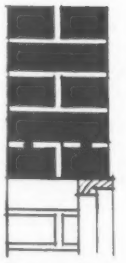

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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

*

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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, NOVEMBER 3, 1938. NUMBER 2285 : VOLUME 88

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

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PASTE HERE

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ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

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LONDON, W.1.

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On the reverse side of this page is a banker's order for an annual subscription to the Architects' Benevolent Society, on whose behalf the President issues an appeal this week.

C

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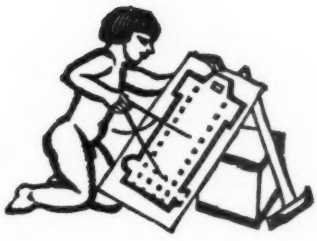

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

I ALLOW this statement to be entitled an " appeal " because I appeal most urgently that it be read. Otherwise I do not feel that one architect need take it upon himself to " appeal " to others for the ending of a state of things that none fully realizing it could tolerate. The Architects' Benevolent Society, founded in 1850, is facing rapidly rising demands with an almost stationary subscription-list, and the always inadequate funds at its disposal have reached a point at which its activities will be seriously restricted.

That such a benevolent society should lack the support of the members of the profession it concerns must be due to a want not of generosity but of knowledge. More than twelve thousand of the thirteen thousand architects in practice here do not subscribe at all, and probably most of that number have no idea of the Society's need.

In times of obvious emergency, during the war years from 1914 to 1918 and during the economic crisis from 1931 to 1933 architects responded magnificently to special appeals for the Society's work when money was not easy to come by. Emergency is not less through not being obvious, through being hidden in individual lives rather than displayed in a national misfortune. Anyone who reads through the particulars given by applicants in the year 1938 will find there hardship as cruel as any caused by the last war or by the collapse of commercial confidence seven years ago.

I am convinced that everyone who has read this will need no persuasion that much more must be done, and I therefore leave this statement of facts to make its own appeal, especially to those 12,000 architects who do not at present subscribe.

H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL

IT is believed that to remedy the state of affairs which the President describes in his appeal, all that is needed is for architects to read it ; and perhaps to think about it a little. For this reason all architectural papers are trying, this week, to see to it that all architects *do* read it.

Having done so, the reader will probably want to accept the President's explanation of the present financial position of the Architects' Benevolent Society : that the great majority of architects have not thought about the Society's work, or even heard of its existence.

But from now on things must be changed. Elsewhere in this and other journals are published some facts about the Society, its work and some of the many cases it is trying to help. That work must be done for architects by architects ; the Society provides the medium for doing it and architects must provide the means.

It ought to be made clear at once that no gigantic sums are expected. Architects are not wealthy people; earnings for many of them fluctuate very largely. But on the other side, few of them started to be architects under the impression that they were likely to become wealthy ; and to very few, indeed, would a pound a year make a great deal of difference. That pound, if given by all architects, would make a world of difference to those architects who have been exceptionally unfortunate.

The JOURNAL will perhaps be forgiven if it labours this point a little. There are 8,000 full members of the R.I.B.A., and in all nearly 13,000 practising architects in this country ; and last year the total received by the Society in subscriptions was £1,329 10s. 6d. Therefore, the average sum contributed by each architect was between two and three shillings. What is more, a very substantial proportion of the Society's funds comes from not more than a few dozen architects, while one of the most generous individual contributors is not even a member of the profession.

This is really not good enough. Architects have their little disagreements : over styles and salaries and private practice and Portland Place. But here there can be no disagreement at all. Those who have had bad luck must be helped, and so must their children or wives ; and all architects must do the helping.

However difficult things are for practising members (official or private) each can manage an annual pound. And however modest are the emoluments of an assistant, five shillings should not be impossible.

There is an Order Form on the opposite page.

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NOTES & TOPICS

THE STATE OF THE A.B.S.

THE Architects' Benevolent Society is a delicate question for us all just now. It exists to help all architects and their dependents who have been peculiarly unfortunate. It goes, and always has gone, quietly about its work; but it relies for its resources on contributions from architects—*all architects*.

*

Contributions have now sunk to a level which does us anything but credit; the Society has a long list of cases which it would like to help; and the President asks us to do something about it.

*

The matter deserves the most immediate attention.

A.R.P. AND ENGINEERS

Maybe engineers are more suitable people than architects when it comes to considering possible ways of making existing buildings proof against air raids. But the fact remains that architects *have* spent some time thinking about the problem and that engineers, as a body, haven't. Or at least they hadn't until the recent publication, by the Institution of Structural Engineers, of a shilling pamphlet compiled by its A.R.P. Committee. So far only a résumé of existing information and methods for dealing with existing buildings are covered, the general conclusion being that trenches are better than basements.

*

Not being the Government, the Structural Engineers cannot produce a comprehensive defence scheme—it is admitted in the foreword that this report was produced in rather a rush. So my queries of last week remain unanswered: Who is to use the trenches and how do they get there—and who looks after the London population when they have been rushed to those vague places "about fifty miles from London"?

*

The tendency to treat civilian evacuation as a problem so novel that any British Government might be forgiven for making heavy weather of it is not one to be encouraged. The British Government has had well over a century to perfect its evacuation plans, which, to judge from Wood's *Sussex Farmer*, were organized in detail when invasion by Boney's army took the place in what passes as the public mind of invasion by Adolf's bombers.

*

Only in that case evacuation had to take place in the opposite direction—that is to say from the periphery, i.e. the coast, inwards. Apparently, every Sussex farmer was provided by the authorities with a paper on which were given the names of the families he had to evacuate in case of emergency, the evacuating medium being the farm cart. And the farmer had that list of families *before* the expected event, so that he knew precisely what was expected of him the moment the beacons were lit on the Downs:

> This paper (and no doubt a similar paper was delivered to every farmer in the parish of Twineham, and in every Sussex parish) gave instruction that, when the emergency arose, and the beacon fires on the South Downs were lit, John Wood (ancestor of the author) was to provide so many horses and wagons for the removal of such families and their goods as were set out, to a place of refuge—in this case Copthorne in the forest country towards East Grinstead—and also to drive there every head of cattle, sheep and horses, and further gave the name of the man who was to set on fire every stack of hay or corn upon the farm before they left it.*

*

You see. The thing was properly worked out.

HITCH ACROSS THE SEAS

From the American magazine *Time*:

> "BAUHAUS BLOWOUT
>
> A new centre for the contemporary re-examination of architectural problems was set up in Chicago last year in the New Bauhaus, directed by Hungarian Designer Ladislaus Moholy-Nagy (TIME, Oct. 25). Last summer hopes of this school appeared to be borne out in an exhibition of fresh experimental work by its students (TIME, July 11). But last month opening day came and Chicago's New Bauhaus did not re-open. Neither chunky Director Moholy-Nagy nor his backers, the supposedly well-heeled Association of Arts & Industries, would say anything except to their lawyers until last week. Then Moholy-Nagy sued the A.A.I. for $2,750 back salary, intimated sadly that he had been gulled. But the A.A.I. had a bitter tale to tell of Moholy's trying to 'Hitlerize' the New Bauhaus, announced in some confusion that the school would re-open this week without him, then that it would re-open 'soon'."

*

What has caused the Bauhaus blowout will doubtless become clearer "soon." At the moment it just seems a pity.

*

In backward places like England we admire the States' readiness to be progressive: to get a big man, pay him a good salary and let him go ahead. But positions in America of that sort—even academic ones—have their disadvantages.

PROFESSOR REILLY SPEAKING

For instance in Professor Reilly's high-speed autobiography published last week† there is this story:

---

* *A Sussex Farmer*. By William Wood. Jonathan Cape. Price 8s. 6d.

† *Scaffolding in the Sky*. By C. H. Reilly. Routledge. Price 12s. 6d.

Professor Nicholas Murray Butler was being entertained at Liverpool and mentioned the salaries paid at Columbia (about five times those at Liverpool). Later, turning to Professor Sherington, the physiologist, he asked him if he would accept a Chair at that salary.

"But is it yours to give?" asked Sherington.

"Yes, certainly."

"And can you dismiss your men, as well?"

"Why—of course."

"Well, then, I would much sooner stay here and get on with my work in peace, thank you very much."

*

Of Professor Reilly's stories one more can perhaps be told here. With Mr. Yerbury and others on an A.A. tour he had arrived at Durnstein on the Danube, where a bevy of ravishing lovelies, the wives and daughters of Viennese architects, on holiday and in peasant costume, met them. They were decked with flowers, drank healths and were at last invited by the Abbé to see the church.

*

Standing in a queue before the altar, the Professor in front with his maid on his arm, they heard an address by the Abbé on the beauties of his church. Suddenly the Professor felt a touch on his shoulder and Osbert Sitwell, emerging from the shadows, whispered: "But—Reilly, I thought you were already married in England."

THE ROAD FROM ROME

Two excellent documentary films of the good old days Professor Reilly writes about were shown last week at a meeting of the newly-formed Liverpool (in London) School of Architecture Society. The Professor was there, of course, in person. Great keeper-up with the times though he is, I am told that nostalgic grunts were heard to come from his direction during the showing of "Cowshed to Palace" and "The Road to Rome," directed and produced by old-boy Lawrence Wright.

*

In the days of the film a flaming beacon lit the Road to Rome. Now, neonized, the road heads left for socio-technic revolution.

AND PROFESSOR REILLY SPOKEN TO

There was a sly allusion, incidentally, to the same Professor in a book review by Christopher Hussey in Sunday's *Observer*. He was reviewing two books—Professor Richardson and Hector Corfiato's two-guinea compendium, *The Art of Architecture*, and Osbert Lancaster's *Pillar to Post*—and wrote: "An eminent academic professor (not Professor Richardson), after a lifetime spent in teaching most successfully the principles of classic architecture, has been 'changed,' and now testifies in an architectural weekly."

*

I will not fight Professor Reilly's battles for him: he is quite able to do that himself; but I would join issue with Mr. Hussey on another matter. He praises both these books (though if I were one of the authors of the first, I might not, in view of what is to be found in the second, take his summing of my book as entirely complimentary—"as a standard reference book no architect's office can afford to be without it").

*

But he makes his review an opportunity of flogging once more that very dead horse functionalism. You know very well the sort of thing: "We in this country are still being assured by the same architects that, among the many canons of their art, the only one that matters is fitness for purpose."

*

It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Hussey really believes that modern architecture can still be floored by the old *machine à habiter* gibe. It would be more honest if he would just say "for my part I do not like a Classic Style."

MOSES' PROMISED LAND

"Husky, dark-haired" Robert Moses, Parks Commissioner for New York City, is the guy we need right here. Acclaimed a Louis XIV for the masses, Moses has acquired for New York in the last 17 years, almost single-handed, 250 city playgrounds and 233 miles of motor parkways, not to mention the famous reconstructed Jones Beach (130,000 bathers) and some half-dozen 18-hole golf courses.

*

The hurricane which, a few weeks ago, laid waste the ultra-fashionable south shore of Long Island, spelled opportunity for Commissioner Moses. For some time he has had in mind making the whole of this south shore into a "promised land" for the New York masses, but the opposition of wealthy owners and renters has been too strong even for him. Now, summer homes "smashed to flinders" and real estate devastated, all opposition is silenced.

*

Moses, claiming that immediate action is necessary to save the coast from the next big storm, now proposes to build a 43-mile bulkhead motor parkway, dredge a new boat channel along its length, and create three new State parks.

"GO TO! MR BOROUGH SURVEYOR!"

Enlivened by such phrases as this, a correspondence has recently been waging in the Brighton press over the repairs now being carried out to the Royal Pavilion. The sandstone battlements of the North Gate are being removed and replaced with artificial stone, under the direction of the Borough Surveyor, who claims that sea air and pigeons have damaged them so much that they are dangerous.

*

Mr. Ginnett, a local artist, has protested against this remedy, which he describes as "the worst piece of vandalism of which Brighton has been guilty." The work is apparently being done without the consent of the borough architectural department or the knowledge of the Pavilion Trustees.

*

Mr. Ginnett also denies the surveyor's claim that the new work is indistinguishable from the old, and questions his statement that the stonework was dangerous. All evidence of that is, of course, now destroyed, and the only reply so far made to Mr. Ginnett is the suggestion that had a battlement fallen on his foot, he would have held a different view.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

THE ARCHITECTURE CLUB

A supper-discussion is to be held at the Charing Cross Hotel, W.C., on Tuesday, November 22, at 7.45 p.m. Subject: "Does Architecture Thrive Under a Dictator?"

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, KENSINGTON

A scheme prepared by Mr. Percy Thomas, Cardiff, has been accepted for the new municipal buildings and central library for the Royal Borough of Kensington. The estimated cost is £300,000.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Savile Greenwood, B.ARCH., R.I.B.A., has been appointed lecturer in Architecture at the Leeds School of Architecture (Leeds College of Art), to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. John Needham, DIP.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., who was recently appointed Head of the School of Architecture at Dundee College of Art.

Mr. Greenwood is a graduate of the Liverpool School of Architecture, and is a Rome Finalist. His office and practical experience includes work under the Leeds Director of Housing and Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son, of London.

HOUSING SCHEME, ACTON

Mr. Edward Armstrong, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed architect for the Acton Council's extensive housing scheme in The Vale.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE

We understand that a new proposal has been made to build on the Westminster House site in Parliament Square. A large development syndicate is anxious to lease the site, which is on the corner of Great George Street, for 99 years. The offer made to the Middlesex County Council is, it is stated, one that would enable the Council to recoup itself fully for all its expenditure.

Westminster House was purchased by the Council in 1935 at a cost of £375,000 in order to prevent a large block of offices being built on the site.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, November 3

WOMAN'S FAIR AND EXHIBITION. *At Olympia. Until November 26.*

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, 29 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.* "*The Valuation of Licensed Premises, with special reference to Assessment.*" *By Sidney H. Motion. 7 p.m.*

INSTITUTE OF FUEL. *At the University, Woodland Road, Bristol.* "*Some Combustion Phenomena of Higher Hydrocarbons.*" *By Dr. D. T. Townend. 7.30 p.m.*

Friday, November 4

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, *Midland Counties Branch. Joint Meeting with the Coventry Engineering Society. At Coventry.* "*Structural Precautions and Shelter Protection in Air Raids.*" *By Colonel W. Garforth. 7 p.m. Scottish Branch. Annual Dinner at the Beresford Hotel, Glasgow.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION, *Albemarle Street, W.1. Conversazione. 8 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS. *North-Western District. At Flixton House, Urmston. Discussion on "The Technical Organization of Air Raid Precautions," to be opened by Mr. A. N. Potter, Deputy Surveyor, Urmston. 2 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. *East Midlands Branch. At Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham.* "*Hot Water v. Steam as a Heating Medium for Public Institutions.*" *By F. Simpson and L. W. Norfolk. 7.15 p.m. Liverpool and District Branch, India Building, Water Street, Liverpool.* "*Ventilating or Air Conditioning?*" *By L. C. Grant and M. Amer. 7 p.m.*

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. *At the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W.1. Until December 3.*

Monday, November 7

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. Presidential Address by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel. Presentation of the London Architecture Bronze Medal, 1937, to Messrs. Robert Atkinson. 8.30 p.m.*

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, *Burlington House, W.1.* "*Engineering Aspects of Air Raid Protection.*" *By H. Gutteridge. 6 p.m.*

Tuesday, November 8

AIR RAID PROTECTION INSTITUTE, 18 *John Street, W.C.2.* "*Design and Construction of External Strongholds.*" *By C. F. de Steiger. 8 p.m.*

NOISE ABATEMENT SOCIETY. *Annual Dinner. At St. Ermin's Restaurant, St. James's Park, S.W.1.*

Wednesday, November 9

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, *Bluecoat Chambers, Liverpool.* "*Architecture and the Public.*" *By Basil Ward. 6 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. *Birmingham and District Branch. At 95 New Street, Birmingham.* "*Bath Filtration Plant.*" *By G. Mackrell. 6.45 p.m.*

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. "*Greek Architecture (3000–146 B.C.). The Hellenic Period. Influences, Centres of Building Activity. Architectural Character.*" *By Sir Banister Fletcher. 6 p.m.*

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL COMPETITION

The House Governor of St. George's Hospital writes: "I have to inform you that after conference with the Competitions Committee of the R.I.B.A., the Hospital Committee has decided that paragraph 11 of the conditions of the St. George's Hospital Reconstruction Competition should be amended to read as follows:

'11. The design of each competitor is to be contained in one package and to be sent in (carriage paid) and addressed to the House Governor, St. George's Hospital, London, S.W.1, and endorsed "Competition Design for St. George's Hospital," not later than noon, January 14, 1939, after which time no design will be received.' In order to facilitate storage and exhibition arrangements it is requested that no design be sent in prior to December 15, 1938. The very few designs already sent in are being preserved unopened until January 14, 1939."

SCHOOL COMPETITION

The Coseley Education Committee invites registered architects within the territory covered by the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association to submit designs for a new public elementary junior and infants' school at Lanesfield, Coseley. Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to act as assessor, and premiums of £100, £30 and £20 are offered. Conditions from Mr. F. J. C. Poole, Secretary for Education, Education Offices, Somerset House, Coseley, near Bilston. (Deposit, £3 3s.) The latest date for designs is January 7.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION

The Public Health Services Congress and Exhibition will be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, November 14–19.

On Wednesday, November 16, at 3 p.m., in Hall No. 3, a meeting will be held under the auspices of the R.I.B.A., when Mr. John Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Department of Health for Scotland, will read a paper on "Alternative Methods of House Construction being carried out in Scotland."

Members of the R.I.B.A. are cordially invited to attend the meeting and take part in the discussion. Tickets may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

R.I.B.A. ELECTION OF MEMBERS

As Hon. Corresponding Members (2).—Messrs. M. Fahmy (Cairo), and A. Sartoris (Milan).

As Fellows (7).—Messsrs C. W. Box, (London); G. Checkley (Nottingham); J. O. Hitch (London); H. B. Mackenzie (London); H. Greenwood (London); and W. M. Traylor (London).

Overseas.—Mr. B. N. Weekes (Sydney, N.S.W.).

As Associates (38).—Miss B. M. Beatty (Architectural Association) (London); Messrs. D. T. Bellamy (Architectural Association) (London); W. R. Bunning (London); J. D. Carter (Architectural Association) (Dorchester); J. M. Denney (Weymouth); K. Easton (King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne) (Richmond, Surrey); H. S. Griffiths (Architectural Association) (London); A. F. Humphreys (School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester) (Stockport, Cheshire); Mrs. C. M. Hutcheson (Architectural Association) (London); Messrs. R. W. Johnston, B.A. CANTAB. (School of Architecture, Cambridge University and the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art) (Edinburgh); I. B. Kinnear, DIP. ARCH. (EDIN.) (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art) (Dundee); D. L. McKee (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool) (Portsmouth); J. A. McMorland, DIP.ARCH. (EDIN.) (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art) (London); A. H. Mack, B.ARCH. (LONDON); S. Meyrick (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool) (Sheffield); H. R. Orr (Bletchley, Bucks.); Miss A. W. Parker (Architectural Association) (London); Messrs. D. S. Pearce (Architectural Association) (London); I. D. Picken (Architectural Association) (London); G. P. Ruxton, B.A. (Architectural Association) (London); P. F. Shepheard, B.ARCH. (LIVERPOOL) (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool) (London); D. B. Shepherdson, B.ARCH. (SYDNEY) (London); I. B. Simpson (Architectural Association) (London); W. F. Smith (London); Miss M. Tall (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London) (London); Messrs. T. Verity (Architectural Association) (London); and J. K. Wearing (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London) (London).

Overseas.—Messrs. H. S. Carver (Architectural Association) (Ontario, Canada); J. B. Collins, B.A.ARCH. (Cape Town); J. E. Egan (Cape Town); L. A. Knox (Canberra, Australia), K. M. Kotasthane (Bombay). K. N. Parelkar (Bombay), Miss M. M. Troup (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London) (Pretoria, South Africa); Messrs. W. I. Willies

(Durban), T. H. Willington (Neutral Bay, N.S.W.); G. M. Willis, DIP.ARCH. (Cape Town); A. J. Zammit (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London) (Malta).

As Licentiates (8).— Messrs. T. A. Concannon (London) ; J. Foster (Grimsby) ; E. J. Harman, P.A.S.I. (London) ; W. E. Homer (Brierley Hill, Staffs.) ; H. Jennings (Brierley Hill, Staffs) ; E. G. Membery (London) ; J. S. Tipper (London) ; and L. F. Wolters (London).

EXHIBITIONS

[*By D. COSENS*]

DURING the last fortnight in September, at a moment when few had either time or inclination for such things, there was an extremely interesting exhibition at the Leicester Galleries of coloured lithographs in the series that is published for schools by Contemporary Lithographs, Ltd. These prints are original, faithful to the artist's conception and printed in his colours. They can always be seen at 15 Soho Square or at Paul and Marjorie Abbatt's toy shop in Wigmore Street. Amongst a collection that is entirely good, the best perhaps, from the child's point of view, are Norah McGuinness's "Fisherman's Beach," Edward Wadsworth's "Imaginary Harbour," and above all John Piper's "Nursery Frieze," which more than any other provides the sort of incident that gives scope for imagination and individual interpretation. Good reproductions such as these, which are cheap enough for wide distribution, should be given every encouragement; for it is perhaps only by accustoming young children to the best obtainable contemporary work that we can ever hope to improve public taste—taste, be it remembered, that in later years will dictate the pattern of our lives, our houses and even our policy within the scope of the imagination we have encouraged. By environment and training it is just as possible to improve the æsthetic, as the physical, condition of that average infant who ultimately grows into the man in the street—your client and mine. We have to choose early between the illiterate ideal in art so carefully fostered in many nurseries, and its sequel in the design it will demand ; and the development of a vision that will not stand for those things.

●

That influences of one sort or another are inevitable can be seen rather clearly in the Children's Exhibition at the Guggenheim Jeune Gallery. All the pictures are by children under fifteen, and few are free from the influence of paintings they have seen. But here, amongst the children who are allowed to work out their designs in their own way, these influences are good and they are secondary to the child's own idea—a memory of something seen and liked, rather than any attempt to copy a method of representation. The best work is that in which there seems to have been the minimum of deliberate teaching, in the usual sense of the word, and where learning really consists of looking and remembering. Though in many cases these paintings do compare favourably with much mature work, comparison in achievement is not suggested, but this exhibition is recommended to those who hesitate to believe that children are responsive to the paintings that they see.

●

Contemporary Lithographs in Colour. 15 Soho Square, or Abbatt's Toy Shop, Wigmore Street.

Children's Exhibition. Guggenheim Jeune Gallery, 30 Cork Street. Until November 5.

GENTLEMEN ALL

[By Malcolm Mactaggart]

IT has for long been difficult for me to recognize in Timothy Smallbones my doctor, and in myself, his patient. The truth is that we take a more than passing pride in one another : had it not been for me, Timothy might well have entered upon architecture instead of medicine—were it not for him, probably I should not be alive today. And now, when I had been almost prepared to accept that nothing could intrude to mar the tenor of our relation, Timothy has brought me news of his medical researches of so grave a nature that I am forced to consider whether, after all, it might not have been better had we never met. Let me recount what has happened.

Timothy, when I first knew him, was everything that a son of British parents needs to be. There was about him nothing unusual at all. Then, one day, a whiff of nitrous oxide, given him by a dentist, did not last out the operation. Timothy came to—right in the middle of things. The effect upon him was electrical. From that moment he was a changed man. With zeal amounting almost to fanaticism, he threw himself into the study of anæsthetics. "Why should we not go the other way about things?" it became his wont to argue. "Why should not an operation that now takes a couple of hours be made to last a couple of years ? The answer," he would then go on to explain, "is that there has not yet been discovered an adequate mode of sustaining anæsthesia for so long a period. But, given the requisite technique, what might not be the possibilities of modern surgery ?"

I must deny most emphatically that I have ever encouraged Timothy in what I have always regarded as an unfortunate and misguided obsession. Imagine, then, my feelings, when on the occasion of his last professional visit, he broke to me the news that it could not be much longer before he would have accomplished the discovery he had for so long set his heart upon making ! "Had they so wished," he said, "they could have spent a whole year taking out my tooth."

Far be it from any man to mince his words when the occasion calls for plain speaking ! "Timothy," I said, "your fat-headedness cuts me to the core. Once I saved you from the moral or, alternatively, financial beggary of becoming what is called 'a member of the architectural profession.' It is now my duty to attempt to repeat that service in the present, and, I may say, far more serious circumstance. Sit down, Timothy. Put away your thermometer, and listen to what I have to tell you.

"If medicine is to become possessed of a drug—a method—a technique whereby it will be possible to prolong at will a condition of anæsthesia, then all that I have done for you will have been wasted. Medicine will soon degenerate into the internecine ramp which architecture is already ! "

"Don't you believe it," said Timothy. "We doctors are too good for that to happen. We shall keep our profession what it is—an honourable profession."

"Doctors," I said, "are neither worse nor better than other men. It is all just a question of opportunity. If your work should be successful, you will have put into the hands of your colleagues the greatest opportunity for professional malpractice which has ever come their way. Can you doubt that your profession, of which today you are so proud, must become changed out of all recognition ? Can you doubt the advent of Sir Brandish Keepemunther, founder and senior partner of the firm of Keepemunther, Keepemunther, and Keepemunther ? Can you doubt the performing of thousands of operations all at the same time, by a single individual ? Not for Sir Brandish any longer the modest disadvantages of the doctor of today. Not for him the natural limitations of one head and two hands. He will have as many heads and pairs of hands at his disposal as there are needy medical men in the country. Can you doubt that the supply will be well and properly maintained ? Properly, mark you ! There will be no question of any vulgar advertising. Sir Brandish will not so demean himself as to bring down his own name to the level of a trade article. Enough, for him, that all the operations are carried out in his own name alone. Enough, for him, that all the needy medical men remain, not only needy, but nameless also. Medicine will still—in part—be an outlet for the ambitions of a gentleman.

"I make no suggestion, of course, that Sir Brandish will perform all, or even any of the actual operations himself. Have I not just insisted that medicine will still provide an outlet for gentlemanly aspirations ? Sir Brandish and his partners will need to appear only in the initial stages of each of the cases. The pronouncement of the diagnosis will be by them. The prognosis, too —the advising of an operation—together with an approximate estimate of its cost, will be their personal affair. After that —after, that is, the patient has been put safely under the influence of your discovery, it will suffice for the nameless heads and pairs of hands to 'deal with' the subsequent stages. Selected hospitals will be entrusted with copies of the diagnosis and their representatives will be allowed to view the body. Tenders will thereupon be submitted, one of which, not necessarily the highest, will be accepted. The successful hospital will take charge of the body. Specialist firms will next be invited to estimate for special sections of the operation. Messrs. Cutboys and Skinner, perhaps, will make the first incision ; Messrs. Hazard and Cleaver, perhaps,

will hack away any bones or other unforeseen obstacles in the path of the operation, and so on and on, over months and years of 'dealing with' by needy and nameless deputies, until, finally, when Messrs. Stitchem and Providence have also had their whack out of the business, the body will be fit for occupation and ready to be photographed by the Press. Can you doubt that Keepemunther, Keepemunther, and Keepemunther must pass from strength to strength?"

I lay back exhausted upon my pillows. "Well, Timothy," I said, "how are you going to like it? Are you filled with enthusiasm for the future you are about to usher in?"

Timothy did not answer. He was busy writing a prescription. "What you really need," he said, "is an entire change of occupation. A man of your besetting sincerity is wasted in architecture. Since, however, I cannot launch you upon a fresh career, try this for a week, and let me know if you don't feel any better." He let himself out, and I heard his motor car rattling away into the distance.

What is going to happen?

Can anyone marvel if a shadow has fallen between Timothy and myself?

LAW REPORT

BRADFORD THIRD EQUITABLE BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY *v.* BORDERS

The following report is reprinted from "The Times" Law Reports: the first part of the case was reported in last week's issue.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25

THE hearing was continued of the action in which the plaintiffs, Bradford Third Equitable Benefit Building Society, claimed from the defendant, Mrs. Elsy Florence Eva Borders, possession, under a mortgage deed, of a house at Kingsway, West Wickham, Kent, on the ground that subscriptions due under that deed were more than three months in arrear.

The defendant denied that her payments were in arrear, and claimed damages, alleging that she had been wilfully and fraudulently misled by the society into the belief that the house was a good security for the money advanced.

By her defence and counterclaim the defendant challenged the validity of the mortgage deed. She alleged that, as security for the money advanced, the society took not merely a charge on the house but also, by way of collateral security, a charge on money deposited with them by the builders from whom she bought the house. She contended that this was a transaction outside the powers of the society as prescribed by their rules and by the Building Society Act.

It was submitted on behalf of the society that Mrs. Borders could not succeed in her contention that the transaction was *ultra vires*, as no borrower was entitled to say that the lender had no authority to lend the money. It was further said that the question relating to collateral security was one which affected every building society; that it was a matter of policy which had the approval of Parliament; and that the society were therefore entitled to fortify their freehold or leasehold security by collateral security.

Mr. R. F. Roxburgh, K.C., and Mr. M. G. Hewins appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person. Mr. J. E. B. Hill held a watching brief.

Mr. Roxburgh informed his Lordship that Colonel M. K. Matthews, an architect who was giving evidence on behalf of the society when the Court adjourned last Friday, was ill and unfit to attend today.

Mr. W. M. Young, of Messrs. Douglas Young & Co., surveyors, auctioneers, and estate agents, giving evidence for the society, stated that his firm were the London surveyors for the society, and that he surveyed Mrs. Borders's house in February, 1934, to see whether it was a suitable security for a loan on mortgage. He made a report, which he now produced. After a garage had been added he again inspected the premises and reported that in his opinion the value was £730.

Cross-examined by Mrs. Borders, Mr. Young said that it was not his duty to see whether the by-laws were observed. That was the duty of the local authority. In his opinion it was a properly built house.

He was not supposed to make his survey of the house until it was completed. He had not seen the foundations, brickwork, or materials used; and he had not examined the roof when he made his first report.

Mr. Justice Bennett: I cannot understand the basis of your valuation. What did you judge from?—The general condition of the house—the way it was built.

Mr. Justice Bennett: What do you know about the way it is built?—On this particular Coneyhall estate I have seen the progress of many houses. It is the modern speculative type of building; a conveniently planned residence.

Mr. Justice Bennett: That conveys nothing to my mind.

Mr. Young said that he was still of opinion that the house was properly built, and that the price was a fair one. He denied having conversations with Mrs. Borders about the value of the property and the amount which the society would advance. He denied that Mrs. Borders had pointed out to him defects in the structure of the house. The damp was, in his view, due to condensation, owing to the walls having been papered too soon. People were anxious to get into the houses at once. In his opinion six months should elapse between the completion of the structure and the papering.

Mr. Justice Bennett: What do you mean by a speculative class of property?—Houses built in quantities at an attractive price as a speculation on the part of the builders.

Mr. E. M. Clough, one of the two joint secretaries of the society, giving evidence, said that he dealt with inquiries for mortgages on building estates. The society had never paid a commission to builders for introducing mortgages. They had never advanced "a normal 95 per cent." on a house and never would do so.

Mr. Clough said that the society had no representative or agent in the West Wickham district in 1934.

In cross-examination by Mrs. Borders with regard to the builders' brochure, Mr. Clough said that the society were prepared to advance 95 per cent. on mortgage with collateral security. The society were not concerned with the contents of the brochure. He had seen it, but he did not think that it had been seen by the directors of the society. He did not ask the builders to alter the statement in it that the society were prepared to advance 95 per cent. on mortgage. He did not accept responsibility for that statement.

Mr. Justice Bennett: You knew that the statement was made for the purpose of inducing people to buy houses?—I saw it in the brochure, but I say that I am not responsible for it.

Mrs. Borders: The statement in the brochure was untrue?—If the statement was intended to indicate our society it was untrue. I knew of the statement, but I did not attach the importance to it which you do.

Continuing, Mr. Clough said that no 95 per cent. mortgages were entered into by the society until the collateral pooling agreement with the builders had been completed. Had the pooling agreement collapsed the application for mortgages would have been refused.

Subject to the completion of Colonel Matthews's evidence, that concluded the evidence.

Mr. Roxburgh submitted that the first question to be decided was whether Mrs. Borders signed the deed on which the action was founded.

Mr. Justice Bennett: You have not called the attesting witness. The only evidence on which you rely to satisfy the Court that the deed was entered into by the defendant is that of Mr. Feldmar, who said that he saw her sign it.

Mr. Roxburgh said that there was also a question of credibility and a comparison of the signatures.

Mr. Justice Bennett: Mrs. Borders says that she executed a mortgage on condition that, before it bound her, certain defects were to be made good and that they never were made good.

Mr. Roxburgh submitted that Mrs. Borders could not approbate a transaction when it suited her convenience and reprobate it when it did not. She had made payments, and there was a question whether she did so under protest.

With regard to the question of *ultra vires*, he (counsel) denied that the transaction was *ultra vires*, but he submitted that no borrower was entitled to plead by way of defence to an action by the lender to enforce his security that the lender had no power to make the loan on that security.

Mr. Justice Bennett: Do you say that, if it is a convenience to them, building societies can ignore the limitations imposed by Act of Parliament and that every transaction, to whatever extent it is *ultra vires*, is enforceable?

Mr. Roxburgh: No. I say that nobody can intervene except the Attorney-General, the society itself, or a member of the society.

Mr. Justice Bennett: And the society can enforce the mortgage?

Mr. Roxburgh: Yes.

Counsel said that, on the issue of misrepresentation, whatever misrepresentations might have been made, no misrepresentations were made by any officer in the employment of the society.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26

Mr. Roxburgh, in submitting that the deed on which the action was founded was Mrs. Borders's deed, asked his Lordship to compare the signatures of Mrs. Borders and of Mr. Borders (as guarantor) with various signatures of which the authenticity was not in dispute.

If, continued counsel, it were a forgery, it was somewhat pointless, extremely cunning, and very well done. The forger, if the deed were a forgery, had copied with great accuracy the signatures of two people having a quite different style of handwriting. He must be a very skilful forger and a past master in the art.

Mr. Justice Bennett: You produce a document bearing the name of an attesting witness. You admit that he was not an attesting witness and that he put his name on the document later.

Mr. Roxburgh: It is very common for the name of an attesting witness to be put in afterwards.

Mr. Justice Bennett: You shock me.

Mr. Roxburgh: It is not done with any fraudulent intent, but I do not support the practice.

Mr. Justice Bennett: It is a dangerous and most reprehensible practice and I doubt if it is common.

Mr. Roxburgh said that "this terrific charge of forgery" was being made for a purpose which was purely technical. Mrs. Borders

did not deny that she signed a deed which was in the same terms.

Mr. Justice Bennett : She said that she signed a deed on a condition which had never been fulfilled. It may make a difference to your rights.

Mr. Roxburgh said that he did not see how it could do so, as Mrs. Borders had ratified the transaction by making repayments of money advanced by the society.

It was inconceivable, said counsel, that anybody could have obtained a blank mortgage form from the society and have carried out this alleged extremely clever forgery. It was a question of credibility between Mr. and Mrs. Borders and the witness who said that he saw Mrs. Borders sign the deed on which the society relied.

Dealing with the alleged misrepresentations in the builders' brochure, Mr. Roxburgh said that the society had nothing to do with them and were in no way responsible for them. The builders must look after themselves.

Mr. Justice Bennett : The builders probably can ; unfortunately, the purchasers usually cannot.

Mr. Roxburgh argued that Mrs. Borders had adopted and ratified the transaction with the society and was, therefore, estopped from saying that the mortgage was not binding on her.

Mr. Justice Bennett : If the deed binds her it is only on some technical ground. The mortgage should not have been delivered to the society until the defects in the house were remedied. Mrs. Borders has got a grievance and I think it is a real one.

Mr. Roxburgh : Against somebody, but not against the society. She got the benefit of the advance and she cannot repudiate the burden of the mortgage.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27

Mr. Roxburgh, continuing his argument on behalf of the society, cited authorities to support his submission that Mrs. Borders, having made repayments and having asked for time when she was in default in order to stave off threatened ejectment proceedings, was now precluded from saying that the mortgage was not binding on her.

On the question of *ultra vires*, counsel submitted that advances authorized by the Building Societies Act, 1874, on freehold, copyhold, and leasehold properties must include everything reasonably incidental to or consequential on the carrying out of what was authorized. In various Housing Acts Parliament recognized and sanctioned the practice of local authorities of giving collateral security to building societies. He also contended that Mrs. Borders, having no interest in the society except that of a borrower, was not entitled to raise the question.

Mr. Roxburgh cited authorities to support his contention that the society were entitled to fortify their security.

Mr. Justice Bennett : Building societies are not moneylenders and were not formed to lend money on any security. Are they entitled to use their money for the assistance of builders who want to get rid of their houses ?

Mr. Roxburgh : The present policy of the Government——

Mr. Justice Bennett : I am not concerned with the policy of the Government but with an Act of Parliament which says that advances can only be made on the security of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property.

Mr. Roxburgh said that the purpose of a building society was the housing of people of moderate means.

Mr. Justice Bennett : Those powers might be used for the purpose of financing the builder. The language of the Act is quite clear. If there is any difficulty on the part of the borrower in making repayments I do not see why the society should not take collateral security, but not in the first instance.

Mr. Roxburgh : Looking only at the Act of 1874 I admit that there should be no other security than the property.

Continuing, counsel contended that, even if the transaction were held to be *ultra vires*, it could be enforced by the society against a borrower.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

Mr. Roxburgh, continuing his argument on behalf of the society, submitted that if Mrs. Borders was entitled to disavow the mortgage deed, as being *ultra vires*, she was bound instantly to refund the whole of the money advanced, with interest. She could not in the same breath approbate and reprobate the transaction, but must accept the consequences of the course which she had adopted in these proceedings.

Dealing with the alleged oral misrepresentations, Mr. Roxburgh contended that the evidence conclusively proved that the society had no agent or representative of any kind in the area at the time.

The builders' brochure, he said, was printed before negotiations between the builders and the society ever began and, consequently, the statements in it could not possibly refer to the society.

Mrs. Borders, addressing his Lordship, proceeded to deal with the question of the validity of the mortgage deed on which the society relied.

Mr. Justice Bennett : Are you still relying on the point that the deed produced is not the deed which you signed ?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Bennett : It does not seem to make very much difference whether this was the document which you signed or some other deed, as they were in the same terms.

Mrs. Borders said that it did matter on the question of credibility.

Mr. Justice Bennett : It has been proved to my satisfaction that this deed was not signed by you and your husband at the hour at which the witness for the society said that he saw it signed.

Mrs. Borders, continuing, said that, when that witness was proved to be wrong, it was suggested on behalf of the society, that there had been a mistake as to the date on which the deed was signed. She asked his Lordship to accept her denial that she ever signed that deed. She believed it to be a forgery, and repudiated it entirely.

Mrs. Borders proceeded to indicate what she said were a number of possibilities explaining how the deed might have been forged before it was sent to the society.

Continuing, she said that the statement that she had made her first payment under protest and without prejudice had not been disproved by the society.

Mr. Justice Bennett pointed out that further payments were made by Mrs. Borders without protest.

Mrs. Borders said that she did not then know what her rights were. She thought that she

might be evicted if she did not pay, and she did not want to lose what she had already paid.

Mr. Justice Bennett: Has your knowledge of the law and your skill in advocacy all been acquired since then?

Mrs. Borders: I am afraid that I have very little knowledge of the law.

Continuing, Mrs. Borders said that she had at no time endeavoured to evade her obligations. If she had known that the society would inform her that her house would not be repaired she would have "cut her loss and cleared out." She was concerned with getting her house repaired, and was prepared to ratify any agreement with the society if the repairs were done.

Mrs. Borders submitted a series of calculations to support her contention that she was not three months in arrear with her payments at the date of the issue of the writ.

Continuing, she maintained that she had established her allegation that she had been wilfully misled and fraudulently induced by the society to believe that the house was good value for the money advanced.

Mr. Justice Bennett: I am not prepared to hold on the evidence that you have established that any representation was made to you before you entered into the transaction by any person who was an agent of the society. You have failed to connect the society with the representations of which you complain.

Mrs. Borders: Building societies are in competition with each other to find an outlet for their money and some do so by financing jerry-built houses. The effect is such that people are led to believe that they are buying good property.

Mr. Justice Bennett: There was no connection between the builders and the society with respect to this particular estate at the date when the builders' brochure was printed. It is impossible to hold that the building society referred to in the brochure were the plaintiff society.

(*At the conclusion of the arguments his Lordship intimated that he would reserve his judgment, which, we understand, will be announced early next week.*)

J. N. G.

F. J. ELLIS (Secretary, London Association of Plain and Decorative Paperhangers.)

LETTERS FROM READERS

Assistants' Salaries

SIR,—With reverence due to one who has obviously partaken of the fruits of knowledge growing upon the R.I.B.A.'s architectural trees, I do not venture to criticize the extraordinarily useful letter written by "Salaried Architect" in the JOURNAL for October 27. As he is not a snob, I realize that he has reached sublime heights of professional eminence, else how could he refer to those apparently indispensable links in the architectural chain as the "unskilled trades"? I just want to offer my services to him, so that he may in part achieve the ideal and only solution which he graciously indicates as the way to raise salaries. My neck is wholly at his disposal, should he care to wipe his feet upon it, and now that he has pointed out the sin of my ways, I cannot think of crowding in upon a profession where my whole being is, *ab initio*, unsuitable.

You see, I am a "remainder of the public," and for reasons at which he most gently hints, I have never plucked from the branches which nourish the "properly school-trained man." The whole theory which inspired my attempt to "rise from the ranks" is obviously based on the stupidity of the R.I.B.A. How on earth (it is all so clear to me now) could mere practical experience *ever* produce an architect? The man who studies for two years in Rome, or who travels for six months in Greece to report on the Ancient Monuments, is most admirably qualified to carry out the average commission, while a mere knowledge of drains, and the twisted ingenuity required for the circumvention of the clutter of ridiculous bylaws, could never be worthy of a salary.

My worst fault is that I dared to take evening classes at very moderate fees. After all, everyone knows that the A.A. is streets ahead of all the other schools. Fees are *always* the criterion. And to think that *all* this time, I might have been acquiring scholarships!

On my withdrawal forthwith from the ranks of his competitors, I sincerely hope that the salaries of all good architects will wax and wax—and his words shall be remembered after the grave.

The hypothetical reader may find it in his heart to excuse this letter by recalling the avid affinity of Nonsense for Nonsense.

J. N. G.

(London)

Paperhangers

SIR,—May I be allowed to draw the attention of your readers to the difficult position in which, owing to trade union action, members of the London Association of Plain and Decorative Paperhangers have been placed in one important aspect of their work?

Perhaps I should explain that the Association was founded in 1913 as a result of the demand for a higher standard of craftsmanship in paperhanging than is to be found among painters and decorators as a whole. Our members are paperhangers to the trade and the class of work which they are called upon to do requires considerable skill and a wide knowledge and experience in handling the many different types of wallpapers, paperhangings and veneers available today. It is not too much to say that practically all "special" paperhanging contracts in the London area, and many outside it, are allotted to our members.

Among the work regularly carried out by members of our Association is the hanging of paper and other decorations in stands and show-houses at exhibitions at Olympia and elsewhere. At the "Ideal Home" Exhibition this year we were approached by stewards of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, who informed us that as our Association was not recognized, our members would not be permitted to carry out work at Olympia. To obviate any trouble we applied for recognition to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; they, however, referred us back to the painters' society, who have made it a condition that our members should take out union tickets with them. In view of the fact that the Society does not include paperhangers to the trade and that our members are not and never will be painters, we are strongly opposed to accepting this condition. At the time of writing, therefore, a deadlock exists and it would appear that we shall be barred from doing any work at the Women's Fair, to be held at Olympia next month.

I need not stress the importance of these exhibitions in creating and increasing public interest in decoration and thereby providing more work for the decorating trade. It is obviously essential that wallpaper should be displayed as attractively as possible. It is generally admitted that the standard of craftsmanship in paperhanging of the average operative in the decorating trade is deplorably low and that exhibition work demands special skill and experience; these qualities our members possess, but are not, it would seem, allowed to exercise, save under conditions which are utterly unreasonable and unfair.

I would add that, by the rules of our Association, the rates of payment for our members are higher than those insisted on by the Painters' Society, so that there is no question of our undercutting the market.

F. J. ELLIS,
Secretary, London Association of Plain and Decorative Paperhangers.

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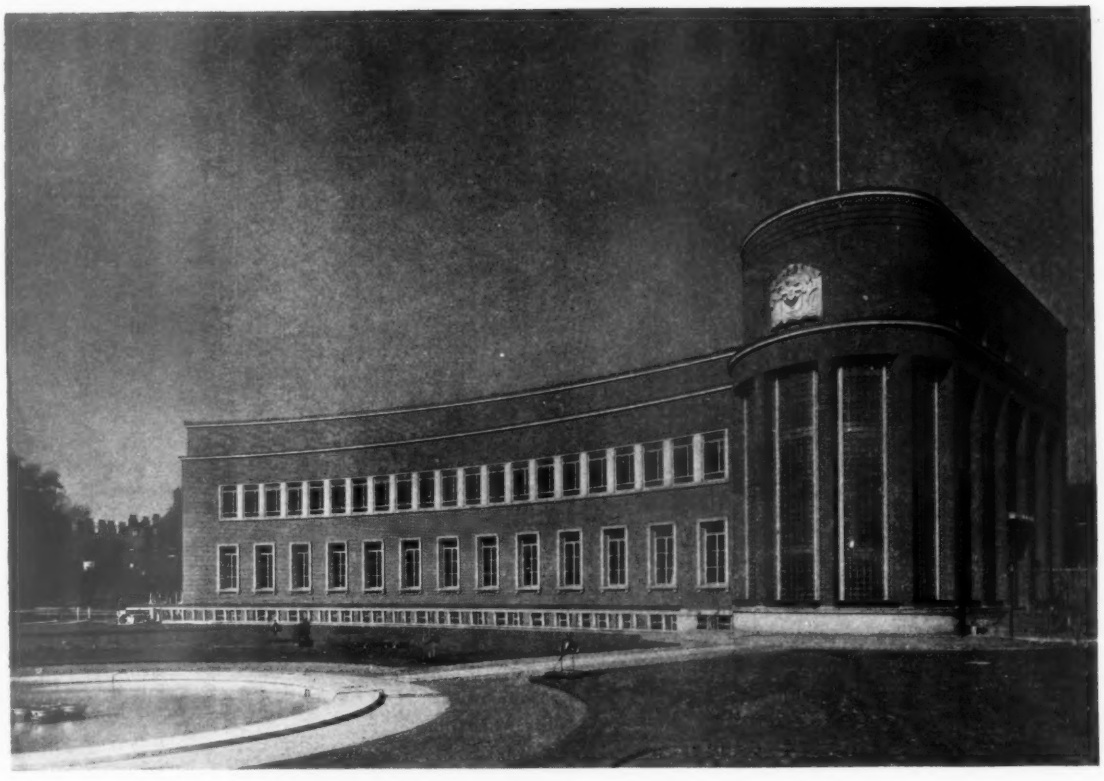
PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Craik and Churchill, A/A.R.I.B.A., of 33A St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith, W.6, have started a practice at the above address, and would be glad to receive trade catalogues.

CARDIFF CIVIC SOCIETY: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Cardiff Civic Society was held in the City Hall, Cardiff, on October 28, when the report for the previous session was presented by Principal J. F. Rees, M.A., M.COM., Chairman of the Executive Committee. The report showed that there had been an increase in membership, and that a considerable number of items of importance to the City had been dealt with during the year. The subjects mentioned included the provision of play spaces for children in built-up areas, the suggested preparation of a comprehensive survey, etc.

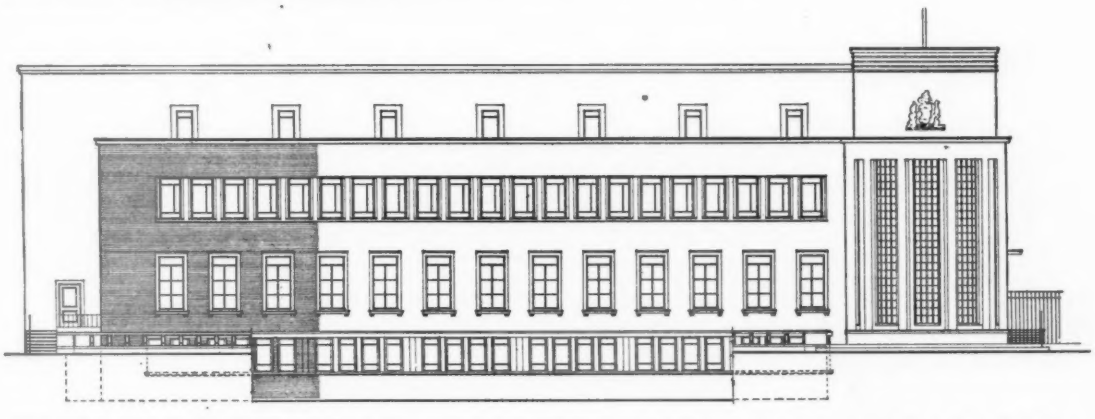
LABORATORIES, CLERKENWELL, E.C.



GENERAL PROBLEM—*Laboratories for the Metropolitan Water Board at the New River Head in Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.*

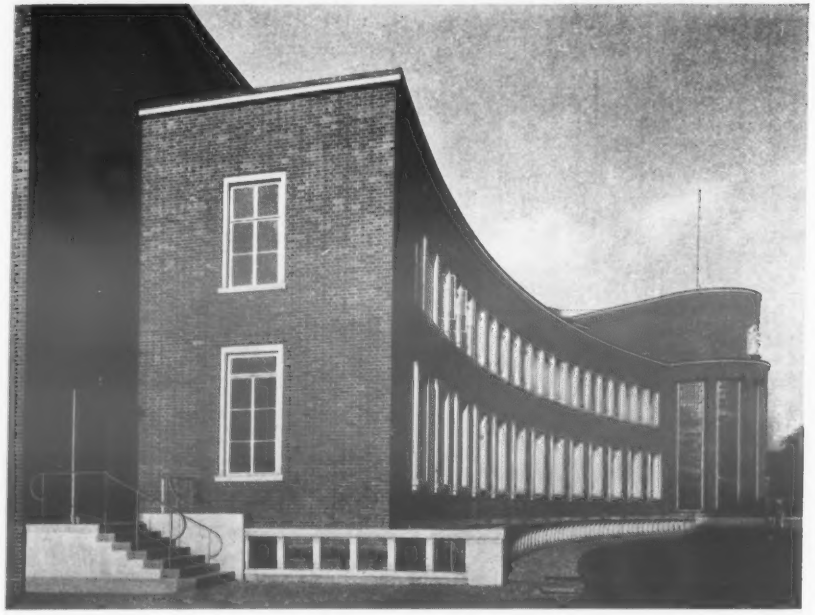
SITE—*To the north-east of the central offices of the Board on land previously occupied by one of the filter beds. The position of the new building on the site was determined by the necessity of a north and south aspect and by the desirability of keeping it as far as possible from traffic, leaving at the same time adequate space on the north for lighting purposes and for a roadway and garages. The garden layout includes a fountain, which can be illuminated and is visible from the street.*

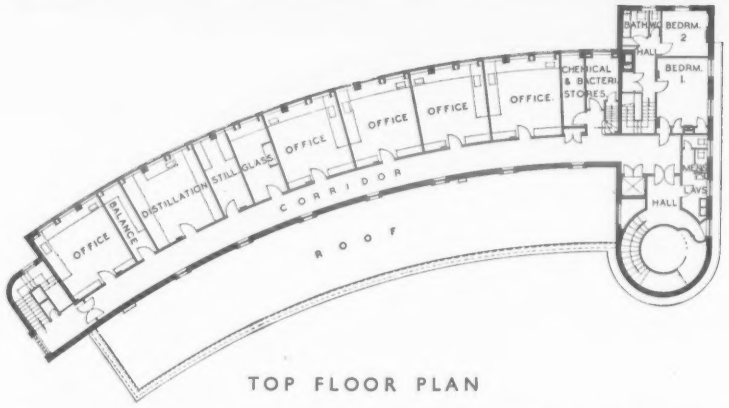
Above, the south front; left, a view from the north-west; below, elevational drawing of south front.



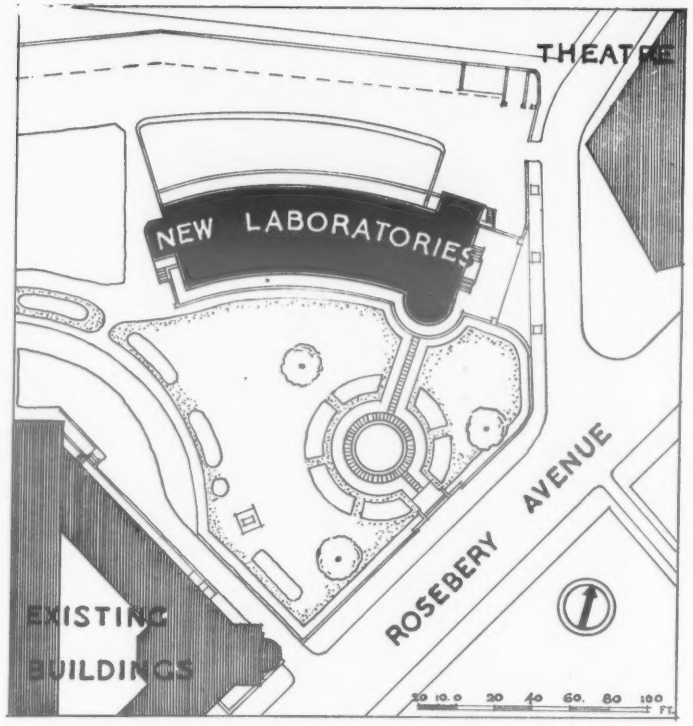
DESIGNED BY STANLEY HALL AND EASTON AND ROBERTSON

LABORATORIES FOR METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD, CLERKENWELL, E.C.





TOP FLOOR PLAN



CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL TREATMENT—*Steel frame; walls, brick, faced with Himley facing bricks of a brownish-red colour ; Portland stone dressings. The arms of the Metropolitan Water Board over the staircase on the south front were carved in Portland stone by Mr. John Skeaping. Floors and roof are hollow tile, the roof being insulated with a layer of cork, covered with special tiles. As far as possible, all service pipes and ventilation trunks are run in the thickness of the floors, in vertical ducts in the walls and above false ceilings over the corridors. Steel windows are fitted to the laboratories and offices, and those on the south side are glazed with heavy plate glass to prevent sound transmission.*

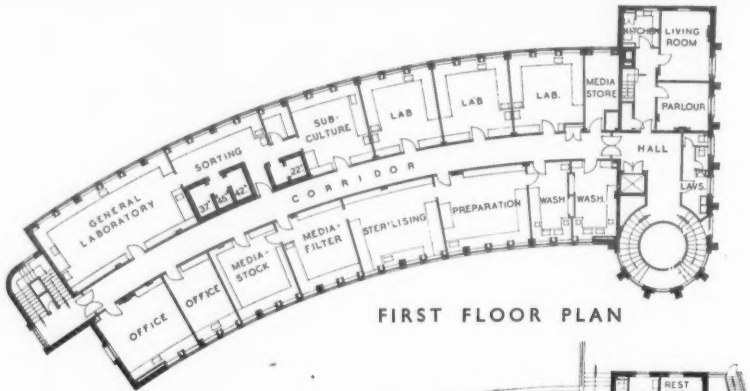
INTERNAL FINISHES—*The main circular staircase is lit by glass brick panels and is finished in yellow terrazzo, the same material being used on the floor of the entrance hall. The staircase balustrading is in wrought-iron, with a bronze handrail ; the plaster ceiling over the well of the stairs is painted a deep grey-blue and ornamented with the sign of Aquarius incised in the plaster and gilded. This sign was executed by Mr. F. P. Morton. Floor finishes are : corridors on all upper floors, rubber terrazzo ; basement corridor, tiles ; basement rooms, granolithic paving ; general laboratory, sorting, sub-culture, media filter, sterilizing and distillation rooms, where water is apt to be splashed on the floor, tiles ; laboratories, rubber flooring ; directors' room, waiting-room and library, hardwood ; office floors, linoleum. In the distillation and stills rooms the walls are tiled to the ceiling. In rooms where steam is encountered, the walls and ceilings are coated with a special plaster. The sink unit comprises four special fabricated sinks, two of which are very large. The unit was made on the curve to suit the curvature of the building, with large rebates cut away to fit the window recesses. Above, a view from the south-west.*

Below, view from the south-east, showing

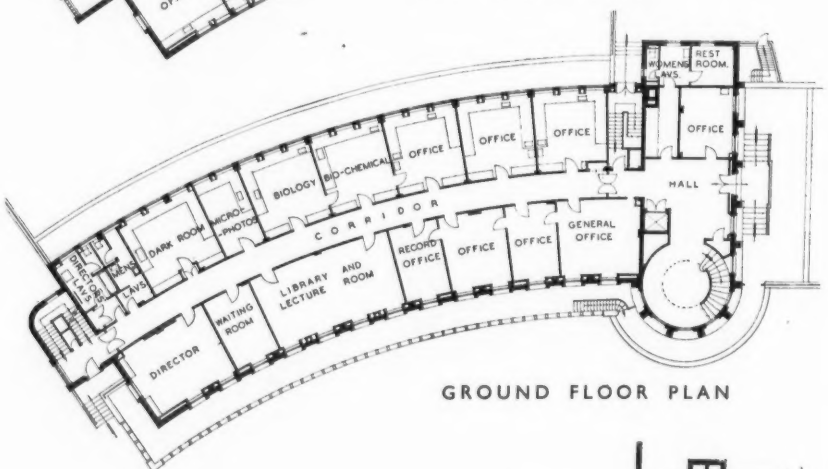
a layer of cork, covered with special tiles. As far as possible, all service pipes and ventilation

with large rebates cut away to fit the window recesses.

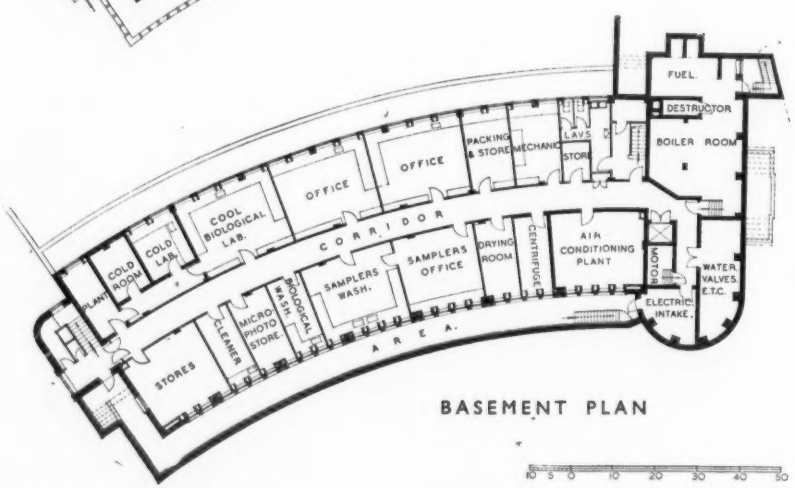
Above, a view from the south-west.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



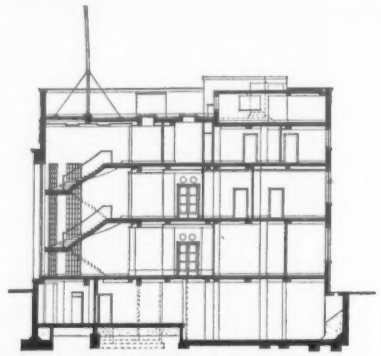
BASEMENT PLAN

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

Below, view from the south-east, showing the glass brick panels lighting the main circular staircase, and the arms of the Metropolitan Water Board carved in Portland stone by John Skeaping.

SPECIALISTS

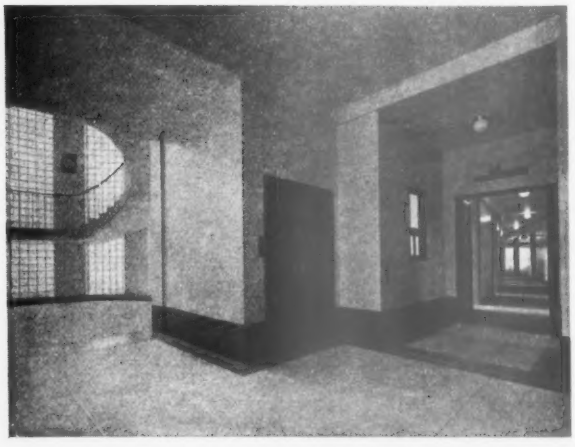
Sound Transmission and Anti-Vibration : C. W. Glover & Partners ; Consulting Engineers for Electrical Installation : J. Stinton Jones & Partners ; Quantity Surveyors : Hamilton H. Turner & Son ; Coat of Arms Carved by Mr. John Skeaping ; Plaster Ceiling over Staircase by Mr. F. P. Morton.

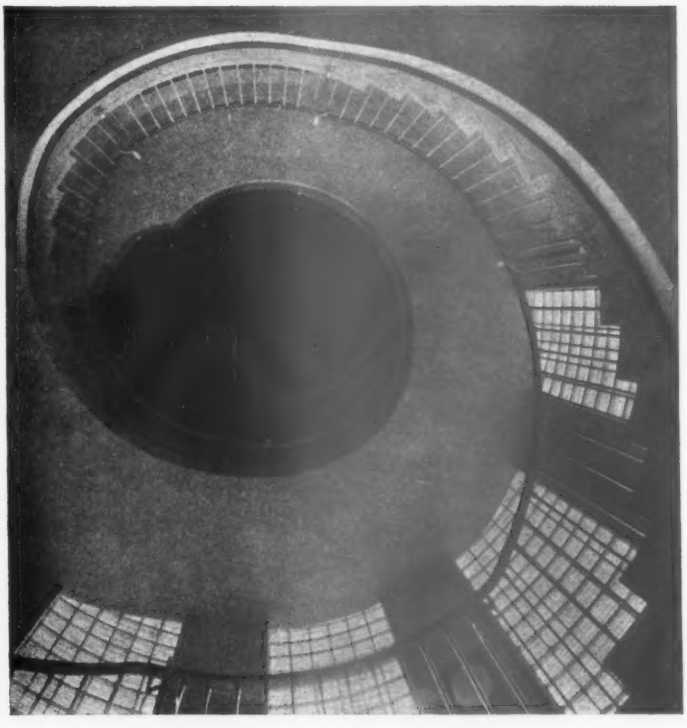


SECTION

DESIGNED BY STANLEY HALL AND EASTON AND ROBERTSON

LABORATORIES, CLERKENWELL, E.C.



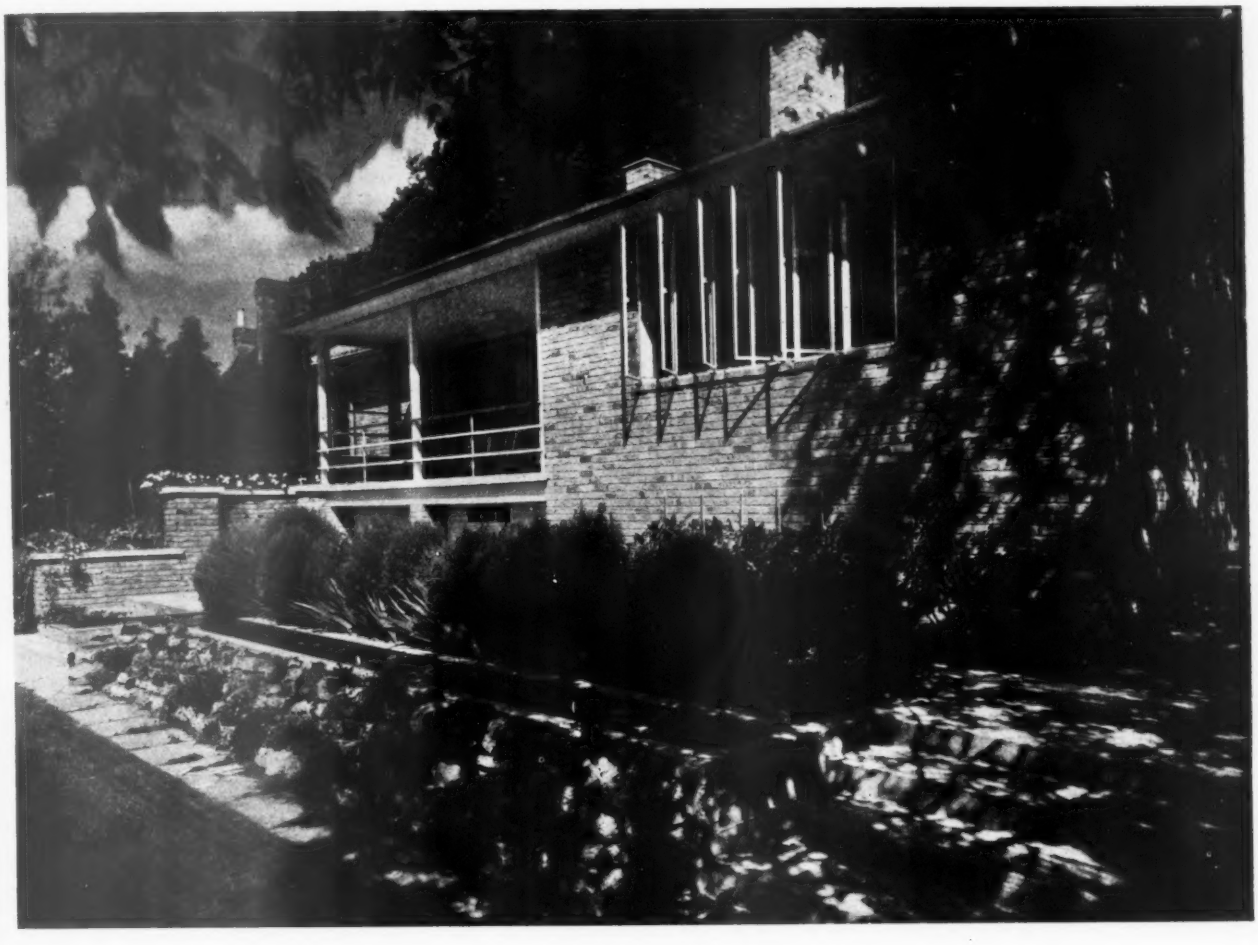


SERVICES—*The building is warmed by the low-temperature invisible panel system, consisting of jointless coils of steel tubing embedded in the ceilings. Two coal-fired sectional boilers fitted with mechanical stokers, thermostatically controlled, provide heat; and the water is circulated by electrically-driven pumps. The air-conditioning plant supplies conditioned air to the principal rooms on the first floor, temperature and humidity being automatically controlled. Vitiated air is extracted by two electrically-driven fans. Fumes from the fume cupboards and the glazed canopies over the benches in the distillation and sterilization laboratories are exhausted through acid-resisting ducts by a special fan. Both the vacuum and the compressed air plants, points for which are provided on the benches, are electrically driven and automatically controlled. The distilled water apparatus comprises two stills, one being heated by steam, the other either by steam or electricity. Steam for the laboratories and equipment is generated in avertical, multi-tubular coal-fired boiler, with automatic stoker and pressure control. Hot water for domestic and laboratory purposes is heated by steam in a storage calorifier. The general contractors were Walter Lawrence and Son, Ltd.; for list of sub-contractors, see page 736.*

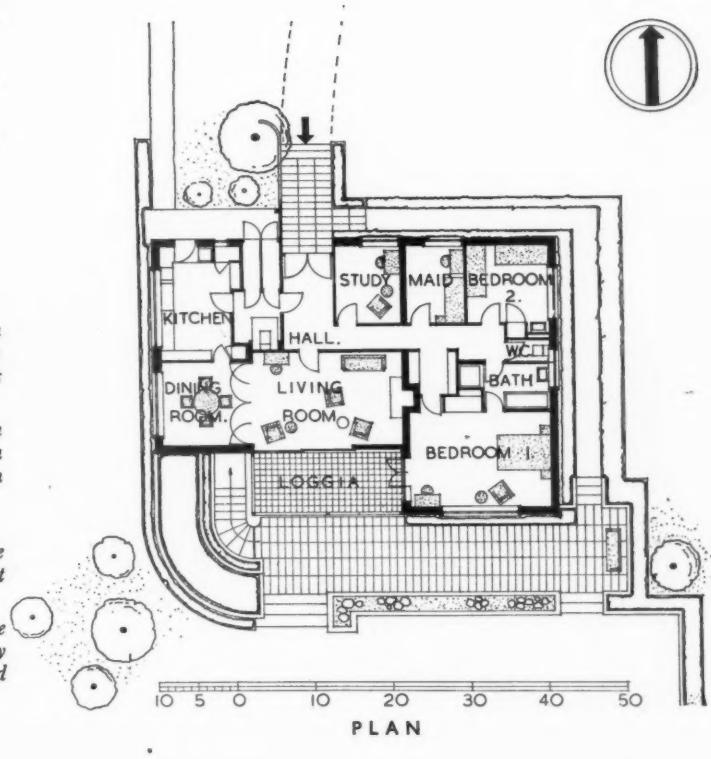
Above, the entrance hall and the directors' room; left, looking up the main staircase towards the sign of Aquarius incised in the plastered ceiling by F. P. Morton; below, the sterilizing room and the preparation room.

DESIGNED BY STANLEY HALL AND EASTON AND ROBERTSON

HOUSE AT JORDANS, BEACONSFIELD



DESIGNED BY CRICKMAY AND SON (C. R. AND H. W. CRICKMAY)



PLAN

GENERAL—*Client's requirements included: access to loggia from living room and bedroom, single floor level throughout; quick access to storage space in roof; a room suitable for a maid's room in the future.*

SITE—*On the Jordans Village Estate, slopes steeply from north to south and is sheltered by trees to the north; there is a good view to the south. There was an existing drainage system on the site which was re-used.*
The local authority insisted on a pitched roof.

PLAN—*Living room and main bedroom face the view. The placing of boiler room and linen room allows some of the heat produced in them to assist the central heating.*

CONSTRUCTION—*External walls are 11-in. brick cavity; the floors and roof are of timber, the latter being covered with heavy untearable felt and red pantiles. Partition walls are 3-in. and 4-in. hollow blocks.*

Above, the garden front from the south-east.

HOUSE AT JORDANS, BEACONSFIELD

DESIGNED BY CRICKMAY AND SON (C. R. AND H. W. CRICKMAY)

EXTERNAL FINISHES—*The external facings are second-hand London stocks. The red pantiled roof has a wide eaves, painted ivory. Window sills and heads, steps from loggia, and copings to flower boxes are concrete, finished with proprietary concrete paint. Windows are standard metal casements, painted ivory. Doors and screen to loggia are painted peacock blue. The glass doors between the living room and loggia are framed in western cedar hung on a trolley track, the doors sliding over each other to leave a clear opening. The doors between the principal bedroom and loggia are standard metal casements. The front entrance door and screen, both of western cedar, are painted and glazed with obscure Georgian-wired glass.*

INTERNAL FINISHES—*The walls and ceilings are plastered, finished with a wood float and distempered. The oak battened floors are wax polished and have coved oak skirtings. Buff quarry tiles pave the loggia and front porch. Doors are flush birch, stained and polished. A continuous borrowed light along the north wall of the living room is constructed in two thicknesses of glass, the lower half of the fireplace wall is lined with buff quarries, the upper part being lined with stained deal book-shelves. The deal fitment between the dining-room and kitchen has drawers and cupboards opening on both sides and is stained and polished. Kitchen and bathroom floors are rubber and the walls are tiled. The principal and spare bedrooms have deal built-in wardrobes, stained and polished.*

SERVICES—*Heating is by low pressure hot water, and a calorifier is used for the hot water services. Radiators in each room are of the flush type. There is a coal fire in the living room only.*

COST—*£1,458. 1s. 2d. per ft. cube.*

Top left, a view from the south; Left, the garden front from the south west. The general contractor was H. E. Ryan; for list of sub-contractors see page 736.

GENERAL POSITION OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The position of the building industry shows a slight further deterioration owing to a decline in private work, possibly due in part to recent political uncertainties, states the current issue of *The Building Industries Survey*.

The number of unemployed building operatives in Great Britain in September, at 141,024 or 13.9 per cent. of the number insured, showed an increase of 13,707 on the month, the largest of any industry. On the year there was an increase of 30,404, as compared with an increase in August of 24,130 on the year. The figure for September was the highest for the time of year since 1934.

This setback may be due in part to political uncertainties, the count having been taken on September 12, when the deterioration of the international political situation was becoming apparent. In the main, the movement appears to be due to the previous fall in building plans approved and to the fact, pointed out in previous issues of the *Survey* that the cyclical decline is being reinforced by seasonal movements.

The building plan figures have been stable for some months past and, if this tendency continues, the position may be eased next spring by a seasonal up-turn of normal proportions. It is also likely that the industry will receive support from an intensification or prolongation of re-armament. If any such policy is pursued, the building industry will be the first to be affected since any further expansion on the lines previously followed must involve new construction.

The position of public works contracting is well maintained and developments of policy seem likely to assist this side of the industry. In particular, the Bressey plan for London and the preparations for the evacuation of population from large towns have again focused public attention on the need for road development. The digging of trenches as an emergency precaution provided a new source of work which may not be altogether temporary.

The position of the materials industries is not quite so well maintained, though some branches have been affected by increased demand arising from emergency A.R.P. work. While private demand is likely to decline slowly, public demand will probably account for the employment of an increased proportion of the industry's resources. In the first place the re-armament programme is likely to be expanded, involving, as a preliminary, increased building work. Secondly, the lessons of the crisis may lead to a more determined attempt to provide structural means of protection for the population as a permanent policy. It is clear that the form taken by such means of protection will have a considerable influence on the demand for materials and this aspect of the matter is one which will, no doubt, receive increased consideration from this branch of the industry.

WORKING DETAILS : 697

MILK KIOSK • EMBANKMENT GARDENS, W.C. • A. L. OSBORNE

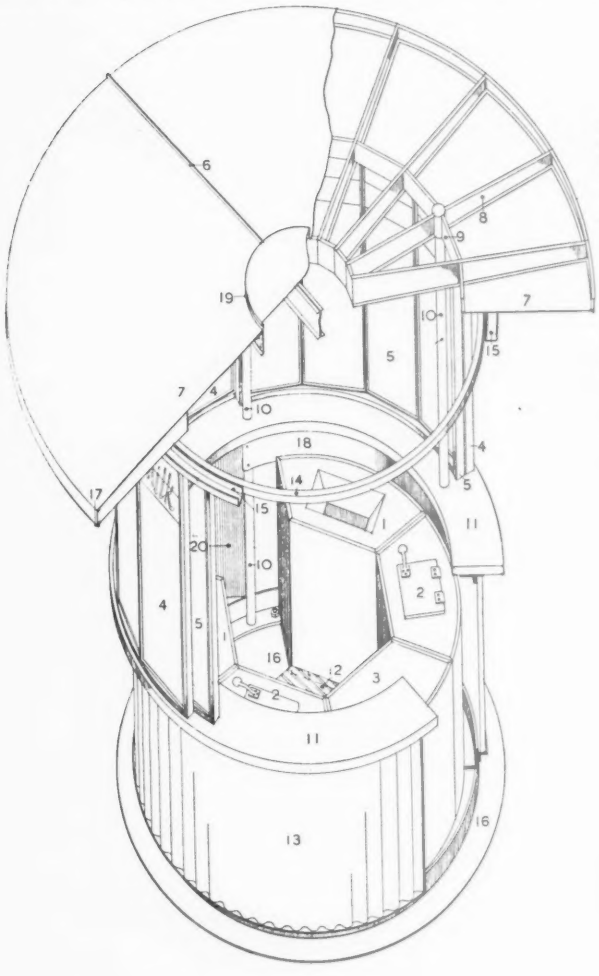
This is an experimental kiosk erected for the Milk Marketing Board, with a view to mass production at a later date. It is constructed in various weights of sheet metal and cellulosed in Milk Marketing Board colours, ivory and light and dark blue. The various parts can be quickly assembled or quickly removed for storage when required.

Access to the interior of the kiosk is by a gate below counter level. Inside are five standardized units arranged below the counter, giving space for the attendant in the centre. The windows are glazed with Georgian wired glass ; they consist of a fixed outer frame and two movable sections, which can be pulled round to meet and lock in front or slid in or out to protect attendants from wind and rain.

Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 698

MILK KIOSK • EMBANKMENT GARDENS, W.C. • A. L. OSBORNE

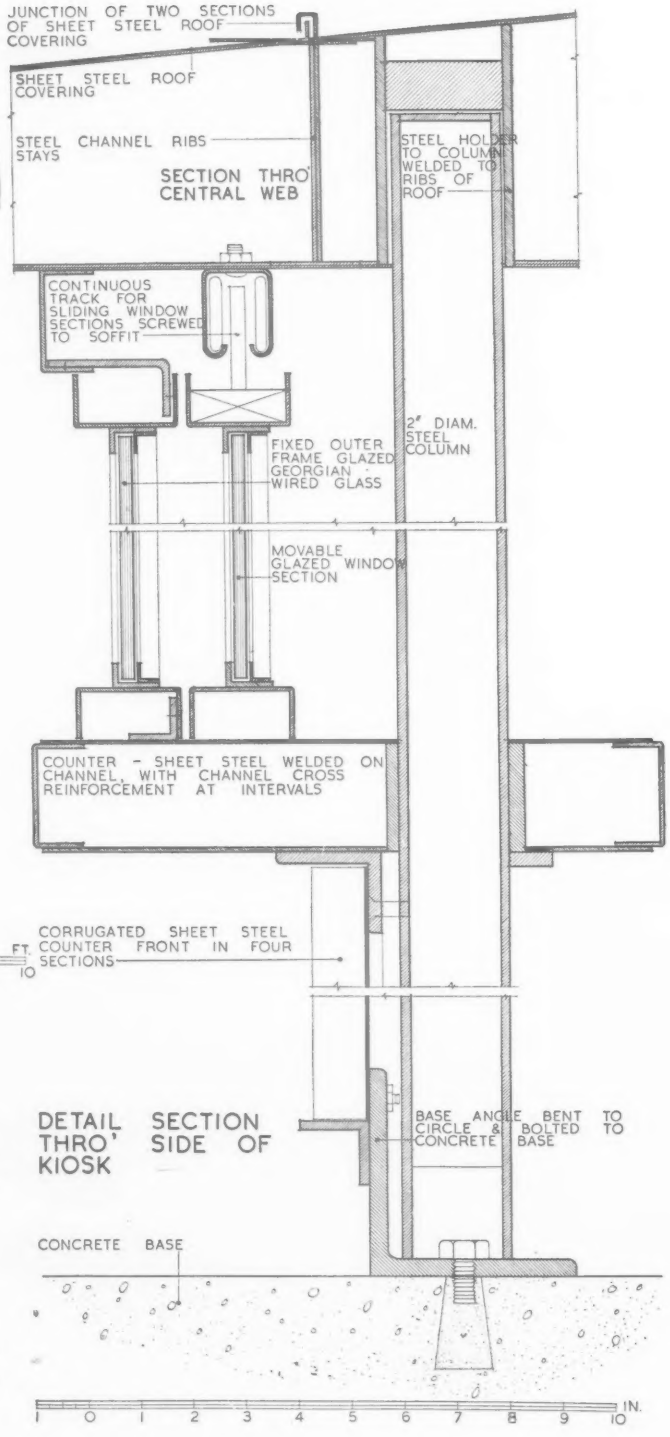


AXONOMETRIC SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF KIOSK

FT. 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

KEY:

1. UNIT FOR EMPTY CARTONS
2. REFRIGERATION UNIT
3. STORAGE UNIT CONTAINING TILL
4. FIXED OUTER GLAZED FRAME
5. MOVABLE WINDOW SECTIONS, EACH OF FOUR PANES WIDTH
6. UPSTANDING STEEL WELT AT JUNCTION OF STEEL ROOF SECTIONS
7. TOP & SOFFIT OF SHEET STEEL WELDED TO RIBS
8. STEEL CHANNEL RIBS
9. " " STAYS
10. FOUR SUPPORTING STANCHIONS OF 2 IN. STEEL TUBE
11. COUNTER
12. DUCK BOARDS KEEPING INTERIOR UNITS IN PLACE
13. CORRUGATED SHEET STEEL COUNTER FRONT
14. CONTINUOUS TRACK FOR SLIDING WINDOW SECTIONS
15. CONTINUOUS HEAD TO FIXED WINDOW SECTIONS
16. CONCRETE BASE
17. DRIP OF SMALL ROD SECTION WELDED ON
18. VALANCE TO PREVENT THINGS DROPPING BEHIND INTERNAL UNITS
19. VENTILATION UNDER RAISED CAP
20. ACCESS DOOR AT REAR



Axonometric and details of the milk kiosk illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

675 Furniture

676 The Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—III

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.

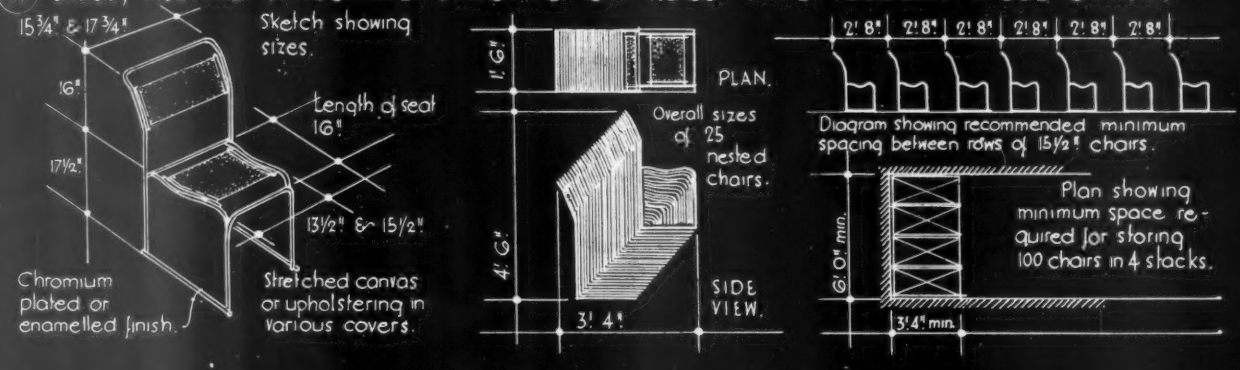
Sheets issued since Index :

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
644 : Elementary Schools—VIII
645 : Metal Curtain Rails
646 : Plumbing
647 : Veneers
648 : U.S.A. Plumbing—V
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
669 : Aluminium
670 : Metal Trim
671 : Rainwater Gutters
672 : Waterproofing
673 : Aluminium
674 : Roof Insulation

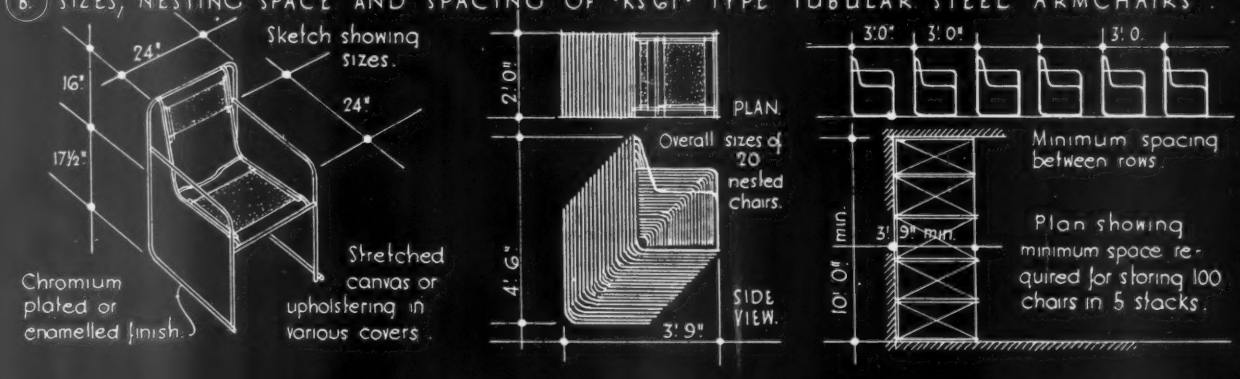
824.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

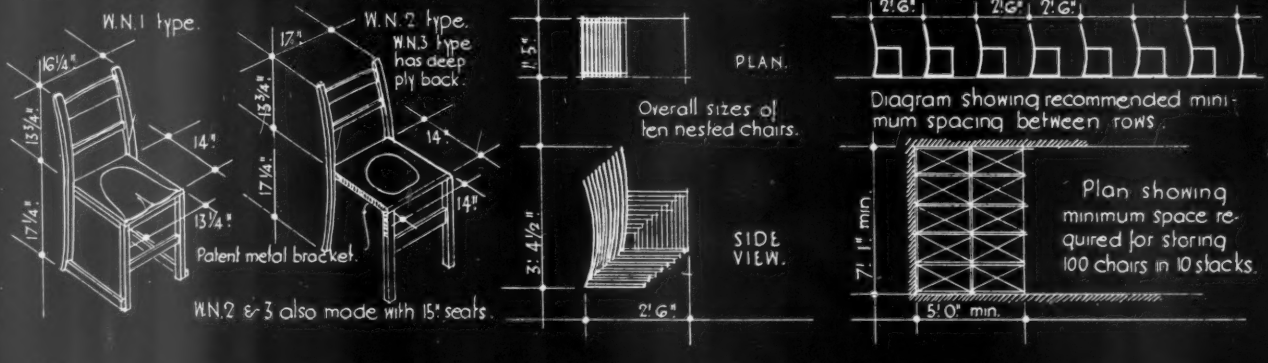
A. SIZES, NESTING SPACE AND SPACING OF 'KS 60' TYPE TUBULAR STEEL CHAIRS:



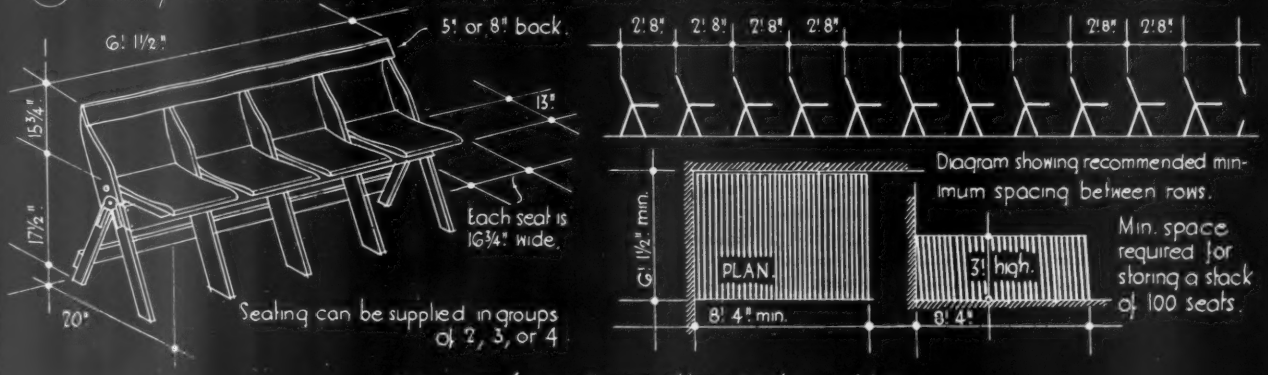
B. SIZES, NESTING SPACE AND SPACING OF 'KSG1' TYPE TUBULAR STEEL ARMCHAIRS:



C. SIZES, NESTING SPACE AND SPACING OF TYPES W.N.1, W.N.2 & W.N.3 HARDWOOD NESTING CHAIRS:



D. SIZES, NESTING SPACE AND SPACING OF OAK PORTABLE FOLDING SEATING:



Information from Kingfisher Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET: NESTING CHAIRS OF STEEL TUBING OR WOOD.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 Oscar A. Bayne

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 675 •

FURNITURE

Product : Nesting Chairs

General :

This Sheet illustrates types of tubular steel, hardwood nesting chairs and portable tip-up seating. The steel types are constructed of ¾-in. outside diameter heavy gauge steel tubing, electrically welded throughout.

They may be nested 25 deep in the case of small chairs and 20 in the case of armchairs. The upholstered types nest correspondingly less in each case.

Hardwood chairs nest 10 deep.

Types Nos. W.N.2 and W.N.3 are made rigid by special metal brackets.

Oak portable seating in sets of 2, 3 or 4 folds into 4 ins., and legs are fitted with stout metal hinges. Seats are hinged by a continuous bolt which makes the whole unit rigid.

Fire Regulations :

Some local fire regulations require that seats in public buildings be fastened together in groups.

To conform with these conditions, or as a matter of convenience, tubular nesting chairs KS 60 and KS 61 may be linked together side by side with rods and clips, the rods passing through the straight tubular framing member directly behind the seat, and clips being used to fasten the adjacent floor tubes back and front. Can be set out at 20 in. centres by using distance pieces between chairs.

If desired, clips only may be fitted for fastening at 18 in. centres.

All chairs can be stacked while fastened together.

The hardwood chairs W.N.1, W.N.2 and W.N.3, can be fastened together similarly by means of a bolt and wing nut through the back legs of adjacent chairs and a peg engaging in the socket of the next chair.

Finishes :

The steel tubular chairs are available with frames either chromium plated, or first rust proofed and stove enamelled in colours. Various metallic finishes are also possible at a nominal extra charge. See tables below.

Seats and backs can either be canvas stretched with special arrangement for tightening, easily removable, and available in various colours, or upholstered and covered in Rexine, hide or special materials.

Wood chairs and portable oak seating can be supplied polished light, medium or dark.

Prices :

KS 60 steel nesting chair—seat 13½ ins. wide:—

	Chromium plated	Enamelled
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stretched canvas ...	1 19 0	1 1 6
Upholstered Rexine ...	2 5 6	1 8 0
,, hide ...	2 13 0	1 15 3
,, calico ...	2 3 6	1 6 0
Wire mesh or wood laths	—	1 1 6

KS 60 steel nesting chair-seat 15½ ins. wide:—

	Chromium plated	Enamelled
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stretched canvas ...	2 0 6	1 2 6
Upholstered Rexine ...	2 7 0	1 9 0
,, hide ...	2 14 3	1 16 3
,, calico ...	2 5 0	1 7 0
Wire mesh or wood laths	—	1 2 6

Extra for metallic finish to frames in silver, bronze, gilt or green mottled effect, 1s. 6d. per chair over enamel finish. Fastening together in groups (to conform with local fire regulations) by means of rods and clips, 1s. per chair ; clips only, 9d. per chair.

KS 61 steel nesting armchair:—

	Chromium plated	Enamelled
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stretched canvas ...	3 4 6	1 14 6
Upholstered Rexine ...	4 0 0	2 10 0

Extra for metallic finish to frames in silver, bronze, gilt or green mottled effect, 1s. 6d. per chair over enamel finish. Fastening together in groups (to conform with local fire regulations) by means of rods and clips, 1s. per chair ; clips only, 9d. per chair.

W.N. type wood nesting chairs:—	Each s. d.
W.N.1. With bottom rails and dished seat, as illustrated	7 6
W.N.2. Without bottom rails, but dished and flush plywood seat and metal fitting to make the chair rigid	8 0
W.N.3. As above, and with flush plywood back	8 6

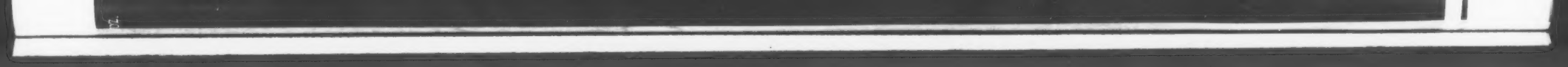
Portable seating :—

In sets of 2, 3 or 4, in oak ... 8s. 6d. per single seat.

Upholstered seats can be supplied at extra cost.

Manufacturer : Kingfisher, Ltd.
Address : Charles Street, West Bromwich, Staffs
Telephone : Tipton 1631

London Office and Showrooms :
22 St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4
Telephone : Central 9085



02.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

MECHANICAL VENTILATION

THE EXTRACTION SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION :

for particulars of plenum and combined plenum & extract systems, see future Information Sheets of this series

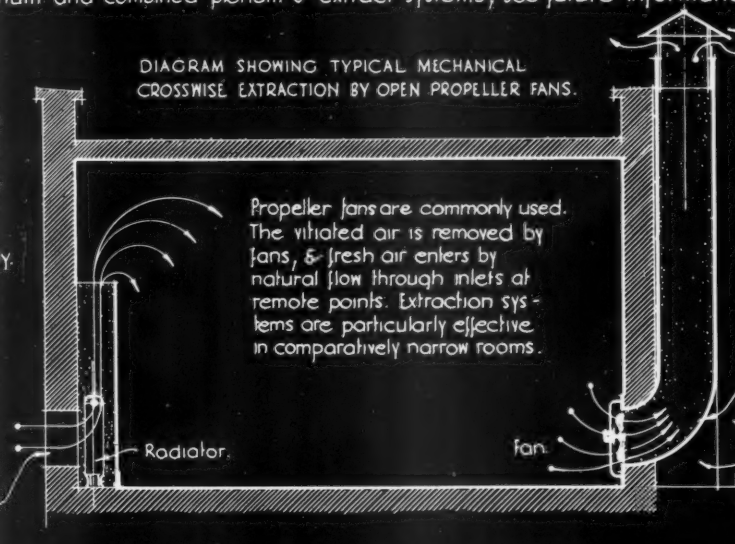
Air inlets should be so arranged that the entering air is drawn from dust-free surroundings.

External shafts extending upwards may sometimes be necessary to ensure a clean air supply.

Height of inlets : 8' to 10' if extract fans are at low level, 3½' to 4' if extraction is overhead.

A min. total inlet area of 3 times total disc area of fans is advisable.

DIAGRAM SHOWING TYPICAL MECHANICAL CROSSWISE EXTRACTION BY OPEN PROPELLER FANS.



Rain shield with ample clearance above duct.

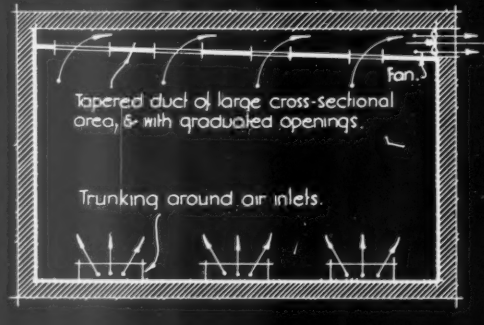
Propeller fans should be installed near the floor, & to prevent short-circuiting, windows and other openings nearby should be kept closed.

Discharge ducting streamlined to level of top of fan.

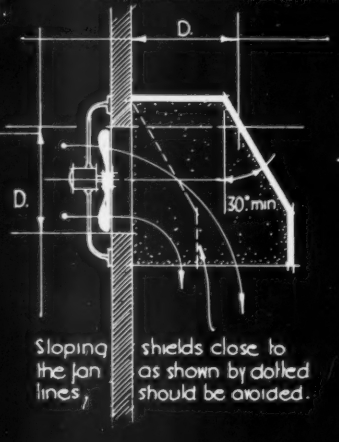
The area surrounding a discharge propeller fan should be completely unobstructed.

PLAN SHOWING TYPICAL HORIZONTAL DUCT SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL CROSSWISE EXTRACTION.

In multi-storied buildings or in wide rooms a vertical duct system may be necessary.



SECTIONS SHOWING WIND SHIELDS FOR DISCHARGE AND INLET OPENINGS.



Sloping the fan lines, shields close to as shown by dotted should be avoided.

Screens should be strongly made and secured.

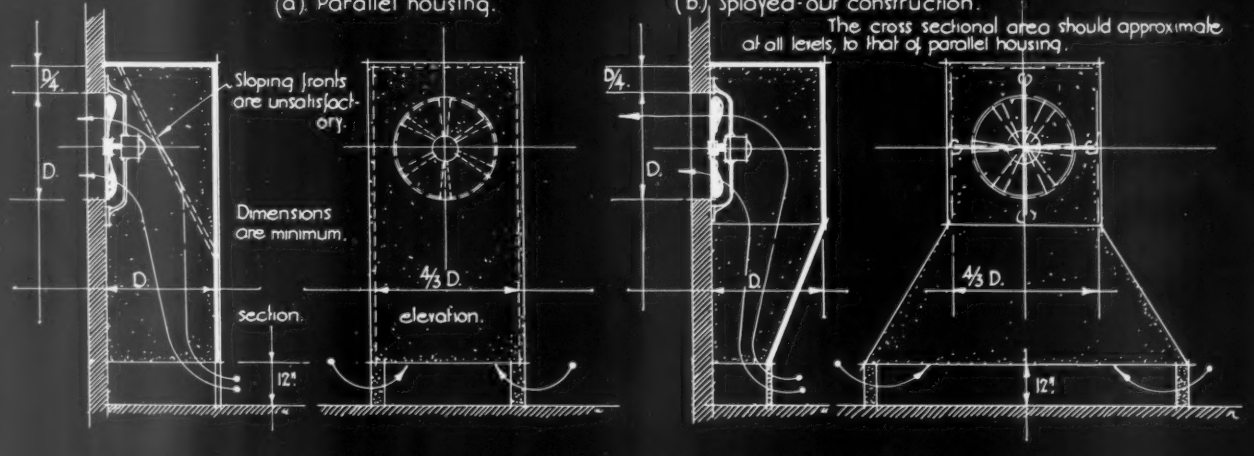
Arrangements for heating the air supply during cold weather may be necessary.

DETAILS SHOWING ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF TRUNKING FOR ENCLOSING PROPELLER FANS INSTALLED ABOVE DESIRED EXTRACTING LEVEL.

(a). Parallel housing.

(b.) Splayed-out construction.

The cross sectional area should approximate at all levels, to that of parallel housing.



Extracts from "Ventilation of Factories and Workshops" Home Office Welfare Pamphlet No 5, 1937.

INFORMATION SHEET : THE VENTILATION OF FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS : No 3.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • Oscar A. Bayne

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 676 •

THE VENTILATION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—III

Subject : Extraction System of Mechanical Ventilation

General :

The following information is extracted from "The Ventilation of Factories and Workshops," Home Office Welfare Pamphlet No. 5, issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1937, and is reproduced here by permission of the Controller.

Mechanical Ventilation Systems

for air renewal are effected chiefly by

1 : Extraction.
2 : Plenum.
3 : Combined plenum and extraction.

This Sheet deals exclusively with the extraction method, by which the vitiated air is removed by fans and fresh air enters by natural flow through inlets at remote points.

Fans :

Propeller extracting fans are often installed in haphazard ways, the results being less satisfactory than they might otherwise be, e.g. the fans are sometimes placed several feet above the floor, or in the roof, and a large proportion of the air extracted may then be drawn from roof openings or crevices, without materially affecting the air movement at the working level. If installed near the floor the fans would generally be more effective, by increasing the air movement at the working level—the important factor.

If the fan is fixed above the desired extracting level, to obtain a suitable position for the discharge, the housing or trunking must be of large proportions, as shown. Less obstruction is caused by the splayed-out construction, but the cross-sectional area should approximate, at all levels, to that of the parallel housing. In both cases the housings should not be carried too near the floor ; a clear space at least 12 ins. deep should be left. A sloping front close to the fan would be unsatisfactory, as the air flow to the upper blades would be restricted, particularly in the case of direct-driven fans.

Horizontal Ducts :

If the fan is installed for convenience in a corner of the room effective cross ventilation may be obtained by connecting the fan to an extract duct of large cross-sectional area throughout. The air is drawn through openings distributed along the duct which may be slightly tapered if desired. The total area of the openings should exceed that of the fan, and to ensure more uniform extraction their size may be graduated, the largest being the most remote from the fan.

Discharge Ducts :

Very inefficient discharge ducts are sometimes used, e.g. an ordinary small chimney flue with a fan discharging horizontally into it. A suitably designed and proportioned vertical duct is required for carrying the fan discharge above the roof. The duct is streamlined opposite the fan, to the level of the top of the fan. The side of a square duct should exceed the fan diameter by about 6 ins. Rain shields should be so fixed as to provide ample area for the passage of the discharged air. Wind shields at discharge openings should be fixed at a distance not less than the fan diameter. A plain vertical screen is suitable at ground level ; for higher floors a "bonnet" which must be strongly made and secured, answers well in most circumstances. Some makers supply light self-closing wind shields, pivoted in a short discharge duct attached to the frame of the fan ; when the fan is running the shields are blown open, but opposing gusts of wind close them temporarily ; they occasion a small loss of volume. The automatic closing leads to economy by reducing heat losses during the night and at other times when the fan is stopped. Wind shields, generally speaking, are less effective, for obviating the effects of adverse winds, than discharge ducts carried sufficiently far above the eaves.

Air Inlets :

It may be essential to provide ducts for supplying air to rooms separated from the outside air by other rooms, but if the air in the adjoining room is not vitiated to any material extent, the supply may be drawn therefrom through openings in the partition. In this way both rooms would be ventilated by the same extracting fans. Before adopting this method the question whether special fire or other risks would be involved should be considered.

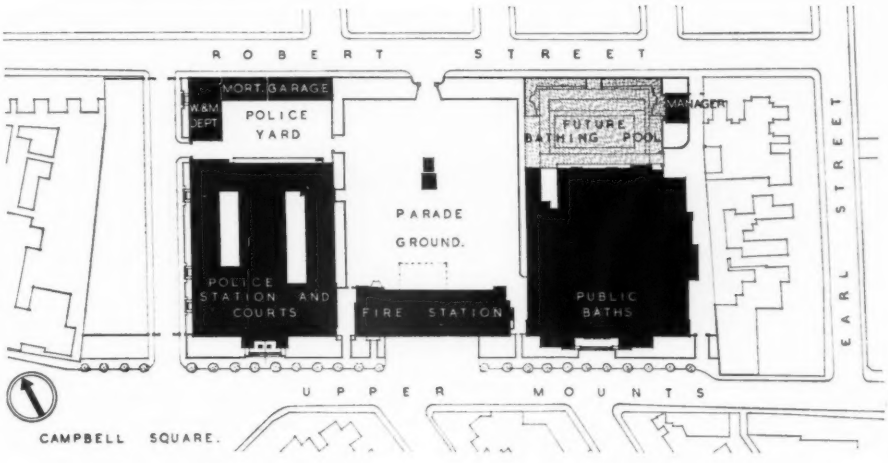
If the air inlet area is inadequate, unpleasant draughts are inevitable owing to the action of the extracting fans. To avoid inlet velocities exceeding 250 ft. per minute a minimum total area at least three times the total disc area of the fans should be provided. If high speed fans are used the area should be somewhat greater. The inlets should be well distributed so that all parts are uniformly ventilated, and for the same reason, and also to prevent draughts, care should be taken to ensure that all inlets are kept open when the fans are working.

Previous Sheets :

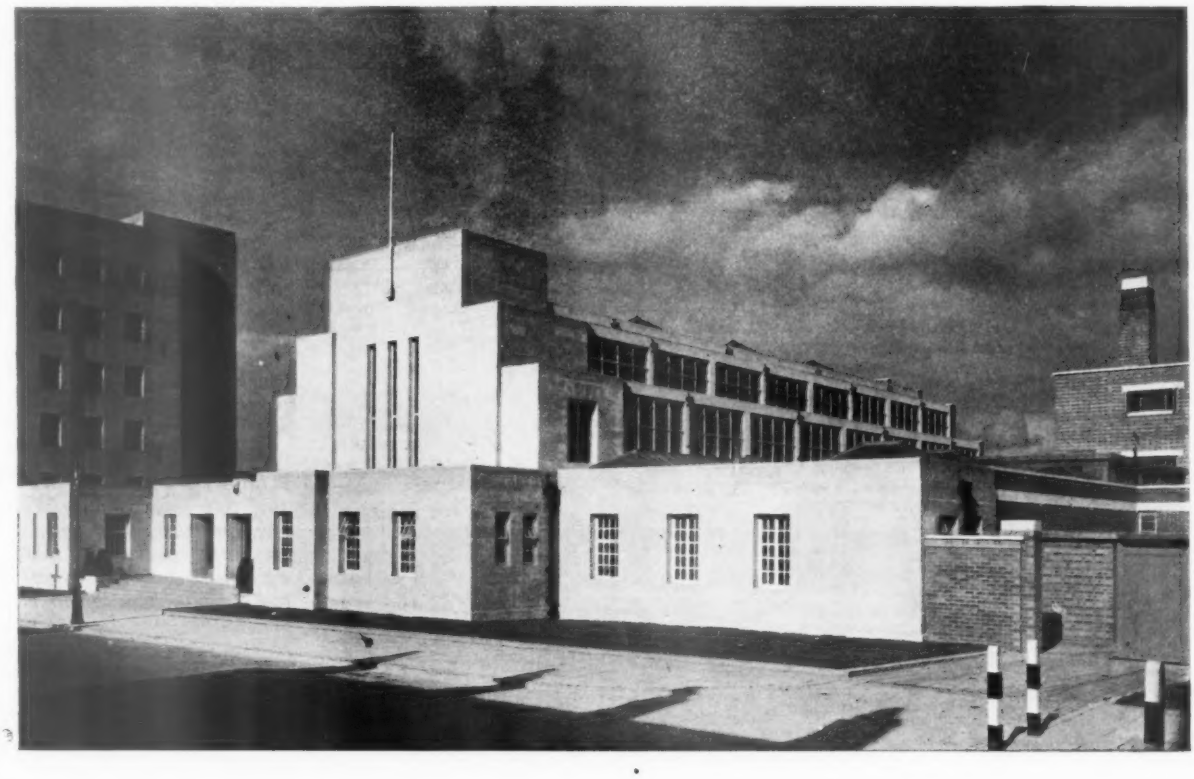
The first two Sheets in this series are Nos. 650 and 656.

NORTHAMPTON CIVIC BUILDINGS: 1, PUBLIC BATHS

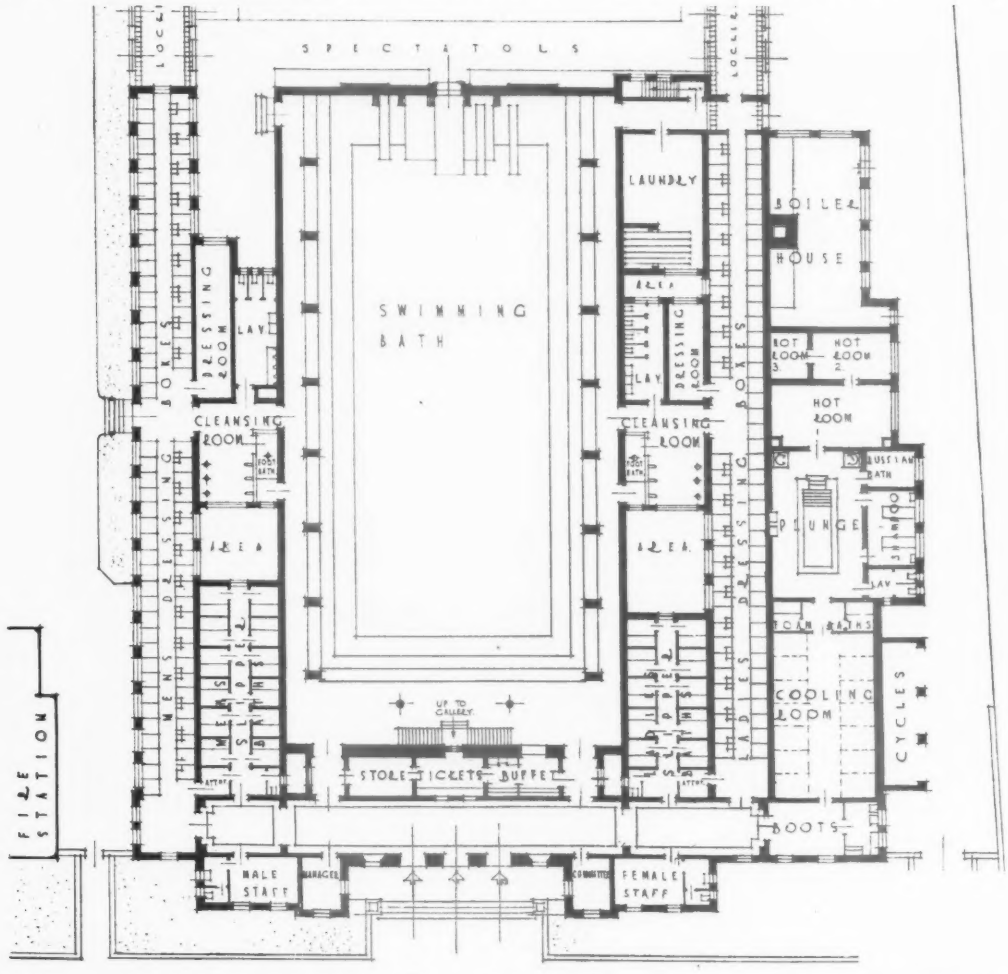
DESIGNED BY J. C. PRESTWICH AND SONS



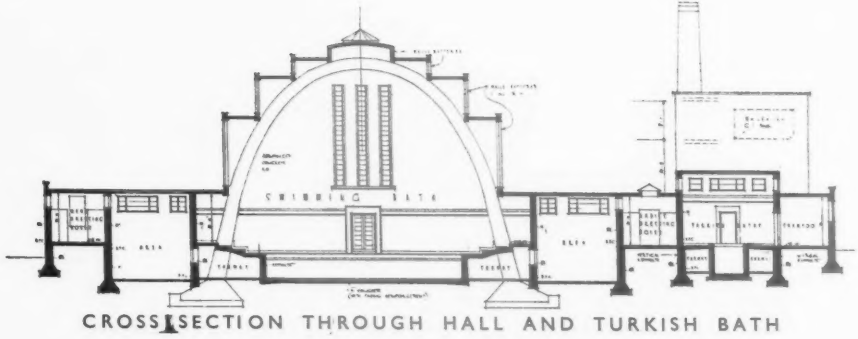
GENERAL AND SITE—*This scheme is the outcome of an open competition held in 1931 for a new civic centre on a site in Campbell Square and Upper Mounts, Northampton, and comprised new public baths, police station, fire station, with accommodation for firemen, and sessions court. The competition was won by Messrs. J. C. Prestwich and Sons, and the completed portions—the public baths and the fire station—are illustrated on this and the following three pages. The police buildings and sessions court are now in course of construction. The delay in building was due to the financial crisis of 1932-33.*
Right, the side elevation of the public baths; below, the main front.



NORTHAMPTON CIVIC BUILDINGS: 1, PUBLIC



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



CROSS SECTION THROUGH HALL AND TURKISH BATH

GENERAL *(cont.) — The original intention was to have two bath halls, the largest of which was also to be used as an assembly hall. This plan was abandoned, as it was felt that a bath, with its hard impervious surfaces, cannot be made to meet the acoustic requirements of a public hall for concerts, etc. The scheme finally adopted was one large bath 100 ft. by 40 ft., with provision for an open-air bath at the back to cope with the peak load of the three or four summer months. By a capital expenditure of approximately £6,000 the number of bathers accommodated is doubled, whereas a second covered bath would cost two or three times that amount.*

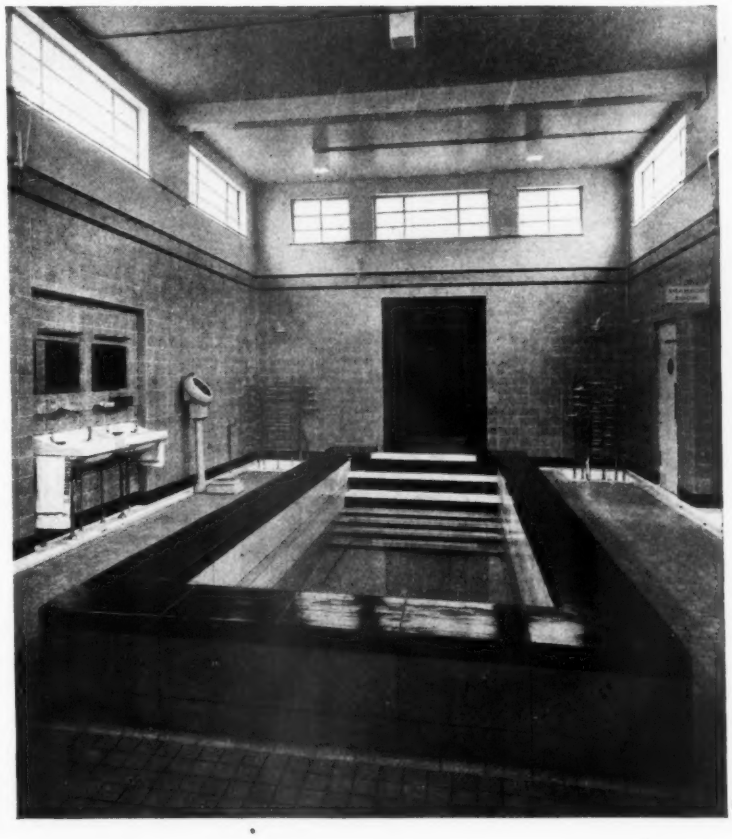
PLAN—*The administrative offices serve both baths. The only additions necessary will be two filters and a few extra dressing-boxes and lockers. Such a scheme is economical in capital cost and administration. Slipper baths are provided for both sexes. There is also a fully equipped Turkish bath with foam baths. In addition to a gallery at the shallow end, three rows of seats are provided in the terraces surrounding the pool.*

BATHS: BY J. C. PRESTWICH AND SONS

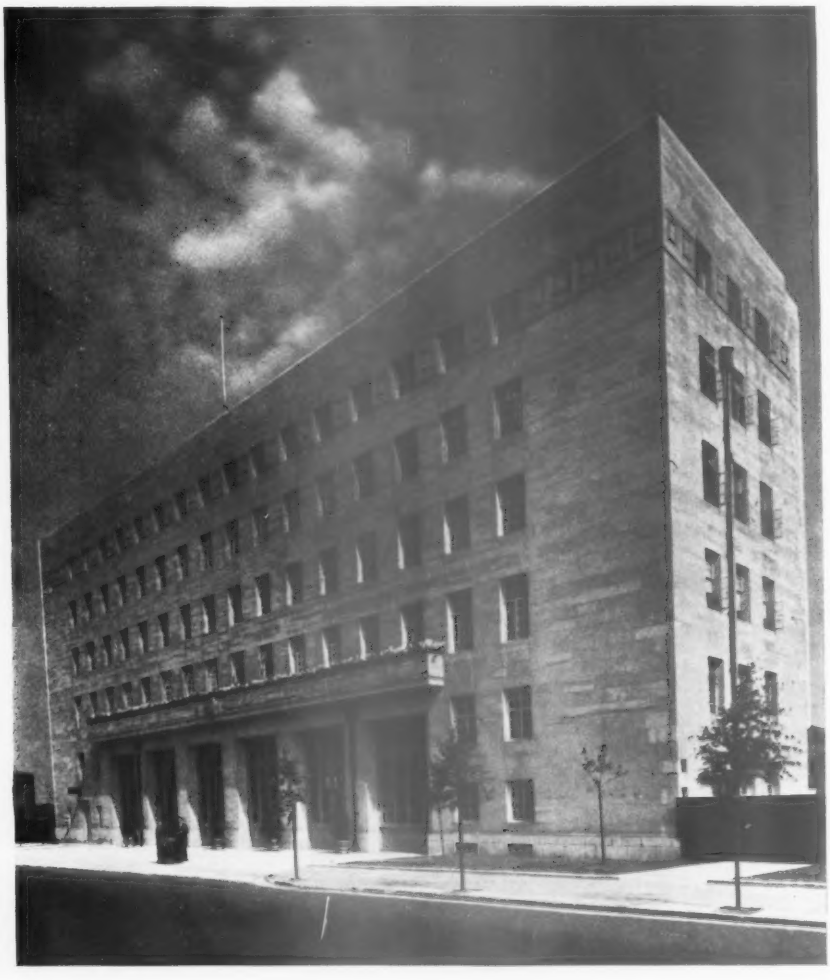
CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—*The bath hall is of reinforced concrete, the working drawings for which were prepared by the consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. The end walls are of normal brick construction. The side walls are almost exclusively of glass, the opening windows being electrically controlled from the pay office. Walls and ceilings of the bath hall are in concrete, with 7-ft. dado of stone-coloured faience. Sides and bottom of bath are in faience of a light-blue colour. All metalwork, including diving stages, is in orange. The two lower terraces to bath surround are in non-slip cubes, the upper terraces being in 3-in. by 3-in. grey tiles with ⅜-in. joint in cement with alundum added. Dressing-boxes are in metal-covered plywood, finished in light-green enamel paint. Walls and divisions to slipper baths are in 4 ft. by 4 ft. ivory white tiles with black bands. The cleansing-room is fitted with showers and foot-baths. Walls are tiled; floor is of tiles with alundum and cement joints. All windows are in sherardised steel and painted light-cream colour.*

Above, the swimming-bath; right, the Turkish bath.

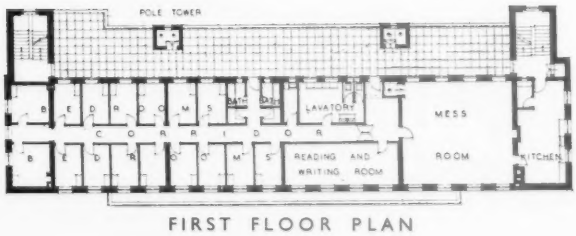
The general contractors were A. Glenn and Sons, Ltd.; *for list of sub-contractors, see page 736.*



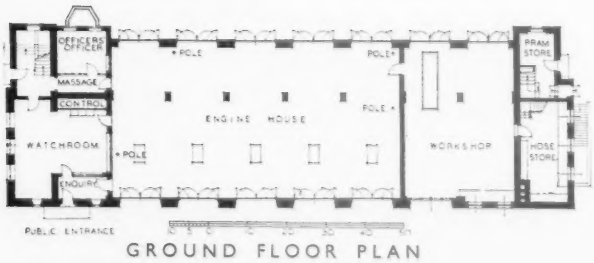
NORTHAMPTON CIVIC BUILDINGS: 2, FIRE STATION



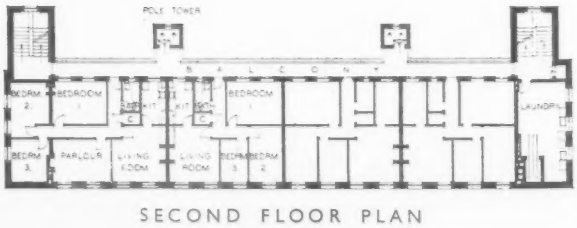
DESIGNED BY J. C. PRESTWICH AND SONS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

GENERAL—*The fire station was the first portion of the civic centre scheme to be completed.*

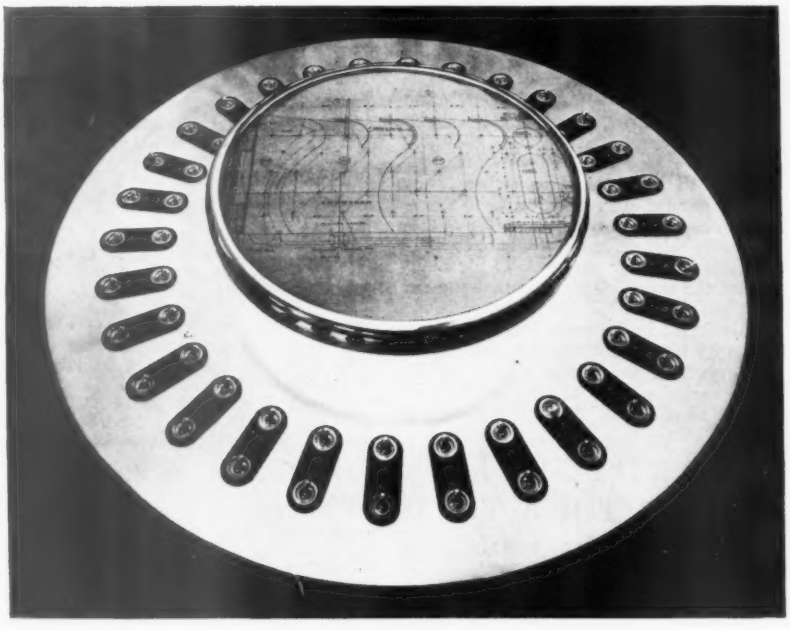
PLAN — *The accommodation comprises: Ground floor—engine-house with five bays each 15 ft. wide by 39 ft. deep; workshop with stores adjoining; watch-room and officers' room. Mezzanine floor—duty room overlooking engine-house with sliding pole. Lavatories and drying-room. First floor—sixteen cubicles for single men with mess-room, kitchen, etc. Second, third and fourth floors—twelve flats for married firemen, including two for officers. Laundries are arranged on the second and fourth floors. Sliding poles, enclosed in the towers, give access to the engine-house from the various floors. Engine-house—cross ventilation by opening fanlights to all doors. Heating panel in floor under the radiator of each engine to facilitate starting. Watch-room—separate entrance from street with a small public enquiry space. Direct accessibility from men's quarters. Complete electrically-operated alarm system, and doors electrically operated. Workshop—fully equipped with the necessary machinery. Pit in floor and basement under. Recreation rooms—the main firemen's recreation rooms are to be in the adjoining police buildings now being erected. Yard—glazed canopy at rear of engine-house for cleaning engines on their return. Return way for engines provided. Hose tower—Centrally placed in the yard, 65 ft. high, 59 ft. to underside of girders carrying pulleys for hose. Sixty lengths of hose can be dried simultaneously.*

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*The ground floor is steel-framed, the remainder is of normal brick construction. Walls generally are 18 ins., brick, and the floors reinforced concrete. The building is faced with Monk's Park Bath stone. The rear elevation and hose tower with rustic bricks. The grass forecourt is edged with a Cornish granite kerb. The coat of arms is in colour applied to the stone. The flower-box over the engine-house doors is in cast lead. All windows are painted ivory white, doors are finished in bright orange.*

The drill yard is of concrete reinforced with fabric of a total thickness of 6 ins., the top layer of 1½ ins. being of granolithic and pin rolled.

Top, the main front.

The general contractors were Henry Martin, Ltd.; for list of sub-contractors, see page 736.



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Mehr Licht

IF Goethe had been finally stricken at the Lighting Centre, his last words would almost certainly have been for less rather than more light. For in Knightsbridge the number of foot candles on each and every square inch of floor must be nearly up to the standards recommended by the Lighting Service Bureau. Lighting fittings on the walls, on the ceilings, in niches, standing on the floor, on tables, hanging down and shining up, hanging up and shining down—and so on. And this, of course, is the problem of every showroom for lighting fittings, for when you come to think about it, nearly every fitting needs three or four different rooms to itself so that you can see what it looks like with different schemes of decoration. But land values being what they are, most showrooms have ceilings quite prickly with fittings so that you can't really see any of them. Troughton and Young have not solved this display problem completely, but they have got very near it. In their newly opened additional showroom they have evolved a series of screens jutting out at 45 degrees from the wall, and these are covered with a variety of finishes such as wood, wall paper and paint, so that fittings can be judged against as many different backgrounds as possible. Tracks in the ceiling allow all sorts of curtains to be moved here and there, and what with one thing and another you can get quite a good idea if the fitting is the one you want. In one corner of the room there is a revolving drum divided into segments, each of which contains a couple of fittings in an appropriate background. Twiddle the switch and the whole thing revolves with a faintly sinister whine, so that you expect to see the bound and gagged heroine appear from the hole in the wall. This machine is fun to play with, but it is also a perfectly sensible method of display. The whole showroom is controlled from a central table, a photograph of which appears above, with the showroom plan in the middle, so that you can spot the fitting you want to look at and then turn it on without fiddling for hours. This showroom is, in short, worth seeing not only for the lighting fittings but also to get a few ideas about display.

•

Downstairs there is a show of various industrial units, and my attention was here repeatedly drawn to the fact that the exposed conduit on the ceiling had been painted in different colours and wasn't it a good idea for simple decoration? The answer is a fairly wholehearted No. In a showroom where you simply want to put across the idea that exposed conduit on the ceiling needn't necessarily be painted black it may be defensible. But the British Standards Institution has for some time been trying to get manufacturers to employ its standard pipe colours for all the different things like steam, hot water, warm water, cold water, gas and all the other services you may need in a factory, so that you can tell what is inside a pipe by looking at the outside and to prevent you getting a jet of ammonia refrigerant when you're looking for the drinking water. Conduit in different colours suggests that the current inside may be different, and in factories where you may have 230 A.C. for lighting, quite a lot more across phases for power, high amperage direct current for plating and low voltage D.C. for portable tools, somebody is going to die good and quick if the conduit is painted just to make a pretty pattern. Please Mr. Read this idea is a definite non-starter.

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In the wireless and television section of the showrooms there was a simple and efficient method of lighting a room in which a television set is to be used. Just a curtain behind the receiver with the light shining on it. The result is a comfortably soft light all over the room with no loss of quality in the picture. Talking of television, it is perhaps worth mentioning that the current consumption of these receivers varies from 110 to about 270 watts, most of the sets at present on the market needing something over 200.—(*Troughton and Young, Ltd., 143 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.*)

Electric Oven Control

So far as can be seen, the electrical interests have not yet made up their minds whether or not thermostatic control of oven temperatures is worth while. An odd outlook when one remembers that the point was really settled some time ago by the gas companies, who must have spent thousands of pounds in propaganda for the Regulo type control in which you simply turn a knob until the right number appears in a hole and the

A revolving corner in Troughton and Young's new showroom allows different types of fitting to be shown against their appropriate background. At the top of the page is the switchboard (and plan) controlling all the showroom lights.

cooker does the rest. The reason usually given for this electrical apathy is that the supply companies have so many cookers out on hire that they cannot bear the thought of customers saying that they want something different, though they conveniently forget that the gas companies have been hiring cookers for years and that any improvements make things just as difficult for them as they do for electricity. After all, if you can have thermostats on water heaters and low temperature heating tubes it can't be so difficult to have them on a cooker. It is not easy to tell whether this fault is due to the manufacturers or the supply companies, but knowing the take it or leave it attitude which the latter generally adopts it seems more probable that it is their fault. At the moment I think there are three or four manufacturers who fit thermostats to their ovens, and two firms are now making conversion units which can be fitted in place of the old three-heat switch, so that thermostats *can* be obtained if you really make a fuss about it.

•

There is, of course, one way in which the electric cooker manufacturers could steal quite a march on the gas interests, for electricity is a fuel which can so easily be turned on and off, while gas has to have a flame to start it. So why not have a time switch as well as a thermostat on electric cookers? It would be possible to leave the whole thing all day and then find a meal properly cooked in the evening, a considerable improvement over existing gas cookers. With pilot lights and clocks it would be possible to do the same thing with gas, but the point is that the gas people haven't done it yet. One electric cooker manufacturer—Hotpoint—has, but even they don't seem to have made much of a song and dance about it. A pity, because it is such a good selling point, and explained in Mr. Therm's simple way it is an idea which should go over big with the public. But less than a week ago I was told in the showrooms of one of London's largest supply companies that cookers with thermostatic control weren't made at all. So it may be assumed that at least one company maintains its customary outlook that it's pretty decent of them to let their consumers have any current at all.

•

Which reminds me that only a few weeks ago the Horstman Gear Co. of Bath had got all ready to market a time switch for cookers, but they suddenly got an order for so many millions of whatever it was from the Air Ministry that they have had to give up the whole idea. It was a sensible and neat-looking device, too. Pity.

Send to Serck

A fortnight or so ago I suggested that you couldn't go very far without finding something or other made by Doultons. Much the same can be said of Serck if it's anything to do with metal tubes, and they have just produced a pleasant little propaganda booklet to show that almost every industry uses miles and miles of tube in one form or another. I believe it was the incomparable and ever to be lamented John Tilley who defined a net as a collection of holes tied together with string; hence, by derivation, a tube is a piece of nothing with itself all round it. But whatever shape you want, Serck's almost certainly make it, extruded or drawn. The booklet is mainly a collection of pretty pictures, but it contains quite a lot of interesting general information, and gives a clear idea of the innumerable sections obtainable, quite apart from such practical jobs as heat exchangers of every conceivable type. (*Serck Tubes, Ltd., Warwick Road, Greet, Birmingham.*)

Ventilating Electric Fires

I find that I did less than justice to H. Frost & Company by suggesting (on October 20) that ventilating fires would be better if they had a motor-driven fan in the base to make certain that a large quantity of air really got into the room. This firm makes a fire which has a fan of this kind, though it was not mentioned in the catalogue sent to me. Patents for this type were taken out several years ago, and the fire has been on the market for about 18 months. (*H. Frost & Co., Ltd., Fieldgate, Walsall.*)

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD (pages 717–720). Architects: Stanley Hall, Easton and Robertson. The general contractors were Walter Lawrence and Son, Ltd., and the sub-contractors and suppliers included: Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., plumbing and cold water services; Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., asphalt and roof tiling; Young & Co., steelwork; R. Crittall & Co., heating and hot water and ventilation, Diespeker & Co., hollow tile floors and terrazzo work; Croft Granite Co., north elevation window cills and paving stones; Shanks & Co., sanitary fittings; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., metal windows; Grierson, Ltd., electrical works; Lenscrete, Ltd., glass windows; J. W. Gray & Son, Ltd., lightning conductor; Baird and Tatlock (London), Ltd., laboratory fittings; Pickerings, Ltd., lift; Cork Insulation Co., cork and roofs, etc.; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., architectural metalwork—gates, railings, staircase, balustrades, etc.; Roberts, Adlard & Co., tiling; A. Goldstein & Co. (Glass Merchants), Ltd., glass; N. F. Ramsay & Co., door furniture; Birmingham Safe Co., safe; F. Braby & Co., external copper work; North British Rubber Co., rubber flooring; W. W. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., marble work; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., and D. Buckle and Son, Ltd., furniture; Cecil Ern & Co., bronze door; J. Edginton, flagstaff; B. and B. Plastering, Ltd., plastering to special rooms; British Art Tile Co., tiles to fountain pool; Hollis Bros., hardwood; Runnymede Rubber Co., rubber flooring; Davis Gas Stove Co., gas fires; British Vitrolite Co., splashbacks, etc.; J. R. Skeaping, carving; F. P. Morton, ceiling decoration over main staircase; Gordon Russell, tables in directors' room; Heal and Son, Ltd., carpets; Duncan Miller, Ltd., curtains; Accordo Blinds, Ltd., blinds; Daymonds, Ltd., fascia letters and numerals; Tucker and Edgar, Oswald Hollmann, General Electric Co., and Marley Manufacturing Co., light fittings; Nathan Sales, Ltd., and Jackson, autoclaves and sterilizers; Keystone Paint and Varnish Co., Ltd., paintwork; Stainless Steel Sink Co., Ltd., stainless steel sinks: South Western Stone Co., stone.

BUNGALOW AT JORDANS, Nr. BEACONSFIELD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (pages 721-722). Architects: Messrs. Crickmay and Sons. The general contractor was H. E. Ryan and the sub-contractors and suppliers included the following: G. M. Callender, "Ledkore" dampcourses; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., bathroom mirror: Architectural Timbers, Ltd., woodblock flooring; Ideal Boilers and Radiators, Ltd., boilers; S. West, electric wiring; Zeros (Sales), Ltd., electric light fixtures; Pontifex and Enamel, sanitary fittings; J. D. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., ironmongery; Roanoid, Ltd., furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., casements; British Trolley Track Co., Ltd., folding gates; Cherringtons, joinery; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling; Essex Water Softeners, water-softening plant.

NORTHAMPTON CIVIC BUILDINGS: NEW PUBLIC BATHS (pages 731-733). Architects: J. C. Prestwich and Sons. The general contractors were A. Glenn and Sons, Ltd., and the sub-contractors and suppliers included: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete work and reconstructed stone; Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., stone; Shaws Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., glazed faience lining to swimming pool and walls; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel windows; Grensells, electrical installation: Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., electric cables; Ascog, Ltd., and General Electric Co., Ltd., electric fittings; Gent & Co., Ltd., electric clocks; Keith Blackman, Ltd., electric fan; Strand Electric and Engineering Co., Ltd., spot lights; The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., heating and ventilation; Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss, Ltd., grids and ventilators; Royles, Ltd., Turkish bath heating; Bell Brothers (Manchester, 1927), Ltd., aeration and filtration plant; Express Lift Co., Ltd., goods lift; Thos. Bradford & Co., laundry equipment; A. R. and W. Cleaver, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Gummers, Ltd., mixing valves and foot pedestals; Mather and Platt, Ltd., water tank; Arthur L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., Kinnear rolling shutters; John Booth and Sons (Bolton), Ltd., steel doors; J. Gerrard and Sons, Ltd., wood-block flooring; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., wall tiling and terrazzo; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., marble skirting and architraves in Turkish bath cooling-room; Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., pay office and buffet counter; Northampton Machinery Co., Ltd., railing and iron staircase; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Dulux paint; W. and R. Leggott, Ltd., ironmongery; Allied Guilds, Ltd., bronze tablet; Five-o-Five Manufacturing Co., Ltd., curtain rails; Hunt and Son, steps to plunge bath; Walter Dix & Co., diving equipment; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., dressing-boxes; Smith Bros. (Decorators and Furnishers), Ltd., furniture and equipment; Jeffrey, Sons & Co., Ltd., furniture and curtains; Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., chairs; Finmar, Ltd., tables and chairs; Kingfisher, Ltd., café tables; J. Duckett and Sons, Ltd., larder cupboard; Pyrene Co., Ltd., hose reels; S. Parkes & Co., Ltd., cycle racks; Dover, Ltd., Doverite covering to railings; John Faulkner and Sons, Ltd., lightning conductors; Automaticket, Ltd., ticket machine; Daymonds, Ltd., lettering for doors; S. L. Reynolds and Son, stone carving.

NORTHAMPTON CIVIC BUILDINGS: NEW FIRE STATION (page 734). Architects: J. C. Prestwich and Sons. The general contractors were Henry Martin, Ltd., and the sub-contractors and suppliers included: Matterson Huxley and Watson, Ltd., steelwork; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete floors; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; Frazzi, Ltd., Paropa paved flat; White and Joyce, stonework; Allied Guilds, Ltd., reconstructed stone; Henry Hope and Sons, steel windows and glazed roof; Grensells, electrical installation: Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., electric cables; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric light fittings; Gent & Co., Ltd., electric clock and special and control board; S. Booth Horrocks and Sons, Ltd., plumbing and heating; A. Bell & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Northampton Machinery Co., Ltd., wrought-iron staircases and iron balustrades; Express Lift Co., Ltd., service lift; W. and R. Leggott, Ltd., ironmongery; Thomas Try, Ltd., quick-action door-opening gear; J. Gerrard and Sons, Ltd., wood-block floors; J. R. Routhorn, plastering; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo; H. H. Woolnough and Sons, painting and decorating; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Dulux paint; Rice & Co. (Northampton), Ltd., kitchen ranges; Northampton Gaslight Co., gas fires; A. Bell & Co., Ltd., A. R. and W. Cleaver, Ltd., and Henry Martin, Ltd., coal fires; Thos. Bradford & Co., drying-horses; J. Duckett and Sons, Ltd., fireclay larders; Brookes & Co. (1925), Ltd., wire screens for helmets and uniforms; Dowson and Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., petrol tank and pump; S. L. Reynolds and Son, stone carving.

PRICES

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

★ *ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*

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

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

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

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

PART 4

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—II

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER

Deal Flooring

		1″	1¼″
Plain edge flooring in batten widths ..	per square	38/–	46/5
Ditto tongued and grooved ditto ..	per square	41/9	50/6
T. & G. B.C. Pine rift flooring in narrow widths	per square	50/–	—

Wood Block Flooring, laid herringbone, 100 yards and up

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

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

JOINER—(*continued*)

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

		1″ nominal £ s. d.	1¼″ nominal £ s. d.
Austrian Wainscot Oak ..	per square	8 18 6	10 12 7
Plain Japanese Oak ..	per square	7 10 8	9 2 2
Plain American Oak ..	per square	7 7 0	9 3 9
Pitch Pine..	per square	7 0 6	8 15 7
British Columbian Pine ..	per square	4 14 6	5 7 7
Canadian Maple	per square	6 19 1	8 10 7
Burma Teak	per square	8 18 6	10 17 4
English Oak	per square	10 4 9	12 15 11
Gurjun	per square	6 19 1	8 10 7
Jarrah	per square	6 13 10	8 6 5

Wall Linings

⅝″ Deal tongued and grooved V-jointed Matching in narrow widths	per square	32/9
¼″ (6 mm.) Birch (B) Plywood and fixing to walls	per square	35/7
3/16″ Asbestos cement sheets butt jointed	per foot super	–/3¾
½″ Fibre board and fixing to walls ..	per yard super	2/11
Deal battens as ground plugged to brickwork	per foot super	–/1½
1½″ × ⅜″ wrot and chamfered fillets	per foot run	–/1½
2″ × ½″ wrot and moulded ditto	per foot run	–/1¾

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER, IRONMONGER AND STEEL AND IRONWORKER

JOINER—(*continued*)

Skirtings

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

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

Casements and Fanlights

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

Cased Frames and Sashes

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

Doors in Deal

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

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

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

Window and Door Linings

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

Window and Door Frames

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

Architraves

	Deal	Oak
1″ × 3″ chamfered or moulded architraves, including mitres on softwood, planted on per foot run	–3	–7¼
Mitred angles on oak price as 6″ of architrave.		
Add for plugging to brickwork .. per foot run	–0½	–0¾
Add for narrow splayed grounds .. per foot run	–1½	–1½

JOINER—(*continued*)

Shelving

	Deal	Oak
Slat shelving of 1″ × 2″ spaced ¾″ apart per foot super	–9	—
1″ shelving .. .. .. per foot super	–10	2 2
1½″ ditto .. .. per foot super	–11½	2 6
1″ cross-tongued shelving .. per foot super	1 –	2 6
1½″ ditto .. .. per foot super	1 1½	2 10
1″ × 2″ chamfered bearers planted on per foot run	–2¼	–5¼
Add if bearers plugged to brickwork per foot run	–0½	–0¾

Teak Draining Boards and Twice Oiling

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

Staircases

	Deal	Oak
1¼″ treads and 1″ risers .. .. per foot super	2 –	5 –
2″ strings, fixed .. .. .. per foot run	1 10	4 7
Housing treads and risers to strings .. each	–9	1 6
3″ × 2½″ French polished moulded handrail per foot run	—	2 6
1¼″ × 1¼″ square balusters 2′ 6″ long .. each	–10	2 –
4″ × 4″ Newels with chamfered edges and fixing per foot run	1 4	3 4

IRONMONGER

Fixing only

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

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

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

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

Steelwork

	£	s.	d.
Basis for plain rolled steel joists .. .. per ton	16	6	6

Fabricated Steelwork

	£	s.	d.
Joists cut and fitted .. .. per ton	20	10	6
Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases .. .. per ton	23	10	6
Stanchions, compound .. .. per ton	25	11	6
Plate girders .. .. per ton	28	9	6
Framed roof trusses, 25′ 0″ span .. .. per ton	30	4	6
Ditto ditto 60′ 0″ span .. .. per ton	28	5	0

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

Wrot Iron Work

Simple balusters and handrail fixed (excluding mortices, etc.) .. .. per cwt.	56 –
Bolts and nuts fitted .. .. per cwt.	45 –

Galvanized Corrugated Sheeting

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

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PLASTERER, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PLUMBER

PLASTERER

Lime and Sirapite Plastering

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

Keenes

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

Mouldings and Labours

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

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

Portland Cement and Sand (1 : 3)

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

Coloured Cement Plainface

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

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

Wall Tiles, Commercial Quality

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

EXTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead

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

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods

Rainwater Pipes fixed to brickwork.

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

EXTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Gutters fixed to fascia.

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

INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead Pipes

Service.

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

Distributing.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	–/10¾	1/2¾	1/8½	2/3
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1½	–/2
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	1½″ 2/9½	2″ 3/7¼	2½″ —	3″ —
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	–/3	–/4	—	—

Flushing and Warning.

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

Soil and Ventilating

		3½″	4″	4½″
Pipes fixed, including lead tacks	per foot run	5/3	5/10	6/8½

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

Drawn Lead Traps

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

Brasswork (*Best Quality*)

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

	2″	4″
Brass thimble and soldered and cement joints each	5/–	9/5
Ditto, with solder and caulked lead joints each	6/–	11/2

Fixing Only (*Connections to Pipes measured separately*)

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

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

INTERNAL PLUMBER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Screwed and Socketed Galvanized Steam Quality Steel Tubes and Fittings

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

Distributing.

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

Cast Iron Waste, Soil and Vent Pipes

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

Zinc worker

	13 G.	14 G.	15 G.	16 G.
● Rolled sheet zinc on flats per foot super	–/7½	–/8½	–/9½	–/10
● Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc. per foot super	–/8½	–/9	–/10	–/10½
Ditto in stepped flashings per foot super	–/10½	–/11	1/–	1/0½
Labour and risk dressing over glass per foot run	–/4½	–/4½	–/4½	–/4½
Capped ends to rolls .. .. each	–/2½	–/2½	–/2½	–/2½
Extra labour to cesspools .. each	2/7½	2/7½	3/2	3/2

Copper worker

Distributing.

	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Solid drawn copper tube fixed to walls per foot run	–/9	1/–	1/5½	1/10	2/3	3/3
Add if in short lengths per foot run	–/0¾	–/0¾	–/1	–/1½	–/2	–/2½

Fittings for copper tubes

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

Capillary type						
Straight coupling .. each	1/6	1/11	2/7	3/3	4/1	5/4½
45° Elbow .. .. „	2/4	2/11½	3/10½	4/11	6/10	9/7
Tees .. .. .. „	2/7	3/–	4/3	5/10	7/10	11/–
Crosses .. .. .. „	3/1	3/6	5/1½	6/10	9/8	13/5
Reducing coupling .. „	—	1/7	2/–	2/6	3/3	4/8
Bends .. .. „	2/8	3/2	4/3	5/7	8/1	10/11
Pillar tap connections „	1/11	2/6				

	24 G.	23 G.
● Rolled sheet copper on flats .. per foot super	1/5½	1/7½
Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc. per foot super	1/6½	1/8½
Ditto in stepped flashings .. per foot super	2/1½	2/4½
Labour and risk dressing over glass per foot run	–/4¼	–/4¼
Capped ends to rolls .. .. each	–/3½	–/3½
Extra labour to cesspools .. .. .. each	3/8	3/8

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass (Ordinary Glazing Quality)

18 oz. clear sheet and glazing to wood, sprigged and with back and front putties, to all normal sizes not exceeding 60″ in length or 40″ wide .. .. per foot super	–/6½
24 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	–/7¾
32 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	–/11½

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

Obscured ground sheet glass, net extra to above prices per foot super	–/1¾
⅛″ figured rolled white glass and glazing to wood with beads (measured separately) .. per foot super	–/10½
Ditto, normal tints, ditto .. .. per foot super	1/2¾
Hammered double rolled cathedral white ditto per foot super	–/10
Ditto, normal tints, ditto .. .. per foot super	1/1¾
Add for glazing into metal frames (ordinary rebates) per foot super	–/1¼
Ditto, metal sashes with ferroput .. per foot super	–/2¼
Ditto, solid metal casements and screw beads per foot super	–/2¼
Wash leather strip or similar material and bedding edge of glass .. .. per foot run	–/3½

Glazing only thick drawn sheet glass, polished plate or wire polished plate for all normal sizes. (For prices of glass see materials section and add profit, say 10 per cent.) per foot super 6¼d.

PAINTER

Painting, Whitening and Distempering (on new Plastered Walls)

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

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

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

Painting on New Woodwork

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

Sundries

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

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

Writing

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

Gilding

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

Paperhanging

Pasting and hanging only.

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

● **Items marked thus have risen in price since October 6.**

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

FOUNDATIONS

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

EXTERNAL WALLS

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

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

INTERNAL WALLS AND PARTITIONS

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

GROUND FLOORS

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

UPPER FLOORS

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

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

FLAT ROOFS

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

PITCHED ROOFS

• Bangor Countess 20″ × 10″ slating, laid to 3″ lap fixed with zinc nails, including 2″ × 1″ battens, ⅜″ roof boarding and 4″ × 2″ rafters (measured on slope)	*per yard super*	13/1
• Westmorland Random green slates No. 1 best 24″ to 12″ long proportionate widths ditto	*per yard super*	17/2
• Machine-made tiles 10½″ × 6½″ laid to a 4″ gauge, fourth course nailed with galvanized nails ditto	*per yard super*	11/6
• Hand-made sand faced tiles ditto ditto	*per yard super*	12/3
• Slate ridges, including cuttings and 1½″ × 9″ deal ridge	*per yard run*	9/10½
• Half-round ridge tile ditto	*per yard run*	7/7
• Slate hips, including cuttings, lead soakers, and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	12/5½
• Hip tiles, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	14/–
• Lead valley gutter to slated roof, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	18/5
• Purpose-made valley tiles, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	13/7

DOORS

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

WINDOWS

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

• Standard metal casements with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/5
• Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	3/10
• Standard metal casements in wood frames with fixed lights	*per foot super*	4/–
• Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	4/11
• Standard industrial type sashes with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/2
• Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	3/6
• Solid deal frames and 2″ casements	*per foot super*	5/0½
• Deal cased frames and double hung sashes	*per foot super*	4/10½

NOTE.—Standard wood surrounds to metal windows can be obtained at a cheaper price than that given for wood frames above.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—*(continued)*

STAIRCASES

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

DRAINS

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

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

PATHS AND DRIVES

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

FENCES

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

The four sections on PRICES published in the issues of October 13, 20, 27 and this week, together complete the PRICES SUPPLEMENT. Next week the FIRST SECTION—PRICES OF MATERIALS, PART 1—will be repeated with items revised according to market quotations.