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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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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, OCTOBER 13, 1938 NUMBER 2282 : VOLUME 88

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

NEW DESIGNS FOR RURAL HOUSES

RURAL housing in Scotland has been given impetus by a competition among Scottish architects for the most suitable design for farm-workers' dwellings. The competition, made possible by the generosity of Mr. G. H. Russell of Brechin and the co-operation of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, has resulted in the publication by H.M. Stationery Office of full working plans of five designs of houses suitable for agricultural workers and persons of like economic condition. These plans may now be purchased by anyone desiring to build new houses for the agricultural population.

The plans were drawn for single-storey and double-storey cottages ranging from three to five rooms. The designs which are available cover the following types of rural cottages: (1) Single-storey three-apartment cottage; (2) single-storey four-apartment cottage; (3) two-storey semi-detached cottage of three apartments; (4) two-storey semi-detached cottage of four apartments; (5) block of two four-apartment cottages.

Alternative plans for the single-storey three- and four-apartment cottages have been prepared for use on sites where a gravitation water supply is not available. The block of two four-apartment cottages can readily be converted into one three-apartment and one five-apartment cottage if found necessary.

Copies of the working plans are purchasable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller. Price of each plan, 1s. Single plans, 1s. 3d. (post free). Complete set of plans, 7s. 6d. (post free).

Above, left, single-storey three-apartment cottage. Right, alternative scheme where a gravitation water supply is not available. Architects, James A. Tweedie and Patrick M. Thompson. *See also pages 599–600.*

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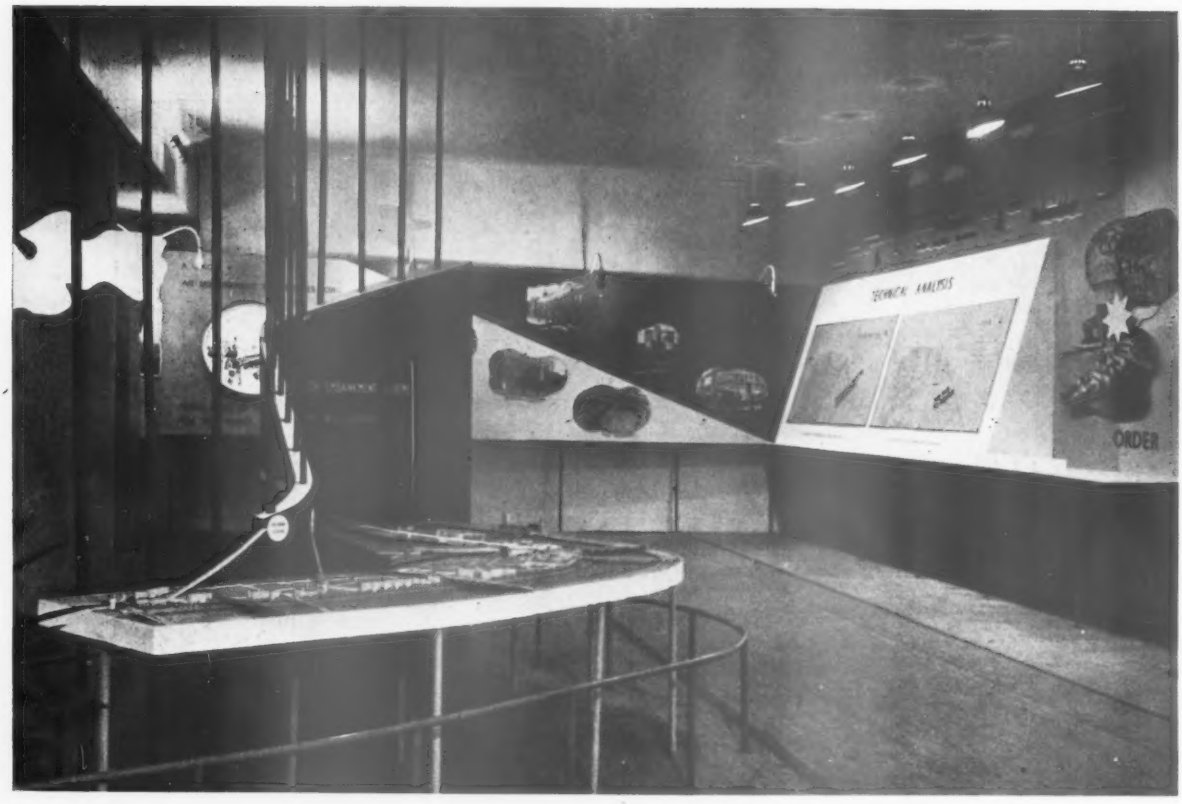
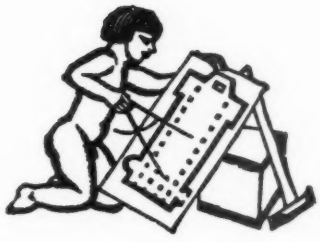


THE SOUTH SIDE

Two photographs of the Exhibition of the "Star" scheme for the redevelopment of the South Side, now open at Charing Cross Underground Hall. The scheme covers the river front from Westminster to Blackfriars, and extends in depth to the Elephant and Castle; it was prepared by H. Spence-Sales and John Bland. The complete scheme was illustrated in the JOURNAL *for May 5.*

Early next year the London Society will hold a Conference on the development of the South Bank which will be attended by the L.C.C. and other local authorities and interested bodies. This scheme will be used as a basis for discussion.

The Exhibition layout was designed by the authors of the scheme; a loud speaker describes the model and the scheme generally.



ARCHITECTS, REVIEW YOUR POSITION

ON March 24 this year the JOURNAL embarked on a new series of leading articles which dealt with the possible contribution of architects to what we are forced to call national planning.

From those articles there emerged, in the JOURNAL's opinion, two principal conclusions. The first was that a multitude of independent experts, as well as general opinion, had come to the conclusion that the problems of land utilization must be tackled on a far larger scale than hitherto if there was to be any hope of solving them. The second conclusion was that unless the profession took steps to see that its potential contribution to the study of such problems was both thoroughly understood and clearly placed before those charged with the preparation of the solutions, architects would find—to put the matter coarsely—that they had missed the boat again.

This was in March—to July.

At that time the coming of large-scale efforts to co-ordinate some of the more pressing problems of industry, agriculture, housing and road transport was obviously inevitable. But, allowing for democracy, apathy and vested interests, there did not seem much likelihood of a sudden advance on the planning front.

The position now, only four months later, is very different. In about twenty days considerations of defence have pushed forward the question of national planning by about four years.

Consider just a few of these events. The Commissioner for Special Areas suggested a year ago that further population and industry might be *persuaded* not to come to London—with infinite delicacy. No one paid any attention. But in the crisis tentative arrangements were made, and are now being further considered, for moving bodily over two million people out of London. That is something like large-scale planning.

And that was the most dramatic single proposal, but others are equally important: air raid precautions,★ the renovation of harbours in the west, the redistribution of essential industries, the planning of new food depots and traffic routes. All of these demand and are receiving the attention of experts in *planning* on the largest possible scale.

Simultaneously and less directly dictated by strategic considerations are the Ministry of Labour's statement giving the results of an enquiry into the migration of labour during the past five years; the work of the Royal Commission on location of industry, which is still at work; and the researches being made by various independent bodies into the supply, distribution and present failings in organization of such widely different commodities as water, milk and sugar beet.

In short, in about three weeks the whole country has realized that the present organization for living in Britain—the enormous gatherings into a few huge centres, the derelict areas, the waste and neglect of land—is not good enough for war. And it has simultaneously been found that a great part of the research necessary for a better organization has already been done, by individuals working to solve specific problems in their own industries. It has been found that it is skilled co-ordination of the knowledge and ability already available which is now needed. We do not suggest that that co-ordination is a purely architectural matter. We *do* suggest that its results will involve a whole new field of work (both in planning and building) for the architectural profession—if it cares to take up its responsibilities.

The scope of architects' contribution to national planning will be examined more closely by the JOURNAL later. What is most important now is that the profession should realize how vital it is to make that contribution and be prepared to make it soon.

Four months ago it was said in this paper :—

"*The average man is beginning to realize, perhaps via Czechoslovakia, that agricultural land is as important as built-on land, that a field, though he may never see it, is as important for a hero as a home, a job and a bus service.*"

These words have come true, almost literally.

In the meantime architects have not stirred as much as a finger.

★ One of the London Boroughs has just put the whole of its A.R.P. organization into the hands of a firm of architects.—(*See page 596.*)

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NOTES & TOPICS

MORE A.R.P.

NOW that Mr. Chamberlain's "Peace in Our Time" triumph seems to necessitate a redoubled programme of defence, it is still not too late for architects to make it understood that the provision of defences for the civil population is largely an architectural problem.

*

The organization of an adequate and efficient shelter system requires exactly the same process of investigation as architects are accustomed to apply to other planning problems—particularly town-planning and housing problems ; analysis of densities and distribution of population, ease of transport in peak periods, special provision for young children and so on. To say nothing of the technical problems involved in the reinforcement of temporary shelter trenches and in the actual design and ventilation of shelters.

*

However, few opportunities have been given by local authorities to architects to show what they can do (nor, so far as I know, have the architects' own organizations done much to push their services forward).

*

I know of only one exception among local authorities; that is the Borough Council of Finsbury, the same Borough Council that has already earned a lot of credit for its patronage of modern architecture.

*

Now the Council's interest in modern architecture is in this case not merely a wish to be up to date. It is obvious that it knows exactly how modern architectural technique can be utilized as a public service, from the way it has turned to its architects to provide it with a completely worked out civil defence scheme—instead of leaving it to the perfunctory attention of a hard-worked Borough Engineer as other authorities have done.

*

Finsbury Council is taking its defence responsibilities seriously, and, beginning with house-to-house research to get the exact data as to the population's needs and habitual movements, and continuing with aeroplane flights over the Borough to spot the weak places, it intends eventually to complete a scheme that really does protect the civil population, as much as a civil population can be protected.

*

All other authorities will look forward to learning what a complete scheme of protection is likely to cost (and incidentally to seeing the reactions of the Home Office when called on to pay their share).

MR. MUMFORD AND THE EMERGENCY

Those who have got two-thirds of the way through *The Culture of Cities** in the last ten days must have felt admiration for Mumford the Prophet.

*

The Culture of Cities is not lucidly written and its rich prose is further adorned by words invented as the author needed them—fortunately, classical compounds : a sad affair for American business men.

*

But, just at the moment, his six stages of a city console one for all this. There are the village, the town, and the metropolis—all healthy these, all fulfilling a necessary cultural and economic function, all on the upgrade.

*

Then comes decline : *megalopolis*, the metropolis-gone-too-far, the capital which has gathered population, power and finance into itself until it has unbalanced the economic and cultural life of the whole country ; *tyrannopolis*, where those in power at the centre try to perpetuate by force an unbalanced economy ; and, finally, *nekropolis*—does this need explaining, after the last fortnight ?

*

Visionary stuff . . . perhaps. But having certainly reached *megalopolis* in Britain already, we may be inclined to agree with Mr. Mumford that it would be a pity to go through the last two stages before trying to do something about it.

THE A.A.'S NEW PRINCIPAL

It was announced last Friday that Mr. G. A. Jellicoe had been appointed Principal of the A.A. School of Architecture.

*

Mr. Jellicoe is 38 years of age and a partner in the firm of Jellicoe, Page and Wilson. Educated at Cheltenham and the A.A., he has held the Bernard Webb Studentship at Rome, and been awarded the Neale Bursary. Of his buildings, the work for Lord Weymouth at Cheddar Gorge is particularly well known, and of his gardens, his work for the King (then Duke of York) at Windsor.

*

The new principal has at least two major qualifications for the post (*a*) Unlike other of our educationists whose lives, in the words of Dean Inge, have been unfortunately prolonged into this miserable time, while their thoughts hark back to some remote golden age in which a Prix de Rome was the blue riband of all professional seas, he

**The Culture of Cities.* By Lewis Mumford. London : Secker and Warburg. Price 21s.

Mr. G. A. Jellicoe

belongs to Our Century. He can be relied upon, in other words, to understand what is going on in the minds of contemporary students when they talk like Patrick Geddes. It won't just make him angry.

*

(*b*) As one who has himself largely concentrated on the wider architectural problems of the landscape-into-regional sort he is unlikely to take the view, also popular with some of our professional leaders, that an architect is simply a person who puts up a house for a client. An architect doesn't always get a house to put up, and even from the business angle, it is worth the profession's while to widen the scope of its activities.

*

Taking the C.P.R.E. as an easy test of form, one would say that Mr. Jellicoe occupies a position somewhere pretty near Professor Stapledon and quite a long way off Lord Brocket.

C.P.R.E. GETS DOWN TO PLANNING

Today the Eleventh National Conference of the C.P.R.E. opens at Chester. Consider, in the light of the dignified if not always highly constructive past of this noble body, its present agenda.

*

There will be three important addresses, backed by resolutions. The first, "Agriculture and the Countryside," is by Professor Stapledon (of "The Land"). The resolution: "That this meeting, bearing in mind the fact that agricultural and rural Britain must be treated as a whole, urges that in providing facilities and amenities for the urban and rural population, any conflict between these two sections should be avoided." The second address, by H. G. Strauss, M.P., is on "The Approach to the Town," and the third, by Lord Justice Scott, is on National Planning.

We can be certain that Professor Stapledon will get right to the heart of the problem. To him, preservation of the countryside is synonymous with the planning of agriculture and its decontamination from urban blight. Agriculture, neglected in the interests of urban industries, should be considered first, not last.

*

Professor Stapledon is a realist, too, on the question of National Parks. He is for intensified agricultural developments, not merely natural reserves and mummified scenery, within park areas. This approach to preservation by way of land utilization is, as I have said before, the only way.

STREETS

The provision of "gazing-grounds"—or railed-off areas in which shoppers could loiter without obstructing the pavement—was among the suggestions put forward by Colonel Mervyn O'Gorman in his lecture last week on "Roads."

*

It was the first in a series of four talks on the planning of London to be delivered at the May Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place. In his vigorous appeal for a bold road plan, instead of the present "muddling-through" methods, Colonel O'Gorman drew particular attention to the need for more *rectilinear* roundabouts—the surrounding buildings giving great opportunities to architects—and the necessity for avoiding building kiosks, conveniences, telephone boxes, etc., on central islands—a point overlooked in the recent Bressey report.

*

Other suggestions were the drastic reduction of minor road junctions, the provision of more and *smaller* car parks, possibly in closed-off streets, standardized street name-plates and house numbers, and the provision of bays for bus stops and delivery vans.

*

This series of lectures, sponsored by the Institute of Civil Engineers, promises to be of great interest to architects. The titles of the remaining three are: Buildings, Water Supply, and Sanitation.

HOW BRITAIN DOES IT

At the cost of many letters, telephone calls and endless persuasion, Headquarters had arranged that twelve young Argentine architects now visiting England should see a good deal of the modern architecture around London.

*

In particular, there was arranged for last Saturday afternoon a carefully dovetailed scramble over five buildings in Hampstead and Highgate.

*

Then, late on Friday, it was rumoured that revolution had broken out among the visitors.

*

Jaded go-betweens made enquiries; and learnt from Organizer No. 1 that the leader of the visitors had appeared at Headquarters and said: "Thank you very much for arranging this beautiful visit all today. But, please, what we really want to do is to go to the Arsenal football match."

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

NEWS FROM PRAGUE

Below we print a letter, dated October 7, from an architect in private practice in Prague to a friend in London :—

"DEAR MR. ——

"Many thanks for your letter! I am rarely sentimental, but this time, reading your words, I was really touched. It was like a shining meteor coming from the dark universe, which seems now to surround our country—a lost island in the plainless and mysterious world. I am now constantly meditating about the cause of all the disastrous events and about the psychology of our nation. There is no doubt, we all here were blind in a certain sense. We tried to be Europeans, instead of being vain, expansive and selfish Tchecs, as probably our forefathers have been—in the medieval times, when the Tchec State reached from the Southern to the Northern sea, from Bavaria till Russia.

"I think (maybe it's a mistake) that the cause of our blindness was a certain kind of belief in universalism, a belief in pan-European interests. This lack of realism lasts even now in the mind of our majority. Even after the Conference at Godesberg, we all believed that the new frontiery shall be planned and delimited with objectivity, justice and good will. Only for this reason we didn't risk the isolated war and suicide. What a great illusion! Now we must assist with a deepest disappointment to the cunning invasion of enemies—even in the purely Tchec countries. What a fraud! People who were ready to fight are obliged now to read newspapers with eyes full of tears. Nevertheless, the life here in Prague continues its normal way. There are optimists, who invent plans for the future, who discuss the plan of the technical and industrial reconstruction in the new territory. Only if they could believe, that there will be left some territory for us, after the big gang shall finish its work.

"I really don't know, what we have still to expect in the future. Especially if I speak as architect. Perhaps, there will be later much to do here, but the questions of architecture and form are put off for a long time. As the old sentence said, 'Inter armis silent musæ.'

"Yesterday I saw photographs of a new work of F. L. Wright in America. A wonderful house, with striking technical refinements. What a happy country, where all the technical sorcery can go on in quiescence and develop towards beauty.

"I thank you again for your cordial letter—I shall never forget it. With best wishes from my wife and from me.

Sincerely yours,

——"

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, October 13

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION. *At the Building Centre, New Bond Street, W.1. Exhibition of designs in the Association's recent competition. Until October 15.*

A.A.S.T.A. *At the Group Theatre Rooms, 9 Gt. Newport Street, W.C.2. "A.R.P." Speakers: Paul V. Mauger and John Pinckheard. 7 p.m.*

SCHEME FOR SOUTH BANK OF THE THAMES. *Exhibition at Charing Cross Underground (Booking Hall) of models, plans and photographs of the "Star's" scheme. Until October 21.*

INSTITUTE OF FUEL. *At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, S.W.1. Presidential address, by Lieut.-Col. J. Greenly. 2.30 p.m. Annual Dinner and Dance at the Connaught Rooms, W.C.2. 7.15 p.m.*

C.P.R.E. *At Chester. Eleventh National Conference. Until October 16.*

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. "Small House" Exhibition. To be opened by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and Mr. J. B. Priestley. The Exhibition will remain open until October 29.*

Friday, October 14

INSTITUTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERS. *At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. "Sanitary Work in Large Buildings." By W. C. Easdale and D. Easdale. 6.30 p.m.*

HOUSING CENTRE. *Dance at the Suffolk Galleries, Suffolk Street, S.W. 8.30 p.m. till 12. Tickets 5s. (including light refreshments).*

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, *Storey's Gate, S.W.1. "Coal Utilization Research: Co-operation between Producers, Users and Appliance Makers." By J. G. Bennett. 6.30 p.m.*

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the New Town Hall, Stoke Newington, N.16. 3 p.m.*

Tuesday, October 18

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Tuesday lunches: "Garden Cities' Association." By Major Hardy-Syms. 1 p.m.*

Wednesday, October 19

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 6 *Queen Square, W.C.1. "The Abbey Church of Bury St. Edmunds." By C. E. Power. 8 p.m.*

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CARPENTERS, *Carpenters' Hall, E.C. "Woodwork in St. Paul's Cathedral." By W. Godfrey Allen. 7.30 p.m.*

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. *"Egyptian Architecture: Temples, Obelisks and Dwellings." By Sir Banister Fletcher. 6 p.m.*

THE ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL

At the last meeting of the Architects Registration Council the draft Regulations to give effect to the 1938 Act were approved for submission to the Privy Council as from January 1 next. The admission fee and annual retention fee have been fixed at 10s. until the end of 1940, after which the fees will revert to 6s. 8d., as at present.

The Council has exercised its power under Section 6 (1) (*d*) of the 1931 Act, to provide an additional qualification for registration, viz. in this instance in favour of architectural assistants. It is proposed that a person shall be eligible for registration who applies before August 1, 1940, and on August 1, 1938, was an architectural assistant, and at that date had been engaged in the study of architecture and the execution of architectural work in the United Kingdom for at least seven years. The Council has settled the necessary forms of application. We are informed that the Council will not be in a position to consider any applications until the Regulations thus approved have been submitted to and approved by the Privy Council. It is not known how long this will take, but presumably at least, a month from their receipt by the Privy Council.

TIMBER SHOW HOUSE SOLD

The two-storey specimen timber house, specially built as the Timber Development Association's exhibit at the Bath and West Show, has now been sold and is to be re-erected as a permanent residence. The purchaser, Mr. H. J. Singleton, states that the house is to be re-erected at Coppits Hill, near Yeovil, Somerset.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Fourth and fifth year students in architecture are invited to apply for a grant to be awarded by the Trustees for post-graduate research by study or travel in ancient or modern cities. The amount of the grant will be awarded according to the programme or studies to be undertaken, but will not normally exceed £250 in the 12 months commencing September, 1938.

Applicants must be under 21 years of age, and must have been born within the County of York, their respective parents or one of them being Yorkshire born; a native of Leeds or one who has studied or lived in the City in all cases to have preference. Applications should be made in the candidates' own handwriting to W. H. Clarke & Co., Solicitors, 12 South Parade, Leeds, 1, before October 30.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM

The above Museum (13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2) will be open free on Thursdays and Fridays of this month between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on the same days during November, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

PRESERVATION OF THE PENNINES

The Minister of Health has approved a resolution to prepare a planning scheme for nearly 300,000 acres embracing the Skipton Urban District, the Sedbergh and Settle Rural Districts and a large part of the Skipton Rural District. This extensive area contains a most beautiful stretch of country including Malham Cove and Sedbergh and links up with other areas already under planning control. Henceforth it will be possible to safeguard the amenities over this characteristic piece of Pennine scenery.

HOUSING CENTRE

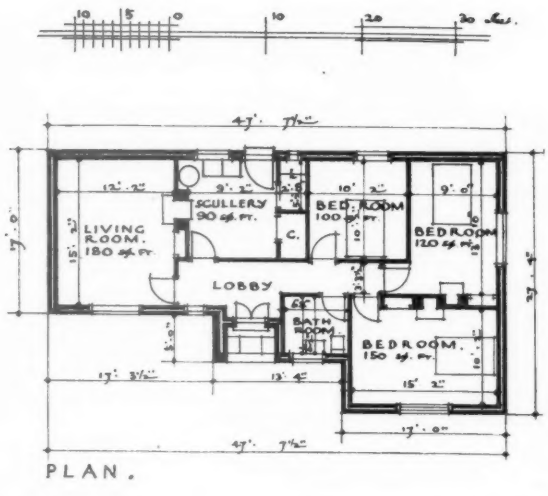
The Housing Centre is organizing a Ballet Première at Sadler's Wells next February, and, in order to raise funds to pay for the expenses, is to hold a dance at the Suffolk Galleries, S.W.1, tomorrow, from 8.30 p.m. to midnight. Tickets may be obtained from Miss A. M. S. Wilson, 1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. (Price, 5s. each, including light refreshments.)

ON THE AIR

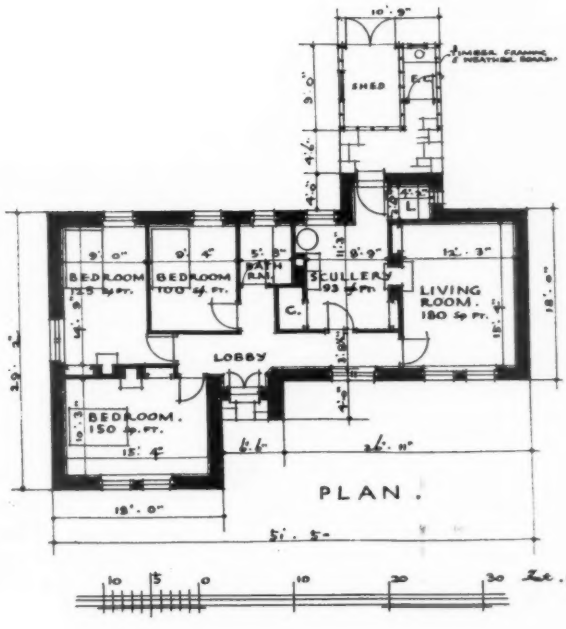
Getting and Spending the Rates.—The talk on November 2 at 7.45 p.m. in this series which is being broadcast in the Welsh programme deals with "Houses." Stanley Parris is the compère, and various speakers will discuss: The general position of housing—pre-war; the Council housing estates; unfit houses; demolition and clearance areas; improvement schemes; slum clearances; the

FRONT ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION.



PLAN.



PLAN.

Winning designs in the competition open to Scottish architects for designs suitable for farm workers' dwellings. Above, single-storey four-apartment cottage; right, alternative scheme for use on sites where a gravitation water supply is not available. Architect, A. G. Paton.

problem of rural housing; community centres and new housing estates; municipal, occupier and landlord ownership; private building and planning; and direct and contract labour.

Build Us a City.—On October 31 at 9.10 p.m. in the Midland programme there will be an historical and industrial feature to celebrate Birmingham's Charter Centenary. The producer is Robin Whitworth, who has collaborated with three local writers—Leslie Daw, F. W. Bradnock, and Bernard Coaling. "Build Us a City" will be in four parts—(1) Industrial history; (2) a sound picture of Birmingham's industries today; (3) Transport, distribution and export of Birmingham's multifarious products; and (4) the more human and personal side of the city's life.

CATHEDRAL FOR CAVAN

Work is shortly to be begun on the building of the new Cathedral at Cavan. The Cathedral will seat 2,000 persons, and it is expected that it will take three years to complete.

A.R.P.

A conference on structural air raid precautions, held under the auspices of the R.I.B.A., and the Liverpool Architectural Society, was held in Liverpool last week.

Alderman J. G. Paris, chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee of Liverpool, presided. He emphasized the fact that despite the settlement of the international crisis there must be no abatement in protective precautions. The Liverpool committee, he said, had examined some 200 buildings in the city with a view to ascertaining if shelters could be provided in the basements, and although the results had been rather disappointing, as many of the buildings were old and unsuitable for the purpose, progress was being made. Some owners of property had come forward and offered their cellars, but they had made a proviso that their staffs were to have the first chance of using them.

Papers were read by Messrs. Thomas E. Scott and Eric L. Bird.

THE SHREWSBURY COMPETITION

The last date for submission of designs in the competition for the "Broom Hall" Senior School, Shrewsbury, has been extended to January 30.

COMPETITION RESULT

Mr. John C. Procter, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the competition for new council offices for the Adwick-le-Street U.D.C., has awarded the first prize (£50) to Messrs. Shapley and Davison, of 22 Queen Square, Leeds. The competition was limited to architects practising in the West Riding. The estimated cost of the scheme is £16,000.

The designs placed second and third were submitted by the following: 2nd—Messrs. Gribbon Foggitt and Brown, of 3 Park Place, Leeds. 3rd—Mr. Norval R. Paxton, of Prudential Buildings, Park Row, Leeds.

EXHIBITIONS

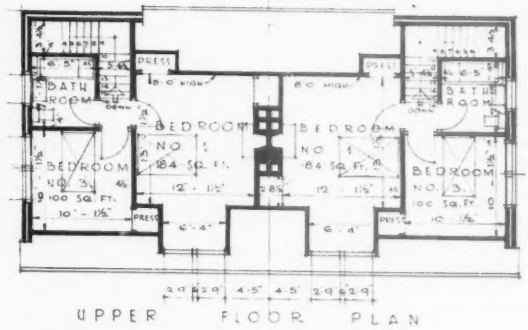
[*By D. COSENS*]

FOR a long time Graham Sutherland's work has stood out as far above the average in the mixed collections in which it has usually been shown. Now, with his excellently hung exhibition at Rosenberg and Helft's, he suddenly establishes himself as an artist of very great promise. His interpretation of landscape is personal and fits into no particular category, conveying the painter's mood and his reactions more directly than the actual qualities of his subject. His sure colour sense and his expression of form in terms of colour could in time become a dangerous pitfall for a less intelligent painter, but such works as "Fallen Trees by a River" (1) and "Black Landscape" (18) reveal an imagination and an understanding that will not easily accept a formula. This exhibition has been extended for a further week and should interest those who ask, usually with the implication that they can be up to no good, what our younger painters are doing.

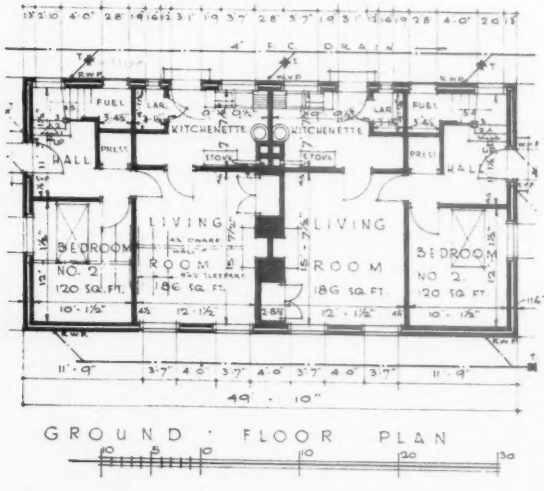
•

Ethelbert White's painting is essentially that of the English school which, in direct succession to Cotman, has remained aloof from foreign influences, interpreting landscape with simple directness and clear definition. He is well known as a poster designer and wood engraver, and much of his best work has been in water colour. This, with

FRONT ELEVATION

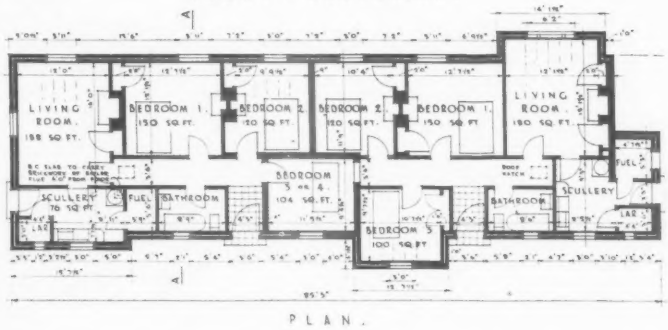


UPPER FLOOR PLAN

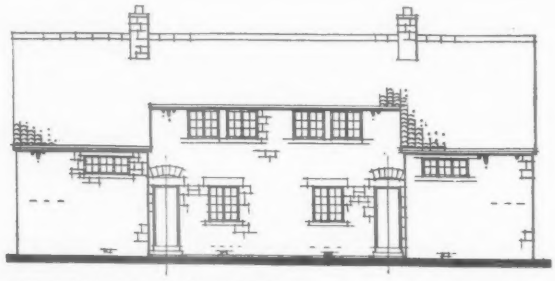


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

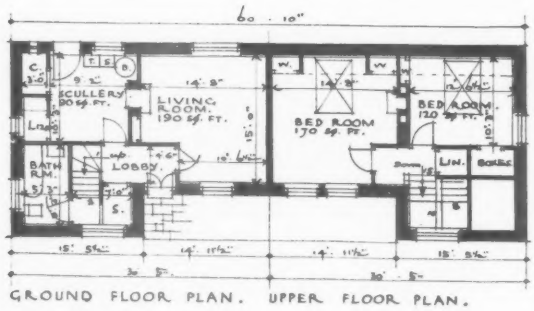
FRONT ELEVATION.



PLAN.



FRONT ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN. UPPER FLOOR PLAN.

The Scottish farm-workers' dwellings competition: winning designs. Above, two-storey semi-detached cottage of four apartments. Architect, Samuel McColl. Right, top, block of two single-storey, four-apartment cottages. Architects, James A. Tweedie and Patrick M. Thompson. Right, two-storey semi-detached cottage of three apartments. Architect, A. G. Paton.

its clear line and fresh treatment, has been particularly successful. His paintings at the Lefevre Galleries show continued exploration within the limits he has chosen. "The Glade" (16) and "Winter Woods" (33) are both excellent paintings of the trees, and the patterns of trees and their shadows, that he understands so well. But in "October Woodland" (20) he has abstracted from this knowledge and understanding a painting which in its simplification and grasp of essentials is by far the finest thing he has done.

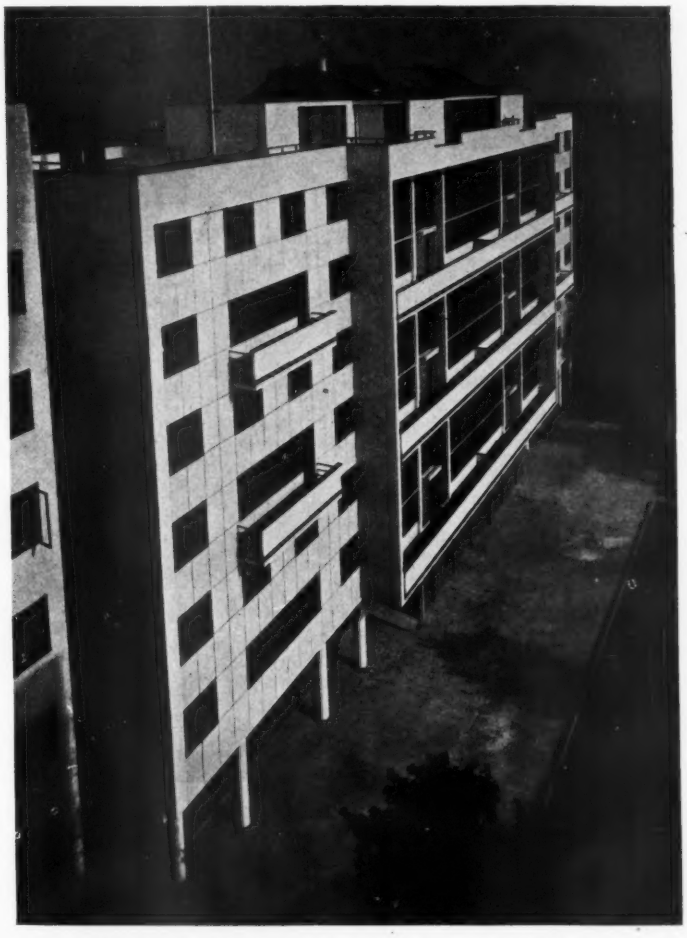
Brynhild Parker, who is showing her work at the same gallery, has distinct decorative talent. That she has also the capacity to develop far beyond the flat decorative treatment she affects is evident in such paintings as "London Interior" (2) and "Entrance to the Port" (13), in which a sincere and successful attempt has been made to convey atmosphere as well as design. With a little sacrifice of the immediately charming for a more ruthless search of which the artist is clearly capable, fixed mannerisms might yet be avoided. Some of the nicest things are her drawings in the hall.

•

Recent Works by Graham Sutherland Rosenberg and Helft, 31 Bruton Street. Until October 15.

Recent Paintings by Ethelbert White and by Brynhild Parker. Lefevre Galleries, 1a King Street, St. James's. Until October 22.

FLATS AT HIGHGATE: HIGHPOINT NUMBER TWO



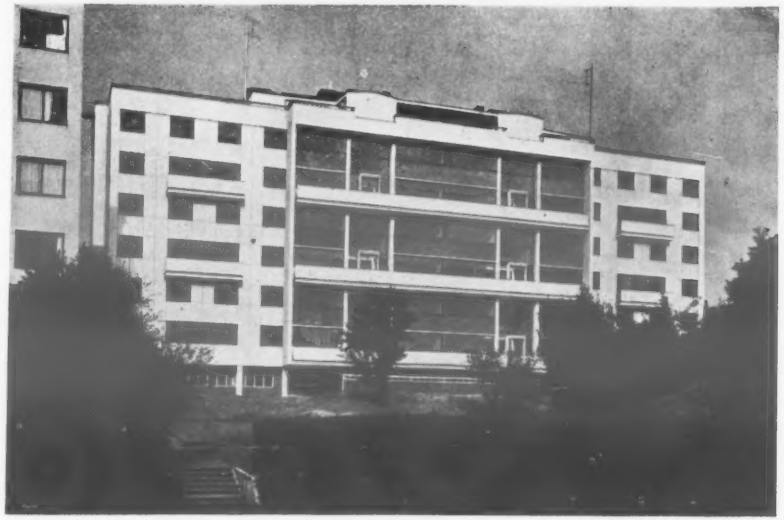
DESIGNED BY TECTON

GENERAL AND SITE—*The new block has been built on a site adjacent to Highpoint No. 1. The layout is completed by the addition of a row of garages which are accessible from a service road outside the grounds, and which serve to close the garden on the south-east side (see layout plan overleaf.) The gardens of the two blocks have been thrown into one; and another tennis court has been added, making three in all. A swimming pool with a children's paddling pool and cascade have been built in the extreme south-east corner of the site.*

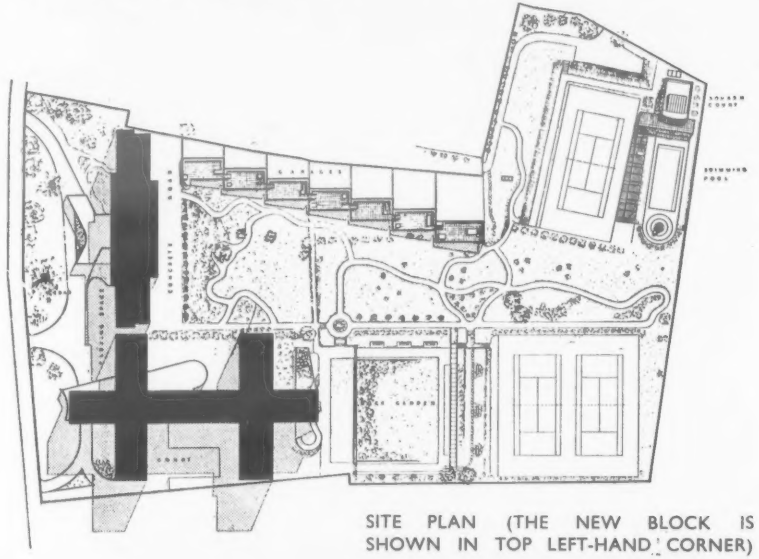
ELEVATIONS — *The main problem was to create an exterior that should harmonize with the earlier block of flats on the adjoining site. Although it was forbidden by the local Council to make the two façades continuous, a relationship is established by repeating the alignment and size of the windows, by lining through the height of the blocks and by using the same colours and materials. Owing to the higher cost of land a different type of flat is provided, one with considerably more accommodation in each flat, provided on two floors linked by a private staircase.*

Above, two views of the entrance front; right, the two blocks, from the end of their common garden; the new block is shown on the right of the illustration.

FLATS AT HIGHGATE: HIGHPOINT NUMBER TWO: BY TECTON



Above, the garden front; right, a view from the roof of the first block looking down on to the entrance canopy of the new block.

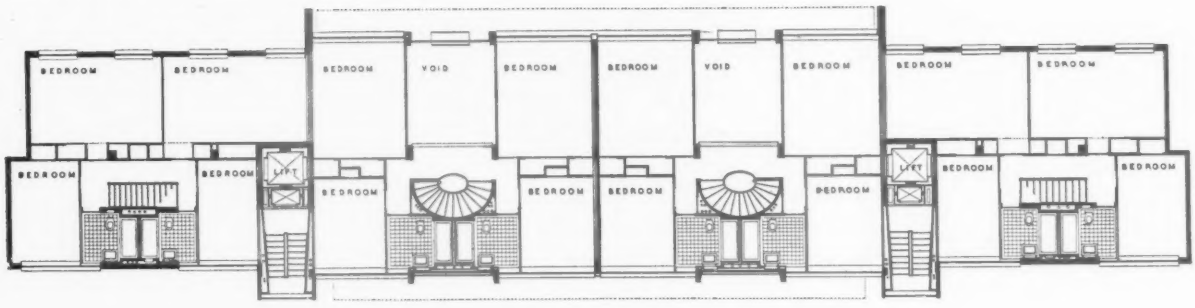


SITE PLAN (THE NEW BLOCK IS SHOWN IN TOP LEFT-HAND CORNER)

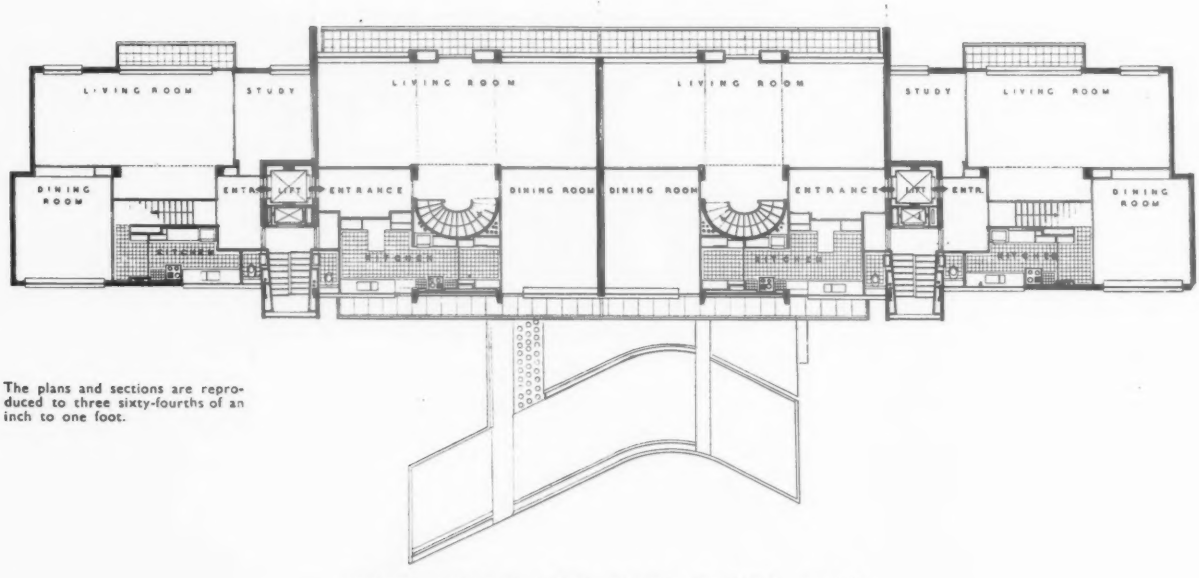
SITE PLAN (THE NEW BLOCK IS SHOWN IN TOP LEFT-HAND CORNER)

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*The two end wings of the building are constructed on the same system that was used in the first block ; monolithic external bearing walls (insulated with cork on the inside) and a central spine of columns and beams carrying the floors, all of reinforced concrete. It was not practicable, however, to construct the centre block on this system owing to the double-height rooms and their large windows : so a frame system has been adopted, with reinforced concrete beams and columns and the exterior walls supported on the floor slabs. The lift-wells and stairs are constructed independently as concrete towers and are separated from the end and centre blocks by a 2-in. cavity. The ground floor subdivisions and the pent-house on the roof are structurally independent. As more money was available for the facing of this building than for the first block, it was possible to face the concrete external walls of either wing with cream-coloured glazed tiles. These have been divided into panels with wide cement joints between in order to give scale to the elevations and to facilitate resurfacing should this be necessary. In the centre block the structural framework is painted with a white cement paint and the panels are filled in with black Staffordshire engineering bricks with white cement pointing built in the form of a cavity wall. Below, a night view of the entrance showing the freely planned curving canopy beneath which the drive passes, supported by two caryatid figures. Left, the entrance from outside ; the figures are cast in white concrete from plaster casts obtained from the British Museum.*

FLATS AT HIGHGATE: HIGHPOINT NUMBER

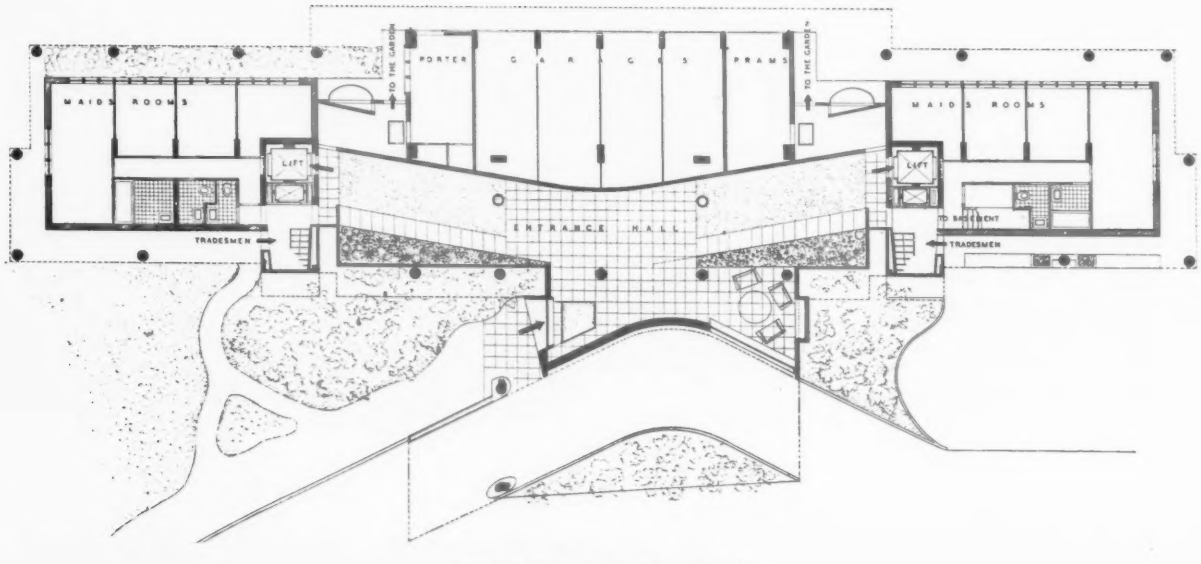


SECOND, FOURTH AND SIXTH FLOOR PLAN



The plans and sections are reproduced to three sixty-fourths of an inch to one foot.

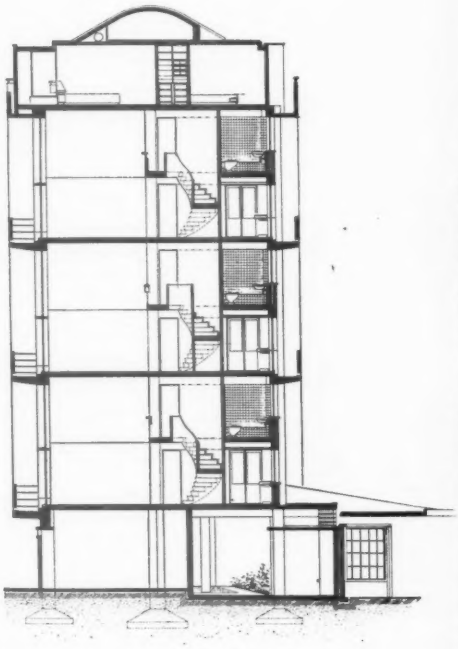
FIRST, THIRD AND FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



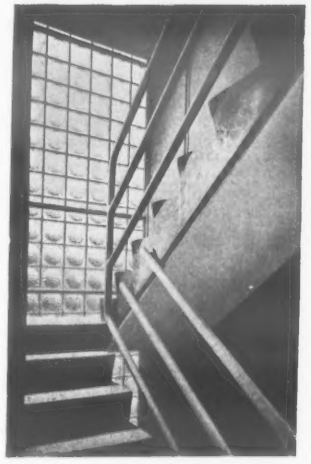
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

TWO: DESIGNED BY TECTON

PLAN—*The planning provides for two different types of flat, one with the maximum number of rooms for the use of large families, and the other with the number of rooms sacrificed to the size and importance of the main living-room. The latter type, occupying the centre block, is on the duplex principle, each flat having two floors connected by an internal staircase, but with the large living-room rising the full height. This provides a central reception space with imposing scale and takes full advantage of the view over the garden to Hampstead Heath. This view is framed in a window 16 ft. high by 10 ft. wide. The wings on either side of this central block are occupied by maisonette flats, also with an internal staircase. The ground floor contains maids' rooms. A penthouse flat is built on the central portion of the roof. Owing to the structural independence of the ground floor, it was possible to treat the entrance in a very free manner. An outer vestibule of asymmetrical plan is first reached from the entrance canopy. From this the main hall is reached, which consists of a symmetrical pair of ramps leading to the two lifts. In order to create as spacious an effect as possible, the planting in the garden beds outside is carried through the large plate glass windows into the sunk flower boxes in the entrance hall. In this way the volume of the hall is extended in effect into the garden outside. The service quarters of the flats have been planned to be entirely self-contained and separate from the reception rooms. Right, one of the tall glass brick windows of the service stairs; and the pergola on one side of the swimming pool.*



CROSS SECTION



Above, the terrace of the swimming pool at the end of the garden, looking towards the fountain ; left, top, a kitchen from the service entrance showing the long window over the sink and the double doors partially closed : left, the service staircase and a detail of the built-in cupboards, folding work-table and refrigerator.

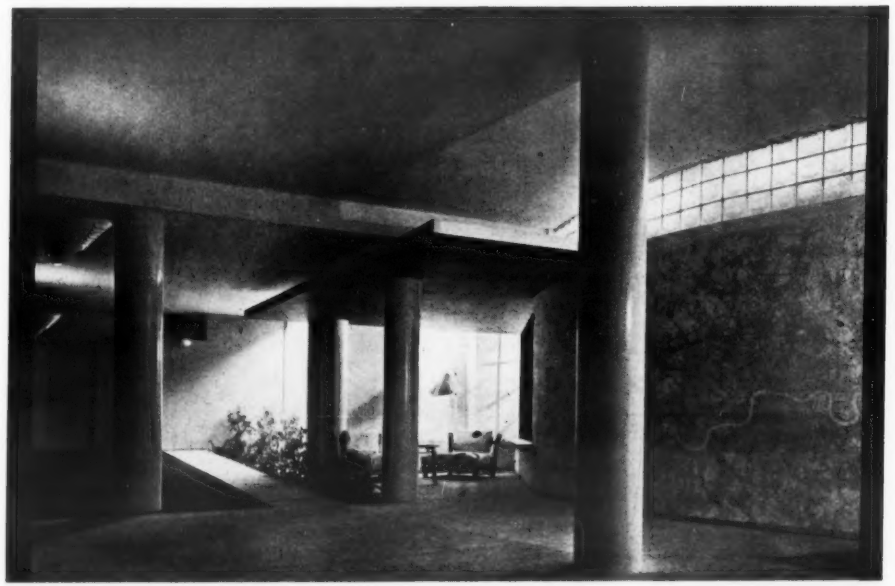
doors partially closed : left, the service staircase and a detail of the built-in cupboards, folding work-table and refrigerator.

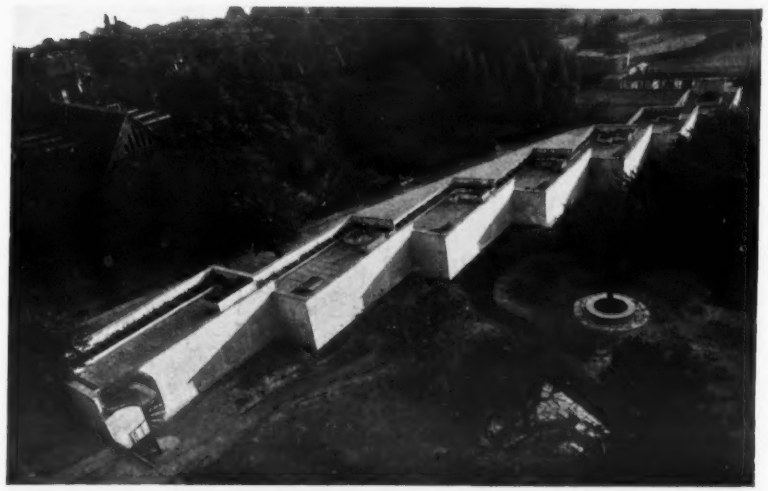
SERVICES—*Ducts have been provided for all services. There are eight main vertical ducts which carry all the pipes for hot and cold water supply, heating, electricity, refrigerator connections, drainage, rain water, etc. No pipes or equipment show in the building either inside or outside. All the meters and control valves are grouped in panels on the landings where they may be inspected without entering the flats. There is a central motor for the refrigerators in the basement. Hot water and heating are relayed from the boiler chamber of Highpoint No. 1. There is a radio aerial on the roof with connection to every flat by means of plugs in the living-rooms. A special system of lift access has been adopted. From the entrance hall ramps lead up to one lift on either side. Inside the lift, there are two rows of push buttons, one at each end of the lift, which has two entrances. Each push button corresponds to one flat, and has the tenant's name adjacent : when pushed, it operates the lift and simultaneously sounds a buzzer in the flat. The door will be opened from the flat on arrival at the right floor, and the lift leads straight into the hall of the flat itself. Tenants can, of course, open the door from the lift with their latch key. When vacated, the lift returns automatically to the ground floor. A special system of insulation ensures that noises and vibration from the lifts are not transmitted to the flats. For service purposes, there is a small lift (to hold two persons) which is housed in the same well as the passenger lift and serves on to a landing which is shared between two flats.*

There is a staircase in conjunction with the service lift which is also accessible from the main entrance of each flat in case of necessity.

Right, one of the two-storey living rooms in the duplex flats, taken from the staircase gallery ; below, the entrance hall ; below, right, the garages.

The general contractors were J. L. Keir and Co., Ltd. For list of sub-contractors, see page 625.





LETTERS FROM READERS

R. W. SAMPSON

A DISGUSTED STUDENT

A. W. BARR (Secretary, Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.)

Professor Reilly Speaking

SIR,—I am pleased to see Mr. Maxwell Aylwin's letter on Professor Reilly's Ideal Home for the Architect. Nobody wants to be rude to anyone who has done so much in the past for the training of young architects, otherwise one might refer to Professor Reilly's second youth as his second something else.

One can imagine the Professor's horror in the old days of the box-kite architecture set in an English landscape.

I don't know what nationality Mr. Chermayeff is, or Mr. Ionides either for that matter, but the Greek name seems to have more respect for tradition than the Russian one ; but why either should be set up as an example for Englishmen to follow can possibly only be accounted for because the Professor is Irish.

Hidebound tradition is inexcusable in an architect, and we must move with the times and take advantage of new methods and inventions that are good, no matter what their source, but as you show in the frontispiece in the JOURNAL for September 29 the amalgamation may have horrible results.

Familiarity is said to breed contempt, but is that so with architecture ? The traditional Cotswolds house fits the Cotswolds as nothing else can to most people. The Queen Anne house fits London as few other things do—it will take centuries to accustom us to look upon the Shell-Mex House with the same feeling of reverence as we look on St. Paul's. If the green things in Nature suddenly turned red we should be horrified—no doubt we should get used to them in time, but we shouldn't like it and it is the same with our houses ; let them grow gradually from one phase to another as in the past and we shall all be happy, but don't let professors or any other eminent people stampede us into trying to change the face of Nature with a horrible jerk, as Prof. Reilly seems to want us to.

R. W. SAMPSON

Salaries

SIR,—A recent advertisement in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for a third or fourth year student as temporary assistant at £2-£3 a week prompts me to write this letter.

It is part of the training of the provincial school of architecture at which I am a student that you have to do a total of six months' office work during vacations. The idea is very sensible, but the architects seem to regard it as an excuse for employing assistants who, at any rate after two years at the school, have sufficient knowledge to be of real use to the office for practically no wages. One student went into an office where there were seven other assistants, and for *seven and a half weeks* he received a total of £1, and he had to buy his lunch each day. A girl student went up to London and was in a well-known architect's office for eight weeks at 10s. a week, whilst the office boy received three times that amount. Her travelling expenses to London and back alone were 50s., and she had to travel across London each day. Another student had his expenses paid. Apparently nobody received more than 15s. a week.

The excuse made by architects is invariably that the student is receiving experience. I have never yet heard of an architect accepting a student when he had no work for him, and on that account they should pay us a reasonable wage.

A DISGUSTED STUDENT

R.I.B.A. Elections

SIR,—" Salaried's " letter raises some important points. The A.A.S.T.A. nominated two Associates and one Licentiate for the last R.I.B.A. elections, and supported a third Associate who had already been nominated by others. These men were nominated solely because we believed they understand and sympathize with the problems of salaried architects (two of them are not indeed members of the Association). Unfortunately, a number of other salaried architects were nominated, thus splitting the vote, with the result that only *one* of the former group was elected (Professor Holford) and *several* of the group sponsored by certain principals.

If " Salaried " examined the nomination lists at the time, he would have found that of the ten nominees in this latter group, nine were principals in official offices, while one only was an assistant. He would also have found that the whole of this group were nominated by one man, the principal of a large county department, supported by a group of his assistants, who naturally would hardly have refused his request for signatures.

The kind of incident recounted by " Salaried " is only too common in official offices. We heard recently of another case where a request was submitted to a county architect concerning the arrangement of the drawing offices, signed by practically the whole staff, over 120 assistants. This request, which affected the working conditions of the staff very vitally, but those of their principal not at all, was described by him as an attempt to dictate to the council !

The Association has always held that the interests of all salaried architects, whether principals or assistants, are identical. Unfortunately, however, we have to reckon with the fact that many principals, far from sharing this view, identify themselves with the principals in private practice, whose position is fundamentally different for economic reasons.

In these circumstances the only remedy is to try to secure the election to the Council of men who will interpret the views and interests of the majority of the profession. We hope that the lesson of this year's elections will have been learnt, and that in 1939 all those who want to see the R.I.B.A. a more democratic body will get together and agree on a list of nominations which will give them a better chance of success than they had this year.

With regard to the day-to-day affairs of assistants, there is no alternative to organization, if the tendency of so many principals to employ the Roman method, *divide and rule*, is to be effectively met. If " Salaried " has not already done so, we would ask him to read the charter recently published by the Association, which sets out suggestions for the organization of official departments, and which can be put into effect in exact proportion as assistants are willing to work for its adoption. We shall be pleased to send him a copy if he will write to the Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

A. W. BARR,
Secretary, A.A.S.T.A.

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R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS

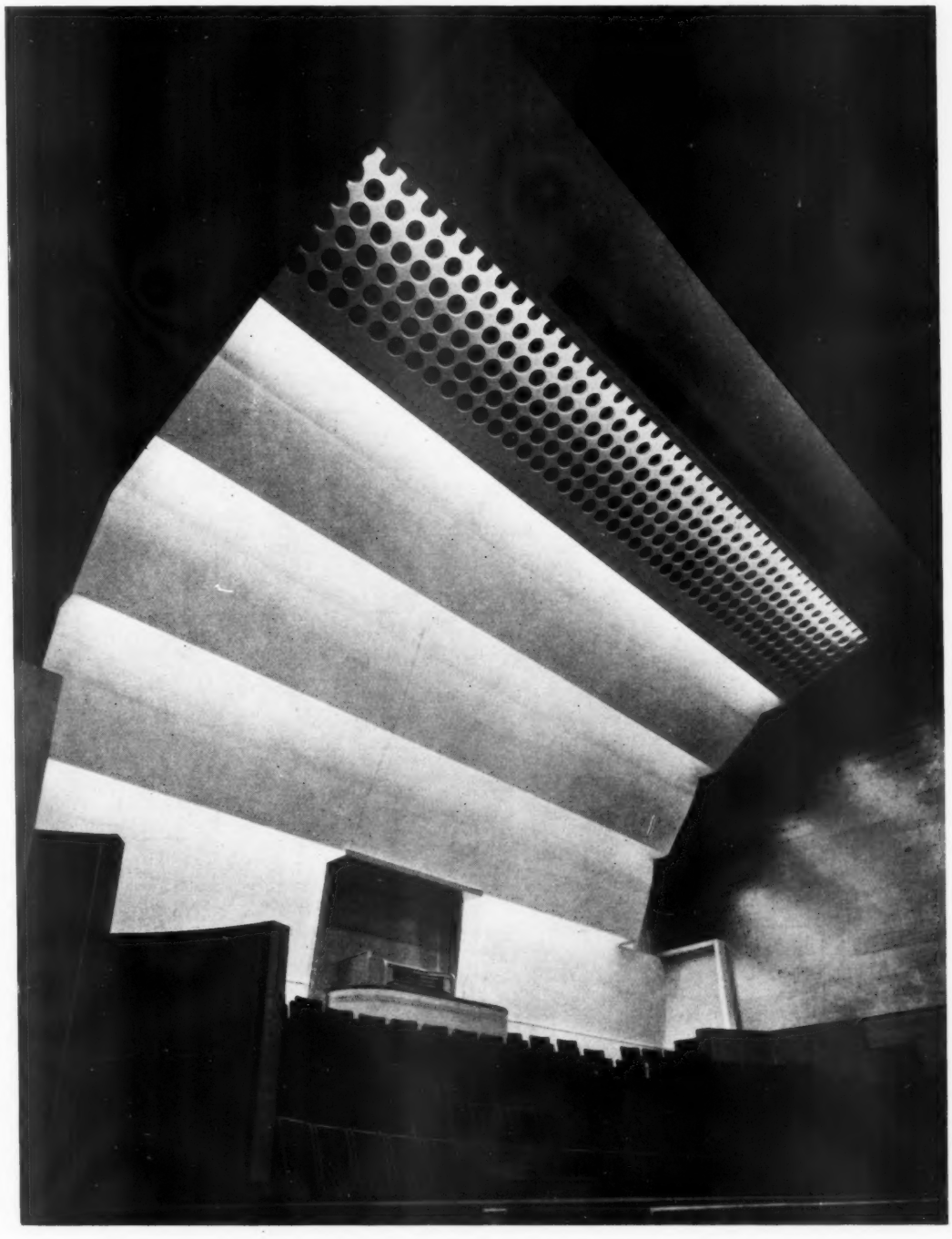
The following are the dates on which the forthcoming examinations will be held :

Final Examination.—November 30, December 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8, 1938. (Last day for applications, October 28, 1938.)

Special Final Examination.—November 30, December 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, 1938. (Last day for applications, October 28, 1938.)

WORKING DETAILS : 691

ACOUSTIC PROSCENIUM HOOD • CIVIC HALLS, WOLVERHAMPTON • E. D. LYONS AND L. ISRAEL



The acoustic hood is in the larger of the two Civic Halls, over the orchestra stage. This hall is equipped with an organ, and is used by choral and musical societies and for important social functions.

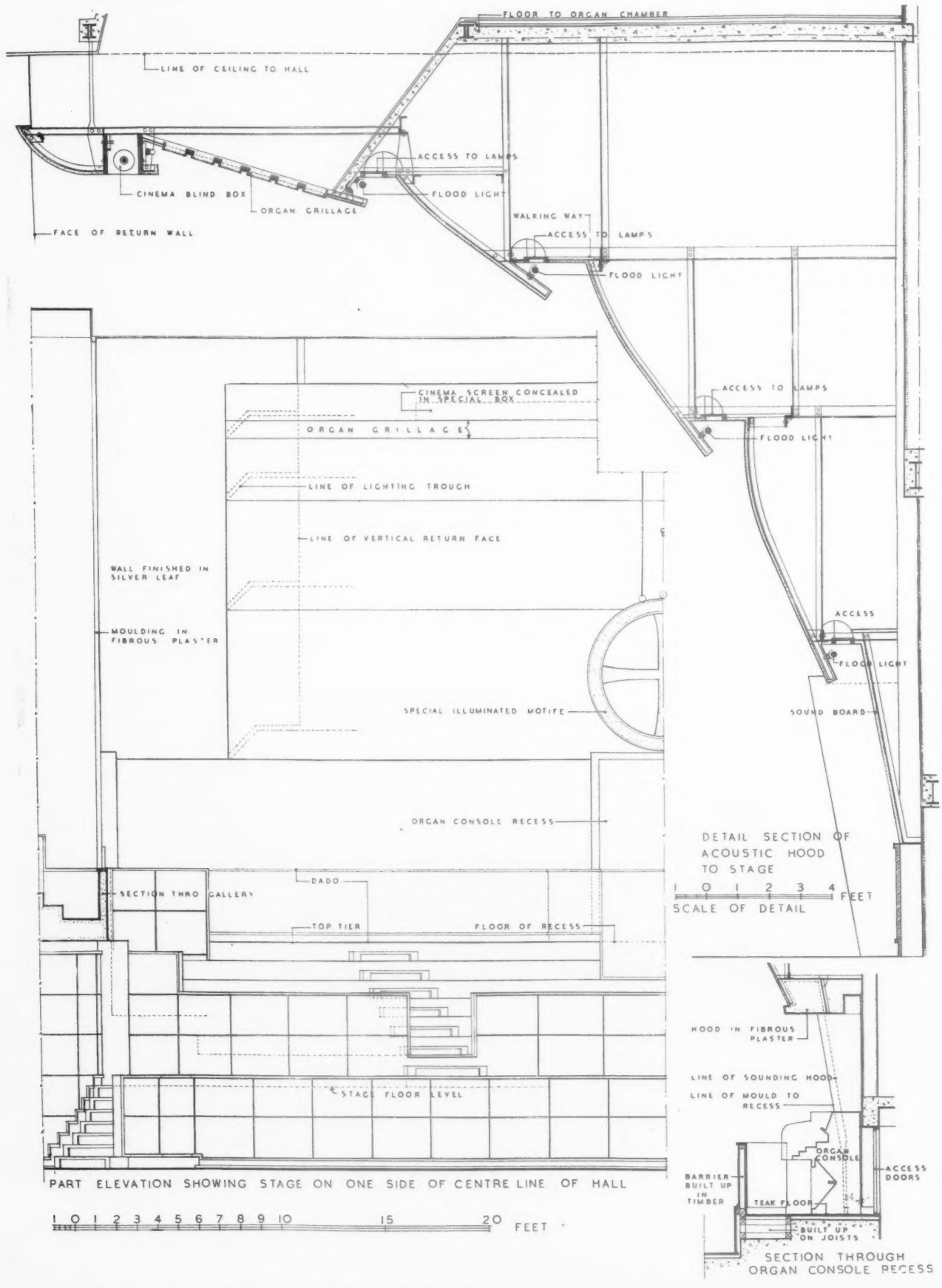
The hood consists of a series of plaster facets set at varying angles for the amplification of sound from the orchestra stage. It is constructed of plaster on expanded metal on steel framing, and is painted white, matt finish. At the top of the hood one of the plaster facets is pierced with circular holes for the organ grillage, and in front of this is a recess containing a cinema screen which can be lowered when required.

Details are shown overleaf.

FILING REFERENCE:

WORKING DETAILS : 692

ACOUSTIC PROSCENIUM HOOD • CIVIC HALLS, WOLVERHAMPTON • E. D. LYONS AND L. ISRAEL



Details of the acoustic proscenium hood illustrated overleaf.

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The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

669 Aluminium

670 Metal Trim

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
617 : Kitchen Equipment
618 : Roof and Pavement Lights
619 : Glass Walls, Windows, Screens, and Partitions
620 : Weatherings—II
621 : Sanitary Equipment
622 : The Insulation of Boiler Bases
623 : Brickwork
624 : Metal Trim
625 : Kitchen Equipment
626 : Weatherings—III
627 : Sound Insulation
628 : Fireclay Sinks
629 : Plumbing
630 : Central Heating
631 : Kitchen Equipment
632 : Doors and Door Gear
633 : Sanitary Equipment
634 : Weatherings—IV
635 : Kitchen Equipment
636 : Doors and Door Gear
637 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
638 : Elementary Schools—VII
639 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
640 : Roofing
641 : Sliding Gear
642 : Glazing
643 : Glazing
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645 : Metal Curtain Rails
646 : Plumbing
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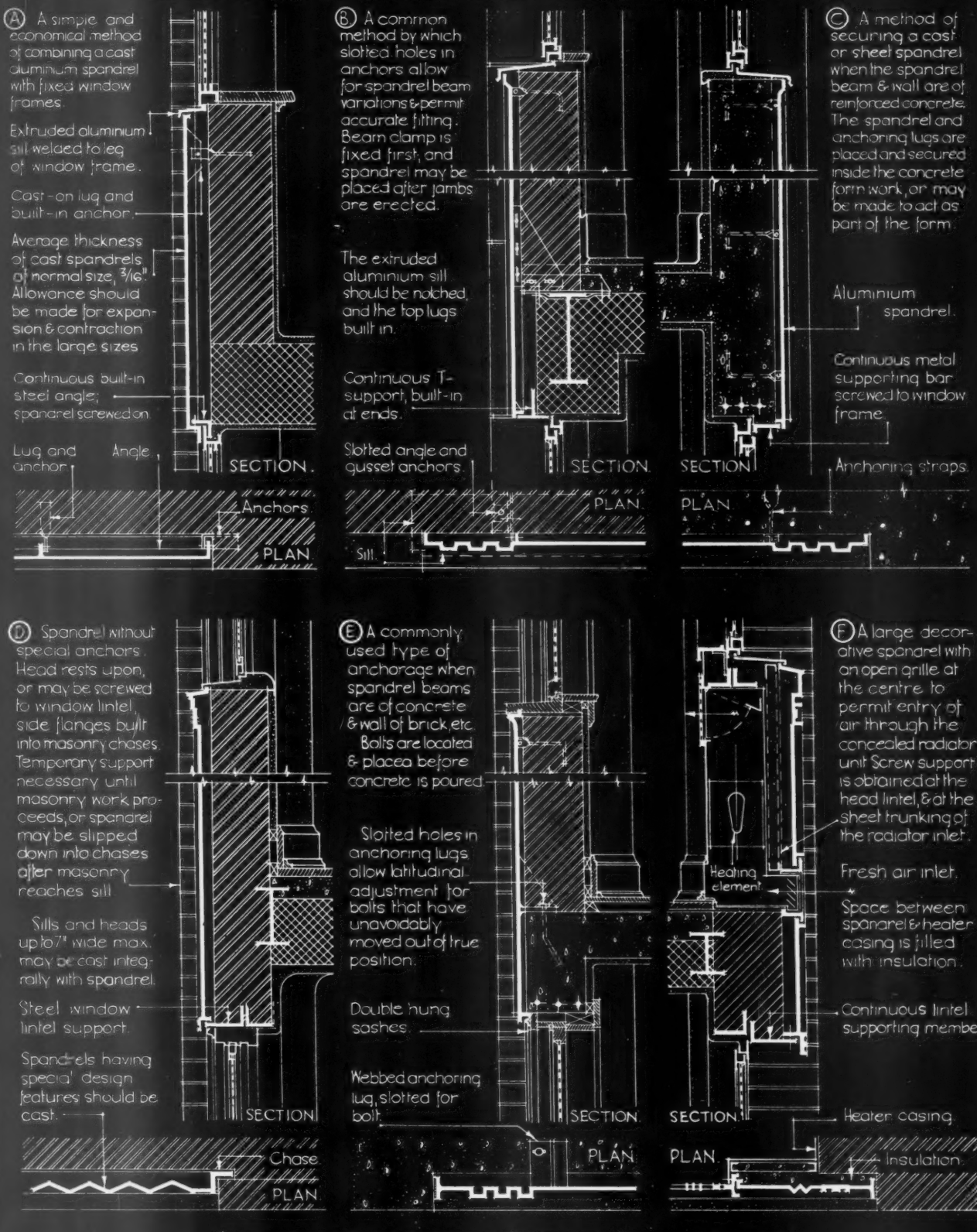
649 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VI
650 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—I
651 : School Cloakrooms (Boys)
652 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VII
653 : Plumbing
654 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VIII
655 : School Cloakrooms (Girls)
656 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—II
657 : Floor Construction
658 : Partitions
659 : Equipment
660 : Asbestos-Cement Decorated Sheets
661 : Aluminium
662 : Sound Resistance
663 : Building Equipment
664 : Sheet Lead Work
665 : Building Equipment
666 : Sound Insulation
667 : A.R.P.
668 : Aerodromes

166. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

TYPICAL METHODS OF ANCHORING COMMON TYPES OF CAST AND SHEET ALUMINIUM WINDOW SPANDRELS

Extruded, cast, or plate or sheet aluminium sills are shown fitted to most of the examples given.



Information from the Northern Aluminium Company Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET : ALUMINIUM : N°7: WINDOW SPANDRELS AND SILLS.

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

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 669 •

ALUMINIUM

General :

This is the seventh of a series of Sheets dealing with the architectural uses of aluminium, and illustrates typical methods of constructing and fixing cast and sheet aluminium window spandrels. Metal panels of this kind are used as connecting links between vertical rows of windows, or as ornamental head, cill or side panels to a tall light, entrance door, etc. They may be used also as horizontal links between windows.

Form and Design :

The choice between cast and sheet form is made according to the size and design of the panel—cast work is normally up to 4 ft. wide by 5 ft. long with a maximum of 8 ft. by 6 ft. and can be made to almost any design and finish. Sheet aluminium spandrels, although not susceptible to the same intricacy of line, sharpness of detail or variety of finishes, possess the same weathering and non-staining properties ; simple forming should be adhered to, however, and although there are no pattern costs, welding and tool costs may be involved in their fabrication.

Aluminium spandrels materially reduce problems of erection and dead load on the structural framework of the building, they are readily accommodated, owing to the good malleability of aluminium, and at the same time permit reduction of wall thickness to the minimum allowed by the particular local authorities.

Sharp angles should always be avoided at intersections of faces by the use of fillets ; back stiffening, ribs and anchor brackets should preferably not be the full height of the spandrel. Rapid changes in thickness of section should also be avoided.

Cills :

Heads and cills are sometimes narrow enough to be cast or formed integrally with the spandrel. Greater widths than 7 ins. overall, however, are necessarily made separate. Sheet or plate cills should be of small forming and simple design, but cast cills may be of any width and may incorporate any special design features. Extruded cills are available in several stock designs and widths, to any desired length.

Protection :

Aluminium spandrels and cills do not normally require protection against weathering except in locations having highly corrosive atmospheres, where anodising is advisable. During erection, however, they should in all cases be protected against splashes of cement, plaster, etc., by means of a readily removable solution, such as a suitable wax or grease, heated or thinned for easy application, the type depending on the surface to be treated.

Finish :

A variety of finishes is obtainable by means of sand-blasting, scratch brushing, high-lighting or anodising. The type of alloy used, however, when retreated assumes a uniform grey appearance under weathering which remains unchanged over long periods. Painted aluminium spandrels and cills will ensure long life of the paint film owing to their resistance to the spread of corrosion.

Insulation :

When aluminium is used in contact with such metals as copper, brass, bronze, iron, steel and lead, electrolytic corrosion of the aluminium occurs in the presence of moisture unless proper insulation is interposed to break the electrical contact or access of moisture thereto is prevented. A heavy coating of bituminous paint is a suitable method. Drainage from copper, bronze or nickel surfaces over aluminium, causing galvanic action, must also be avoided, and this may be done by using aluminium casement sections and flashings above the spandrels. If steel anchors are used for the spandrels these also must be protected, when direct contact occurs, by the application of a coat of red lead or a lead chromate primer followed by two coats of aluminium paint. The fastening bolts should likewise be similarly protected if not of aluminium. An alternative to paint coatings, when contacts are only occasional, is the use of thin fibre separating washers or strips. The backs and inaccessible portions of spandrels, etc., particularly in thinner sections, require permanent protection in the form of back painting and this also applies to aluminium anchors.

Previous Sheets :

The previous Sheets of this series dealing with the architectural uses of aluminium are Nos. 492, 501, 504, 505, 510 and 661.

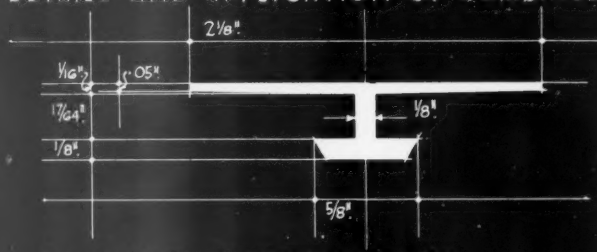
Issued by : The Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd.

Address : Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2

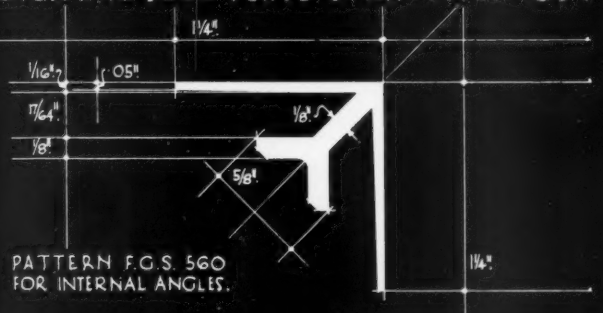
Telephone : Temple Bar 8844

706. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

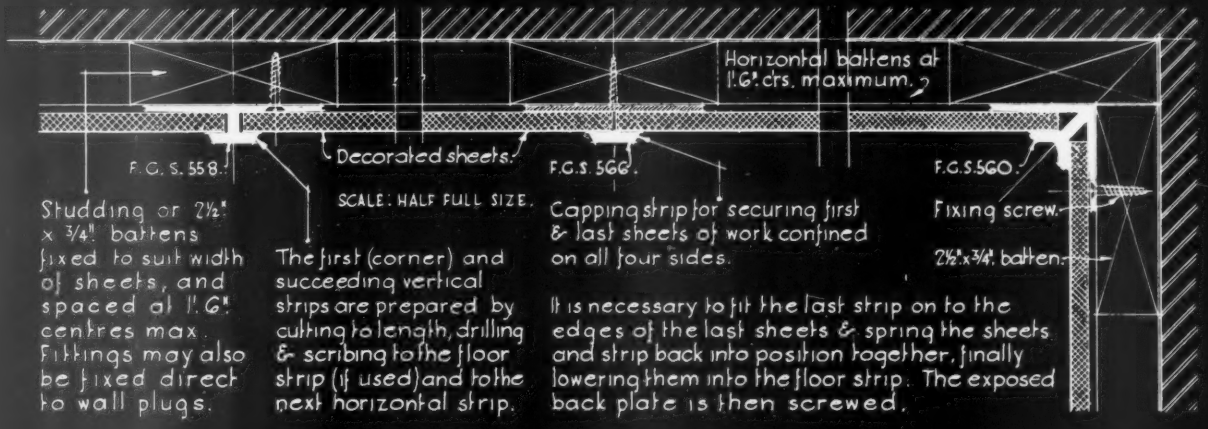
DETAILS AND APPLICATION OF COMBINED COVER AND BACK PLATE STRIP FITTINGS:



F. S. SECTION OF PATTERN F.G.S. 558. FOR HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL JOINTS.



PATTERN F.G.S. 560 FOR INTERNAL ANGLES.



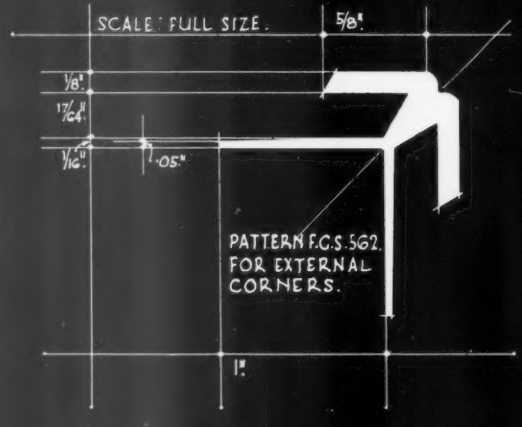
Studding or 2½" x ¾" battens fixed to suit width of sheets, and spaced at 1'.6" centres max. Fittings may also be fixed direct to wall plugs.

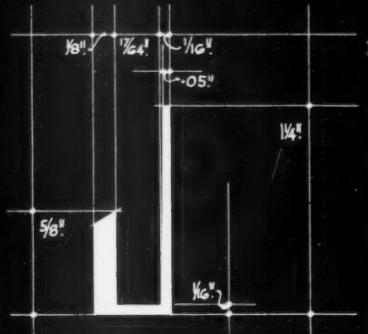
SCALE: HALF FULL SIZE.

The first (corner) and succeeding vertical strips are prepared by cutting to length, drilling & scribing to the floor strip (if used) and to the next horizontal strip.

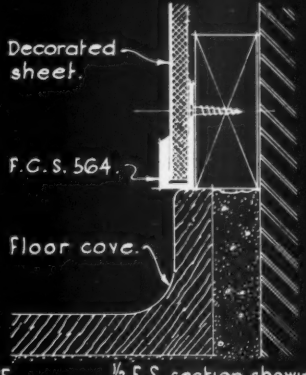
Capping strip for securing first & last sheets of work confined on all four sides.

It is necessary to fit the last strip on to the edges of the last sheets & spring the sheets and strip back into position together, finally lowering them into the floor strip. The exposed back plate is then screwed.

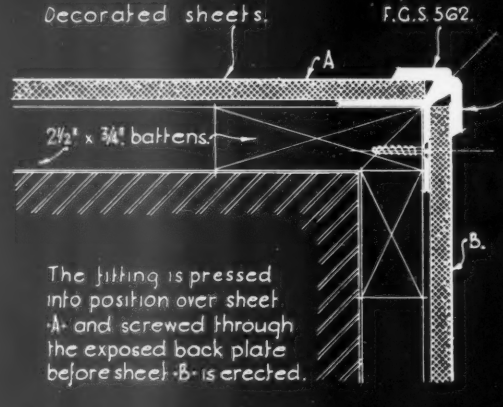




PATTERN F.G.S. 564. FOR FLOOR STRIPS, FRIEZE OR CORNICE RAILS, ENDS OF SHEETING, OPENINGS, ETC.

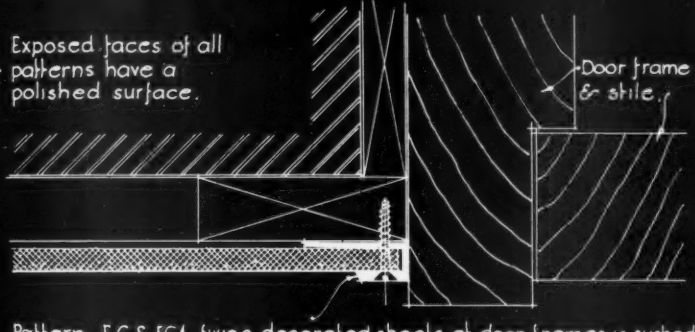


½ F.S. section showing use as floor strip.



The fitting is pressed into position over sheet -A- and screwed through the exposed back plate before sheet -B- is erected.

Exposed faces of all patterns have a polished surface.



Pattern F.G.S. 564 fixing decorated sheets at door frames is pushed on to the sheeting before springing bath into place, & screwed through face.

Information from Turners Asbestos Cement Co, branch of Turner & Newall Ltd..

INFORMATION SHEET: ALUMINIUM TRIM FOR ASBESTOS-CEMENT DECORATED SHEETS.

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

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 670 •

METAL TRIM

Product : Anodised Aluminium Fittings, Natural Colour (Silver), for use with Asbestos-Cement Decorated Sheets.

Description :

The metal strips illustrated comprise a one-piece cover-strip and a back plate, joined together by a web to form a groove into which the Asbestos-cement sheets are fitted. By the use of these fittings, it is unnecessary to drill the sheets for fixing-screws.

The strips are available in 6′ 0″ and 8′ 0″ lengths and in various patterns as shown, for use as intermediate strips and to suit internal and external corners, floor strips, frieze and cornice rails, ends of sheeting, openings, etc.

Fixing :

The strips are normally fixed through the back plate by means of 6 or 8 gauge countersunk wood screws, to studding on a timber-framed wall, to battens on a brick or similar wall, or direct to wall plugs. Having decided on the arrangement of decorated sheet panelling to be adopted, the walls are made ready to receive the strips by framing up at appropriate centres, or by plugging or battening as required.

Drilling and Cutting :

The drilling and countersinking of the strips will require to be done on the site, and engineers' twist-drills will be found most suitable.

The strips are easily cut and formed to the desired size and shape with a hacksaw for rough cutting, and are finally shaped with smooth files. A flat square-edged file and a half-round file (each about 10″ long) will be suitable for all shapes likely to be required. The files should be rubbed with chalk occasionally when being used, as this eases the work and prevents the file becoming clogged with aluminium.

Erecting :

When a floor strip, e.g. FGS. 564, is used, this should be fixed first by means of screws through the back flange, the joints in the corners being fitted either by mitreing or by scribing one strip to the other.

The first vertical strip, e.g. FGS 558, may then be prepared by cutting to length, drilling and scribing the bottom end to fit the floor strips, and the top end to fit the next horizontal strip, which, depending on the height of the room, may be an intermediate horizontal strip, a frieze rail or a cornice rail.

The first vertical strip can then be fixed to the wall, the Asbestos-cement sheet being inserted in the groove in the floor strip and moved sideways into the groove of the vertical strip.

A second vertical strip, cut, drilled and scribed in a similar manner to the first one, can now be fitted to the Asbestos-cement sheet and fixed to the wall.

It should be noted that only one back flange of each vertical strip is screwed to the wall.

The same procedure is adopted with succeeding strips and sheets until the other end of the wall is reached, when it will be found necessary to fit the last strip, e.g. FGS. 560, on to the edge of the last sheets, and place sheets and strip in position together. One side of the last sheet is fitted into FGS. 558 and the other into FGS. 560, and the whole sprung back into line, the sheets and strip then being lowered into the floor strip. The last vertical strip is fixed by screws through the return leg of the same plate.

Horizontal Strips :

The horizontal strip may now be fixed by fitting it over the top ends of the sheets and into the scribed ends of the vertical strips. This horizontal strip, if an intermediate one, can be fixed with screws through the top back flange. When the horizontal strip is a cornice strip, i.e. fitted close up to a ceiling or soffit, it will be necessary to fix it before the vertical strips, by 6 gauge countersunk chromium-plated screws through the face of the strip, the strip being first fitted over the sheets, and sheet and strip together pushed into position. This horizontal strip should be used in such lengths as to enable the sheets to be manœuvred without difficulty.

Enclosing Sheeting :

It will also be necessary, in an area of sheeting which is confined on all four sides, e.g. an area of sheeting fitting between two corners of the room and from floor to ceiling or soffit, to use a finishing strip without web or back flanges, pattern FGS. 566. This means that the last panel or sheet will be edged on three sides with grooved strips screwed to wall through their faces and the joint along the fourth side covered with the ungrooved and unflanged strip fixed with screws through its face.

Packing Out :

A variation in thickness of the Asbestos-cement sheets is unavoidable, and where the sheets are too slack in the grooves of the strips, small paper packings should be stuck with Seccotine or similar adhesive on the backs of the sheets, one end of the paper being turned round the edge of the sheet so as not to be pulled off when pushing the sheet into the groove.

Should the sheets be found too thick to enter the groove in the strip, the back of the sheets should be filed down. A flat "dreadnought" or milling file will be found most suitable.

Information from : Turners Asbestos Cement Co. (Branch of Turner & Newall Ltd.)

Address (*Central Office*) : Trafford Park, Manchester, 17

Telephone : Trafford Park 2181 (8 lines)

London Office : Asbestos House, Southwark Street, S.E.1

Telephone Waterloo 4041

HOUSE AT NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX

GENERAL—*The client asked for a symmetrical design and large rooms facing west and south. Site is about 400 ft. by 90 ft.*

PLAN—*"Den" and loggia intended for children running in and out of garden. Separate boiler and fuel stores are opposite kitchen entrance.*

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*11-in. walls, faced with multi-coloured bricks. Plain tile roof on close-boarding. Breeze and stud partitions. Steel windows in wood frames. External woodwork is painted cream, and metal, black.*

INTERNAL FINISHES—*Walls plastered and distempered. Oak flooring in reception rooms and cork composition in kitchen and pantry. Bathrooms are tiled.*

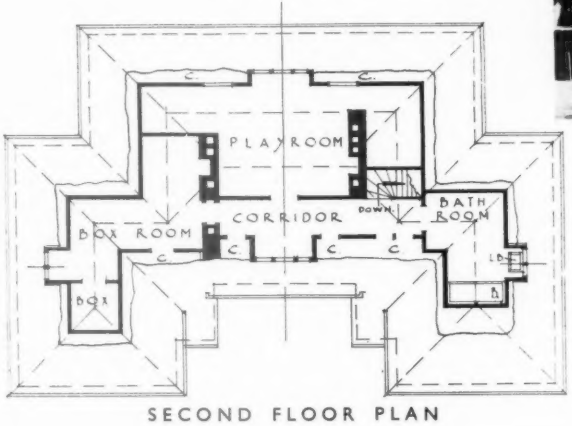
SERVICES—*Coal fires and radiators in principal rooms, gas elsewhere. Independent solid-fuel boiler in out-house. Solid fuel range; and refrigerator.*

COST—*Built by building contractor for his own use. No actual prices are available for publication.*

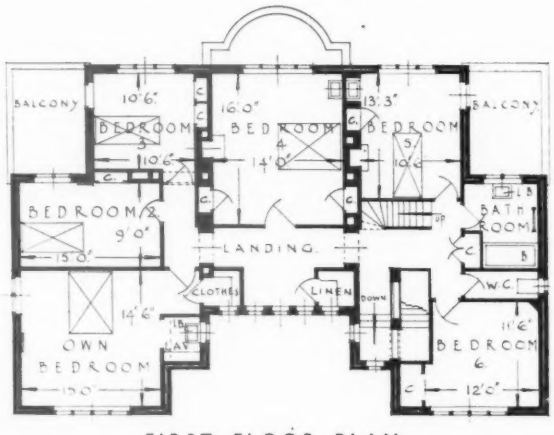
Right, front and back elevations.

The general contractors were W. J. Page and Sons; for list of sub-contractors see page 625.

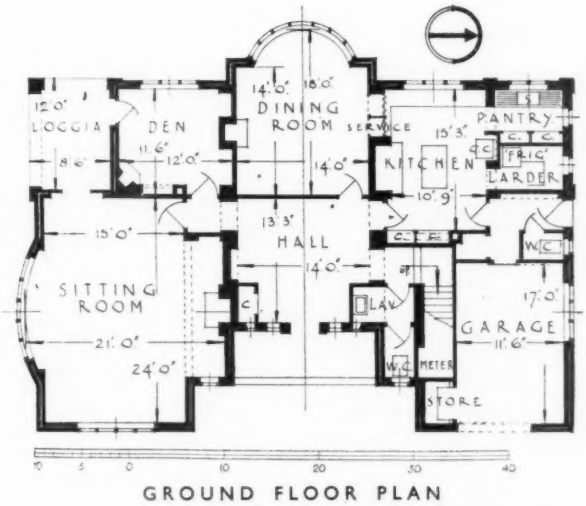
DESIGNED BY MAX. R. HOFLER



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

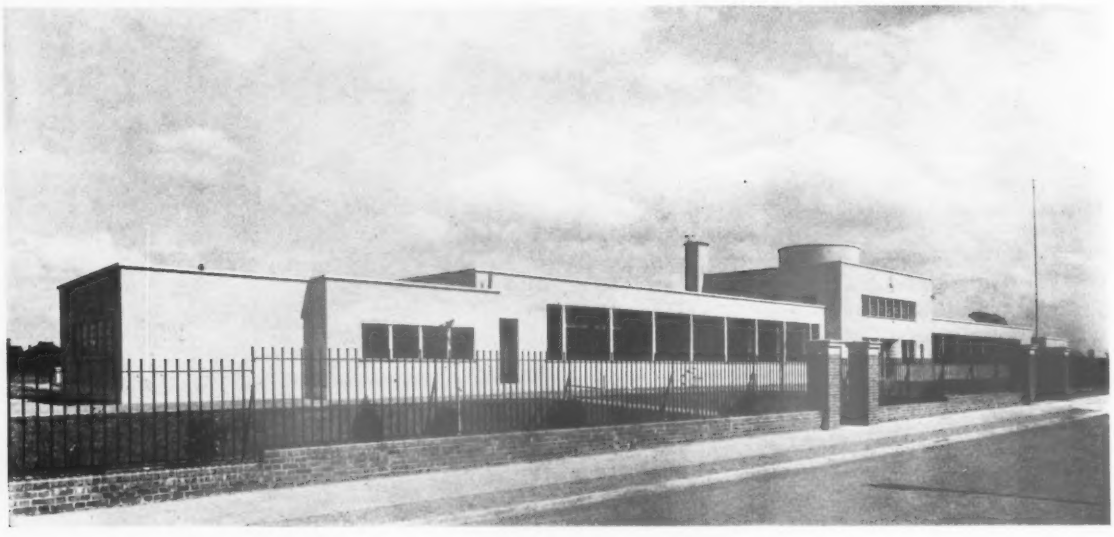


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HINCKLEY HEATHFIELD SCHOOL,



GENERAL—*Fully-equipped Central school for 480 Senior boys and girls.*

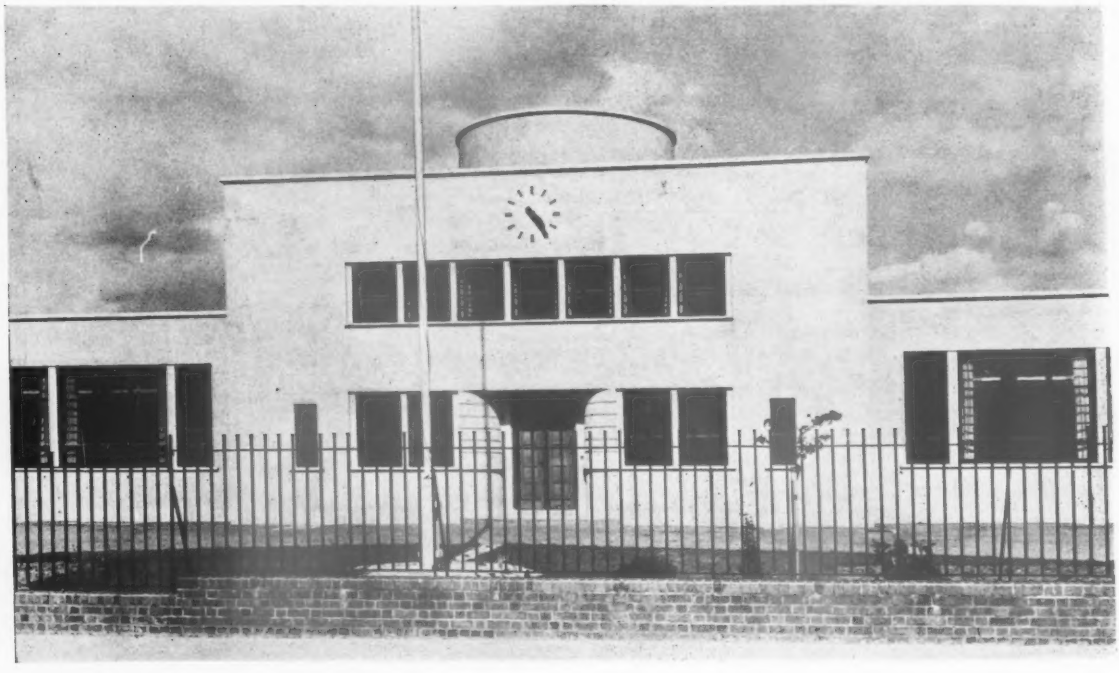
SITE—*Level generally, with slight fall from road. Playing fields are behind the school, and school gardens are provided.*

CONSTRUCTION—*Steel-framed with 13½-in. brick walls, cement rendered. Ground floor is mainly on pre-cast R.C. beams owing to the fall in the site, elsewhere ground floors are solid on 4-in. concrete. Upper floor and roofs are pre-cast R.C., the latter finished in asphalt.*

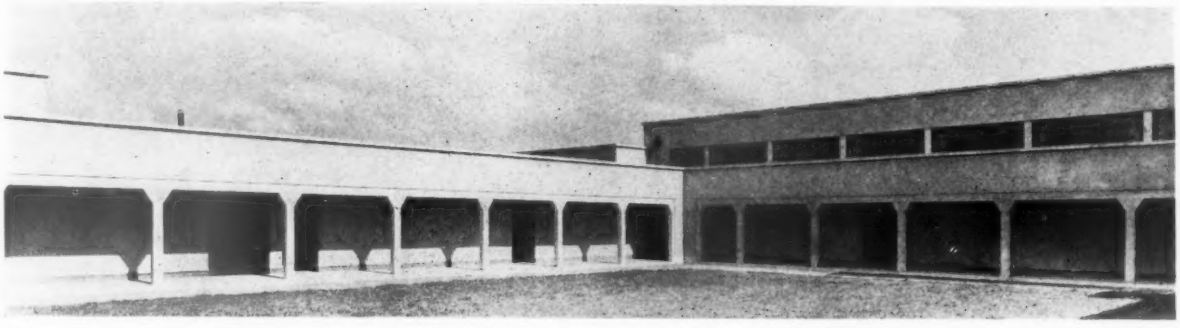
EXTERNAL FINISHES—*Cement-rendering with steel casements. Sills, copings, etc., are of artificial stone. Clock figures are blue mosaic and entrance doors of oak.*

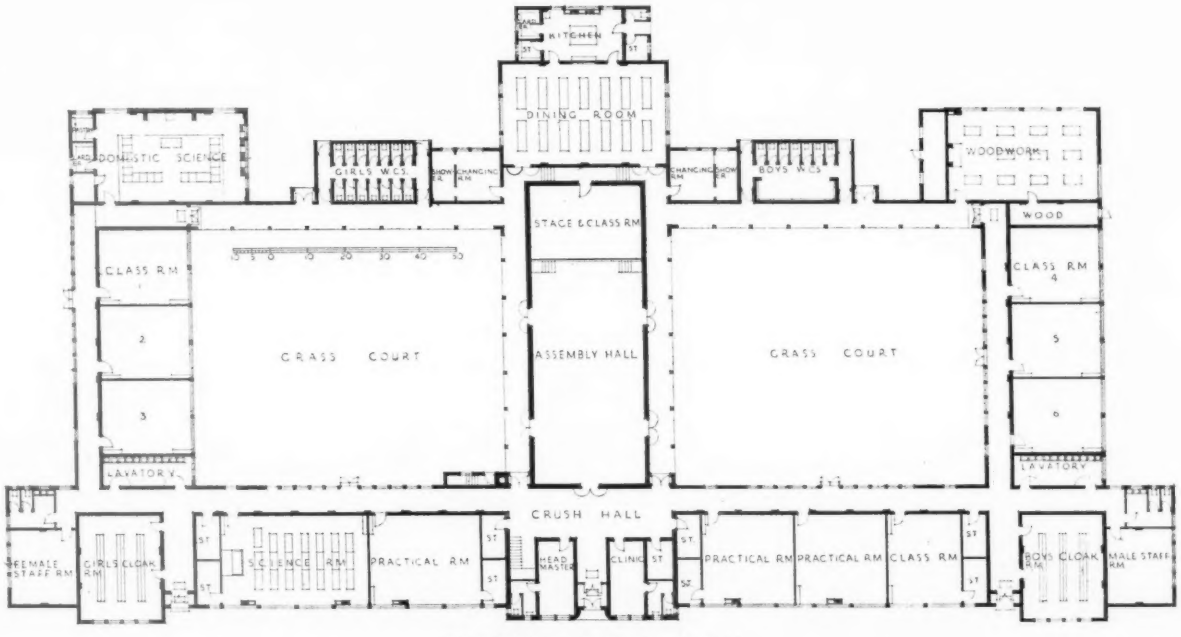
INTERNAL FINISHES—*Walls: hard plaster with tiled dadoes generally; fair face brick in woodwork room and stores. Kitchen, changing-rooms and lavatories are tiled full height. Floors: grano in corridors, lavatories, etc.; Rhodesian mahogany in classrooms; terrazzo in entrance hall; maple strip in hall; asphalt in changing-rooms and showers; tiles in kitchen. Staircases are pre-cast R.C., non-slip faced.*

The photographs show a detail and a general view of the entrance front.

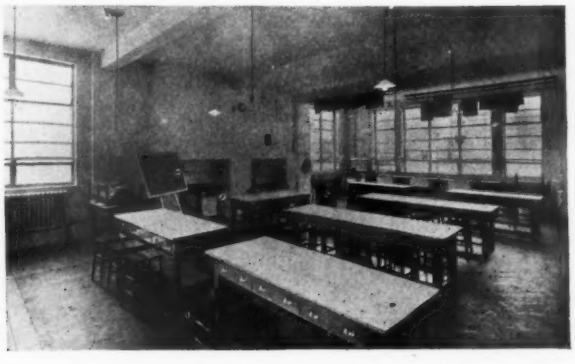


LEICESTER: BY E. G. FOWLER





GROUND FLOOR PLAN

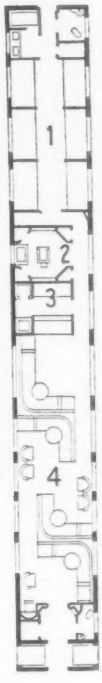


SERVICES—*Heating : low-pressure hot water with radiators ; separate domestic hot-water boiler. Cleaning : points for vacuum cleaners in all rooms. Radio : points for loudspeakers in hall and some classrooms. Bells : in all rooms, controlled from head teacher's room. Electric clocks : in all rooms. Heating pipes are run in ducts with access covers close-spaced.*

COST—*1s. 1d. a foot cube. Contract price, £31,040.*

Top, the hall from the girls' court. Bottom, the gymnasium and the domestic science room.

The general contractors were Otley and Clegg ; for list of sub-contractors, see page 625.



Lounge car interior for the New York Central Railroad by Henry Dreyfuss. Key: 1, crew's quarters; 2, barber shop; 3, serving bar; 4, club lounge. [*From the "Architectural Forum."*]

PERIODICALS

SEPTEMBER ANTHOLOGY

AMERICA

Architectural Forum

(Monthly, $1.00. 135 East 42nd Street, New York)

SEPTEMBER. The Elbow Room, a New York restaurant designed by Norman Bel Geddes, the name indicating the luxury layout; railway train interiors by Henry Dreyfuss and Raymond Loewy; a restaurant in Kansas City by Holabird and Root, a railway ticket office in Denver by the same architects—good and simple; a high school in Colorado by Frewen, Morris and Huntington; a theatre re-modelling by Michael Hare; competitions, a symposium by 154 architects who answered a *Forum* questionnaire, with an interesting analysis of time spent and approximate costs; a remodelled town house in which Buckminster Fuller's prefabricated bath unit has allowed two bathrooms where only one grew before; various private houses.

Architectural Record

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

September. A school in Los Angeles by Gogerty and Noerenberg, specially designed to resist earthquake shock; a very jolly little information bureau for the New York World's Fair; the building types section deals with flat blocks, design trends covers the town planning of Cleveland.

Pencil Points

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

September. The petroleum pavilion for the New York World's Fair; Professor Talbot Hamlin discusses competitions in general and the Wheaton College results in particular, with some additional comments on the Government's Post Office façade competition; museum lighting—a competent study by Olindo Grossi; the Early American architecture section continues to deal with old Marblehead.

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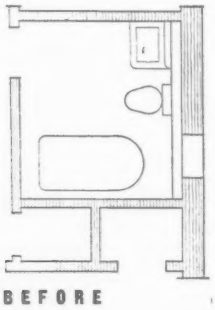
FRANCE

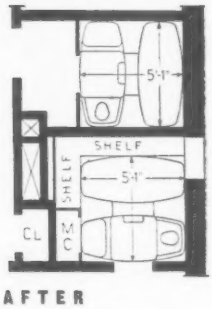
L'Architecture

(Monthly, 10 frs. 2 rue de L'Echelle, Paris, 1er)

August. New vaults for the Bank of France by Defrasse and Ansaloni; the Salle Chaillot, by Boileau, Carlu and Azéma; a flat block in the rue Malakoff by Gras and Rendu.

September. Studios and living rooms, examples from current flat blocks; three





AFTER

A New York remodelling in which the use of Buckminster Fuller's prefabricated bath unit has allowed two bathrooms in the space formerly occupied by one. [*From the "Architectural Forum."*]

centuries of American architecture—a review of an exhibition recently held in Paris.

La Technique des Travaux

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

September. A flat block in Rotterdam by Van Tyen and Maaskant; two villas near Brussels by A. and Y. Blomme; a telephone exchange by A. Audoul; grain silos by various designers; the new Hudson river road, New York.

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GERMANY

Baukunst und Städtebau

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

September. A hospital in Karlsruhe by Gisbert van Teuffel; the work of Gustav Gsaenger—a church near Munich and four country houses; a school in Rottweil by Gerhard Grauber and Richard Kesseler; building regulations for fireproof floors.

Bauwelt

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

September 1. Industrial buildings continued—a storage and office block by Alfred Dissmann, and a factory by Egon Eiermann—no plans.

September 8. Country houses by Egon Eiermann; competition results.

September 15. H. H. Wachter's own house near Berlin, a house near Dresden by F. Wolf, and a house in East Prussia by H. Flotow.

September 22. The German building and housing exhibition at Frankfurt-on-Main; result of the competition for a new post office in Vienna, won by Heinrich Schmid and Hermann Aichinger.

September 29. A house in Tokyo by Tetsuro Yoshida—full plans, sections and many interior photographs.

Deutsche Bauzeitung

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

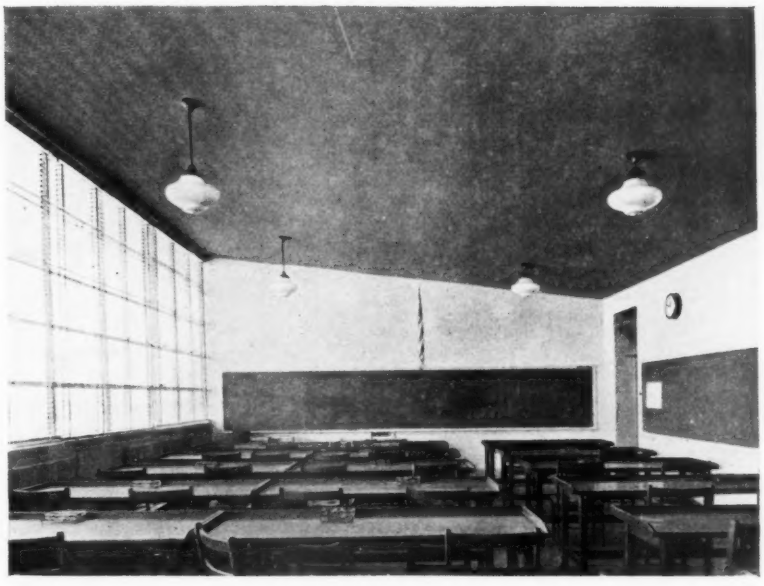
August 31. Result of a competition for the State Theatre in Oppeln, won by W. Bartmann—the first three, and two commended, designs are illustrated; compression tests on bricks and mortars.

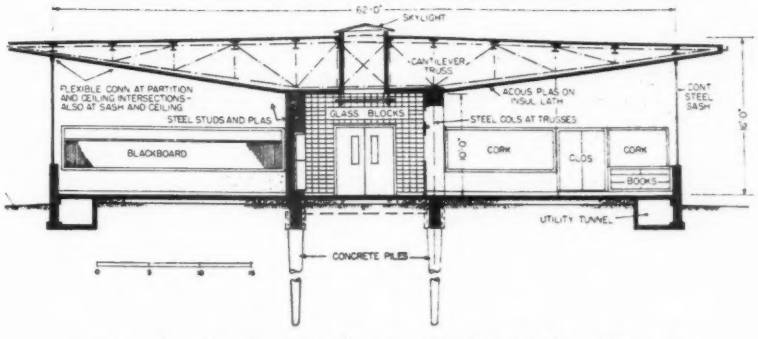
September 7. Stadia, notes and photographs of various German schemes, including Professor Speer's Nuremberg job which now seems well advanced; notes on the building and housing exhibition at Frankfurt-on-Main.

September 14. Further notes on the Frankfurt Exhibition; a page of notes and illustrations of "Underground Aeroplane Hangars in England"; the fact that these schemes are only propaganda for a firm of concrete manufacturers does not seem to be made quite clear.

September 21. A new working-class housing scheme in the Hartz Mountains by F. J. Jirka, half-timber construction for the larger buildings.

September 28. The use of twisted steel reinforcing bars in reinforced concrete buildings, an article by Erich Friedrich.





Anti-earthquake construction for a school in Los Angeles. [*From the "Architectural Record."*]

Building Supplement. Scheme for a congress and exhibition hall in Hamburg by Peter Behrens and Alexander Popp; a week-end house near Bremen and a house on the Elbe by Rudolf Lodders: recent work by Ernst Zinsser, mostly country houses: interiors and furniture by A. C. Rüdenauer; public buildings in Sweden.

Innen Dekoration

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

September. Interior decoration in the German Air Ministry and German Air Force barracks, well handled, but rather oppressive traditional designs; a country house by Adolf Wendhut.

Moderne Bauformen

(Monthly, 3 m. Julius Hoffmann, Stuttgart)

September. A large and luxurious country house for the head of a firm of Munich decorators; two large flat blocks to give additional accommodation in Nuremberg; a country house for a Swiss doctor by O. Linner; houses in Upper Bavaria—four jobs by Gustav Reutter; simple wooden furniture (with detail drawings) by Josef Leuthard.

HOLLAND

Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura

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

September 3. A pumping station for the drinking water supply of Amersfoort by C. B. van der Tak; a fairly large country house by J. Stevens.

September 10. A church and rectory by F. J. Gouwetor.

September 17. Country house at Epe by J. J. van der Linden; notes on the New York Exhibition by Professor Wenckebach.

September 24. Competition for a new civic centre at Huizen won by E. J. Falkenburg and W. M. Groeneveld.

de 8 en opbouw

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

September 3. A number devoted to the seaside resort of Zandvoort; a flat block by Zanstra, Giesen and Sijmons; a bathing beach, restaurant and dressing boxes by J. P. Kloos.

September 17. A holiday house by H. Salomonson.

A country house in Holland by J. van der Linden. [*From "Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura."*]

ITALY

Architettura

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

August. A home for the war mutilated at Genoa by Eugenio Fuselli; new hangar buildings at the air port of Linate; the new railway station, by Roberto Narducci, built for the reception of Herr Hitler during his recent visit to Rome; town planning notes.

Rassegna di Architettura

(Monthly, 15 lire. Via Podgora 9, Milan)

June. An article by Carlo Rava on the possibility of architect-designed film sets; a metal tube factory at Turin by the brothers Rigotti, full constructional notes are given at the end of the issue.

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SWEDEN

Byggmästaren

(Weekly, 20 Kr. per annum. Kunsgatan 32, Stockholm)

No. 21. Fire-proofing and fire tests on buildings, an article by Christer Möller.

No. 23. Finishes for concrete, an article by P. A. Bech.

No. 24. A discussion on working-class housing.

No. 25. Technical notes.

No. 26. Trailer caravans, current English, American and German designs with photographs and plans.

SWITZERLAND

Schweizerische Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 1 fr. Dianastrasse 121, Zürich)

September 3. An enlarged number devoted to the various buildings for the 1939 Exhibition at Zürich.

September 10. Timber centering for large span concrete bridges.

September 17. Portable welding machines; the Louis Pasteur hospital at Colmar by W. Vetter.

September 24. Competition scheme for a hospital at Schaffhausen by W. Vetter, and an article on the design of operating theatres with students' galleries above.

Werk

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

September. Traditional and modern building in Palestine, a well-illustrated article by J. Posener; buildings by Swiss architects in other countries, bridges in America, houses and schools in Turkey, and a flat block in Colombo.

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Professional Announcements

Mr. Morris de Metz, A.R.I.B.A., has moved his office to No. 155 Oxford Street, W.1. Telephone No.: Gerrard 1442.

Mr. Eric N. Smallwood, L.R.I.B.A., has opened an office at Metropolitan Chambers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton. Telephone: Wolverhampton 21178. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues at that address.

LAW REPORTS

THE AIR MINISTRY NEW BUILDING: DISPUTE OVER FOUNDATIONS

Knott v. Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons (London), Ltd.—Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Asquith.

THIS was a motion by the plaintiff, Mr. Knott, the lessee of 3 Berkeley Square, against Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons (London), Ltd., in regard to the excavations made by the defendants, for the erection of a building at 4 Berkeley Square, for the Air Ministry.

Mr. Hewins appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Harold Lightman for the defendants.

Mr. Hewins stated that the defendants were constructing a retaining wall below the road on the site of the old party wall between the properties Nos. 3 and 4 Berkeley Square. The defendants had replied by affidavits which were very voluminous. Counsel had only seen those affidavits that morning, and he wished for time to answer them. It might prove that there was a dispute of fact, which could not be dealt with on motion, and the matter would then have to stand over for trial.

His lordship said he had looked at the papers and it appeared to him that there was a question of fact as to whether the excavations at No. 4 did go below the level of the road or not.

Mr. Hewins said there was also a question of what was the meaning of "foundations." It might be necessary for him to ask the Court for the appointment of an architect to inspect and report on the work that the defendants had so far carried out on the foundations, and as to the depth of the excavations.

Mr. Lightman said he had been puzzled as to what the plaintiff wanted. His case was that there could be no dispute here. His clients had already put in heavy concrete foundations and his case was that the defendants had not gone below the level of the old foundations.

Mr. Hewins said his instructions were that the defendants had hurried on with the work and put in the concrete foundations.

Mr. Lightman: That is not true.

Mr. Hewins said he wished to restrain the defendants from doing this work till they had complied with the London Building Act. If the defendants persisted in going on with the work he would have to ask for a mandatory injunction to remove the foundations the defendants had put in.

Mr. Lightman said the building his clients were constructing was for the Air Ministry and it was important that the work should proceed with all speed.

His lordship directed the motion to stand over for the defendants to reply to the plaintiff's affidavits.

When the motion came before Mr. Justice Asquith a week later, Mr. Hewins said he was glad to say that the parties had arrived at terms on the motion. Plaintiff had considered the defendants' evidence and had filed further evidence in reply to the defence. It was now agreed that the motion should stand over on certain terms. The issue on the motion, continued counsel, was whether

or not the defendants had constructed the retaining wall below the level of the foundations within 10 ft. of the plaintiff's building under the London Building Act, and if so, a notice would have to be served. When that notice had been served, the adjoining owner could serve a counter notice and a surveyor might decide that the building owner should underpin or strengthen the adjoining owner's wall. Defendants' attention had been called to the fact that the retaining wall was not only flush with the party wall, but was alleged to have been constructed on the footings or some part of the footings of plaintiff's party wall. This question had been referred to surveyors and should they find in the plaintiff's favour, the plaintiff would get all she was asking by her motion. Under these circumstances the motion would stand over pending the surveyors' award, with liberty to restore on the publication of the award. Plaintiff now undertook to accept as served the notice required under the London Building Act and also to admit that she had been served with the necessary cross notice by the defendants.

Mr. Lightman said he agreed to the terms mentioned, but it must not be taken that the defendants had in any way interfered with the foundations of the plaintiff's wall.

His lordship directed the motion to stand over generally, with liberty to restore on the publication of the surveyors' award.

The action is in the list of Mr. Justice Farwell for trial, when the matter is ripe for hearing.

COMPLAINT OF BLASTING OPERATIONS

Borough of Dudley v. *Skelland.—Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Morton*

THIS was a motion by the Borough of Dudley for the committal of the defendant, Skelland, for breach of injunction.

Counsel stated that the plaintiffs were the owners of a housing estate known as the Wren's Nest estate, and their complaint was that the defendant had carried on blasting operations near by, which endangered the life and limbs of the tenants and their families and did damage to the houses. The Council had obtained an interim injunction against the defendant and it had been made perpetual. The complaint was that in July the blasting operations were again commenced by the defendant and stones had fallen on people on the estate and damage had been done to the houses. Under these circumstances the Council now sought the committal of the defendant.

The answer of the defendant was a denial of liability and an allegation that the falling stone was due to people using catapults, and he pleaded that he was not therefore responsible. The defendant had put in a number of affidavits and the Council desired to answer them.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson, K.C., who appeared for the plaintiffs, asked for an adjournment to answer the defendant's affidavits.

Mr. Roxford, for the defendant, said his client was the owner of a quarry near the estate, and he opposed the motion and also any adjournment. He was ready to go on.

His lordship directed the motion to stand over for two weeks.

TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

The Problem of Renderings

THE Building Research Station has been publishing résumés of questions received for a good many years now, and a month hardly ever goes by without some reference to failure in renderings, And since, of the total number of queries received, only a small proportion are ever published, it may be assumed that the failure of renderings is a really serious problem: most architects, at any rate, get no further than hoping for the best, and the number of proprietary renderings and stone paints on the market is another indication that renderings are not regarded as reliable. And the word reliable, as the Building Research Station rightly points out, does not only mean sustained good appearance, but sustained weather-proofing as well, for a wall covered with a dense but cracked plaster may actually be less weather-proof than a bare wall.

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Everybody knows that the Building Research Station has been paying a great deal of attention to the problem, and a little was heard last year about an expedition made to the Continent to find out what was done there. Brief reference to this was made in the Building Research Board's report for the year 1937, and a further more exhaustive pronouncement was promised in due course. This has now appeared,* and seems about the best shillingsworth the Stationery Office has ever produced. To the architect, the main point of interest is the statement made quite early on that "the defects which frequently occur in this country are not found in rendered finishes in the countries visited. Cracking and crazing are virtually unknown, and any cracking which occurs is due either to a movement of the structure or to some obvious departure from accepted practice. The renderings can also be relied upon to be weatherproof." How is this eminently desirable state of affairs reached? The general Continental practice of rendering differs from the English method both in materials and methods of application and finishing. The behaviour of wall surfaces is also improved by the free use of flashings on parapets, string courses and all horizontal surfaces and projections, for these not only prevent the absorption of moisture—particularly with the absorbent renderings commonly used—but they also throw the rain clear of the wall.

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Dealing with the question of materials, the report leads off with a short consideration of the lime stucco so widely used in this country during the Regency, and points out that its apparent durability is a testimony to the protective qualities of the paint applied to it rather than to the durability of lime. On the Continent it is generally regarded as the cheapest form of finish, and the general conclusion reached is that it is, on the whole, "barely sufficiently durable and weatherproof. There are evident differences in durability and weatherproofness, but the factors, either in materials or craftsmanship, which determine the permanence of the work are not now ascertainable. Protection by paint is desirable; horizontal surfaces and projections must be protected by flashings. Surfaces near pavement level exposed to rubbing and to rising ground moisture must be covered with a harder and more resistant material." A plasterer of long experience is quoted as being of the opinion that hydraulic lime softens and decays after prolonged exposure to moisture, whereas white lime gets continually stronger, so that after a time the finishing coat becomes too strong for the undercoat and pulls away, though the reasons for this softening of the undercoat (which often becomes reduced to a powdery mass) are not known.

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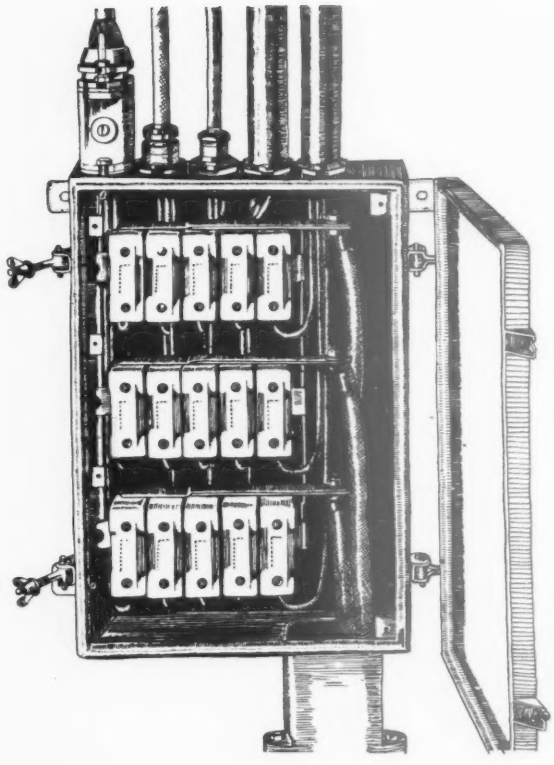
Textured finishes are widely used, the general opinion being that rough textures break up the film of dripping rain water and decrease the slow percolation through the finishing coat to the undercoat. The Report does not attempt to decide whether or not this opinion is right, but adds that "except on plinths, one rarely sees a rendering so smooth as the wood-floated cement finish which is common in this country." The more common finishes are either fine or coarse roughcast thrown on thinly from a small steel trowel; brush-thrown roughcast in which the plaster is thrown on from a small besom of twigs about 18 ins. long; or *Strichputz*, literally "stroked" stucco, but referred to in the Report as "torn stucco." The brush-thrown method involves rather high labour costs, though a small portable machine has now been evolved to do much the same job; from the description this appears to be the same machine as that supplied by the Cement Marketing Company for the application of their new Tyrolean finish. "Torn stucco is produced by applying an ordinary stucco mix to which is added a small proportion of coarser pebbles like those which often pass under the name of pea gravel. The stucco is trowelled from the mixing trough straight on to the hawk or handboard and then flung on the wall with rapid flicks of a steel trowel, the average thickness of the coat being slightly greater than the diameter of the coarsest pebbles. When a yard or two has been covered the handboard is pressed firmly on to the work and drawn quickly along, several horizontal strokes being given, all in the same direction. The stucco is thus first levelled, then pressed out slightly until the coat is as thin as the diameter of the larger pebbles which, during the last few strokes, are dragged and rolled along under the board, forming a series of irregular channels. This finish is very cheaply produced, and is most suitable where large areas have to be covered; its weathering

* *External Rendered Finishes: A Survey of Continental Practice.* (By F. L. Brady and L. F. Denaro. London: H.M. Stationery Office: Price 1s.)



Sketch of the new Super-Sandaspeed fuse and distribution board: various types of outlet fittings are shown at the top. (See note on this page.)

properties are good, and it is widely used in Switzerland and South Germany."

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For a good many years much of the best rendered work in Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia has been finished with *Edelputz*, a trade name signifying "super stucco," and for the greater proportion of this work one of the factory-made proprietary mixtures has been used. In some districts the exact constituents of the mix are kept secret, but it is generally composed of cement, lime and a graded aggregate in the proportions (by weight) of 1 : 3 : 12–14. The mixture is supplied in sacks and only the addition of water is needed on the site. Colour mixtures in the paler tones are obtained by using an aggregate from a natural rock, but for deeper or more brilliant colours the addition of some pigment is necessary. Here again factory mixing scores, for it is possible to supply stucco for large areas of wall with the certainty that there will be perfect uniformity between one delivery and the next, as the materials can be mixed in large batches.

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The Report continues with a discussion of the materials used for undercoats, the various methods in use for producing scraped finishes and suggests the appropriate variations in texture to suit different degrees of atmospheric pollution. It is also pointed out that independent scaffolding should be used where a perfect finish is required, for "it is known to be quite impossible to make good putlog holes imperceptibly, or to marry successive areas of rendering if there has been too long an interval between them. The scaffolding is therefore built so that the work can be carried down without interruption and sufficient plasterers employed to enable the whole of a wall to be covered down with as little interval as possible."

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The Report concludes with a suggested specification for a scraped finish cement lime rendering, but adds that "since the materials and methods used are so different from those which are in common use in this country, it will obviously be unwise to use the specification in a job of any size until some test panels have been prepared and kept under observation for a time, or until experience has been gained with a small area of work which would not involve too great cost and inconvenience if difficulty were experienced. The Building Research Station would be glad to receive reports on the results of any trials made on the basis of this specification."

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In this brief review it is not possible to deal adequately with all the points raised in the report: all one can suggest is that any architect who thinks he may ever want a rendered finish should get it at once.

Fuse and Distribution Boards

The sketch on this page shows a new type of board recently introduced by Sanders of Wednesbury. This board is known as the "Super-Sandaspeed," and is built up from sheet steel, the fuse units being of the Duplex type already referred to in these Notes. The design is such that there is plenty of room for wiring operations, and all live parts are shielded with insulating barriers on which are mounted labels for indexing the outgoing circuits. Connection from the bus bar to the fuse is by split tubular copper members which are expanded into the fuse terminal by taper screws. Individual fuses can thus easily be detached without interfering with the rest. A good sound fitting this, for the manufacturers have evidently taken a great deal of trouble to find out exactly what is wanted, and have then done their best to supply it.—(*William Sanders & Co. (Wednesbury), Ltd., Falcon Electrical Works, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.*)

Manufacturers' Items

That manufacturers are alive to the problems of school construction is shown by the publication of *Asbestos-cement in Schools*, by Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Branch of Turner and Newall, Ltd. This booklet deals with the application of asbestos-cement materials to modern school buildings and it contains numerous photographs of work which has been carried out. Of particular interest are the colour photographs of the Brimrod Nursery School, Rochdale, for these show the application of Turnall marbled-glaze sheeting to walls of a large schoolroom with pleasing results. Other photographs show interior and exterior views of some of the newest school buildings in the country where asbestos-cement has been used for roofings, wall-coverings, laboratory ducting, floor insulation, rainwater and flue pipes, and a host of other applications. Copies of the booklet are obtainable, free of charge, on application to the firm, post free upon request.

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Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., of Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1, have issued a six-page folder devoted to their corrosion-proofed fuse strip, which has been evolved to overcome the inconvenience and trouble caused by fuses of tinned copper wire operating prematurely under normal loading conditions.

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Plymax (the metal-faced plywood), plymax standard units, Venesta plywood, Venesta plywood flush doors, and other Venesta products used in schools under the control of the Board of Education in all parts of the country are described in a folder just issued by Venesta, Ltd., of Vintry House, Queen Street Place, E.C.4.

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On October 5, Mr. James H. Gregory, of Messrs. A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., shopfitters, sailed for New York in the "Aquitania." In the course of an extensive tour embracing the principal cities of the U.S.A. and Canada, Mr. Gregory will endeavour to obtain new ideas for store planning, equipment and frontage design.

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More than 97 per cent. of the domestic electrical consumers of Great Britain can buy their current at 1d. a unit or less according to a recent survey of electrical charges in Great Britain conducted by a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

The results of the survey have been published by the British Electrical Development Association in a booklet entitled *The Truth about the Price of Electricity in the Home*. The publication also reveals that: 60 per cent. of consumers can buy current at ½d. a unit or less; 85 per cent. of consumers can buy current at ¾d. a unit or less; and only 3 per cent. of electrical consumers in Great Britain need pay more than 1d. a unit.

These prices are made possible, it is pointed out, by the "All-in" domestic rate which has

been adopted by the majority of electrical supply undertakings in Great Britain.

"It is impossible to guarantee," the report states, "that no advance in electricity prices will take place . . . " but "it is unlikely that any general increase in the selling price of electricity will be necessary because the cost of coal is a relatively smaller proportion of the total cost of production than with gas."

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A new service for architects and builders is announced by Celotex Limited, whose new factory for the manufacture of structural cane fibre, on the North Circular Road, Stonebridge Park, Middlesex, is in production.

The main object of the new service is to supply architects and builders with comprehensive information on all branches of acoustical correction, particularly as applied to the control of sound by the use of insulating board and sound-absorbing materials.

Other activities of the service will include the initiation of original research into the problems of sound control in modern architecture and in buildings which are already completed. Reports on such work will be prepared from time to time.

Experts will be available for the carrying-out of acoustical analyses in theatres, cinemas, concert halls, and other large or small interiors where the accurate control of the acoustics is a matter of first importance. The service is entirely free.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

FLATS AT HIGHGATE: HIGHPOINT NUMBER TWO (pages 601-607). Architects: Tecton The general contractors were J. L. Kier & Co., Ltd., who were also responsible for the reinforced concrete. The sub-contractors, craftsmen and suppliers included: Earl of Dudley Brick Works, bricks, Staffordshire blues; Carter & Co., Ltd., external and internal tiling; Williams and Williams, windows and cills; Thomas Wilson, Ltd., plastering; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating, plumbing and drainage; Mortimer, Gall & Co., Ltd., electricity; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., lifts; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerators; A. Goldstein & Co. (Glass Merchants), Ltd., glazing; D. Sebel & Co., Ltd., handrails, spiral stair; V. Naudeau, Ltd., supplied glass bricks fixed by general contractors; Gliksten Doors, Ltd., doors; L. E. Vigar and Sons, Ltd., joinery; Sharp Bros. and Knight, Ltd., joinery; Joseph Sankey and Sons, Ltd., metal door frames; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Permanite, Ltd., asphalte; Belling and Lee, Ltd., wireless; Dryad Metal Works, Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., and Oscar Kanter, ironmongery; Rota Products, Ltd., kitchen equipment; F. P. Morton, Esq., sculpture: Treloar and Sons, carpets; J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd., lift push plates and ash trays; Jaconello, Ltd., travertine; R. C. Cutting & Co., Ltd., lightning conductor; A. Johnson & Co. (London), Ltd., sinks; William Ryder, Ltd., bathroom cabinets; Pontifex and Emanuel, Ltd., sink taps; Modern Floorings Co., linoleum.

PRIVATE HOUSE AT NORTHWOOD (page 617). Architect: Max R. Hofler. The general contractors were W. J. Page and Son, and the sub-contractors and suppliers: Woodcock Hill Brick Co., bricks; Wiggins Sankey, tiles; Permanite, flat roofs; Architectural Timber, woodblock flooring; Granwood Flooring Co., patent flooring; Freeman Heating Co., central heating; Triplex Grates, Ltd., grates in kitchen; Cozy Stove Co., stove in dining room: W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., grates; Wheeler, electric wiring; Pontifex and Emanuel, sanitary fittings; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; Gypsum Mines, Ltd., Sirapite to walls, limed hair to ceilings; Eborn, shrubs and trees.

HINCKLEY HEATHFIELD SCHOOL (pages 618–619). Architect: E. G. Fowler. The general contractors were Ottey and Clegg, who were also responsible for the excavation and joinery. The sub-contractors and suppliers included: Leicester Asphalte and Tar Paving Co., asphalte; Constone, Ltd., "Corite" patent precast-floors and roof flats; G. Potter and Sons, structural steel: F. J. Bayliss and Son, glass, lead, gas-fitting and plumbing; W. G. Kaleyards, Ltd., patent glazing and casements; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., wood-block flooring: Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Colourphalte; Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., Pudlo; Young, Austen and Young, Ltd., central heating; Leicestershire and Warwickshire Electric Power Co., gas fixtures; A. E. Matkin, Ltd., electric wiring and electric light fixtures; Joseph Kaye and Sons, Ltd., door furniture; Inglesants, Ltd., blinds and curtains; Hill and Smith, folding gates; Arthur Hutt, plaster; M. Bull, metalwork; Gimson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., furniture; J. C. Kellett and Sons, furniture; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., furniture; Corts, Ltd., garden furniture; Bradshaw Brothers, shrubs and trees; A. Brown & Co., cloakroom fittings; Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., clocks; James Woodward, Ltd., tiles; G.P.O., telephones; Hinckley U.D.C., water supply.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

ANSFORD. *School.* The Somerset Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at Ansford, at a cost of £38,267.

BOLTON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Bolton Corporation: Nine houses, Park Road, A. T. Reynolds & Co. (Estates), Ltd.: eight houses, Lever Edge Lane, Bagguley and Fenton: 21 houses, Rawlyn Road, etc., Mr. A. S. Woods; six houses, Smithills Croft Road, Mr. James Reddy; 152 houses, Blenheim Road, Park & Co.; 16 houses, Pocket Nook Road, Mr. E. Garside; 48 houses, Bradford Road, Mr. Wilfred Andrew.

BRADFORD. *School.* The governors of the Grammar School, Bradford, are to erect new premises, at a cost of £50,000.

BRIDGEND. *School.* The Glamorgan Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Bridgend, at a cost of £54,185.

CARLISLE. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Carlisle Corporation: Six houses, Landowne Crescent, A. Blakeley and Sons.

COULSDON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Coulsdon U.D.C.: Eight houses, 21–23 Nutfield Road, and six houses, St. Andrew's Road, Mr. R. C. Handcock.

COVENTRY. *Houses.* The Coventry Corporation is to erect 500 houses on the Canby Estate, at a cost of £172,800.

DARTFORD. *Hospital.* The Kent C.C. is to prepare a scheme for the provision of a new 600-bed hospital, capable of further expansion to 1,000 beds, in the Dartford area, either on an entirely new site or on the existing site of the County Hospital, Dartford, at a cost of £510,000.

DENTON. *Houses.* The Denton R.D.C. is to erect 76 houses on the Chapel Field Estate, at a cost of £24,616.

DORCHESTER. *School.* The Dorset Education Committee is to erect an elementary school in Dorchester, at a cost of £25,600.

FARNBOROUGH. *Hospital Extensions.* The Kent C.C. is to proceed, in the near future, with the provision of further additional accommodation for 500 cases at the County Hospital, Farnborough, at a cost of about £200,000.

FLEETWOOD. *School.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at Fleetwood, at a cost of £24,640.

HOVE. *Houses.* Plans submitted to the Hove Corporation: 20 houses, Hangleton Road: six houses, Nevill Avenue, Tudor Close and Holmes Avenue, Thompson and Walker; nine houses, 14–30, Goldstone Way, Messrs. Cook (Brighton), Ltd.

HYDE. *Houses.* The Hyde Corporation is to erect houses on the Walker Estate, at a cost of £53,900.

KETTERING. *Houses.* The Kettering U.D.C. is to erect 100 houses on the Avondale Estate, at a cost of £31,000.

MARKET HARBOROUGH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Market Harborough U.D.C.: Eight houses, Bath Street, Mr. C. Page.

NORTHAMPTON. *School.* The Northampton Education Committee is to erect a school on the Spencer Estate.

OSSETT. *School.* The Ossett Education Committee has purchased a site for a new senior school.

PONTEFRACT. *Houses.* The Pontefract Corporation is to erect eight houses at Monkhill, at a cost of £4,500.

PONTEFRACT. *School.* The Pontefract Education Committee has approved plans of the new senior girls' school at Carleton Park.

RUISLIP. *School.* The Middlesex Education Committee is to erect an elementary school on the Garden Estate, Ruislip, at a cost of £37,742.

SANDERSTEAD. *Houses.* Plans passed at Sanderstead: Six houses, Mitchley Avenue, etc., J. Laing and Son, Ltd.

SLEAFORD. *Houses.* The Sleaford U.D.C. is to erect 61 houses in North Road.

SOMERSET. *School.* The Somerset Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Stoke-under-Ham, at a cost of £38,134.

SWINDON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Swindon Corporation: Six houses, Sunnyside Avenue, Pope Bros.; 12 houses, Collett Avenue, E. H. Bradley and Sons; 29 houses, Upham Road, etc., Colbornes Estates, Ltd.

STALYBRIDGE. *Bungalows.* The Stalybridge Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £13,104 for the erection of 50 bungalows on the Springs Lane site.

WAKEFIELD. *Houses.* The Wakefield Corporation is to obtain tenders for the erection of 78 houses on the Darnley Estate and on the Portobello Estate.

WALLASEY. *School.* The Wallasey Education Committee has purchased a site for a Roman Catholic Senior School, off Rake Lane.

WARRINGTON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Warrington Corporation: 62 houses, Charter Avenue, for Messrs. Greenwood Bros.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE. *Houses.* The Wath-upon-Dearne U.D.C. is to erect 80 houses on the Newhill Estate, at a cost of £33,750.

WELLINGTON. *Houses.* The Wellington (Salop) U.D.C. is to erect 70 houses on the Arleston estate, at a cost of £26,612.

WETHERBY. *Houses.* The Wetherby R.D.C. is to erect 48 houses in various parishes, at a cost of £21,089.

WHITLEY BAY. *Welfare Centre.* The Northumberland C.C. is to erect an infant welfare centre at Whitley Bay, at a cost of £3,200.

WORTHING. *Houses.* The Worthing R.D.C. is to erect 48 houses in East Preston, at a cost of £20,300.

WORSLEY. *Houses.* The Worsley U.D.C. is to erect 10 houses in Cleggs Lane, 34 at the Wharton estate, and 80 at Peel Park, at a cost of £52,889.

WORTLEY. *Houses.* The Wortley R.D.C. is to erect 286 houses in various parishes, at a cost of £98,073.

YORK. *Extensions to Power Station.* The York Corporation is to extend the power station, at a cost of £199,850.

YORK. *Police Buildings.* The York Corporation has prepared a scheme for alterations to police buildings at a cost of £15,000.

Copies of the loose supplement containing the labour rates for the principal towns and districts throughout the country can be obtained from the JOURNAL, price 2d. to cover postage.

PRICES

ON the following pages appears Prices of Materials —Part I, with the prices, last published on September 15, brought up to date.

Immediately below, Messrs. Davis and Belfield mention the principal changes which have occurred in the last month. Similar notes will be published on this page each month.

NOTES ON PRICE CHANGES

I have not been able to obtain satisfactory firm quotations for timber owing to fluctuations caused by sudden A.R.P. demands, etc. The timber prices published this month are the same as those published last month as it seems only reasonable to expect that prices will soon return near their normal level.

O. A. DAVIS, P.A.S.I.

★ ***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.

• *Items marked thus have risen in price since last quotation on September 15.*

* *Items marked thus have fallen in price since last quotation on September 15.*

The complete series of prices will consist 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.
4. A.—Current Prices for Measured Work, Part II.
   B.—Prices for Approximate Estimates.

★ *The previous complete Supplement is contained in the issues of the JOURNAL for September 15, September 22, September 29 and October 6.*

Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered.

Those given below are average market prices and include delivery in the London area, except where otherwise stated, but do not include overhead charges and profit.

PART 1

CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS—I

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

CONCRETOR

Cements

All delivered in paper bags (20 to the ton) free and non-returnable.

		4 Tons and over	In 80-ton freights F.A.S. Safe Wharf in River Thames, London Area.
Portland	per ton	42/–	39/6
Rapid hardening	per ton	48/–	45/6
Water repellent	per ton	72/–	—
Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lbs.)			per barrel 44/–

	1 ton upwards
Colorcrete rapid hardening, Nos. 1 and 2	per ton 69/–
Colorcrete non rapid hardening	per ton 140/– to 300/–
Snowcrete	per ton 175/–

	1–10 cwts.	11–15 cwts.	16–20 cwts.	1 ton and upwards
Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area	per cwt. 7/9	7/3	6/–	6/–

Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

2″ Unscreened ballast	per yard cube	6/–
¾″ (Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle	per yard cube	6/2
¾″ (Down) Ditto	per yard cube	7/6
2″ Broken brick	per yard cube	10/6
¾″ Ditto	per yard cube	11/9
Washed pan breeze	per yard cube	5/3
Coke breeze 1″ to dust	per yard cube	13/6
$\frac{3}{16}$″ Sharp washed sand	per yard cube	8/3
White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots)	per ton	25/–

(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering see respective trades)

Pavings

Brick hardcore	per yard cube	2/9
Concrete ditto	per yard cube	3/9
Clean furnace clinker and boiler ashes	per yard cube	3/6
Coarse gravel for paths	per yard cube	6/9
Fine ditto	per yard cube	9/6
Clean granite chippings	per ton	18/6
Red quarry tiles, 6″ × 6″ × ⅞″	per yard super	6/–
Buff ditto, 6″ × 6″ × ⅞″	per yard super	6/6
Hard red paving bricks	per 1,000	150/–

Reinforcement

✱Basis price for mild steel rods, ⅝″ diameter and upwards, from London stocks	per ton	£13 10 0
Extras for :—		
$\frac{5}{16}$″ and ½″ diameter	per ton	10/–
$\frac{7}{16}$″ diameter	per ton	15/–
⅝″ diameter	per ton	20/–
$\frac{9}{16}$″ diameter	per ton	30/–
¾″ diameter	per ton	40/–
$\frac{11}{16}$″ diameter	per ton	60/–
Lengths of 40 ft. to 45 ft.	per ton	10/–
Lengths of 45 ft. to 50 ft.	per ton	15/–

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Sundries

Retarding liquid, in 5-gallon drums (for exposing aggregate)		Ex Warehouse, Southwark Bridge.
	per gallon 20/–	Drums chargeable and credited, if returned.
Ditto. (for obtaining a bond)	per gallon 12/6	

BRICKLAYER

Common Bricks

✱Rough stocks	per 1,000	67/6
✱Third stocks	per 1,000	52/6
✱Mild stocks	per 1,000	69/6
Sand limes	per 1,000	50/–
* Phorpres pressed Flettons	per 1,000	46/3
* Phorpres keyed Flettons	per 1,000	48/3
Blue Staffordshire wirecuts	per 1,000	165/–
Lingfield engineering wirecuts	per 1,000	95/–
Breeze fixing bricks	per 1,000	57/6
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½″	per 1,000	155/–
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3″	per 1,000	190/–

* At King's Cross. For delivery in W.C. district add 4/3 per 1,000

Facing and Engineering Bricks

Sand Limes, No. 1	per 1,000	85/–
Sand Limes, No. 2	per 1,000	70/–
* Phorpres rustic Flettons	per 1,000	66/3
Midhurst Whites	per 1,000	75/–
✱Hard stocks, firsts	per 1,000	93/–
✱Hard stocks, seconds	per 1,000	86/–
Sand-faced, hand-made reds	per 1,000 from	115/–
Sand-faced, machine-made reds	per 1,000 from	110/–
Red rubbers (9½-in.)	per 1,000	300/–
Hunziker (white)	per 1,000	67/6
Hunziker (creams, light greys etc.)	per 1,000 from	100/–
Dunbricks (concrete), multi reds, ex works	per 1,000	72/–
Dunbricks (concrete), multi lavender, ex works	per 1,000	75/–
Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed)	per 1,000	145/–
Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed)	per 1,000	125/–
Blue pressed	per 1,000	174/–

* At King's Cross. For delivery in W.C. district add 4/3 per 1,000. Discount if accompanied by order for pressed 2/– per 1,000.

✱ **Items marked thus have fallen in price since September 15th.**

CURRENT PRICES

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

BRICKLAYER AND DRAINLAYER

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

White, Salt and Coloured Glazed Bricks (9″ × 4½″ × 2⅞″)

The following prices are subject to 2½ per cent. trade discount and 2½ per cent. cash discount, and include delivery to any railway station (minimum 4-ton loads). Add 10/– per 1,000 for delivery in London area.

Prices per 1,000	White, Ivory and Salt Glazed				Buff, Cream and Bronze	Other Colours	All Colours	
	Best		Seconds		Best	Best	Seconds	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Stretcher, glazed one side ..	24	0 0	22	0 0	26 0 0	29 10 0	23	0 0
Header, glazed one end	23	10 0	21	10 0	25 10 0	29 0 0	22	10 0
Double stretcher, glazed two sides	32	10 0	30	10 0	34 10 0	38 0 0	31	10 0
Double header, glazed two ends	29	10 0	27	10 0	31 10 0	35 0 0	28	10 0
Quoin, glazed one side and one end	30	10 0	28	10 0	32 10 0	36 0 0	29	10 0

Limes and Sand

		1-ton lots	6-ton lots
Lime, greystone	per ton	43/–	37/6
Lime, chalk	per ton	43/–	37/6
Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags)	per ton	47/–	42/6
Lime, hydrated (including paper bags)	per ton	47/–	42/6
Washed pit sand	per yard cube		7/9

(For cements, *see* "Concretor.")

Hire of jute sacks charged at 1/6 and credited at 1/6. If left, charged at 1/9.

Sundries

Wall ties, self coloured	per cwt.	19/–
Wall ties, galvanized	per cwt.	24/6
Hoop iron, black	per cwt.	25/–
D.P.C. slates, size 18″ × 9″	per 1,000	157/6
D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 4½″	per 1,000	61/3
*Ledkore D.P.C. Grade A	per foot super	5d.
*Ledkore D.P.C. Grade B.	per foot super	6½d.
*Ledkore D.P.C. Grade C	per foot super	8d.

* Trade discount 5 per cent. and cash discount 5 per cent. Prices include delivery on minimum of £4 orders.

	9″×3″	9″×6″	9″×9″	12″×9″	14″×9″
Earthenware airbricks: red, blue, vitrified and buff terra cotta each	–/8	1/4	2/4	4/–	6/8
	9″×3″	9″×6″	9″×9″	12″×6″	12″×9″
Black cast iron, School Board pattern airbricks per doz.	3/–	5/6	11/–	11/–	20/–
Galvanized ditto per doz.	5/6	11/–	22/–	22/–	40/–
Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators per doz.	12/–	15/–	21/–	21/–	36/–
Galvanized ditto per doz.	24/–	30/–	42/–	42/–	72/–
	1′ 0″	1′ 6″	2′ 0″	2′ 6″	3′ 6″	5′ 0″
Buff terra cotta chimney pots .. .. each	2/6	3/–	4/4	5/9	13/4	22/6
Fireclay .. per cwt.	4/–					

Wall reinforcement supplied in standard rolls containing 25 yards lin.
2″ wide black japanned per roll 2/1
2″ wide galvanized .. per roll 3/2
2½″ wide black japanned per roll 2/7½
2½″ wide galvanized .. per roll 3/10½
} Greater widths pro rata 2½″ price carriage paid on orders of £5. Discounts for quantities.

Partitions

		2″	2½″	3″	4″
Breeze ..	per yard super	1/3½	1/5½	1/8	2/3
Clay tiles ..	per yard super	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/1
Pumice ..	per yard super	2/8	3/–	3/6	4/–
Plaster ..	per yard super	2/3	2/9	3/3	4/–

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

Shepwood Partition Bricks size 9″ × 2⅞″ and 2½″ on bed. Terms, as for Glazed Bricks

Prices per 1,000 except where stated per brick	White, Ivory and Salt Glazed				Buff, Cream and Bronze	Other Colours	All Colours	
	Best		Seconds		Best	Best	Seconds	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Double stretcher, glazed two sides	32	10 0	30	10 0	34 10 0	38 0 0	31	10 0
Single stretcher, glazed one side	24	0 0	22	0 0	26 0 0	29 10 0	23	0 0
	Each		Each		Each	Each	Each	
Round end glazed two sides and one end ..	–/10½		–/10		1/0½	1/0½	–/10½	

Gas Flue Blocks

		Single Flues	Double Flues
Straight blocks	each	1/1	1/11
Building in set	per set of 3	2/8	4/10
Cover blocks	each	1/5	3/–
Raking blocks 45°	each	2/9	3/11
Raking blocks 60°	each	1/11	2/10
Offset blocks	each	3/4	4/10
Closer blocks	each	1/1	1/11
Closer flashing blocks	each	1/–	1/8
Straight flashing blocks ..	each	1/–	1/8
Terminal and cap	per set	6/9	11/6
Middle terminal and cap ..	per set	6/3	10/9
End terminal and cap	per set	6/6	11/3
Corbel block	each	4/10	3/2
Gathering block	each	—	9/8

DRAINLAYER

Agricultural Pipes

		2″	3″	4″	6″
Pipes in 12″ lengths ..	per 1,000	67/6	92/6	120/–	210/–

(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)

Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings

		4″	6″	9″
Pipes (2′ lengths)	each	1/8	2/6	4/6
Bends, ordinary	each	2/6	3/9	6/9
Single Junction, 2′ long	each	3/4	5/–	9/–
Yard Gulley, without grating ..	each	6/3	6/10½	11/3
Ordinary round or square Grating, painted	each	–/7½	1/3	2/6
Ordinary round or square Grating, galvanized	each	1/0½	2/1	4/4½
Extra for Inlets, horizontal	each	1/6	1/6	1/6
Extra for Inlets, vertical	each	2/3	2/3	2/3
Intercepting Trap with Stanford Stopper	each	17/6	22/6	37/6
Grease and mud interceptor with bucket for removing silt and grease for 6″, 9″ and 12″ drains, with iron grating, painted	each	20/–		
Ditto, with iron grating galvanized	each	21/10½		

The above prices to be varied by the following percentages for the different qualities given. All subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

	British Standard	British Standard Tested
Orders for 2 tons and over	Less 20%	Plus 5%
Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	Less 2½%	Plus 22½%
Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces	Plus 7½%	Plus 32½%

	Best	Seconds
Orders for 2 tons and over	Less 27½%	Subject to 15% off the price of best quality for all sizes
Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	Less 10%	
Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces	Nett	

CURRENT PRICES

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

DRAINLAYER AND MASON

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings

Socket and Spigot Pipes :—

Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	9 fts.	6 fts.	4 fts.	3 fts.
				each	each
1.1. 8	4″ per yard ..	6/6	7/3	11/7	8/9
1.1.20	4″ per yard ..	6/9	7/5	11/10	9/–
2.0. 6	6″ per yard ..	10/–	11/11	19/3	15/4
4.0. 2	9″ per yard ..	18/2	23/9	41/3	31/5

Socket and Spigot Pipes :—

Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	2 fts.	18 ins.	12 ins.	9 ins.
1.1. 8	4″ each	7/3	6/6	5/8	5/2
1.1.20	4″ each	7/4	—	—	—
2.0. 6	6″ each	11/6	—	—	—
4.0. 2	9″ each	—	—	—	—

Tonnage Allowances :—
Orders up to 2 tons nett.
Orders 2 to 4 tons less 2½%
Orders 4 tons or over less 5%

		4″	6″	9″
Bends	each	6/3	12/10	40/7½
Single junctions	each	11/–	22/–	70/11
Intercepting traps	each	37/6	48/3	137/6
Gulleys ordinary trapped ..	each	15/–	—	—
Extra for inlet 4″	each	4/3	—	—
Grease Gulley trap	each	117/6	—	—
H.M.O.W. large socket gulley trap with 9″ gulley top and heavy grating and one back inlet ..	each	23/9	42/9	—

Cast Iron Inspection Chambers

The larger figures below refer to the main pipes and the smaller figures to the branches

	4″×4″	6″×4″	6″×6″	9″×6″
Straight chambers with two branches one side .. each	56/3	66/10	78/9	153/9
Straight chambers with three branches in all .. each	66/3	76/10	91/3	166/3
Straight chambers with four branches in all .. each	76/3	87/10	103/9	178/9
Straight chambers with three branches one side .. each	71/3	88/9	101/3	—
Straight chambers with four branches in all .. each	81/3	98/9	113/9	—
Straight chambers with five branches in all .. each	91/3	108/9	126/3	—
Straight chambers with six branches in all .. each	101/3	118/9	138/9	—
Straight chambers with four branches one side .. each	93/9	111/3	133/9	—
Straight chambers with five branches in all .. each	103/9	108/9	146/3	—
Straight chambers with six branches in all .. each	113/9	131/3	158/9	—
Straight chambers with seven branches in all .. each	123/9	141/3	171/3	—
Straight chambers with eight branches in all .. each	133/9	151/3	183/9	—

The branches to the above are at 135°

		4″	6″
Extra for branches between 135° and 180°	each	7/6	7/6
Extra for branches between 90° and 135° other than standard angles	each	6/3	6/3

		4″×4″	6″×4″	6″×6″
Curved chambers, no branch 90°–112½°	each	26/10	—	38/2
Curved chambers, no branch 135°	each	26/10	—	38/2
Curved chambers, one branch 135°	each	33/9	48/9	55/–
Curved chambers, two branches 135°	each	40/8	65/8	76/3

Channels in White Glazed Ware (Unselected Quality)

		4″	6″	9″
Half round straight channels, 6″ long ..	each	2/4	3/2	5/3
Half round straight channels, 12″ long ..	each	3/3	4/5	6/11
Half round straight channels, 18″ long ..	each	4/–	5/3	8/5
Half round straight channels, 24″ long ..	each	4/8	6/4	10/6
Half round straight channels, 30″ long ..	each	5/10	7/11	13/2
Half round straight channels, 36″ long ..	each	7/–	9/6	15/9
Half round ordinary or long channel bends	each	8/5	12/11	21/–
Half round ordinary or short channel bends	each	6/–	8/5	—
Three-quarter round ordinary branch bends	each	8/1	11/8	—
Three-quarter round ordinary branch bends, midgets	each	7/3	—	—

		6″×4″	9″×6″
Half round taper channels 24″ long ..	each	7/10	11/3
Half round taper channel bends	each	10/3	17/9

These prices are subject to 20% discount.

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Channels in Brown Glazed Ware

		4″	6″	9″
Half round straight channels 24″ long ..	each	1/3	1/10½	3/4½
Half round straight channels 30″ long ..	each	—	—	4/2½
Ditto, short lengths	each	1/3	1/10½	—
Half round ordinary channel bends ..	each	1/10½	2/9½	5/0½
Ditto, short	each	1/10½	2/9½	—
Ditto, long	each	3/9	5/7½	10/1½
Three-quarter round branch bends ..	each	5/–	7/6	—

		6″×4″	9″×6″
Half round taper channels 24″ long ..	each	3/9	6/9
Half round taper channel bends ..	each	4/8½	8/5½

The above prices are subject to the same discounts as those given for "Best" quality salt glazed stoneware pipes.

Manhole Covers

		Black	Galvanized
24″ × 18″ single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 0.3.0 in lots of 24)	each	12/–	23/3
24″ × 18″ single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwt. in lots of 24)	each	35/–	61/6
24″ × 18″ Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwts.)	each	Coated 55/9	

		Fine Cast	Galv.
Cast step irons, 13½″ long, 6″ wide, 9″ in wall, approximate weight 5½ lbs. each	per dozen	12/6	20/6

		4″	6″
Galvanized fresh air inlets with cast brass fronts (L.C.C. pattern)	each	5/6	20/3

MASON

Yorkstone

Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.

Blocks scrappled, random sizes ..	per foot cube	4/6
Add for blocks to dimension sizes ..	per foot cube	6d. (each dimension)
Templates with sawn beds, edges rough (up to 4 ft. super and not over 2′ 6″ long)	per foot cube	5/–
Templates with sawn beds, sawn one edge	per foot cube	6/–
Templates with sawn beds, sawn two edges	per foot cube	7/–
Prices f.o.r. Yorkshire, railway rate to London Station per ton. (Minimum 6-ton loads.)		18/3

Ancaster Stone

Freestone, random blocks	per foot cube	3/6
Brown weather bed stone selected for polishing all brown blocks	per foot cube	8/–
Brown and blue weather bed stone selected for polishing	per foot cube	7/–

Prices f.o.r. Ancaster, railway rate to London Station approximately 11½d. per foot cube (minimum 6-ton loads).

White Mansfield Stone

Random blocks (yellow bed) for dressings	per foot cube	4/–
Random blocks (hard middle bed) for steps, pads, pavings and copings	per foot cube	3/6
Prices f.o.r. Mansfield, railway rate to London station, 6 ton lots	per foot cube	1/2

Bath Stone

Random blocks, delivered railway trucks, Paddington or South Lambeth	per foot cube	2/10½

Portland Stone

Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 feet cube average, delivered railway trucks Nine Elms, South Lambeth or Paddington	per foot cube	4/5
Basebed—add to the above	per foot cube	–/3
For every foot over 20 ft. cube average—add	per foot cube	–/1
For every foot over 30 ft. cube average—add	per foot cube	–/0½

¾″ Thick Plain Marble Wall Linings

Roman Travertine	per foot super	5/–
Golden Travertine	per foot super	6/3
Roman stone	per foot super	4/6
Hopton-wood stone	per foot super	5/–
Second statuary	per foot super	4/6
Sicilian	per foot super	4/–

Artificial Stone

6″ × 3″	Copings and sills	per foot run	1/6
6″ × 6″	Copings and sills	per foot run	2/4
9″ × 3″	Copings and sills	per foot run	2/–
9″ × 6″	Copings and sills	per foot run	3/4
12″ × 3″	Copings and sills	per foot run	2/4
12″ × 6″	Copings and sills	per foot run	3/9

Cornices according to detail, per foot cube (from) 6/9

CURRENT PRICES

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

MASON, SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER, AND CARPENTER

MASON—(*continued*)

Reconstructed Stone to match Natural Stone

Sills, lintols, coping, cornices, ashlar, etc., average size	per foot cube	11/–
Window sills, 9″ × 3″ section	per foot run	2/1
„ „ 7″ × 3″ section	per foot run	2/–

Slate Slabs, cut to size and Planed

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Not exceeding 4′ 6″ long or 2′ 3″ wide	per foot super	3/1	3/4	3/11
„ „ 6′ 6″ long or 3′ 3″ wide	per foot super	3/9	4/1	4/10
Exceeding 6′ 6″ long or 3′ 3″ wide	per foot super	4/1	4/6	5/2
Rubbed faces	per foot super	–/5	–/5	–/6
„ edges	per foot run	–/4	–/4	–/5

Combined Slate Cills and Window Boards for Metal Windows

Straight Cills				Circular Cills for C.O.P. Frames		
Window Width	Wall thickness 9″	11″	13½″	Radius	External reveals 2″	4½″
1′ 8″	4/–	4/8	5/8	2′ 4½″	21/–	24/–
3′ 3½″	7/4	8/7	10/4	2′ 7½″	25/6	28/6
4′ 10½″	10/6	12/3	14/10	2′ 10¼″	30/–	33/3

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Best Bangor Slates

	£	s.	d.
24″ × 12″ per 1,000 actual	33	6	6
22″ × 12″ per 1,000 actual	27	19	0
22″ × 11″ per 1,000 actual	25	4	9
20″ × 12″ per 1,000 actual	24	14	6
20″ × 10″ per 1,000 actual	21	15	5
18″ × 12″ per 1,000 actual	20	19	3
18″ × 10″ per 1,000 actual	17	4	0
18″ × 9″ per 1,000 actual	15	11	9
16″ × 12″ per 1,000 actual	17	14	9
16″ × 10″ per 1,000 actual	15	11	9
16″ × 9″ per 1,000 actual	13	19	6
16″ × 8″ per 1,000 actual	12	1	11

Prices include for delivery to site in lots of 1,000 and upwards.

Old Delabole Slates (f.o.r.)

Standard sizes.

Prices and computed weights per 1,200.

		20″ × 12″	16″ × 10″
Grey medium gradings	per 1,200 cwts.	597/– 46½	366/– 30
Unselected greens (V.M.S.)	per 1,200 cwts.	672/– 55⅕	413/– 36

Random sizes.

Prices per ton and computed covering capacities in squares per ton.

		No. 1 Grading 24″/22″ to 12″/10″
Ordinary grey greens	per ton	128/–
Covering cap. :	per ton (3″ lap)	2·37 squares
	per ton (4″ lap)	2·19 squares
		No. 2 Grading 24″/22″ to 12″/10″
Weathering grey greens (V.M.S.)	per ton	139/–
Covering cap. :	per ton (3″ lap)	2·25 squares
	per ton (4″ lap)	2·08 squares
		No. 2 Grading 24″/22″ to 12″/10″
Weathering greens (V.M.S.)	per ton	149/–
Covering cap. :	per ton (3″ lap)	2·25 squares
	per ton (4″ lap)	2·08 squares
		No. 2 Grading 24″/22″ to 12″/10″
Rustic reds (25%) and weathering greens (V.M.S.)	per ton	174/–
Covering cap. :	per ton (3″ lap)	2·25 squares
	per ton (4″ lap)	2·08 squares

Railway rate to Nine Elms, London, minimum 4 tons, 21/9, minimum 6 tons per truck, 18/1 per ton.

Tiles

	£	s.	d.
Hand-made sandfaced 10½″ × 6½″ red roofing tiles per 1,000	4	15	0
Machine-made sandfaced 10½″ × 6½″ red roofing tiles per 1,000	4	0	0
Berkshire rustic pantiles per 1,000	18	10	0

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER—(*continued*)

Westmorland Green Slates

	Price per ton	Bests, 24″ to 12″ long. Proportionate widths Computed cover in sq. yds. per ton
Random sizes.		
No. 1 Buttermere fine light green	240/–	30
No. 2 „ light green (coarse grained)	215/–	27–28
No. 5 „ olive green (coarse grained)	197/–	25–27
No. 5 Medium green	197/–	25–26
No. 7 Elterwater fine light green	216/–	27–28
No. 15 Tilberthwaite fine light green	214/–	26–28
No. 16 „ light green (coarse grained)	202/–	25–27

Prices include for delivery to any station, minimum 6-ton truck loads.

Asbestos-cement

6″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	2/11		
Standard 3″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	2/7¾		
Slates :—				
15¾″ × 7⅞″ grey	per 1,000	£6	16	3
15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, grey	per 1,000	£12	18	6
15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, russet or brindled	per 1,000	£16	6	6
Pantiles.				
Large russet brown	per 1,000	£19	8	8

Prices are for minimum two-ton loads.

Cedar Wood Tiles

Canadian cedar wood shingles per square 32/– (normal quantity).

Prices include for delivery to nearest railway station in England but vary with quantity.

CARPENTER

Carcassing Timber

Prices are for Standards in one delivery; when less than a standard is required, or special lengths, add £1 per standard.

		Per standard £ s. d.	Per foot cube
4″ × 11″ Scantling		24 15 0	3/–
4″ × 9″ „		23 15 0	2/10¾
3″ × 11″ „		22 10 0	2/8¼
2″ × 11″ „		23 10 0	2/10¼
3″ × 9″ „		22 0 0	2/8
2″ × 9″ „		22 10 0	2/8¾
3″ × 8″ „		20 10 0	2/6
2″ × 8″ „		20 5 0	2/5½
3″ × 7″ „		20 5 0	2/5½
2″ × 7″ „		20 0 0	2/5¼
4″ × 6″ „		23 10 0	2/10¼
3″ × 6″ „		21 0 0	2/7½
2″ × 6″ „		20 0 0	2/5¼
3″ × 5″ „		20 10 0	2/6
3″ × 4″ „		20 10 0	2/6
2″ × 5″ „		19 0 0	2/3¾
2″ × 4″ „		18 10 0	2/3
1½″ × 11″ „	(20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/4½
1½″ × 9″ „	(20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/3¾
1½″ × 7″ „	(20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/2¾

Yellow Deal Battens

¾″ × 1″	per 100 feet run 1/6
¾″ × 1½″	per 100 feet run 2/–
¾″ × 2″	per 100 feet run 2/9
1″ × 2″	per 100 feet run 4/3
1½″ × 2″	per 100 feet run 5/3

Weather Boarding

Deal :—		
¾″ × ¼″ × 6″ Feather edge	per square	11/–
¾″ × ¼″ × 4″ Feather edge	per square	9/–
Western red cedar :—		
1″ × 6″ Drop sidings	per square	33/–
11/16″ × 3/16″ × 6″ Feather edge	per square	12/–
¾″ × ¼″ × 4″ Feather edge	per square	13/–

Roof Boarding

Deal :—		
¾″ × 6″	per square	16/–
1″ × 6″	per square	21/–

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE