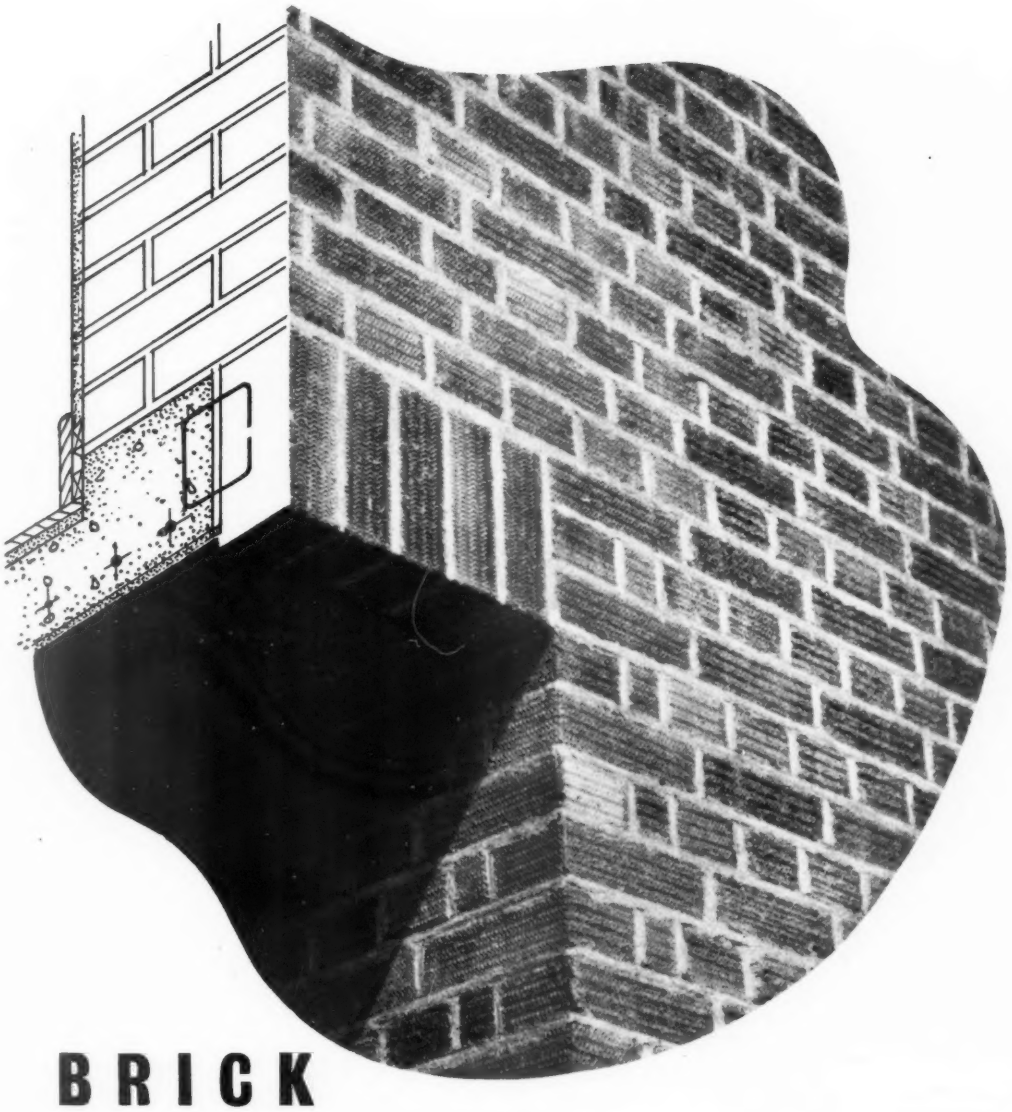

PHORPRES
(four times pressed)

BRICK CONSTRUCTION

The variety of detail which can be obtained is probably greater in brickwork than in any other unit material. Here is a wide entrance to a school showing the brickwork around the head. The bricks have been run across the opening as a soldier course which projects slightly below the soffit; being very slightly cambered they would function as a straight arch, but, for extra security, they are tied back with wire anchored in the concrete and banded into the vertical joints.

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NOV. 11
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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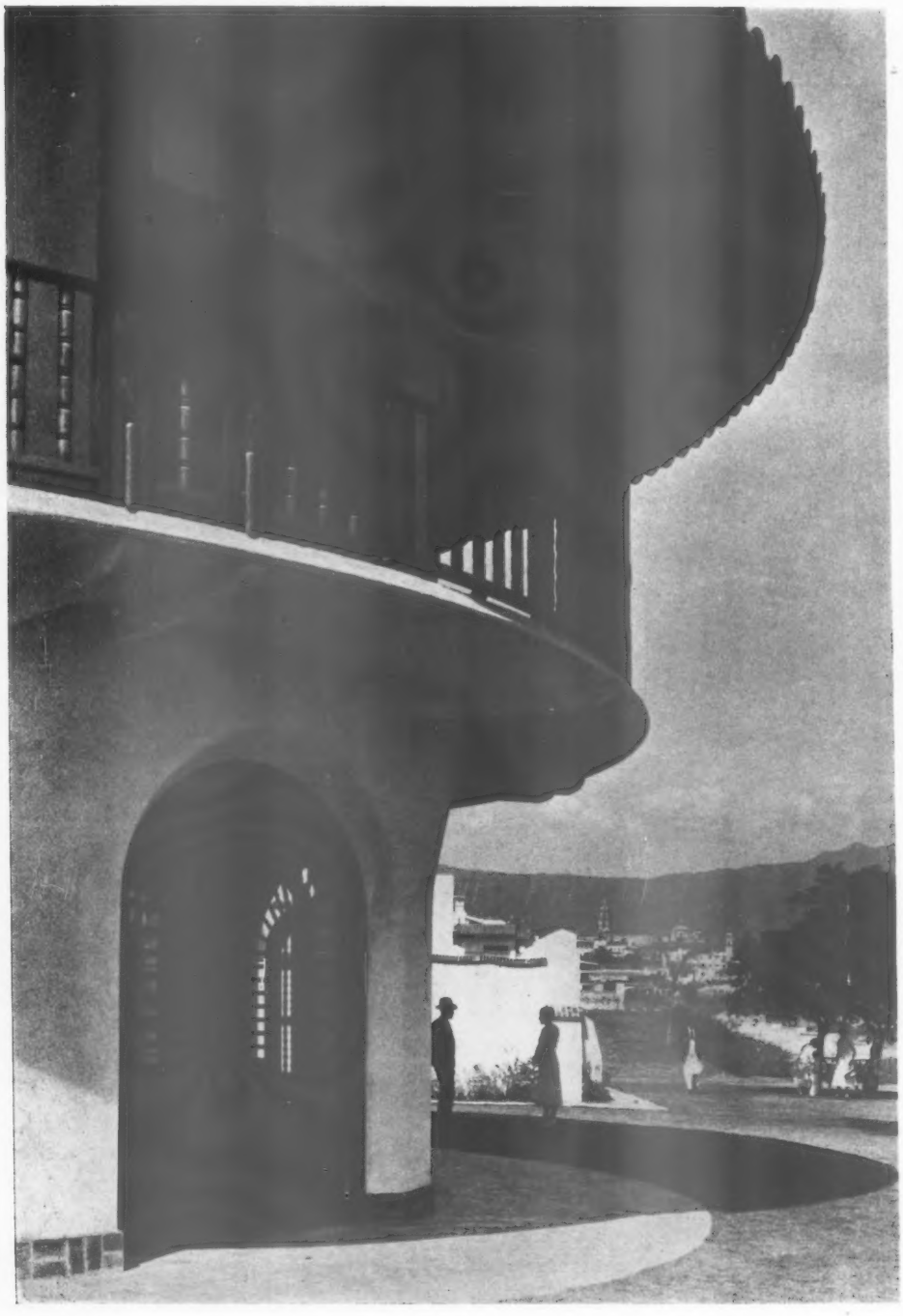
The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1938. NUMBER 2286 : VOLUME 88

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

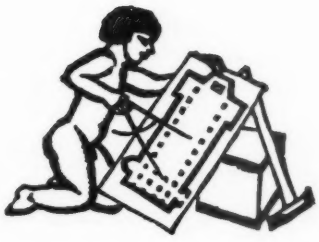
TIMBER WALLING, A.D. 1013

The nave walls of the present Greenshed Church, Essex, are believed to be those built in 1013 as part of the timber chapel which temporarily sheltered the shrine of St. Edmund. The walls are of oak, the trunks being merely halved and butted, and stand on an oak cill. The dormers and tiled roof are late fifteenth century. A new brick plinth was inserted in 1848.



MEXICO

A detail of the new headquarters of the Golf Club, Mexico City.



COST AND THE COMPETITION

ON October 20 there appeared in the JOURNAL a most unkind letter. A quantity surveyor, and what was worse, one experienced in estimating the cost of competition schemes, asked whether it was not time to do something about "The Competition Cube."

Every architect who has been mixed up with competitions will realize the possible consequences of this question ; they are appalling.

Mr. Davis could not know that no architect feels satisfied with any part of the competition system beyond the general idea of open competition. Through strife and despair most of us have come to the conclusion that the single stage competition, the single assessor and the unrestricted field form a system less open to objection that any other. But it is a system in a decided state of tension ; and bound up with it is the idea of the competitor's estimate of cost based on a rate per foot cube.

And yet, in spite of almost religious reluctance to consider objections to the competition cube, we ought to look at one or two of Mr. Davis's points.

He says that with all the will in the world two competitors rarely measure alike, and where the site slopes it is very difficult for them to do so ; that competitors have usually no knowledge of the cost of the building type they are designing ; that, where other things are equal, the most compact building is the cheapest (and compactness may conflict radically with more important requirements of the building) ; that accurate knowledge of the cost of specialized equipment for particular buildings is very rare ; that standards of finish (terrazzo *v.* grano) stated by competitors produce apparent, but not real, differences in total cost ; and that where a total sum is stated most competitors divide their total cube into this sum and so produce their cube rate.

When one realizes in addition that most assessors will cube the premiated schemes again in any case, and the work which is entailed for all competitors, the most conservative must begin to wonder whether the farce ought to be continued much longer.

Farce it certainly is. The JOURNAL believes that if the winner's estimated costs for the last ten executed competition schemes were to be compared with the actual final costs, we would all understand much better why the public thinks architects do not know what they are talking about in matters of cost. Probably few architects would quarrel with this belief.

But doing something about it is another matter. Nothing less than this horrible possibility must be considered by the profession. At present hundreds of competitors spend days doing wearisome work which, bluntly, is of no use whatever to anyone. How can they be stopped in a manner beneficial to all concerned ? If the profession screwed up its courage it could be done very simply—by abolishing competitors' estimates of cost.

Mr. Davis has shown that this does not mean that promoters would have less idea of the eventual cost of their building than they do at present. It would mean exactly the opposite—they would have a much more exact idea. In this way.

The promoters of, say, a municipal offices competition would appoint an assessor in collaboration with the R.I.B.A., as at present. The latter would then appoint a quantity surveyor experienced in municipal buildings to advise him on cost. These two would together examine the sum the promoters wanted to spend in the light of the accommodation, finish and equipment asked for ; and would check the accuracy of this sum against the known final cost of approximately similar buildings. This may be done at present unofficially. One can only say that it does not appear to be done.

The assessor would thereafter state in his conditions the net estimated cost of the building, the constructional methods assumed for this purpose, *the standard* of finish and services required, and the p.c. sums allowed for specialist equipment, furniture, layout of grounds and other items.

If any competitor considered that he had a cheaper method of construction and finish than those suggested he would be at liberty to use them and describe them in detail. Otherwise all calculations of cost made by competitors would be for their own use and guidance —none would be submitted.

Only when the assessor had narrowed his possible winners to three or four would cost again appear on the scene, in the form of the quantity surveyor's estimates of the comparative costs of these schemes—estimates prepared by a standard measurement after careful consideration of the author's suggestions as to construction and finish.

This method must give better results than the hopeful speculations of a hundred jaded competitors. And it would leave architects free to do what they can do : design a building.

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NOTES & TOPICS

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE occasions when Mr. Goodhart-Rendel addresses the Institute are always interesting because you never know in advance in what rôle he is going to cast himself. Other presidents adorn a conventional occasion with conventional sentiments, but Mr. Goodhart-Rendel never hesitates to say what he feels like saying and to treat his audience as he feels they deserve.

*

With other presidents one can also safely accept all they say as being intended quite literally, but I always have a suspicion that Mr. Goodhart-Rendel is pulling our legs more often than we know. On Monday night, when he opened the new session of the R.I.B.A., I was sure he was in his most ironic vein, particularly when he was detailing the Institute's achievements of the past year.

*

This is what he said :

"We have another reason for thankfulness in the official welcome given to our services in the present national emergency. The systematization of structural precautions against air raids has been largely in our hands ; and the Conference held here some months ago has been the most important step yet taken toward the goal." ;

which makes a good alternative to Mr. Hore-Belisha's method of open confession.

*

But later in the evening there was no doubt of the President's sincerity, when he reached the climax of his address and outlined his idea for a "vigilance committee made up of competent persons outside the profession" whose duty would be to "secure the early publication of designs for prominent buildings and their exposure to public criticism." He very aptly contrasted the nineteenth century practice of advance publication of engravings of proposed buildings with the present one of photographing what is already built and cannot be changed.

*

I would like to see the President's scheme put into practice, and will not ask at the moment where we would find the competent persons he refers to.

WOMAN'S FAIR

I paid a hurried visit late on the eve of the opening, and even in that dreary half-lit atmosphere of rehearsal I found the exhibition not nearly so bad as it sounded—far superior in fact to the usual standard of the Ideal Home Exhibition. It was perhaps as well that many of the stands were shrouded in dust sheets, for the objects they showed were not so simple and gay as the general standard of design and layout, which was unusually high. Particularly good are the displays for gas by Mr. Mischa Black, and for electricity by Mr. Raymond Mcgrath. The D.I.A. section organized by Mr. Malcolm Anderson and designed by Mr. Dick Russell is also excellent. The centre piece is an elegant and balanced construction of spars, planes and wires, designed by Mr. Cadbury Brown, and bearing the new and rather pompous slogan of the D.I.A.

*

Round this centre, which incidentally suffers badly from a very busy background, are grouped the stands, simply coloured in sienna red and white, and displaying furniture, textiles, pottery and glass. The standard of display is becoming so high these days that it almost seems to have reached the point where it can go no further in ingenuity without becoming tiresomely abstruse or complicating the message it is trying to convey.

*

In my rapid survey I caught a glimpse of the Californian Garden, in whose dim chill several mannequins, their mauve-cold limbs peeping from bathrobes, were parading stiffly round the pool, while in the Corbusier week-end house Mr. Entwistle could be seen trying to decide where to hang a pair of antlers.

*

Across the stand of a picture-reproduction firm ran the slogan : CURE THAT WALL-NAKEDNESS.

*

Now most of us are getting used to the personal enquiry of modern advertising. Few people resent being asked questions like, "Are your feet cry-babies ?" or "Do you bulge *here* ?" But this was a new one—an affliction hitherto not dealt with by the strip-story advertisements, but full of possibilities—one can see the whole thing. . . .

*

"Sorry dear. Can't get home tonight—an important business dinner." (Thinks, Why doesn't she cover up those awful bare-looking walls ?)

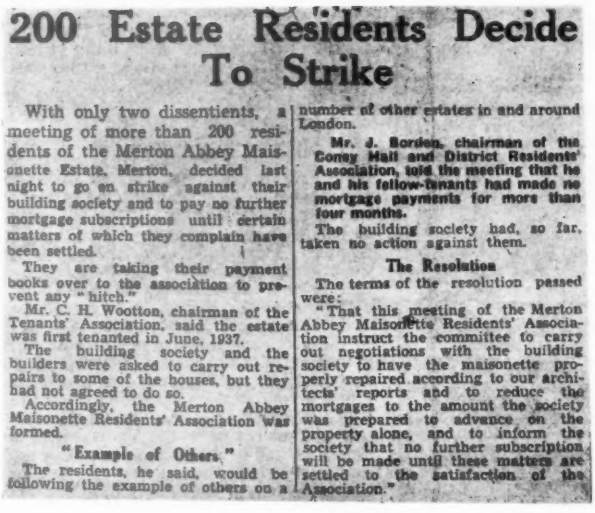
"What's the matter with the house, mother ? I try so hard" . . . "It is a fact that 70 per cent. of housewives . . . . I advise "Maestro Art Repros." . . . . (Later) . . . "Don't let's go out tonight, darling—it's so much nicer here." . . . "George, I'm *so* happy" . . . (thinks, Thanks to "Maestro Art Repros.")

PROFESSOR REILLY STILL SPEAKING

My personal notes last week about the Professor might have had a sad topicality, for he has just had a remarkable escape. While inspecting the building he fell off the highest point of Mr. Maufe's new Guildford cathedral.

*

His escape from serious injury is attributable to the fact that at present the cathedral walls only rise three feet from the ground.



200 Estate Residents Decide To Strike

With only two dissentients, a meeting of more than 200 residents of the Merton Abbey Maisonette Estate, Merton, decided last night to go on strike against their building society and to pay no further mortgage subscriptions until certain matters of which they complain have been settled.

They are taking their payment books over to the association to prevent any "hitch."

Mr. C. H. Wootton, chairman of the Tenants' Association, said the estate was first tenanted in June, 1937.

The building society and the builders were asked to carry out repairs to some of the houses, but they had not agreed to do so.

Accordingly, the Merton Abbey Maisonette Residents' Association was formed.

"Example of Others."

The residents, he said, would be following the example of others on a number of other estates in and around London.

Mr. J. Borden, chairman of the Coney Hall and District Residents' Association, told the meeting that he and his fellow-tenants had made no mortgage payments for more than four months.

The building society had, so far, taken no action against them.

The Resolution

The terms of the resolution passed were:

"That this meeting of the Merton Abbey Maisonette Residents' Association instruct the committee to carry out negotiations with the building society to have the maisonette properly repaired according to our architects' reports and to reduce the mortgages to the amount the society was prepared to advance on the property alone, and to inform the society that no further subscription will be made until these matters are settled to the satisfaction of the Association."

THE HOUSE-PURCHASE QUESTION

The cutting above is from the *Evening News* of November 4. It illustrates a furiously burning question of the moment.

*

Over two million families have bought or begun to buy their houses through a building society since 1918. The contribution to good housing thus made by the societies is self-evident ; and the majority of house-buyers have got a good bargain.

*

The other side of the problem has appeared as mortgages were increasingly arranged on cheaper houses. Competition is keen among builders of such houses, the purchasers are less able to afford expert advice and in a proportion of cases tenant-purchasers have found themselves responsible for heavy repairs.

*

It is now suggested by tenants' associations that the building societies have, or ought to have, a responsibility for seeing that the houses on which they make advances are in themselves full security for the advances. The alleged practice by some societies of obtaining additional security from builders—for their *own* security but not for the tenants' —would indicate an entirely different state of affairs : that the societies in question do *not* feel the houses are sufficient security.

*

I do not for a moment suggest that this is what has happened on the Merton Estate—a dispute of which I have no knowledge. But it is reasonable to assume that it is in part caused by a quite widespread sense of grievance.

STRATFORD PUTS ITS EARS BACK

Stratford-on-Avon has perhaps suffered more than most places from fake " olde-worlde " buildings. Anne Hathaway's cottage, Shakespeare and Elizabethans, and the American tourist industry have produced a combination which few people, let alone builders, could resist. The result is that the whole place is rotten with tortured oak, twisted iron and beaten pewter.

*

It is particularly refreshing therefore to read that the Town Council has always strongly opposed the pseudo-antique, and is now taking advantage of its powers to stop it. It has lately refused to permit " Tudor " alterations to a house in the High Street, and the owner's appeal against the Council's decision is now the subject of an enquiry by the Ministry of Health.

*

The Town Clerk has stated that the building is a fake, " and we don't want fake buildings anywhere in Stratford." Councillor Flower has gone further, and has offered to pay out of his own pocket for the restoration of the building to its original Georgian appearance.

*

Stratford is to be congratulated upon the public spirit of its councillors. Perhaps the Memorial Theatre has had its influence—we certainly hear less talk of " jam factories " than we used to. Councillor Flower is, I take it, Sir Archie Flower, the uncrowned king of Stratford, without whom the Shakespeare Theatre would not exist. He has done everything for the theatre except write the plays.

WITHOUT COMMENT

" Wotcher up to now, Bert ? "

" Gotta new job with an engineering firm—measuring things—down to the 'undredth of an inch."

" Cor ! 'Ow many of them to an inch ? "

" You wouldn't believe it—thahsands of the little ——s."

(Heard actually in a public bar.)

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Just before going to press I rang up the secretary of the A.B.S. At that time the President's appeal and the additional notes in the architectural papers had had only three days in which to produce results—appreciable but not overwhelming results.

*

We architects have the reputation of acting on impulse. I have therefore asked for a banker's order form to be put—for your convenience—just below this.

ASTRAGAL

BANKER'S ORDER

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.....

Please remit my Annual Subscription of £ s. d. to the account of the ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY at Lloyds Bank Ltd., No. 16 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, now and also on the first of January next and following years until I cancel this Order.*

Signature of Subscriber .....

Address .....

.....

Date .....

**(If it is not desired to send a subscription for 1938 the words underlined should be deleted).*

When completed, this form may be cut out and posted to the Secretary, The Architects' Benevolent Society, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

THE KING'S SPEECH

H.M. the King, in his speech at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday last, said : " My Government will press forward with better housing, both urban and rural, and will proceed with the development of the educational services.

" They will vigorously continue the campaign for the improvement of the public health, and in particular will submit to you proposals for the earlier and more effective treatment of cancer.

" The policy of My Government will continue to be directed to improving conditions in the Special Areas."

NEWS FROM COVENTRY

Mr. Donald E. E. Gibson, A.R.I.B.A., the deputy county architect of the Isle of Ely County Council, has been appointed city architect of Coventry, and it is expected that he will take up his duties early in the new year. His salary will be £1,000, rising to £1,250.

The Coventry City Council has accepted the offer of Sir Alfred Herbert to provide the city with an art gallery and museum. The scheme is estimated to cost £100,000.

COUNTY ARCHITECT TO RESIGN

The Gloucestershire County Council last week received with regret the resignation of Mr. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., as county architect, to take effect on March 31 next. Mr. Phillips has held an appointment with the Gloucestershire County Council for more than 30 years and previously was engaged upon architectural work with the Manchester Corporation.

BRISTOL SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

In his inaugural address to the above society, the president, Mr. J. Ralph Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., gave a brief survey of the early history of the society (which was established in 1850), and linked the aspirations of its founders with the responsibilities of present-day members.

Officers and Council, 1938-1939, were elected as follows : President, Mr. J. Ralph Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., vice-president, Mr. Eustace Button, A.R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; hon. secretary, Mr. A. J. Knott, A.R.I.B.A. ; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. Murch, A.R.I.B.A. Council : Messrs. C. F. W. Dening, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; Mowbray A. Green, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; G. D. Gordon Hake, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; W. E. Paterson, L.R.I.B.A. ; B. F. G. Wakefield, F.R.I.B.A. ; W. J. Stenner, F.R.I.B.A. ; P. Hartland Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. ; H. E. Todd, A.R.I.B.A. ; R. H. Brentnall, A.R.I.B.A. ; B. F. Brueton, A.R.I.B.A. ; R. S. Redwood, A.R.I.B.A. ; C. G. Skinner, A.R.I.B.A. and Sir George Oatley, F.R.I.B.A.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, November 10

WOMAN'S FAIR AND EXHIBITION. *At Olympia. Until November 26. 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.*

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

LEEDS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. *Informal Reunion Dinner for Past Students. At Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese, Fleet Street, E.C. 7.30 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, *10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. " Scale Model Tests, with particular reference to Arc Welded Plate Girders." By H. E. Lance Martin. 6.30 p.m.*

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *Burlington House, W.1. The Palæolithic Contents of the East Burnham (Bucks) Gravels." By A. D. Lacaille. 8.30 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, *Manchester and District Branch. At 244 Deansgate, Manchester. " Physical Comfort in Regard to Heating and Ventilation." By A. Hindley. 7 p.m.*

Friday, November 11

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the Temple Church, E.C.4. 3 p.m.*

Monday, November 14

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, *Great George Street, S.W.1. Inaugural Address. By Sir Charles Bressey. 6.30 p.m.*

Tuesday, November 15

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Tuesday Lunch : " Wythenshawe." By Barry Parker. 1 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, *London and District Branch. At 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1. " The Selection of Centrifugal Fans." By J. F. Grocott. 6.45 p.m.*

Wednesday, November 16

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, *John Street, Adelphi, W.C. " Advertising Art : the Designer and the Public." By E. McKnight Kauffer. 8.15 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch. Baltic Lounge, Swansea. " The Engineering Works of a General Practitioner." By M. C. Harrison. 7 p.m.*

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. *"Origins and evolution of the Doric Order: Temples in Greece, Sicily and South Italy." By Sir Banister Fletcher. 6 p.m.*

A.A.S.T.A. *At 9 Great Newport Street, W.C. Discussion on " Architecture and Politics." To be opened by Edward Carter. 6.30 p.m.*

Thursday, November 17

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, *Yorkshire Branch. At the Hotel Metropole, Leeds. " Plastics in Structural Engineering." By C. D. Philippe. 7 p.m.*

Friday, November 18

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. *At the Central Hall, S.W.1. Presidential Address. By J. E. Acfield. 6 p.m.*

LONDON SOCIETY. *At 18 John Street, Adelphi, W.C. " Wren's London and Ours." By Ronald P. Jones. 5 p.m.*

FIFE BURGHS OPPOSE PLANNING SCHEME

A planning scheme to embrace the whole of the land within the County of Fife, including the small burghs, has been the subject of a resolution passed by the County Council. The area concerned comprises 314,000 acres, with a population of more than 276,000. Nine of the small burghs in the county have lodged representations with the Department of Health for Scotland asking that their areas be excluded from the scope of the proposed schemes. Five of the burghs have represented that their areas do not require planning, and four have asked this department to make them the planning authority under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932.

The department has appointed Sheriff Sir John C. Watson, K.C., to hold a public local inquiry into the matter, and that inquiry will be opened on November 25 in the County Buildings, Cupar, Fife.

THE LONDON COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

" Planning for Living " was the subject of a conference held last Thursday at Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C. The London Council of Social Service, in co-operation with eight kindred bodies, organized the conference, which lasted throughout the day. In the evening session, Mr. W. McG. Eager presided, while Messrs. Basil Ward, A.R.I.B.A., Stanley Ramsey, F.R.I.B.A., and Lewis Silkin, M.P., Chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee, were the principal speakers. The discussion was chiefly on the question of cottages *v.* flats.

Mr. Silkin said that 90 per cent. of the people dehoused under the L.C.C. clearance schemes wished to be rehoused near the site of their former dwellings. It was impossible to build more than from 20 to 24 cottages to the acre, giving a garden to each, providing open spaces, and so on. Two schemes of clearance were now in hand, one in Bermondsey and the other in Stepney. The people were unwilling to leave the neighbourhood where they were now living, and it was impossible to rehouse them in cottages ; so the L.C.C. had been forced to build flats. They got something like 50 flats to the acre, but this did not provide all the accommodation needed, and beyond this there were small areas, as in the case of old houses round a courtyard or something of that kind, which could not be redeveloped at all. All this was without regard to the abatement of overcrowding, and in London this called for 23,000 dwellings in addition to those needed for slum clearance. Cost must be kept in mind. It was not unknown for the L.C.C. to pay £12,000 or even more for an acre of land. To build cottages at the rate of 24 to the acre on such land would cost £500 per cottage for land alone, so that either the rent would be far too high or the tenant to pay, or else there would be a very heavy burden on the rates. The L.C.C. endeavoured to make the flats it built as homelike as possible. With 50 dwellings to the acre, 25 per cent. of the site was occupied by buildings. The first claim on the remaining 75 per cent. was that of the children : proper playing space must be provided for them, including playgrounds for the smaller ones. Among other things, the Council was being pressed to allocate space for private gardens, playing fields, club rooms and social centres, but owing to limitations of finance it was impossible for it to do all it wished.

Mr. Basil Ward said the high building should not be built for the sake of being high : it should be built to a natural progression in a centralized area. Architecture was not a thing to which we should fit our purpose : it should be the thing designed to get our purpose. The immediate advantage of high building development lay in the fact that we could not leave London as it is. A full use of modern technique and the best results from planning and building good architecture throughout the whole of our country could spring only from better organization within the restricted spaces of our great cities. The association of societies gathered in the present conference had the ingredients necessary to prepare that better organization.

Mr. Stanley Ramsey said that in the past we had had an orgy of building without planning, and now we were likely to have a great deal of planning without building. The effective age of a house was no more than about 30 or 40 years. Thus the type with attic and basement had been superseded by that with a back addition, and this in turn had gone in favour of a modern type. The siting of industry was the latest panacea for our housing problem : it was a contribution, but was not a solution in itself. The modern factory was frequently of a higher æsthetic significance than the houses round it, and there was no reason why factories of this kind should not be grouped with houses ; but industries which caused dirt, offensive odours or noise should be isolated, the employees being taken to work by rail or bus. London had grown by the steady absorption of old towns and villages " cemented together with the ramshackle improvizations of the nineteenth century," and was in process of being strangled by its own success. A reverse process was necessary. He would like to see the re-creation of the city, this to be surrounded by a green belt, outside which would be regional towns so planned as each to be a constituent part of its region, and each large enough to have a local life of its own.

CONTEST FOR WEST RIDING ARCHITECTS

Architects and students in the West Riding

are invited to submit designs for one of the stands at the *Yorkshire Post* Building Exhibition, to be held in the Fenton Street Drill Hall, next January. Prizes amounting to £50 are offered for the best designs.

NEW GENERAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND TRAINING DEPOT, LANCASHIRE

The Lancashire Standing Joint Committee for Police and other purposes invites chartered and/or registered British and Northern Irish architects to submit designs in competition for a new general police headquarters and training depot to be erected on a site at Hutton, near Preston, Lancashire. The committee has appointed Sir Percy Worthington, F.R.I.B.A., as assessor, and the following premiums are offered : £500, £400, and £300.

Applications for a copy of the conditions and other particulars must be made to Mr. George Etherton, Clerk of the Peace, County Hall, Preston, Lancashire, not later than December 5, 1938. Deposit : £3 3s.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Henry Darsa, M.INST.R.A., has commenced practice at 10 Great James Street, London, W.C.1, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. Telephone No. : Holborn 9868.

R.I.B.A.

On this and the following page we print the Presidential Address, by Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, delivered on Monday last at the first meeting of the new session. During the meeting Mr. Robert Atkinson and Mr. A. F. B. Anderson were presented with the London Architecture Bronze Medal for their building, Stockleigh Hall Flats, Albert Road, Regent's Park. The medal is Awarded annually to the architects of a building of exceptional merit built during the past three years within a radius of eight miles of Charing Cross.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

At this time last year the address I made from this platform inaugurated not only the Institute's session, but also my term of presidentship. This year my address inaugurates a session only, and must therefore be differently composed. I must speak in it of the immediate past as well as of the future, since for that past I have some responsibility. Also, when speaking of the future, I must remember that the responsibility I still have will rest next year upon somebody else.

For the architectural profession the most important recent event has been the passage of the Registration Act, an Act which, while primarily protecting the public, protects also —and must eventually heighten—the esteem in which our calling is held. I do not suppose that anybody not an architect can know how long and painful the struggle for this benefit has been, nor how much is owing to the devotion of those whose efforts have secured it. Architects, however, know these things well, and are deeply grateful to all both within and without the profession who have laboured in the cause.

We have another reason for thankfulness in the official welcome given to our services in the present national emergency. The systematization of structural precautions against air raids has been largely in our hands ; and the conference held here some months ago has been the most important step yet taken toward the goal. The delays that have occurred in making information accessible have certainly not been the fault of the Institute. In other architectural work needed for defence the Institute has arrived at a most satisfactory understanding with some of the departments responsible, an understanding by means of which outside architects can share—and indeed are already sharing—the burden of an unprecedented amount of urgent departmental work. If a crisis like that of a month ago should shortly recur, it will find the Institute already in touch with those who will command its activities, and well organised to take its part. A register of all our members is being prepared—a sort of detailed catalogue of our resources in men and special aptitudes. We also have a committee to advise all those who are in doubt as to the form their patriotic services can most usefully take.

In all those extraordinary activities the Institute is being served by its members with a zeal beyond all praise. There is, however, one ordinary activity from which we must take care that no zeal is withdrawn. The money needed to supply the normal demands made upon the Architects' Benevolent Society, year in and year out, is not as easy to come by as it should be. Yet those normal demands would not abate in any calamity, but would rather become intensified ; and to meet them as they now are is a necessary part of our preparedness. I therefore take this opportunity of begging, in parenthesis, for the Society, and suggest that there could be no better way of expressing approval of the Institute's efforts to be worthy of our profession in emergency than that of sending some extra contribution to the Society's funds.

A complete chronicle of the Institute's year appears annually in its report, and there is no need to single out for mention tonight any one of our purely domestic affairs. From among the architectural output of the year, however, I may mention particularly the Glasgow Exhibition, not so much for the intrinsic excellence of its layout and of many of its buildings as for the lesson it teaches that good architecture pays. We believe that this lesson has been well digested by those in control of our national representation at the forthcoming great exhibition in America.

Nevertheless, good as the buildings were at Glasgow, good as they promise to be at New York, we could wish that the designs for both had been the subjects of open competition. The year of presidentship that I have already enjoyed has shown me more plainly than ever before both the necessity and the difficulty of the Institute's policy of urging that open competitions be held upon all important occasions. Its difficulty is sometimes real, and is always feared and exaggerated by the timid layman who hopes for little better in his architect than a man of whom he already knows the worst. Its necessity is perceived only by those to whom the constant advancement of our architecture is an obligation due to our national pride.

What the timid layman would really like best would be to go into a shop full of buildings, as he goes into a shop full of furniture, to buy one, and to have it re-erected by the man who for many years has served him well in looking after his drains and small repairs. He would then have chosen the building he fancied and the man he trusted, and need fear no unexpected result. If he were a regular, rather than an occasional builder, he would like to have at his hand some trusty designers so well trained in his preferences that he could safely leave them to themselves.

Now is not all this very natural ? Quite good buildings are already mass-produced by routine, and it may not be long before quite good mass-products can be ordered from the architectural departments of big shops. It is not impossible that such mass-production may eventually absorb the major part of our country's architectural activity, and it will then be the duty of this Institute, even more than it is at present, to mould such mass-production into elasticity and into being accessible by new ideas. When that state of things is in being it may be hard indeed to persuade our timid layman that it is his duty to plunge into the unknown by promoting an open competition. At present, however, we can assure him that the dangers he fears are less than those of which he is unconscious ; we can warn him that the safe man among architects is as often as not the tired man ; that the building he likes and wishes to reproduce may be out of date before his reproduction is finished, and that if he tries his hand at home architecture with his trusty man of drains, he is laying himself open to unforeseen perils as real as those of home carpentry and home medicine.

I make no apology for preaching at all seasons and in all places the Institute's gospel of competitions because I think that a great many people, while believing it, do not realize its paramount importance. The days of enlightened patronage are almost over, and the number of laymen that can pick a good architect is as small as the number of those that can pick a good portrait painter. On the one hand, you have a body of employers that normally go for their architecture to the men they like meeting at golf clubs or at city dinners ; on the other, you have a body of brilliant young men who are mostly better at architecture than at "mixing" or feasting. The work produced by the good mixers and the good feasters may often be all that its occasion requires, but it is fairly certain to miss opportunities that for the general good of architecture ought to be taken. Now, the competition, as things are, is the only door that can always be kept open to the unknown man who has something to give that the world of architecture needs. If we wish our art not to degenerate into a genteel branch of commerce we must see that this door stands wide.

Architecture cannot thrive without a constant supply of ideas, and the most fertile ideas will often be found in the heads of young and unknown men. Architectural ideas cannot be materialized—cannot be fully born without opportunities, and I think the Institute ought to be a sort of Queen Charlotte's Hospital for providing what is necessary for their delivery. As is generally known, the President of the Institute is sometimes asked to nominate architects for particular undertakings, and occasionally is able within the limits of his knowledge to tap new veins of ore, to point the way to unexploited talent. Almost always, however, he is asked not who would do the job best, but who has done most jobs of the same kind. I always wonder why architects are commonly supposed to be like the baker in *The Hunting of the Snark*, who "could only bake bridecake," or the butcher who "could only kill beavers." In trade such specialization is convenient ; it would, no doubt, be unreasonable to ask a greengrocer for a string of sausages, and I daresay that a good many commercial portrait painters would run aground if they were to tackle seascapes. There are, moreover, some kinds of buildings in which specialized skill can only be acquired by experience, but they are not many. Nevertheless, it is often impossible to convince the authority wishing to build a branch library or a market that any architect can possibly do it who has not built many libraries or markets before. If such authorities only would hold a competition with a specialist as their assessor both they and he might learn a great deal.

A great deal has been said and written lately about architectural education, and a great deal probably remains to be said. My own opinions upon the subject are understood by some and mistrusted by many, and I shall not endanger the peace of this evening by reasserting them. I wish to point out, however, one grave defect for which our schools may be a little, and our Government is a great deal, to blame. The young English architect who distinguishes himself greatly at school, unlike the young French architect, does not thereby obtain any prospect of public employment. Our Rome scholars, our Victory scholars, cannot expect to be entrusted by their grateful country with the design of as much as a telephone kiosk.

This, I think, is really too bad ! Government does not always smile on competitions, and yet the one alternative way of picking young brains for the public good is never so much as thought of. The little blame that I will allow to our schools for this lies in the apathy with which the big distinctions are sometimes regarded, but, if those distinctions lead to no practical opportunities, it is quite understandable that a practical age should deprecate them. Seeing that the days of enlightened private patronage are inevitably passing, we are justified in expecting some approach towards enlightened public patronage from the State. It never pays a shopkeeper, in the long run, to neglect novelties in his stocktaking,

and, if our national shopkeeping is to be as prosperous as we should like it to be, we must be able to put in the window public buildings as stimulating and inventively designed as the new Garde-Meuble in Paris, or the Stockholm Public Library. In the Glasgow Exhibition and in the contribution we are making to the New York Exhibition we have been fortunate, but we have no guarantee in our present policy that we shall be equally fortunate next time.

I imagine that in architecture the struggle of youthful inventiveness against entrenched mediocrity would cease at the moment good architecture became so desirable in the layman's eyes that he refused to put up with not-so-good architecture any longer. This happy state must be a long time coming if we are too difficult in our definition of what good architecture is. There is no need to wait until the public's power of discrimination becomes greater before we urge it to use fully the power of discrimination it already has. Inertia and indifference are more responsible for our inferior architecture than ignorance. There must be very few Londoners who do not feel faintly disgusted by the way in which their city is now being rebuilt, but no effective protest is made. Grumbling there is—yes—but peevish, ineffective grumbling that speculators can—and do—safely neglect.

Yet, perhaps, it is not fair to put our misfortunes down to public inertia, since a great deal of energetic protest is always roused by the proposal to destroy a building that in any sense is historic. The protests may not achieve very much, since a city is a place to live in rather than a history book, and historic buildings are often badly in the way of some imperative necessity. Nevertheless, the noise that is made about any unpopular act of destruction contrasts very curiously with the silence in which abominable acts of construction are received. If our darling old building is taken from us—boo hoo !—we don't care twopence what they give us instead. No, I am afraid that our trouble is not inertia, but indifference. We value the historic associations of architecture, but we have not yet learnt as a nation to put much value upon architecture itself. On the other hand, if we are not yet eager for the best, our grumblings show that we are becoming impatient of the worst, and to all grumblers I wish to make a constructive suggestion. An architectural vigilance committee made up of competent persons outside the profession could do an enormous amount of good by securing the early publication of designs for prominent buildings and their exposure to public criticism. Much of this criticism would, no doubt, be vexatious and ill-advised, but some of it would be valuable and all of it would be better heard early than late. Designs submitted in competition may be publicly exhibited as things are, but the excellent nineteenth-century practice of letting people know what was coming to them by means of published engravings has yielded in general to the photographing of what has already come, and is past all possibility of modification.

The only actual powers that such a committee would have would be that of calling attention to new projects, that of organizing protests against what seemed to it undesirable, and that of inviting applause for good work that might not otherwise obtain recognition. By insisting that buildings seen by everybody are everybody's concern, it might overcome a great deal of our national apathy in matters of architecture, and might divert into more promising channels the fruitless energy of those who oppose inevitable change. I do not know whether or not architects could sit upon the committee without causing difficulty with the other architects whose work the committee might condemn, seeing that the essence of the committee's proceedings would be publicity, and its normal field of action would be the newspapers. Our Institute has always held that no professional etiquette should restrain an architect from offering criticism prompted by his conscience as a citizen—but there is such a thing as asking for trouble. Moreover, timidity does notoriously restrain us from calling attention to our brothers' misdoings even when it is in the public interest that they should be frustrated.

Against my proposal it can be urged that we already have a Fine Arts Commission, and in some places voluntary architectural panels. I say in reply that the Fine Arts Commission hardly ever speaks until it has been spoken to, and that architectural panels deal by their nature with much smaller matters than those I have in mind. My idea of a vigilance committee is one that would speak quite loudly when nobody had spoken to it at all, often, I hope, in praise as well as in blame. Architecture is not created for architects only, but for the public ; and the public ought to stir itself into some more useful activity than that of grumbling when it is too late for anything to be done.

It is not only in the prevention of eyesores that the public ought to exert itself, there is also much it should do to secure its comfort as householders and workers. One of the main occupations of building speculators during the last decade has been the provision of slum housing for the well-to-do, and countless people, who could afford to keep servants but can't get them, have poured in from spacious Suburbia to the terrible zones of overcrowding in genteel London. In many a highly rented flat the inhabitant is less comfortable, being still animate, than he may hope to be in his equally spacious coffin, yet he submits in his thousands to being confined in it, with an electric refrigerator and a few other little gadgets to keep him quiet. I do not suggest that he should strike by refusing to live anywhere, because I believe that various less heroic courses are open to him. There are still places in London, accessible, but unfashionable, where little houses and Victorian flats offer decent accommodation that would be within his means. There are not enough of these, no doubt, but they still exist. Furthermore, I should imagine that the building societies would gladly turn from the multiplication of Tudor homelets on arterial roads to the assistance of groups of five or six people who wished to have a block of flats built for their advantage and not for that of an intermediary speculator. These blocks would not be in Quality Close (late Cesspit Mews), Mayfair, but they would be in those often agreeable regions deserted by old gentility, which have not yet tempted the large speculator to make them uninhabitable. I feel sure that a group of really determined householders could find in such places sites where value would be low enough to allow them to house themselves decently, for no more money than they pay at present.

Whether my particular ideas are practicable or not, I am certain of the practicability of my general proposal that the public should be helped by being taught to help itself. Architects are blamed for supplying the noxious products that people are content—even anxious—to buy, and, although this blame would be reasonable if architects were absolute, it is unfair to them in their present conditions of employment. The man who gambles in an undesirable patent medicine is much more the public enemy than the man who dispenses it, in most cases quite unsuspectingly. Architects regarded singly are men with their living to make, but collectively through this Institute and otherwise they may hope to be educators and in some degree reformers. I am convinced that the best approach they can make to reform will be by persuading the public to promote common welfare by means of common exertion.

THIS ARSHETECTURE

...er room, he found in bed.

LARGS' "ARTISTIC" GAS PLANT

Described as the gas world's contribution to beauty in industry, the new £17,000 vertical retort plant at Largs burgh gas works was formally inaugurated yesterday.

The building, which is designed as a castle in the Scottish baronial style, with turrets and battlements, has become one of the town's landmarks

The plant was installed by the Glover-West Gas Improvement Co., Ltd., Manchester.

At the inaugural luncheon in the Hills Hotel, Sir Fred J. West proposed the toast of the town and trade of Largs. The function was attended by Lord Glasgow, Convener of Ayrshire, Mr. J R. Lockie, County Clerk, and many prominent figures in the gas industry

From the "Glasgow Daily Record & Mail."

EXHIBITIONS

[*By D. COSENS*]

THE difference between plagiarization and derivation, between painting which can be labelled "after" a great master and that which is inspired by his work, would seem to be too obvious to need defining, yet in actual practice there is often so fine a line between the two that all influences, good or bad, tend to be suspect. But no one can stand against the momentum of the strange force that, from year to year, subtly changes our standards of beauty, and an artist who is sensitive to the influences of his time must inevitably reflect them in his work. John Deakin, a young painter who is holding his first exhibition at the Mayor Gallery, works unblushingly under the influence of two French painters, Rouault and Soutine, and as might be expected it is from the former that his most interesting work derives. He obviously cares a great deal about painting and the surface qualities of paint, and one of his best things is "At the Café Lafayette," where he forsakes the heavy use of black and sombre colours and brilliant high lights for more personal colour harmonies. It is an excellent portrait, and "The Gitane" is perhaps the most serious work in the room, and the one that indicates most clearly that when his personality prevails over the slightly Byzanto-grotesque that results from the strange alliance of Rouault and Soutine he may become a very interesting painter.

●

Those who like their pictures to tell a story will enjoy the extremely earnest, competent and sincere paintings at the Storran Gallery by the group of young artists who, rebelling against any such nonsense as the possible beauty of abstract form, carefully underline the point of contemporary incidents in the fifteen paintings of London that they are exhibiting. These, for the very reason that they are by some of our most promising young painters, are the most frightening of paintings, for they are all reactionary. With the exception of Victor Passmore's "Flower Barrow," which dominates the room. Just where the more recent developments in art are likely to lead us is unpredictable—possibly back to some form of realism, but not one had hoped to anecdote and propaganda and the beautifully painted smooth façades of things.

●

Kmeluk, downstairs at the same gallery, is another story. Lots of things are wrong with his painting technically, but all his pictures have a quality of research into the nature of things, an enthusiasm and a sensitivity of line and colour that makes them some of the most interesting work by a young painter to be seen anywhere in London at the moment.

●

Amongst the massed horrors of Olympia there is one small bright spot, the posters designed by students of the Central Schools. These are so much above the average and so suitable for their purpose that, for one reason or another, they each deserve separate mention. The most successful are Weaver's extremely original and charming "Sunbloom Seeds" and Fetellon's "Spring," though Curwell has perhaps a more versatile fancy. If students are asking to be allowed to do things like these, cannot someone thrust them under the lethargic eyes of manufacturers ?

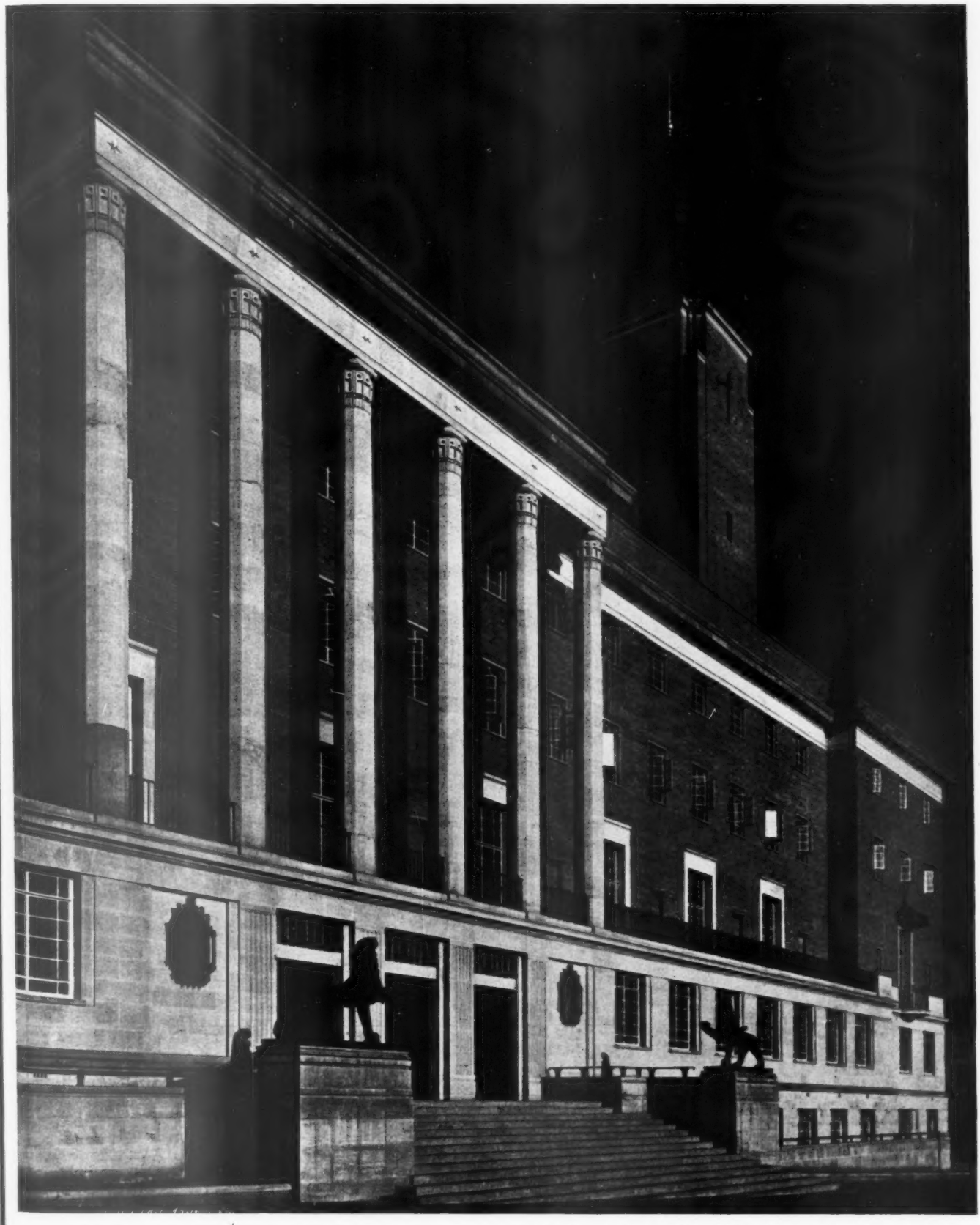
●

Paintings by John Deakin. Mayor Gallery, 19 Cork Street. Until November 19.

Fifteen Paintings of London, and Paintings by Kmeluk. Storran Gallery, 5 Albany Courtyard, Piccadilly. Until November 12.

Posters by Students of the Central Schools, Southampton Row. Olympia.

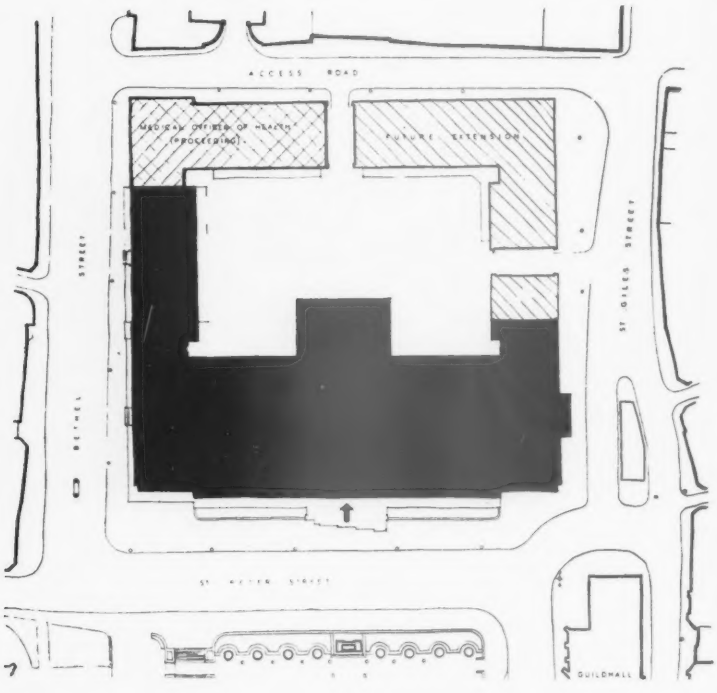
NORWICH CITY HALL



DESIGNED BY C. H. JAMES AND S. ROWLAND PIERCE

A detail of the main front of Norwich City Hall, the first section to be completed of the scheme for municipal buildings won in competition in 1932, which was opened by the King on October 29.

NORWICH CITY HALL: BY C. H.

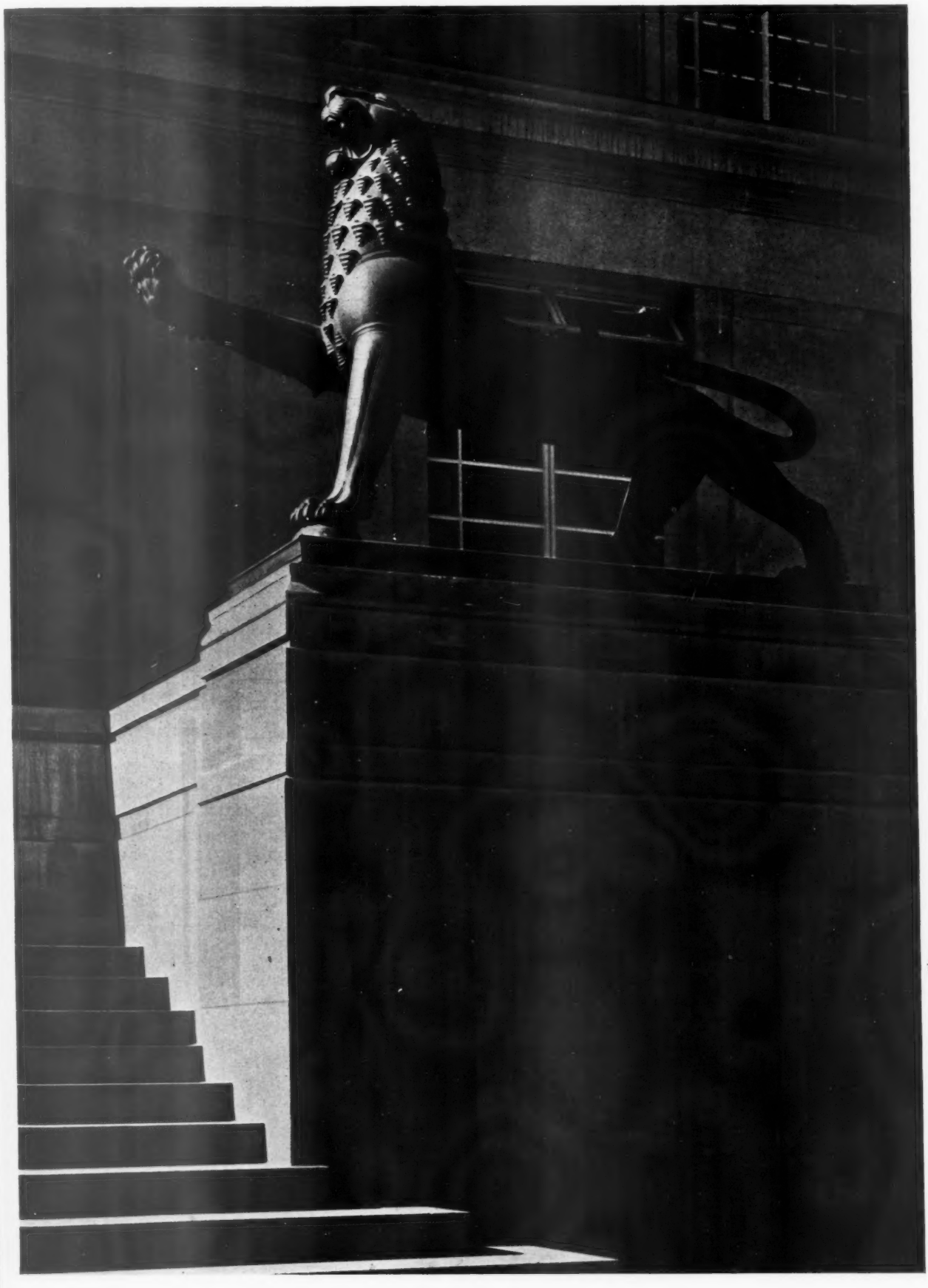


The block plan above shows, in black, the municipal offices and police sections of the scheme, which are now complete. The M.O.H. department is now building.

Above is a general view of the main elevation in special-made bricks, 11 ins. by 2⅝ ins., and Ketton stone. On the right is "Recreation," by Alfred Hardiman, one of three figures on the rear of the council chamber block.

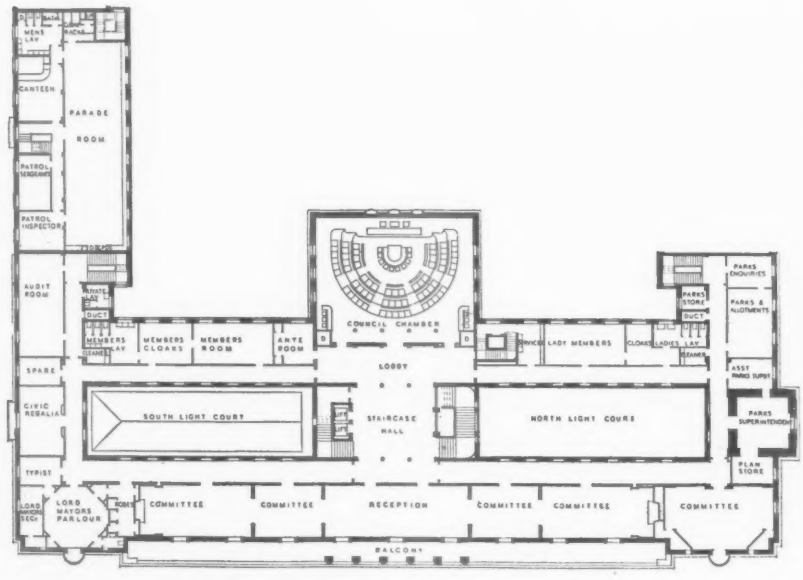
On the facing page is a detail of one of the bronze lions flanking the main entrance, also by Alfred Hardiman.

JAMES AND S. ROWLAND PIERCE

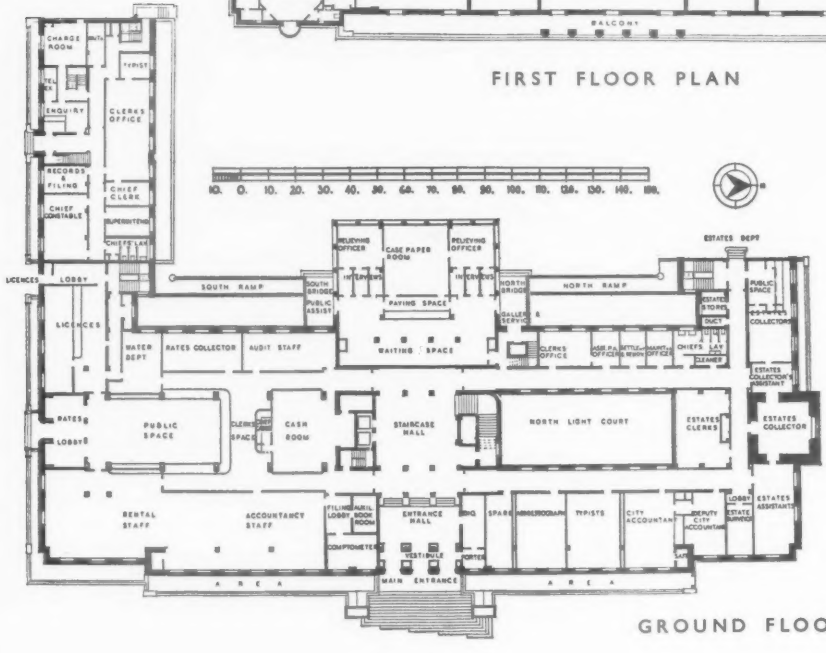


NORWICH CITY HALL: BY C. H.

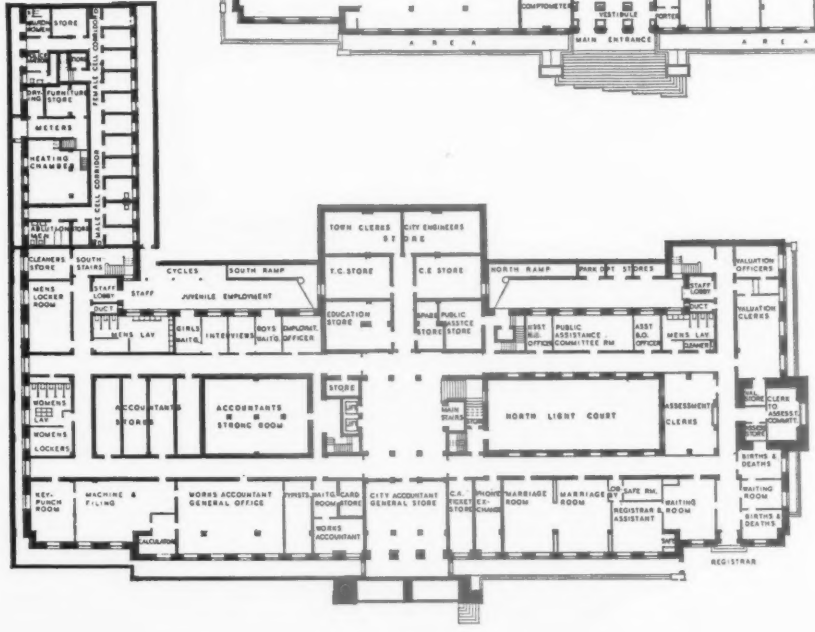
CONSTRUCTION—*The building is on a reinforced-concrete raft, construction being of weight-carrying brick, with stanchions only in special places, with hollow-tile floors and roofs spanning between R.S.J.'s or R.C. beams. Floors and roofs are double, soffites of R.S.J.'s being flush with hollow-tile floors between them. Sleeper walls on the structural floors support various types of flooring and leave space for service runs.*



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



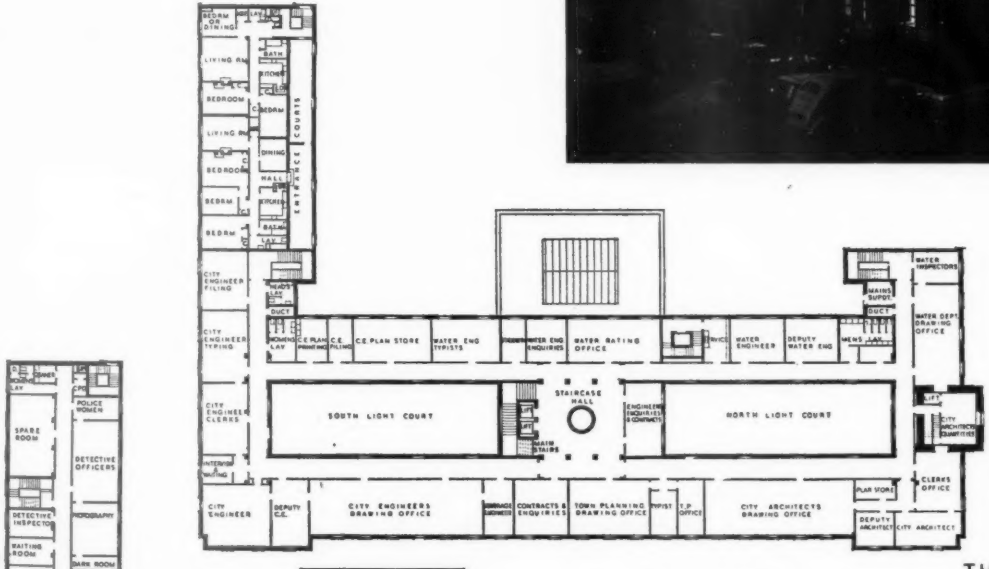
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



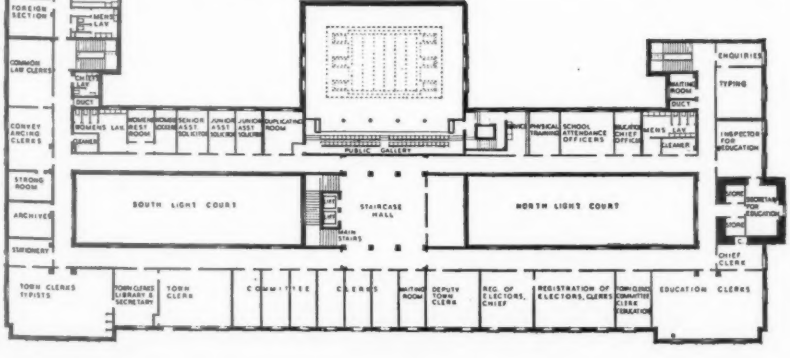
LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

JAMES AND S. ROWLAND PIERCE

A detail of the entrance to the Police Station and, right, the rear of the Council Chamber block.

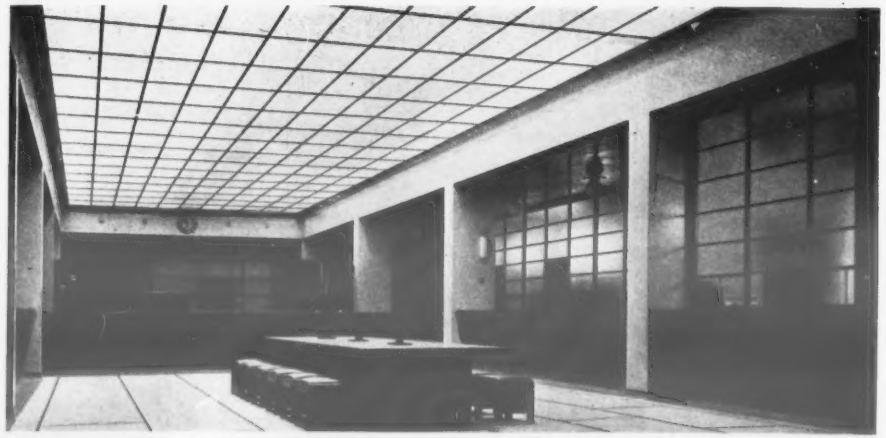


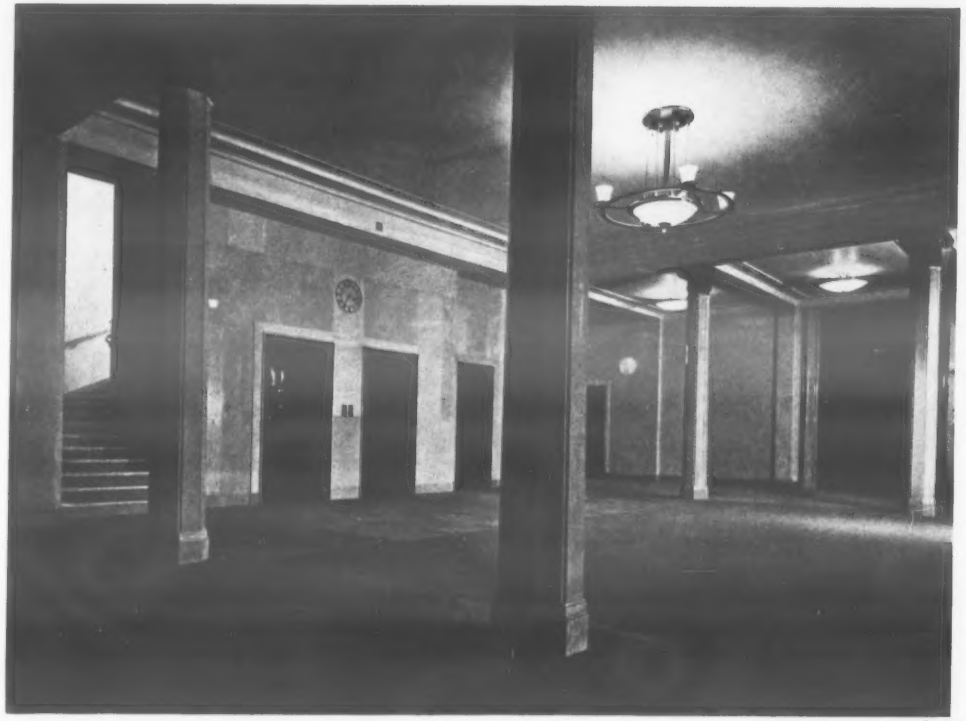
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NORWICH CITY HALL: BY C. H. JAMES AND S. ROWLAND PIERCE

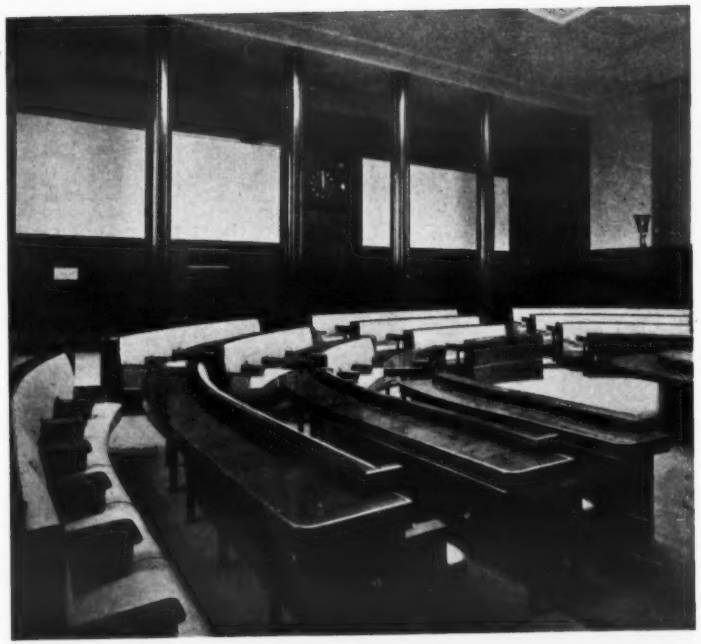




Top, left: the lady members' retiring room, in birch, the carpet being nigger-brown and grey. Top, right: the rates hall, biancola facing to counter with mosaic floor. Left, the first floor staircase hall, in Clipsham, Scagliola and York stone. Above, the marriage rooms on the lower ground floor, in white and silver; the furniture was designed by the architects.

rooms on the lower ground floor, in white and silver ; the furniture was designed by the architects.

Right, the intercommunicating committee and reception rooms, panelled in fiddle ash with teak inlay. Door and window surrounds of teak. Below, the council chamber : column casings and panelling of Cuban mahogany with brass inlay ; mahogany furniture with brass inlay and hide seating ; grey pile carpet ; light blue green curtaining with silver castle and gold lion motif.
The general contractors were Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Son ; for list of sub-contractors see page 776.



LETTERS FROM READERS

RAYMOND WALKER, L.R.I.B.A.

G. W. JEPSON

SIR REGINALD ROWE (Chairman of the Executive Commitee, Housing Centre)

The President's Appeal

SIR,—There can be no doubt at all that the problem of providing financial aid to those architects and their dependents who fall upon hard times, is a matter of the most extreme professional importance.

On the other hand, there are many of us who feel that a system of voluntary subscription leaves much to be desired, and the present state of the finances of the Architects' Benevolent Society strengthens this belief. The annual income of the Royal Institute of British Architects, derived from the subscriptions of practising members, reaches a figure of nearly £30,000. If the profession can afford this sum as an annual expenditure on professional organization, it may be argued that they can afford an additional £8,000, which may mean an addition of something less than £1 1s. to the annual subscription of the R.I.B.A.

The alternative argument is surely that a certain sum of money should be allotted to the A.B.S. from the receipts of the R.I.B.A. Either course would put the A.B.S. on a sound footing and would, at the same time, ensure that the cost of carrying on this necessary work would be equally shared by all members of the profession. This, in itself, would do much to popularize the A.B.S. since, while most of us are prepared to contribute to an insurance scheme, few of us like the idea of charitable organizations.

As an additional way of raising funds, I would suggest that, since architects represent one of the most important consumers of building materials, the manufacturers serving the building market might well be asked to make a contribution to the A.B.S. For those manufacturers who were willing to subscribe, I would suggest permission to use a motif on their notepaper. This would at least ensure that the names of those firms taking an interest in the welfare of the architect would be brought to the architects' notice.

The activities undertaken in the past on behalf of the A.B.S. (at, for instance, Olympia) have degenerated to the level of the begging appeals issued by charity at large, and while architects can afford £30,000 a year for professional organization, it seems dreadful that such methods must be resorted to in order to protect the few who suffer an adverse fate.

If the name of architecture is to be dragged through the dust of Olympia in the wake of humble scrounging for the manufacturers' pence, there is no reason at all why the whole problem of the A.B.S. cannot be put on to a sound basis with the healthy co-operation of the building industry.

Whether or not we can afford to spend £30,000 a year on the R.I.B.A. until the A.B.S. is assured of at least an annual income of £8,000, I can only leave for my fellow professionals to judge.

RAYMOND WALKER, L.R.I.B.A. (LONDON)

Cube Costs

SIR,—Having read with interest and collected for a number of years the valuable information on varied subjects contained in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, it has been with deep regret that a most vital section of information has been denied me for so long. I hereby take courage in both hands and voice the opinion of many of my associates and myself to relieve the weekly suspense and ultimate disappointment every Thursday morning: the bee in our bonnet is "cubes."

Whilst we realize that considerable variation is bound to occur due to district, class of work, fittings, finishings, etc., we feel that typical prices per cube foot covering widely varying types of buildings will be invaluable, especially for competition work. This would naturally form a basis from which to work in the same way that "Prices" and "App. Est." require individual adjustment for each set of circumstances.

The ideal might have been achieved by your excellent analysis of the buildings illustrated in the JOURNAL, under "Cost," but many of the prices are omitted in the case of specialized buildings and the types naturally restricted.

Having put this before you we eagerly await results feeling confident that you will once more rise to the occasion and fulfil a long-felt want.

Thanking you in anticipation.

G. W. JEPSON (MANCHESTER)

[*The* JOURNAL *shares Mr. Jepson's belief that architects like to know the costs and rates per cube foot of the buildings which it illustrates; though it much doubts whether those particulars are of special use to those entering for competitions.* (*For reasons, see p. 747*).

But statements of cost do not roll in on the smallest hint from the JOURNAL. *Some architects of larger work find it tiresome to look up the figures; many clients of large and small work think frankness may conflict with their financial aims or desired appreciation of their new house. And sometimes even when costs of, say, houses, have been given by architects, people have been base enough to allege optimism against the totals stated. The* JOURNAL *hopes that in future architects' co-operation will be universal, and totals accurate to the last unreturned crate.*—ED. A.J.]

Octavia Hill Centenary

SIR,—As one who has for very many years been closely connected with the voluntary movement for the better housing of the poor in this country, and who had the honour to be associated in 1900 with Miss Octavia Hill in creating the Improved Tenements Association, may I be allowed to call the attention of your readers to the fact that December 3 next will be the centenary of the birth of the greatest of all housing reformers?

Octavia Hill was born on December 3, 1838. Her whole life was devoted not only to "housing" but to improving in all sorts of ways the conditions of life of the people of this country, and indirectly of everywhere else. We think nowadays that we are being enlightened and up to date in pressing for open spaces, community centres, nursery schools, better recreation bodily and mental for the poor, saving the countryside, smoke abatement, and so forth; but in every one of these ways and many others Octavia Hill was fighting, from the sixties of last century onward, as brave a battle against indifference and opposition as has ever been fought by man or woman in the interests of intelligence against stupidity, and thereby of good against evil.

Her greatest achievement was in "housing." I will say no more of that here, except to express my conviction that it was not the war by itself which has aroused the public, and therefore parliaments, to a great effort to amend shameful housing conditions in this country, but Octavia Hill plus the war.

The immediate purpose of this letter is to give as many people as possible the opportunity of discovering in an interesting form something more about the life-work of this great Englishwoman. The Octavia Hill Centenary Exhibition, at the Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1, will be open, free to the public, from November 14 next to December 22. It will provide, in its five sections, evidence of (1) Octavia Hill's Diverse Interests, (2) Her Housing Ideals, (3) Growth of Her Housing Movement, (4) Her Own Life, with her family and friends, and (5) A Loan Exhibition of MSS., letters, speeches, pictures, sketches and personal belongings.

REGINALD ROWE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, HOUSING CENTRE

●

LEEDS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

A special course in Landscape Design is to be conducted during the winter session in the Town and Country Planning Department of the Leeds School of Architecture. The course has been specially designed to meet the needs of architects, landscape architects, public parks and cemetery officials, estate managers, and others interested in estate development.

The course will include a series of lectures dealing with the history, theory and practice of Landscape Design, the theory of Colour, Building and Garden Construction, and Parks Administration.

WORKING DETAILS : 699

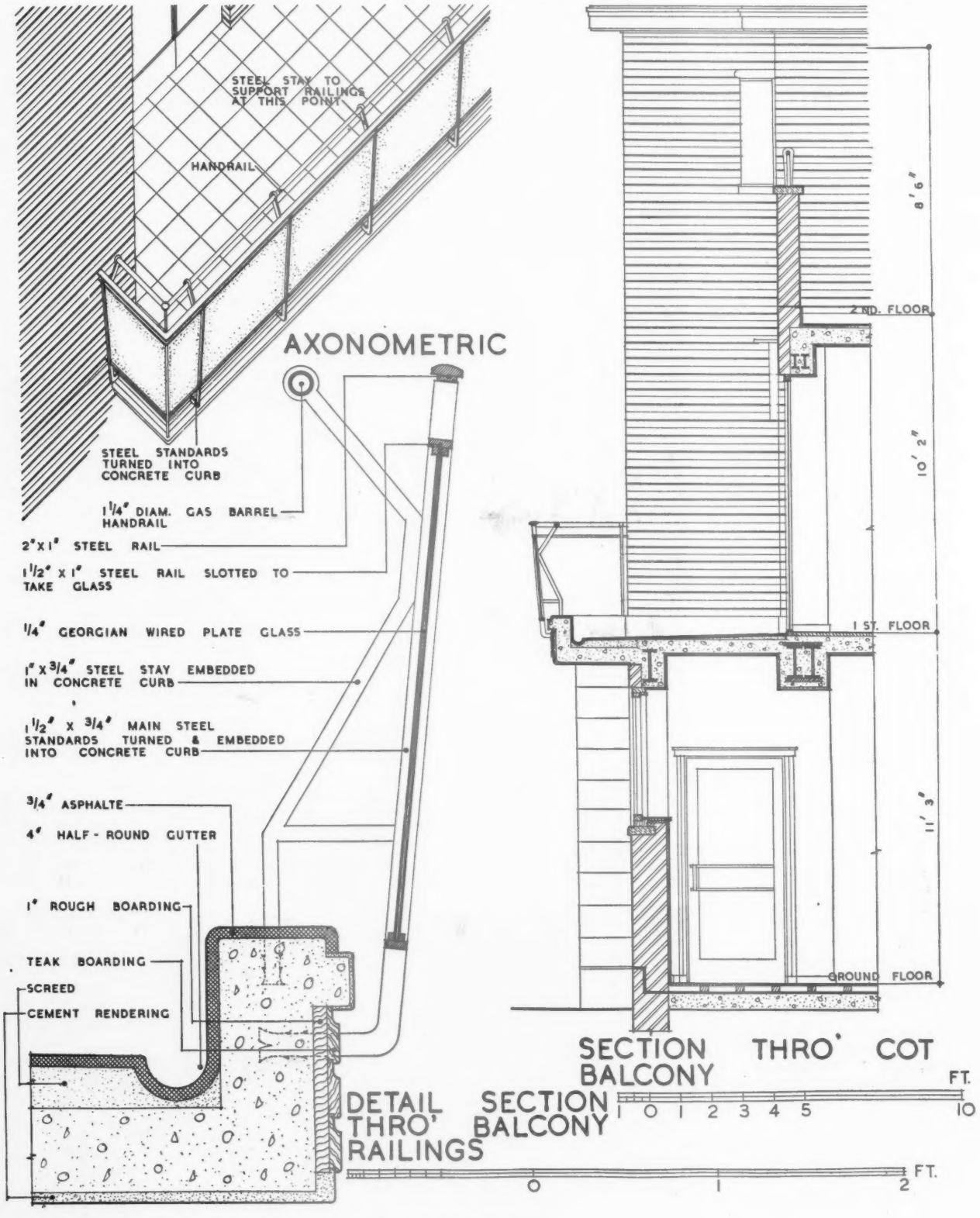
BALCONY FRONT • PORTMAN DAY NURSERY, MARYLEBONE, W. • STANLEY HALL & EASTON AND ROBERTSON

The balcony front to the large cot balcony on the first floor forms the chief feature of the main front of the building. It is constructed of steel standards with reinforced obscured glass panels. The standards are supported at intervals by steel stays and both are embedded in the concrete curb forming the edge of the balcony. This curb has a teak boarded fascia and the soffit of the balcony is cement rendered. The balcony itself is covered with patent buff-coloured asphalt tiles. A gas-barrel handrail runs the length of the balcony inside the balcony front supported by steel stays, and this helps to prevent anyone from climbing the railings.

The exterior is faced in two shades of brown concrete bricks bonded in a special form of Flemish bond. Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 700

BALCONY FRONT • PORTMAN DAY NURSERY, MARYLEBONE, W. • STANLEY HALL & EASTON AND ROBERTSON



Axonometric and details of the balcony front illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

677 Oil Paint

678 The Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—IV

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
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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
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673 : Aluminium
674 : Roof Insulation
675 : Furniture
676 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—III

833.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAINTING VARIOUS SURFACES WITH "MUROMATTE" FLAT OIL PAINT :

TYPE OF SURFACE.	PREPARATION.	PAINTING TREATMENT AND REMARKS.
LIME PLASTER. FIBROUS PLASTER. HARD WALL PLASTER. SIRAPITE PLASTER. KEEN'S CEMENT. PARIAN CEMENT. PORTLAND CEMENT. ASBESTOS SHEETS. BRICKWORK. STONEWORK. Thoroughly dry and chemically neutral.	Remove plaster nibs, efflorescence & all loose material from the surfaces.	1st. coat : Muromatte thinned to priming consistency with three parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part Turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly. Stop any small cracks, etc. with a mixture of Muromatte & Whiting. 2nd. coat : Muromatte thinned with two parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part of Turpentine. Allow 24 hours to dry. 3rd. coat : Muromatte thinned with Turpentine only.
LIME PLASTER. PORTLAND CEMENT. ASBESTOS SHEETS. BRICKWORK. STONEWORK. New & thoroughly dry but not chemically neutral.	Remove plaster nibs, efflorescence & all loose material from the surfaces.	Priming : Truseal Primer for alkaline surfaces, thinned with Turpentine in the proportion of 1 to 1½ pints to each gallon of Turpentine. Apply liberally and evenly avoiding any part being missed. Allow to dry overnight. The Truseal coat should not be glasspapered. 1st. coat : Muromatte thinned with two parts Raw Linseed Oil and one part Turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly. Stop small cracks with a mixture of Muromatte and Whiting. 2nd. coat : Muromatte thinned with equal parts of Raw Linseed Oil and Turpentine. Allow 24 hours to dry. 3rd. coat : Muromatte thinned with Turpentine only.
SIRAPITE PLASTER. KEEN'S CEMENT. PARIAN CEMENT. Not dry but chemically neutral & where immediate decoration is desired.	None.	1st. coat : Muromatte thinned with two parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part of Turpentine applied within 12 hours of trowelling. Allow to dry as long as possible (minimum 24 hours). 2nd. coat : Muromatte thinned with equal parts Raw Linseed Oil & Turpentine. 3rd. coat : Muromatte thinned with Turpentine only.
OIL PAINTED.	Remove grease, dirt and all loose material. Repair defective plaster work with patent plaster and allow to dry thoroughly.	1st. coat : Muromatte thinned with two parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part of Turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly. Stop small cracks with a mixture of Muromatte and Whiting. 2nd. coat : Muromatte thinned with equal parts Raw Linseed Oil & Turpentine. Allow 24 hours to dry. 3rd. coat : Muromatte thinned with Turpentine only. For two coat work on previously painted surfaces omit 2nd. coat and touch up repaired plasterwork before applying 1st. coat.
WALL BOARDS (non-absorbent) & NEW ANAGLYPTA.	Paint backs and edges before fixing if there is risk of moisture penetrating from behind.	
WATERPAINTED.	Thoroughly wash down with warm water to remove all grease and dirt, and where necessary scrape to remove all loose material.	1st. coat : Muromatte thinned with three parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part of Turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly. 2nd. coat : Muromatte thinned with two parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part of Turpentine. Allow 24 hours to dry. 3rd. coat : Muromatte thinned with Turpentine only. For two coat work omit 2nd. coat & touch up repaired plasterwork and any bare plaster before applying 1st. coat.
LOOSELY BOUND. DISTEMPERED or LIMEWASHED.	Thoroughly clean & scrape, & wash down to remove all loose material. Make good defective plaster with patent plaster & allow to dry thoroughly.	
WOODWORK (Normal sound condition) New, unpainted or burnt off.	Glasspaper, remove dust, treat all knots with one coat Yeoman No. 5014 Genuine Patent Knotting. Allow to harden.	1st. coat : Muromatte thinned to priming consistency with three parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part of Turpentine. Allow to dry thoroughly. Stop nail holes, etc., with a mixture of Muromatte and Whiting. 2nd. coat : Muromatte thinned with two parts of Raw Linseed Oil and one part of Turpentine. Allow 24 hours to dry. 3rd. coat : Muromatte thinned with Turpentine only.
WALLBOARDS (absorbent).	Paint backs & edges before fixing if there is a risk of moisture penetrating from behind.	

Information from The Walpamur Co. Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLAT OIL PAINT : No 3.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 *Olive A. Bayne.*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 677 •

OIL PAINT

Product : Muromatte Flat Oil Paint

General :

Muromatte is made from the best and most durable materials. It provides an excellent decorative finish whether used for plain colour treatment or for blended or broken colour effects.

It is prepared for use on interior work only and will withstand repeated washing. It is guaranteed leadless under the terms of the Lead Paint Act, 1926, and has been awarded the Certificate and Silver Shield of the Institute of Hygiene.

Mixing and Thinning :

No special priming liquid is required, the only thinners necessary being raw linseed oil and turpentine.

The material is supplied in rather stout consistency which will allow for the addition of at least 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. thinners (by volume). For a normal flat finish the final coat should be thinned with turpentine only.

Egg-shell or semi-gloss finishes may be obtained by thinning the final coat with raw linseed oil and turpentine, the proportions being adjusted according to requirements.

Thinners composed of two parts raw linseed oil and one part turpentine will produce a semi-gloss finish which is recommended where the paint is used on surfaces subject to acute condensation.

Full details regarding the thinning for various surfaces are given on the face of this Sheet.

Application :

This paint is suitable for use on almost all types of interior surfaces. It is easy to apply and affords ample time for manipulation over large areas. Information regarding the treatment of surfaces suitable for decoration is given on the face of this Sheet.

The paint is suitable for application by brushing or spraying.

Brushing Process :

After preparing the surface and thinning the paint in accordance with directions, it should be applied with a suitable flat paint brush, the size of which will vary according to the size of space under treatment. A 5-in. flat wall brush is usually regarded as a maximum size. If desired, the finishing coat may be stippled, but this procedure is not essential for a flat finish. When Muromatte is adjusted to dry with an egg-shell or semi-gloss finish as described above, it is advisable to stipple the finishing coat.

Spraying Process :

The paint is quite suitable for spraying, being non-poisonous, finely ground, and of a somewhat volatile nature. All these features are advantageous for this type of application. The consistency should be slightly thinner for spraying than for brushing.

Spreading Capacity :

On reasonably smooth surfaces when applied by the brushing process, the approximate spreading capacity is 120 square yards per gallon (one coat); when applied by spraying process the spreading capacity is about 100 square yards per gallon (one coat).

Drying :

The paint is specially made to allow of the addition of the requisite amount of linseed oil without the addition of driers, and when thinned for priming or undercoating purposes and applied under normal atmospheric conditions to surfaces which are clean and free from grease, it will be found to dry overnight and be fit for further coats at 24-hour intervals. The flat finishing coat (i.e. thinned with turpentine only) although drying quicker than the undercoats, gives ample time for easy manipulation.

Opacity :

The colours used are permanent and are specially selected to ensure the maximum obliterating properties. This feature is further enhanced by the fine grinding of the paint and the highly suitable nature of the mediums used.

The number of coats necessary depends upon the nature and condition of the surface to be painted.

The obliterating properties of the paint render it economical in use, as perfect solidity of finish is obtained with the minimum number of coats.

Varnishing :

The final coat may be varnished as soon as hard (a minimum of 24 hours). The paler tints require a pale varnish, and No. 5020 Yeoman Superfine White Oil Copal Varnish is recommended.

Where it is intended to apply varnish, it is recommended that the finishing coat be thinned with a mixture of one part raw linseed oil and two parts turpentine. Muromatte which has been thinned with turpentine only will, however, take varnish quite successfully.

Blended and Broken Colour Effects :

The material is very suitable for use in obtaining blended effects (graduating colours from light to darker shades by stippling), and also for obtaining sponge and other broken colour effects. These are described in a special illustrated folder which will be supplied on application to the manufacturers.

Muromatte Shades :

The paint is supplied in a range of 37 standard shades which are all intermixable, thus providing ample scope for producing any special shades required.

Advisory Service :

Questions in connection with any problems appertaining to the use of paints, or regarding the preparation of specifications or colour schemes, should be addressed to the Architects' Department at London, or the Advisory Department at Darwen.

Name of Manufacturers : The Walpamur Company, Ltd.

Address : 35-36 Rathbone Place, London, W.1

Telephone : Museum 6600

Works : Darwen, Lancs.

Telephone : Darwen 662

714.

714.

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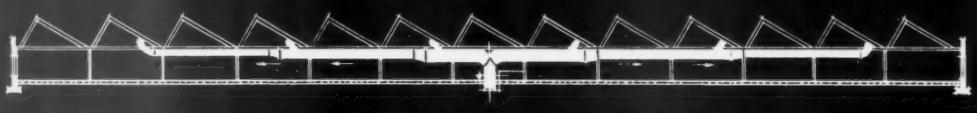
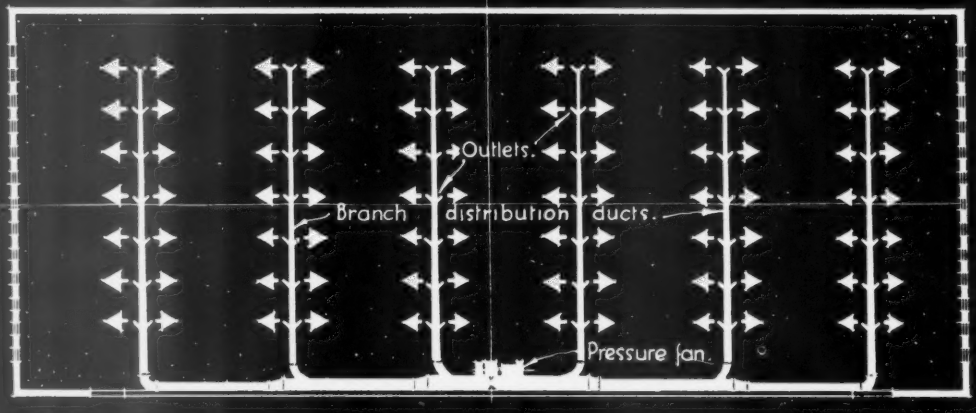
MECHANICAL VENTILATION.

THE PLENUM SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION:

for particulars of the extraction system of mechanical ventilation see Information Sheet N°3.



TYPICAL LARGE PLENUM INSTALLATION WITH OVERHEAD DUCTING.



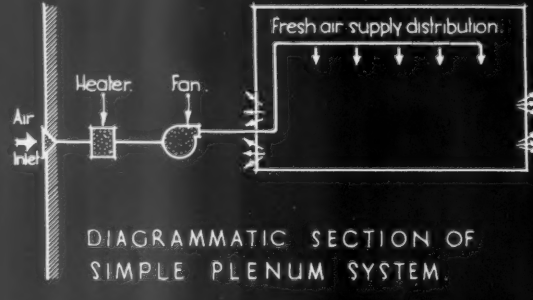
PLAN.

PLENUM COMBINED WITH EXTRACTION SYSTEM. A more complete control of ventilation than is possible with either extraction or plenum alone is secured when both air supply and extraction are effected mechanically. Thorough changing of the air can be secured in all parts of even large premises if the extraction positions are suitably arranged relatively to the plenum inlets. A system of ducting similar to that used for plenum ventilation may be required for extracting purposes.

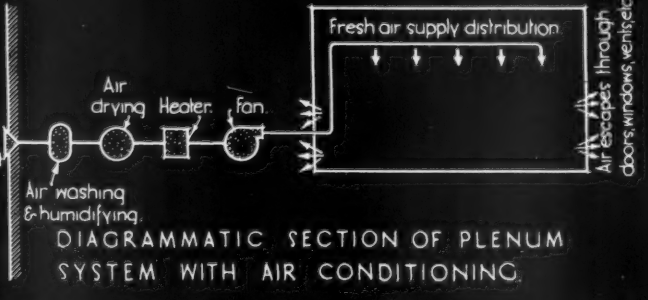
The "PLENUM" system of ventilation is one in which fresh air is supplied by fans, the volume of air admitted being regulated and distributed in any desired manner.
The vitiated air escapes through doors, windows, or special outlets.

"PLENUM" systems are suitable where extraction systems cannot be readily applied, as in very large premises or because of difficulty arising out of location or surroundings, e.g. underground rooms.

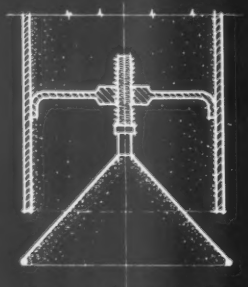
In these systems means are almost always provided for preheating the air by heating batteries.



DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION OF SIMPLE PLENUM SYSTEM.



DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION OF PLENUM SYSTEM WITH AIR CONDITIONING.



ADJUSTABLE CONICAL DEFLECTOR FOR DOWNCOMER BRANCH DUCT OPENING.

DESIGN OF DUCTING:

All ducts should be carefully designed and should be as large as possible, so that the required volume of air may be propelled through them at low speed. Where, as is usual, the same velocity of flow is required in the branch ducts, the cross-sectional area of the main duct, which is gradually enlarged towards the fan, should, on the fan side of the nearest branch, be equal at least to the sum of the cross-sectional areas of all the branches, and at any intermediate position, to the sum of the areas of the branches beyond. The main duct may be up to about one fifth greater than this rule requires. Branch ducts which act as secondary main ducts should be dimensioned similarly.

Extracts from "Ventilation of Factories & Workshops" Home Office Welfare Pamphlet N°5, 1937.

INFORMATION SHEET: THE VENTILATION OF FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS: N°4

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

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 678 •

THE VENTILATION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—IV

Subject : The Plenum 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 by permission of the Controller.

This Sheet deals with the plenum system of mechanical ventilation, by which air is supplied by fans while the vitiated air escapes through doors, windows, or special outlets.

Advantages of the Plenum System :

Compared with extraction systems, plenum ventilation affords more complete control of atmospheric conditions within doors. The slight positive air pressure in the room prevents inward leakage, and cold draughts from outside can be practically eliminated. The volume of air admitted can be regulated and distributed in any desired manner. The air can be warmed or cooled, humidified or dried to any required extent, and washed or otherwise cleansed ; a plenum system is always adopted, therefore, where complete air conditioning is desired, but generally a plenum air supply for industrial premises, apart from being warmed in cold weather, is not otherwise treated.

Lay-out :

A plenum ventilation scheme for a large single-storey factory of many bays is illustrated diagrammatically on this Sheet.

The air is distributed to alternate bays through overhead branch ducts which extend from one end of the bay to the other, each duct being provided with a large number of outlets on both sides. The air, before passing through the fan, is drawn through the heating battery, in the large casing near the inlet, to which it is connected.

Plenum ducts are usually placed several feet overhead, the air being discharged into the room either at the same level or through downcomer branches terminating just overhead. If the downcomer extends too close to the floor dust and dirt may be blown about. Regulating dampers may be fitted in the branch ducts. Doors or other suitable means of access for cleaning should be provided in the ducts.

Friction :

Duct resistances increase rapidly as the speed of the air increases, being proportional, approximately, to the square of the speed ; hence for a given volume small ducts mean large resistances. Duct friction is also increased by (a) lengthening the duct work ; (b) bends ; (c) connections of branch ducts at abrupt angles ; (d) sudden enlargements or contractions of the ducts ; (e) obstacles, e.g. internal joints facing the air stream ; (f) rough surfaces, and in other ways. Frictional resistances cause eddies and so increase the turbulence of flow and reduce the volume, thus reducing the ventilation afforded.

Fittings :

(a) At a duct enlargement a gradually tapering piece should be used.

(b) Bends should be gradual, the inner radius of a right-angled bend being not less than the diameter of the duct ; square elbows should never be used.

(c) Branch ducts should lead into the main duct at the least possible angle.

(d) Special junction pieces made in halves, can be used for constructing branch connections ; they are supplied for standard sizes of ducts and can be readily fitted.

(e) Conical deflectors, capable of adjustment, may be fitted at downcomer openings, to deflect the air currents and to regulate the discharge ; complete shutting off of the supply can be prevented by stops. Dampers are sometimes provided in the branch ducts to afford means for regulating the air supply ; if several are partially closed, simultaneously, the total output of the fan, and therefore the ventilation, may be seriously reduced.

With every care taken in design, the flow in branches differing considerably in length and cross-sectional area may not be exactly as desired ; after the plant is installed, a final regulation can, however, be effected by deflecting dampers, which are permanently fixed after the necessary adjustments have been made.

Air Conditioning :

In modern air conditioning plants the air is washed and humidified in the humidifier, or "mist" chamber, the moisture being supplied from a large number of atomising sprayers or nozzles. The air then passes through narrow passages between eliminator plates, where all free water is removed, and thence through a heater battery to the fan. Complete plants embody automatic devices for regulating the relative humidity and the temperature.

Previous Sheets :

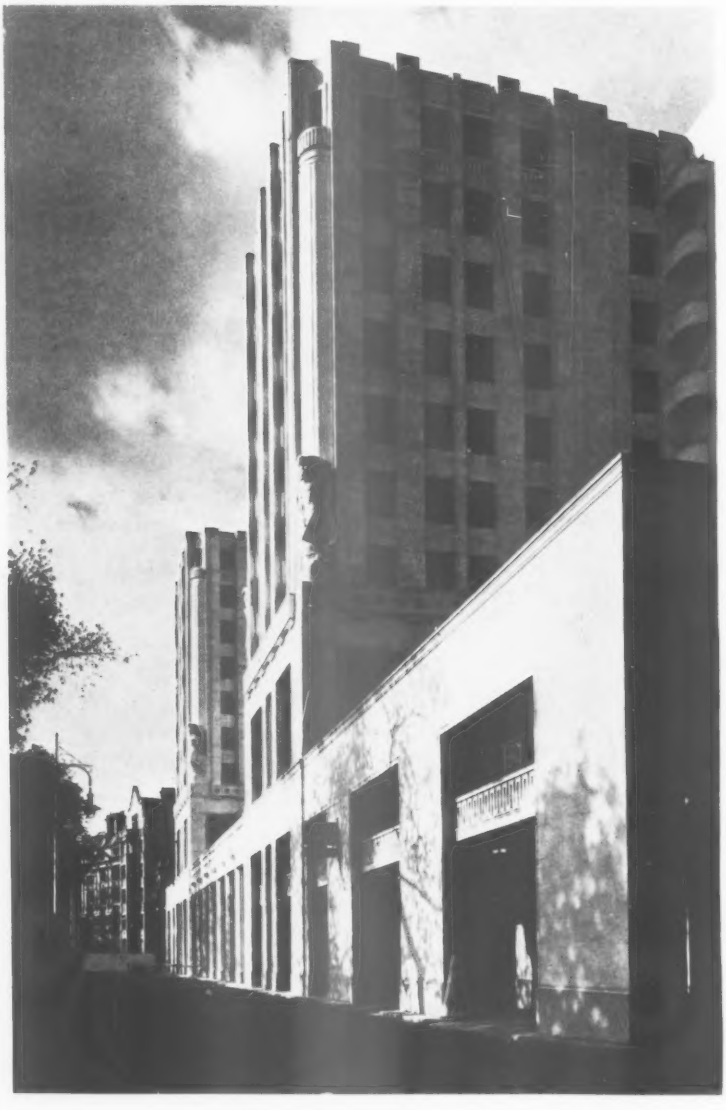
The first three Sheets in this series are Nos. 650, 656 and 676.

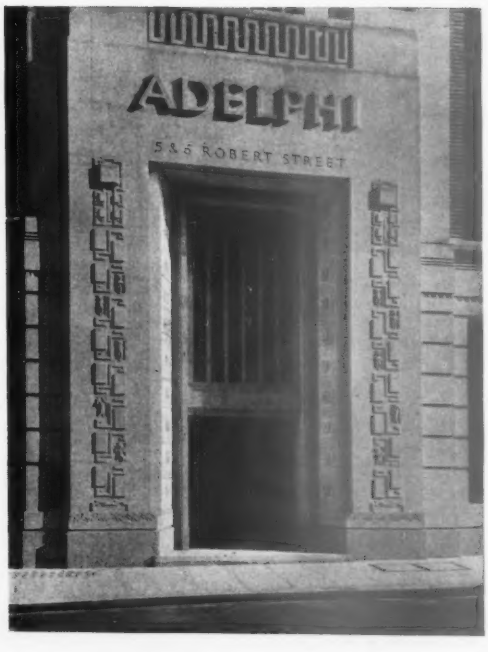
OFFICE BUILDING, ADELPHI, W.C.

DESIGNED BY STANLEY HAMP (COLLCUTT AND HAMP)

Above, a view from the Embankment Gardens; below, the terrace, looking east.

OFFICE BUILDING, ADELPHI, W.C.:

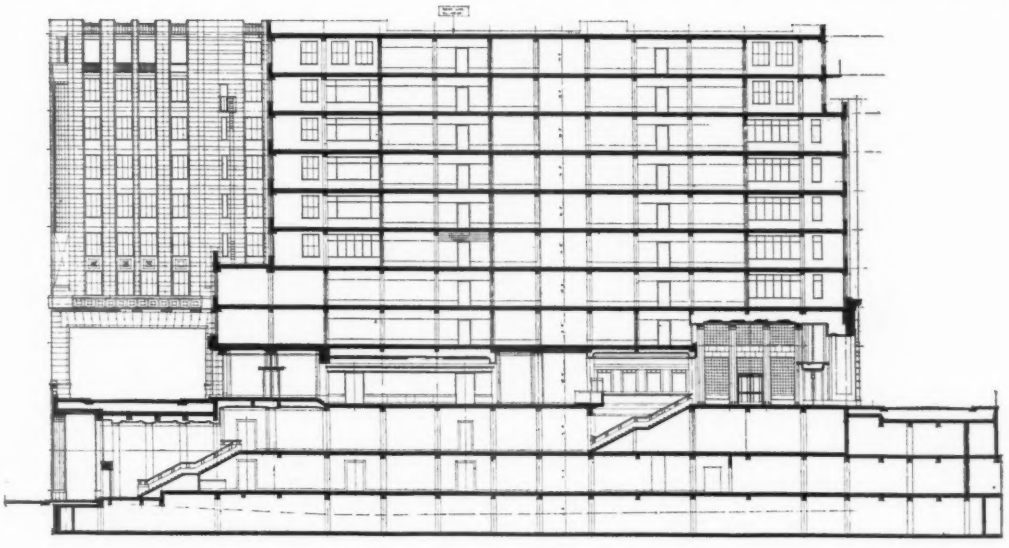




GENERAL AND SITE—*The Adelphi Act, 1933, regulated the development of the site and governed the heights, widths and levels of the streets and staircases, etc. The approval of the Crown Lands Advisory Committee had to be obtained for the south front, rights of light had to be considered, and the whole structure had to conform with the requirements of the London Building Act and the regulations of the London Fire Brigade. An amending Act was passed by Parliament in 1938 to allow the erection of a service structure on the roof above the level laid down in the original Act. Demolition commenced early in 1936, and building operations later in the year. Owing to the subsidence of the roads a few months afterwards, the building was delayed for some considerable time by the reconstruction of the roads and the vaults on three sides of the site. This reconstruction enabled an extra floor to be designed between the higher and lower Robert and Adam Streets. New lower roads were constructed in lieu of the old cobbled carriageways beneath Robert and Adam Streets, from which trade goods enter the building. Two artesian wells were sunk to a depth of 605 ft. to provide the water supply to the building, and two emergency supplies from the Metropolitan Water Board were connected from the upper and lower streets.*

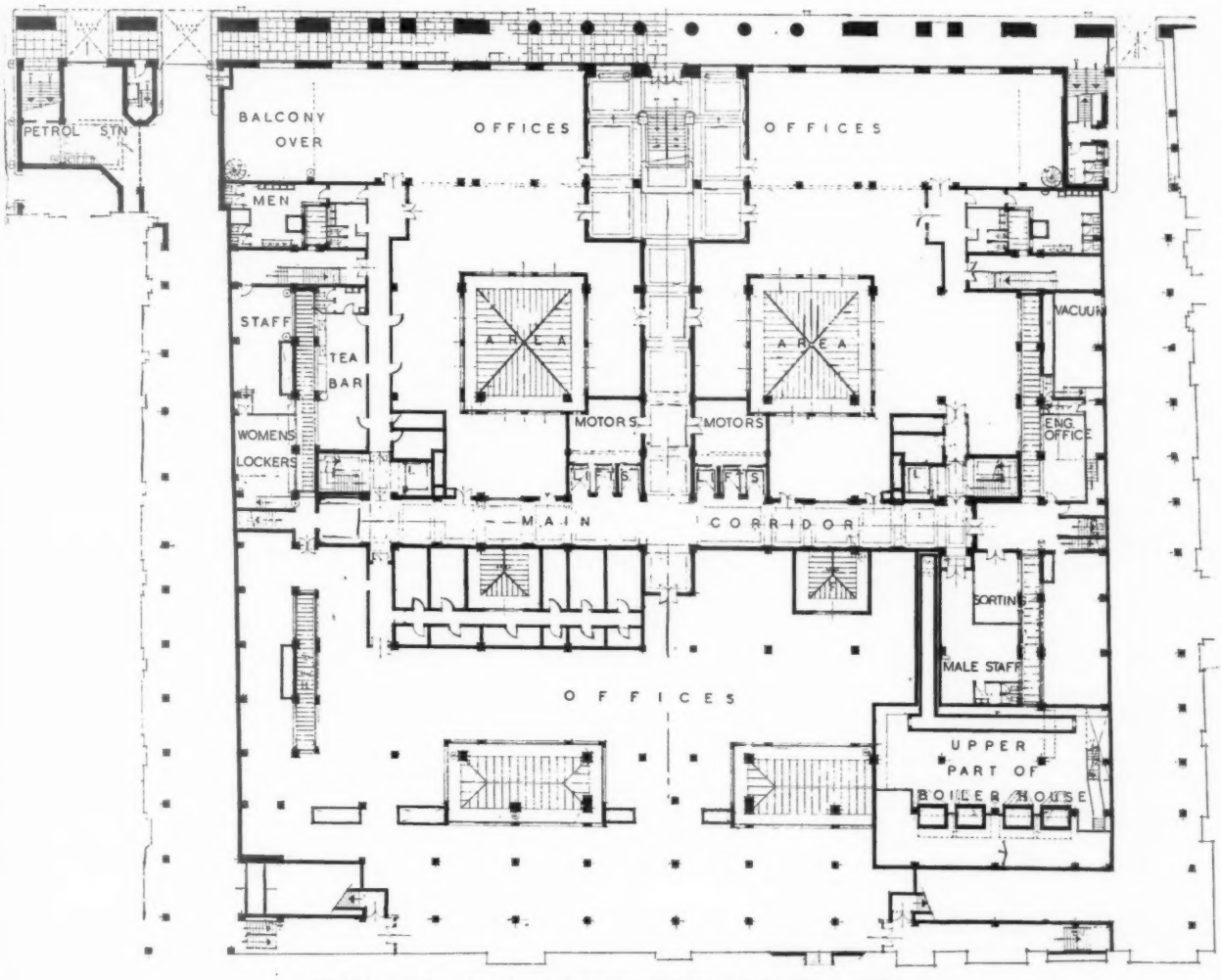
Above, looking west from the new Embankment roadway: left, the entrance from Robert Street and the staircase window on the Robert Street front.

DESIGNED BY STANLEY HAMP



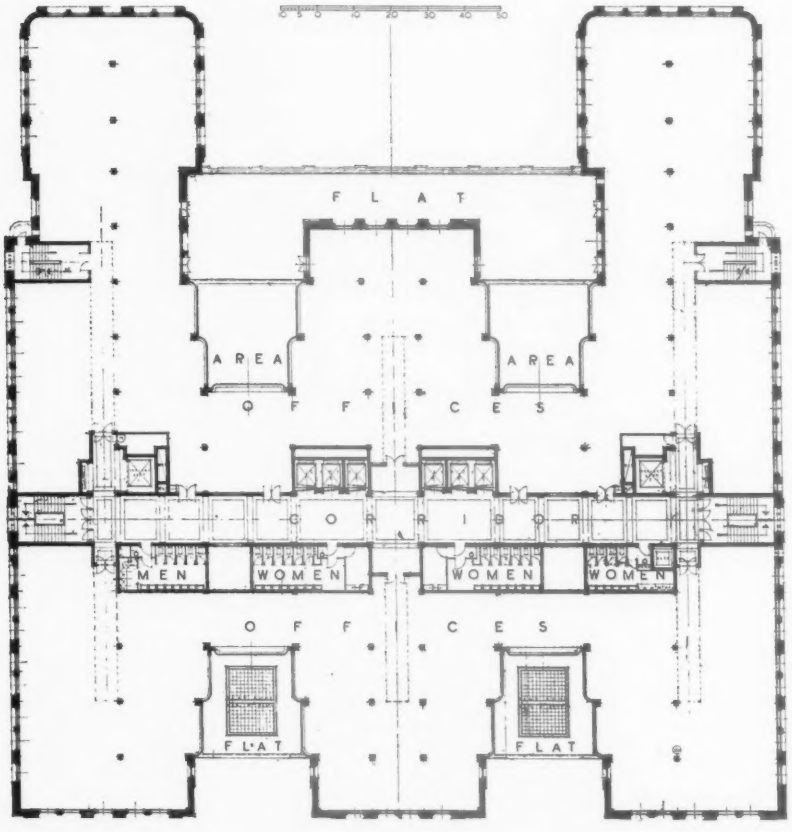
SECTION ON CENTRE LINE OF THE JOHN STREET ENTRANCE HALL

PLAN—*There are eight floors above the John Street level and two below, to the level of the lower roadway, from which ramps lead to a garage for 500 cars, approximately 35 ft. below the level of John Street.*

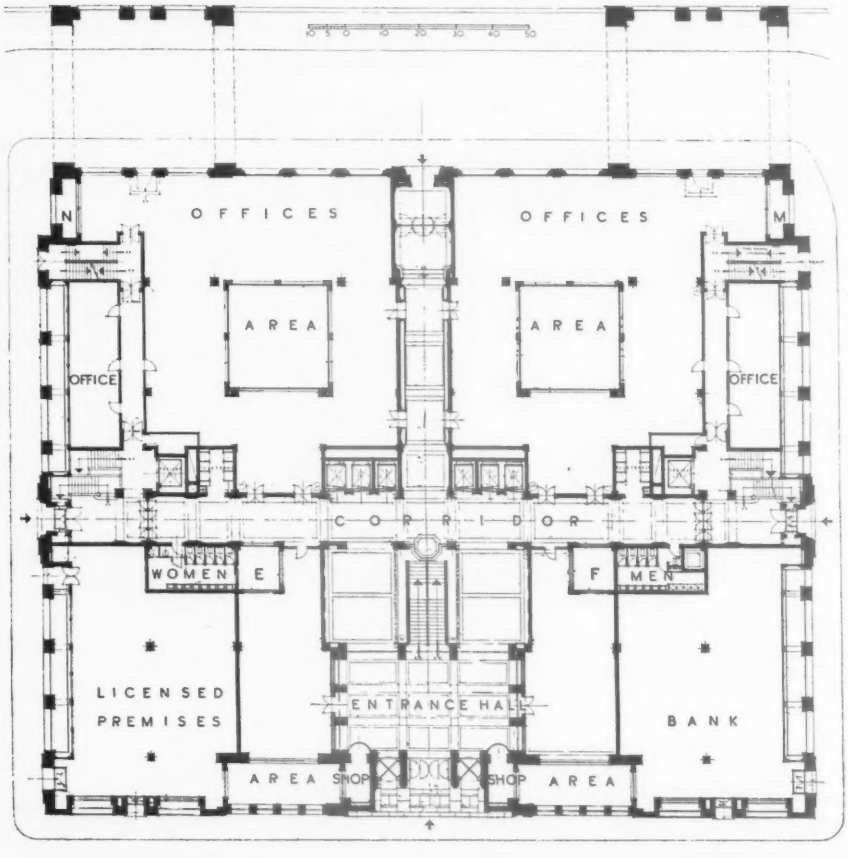


PLAN AT NEW EMBANKMENT ROAD LEVEL

OFFICE BUILDING, ADELPHI, W.C.

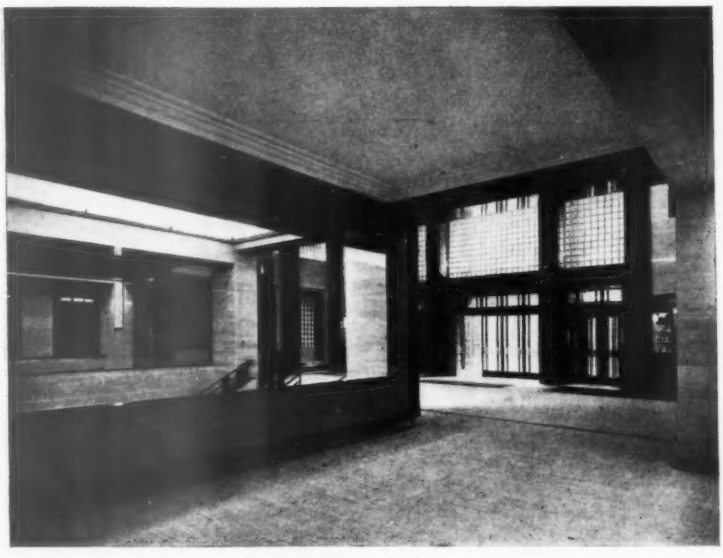


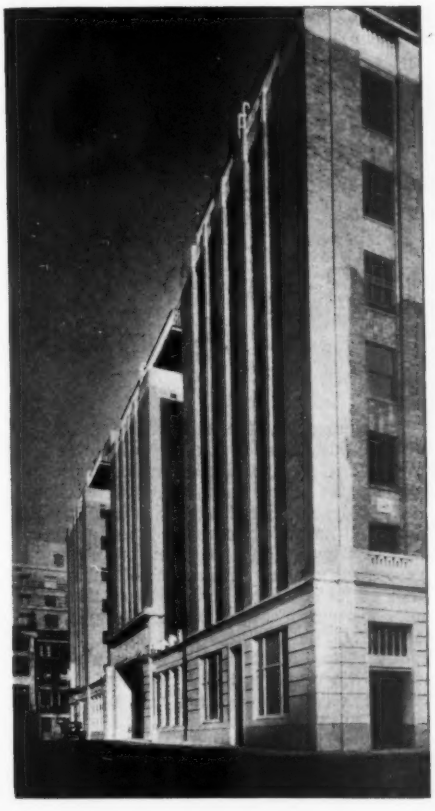
TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR PLAN

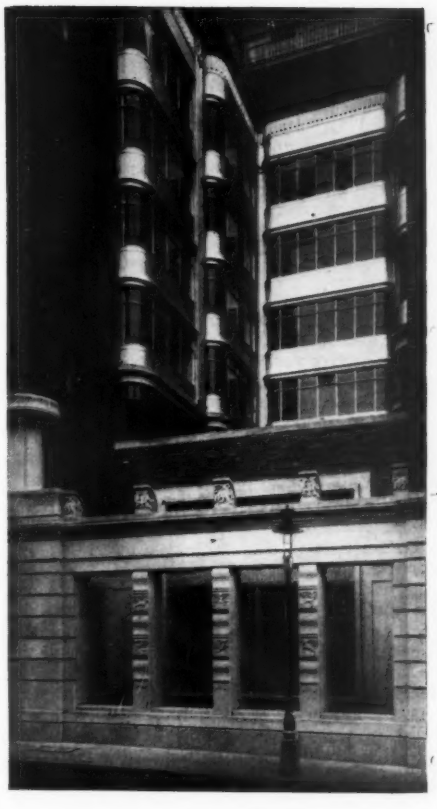


PLAN AT JOHN STREET AND TERRACE LEVEL

DESIGNED BY STANLEY HAMP





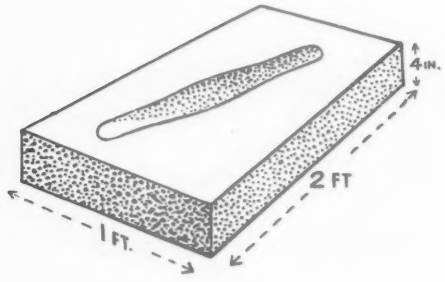


CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*Pile foundations extend to a depth of 30 ft., and large steel bloom bases carry the stanchions supporting the structure. The general construction is steel framed with reinforced concrete and pot floors. External walls to John, Robert and Adam Streets are of buff brickwork; the south front, main entrances and ground storey are of Portland stone. Metal sliding and casement windows are fitted to all fronts, and cellulosed cast-iron doorways and bronze doors to the entrances off the four streets.*

INTERNAL FINISHES AND SERVICES—*Main entrance halls and main corridors are marble with stopped and polished travertine walls and plain travertine floors. The interior finish generally is a warm cream travertine with black ebonised architraves and veneered cross-banded doors, stained green. On each floor are four sets of lavatories, with metal partitions, tiled floors and walls. There are six passenger lifts operating at a speed of 450 ft. per minute, and two freight lifts. On each staircase is a metal balustrading on a small raised curb.*

Right, a view of the John Street front and a detail of the open area, John Street; above, the entrance hall, John Street, and the staircase from the Embankment level leading to the John Street entrance hall.

The general contractors were Gee, Walker and Slater; for list of sub-contractors, see page 777.



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Cycle Storage

THE sketch at the head of these notes shows a very simple way of parking bicycles. Nothing more than a precast concrete block with a groove in the centre to take the front wheel of the machine ; no upkeep costs for painting the usual metalwork, and no projecting angles to catch the unwary ankle. The blocks can either be laid on the surface of the park or sunk flush with it, but if the blocks are laid alternately one up and one down it is slightly easier to get the machines in and out. If the blocks are laid close together, you naturally get space for one machine per foot run of park, but the manufacturers suggest that an inch or two between blocks makes things a good deal easier. There are on the market several metal cycle parks arranged on two tiers, or holding the cycles at an angle. On a factory site where space is severely limited they are doubtless the best way of doing the job, but where first cost is more important than land these slabs look as though they would be useful. For sports clubs and recreation grounds the negligible cost of upkeep should be a powerful argument, added to which the general appearance of these slabs is nice and non-committal, for they look more or less like ordinary paving blocks and have none of the ironmongery look which some people dislike so much in the more elaborate cycle racks.

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In practice it may be wondered whether the central groove is likely to get filled up with water and mud. Water will drain away, for the groove passes right through the slab at the lowest point of its curve, while any accumulations of mud should not be too difficult to remove with only a little trouble. The only disadvantage these slabs have compared with the metal types is that it is not possible to lock machines in the racks. Many people like to be certain that their machines are safe from theft, but it may be assumed that if they feel at all strongly about it they will carry their own chains and padlocks, and it will still be possible for them to lock their machines so that they cannot be ridden, though it may not prevent them from being carried away bodily. Such wholesale theft is not too likely, so the point is, perhaps, a small one. Considering what they will do, the price of these slabs is fairly reasonable, 6s. 6d. apiece delivered, with a sliding scale so that the price drops to 5s. if you want 150 at a time. I should add that the design is patented, a very wise move, for these slabs should be very easy to make and quite a lot of people might be tempted to pinch the idea and get the local builder to do the whole job.—(*Stelcon (Industrial Floors), Ltd., Clifford's Inn, London, E.C.4.*)

Calcium Sulphate Plasters

Do architects take any real interest in plaster beyond specifying a well-known trade name and hoping for the best? Probably nobody bothers very much until there is a failure or two, either because the plasterer is faced with a proprietary brand he has not met before, or because the wrong plaster has been specified for the job in hand. Enquiries received at the Building Research Station suggest that not everybody understands the variety of calcium sulphate (gypsum) plasters available and the different treatments necessary for using them. Mr. Cowper is preparing a special report on these materials, but in the meantime a 16-page bulletin* has been produced by Mr. Pippard, who has compressed a lot of information into a small space. In this excellent fourpennyworth you will find set out in simple language the characteristics of the hemihydrate and the anhydrous groups, with explanations of how they are made and why they behave in different ways, the effect of different retarders on the setting time, and such things as the type of backing to be used. Perhaps most useful of all, there is an appendix in which the proprietary brands of plaster are grouped in their appropriate headings, with notes on their uses, proportions, mixing and methods of application. The list is not claimed to be exhaustive, but it contains no less than thirty trade names, so it may be assumed that not very many can have been left out.

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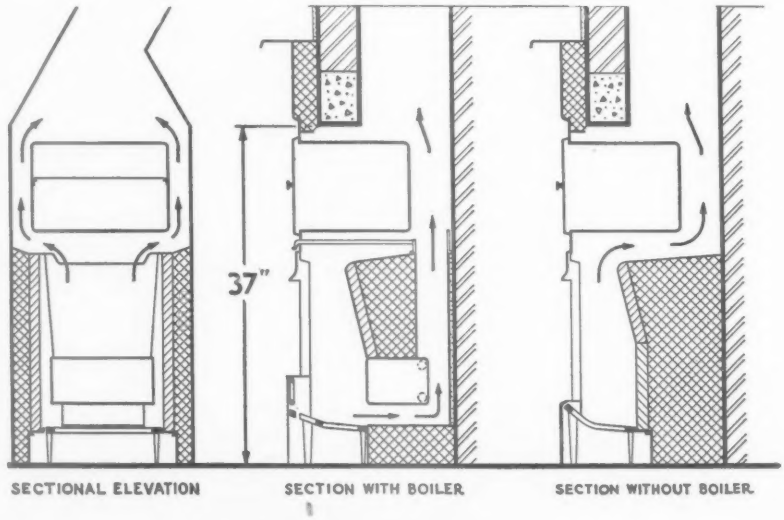
This report is an excellent example of the sort of thing the architect wants. There are many people who swoon away at the sight of a chemical equation or a graph and assume automatically that they cannot understand it. A misguided outlook, for B.R.S. are not really practising witchcraft, nor are they trying to show off, and anyway the graphs are explained in the text. Guarded maybe, but remember that they have a pack of yelping hounds only too ready to pull them down if they even *suggest* that one material is better than another. Obscure, no. There are signs, however, that B.R.S. is realizing that architects like a certain amount of easily digested knowledge, and a little has already been supplied. At the Building Exhibition, for example, where the B.R.S. stand consisted mainly of awful warnings—sample of failures which had occurred through the neglect of certain precautions. And a very good display, too, with enough explanation to show why, and the awful warning to drive the tale home. This report is another example of this habit of presenting a fairly complex subject in a simple way. I do not mean to suggest that it is a sort of "Plaster told to the Children," but the argument is clearly worked out and the conclusions are presented in such a way that they are easily intelligible and immediately useful. Good both for the student who wants to know and for the established man who has forgotten it all.

Dual Purpose Fires

When it comes to making a fire do three jobs instead of one, I suppose the firm of Allan Ure knows as much about it as anyone else. Purists, of course, maintain that a fire should only do one job, and that if it is asked to do more the efficiency suffers a severe drop. All of which is perfectly right, but the fact remains that these back-to-back cookers in the kitchen and fires in the living room have been used in astonishingly large quantities in small houses all over the country. Quite apart from the extra convenience of having only one fire to lay and light, there is the further sociological argument of the occupier whose

* *Calcium Sulphate Plasters.* By W. R. Pippard, A.I.O.B. Building Research Bulletin No. 16. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4d.



wages are at bare subsistence level. The artisan and the lower grades of black-coat worker may not be able to afford more than one fire. There *must* be one for cooking, and the result of this is that the only warm room in the house is the kitchen, so that the whole family stays there for the rest of the evening. With a back-to-back grate the living room at least is warm as well and the amount of coal consumed need not be very much greater than for a single fire. For a small increase in fuel, therefore, you get extra heat and an extra room as well. There is also the point that only one flue is necessary instead of two.

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The back-to-back fires can also be combined with a boiler to give a hot-water supply, and there is a further model in which there is a laundry boiler as well, though this seems to be obtained at the expense of a certain amount of cooking space. One of this firm's latest efforts is a small fireplace in the back of which is the boiler, and which also has a cupboard above the fire in which plates may be warmed or a meal kept hot. The various sections on page 774 show how this is arranged. At a price, without the mantel, of £7 3s. 6d., this cannot be called at all expensive, and it seems to be a fitting which could be found useful in small houses of all kinds.—(*Allan Ure and Co., Ltd., Keppochhill, Glasgow, N.*)

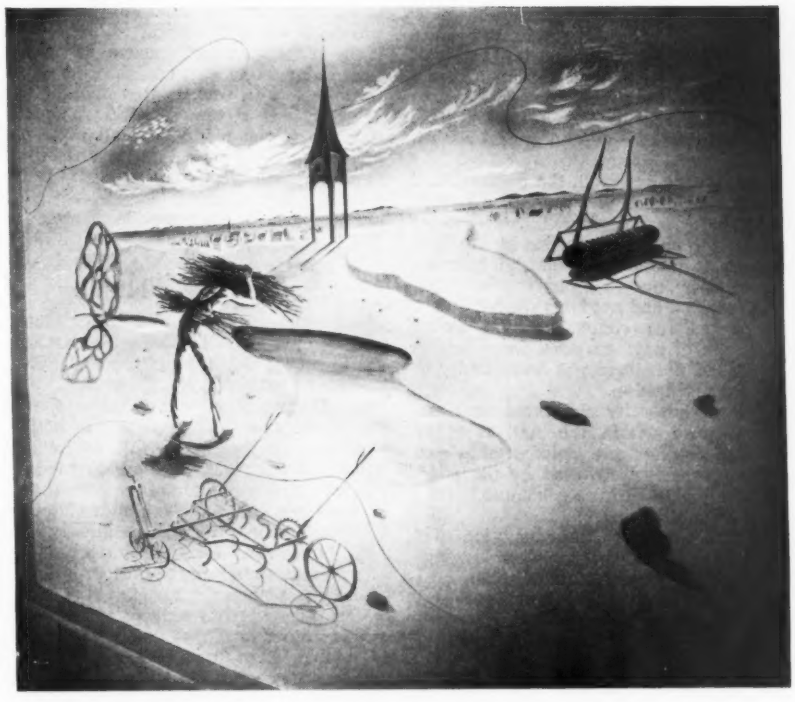
Income Tax

For no reason I can understand, Jordans have just sent me a copy of their Income Tax Guide for the year 1938–39. While it is only charitable to assume that all readers of this JOURNAL have duly made their returns long ago, it may yet not be too late to draw attention to this small but useful publication. Architects with practices of their own most probably employ a chartered accountant to look after it all, but quite a large proportion of the profession is apparently working on a salary, and there are all sorts of allowances they can get on such things as life assurance policies, interest on overdrafts and such like things, not to mention wives and children. All these things are simply explained, and there are a number of fully worked out examples, from Case 11, Married man with three children, widowed mother and life assurance policy, to Case 13, Married man with salary purchasing house through building society. January, 1939, will presumably be slightly blacker than it was this year, but this little book may well show you how to save a pound or two. And as it only costs sixpence, it seems a not unreasonable investment.—(*Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.*)

Flat Pin Plugs Again

Two or three weeks ago I suggested that flat pin plugs might have certain advantages over the round pin type, but that users might suffer a certain annoyance because most portable apparatus is sold with round pin plugs. Messrs. Scholes, the manufacturers of the flat pin plugs referred to, take me to task for not going into the matter more thoroughly :

> " Mr. Scholberg will know that when appliances are fitted with plugs they are usually two-pin plugs, and as it is more common to fix a three-pin round type plug there is just as much difficulty with round pin plugs as with flat pin plugs. We are writing you because we think it is only fair to bring out this important point."



Mural Painting by John Hutton, on the entrance stairway to the new Stafford Gallery, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

Well, yes, I suppose this is a fair criticism. You do generally get given a two-pin plug, so you will probably have to change it anyway. I can only retort by asking Messrs. Scholes whether flat pin plugs are readily obtainable. Experiments in Central London produced one firm who had never heard of any such thing, two who could get them in a day or two, while the fourth produced the very thing with such a triumphant flourish that I felt compelled to buy it. So it looks as though Messrs. Scholes win.

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Manufacturers' Items

Mr. R. C. Dawson has been appointed to the London Sales Staff of Messrs. Bull Motors, Cecil Chambers, Strand. Mr. Dawson received his training at the Company's works at Ipswich and has subsequently held positions in the design and estimating departments there.

The extensive and increasing use of unit faience and constructional faience for the entire facing of buildings is paralleled by the growing use of faience in buildings which are otherwise finished mainly in brick, stone or concrete.

Faience copings, window mullions, cills and columns provide decoration based on practical utility—permanent colour combined with imperviousness to dirt and moisture and resistance to atmospheric attack.

Carter catalogue 23 is devoted to *Cills and Copings* made in faience and suitable for use with any type of wall or wall facing. All faience is specially made by Messrs. Carter & Co. for each particular job, but where standard designs are ordered stock moulds can be used and delivery effected with less delay.

From Turners Asbestos Cement Co. (branch of Turner and Newall, Ltd.), we have received the new and revised edition of the T.A.C. Pocket Compendium. It contains, in brief, details and data of over 100 items of interest to those who are engaged in the distribution of these products and in constructional work. In this book of reference, the size of which is approximately 4 ins. by 6½ ins., will be found all the essential information upon asbestos-cement products.

LAW REPORT

CASE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Peoples Hostels, Ltd. v. *Turley.—King's Bench Division.—Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Charles and Macnaghten*

THIS was an appeal by the Peoples Hostels, Ltd., by way of case stated, from a decision of the Birmingham justices on a point raised under section 236 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The respondent, Mr. A. W. Turley, is the chief sanitary inspector for the City of Birmingham, and he alleged that the appellants kept a common lodging-house at Rea Street, Birmingham, not being registered as the keepers, contrary to section 236 of the Public Health Act, 1936. For some 59 years the premises had been registered with the local authority as a common lodging-house. On October 12, 1937, the Town Clerk of Birmingham wrote the appellants as the " registered Keeper " of the premises, calling attention to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and at the same time sending them a schedule of works to be carried out to bring the premises up to what the Public Health Committee considered the minimum standard justifying registration. The appellants replied on October 14, 1937, saying they were instructing an architect to obtain a builder's estimate for the works and also instructing an architect to prepare a plan showing what alterations and improvements would be necessary to convert the premises into a workingmen's " hostel," indicating that the latter would take the premises out of the category of a common lodging-house. The appellants at the same time stated that if the latter alternative was not decided upon their letter was to be accepted as an intention to do the work and as an application for

registration. The appellants duly made their application for registration as keepers of a common lodging-house, but the local authority refused to register the premises, being satisfied that they were not suitable for such use unless the works required were carried out. There was no appeal against that refusal.

Since January 21, 1938, the premises had been carried on on the basis of a weekly charge in advance of 5s. 6d. instead of 10d. a night, and on inspection by the local authority it was found that the premises were used by poor persons and that the works specified had not been carried out.

The appellants contended that under the change of payment they were outside the Act and that there was no necessity to apply for registration.

The local authority submitted that the premises were within the Act, that the period of letting was unimportant, and that the premises were used by the poor, who were allowed to use a common room for sleeping and eating.

The justices came to the conclusion that the premises were a "common lodging-house" within the meaning of section 236 of the Act, and that they had been kept on the dates alleged without being registered. They convicted the appellants and fined them 20s., with ten guineas costs.

Mr. Sandford, K.C., argued the case for the appellants, and Mr. Blanco White, K.C., for the respondent.

The Court dismissed the appeal.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said it has been strongly contended for the appellants that where there were weekly contracts the premises were still outside the sphere of common lodging-houses. But the fact which leapt to the eye was that, after all the protracted litigation in the past, there was passed in 1936 a Public Health Act which, in the part dealing with common lodging-houses, began with a definition, and then went on to prohibit the keeping of a common lodging-house without registration, and then to provide for the management and control of such a house in various ways. Section 236 had nothing at all to say to the term for which the lodgings were let. The words of the section were "for the purpose of accommodating by night," not "by the night," nor "per night." Therefore there was no force in the appellants' contention that the change to weekly tenancies took the house out of the class of common lodging-houses. The decision of the justices was therefore right. Justices Charles and Macnaghten agreed.

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Decentralization

The effect of the crisis on national town planning policy is the subject of special articles in the October–December issue of *Town and Country Planning*, the official organ of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, just published. The leading article declares: "Millions of people have seen in a new light the appalling danger of the concentration of vast masses of our population in London and other great cities. We have repeatedly pointed out in these pages that the military danger runs closely parallel to the social and economic dangers. It is now certain to produce the 'trigger effect' that will at least set us on the too-long-delayed course of systematic decentralization and reduction of town density. Hesitation in reversing the process of two centuries might be excusable if the sociological and economic considerations pointed one way, and the dire necessities of safety in war pointed another way. As in fact it is town-planning orthodoxy throughout the world that all these considerations point with immense force in the same direction, the case for decentralization is now as unanswerable in immediate practice as it has long been in theory."

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Economical Planning

Following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., to the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.

"Is it fully realized what good economical planning entails? The points to be emphasized are, first, meeting the full requirements and purpose for which the building is to be erected; the co-relation of the various units of accommodation; the appropriate disposition of the principal requirements of such buildings; and the importance of accessibility to all parts of the building, whether to a cinema, public building, offices or factory. One has only to visualize the confusion that develops when large numbers of people enter or leave some public building, or even when an individual seeks some special office in a commercial building.

"Equally important is the co-relation of the necessary services so often taken for granted, such as heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation, not to mention structural matters. All these details must be co-ordinated, not only as to their relative position, but also as to the appropriate time for dealing with them. In my opinion, all works of any size or importance should be completed to a time schedule or progress chart. I personally have proved that this is possible by close co-operation between the building contractors and the architect.

"It is in such matters that the training and organizing ability of the architect is most outstanding, and these qualities are not sufficiently appreciated or utilized by the general public or employing bodies."

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Liverpool School of Architecture Society

A supper-meeting was held by the above Society on Thursday, October 27, at the Bay Malton Hotel.

Professor Reilly and 56 former students and their friends were present. Three films, made by Mr. Lawrence Wright, were shown after supper. These included the brilliant amateur Disney, "Archie Teck." At the next meeting, to be held on Friday, December 2, technical films demonstrating the structural technique of some recent reinforced concrete buildings in this country will be shown by Mr. Manthei, R.C. engineer.

Any inquiries regarding membership of the Society should be addressed to Mr. P. J. Marshall (Hon. Secretary), at 7 South Hill Mansions, South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.3.

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Housing

Mr. Robert Bernays, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, speaking last week at the annual conference of the National Federation of Housing Societies at Liverpool, dealt with the progress made in the housing campaign. He said that the surveys made in 1933 showed 280,000 unfit houses. Since then, further inquiries had increased the number to 450,000. Up to the present local authorities had been mainly working at slum clearance and about 220,000 houses had been built, with some 75,000 in the course of erection, and reaching completion at the rate of 7,000 a month. "We have already," Mr. Bernays said, "rehoused from the slums over one million people, or about the equivalent of the population of Birmingham."

The survey carried out in 1936 had shown 343,000 overcrowded houses.

Since then, 12,000 houses had been built for the relief of overcrowding. But that was by no means the whole story. Numbers of overcrowded families living in the slums had been rehoused by the clearance of the slums. Others had moved of their own accord; others, again, had benefited by re-arrangement of tenancies or by casual vacancies in existing council houses. It was, in fact, clear from the particulars supplied by local authorities, that the figure of 343,000 had been substantially reduced.

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THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

NORWICH CITY HALL (pages 753-759). Architects: C. H. James and S. Rowland Pierce (of James and Bywaters and S. Rowland Pierce). Consulting engineer: R. Travers Morgan. Quantity surveyor: H. J. Venning. Acoustic consultant: Hope Bagenal. Sculptors and artists: Alfred Hardiman, bronze lions either side of entrance, stone figures on west wall; James Woodford, bronze plaques on main entrance doors; Eric Aumonier, cartouche and angels over rates entrance; H. Wilson Parker, city seal in first-floor staircase hall, helmets adjoining police entrance; Michie, painted ceiling of main entrance hall—partly executed by Royal College of Art Students. The general contractors were Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., and the sub-contractors and suppliers included: G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating, hot water and ventilation installations; Express Lift Co., Ltd., main passenger lifts; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., steel windows and doors; T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., electrical installation; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., strongroom doors; James Gibbons, Ltd., cell doors; Boulton and Paul, Ltd., steelwork and roof trusses; J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd., roof lights and laylights, architectural metalwork, steel doors and partitions; Marryat and Scott, Ltd., passenger lifts, police offices and tower; British Challenge Glazing Co., lantern lights; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo, floor and wall linings; Gillett and Johnson, Ltd., tower clock and bell; Haggis, Ltd., flush doors; Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd., cork tile floor and wall coverings; N. F. Ramsay & Co., Ltd., ironmongery and door furniture; Cooper, Wettern & Co., Ltd., granite columns; Bratt Colbran, Ltd., fireplaces, electric fires; Wallace King, Ltd., linoleum, carpets and curtains; J. L. Green and Vardy, Ltd., panelling council chamber and committee rooms and furniture; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., panelling lady members' rooms and marriage rooms and furniture; Frederick Tibbenham, Ltd., furniture; D. Burkle and Son, Ltd., panelling (members, etc.) joinery; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., balustrading and handrails and secondary and police stairs; Light Steelwork (1925), Ltd., tubular metal handrails and escape ladders; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble floors and wall linings, Scagliola columns; G. Jackson and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster; Eric Munday, Ltd., and

William Pickford, Ltd., metal lettering; Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., steel staircases; London Spray and Brush Painting Co., Ltd., "Astropol" pray painting; Kandya, Ltd., kitchen and service room fitments; May Acoustics, Ltd., acoustic plastering; James Clark and Son, Ltd., vitrolite wall linings; J. W. Gray and Son, Ltd., lightning conductor; Hume, Atkins & Co., Ltd., electric lighting fittings; Synchronome Co., Ltd., electric clocks; Haywards, Ltd., pavement lights; Crotch and Son, Ltd., plastering and fibrous plastering; London Sand Blast Decorative Glass, etched and engraved glass; Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., ceramic mosaic floors; Frazer's Joinery Co., Ltd., joinery and fixed furniture; Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., office furniture; J. Avery & Co., dark room blinds; Roll-up Metal Matting Co., door mats; Cellulin Flooring Co., Ltd., cellulin counter tops; Tidnams, Ltd., reinforced concrete counter in rates hall; H. W. Cullum & Co., Ltd., parade room sound-proof floor; Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., strongroom ventilators; G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., copperwork, tower cupola; Dorno Workshop and Studio (Percy J. Smith), lettering, inscriptions and panel in hall floor; Elsa Booth, textiles; Harry Pointer (Norwich), Ltd., demolition; Norwich Glass Co., Ltd., glass; Attoc Blocks, Ltd., fireproof construction; Excel Asphalte Co., Ltd., dampcourses; R. Y. Ames, bricks; Rattee and Kett, Ltd., stone; G. R. Speaker & Co., Ltd., partitions; A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., boilers; Walter Cowen, plumbing; Daymonds, Ltd., signs; Dictograph Telephones, Ltd., telephones; Bull motors, Bull super silent motors.

ADELPHI (pages 769-773). Architect: Stanley Hamp. The general contractors were Gee Walker and Slater, Ltd., who were also responsible for the ventilating and roads. Artists: Gilbert Ledward, R.A., Joseph Armitage, A. J. J. Ayres, Donald Gilbert, Newbury Trent, and Bainbridge Copnall. Electrical engineers: J. Stinton Jones and Partners. The sub-contractors and suppliers included: Troughton and Young, Ltd., electrical sub-contractors; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., passenger and freight lifts; George Mansell, lettering; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal casements and sash windows; Whitwick Colliery Co., Ltd., bricks; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., steelwork; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., main entrance doorways, surrounds, lift enclosures, showcases; Benham and Sons, Ltd., tea service equipment; Richard Brown, Ltd., granite; Brown and Madeley, fibrous plaster ceiling; Carter & Co., Ltd., floor and wall tiling; Comyn Ching, locks and door furniture; Fenning & Co., Ltd., W. W. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., and John Stubbs, Ltd., marble work; Flooring Contracts, Ltd., reinforced concrete and floors; Gayton, painted lettering; James Gibbons, Ltd., nameplates; G.P.O., telephones; G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., metal shelving; Haywards, Ltd., balustrades, handrailing, etc., staircases; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., glass and concrete windows; Lenscrete, Ltd., glass and concrete windows, glass bricks; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., metal doors and staircase handrails, lavatory partitions; Mather and Platt, Ltd., steel rolling shutters and doors, drencher and sprinkler installation, fire appliances; Frederick Sage & Co., Ltd., kiosks, telephone booths; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Starkie, Gardner & Co., Ltd., handrailing to stairs; Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., faience to areas; Adrian Stokes, Ltd., balustrades, handrailing, etc.; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum installation and lettering chute installation; South-Western Stone Co., Ltd., stonework; Sunley & Co., Ltd., garden work; Synchro Time Co., Ltd., time recording machine; Becco Engineering Co., Ltd., water softening; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; Palmer's Travelling Cradles, window cleaning apparatus; Le Grand, Sutcliff and Gell, artesian wells; J. F. Ebner, wood block flooring; Hatcham Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring; Thornley and Knight, paint; Horton Manufacturing Co., soap containers; A. Goldstein & Co., glazing; William Warne & Co., rubber mats; Gee Walker and Slater, Ltd., roads.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON

ACTON. *School Clinic, etc.* The Acton Education Committee is to erect a school clinic and day nursery at a cost of £20,000, a gymnasium at £5,000, and extend the Roman Catholic school at £5,500.

ACTON. *Housing.* The Acton Corporation has appointed Mr. E. W. Armstrong as architect for the Vale housing scheme. The cost is estimated at £250,000.

ACTON. *Flats.* Plans passed by the Acton Corporation: 15 flats, Creffield Road, Percy Pratt and Blount; 20 flats, Avenue Road, Mr. S. H. Hamblin; 120 flats, etc., The Vale, Mr. Alister G. MacDonald.

COULSDON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Coulsdon U.D.C.: 9 houses, 78 & 79 Tollers Lane, and Chaldon Way, H. Miller & Co.

CROYDON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Croydon Corporation: 10 maisonettes, Bensham Grove, Mr. S. C. Morrell; six maisonettes, 2 Eldon Park, F. W. Woolgar & Co.

LEWISHAM. *Extensions.* The Lewisham B.C. recommends a scheme by the council at an estimated cost of £54,000 for town hall extensions.

LEWISHAM. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Lewisham B.C.: 21 houses, Beachborough Road, and 45 houses, Conisborough Crescent, Catford, Wates, Ltd.; 47 shops and flats over, Southend Lane, Mr. A. Frampton; block of flats, Tranquil Vale, Sandom, Kersey and Tilleards and D. E. Martin-Smith.

MARYLEBONE. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Marylebone B.C.: 18 houses, 152–158 Hamilton Terrace, and 77–83 Carlton Hill, H. W. Binns and F. Scarlett.

WIMBLEDON. *Flats.* Plans passed by the Wimbledon Corporation: 60 flats, Abbott Avenue.

PROVINCES

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD. *School.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a grammar school at Ashton-in-Makerfield, at a cost of £68,300.

BOURNEMOUTH. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by the Bournemouth Corporation: Nine flats, "West Chevin," Manor Road, Mrs. Van-den-Eyndt; six houses, 1129-1134 Durrington Road, Mr. J. N. Hardy; six houses, Howeth Road, Mr. H. J. Chapman; 40 bungalows, Strathmore Road, Messrs. Opperman and Jones; 12 bungalows, 14-22, 37-39 Throopside Avenue, A. C. Barnes, Ltd.; 45 shop sites and 1,686 residential sites, Muscliff Farm Estate, A. J. Abbott and Son.

BRIGHTON. *School.* The Brighton Corporation is to erect a senior school at Sussex Street at a cost of £34,979.

BRIGHTON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Brighton Corporation: 117 houses, Redhill Farm Estate, Patcham, Mr. Thos. Gableson Thompson.

BRIGHTON. *Community Centres.* The Brighton Corporation is to erect community centres at Moulsecoomb and Whitehawk, at a cost of £28,500.

BURSLEM. *Houses.* Plans passed at Burslem: 12 houses, off Leek New Road, for Mr. Minshull.

CHELMSFORD. *Flats, etc.* The Chelmsford Corporation is to erect flats and houses at Upper Bridge Road and Rainsford Lane, at a cost of £35,057.

COVENTRY. *School.* The Coventry Education Committee is to erect an elementary school on the Hill Farm estate, at a cost of £32,850.

COVENTRY. *School.* The Coventry Education Committee has acquired a site on the Whitley Abbey estate for the erection of an elementary school.

DUDLEY. *Houses.* The Dudley Corporation is to erect 28 houses and four maisonettes at Pitfield Row.

EASTLEIGH. *School Extensions.* The Hampshire Education Committee is to erect a hall-gymnasium, housecraft room and improve office accommodation at Eastleigh County High School, at a cost of £8,350.

EGHAM. *Schools.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved plans for the provision of two central schools for 320 boys and 320 girls respectively at Egham.

ESTON. *Houses.* The Eston U.D.C. is to erect 122 houses at South Bank at a cost of £40,000.

FARNHAM. *Alterations.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved plans for alterations at West Street School, Farnham, to provide accommodation for 360 senior children.

GOLBORNE LOWTON. *School.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect junior and senior schools at Golborne Lowton, at a cost of £42,880.

GUILDFORD. *Houses.* The Guildford R.D.C. is to erect 118 houses in various parishes at a cost of £50,725.

HAMPSHIRE. *Schools.* The Hampshire Education Committee is to enlarge schools at Andover and Cowplain at a cost of £48,880, and erect new schools at Eastleigh, New Milton, Copythorpe, Whitchurch, Alton and Portchester at a cost of £151,389.

HILLINGDON. *School.* The Middlesex Education Committee has purchased land in Rosevale Crescent, Hillingdon, for the erection of an elementary school.

HORLEY. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a central school at Horley.

KEIGHLEY. *Swimming Bath.* The Keighley Corporation has approved plans by the Borough Architect for the erection of a new second-class swimming bath, at a cost of £35,500.

KINGSBURY. *School.* The Middlesex Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for about 600 children in Stag Lane, Kingsbury.

LANCASHIRE. *Schools.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect a grammar school at Ashton-in-Makerfield and Upholland, at a cost of £68,300.

LANCASHIRE. *Hospitals.* The Lancashire C.C. has approved 5-year schemes in connection with County Public Assistance Hospitals, at a cost of £521,000.

LANCASHIRE. *Dispensaries.* The Lancashire C.C. is to erect dispensaries at Ashton-under-Lyne, Widnes and Waterloo, at a cost of £16,500.

LITHERLAND. *Council Offices.* The Litherland U.D.C. is to erect council offices, at a cost of £21,256.

LITTLETON. *School Enlargements.* The managers of Littleton (Middlesex) C.E. School are to enlarge the premises by providing additional accommodation for about 80 children.

LUTON. *Houses.* The Luton Corporation is to erect 24 houses on the Stopsley estate and 60 on the Leagrove estate, at a cost of £27,472.

MANCHESTER. *School.* The Manchester Education Committee has approved a scheme for the erection of a Roman Catholic senior school for about 480 senior children at Victoria Park.

MANSFIELD. *Schools.* The Mansfield Education Authority is to provide two new schools for 660 children on the Ravensdale Housing Estate.

MERTHYR TYDFIL. *Houses.* The Merthyr Tydfil Corporation is to erect 216 houses at Galon Uchaf at a cost of £100,278.

MIDDLETON. *School Enlargement.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to enlarge the Middleton Grammar School, at a cost of £17,887.

NANTWICH. *Houses.* Mr. B. Skidmore is to erect 16 houses in Park Road, Nantwich.

OLDBURY. *School.* The Oldbury Education Committee is to erect a school for 600 infant and junior children at the Causeway Green Estate.

PETERSFIELD. *Gymnasium.* The Hampshire Education Committee is to provide a gymnasium at Churches College, Petersfield, at a cost of £4,043.

PORTSMOUTH. *Houses.* The Portsmouth Corporation is to erect 116 houses at Farlington.

WEYMOUTH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Weymouth Corporation: Six houses, 13–18 Broadmeadow Road, Andrews and Andrews; 28 houses, Beaumont Avenue, Mr. A. A. Hayward.

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

PRICES

ON the following pages appears Prices of Materials —Part I, with the prices, last published on October 13, brought up to date.

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

NOTES ON PRICE CHANGES

Prices generally remain at about the same level. Such changes as have occurred are marked as indicated below.

O. A. DAVIS, F.S.I.

● *Items marked thus have risen in price since last quotation on October 13.*

* *Items marked thus have fallen in price since last quotation on October 13.*

★ *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 will consist of four sections, one section being published each week in the following order:—

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

★ ***The previous complete Supplement is contained in the issues of the JOURNAL for October 13, October 20, October 27 and November 3.***

Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered.

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

PART 1

CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS—I

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

CONCRETOR

Cements

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

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

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

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

Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

2″ Unscreened ballast	per yard cube	6/–
¾″ (Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle	per yard cube	6/2
⅜″ (Down) Ditto	per yard cube	7/6
2″ Broken brick	per yard cube	10/6
¾″ Ditto	per yard cube	11/9
Washed pan breeze	per yard cube	5/3
✱Coke breeze 1″ to dust	per yard cube	12/6
3/16″ Sharp washed sand	per yard cube	8/3
White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots)	per ton	25/–

(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering see respective trades)

Pavings

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

Reinforcement

Basis price for mild steel rods, ⅝″ diameter and upwards, from London stocks	per ton	£13 10 0
Extras for:—		
9/16″ and ½″ diameter	per ton	10/–
7/16″ diameter	per ton	15/–
⅜″ diameter	per ton	20/–
5/16″ diameter	per ton	30/–
¼″ diameter	per ton	40/–
3/16″ diameter	per ton	60/–
Lengths of 40 ft. to 45 ft.	per ton	10/–
Lengths of 45 ft. to 50 ft.	per ton	15/–

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Sundries

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

BRICKLAYER

Common Bricks

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

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

Facing and Engineering Bricks

Sand Limes, No. 1	per 1,000	85/–
Sand Limes, No. 2	per 1,000	70/–
* Phorpres rustic Flettons	per 1,000	66/3
Midhurst Whites	per 1,000	75/–
Hard stocks, firsts	per 1,000	93/–
Hard stocks, seconds	per 1,000	86/–
Sand-faced, hand-made reds	per 1,000 from	115/–
Sand-faced, machine-made reds	per 1,000 from	110/–
Red rubbers (9¾-in.)	per 1,000	300/–
Hunziker (white)	per 1,000	67/6
Hunziker (creams, light greys etc.)	per 1,000 from	100/–
Dunbricks (concrete), multi reds, ex works	per 1,000	72/–
Dunbricks (concrete), multi lavender, ex works	per 1,000	75/–
Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed)	per 1,000	145/–
Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed)	per 1,000	125/–
Blue pressed	per 1,000	174/–

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

✱ **Items marked thus have fallen in price since October 13th.**

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

BRICKLAYER AND DRAINLAYER

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

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

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

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

Limes and Sand

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

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

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

Sundries

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

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

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

Wall reinforcement supplied in standard rolls containing 25 yards lin.

2″ wide black japanned	per roll 2/1	Greater widths pro rata
2″ wide galvanized ..	per roll 3/2	2½″ price carriage paid on
2½″ wide black japanned	per roll 2/7½	orders of £5. Discounts
2½″ wide galvanized ..	per roll 3/10½	for quantities.

Partitions

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

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

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

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

Gas Flue Blocks

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

DRAINLAYER

Agricultural Pipes

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

(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)

Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings

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

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

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

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

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

DRAINLAYER AND MASON

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings

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

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

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

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

Cast Iron Inspection Chambers

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

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

The branches to the above are at 135°

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

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

Channels in White Glazed Ware (Unselected Quality)

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

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

These prices are subject to 20% discount.

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Channels in Brown Glazed Ware

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

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

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

Manhole Covers

		Black	Galvanized
*24″ × 18″ single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 0.3.0 in lots of 24)	each	11/3	22/3
*24″ × 18″ single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwt. in lots of 24)	each	30/–	56/6
*24″ × 18″ Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwts.)	each	Coated 48/6	

		Fine Cast	Galv.
*Cast step irons, 13½″ long, 6″ wide, 9″ in wall, approximate weight 5½ lbs. each	per dozen	11/6	19/–

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

MASON

Yorkstone

Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.

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

Ancaster Stone

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

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

White Mansfield Stone

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

Bath Stone

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

Portland Stone

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

¾″ Thick Plain Marble Wall Linings

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

Artificial Stone

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

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

*** Items marked thus have fallen in price since October 13th.**

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

MASON, SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER, AND CARPENTER

MASON—(*continued*)

Reconstructed Stone to match Natural Stone

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

Slate Slabs, cut to size and Planed

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Not exceeding 4′ 6″ long or 2′ 3″ wide	per foot super	3/1	3/4	3/11
,, ,, 6′ 6″ long or 3′ 3″ wide	per foot super	3/9	4/1	4/10
Exceeding 6′ 6″ long or 3′ 3″ wide	per foot super	4/1	4/6	5/2
Rubbed faces	per foot super	–/5	–/5	–/6
,, edges	per foot run	–/4	–/4½	–/5

Combined Slate Cills and Window Boards for Metal Windows

Window Width	Straight Cills: Wall thickness 9″	11″	13½″	Circular Cills for C.O.P. Frames: Radius	External reveals 2″	4½″
1′ 8″ ..	4/–	4/8	5/8	2′ 4½″ ..	21/–	24/–
3′ 3¼″ ..	7/4	8/7	10/4	2′ 7½″ ..	25/6	28/6
4′ 10½″ ..	10/6	12/3	14/10	2′ 10½″ ..	30/–	33/3

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Best Bangor Slates

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

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

Old Delabole Slates (f.o.r.)

Standard sizes.

Prices and computed weights per 1,200.

			20″ × 12″	16″ × 10″
Grey medium gradings	per 1,200 cwts.		597/– 46½	366/– 30
Unselected greens (V.M.S.) ..	per 1,200 cwts.		672/– 55½	413/– 36

Random sizes.

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

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

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

Tiles

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

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER—(*continued*)

Westmorland Green Slates

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

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

Asbestos-cement

6″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	2/11
Standard 3″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	2/7½

Slates :—

		£	s.	d.
15¾″ × 7⅞″ grey	per 1,000	£6	16	3
15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, grey	per 1,000	£12	18	6
15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, russet or brindled	per 1,000	£16	6	6

Pantiles.

Large russet brown	per 1,000	£19	8	6

Prices are for minimum two-ton loads.

Cedar Wood Tiles

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

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

CARPENTER

Carcassing Timber

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

		Per standard £ s. d.	Per foot cube
●4″ × 11″ Scantling		25 5 0	3/0¾
●4″ × 9″ ,, ...		24 5 0	2/11½
●3″ × 11″ ,, ...		23 0 0	2/9½
2″ × 11″ ,, ...		23 10 0	2/10¼
●3″ × 9″ ,, ...		22 10 0	2/8¾
2″ × 9″ ,, ...		22 10 0	2/8¾
3″ × 8″ ,, ...		20 10 0	2/6
2″ × 8″ ,, ...		20 5 0	2/5½
3″ × 7″ ,, ...		20 5 0	2/5½
2″ × 7″ ,, ...		20 0 0	2/5¼
●4″ × 6″ ,, ...		24 0 0	2/11
3″ × 6″ ,, ...		21 0 0	2/7½
2″ × 6″ ,, ...		20 0 0	2/5¼
3″ × 5″ ,, ...		20 10 0	2/6
3″ × 4″ ,, ...		20 10 0	2/6
2″ × 5″ ,, ...		19 0 0	2/3¾
●2″ × 4″ ,, ...		19 0 0	2/3¾
1½″ × 11″ ,,	(20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/4½
1½″ × 9″ ,,	(20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/3¾
1½″ × 7″ ,,	(20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/2¾

Yellow Deal Battens

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

Weather Boarding

Deal :—

¾″ × ¼″ × 6″ Feather edge	per square	11/–
¾″ × ¼″ × 4″ Feather edge	per square	9/–

Western red cedar :—

1″ × 6″ Drop sidings	per square	33/–
11/16″ × 5/16″ × 6″ Feather edge	per square	12/–
¾″ × ¼″ × 4″ Feather edge	per square	13/–

Roof Boarding

Deal :—

●¾″ × 6″	per square	17/–
●1″ × 6″	per square	22/–

● Items marked thus have risen in price since October 13th.

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE