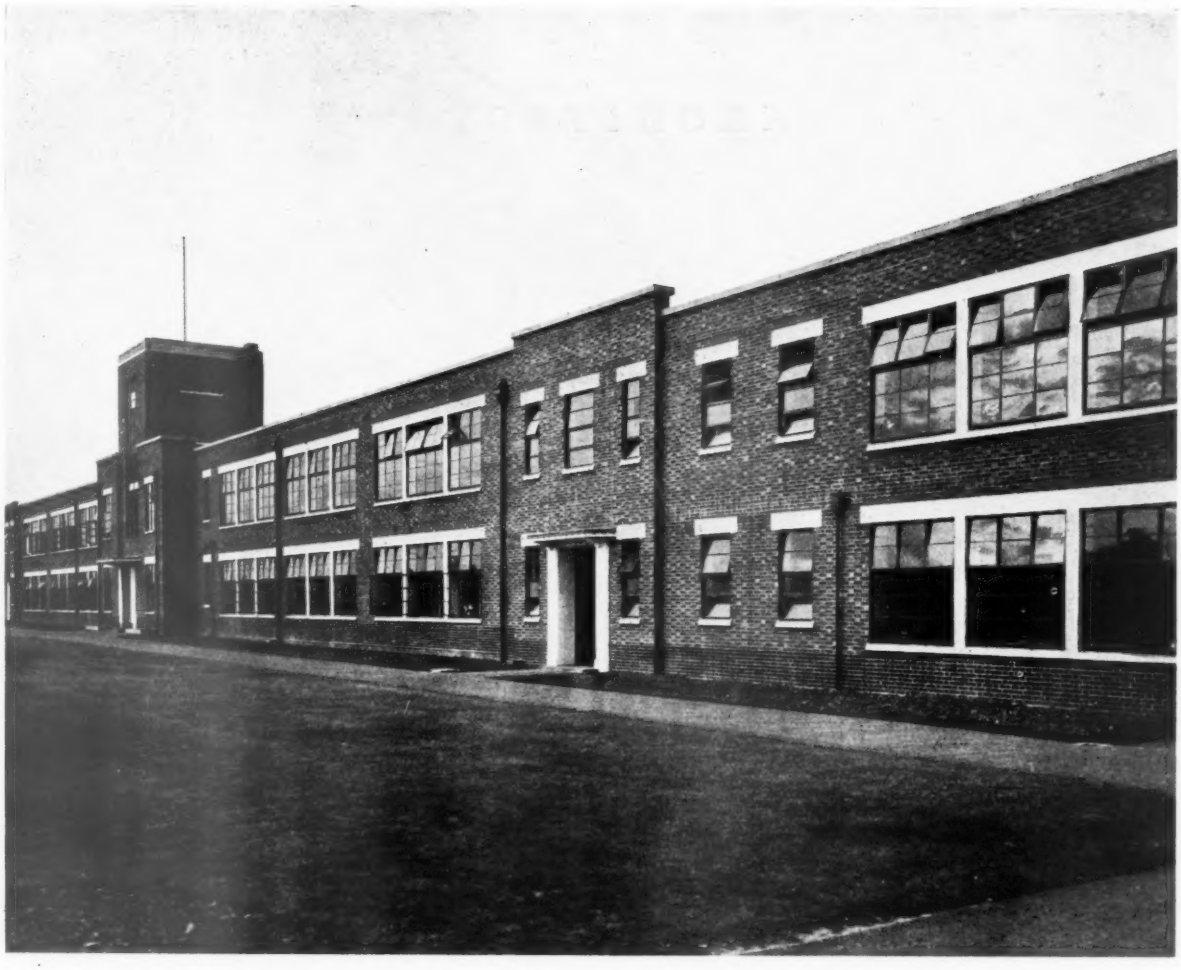

Coleridge Road Senior School, Cambridge. Architect: G. W. Teasdale, Borough Surveyor. Contractors: John Brignell, Cambridge.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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

*

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS :
BY POST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM £1 3 10
BY POST TO CANADA £1 3 10
BY POST ELSEWHERE ABROAD £1 8 6
SPECIAL COMBINED RATE FOR SUBSCRIBERS TAKING BOTH THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AND THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL : INLAND £2 6s. ; ABROAD £2 10s.
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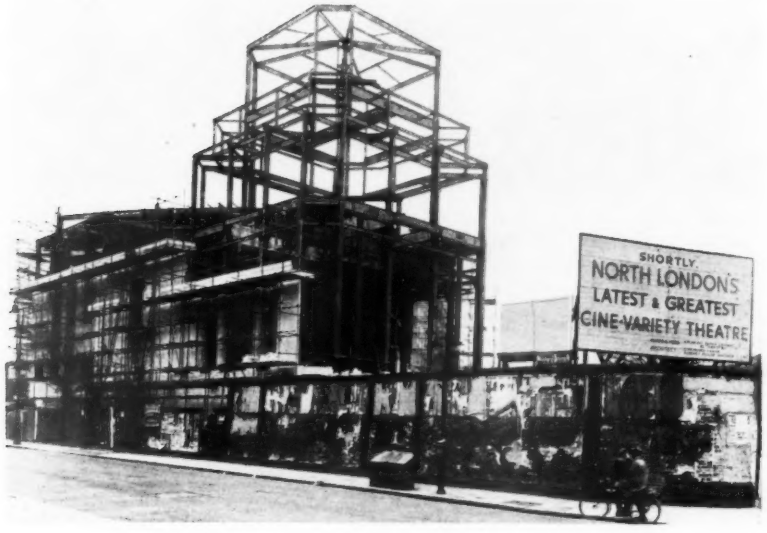
The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938 NUMBER 2256 : VOLUME 87

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

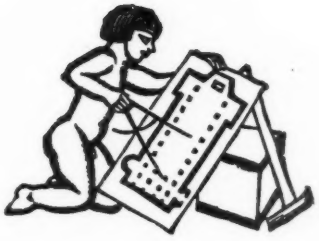


Top, St. Dunstan's Convalescent Home, Ovingdean, near Brighton. Architect, Mr. Francis Lorne, of Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne.

Bottom, the new cine-variety theatre, Holloway Road, N.7. Architect, Mr. C. Howard Crane.

NEW HOSPITAL IN BARCELONA

The Civil War in Spain has caused the destruction of a number of buildings, old and new. In Barcelona, however, work on new buildings is still being carried out. Above is a general view of the hospital building at present nearing completion in Barcelona. It is largely constructed of uralite, a material very widely used in Spain. The building is faced with closely-fitting uralite sheets, which are then polished to a high gloss, the joins being almost impossible to detect on the finished job.



4. PUBLICITY IN THE GRAND MANNER

THE aim of the last article on this page was to show that a large gain had been secured at a heavy cost. The gain was the probable completion on May 13 this year of the professional consolidation which has been the collective policy of architects for more than thirty years. The cost was the neglect by architects, because of concentration on that policy, of all the national questions in which planning in its widest sense plays a great part.

In a former article—the second in a series of which this is the fourth—some examples of that neglect were mentioned. They included the post-war housing campaign, the anti-slum campaign, and, especially, territorial planning. Trading estates, trunk roads and the present Commission on the Location of Industry might well have been added.

These are, or were, all large national questions. But before one considers what architects collectively might do, or should do, about them, the isolated architect may want an answer to the question : " Why should architects do *anything* about them?" To answering this primary and pointed question in a personal way this article will be devoted.

The first necessity, dear reader, if you want a real answer, is to forget you are an individual architect and become a detached observer of your fellow citizens as they now are—of what they want and of what in the way of big things they are trying to get.

Unless we are much mistaken you will find at once a belief amongst the huge majority that some big changes are needed. And you will see also a growing determination that some attempt, on a proper scale, to make those changes must be made soon. The American genius for a phrase has called these changes The New Deal.

What are these changes? Partly, dear reader, they consist of the fairer distribution of income—and the process which has taken fat country house jobs away from you with one hand and given you a housing scheme with the other will certainly go on.

But far and away greater, for you, than this type of change (although linked with it) is the determination to clear out of the way of the ordinary family today the mess of the thoughtless top-speed industrial scramble of a century.

Just as you, having pressed every article in your office into service during the last day of a competition, would not relish being compelled to wend your way amongst the *débris* for ever, so the average family does not now relish living amongst the dangerous relics of other people's money-making. It wants the elements of a simple civilized life to be provided for everyone and protected from abuse. And as it sees that small-scale attempts to do this have failed, it is prepared now for the large-scale attempts, which are all that have now a chance of success.

If having thought about the matter you agree that public opinion, which consists of average families' opinions, does nowadays feel much like this, we ask you to move on to what it feels about land and buildings.

It is here you must be very careful. The Average Family is the powerful unit we are now considering. Not the cultivated, the tolerably well-educated, the rural colonel or the more enlightened industrialist. Do not delude yourself, dear reader. The average man does not care a button how buildings are designed and planned since he is unable to tell good from bad save by their most elementary effects on his comfort and pocket. What he does care about are gardens, open spaces for himself and his children, roads that are not death traps, shops, cinemas and pubs reasonably near, and freedom from noise, dirt and congestion.

You reply that these things are just what the architect can provide whenever he is allowed to. Are you not deceiving yourself a little? We know what you mean, but does the average man? All he knows about the architect is that he is expensive, seems to be the ally of those who pinch his house to build a flat block, is bound up with preservation societies, art societies and ancient building societies, and is always either saying that the average man's old house is verminous or his new one an eyesore.

That is what the average man thinks of the architect —the average man who through his vote or his influence with his firm or his committee will soon be the architect's principal client, and will certainly decide how national problems on a big scale have to be tackled. It provides in the JOURNAL's view a sufficient answer to the question why architects should do something about national questions. It can be summarized in one word—Publicity.

An architect as designer of an isolated building, however great, means nothing to the average man. Architects collectively, showing that they are interested in and have worked on the problems which affect the average man—his work-place, his house and his park—will mean a great deal.

If an example is needed of a profession which has realized the power of collective action, the B.M.A. and Milk provides it. The medical profession is not one wholly unspotted by commercialism ; but its present campaign for clean milk has secured it tremendous goodwill from the average man who sees it as a champion on his side against those who are prepared to jeopardize his family's health for a trifling extra profit. For such things the average man has a long memory.

If an example is needed of a profession which has so far failed to realize the power of collective action, the present Royal Commission on the Location of Industry and Distribution of Population provides it. No architect or representative of an architectural organization has submitted any evidence or views to the Commission, and none has so far applied for permission to do so.

The Architects' Journal
Westminster, S.W.1
Telephones: Whitehall
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NOTES & TOPICS

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

SINCE my first note about tribunals of appeal in the areas of approved town planning schemes, several correspondents have told me that they have known about them for some time—although the majority are as surprised as I was.

*

This seems to make the matter even more mysterious.

*

The facts, for anyone who missed my first notes, are that when a town planning scheme is approved for an area appeals in regard to the external appearance of a building erected within that area do not go, as formerly, to the Ministry of Health. They go to either (1) the local J.P.'s or (2) a tribunal of one J.P., one surveyor and one architect. And that is all there is to it.

*

It seemed quite possible that such a clause had crept into law unspotted by architects. But that they *did* spot it and *still* let it go is absolutely baffling.

*

Its results will doubtless be, in theory, excellent. In practice, not only elevational appearance, but all planning and constructional progress will wait upon the shufflings of local politics or the architectural criteria of retired laundry proprietors.

SLOUGH

Now that Slough has applied for a Borough Charter and Messrs. James and Pierce's municipal offices look like becoming Slough Town Hall, it seems worth while suggesting to Slough that it might do something about itself.

*

I know eight thousand houses have been built in the town since the war, that the population has more than trebled and rates are still only 10s. 6d. in the £. But those dreary little factories one sees from the train—the tangled layout—the mess of the Great West Road are there as well. Slough's one virtue is smokelessness save for four tall stacks which supply the whole of the trading estate with power.

*

Before it becomes a Town, with all the regalia of a Worshipful Mayor and Corporation, it might do some tidying up. Just take a look if you're going that way at Easter.

RAILINGS TO THE RESCUE

"With care and practice one can contrive to lean on spiked railings, such as those that surprisingly surround the Hudson Memorial Bird Sanctuary in Hyde Park."

*

With these words in *The Times* last Saturday, Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis swept me into sharing his sympathy for General—I mean Field Marshal—Goering's campaign against railings.

*

Only four days before his letter I had taken a visitor to see Rima. Quietly symmetrical on an axis between two trees the memorial is divided from its visitors (although not from their dogs) by a dreary wobbly line of thin spiked railings. Mr. Williams-Ellis, a taller man than I, says he can lean on them. I don't know how he does it.

*

If birds are to use the pools while visitors are there a fence may be necessary. But it must be a dog-proof fence; and certainly not the present fence.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC ROUTES

Five wide new avenues are going to be formed in Paris as an additional means of evacuating the city rapidly in time of war.

*

Taken together with Field Marshal Goering's denunciation of ugly spiked railings (see above) which are needed for scrap; and the knowledge that closely built slum housing is specially vulnerable to aerial bombardment while open spaced framed buildings are relatively safe—this announcement makes it still more probable that social and civic reformers may yet see some of their pet schemes executed.

ENGINEERS

With an air of catching me out a correspondent suggests a glibness in my note on engineers and design last week.

*

Is it, he seems to ask, as easy to explain as it is to state the existence of the differences between planning, construction, design? Certainly not—but it is almost as easy to demonstrate. I call the Underground to the attention of my correspondent and other engineers.

*

Planned and constructed by engineers the Underground was formerly quite as safe and the trains as punctual as now. Otherwise it was for passengers a nightmare of congestion and ugliness—until they called in the architects.

*

Now, after Adams, Holden and Pearson and the staff architects of London Transport, the Underground stations are a pattern to the world.

*

It only remains for the main line railways to do the same, and London will be free from eight or nine of its biggest blots.

Mr. Leonard Heywood, Director of Housing, Manchester, whose death occurred last week.

THE KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL

In 1924 the Royal Fine Arts Commission was set up "to inquire into questions of public amenity or artistic importance . . . and to give advice when so requested."

*

The trouble is that there is no obligation for anybody to obey its advice, nor can it offer advice unless asked for it, nor can it enlist public support by publishing such advice as it does give.

*

This time the snub has been administered by the Lord Mayor's Committee, who have, I understand, refused to accept the Commission's drastic recommendations concerning the plans for the King George V Memorial in Abingdon Street.

*

What the recommendations were has not been divulged to an interested public. One is left to presume they were "drastic" to the point of disagreeing with much, or all, of the scheme. The Lord Mayor's Committee apparently still intend to go on with the destruction of a pleasant group of buildings to produce a lop-sided piece of vacancy.

ART AND "THE IRON DUKE"

Under the title of "Art and the Public House," Messrs. Whitbread's have collected an exhibition of plans, photographs, pictures, models and inn-signs at the New Burlington Galleries.

*

At the launching lunch, Professor Richardson (who *cannot* have inspected the exhibits) railed at "mock-turtle" architecture, and Mr. Whitbread made some of the usual jokes about modern art, which were well received.

"To-day, the architectural renaissance of the public house is apparent everywhere, and will bear comparison with the best examples of housing or building schemes undertaken in any other sphere"—the bold claim of the catalogue's introduction is not borne out by the exhibits.

*

Seldom can there have been collected in one place so many examples of the "Brewer's Jacobethan" style. There are, of course, a few exceptions, but the general impression would gladden the heart of Lord Brocket himself.

*

The reconstruction schemes are particularly unfortunate in nearly every case. I suggest that the "before-alteration" photographs be removed, for they produce too many sad reflections.

MR. LEONARD HEYWOOD

Mr. Leonard Heywood, whose death in the middle forties occurred last week, was, perhaps, one of the three famous architects in the north—with Mr. Keay and Mr. Livett. As director of housing in Manchester since 1932, he has been responsible for the whole of the Corporation's housing work, including the planning of the Wythenshawe estate, considered by many to be this country's ideal satellite town.

*

Apart from Wythenshawe, Mr. Heywood will be remembered in housing circles as the designer of the first great block of working-class flats to be erected in Manchester. He was one of those people who considered that houses built and set out in gardens, such as those at Wythenshawe, are ideal for re-housing. Nevertheless, he realised that the building of flats near to the city was a necessity for those people who, on account of their work, must live near at hand. Hence, Kennet House, and, later, Greenwood House.

GLASGOW NEWS

A photograph published in the latest issue of the *Bellahouston News*, the Glasgow Exhibition news-sheet, shows a painter putting the finishing touches to the rubble walls of a cottage in the Highland Village.

*

From the same paper I have gathered the following interesting items of news :—

The South African Pavilion will be "heavily thatched as if by old-time craftsmen," and the Rhodesian Pavilion will contain a model of the Livingstone Falls, complete with rainbow shining on the spray (depicted by steam).

*

The floor of the Fashion Theatre will be covered with part of the Coronation carpet from Westminster Abbey, and in the S. Scottish Pavilion St. Andrew will be seen as man and boy. A 25-ft. statue will depict him as a lad, and behind this the venerable figure of the saint will be seen sand-blasted in a roof-high window.

STAY-IN-STRIKE IN MANHOLE

Last week the owner of a block of flats in Jerusalem spent six hours in a manhole, with only his head showing.

*

It was a protest against the use by a neighbour of a drain which he had laid at his own expense, to which the neighbour had refused to contribute.

*

Tea and sandwiches were twice brought to him during his vigil.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

ADDITION TO GREEN BELT

Theobalds Park, Waltham Cross, in the grounds of which stands Temple Bar, has been acquired by the Middlesex County Council as part of its green belt scheme.

NEW SOUTHAMPTON SCHOOLS

The Southampton authorities, after considering the names submitted of a number of architects who have specialized in school work, have now appointed Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy to prepare the designs for a group of schools.

AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE V

A memorial to commemorate the regard and affection of American citizens for His Majesty King George V, and which will take the form of a memorial window over the south nave entrance of Winchester Cathedral, will be unveiled by the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, on July 12.

PROGRESS OF TWO CATHEDRALS

A short article in the *Guildford Diocesan Gazette* describes the progress made in building the new Cathedral on Stag Hill. Referring to the question: "When will it be possible to go 'inside' the new Cathedral?" it states: "You can do so today! All the underground rooms are practically complete and are well worth a visit. You can see the Music Practice Room beneath the Lady Chapel, the cistern room with a huge cistern already in place for heating purposes, rooms for electrical apparatus, store rooms, lavatories, a room for arranging flowers and a long tunnel extending the length of the building to contain eventually pipes, wires, etc. Arrangements are being made to show individuals or parties round the Cathedral during the summer."

The Vestey Tower of Liverpool Cathedral is now 251 feet above floor level, the walls of the Rankin Porch have been carried up to their full height and in the course of the excavations in the central space some 3,000 tons of soil and rock have been removed. The sculpture in the Cathedral now includes 130 figures not including those in groups in the great Reredos and elsewhere.

The amount still required on March 1 to complete the £350,000 needed for the section in hand was £45,022. Since December 1, 1937, £5,412 had been received or promised.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, April 14

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION. *At Olympia. Until April 30. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.*

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. *At Montrose Ladies' College, Cliftonville, Margate. Easter Conference. Until April 19.*

R.I.B.A. EXHIBITIONS: "CIVIC CENTRES." *At the Public Art Galleries, Church Street, Brighton. Until April 24.* "AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS." *At the Museum and Art Gallery, Derby. Until April 24.*

Wednesday, April 20

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. *At the New Perivale Maternity Hospital, Ealing.* "*Planning of Hospitals.*" *By L. G. Pearson. 2.30 p.m.*

Friday, April 22

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. Dance, organized by the R.I.B.A. Dance Club. 9 p.m. Exhibition:* "*Modern Schools.*" *At the College Arts and Crafts, Leicester.*

Monday, April 25

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1.* "*London University.*" *By Charles Holden. 8 p.m.*

Wednesday, April 27

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, 43 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.* "*The Paris Exhibition, 1937.*" *By P. R. Yerbury. 7 p.m.*

BILLINGSGATE MARKET: ARCHITECT APPOINTED

Mr. T. S. Tait has been appointed architect and Mr. Bertram Lawrance Hurst consulting engineer in connection with the scheme, estimated to cost £600,000, for extending and improving Billingsgate Market.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The position of the building industry is not so satisfactory as at this time a year ago," states the current issue of *The Building Industries Survey*, published by the Building Industries National Council, "employment having deteriorated during the winter months.

"The preliminary return of building plans approved in February, which has been the subject of considerable comment in the press, is very discouraging, the total showing a fall of 26·8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Every category declined, especially factories, which were less than one-third of last year's figure. Houses showed less than the average fall, declining by 11 per cent. The decline was also very widespread geographically, every area except the South-Eastern Counties falling, by percentages ranging from 9·4 in the Northern Counties to 66·8 in the South-Midland and Eastern Counties.

"Too much reliance cannot be placed on the figures for a single month, but it is significant that the total value of plans passed during the year ended February is 7·2 per cent. and 6·6 per cent. respectively below the two previous years.

"Some decline in housing activity by private enterprise is to be anticipated, the value of the plans passed during the year ended February being the lowest for any such year since 1934. Activity on the part of local authorities will continue to increase, however, and the Minister of Health has announced his intention of accelerating local authorities' programmes to take up any slack caused by declining private enterprise.

"The outlook for industrial and commercial building is not so favourable as recently, plans passed during the year ended February being less than in the previous such year. This is due mainly to a marked decline in factory plans, owing to increasing uncertainty as to the general business outlook. It may be anticipated that the acceleration and possible extension of the rearmament programme will lead to some recovery in this class of construction."

EXHIBITION

What is expected to be one of the most interesting exhibitions connected with the movement for planning, the preservation of the countryside, and the safeguarding of amenities, is to be staged at the Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, from Monday, April 25, to May 21, under the auspices of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association.

The exhibition is being held in conjunction with the National Book Council, and more than 70 publishers are taking part. Altogether, thousands of volumes will be on view and, in addition, there will be many special sections dealing with planning in the home, the garden, the town and country.

During the run of the exhibition well-known authors are to address afternoon meetings, and occasional film evenings are to be held.

The opening ceremony, to be held on Monday, April 25, at 4 p.m., is to be performed by Sir Raymond Unwin and Professor Patrick Abercrombie.

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

At the annual general meeting of the above Society, held at Plymouth on April 2, under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley Pool, A.R.I.B.A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. C. C. Bruce, F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-presidents, Messrs. R. F. Wheatly, B.A., F.R.I.B.A., and J. Challice, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I.; Past President, Mr. Stanley Pool, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John Bennett, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Auditor, Mr. L. F. Tonar, L.R.I.B.A.; and Hon. Secretary, Mr. O. Parker, L.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I.

Mr. Stanley Pool, the retiring president, in his address, said: "Several Past-Presidents have stated that they would like to see a larger number of members from Cornwall. That wish has been fulfilled—today architects in Cornwall are taking a more active interest, and I think I can say that the increase in our membership is due, in part, to the Cornish members. The next step is the formation of a branch in Cornwall, and I think the time has almost come for this step to be taken."

He continued: "There are many subjects which concern us today, and that of registration is still of particular interest to the profession. The passing of the second

reading of the Architects' Registration Bill in the House of Commons in December last, by a 4½ to 1 majority, was a most gratifying result. I think we can say, from the reception of the Bill after a lengthy debate, that the public is beginning to realize and appreciate the importance of the architect in the community. It has been said that architects are too modest, and for this reason the public does not appreciate the value of the skilled advice they can give, but it is evident, however, that when we made out our case and decided to act, as we did in promoting the Registration Bill, we had every reason to be satisfied with the support received in the House of Commons.

"The Bill represents another step forward to protect our interests—it will prevent the profession being invaded by unqualified people who have not previously practised as architects—and this will be a great achievement. The importance of the debate on the Bill should have far-reaching effects, and I think was a gesture of appreciation of our work.

"Now that the principle of the Bill has been approved, we can be hopeful that it will pass with only minor amendments to the House of Lords. It must not be taken for granted, however, that further effort is unnecessary—the profession must keep a watchful eye until the Bill becomes an Act."

LEEDS CIVIC CENTRE

Alderman C. V. Walker, the Conservative leader of Leeds City Council, announced last week that for the time being he would not advise the Council to go forward with the plan recently before the Libraries and Arts Committee of the Council for the building of a new civic centre in Leeds.

The scheme, by Mr. J. C. Procter, is estimated to cost £670,000.

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

Returns received by the Department of Health for Scotland show that during February Scottish local authorities completed 1,452 houses. This compares very favourably with 841 houses completed during January and, with the exception of November, is a larger number than was completed during any month of 1937.

At the end of February there were 27,360 houses under construction by Scottish local authorities, which was 139 less than at the end of the previous month. There were also 10,070 houses contracted for but not begun, compared with 9,455 at the end of January.

Since 1919 local authorities have erected in Scotland 191,470 working-class houses.

SCHOOL COMPETITION, LEICESTER

An open competition amongst architects to secure designs for new elementary schools in Leicester is planned by the Elementary Schools Sub-Committee of Leicester Education Committee.

The suggestion is to be confirmed at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee, when the terms and awards to be offered will be considered.

POSTER COMPETITION

The result of the Poster Hoarding Competition promoted by the West Yorkshire Society of Architects was announced last week as follows :—

1st : John Tenniswood Lupton, of Woodliffe Crescent, Leeds ; 2nd : Thomas E. P. Ramsay, of Davies Avenue, Gledhow, Leeds ; and 3rd : W. F. Dawson, of Albion Street, Leeds.

Sir Enoch Hill presided over the jury of assessors, which consisted of Mr. J. C. Amory Teather, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. W. C. Needham, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Norval R. Paxton, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Cyril Sheldon, and Mr. Arthur Taylor.

R.I.B.A.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

The following members were elected at a recent meeting of the R.I.B.A. Council :—

As Hon. Associate (1) : Mr. H. W. Roberts (Ipswich).

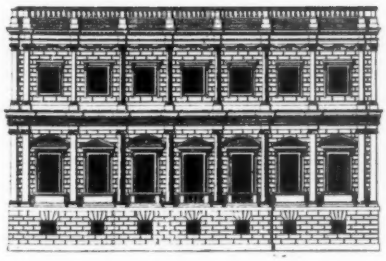
As Fellows (7) : Messrs. J. Challice (Exeter) ; J. R. Edwards (Bristol) ; H. W. Lindo (London) ; L. E. Pryke (London) ; J. Seddon (London) ; C. B. Stewart (Oxford) ; and B. C. Barker (Bradford).

As Associates (88) : Messrs. C. K. Adamson (London) ; L. W. Aked (London) ; G. F. Akeroyd, (Shipley, Yorks) ; (Miss) M. Alden (London) ; J. M. Anderson (Edinburgh) ; J. Armstrong (Manchester) ; F. S. Bardell (Hatch End, Middlesex) ; A. L. Barley (Thorpe Bay, Essex) ; A. Barrow (Sunderland) ; B. B. Batt (West Worthing, Sussex) ; D. W. Beecher (Oxford) ; G. B. Bidwell (Bearsted, Kent) ; C. M. Bond (London) ; R. E. Bonsall (Aberystwyth) ; (Miss) J. M. Broadbent (Sale) ; R. S. Brocklesby (London) ; L. A. Brown (Plymstock, Devon) ; J. Cairncross (Dundee) ; D. W. Calder (London) ; F. H. Carter (Birmingham) ; T. L. Chamberlain (Reading) ; L. C. Chidley (London) ; (Miss) R. Churchill (London) ; S. D. Cloke (London) ; S. A. Cook (Luton) ; W. G. Cox (Portsmouth) ; D. M. Craik (London) ; A. E. Cresswell (London) ; R. Erskine (Leatherhead) ; T. R. Evans (London) ; A. W. Flack (Southsea, Hants) ; J. S. Fowler (Southampton) ; A. G. Frith (Wimborne, Dorset) ; E. G. Green (Wallasey, Cheshire) ; G. A. Hancock (London) ; H. G. Higgins (Liverpool) ; (Miss) M. G. Hodges (London) ; J. S. Hogg (Lemington-on-Tyne) ; F. Jackson (Morecambe and Heysham, Lancs) ; J. E. Jackson (Hythe, Kent) ; G. W. Jepson (Stretford, near Manchester) ; G. J. Langdon-Thomas (New Malden, Surrey) ; G. I. Larkin (Derby) ; B. B. Learoyd (London) ; A. R. Leggett (London) ; A. Macrae (Bradford) ; A. McGraw (Lanarkshire) ; E. C. Mason (Loose, near Maidstone, Kent) ; E. Mason (Leeds) ; S. R. Matthew (Edinburgh) ; R. H. Matthews (Ripley, Derby) ; A. R. Medcalf (Wirral, Cheshire) ; A. Middleton (London) ; A. B. Milnes (Bournemouth) ; G. E. Mitchell (Cromer, Norfolk) ; J. E. Moore (Edinburgh) ; T. E. Moore (Wednesfield, Staffs) ; G. E. Neel (London) ; A. F. Peterson (London) ; R. A. Raab (London) ; J. S. Rank (St. Helens, Lancs) ; E. B. Redfern (London) ; H. W. Reyneke Van Stuwe (London) ; J. A. Richardson (London) ; E. A. Roberts (Newbury) ; J. V. Salisbury (Harpenden, Herts) ; A. F. Seale (Preston, S. Devon) ; K. J. Seymour (London) ; A. C. Shallis (London) ; G. W. Shuard (London) ; E. D. Smith (Syston, near Leicester) ; F. W. Smith (Bath) ; S. W. Smith (London) ; L. Smyth (Belfast) ; R. H. Squire (London) ; S. Sutherland (London) ; C. D. Thomson (Dundee) ; E. H. Turner (West Bridgford, Notts) ; C. R. Vickery (Barry, Glam) ; R. W. Voller (London) ; L. R. Volonterio, (Winchester) ; E. F. Ward (Welwyn Garden City) ; S. W. Warn (Bristol) ; B. G. White (London) ; (Mrs.) M. White (London) ; and A. R. Whitton (Dorchester).

Overseas : Messrs. A. G. Frolich (Durban, South Africa) and G. R. Stephen (Cape Town, South Africa).

As Licentiates (8) : Messrs. C. H. Callow (Hastings) ; T. A. Concanen (London) ; M. J. Hamilton (London) ; W. H. Martin (Birmingham) ; H. A. Mobbs (Boston, Lincs) ; W. Shackell (London) ; G. R. Shipway (London) ; and J. R. Smith (London).

From this issue one Working Detail will be published each week until further notice.



POPULATION

[*By James Hilton*]

SEVERAL nasty wet blankets have been thrown over our premature rejoicing at the promised fall of population. Economists are writing to say that it will not cure unemployment. We never said it would ; but never mind ; the fallacy is refuted and we must not rejoice. Parsons are preaching that we must save up for babies and not baby cars. A fall in the number of men is as bad as the Fall of Man. Most of us have not the embryo of a car ; never mind ; our selfishness is castigated and we must repent (in wet blankets).

Those of us who have been tempted to say after Faraday, "What's the use of a baby ?" or have felt the weight of Dr. Norwood's remark that cars have automatic silencers, must think it out again. Those of us who have penetrated that largest and dreariest barrack, in the western deserts of London, where the census figures are housed and tamed (it smells like a mouse-cage : the potential descendants of a pair of mice is seven million in a year, and these figures seem to have a way of multiplying on their own), must revise our hasty impression that the figures were inconveniently large.

Those of us who thought we noticed a shortage of houses, or an almost equally dreadful outburst of new houses and the necessity of fresh and more extensive outbursts, must recast our ideas. We must have exaggerated the dwindling of space inside the towns for traffic, play-room, light and air ; and of space outside the towns for the country.

I was standing outside No. 66 Fortland Place, when a waiting taxi-driver addressed the air and said, "Why can't you architects do something about London ?" Looking at the pavement for his gauntlet, I said, "Howdymean ?"

"Why can't you give us decent houses with gardens instead of these great prison-blocks, old ladies going round like white mice, can't find their own homes."

I murmured something about congestion of building being brought about by the cost of land. "Land," he cried, "Call this land ? It's a desert."

He thereby (no, he did not say "a blooming desert") shattered my privately cherished hope that I should one

day live in the country with a few hand-picked fellows, while everybody else lived in one sufficiently high tower about 40 ft. square (rocket lifts). The chances of making everybody flat-minded by right propaganda were evidently small if this attitude were common. And, if the majority will not live in flats, then even if all the offices were piled up on towers with parkland between, London would still blatantly be Too Big.

But, I began to take comfort, long before the offices were swept into heaps and long before we travelled from satellite towns silently and almost instantaneously by vehicles, say, magnetically suspended in vacuum tubes, the bright day would have dawned on which fewer people were born than died. From that day we should begin to feel less and less like a tortoise who has overeaten; we should steadily approach proportions agreeable to the capacity of our artificial shell. We should reach and pass the point where there was little enough population for the available housing. And then—architects, builders and quantity surveyors need not fear unemployment—we should at last have a surplus of buildings and be given the chance at last to replan and remake our "built-up areas" without having, as at present, to add to the underhousing by turning out a block of inmates before we can begin.

Why do they want us to go into sackcloth on the day we had so looked forward to? Is it their megalomania? Is it, for some of them, fear that economic problems will cease along with the necessity for living mostly on imported food? Is it a primæval fear, a biologic epiphenomenon? Or can it be snobbery? For it appears that it is the technologically advanced races, including the Japanese, who will be diminishing in fifteen years' time. And we are often told of the ominous fact that the decline of birth-rate is sharpest in the better-off classes. Are we to gather that it is the decline relative to the poor Indian, poor African and Chinee, and poor people in general, that is so deplorable? If that is so, there is another way of redressing the balance, probably more effective and satisfying than encouraging fertility rites at public schools. Then we should all decline together and most likely get on each other's nerves less. Only those with the Old Testament or Victorian idea that multiplying one's seed on the face of the earth was the surest sign of success and heavenly favour, should be dissatisfied.

But, they say, there will be an abnormal proportion of old people. Well, for the last two or three centuries there has been an abnormal proportion of young people, particularly large in the last century. Was an abnormally high proportion of human sunshine noticeable? What were the advantages? There are several evident in the reverse tendency. The provision of sufficient schools will become less hopeless and the size of classes more tolerable. One of the chief objections to flats—the difficulty of keeping children in them—will disappear for a greater part of the population; which will benefit the people who want more room on the ground. It is certainly not only bath-chair men who will gain. And who will lose?

The Young? They will have better schools, better houses, more air, more attention and a growing scarcity value.

The Old? They will have more gossips, less banging and shouting and less contrast to make them feel their age.

The Middle-Aged may have to support an extra tenth of a great-aunt; but great-aunts do not go to school or outgrow a frock a month, so there will be a saving on balance. Apart from advantages already mentioned.

The mournfulness of the prophets is most puzzling.

There is a crying need for space. Space is to be given us. The tide is turning. And you will not see me on the great day (in 1940 is it?) playing reversed Canute, bidding the ocean stay at flood. The world is hushed at slack water. The ebb is near. And the rainbow pools will be uncovered. Do you not hear Ararat grating the keel?

F. SKINNER.

A. C. DEAN, M.INST.C.E.

F. P. WALKER,
Director, Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

LETTERS FROM READERS

"External Appearance"

SIR,—Astragal's recent notes on the subject of the local Council's Tribunals set up in connection with the town and country planning schemes were very timely—even I would suggest that they were overdue. The following case of a house designed by Mr. J. E. Tyrrell, A.I.A.A., Incorporated and Registered Architect, is an excellent example of the way in which these Tribunals were already working last year.

Plans for the house were first deposited with the Urban District Council of Coulsdon and Purley on August 19, 1937. The elevations were disapproved by the New Streets and Buildings Committee under the Town Planning Scheme, on the grounds that "having regard to the general character of the existing buildings in Riddlesdown Road, the building to which the elevations relate would seriously disfigure the street by reason of the design of the building." This committee decided to refer the matter to the Advisory Committee (set up under the Town Planning Scheme).

Mr. Tyrrell stated his case in writing to the members of the Advisory Committee, but the committee, meeting on October 5, 1937, confirmed the disapproval of the elevations on the previously stated grounds. (The Advisory Committee consisted of:

Sir Arthur Spurgeon, J.P., of Woldingham, Surrey, Chairman.

Mr. B. Poulter, F.R.I.B.A., of 12, Stratford Place, W.1.

Mr. C. Chart, F.S.I., Union Bank Chambers, Croydon).

On October 9, Mr. Tyrrell wrote asking for more detailed information as to the reason for disapproval, with a view to revising the design in order to resubmit it to the Council. He was informed, however, by the Clerk to the Council that no detailed information about the reasons for disapproval could be given.

Mr. Tyrrell, who had already purchased the plot of land in Riddlesdown Road, was naturally reluctant to abandon his idea of building a house there. At the same time, holding certain convictions on the question of architectural style, he was also unwilling to alter the character of the house. He was, therefore, faced with the problem of making such rearrangements in the design of the house as in his opinion would be likely to satisfy the Council. Having made these alterations, Mr. Tyrrell again submitted his revised design to the Council on October 16, 1937. On October 29, the elevations were again disapproved by the Council on the same grounds as before, and the matter was again referred to the Advisory Committee. This Committee met on November 17 to consider the revised plans. A member of the architectural press who was present was informed that it was not in order for the press to be present at the meeting. Mr. Tyrrell was on this occasion represented by Mr. Walford, Solicitor, who announced that the following expert witnesses were present to give evidence in favour of the design submitted:

Major Athoe, Secretary of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.

Mr. Basil Ward, A.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Connell, Ward and Lucas, a member of the Council of the C.P.R.E.

Mr. F. Skinner, of Messrs. Tecton.

Mr. Walford pointed out that one of the difficulties which his client experienced was that in rejecting the first design, no definite suggestions were given as to how it could be rendered acceptable. He had, therefore, had to form his own opinions on this subject, and he now proposed that instead of the house being set back 20 ft. from the road, the distance should be increased to 30 feet, or more than 30 feet if the slope of the ground permitted a proper fall for the drainage system to the sewer in the main road. This alteration involved further amendments to the design, including

Photograph taken at the Annual Dinner of the Institution of Structural Engineers, held at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on Friday last.

increasing the height of the house to two storeys in the front. Mr. Walford pointed out the low standard of design of most of the houses in Riddlesdown Road, which the proposed house was supposed to be going to disfigure, drawing particular attention to the next house on the same side of the road, which, besides being of a low standard of design, was in a semi-derelict condition and had been empty for about 12 months. Mr. Tyrrell was questioned by the Committee and reaffirmed the statements made on his behalf by Mr. Walford. Mr. Walford then intimated that he wished to call witnesses on behalf of Mr. Tyrrell. The Committee thereupon adjourned to consider whether such witnesses should be called, and, on resuming, the meeting intimated that they would hear the witnesses. Mr. Walford then called upon Mr. Ward and Major Athoe, who said that in their opinion the house was of good and reasonable design, and that the houses in Riddlesdown Road were of a very low standard of design. Mr. Walford then made proposals on behalf of his client that the walls of the proposed house should be coloured to the approval of the Council, and that the existing trees and shrubs should only be removed where absolutely necessary to provide access to the site. He further stated that so far from wishing to remove any of the existing trees or shrubs, Mr. Tyrrell had every intention of planting further trees in order to obscure his view of the existing houses in Riddlesdown Road.

The Committee then heard evidence from the Deputy Town Clerk to the Council, who stated that the Council were even less in favour of the second design being approved than the first design, as they considered that it would be detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood. After hearing all the evidence, and after having an assurance from Mr. Tyrrell that he would be willing to insert a clause in the deeds that the trees in front of the house should be maintained, and after seeing and taking into their possession a sample of the proposed external finish, the Advisory Committee agreed to approve the design submitted.

I believe that the important things to notice in this case are : first, the fact that a house of decent architectural design should have to suffer the indignity of the suggestion that it is going to disfigure a road where nothing but the most trite Tudorbethan villas have been built (it would be helpful if you could publish photographs of Mr. Tyrrell's design and the existing houses in Riddlesdown Road); secondly, the fact that the Advisory Committee was composed solely of local men appointed by the local Council, and that there was absolutely no further appeal beyond their decision ; thirdly, that it took no less than three months for Mr. Tyrrell's house to be passed, owing to the absurdly unhelpful way in which the Advisory Committee rejected the design. Few clients can afford to wait three months merely to have a design approved in principle, and few architects have the perseverance to continue with the design under such circumstances. It is also quite reasonable to assume that had it not been brought to the notice of the Council and the Tribunal that a considerable importance would be attached to their decision in this case, the procedure might have been prolonged for a much longer period.

F. SKINNER

Engineers and the Design

SIR,—I take delight in Astragal's weekly naïvétes in favour of the architectural profession, but his suggestion that engineers are entirely ignorant of planning seems to require comment.

At the risk of his severe verbal castigations, I suggest : (1) Such architects as have knowledge of planning have derived it from the study of engineering works—and, let me add, not by taking the reverse course ; (2) such is the modesty of engineers that it has not occurred to them that mention of the most obvious phase requisite in their work is good ballyhoo with the public.

He suggests that " the most intelligent engineers never seem to have the foggiest idea of what an architect is (or at least aims to be)." Do tell us.

A. C. DEAN, M.INST.C.E.

Metal Windows

SIR,—In your issue for March 31 your contributor Astragal makes the charge that metal window makers generally are giving bad deliveries and failing to live up to their undertakings.

Such a statement is too sweeping and, so far as it may be read to apply to Crittalls, and for all I know many other firms, inaccurate. We are giving normal deliveries and are keeping our promises.

This does not mean that we are never a day or two late, but such failures are exceptional.

Where a job is of known urgency, in which case a special promise is obtained from the works and transmitted to the customer, failures are still more rare and deliveries are on many occasions

made in advance of the promised dates.

I give below a list of our standard delivery dates for various classes of product and think you will agree, as does our market, that they are reasonable.

DELIVERIES

Standard Metal Windows—	
Ordinary standards ..	10 days
Composites	2 weeks
Standard windows in wood surrounds, including composite types ..	2 weeks
Circular-on-plan types ..	2 weeks
Circular-on-plan bays in wood surrounds ..	3 weeks
Universal casements—	
Orders up to £50 value	3 weeks
Orders £50 to £150 value	Begin deliveries in 3 weeks, complete in 5 weeks
Orders £150 to £300 value	Begin in 3 weeks, complete in 6 weeks

These times are all calculated from the time that we are in possession of full working particulars and the necessary approval of drawings which enable us to put the work in hand.

F. P. WALKER,
Director, Crittall Manufacturing Co.

[*Readers are reminded that the* JOURNAL *cannot publish anonymous letters. Names and addresses must accompany the letters which can, of course, be published over a pseudonyn.—Ed., A.J.*]

OBITUARY

LEONARD HEYWOOD

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Leonard Heywood, A.R.I.B.A., the housing director to the Manchester Corporation, which took place in a nursing home at Ashton-on-Mersey on April 6. Mr. Heywood, who was forty-five years of age, was taken ill in his office at the Town Hall on March 31, and was found to be suffering from double pneumonia.

Born at Bolton, he was educated at the Bolton Grammar School and, later, served with a Bolton firm of architects until 1929, when he was appointed as architectural assistant in the Manchester Corporation Housing Department. A year later he was promoted to the post of deputy housing director, and, on the retirement of his chief, Mr. F. W. Platt, in 1932, he was appointed to the position of housing director.

Mr. Heywood was responsible for the planning of the Wythenshawe housing estate; and for the design of Kennet House, the first of the great blocks of working-class flats to be built in Manchester, thus setting the example for similar achievements later. As the head of his department he was the manager of the city's housing property, and responsible for its letting and the collection of rents.

The following appreciation by Mr. W. A. Johnson, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Manchester Society of Architects, appeared in a recent issue of *The Manchester Guardian*.

"The sudden death of Leonard Heywood will be deeply regretted by his fellow-members of the Manchester Society of Architects and the Royal Institute of British Architects, and on their behalf I wish to pay this tribute to his professional skill. The position of Housing Director to a great municipality entails many duties and responsibilities other than those of a creative architect, and these he carried out with conspicuous ability. It is, however, in the field of architectural design—with the help of his staff—that his qualities are most easily recognised by the community, and his achievements in this direction may well be his most enduring memorial.

"In the planning of houses at Wythenshawe and of flats at Smedley Point, Kirkmanshulme, and Collyhurst, as well as in many other estates, his department achieved a notable standard of design, both in actual buildings and in the sympathetic treatment of their surroundings. His versatility is shown equally in his grasp of the problems of large-scale flat design as in his delightful scheme for the Mitchell Gardens dwellings for aged people at Wythenshawe. His contribution to housing development in Manchester is one for which the city has reason to be grateful."

W. H. BIDLAKE

We regret to record the death, at Wadhurst, Sussex, of Mr. William Henry Bidlake, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., a well-known Birmingham architect. He was seventy-six years of age.

Mr. Bidlake, the son of a Wolverhampton architect, was educated at Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated and proceeded to his M.A. He received his architectural training in the offices of Colonel Edis and Messrs. Bodley and Garner. While with Mr. Bodley, he worked on the drawings of Liverpool Cathedral that were submitted in the first unsuccessful competition which preceded by some years the second and final competition, which was won by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. He became an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1888, gained the R.I.B.A. Silver Medal, and was also awarded the Pugin Travelling Studentship of the Institute. His appointment as special lecturer in the History of Architecture at the Birmingham School of Art in 1893 came at a time when there was great need of better facilities for students training in architecture. In due course he became Director of the School of Architecture, which gave him an opportunity of putting into operation a project he had long had in mind, namely, the establishing of a properly arranged course on architecture suitable for beginners. In June, 1923, the Birmingham Civic Society's gold medal was presented to Mr. Bidlake for his conspicuous services to the civic amenity of the city. At that date he had completed twenty-eight years' service as head of the School of Architecture, and the Civic Society's honour was conferred mainly in recognition of the soundness of his methods of instruction and the beneficent influence he had brought to bear on the work of students in the profession. Mr. Bidlake's activities, however, were not confined to lecturing, for he had a large private practice, both in domestic and ecclesiastical architecture. Among the churches which were erected to his designs were the Bishop Latimer Memorial Church, Winson Green, Emmanuel Church, Wylde Green, St. Agatha's Church, Sparkbrook, and the Congregational Church, Sparkhill.

IN PARLIAMENT

Registration

IN the House of Commons last week Mr. Grant Ferris made a personal explanation with reference to the first paragraph of his speech in the Debate on the Second Reading of the Architects Registration Bill. He said: "I was in error in making it appear as if my firm were members of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. I should have made it clear that my partner alone was a member of that Association. Secondly, I referred in my speech to the year 1931, having in mind the year in which the 1931 Architects Registration Act was passed, but I am now informed that my late partner took out his certificate of membership of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors in 1929 and not in 1931. It will be recalled that Bills for the registration of architects were before the House from 1927 onwards, and the incident mentioned in my speech must, therefore, have taken place with reference to the Bill introduced in 1929 or earlier.

"I beg leave, therefore, to withdraw the misstatements in my speech and to tender my apologies for having made them. I should add that the statements were made entirely on my own initiative and were not prompted from any other source."

Slum Clearance

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health what progress had been made in slum clearance by local authorities outside the London area since 1931; and could he say the number of houses in those areas that had been demolished and other dwellings constructed.

Sir K. Wood said that the slum clearance programmes of the local authorities outside London affected some 387,000 houses, and of these about 240,000 had so far been included in Clearance and Demolition Orders. Up to the end of last year about 150,000 of these had been demolished and about 161,000 new dwellings provided for the persons so displaced.

Controlled Houses

Mr. Johnston asked the Minister of Health if he could give any estimate of the increased cost, over the cost of 1914, of repairs in the classes of house property affected by the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts; and if he could give comparable figures for the years 1920, 1930, and 1937, respectively.

Sir K. Wood said that in the Majority Report of the Marley Committee the approximate comparative cost of repairs was estimated as follows:—

1914	100
1920	250–280
1930	180–200

After making allowance for the higher standard of repairs and the increased age of the houses the Marley Committee concluded that the cost of repairs to working-class houses in 1930 was about twice what it was in 1914. The majority of the Ridley Committee expressed the view in paragraph 106 of their report that the position at the date of their investigation was substantially the same as in 1930.

Town and Country Planning

Mr. Mander asked the Minister of Health if he would consider the advisability of holding an official inquiry into the working of compensation and betterment under the Town Planning Act.

Sir K. Wood said that he did not think that there was sufficient experience at present to justify an official inquiry of the kind contemplated by the hon. Member.

Air Raid Shelters

Mr. Parker asked the Home Secretary what encouragement was given to builders and householders to construct air-raid shelters and whether the procedure for the approval of deposited plans by local authorities could be expedited.

Mr. G. Lloyd said that in a recent circular his right honourable friend pointed out that it was the duty of the local authorities to give advice and instruction to the public, and that it must be assumed that householders in the light of this advice would do what they could to increase the measure of protection afforded by their own homes. He was not aware that delays were occurring in the approval of plans by local authorities, but if the honourable Member had any cases in mind perhaps he would send particulars.

WILLESDEN GREEN FEDERATED SYNAGOGUE

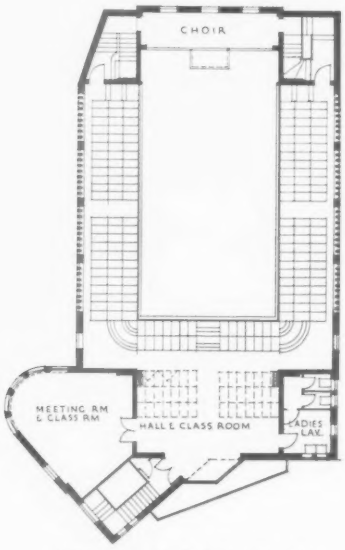
DESIGNED BY F. J. LANDAUER IN COLLABORATION WITH WILLS AND KAULA

GENERAL PROBLEM—*Synagogue in Heathfield Park, N.W.2, with a street frontage of only about 25 ft. It also serves as a communal centre and contains classrooms for children. A portion of the site at the rear is reserved for a future school building. Folding screens enable the classroom over the entrance hall to be used as an extension to the gallery when required.*

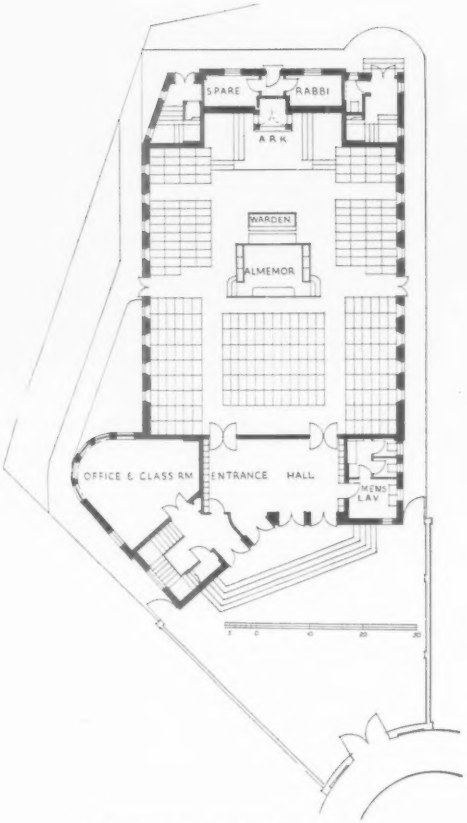
The photographs show: above, the Ark; right, the street front.

WILLESDEN GREEN FEDERATED SYNAGOGUE: BY F. J.

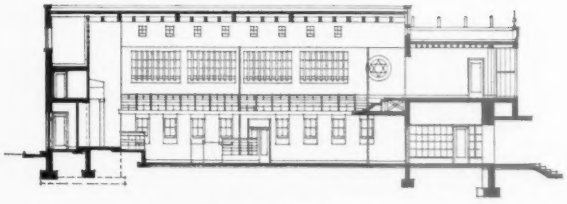
The photograph shows the brick and stone canopy to the Ark and, at ceiling level, the brick grille to the choir gallery.



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

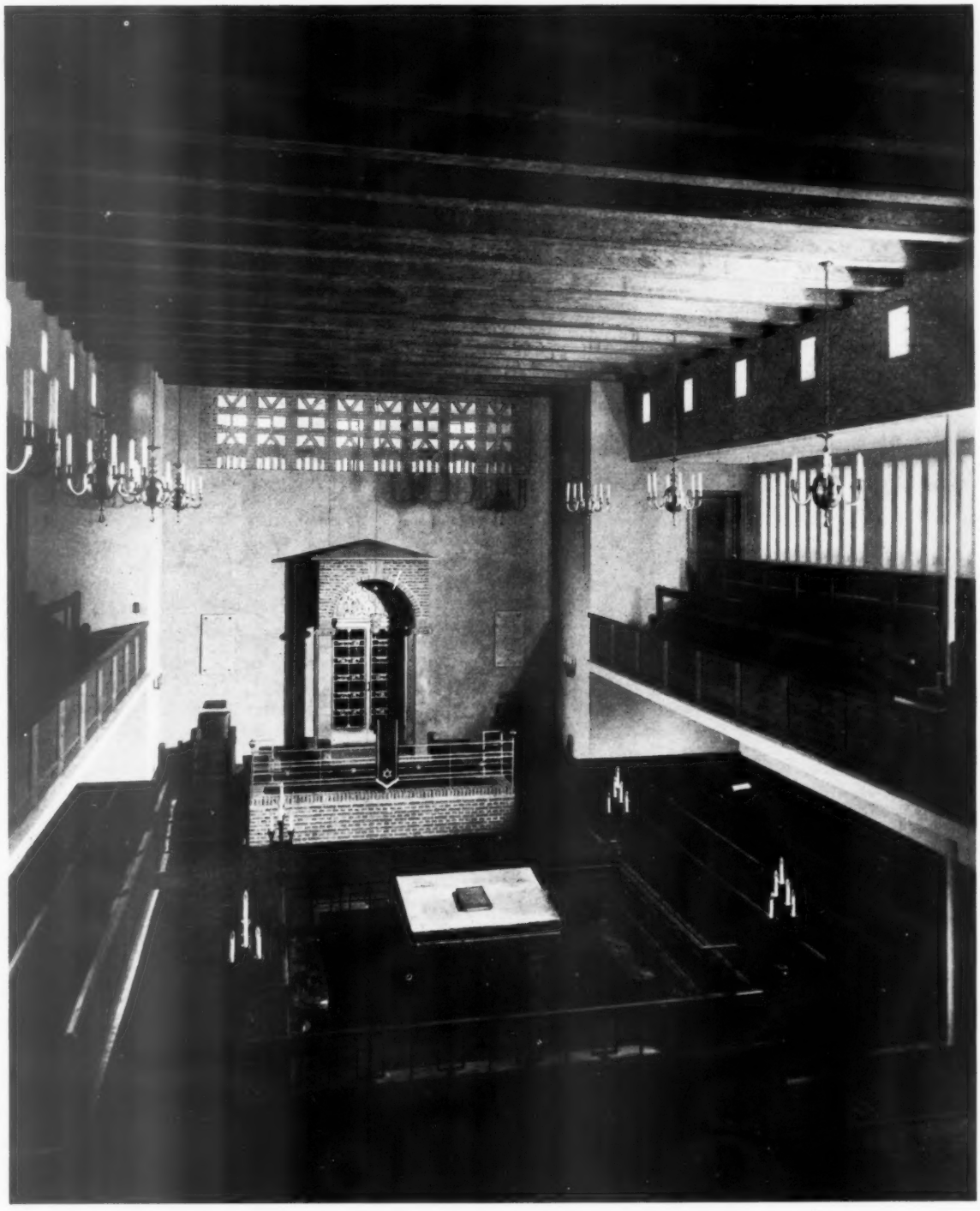


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION

LANDAUER IN COLLABORATION WITH WILLS AND KAULA



CONSTRUCTION—*Walls are brick ; gallery floors reinforced concrete ; and the roof is of timber with a vulcanite covering. The stone cornice is capped with Spanish tiles and stone pinnacles. On the centre pinnacle is the sign of David, executed in gilt. The design of the wrought-iron, gilt grille on the oriel window introduces Hebrew lettering and symbols.*

INTERNAL FINISHES—*The Ark has gilt doors with lattice work containing the Hebrew words of the Ten Commandments ; and curtains of a deep bluish green velvet, with gold embroidery. The platform of the Ark is finished in heather brown tiles. The walls of the synagogue are plastered rough texture and finished a broken greenish-grey colour. The ceiling, including beams, and the joinery are stained a greyish-brown. The main floor is of birch blocks, the gangways being covered with a deep red carpet. The ten electric light chandeliers are of polished brass ; the wrought-iron railings and other electric light fittings are gilt.*

HEATING—*By electric tubes and radiators, thermostatically controlled.*

The photograph is taken looking towards the Ark and showing, in the foreground, the almemor.

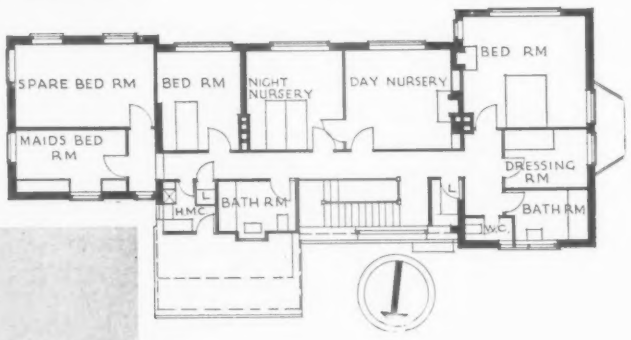
For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 636.

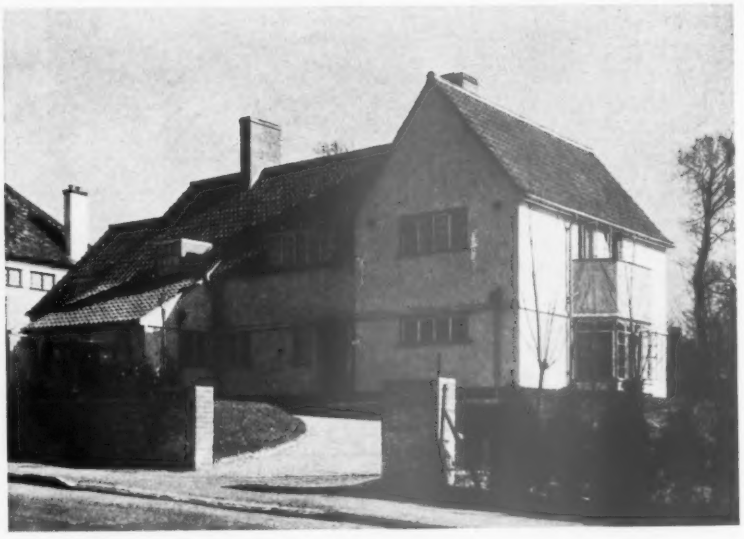
HOUSE AT LOUGHTON, ESSEX:

GENERAL—*Special requirements were : (a) one large living-room ; (b) own suite, comprising bedroom, dressing-room, bath and w.c. The house commands views over Epping Forest to the west and the north.*

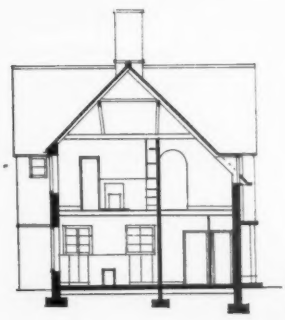
CONSTRUCTION—*Walls are 11 in. hollow brick, rendered externally, and finished cream ; windows standard metal ; external doors deal, painted ; and internal walls are brick and stud. The roof is covered with hand-made red pantiles.*

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

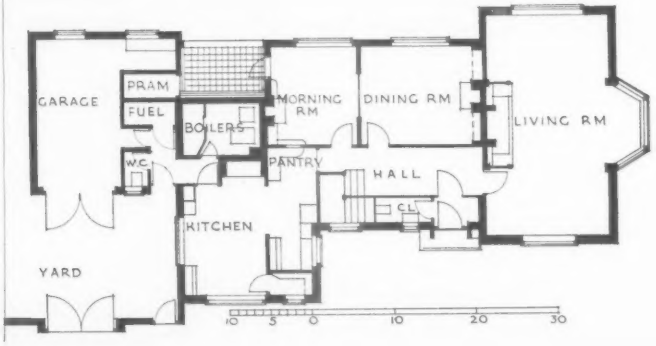




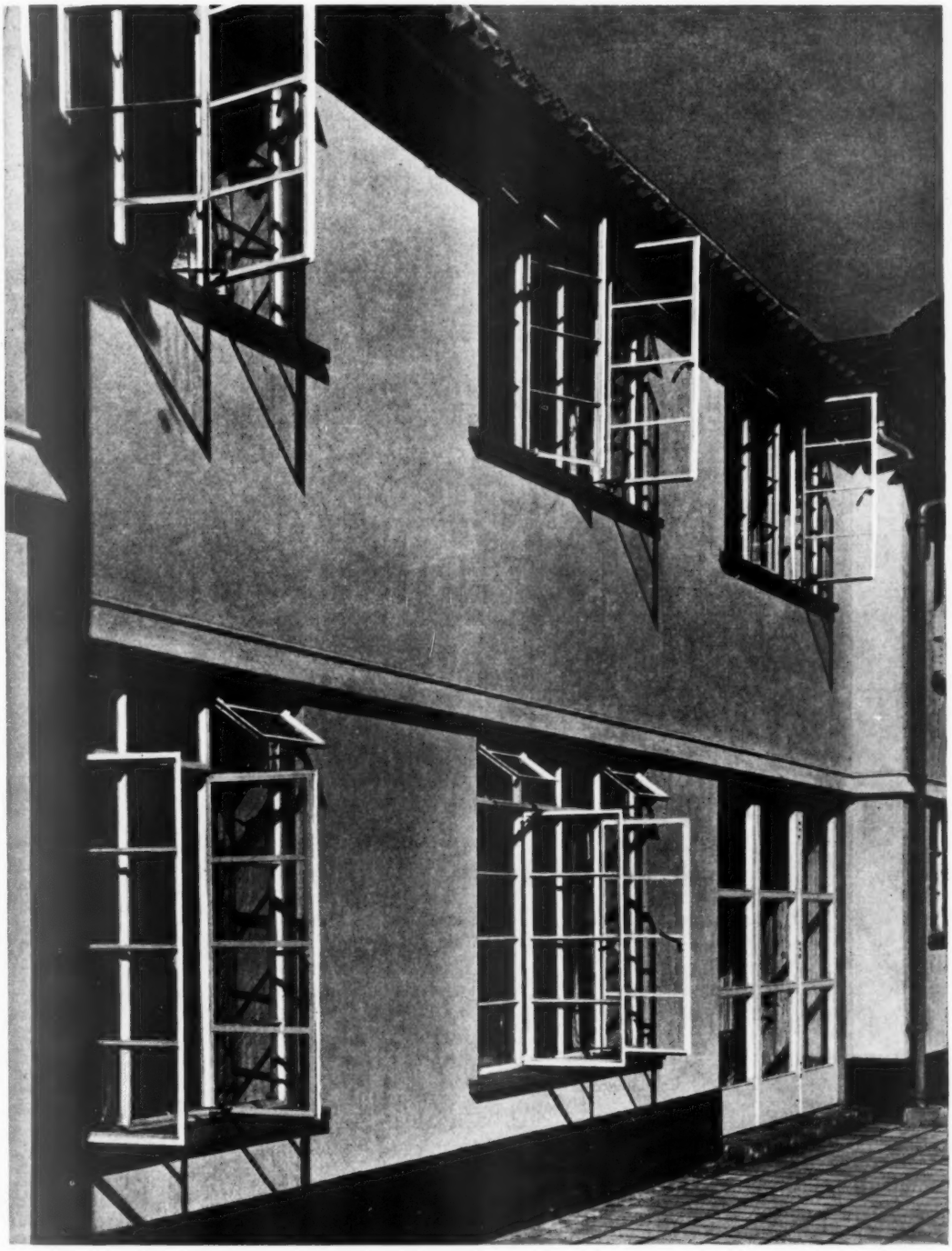
The photographs show : above, the south front ; left, the north front.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN AND CROSS SECTION



BY D. F. MARTIN-SMITH



INTERNAL FINISHES—*Ceilings are plaster board, walls two-coat plaster ; the hall and landing being treated with paint with a textured finish. Floors are : living-room, teak ; hall, dining-room and morning room, Indian hardwood ; other floors on ground floor, hardwood ; first floor bedrooms, deal, tongued and grooved ; landing, pine. Doors are : ground floor, oak flush ; first floor, deal flush, painted.*

HEATING—*Low-pressure hot water, with radiators in every room. The photograph is of the central windows and loggia door on the south front.*

HOUSE AT LOUGHTON, ESSEX

The photographs show : left, part of the south front ; above, the garage and tradesmen's doors on the north front.
For list of general and sub-contractors see page 636.

DESIGNED BY D. F. MARTIN-SMITH

LAW REPORT

LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE STAIRCASE

Howard v. *S. W. Farmer and Son, Ltd., and another.—Court of Appeal. Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Romer and MacKinnon.*

THESE were appeals by S. W. Farmer and Son, Ltd., and Courtney and Fairbairn, Ltd., from a judgment of Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord, awarding the plaintiff, Mr. Victor Benjamin Howard, of Tottenham, £750 damages.

In the Court below, Mr. Howard claimed damages for personal injuries against S. W. Farmer and Son, Ltd., and Courtney and Fairbairn, Ltd., who were engaged in work in connection with the extension of the Bromley (Kent) and District Hospital.

It appeared, that on February 18, 1936, Mr. Howard, who was the foreman in charge of the work in the same building for a firm of hot-water engineers had occasion to descend to the ground floor, and to do so he used an iron staircase that was built by Farmer and Son. One of the treads was missing, and Mr. Howard, not noticing it, fell through the gap and received injury. The damages were divided between the two appellants.

Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord held that the staircase with the missing tread constituted a trap, that Mr. Howard was lawfully on the staircase on the invitation of both appellants. Courtney and Fairbairn, Ltd., being the head contractors, that both appellants were negligent and that Mr. Howard was not guilty of contributory negligence.

Counsel for the appellants attacked the judge's findings on several grounds, the chief being that there was no evidence to support them.

Mr. Edmunds, for Farmer and Son, Ltd., contended that there was no trap for an ordinarily alert man and that Mr. Howard was neither invited, nor, in the legal sense, licensed, to use the staircase.

Mr. Samuels for the second appellants, submitted that he had even a stronger answer, because his clients were never in possession of the staircase. It had not been completed by Farmers as sub-contractors and handed over to them and therefore they could not have been negligent and could not have invited or licensed Mr. Howard to be upon it. As a matter of fact they had no duty at all in connection with the staircase.

Mr. T. Beresford, K.C., for Mr. Howard, said in his view there was evidence in which the judge could find in his favour, having seen the witnesses. The construction of the staircase had reached a stage where a licence to Mr. Howard to go upon it could be implied. In fact, men had been allowed to use the top half and also the bottom half. Further, he argued that there was an implied invitation to use the staircase when the ladder that was being used was taken away for a short time.

The Court allowed the appeal with costs.

The Master of the Rolls in giving judgment, said the judge's finding of fact had no support in the evidence, nor could it be upheld on his other findings. There was no trap because the workmen had no right to use the unfinished staircase, and if they did use it then they were trespassers. Further, it was impossible to hold that the appellants were under any duty to Mr. Howard in the circumstances of the case.

Lord Justices Scott and MacKinnon concurred.

Change of Address

Messrs. Hartley and Hives have removed their offices to Abbey Corner, 2a King's Road, Reading. Telephone No. : Reading 2768.

Partnership

Mr. H. Rogers Houchin has taken into partnership Mr. G. Stanley Harrison, A.A.DIP., A.R.I.B.A., of Radlett, and Mr. Eric G. Stevens, L.R.I.B.A., of Harpenden, and the existing name of the firm will be maintained. New offices have been taken at 8 and 9 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1. The new telephone numbers will be Hoborn 9991/2.

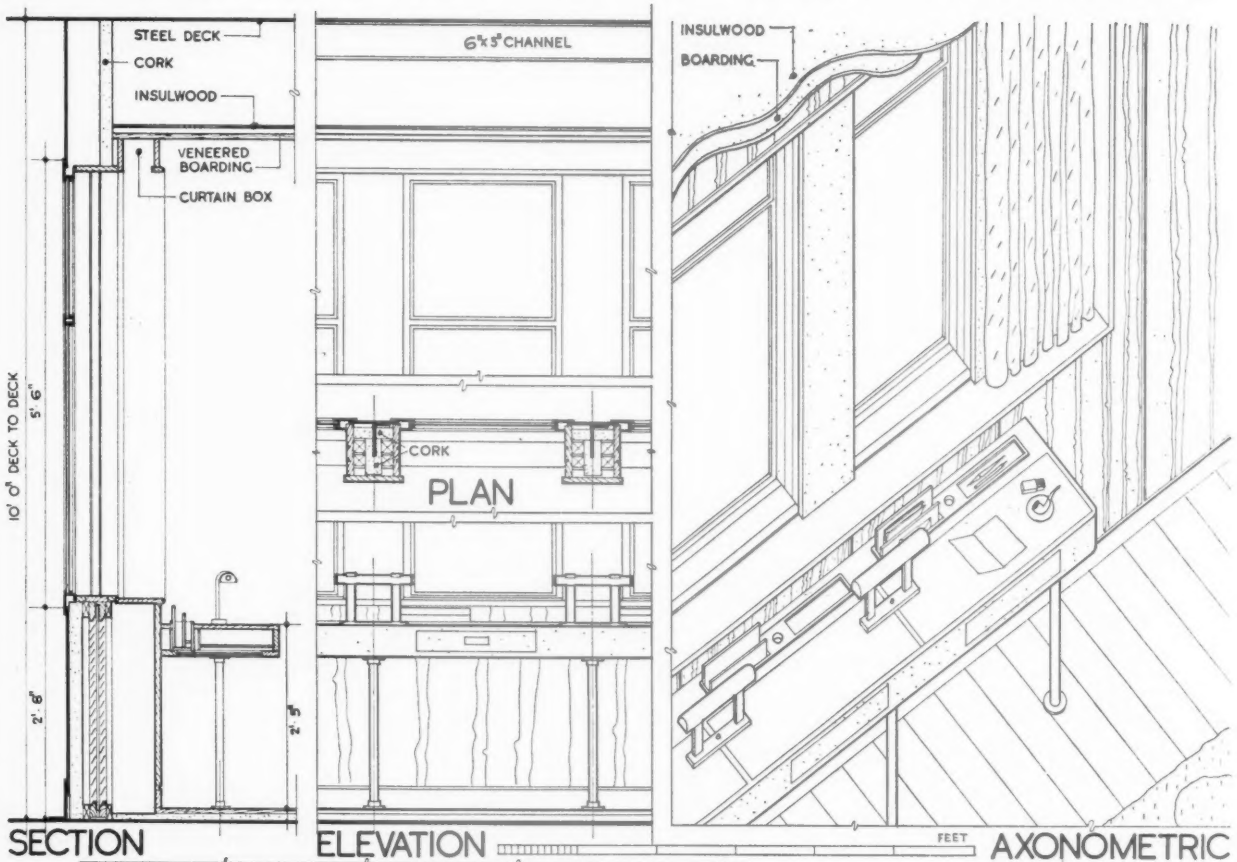
WORKING DETAILS : 645

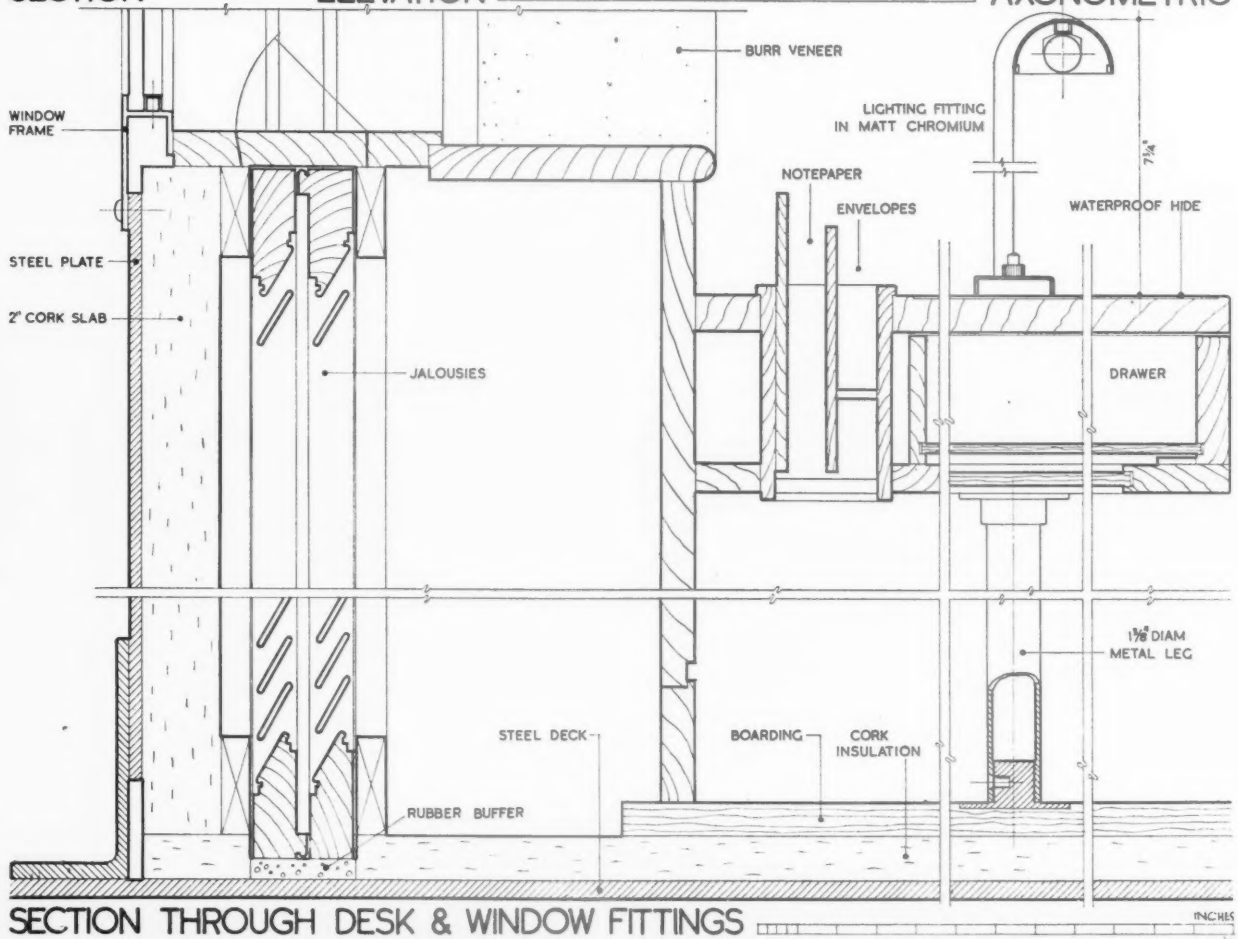
WRITING TABLES • 1ST CLASS LIBRARY, SS. "ORCADES" • BRIAN O'RORKE

The writing tables are situated in ranges of four beneath two of the library windows. The library is panelled in London plane tree veneer with writing tables and built-in bookcases in plane tree burr. Each desk is fitted with drawer, recesses for notepaper, pens and ink, and its own light fitting. The desk tops are covered with waterproof hide, and the desks are supported on a series of metal legs with matt chromium finish. Curtains and chair coverings are in shades of steel grey, mushroom and yellow.
Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 646

WRITING TABLES • IST CLASS LIBRARY, SS. "ORCADES" • BRIAN O'RORKE





Axonometric and details of the writing tables illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

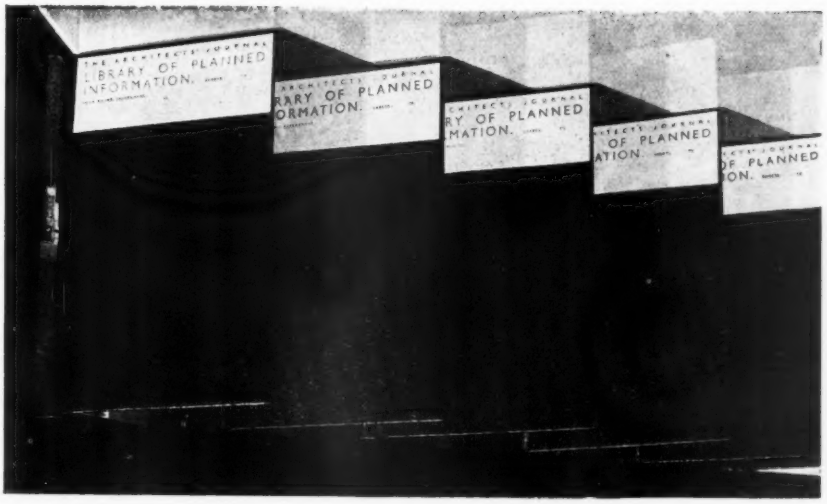
INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

617 Kitchen Equipment

618 Roof and Pavement Lights



In order that readers may preserve their Information Sheets, specially designed loose-leaf binders are available similar to those here illustrated. The covers are of stiff board bound in "Rexine" with patent binding clip. Price 2s. 6d. each post free.

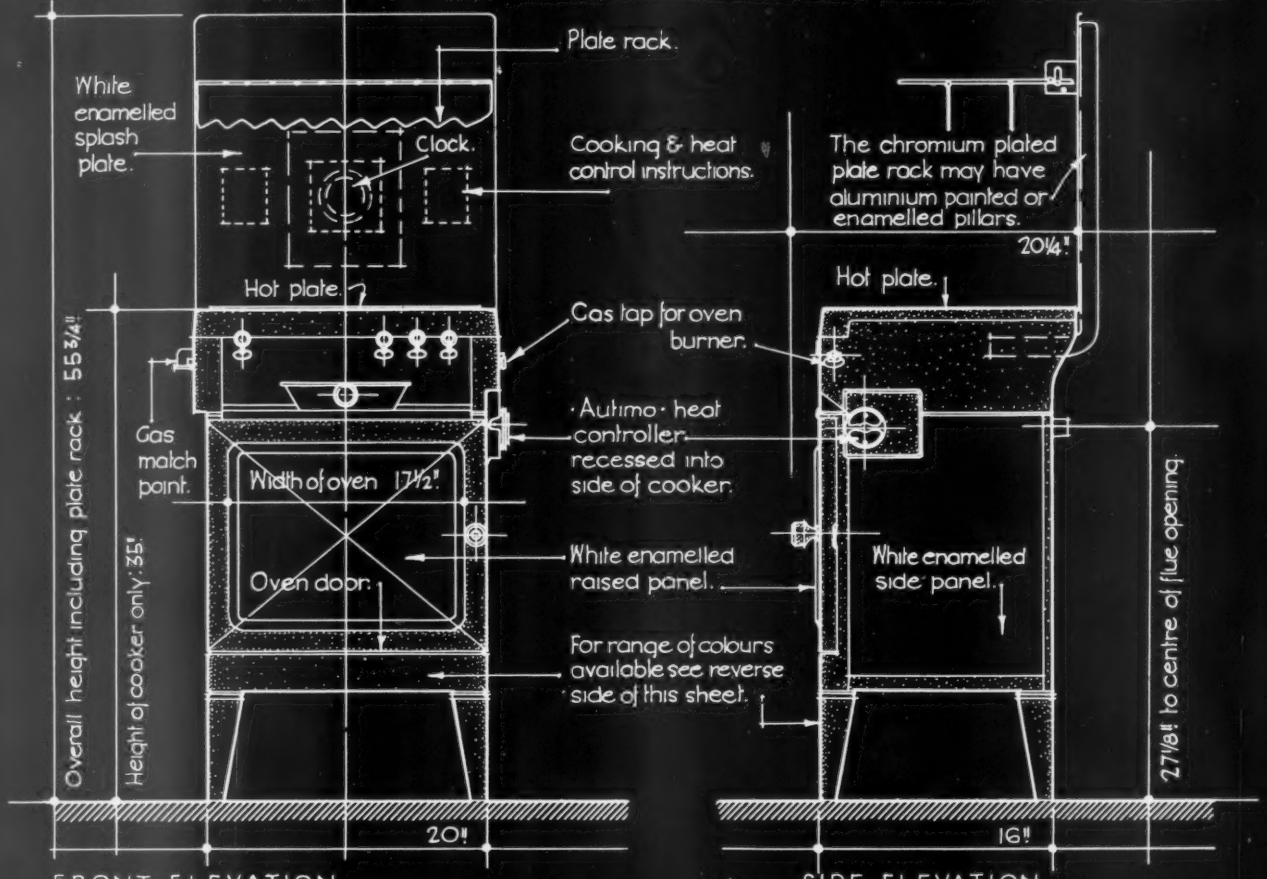
Sheets issued since Index :

601 : Sanitary Equipment
602 : Enamel Paints
603 : Hot Water Boilers—III
604 : Gas Cookers
605 : Insulation and Protection of Buildings
606 : Heating Equipment
607 : The Equipment of Buildings
608 : Water Heating
609 : Fireplaces
610 : Weatherings—I
611 : Fire Protection and Insulation
612 : Glass Masonry
613 : Roofing
614 : Central Heating
615 : Heating : Open Fires
616 : External Renderings

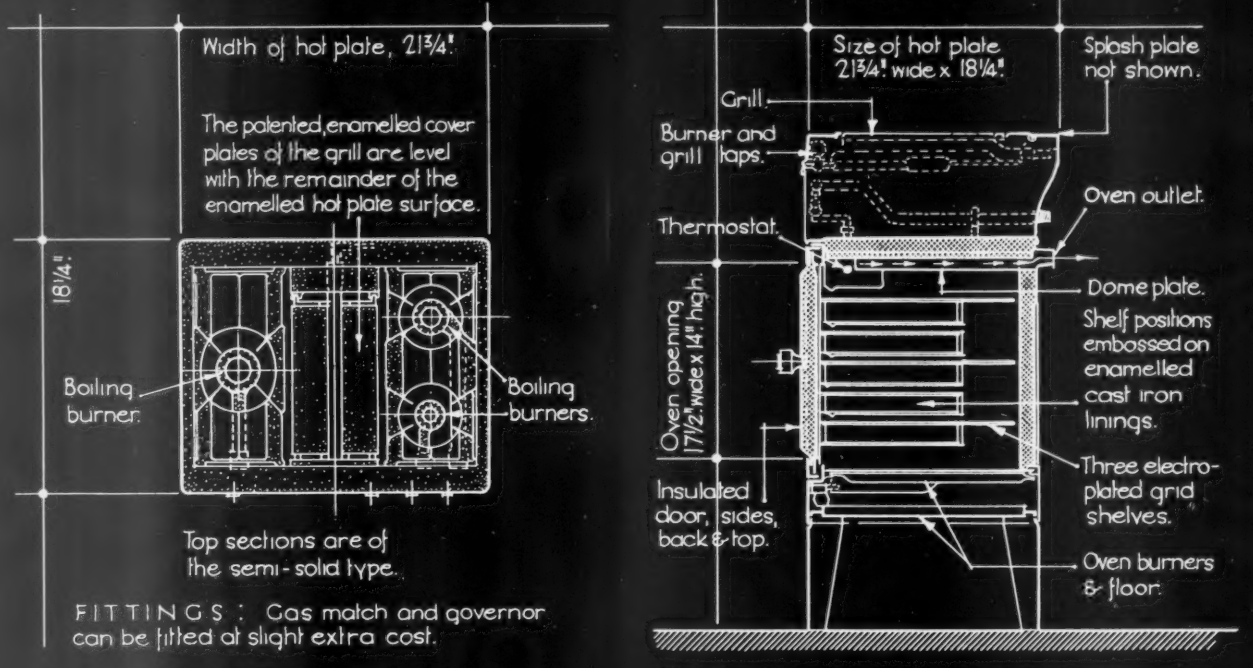
737

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

THE · TALBOT · OVEN HEAT-CONTROLLED, ENAMELLED GAS COOKER ; SCALE : 1" equals 1'0"



FRONT ELEVATION. SIDE ELEVATION.



FITTINGS : Gas match and governor can be fitted at slight extra cost.

PLAN OF HOT PLATE. CROSS SECTION OF COOKER.

Information from Cannon Iron Foundries Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : KITCHEN EQUIPMENT : GAS COOKERS.

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

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 617 •

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Product : The Cannon Talbot Gas Cooker

General :

The cooker illustrated on this Sheet is available with or without the white enamelled splash plate containing the plate rack and clock shown on the elevations. The "Autimo" oven heat controller is standard on all models, and a gas match and governor may be fitted to any cooker at slight extra cost (see table).

Design :

The oven door hinges and closes at the extreme sides of the cooker, giving a 17½-in. wide oven. Side projections have been eliminated by recessing the heat controlling element into the side, and a cut-out in the enamelled front enables markings to be read easily. The arrangement of gas taps, etc., gives an exterior as nearly flush as possible.

Construction :

The legs, front frame, side linings to the oven, and also the semi-solid top-bar sections, are of enamelled cast-iron. The splash-plate and exterior panels are of enamelled pressed steel. Insulation is provided in the door, all sides and the top of the oven. The oven outlet is placed above the dome plate as shown.

Oven :

Oven dimensions are 17½ ins. wide, 14 ins. deep, and 14 ins. high, clear inside, with a clear opening 17½ ins. wide and 14 ins. high. There are two electro-plated grid shelves on the enamelled embossed cast iron linings. The burners are on either side, close to the oven floor.

Hotplate :

A grill burner and three boiling burners are provided on the hot plate. All sections, including flush enamelled grill covers, are removable for cleaning.

Finishes :

Finish is either "Porceliron" mottle enamelled finish, or coloured enamelled finish in Brunswick green and cream, Holyrood green and cream, black and white, or water green mottled and beige.

Prices :

Model No.	Cooker	Extras
K 501 M	"Porceliron" mottle enamelled, with crown plate and "Autimo" oven heat controller, £13	Chromium plated "Advance" plate rack with enamelled splash plate and aluminium painted pillars, £1 12s. 6d.
K 502 M	As above, £14 10s.	
K 501 S	"Superb" enamel finish with crown plate and "Autimo" oven heat controller, £14 10s.	As above, but with enamelled pillars, £1 17s. 6d.
K. 502 S	As above, £16	
All models	"Porceliron" or "Superb" finish.	Gas pistol, 12s. 6d. Governor, 10s. Clock, 25s.

Manufacturers : Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd.

Address : Deepfields, near Bilston, Staffs.

Telephone : Bilston 41241-4

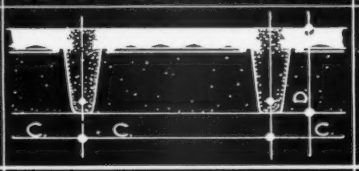
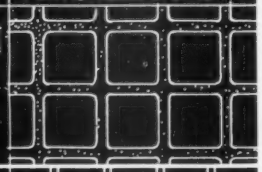
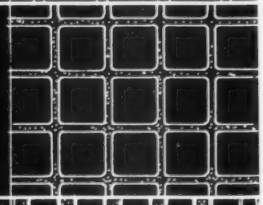
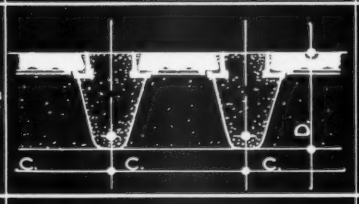
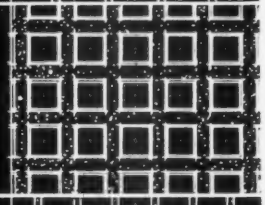
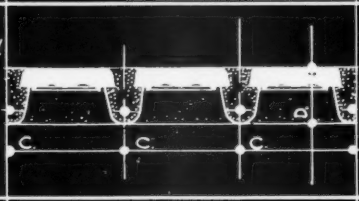
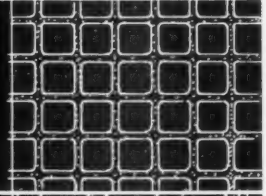
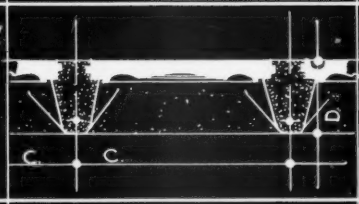
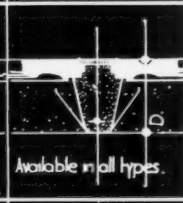
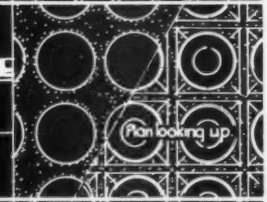
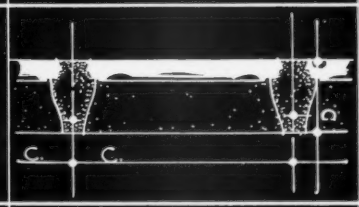
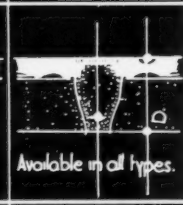
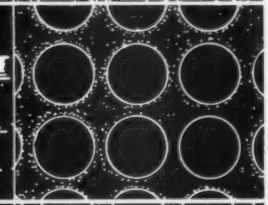
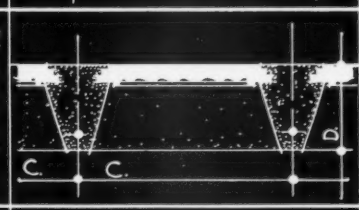
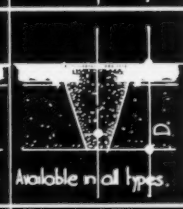
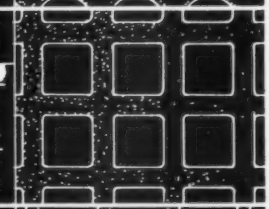
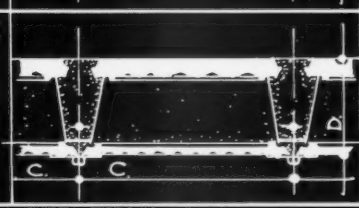
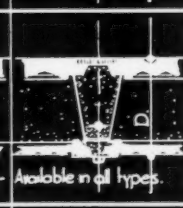
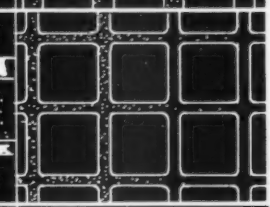
London Office and Showroom : Thames House, Westminster, S.W.1

Telephone : Victoria 7879

788.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

TYPES OF GLASCRETE CONSTRUCTION FOR PAVEMENTS, ROOFS, CANOPIES, ETC.

PURPOSE.	TYPE.	C.†	D.	SELF WEIGHT.*	MAX. SPAN FEET.	DETAIL Scale : 1½" = 1'0"	ALTERNATIVE DETAIL WITH ASPHALTE STRIP.	PLAN. Scale 2'0" to 1"
For ROOFS, FLOORS, CANOPIES, LANTERNS, etc.	32/250	7½"	2½"	17.	30 lbs/sq.ft. 5'0"		 Available in all types	
	32/300	8"	3"	21.	6'6"			
	32/350	8"	3½"	25.	8'6"			
	32/400	9"	4"	28.	11'0"			
For ROOFS, FLOORS, CANOPIES, LANTERNS, etc.	17/238	6"	2⅜"	20.	30 lbs/sq.ft. 6'0"	224 lbs/sq.ft. 4'0"	 Not available.	
	17/300	6"	3"	24.	7'6"	4'6"		
	17/425	7½"	4¼"	33.	12'0"	6'0"		
For HEAVY (vehicular) PAVEMENT TRAFFIC.	16/425 R	6½"	4½"	41.	224 lbs/sq.ft. 8'0"	2 tons/sq.ft. 3'6"	 Not available.	
For LIGHT AND MEDIUM PAVEMENT TRAFFIC.	16/238	5"	2⅜"	24.	224 lbs/sq.ft. 5'0"	 Not available.	
	16/262	5½"	2⅝"	25.	5'6"		
	16/300	5½"	3"	28.	6'0"		
For ROOFS, CANOPIES, ETC. Circular lens set in square concrete ribbing.	R32/250.	7½"	2½"	19.	30 lbs/sq.ft. 5'0"	 Available in all types.		 Plan looking up.
	R32/300.	8"	3"	22.	6'6"			
	R34/325.	10¼"	3¼"	19.	6'6"			
	R34/350.	10¼"	3½"	21.	8'0"			
For FLAT or DOMED ROOFS, etc. Circular lens in circular opening.	RC/32/250	8½"	2½"	20.	30 lbs/sq.ft. 5'0"	 Available in all types.		
	RC/32/300	9"	3"	23.	6'6"			
	RC/32/350	10½"	3½"	27.	8'6"			
	RC/34/300	11½"	3"	21.	5'6"			
	RC/34/350	12"	3½"	25.	8'0"			
	RC/34/400	13"	4"	28.	10'6"			
For CANOPIES, ROOFS, LANTERNS, BARREL LIGHTS, etc.	34/300	10¼"	3"	17.	30 lbs/sq.ft. 5'6"	 Available in all types.		
	34/350	10¼"	3½"	20.	8'0"			
	34/400	10¼"	4"	24.	10'6"			
For ROOFS, CANOPIES, BARREL LIGHTS, etc. Double glazing provides flat soffit & extra insulation.	34D/300	8"	3½"	25.	30 lbs/sq.ft. 6'6"	 Available in all types.		
	34D/281	10¼"	3¼"	20.	4'6"			
	34D/325	10¼"	3¾"	22.	6'0"			
	34D/350	10¼"	4"	24.	8'0"			
	34D/400	10¼"	4½"	28.	10'6"			

† C = minimum spacing and may be increased if specially required.
* Weight of Glascrete construction in lbs per sq. foot, not including main beams, etc.

Information from J.A. King and Company Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: GLASS-CONCRETE ROOF AND PAVEMENT LIGHTS.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • Oscar a Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 618 •

ROOF AND PAVEMENT LIGHTS

Subject : Glascrete Construction

This Sheet is the first of two devoted to Glascrete construction for roof and pavement lights, windows and partitions, setting out the various types of Glascrete construction for different purposes.

Design and Lens Types :

All types of construction shown consist of a relatively thin (not more than 1 in.) glass lens embedded in concrete ribs.

Glasses of this thickness are free from internal stresses and are not liable to fracture when fixed as are the older type of lens of 3 in. or 4 in. thickness.

Glascrete lenses are so designed that although they refract and diffuse the light transmitted and do not focus it, they are sufficiently strong for their respective purposes and yet are of a uniform thickness. This latter point is an important part of the manufacturing process as the annealing can then be fully developed, thus producing a lens which is free from internal stress and is not liable to fracture and shale when fixed. Lenses can be supplied of specially toughened glass where circumstances warrant its use. These lenses will stand up to greater shocks and stresses, but should fracture occur they only disintegrate into small harmless pieces. Their fire-resisting qualities are exceptional.

Type 16	4″ × 4″	Diamond pattern soffit.
,, 16 N	4″ × 4″	,, ,, ,, with ribs on top surface to prevent slipping.
,, 17	5″ × 5″	Diamond pattern soffit.
,, 32	6½″ × 6½″	,, ,, ,,
,, 32 R	6½″ dia.	Circular pattern soffit.
,, 34	9″ × 9″	Diamond pattern soffit.
,, 34 RS	9″ × 9″	Square lens with circular pattern on soffit.
,, 34 R	9″ dia.	Circular pattern soffit.

Soffit lenses for double-glazed construction.

Type 34 D	9¾″ × 9¾″	Small diamond pattern.
,, 34 DD	9¾″ × 9¾″	Large diamond pattern.
,, 34 DB	9¾″ × 9¾″	Small circular button pattern.
,, 34 AD	9¾″ × 9¾″	Ribbed prismatic pattern.

Spacing of Ribs :

Throughout the details on this Sheet the dimensions given for the spacing of ribs represent the minimum ; the spacing of ribs can be increased, if required, to any extent by widening the concrete ribs; the lens sizes are, however, standard.

Construction :

If lights are of an easily handled size and weight and if it is economical to do so, they are precast, otherwise all types of Glascrete roof and pavement light are made *in situ* with special forms which permit small adjustments to be made to overall sizes to work in with adjoining construction.

Span of Lights :

The figures given on this Sheet are the maximum spans over which the standard types of construction will carry the loads indicated. The loads given are those required by the L.C.C. regulations for each purpose.

Expansion :

Every lens is coated on the edges with two coats of light reflecting paint and one coat of bituminous compound which forms a sealed joint between the glass and the adjoining concrete ribs and serves also as an expansion joint to take up the movement of individual glasses.

Where a number of large lights are used together, an expansion joint is provided between the panels.

Asphalte Finish :

All sizes of types 32 and 34 are obtainable with a patent asphalte finish above each rib.

This finish requires a glass rebated on all top edges, so that the asphalte strip covers the joints between the glass and the concrete on all sides and forms a complete damp-proof seal.

Double Glazing :

All sizes of Type 34 and Type 32/300 are obtainable with double glazing formed by fixing soffit glasses to the underside of the ribs. These glasses are held in place with small bolts and washers at each corner, the joints along the edges being pointed up with mastic on completion.

The bolt heads and washers can be obtained in any of the usual metal finishes. This double glazing, in addition to providing a flat glass soffit, increases the insulation value of the construction and reduces the liability to condensation.

The soffit glasses are obtainable in four designs, 34 D, 34 DD, 34 DB and 34 AD.

Manufacturers :	J. A. King and Company Limited
Address :	Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4
Telephone :	Central 5866 (5 lines)
London Works :	Clayton Road, Hayes, Middlesex
Telephone :	Hayes 10
Bristol Branch :	Rownham Hill, Ashton Gate, Bristol
Telephone :	Bristol 63700
Leeds Branch :	4 Oxford Place, Leeds
Telephone :	Leeds 22712
Sheffield Branch :	272 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield
Telephone :	Sheffield 26189

LITERATURE

SPECIFICATION

[*By JOHN BERRING*]

Specification 1938. Edited by F. R. S. Yorke, A.R.I.B.A. London: The Architectural Press. Price 10s. 6d.

SINCE this year's edition of *Specification* bears on its cover the proud statement 40TH YEAR, it is not altogether inappropriate to stop for a moment and consider just how much building technique has progressed in that time. Turning back to the first available copy (No. 2 of 1898) we find that *Specification* was then a quarterly, apparently with no general editor, but revised by a committee of distinguished architects and specialists, the most easily recognizable name being that of Professor Banister Fletcher. While such trade headings as Bellhanger and Blind Maker may sound slightly peculiar nowadays, there was apparently quite a lot of strong feeling in the bellhanging industry, for we find an almost impassioned appeal for the mechanically operated bell, which was then fighting a losing battle against the unreliable electric type, the appropriate specification clause reading, "all wires to be run in accessible positions, but in the neatest possible way," the architect thus being given two excuses for having the job done over again. Electricity was then, of course, a comparatively new fangled device, the glossary at the end of the section saying "Glow lamp—an apparatus by which electricity is converted into light with practically no combustion of the conductor" adding that the lamps were generally of 16 candle-power.

Structurally, mild steel was just coming in for joists, but cast iron was the usual material, a typical foundation drawing showing a circular column with a square base and radial ribs (called "feathers") the slab being York stone. Great caution, however, was advised "when using cast iron for cross bending or tension."

Among the advertisements there are plenty of well-known names, though some of the firms have altered their ideas a little. Henry Hope, for instance, whose "& Sons" were presumably not old enough in those days, has a little to say about metal casements, but describes himself as a Horticultural Builder and Heating Engineer (Estimates Free) with an almost illegible panel saying Conservatories, Orchid Houses, Verandahs, Vineries—presumably these were profitable lines among the landed gentry and the rich industrialists.

Best, however, is the Planning section, which has just over half a page at the end of the volume. "The first essential is to thoroughly grasp the peculiarities of the site. Aspect is important and should be arranged for almost all types of building," it being even suggested that sewing maids and butlers might with advantage be consulted about the layout of their rooms. "Recognized systems of planning should not be departed from save after most careful consideration, the axial, invariably used for churches, is valuable for securing vistas . . . and the Pavilion, Radial and Quadrangular systems are also recognized." The ordinary dimensions for a few different classes of building include cattle sheds, churches, coach-houses, coal cellars, cow-houses and corn barns, though it must be admitted that this list is "to be continued in our next quarter's issue."

Yet however ridiculous the remarks of forty years ago may seem today they probably give a fairly truthful picture of the architecture practised at the time, and the additional complexity of present-day work can be gauged from the fact that the current edition of *Specification* has nearly 100 pages more than last year, and this in spite of the habit of presenting as much information as possible in the form of tables which replace the short articles about individual materials. *Specification* is, in fact, beginning to develop a middle-aged spread, and it is almost inevitable that it should do so, for new materials and techniques multiply unceasingly, and although the weekly and monthly periodicals can chronicle them as they appear the textbooks can hardly keep up with current practice and more often than not confine themselves to traditional methods. As an annual publication, *Specification* can be revised easily and regularly, and a new material can be slipped into its appropriate place without disarranging anything else. This year a new Asphalter section has been added and six others have been thoroughly revised and enlarged, the bibliographies at the end of the sections are fuller than before and the book, instead of starting off at once with the roads and footways section, has three pages of useful preliminary clauses.

Last year, too, was started the highly commendable habit of persuading manufacturers to make their advertisements informative rather than eye-catching, a process which has been continued this year with some success, for a good many firms have been convinced that it is a bright idea, and their advertisements are tending to become almost as important as the text, giving specialized information about the uses or fixing of a particular product instead of the more general advice inevitable in the editorial pages, where several slightly differing materials must perforce be dealt with under the same heading.

Given a book like this for review there is always the temptation to try and catch the editor out in a mistake, but this has been a difficult and so far fruitless pursuit. Sins of omission are perhaps inevitable, but criticism to date would only suggest that a little more information should be given on the use of aluminium foil for insulation. Mr. Yorke's introduction, however, begs for suggestions on future improvements, and it is always said that a review should be constructive rather than merely petulant. But whatever one says, *Specification* is such a good half-guinea's worth that one can only be grateful and start saving up for next year.

[*A specimen page from the Refrigerator Section of "Specification" is reproduced overleaf.*]

SALMANTINE LANTERNS

[*By G. E. CHARLEWOOD*]

The Salmantine Lanterns: Their Origins and Development. By Carl K. Hersey. Harvard University Press. Price $7.50.

PROFESSOR HERSEY deals with that rather obscure but important period during which the gradual evolution from Romanesque to Gothic constructional methods took place. He says that "the four great lantern domes customarily termed the Salmantine lanterns constitute important evidence of the Spanish talent for adaptation which gave rise to a national architectural style in the late eleventh and twelfth centuries." He tries to find the sources of inspiration leading to the construction of these interesting lanterns.

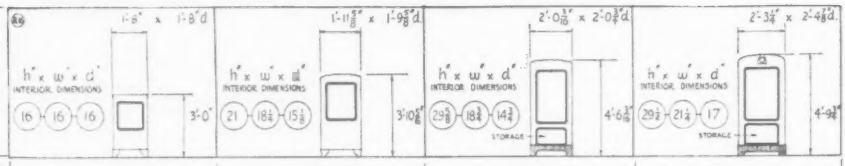
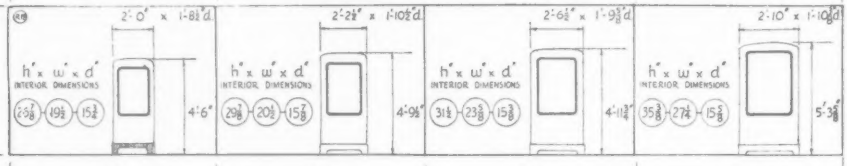
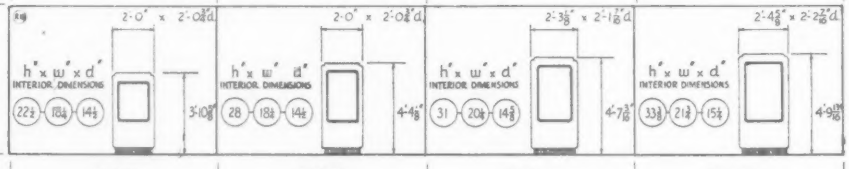
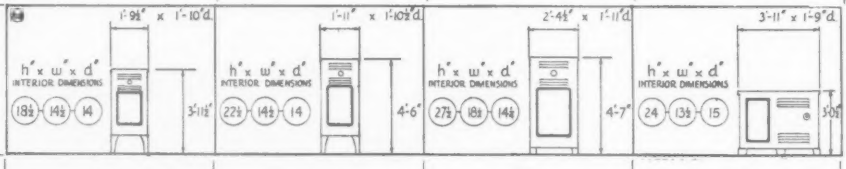
The Cathedral of Zamora is shown in the first few chapters to be a unique medieval building, the design of its lantern dome deriving from the great gored domes of Western Islam, and probably influenced during erection by ribbed spherical vaults of the Cistercian monastery of Moreruela situated nearby. The author goes on to discuss the addition of the four reinforcing turrets and the false dormers, and to investigate possible origins.

The lanterns of the old Cathedral of Salamanca, the Colegiata of Toro, and the chapter house at Plasencia, are each described in turn, and compared with that at Zamora and with each other.

The book is well illustrated and amplified by numerous footnotes.

E

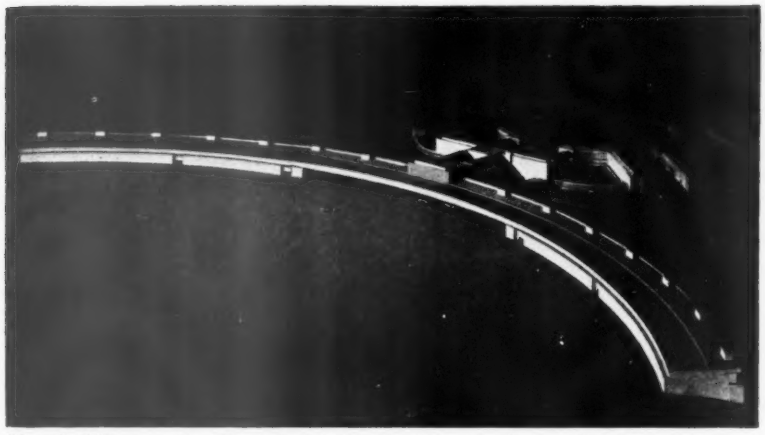
SCHEDULE OF ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS*

SPARTON ●FINISHES†				
External gen.—*See* Notes				
,, Metal—C.P.				
Internal Cab.—Porcelain				
,, Shelves—Tinned				
Model Number	S.227	S.317	D.467	D.617
Cub. Cap. nett	1·98 c. ft.	3·1 c. ft.	4·2 c. ft.	5·9 c. ft.
Shelves No.—Total Area	2—5·5 sqr. ft.	3—7·1 sqr. ft.	4—8·5 sqr. ft.	7—14·1 sqr. ft.
Ice Cap. lbs.—Cubes	2·75 lbs.—28 cubes	2·75 lbs.—28 cubes	4·1 lbs.—42 cubes	8·625 lbs.—84 cubes
Motor H.P.—watt.	⅛—250 w.	⅛—250 w.	⅛—250 w.	⅛—250 w.
Refrigerant	CH_3Cl.	do.	do.	do.
Insulation	Balsam wool 1¼" th.	do. 2¼" th.	do. 2¼" th.	do. 3" th.
Interior Lighting	Yes	do.	do.	do.
Proj. from Wall	2"	do.	do.	do.
List Price	£25.4.0	£29.8.0	£43.1.0	£50.8.0
Extra for D.C.	£2.2.0	do.	do.	do.
Guarantee	5 years	do.	do.	do.
For No. of Persons	two	three	five	six
Notes. External Finishes	cellulosed enamel	Hi-gloss lacquer	do.	do.
UNIVERSAL ●FINISHES†				
External gen.—Dulux				
,, Metal—C.P.				
Internal Cab.—Porcelain				
,, Shelves—Rustproof				
Model Number	S.4	D.5	D.6	D.8
Cub. Cap. nett	4·2 c. ft.	5·0 c. ft.	6·0 c. ft.	8·0 c. ft.
Shelves No.—Total Area	3—9·3 sqr. ft.	4—11 sqr. ft.	4—12·3 sqr. ft.	5—15·6 sqr. ft.
Ice Cap. lbs.—Cubes	4 lbs.—56 cubes	8 lbs.—93 cubes	8 lbs.—93 cubes	12 lbs.—141 cubes
Motor H.P.—watt.	⅛—150 w.	¼—186 w.	¼—186 w.	¼—186 w.
Refrigerant	SO_2.	do.	do.	do.
Insulation	Balsam wool 2" th.	do. 2⅛" th.	do. 3" th.	do. 3" th.
Interior Lighting	Yes	do.	do.	do.
Proj. from Wall	2"	do.	do.	do.
List Price	£34.13.0	£46.4.0	£57.15.0	£80.17.0
Extra for D.C.	no extra charge	do.	do.	do.
Guarantee	1 year	do.	do.	do.
For No. of Persons	four to five	six to seven	seven to eight	nine to ten
Notes				
WESTINGHOUSE ●FINISHES†				
External gen.—Dulux				
,, Metal—C.P.				
Internal Cab.—Porcelain				
,, Shelves—Rustproof				
Model Number	FDS.32	FDS.40	FDS.50	FDS.60
Cub. Cap. nett	3·2 c. ft.	4·0 c. ft.	5·0 c. ft.	6·0 c. ft.
Shelves No.—Total Area	2—6·2 sqr. ft.	3—7·4 sqr. ft.	3—9·6 sqr. ft.	3—10·8 sqr. ft.
Ice Cap. lbs.—Cubes	4·5 lbs.—44 cubes	4·5 lbs.—44 cubes	7·5 lbs.—74 cubes	12 lbs.—118 cubes
Motor H.P.—watt.	¼—230 w.	¼—230 w.	⅛—230 w.	¼—230 w.
Refrigerant	Freon F.12	do.	do.	do.
Insulation	" Westinghouse " 3" th.	do.	do.	do.
Interior Lighting	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Proj. from Wall	2⅜"	do.	do.	do.
List Price	£33.12.0	£43.1.0	£50.8.0	£58.16.0
Extra for D.C.	on application	do.	do.	do.
Guarantee	1 year (cabinet)	do.	do.	do.
For No. of Persons	three	four	five	six
Notes				
ZEROS ●FINISHES†				
External gen.—*See* Notes				
,, Metal—C.P.				
Internal Cab.—Enamel				
,, Shelves—C.P.				
Model Number	ZR.1	ZR.2	ZR.3	ZR.5
Cub. Cap. nett	2·25 c. ft.	3·0 c. ft.	4·25 c. ft.	3·0 c. ft.
Shelves No.—Total Area	2—4 sqr. ft.	2—5·5 sqr. ft.	3—7 sqr. ft.	2—5·5 sqr. ft.
Ice Cap. lbs.—Cubes	1·2 lbs.—21 cubes	1·2 lbs.—21 cubes	2·4 lbs.—42 cubes	1·2 lbs.—21 cubes
Wattage	600 w.	650 w.	870 w.	650 w.
Refrigerant	NH_3.	do.	do.	do.
Insulation	Granulated cork	do.	do.	do.
Interior Lighting	No	do.	do.	do.
Proj. from Wall	2"	do.	do.	do.
List Price	£26.5.0	£29.8.0	£35.14.0	£42.0.0
Guarantee	6 years	do.	do.	do.
For No. of Persons	two to three	three to five	four to six	three to five
Notes. External Finish (This is the only Absorption type in the Schedules.)	cream enamel	do.	do.	do.

* *See general notes on Electric Refrigeration, page 630.*

† *No attempt is made to describe finishes in detail. General external colour in white unless mentioned otherwise. Abbreviations used :—gen., general surface,—cab., cabinet.—C.P., Chromium Plate.—SO_2., Sulphur Dioxide.—$CH_3C.l$, Methyl Chloride.—Freon., Dichlorodifluoro Methane.—NH_3., Ammonia.*

A page showing refrigerators reproduced from the electrical engineer section of "Specification," reviewed overleaf.



New buildings at the Tempelhof "World Airport," Berlin, by Professor Ernst Sagebiel. Administration buildings and offices in the background. [*From "Baukunst und Städtebau."*]

PERIODICALS

MARCH ANTHOLOGY

AMERICA

Architectural Forum

(Monthly, $1·00. 135 East 42nd Street, New York)

MARCH. Behrens and Popp's State tobacco factory at Linz; offices for the Kimble Glass Co., by William Lescaze; a shop re-modelling, by Raymond Loewy; a good school at Hightstown, by Alfred Kastner; Planning Techniques deals this month with food shops—eight pages of jobs and sundry data.

Architectural Record

(Monthly, $1.00. 115 West 40th Street, New York)

March. *Record* has now amalgamated with the *American Architect*, and this is the first joint issue. Jobs illustrated include a nine-storey milliner's shop, by Shreve Lamb and Harmon, with Georges Letelie, two top floors being the proprietor's own flat; a print shop, by Edward Shire and Walter Raymond—sensible arrangements for display; a transport centre at Tamere, Finland, by O. Flodin and E. Seppäla—railway, buses, post offices and telegraphs—very good and simple. The Design Trends section has a 16 page article by Douglas Haskell on the planning and equipment of nursery schools, plenty of information and some useful sizes; eight pages of contemporary rainwater heads — some very pleasant; notes on heat transmission and condensation by T. S. Rogers. Houses costing less than $7,500, several jobs and 12 pages of exceptionally useful dimensions for tables, beds, desks, kitchens, and other essential details, overall figures and the necessary clearances are given.

Pencil Points

(Monthly, 50 cents. 330 West 42nd Street, New York)

February. An article by Russell F. Whitehead on the work of Messrs. Holabird and Root; Aymar Embury on the æsthetics of bridge design—a sane and very sensible article which sums up the position of the architect and the engineer very well, and which shows a series of interesting schemes for anchorages; Professor Talbot Hamlin considers the dangers and the qualities of contemporary American style.

March. Frank Lloyd Wright, an interesting and sensitive study by Professor Hamlin, who preserves a sense of balance in his judgment of a figure who generally provokes intense loyalty or equally intense dislike; W. H. Dwiggins, book designer and typographer; open spandrel bridges of North China, article continued from the January issue; the monograph on Early American Architecture deals with Beacon Hill, Boston; air-conditioning equipment at the recent New York heating show (44,000 visitors in five days).

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FRANCE

L'Architecture

(Monthly, 8 frs. 2 Rue de L'Echelle, Paris 1er)

February. The church of Sainte-Odile in the Champerret-Courcelles quarter of Paris, a large building by M. J. Baye, with a three-domed nave; other churches by M. H. Vidal; a girls' school at Vincennes, by Lucien Sallez.

March. The château of Huberville, by Duval and Gouse; a girls' school in the Place de la Porte Molitor, by Gabriel Heraud; French provincial architecture—the work of Charles Bourgeois in the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing district; recent buildings in Cambodia, with further schemes and *projets*.

La Technique des Travaux

(Monthly, 10 frs. 54 Rue de Clichy, Paris 9e)

March. The Marseilles broadcasting station, by A. Audoul; a flat block in Brussels, by François Malfait; renovations to the Trocadéro Theatre in Paris; a new railway station at Blankenberghe, by Desmet, Henri Van de Velde, and Paul Nouille; notes on mushroom construction.

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GERMANY

Baukunst und Städtebau

(Monthly, 1m. 90. Bauwelt Verlag, Charlottenstrasse 6, Berlin, S.W.68)

March. Berlin's new World Airport, by Professor Ernst Sagebiel (*see* illustration), the job is fairly well advanced and the article is illustrated with numerous progress photographs; alterations and additions to a hotel in Cologne, by Peter F. Nöcker; a country house, by the same architect; country houses, by Wilhelm Gumbertz-Rhontal.

Bauwelt

(Weekly, 90 p.. Bauwelt Verlag, Charlottenstrasse 6, Berlin, S.W.68)

March 3. Timber construction; air raid shelters; the Tempelhof airport.

March 10. Competition for an office block in Breslau, won by Erwin Grau; a church and two private houses in Cassel, by Karl Schmiedt.

March 17. A new bus station in Berlin Zehlendorf; three new houses, by Rudolf Lodders.

March 24. Factory building, by Karl Schramm; the conversion of a furniture factory into a flat block, by Heinz Bettenbühl.

March 31. Small houses by Erich Rothärmel; a bungalow, by Hans Köhler, and a holiday cottage, by Ernst Baumann.

Tramway shelter and paper stall in the Stureplan, Stockholm, by Holger Blom. [*From "Byggmästaren."*]

Deutsche Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 3m. 40 per month. Beuthstrasse 6–8, Berlin, S.W.19)

March 4. Technical developments at the Leipzig Fair.

March 9. Timber construction notes: asbestos-cement as an external wall covering.

March 16. Replanning the Johannisplatz in Leipzig; further notes on the Fair.

March 23. Competition results.

March 30. Competition for a school in Krefeld-Uerdingen, won by Hentrich and Hans Heuser.

Innen Dekoration

(Monthly, 2m. 50. Alexander Koch, Neckarstrasse 121, Stuttgart)

March. A large house near Garches, by Otto Bauer—very well illustrated, but no plans; travel bureaux in Vienna; the Café Wirth, Stuttgart.

Moderne Bauformen

(Monthly, 3m. Julius Hoffmann, Paulinenstrasse 44, Stuttgart)

March. Alterations to the Stuttgart Town Hall, several small rooms transformed into a large reception hall by Alfred Kicherer; two houses near Düsseldorf, by Karl Wach; new furniture designs, by the Deutsche Wohnungskunst; simple furniture, by the School for Artisans in Krefeld; a very good traditional house near Garmisch, by Alfred Kicherer.

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HOLLAND

Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura

(Weekly, 15 florins per annum. Weteringshans 102, Amsterdam)

March 5. Recent furniture designs, by various architects.

March 12. An excellent covered swimming bath, by G. Westerhout—plenty of photographs and drawings; sculpture, by Pieter Sturreveld.

March 19. A farmhouse, by L. Reinalda.

March 26. An article by Erna van Osselen on tapestry design.

de 8 en opbouw

(Fortnightly, 30 cents. Amstel 22, Amsterdam, C.)

February 26. The work of Adolf Loos; a house near Utrecht, by J. P. Kloos.

March 12. A symposium on art education.

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ITALY

Architettura

(Monthly, 18 lire. Via Palermo 10, Milan 1)

February. A very good railway station at Trento, by Angiolo Mazzoni (*see* illustration); a villa at Courmayeur, by Arturo Midana; the modern movement in Sweden, a long, well-illustrated article by Saverio Muratori.

Rassegna di Architettura

(Monthly, 15 lire. Via Palermo 10, Milan 105)

January. Churches by various contemporary architects; flat roof coverings, with special reference to roof gardens.

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SWEDEN

Byggmästaren

(Weekly, 20 kr. per annum. Kungsgatan 32, Stockholm)

No. 6. Reinforced concrete notes.

The new Railway Station at Trento, by Angiolo Mazzoni. [*From "Architettura."*]

No. 7. Stockholm's town plan—a long discussion report.

No. 8. A tramway and bus shelter, by Holger Blom (*see* illustration).

No. 9. The Japanese ceremonial teahouse—an article by Helge Zùndahl.

Form

(10 issues per annum, 10 kr. Nybrogatan 7, Stockholm)

No. 2. Ceramics, by Wilhelm Kåge; furniture design in England; week-end bungalow, by Ludwig Kozma.

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SWITZERLAND

Schweizerische Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 1 fr. Dianastrasse 121, Zürich)

March 5. Country houses, by A. Maurer and H. Vogelsanger.

March 12. Semi-streamlined rolling stock for the Swiss railways; competition for a hospital at Schaffhausen, won by Robert Landolt.

March 19. Sanatorium at Olten, by Adolf Spring.

March 26.—The Basle Fair; additions to the Basle Hospital, by Vischer, Baur, Bränning, Leu and Dürig.

Werk

(Monthly, 3m. 50. Muhlebachstrasse 59, Zürich)

March. A school and two private houses in Zürich-Witikon, by Kündig and Oetiker.

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York and East York Architectural Society

"Architects can help their country in the activities necessitated by Europe's turbulence. The profession is likely to be called upon, with and without regular architectural departments, for a great deal of effort. I can say that a great deal of work is likely to be put out, so all architects can participate in a work vital to us all." These remarks were made by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, P.R.I.B.A., at the annual dinner of the above society, held recently at Hull.

The Registration Bill was mentioned by Mr. C. W. C. Needham, F.R.I.B.A., the President. He expressed the hope that it would not be long before the amended Bill became law. "It is high time the public were protected from untrained individuals who, though incapable of performing the duties, are able to describe themselves as architects."

Mr. Needham also referred to the panel established by the R.I.B.A. to help local authorities with advice on town planning. Many authorities, including York, had, he said, taken advantage of these free services.

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Smoke

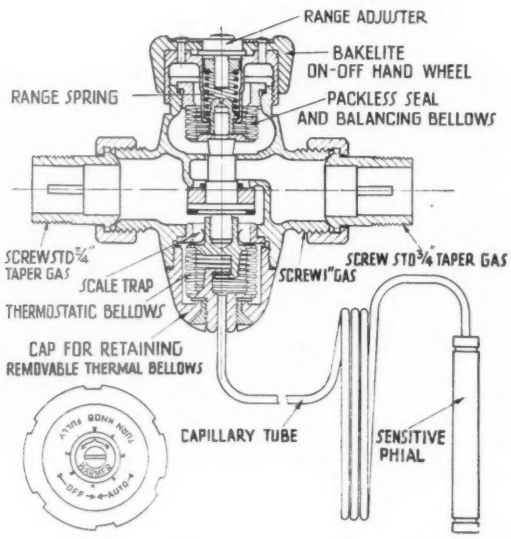
Smoke abatement was the subject of a paper read by Mr. Arnold Marsh at the recent meeting of the Manchester Society of Architects and the North-western Branch of the National Smoke Abatement Society. "There are," he said, "so many plans required for the solution of the problem that it is not easy to correlate them and express them in an easily appreciated form. In brief, however, we must plan on the following lines:—

"1. A more determined and persistent campaign to develop public consciousness of the smoke evil, and to show the responsibility of the individual as well as the means for abatement.

"2. A similar campaign to bring home to Government departments and municipal authorities their opportunities and duties in promoting smoke abatement by administrative work, by promoting and encouraging developments, and by themselves setting good examples. In housing especially it is the greatest pity that so many opportunities should have been lost for the creation of smokeless estates, or even smokeless towns.

"3. To ensure that in every way possible all new premises and domestic houses are equipped for complete smokelessness.

"4. To set up, in the first instance, suitable smokeless zones in the central areas of the towns, bearing in mind their possible future extension."



TRADE NOTES

[EDITED BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

Ideal Home Tour

A COMPLETE report of the whole of the exhibits at Olympia is obviously unnecessary, even if there were space for it, but it seems worth while listing some of the more notable efforts and a few of the new devices which were on show. Most of them will be reviewed more fully and illustrated in these columns during the next few weeks.

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First of all there is the competition glass house, which has been built at gallery level at one end of the main hall. Not perhaps a proper subject for review in these notes, so I will confine myself to mentioning the exit staircase, which has no risers and Armour-plate glass treads, giving a new sense of insecurity to the general public in spite of a sand-blasted notice QUITE SAFE on the top tread. Even I, trusting in Mr. Pilkington, felt slightly uncomfortable, and it seems possible that a visitor with really sharp hobnails might go through the hardened skin and destroy a complete tread. Any touting solicitors may be recommended to wait at the bottom and hope for a good fat accident claim. And while you're up at gallery level it's worth going on round the corner to see the Easiwork furniture elements (described in the leaflet as "high quality architect designed") for they are pleasant to look at, do their job well, and there are a number of standardized units which can be fitted together to make up bookshelves, clothes cupboards, wardrobes, sideboards, chests of drawers and almost anything else you want. Good work by Mr. Goldfinger as designer, and by Easiwork for realising that something like this was wanted at a reasonable price. Further on round the gallery the Post Office has a delightful model train rushing 25 yards or so there and back, through a tunnel, and picking up mail bags. Good propaganda and very popular with at least two architects on opening day.

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Back again on the ground floor most of the new devices seem to be cookers or heaters. Orme Evans & Co., are showing a series of gas and electric cookers based on the Chef design which has been quite successful in America. Rubery Owen have a new design called the White Knight, in which pressings are freely used, the result being clean and pleasant to the eye, though the price, £23 12s. 6d., seems rather high. Radiation show a new large model with four burners, a large oven and a griller at the price of £18 7s. 6d., again a clean and well designed effort. By and large cooker design is becoming pretty good. Among the solid fuel types there is a new small Esse called the Fairy, not shown on Smith & Wellstood's stand, but to be seen in house No. 1. Price is low for a heat storage cooker of this kind, £32, and the fuel consumption is as small as one would expect.

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The small Ideal gas-fired boiler for domestic hot water is also on view in the main hall. This is the one Mr. Therm has been making such a fuss about in the London press during the last few weeks, and it is a good neat fitting which could easily go in a corner of the kitchen and be no disgrace to anybody. Thermostats, of course, to control the gas supply.

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Electrical fittings are going on in much the same way, with a general tendency towards greater tidiness. Hotpoint have a quiet ventilating fan for use in kitchens and bathrooms, the complete unit being arranged for building into the wall with a louvred plate on the outside. Exactly how quiet this fan is I do not know, but it is definitely inaudible above the general noise level of Olympia. Not much of a compliment, but no definite statement is possible; this fitting will have to be tested later on. The same firm also has a sink disposal unit which consists of a motor-driven cutter under the sink in a sort of outsize trap, the idea being that you peel potatoes and throw any ordinary rubbish down the sink and the cutter chops it up so fine that it will run away easily, the only things it won't deal with being tins, glass and extra large bones. The price of this fitting is £45, so it does not look as though it will be very wide-used in small houses and flats, but it might well be useful in hotels and restaurants.

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Among the side shows the Mystery rooms by Mr. Dennis Wheatley and Mrs. Darcy Braddell are quite fun if you can tolerate the amazing mixture of every known kind of scent which comes pouring out of the ground floor of the Empire Hall. And I nearly forgot what isn't a side show at all: tea with Ascots. China, Russian or Indian—take your choice and be grateful for the renewed strength which enables you to paddle round and make sure you haven't missed anything. I like too, the honesty which makes Ascots explain that boiling water isn't really boiling but only very hot, for apparently you can't get water out of a kettle at much more than 208 degrees, and Ascot's boiling water heater gives it to you at 210. Anyway, the tea it makes is good—almost as good as the service.

A Thermostatic Radiator Valve

Any form of thermostatic control for the heating system is worth while for everything but the smallest house. There is, however, the difficulty of deciding the most suitable position for the thermostat, and there is always bound to be a certain amount of time lag between a drop in temperature in the living room and the corresponding rise in temperature of the heating water. There is, too, the difficulty that the living room is generally on the sunny side of the house and is therefore not really suitable as the key position for a thermostat, as the rooms on the north will often be too cold. In large buildings it is quite usual to divide the heating system up into zones so that rooms on different faces each have their own temperature control and are thus compensated for external conditions such as sunshine and prevailing winds. The only complete solution of the difficulty is a thermostat in each room, easy enough with electricity, but very expensive with a hot water system, as magnetic or motorised valves are by no means cheap.

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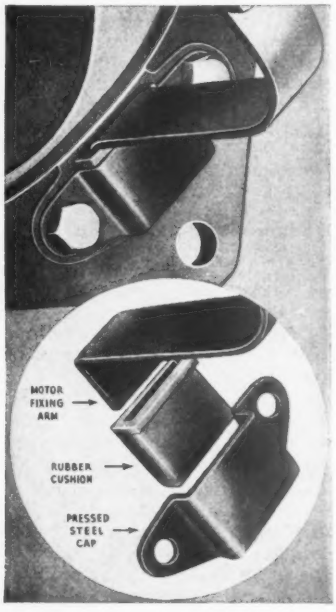
The Teddington people, however, have attempted to solve this problem, and have produced a thermostatic radiator valve which is in effect a flow regulator, and which gives individual control of the temperature in each room, and does it mechanically without the intervention of any electrical apparatus. This regulator consists of a water or steam valve, the opening and closing of which is controlled by the expansion and contraction of a flexible metallic bellows. The bellows is connected by fine bore tubing to a small bulb containing a volatile liquid and installed in a position representing the mean room temperature. The valve is mounted on the radiator in the same position as the ordinary control tap, and it is very little bigger, and the control bulb might be placed in the uprising air stream below the radiator—a neat and quite suitable position. The section at the head of these notes shows how the whole thing works, the main point of the valve being that it can be set to maintain any temperature between 55 and 85 degrees F. This is done by the small adjusting screw in the centre of the hand-wheel, the most important point being that the handwheel can still be used to turn

the radiator on and off without affecting the setting of the thermostat, for as soon as the radiator is turned on the thermostat takes over the job and admits more or less water as the temperature falls or rises. From the maintenance point of view it is possible to remove and replace the complete thermostatic element by unscrewing the bottom cap, and this can be done without breaking any joints or losing any steam or water. This valve is so far available in one size only, with ¾ in. gas connections as standard, but certain other threads can be supplied to order.—(*The British Thermostat Co., Ltd., Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.*)

Exhaust Fans

The Factory Act which comes into force next July, makes effective heating and ventilation of all workshops and factories essential, and quite a number of manufacturers are taking the trouble to issue special catalogues describing the appropriate equipment. The latest comes from the G.E.C., who have issued a new list of Genalex exhaust fans. These are available in a number of different sizes, and a good deal of trouble has been taken to make them really silent, the most important detail being the resilient ring mounting which isolates the fan from the ring and thus reduces the transmission of any noise or vibration to the fixing surface. The accompanying illustration shows how



it is done. Apart from motor noise however, the first essential for quiet operation is a slow-running fan, for a high peripheral blade speed produces noisy air movements. These and other factors influencing the choice of the right type of fan are dealt with quite clearly in the catalogue, and a series of examples is worked out showing the allowances which should be made for such things as bends in the ducting or butterfly shutters at the terminal point. Most of the fans illustrated are for temperatures not exceeding 105 degrees F., this being the normal limit for fan motors, but for gas temperatures up to 450° there are special types with the motor mounted outside the ducting and only the fan and shaft exposed to the hot gases.—(*The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*)

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICTS

ENFIELD. *Flats.* Plans passed by the Enfield U.D.C. : 20 flats, Osborne Road and eight houses, Fir Tree Walk, Mr. J. Neilson ; 18 houses, Linden Crescent, Mr. J. H. Mason ; flats, Westmoor Road, and 72 flats, Hertford Road, Mr. E. Pollex.

ENFIELD. *Library.* The Enfield U.D.C. recommends a portion of the Merryhills School site fronting Enfield Road for the proposed branch library.

SOUTHWARK. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by the Southwark B.C. : Garage, warehouse and flats, Blackfriars Road, Hooper, Belfrage and Hooper ; stores and office building, Noah's Ark Alley, Merz and McLellan ; garage, Gravel Lane, Messrs. Cluttons ; shops, East St., Epps, and Ponder ; warehouse, Gt. Dover Street, Upsons, Ltd. ; rebuilding "The Swan" P.H., Old Kent Road, Eedle and Meyers ; extension, Nurses' Home, Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas Street, Thompson and Walford ; block of offices, Newington Butts, Mr. Percy C. Boddy ; flats, Trafalgar Street, G. Lansdown and Devereux ; office extension, Burge Street, Aldous and Campbell, Ltd.

BARKING. *Pumping Station.* The Barking Corporation is to erect a pumping station in Waverley Gardens, at a cost of £5,000.

BARKING. *Houses, etc.* The Barking Corporation has approved plans by the Borough Architect for erecting 276 houses and six shops with flats at Scrattons Farm Estate, at a cost of £121,180.

BARKING. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Barking Corporation : 47 houses, Westrow Drive, Lefiley Bros., Ltd.

PROVINCES

BIRKENHEAD. *Tenements, etc.* The Birkenhead Corporation is to erect two blocks of three-storey tenements in Quigley Street and in Mount Grove six 1-bedroom tenements two storeys high.

BIRMINGHAM. *Pavilions.* The Birmingham Corporation is to erect two pavilions at the Marston Green Homes, at a cost of £16,462.

BIRMINGHAM. *School.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to erect a school at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, at a cost of £77,500.

CHELTENHAM. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Cheltenham Corporation : 52 houses, Brooklyn Road, and lock-up shop, Arle Road, Western Estates, Ltd. ; 15 houses, Hales Road, G. A. M. Hall, Ltd. ; 32 houses, Swindon Road, Elmfield Park Estate Co., Ltd. ; six houses, Rowanfield Road, Mr. E. Stinchcombe ; six houses, North Road, The Reddings, Cheltenham R.D.C.

EASINGTON. *Houses.* The Easington R.D.C. is to erect 284 houses in various parishes at a cost of £97,702.

EASTBOURNE. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Eastbourne Corporation : Six houses, Northbourne Road, Prospect Houses, Ltd.

EASTBOURNE. *School.* The Eastbourne Education Committee is to erect a high school for girls at a cost of £60,160.

ETON. *Houses.* The Eton R.D.C. is to erect houses in the parishes of Gerrards Cross, George Green and Farnham Royal at a cost of £21,145.

GAINSBOROUGH. *Houses.* The Gainsborough R.D.C. is to erect 47 houses in eleven parishes at a cost of £21,229.

GLASGOW. *Houses.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved proposals for the erection of 114 houses at Craigton Road, Fairfield, and 180 houses at Paisley Road.

GLASGOW. *Nurses' Home.* The Glasgow Corporation is to enlarge the Maryhill Hospital and erect a new nurses' home at a cost of £191,500.

GUILDFORD. *Houses, etc.* The Guildford Corporation is to erect a further 20 houses and 12 bungalows on spare pieces of land on the Council's Housing Estate, at an estimated cost of £11,200.

HARROW. *School.* The Middlesex Education Committee has obtained sanction for a loan of £67,564 for the erection of an elementary school at Harrow.

HEMSWORTH. *Houses, etc.* The Hemsworth R.D.C. is to erect 40 houses and 10 bungalows at South Kirby and ten bungalows at South Elmsall at a cost of £22,173.

LEEDS. *Housing.* The Leeds Corporation has approved plans by the Housing Director for the redevelopment of the cleared site of the Sweet Street areas providing for the erection of 326 flats and eight shops, a refuse disposal station, a laundry, a community centre and an estate office.

LEEDS. *Mental Colony.* The Leeds Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £176,437 for extensions at Meanwood Park mental colony.

LIVERPOOL. *Houses, etc.* The Liverpool Corporation is to erect 2,158 dwellings and 18 shops on various estates at a cost of £970,414.

LIVERPOOL. *School.* The Liverpool Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at Norris Green at a cost of £38,689.

MANSFIELD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Mansfield Corporation : 15 houses and house and shop, Radmanthwaite Road, Radford and Jenkins, and J. S. Barnes.

MANCHESTER. *Cinema.* Plans passed by the Manchester Corporation : Cinema, Charlestown Road, Moston.

MANCHESTER. *Flats.* The Manchester Corporation is to erect 128 flats on the Collyhurst re-development area by direct labour.

MANCHESTER. *Library.* The Manchester Corporation has approved the lay-out of the site for a district library and electricity sub-station at Collyhurst.

MIDDLESEX. *School.* The Middlesex Education Committee has purchased land on the Frogmore Farm Estate, Hayes, for the erection of an elementary school.

MORECAMBE. Plans passed by the Morecambe Corporation : 24 houses, Heysham Hall Estate, Mr. H. E. Shackleton ; six houses, Colwyn Avenue, Wm. Gardner & Co., Ltd.

NORTHAMPTON. *Crematorium.* The Northampton Corporation has approved plans by the borough engineer of the proposed crematorium to be erected in the Hardingstone Cemetery, at a cost of £10,561.

SCARBOROUGH. *Flats.* Plans passed by the Scarborough Corporation : 11 flats, Filey Road, Mr. C. J. Wilson.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

SYNAGOGUE, WILLESDEN GREEN (pages 615–617). Architect : F. Landauer, in collaboration with Wills and Kaula. The general contractors were Pitchers, Ltd., who were also responsible for the joinery. The sub-contractors and suppliers included : Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete and structural steel ; W. T. Lamb and Sons, bricks ; Hornton Quarries, Ltd., stone ; Damer Bros., Ltd., stone ; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., Duras stone ; Somerville-Barnard Con. Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Vulcanite, Ltd., special roofings ; Gibbs Bros. and Lucas, Ltd., partitions (sliding screen) ; W. James & Co., Ltd., patent glazing and casements : Jos. F. Ebner, Ltd., woodblock flooring ; Ascot Gas Water Heaters, Ltd., gas fixtures ; Gas, Light & Coke Co., gas fittings ; John Newing, Ltd., electric wiring ; G.E.C. Ltd., electric light fixtures ; Smith and Ansell, Ltd., electric light fixtures ; Benham and Sons, Ltd., electric heating ; The City Iron Co., sanitary fittings ; Yannedis & Co., door furniture ; The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., folding gates and metalwork ; B. Levy and Sons, Ltd., marble ; J. Samuel and Son, marble ; Toye & Co., Ltd., textiles ; W. & Y. Lock, Ltd., furniture.

HOUSE AT LOUGHTON, ESSEX (pages 618-620). Architect : D. F. Martin-Smith. The general contractors were Charles Foster and Sons, and the sub-contractors and suppliers included : A. H. Herbert & Co., Ltd., tiles and tiling ; Horsley Smith & Co., wood-block flooring ; R. W. Steele & Co., central heating ; Aga Heat, Ltd., Aga cooker ; Sydney Flavel & Co., Ltd., grates ; J. P. Ryan, electric wiring ; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Comyn Ching & Co., door furniture ; Helliwell & Co., Ltd., casements ; John Stather and Sons, Ltd., wallpapers ; Lamson Engineering Co., Ltd., lifts.

PRICES

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

★ *ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*

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

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

1. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part I.
2. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part II.
3. Current Prices for Measured Work, Part I (published last week).
4. A.—Current Prices for Measured Work, Part II.
   B.—Prices for Approximate Estimates.

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

PART 4

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—II

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

JOINER

Deal Flooring

		1″	1¼″
Plain edge flooring in batten widths	per square	39/2	48/–
Ditto tongued and grooved ditto ..	per square	42/10	52/1

Wood Block Flooring, laid herringbone, 100 yards and up

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

		1″ nominal	1¼″ nominal
Burma teak	per yard super	13/11	18/4½
Canadian Maple	per yard super	11/6	13/8
25–30 per cent. quart Austrian Oak	per yard super	12/10	16/–
Plain American Oak (no selection made for sap) ..	per yard super	11/8	—
Gurjun	per yard super	12/7	14/9
Pitch Pine (50% rift sawn)	per yard super	11/10	13/8
Ditto (100% ditto)	per yard super	13/1½	15/6
British Columbian Pine ..	per yard super	10/–	11/6
Kara Sea Deal, 100 per cent. rift sawn	per yard super	9/9	10/6
●Jarrah	per yard super	13/2	15/9
Additional straight cutting	5½d. per foot run		

JOINER—(*continued*)

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

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

Wall Linings

⅝″ Deal tongued and grooved V-jointed Matching in narrow widths	per square	33/4
¼″ (6 mm.) Birch (A) Plywood and fixing to walls	per square	46/6
3/16″ Asbestos cement sheets butt jointed	per foot super	–/3¾
½″ Fibre board and fixing to walls ..	per yard super	2/11
Deal battens as ground plugged to brickwork	per foot super	–/1½
1½″ × ⅜″ wrot and chamfered fillets	.. per foot run	–/1½
2″ × ½″ wrot and moulded ditto	per foot run	–/1¾

● **Items marked thus have risen since March 17.**

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

JOINER, IRONMONGER AND STEEL AND IRONWORKER

JOINER—(*continued*)

Skirtings

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

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

Casements and Fanlights

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

Cased Frames and Sashes

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

Doors in Deal

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

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

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

Window and Door Linings

	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal linings, 6″ wide, tongued at angles and planted on including backings per foot run	-/6½	-/7	-/8
Add for plugging to wall .. per foot run	-/0½	-/0½	-/0½
Add for rebating .. .. .. per foot run	-/0½	-/0½	-/0½
Add for ½″ × 2″ Deal stop planted on per foot run	-/1½	-/1½	-/1½
Deal window board 9″ wide, with rounded nosing, tongued at back and on and including bearers plugged to brickwork.. per foot run	-/10	-/11	1/1
¾″ Deal scotia mould .. .. per foot run		-/1½	
Oak linings 6″ wide tongued at angles and planted on including backings per foot run	1/2½	1/4½	1/7½
Add for plugging to brickwork .. per foot run	-/1	-/1	-/1
Add for rebating .. .. .. per foot run	-/1	-/1	-/1
Add for ½″ × 2″ Oak stop planted on per foot run	-/3½	-/3½	-/3½
Oak window board 9″ wide, with rounded nosing tongued at back and on and including bearers plugged to brickwork.. per foot run	1/10	2/1	
¾″ Oak scotia mould .. .. per foot run		-/3½	

Window and Door Frames

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

Architraves

	Deal	Oak
1″×3″ chamfered or moulded architraves, including mitres on softwood, planted on per foot run	-/3	-/7½
Mitred angles on oak price as 6″ of architrave.		
Add for plugging to brickwork .. per foot run	-/0½	-/0¾
Add for narrow splayed grounds .. per foot run	-/1½	-/1½

JOINER—(*continued*)

Shelving

	Deal	Oak
Slat shelving of 1″ × 2″ spaced ¾″ apart per foot super	-/9	—
1″ shelving .. .. .. per foot super	-/10	2/2
1½″ ditto .. .. .. per foot super	-/11½	2/6
1″ cross-tongued shelving .. per foot super	1/–	2/6
1½″ ditto .. .. .. per foot super	1/1½	2/10
1″ × 2″ chamfered bearers planted on per foot run	-/2¼	-/5½
Add if bearers plugged to brickwork per foot run	-/0½	-/0¾

Teak Draining Boards and Twice Oiling

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

Staircases

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

IRONMONGER

Fixing only

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

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

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

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

Steelwork

	£	s.	d.
Basis for plain rolled steel joists .. per ton	18	7	6

Fabricated Steelwork

	£	s.	d.
Joists cut and fitted .. .. .. per ton	22	11	6
Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases .. .. per ton	23	12	6
Stanchions, compound .. .. .. per ton	24	3	0
Girders, ditto .. .. per ton	23	12	6
Framed roof trusses, average span .. per ton	28	7	0

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

Wrot Iron Work

Simple balusters and handrail fixed (excluding mortices, etc.) .. .. per cwt.	56/–
Bolts and nuts fitted .. .. per cwt.	35/–

Galvanized Corrugated Sheeting

	20 B.G.	22 B.G.
Sheeting in 3″ corrugations and fixing on wood framing with screws and galvanized embossed curved washers including laps .. per square	56/–	49/–
Ditto fixed to steel framing .. per square	63/4	56/8

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

PLASTERER, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PLUMBER

PLASTERER

Lime and Sirapite Plastering

	Per yard super	In narrow widths per foot super
Expanded metal lathing	1/8	–/3
1″ × 3/16″ sawn laths	–/9	–/1½
Render and set in lime and hair	1/8	–/3¼
Render, float and set in lime and hair	2/–	–/3¾
Plaster, float and set ditto on lathing (measured separately)	2/1½	–/4
Render and set with Sirapite	1/9½	–/3½
Plaster, float and set ditto on lathing (measured separately)	2/3	–/4
Skimming coat Sirapite	1/5½	
⅜″ thick plaster board fixed including covering joints with scrim cloth	2/–	

Keenes

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

Mouldings and Labours

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

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

Portland Cement and Sand (1 : 3)

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

Coloured Cement Plainface

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

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

Wall Tiles, Commercial Quality

6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ ivory or white	per yard super	16/–
Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	1/5
*6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ coloured enamel bright glazed	per yard super	21/3
*Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	–/7¾
*6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ eggshell gloss enamelled	per yard super	22/1
*Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	–/6¾

EXTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead

		Flats	Gutters, Flashings, etc.	Stepped Flashings	Soakers cut to size
Milled sheet lead and labour	per cwt.	39/6	40/7	41/8½	34/4
Bedding edges in white lead	per foot run				–/2
Lead wedgings to flashings	per foot run				–/1½
Ditto to stepped flashings	per foot run				–/2
Dressing 6-lb. lead over glass and glazing bars	per foot run				–/3½
Copper nailing	per foot run				–/1½
Close ditto	per foot run				–/2
Bossed ends to rolls	each				–/7½
Extra labour dressing through shoots and into rainwater heads	each				3/–
Ditto to cesspools, including extra solder	each				5/3

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods

Rainwater Pipes fixed to brickwork.

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

EXTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Gutters fixed to fascia.

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

INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead Pipes

Service.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Pipes laid in trenches	per foot run	–/10¾	1/2½	1/8¾	2/4½
Add if fixed on walls	per foot run	–/2	–/3	–/4	–/5
Ditto if in short lengths	per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1½	–/2
		1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Pipes laid in trenches	per foot run	3/–	4/–	—	—
Add if fixed on walls	per foot run	–/6	–/8	—	—
Ditto if in short lengths	per foot run	–/3	–/4	—	—

Distributing.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	–/10¾	1/2¾	1/8¼	2/3
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1½	–/2
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	1½″ 2/9½	2″ 3/7¼	2½″ —	3″ —
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	–/3	–/4	—	—

Flushing and Warning.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Waste and overflow pipes fixed in short lengths	per foot run	–/8¾	–/11	1/2	1/5
Waste and overflow pipes fixed in short lengths	per foot run	1½″ 1/10	2″ 2/5½	2½″ —	3″ —

Soil and Ventilating.

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

Drawn Lead Traps

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

Brasswork (*Best Quality*)

	½″	¾″	1″
Brass screwdown stop cocks including two soldered joints each	7/6	9/9	13/1
Ditto, including two red lead joints for iron each	5/8	7/10	11/–
Ditto, including one soldered and one red lead joint each	6/1	8/1	11/2
High pressure Portsmouth pattern ball valve with flynut and union and one soldered joint each	8/5	11/7	17/2
Ditto, including red lead joint for iron each	6/5	9/2	16/8
		2″	4″
Brass thimble and soldered and cement joints each		5/–	9/5
Ditto, with solder and caulked lead joints each		6/–	11/2

Fixing Only (*Connections to Pipes measured separately*)

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

*** Items marked thus have fallen since March 17.**

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

INTERNAL PLUMBER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Screwed and Socketed Galvanized Steam Quality Steel Tubes and Fittings

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

Distributing.

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

Cast Iron Waste, Soil and Vent Pipes

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

Zincworker

	13 G.	14 G.	15 G.	16 G.
Rolled sheet zinc on flats per foot super	–/7½	–/8	–/9	–/9½
Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc. per foot super	–/8½	–/8½	–/9½	–/10¼
Ditto in stepped flashings per foot super	–/10½	–/11	1/–	1/0½
Labour and risk dressing over glass per foot run	–/4½	–/4½	–/4½	–/4½
Capped ends to rolls .. .. each	–/2¼	–/2¼	–/2¼	–/2¼
Extra labour to cesspools .. each	2/7½	2/7½	3/2	3/2

Copperworker

Distributing.

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

Fittings for copper tubes

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

	24 G.	23 G.
Rolled sheet copper on flats .. per foot super	1/7	1/9
Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc. per foot super	1/8	1/10
Ditto in stepped flashings .. .. per foot super	2/1½	2/4½
Labour and risk dressing over glass per foot run	–/4¼	–/4¼
Capped ends to rolls .. .. .. each	–/3¼	–/3¼
Extra labour to cesspools .. .. .. each	3/8	3/8

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass (Ordinary Glazing Quality)

18 oz. clear sheet and glazing to wood, sprigged and with back and front putties, to all normal sizes not exceeding 60″ in length or 40″ wide .. .. .. per foot super	–/6½
24 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	–/7¾
32 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	1/0½

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

Obscured ground sheet glass, net extra to above prices per foot super	–/1¾
⅛″ figured rolled white glass and glazing to wood with beads (measured separately) .. .. per foot super	–/10½
Ditto, normal tints, ditto .. .. .. per foot super	1/2¾
Hammered double rolled cathedral white ditto per foot super	–/10
Ditto, normal tints, ditto .. .. .. per foot super	1/1¾
Add for glazing into metal frames (ordinary rebates) per foot super	–/1⅛
Ditto, metal sashes with ferroput .. .. per foot super	–/2⅛
Ditto, solid metal casements and screw beads per foot super	–/2¼
Wash leather strip or similar material and bedding edge of glass .. .. per foot run	–/3¼

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

PAINTER

Painting, Whitening and Distempering (on new Plastered Walls)

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

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

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

Painting on New Woodwork

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

Sundries

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

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

Writing

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

Gilding

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

Paperhanging

Pasting and hanging only.

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

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

FOUNDATIONS

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

EXTERNAL WALLS

• External walls in Fletton brickwork in cement mortar 1 : 3 including three coat lime plaster and twice distempering one side and facings p.c. 100/– in Flemish bond, joints raked out and pointed with a neat struck weathered joint, the other	*per yard super*	19/4	19/3	24/9
• Ditto, including Keenes cement plain-face and three coats oil colour one side and ditto	*per yard super*	21/–	20/9	26/5
• Ditto, including internal fair face, flush jointed one side and ditto	*per yard super*	17/7½	17/4½	23/0½
• For variation of 10/– per m. in p.c. of facings in Flemish bond (stretcher in cavity work)	*per yard super*	–/9	–/6¾	–/9

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

INTERNAL WALLS AND PARTITIONS

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

GROUND FLOORS

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

UPPER FLOORS

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

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

FLAT ROOFS

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

PITCHED ROOFS

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

DOORS

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

WINDOWS

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

• Standard metal casements with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/8½
• Ditto, with 50 per cent. opening lights	*per foot super*	3/10
• Standard metal casements in wood frames with fixed lights	*per foot super*	4/2
• Ditto, with 50 per cent. opening lights	*per foot super*	4/10
• Standard industrial type sashes with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/2½
• Ditto, with 33⅓ per cent. opening lights	*per foot super*	3/2
• Solid deal frames and 2″ casements	*per foot super*	5/0½
• Deal cased frames and double hung sashes	*per foot super*	4/10½

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—*(continued)*

STAIRCASES

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

DRAINS

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

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

PATHS AND DRIVES

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

FENCES

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

The four sections on PRICES published in the issues of March 24, 31, April 7 and this week, together complete the PRICES SUPPLEMENT. Next week the FIRST SECTION—PRICES OF MATERIALS, PART 1—will be repeated with items revised according to market quotations.