-Lyme | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| New Forest | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Newmarket | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Newport, Mon. | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Northampton | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Norwich | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Nottingham | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Nuneaton | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Oakham | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Oldham | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Oxford | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Paignton | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Peterborough | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Plymouth | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Pontypridd | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Portsmouth | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Preston | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Ramsgate | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Reading | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Redcar | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Redditch | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Reigate | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Retford | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Ripon | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Rochdale | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Rochester | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Rugby | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Saffron Walden | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 11½ |
| St. Albans | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| St. Helens | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Sawbridgeworth | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Saxmundham | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 11½ |
| Scarborough | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Sevenoaks | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Sheffield | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Shrewsbury | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Sittingbourne | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Southampton | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Southend-on-Sea | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Southport | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| South Shields | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Stevenage | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Stockport | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Stourbridge | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Stourport | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Stowmarket | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Stroud | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Sunderland | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Swaffham | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 11½ |
| Swansea | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Swindon | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/4½ | 1/1½ |
| Tamworth | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Taunton | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Thetford | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Torquay | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Totnes | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4 | 1/0½ |
| Trowbridge | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/0 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Uttoxeter | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/0½ |
| Wakefield | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Walsall | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Wallsend | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Warminster | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/0 |
| Warrington | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Warwick | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Wells (Norfolk) | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 11½ |
| Welwyn Gar. City | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| West Bromwich | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Weston-sup.-Mare | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/5½ | 1/1½ |
| Weymouth | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Whitby | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Wigan | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Winchester | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Windsor | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Wisbech | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Wolverhampton | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Woodbridge | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/0 |
| Worcester | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Worksop | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/1½ |
| Worthing | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/4½ | 1/0½ |
| Wrexham | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Wroxham | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 11½ |
| Wymondham | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 1/3½ | 11½ |
| York | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2 |

* The rate recognised by the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, is 1/11½ per hour.

For Building Trade wages in Scotland, see page 894.

# CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

*The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.*

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

## BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc

### NOVEMBER 25.

**Baltinglass.**—Lodge.—Gate lodge and entrance, District Hospital, for Wicklow County Board of Health and Public Assistance. P. W. Sheehan; secretary, Board of Health Offices, Rathdrum.

**Coventry.**—Dwelling Houses.—Erection of 286 non-parlour two and three bedroom dwelling houses in pairs and blocks of four houses, as one contract or for any of the groups as shown on the site plan, for the Corporation of Coventry. A. F. Underhill, L.R.I.B.A., Housing Director, Council House, Coventry. Dep. £5 5s., to the City Treasurer.

**Dewsbury.**—Alterations.—Premises in Victoria-rd., for Trustees of Institute for Deaf and Dumb. Kirk, Sons & Ridgway, architects, Market-place.

**Downpatrick.**—Houses.—9, at Edward-st. and 6 at Church-st., for U.D.C. T. McLean, architect and civil engineer, Church-st. Dep. £3 3s.

**Edinburgh.**—Entrance.—Entrance gateways, etc., at Hawkhill recreation ground, for E.C. J. Stewart, S.S.C., Executive Officer, Education Offices, Castle-ter.

**Finchley.**—Bungalow.—In Cherry Tree Wood, East Finchley, for U.D.C. P. T. Harrison, E., 9, The Hawthorns, Regents Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £1.

**Hendon.**—Building.—Erection of a child welfare centre and school clinic at The Broadway, West Hendon, for the Hendon U.D.C. Leonard Worden, Clerk, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4. Dep. £4 4s.

**Horsforth.**—Houses.—5, in Low-lane, for U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

**Hove.**—Mortuary.—At Corporation depot in Sackville-rd., for T.C. Clayton & Black, architects, 10, Prince Albert-st., Brighton. Dep. £1 1s.

**Ingleton.**—Painting.—Ingleton new Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

**Lancaster.**—Shops.—2, on Mount Pleasant estate, Halton-rd., for Corporation. F. Hill, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

**Llandyssul.**—Manse.—For Unitarian Churches of Cwm. Capel-y-Bryn and Alltyblacca. R. Jones, L.R.I.B.A., architect.

**Manchester.**—Shed.—Roof over refuse shed at Grimshaw-lane depot, for T.C. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

**Meriden.**—Painting.—Interior only of steel windows of 100 Council houses, for R.D.C. H. Pickering, E. and S.

**Mutford and Lothingland.**—Repairs.—To chimney shaft at Oulton Workhouse, near Lowestoft, for B.G. F. W. Osborne, clerk, Crown-st. Hall, Lowestoft.

**Oldham.**—Plumbing.—In connection with converting closets to water-carriage system, for Corporation. B.E. and S.

**Plymouth.**—Fencing.—308 yds. of wrought-iron fencing, for T.C. J. Wibberley, City E.

**Reading.**—Improvements.—Of Cattle Market, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

**St. Helens.**—Houses.—Erection of 156 of brick parlour and non-parlour, for the Corporation of St. Helens. A. P. Statham, Borough and Water Engineer, Town Hall, St. Helens. Dep. £2.

**Sutton Bridge.**—Houses.—20, for U.D.C. A. E. Palmer, architect, 1a, Pinchbeck-rd., Spalding. Dep. £1 1s.

### NOVEMBER 26.

**Barton-on-Humber.**—School.—Secondary school, for Lindsey E.C. H. G. Gamble, County Architect, Bank-st.-chams., Lincoln. Dep. £3 3s.

**Belfast.**—Extensions.—To Dufferin Hospital, for B.G. Young & MacKenzie, chartered architects, Belfast. Dep. £5 5s.

**Brigg.**—Additions.—Also alterations to Grammar school. H. G. Gamble, County Architect, Bank-st.-chams., Lincoln. Dep. £3 3s.

**Great Ouseburn.**—Houses.—Aldborough, 8; Hessay, 6; Kirk Hammerton, 8; Little Ouseburn, 6; Thorpe Underwoods, 4; Roecliffe, 3; for R.D.C. C. W. C. Needham, A.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 92, High Ousegate, York. Dep. £2 2s.

**Guildford.**—Pool.—Concrete paddling pool, and tennis shelter, at Stoke Park estate, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

**Heath Charnock.**—Painting.—Isolation Hospital, for Chorley Joint Hospital Board. G. Jackson, clerk, Town Hall, Chorley.

**Ireland.**—Houses.—Erection of 72 ex-Servicemen's houses in Belfast County Borough, for the Government of Northern Ireland. 15, Donegall-sq., West, Belfast (Room 34). Dep. £1.

**London.**—Foundations Contract.—At the new Geological Museum, South Kensington, S.W., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

**Matlock.**—Alterations and Additions.—To the post office and telephone exchange, Matlock, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s

**Torpoint.**—Repairs.—Also improvements, installing central heating apparatus, etc., at Torpoint Vicarage, for Rev. A. W. Pender. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Midland Bank-chams., Liskeard.

**Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — Conveniences. — Public conveniences in South-rd., Waterloo, for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, E. and S.

### NOVEMBER 27.

**Birmingham.**—Baths.—Demolition of old Kent-st. baths and erection on cleared site of new public bathing establishment, for T.C. Hurley Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 6, Cherry-st. Dep. £5 5s.

**Epsom.**—Heating.—Of portion of Epsom Union Hospital, for B.G. J. R. Preston, consulting engineer, 7, Southampton-st., Bloomsbury-sq., W.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

**Gravesend.**—Redecorating.—36 houses at King's Farm housing estate, for T.C. B.E. and S., 5, Woodville-terr.

**Harrogate.**—Painting.—At Harrogate Royal Bath Hospital. E. P. L. Dixon, secretary.

**Hendon.**—Dwellings.—5 non-parlour, Elm Park, Great Stanmore, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £1 1s.

**Hove.**—Painting.—External woodwork and ironwork of the Hove Baths, King's Esplanade, for T.C. T. R. Humble, B.S.

**Huddersfield.**—Houses.—36, on Lowerhouses estate, Almondbury, for Corporation. Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-st.

**Kiveton Park.**—Conversion.—Into water closets, the existing closet accommodation at 56 houses, for R.D.C. Sanitary Inspector.

**Mountgarrett.**—Houses.—Caretaker's house at Ferry Mountgarrett Bridge, New Ross, for Bridge Committee. T. Drew, secretary to committee, Courthouse, Kilkenny. Dep. £1.

**Newmarket.**—Houses.—1 pair at Bottisham; 3 pairs at Cheveley; 2 pairs at Lode; 2 pairs at Swaffham-prior; 1 pair at Woodditton, for R.D.C. A. E. Austin, 4, Hills View, Great Shelford.

**Nottingham.**—Painting.—Internal cleaning and painting at Haydn-rd senior Council school, Sherwood; Sneinton-boulevard Council school; Sneinton Trust school, Windmill-lane, for E.C. A. H. Whinnie, Director of Education. Dep. £1 each.

**Preston.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Ashton-on-Ribble, for the Commisioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

**Rathmullan.**—Headstones.—Two headstones at St. Columb's Churchyard, Rathmullan, Co. Donegall, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

**Shoreditch.**—Additions and Alterations.—Formation of two additional bath cubicles, and for alterations in the kitchen, etc., at St. Leonard's Hospital, Hoxton-st., N.1, for the Guardians, Parish of St. Leonard. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2.

**Various Places.**—Various Works.—At hospitals, etc., in the London area and Brentwood, Essex, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep £1 in respect of each work.

### NOVEMBER 28.

**Accrington.**—Brickwork.—In construction of pump-house at Altham waterworks, for District Gas and Water Board. A. J. Harrison, general manager.

**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—Improvements. — Electric light to entrance to Council Offices; alterations to Victoria Hall; patent roof glazing at Victoria Hall; fixing iron railings at Victoria-park; supplying 129 yds. unclimbable iron fencing, for U.D.C. S.

**Derby.**—Installation.—Heating and hot water services at new admission hospital at Mickleover, near Derby, for Derby County Mental Hospital Committee. G. H. Widdows, architect, County Offices, Derby. Dep. £1.

**Glasgow.**—Houses.—108, at Rumford-st., for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C

**Gravesend.**—Alterations.—To existing men's convenience at Market, for T.C. F. T. Grant, B.E. and S.

**Sheffield.**—Repairs.—For plumbers' and glaziers' work required for general repairs at the Committee's schools and institutions, for E.C. P. Sharp, Director of Education.

**Southampton.**—School.—Erection of new junior school at Fareham, Hants, for the Southampton C.B. A. L. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s., by cheque, payable to the Hampshire C.C.

**Whiston.**—Removal, etc.—For (a) removal of duty room at Male Mental Hospital; (b) painting interiors of 1 and 2 divisions at Whiston Institution, for Prescot B.G. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens. Dep. 10s. each.

### NOVEMBER 29.

**Accrington.**—Houses.—48, on Hollins estate, adjoining Robert Nuttall-st., for T.C. H. Sanderson, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

**Hornsey.**—Alterations and Additions.—At the open-air swimming pool, Park-rd., for the Hornsey Town Council. W. H. Adams, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Highgate, N.6.

**Inverurie.**—Works.—Various works at housing scheme, for T.C. B.S.

**Leeds.**—Alterations.—To relief offices, Glasshouse-st., Hunslet, for T.C. J. H. Ford, clerk, 11, South-parade, Leeds.

### NOVEMBER 30.

**Castle-Douglas.**—Houses.—Four blocks of four-apartment houses, at Laurel-bank, for T.C. D. Flett, architect and surveyor, 22, King-st.

**Hull.**—Houses.—110 parlour and non-parlour, on Willerby-rd. estate, for T.C. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect.

**Newcastle-under-Lyme.**—Houses.—134, on Poolfield estate, for T.C. J. Griffith, T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

### DECEMBER 2.

***Acton.**—Demolition and Construction.—(a) Offers for the demolition of eight Army huts and disposal of material in connection therewith; (b) Tenders for the construction of a store shed, using material now forming part of the huts referred to above. Major W. G. Cross, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3.

**Aldershot.**—Demolition.—Also removal of buildings on site known as "R.E. Depot, Wellington-lines," for T.C. B.S.

**Chelmsford.**—Office.—Also workshopa nd store in Corporation-rd., together with fencing and drainage appertaining thereto, on Barns housing estate, for T.C E. J. Miles, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

**Edinburgh.**—Extensions.—To Lochend-rd. school, for E.C. J. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., 47, Charlotte-st., Leith.

**Halesowen.**—Extensions.—Also improvement of premises at grammar school, for Worcestershire E.C. A. T. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., 31, Priory-st., Dudley.

**Hexham.**—School.—Catholic school adjoining St Mary's Church. Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, 5, Saville-chams., North-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dep. £2 2s

**Leixlip.**—School.—National school. P. J. Earley, P.P., manager, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

**Salford.**—Painting.—Decorating and painting works to interior of Old People's Homes at Pendleton, for B.G. E. H. Inchley, clerk, Eccles New-rd.

**Sowerby.**—Houses.—16, on Beechwood housing site, for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, S. Dep. £2.

**Stockton-on-Tees.**—Flat.—Housing office and flat on Blue Hall estate, Norton, for T.C. Hayes & Gray, F.R.I.B.A., Wingate, Co. Durham.

### DECEMBER 3.

**Ipswich.**—Demolition.—Of houses at 163 and 165, Bramford-rd., for T.C. E. McLauchlan, Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

**New Malden.**—Painting.—External, at Central Children's Homes, Kingston-rd., for Kingston B.G. W. Taylor, clerk.

**Tullamore.**—Houses.—Nine, at Tullamore, Offaly, for U.D.C. T. F. McNamara & Sons, architects, 5, Dawson-st., Dublin.

***Waltham Abbey.**—Section Headquarters.—Erection of, for the 310th Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Company, R.E., in High Bridge-street, Waltham Abbey, for the Territorial Army Association, County of Essex. The Secretary, Essex Territorial Army Association, Market-road, Chelmsford.

### DECEMBER 4.

***Hounslow.**—Bandstand. Two Public Conveniences and Two Shelters.—Erection of, at the Lampton Park, Hounslow, for the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C. J. G. Carey, Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Hounslow. Dep. £1 1s.

**Oxford.**—Heating.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-water heating and fire services at Sorting Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

### DECEMBER 5.

**Athlone.**—Houses.—8, at Athlone, Co. Westmeath, for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. W. J. Brown, architect, 50, Upper Mount-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

***Southampton.**—Building.—Erection of home for fifty patients (with attendant's quarters), at Coldeast Colony, Sarisbury Green, for the Southampton C.C. A. L. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. (by cheque, payable by the Hampshire C.C.).

***Stepney.**—Sanitary Annexe and Airing Court.—At the St. Peter's (Whitechapel) Hospital, Vallance-rd., Whitechapel, E.1, for the Guardians of the Parish of Stepney. S. McClelland, Clerk, Admin. Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1. Dep. £1. (Cheques payable to the Treasurer.)

**Wisbeach.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Wisbeach, for the Commissioners, H.M.O. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

**DECEMBER 6.**

**Acton.**. New Public Convenience.—Erection of, in Acton Park, for the Acton T.C. The Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton W.3. Dep. £1 1s.

***Kent.**—School of Art.—Erection of, at Margate, for the Kent Education Committee. E. Salter Davies, Director of Education, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

**London.**—Foundations.—At the new Letter Office Extension (2nd Section), G.P.O., Mount Pleasant E.C., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

**Rayleigh.** — Alterations. — New classrooms and alterations to elementary school, for Essex C.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

**DECEMBER 9.**

***St. Helens.**—School.—Erection of the Windlehurst Junior Council school, for the St. Helens Corporation. Biram & Fletcher, FF.R.I.B.A., George-st., St. Helens.

**Southampton.**—Improvements.—Reinforced concrete filter house and terrace wall for erection of 182 dressing boxes, cafe, lavatories, etc., at Western Esplanade baths, for C.B. B.E., 33-35, French-st. Dep. £3 3s.

**DECEMBER 10.**

***Essex.**—Enlargement.—Of the Wickford Council School, for the Essex C.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s., to F. H. Owers, County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

**Gloucester.**—Alterations.—To branch at Calton-rd., for Gloucester Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd. W. Leah, architect, 10, Clarence-st.

**DECEMBER 11.**

***Coventry.**—Alterations and Erection of Garage. —At the Sorting Office, Coventry, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

**DECEMBER 12.**

***Epping.**—Remodelling.—Of the Epping Church of England School, for the Essex C.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s., to F. H. Owers, County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

**Lancashire.**—School.—Boys' Grammar school at Leigh, for E.C. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribbersdale-place, Preston. Dep. £2.

**DECEMBER 13.**

**Southampton.**—Schools.—On Deanery site, Marsh-lane, to accommodate 1,280 scholars, for C.B. B.E., 33-35, French-st. Dep. £3 3s.

**DECEMBER 14.**

**Australia.** — Carving. — Carving sculpture in granite at Melbourne, Victoria, for National War Memorial of Victoria. Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, Victoria House, Melbourne-place, Strand, W.C.2.

**DECEMBER 18.**

***Rochester.**—Pavilion.—Erection on the Playing Field in Willis-av., Rochester, for the Governors of Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School, Rochester. George Bell, Clerk to the Governors, 115, High-st., Rochester.

**DECEMBER 19.**

**Durham.**—School.—Erection and completion of the new Secondary school upon a site at Low Spen, near Hookergate, for the Durham C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

***Durham.**—Schools.—Erection of, at Castle Eden Colliery, Bullion-lane, Chester-le-Street, and Pittington, for the Durham C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

**DECEMBER 21.**

***Halifax.**—School.—Erection of new Girls' High school, trades in connection therewith, at Craven Lodge, for the Halifax County Borough Council. A. C. Tipple, Borough Engineer, Crossley Street, Halifax. Dep. £2 2s. (cheques payable to the Corporation).

**Laindon.**—Painting.—Interior, at Poplar Farm Colony, Sumpners Farm, Laindon, for Poplar B.G. G. Butler, clerk, 45, Upper North-st., Poplar, E.14.

**JANUARY 1, 1930.**

**Egypt.**—Ironwork.—Wrought-iron doors, grilles, balustrades, etc., for Board's new headquarters at Alexandria, for International Quarantine Board of Egypt. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. B.X. 5719.)

**NO DATE.**

**Castleton.**—Decorations.—At Oddfellows' Club. J. T. Schofield, secretary.

**Dewsbury.**—Covering.—Of terrace, for Rugby League Supporters' Club. C. A. Hopkin, hon. secretary, 32, Sharp-st.

**Hunstanton.**—Bungalow.—South Beach. A. W. Ruddle, Long Causeway, Peterborough.

**Kettlesing.**—Chapel.—Wesleyan Chapel, Kettlesing, Harrogate. J. Ward Knowles, architect and surveyor, Model-buildgs., Bull Bridge, Accrington. Dep. £1 1s.

**Stoke-on-Trent.** — Sub-station. — Electricity sub-station at Trubshawe Cross, Longport, for Corporation. W. F. Slater, architect, Overhouse-chams., Burslem. Dep. £2.

**Weston-super-Mare.**—Improvements.—To Knightstone Baths, for U.D.C. H. A. Brown, E. and S.

## MATERIALS, etc.

**NOVEMBER 25.**

**Dartford.**—Tarred Slag.—For U.D.C. J. J. Hurtley, clerk.

**Northumberland.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. C.S., Moothall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Nottingham.**—Plumbers' Materials, etc.—For B.G. J. A. Battersby, clerk, Poor Law Offices, Shakespeare-st.

**Salford.**—Bricks.—Retorts, firebricks, etc., for T.C. Gas Engineer, Gas Offices, Bloom-st.

**NOVEMBER 27.**

**Dublin.**—Building Materials.—For Great Southern Rly. Co. H. S. Coe, secretary, Kingsbridge Station.

**NOVEMBER 28.**

**Dartford.**—Granite.—500 tons graded granite, for R.D.C. E. J. Hobbs, clerk.

**London.**—Stone.—3,000 ft. sq. of 2½-in. York paving stone, for Greenwich B.C. B.E.

**Northamptonshire.**—Granite, etc.—For C.C. E. A Black, C.S., County Hall, Northampton.

**DECEMBER 3.**

**Huntingdonshire.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. H. Leete, C.S.

**Middlesbrough.**—Cement, etc.—For Tees Conservancy Commission. J. H. Amos, general manager.

**DECEMBER 4.**

**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials, etc.—For Commissioners of Irish Lights. J. B. Phelps, secretary, Irish Lights Office.

**DECEMBER 7.**

***Braintree.** — Stoves, Mantels and Sanitary Fittings.—For 28 houses now in course of erection at Tay-lane, Braintree, Essex, for the Braintree U.D.C. D. G. Armstrong, architect, Great-sq., Braintree.

**Buxton.**—Highway Materials.—For T.C. F. Langley, B.E.

**DECEMBER 16.**

**Berkshire.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. Lt.-Col. J. F. Hawkins, C.S.

**NO DATE.**

**Ashford.**—Granite.—120 tons of 2½-in. by 1½-in. broken granite, for U.D.C. S., 5, North-st.

**Swansea.**—Builder's Materials, etc.—For Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd. Controller of Stores, Eagle-chams.

## ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL

**NOVEMBER 25.**

**Meriden.**—Sewage.—Septic tank and sewage filter, 250 lin. yds. of 6-in. glazed socket pipe sewer and incidental works, at Furnace End, over Whitacre, for R.D.C. A. W. Liggins, clerk, 12, Priory-st., Coventry. Dep. £1 1s.

**NOVEMBER 26.**

**Dundalk.**—Extension.—Of Dundalk water supply, for U.D.C. M. Sellars, Town Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer. Dep. £5.

**Llangefni.**—Improvements.—Providing and laying about 300 yds. of 4-in. cast-iron pipes, taking up and lowering about 200 yds. of 5-in. and 200 yds. of 3-in. pipes, inserting fittings, building float-valve chambers, etc., and cementation of open concrete-lined reservoir of 900,000 gallons capacity, for U.D.C. H. C. Adams, consulting engineer, 60, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4.

**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Piers.—Brick piers, draining and fencing at Red-st., for Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. R. C. Frain, engineer and general manager, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. Dep. £1.

**NOVEMBER 27.**

**Perth.**—Pipes.—2 reinforced concrete tanks, supplying and laying about 3½ miles of pipe from 3-in. to 1-in. dia., and other associated work, for farm water supply at Dupplin estate. Gilbert Thomson & Son, chartered civil engineer, 164, Bath-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

**NOVEMBER 28.**

**Cupar.**—Improvements.—At Clatto reservoir, for T.C. Bruce & Proudfoot, civil engineers, 63, Nicol-st., Kirkcaldy. Dep. £1.

**West Riding.**—Rebuilding.—Of spandrill and wing walls at Auckley-bridge, which carries a district road over River Torne at Auckley, Doncaster; widening of southern approach to Castleford Bridge, which carries the Leeds and Barnsdale (Hood Moor Branch) main road over River Aire, Castleford; footbridge adjoining Fernlee Bridge, which carries Greenfield and Shepley-lane Head main road over Chew Brook, Saddleworth, for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

**NOVEMBER 29.**

**Belgium.**—Canal.—Construction of Haccourt Briegden section of projected Liege-Antwerp Canal, for Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref A.X. 8663.)

**NOVEMBER 30.**

**Bucklow.**—Alterations.—Also additions, Dunham Massey sewage disposal works, for R.D.C. R. Curtis Gordon, E. and S., 24-26, Station-buildings

**Portsmouth.**—Sewers.—1,926 lin. yds. of foul and surface water sewers, varying from 9 in. to 36 in. in dia., manholes, etc., together with surface water pumping station and foul sewage pumping station, for T.C. R. J. Jenkins, City E. Dep. £5 5s

**Whiston.**—Sewers.—Laying and jointing of 15-in. and 18-in. concrete tube sewers, together with manholes and addition to sewage disposal works of one percolating filter 104 ft. in dia., additional humus tanks, with works connected therewith, for R.D.C. H. B. Ward, consulting engineer, 26, North John-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

**DECEMBER 2.**

**Brentwood.**—Sewage.—Additional humus tank, two additional sludge beds, two humus drying beds, alterations to existing humus tank, and other incidental work, at sewage disposal works, for Brentwood and Billericay Joint Sewage Committee. Willcox & Raikes, engineers, Birmingham. Dep. £3 3s.

**DECEMBER 3.**

**Cairo.** — Bridge. — Swing bridge over the Mahmondieh Canal at Kafr-el-Dawar, for Egyptian Government. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1 (Ref. A.X.8562.)

**Jedburgh.**—Pipes.—Constructing concrete tank near Castle, and for cutting tracks and laying jointing about 3½ miles of 6-in. cast-iron pipes, for T.C. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72a, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.

**South Mimms.**—Sewage.—Small suction tank and pumping station, and for provision, laying and jointing of an 8-in. pumping main of about 490 yds. in length and other appurtenant works, for R.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

**DECEMBER 4.**

**Hendon.** — Sewage Disposal. — Additions and alterations at Cannons-lane, Pinner, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

**DECEMBER 5.**

**London.**—Bridge.—Erection of Irrawaddy bridge, for the Director-General, India Store Department. Secretary, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

**DECEMBER 9.**

**Broadstairs and St. Peter's.**—Drainage.—2,200 yds. of stoneware and concrete pipe sewers of 9-in., 12-in., 15-in., 24-in., and 33-in. dia., together with all manholes, ventilating shafts and other appurtenant works; also construction of two screen chambers, the extension of existing 27-in. cast-iron outfall sewer, and construction of a new 30-in. cast-iron outfall sewer, for U.D.C. G. M. C. Taylor, E., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

**Egypt.**—Bridge.—Swing bridge over Bahr-el-Baqar drain, Charkieh Province, for Main Roads and Bridges Department, Cairo. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1 (Ref. A.X. 8705.)

**DECEMBER 10.**

**Wolverhampton.**—Sewage.—Detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, humus tanks, storm-water tanks, sludge digestion tanks, sludge drying beds effluent conduit and canal-crossing, together with manholes, pipe lines and other works, for C.B. Dodd & Watson, engineers, Wellington House, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Dep. £2.

**DECEMBER 12.**

**Nottingham.**—Drainage.—3,585 yds. of large dia. brick and concrete sewers, including about 1¼ miles of 6 ft. dia. brick sewer in tunnel, together with junction chambers, manholes and other appurtenant works, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £5.

**DECEMBER 19.**

**Johannesburg.**—Steelwork.—Supply and delivery only of constructional steelwork, etc., for engine shed and repair shop, Salt River, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 8742.)

**FEBRUARY 1, 1930.**

**Cairo.**—Bridge.—Over River Nile at Kasr-el-Nil, for Main Roads and Bridges Department. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 8704.)

## ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS

**NOVEMBER 25.**

**Beddington and Wallington.**—Improvements.—Part of Hawthorne-rd., for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S., 42, Woodcote-rd., Wallington.

**East Lothian (Western District).**—Drainage.—1½ miles 12-in., 15-in. and 18-in. concrete or fireclay pipes, and 9-in. cast-iron outfall, at Gullane, for C.C. Carter & Wilson, engineers, 51, Queen-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £2 2s.

**Hendon.**—Improvements.—To Wayside and St. George's-close, for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

**Mitcham.**—Making-up.—Of Manor-way (part of); North-gardens South-gardens, Valley-gardens, for U.D.C. S.

**Nuneaton.**—Sewers.—Trunk sewer at Attleborough, for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.E. and S. Den. £2 2s.

**Swinton and Pendlebury.**—Making-up.—Streets within districts, for U.D.C. H. Entwisle, E. and S.

**Widnes.**—Sewers.—New roads and sewers on south-easterly portion of Kingsway estate, for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

**NOVEMBER 26.**

**Barnet.**—Roadmaking.—Making-up Normandy-av. (section 2), for U.D.C. S.

**Dundalk.**—Water Supply.—Extension of water supply, for U.D.C. M. Sellars, Town Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer. Dep. £5.

**NOVEMBER 27.**

**Birmingham.**—Roads.—Reconstruction of Electricity, Witton, from Aston-lane to Deykin-av.; partial reconstruction Tame-rd., Witton, from Westwood-rd. to Electric-av.; laying of concrete flag paving in Pershore-rd., between Priory-rd and Hazelwell-st.; reconstruction of footways in Great Francis-st., for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2 each.

**NOVEMBER 28.**

**Cardiff.**—Kerbing.—1,000 lin. yds. of concrete kerb and tar paved footways, also construction 1,540 lin. yds. of 9-in. earthenware pipe surface water sewers, with manholes, etc., in Sully-rd., Sully, for R.D.C. W. Farrow, S., 20, Park-place.

**Ealing.**—Improvements.—Of Horsenden-lane, for T.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E.

**Edinburgh.** — Widening. — Also alteration of Lothian-rd., for T.C. City Road S.

**Lambeth.**—Road Making.—Making up and paving under apportionment of that portion of Electric-lane leading from Coldharbour-lane to Rushcroft-rd., Brixton, for the Lambeth B.C. Osmund Cattlin, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Brixton, S.W.2. Dep. £1 1s.

**NOVEMBER 29.**

**London.**—Sewer.—150 ft. of 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. brick sewer and about 300 ft. of brick sewer reinverting beneath Aldersgate-st. (M.R. station to City boundary), for Corporation. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

**Newton-Stewart.**—Main.—Supplying and laying about 2 miles of 8-in. water main, for T.C. B.S.

**NOVEMBER 30.**

**Ashford.**—Reconstruction.—Of two roads with reinforced concrete, for U.D.C. S., 5, North-st. Dep. £2 2s.

**Brierfield.**—Sewer.—Between Elland-rd. and Walverden-rd. (Edge End), for U.D.C. W. D. Haigh, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

**Burnham-on-Sea.**—Extension.—Laying out cemetery extension, including paths, drains, etc, new entrance, ejector station, tool house, etc., for Burnham and Burnham Without Joint Burial Committee. F. H. J. Gabbutt, architect and surveyor. Dep. £2 2s

**Chester.**—Road.—New by-pass road from the Chester-Birkenhead main road at Moston to Long lane, Upton, and widening and improving Long-lane, for R.D.C. Basil M. Trew, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

**Coulsdon.**—Drainage.—Of 3,150 yds. of 9-in. sewer, and 1,080 yds. of 12-in. sewer, together with all necessary manholes, etc., at Sanderstead (eastern portion), for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, S. Dep. £5 5s.

**Ware.**—Sewer.—Laying sewer at Broxbourne, for R.D.C. H. J. Jackson, S., Rye-rd., Hoddesdon.

**Ware.**—Main.—Extension of 3-in. water main in Bushby-av., Broxbourne, for R.D.C. H. J. Jackson, S., Rye-rd., Hoddesdon.

**Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.**—Resurfacing.—Also reconstruction of roads, Preston-rd. and Abbotsbury-rd., for T.C. R. W. Vine, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

**Whiston.**—Sewers.—Laying and jointing of 9-in. and 12 in. concrete tube sewers, together with manholes and sewage disposal works, near St Helens, for R.D.C. H. B. Ward, consulting engineer, 26, North John-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

**DECEMBER 2.**

**Ellesmere Port and Whitby.**—Roads.—On Grange Farm housing estate, for U.D.C. T. W. Francis, clerk. Dep. £5.

**Marlborough (Wilts).**—Widening.—Part of Herd st., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £3 3s.

**Nottingham.**—Pipe-laying.—Laying and jointing about 6,230 yds. of 18-in. cast-iron main, for T.C. F. W. Davies, engineer and general manager, Water Department, Castle Boulevard. Dep. £5 5s.

**Thornton Cleveleys.**—Making-up.—Princess-rd., Cleveleys; Brighton-av.; back Victoria-rd. North, Cleveleys (running between Brighton-av. and Cleveleys-av.); Clarence-av., Cleveleys (running between Cleveleys-av. and Richmond-av.); Henley-av., Cleveleys; Willoughby-av.; Chester-av., Cleveleys, (running between Cleveleys-av. and Richmond-av.); Ramper-gate, Cleveleys; Gordon-av., Thornton (running between Fleetwood-rd. and Longton-av.); Carlisle-grove, Thornton; Longton-av.; Rossendale-av. (running between Lawsons-rd. and Devonshire-av.); Lancaster-av., Thornton; Devonshire-av. (running between Lancaster-av. and Rossendale-av.); Bancroft-av., Thornton (running between Lawsons-rd. and Lancaster-av.), for U.D.C H Fenton, S.

**DECEMBER 3.**

**Bentley.**—Lay-out.—Playing fields and sowing down with grass, at New Middle school, for West Riding E.C. Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

**Colwyn Bay.**—Widening.—Berth-y-Glyd-rd. (extension), Llysfaen, for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S.

**Cowbridge.**—Diversion.—Also improvement of road in parishes of St. Donates and Marcross, for R.D.C. G. E. Morris, Highway Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

**Dover.**—Lay-out.—Proposed football ground and playing field at Crabble, for T.C. Wm. Boulton Smith, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

**Farnham.**—Waterworks.—Provision, laying and jointing of about 2,100 yds. of 10 in. dia. cast-iron pumping main, etc., for U.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

**DECEMBER 4.**

**Birmingham.**—Roads.—Laying of concrete flag paving in Tyburn-rd., between Salford-bridge and Kingsbury-rd.; laying of concrete flag paving in Hagley-rd., between Five-ways and Monument-rd. and between Sandon-rd. and Barnsley-rd.; reconstruction of Sandy-lane, Bordesdey; reconstruction of footways in Yardley-rd., Acocks-green; reconstruction of Asylum-rd., Aston, for T.C H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2 each.

**Clacton.**—Sewer.—2,900 yds. of 21-in. and 30-in. concrete tube sewers, together with manholes, ventilating shafts and other appurtenant works, at Holland Haven, for U.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

**Hendon.**—Making-up.—Elmcroft-crescent, Pinner, and accommodation road, rear of Premier-parade, Edgware, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £3 3s.

**Hendon.**—Sewer.—Main outfall sewer at Pinner, comprising laying of 2,116 yds. of 27-in., 24-in. and 21-in. concrete tubes, 550 yds. of 12-in. and 9-in. stoneware pipes, with manholes, branch drains, etc., for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

**Hove.**—Paving.—Laying new paving, providing lighting, and other works in connection therewith in Palmeira-av. (between Cromwell-rd. and Lansdown-rd., and Eaton-rd. (between Palmeira-av. and Salisbury-rds); also for making up roadway, laying new paving and channelling, relaying kerbing, and providing lighting, and other works in connection therewith, in Middleton-av., for T.C. T. R. Humble, B.S.

**Wembley.**—Making-up.—St. Andrew's-av.; St. Andrew's-close; Harrowdene-rd.; for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. each.

**Wembley.**—Sewer.—3¼ miles of 18-in., 24-in. and 36-in. concrete tube soil sewer, including all necessary manholes and ventilating columns, for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

**DECEMBER 5.**

**Coulsdon and Purley.**—Making-up.—Of Woodcote-drive, Purley, for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, S. Dep. £1 1s.

**Newton Abbot.**—Roads.—Road works on Milber estate, for U.D.C. S.

**Southend-on-Sea.**—Making-up.—Of Fermoy-rd., Sec. 1, Daines-close, Highfield-close, and sewering of Gainsborough-drive, Sec. 3, and Shakespeare-av., for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1.

**DECEMBER 7.**

**Ravenfield.**—Asphalting.—At Council school, for West Riding E.C. A. Adcock, divisional clerk, Education Office, Godstone-rd., Rotherham.

**DECEMBER 9.**

**East Barnet Valley.**—Reconstruction.—At Pricklers Hill, on Great North-rd., from County Boundary to junction of Station-rd., for U.D.C. C. M. Barnes, E. and S. Dep. £10.

**Kent.**—Road.—Highway, 80 ft. wide, with 30 ft. carriageway, from Herne Bay-Canterbury-rd. at Eddington to junction with Canterbury-Margate road at Frost-lane, St. Nicholas-at-Wade, for C.C. C.S., St. Peter-st., Maidstone.

**Tendring.**—Sewerage.—Laying of 6-in., 9-in. and 12-in. sewers, with manholes and ventilators, at Holland-on-Sea, for R.D.C. F. G. Vincent-Brown, S.

**DECEMBER 10.**

**Bushey.**—Resurfacing.—With tarmacadam, about 14,859 yds. super. of Hillside-rd., Roseberry-rd., Merry Hill-mount, Victoria-rd., Belmont-rd., Grantham-rd. and Otterspool-lane, including other contingent works, for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, E. and S.

**Gosforth.**—Improvements.—At junction of Coxlodge-rd. and Fawdon-rd., consisting of tarmacadam carriageways, flagged footways, etc., for U.D.C. G. Nelson.

**DECEMBER 11.**

**Hemsworth.**—Sewer.—Laying and jointing of approximately 275 yds. of 24-in. cast-iron sewer, together with necessary manholes, etc., in South Elmsall, for R.D.C. W. T. Lynam, E. Dep. £1 1s.

**DECEMBER 18.**

**Clacton.**—Drainage.—Laying about 2,350 lin. yds. of 36 in. by 24 in. to 27 in by 18 in. concrete tubes, and 1,630 lin. yds. of 18 in., 15 in., 12 in. and 9 in. stoneware pipes, with manholes and other incidental works, for U.D.C. W. Aiston, S. Dep. £5 5s.

**NO DATE.**

**Glamorganshire.**—Water Supply.—Laying of water to course at Pyle and Kenfig Golf Club. W. A. Ridewood, secretary, Clubhouse, Waun-y Mer, near Porthcawl.

**Lepton.**—Sewers.—Also making of roads on Oak Tree estate. E. G. Hollingworth, architect and surveyor, Council Offices, Lepton.

**Stanley.**—Repairs.—To playgrounds, including tarspraying, at Newton Hill Council school, for West Riding E.C. P. Beaumont, W.R. Education Office, 8, St. John's North, Wakefield.

## Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

**NOVEMBER 26.**

**Isle of Sheppey.**—W. F. Mills will sell, without reserve, at the Royal Air Force Depot, Eastchurch, Government surplus buildings, timber and building materials. Auctioneer, Rear of Brent Station

**NOVEMBER 28.**

★**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, without reserve, removed for convenience of sale, at their Sale Rooms, No. 35, Newington Green, Islington, 700 new doors, etc. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, N.16.

**DECEMBER 3.**

**Cheshire.**—Henry F. Cobb will sell, by direction of the Prison Commissioners, in twenty-seven lots, at the Estate Exchange, 46, Fountain-st., Manchester, extensive freehold premises, known as H.M. Prison, Knutsford, with residential property, comprising governor's house and grounds, and 23 freehold residences at Knutsford. Auctioneer, 17, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1.

**DECEMBER 5.**

**Wimbledon.**—Grant Stevenson & Co. will sell (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) at "The Compton Hall," Compton-rd., Wimbledon, S.W., Freehold Building Plots at Wimbledon. Auctioneers, Airspado House, Holland Park-av., W.11.

**DECEMBER 10.**

★**Barnet.**—Wheeler & Wright will sell, by order of the Friern Barnet Urban District Council, freehold land, Oakleigh-rd., N.20, shop sites, Oakleigh-rd., N.20, at the Tally-Ho, N.12. Auctioneers, High-rd., Whetstone, N.20.

## Public Appointments

**NOVEMBER 25.**

**Barrow-in-Furness** — Architectural Assistant required in the Borough Engineer's Dept. by the Barrow-in-Furness B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness.

**Southgate.**—Draughtsman required in the Surveyor's Department of the Council, by the Southgate U.D.C. A. E. Lauder, clerk and solicitor, Southgate Town Hall, Palmer's Green, N.13. (Form on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.)

**NOVEMBER 26.**

★**West Hartlepool.**—Architectural Assistant required in the Borough Engineer's Department, by the West Hartlepool Corporation. Francis Durkin, Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, West Hartlepool.

**NOVEMBER 27.**

**London.**—Abstracting and Billing Assistant (temporary) required by the L.C.C. in the Quantities and Measuring Division of the Architect's Department. Architect, The County Hall, Westminster-bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)

★**Lowestoft.**—Architectural Draughtsman for a temporary period of two years required by the Lowestoft B.C. S. W. Mobbs, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor and Architect, Town Hall, Lowestoft.

**NOVEMBER 29.**

★**Nottingham.**—Assistant Quantity Surveyor in the City Engineer's and Surveyor's Dept. required by the Nottingham Corporation. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham. Endorsed "Assistant Quantity Surveyor."

**NOVEMBER 30.**

★**Norfolk.**—Junior Architectural Assistant on the temporary staff of the County Surveyor's Department, required by the Norfolk County Council. S. H. Warren, County Surveyor, 9, Queen-street, Norwich, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

★**Nottingham.**—Assistant Quantity Surveyor required in the City Engineer's and Surveyor's Department, by the Nottingham City Council. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham.

**DECEMBER 2.**

★**Bristol.**—Draughtsman in the Town Planning Office of the City Engineer, by the Bristol City Council. Lessel S. McKenzie, City Engineer, Town Planning Department, 51, Prince Street, Bristol.

★**Eastbourne.** — Temporary Town Planning Assistant in the Borough Engineer's Office required by the Eastbourne Borough Council. Leslie Roseveare, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Eastbourne.

★**Letchworth.**—Temporary Clerk of Works required by the Letchworth U.D.C. George Brown, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Broadway-chambers, Letchworth.

★**Kent.**—Junior Architectural Assistant required in the Architect's Department by the Kent Education Committee. E. Salter Davies, Director of Education, Springfield, Maidstone.

★**Gloucestershire.**—Architectural Assistant in the office of the Architect to the E.C. required by the Gloucestershire E.C. (temporary appointment). R. S. Phillips, County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

**DECEMBER 6.**

★**Durham.**—Architectural Assistant required by the Durham C.C. A. J. Dawson, Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham.

★**Dudley.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required by the Dudley B.C. in the Borough Engineer's Department. F. H. Gibbons, Borough Engineer and Housing Director, Municipal Offices, Dudley.

**Surrey.**—Architectural Assistant required in the Department of the Surveyor of County Buildings, for the Surrey C.C. Clerk to the Council, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

**DECEMBER 7.**

★**Bradford.**—Temporary Assistant Quantity Surveyor required by the Bradford City Council. City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

**Worcestershire.**—Clerk of Works required for the extension of the Grammar school at Halesowen, Worcestershire, for the Worcestershire C.C. A. W Priestley, Dir. of Edu., County Education Office, 37, Foregate-st., Worcester.

**NO DATE.**

★**Glamorgan.**—Temporary Quantity Surveyor required in the County School Architect's Department (Eastern Division), by the Glamorgan C.C. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff.

# PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians, B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education, M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E. Borough Architect B.A.; Architect, A

**Aberdeen.** — Schemes of improvements foreshadowed in provisional order for which Corporation is applying.

**Alfreton.**—R. F. Ward, S. to U.D.C., preparing plans for 34 houses in Alfreton and 12 in Stanercotes.

**Alfreton.**—British Legion proposing headquarters Grange-st.

**Ashingdon.**—Staff room with lavatory accommodation be provided at £160 by Essex E.C.

**Ashton-under-Lyne.**—Lancashire C.C. propose secondary school at Audenshaw for 300 scholars, at £34,000. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston.

**Altrincham.**—Col. G. Westcott, architect, 13, Bridge-st., Manchester, prepared plans for shopping centre in Barrington-rd.

**Aylesbury.**—T.C. decided to submit to M.H. scheme for construction by-pass road from Market-sq. to Oxford-rd. Cost about £84,000.

**Barking.**—Essex E.C. recommend £3,732 for purchase of site, etc., for Technical college.

**Barnet.**—Herts C.C. decided Surveyor (Col. Prescott) should prepare plans and estimates for junior mixed and infants' school at Underhill, to contain eight classrooms, together with central hall.

**Barnet, Herts.**—C.C. sanctioned installation electric light Byng-rd. County Council school, at £150.

**Barnsley.**—Wm. Sugden & Sons, Ltd., Empire Mills, Stocks-lane, proposing additions to factory. Plans by R. Castle & Sons, Midland Bank-chams., Cleckheaton.

**Beeston.**—U.D.C. propose 130 houses on Wollaton-rd. and Derby-rd. sites. Tenders to be invited.

**Belfast.**—Smithfield Market, in centre of city, is to go. Plans being prepared for modern four-story motor garage on site, while on four frontages there will be provision for up-to-date shops.

**Bexley.**—U.D.C. approved: Development Long-lane and Bedonwell-rd., and erection of 60 houses, for Cox Bros.; 17 bungalows, Basildon-rd. and 16 bungalows, Brampton-rd., D. C. Bowyer, submitted by A. H. Jennings; 6 houses, Menin-rd., for Derrick Construction Co.; alterations St. Michael's church hall, Wickham-lane, Rev. R. Williams; 4 houses, Ruskin-drive, and houses Ruskin-av., for McConnell; 10 houses, Clyffe-av., W. Norman; 2 houses, Danson-rd., 8 houses, Bexley Heath by-pass, and 2 Lodge-lane, A. G. Elms; 42 houses, Wickham-st., J. Stevens & Sons, submitted by A. Hargreaves; 6 houses, Ethronvi-rd., W. & A. Smith; store, 115, Broadway, F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; shops and tenements, 117 and 117a, Broadway, E. H. O Ainslie.

**Birmingham.**—Two schools at Perry Barr proposed by E.C. Larger school is to be in Dulwich-rd. and cost about £53,500. Architects, Wood & Kendrick & E. F. Reynolds, 57, Colmore-row. Other school in Twickenham-rd. Cost £26,500. Plans by H. T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A., Norwich Union-chams., Congreve-st.—Church hall in Ivor-rd. Cost over £6,000.

**Birmingham.**—Ansell's Brewery, Ltd., Park-rd., Ashton, proposing licensed premises at Yardley Wood-rd. Plans by H. W. Hobbiss, A.R.I.B.A., 33, New Hall-st.

**Birstall.**—Plans approved for 30 houses by —. Naylor at Howden Clough.

**Blackburn.**—B.E. preparing plans for school at Intake for 400 scholars.

**Black Notley.**—Essex C.C. recommend new buildings and lay-out of grounds at Sanatorium at £2,824.

**Blackpool.**—Congregation, Alexandra Congregational Church, South Shore, raising funds for improvements to edifice to cost £1,500.

**Blackpool.**—Board, Victoria Hospital, propose hospital buildings on site adjoining Whinney Heys Hall. Architects, J. S. Gibson & Gordon, FF.R.I.B.A., 5, Old Bond-st., W.1. Cost £100,000

**Blackwell.**—Members, Parish Church (Vicar, Rev. T. S. Hudson), proposes church hall in Primrose-hill, at £1,000.

**Bognor Regis.**—S. to U.D.C. is to prepare plans for improvement of western bandstand.

**Bolton-on-Dearne.**—U.D.C. propose mortuary, to cost £750.

**Boston.**—Joint Committee, Fever Hospital, proposing extensions at hospital. Plans by D. G. Cockrill, B.S.

**Bradford.**—St. Stephen's Church Council, West Bowling, propose to provide memorial chapel in north transept..

**Braintree.**—Essex C.C. recommend £133 for fencing at Intermediate school.

**Bromsgrove.**—E.C. propose to provide additional accommodation for 100 pupils at Watt Close Council School. A site in Bromsgrove, upon which to erect senior school, and senior school, at Rubery to accommodate 400 children.

**Bromley.**—T.C. approved: 12 houses, Murray-av., H. F. Thoburn.

**Burnley.**—B.E. preparing plans for 176 additional houses, for Corporation.

**Bury.**—Plans been prepared by B.E. for music pavilion, Rochdale-rd. Park.

**Caernarvonshire.**—C.C. decided upon road schemes to cost £102,322.

**Caterham.**—U.D.C. approved additions, Cottage Hospital, Caterham Valley, Trustees, Caterham Cottage Hospital; three pairs semi-detached houses, Church-lane, Warlingham, H. Tilling.

**Causeway Green.**—Existing C. of E. day school buildings condemned and new junior school to accommodate 120 children be erected to replace them.

**Caversham.**—H. & G. Simonds, Ltd., brewers, Reading, to rebuild "Star Inn," South View-av. Plans by Chas. Smith & Son, of 164, Friar-st.

**Chailey.**—R.D.C. approved: 8 villas at St. Andrew's-rd., Ditchling, A. Chapman.

**Chatham.**—T.C. approved:—15 houses, Rochester-st., Mrs. Simmons; 7 houses, Albert-rd., C. J. Howard.

**Chesterfield.**—Women's medical ward of Chesterfield Royal hospital, announced that it had been decided to proceed with ward of 30 beds at £10,000. The ward will be built on nurses' hard tennis court. Further accommodation will be required for nursing and domestic staff.

**Chesterfield.**—Corporation inviting tenders for convenience, Jawbones-hill. —. Vincent, 2, Glumangate, surveyor.

**Chesterton.**—R.D.C. considering purchase of land for housing purposes at Oakington, Trumpington, Little Shelford, Milton, Grant Chester, Dry Drayton and Comberton

**Cleckheaton.**—Plans been approved for extensions, foundry, Oxford-rd., for Heywood & Porteus, Ltd.

**Colchester.**—T.C. to acquire land on Ipswich-Harwich-rds. for housing.—Rough estimate of £10,000 for rebuilding and adaptation of premises, Osborne-st., for office, storeroom etc., accommodation, for Electricity Supply Department, been recommended.



**Colchester.**—Essex C.C. recommend £34,081 for by-pass road and £2,025 for railway bridge widening.

**Coulsdon and Purley.**—U.D.C. approved: G. Peskett, 2 detached houses and garages, Riddlesdown-av., Purley; A. D. Sanderson, additional bedrooms, etc., Selsdon Park hotel, Sanderstead; J. P. Warren, 28 semi-detached houses, 2 detached houses and garages, Norman-av., Derrick-av. and Gordon-av., Sanderstead; Thomas & Son, 6 semi-detached and 3 detached houses, The Vale, Coulsdon; Barnett & Copeland, 4 semi-detached houses, Marlpit-lane, Coulsdon; Thomas & Son, 8 detached and 10 semi-detached houses, The Vale, Coulsdon. U.D.C. resolved that architects be instructed to invite electricians to submit quotations for lighting installation at Council Offices.—Application to be made to M.H. for sanction £16,219 for provision of sewerage scheme for Upper Sanderstead. Tenders are to be invited.

**Dagenham.**—Plans for jetty, 1,902 ft. long, for Ford Motor Co., at their works been approved by Port of London Authority.

**Dagenham.**—Essex E.C. recommend £3,581 for purchase of site for secondary school.—For widening High-rd. railway bridge, C.C. recommend £4,400.

**Darlington.**—Alterations branch banking premises, Yorkshire Penny Bank, High-row, Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 3, Park-place, Leeds.

**Darlington.**—Chemical and Insulating Co., Ltd., proposing extend factory at Cockerton.

**Dartford.**—U.D.C. purchased land, Heath-lane, for housing scheme and negotiating for site in Howard-lane, for rehousing scheme. S. E. Tiffin.

**Derry.**—Tender at £309 been accepted by Guardians for electric light in workhouse.

**Dewsbury.**—It is proposed to acquire Moore-place for adaptation building hostel by Trustees of Wayfarers' Benevolent Association, at £500.

**Dinas Powis.**—Parishioners of St. Andrew's raised £8,000 for church.

**Doncaster.**—Warwicks & Richardsons, Ltd., 142, Wharncliffe-st., Hull, propose alterations and additions, "Nags Head," St. Sepulchre-gate. Architect, T. H. Johnson, Priory-place.

**Doncaster.**—T.C. approved compulsory acquisition of land for widening Printing Office-st., and Thorne-rd. Cost about £106,000.

**Dublin.**—Following plans for new buildings been approved by City Architect:—Alexandra-rd., North wall, offices, Texas Co. of Ireland, Ltd.; Dean Swift-av., 28 houses, G. M. Linzell

**Dublin.**—Minister of Local Government approved raising £10,000 for public sanitary conveniences.

**Dudley.**—Dudley Co-operative Society, Ltd., Holloway-chams., Priory-place, acquired site, Priory-estate for dairy, to cost £20,000.

**Dudley.**—Housing Committee instructed B.E. to prepare scheme for 500 houses on Priory estate.

**Durham.**—C.C. approved £8,000,000 roads scheme It includes roads, bridges and road reconstruction.

**Ealing.**—T.C. approved: 33 to 53 (odd), Carberry-av., 11 houses and garages, A. G. S. Lyford, West Lodge, West Acton, W.3; Church-av., Northolt, transformer chamber, for Uxbridge and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Waterloo-rd., Uxbridge; 1, New Broadway, Uxbridge-rd., reconstruction of store, for T. Day & Co., surveyors, Robins, Gore & Mercer, 205, Wardour-st., W.1; Eastcote-av., 24 houses and 12 garages, Langley & Robinson, 237, Golders Green-rd., N.W.11; road off Horsenden-lane, 8 houses, A. Sanderson & Sons, architects, A. S. R. Ley & Sons, 214, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; Greenford-rd., 40 houses, Walton Heath Land Co., Ltd., Richard Costain & Sons, Fitzalan House, Arundel-st., W.C.2; 58 to 90 (even), Corringway, 17 houses and garages, Haymills, Ltd., 1, Grand-parade, Forty-lane, Wembley Park; Deans-rd., 5 houses and 7 garages and store, S. & E. Bond, 87, Deans-rd., Hanwell, W.7; Ealing-rd., Northolt, 10 shops and flats, Estates Improvement Trust, Ltd., architects, T. P. Bennett & Son, 41, Bedford-row, W.C.1; Greenford-av., 2 shops and flats, Fuller, Smith & Turner, builders, The Great Western Land Co., Ltd., Greenford-av., W.7; Boston-rd., 6 shops and flats, Reinforced Concrete Houses, Ltd., Adelphi-ter. House, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi; Greenford-av., 2 houses, for G. Bailey, architect, R. J. Ward, 107, Uxbridge-rd., Ealing; 33, Haven Green, alterations at rear, United Dairies, Ltd., (Estate Department); 34, Palace-court, Bayswater, W.2; 3, Haven Green-mews, conversion of stable into garage, United Dairies, Ltd. (Estate Department); Albert-rd., transformer, Corporation of Ealing; 10, Florence-rd., alterations and additions, for R. T. Smith, architect, Mr. G. Gordon Stanham, 26 and 27, Bush-lane, Cannon-st., E.C.4; Ruislip-rd., 4 houses and 3 garages, Tucker & Warren, 113, Studland-rd., Hanwell.

**East Thurrock.**—For additional classrooms at Council school, Essex E.C. recommend £2,328.

**Glasgow.**—Shelter at Cardonald-park for Corporation at cost of £550. Surveyor, T. Sommers.

**Godalming.**—Widening Godalming bridge on Portsmouth road will cost £5,900.

**Guildford.**—H. J. Foot, Dallington Lodge, Moore-rd., proposes shops and offices, Woodbridge-rd. Plans by F. Hodgson, High-st. Cost £5,000.

**Halton.**—Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, architects, 3, Park-place, Leeds, prepared plans for Congregational chapel and schools.

**Harrogate.**—Frank Tranmer, A.R.I.B.A., Westminster-chams., Station-parade, preparing plans for masonic buildings, Station-av., off North Park-rd. Cost £8,000

**Harrow.**—Scheme for development Dabbs Hill estate, off Eastcote-lane, under consideration. It is proposed to build about 1,500 houses.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

**Harrogate.**—Masonic Temple erected upon site in Station-av., at £8,000.

**Hatfield Heath.**—Repairs and improvements to school, for Essex E.C., at £200.

**Hayes.**—New Methodist hall, costing £15,000, to be erected.

**Haywards Heath.**—U.D.C. to spend £25,816 on 56 houses.

**Hebburn.**—U.D.C. received sanction from M.H to erect 28 flats at £17,480.

**Heckmondwike.**—G. H. Hill & Sons, civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester, engineers for reservoir at Dunthorne, for Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Waterworks Board.

**Hendon.**—L.C.C. recommend, subject to consent of M.H., site at Thirleby-rd. and Gervase-rd., Watling estate, be sold to Westminster Diocesan Trustees for religious purposes; and site at Orange Hill House, Orange Hill-rd., be sold to an organisation of Dominican nuns for educational purposes.

**Hill Top (Worcester).**—Extension to Council school to accommodate 120 additional pupils. A new block to accommodate 150 juniors is to be erected.

**Hornchurch.**—Portable building at Park-lane school, for Essex E.C., at £2,210.

**Horton.**—L.C.C. recommend, subject to approval of plans by M.H., £612 be approved in respect of enlargement of "C" hospital at Horton mental hospital.

**Hove.**—T.C.'s application for £60,800 for works of sewerage and face water drainage been subject of M.H. inquiry.

**Hove.**—Housing Committee of T.C. to proceed with preliminary arrangements for further 100 houses on Knoll Estate.

**Hyde.**—Plans passed: Shops and billiard hall, Borough Arcade, Hyde. W. Stansfield; dining rooms, etc., Newton House. Muslin-st., British Leather Cloth Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

**Ilford.**—For accommodation on playing fields at boys' school, Essex E.C. recommend £690.

**Keighley.**—E. J. Felgate, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices, preparing plans for garage, Hard Ing-lane, for Corporation.

**Keighley.**—Funds being raised by Keldrick Parish Church (Vicar, Rev. C. E. V. Hodge), for parochial hall.

**Knaresborough.**—Inquiry been held regarding application by U.D.C. for £16,700 for sewage disposal works.

**Lancaster.**—Members Parish Church, Gressingham, proposing heating apparatus in church.—Lancaster and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., acquired site, Slyne-rd., Skerton, for premises.

**Laoighis.**—C.C. approved £2,600 for providing medical officer's residence and dispensary for Castletown district, and £1,000 for dispensary and caretaker's residence at Durrow.

**Leeds.**—Leeds Girls' High School to have library on adjacent site, at £6,000.

**Leeds.**—Electricity Committee propose two transformer stations.

**Leicestershire.**—C.C. approved schemes for relief in county.

**Leyton.**—For reconstruction of Lea Bridge Essex C.C. recommend £2,215.

**Limerick.**—£14,755 is sum estimated by Engineer to Limerick County Board of Health as necessary for completion County Hospital.

**Limerick.**—C.C. agreed to raise £1,600 for residence for Crean Dispensary.

**Littlehampton.**—County Bench granted permission to G. Radford, of Beach hotel, to proceed with plans for bed rooms, sitting rooms, and bath rooms of new wing.

**Little Heath.**—Herts C.C. sanctioned hot water heating system to Little Heath County Council school, at £200.

**London (Bermondsey).**—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £7,650 for housing purposes.—B.C. recommend purchase of land and erection of eighty-four flats at Acorn Yard, Rotherhithe-st., and also recommend application be made for sanction to £83,100 for purposes.—Council received sanction to borrowing £45,141 for sewer reconstruction works, and formal sanction to borrowing £2,345 for purchase of sites in Jacob-st. and Bermondsey-st. for public washhouses.

**London (Eltham).**—L.C.C. recommend £38,150 for provision of traffic circuses at junctions of South Circular-rd. with (i) Eltham-rd., (ii.) Eltham bypass, and (iii.) Well Hall-rd., and widening carriageway in certain parts of South Circular-rd.

**London (Fulham).**—B.C. to borrow £225 for purchase of land rear of 13, Avonmore-rd. for electricity sub-station.

**London (Fulham).**—Open-air swimming bath is proposed.

**London (Southwark).**—Holy Trinity Church, Southwark, is being restored.

**London (Stoke Newington).**—B.C. received sanction from Electricity Commission to borrowing £1,241, the cost of acquisition property for site of sub-station in Southern Area.

**London (Wandsworth).**—B.C. approved:—Myall Bros., alterations and additions to 149 to 155, Mitcham-rd., Tooting; E. Clarke & Sons, 4 houses with garages, Coombemartin-rd., Southfield, W. F. Cayzer & Son, pavilion, The Firs, Clarence-rd., Clapham South; H. D. Harding, Ltd., 5 garages with 2 flats over rear 35, Tooting Bec-gardens; A. Soden, 6 houses adjoining 33, Abbotswood-rd., Streatham; Blake Bros., lock-up garages at rear of premises in Upper Tooting-rd., between Ansell-rd. and Hebden-rd., Balham; J. Lovell & Son, 36 flats junction Twilley-st. and Esparto-st., Springfield; J. Garrett & Sons, Ltd., alterations to County of London Electric Supply Co.'s sub-station, Broadwater-rd., Tooting; Wm. Harbrow (1928), pavilion, Hurlingham Yacht Club's premises, 43a, Deodar rd., Putney.

**Loughborough.**—T.C. approved: Block of shops with premises over, High-st., Loughborough Sites, Ltd.; five houses, Wharncliffe-rd., J. L. Ford; additions to Liberal Club, Baxter-gate; warehouse, Nottingham-rd., Towles, Ltd.

**Lowestoft.**—E.C. recommend Central school to accommodate approximately 450 girls and boys in St. Peter's-st.; school for senior girls in Church-rd. and Roman Hill districts; senior departments in vicinity of Kirkley Run.—B.S. is to prepare plans for schools foreshadowed above, including any necessary alterations and additions to existing schools, and subject to approval of B. of E. tenders to be invited. Subject to approval Council are to utilise for elementary school purposes land adjoining Church-rd. school.

**Lowestoft.**—T.C. considered new school accommodation in borough. It is estimated that proposed new schools will cost £60,000.

**Lutterworth.**—R.D.C. propose 22 houses.

**Malvern.**—Managers, Parochial school, propose extensions, at £2,000.

**Manchester.**—J. T. Scott proposing sixty houses, Kingwood-rd., Wold-av., Hove-drive and Santon-av., Withington. Plans by P. C. Larmuth, architect, King-st.—Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., have scheme in preparation for premises, Rochdale-rd., Collyhurst. Plans by society's architect (Mr. Fielding), Downing-st.—J. A. Taylor is to erect market hall and lock-up shops on Barlow Moor-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Plans by E. Dawson, architect, 49, Deansgate.—Chester Investment Syndicate, Ltd., proposing alterations premises at Cafe Royal, Peter-st., and Bootle-st. Plans by Elcock & Sutcliffe, architects, 21, Northumberland-av., W.C.2.—Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., Regent Brewery, proposing alterations "Princess Inn," 607, Rochdale-rd, Collyhurst. Plans by Brameld & Smith, architects, 4, Cannon-st.

**Mansfield.**—School on site, Carter-lane, for E.C. Surveyor, W. Thompson, Market-st.

**Matlock.**—B. Widdows, St. James-chams., Derby, preparing plans for "Florence Nightingale" hall at Holloway, near Matlock.

**Meanwood.**—Site been acquired junction of Stainbeck-lane, with Stainbeck-rd., for church for Leeds Congregational Union.

**Mexborough.**—Rev. Canon Leteux, of St. Alban's Church, Denaby Main, near Rotherham, proposing church. Plans by Holtom & Fox, architects, Corporation-st., Dewsbury.

**Middlesbrough.**—Rev. Father J. Claus proposing Church of St. Philomena, in Linthorpe-rd. Plans by J. Coomans, of Ypres (Belgium), and R. R. Kitching, F.R.I.B.A., of Kitching & Archibald, architects, 21, Albert-rd., Middlesbrough.

**Middlesex.**—C.C. received M.H. sanction for £10,171, for erection secondary school in Drayton Bridge-rd., Hanwell, and £5,400 for extensions, Chiswick Polytechnic Institute.

**Milnrow.**—D.C. to erect further batch 50 houses on Holt estate.

**Montgomeryshire.**—C.C. adopted resolution instructing Main Roads Committee to prepare scheme for road construction to cost £39,000.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne.**—Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, architects, 54, Grey-st., preparing plans for swimming baths at Royal Grammar School.



**Newcastle.**—Directors, Co-operative Society, Ltd., considering development scheme affecting central premises, Newgate-st., at between £200,000 and £300,000.

**Newcastle.**—Building operations expected to start soon on 13 acre site at Fenham, which governors, Dame Allan's school, Newcastle, have acquired for proposed school.

**Newcastle.**—Relief schemes at £1,039,350 approved by City Council.

**Newcastle-under-Lyme.**—G. Hollins, A.R.I.B.A., and R. L. Jones, of Lloyd's Bank-chams., architects for shop premises for Silverdale Co-operative Society, Ltd., Crown-st.

**Northwood.**—Metropolitan and L. & N.E. Joint Railway Committee propose shops on bridge carrying Green-lane over railway near Northwood Station

**Nottingham.**—Block of shops and offices with basements on site, Friar-lane. Plans by Calvert & Jessop, A.R.I.B.A., Low-pavement.—Y.W.C.A. centre be erected at corner of Shakespeare and Sherwood-sts.

**Okehampton.**—T.C. considering school extensions.

**Pitsea.**—Additional office at accommodation and portable building, for Essex E.C., at £120 and £1,857.—C.C. recommend £500 for land, fencing, etc.

**Preston.**—Longridge Cricket Club Committee proposing pavilion on cricket ground.

**Purfleet.**—For staff room, etc., at Garrison Hill school, Essex E.C. recommend £169.

**Raheen.**—Clare County Board of Health under consideration proposal to spend £298 on laundry at hospital.

**Rayleigh.**—Essex E.C. recommend £310 for additional land.

**Reading.**—"Four Horse Shoes" public-house, corner Long Bann-lane, to be rebuilt for South Berks Brewery Co., Ltd. F. G. Sainsbury, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 154, Friar-st.

**Redcar.**—Corporation's £25,000 scheme for open-air bathing pool, covered baths, and boating pool been subject of M.H. inquiry.

**Romford.**—Essex E.C. recommend £1,091 for additional classrooms at London-rd. school, also £1,198 for additional land.—For reconstruction of South-st. railway bridge C.C. recommend £1,716.

**Rotherham.**—Members, Parish Church (Rev. Canon Morgan, Vicar), raising funds for mission church of St. James'. Cost £6,000.—Funds being raised by members Parish Church for parochial hall. Cost £2,000. (Vicar, Rev. H. R. Iverson.)

**Runcorn.**—S. to R.D.C. prepared plans for reservoir, Manley-rd., Frodsham.

**Scarborough.**—Committee of South Cliff Golf Club proposing golf club-house to cost £4,000. Architect, O. N. Sanderson, L.R.I.B.A., 18, York-place.

**Shelf.**—Council proposing to build mortuary at The Grove, at £580. Mr. Oddy is the architect.

**Skipton.**—J. Hartley & Son, Swadford-chams., architects for hospital at Whinfield site.

**Skelmanthorpe.**—U.D.C. approved: Bakehouse for Co-operative Society; alterations, Nortonthorpe Mills.

**South Cork.**—County Board of Public Assistance under consideration scheme to provide hospital for 200 cases, at £14,000.

**South Shields.**—B. of E. approved plans by E.C. for junior schools (864 pupils), at £21,600.

**South Mimms.**—17 houses, Mutton-lane. Architects, S. Warboys & Sons, Potters Bar.

**Stourport.**—E.C. propose senior school to accommodate 400 children.

**Sudbury.**—Council passed plans for 34 additional houses, Sudbury Heights-av. by A. Graham.

**Thorpe.**—Eastern Highways Committee of Norfolk C.C. considering new road at Thorpe, to cost about £124,000.

**Tottenham.**—L.C.C. recommend £325 for repairs to 86 and 87, Risley-av., White Hart-lane estate.

**Wakefield.**—City Council propose 50 houses at Lupsett and 150 houses at Eastmoor. Plans by City Architect, P. Morris, L.R.I.B.A.

**West Moseley.**—Improvements, St. Peter's Church, is shortly to be put in hand. Architect, Diocesan Surveyor, A. J. Stedman, F.R.I.B.A., Carlton-chams., 12, Regent-st., S.W.1.

**Weybridge.**—U.D.C. recommend surveyor report on suitable site for additional houses.

**Wigan.**—Sanction being applied for to borrow additional £500 for adapting first and second floors of proposed building for use as flats instead of offices by Electricity Committee.

**Winchester.**—City E. submitted scheme for Central Depot on land at Bar End, at £2,245.

**Woodford.**—For removal and re-erection of cycle sheds, Essex E.C. recommend £230.

**Workington.**—H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., architect, preparing plans for maternity ward at infirmary.

**Wribbenhall.**—E.C. propose to extend Council school buildings as senior school to serve Bewdley and Wribbenhall districts.

**Yarmouth.**—T.C. adopted for relief works following:—Extension of Marine Parade South, £12,100; concrete stand, Wellesley Recreation Ground, £509, filling in and constructing new dykes on east side of Caister-rd., £2,681; repair of Breydon Wall, £3,414; B.E. to submit plans and estimates for slipper and swimming baths, with suggestions of suitable sites and alternatively estimates for slipper baths only.

**Yiewsley and Drayton.**—Surveyor to U.D.C. submitted drawings for proposed bowls and tennis pavilion and Council instructed to proceed by direct labour.

**Yorkshire.**—Scheme for Sunday school for Woodseats in Sheffield (Brunswick) circuit been sanctioned by Wesleyan Chapel Committee at £5,700. School will accommodate 400 children.—At Clifton, in Rotherham circuit, enlargement and alteration scheme is to be carried out at £376.

# PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

**Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.**

## BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Best Stocks | 4 5 6 |
| Second Hard Stocks | 3 19 6 |

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flettons, at King's Cross | 2 12 3 | Best Blue Pressed Staffs | 9 5 0 |
| Do., grooved for Plaster | 2 14 3 | Do. Bullnose | 9 15 0 |
| Do., Bullnose | 3 7 3 | Blue Wire Cuts | 7 5 0 |

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
2½ in. ..... 8 11 0 3 in. ..... 10 3 0

Glazed Bricks—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers | 21 0 0 | D'ble Str'tch'rs | 29 10 0 |
| | | D'ble Headers | 26 10 0 |
| Headers | 20 10 0 | One Side and two Ends | 30 10 0 |
| Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats | 27 10 0 | Two Sides and one End | 31 10 0 |
| | | Splays, and Squints | 28 0 0 |

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

### BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS

Delivered London

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 in. per yd. super. | 1 11 | 3 in per yd. super | 2 9 |
| 2½ in. ,, ,, | 2 4 | 4 in. ,, ,, | 3 6 |

| | s. d. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thames Ballast | 9 9 | per yd. | delivered 2 miles radius Paddington. |
| Pit Sand | 12 0 | ,, ,, | |
| Thames Sand | 12 6 | ,, ,, | |
| Best Washed Sand | 12 6 | ,, ,, | |
| ¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete | 12 0 | ,, ,, | |
| ½ in. | 12 6 | ,, ,, | |
| ¾ in. Broken Brick | 11 6 | ,, ,, | |
| Pan Breeze | 8 0 | ,, ,, | |

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads. Best Portland Cement. British.
Standard Specification. Test £2 6 0 to £2 8 0 80s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ferrocrete per ton extra on above | 0 7 6 |
| Vitrocrete ,, ,, | 0 7 6 |
| Super Cement (Waterproof) | 3 16 0 |
| Roman Cement | 8 15 0 |
| Parian Cement | 5 15 0 |
| Keene's Cement, White | 5 15 0 |
| ,, ,, Pink | 5 10 0 |
| Plaster, Coarse, Pink | 3 0 0 |
| ,, ,, White | 3 12 6 |
| ,, Fine | 5 12 0 |
| Sirapite, Coarse | 3 9 0 |
| ,, ,, Finish | 3 17 0 |
| Grey Stone Lime | 2 10 9 |
| Chalk Lime | 2 10 9 |
| Best Ground Blue Lias Lime | 1 17 6 |
| Hair per cwt. | 2 2 6 |
| Granite Chippings | 1 12 0 |

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

## STONE.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube | 2 10 |
| Beer Stone—Random Block— Free on rail at Seaton Station per ft. cube | 2 3 |
| Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. per ft. cube | 3 1½ |
| Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic foot extra; selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic foot extra. | |
| Portland Stone.— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube | 4 4½ |
| Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube | 4 5½ |
| White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra. | |
| Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft. | |
| Hopton-Wood Stone.— F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, | s. d. |
| Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. | 14 0 |
| Sawn two sides ,, | 22 6 |
| Sawn three or four sides ,, | 27 6 |
| York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London. | |
| 6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super | 5 6 |
| 6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,, | 6 0 |
| 3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,, | 2 3½ |
| 2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ,, | 1 6½ |
| 1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ,, | 1 3½ |
| Hard York— Delivered at any Goods Station, London. | |
| Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube | 6 3 |
| 6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super | 5 1½ |
| 6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,, | 6 1½ |
| 4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,, | 2 1½ |
| 3 in. ditto ditto ,, | 2 10 |
| 2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super | 8 8 |

## CAST STONE

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube : Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

## WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

| Inches. | per stan. | Inches. | per stan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 × 11 | £30 0 | 3 × 6 | £21 0 |
| 4 × 9 | 26 0 | 3 × 11 | 25 0 |
| 4 × 8 | 25 0 | 2 × 11 | 26 0 |
| 4 × 7 | 23 0 | 3 × 9 | 24 0 |
| 3 × 8 | 22 0 | 2½ × 9 | 24 0 |
| 3 × 7 | 22 0 | 3 × 4½ | 21 0 |
| 2½ × 7 | 21 0 | 3 × 4 | 21 0 |

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11 ..... £30 0 | 1 × 9 ..... £28 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING

| Inches. | per sq. | Inches. | per sq. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ⅜ | 18/- | 1¼ | 30/- |
| ½ | 21/- | 1½ | 34/- |
| 1 | 24/- | | |

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

| Inches. | per sq. | Inches. | per sq. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 24/- | ⅝ | 16/6 |
| 1¼ | 30/- | ¾ | 19/- |
| 1½ | 34/- | 1 | 24/- |

| Ins. | BATTENS. | s. d. | SAWN LATHS. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½ × 2 | per 100 ft. | 2 6 | Per bundle | 2 6 |

1" AND UP THICK.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube | 0 16 0 | to 0 18 0 |
| Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube | 0 14 0 | to 0 15 0 |
| Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube | 0 10 0 | to 0 13 0 |
| Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube | 0 15 0 | to 0 18 0 |
| Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube | 0 16 0 | to 1 1 0 |
| Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube | 1 1 0 | to 1 10 0 |
| Dry Teak, ft. cube | 0 13 0 | to 0 15 0 |
| Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube | 0 10 0 | to 0 14 0 |
| Best Scotch Glue, per cwt. | 4 10 0 | to — |
| Liquid Glue, per cwt. | 4 7 0 | to 5 10 0 |

## SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 by 12 | 32 18 4 | 18 by 10 | 18 12 11 |
| 22 by 12 | 29 17 11 | 18 by 9 | 16 9 2 |
| 22 by 11 | 27 14 2 | 16 by 10 | 15 12 6 |
| 20 by 12 | 26 5 0 | 16 by 8 | 12 3 9 |
| 20 by 10 | 22 10 0 | | |

## TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000. f.o.r. London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district | £5 7 6 |
| ditto hand-made ditto | 5 17 6 |
| Ornamental ditto | 6 2 6 |
| Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made | 0 9 6 |
| Machine-made | 0 9 0 |

## METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—

| | |
|---|---|
| R.S. Joists, cut and fitted | £12 10 0 |
| Plain Compound Girders | 14 10 0 |
| ,, Stanchions | 16 10 0 |
| In Roof Work | 19 10 0 |

Mild Steel Rounds.—To London Station, per ton

| Diameter. | £ s. d. | Diameter. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ in. | 12 0 0 | ⅝ in. to ½ in. | 10 15 0 |
| ⅜ in. | 11 0 0 | ⅝ in. to 2¾ in. | 10 10 0 |

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

| | Tubes. Wrought Mild Steel. | Tubes. Genuine Staffs. Iron. | Fittings. ⅛ in. and under. | Fittings. Over ⅛ in. | Flanges. ⅛ in. and under. | Flanges. Over ⅛ in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Gas | 65 | 52½ | 45 | 47½ | 55 | 57½ |
| Water | 61¼ | 48¾ | 40 | 42½ | 50 | 52½ |
| Steam | 57½ | 45 | 35 | 37½ | 45 | 47½ |
| Galv. gas | 52½ | 40 | 35 | 37½ | 45 | 47½ |
| Galv. water | 47½ | 35 | 30 | 32½ | 40 | 42½ |
| Galv. steam | 42½ | 30 | 25 | 27½ | 35 | 37½ |

*C.I.—Half-Round Gutters—London Prices ex Works

| Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths. | Gutters. | Angles and Nozzles. | Stop Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 in. | 10d. | 7½d. | 2½d. |
| 3½ in. | 10½d. | 8½d. | 2½d. |
| 4 in. | 10½d. | 9½d. | 2½d. |
| 4½ in. | 11½d. | 10½d. | 2½d. |
| 5 in. | 1/1½ | 11½d. | 3½d. |

*O.G. Gutters.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 in. | 1/0 | 10½d. | 2½d. |
| 3½ in. | 1/0½ | 10½d. | 2½d. |
| 4 in. | 1/1½ | 10½d. | 2½d. |
| 4½ in. | 1/2½ | 1/0½ | 2½d. |
| 5 in. | 1/5 | 1/2½ | 3½d. |

*Rain-Water Pipes, &c.

| Per yd. in 6 ft. | Pipe. | Bends, stock Branches, angles. stock angles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 in. plain | 1/2½ | 9½d. | 1/2 |
| 2½ in. ,, | 1/3 | 10½d. | 1/4½ |
| 3 in. ,, | 1/6½ | 1/1½ | 1/8½ |
| 3½ in. | 1/11 | 1/4½ | 1/11½ |
| 4 in. ,, | 2/2½ | 1/7½ | 2/4½ |

*The above R.W. Goods prices are subject to an advance of 5% from October 29th, 1929.

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London Prices ex Works.

| | Pipe. s. d. | Bends, stock Branches, angles. s. d. | stock angles. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain | 2 5 | 1 9 | 2 1 |
| 2½ in. ,, | 2 9½ | 1 10½ | 2 7 |
| 3 in. ,, | 3 0 | 2 1 | 3 1 |
| 3½ in. ,, | 3 3 | 2 7 | 3 7 |
| 4 in. ,, | 3 8 | 2 11 | 4 1½ |

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London Prices ex Works

| | Bends, stock Branches, Pipe, angles, stock angles. s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| 4 in. ,, ,, | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| 5 in. ,, ,, | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 6 in. ,, ,, | 7 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 19 | 0 |

Gasken for jointing, 41/- per cwt.

Per ton in London.

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron— Common bars | 11 0 0 | to | 12 0 0 |
| Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality | 11 10 0 | to | 12 10 0 |
| Staffordshire Marked Bars | 14 0 0 | ... | 15 0 0 |
| Mild Steel Bars | 10 0 0 | ... | 11 0 0 |
| Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price | 10 0 0 | ... | 11 0 0 |
| Hoop Iron, basis price | 11 10 0 | ... | 12 10 0 |
| ,, ,, Galvanised | 27 0 0 | ... | 28 0 0 |
| Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes, to 20 g. | 13 0 0 | ... | 14 0 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 g. | 14 0 0 | ... | 15 0 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, 26 g. | 16 0 0 | ... | 17 0 0 |
| Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. | 15 0 0 | ... | 16 0 0 |
| Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g. | 16 0 0 | ... | 17 0 0 |
| Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by to 3 ft. to 26 g. | 18 0 0 | ... | 20 0 0 |
| No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra. | | | |
| Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g. | 16 10 0 | ... | 17 0 0 |
| Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g. | 17 0 0 | ... | 18 0 0 |
| Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g. | 20 0 0 | ... | 21 0 0 |
| Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker | 21 0 0 | ... | 22 0 0 |
| Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g. | 23 0 0 | ... | 25 0 0 |
| Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g. | 24 10 0 | ... | 25 10 0 |
| Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in. | 18 0 0 | | |
| (Under 3 in. usual trade extras.) | | | |

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

## LEAD, &c.

| (Delivered in London.) | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up | 30 5 0 |
| Pipe in coils | 30 15 0 |
| Soil pipe | 33 15 0 |
| Compo pipe | 34 15 0 |

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt extra. Cut to sizes, 5s. cwt. extra.

| | |
|---|---|
| Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton | 20 0 0 |

## COPPER.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb. | 1 3 |
| Strong sheet ,, | 1 0 |
| Thin ,, | 1 1 |
| Copper nails ,, | 1 11 |
| Copper wire ,, | 2 0 |

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

| ½ in. | ¾ in. | 1 in. | 1¼ in. | 1½ in. | 2 in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29/- | 45/- | 76/- | 153/- | 246/- | 510/- per doz. |

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks and Unions.

| ½ in. | ¾ in. | 1 in. | 1¼ in. | 1½ in. | 2 in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41/6 | 62/- | 92/- | 174/- | 300/- | 588/- per doz. |

River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrules.

| ½ in. | ¾ in. | 1 in. |
|---|---|---|
| 39/6 | 60/- | 116/6 per doz. |

Caps and Screws.

| 1¼ in. | 1½ in. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 3½ in. | 4 in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/6 | 10/- | 14/- | 23/- | 30/- | 42/- per doz. |

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

| ½ in. | ¾ in. | 1 in. | 1¼ in. | 1½ in. | 2 in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/6 | 11/- | 17/- | 29/- | 36/- | 63/- per doz. |

Brass Sleeves.

| 1¼ in. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 3½ in. | 4 in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/- | 12/- | 20/- | 24/- | 31/- per doz. |

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S.F.

| ½ in. | ¾ in. | 1 in. | 1¼ in. | 1½ in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35/- | 56/- | 98/- | 162/- | 228/- per doz. |

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleaning Screw.

| 1¼ in. | 1½ in. | 2 in. | 3 in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 lbs. P. traps | 33/- | 41/- | 56/- | 101/- per doz. |
| 8 lbs. S. traps | 35/- | 45/- | 66/- | 126/- ,, |

Tin.—English Ingots, 2/5 per lb. Solder.—Plumber's 1/1, Tinmen's 1/3, Blowpipe 1/4 per lb.

## PAINTS, &c.

| | | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes | per gallon | | 0 3 11 |
| ,, ,, ,, | in barrels | ,, | 0 4 1 |
| ,, ,, ,, | in drums | ,, | 0 4 3 |
| Boiled ,, ,, | in barrels | ,, | 0 4 3 |
| ,, ,, ,, | in drums | ,, | 0 4 6 |
| Turpentine in barrels | | ,, | 0 3 10 |
| ,, in drums (10 galls) | | ,, | 0 4 0 |
| Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5-cwt. casks.) | | | 54 0 0 |

Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 5/9 cwt.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

## PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

### PAINTS, &c. (*contd.*)

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Genuine White Lead Paint. "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots ... | per ton delivered | 73 | 10 | 0 |
| Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) | per ton | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Best Linseed Oil Putty | per cwt. | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Filicol | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Size. XD quality | fkn. | 0 | 3 | 0 |

### GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

| | Per ft. | | Per ft. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 oz. fourths ... | 2½d. | 32 oz. fourths ... | 6½d. |
| 15 ,, thirds ... | 3½d. | 32 ,, thirds ... | 9d. |
| 21 ,, fourths ... | 3½d. | Obscured Sheet, 15 oz. | 3½d. |
| 21 ,, thirds ... | 4½d. | ,, ,, 21 oz. | 4½d. |
| 26 ,, fourths ... | 4½d. | Fluted, 15oz. 6 d.,21oz. | 9d. |
| 26 ,, thirds ... | 6½d. | En'lled,15oz. 4½d.,21oz. | 6d. |

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED plate in CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

| | Per ft. |
|---|---|
| ¼ Rolled plate | 4½d. |
| ⅛ Rough rolled | 5½d. |
| Rough rolled | 5½d. |
| Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White... | 5½d. |
| Ditto, tinted | 8½d. |
| Rolled Sheet | 4½d. |
| White Rolled Cathedral | 4½d. |
| Tinned do. | 6½d. |

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

### VARNISHES, &c.

| | | Per Gallon. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oak Varnish | Outside | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Fine ditto | ditto | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Fine Copal | ditto | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Pale Copal | ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pale Copal Carriage | ditto | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Best ditto | ditto | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Floor Varnish | Inside | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Fine Pale Paper | ditto | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Fine Copal Cabinet | ditto | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Fine Copal Flatting | ditto | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Hard Drying Oak | ditto | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Fine Hard Drying Oak | ditto | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Fine Copal Varnish | ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pale ditto | ditto | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Best ditto | ditto | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Best Japan Gold Size | | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Best Black Japan | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Oak and Mahogany Stain (water) | | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Brunswick Black | | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Berlin Black | | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Knotting (patent) | | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| French and Brush Polish | | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Liquid Dryers in Terebine | | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Cuirass Black Enamel | | 0 | 7 | 0 |

# THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

## NEW BUILDINGS

*The Editor would be glad to receive information for publication under this heading from architects, builders, or other persons concerned. Items should be received at* The Builder *office not later than Tuesday evening.*

**Ayr.**—Housing.—It was reported at the Ayr Town Council meeting that an architect had been instructed to prepare schedules for 200 houses proposed to be erected at Newton Glebe and Lochside.

**Ayrshire.**—Housing.—Plans have been approved in connection with the Northern District Committee of the Ayrshire County Council's new housing schemes. The allocation of houses provided for is as follows:—Beith, 12; Dalry, 24; Dreghorn, 28; Dunlop, 12; Kilbirnie, 40; Kilwinning, 24; Stevenston, 48; and West Kilbride, 12.

**Ayrshire.** — Roads. — The Northern District Committee of Ayrshire C.C. has accepted tenders for road schemes as follows:—Widening of main Shore-road between Ardrossan and Seamill, £40,837 6s.; widening of bridge over Dusk Water, near Auchenmade, £1,649; widening of Giffenmill bridge and approaches near Barrmill, £845 14s. 8d.

**Edinburgh.**—Extensions. — Messrs. Bruce Peebles & Co., Edinburgh, are, it is stated, likely to have an extension of premises and plant, costing between £30,000 and £40,000.

**Glasgow.**—Houses.—The Glasgow Corporation Housing Department has approved linings for dwelling-houses at Haghill; M'Nair-street, Shettleston; Old Shettleston-road, and Quarrybrae-street.

**Glasgow.**—Building.—The Glasgow Dean of Guild Court has granted the following:—Glasgow Education Authority—temporary school at Great Wellington-street, and additional classroom accommodation at Knightsbridge-drive temporary school; Albion Greyhounds (Glasgow), Ltd.—shelter at Broomloan-road, Ibrox; Wilson Brothers Pipe Fittings, Ltd., 100, Fordneuk-street—machine shop; Glasgow Battalion Boys' Brigade—meeting hall at Abbeyhill-street, at Carntyne-hall-road; Mactaggart & Mickel, Ltd.—17 bungalows, Aikenhead-road; Corporation Housing Department—shops at Alderman-road, Knightswood.

**Jedburgh.**—Water Scheme.—The scheme for the augmentation of Jedburgh's domestic water supply, at a cost of about £15,000, is to be proceeded with immediately. The Town Council has accepted the tender of the Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham, for the supply of three miles of pipes, at £2,692 8s. 4d. It was also resolved to advertise at once for estimates for cutting the track, laying and jointing the pipes, erecting a storage tank of 300,000 gallons capacity, and other work. The engineers for the scheme are Messrs. Leslie & Reid, of Edinburgh.

**Kirriemuir.** — Houses. — The Kirriemuir Town Council has decided to erect a number of two-roomed houses.

**Midlothian.** — Schools. — The Midlothian Education Authority has accepted offers for the work in connection with the erection of a new Grammar School at Musselburgh, subject to approval. The estimates amounted to £49,000. The Building Committee are acquiring a site for the erection of a new school at East Calder.

**Motherwell.**—Housing.—The Motherwell and Wishaw Town Council have decided to proceed with the building of 200 houses, at an estimated cost of £70,000, subject to the Board of Health.

**Renfrewshire.** — Widening. — Recommendations were approved by the Lower District Committee for the county of Renfrew, with relation to two schemes of bridge widening on the boundary between Renfrewshire and Ayrshire.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Building Estimators' Data Book.* By Chas. F. Dingham. First Edition. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., 6 and 8, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.4.

This is really two works in one, including all the useful data we find in the more generally known engineers' and builders' handbooks, and also a fairly complete equipment for the estimator. It should be borne in mind, however, that the work seems to be based entirely on American practice, and is therefore not generally applicable to work in this country. It would probably be fairer to the purchasing public if this were made more clear in editions published in this country. In its own sphere, we can hardly imagine a more thorough or systematic handling of the subject.

*House Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging and Whitewashing.* By Alvah Horton Sabin, M.S., D.Sc. Fourth Edition, enlarged. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd. 1929.

This is described as a book for householders, and many of the latter would do well to study it. But it is also full of a good deal of useful technical hints which architect, builder and operative alike might do well to study. But all of these will have to remember that this is an American book, and forget some of the things it contains. If it were possible to bring out an English edition it would make a valuable addition to the technical library. One does not like to have to translate dollars into shillings in the midst of technical study, nor to find technical words which the local trade does not understand. But as it is, the work is thorough and pleasantly written.

## BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND*

**The following are the present rate of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.**

| | Masons. | Bricklayers. | Carpenters, Joiners. | Plasterers. | Slaters. | Plumbers. | Painters | Labourers—Masons'‡ Bricklayers'† Plasterers'† |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Airdrie | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Alexandria | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Arbroath | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/7½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/5½ | 1/1 |
| Ayr | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | 1/2½ |
| Bathgate | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 to 1/3 |
| Blairgowrie | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7½ | 1/5 | 1/7 | 1/4 | 10d. to 1/– |
| Bo'ness | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Coatbridge | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Dumbarton | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Dumfries | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/7½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/2 |
| Dundee | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2 †1/2½ |
| Dunfermline | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Edinburgh | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Falkirk | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7 | 1/8 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/6½ | 1/2½ |
| Fort William | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/2 |
| Galashiels | 1/6½ | 1/7 | 1/6½ | 1/7 | 1/6½ | 1/6½ | 1/7 | 1/2 |
| Glasgow | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Greenock | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Hamilton | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2 |
| Hawick | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7-1/7½ | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Helensburgh | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7 | 1/2½ |
| Inverness | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/– to 1/2 |
| Kilmarnock | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | 1/2½ |
| Kirkcaldy | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Kirkwall | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/4 | 1/5 | 1/5 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/– |
| Lanark | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Leith | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/3½ †1/2½ |
| Motherwell | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Perth | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |
| Stirling | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/2½ |
| Stirlingshire (Eastern District) | 1/7½ | 1/9 | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | 1/2½ |
| Wishaw | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/7½ | 1/8 | ‡1/2½ †1/2½ |

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 887.

# CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

## EXCAVATOR.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep | per yard cube | 11 | 0 |
| Add if in clay | ,, ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Add for every additional depth of 6 ft. | ,, ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Planking and strutting to trenches | per foot super | 0 | 5 |
| Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring | ,, ,, | 1 | 0 |

## CONCRETOR.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6 | per yard cube | 38 | 0 |
| Add if in underpinning in short lengths | ,, ,, | 7 | 0 |
| Add if in floors 6 in. thick | ,, ,, | 3 | 3 |
| Add if in beams | ,, ,, | 3 | 9 |
| Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4 | ,, ,, | 10 | 0 |
| Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft. | ,, ,, | 2 | 6 |

## BRICKLAYER.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks | per rod | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Add if in stocks | ,, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Add if in Staffordshire blues | ,, | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Add if in Portland cement and sand | ,, | 1 | 10 | 0 |

### FACINGS.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks | per ft. super | 0 | 1¼ |

### POINTING.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neat flat struck or weathered joint | ,, ,, | 0 | 3 |

### ARCHES.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :— | | | |
| Fair external in half brick rings | ,, ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Axed in stocks | ,, ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental | ,, ,, | 6 | 0 |

### SUNDRIES.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement | ,, ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Setting ordinary register grates and stoves | each | 1 | 0 |
| Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks | ,, | 4 15 | 0 |

## ASPHALTER.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half-inch horizontal damp course | per yard super | 4 | 6 |
| Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course | ,, ,, | 9 | 6 |
| Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses | ,, ,, | 6 | 3 |
| Angle fillet | per foot run | 0 | 3 |
| Skirting and fillet 6 in. high | ,, ,, | 1 | 2 |

## MASON.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| York stone templates fixed | per foot cube | 13 | 0 |
| York stone sills fixed | ,, ,, | 22 | 0 |
| Bath stone and all labour fixed | ,, ,, | 10 | 6 |
| Beer stone and all labour fixed | ,, ,, | 15 | 0 |
| Portland stone fixed | ,, ,, | 20 | 0 |

## SLATER.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails | per square | 72 | 9 |
| Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do. | ,, | 80 | 9 |
| Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do. | ,, | 90 | 0 |

## CARPENTER AND JOINER.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fir framed in plates | per foot cube | 5 | 0 |
| Do. joists | ,, ,, | 5 | 6 |
| Do. roofs, floors and partitions | ,, ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Do. trusses | ,, ,, | 8 | 6 |

| | | ¾″ | 1″ | 1¼″ | 2″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deal rough close boarding | per sq. | 35/6 | 40/- | 45/- | 72/- |

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fl t centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers | ,, | 50 | 0 |
| Do. to beams | per ft. sup. | 0 | 11 |
| Centre for arches | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Gutter boards and bearers | ,, | 1 | 0 |

| FLOORING. | | ¾″ | 1″ | 1¼″ | 1½″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deal-edges shot | per sq. | — | 44/6 | 53/- | 60/6 |
| Do. tongued and grooved | ,, | — | 49/- | 57/6 | 65/- |
| Do. matchings | ,, | 45/- | 51/- | — | — |
| Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds | per ft. sup. | 1/6 | 1/9 | 2/- | 2/6 |

| SASHES AND FRAMES. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements | per foot super | 1 | 10 |
| Two Do. Do. Do. | ,, ,, | 2 | 1 |
| Add for fitting and fixing | ,, ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size | ,, ,, | 3 | 9 |

| DOORS. | | 1½″ | 1¾″ | 2″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Two-panel square framed | per ft. sup. | 2/1 | 2/4 | 2/6 |
| Four-panel Do. | ,, | 2/5 | 2/8 | 2/11 |
| Two-panel moulded both sides | ,, | 2/8 | 2/11 | 3/2 |
| Four-panel Do. Do. | ,, | 2/11 | 3/2 | 3/5 |

## CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

| FRAMES. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deal wrot moulded and rebated | per foot cube | 14 | 0 |

| | | 1″ | 1¼″ | 1½″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain deal jamb linings framed | per ft. sup. | 1/7 | 1/8 | 1/11 |
| Deal shelves and bea ers | ,, | 1/4 | 1/6 | 1/9 |
| Add if cross-tongued | ,, | 2d. | 2d. | 2d. |

| STAIRCASES. | 1″ | 1¼″ | 1¾″ | 2″ | 2½″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets | 2/1 | 2/4 | 2/9 | — | — |
| Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed | 1/8 | 2/- | 2/2 | 2/8 | — |

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Housings for steps and risers | each | 0 | 11 |
| Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in. | per ft. run | 0 | 9 |
| Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in. | ,, ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Add if ramped | ,, ,, | 12 | 0 |
| Add if wreathed | ,, ,, | 24 | 0 |

### FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 in. barrel bolts | 8½d. | Rim locks | 2/- |
| Sash fasteners | 11½d. | Mortice locks | 4/6 |
| Casement fasteners | 1/5 | Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good | 19/- |
| Casement stays | 1/2 | | |
| Cupboard locks | 1/5 | | |

## FOUNDER AND SMITH.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rolled steel joists | per cwt. | 16 | 3 |
| Plain compound girders | ,, | 19 | 0 |
| Do. stanchions | ,, | 21 | 9 |
| In roofwork | ,, | 27 | 6 |

## RAIN-WATER GOODS.

| | | 3″ | 4″ | 5″ | 6″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Half-round plain rebated joints | ft. run | 1/6 | 1/9 | 2/- | 2/6 |
| Ogee Do. Do. | ,, | 1/9 | 2/- | 2/6 | 3/3 |
| Rain-water pipes with ears | ,, | 1/9 | 2/7 | — | — |
| Extra for shoes and bends | each | 4/4 | 5/11 | — | — |
| Do. stopped ends | ,, | 1/11 | 2/4½ | 3/7 | 4/- |
| Do. nozzles for inlets | ,, | 2/2 | 2/7 | 3/10 | 4/3 |

## PLUMBER.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters | per cwt. | 44 | 0 |
| Do. Do. in flats | ,, | 43 | 0 |
| Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools | each | 6 | 9 |
| Welf joint | per ft. run | 0 | 6 |
| Soldered seam | ,, ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Copper nailing | ,, ,, | 0 | 3 |

| | | ½″ | ¾″ | 1″ | 1½″ | 2″ | 4″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drawn lead waste | per ft. run | 1/2 | 1/9 | 2/- | 3/4 | 4/- | — |
| Do. service | ,, | 1/8 | 2/2 | 2/7 | 3/10 | — | — |
| Do. soil | ,, | — | — | — | — | — | 6/9 |
| Bends in lead pipe | each | — | — | — | — | 3/3 | 8/2 |
| Soldered stop ends | ,, | 1/2 | 1/8 | 2/1 | 2/10 | 3/6 | — |
| Red lead joints | ,, | 11d. | 1/- | 1/3 | 1/11 | 2/4 | 4/10 |
| Wiped soldered joints | ,, | 2/10 | 3/6 | 4/- | 4/11 | 6/6 | 9/9 |
| Lead traps and cleaning screws | ,, | — | — | — | 14/7 | 19/6 | — |
| Bib cocks and joints | ,, | 6/4 | 9/7 | 15/4 | 41/- | — | — |
| Stop cocks and joints | ,, | 15/4 | 17/2 | 25/8 | 64/- | — | — |

## PLASTERER.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Render, float and set in lime and hair | per yard sup. | 2 | 6 |
| Do. Do. Sirapite | ,, ,, | 2 | 9 |
| Do. Do. Keen's | ,, ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Add saw lathing | ,, ,, | 1 | 7 |
| Add metal lathing | ,, ,, | 2 | 6 |
| (Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.) | | | |
| Portland cement screed | ,, ,, | 2 | 2 |
| Do. plain face | ,, ,, | 3 | 3 |
| Mouldings in plaster | per 1 girth | 0 | 1¾ |
| One-and-a-half granolithic pavings | per yard sup. | 5 | 6 |

## GLAZIER.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21-oz. sheet plain | per foot sup. | 0 | 8½ |
| 26-oz. Do. | ,, ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Obscured sheet | ,, ,, | 1 | 1 |
| ⅛-in. rolled plate | ,, ,, | 0 | 9 |
| ¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate | ,, ,, | 0 | 10½ |
| ¼-in. wired cast plate | ,, ,, | 1 | 4 |

## PAINTER.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preparing and distempering, 2 coats | per yard sup. | 0 | 9 |
| Knotting and priming | ,, ,, | 0 | 7 |
| Plain painting, 1 coat | ,, ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Do. 2 coats | ,, ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Do. 3 coats | ,, ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Do. 4 coats | ,, ,, | 2 | 4 |
| Graining | ,, ,, | 2 | 3 |
| Varnishing twice | ,, ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Sizing | ,, ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Flatting | ,, ,, | 0 | 7 |
| Enamel | ,, ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Wax polishing | per foot sup. | 0 | 6 |
| French polishing | ,, ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Preparing for and hanging paper | per piece, 2/- to 4/- | | |

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

# NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

NATIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS, LTD. (242,350). Registered September 14. 57, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3. Nominal capital, £50,000.

F. G. MACHIN, LTD. (242,329). Registered September 14. Manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in stoves, ranges, chimney-pieces, gates, fences, builders', domestic and general ironmongery, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

C. PARKER (BUILDERS), LTD. (242,301). Registered September 13. Nominal capital, £100. C. Parker, Belle Hill, Bexhill-on-Sea.

GARDNER & CO. (PORTSMOUTH), LTD. (242,306). Registered September 13. The Building Site, Hulbert-road, Bedhampton. Electrical engineer and builder. Nominal capital, £1,000.

BAILEY, HARTLEY & WATTSON, LTD. (243,397). Registered October 30. 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £15,000.

D. LORDEN & SON, LTD. (243,419). Registered October 30. Plasterers, decorators, heating and sanitary engineers, electricians, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000. A. Lorden, 90, Grosvenor-road, Rugby.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, LTD (243,442). Registered October 30. Abbey House, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. General building material merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

BAINBRIDGE (BUILDERS), LTD. (243,629). Registered November 2. Nominal capital, £3,000. A. Nicklin, Mars Lynn, Arksey-lane, Bentley, Doncaster.

STONEYCOMBE BASALT, LTD. (243,575). Registered October 31. Quarry owners and workers, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000. E. L. N. Tuck, Eastdean, Love-lane, Pinner.

MANCHESTER DRAINAGE CO., LTD. (243,504). Registered October 31. 2, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.2. Manufacturers of pipes, bricks, pottery and earthenware, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

TUFTON'S ESTATES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (243,606). Registered October 31. 4, Paternoster-square, E.C.1. Builder and estate developer, at Chingford. Nominal capital, £1,000.

F. MOORE & CO., LTD. (243,546). Registered October 31. Fairfield-crescent, Morecambe and Heysham, Lancs. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £30,000.

BRITISH DRAINAGE CORPORATION, LTD. (243,475). Registered October 31. 2, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.2. Manufacturers of pipes, bricks, tiles, pottery and earthenware, etc. Nominal capital, £200.

W. & J. SIMONS, LTD. (243,579). Registered October 31. 48, Gordon-road, West Bridgford, Notts. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £6,000.

WHITE & JOHNSON, LTD. (243,524). Registered October 31. 15/19, College-place, Chelsea, S.W.3. Builder, decorator and contractor. Nominal capital, £10,000.

R. K. ROBERTSON, LTD. (243,567). Registered October 13. Office on site, Edgware Downs estate, Edgware. Builders, contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

POWELL & CO., LTD. (243,509). Registered October 31. Builders' merchants. 11-17, New Bailey-street, Salford. Nominal capital, £10,000.

CONNAUGHT BUILDINGS, LTD. (243,480). Registered October 31. To acquire and deal in land, house and other property, etc. Nominal capital, £100. P. B. Ingham, 155, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTHERN LAND BUILDING AND FINANCE, LTD. (243,447). Registered October 30. 8, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1. Nominal capital, £1,000.

# TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Office of Works and H.M. War Office*.

**Aylesbury.**—Two temporary buildings at the Manor House, Aylesbury, to accommodate 25 cases each of male mental defectives, for the Bucks C.C.:—
*Fleet & Roberts, Aylesbury ..... £3,100

**Bakewell.**—Verandah, etc., at the Infectious Hospital, Monyash-road, for the Haddon District Hospital Committee, Mr. Chas. Flint, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 5, The Quadrant, Buxton:—
*Cartledge, Baslow, Bakewell.

**Bedford.**—4 cottages at Carlton, and 12 at Clapham, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. R. Chapman, surveyor:—
*Clapham*—
Warton & Goodship, Bedford ..... £5,026
W. Packwood & Son, Rushden ..... 4,645
J. B. Saunderson, Bedford ..... 4,476
Eagling & Reynolds, St. Neots ..... 4,419
Beaumont & Taylor, Henlow ..... 4,310
R. Marriott, Rushden ..... 4,274
W. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Irthlingboro ..... 4,204
I. C. Hutchinson, Potton ..... 4,190
C. A. White & Co., Bedford ..... 4,125
Seymour Bros. & Tookey, Stotfold ... 3,995
*Townsend Bros. & Watts, St. Neots... 3,899
*Carlton*—
R. Marriott, Rushden ..... 1,524
Brandon Bros., Carlton ..... 1,468
C. Clayson & Sons, Harrold ..... 1,450
*Seymour Bros. & Tookey, Stotfold ... 1,355

**Belfast.**—Installation of low-pressure hot water heating and central hot water supply system and accessories in the Nurses' Home, Belfast Infirmary, for the B.G. Mr. Thomas H. W. Murray, consulting engineer:—
*J. Dowling & Sons, Ltd., Upper Queen-street, Belfast ..... £2,856

**Belchamp.**—16 houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. S. Allpress, surveyor, Ballingdon-street, Sudbury:—

| | 4 *Bulmer* | 5 *St. Pauls.* | 4 *Lamarsh.* | 2 *Borley.* | 2 *Pentlow.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Bareham, Clare | — | £1,730 | — | — | £865 |
| F. G. Sutton, Sudbury | £1,590 | — | 1,590 | 800 | — |
| E. W. Valentine, Braintree | 1,482 | 1,482 | 1,482 | 741 | 741 |
| F. W. Brown, Cavendish | — | 1,480 | — | — | 740 |
| H. Mortlock, Cavendish | — | — | — | — | 745 |
| W. B. Kingsbury, Boxford | 1,366 | 1,472 | 1,451 | 725 | 736 |
| Palmer & Corder, Hedingham | *1,340 | *1,340 | — | — | — |
| Geo. Gooday, Sudbury | 1,408 | 1,426 | *1,416 | *702 | *709 |
| R. J. Cadge, Sudbury | — | — | — | 720 | — |
| H. Desves, Bures | — | — | 1,508 | — | — |

(Subject to M.H.)

**Birmingham.**—8 shops and houses at Station-road, Stechford. Mr. W. H. G. Ausell, F.F.A.S., architect, 113, Gladstone-road, Sparkbrook:—
*C. F. Price.

**Birmingham.**—Pair of subsidy houses at Coosatz-road, Sheldon, for Mr. A. J. Wilkins. Mr. W. H. G. Ausell, F.F.A.S., architect:—
*H. Holdsworth, Green-lanes, Birmingham ..... £880

**Birmingham.**—Semi-bungalow. Wagon-lane, Sheldon, for Mr. F. Holdsworth. Mr. W. H. G. Ausell, F.F.A.S., architect, 113, Gladstone-road, Sparkbrook:—
*H. Holdsworth.

**Birmingham.**—Bungalow in Coventry-road, for Mr. McKenzie. Mr. W. H. G. Ausell, F.F.A.S., architect, 113, Gladstone-road, Sparkbrook:—
*H. Holdsworth ..... £500

**Bolton.**—Installation of a low pressure heating system in the main building at the Fishpool Institution and the Old Infirmary buildings by pumped hot-water warming arrangements from the central heating system. Mr. John Ward, architect, Mawdesley-street:—
*G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., 4, Albert-square, Manchester.

**Brentford.**—Alterations and additions to the Court House, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, and architect to the Standing Joint Committee:—
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross... £17,149
W. Lawrence & Sons, Ltd. ..... 16,996
Sims & Russell ..... 16,989
H. Knight & Son ..... 16,788
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd. ..... 16,741
G. Challis & Co., Ltd., Brentford ... 16,649
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd. ..... 16,457
Ferris Bros. ..... 16,215
W. S. Try, Uxbridge ..... 16,032
J. Laing & Son, Ltd. ..... 15,925
William Lacey, Hounslow ..... 15,915
A. Monk ..... 15,878
J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford ..... 15,740
J. Woollard & Sons, Ltd. ..... 15,730
‡Fassnidge & Sons, Ltd., Uxbridge ... 15,687
(Remainder of London.)

**Cardiff.**—Erection of the East Long galleries at lecture theatre block of the National Museum of Wales, at Cardiff. Director, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Messrs. Smith & Brewer, architects, 6, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1. Consulting engineer, Mr. T. J. R. Kiernan, B.Sc., Artillery House, Artillery-row, Westminster, S.W.1. Quantity surveyor, Mr. Hugh Watkins, 13, Gray's Inn-square, London, W.C.1:—
Wm. Mass & Sons, Loughborough... £87,250
J. E. Evans & Co., Cardiff ..... 86,900
Knox & Wells, Cardiff ..... 85,750
Henry Willcock & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton ..... 83,297
J. M. Broadfoot, Newport, Mon. ... 83,073
F. J. Thomas & Sons, Cardiff ..... 82,725
*W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester ..... 81,987
Richard Jones, Caerphilly ..... 78,974
(We regret that the information given in our last issue was incorrect.)

**Castleford.**—Demolition and rebuilding of "Ship Inn" at Wheldon-lane, for Messrs. J. Tetley & Sons, Ltd., The Brewery, Leeds. Messrs. Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, architects, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Vicar-lane, Leeds:—
*O'Brien & Richmond, Otley.

**Cobham.**—Conversion of old mill at Cobham, Kent, for Mr. G. Hine, into dwelling house. Mr. W. H. G. Ausell, architect, 113, Gladstone-road, Birmingham:—
*W. W. Walker, Cobham, Kent.

**Coulsdon and Purley.**—Heating of the Council Offices, for the U.D.C.:—
*Norris Warming Co., Ltd. ..... £634 10

**Coventry.**—Branch bank at Broad-street and Foleshill-road, for the Coventry Saving Bank Co. Mr. G. Steane, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Hay-lane:—
*Johnson & Newton, Coventry.
*Steelwork*—*Gardner & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.
*Strongroom*—*Chatwood Safe & Co., Ltd., Shrewsbury.

**Coventry.**—Extensions to works in Gosford-street. Mr. G. Steane, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 10, Hay-lane:—
*W. H. Jones & Son, Ltd., Lockhurst-lane, Foleshill.
*Steelwork*—*E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham.
*Casements*—*Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester.

**Crosby.**—Church of St. Helen in Alexandra-road, Crosby, near Liverpool. Mr. A. Prichard, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 57, Moorfields, Liverpool:—
*Rainey Bros., Barrow-in-Furness.

**Cruckton.**—6 houses and 5 sets of new farm buildings at Home Farm, for the Salop C.C. Mr. W. J. Pulford, architect, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury:—
R. H. Nicholas, Shrewsbury ..... £7,951 0
J. S. Holt, Craven Arms ..... 6,953 1
J. Barlow & Sons, Oswestry ..... 6,855 0
W. A. Sherratt, Church Stretton ... 6,847 0
A. H. Woodhouse, Hanwood ..... 6,684 0
C. Kempster, Oswestry ..... 6,553 10
W. Higley, Shrewsbury ..... 6,218 17
The Shrewsbury Building Contractors, Shrewsbury ..... 5,980 0
W. Pace, Shrewsbury ..... 5,780 0
*W. E. Deakin, Shrewsbury ..... 5,558 0

**Darlington.**—Caretaker's house at Salters-lane, Council school. Mr. Ernest Minors, architect, Town Hall:—
*W. Jameson & Co., Darlington.

**Derry.** — New shed, for the Derry Harbour Board:—
*A. & J. Main & Co.

**Doncaster.**—Ladies' lavatory, near the bus stand, North Bridge-road, for the C.B. Mr. F. Oscar Kirby, Borough Engineer, 2, Priory-place:—
G. T. Farrow, Kirk-street, Hexthorpe, Doncaster.

**Dublin.**—Extension of dining-room and kitchen in the male block at Grooksling Sanatorium, for the City Commissioners:—
A. Panton Watkinson ..... £2,583
J. F. Pemberton & Son ..... 2,466
P. F. Fearon ..... 2,465
*P. D. Bolger ..... 2,412

**Edinburgh.**—Building to house, Geological department at University in West Mains-road. Messrs. Lorimer & Matthew, architects, 17, Great Stuart-street:—
*Mason*—*Colin Macandrew, Ltd., Edinburgh.
*Joiner*—*Nathaniel Grieve, Edinburgh.
*Plumber*—*W. Barton & Sons, Edinburgh.
*Plaster*—*Wm. Stewart, Edinburgh.
*Slater*—*Alex. Ogilvy, Leith.
*Reinforced concrete*—*Stuarts Granolithic Co., Edinburgh.

**Ellesmere Port.**—Factory for Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills, Ltd., 121, Queen Victoria street, London, E.C.4. Messrs. Simpson, McMichael & Davidson, architects, 16, King-street, Stirling, N.B., in conjunction with Mr. Barker, the company's own technical director.
*Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons.
London, S.W.1. ..... £1,000,000

**Flixton.**—Alterations and improvements to the "Union Inn." Mr. J. B. Tangley, architect. Prestbury, near Macclesfield:—
*E. J. Coupe & Sons, Ltd., Salford.

**Govan.**—Painter work in connection with the alterations to houses and additions to day room, at the Southern General Hospital, Govan, for the P.C. Mr. James Taylor, architect, 220, West Degent-street, Glasgow, C.2:—
*McKenzie & McArthur, 256, Paisley-road West, Glasgow.

**Greasbrough.**—16 houses at Coach-road and 24 houses at Booth-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Totty, architect, Moorgate-street, Rotherham:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pack & Hinchcliffe, Chapeltown... | £17,150 0 |
| Coe & Lorriman, Rotherham ..... | 15,920 0 |
| Oakland & Co., Ltd., Wombwell | 15,344 0 |
| E. Brown & Son, Wath-upon-Dearne | 15,302 0 |
| J. A. Jacques, Rawmarsh ..... | 15,180 0 |
| G. Saul & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham | 15,000 0 |
| A. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Greasbrough ..... | 14,687 0 |
| A. J. Pugh, Rawmarsh ..... | 14,624 0 |
| W. Blair, Rotherham ..... | 14,460 0 |
| R. Snell & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham | 14,306 0 |
| A. G. Treherne, Rotherham ..... | 13,709 6 |
| Thomason & Co., Thrybergh ..... | 13,482 16 |
| R. Allt & Co., Parkgate ..... | 13,400 0 |
| *Mollekin & Sons, Ltd., Maltby ... | 12,800 0 |

**Haslington.**—16 houses, for the Nantwich R.D.C. Mr. H. Crabtree, architect, 21, Pillory-street, Nantwich:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Type "A."*— | |
| *G. W. Platt, Shavington ..... | £3,160 |
| Fletcher & Son, Crewe ..... | 3,168 |
| T. Smith & Son, Crewe ..... | 3,182 |
| Gresty & Sons, Willaston ..... | 3,195 |
| Huxley & Co., Chester ..... | 3,232 |
| G. Blease, Crewe ..... | 3,280 |
| *Type "B."*— | |
| *Fletcher & Son, Crewe ..... | £2,831 |
| G. W. Platt, Shavington ..... | 2,960 |
| G. Blease, Crewe ..... | 2,960 |
| Gresty & Sons, Willaston ..... | 2,999 |
| Huxley & Co., Cheste ..... | 3,024 |
| T. Smith & Son, Crewe ..... | 3,075 |

**Haywards Heath.**—56 houses, for the U.D.C.:—
*W. Tickner, Worthing ..... £25,016

**Hebden Bridge.**—Various trades required in erection of public conveniences in Keighley-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. L. Bottomley, Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Mason*—*H. Mortimer & Son.
*Joiner*—*J. A. Gibson.
*Plumber*—*J. Boocock.
*Painter*—*J. Lord.
(All of Hebden Bridge.)

**Ince in Makerfield.**—Alterations and extensions to the public hall, Ince Green-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. P. Fairclough, surveyor:—
*A. Wigan & Son, Rose Bridge, Ince in Makerfield.

**Ireland.**—The following contracts have been placed by the Commissioners of Public Works:—
*Beggar's Bush barracks, stationery office—heating system*—Maguire & Gatchell, Ltd., Dublin.
*Beheymore National school, Co. Mayo—enlarging school*—Glynn & Tobin, Ballina.
*Drumaweir National school, Co. Donegal—improvements*—Lafferty & McSheffrey, Moville.
*Dublin district—painting and glazing works and supplies*—Dockrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., Dublin.
*Four Courts, Dublin—completion of central block, etc.*—Alex. Hull & Co., Ringsend.
*Newtown National school, Co. Galway—erection of school*—P. Burke, Ballindereen, Kilcolgan.
*Waterford military barracks—adaptation works*—J. Hearne & Sons, Ltd., Waterford.

**Kettering.**—Restoration of shoe factory for Messrs. Loakes Bros., Ltd., Wood-street. Mr. R. J. Williams, architect, Market-street:—
*Smith, Edmunds & Co., Havelock-street, Kettering.

**King's Lynn.**—Rebuilding of the "Duke of Edinburgh" public-house, Littleport-street, for Messrs. Morgans Brewery Co., Ltd., Norwich. Mr. T. Foster Johnson, L.R.I.B.A., surveyor to Co., King-street, Norwich:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Medwell & Sons, King's Lynn ..... | £3,275 0 |
| J. J. Bone, King's Lynn ..... | 3,224 0 |
| E. J. Case, King's Lynn ..... | 3,206 0 |
| Foreman & Sons, King's Lynn ... | 3,093 19 |
| C. D. Ailflatt, King's Lynn ..... | 3,084 4 |
| *E. R. Lankfer, Wisbech ..... | 2,802 6 |

**Leagrave.**—One cottage at Barton, and one at Marsh Farm, Leagrave, for the Bedfordshire C.C. Mr. E. E. Geeves, architect, Luton:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Day & Son, Luton ..... | £828 0 |
| A. & E. Fensom, Leagrave, Luton ... | 721 6 |
| Matthews & Welch, Luton, Beds. ... | 680 10 |
| Stanford & Clark, Maulden, Beds. ... | 650 0 |
| *W. H. King, Silsoe, Beds. ..... | 526 19 |

**Leicestershire.**—Widening and strengthening of Heather Mill bridge, near Ibstock, for the C.C. Mr. J. E. Blackwall, County Surveyor:—
*E. Orton & Dalby, Hugglescote, near Leicester.

**Liverpool.**—Extensions to the Nurses' Home at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Messrs. Edmund Kirby & Sons, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 14, Union-buildings, 5, Cook-street:—
*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

**¶London.**—Tenders accepted for October by H.M. Air Ministry:—
Artificers' works (Worthy Down)—Wise & Lansdell, Winchester.
Artificers' works (Cranwell)—F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington, near Sleaford
Heating offices, etc. (Cranwell)—Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

**¶London.**—Tenders accepted for October for H.M. War Office:—
BUILDING WORKS AND SERVICES.
Arborfield Cross—stabling, etc—W. Laughton, Bedford.
Aldershot—painting services—A. A. McDermott, Bradford.
Tidworth—periodical services—C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock.
Pinehurst—barrack blocks—G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot.
Blackdown and Deepcut—artificers' work—W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot.
North Aldershot—artificers' work—W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot.
Holywood—electric lighting installation—W. Coates & Sons, Ltd., Belfast.
Catterick Camp—married officers' quarters—G Dougill & Sons, Darlington.
North London—artificers' work—W. E. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., London.
Pontefract—cookhouse and dining room block—Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.
Dover—Group III. married officers' quarters—G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover.
Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, etc.—artificers' works—F. & T. Thorne, London.
Catterick Camp—barrack block, etc.—G. W. Lazenby & Co., Ltd., Ferryhill, Co. Durham.
Lydd—"B" type married soldiers' quarters—G. H. Bates & Sons, Lydd.
Colchester—R.A.O.D. workshops—W. Chambers & Sons (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester.
Shorncliffe—married officers' quarters—G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover.
Larkhill—sanitary annexes—Wise & Lansdell, Ltd., Winchester.
Redford Barracks—coal bunkers, pipe conduit and coal hoppers—Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh.
Dunbar Barracks—electric lighting installation—Grindlay, Ross & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Didcot—corrugated iron and ridging, etc., to roofs of store sheds at R.A.O. Depot—J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.
Devonport, Granby Barracks—conversion of buildings into reception station and dental centre—F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth.
Fort Southwick, Hants—reappropriation for Ordnance Survey Co.—G. Riches, Fareham, Hants.
Isle of Wight—various forts and barracks, external and internal painting—C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock.
Gosport—external and internal painting—F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley.
Lichfield—bath house block—F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton.
Leicester—artificers' work—A. R. Barker, Leicester.

**London.**—The following contracts over £500 in value have been entered into by H.M.O.W. during the week ended the 9th instant:—Houses of Parliament, weldless tubular scaffolding, erection of, Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., Lansdowne-road, Stockwell, S.W.8; Cheltenham Head Post Office, alterations, W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., St. Paul's-road, Gloucester; Edinburgh district, slater work, W. McLean, 10, South Fort-street, Edinburgh; National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Decra, Ltd., Hanbury-road, Acton, W.3; British Museum, internal decorations, L. Kazak & Co., 573, Finchley-road, Hampstead, N.W.3; Maidstone district, ordinary works and repairs, H. Head & Son, 32, Union-street, Maidstone; Bexhill-on-Sea district, ordinary works and repairs, Jas. Bodle, Ltd., contractors, Bexhill-on-Sea; Edinburgh district, glazier's work, R. Graham, 45, Castle-street, Edinburgh; Northallerton telephone exchange, erection of, D. Oakley, Romanby-road, Northallerton.

**London.**—Warehouse premises in Kingsland-road, E.C., for Messrs. Doughty & Sons, Southwark-street, S.E. Messrs. H. Tanner, architect, 3, Hanover-square, W.1.:—
*Commercial Structures, Ltd., London.

**Maryborough.**—Installation of heating system in the County Courthouse, for the Laoighis C.C.:—
*Haden's Engineering Co., Ltd., Dublin £1,013

**Mirfield.**—Detached residence in Church-lane, Mirfield, for Mr. Frank Firth. Messrs. Firth, Son & Blackburn, architects and surveyors, 22, Wellington-road, Dewsbury:—
*Bricklayer*—*W. Thompson, Dewsbury.
*Joiner*—*W. West, Dewsbury.
*Plumber and glazier*—*J. Shepley, Dewsbury.
*Plasterer*—*A. & F. Hodgson, Dewsbury.
*Roof Tiler*—*J. M. Thornton's Sons, Heckmondwike.
*Painter*—*A. & H. Ruddlesden, Dewsbury.
*Electrician*—*Frank Hirst, Dewsbury.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne.** Warehouse in Charlotte-square, for Messrs. H. Ramsey & Co. Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Pilgrim House, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle:—
*J. R. Rutherford & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**Northam.**—Underground sanitary conveniences at Bonehill, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. G. Champion, surveyor, Cross-street. Quantities by the surveyor:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A. F. Beer, Bideford ..... | £694 11 0 |
| W. Beer & Son, Bideford ..... | 618 10 0 |
| *Badcock & Griffey, Northam ..... | 515 5 8 |

**Nottingham.**—External cleaning and painting at Bagthorpe Institution, Hucknall-road, for the B.G.:—
*J. H. Selby, 94, Carlton-road, Nottingham ..... £520

**Parkstone.**—New branch premises for the Parkstone and Bournemouth Co-operative Society. Mr. G. Norman, architect and surveyor, 6, Surrey-road, Bournemouth:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Symes Chesham & Saunders ..... | £1,222 |
| F. W. Burton & Son ..... | 1,215 |
| F. Maddeford ..... | 1,147 |
| *Burt & Vick, Poole ..... | 1,045 |

**Reading.**—Adaptation of premises at 15, Cross-street, for Messrs. Lloyds:—
*Allaway & Co., Castle-street, Reading.

**St. Albans, Herts.**—3 cottages in Wellington-road, St. Albans, for employees of Hill End Mental Hospital, for the Herts C.C. Lt.-Col. A. E. Prescott, County Architect, Hatfield:—
*J. T. Bushell & Sons, St. Albans ..... £1,625

**St. Albans, Herts.**—Adaptation of Highfield Hall as asylum, for the Herts C.C. Lt.-Col. A. E. Prescott, County Architect, Hatfield:—
*S. P. Whitby, St. Albans ..... £1,816

**Scarborough.**—Alterations to "Nelson Inn" public house, Victoria-road, for Messrs. J. Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Mr. B. Wilson, architect, High-street, Tadcaster:—
*F. W. Castle, Scarborough.

**Shelf.**—Alterations at the "Duke of William" Inn, for Messrs. Stocks, Shibden Head Brewery, Halifax. Messrs. Spencer & Sharp, architects, Great Horton-road, Bradford:—

*H. Coates, Hipperholme.

**Stockport.**—Alterations to the "Plough Boy" Inn, Disley, for Messrs. J. Taylor & Co., Ltd., brewers, Pollard-street, Ancoats, Manchester. Messrs. Peirce & Son, architects, 30, St. Petersgate:—

*Vernon & Smith, Stockport.

**Stourport.**—Extensions to the carpet weaving sheds of Messrs. T. B. Worth & Sons, of Stourport:—

*T. Vale & Sons, Ltd., Stourport ..... £12,500

**Tralee.**—Improvements at the hospital, for the Kerry Co. Board of Health:—

*P. T. Kennedy ..... £169

**Totnes.**—Storage reservoir, collecting tank, pumping station, laying of cast-iron mains and the completion of an adit, for the T.C. Mr. John L. Davies, engineer and surveyor for the scheme:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Concrete Structures, Ltd., London | £20,882 12 2 |
| A. E. Farr, London | 20,136 0 0 |
| Giles Contractors, Ltd., Plymouth | 17,555 19 10 |
| Batten & Son, Paignton | 16,062 14 10 |
| F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth | 15,837 6 4 |
| W. H. Smith & Sons, Torquay | 15,345 15 11 |
| H. T. Drew, Paignton | 15,280 0 0 |
| T. Brook, Totnes | 15,110 0 0 |
| F. & E. Small, Taunton | 14,996 0 0 |
| Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth | 14,928 14 11 |
| Coles Bros., Ltd., Bath | 14,889 0 10 |
| *J. W. Spencer, Plymouth | 13,948 0 0 |

**Wallasey.**—Conveniences at Vale-park, for the C.B. Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*W. E. Hughes, Ltd., 400, Borough-road, Birkenhead ..... £595

**Walthamstow.**—Alterations and additions, in the formation of handicraft, domestic science and staff rooms, in the boys' and girls' departments respectively at the Coppermill-road school, for the E.C. Mr. H. Prosser, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee:—

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Lintern | £3,800 |
| S. Blow, Ltd. | 3,631 |
| Darby & Son | 3,465 |
| Walthamstow Urban District Council | 3,368 |
| E. B. Holmes & Co. | 3,139 |
| H. Knight & Son | 3,080 |
| Franks & Simons | 3,014 |
| F. R. Hipperson | 2,997 |
| J. & J. Dean | 2,988 |
| Godding & Osborne | 2,860 |
| Burnand & Pickett, Ltd. | 2,833 |
| J. Sands | 2,795 |
| W. M. Brand | 2,794 |
| *F. J. Coxhead, Leytonstone | 2,747 |
| A. J. Walker & Co., Buckhurst Hill | 2,700 |
| G. H. Taylor | 2,680 |

(All of London.)

**Wantage.**—4 Cottages at East Ilsley, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. H. Parkhouse, surveyor:—

†H. E. Ramsay & Co., Ltd., 23, Station-road, Willesden, N.W.10 ..... £1,365

**Winchester.**—50 houses at St. Martin's-close, Beggars-lane, for the T.C.:—

F. G. Bursil, Warwick ..... £16,500

**Windsor.**—Making and driving of about 210 ft. of reinforced concrete piles at the baths, in River Thames, for the T.C. Mr. E. A. Stickland, Borough Engineer, 16, Alma-road:—

| | |
|---|---|
| G. Tate & Son, Rotherhithe | £1.419 |
| Peter Lind & Co., Ltd., Westminster | 1.100 |
| *K. Holst & Co., Westminster | 995 |

**Yarmouth.**—Two blocks of 12 tenements on Southtown Common, for the C.B.:—

*F. A. Osborne ..... £4,740 12