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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1938. NUMBER 2292 : VOLUME 88

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

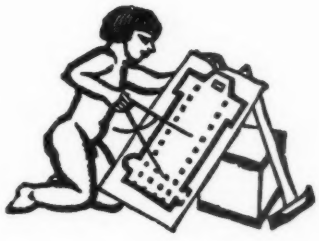
QUANTITY SURVEYORS' ANNUAL DINNER

PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the annual dinner of the Quantity Surveyor Members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, held at the Savoy Hotel, London, W.C., last week: (1) The Earl of Courtown; (2) Mr. R. T. Dadson, O.B.E. (Chairman); (3) Sir Boyd Merriman (President, Probate, Admiralty and Divorce Division); (4) Major-General Sir John Brown, K.C.B., F.R.I.B.A.; (5) Mr. A. H. Moberly, V.-P.R.I.B.A.; (6) Sir Charles Bressey, C.B. (President of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution); (7) Sir Alfred Knox, K.C.B., M.P.; (8) Mr. John Theobald (President, Building Industries National Council); (9) Major A. H. Killick, Secretary of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution); (10) Mr. W. J. Rudderham (Secretary, London Master Builders' Association); (11) Mr. Richard Coppock (General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives); (12) Major-General D. S. Collins, C.B. (Director of Fortifications and Works, War Office); (13) Sir James West, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. (Chief Architect, H.M. Office of Works); (14) Mr. George Hicks, M.P. (President, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives); (15) Mr. Norman H. Walls, (Joint Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Employers); (16) Mr. P. J. Spencer (Secretary, Institute of Builders); (17) Mr. H. B. Bryant (Secretary, Building Industries National Council).

A report of the dinner appears on page 1011.

FOR DEMOLITION

No. 44 Great Ormond Street, W.C., which is shortly to be demolished to make way for the new buildings of the Hospital for Sick Children.



NATIONAL REGISTER—AND AFTERWARDS

THE architect uninterested in politics, a very numerous species, is going to get a shock in the next week or so. Through his letter box will fall a duplicate questionnaire on which he will be asked to list all the information which would help the State to put him in the right job in time of war.

For a lot of architects to whom the Carpatho-Ukraine and cries of "Tunis! Corsica!" mean nothing, the New Year present of the R.I.B.A. will mean a good deal. It is hoped that 14,000 odd will complete the double forms—for use "should an emergency arise." The registered architects of Britain will doubtless do so—but, being human, a lot of them will spend some anxious hours wondering what they are letting themselves in for.

Someone ought to try to answer this question. It is terribly difficult to do so without appearing silly to a non-political architect; that is a small matter. The problem of a National Emergency and the architect is something like this:

Under the British political system the Government stands at bay, while supporters and opponents push problems in front of it, each of which is tinkered with, solved or neglected according to volume of public outcry. Only when public outcry rises to national panic or pandemonium is any effort made *to relate one problem to another*. Remember that, it is important.

Since September there have been lots of outcries about different aspects of Problem No. 1 of 1939—defence against attack by a first-class Power. But there has been no national pandemonium, yet.

This is a pity, because the facts as regards passive defence (which is what primarily concerns architects) are not in dispute; and failing some putting two and two together architects and others may be in for a thin time. The chief facts are these:

In 1939 there will be, according to the prophets, one or more crises which may result in Britain being involved in war. The Government has explained repeatedly that the danger to this country lies only in "a knockout blow"—that is, in the panic and casualties caused to an unprepared nation by aerial bombing in the first three weeks or three months. If preparations in advance are plainly so good that the "knockout blow" would be ineffective, war will probably not occur. That is short and plain and sensible.

Where do the architects come in? Just at this point. Having filled up a form which places their services at the Government's disposal when war begins, they have the right, and the best of all reasons, to try to stop it beginning. And their best way of doing this is to say and go on saying that passive defence preparations are at present a farce, that the knowledge required to make them effective is now available, and that they could be made effective in six months at the cost of three battleships and with no appreciable interference with peacetime organization.

Aerial bombing is only effective as a "knockout blow" when used against the largest urban areas. There are only about ten of these in Britain, and London is easily the most vulnerable. The organization of passive defence in such areas falls into a few clear divisions.

There is evacuation, for which two hundred holiday camps, each having a maximum capacity of from 3,000 to 5,000, would be invaluable as clearing houses in the first instance and as camps or hospitals later. In peacetime they could be used as convalescent homes, territorial camps or leased as private ventures. None has yet been thought of.

There are rescue services. Each local authority needs to organize fire, anti-gas, rescue, casualty, demolition and public service repair squads and stations based on a census of both day and night population. An A.R.P. officer, an architect, and an engineer, working whole time in each borough, could do this work in three months. At the moment many boroughs do not know their own daytime populations and have no plans of their own services.

Lastly there are shelters. Materials for standardized trenches wherever land adjoins buildings, for internal shelters in steel-framed buildings in certain positions, and for standardized pre-fabricated shelters that can be dumped anywhere and covered with sandbags, all need to be collected and stored in advance. Practically none of this has yet been done.

The JOURNAL hopes that all architects will place their names on the Architects Register. But if they do so without thereafter making themselves—collectively and individually—screaming pests to the Government until passive defence is properly organized, they will be going like lambs to a national slaughter.

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NOTES & TOPICS

A.R.P.

PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE probably, and increasing interest in A.R.P., possibly, filled the room at the Informal General Meeting on December 14. "Architects and A.R.P." was down for discussion. In about an hour everyone's strongest impression must have become one of the *foolishness* of the Government. In Spain there was barely a shelter in existence before bombing started; but so great was pressure on the Government immediately it *did* start, that effective shelters became one of the first objects of war-time production.

*

In Britain the civilian population has not the calm nerves of Spain. It was made clear at the R.I.B.A. that what is needed to give a large measure of protection is fully understood, that the building industry could do it without winking. Yet nothing is done.

*

Professor Haldane last Wednesday plumped for full tunnel shelters at £15 a head. Mr. R. T. F. Skinner appeared to favour strong surface shelters for about 5,000 people each (at £8 a head) and hinted to an absorbed audience what many local councils did not know about the position of their own service mains.

*

Mr. Eric Bird—as was fitting for the R.I.B.A.'s A.R.P. expert—made the speech of the evening. With the matter-of-factness of a Corps Commander sending a division forward at Passchendaele, he gave us the inside story of the problem and the Institute's connection with it. Save that he disbelieved in concentrating 5,000 people in one shelter (with which I heartily agree), I cannot—alas—report any of his points: for the meeting was not open to the Press. But anyone who missed Mr. Bird, missed a lot.

1939?

And where are we now as we approach a dangerous year? A.R.P. in the public mind is a medley of posters, squabbles over grants, and fantastic meetings in parish halls against a background of a vague National Register. And nothing is being done to substitute anything better.

*

The R.I.B.A. has so far stuck to its own province. It would now deserve well of the public if it went outside it. Evacuation, shelters—both trench and otherwise—demolition and rescue squads, first-aid posts: all these must be organized. As no one else is doing so, architects had better shout until they are organized.

A NATIONAL REGISTER

In the meantime the Institute is trying to prevent a repetition of the chaos among architects which occurred in September. In the next week or so all registered architects will receive duplicate index cards on which they will be asked to give the particulars about themselves which will allow their services to be used in an emergency with some approach to efficiency and suitability.

*

One of these duplicate cards will be filed at the R.I.B.A., the other at the Ministry of Labour. No obligation will be involved by filling up the cards and the information will be treated as confidential.

*

Architects have thus got their own opportunity of showing whether voluntary systems are superior to totalitarian.

CREMATORIUM

Last week on my way to Huntingdon I passed the newly completed Cambridge crematorium, sitting aloofly in a yet unfilled cemetery not far from Girton. It is a building in Banker's-Georgian, crowned with vacant urns, which have here a rather sinister significance.

*

As far as I remember, there was a competition recently held for this building, assessed by the President, Mr. Goodhart-Rendel. The winning design had a pleasant, formal austerity, but has evidently not been used, for there is no trace of it left in the existing building.

*

It is curious that local authorities will go to the trouble of obtaining competitive designs only to reject the winner in favour of something which looks more expensive and is certainly less attractive. Does anyone know the full history of this case?

GEORGIAN GROUP

The Georgian Group, flushed with success in the Abingdon Street controversy, is extending its efforts to a wider field.

*

The Crescent, a row of charming Regency houses in Taunton, is threatened with mutilation by the pulling down of the two end houses to make way for a telephone exchange. Encouraged by an unusually enlightened Town Council, the Group has approached the Office of Works in the matter. Despite an officially evasive answer to a question in the House, I understand that the Office of Works is sympathetic, if not to complete preservation, at any rate to the maintenance of cornice lines and window levels, and the setting back of top storeys. Although this would seem to be an obvious and almost essential courtesy, it naturally involves more trouble than an official department is usually prepared to take, and if granted, will be a concession well worth the efforts of the Group to obtain it.

SIMPLIFIED PROPAGANDA

Mr. Anthony (B.B.C. Design in Everyday Things) Bertram has just achieved the distinction of a Pelican book —Pelicans, by the way, being first cousins to Penguins. And if you sigh at the thought of another book on Design, remember that there are still lots of people who know nothing about it, and that all Pelicans sell several thousands of copies. How many clients have you got with ideas dating from about 1912? You may yourself be converted but this will be a lot better sixpennyworth than a pretty Christmas card for that family that is insisting on leaded lights.

*

The only fault I can find is that the light fittings are illustrated upside down. But I know an architect who has quite gaily used two of them both ways up on the same job. So it's not surprising that a printer can get it wrong.

DESTINATION FOR THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL

In the comparatively near future a recipient must be chosen for Britain's greatest award for architectural merit —the Royal Gold Medal.

*

I have been told that one architect who was approached, an English architect, has declined the distinction on the grounds that his services to his profession do not, in his judgment, come within the scope of the award.

*

An act so uncommon and so dignified shows a perfect realization of the intention of the medal as it is understood by the generality of architects. It is also just such an act as one would expect from him to whom it is attributed.

*

The odd thing is that there should be, in anyone's view, difficulty in choosing a man who—whether one likes his work or not—has had outstanding influence upon architecture.

*

Le Corbusier and Alvar Aalto and even Walter Gropius and Erich Mendlesohn may be yet considered too young. But what of Frank Lloyd Wright and Professor Reilly?

*

And especially—if a British architect is wanted this year—what of C. F. A. Voysey? With that of Philip Webb, Mackintosh and Lutyens, his work will be known to history as one of the most important influences in the rescue of English architecture at the turn of the century.

*

It would be a pity to leave it all to history, when an opportunity is going begging for us all to share in the glory.

CEMENT

Quite a number of people are wondering why Lord Wolmer, as chairman of the Cement Makers Federation, is being so pessimistic about the consumption of cement during the coming year. House-building, which is said to absorb about one-third of the total cement production, may be on the decline, but in my innocence I should have thought that A.R.P. trenches and such like would more than make up for any loss. So much so that quite a number of people would like to know if the British firms can turn out *enough* cement.

PANTO

Half of the A.A. Pantomime reached an all-time high. Mr. P. I. D. Tetley's Chamberlain in *Alice in Downing Street* and the quartette of the Dailies showed us what we lose when news-films are cut to ribbons and umbrellas are banned from variety. We lose a lot.

*

Other roaring successes for those with a weakness for custard pie were the *Useless Young Men, Lend Us Your Ears* and the first ten minutes of *Grand Illusion*.

*

Stars: M. S. Wallace, P. I. D. Tetley, L. S. Manasseh and A. G. Reid—not forgetting R. S. Grinling.

*

If the director would cut ruthlessly and tell people not in the limelight *not to fidget*, this show would now be worth far more than architectural notice.

AND NOW, EVERYBODY

At the end of a stirring year — not forgetting the National Register last week — the least we all deserve is a Happy Christmas and a peaceful New Year.

*

I wish them both to everyone.

ASTRAGAL

A COMPARISON

ENGINEERS v. ARCHITECTS

Sir Edwin Lutyens, the new President of the Royal Academy, is advisory architect of a model estate which will shortly appear off Balcombe Road, Haywards Heath. The village will be unique in that it is the first built by the benevolence of an engineering society.

Five acres, known as Mill Hill Close, have been bought by the Benevolent Fund of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and on them will rise 46 houses, together with tennis courts, a croquet lawn and club house, for the use of the Fund's beneficiaries. The village as a whole is expected to cost £35,000.

—Sussex Daily News

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF INDUSTRIAL ART DESIGNERS

We are informed that the National Register of Industrial Art Designers has now 424 names on its register. Details of membership are obtainable from Mr. T. A. Fennemore, Registrar, 32 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

PRESERVATION OF BAYLIS HOUSE

The Minister of Health, after consultation with the Commissioners of Works, has approved an Order made by the Town Council of Slough under Section 17 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, for the preservation of the seventeenth-century building, Baylis House, Stoke Poges Lane, Slough. The effect of the Order will be that the building cannot be demolished without the Council's consent.

"Baylis House" was formerly the residence of Doctor Godolphin, Headmaster of Eton. It was erected about 1685, and is an example of pure seventeenth-century domestic architecture.

RATING OF SITE VALUES

The L.C.C. is promoting a Bill, which will come before the present Session of Parliament, for the purpose of obtaining powers to levy rates upon site values. It proposes that all rating authorities in the county, when making their valuation lists, shall add to the existing particulars the annual site value of all land. This is defined as the annual rent which that land might be expected to realize if demised with vacant possession on a perpetually renewable tenure without any works or building on the land. A rate is to be imposed of 2s. in the £ on the annual value as from April 6, 1941.

This proposal contains serious objections from the point of view of industrialists and, accordingly, the Executive Committee of the Federation of British Industries has passed the following resolution, in which it states the grounds on which industry is opposed to the Bill :

"That the Federation of British Industries is opposed to the London Rating (Site Values) Bill on the grounds that :

"(*a*) The proposals of the Bill should not be the subject matter of private legislation applying to a single locality, but if brought forward at all should be considered in the form of a public Bill ;

"(*b*) The Bill renews proposals for imposing rates on empty property, which have already in principle been rejected by Parliament in the London Rating (Unoccupied Hereditaments) Bill ;

"(*c*) No provision is made for providing rating relief to industrial, freight transport, and agricultural hereditaments as laid down in the Local Government Act, 1929 ;

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, December 22

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Octavia Hill Centenary Exhibition. Last day.*

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 *Bedford Square, W.C.2. Pantomime, 8.30 p.m. Also December 23.*

Friday, December 23

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. *Scottish Branch. At 39 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. Annual General Meeting. 7.30 p.m.*

Wednesday, December 28

R.I.B.A., 66, *Portland Place, W.1. Lectures for Boys and Girls. Also December 30 and January 2.*

Thursday, December 29

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 21 *Albemarle Street, W.1. Christmas Lectures to juvenile audience, by Professor James Kendall, on "Young Chemists and Great Discoveries." 3 p.m. Also on December 31 and January 3, 5, 7 and 10, at 3 p.m.*

Friday, December 30

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to "Titania's Palace, Wickham's Store, 69 Mile End Road, E.1. 3 to 5 p.m.*

Wednesday, January 4

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS (LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH). *At the College of Technology, Manchester. "The Effect of Time on the Erection of Structures." By F. S. Snow. 7 p.m.*

SUFFOLK ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS. *At Limmer's Restaurant, Butter Market, Ipswich. Lecture by Raymond Walker.*

"(*d*) The proposed rate is akin to an increase in Schedule 'A' of the Income Tax, and Parliament has decided that this class of taxation shall be imposed for the purposes of the national revenue."

APPOINTMENT

On the retirement on December 31 next of Mr. A. Blomfield Jackson, F.R.I.B.A., after 35 years' service as a Surveyor for the Diocese of London under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts, the Dilapidations Board has invited Mr. W. Chas. Waymouth, F.R.I.B.A., to fill the vacancy, which invitation he has accepted.

ARCHITECTS AND NATIONAL SERVICE

With the approval of the Minister for Civil Defence and the Minister of Labour, the R.I.B.A. is compiling a National Register of Architects which will be placed at the disposal of the Government for use in the event of a national emergency. All registered architects will shortly receive duplicate index cards on which they will be asked to give particulars of their qualifications and experience. The information received is to be classified and formed into two complete card indexes—one of which will be handed over to the Ministry of Labour and the other retained by the R.I.B.A. All information will be regarded as confidential to the Government Departments concerned ; the scheme is voluntary and involves no obligations on those who register.

The scheme originated in the early days of the crisis last September, when the R.I.B.A. offered its services to the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence to ensure that the architectural profession should be at the disposal of the Government for use on any national work they desired. This followed a similar offer of service made more than a year earlier.

A central Emergency Panel was set up in London by the R.I.B.A., and the 68 allied architectural societies and branches in the Provinces were asked at once to set up local Panels to deal with the needs of their respective areas and to work in co-operation with the Central Panel. After the crisis the R.I.B.A. took steps to create an efficient organization that could come into use in time of crisis. The National Register of Architects is one of the first results of this work.

No announcement can be made regarding the services which architects would be called on to perform, as this is subject to Government decision. It can be said, however, that the R.I.B.A. has already taken steps, at the request of the Government, to instruct architects in the special technique of structural A.R.P. A conference on this subject, opened by the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, was held at the R.I.B.A. last June. A series of similar conferences in the principal Provincial centres will be concluded in January. The A.R.P. Department of the Home Office has made available for use at these conferences a large amount of confidential technical information compiled in recent years. Provincial conferences have so far been held in Leeds, Birmingham, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Reading, Plymouth, Exeter, Belfast and Nottingham. The remaining conferences of the series are to be held in Glasgow, Cardiff and Swansea.

Several of the R.I.B.A. allied and associated societies have also placed their services at the disposal of the Local Authorities in their areas in connection with A.R.P. demolition work. Volunteer squads, officered by architects, have been formed in co-operation with local branches of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

I.A.A.S. AND A.R.P.

The I.A.A.S. is now compiling a national register of architects and surveyors who are willing to offer their services to the nation in the event of a national emergency. Qualified architects and surveyors (and their technical assistants) are invited to register their names, and forms and further particulars may be obtained from G. B. J. Athoe, Sec., The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 43 Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

WESTMINSTER HOUSE SITE

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Bossom asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was able to make any statement regarding the possibilities of a contribution on the part of His Majesty's Government towards the acquisition of the Westminster House site and its presentation as an open space.

Sir J. Simon said that, in deference to representations which had been received from a number of quarters, and recognizing the advantages which would accrue from the preservation of the Westminster House site as an open space in perpetuity, the Government were ready to contribute up to a total of £100,000 towards the acquisition of the area in question. This sum would be inclusive of any grant made from the Road Fund towards the cost of a scheme for improving traffic facilities in the area, and was promised on condition that the local authorities and such other bodies as might be concerned would increase the contributions which they had already offered, or would secure further contributions, to the extent necessary to enable the total sum required to be subscribed. He must add that, in view of the exigencies of the present financial position, the contribution of £100,000 to which the Government had agreed was a maximum figure which was not in any case to be exceeded.

PLANNING CONFERENCE

At a conference held last week in London, and attended by representatives of over 100 local authorities in and around London, the following resolution was passed unanimously :

"That this conference draws the attention of the Government, the local authorities in and around London, and the public of London to the urgent necessity of the planned control of the growth of London, in the interests of Londoners themselves and of the whole nation ; asks the Government to consider setting up an executive planning authority, charged with duty of preparing a master plan for the London region as a whole based on a policy of decentralization of industry, business and population into well-designed towns and existing towns of moderate size, coupled with the preservation

of the open country still within reach of Londoners, and the progressive redevelopment of Central London with lower density and more gardens and open spaces; the administration of local planning schemes to remain with the existing authorities; requests local authorities and other public bodies in the region to give their support to this broad line of policy, and to offer their co-operation to the Government in giving effect to it.]

QUANTITY SURVEYORS' DINNER

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Quantity Surveyor Members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, held on Wednesday, December 14, at the Savoy Hotel, London, Mr. R. T. Dadson, O.B.E., Chairman of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee, who presided, mentioned the difficulties experienced by quantity surveyors in making themselves and their work known to the public. He said that if one were to ask the population of this country if they had heard of a quantity surveyor, the number who would reply in the affirmative would be very small. Those who could say they had met one would be even less. While those who could say what quantity surveying was would be infinitesimal. Such a state of affairs presented a great difficulty. Their own laws forbade them to advertise, and rightly so, and it was still no unusual occurrence to find themselves acting on behalf of a client who paid them their fees and who had no idea that they existed. It was not fair to the client and it certainly put the quantity surveyor in rather an invidious position.

Mr. Dadson continued by saying that despite these difficulties, however, he felt that the position of the quantity surveyor was now well established and that his use was fully appreciated by other members of the industry. He knew quantity surveyors had very little to do with construction of buildings, but they did play an important part in the finance of building, an aspect which weighed quite heavily in the production of building today.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Boyd Merriman, O.B.E., who proposed the toast of "The Chartered Quantity Surveyor," mentioned the necessary training a quantity surveyor had to pass through before qualifying and pointed out that nobody could doubt that the voluntary discipline imposed by members of the profession upon themselves was all to the public good.

The toast of "The Guests" was submitted by Mr. Oswald Healing, senior Vice-President of the Institution, who said that lately the association of their branch of the profession with the War Office had become more intimate, as many members' services had been enlisted in connection with the re-armament programme. He would like to welcome Sir Charles Bressey, P.S.I., and hoped that Sir Charles's scheme, or at any rate a considerable part of it, would reach fruition.

The toast was responded to by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Courtown, O.B.E., and Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.

EDINBURGH: NEW EXHIBITION HALL

The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh invite architects, in association with consulting engineers, both resident in Great Britain, to submit in competition designs for an Exhibition Hall to be erected on the site of the present Waverley Market, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Assessor: Mr. Thomas S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: 500 guineas, 300 guineas and 200 guineas. Last day for submitting designs: August 31, 1939. Last day for questions: February 15, 1939.

Conditions and instructions to competitors, together with plans and sections of the site, may be obtained on and after January 2, 1939, on application to the Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh, 1. (Deposit of £2 2s.)

L.M.B.A. DINNER

"Architects and builders used to be considered as natural enemies each of the other. They are now considered together as natural enemies of the country-loving public and are suspected of being in the most affectionate collusion."

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., made this comment on December 13, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C., on the occasion of the annual dinner of the London Master Builders' Association. Mr. G. R. Holland, F.I.O.B., President of the L.M.B.A., was in the chair.

Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, who was proposing the toast of "The London Master Builders' Association," continued: "We are certainly instrumental, between us, in the cutting down of a great many trees and destroying a great many meadows, but the responsibility for these actions, when they are unnecessary, rests with the community which refuses those available benefits of town planning.

"Londoners are also considered to be instrumental in the destruction of a great deal of urban amenity and the substitution for it of many unsuitable buildings, but it is hardly for the architects and builders to refuse to execute proposals that their employers are allowed by the Government to promote with impunity."

He went on to say that he was alarmed at the gradual loss of independence with which they were threatened: at the possibility that all their complementary activities might be dragooned by theoretical economists into a large, over-organized building service in which they would all have to take orders from somebody who only knew their jobs from the outside.

It would be useless to pretend that the interests of architects, builders and operatives were identical, but all of them, in their several interests, had a common interest in preserving their present free negotiation with each other. They could not consent to be planned and be rationalized, and all those other horrid things that trade experts wished to do to them until they became nothing but bands and cogwheels in a large machine, with no way of expressing their feelings except by breaking. Builders and architects had a great bond between them in their common undertaking. No collaboration in the world could be more inspiring to the collaborators than that between the architect and builder who felt mutual sympathy, and it was really for that reason that he had confessed his fears about the possible dehumanization of the industry.

Mr. G. R. Holland, in reply, mentioned the excellent response made by some of the bigger contractors following the Government's decision to dig air-raid shelters during the tense days of the recent international crisis. The absence of protest by all building owners and architects whose contracts came to a standstill helped them enormously.

After mentioning the cordial relations existing between the L.M.B.A. and the other kindred societies of the industry, Mr. Holland concluded by saying that the policy of the L.M.B.A. was that all branches of the industry, the architects, surveyors, contractors and labour, should all draw even closer together and all have one common object in view—the future progress and prosperity of the industry.

Major F. A. Wallis, M.C., F.I.O.B., Vice-President of the L.M.B.A., proposed the toast of "The Guests," and Sir Walter Monckton, K.C.V.O., M.C., K.C., responded.

THE LATE ARTHUR KEEN

We regret to record the death of Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., which took place on Thursday last, after a long illness, at his home at Limpsfield, Surrey. He was 78 years of age.

Articled to Mr. Norman Shaw, he acted as assistant both to him and other well-known architects, including the architect to the London School Board. His practice consisted mainly of domestic work, but he also designed several factories, offices, schools and Nonconformist churches. He was a frequent contributor to the technical press.

Mr. Keen was elected a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1904 and served on the Council for 21 years. He acted as honorary secretary from 1919 to 1925 and as vice-president from 1925 to 1927. For many years he was a member of the Board of Architectural Education, of which he was honorary secretary from 1917 to 1919. He also served on several other R.I.B.A. Boards and Committees. Other appointments included: Chairman, Thames Bridges Conference; President, Architectural Association, 1910-1911.

Mr. Keen retired from practice in 1937.

GERMANY BUILDS

[*By JOHN GLOAG*]

This is the second of four articles by Mr. John Gloag, who has just returned from studying the art and architecture of Nazism. The views Mr. Gloag expresses are, needless to say, his own and not those of the JOURNAL.—Ed., A.J.

2: THE RESIDENTIAL ACHIEVEMENT

There is a portion of enthusiasm assigned to every nation, which, if it has not proper objects to work on, will burst out and set all in a flame. If the quiet of a State can be bought by only flinging men a few ceremonies to devour, it is a purchase no wise man would refuse. Let the mastiffs amuse themselves about a sheep's skin stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock.—SWIFT.

EVEN the driver of the large, open Mercedes-Benz tourer which whirled me out to the new workers' settlement at Leegebruch, took a hand in the conversation about the new homely architecture. In this land where class distinctions are being abolished, it was quite natural for the chauffeur to lunch with the party; and he produced a caricature of a house in the old-fashioned modern style, by placing two empty cigarette boxes one on top of the other. "Is *this* a house?" he asked. Nobody, I gathered, will ever again have a flat roof of his own.

The officials who guided me over the new residential blocks in Berlin, and afterwards showed me the Leegebruch settlement, near Oranienburg, which is some 35 kilometres north of the city, were insistent about the educational function of the new State architecture. The State wants a nation of home-lovers, therefore apartment blocks and houses must look like homes, therefore they must have pitched roofs, warm red tiles, cosy rooms, and little touches of romantic ornament to provide a picturesque note of subdued individualism.

"We don't want experiments in structure or materials," I was told. The housing officials know what accommodation a family wants; they prefer to use traditional materials and traditional building methods; they want to create a comfortable setting for traditional family life. (No experiments are wanted in that direction either.)

"We *must* make a difference between the factory and the home," said one official; "we won't have house-machines." The outmoded modern movement was dismissed as something that was without culture, empty, mechanical and unlovable. Also it was politically undesirable.

The flat roof has become symbolic of the wrong sort of family life. The charge sheet against it contained these items: 1: The people hate a flat roof. 2: It's hard and costly to repair. 3: It's bad when there's heavy snow. 4: The corners break off and the damp trickles down the surface of the walls. 5: It deprives the family of a loft.

Some echo of these sentiments about flat roofs is heard in our own country,

not only from the copybook classicists, but from quite ignorant people in positions of municipal authority who don't know the difference between a corinthian capital and a cabbage, and who, in spite of educational advantages derived from crossword puzzles, still think an acanthus is a form of internal complaint. These dear old ladies of both sexes would be delighted with the educational work that architecture is doing for the German people.

Everything is intended to defeat monotony; but sometimes monotony is an unconscious accompaniment of design. Tearing back to Berlin at 75 miles an hour on the new auto-bahn, which lay like two grey silk ribbons across the flat countryside, I found myself longing for the aimless mess we call the Great West Road, or the majestic beauty of the Long Island Parkway: both are free from the aching dullness of the new State motor roads here. Their character leads to dangerous accidents, for people go to sleep driving along them, and car owners are advised to fit radio sets, or to take chatty passengers. Even the conscious efforts to avoid monotony in the Leegebruch settlement didn't always achieve their aim. All the roads were curved slightly. Every house must have sun. Every house has red tiles, white rough-cast external finish, applied on coke-breeze blocks, and some of the latest have concrete cellars.

There was neatness, a rather raw tidiness of garden layout, for the settlement is still very new and has not yet acquired a mellow air of comfort; but in spite of the most strenuous efforts to avoid it—efforts carried to the length of devising a different plaster plaque for every house, a squirrel, a windmill or some kind of a bird, for example—monotony was the predominant characteristic. There was a community centre—a large hall used for cinema performances, plays, and political lectures. A restaurant was attached to this hall, of the canteen type which one associates with good works and charity in England; though here, of course, the food was fit to eat.

Whether he is designing a settlement in the country or an area of apartment blocks in a city, the architect knows just what he has to do: for this district, so many windows of such and such dimensions, roof pitched at such and such an angle—home sweet home, the roses round the door make me love mother (and, of course, Hitler) more. The architect has become a mere technician; he exists to carry out the educational programme of the State in terms of bricks, mortar, coke-breeze, wood, thatch, tiles—but hardly ever concrete. The flight from concrete is interesting, for it is political in character; it is a flight from exciting and revolutionary shapes; it is an expression of reverence for tradition and abhorrence of any form of life that threatens the old, known, and often inconvenient ways of mankind. There are a few features of the modern movement that have been adopted, though not attributed to their originators: this insistence upon sunlight for every house and every apartment in a block is described as the direct and inspired wish of the Führer.

Although, as I suggested in my first article, you can be at peace with the rural manifestations of this new home architecture of the Third Reich, the settlements for factory operatives, and the apartment blocks, in spite of the most ardent efforts to achieve it, are as lacking in humanity as a barracks or a workhouse. But it's all right really; life in those settlements is a pretty hot proposition, for the "Strength through Joy" organisation (which might also be translated as "Power through Pride") sees to it that nobody has a dull moment, or a quiet one either, for the radio roars out high-powered uplift programmes through the leisure hours, and the Volk (everything is by or for the *Volk* these days) are encouraged to exhilarate their evenings and weekends with such pastimes as the rearing and care of tropical fish and cacti.

Also the landflucht (or "flight from the land") is being arrested, not only by the new land settlements I have described in the first article, but by the encouragement of gardening among factory workers in the new factory settlements. "The man who has his own little bit of land will love his country much more than a man who has a flat," I was told, and back we came to the subtle link between flats, flat roofs and communism.

And everywhere, around Berlin, near big industrial cities, outside Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfort and Cologne, you see, as a reflection of these homely ideals, the little warm-roofed dwellings of what may, at the best, be the greatest peasant revival the world has ever seen, or, at the worst, a new blood-and-iron age.

(To be continued)

R.I.B.A.

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As Fellows (13): Messrs. G. T. Brown (Sunderland); J. R. McKay (Edinburgh); H. Passmore (London); H. S. Silcock (Liverpool and Oxton, Birkenhead); H. Thearle (Liverpool); R. C. Theobald, B.A. (LOND.) (London); H. E. Todd (Bristol); H. T. Wykes (London); J. B. S. Comper (London); C. M. Coombs (Stafford); B. Ionides (London); L. Blanc (London); and P. J. Stienlet (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

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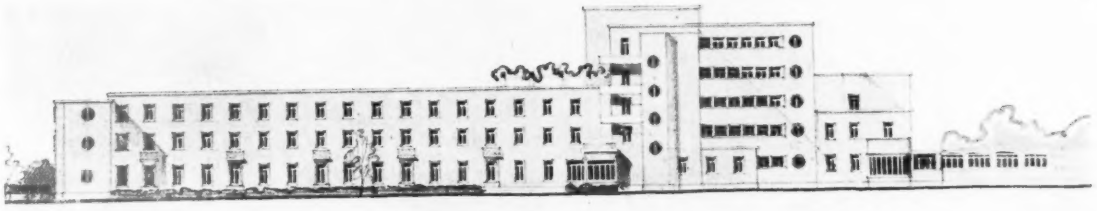
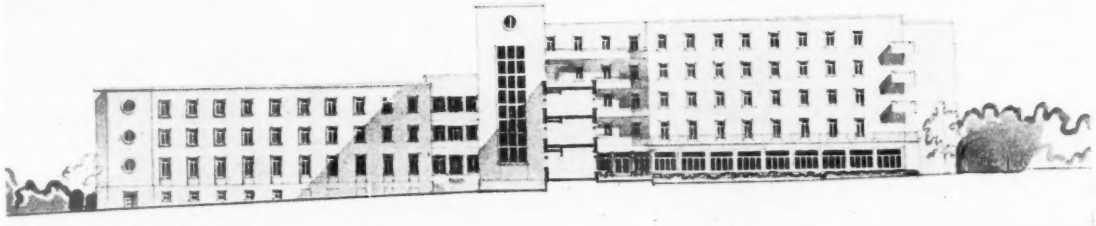
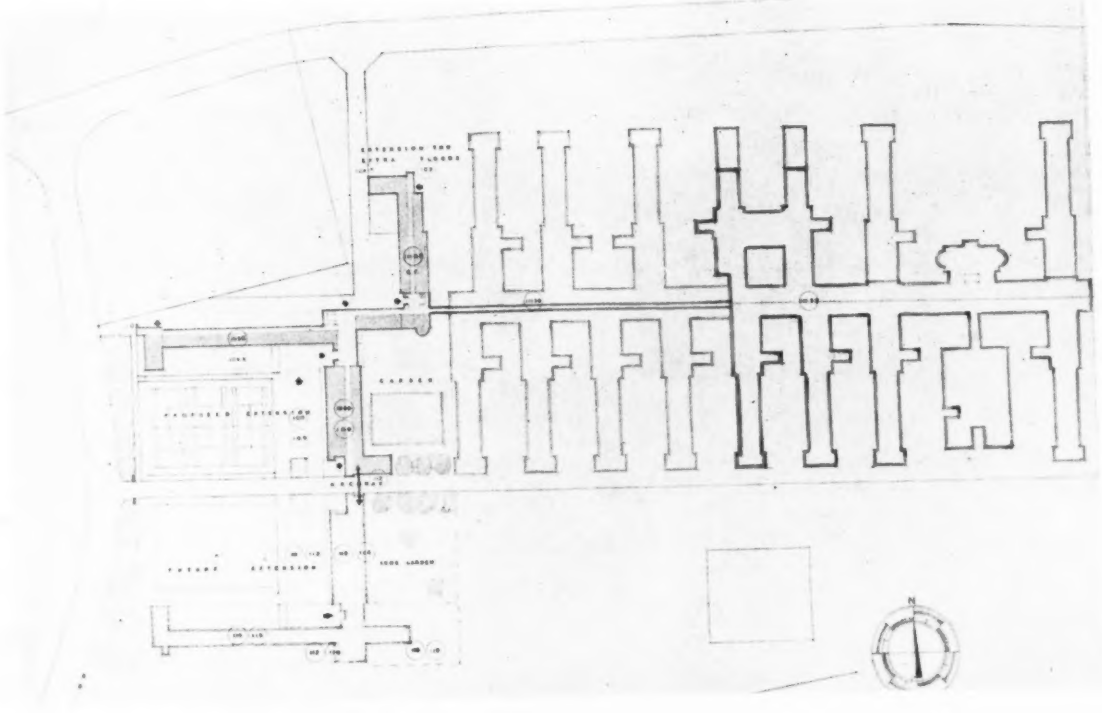
FALKIRK NURSES' HOME COMPETITION



SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



DESIGN PLACED FIRST: BY ROWAND ANDERSON AND PAUL AND PARTNERS

As announced in last week's issue, Mr. C. G. Soutar, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the competition for the new nurses' home, Falkirk Infirmary, has made his award as follows :

Design placed first (£150), Messrs. Rowand Anderson and Paul and Partners, 16 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.

Design placed second (£100), Mr. Stuart R. Matthew, 37 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

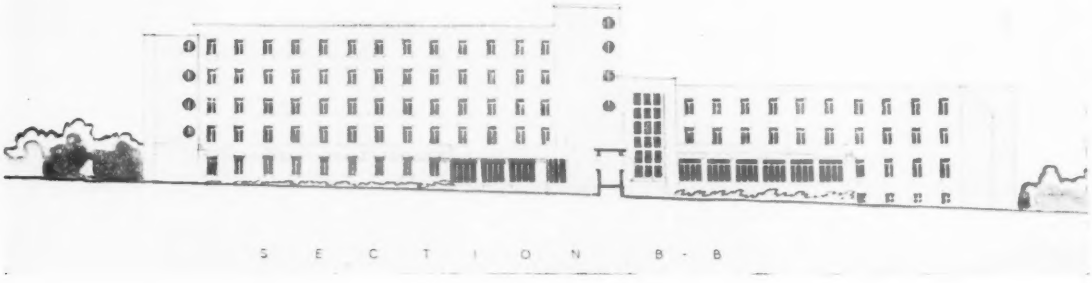
Design placed third (£50), Messrs. T. M. Copeland and Blakey, 76 High Street, Falkirk.

Commended, Messrs. John B. Wilson, Son and Honeyman, 92 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.

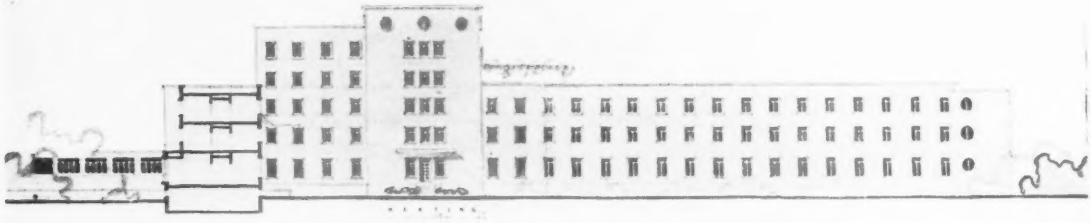
The competition was limited to architects practising in Scotland. The designs placed first and second are reproduced on this and the following three pages.

FALKIRK NURSES' HOME COMPETITION:

DESIGN PLACED FIRST: BY ROWAND ANDERSON AND PAUL AND PARTNERS

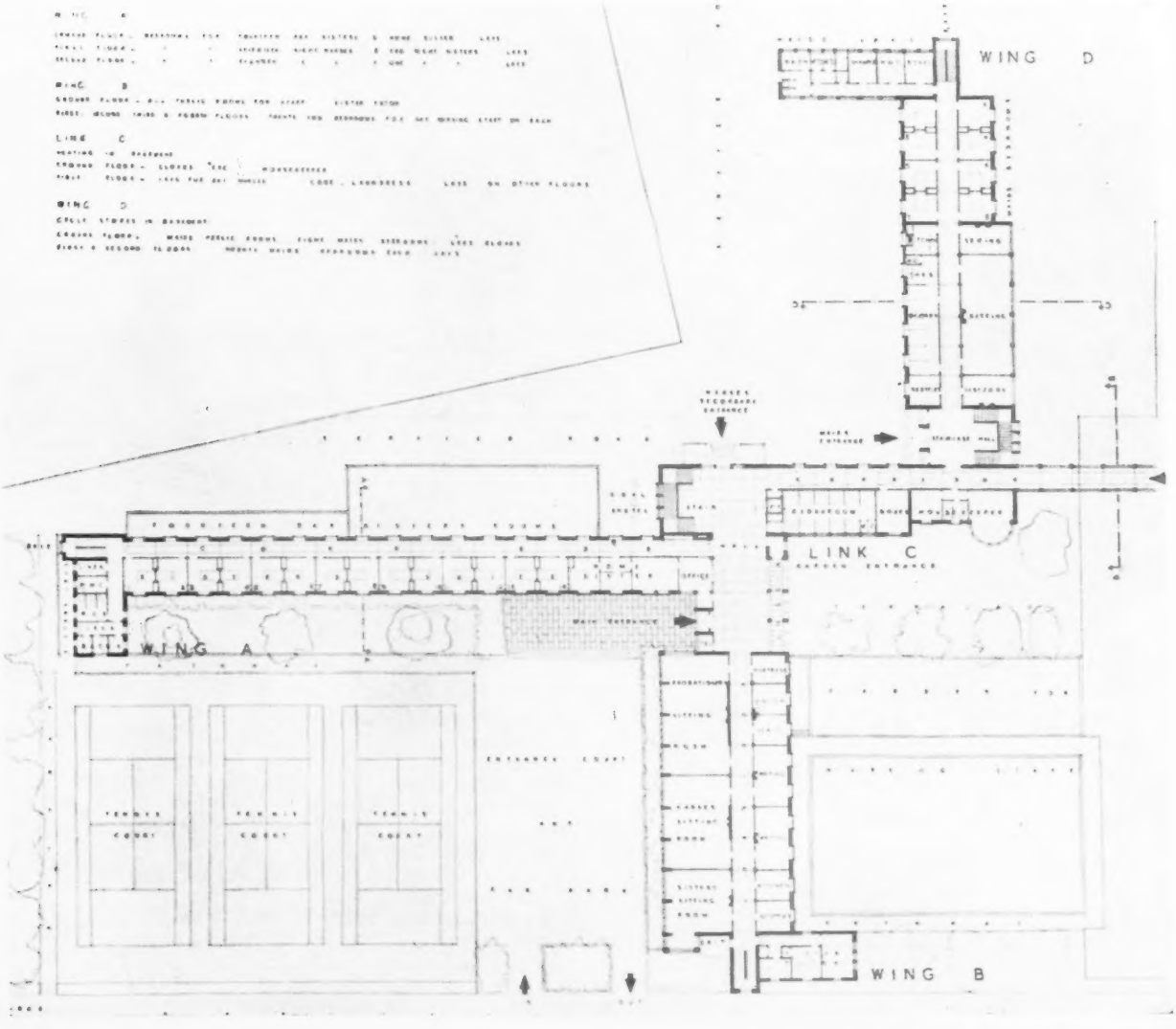


SECTION B-B

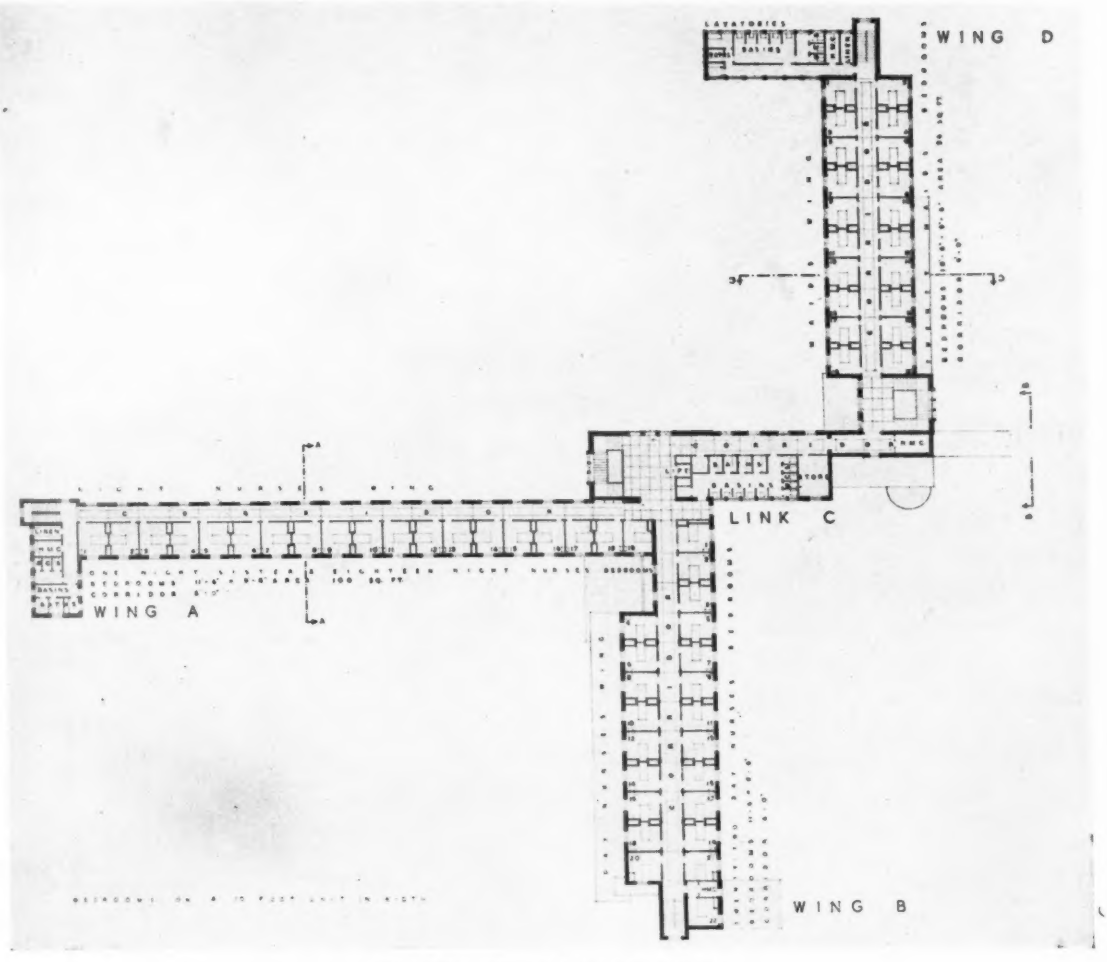


SECTION C-C

Below, ground floor plan.

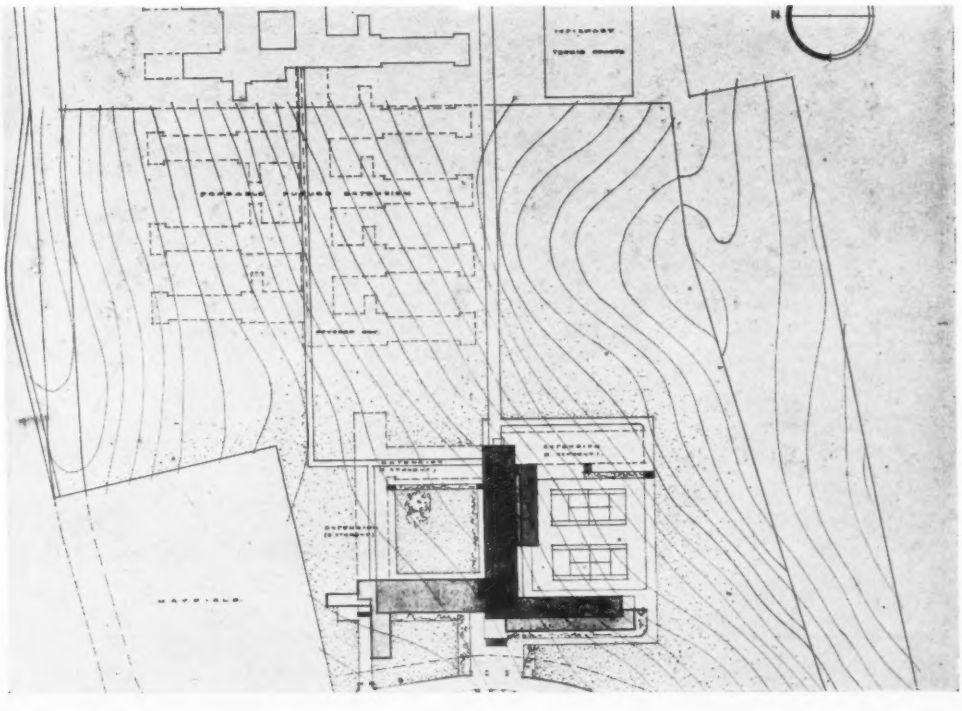


DESIGNS PLACED FIRST AND SECOND



Second floor plan of design placed first.

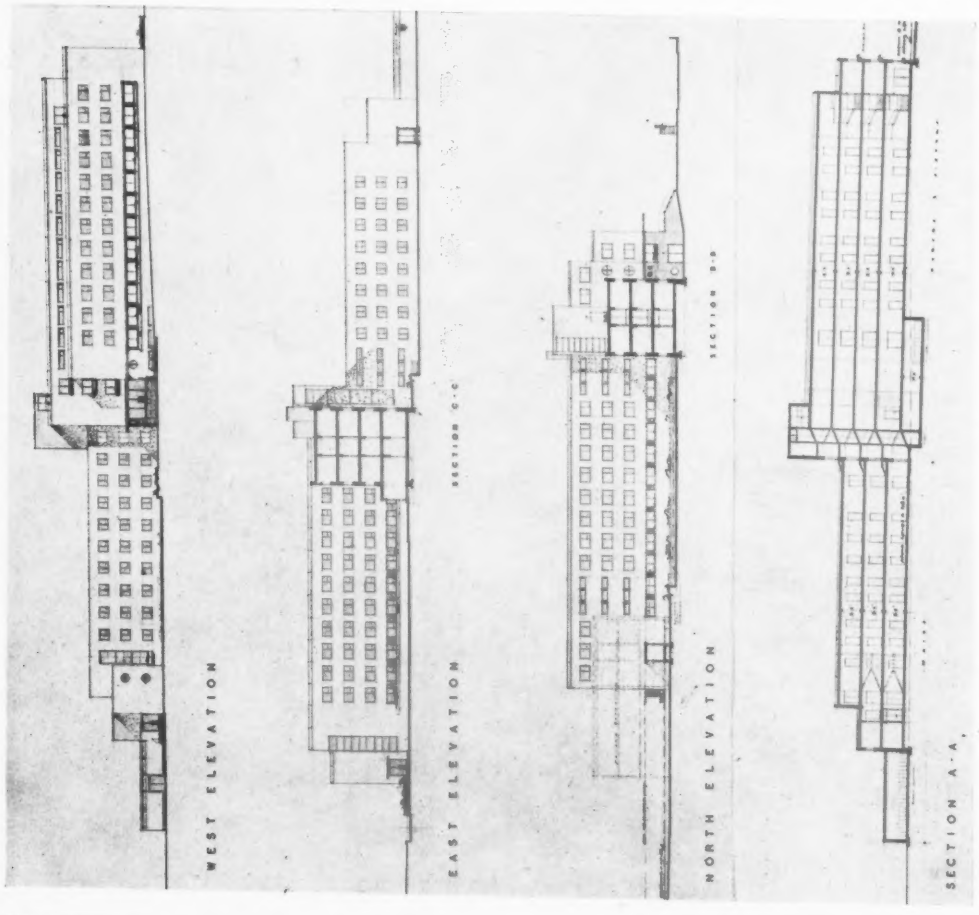
DESIGN PLACED SECOND: BY STUART MATTHEW

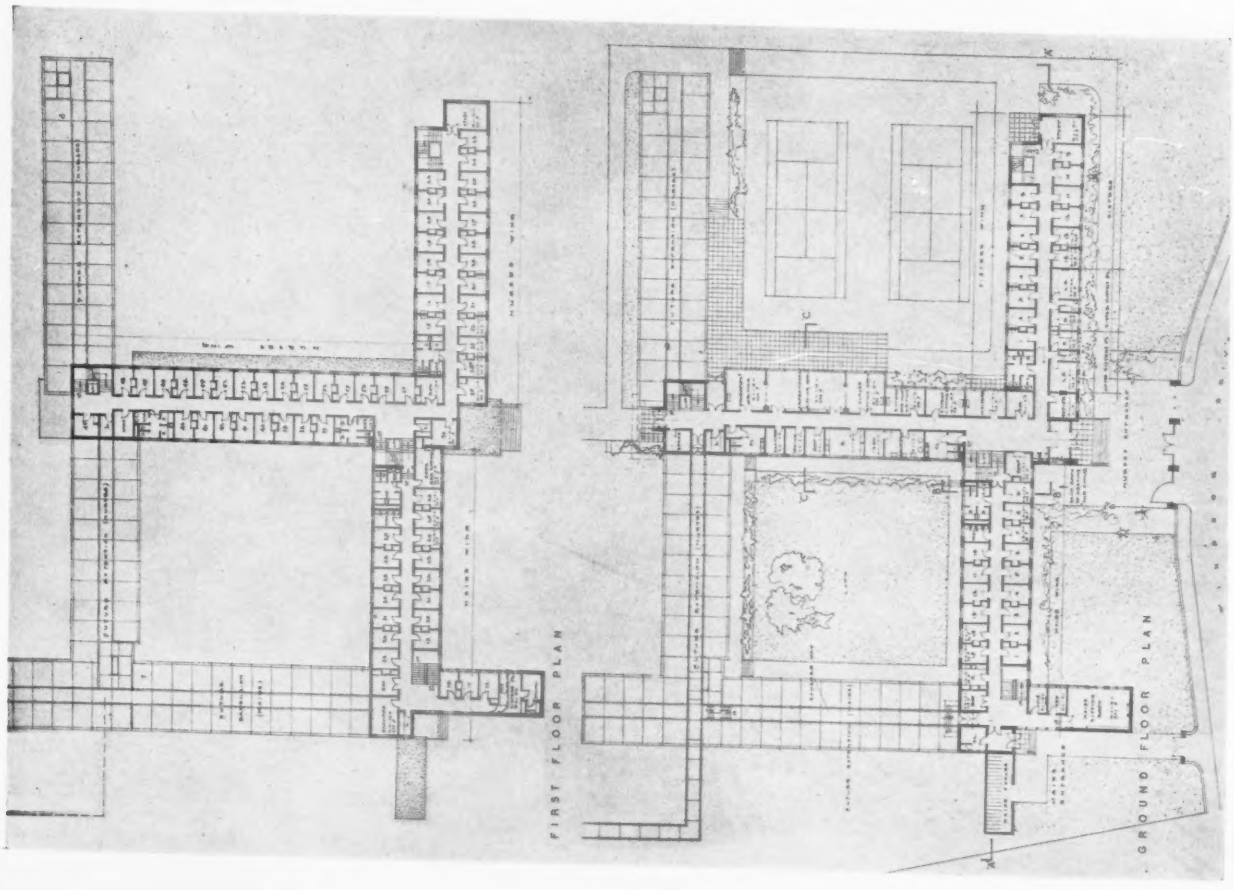


Site plan

FALKIRK NURSES' HOME COMPETITION

DESIGN PLACED SECOND BY STUART MATTHEW





WORKING DETAILS : 709

DOORWAY IN REGALIA ROOM • NORWICH CITY HALL • C. H. JAMES AND S. ROWLAND PIERCE

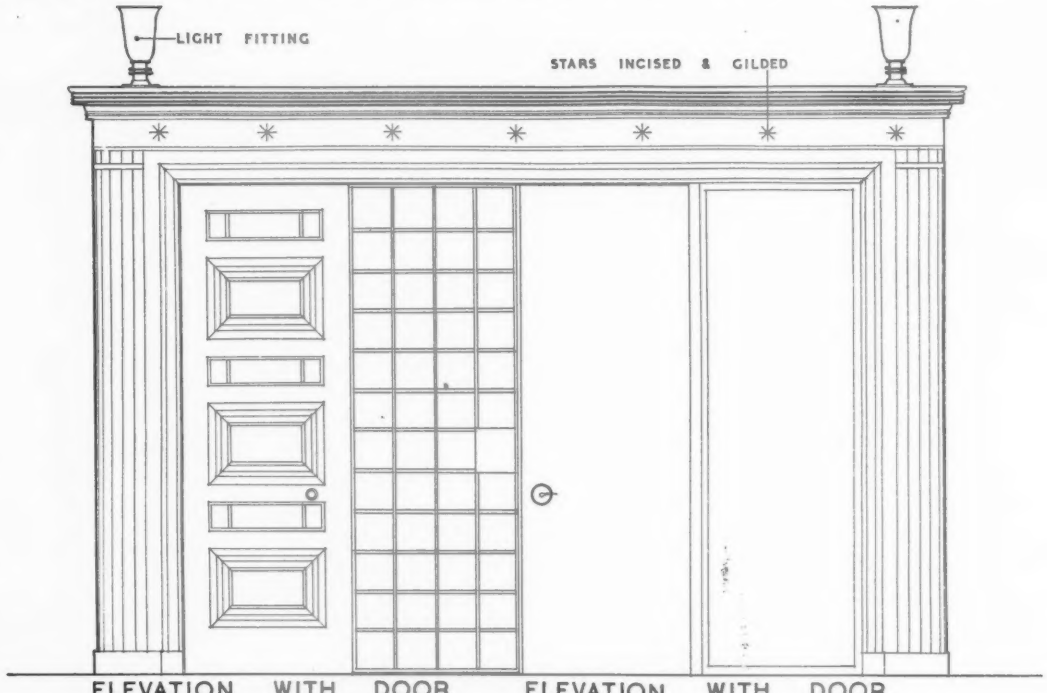
The Civic Regalia of Norwich is one of the most valuable in the country and is housed in a special room with a doorway combining double doors and a sliding metal grille. The doors are designed to fold back flat to the wall as panels at night, when the double grille is pulled out and locked across the opening, the corridor outside being patrolled by a police constable. Mirrors are arranged in the two far corners of the room, so that every part is instantly visible to the patrol. The doors and surround are in walnut and the grille in silvered steel.

Details are shown overleaf.

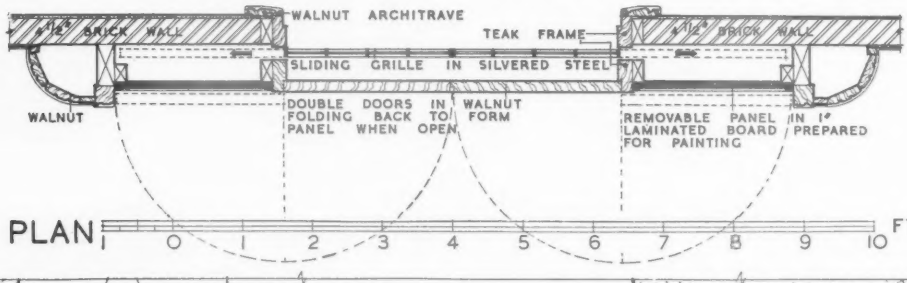
FILING REFERENCE:

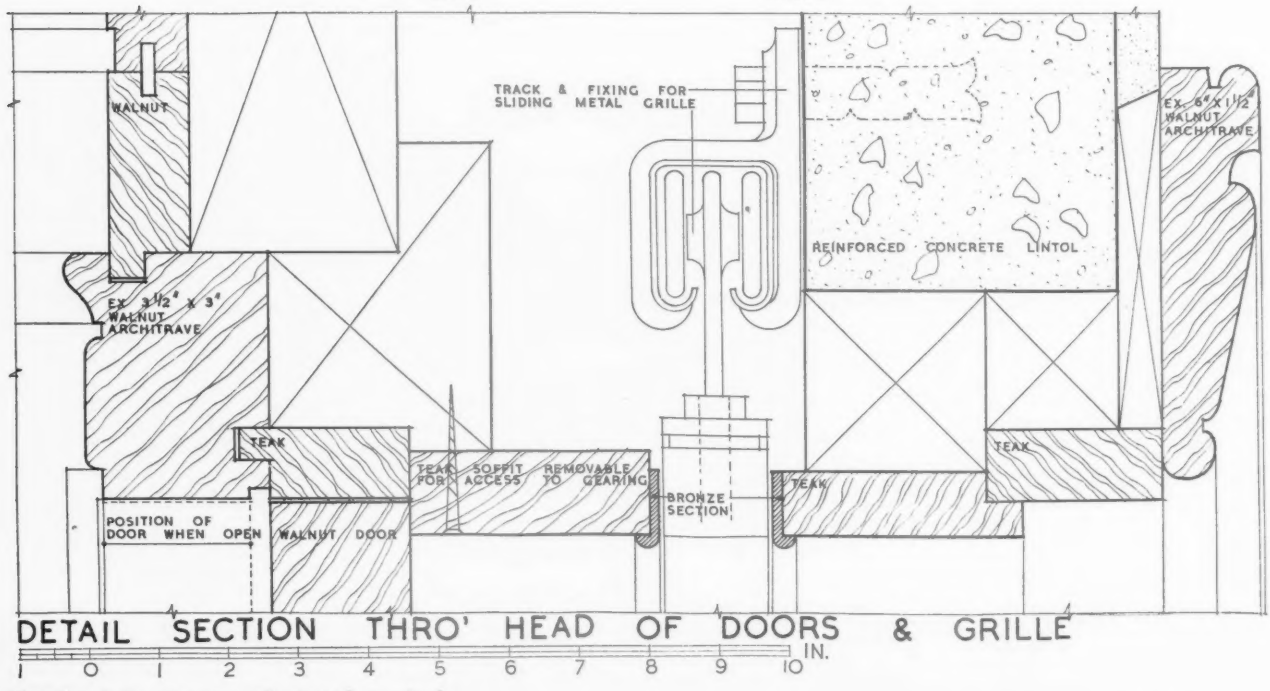
WORKING DETAILS : 710

DOORWAY IN REGALIA ROOM • NORWICH CITY HALL • C. H. JAMES AND S. ROWLAND PIERCE



INTERIOR ELEVATION OF REGALIA ROOM DOORS





DETAIL SECTION THRO' HEAD OF DOORS & GRILLE

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

Details of the doorway illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

689 Suspended Ceilings

690 Acoustics

All the Information Sheets published in The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information since the inception of the series to the end of 1937, have been reprinted and are available in the four volumes illustrated here. Price 21s. each.

Sheets issued since index :

601 : Sanitary Equipment
602 : Enamel Paints
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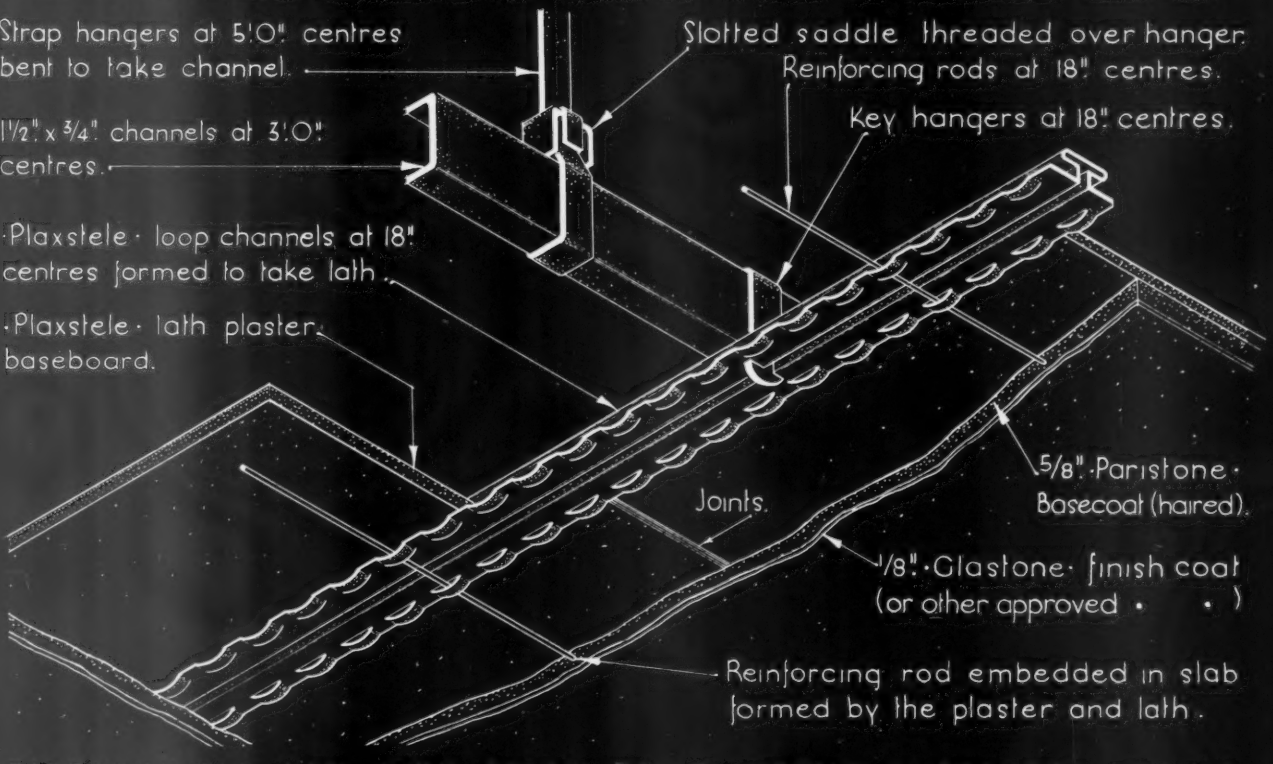
604 : Gas Cookers
605 : Insulation and Protection of Buildings
606 : Heating Equipment
607 : The Equipment of Buildings
608 : Water Heating
609 : Fireplaces
610 : Weatherings—I
611 : Fire Protection and Insulation
612 : Glass Masonry
613 : Roofing
614 : Central Heating
615 : Heating : Open Fires
616 : External Renderings
617 : Kitchen Equipment
618 : Roof and Pavement Lights
619 : Glass Walls, Windows, Screens, and Partitions
620 : Weatherings—II
621 : Sanitary Equipment
622 : The Insulation of Boiler Bases
623 : Brickwork
624 : Metal Trim
625 : Kitchen Equipment
626 : Weatherings—III
627 : Sound Insulation
628 : Fireclay Sinks
629 : Plumbing
630 : Central Heating
631 : Kitchen Equipment
632 : Doors and Door Gear
633 : Sanitary Equipment
634 : Weatherings—IV
635 : Kitchen Equipment
636 : Doors and Door Gear
637 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
638 : Elementary Schools—VII
639 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
640 : Roofing
641 : Sliding Gear
642 : Glazing
643 : Glazing
644 : Elementary Schools—VIII
645 : Metal Curtain Rails
646 : Plumbing
647 : Veneers
648 : U.S.A. Plumbing—V
649 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VI
650 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—I
651 : School Cloakrooms (Boys)
652 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VII
653 : Plumbing
654 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VIII
655 : School Cloakrooms (Girls)
656 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—II
657 : Floor Construction
658 : Partitions
659 : Equipment
660 : Asbestos-Cement Decorated Sheets
661 : Aluminium
662 : Sound Resistance
663 : Adjustable Steel Shelving
664 : Sheet Lead Work
665 : Adjustable Steel Shelving
666 : Sound Insulation
667 : A.R.P.
668 : Aerodromes
669 : Aluminium
670 : Metal Trim
671 : Rainwater Gutters
672 : Waterproofing
673 : Aluminium
674 : Roof Insulation
675 : Furniture
676 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—III
677 : Oil Paint
678 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—IV
679 : Plumbing
680 : Aluminium
681 : Corded Curtain Rails
682 : Sound Insulation
683 : Roofing Tiles
684 : Sheet Metals
685 : Partitions
686 : Aluminium
687 : Plumbing
688 (81 revised) : Bricks (Standard Specials)

843

343A

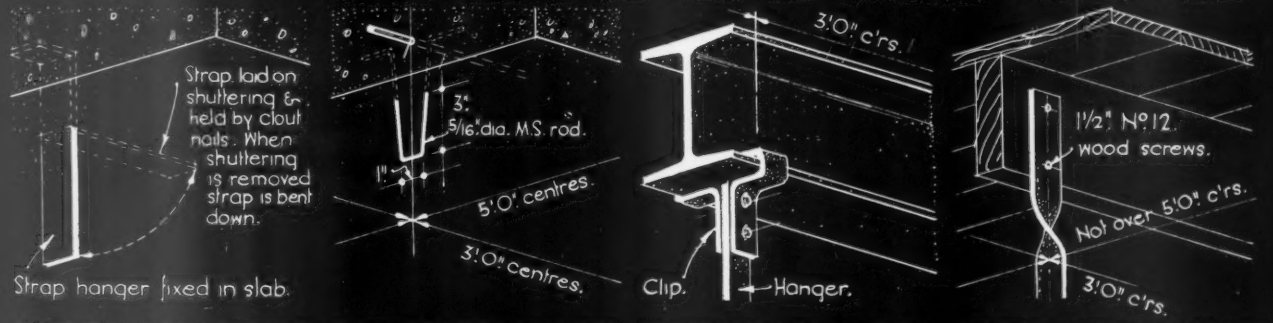
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS OF THE ·PLAXSTELE· SYSTEM OF SUSPENDED CEILINGS:



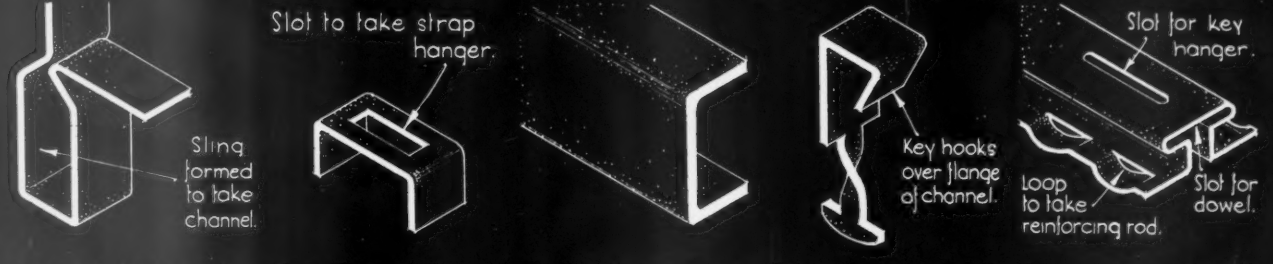
DIAGRAMMATIC VIEW FROM BELOW OF ·PLAXSTELE· SUSPENDED CEILING.

ISOMETRIC VIEWS OF TYPICAL CEILING ANCHORS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF FLOOR:



SUSPENSION FROM CONCRETE. SUSPENSION FROM CONCRETE. SUSPENSION FROM R.S.J. SUSPENSION FROM WOOD JOIST.

HALF FULL SIZE ISOMETRIC VIEWS OF THE MAIN SUSPENSION MEMBERS:



STRAP HANGER. P.5. SADDLE P.1. 1½" x ¾" CHANNEL. P.4. KEY HANGER. P.2. LOOP CHANNEL.

Information from Honeywill & Stein Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: THE SUSPENSION OF UNIT CONSTRUCTION CEILINGS.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Olive A. Berry

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 689 •

SUSPENDED CEILINGS

Product : Plaxstele System of Suspended Ceilings

General :

This Sheet deals with the Plaxstele system of suspending ceilings of unit construction. The system consists of a series of patent components which, when erected, form a rigid grid carrying a ceiling of plaster board with a finishing coat of plaster. Erection can be carried out entirely by the plasterer since only the minimum of simple tools are required.

Uses :

This system has been designed primarily for use where concealment of ducts, conduits, pipes or beams is required. It can be hung from any type of construction, and where unusual shapes are to be ceiled, *e.g.*, curved roofs in cinema auditoria, special fittings can be supplied.

Special details are available for suspended ceilings when heating coils are embedded and insulated in the ceiling.

Anchors :

The type of anchor used varies with the construction of the floor from which the ceiling is to be hung, and provisions are made for suspensions from any type of floor.

Generally, the spacing of anchors is at 3 ft. by 5 ft. centres, but this may be varied slightly to suit structural conditions.

Protection :

All metal parts that come into contact with plaster are subjected to a rust-resisting treatment to prevent corrosion.

Plastering :

Plastering is simplified by this system in that it allows the construction of large areas of ceiling unbroken by beams, girders, etc., which eliminates the plaster on the sides of the beams and saves the time required for forming angles and corners.

A brief specification for plastering recommended for use with the Plaxstele system is as follows :—

For first or scratch coat : One part of Paristone browning plaster to one and a half parts by weight of clean sharp sand of approved specification.

For second or browning coat : One part of Paristone to two parts of sand.

Finishing coat : Glastone or other of the Manufacturers' finishing plasters.

Lime or Portland cement should never be applied directly to Plaxstele lath board, neither is moistening before plastering desirable.

Strength :

The reinforcing rods and loop channels form a two-way mat of reinforcement which is embedded in the slab formed by the plaster and lath.

Slab anchors, unless otherwise arranged, are supplied and fixed by the contractor.

Erection :

Mild steel strap hangers are supplied to the length and shape specified. After anchoring the strap hanger a special saddle is threaded on to it. The end of the hanger is bent round a rolled steel channel, and then bent over so that the saddle is forced down on to the top of the channel. A twisted key hanger slipped over the top flange allows a loop channel to be hung from the key when the nib at its lower end is slipped into narrow slots provided in the top of the loop channel. The nib at the lower end of the key is then twisted at right angles to the slot, fixing the loop channel and forming a rigid grid. Plaxstele lath plaster baseboards 17⅝ in. by 36 in. by ⅜ in. thick are inserted in the grooves of the loop channel, and small reinforcing rods are run through the loops at 18-in. centres, *i.e.*, at right angles to the loop channels themselves. The surface is then ready for plastering.

Joints :

Where loop channels are joined end to end, special flat dowels are fitted into the slots formed on cross section.

Fire Resistance :

The system is designed to form the foundation for a 1-in. ceiling slab of cementitious materials having a high resistance to fire penetration.

Other Applications :

With slight modifications the Plaxstele system is also applicable to the erection of solid partitions.

Issued by : Honeywill & Stein, Limited, Building Materials Division

Address : 21 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

Telephone : Whitehall 8021

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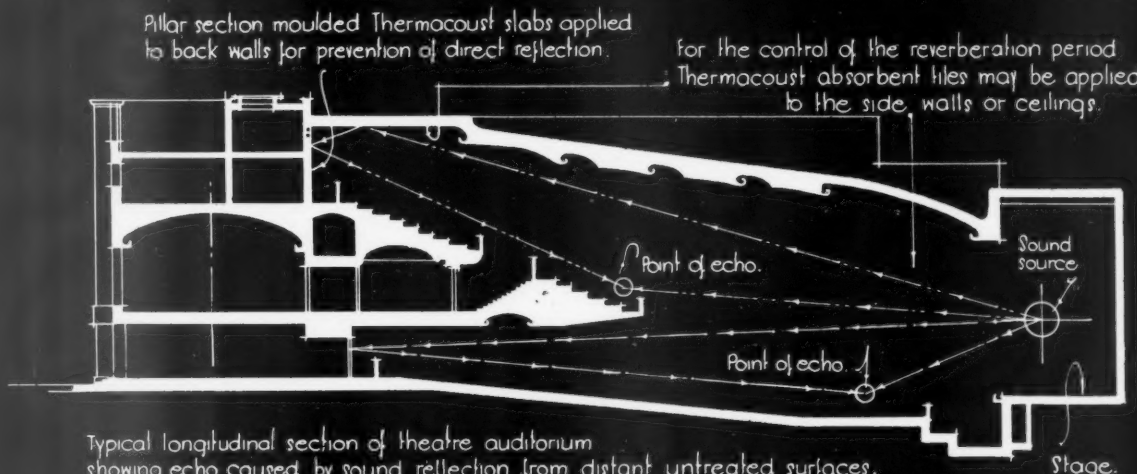
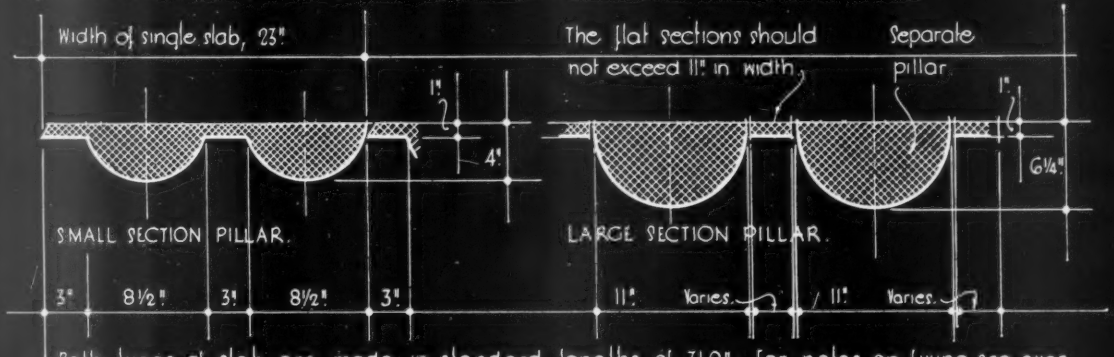
THERMACOUST SLABS FOR THE ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT OF AUDITORIUMS, HALLS, ETC.



Typical longitudinal section of theatre auditorium showing echo caused by sound reflection from distant untreated surfaces.

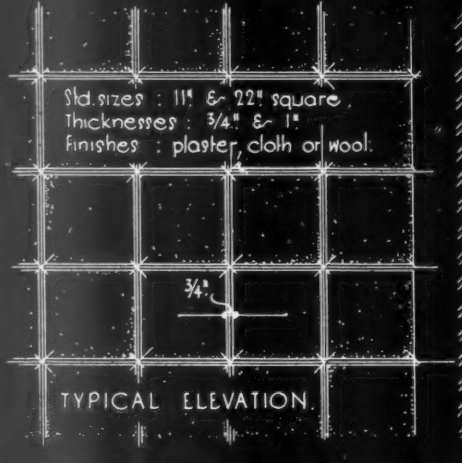
SECTIONAL PLANS OF MOULDED THERMACOUST SLABS OF THE PILLAR TYPE:

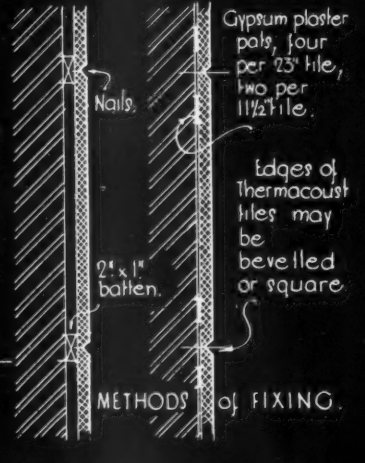
Both the large and the small section slabs have highly absorbent surfaces, the function of which is to absorb, and disperse any incident reflected sound over a wide area.



Both types of slab are made in standard lengths of 7'0". For notes on fixing see over.

STANDARD FINE GRAIN THERMACOUST TILES FOR CONTROL OF REVERBERATION.





SOUND ABSORPTION OF 1" THICK THERMACOUST.

Sound Frequency in Cycles per Second.	% Absorption.
250.	30
500.	60.
1,000.	80.
2,000.	60.

Information from Thermacoust Products Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: CONSTRUCTIONAL USES OF WOOD WOOL FIBRE BUILDING SLABS: N°6.
S.R. JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Oscar A. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 690 •

ACOUSTICS

Product : Thermacoust Absorbent Pillar Slabs and Tiles

General :

This is the sixth of a series of Sheets showing the various constructional uses of Thermacoust slabs, and illustrates pillar section moulded slabs and fine grain tiles for the acoustic correction of auditoriums, theatres, halls, etc.

Material :

Thermacoust is manufactured from wood wool fibres cemented together under pressure. The inorganic content exceeds 80 per cent., and no magnesite is used. The material has been subjected to tests by the Building Research Station, the National Physical Laboratory and other authorities, and tests and reports relating to fire resistance, moisture movement, plastering, strength of joints, sound absorption and resistance, thermal resistance, etc., are open to inspection upon application to the Company.

A strong mechnical key is provided for either plaster or concrete. All thicknesses of slab are readily cut with an ordinary hand saw. Movement due to variation of temperature is negligible.

Other properties :

Thermal conductivity is .58 B.Th.U.'s per square foot per hour for 1 in. thickness and 1 deg. F. difference in temperature. Weight per cubic foot is approximately 25 lb. The fire resistance of Thermacoust falls within grade C approved by the L.C.C.

Acoustical Correction :

Many common acoustical defects, such as excessive reverberation, sound foci, dead spots, interference, resonance, etc., can be avoided by correct proportion, shape and design of the hall under consideration. Two particularly important factors bearing upon the control of sound are the use of curvilinear interior surfaces, and the volume of the hall in relation to the number of seats, proportion of audience present, and the purposes to which the hall is to be put.

The acoustical materials illustrated on this Sheet are designed specifically for the treatment of one or other of the following acoustic problems :—

(*a*) Echo caused by sound reflection from distant surfaces.

(*b*) Reverberation period to obtain clarity of speech and music.

(*c*) Control of reverberation to obtain quietness and efficiency.

Pillar Type Slabs :

The function of the pillar section moulded slabs is to disperse over a wide area any incident reflected sound not absorbed in the body of the material. Direct reflection from the convex surfaces is impossible, with the result that echo is eliminated.

The slabs may be arranged either vertically or horizontally on the walls.

It will be noticed that each small section pillar slab consists of two moulded pillars attached to two flat dividing members. The spacing of the pillars, therefore, is standard.

The large pillar section moulded slabs consist of separate semi-circular members, which are kept apart by 1-in. thick flat sections of variable width. If desired, the flat sections may be dispensed with, but when they are used, they should in no instance exceed 11 ins. in width.

Both types of pillar may be nailed to grounds, fixing blocks, battens, posts, etc., either by secret or exposed nailing or screws. Or they may be fixed with plaster.

Tiles and Slabs :

Thermacoust tiles and slabs are designed particularly for acoustical problems involving the period of reverberation. The results of National Physical Laboratory tests for the absorption coefficients of these tiles under various sound frequencies are given in the table on the Sheet.

Tiles are available in two standard sizes of 11½ ins. and 23 ins. square, with square or bevelled edges, and in two standard thicknesses of ¾ in. and 1 in. Slabs are the standard size, viz., 7 ft. by 1 ft. 11½ ins., ¾ in. and 1 in. thick, with square or bevelled edges. They may be fixed direct to brick, concrete, or other masonry surfaces by means of gypsum plaster pats. Alternatively, vertical and horizontal battening may be erected at centres to suit the size of tile being used and the tile edges butted and nailed thereto. Or they may be fixed as permanent shuttering keying naturally. Slabs are also manufactured by the Company having corrugated faces of any desired pitch. Two types only are here illustrated. They are selected with convex face since this shape has greater efficiency than concave.

Finishes :

Moulded pillar slabs have a standard close-textured finish suitable for natural use or for a paint finish sprayed on.

The surface finish of the tiles and slabs may be :—

(*a*) Acoustic plaster face.

(*b*) Cloth covered to requirements.

(*c*) Sprayed wool flocculent surface.

None of the above finishes reduces the original efficiency of the material.

Service :

The Company's technical department for the investigation of sound control problems is available free to architects. Schemes and quotations for all types of acoustical work are submitted. Fixing is undertaken or supervised by the Company.

Prices :

All enquiries are subject to individual quotations, the price depending largely upon the quantity of material required and the location of the site.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series are Nos. 658, 662, 665, 674, and 682, dealing respectively with partitions, sound insulation of wood floors, ceilings, thermal insulation of roofs, and sound resistance of walls.

Manufacturers: Thermacoust Products, Ltd.

Address : 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

Telephone : Abbey 6211

LETTERS

A New National School

SIR,—It is with great pleasure that I am able to announce in your columns the launching of an important contribution to architectural education in this country. A great new national school of architecture is to be opened in the immediate future under the auspices of the PA'S GROUP in order to combat effectively the pernicious and irresponsible teaching so regrettably prevalent in the established schools. Reference to the outline syllabus of the new school as here set forth will show that, whilst the educational policy to be pursued is soundly traditional, the study of good "modern" work is not to be neglected :

1st Year—Sciography (the study of Shady Architecture) : Classic Compositions.

2nd Year—The study of Americo-Grecian detail : its application to Neo-Georgian façades.

3rd Year—The Design and Construction of Small Museums. The King-Post Truss.

4th Year—The Design and Construction of Large Museums. The Queen-Post Truss.

5th Year—The Design and Construction of Mausoleums. The Mansard Truss. (Students in this year will be expected to spend at least six months in the office of an approved coal-merchant.)

It is hoped to obtain R.I.B.A. recognition for the five-year course ; successful students would then be admitted direct to the Licentiate Class. Enrolment is to begin shortly, and a certain number of the older men in the profession have already volunteered as students in the senior years.

The Group is confident that this great venture will meet with the success it deserves.

EDMUND FLUTER
President, PA'S GROUP

Building Activities of Local Authorities

SIR,—The A.A.S.T.A. invites the co-operation of your readers in the work of a committee which it has appointed to enquire into the building activities of local authorities and to prepare a report (and possibly an exhibition) to show the valuable part which the architect, given his proper status in local government organization, can play in the betterment of town life and the improvement of social services.

The widening scope of building work done by local authorities is of the greatest importance for the future of the building industry and of its allied professions. The planned development of this work over a number of years would be not only of the utmost value to the community in providing buildings urgently required to meet social needs, but also the best means of averting the threatening slump which is at the moment staved off only by the rearmament programme.

From the point of view of the architectural profession the work of local authorities offers almost unlimited opportunity for expansion. To achieve such expansion not only the lay public but a big section of the profession itself must be educated, firstly, more fully to realize that architecture is (or should be) a matter of wash-houses and public conveniences, gas-works and working-class streets, as well as of civic buildings ; and secondly, to appreciate the need for the organization of architectural work in the best possible way. We hope to show that there is a relationship between the way in which this work is organized (whether by borough engineer, official architect or private practitioner) and the quality of the buildings produced.

Many of your readers have had experience of local government work, and we wish to make an appeal to them to answer a questionnaire which we have prepared. Replies will be treated in the strictest confidence and with discretion. The larger the number received the more authoritative and useful will be our report.

Copies of this questionnaire and a synopsis of our programme of work may be obtained on application to the A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, W.C.1.

DAVID PERCIVAL
Chairman A.A.S.T.A. Social Services Research Committee

Conference

SIR,—The Munich Pact has given a new orientation to International Affairs and a hope for peace in our time. Many people, however, are aware that as yet nothing has been done to rid the world of the automatic drive to war which is inherent in national and international economic relationships. Industrialists are watching with interest the development of German barter trade, but so far nothing has been done to give actuality to our vast potential Empire markets.

Convinced of the urgency of the problems, we are organizing a Conference which is to be held at Friends House, Euston Road, London, from January 26 to January 28, 1939. At this Conference the economic aspect of peace and war will be approached from seven avenues : Banking reform and developments, national and international finance, the German and Italian financial experiments, world agriculture and nutrition, Empire trade and international trade, home agriculture, the Dominions—financial independence and large-scale group settlement.

The Conference is receiving the support of the leading Peace Societies, and the response to our request for co-operation from those who can speak with authority on the subjects scheduled is most gratifying. The preliminary programme will be available this month and the full programme early in January.

The final session of the Conference is to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday evening, January 28, when Mr. Archibald Crawford, K.C., has agreed to summarize the work of the seven previous sessions. This will be followed by a discussion on : An Imperial Economic Conference, a World Peace Conference, and a new League of Nations.

If the Conference is to serve the purpose we have in mind, membership must include those who approach the subject of peace from very divergent angles—commercial, social, religious or political ; a contribution may then be made which may turn the lightly balanced scale in the direction of peace instead of violence.

The fee for the three days' Conference is five shillings. Further information can be obtained through the branches of the Peace Societies, or from the undersigned direct.

THEODORE FAITHFULL
Hon. Organizer
R. H. L. COOKE
BEATRICE COLQUHOUN
Joint Hon. Secretaries
Friends' House, Euston Road

•

The late A. J. Pictor

We regret to record the death of Mr. Arthur John Pictor, F.R.I.B.A., of Bath.

A Wiltshire man, Mr. Pictor was the younger son of Mr. Robert Pictor, of Rudloe, Box. He served his articles as an architect in London and also studied on the Continent. He commenced practice in London and later went to reside in North Devon, and then moved to Bruton, where he built up an extensive practice throughout Somerset. About 10 years ago he moved to Bath. He was elected an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1894, and became a Fellow in 1922.

His practice was principally in Somerset, and he was responsible for designing many public buildings, such as drill halls, hospitals and schools, as well as being concerned with domestic architecture.

Mr. Pictor was only recently joined in partnership by Mr. T. W. Snailum, A.R.I.B.A., of Trowbridge and Bath.

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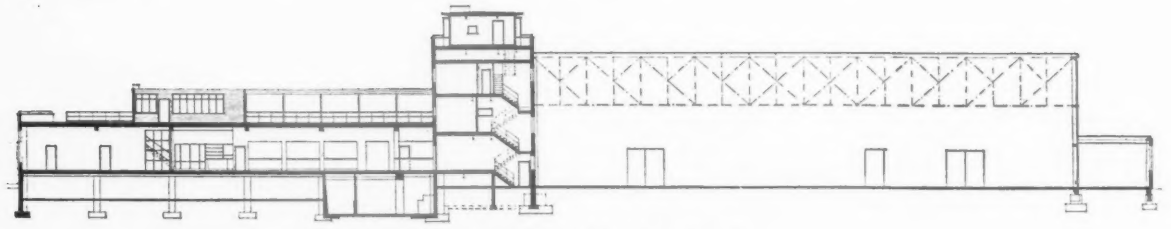
Professional Announcement

Mr. Howard I. Kelly, A.R.I.B.A., has resigned his appointment in the Borough Engineer's Department of the Bexley Borough Council on securing an appointment with the County Architect's Department of the Middlesex County Council.

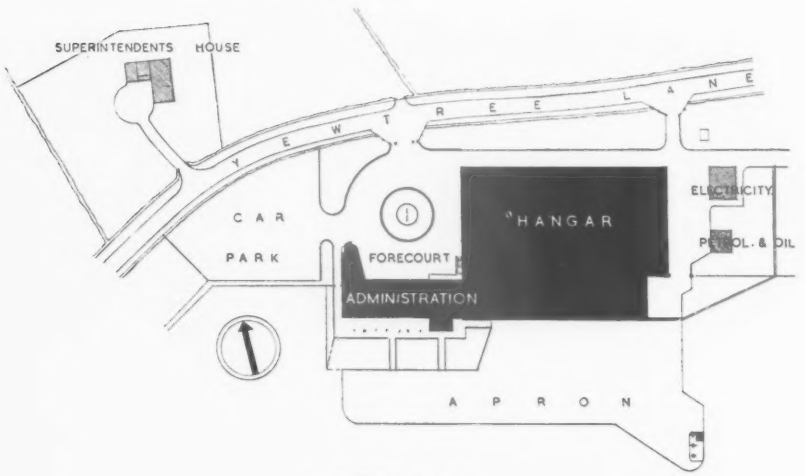
MANCHESTER (RINGWAY) AIR PORT:



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

CONSULTING ARCHITECT:

GRAHAM DAWBARN



SITE PLAN

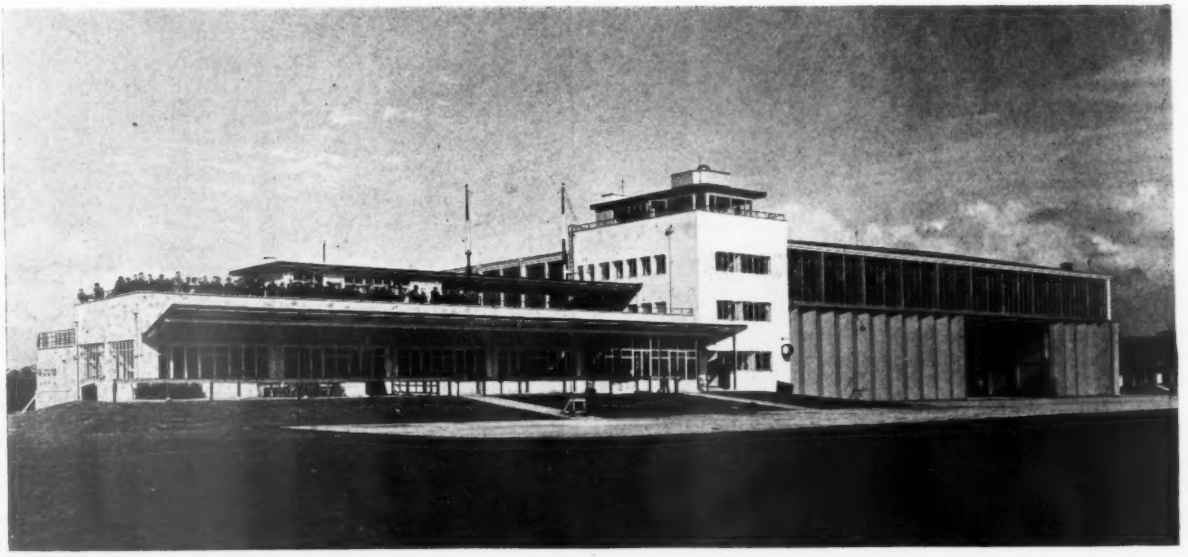
PROBLEM AND SITE — *Air terminal and control building with hangar, Manchester (Ringway) Airport. It was desired that the building should accommodate offices for airline companies, with semi-permanent Customs and Air Ministry control departments. Facilities for general public include restaurant and tea-room. This building is the first of a group to be planned in echelon, with the future terminal buildings placed in the foremost position flanked by hangars. It is situated on the north side of the aerodrome with convenient access from Yewtree Lane. The country surrounding the airport is of an open rural character at a height of approximately 230 feet above sea level, 10 miles from centre of the city.*

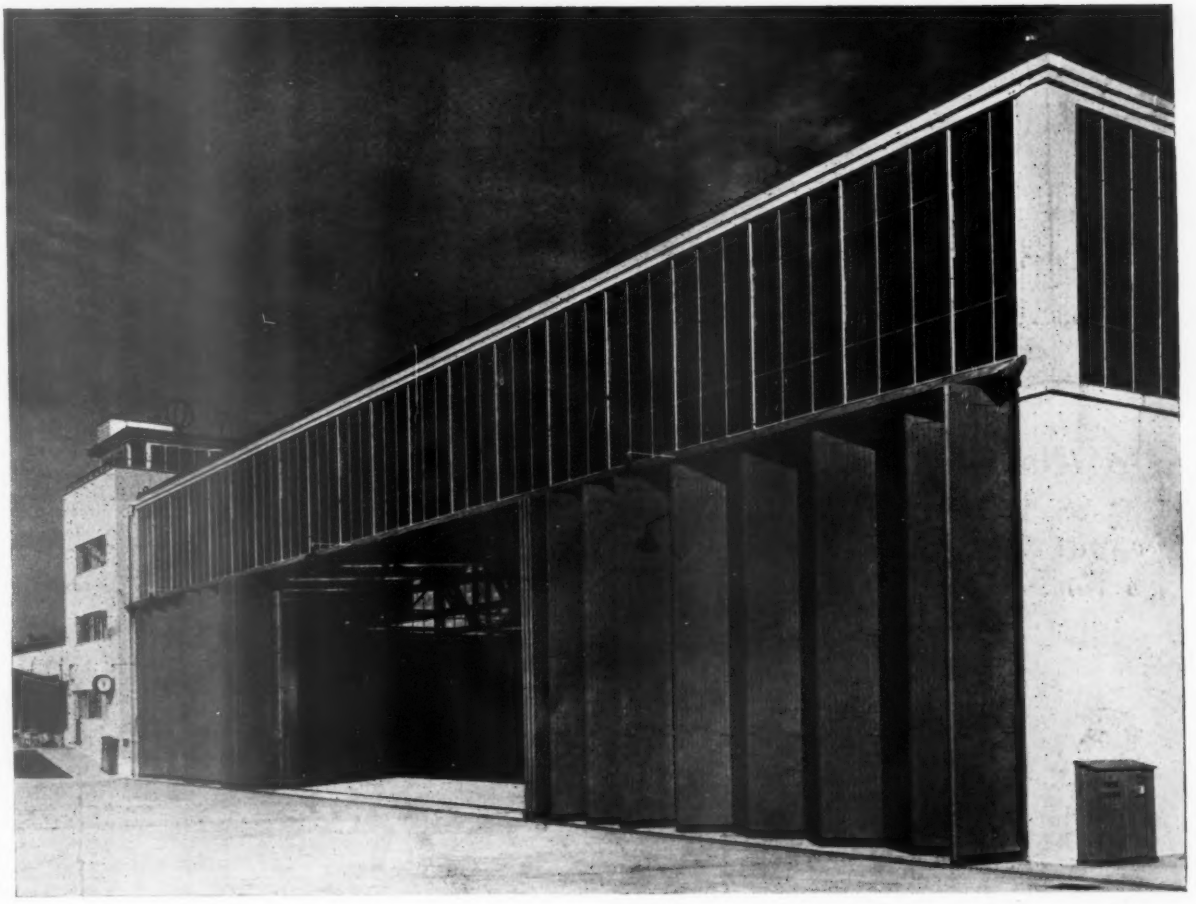
PLAN—*The business of the airport centres on the main hall which is entered from the forecourt on the side of the building adjoining the road. From the hall access to the several offices and restaurant is simple. The control and airport offices are accessible from the hall and have also easy supervision over the apron and aerodrome.*

CONSTRUCTION — *Foundations : Hangar and workshops : concrete piers on mass concrete bases ; offices : brick piers and walls on concrete bases ; control tower : brick walls on concrete bases. Structure : Hangar : steel stanchions and tie beams, concrete cased with reinforced concrete panel walls up to 22 ft. high. Offices : walls, floors and roof carried on steel joists with heating basement and beer cellars in reinforced concrete. Walls : hangar and workshops reinforced concrete, offices and control tower, brick. Roof construction—Hangar : special steel decking on steel purlins on steel trusses ; offices and control tower : wood joists and boards. Roof covering—Hangars : patent roofing felt with green slate finish ; offices and control tower : roofing felt with asbestos roofing tiles covering promenade deck over offices, tea-room roof and control roof and gangways. Floor construction : wood joists and boards. Finishing : linoleum covered. Ceilings : fibre board with $\frac{1}{8}$-in. plaster finishing coat. Partitions : $4\frac{1}{2}$-in. brick walls and partition blocks. Windows : steel.*

Left, the roof terrace.

DESIGNED BY G. NOEL HILL





FINISHES — *Externally, white cement to all external brick and concrete walls, off-white painted weather-boarded walls to café and the highest portion of the control tower, with azure blue painted bands to roof overhangs and hangar and workshop doors. Hangar doors : the main hangar doors are in lighter blue, as is also the internal roof steelwork of the hangar. Internally—cream distemper on walls, black skirtings, azure blue doors and counter top edges, with the architraves and moulds picked out in deep flesh. Doors : external doors generally in steel, and steel-faced plywood internal doors (flush) in pine and birch. Stairs : control tower stairs in wood, linoleum-covered with rubber nosings. Stairs to main hall in wood with wrought iron balustrade. Woodwork : woodwork generally to door frames, architraves, skirtings, counters, screens, etc., is in pine. Metalwork : wrought iron balustrading encloses the café roof deck on the north, and the access staircase and gangway from the forecourt.*

Top, a general view from the south-west ; bottom, the hangar.

MANCHESTER (RINGWAY) AIR PORT

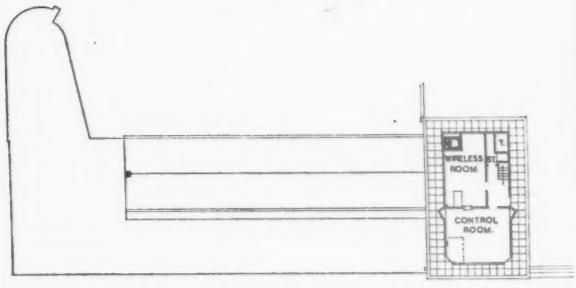
LIGHTING AND SERVICES—*Electric lighting provided throughout and special flood lights at high level serve hangar. The electrical sub-station is equipped to provide lighting and power to all departments.*

HEATING—*Accelerated hot water heating with radiators in the offices and control tower from a calorifier in the hangar. Steam heating with pipe coils in workshops, both served from a cast iron sectional boiler in heating chamber below offices.*

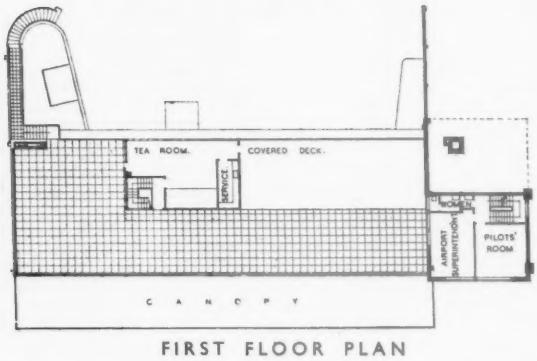
COST—(*Approximately*) £42,000.

Right, the main hall ; and the restaurant.

The general contractors were C. H. Godfrey and Son, Ltd. For list of sub-contractors and suppliers see page 1037.

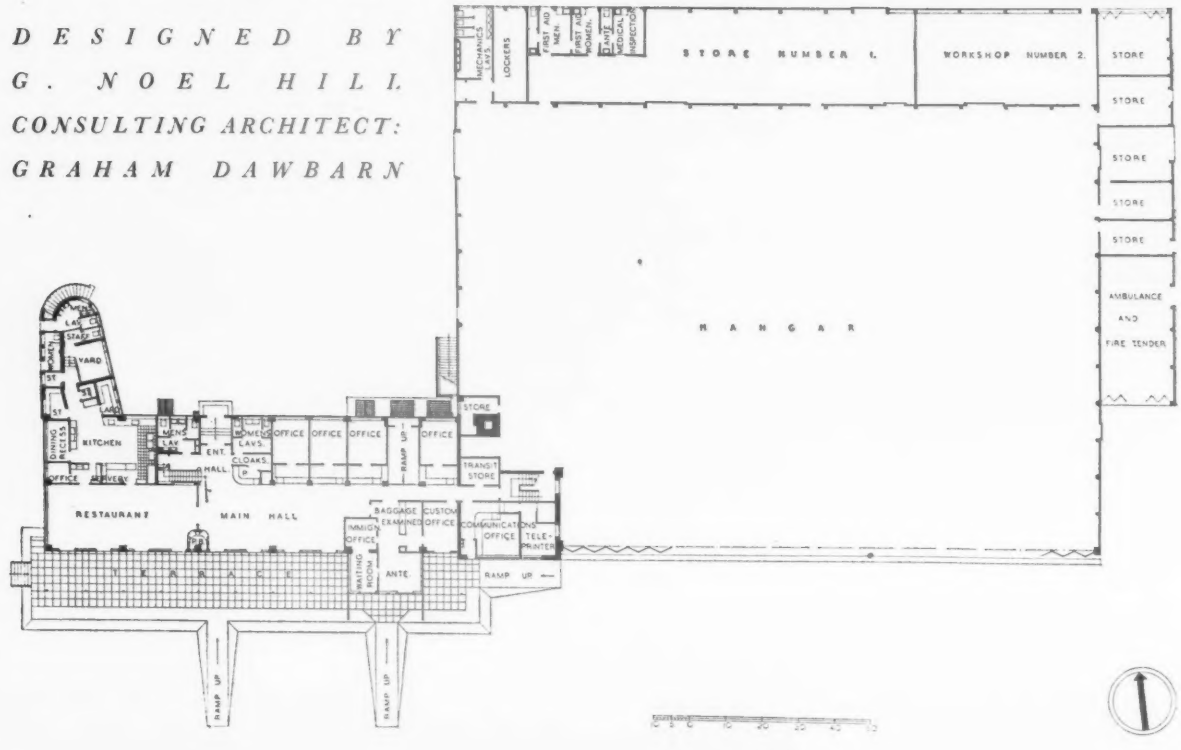


PLAN OF CONTROL ROOM



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DESIGNED BY G. NOEL HILL CONSULTING ARCHITECT: GRAHAM DAWBARN

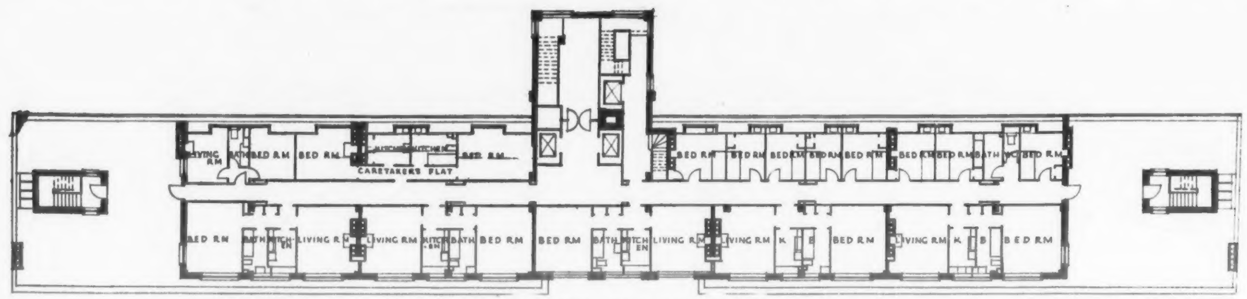


FLATS, SLOANE STREET, CHELSEA

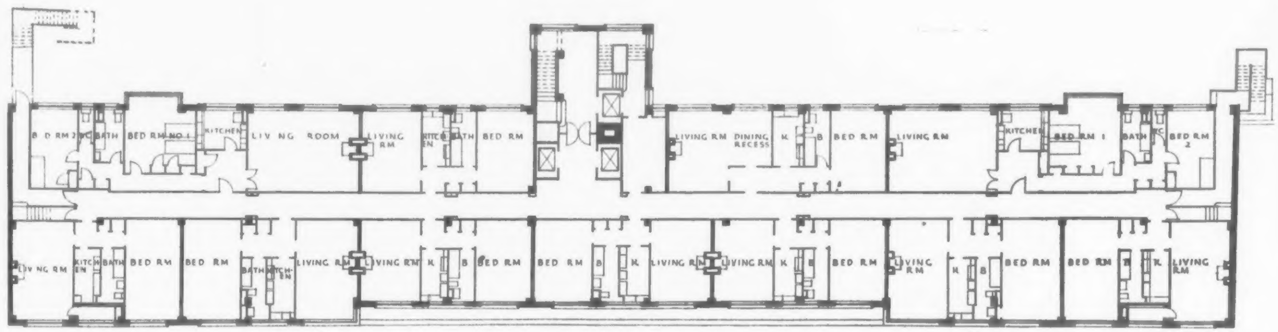
DESIGNED BY MESSRS. JOSEPH

PROBLEM.—*Shops in the basement and on the ground and first floors; flats over. Certain tenants of existing shop premises had to be re-housed, and the floor areas, having been previously settled, dictated the division of the frontages.*
Above, part of the Sloane Street front.

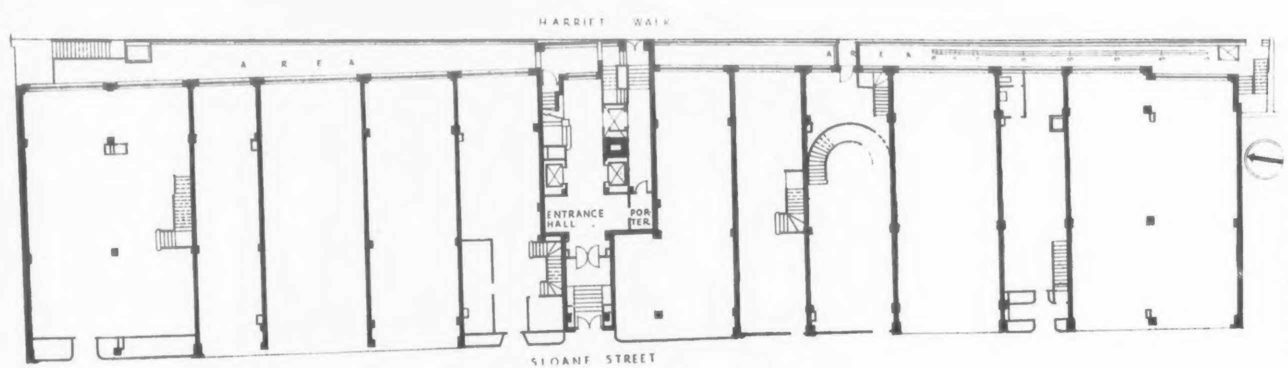
FLATS, SLOANE STREET, CHELSEA, S.W.



SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN



TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR PLAN

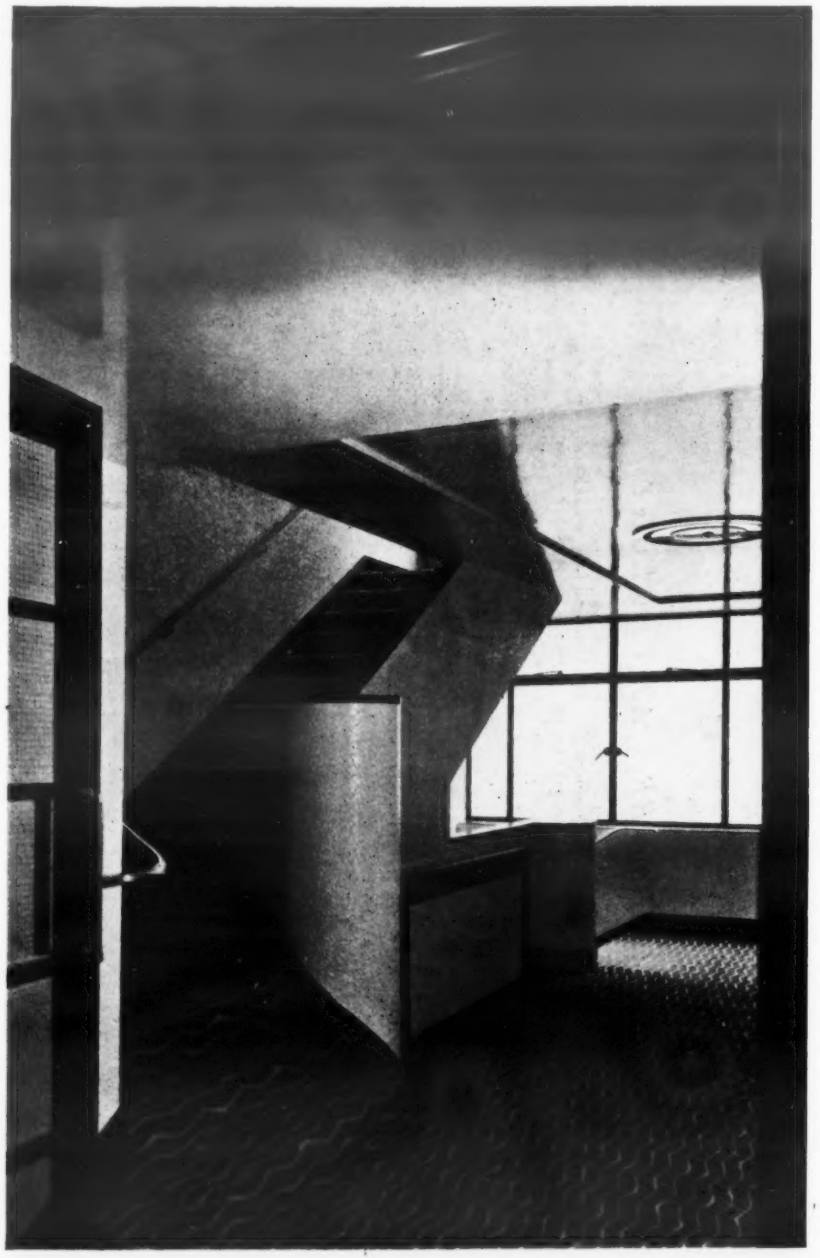


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

PLAN—*The site is of considerable length and small flats were desired. Because of this the corridor type of plan was adopted with central staircase, and a service staircase and escape staircase at either end. The flats face east and west. They vary in accommodation, but are mainly of the living-room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchenette type. On the second and third floors are flats with living-room, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and separate w.c. A service lift is provided to all floors with direct access to a service room on each floor. All the flats are soundproofed on the corridor side and between each flat.*
Above, the Sloane Street front.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Above, the Sloane Street front.



CONSTRUCTION—*Steel-framed building ; walls facing Sloane Street 2-in. golden brown sand stocks ; rear elevations, flint bricks ; roofs, reinforced concrete, finished with bituminous dressing and concrete slabs. Internal walls, insulating partition blocks. Floors are reinforced concrete with wood fillets insulated with rubber pads and covered with oak strip flooring.*

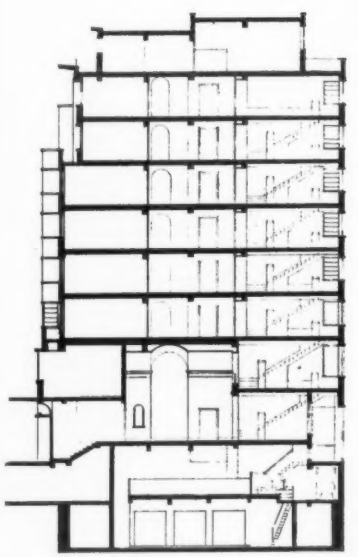
INTERNAL FINISHES—*The corridors, halls, etc., and the main staircase are finished in plastic paint and are close-carpeted. Kitchenettes are completely equipped with built-in fitments, and the bedrooms and halls have built-in furniture.*

SERVICES — *Two high-speed lifts with passenger service lift in addition ; central heating ; artificial ventilation to all the flats, fresh air being introduced into each hall ; coal fire in each living-room.*

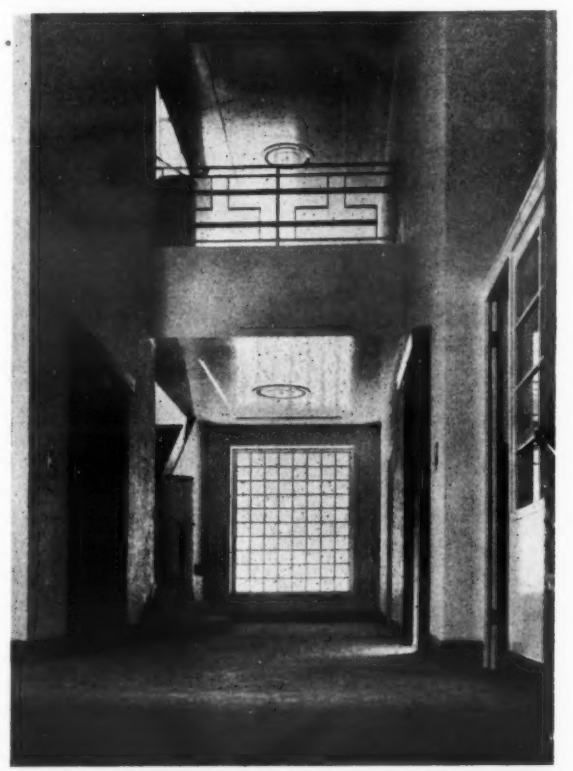
Left, a staircase landing ; below, the entrance hall.

The general contractors were Messrs. Ford and Walton, Ltd. *For list of sub-contractors see page 1037.*

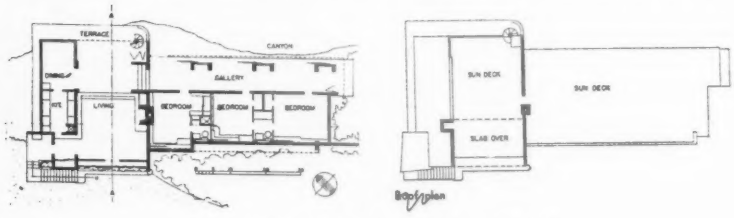
DESIGNED BY MESSRS JOSEPH



SECTION



A house designed to give privacy for a writer on a site 500 feet above Laguna Beach, California. Alexander Levy, Architect. [*From the "Architectural Record."*]



GROUND AND ROOF PLANS

PERIODICALS

OCTOBER—NOVEMBER ANTHOLOGY

AMERICA

Architectural Forum

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

OCTOBER. A children's beach house at Lewes, Delaware, by Victorine and Samuel Horsey, with an open-air playground and living accommodation; a yacht club at Cambridge, Maryland, by the same architects—these are both simple jobs built at minimum cost in timber. The Hollywood Turf Club by S. O. Clements, with interiors by Donald Deskey; a restaurant in New York by Ely Jacques Kahn; a small theatre (460 seats) in South Haven, Michigan, by W. L. Pereira; a broadcasting station for the G.E.C. at Schenectady by Harrison and Fouilhoux; a review of the prize-winning designs in the small house competition sponsored by the *Ladies' Home Journal*; useful dimensions for clothes storage cupboards.

November. *Life*, a popular American weekly, published by the proprietors of the *Forum* and *Time*, recently sponsored house designs for four typical American families in different income groups; eight architects produced four modern and four traditional designs to the schedule provided by the family and the results are illustrated with the comments of the architects and of the families concerned. While three families out of four preferred the traditional designs (Frank Lloyd Wright's design was the only modern one to be chosen), 46 per cent. of *Life's* readers voted for the modern designs. Twenty-five other houses follow, with photographs, plans and constructional data; the products and practice section deals with the installation of vapour lamps.

Architectural Record

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

October. Marc Piccard's Bellerive plage on the lake of Geneva; a house on a magnificent site above Laguna Beach, California, by Alexander Levy; Prague—a short review of its post-war building, most of it fairly familiar; the Design Trends section consists of twenty-three photographs of outside staircases, about half of which are quite good; Building Types covers houses from $15,000 to $25,000, with some useful notes on carriage drive and path construction by A. D. Taylor.

November. Various jobs. Most of the issue is devoted to a preview of the 1939 New York World's Fair, which looks like being a remarkably exciting show. The temporary railway station on Long Island (designed by the Fair Construction Department), the Aviation Building (Lescaze and Carr), and the Ford Building (Walter Dorwin Teague and others) seem to be the high spots at the moment, but much of the detail work such as information bureaux and footbridges also looks good. Building Types section covers houses from $25,000 upwards, useful detail drawings of furniture and fittings.

Pencil Points

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

October. The work of Paul Cret, who has designed most things, from symmetrical university layouts to railway interiors and bridges. Professor Talbot Hamlin writes on early American building. Eight pages of measured drawings of fireplaces, each with a photograph—good, thoughtful work by various architects.

November. Professor Talbot Hamlin on the 1939 World's Fairs at New York and San Francisco. A wholesale showroom for Houbigant, the scent manufacturers, by Vahan Hagopiàn—good photographs and measured drawings. The excellent photographic and measured drawing section of Early American Architecture continues with Danvers, Massachusetts.

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FINLAND

Arkkitehti

(Monthly, 15 f.mk. Ainonkatu 3, Helsingfors)

No. 9. Alvar Aalto in a lecture at Oslo discusses the effect of materials upon building; exhibitions of work by Aalto in New York, Oslo and Charlottenburg; an office building at Viipuri by Toivo Paatela and a commercial school in the same town by Ragnar Ypyä.

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FRANCE

L'Architecture

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

October. The Naval School at Brest, by Jacques Hermant and André Maurice, a large and somewhat depressing job; the Rome Prize drawings of 1938, won by M. Bernard—the subject was a sports centre.

November. The new church of Saint Pierre de Chaillot, by Emile Bois; the Congress of the French Archæological Society; the Social Centre at Châteauroux by Jacques Barge; the Catholic Ecole Normale at Bagneux by Charles Venner; the Spanish pavilion in the Cité Universitaire.

La Technique des Travaux

(Monthly, 10 fr. 54 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e)

October. The church of Saint-Pierre de Chaillot, by Emile Bois; the Henri Barbusse school at Alfortville by Georges Gautier; an open-air and a covered stadium at Copenhagen by Hans Hansen; small flats in Amsterdam by Van Tijen Steern and Beese; the Oddesund bridge in Denmark.

November. The slaughter-houses of Bordeaux, by Jacques Debat-Ponsan; buildings for applied science at the University of

Liége by Fernand Campus ; automobile tunnel at Saint Cloud ; the international bridge over the Saint Lawrence river.

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GERMANY

Baukunst und Städtebau

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

October. Recent industrial buildings ; a lorry factory for Hansa-Lloyd Goliath by Rudolf Lodders ; the Mannesmann tube works by Hans Väth ; additions to the I.G. dye trust buildings by Graf and Weber-Flum ; additions to the Greiff works by Carl Schwennike ; a storage and office block in Cologne by Alfred Dissmann ; a factory in Berlin by Egon Eiermann. Country houses by Egon Eiermann.

November. Evangelical chapels and churches by Winfried Wendland : a Japanese dwelling-house by Tetsuro Yoshida ; houses by Wilhelm von Gumberz-Rhonthal.

Baumeister

(Monthly, 3 m. Georg Callwey, Munich)

October. Reception suite for the German Minister of Posts by Georg Werner ; new schemes for Hitler Youth Hostels shown at a recent Munich exhibition, plans and model photographs are given ; measured drawings of the Minister of Posts' suite.

November. A large traditional country house by Bensel, Kamp and Amsinck, many photographs and working details ; country houses by Sattler and Schedel ; housing exhibits from the German Building and Housing Exhibition at Frankfurt.

Bauwelt

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

October 6. Buildings from the garden exhibition at Essen ; regulations for fireproof buildings ; Evangelical churches and chapels by Winfried Wendland.

October 13. Competition for a town hall and cinema in Kösling, won by Fritz Gaulke, the first three and three other designs are illustrated ; regulations for fireproof buildings ; country houses by Wilhelm von Gumperz-Rhonthal.

October 20. An article by Heinrich Behr on joinery details and the appropriate methods of converting logs to suit them ; small town halls of the nineteenth century ; buildings in Hsinking, the capital of Manchuria.

October 27. A small housing estate by Wilhelm Wenner.

November 3. Notes on the planning of 4-room dwellings by Ernst von Stuckrad ; three houses in the Neckar by Hampe and Steinbach.

November 10. Timber roof trusses, an article by F. Brandt ; German air force buildings in south Germany.

November 17. English air-raid precaution schemes, the first of a series of articles by Hans Schoszberger, many of the details are taken from the A.A.S.T.A. Report.

November 24. Further German air-force buildings in south Germany.

Deutsche Bauzeitung

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

October 5. Lighting and its influence on building by Johannes Kruger ; an illustrated article by Helmut Hille on shop windows—good constructional drawings.

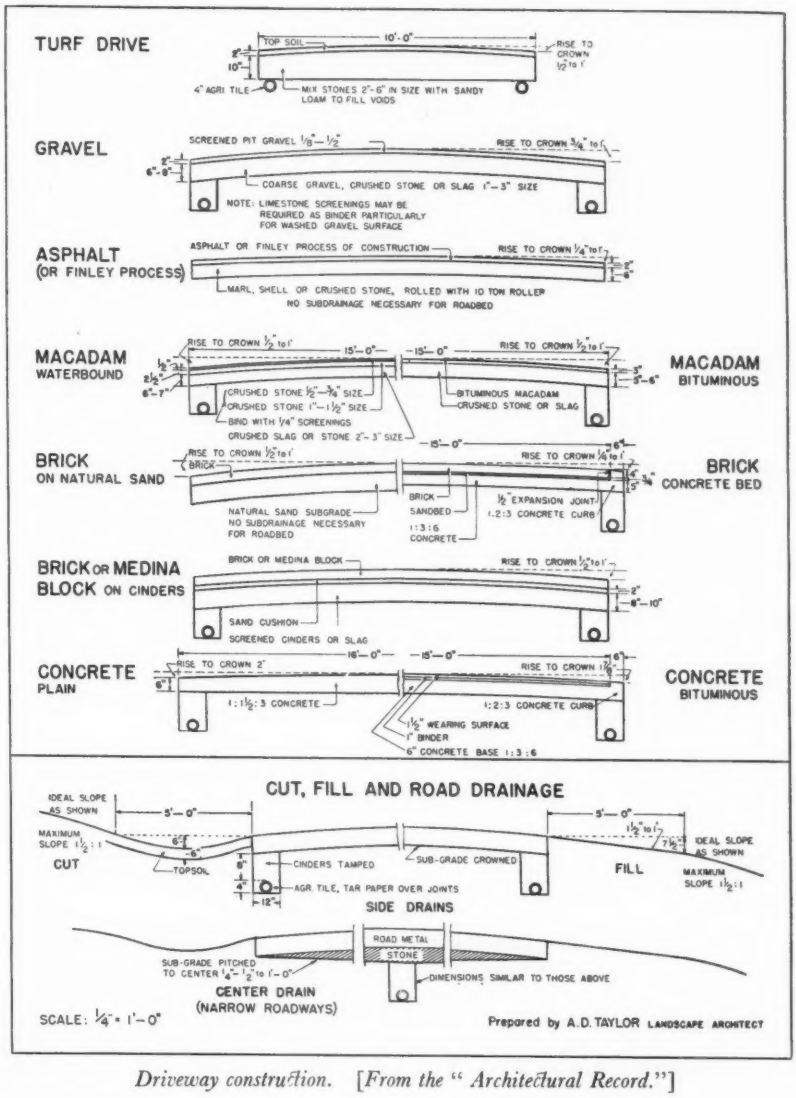
October 12. The use of sculpture and fresco work on small buildings, an article by Alfred Strohschneider.

October 26. Tiling and tile hanging, an article by F. Schad.

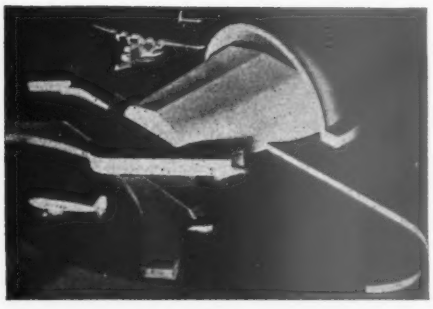
Building Supplement. New exhibition buildings in Berlin by Richard Ermisch ; a summer house and a country house by Fidelius Schmidt ; Evangelical church in Vienna by Theiss and Jaksch ; a small house in Mannheim by Helmut Thoma ; the air-port administration building at Mannheim, by the same architect.

November 2. A forecast of the 1939 Swiss exhibition at Zürich, all these illustrations have already appeared in *Schweizerische Bauzeitung*.

"Attire of draughtsmen in the office of August Geiger, Architect, on pretentious Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, displays an insistence on comfort compatible with the office appointments (note tilted spitoon) if not the address. Jim Church and Ed. Sakrison, pictured by S. M. Whitney while working well below fever heat, want to know if draughtsmen elsewhere can compete with their workroom mode." [*From "Pencil Points."*]



Driveway construction. [*From the "Architectural Record."*]



November 16. Competition for a new Adolf Hitler Platz in Witten, won by P. W. Stang.

November 23. Notes on the Bressey report for the planning of London.

Building Supplement. German war memorials in other countries ; a medium-sized hotel by the brothers Krüger ; a convalescent home for children by J. Buhlmeyer.

Innen Dekoration

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

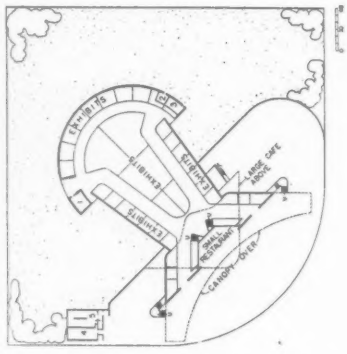
October. A house in Kassel by Bernhard Pfau, several illustrations but no plans ; interiors from the International Exhibition at Berlin.

November. A house near Berlin by the brothers Luckhardt, an interesting plan on a wooded and slightly sloping site ; Viennese interiors by Josef Dex.

Moderne Bauformen

(Monthly, 3 m. Julius Hoffmann, Stuttgart)

October. The German labour front headquarters in Berlin ; two houses near Stuttgart by Conrad Furrer ; ear, nose and throat clinic in Stuttgart.



Lescaze and Carr's Aviation Building for the 1939 New York World Fair. 1, utility ; 2, switch ; 3, transformer; 4, men ; 5, women. [From the "Architectural Record."]

November. Additions to the naval observatory in Hamburg ; industrial buildings in Bremen ; working-class houses in lower Saxony ; the school of painting in Kronenburg by Emil Fahrenkamp ; furniture and interiors by the firm of Eugen Buschle, Stuttgart ; a hotel on the Rhine and a factory, both by Ernst Huhn.

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HOLLAND

Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura

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

October 8. An infants' and children's clinic at Rotterdam by the late Meyjes and van de Linden.

October 15. A church at the Hague by H. V. Gerretsen ; the 75th anniversary of the Amsterdam technical school.

October 22. Prize drawings by Amse, Fresco and Heydelberger.

October 29. The "Klim Op" exhibition buildings, by various architects ; a house at Eerbeek by H. van Vreesijk.

November 5. Flat block in Amsterdam by P. Vorkink.

November 19. A house on an awkward narrow site by J. Bedaux.

November 26. Bridge sculpture at the Hague by Albert Termote.

de 8 en opbouw

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

October 15. Town planning exhibition at Rotterdam.

October 29. Formal and informal gardens.

November 12. Flying, aeroplane construction and general notes.

November 26. Post-war building in Scandinavia.

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ITALY

Architettura

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

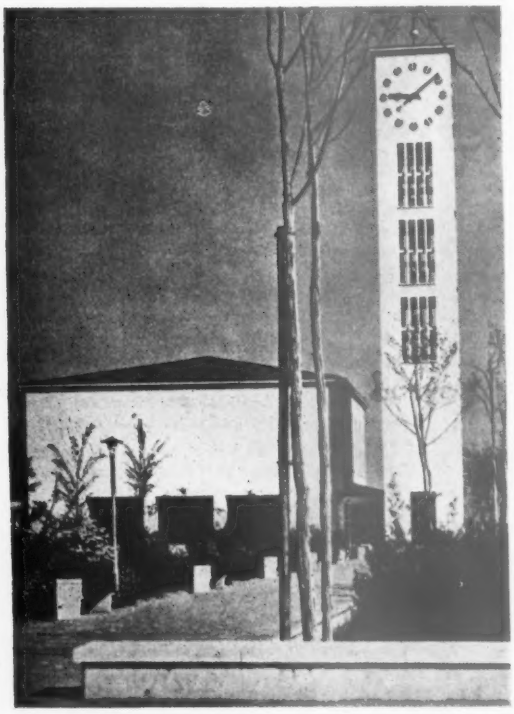
September. A scheme by Piacentini and Morpurgo for a university of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro ; competition for the town planning of Pomezia ; a sun clinic at Legnano ; cafés at Genoa, Rome, and Venice.

October. A perspective of the 1939 New York World's Fair ; a country house by Gaetano Minnucci ; new offices for the Singer Company at Florence ; a house at Bologna by Ramponi and Stanzani.

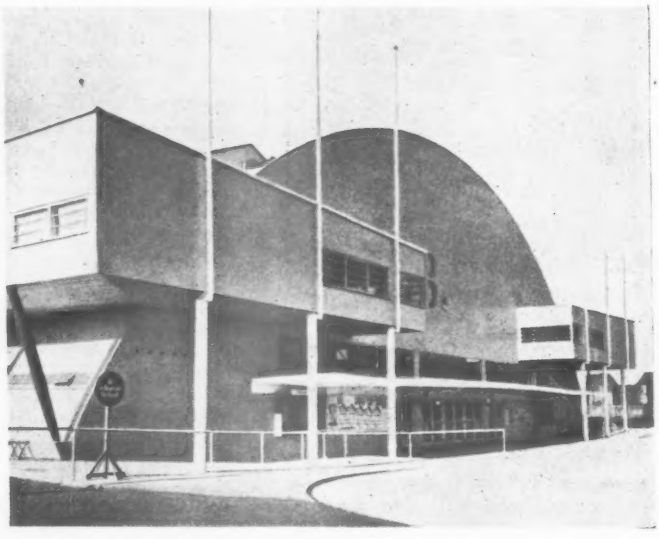
Rassegna di Architettura

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

July–August. Competition for the replanning of the Piazza del Duomo in Milan ; the planning and equipment of newspaper buildings, a long and thorough article by Raimondo Campanini ; competition results.



Above, Church in Zürich by Henauer and Witschi. [From "Werk."]



***Right**, covered stadium at Copenhagen by Hans Hansen. [From "La Technique des Travaux."]*

September. Proposed buildings in Libya; the royal Italian aeronautical society's school at Florence; a sun clinic at Legnano.

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SWEDEN

Byggmästaren

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

No. 28. A new town plan for the Nedre Norrmalm, Stockholm.

No. 29. Washing-up machines, report of a lecture by Dahlerus; a report of the 1938 building conference in Oslo.

No. 30. The country house and its relationship to its surroundings.

No. 31. Holiday houses by various architects.

No. 32. Competition results.

No. 33. Recent flat blocks.

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SWITZERLAND

Schweizerische Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 1 fr. Dianastrasse 121, Zurich)

October 1. A youth hostel at Greifensee by Emil Roth.

October 8. Post office buildings during the past 100 years.

October 15. The same continued.

October 22. Two houses near Zürich by W. J. Tobler.

October 29. The historical museum at Schaffhausen.

November 5. A covered timber road bridge in Berne, full constructional details are shown; further details of the historical museum.

November 12. Country house by Alfred Ammann; competition results.

November 19. New Diesel-electric locomotives for the Roumanian State Railways; heat losses in buildings.

November 26. The use of mirrors to increase light in basements and internal courts.

Werk

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

October. Churches by various architects.

November. A new hospital in Zürich by the brothers Bram; private houses by various architects.

LITERATURE

SHOP-GAZING

High Street. By J. M. Richards. With illustrations by Eric Ravilious. London: Country Life, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d.

JUST look here at what I've got! See—there are pictures and reading about the chemist, the furrier, the coachbuilder, the letter-maker, the restaurant, the second-hand furniture man, and lots of others—the butcher, the baker, the grave undertaker. What funny things people do for a living; here's someone who stuffs dead animals, and someone else who sells helmets and ladders to firemen, while here is the shop clergymen go to to buy their back-to-front collars. It would be jolly fine to sell things in this next one because it's all model ships and trains, but perhaps they wouldn't let you use them unless you bought them, even if you worked there, which would be a beastly swizz, I think.

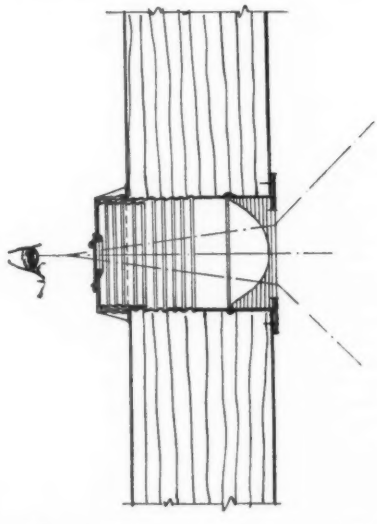
The man tells you about what really happens in shops besides the things you have already found out—lots of the things you wouldn't even have guessed and all being well you needn't have known about for ages—while some of them you'd hardly believe, like selling suits to divers and imitation strings of sausages to the funny men for pantomimes, and making iced cakes shaped like keys and horseshoes for birthdays, and I bet you jolly well didn't know that the butcher blows up veal with a sort of bicycle pump. Well, he does. It makes the fat firm and flaky, while in Virginia, in America, the pigs feed on peaches and don't know what big hams they are turning themselves into.

There are twenty-four shops in this High Street, and the last one isn't really a shop at all, but Mr. Lamb, who sharpens knives and scissors on a wonderful machine he made himself out of a lot of old bicycles and things.

The lovely coloured pictures showing it all are just like the ones in that old book Granny used to have when she was a little girl. Aren't they nice? Mr. Ravilious did them and it took him a whole year! What a pity that ladies no longer wear bustles and elastic-side boots or the gentlemen pantaloons and Dundreary side-whiskers.

So when Mummy and Daddy have finished with it themselves and have got to know ever so many things that even they hadn't heard of before, you will find this the simply loveliest book of information you've ever been a little talked down to at by.

G. B. H.



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Seeing Through the Door

HOW many suburban housewives are terrified by a knock at the front door? I cannot pretend to know, but I suspect that most women assume that it is just another vacuum cleaner salesman and get the usual excuses ready. The idea of putting a lens in the door and having a small hole to look through may sound rather comic, but when you come to think about it, it is not really so bad. Always assuming, of course, that you can overcome the slight feeling of absurdity when you are using it. The section at the head of these notes shows a small Swiss-made device which is now obtainable in this country. Nothing is visible on the outside of the door except a small round plate with a quite non-committal piece of glass in the middle; inside there is a quarter-inch hole with another lens, and to this you apply the not very convincing eye shown (not in section) in the sketch.

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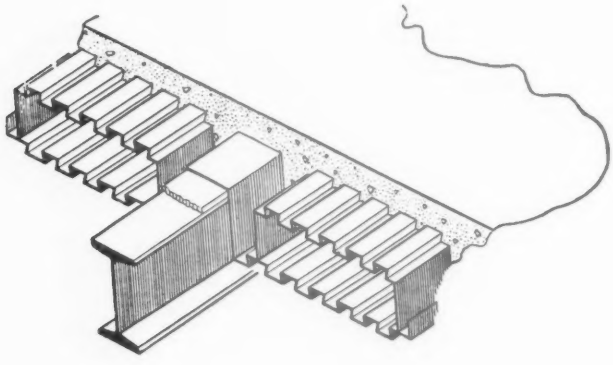
The lens, so far as I can judge from rough experiments, covers an angle of about ninety degrees, so that you ought to be able to see almost anyone unless he hides behind the wall round the corner. And now I come to think of it these things might be quite handy in your own office if you are troubled by an endless succession of materials salesmen. How these can be certainly differentiated from clients is a problem, though the vacuum cleaner people are easy, for they always have a long black handle thing which won't go into their suitcases. For samples see any suburban Lyons between 11.0 and 11.30 a.m. any day. In conclusion, I cannot pretend that this device is a really epoch-making one, but it is the sort of thing which a client might think a terribly bright idea, with the appropriate kudos for his architect. And as the price is only 7s. 6d., and as fitting is extremely easy, it may be quite a useful thing to remember.—(*Fortecon, 55 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.*)

Dovetail Steel Sheet

It is now about eighteen months since the Battlebridge Road flats were opened at the back of King's Cross, and numbers of architects have been to visit them and see what can be done with steel sheet in various forms. The British Steelwork Association has just produced a small booklet on the subject, not particularly technical, but to drive home the lesson of the experimental flat block and to suggest a few further uses.

As a staircase or balcony flooring material it is, of course, pretty well known, but it has many uses for curved work such as column casings or cinema balcony fronts. As long as the curve is only in one dimension the sheet can be very easily bent, and it has the advantage of being strong enough to carry light fittings. The cellular floor units are shown in the isometric on this page. This seems one of the most important uses for the material, for the resultant floor is comparatively light, while the cellular units can be easily placed in position between the beams, for they have all the advantages of the pre-cast floor beam with the added one of lightness in weight. For air-raid shelters a little more data is necessary ; the material looks as though it would be useful, but the details given have rather the flavour of paper schemes. Quite obviously it is not the business of the British Steelwork Association to make hard-and-fast rules about what will and what will not work. It would be a help, however, to have something more than a typical section, for the present problem is not how to build the shelter, but rather what sort of a shelter ought to be built. *Whatever* kind it is there will doubtless be a use for dovetail sheet, and it seems that here the Association could perform a very useful service.—(*The British Steelwork Association, Steel House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.*)



A Stainless Skin for Steel

Mention of steel reminds me that I have recently heard of a process for applying a stainless coat to ordinary mild steel. So far it has been possible to do this only to sheet steel by a rather complicated rolling process, but the new method allows ordinary mild steel to be given its non-corrosive coat after the various manufacturing processes have been completed. The importance of this is obvious. Stainless steel, to a mind not intimately concerned with the internal affairs of the steel industry, appears outrageously expensive. As a secondary consideration it is also very difficult to work. Assume therefore, that you can make anything you want from ordinary mild steel and then apply the stainless coat afterwards, and the advantages stick out a mile or more.

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So far as one can see the process is not very complicated, and the stainless skin can be anything up to a tenth of an inch thick, this thickness depending on the length of time the article is treated. The process has the advantage that the skin penetrates inwards from the surface of the steel and is not applied in the same way that a zinc coat is applied during galvanizing. For some reason there is a very slight increase in size, about a thousandth of an inch on an inch diameter bar, but this is nothing like the increase inevitable with galvanizing, where a good thick coat may give the result quite a blobby appearance, besides filling up screw threads.

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This process was originally evolved in America, but a factory has been set up in Sweden, and should be going shortly. I gather that this same Swedish firm holds the British rights, and I am inquiring further into it. As soon as something is settled further details will appear in these Notes. If, as is suggested, the cost of the stainless skin is only a little more than galvanizing, it is almost too good to be true. But if anyone thinks that the price of stainless sinks is going to come down they will probably be disappointed, for the sheet used for this job is fairly thin, and it does not seem likely that a stainless skin on a thin sheet will show any noticeable saving.

A New Lamp for Cinema Projectors

Anyone who has ever built a cinema has presumably been driven nearly mad by the L.C.C. regulations for the provision of escape in case of fire. Not from the point of view of the audience but of the men in the projection and rewinding rooms, who are not allowed to smoke, and must apparently be prepared at any moment to run for their lives pursued by coils of blazing film. Philips Lamps have now produced a high-pressure mercury vapour lamp which apparently gives out hardly any heat at all, so that not only are fire risks almost eliminated but there is less wear and tear on the film. Current consumption is low, only 1 k.v.a. from a d.c. supply, and it is stated that the discharge is perfectly stable and the luminosity evenly distributed. Of more importance to the architect is the fact that the overall dimensions of the lamp are extremely small, for it consists of a quartz tube only 2½ inches long and of quite small diameter, with an electrode sealed into each end of the tube. As a result of this it is claimed that it is possible to mount two projectors on top of the amplifier unit, which contains all the speech-wiring. This compact arrangement occupies only about half the space required by the usual pair of projectors, and there are no controls or equipment to be mounted on the walls of the operating box.

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So it seems that projection booths can, in future, be made smaller, and that the operators will no longer have to work in a hothouse atmosphere.—(*Philips Cine-Sonor, 147 Wardour Street, London, W.1.*)

Opening Garage Doors

We in this country have various electrical methods for opening garage doors without getting out of the car, varying from a key-operated switch in a post at the gate to Professor Low's method of shining headlamps on to a photo-electric cell behind the keyhole. The latest idea comes from America, where you apparently do it by wireless from the set which every American car is supposed to have. The only advertisement I have seen is delightfully vague and no mention is made of the quite obvious possibility of some evilly-disposed person driving right down the road and opening all the garage doors as he passes. More details of this as soon as they are available, but unless the price is low I suspect that most people will just go on getting wet. Decadence ?

LAW REPORT

ALLEGED DEFECTIVE WORK : LIABILITY

Irons v. *Billings & Co., Ltd.—Official Referee's Court. Before His Honour C. M. Pitman, K.C.*

THIS was an action by Mrs. Olive Ellen Irons, of "Tall Trees," Tatsfield, against Messrs. J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., builders, of Beddington Lane, Croydon, to recover damages in respect of alleged defective work in the building of her residence "Tall Trees."

Mrs. Irons' case was that her house was built by the defendant company in 1936 for £1,710. She alleged that the timbering of the walls was not properly jointed, and the brick panels were unsecured and loose, and that later the timbering came apart and the brick-work was liable to fall out.

Defendants by their defence denied the plaintiff's allegations. Their case was that they carried out the work under the direction of an architect.

Mr. Wilson, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said the north and west walls of the house were insecurely erected. Mrs. Irons complained that on a boisterous night she and her husband heard a bumping noise, and discovered that one of the panels in the western wall was loose, with the result that she had to call a local builder in to put matters right.

Mr. Dudley Marsh, the architect, said he was assured by the foreman to the builders that all the panels were properly tied. Later, it was discovered that that was not so. It was a surprise to him to find that the timbering had not been properly jointed.

For the defence, Mr. J. E. Billings, managing director of the defendant firm, gave evidence. He said the house was built to endure and in his opinion it would last. With regard to the tying, he had offered to remedy that.

The Official Referee pointed out that it was admitted that the work was not satisfactory. The question was whether the builders or the architect was liable.

Mr. Albert Fathers, who was general foreman on the building of the house,

admitted that the woodwork was not mortised and tenoned. His explanation was that at the commencement the work was well done, but later they were pressed for speed. Mr. Marsh, he alleged, did not forbid the way they were doing the work. He was constantly on the job, and saw all that was done.

His honour, after hearing the evidence, gave judgment. He said with one or two exceptions it could not be suggested that the builders in any way fell short of what they undertook. It seemed to have been a very well built house, and there was very little to complain about. In one particular, the house fell short of what was specified. On two of the walls it was contemplated that there should be half timbers and that the joints should be mortised and tenoned, Instead of that, they were merely butted and nailed, and the brick panels were not tied as they ought to have been. Mr Billings agreed that that was not the kind of work he would have put into a house, and the question was whether Mr. Fathers, the builders' foreman, let them down, or Mr. Marsh, the architect, let Mrs. Irons down. His honour considered that Mr. Marsh was a perfectly honest witness, and he was satisfied there was concealment by Fathers. Certainly, Mr. Billings knew nothing of what had been done, and was a perfectly honourable man. There was nothing to make his honour think that Mr. Marsh did not act reasonably or that the defects would have been disclosed by reasonable examination. Therefore there would be judgment for Mrs. Irons for £102 14s. with costs.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

MANCHESTER (RINGWAY) AIR PORT (pages 1026–1028). Architect: G. Noel Hill. The general contractors were C. H. Godfrey and Son, Ltd., and the sub-contractors and suppliers included: John Turton and Son, Ltd., plumber and glazier; Adamsez, Ltd., sanitary fittings; F. and J. Pilling (Bros.), Ltd., plasterer and painter; Manchester Slate Co., Ltd., slater; Bolton and Hayes, Ltd., concretor; British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., mesh reinforcement; Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., steelwork; Albert E. Sudlow & Co., Ltd., electrical installation; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., message transmission; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., fire appliances; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating; Williams and Williams, metal windows and doors; Mather and Platt, Ltd., and J. Booth and Sons (Bolton), Ltd., fireproof and steel doors; Ruberoid Roofing Co., and D. Anderson and Sons, Ltd., roofing; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., hangar doors; W. Bailey & Co., Ltd., sewage plant; P. C. Henderson, Ltd., sliding door gear; Manchester Corporation Gas Department, gas cookers, etc.; Kendal, Milne & Co., and Tinker and Young, Ltd., furniture and fittings.

FLATS, SLOANE STREET, CHELSEA (pages 1029–1031). Architects: Messrs. Joseph. The general contractors were Ford and Walton, Ltd., who were also responsible for the foundations, dampcourses, and plaster. The sub-contractors and suppliers included: Willment Bros., Ltd., demolition and excavation; H. J. Moyes, demolition; Natural Rock Asphalte Co., asphalt; Whitwick Colliery Co., Ltd., Sevenoaks Brick Works, Ltd., and London Brick Co., Ltd., bricks; Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., stone; Shaws Glazed Brick Co., terra-cotta; Dorman, Long & Co., structural steel; Roberts Adlard & Co., Ltd., slates; Frazzi, Ltd., special roofings; Moler Products, Ltd., Bimol partitions; A. Goldstein & Co., Ltd., glass; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., Glas-crete roof lights and canopy, pavement lights; Calders, Ltd., wood-block flooring; Caxton Floors, Ltd., patent flooring; Young, Austen and Young, Ltd., central heating, Rex gas boilers, and ventilation; W. N. Froy & Sons, Ltd., fireplaces; Gas Light and Coke Co., gas fixtures and gas fittings; F. H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., electric wiring, electric light fittings, electric heating, bells, telephones; Merchant Adventurers, Ltd., electric light fixtures; Stitson, White & Co., plumbing and water supply; J. Bolding and Sons, Ltd., and Shanks & Co., sanitary fittings; Nettlefold and Sons, door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., window furniture and casements; Caston & Co., Ltd., bi-parting gear to lift doors; F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., iron staircases and metalwork; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., iron staircase; J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd., metalwork; Rippers, Ltd., joinery; Easiwork, Ltd., kitchen fitments; W. W. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., marble; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling; H. N. Barnes, Ltd., and Cooke's (Finsbury), Ltd., shop front; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., shop front and shop fitting; Hammond and Champness, Ltd., lifts; Bull Motors, Ltd., Bull Super Silent Motors.

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Manufacturers' Items

Messrs. Veneercraft, Ltd., announce that they have recently acquired the property, machinery, processes and patents of the R.G.C. Panels, Ltd., thus largely augmenting their resources for the manufacture of panelling, veneered mouldings and flush doors. Under the new organization, the offices at 18 Bedford Square will be retained as a showroom—and all correspondence should in future be addressed to the head office, sales office and works at Panels House, Brecknock Road, London, N.7. The telephone number is Gulliver 4401.

●

Messrs. Bryce, White & Co., Ltd., have moved to Deseronto Wharf, Langley, Slough, Bucks.

●

A new folder, issued by W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., shows the actual size and forcibly demonstrates the compactness of the 15 amp. single pole ISCO (series 3). Supplies of this folder can be obtained on application to Henley's. It is of interest to factors, electric cooker manufacturers, public lighting engineers and other users of cut-outs.

●

At a demonstration of fire protection and decontamination methods organized by Mr. Albert Kennedy and Vice-Admiral A. H. Norman, who are in charge of A.R.P. in the Royal Borough of Kensington, some experiments were carried out showing the complete resistance of Kimoloboard to the intense heat generated by thermite and electron bombs. The purpose of the demonstration was to show how Kimoloboard definitely stops thermite and electron, so that as a lining to the attic floors and rafters in a house, or for the erection of fireproof partitions in factories, it confines fires caused by incendiary bombs to their source, thus making easier the work of the firemen and A.R.P. helpers by preventing the spread of fire, and saving buildings from destruction.

●

On December 19, Messrs. Vigers Bros., Ltd., hardwood floor specialists, moved to 14-18, Holborn, E.C.1. Telephone: Chancery 6971 (6 lines).

●

The directors of Birmid Industries, Ltd., are recommending a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. plus a bonus of 2½ per cent., both less tax, on the shares of the company in respect of the year ended October 31, 1938, to include a full year's dividend and bonus on the 100,000 new shares issued early this year. The capital of the company was £585,000 as at October 31, 1937, and was increased by the issue of a further 100,000 shares in January, 1938. The dividend and bonus are the same as for the preceding year.

BUILDING NEWS

LONDON

FINSBURY. *Housing.* The L.C.C. has arranged with Mr. Louis de Soissons to undertake the architectural work in connection with the erection of 134 dwellings on the Bakers Row and Warner Street areas of Finsbury at a cost of £87,976.

GREENWICH. *Housing.* The L.C.C. is to erect 761 houses and 72 flats on the Kidbrooke estate, Greenwich, at a cost of £463,350.

VICTORIA PARK. *Café.* The L.C.C. is to erect a café and bandstand in Victoria Park at a cost of £11,200.

PROVINCES

BARNSLEY. *Bungalows.* The Barnsley Corporation has approved a programme for the erection of 300 bungalows for aged persons at a cost of £80,400.

BRADFORD. *Gymnasium.* The Bradford Education Committee has approved plans by the city architect for the erection of a central gymnasium at a cost of £8,550.

BRADFORD. *Mortuary, etc.* The Bradford Corporation is to erect a mortuary and post-mortem block at St. Luke's Hospital, at a cost of £5,500.

BRIGHTON. *Clubhouse.* The Brighton Corporation is to construct a clubhouse at Hollingbury golf course, at a cost not exceeding £8,000.

CARLISLE. *Community Centre.* The Carlisle Corporation is to erect a community centre at Heysham Park, at a cost of £11,170.

CHESTER. *Houses.* The Chester Corporation is to erect 89 houses on the Lache Estate.

ILKESTON. *School.* The Ilkeston Education Committee is to erect an infants' school on the Filed House Estate, at a cost of £16,202.

ILKESTON. *Hospital.* The Ilkeston Corporation has appointed a committee to consider the provision of new isolation hospital accommodation, at a cost of £30,000.

PORTSMOUTH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Portsmouth Corporation: 126 houses, Hawthorn Crescent, G. and W. Mitchell; 12 houses, Hilltop Crescent, Mr. R. E. Rayment.

SCARBOROUGH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Scarborough Corporation: 18 houses, Edge Dell, Seamer Road, Mr. A. Webster.

SOUTH SHIELDS. *Houses.* The South Shields Corporation is to erect 34 houses in Wenlock Road.

SOUTH SHIELDS. *Hospital Block.* The South Shields Corporation is to erect a hospital block for tuberculous patients at Sunniside, at a cost of £10,800.

SOUTH SHIELDS. *School.* The South Shields Education Committee is to erect a junior, infants' and nursery school at Harton.

SPALDING. *Houses.* The Spalding R.D.C. is to erect 74 houses in various parishes, at a cost of £24,633.

STALYBRIDGE. *Houses.* The Stalybridge Corporation has approved a revised scheme for the erection of 88 houses on the Besom Lane site.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. *Flats, etc.* The chief architect of the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation has prepared plans for the erection of 228 flats at Providence Square, Hanley, 80 flats at Bold Street, Hartshill, and alternative schemes for the erection of 51 houses, or 90 flats at John Street, Longton.

SUNDERLAND. *Concert hall.* The Sunderland Corporation is to erect a concert hall at Seaburn, at a cost of £13,696.

SUTTON COLDFIELD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Sutton Coldfield Corporation: 14 houses, off Clarence Road, Mr. W. A. Morgan; 12 houses, off Chester Road, Mr. E. R. Martin; 10 houses, Donegal Road, Mr. C. Dunleavey; 6 houses, Slade Road, Allen and Edge Estates, Ltd.; 13 houses, Green Lanes, Mr. F. Spencer; 11 houses, Halton Road, Newman & Co.

UXBRIDGE. *Houses.* The Uxbridge U.D.C. is to erect 120 houses in Church Hill, Harefield, at a cost of £46,938.

WORTHING. *Police Station, etc.* West Sussex C.C. has approved plans for the erection of a police station and court-house at Worthing, at a cost of £12,590.

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

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

1. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part I. (published last week)
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.

IMMEDIATELY below, Messrs. Davis and Belfield mention the principal changes which have occurred in the last month. Similar notes, and the deductions that may be drawn from them, 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.

PART 2

Prices vary according to quality and 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.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER

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

Joinery Timber

				Per standard £ s. d.	Per foot cube s. d.
3″×9″	Scantling	2nd	Archangel	42 0 0	5 1½
●3″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	28 10 0	3 5½
2″×9″	,,	2nd	,, ...	47 10 0	5 9½
●2″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	28 10 0	3 5½
3″×8″	,,	2nd	,, ...	33 0 0	4 0
3″×8″	,,	3rd	,, ...	24 10 0	2 11½
2″×8″	,,	2nd	,, ...	35 0 0	4 3
✱2″×8″	,,	3rd	,, ...	24 0 0	2 11
3″×7″	,,	2nd	,, ...	32 10 0	3 11½
✱3″×7″	,,	3rd	,, ...	23 0 0	2 9½
2″×7″	,,	2nd	,, ...	35 0 0	4 3
✱2″×7″	,,	3rd	,, ...	22 10 0	2 8¾
2″×6″	,,	u/s	,, ...	22 0 0	2 8
1½″×11″	,,	3rd	,, ...	38 10 0	4 8
1½″×9″	,,	u/s	,, ...	34 10 0	4 2½
1″×9″	,,	2nd	,, ...	47 10 0	5 9½
1″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	35 0 0	4 3
1″×11″	,,	2nd	,, ...	50 0 0	6 0¾
1″×11″	,,	3rd	,, ...	39 10 0	4 9½
1¼″×9″	,,	2nd	,, ...	47 10 0	5 9½
1¼″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	35 10 0	4 3¼
1¼″×11″	,,	2nd	,, ...	50 0 0	6 0¾
1¼″×11″	,,	3rd	,, ...	41 0 0	4 11¾

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

JOINER—(*continued*)

Flooring

		7/8″	1″	1¼″
Yellow deal, plain edge in batten widths ..	per square	19/9	22/6	28/6
Ditto, T. & G.	per square	20/3	23/–	29/–
Ditto, T. & G. narrow widths	per square		21/6	28/–
T. & G. rift sawn B.C. pine in 4″ widths ..	per square		30/–	
T. & G. random grain in 4″ widths	per square		18/6	

Wall Linings

Deal Match Boarding :—

1″ × 6″ T.G.B.	per square	24/–
1″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	23/6
✱⅝″ × 6″ T.G.B.	per square	18/–
✱⅝″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	17/6
✱⅝″ × 6″ T.G.B.	per square	14,9
✱⅝″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	14,3
✱½″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	11/6

Asbestos-Cement :—

5/32″ Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey	per yard super	1/3¾
5/16″ Ditto	per yard super	1/4½
¼″ Ditto	per yard super	1/11
¼″ Metal reinforced flat building sheets	per yard super	3/4

Prices are for orders of less than 1 ton.

✱ **Items marked thus have fallen since November 17.**

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER AND STEEL AND IRONWORKER

JOINER—(*continued*)

Wall Boards :—

Asbestos-cement wall board (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ only) under 5,000 feet super	per foot super	–/2¾
Asbestos-cement stipple glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ only)	per yard super	7/6
Ditto, plain white glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ only) ..	per yard super	8/6
Marble glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ × 4′ 0″)	per yard super	7/6

	300 yards	300–1,000 yards	1,000–2,000 yards	Over 2,000 yards
¼″ Fibre board ..	2/–	1/10½	1/9	1/7

		25-75 yards	150–300 yards	Over 600 yards
⅜″ Fireproof plaster board	per yard super	2/2	1/10	1/6
½″ Ditto	per yard super	2/–	1/8	1/4
Joint tape (approx. 250 feet run)	per roll	..	..	1/6
Joint filler	per lb.	..	..	–/4

Plywoods :—

	4 m/m	5 m/m	6 m/m	9 m/m	15 m/m
Birch (A) per square	18/9	23/6	—	37/–	—
„ (B) per square	15/6	—	21/–	30/6	43/–
Japanese figured oak (A.A.) per square	33/6	—	39/3	65/–	—
Austrian oak, figured one side, plain oak reverse (A.A.) per square	—	—	86/3	92/6	—
Australian walnut, finely figured one side (boards 72″ × 36″) per square			¼″ 67/6	¼″ 85/–	
Sycamore, figured one side (ditto) per square			75/–	85/–	
Honduras mahogany, figured one side (ditto) per square			75/–	—	
Honduras mahogany, finely figured (boards 84″ × 36″) per square			125/–	—	

Prices are for complete bundles.

Blockboards :—

Alder :—

Thickness		Boards 60″ × 183″	Boards 72″ × 183″
½″	per square	59/3	59/3
⅝″	per square	66/3	66/3
¾″	per square	72/6	72/6
⅞″	per square	79/–	79/–
1″	per square	85/6	85/6
1¼″	per square	99/6	99/6
1½″	per square	114/6	114/6
1¾″	per square	128/–	128/–

Birch :—

Thickness		Boards 60″ × 84″ & 54″ × 72″	Boards 60″ × 140″
½″	per square	43/9	47/3
⅝″	per square	50/–	54/–
¾″	per square	55/3	59/6
⅞″	per square	60/–	64/–
1″	per square	67/6	72/3

Prices are for complete bundles.

Hardwoods

Joinery Quality.

English oak	per foot cube	15/–
American oak (plain)	per foot cube	10/–
„ „ (quartered)	per foot cube	12/–
Australian Silky Oak (plain) ..	per foot cube	11/–
„ „ „ (quartered) ..	per foot cube	12/6
Walnut, European	per foot cube	18/–
Teak, Rangoon	per foot cube	15/–
„ African	per foot cube	12/–

JOINER—(*continued*)

Mahogany, Honduras	per foot cube	13/6
American whitewood	per foot cube	9/–
Birch	per foot cube	8/–
Cedar (aromatic)	per foot cube	16/–
Japanese oak (plain)	per foot cube	10/–
„ „ (quartered)	per foot cube	12/–
Austrian oak (plain)	per foot cube	10/6
„ „ (quartered)	per foot cube	14/–

Sundries

Slaters or sarking felt	per yard run	–/6
Roofing felt	per yard run	–/8
Bituminous hair felt	per roll	33/–
All rolls 25 yards long by 32″ wide.		
Cork slabs, 1″ thick (3′ 0″ × 1′ 0″)	per foot super	–/4½
„ 2″ thick (3′ 0″ × 1′ 0″)	per foot super	–/8
Slagwool	per cwt. (approx.)	12/–
Building paper in rolls of 100 yards, 1-ply, 60″ wide (B.I.80 and L.G.I.80)	per roll	67/6
Ditto, 2-ply, 60″ wide (B.I.80)	per roll	135/–
Ditto, 2-ply, 60″ wide (B.I.20)	per roll	202/6
"Cabots" Quilt :—(Ex Works Twelve roll lots delivered carr. free.)		
Double ply .. per roll 42/–	per half roll	23/6
All rolls 28 yards long by 36″ wide. Special terms for quantities.		
Cut steel clasp nails, 1″ per cwt. 30/6	4″ per cwt.	21/6
„ „ floor brads, 2″ „ 20/9	3″ per cwt.	19/9
Bright oval wire nails 1″ „ 32/9	4″ per cwt.	21/6
Scotch glue	per cwt.	65/–

Floor Clips :—

		£ s. d.
One leg floor clip	per 1,000	8 8 0
2″ short leg floor clip	per 1,000	8 8 0
2″ Regular floor clip	per 1,000	8 15 0
3″ „ „	per 1,000	9 0 0
2″ Regular ceiling clip	per 1,000	8 15 0
Single leg ceiling clip (7½″)	per 1,000	10 10 0

Special terms for quantities.

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

Steelwork

		£ s. d.
Basis price for rolled steel joists sections 5″ × 3″ to 16″ × 6″, in 10 ft. to 50 ft. lengths	per ton	13 0 0
Extras on above for :—		
9″ × 7″ Section	per ton	0 5 0
4″ × 3″, 5″ × 2½″, 10″ × 8″, 12″ × 8″, 14″ × 8″ and 16″ × 8″ to 20″ × 7½″ sections inclusive	per ton	0 10 0
3″ × 1½″, 3″ × 3″, 4″ × 1¾″, 4½″ × 1¾″ and 24″ × 7½″ sections	per ton	1 0 0
Channels, angles and tees	per ton	14 0 0
Mild steel plates	per ton	14 0 0
Screw bolts	per ton	35 0 0

Fabricated Steelwork

		£ s. d.
Joists cut and fitted	per ton	17 0 0
Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases	per ton	20 0 0
Stanchions, compound	per ton	23 0 0
Plate girders	per ton	25 0 0
Framed roof trusses, 25′ 0″ span	per ton	25 0 0
„ „ „ 60′ 0″ span	per ton	23 0 0

Prices ex stock are higher, and definite quotations should be obtained.

Prime Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets

(Ex London Stocks)

	10 cwt. lots £ s. d.	Less quantity £ s. d.
4 to 9 fts. 18 or 20 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations .. .. .. per ton	20 0 0	21 0 0
10 fts. 18 or 20 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations	20 10 0	21 10 0
4 to 9 fts. 22 or 24 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations .. .. .. per ton	20 10 0	21 10 0
10 fts. 22 or 24 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations	21 0 0	22 0 0
4 to 8 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations ..	21 15 0	22 15 0
9 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations ..	22 5 0	23 5 0
10 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations ..	22 15 0	23 15 0

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PLASTERER, PLUMBER AND INTERNAL PLUMBER

PLASTERER

Plaster and Cement

		1-ton loads	5-ton loads	
Sirapite (coarse)	per ton	70/–	64/–	
„ (fine)	per ton	78/–	—	
Victorite No. 1	per ton	85/–	78/6	6-ton loads
„ No. 2 or non sweat	per ton	80/–	73/6	6-ton loads
Thistle (browning, haired and pink finish)	per ton	70/–	64/–	
Thistle (fine)	per ton	78/–	—	
Pink plaster	per ton	66/–	—	
White plaster	per ton	78/–	—	
Keene's pink	per ton	112/6	—	
Keene's white	per ton	117/6	—	
Super Carbo	per ton	—	47/6	4-ton loads
Carbo-setting	per ton	—	57/6	4-ton loads

	1 ton upwards £ s. d.
Cullamix No. 2 cream (rendering mixture) per ton	5 10 0
„ No. 3 cream „ „ per ton	5 10 0
Snowcrete mixture „ „ per ton	5 5 0

Sundries

		Less than 150 yds.	Less than 300 yds.	Over 300 yds.
✱Sharp washed sand	per yard cube		8/–	
Cow hair	per cwt.		40/–	
Goat's hair	per cwt.		55/–	
$\frac{3}{16}$″ laths	per bundle		2/–	
$\frac{1}{4}$″ laths	per bundle		2/4½	
Expanded metal lathing, 9′ 0″ × 2′ 0″ ½″ mesh × 26 gauge	per yard super		–/11	
Lath nails (galvanized) 1¼″ × 14 gauge	per cwt.		48/6	
„ (bright wire) „ „	per cwt.		27/–	
½″ Plaster board	per yard super	1/–	–/11	–/10
1½″ Galvanized nails	per lb.		–/5	
Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls	per roll		2/3	

Wall Tiles

Commercial quality.	
Ivory, white, etc., glazed 6″ × 6″ × ⅜″	per yard super 9/9
Angle beads (1½″ wide)	per yard run 1/2¾
„ „ (1″ „)	per yard run –/10
Rounded edge tiles	per yard run 2/6½
Coloured enamelled bright glazed, 6″ × 6″ × ⅜″	per yard super 14/3
Angle beads (1½″ wide)	per yard run 1/4¾
„ „ (1″ „)	per yard run –/11¼
Rounded edge tiles	per yard run 2/7
Eggshell gloss enamelled, 6″ × 6″ × ⅜″	per yard super 15/–
Angle beads (1½″ wide)	per yard run 1/7¼
„ „ (1″ „)	per yard run 1/0¾
Rounded edge tiles	per yard run 2/8½

PLUMBER

Lead

✱3½ lbs. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwts. and upwards	per cwt. 23/6
Add if cut to sizes	per cwt. 3/–
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead	per cwt. 7/–
✱Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant	per cwt. 14/–

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods (Painted or Unpainted)

The following prices for rainwater pipes and gutters are subject to 20 per cent. trade discount, and the prices of the fittings are subject to 5 per cent. and 20 per cent. trade discount.

Rainwater Pipes

	2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	4½″	5″	6″
Round pipes per yard	2/8½	2/9¾	3/7¾	4/0¾	4/9½	6/1¾	7/2¼	9/2
Shorts, 2′ 0″, 3′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ extra per yard	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/5	–/5	–/5
Bends . . each	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/–	3/7	5/–	6/6	8/5
Offsets, 4½″ and 6″ projection each	2/2	2/8	3/–	3/5	4/4	6/3	7/6	9/10
Offsets, 9″ projection each	2/10	3/2	3/9	4/8	5/7	7/6	8/10	11/2
Branches, single each	2/7	3/1	3/9	4/4	5/3	7/6	8/5	13/1
Shoes . . each	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/8	3/–	4/4	5/5	7/6

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

PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Square and rectangular pipes.

3″ × 3″	per yard 6/9½
3½″ × 3½″	per yard 8/4
4″ × 2″ or 2½″	per yard 7/4¾
4″ × 3″	per yard 7/4¾
4″ × 4″	per yard 9/0¾
4½″ × 3″	per yard 8/5¼
5″ × 3″ or 3½″	per yard 9/7

Gutters

	3″	3½″	4″	4½″	5″	6″
Half round gutters per yard	1/9½	2/1	2/1	2/2¼	2/4¾	3/7¾
Shorts 2′ 0″, 3′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ extra . . per yard	–/2½	–/2½	–/2½	–/2½	–/3¾	–/3¾
Angles and nozzle pieces each	1/5	1/7	1/9	2/–	2/2	3/1
Stop ends . . . . each	–/5	–/5	–/7½	–/9	–/10½	1/–
Ogee gutters per yard	2/1	2/3½	2/4¾	2/6	2/9¾	3/10¼
Straight back and shorts 2′ 0″, 3′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ extra . . per yard	–/2½	–/2½	–/2½	–/2½	–/3¾	–/3¾
Angles and nozzle pieces each	1/11	1/11	2/–	2/4	2/8	3/3
Stop ends . . . . each	–/6	–/7½	–/9	–/10½	1/–	1/3

Mild Steel Rainwater Goods

The following prices are subject to 12½ per cent. trade discount.

24 Gauge rainwater slip jointed pipes.

	2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″
Galvanized round pipes with ears per 6′ 0″	2/7½	3/1½	3/9	4/3	4/9
Painted round pipes with ears per 6′ 0″	2/7½	3/–	3/4½	3/10½	4/3
Painted or galvanized short lengths with ears, extra each	–/6	–/6	–/6	–/6	–/6

18 Gauge Gutters.

	3″	3½″	4″	4½″	5″	6″
Galvanized half round gutters . . per 6′ 0″	2/–	2/3	2/4½	2/9	3/–	3/7½
Painted half round gutters per 6′ 0″	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/3	2/6	3/–
Painted or galvanized short lengths extra . . each	–/3	–/3	–/3	–/3	–/3	–/3

Asbestos-Cement Rainwater Goods

The following prices are subject to 10 per cent. trade discount.

Rainwater pipes.

Prices are for 6′ 0″ lengths, and 10′ 0″ lengths in 2″, 2½″ and 3″ diameters. Short lengths up to 2′ 0″ are charged as one yard. From 2′ 0″ to 4′ 0″ charged as 1½ yards. From 4′ 0″ to 6′ 0″ charged as 2 yards. Over 6′ 0″ charged as 10′ 0″.

Round pipes.	
2″	per yard run 1/10
2½″	per yard run 2/0¾
3″	per yard run 2/5¾
3½″	per yard run 2/11¼
4″	per yard run 3/4¾
4½″	per yard run 4/10¼
5″	per yard run 5/9½
6″	per yard run 7/1¾

Gutters.

Short lengths of gutter up to 2′ 0″ charged as 1 yard; from 2′ 0″ to 4′ 0″ as 1½ yards, and over 4′ 0″ as 2 yards.

	3″	4″	4½″	5″	6″	8″
Half round gutters per yard run	1/3¾	1/6¾	1/7¾	1/11	2/8	3/3½
Ogee gutters per yard run	—	1/11	2/0¾	2/5¾	3/0¼	3/11¼

INTERNAL PLUMBER

✱Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwts. and upwards	per cwt. 23/–
✱Lead soil pipe	per cwt. 26/–
Add if ribbon marked	per cwt. –/3
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over lead pipe	per cwt. 7/–
●Plumber's solder	per cwt. 95/–
●Tinman's solder	per cwt. 122/–

Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lbs.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
●S. trap . . each	1/7	1/10	2/3	3/3
●P. trap . . each	1/5	1/6	1/10	2/8
Extra for 3″ deep seal . . each	–/6	–/6	–/6	–/6

✱ **Items marked thus have fallen since November 17.**

CURRENT PRICES

INTERNAL PLUMBER

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.

Tubes.	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Tubes 2 ft. long and over per ft.	–/5½	–/6¾	–/9¼	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Pieces 12″ to 23½″ long each	1/1	1/5	1/11	2/8	3/4	4/9
Bends .. .. each	–/11	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2	5/2
Fittings.						
Elbows, square .. each	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows, round .. each	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees .. .. each	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses .. .. each	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Sockets, plain .. each	–/4	–/5	–/6	–/8	–/10½	1/3
Sockets, diminished each	–/6	–/7	–/9	1/–	1/4	2/–
Flanges .. .. each	1/–	1/2	1/4	1/9	2/–	2/9
Caps .. .. each	–/5	–/6	–/8	1/–	1/3	2/–
Plugs .. .. each	–/4	–/5	–/6	–/8	–/10	1/3

Fittings and flanges and tubes ordered in long random lengths are subject to the following trade discounts :—

	Tubes	Fittings	Flanges
Gas	62½%	53⅓%	57½%
Water	58⅓%	50%	52½%
Steam	56¼%	46⅔%	47½%
Galvanized gas	53⅓%	46⅔%	47½%
,, water	48⅓%	42½%	42⅓%
,, steam ..	43¾%	38⅓%	37½%

Brasswork. Best Quality

	½″	¾″	1″
Chromium plated screw-down bibcocks, screwed for iron .. per dozen	38/–	62/–	109/–
Ditto, with screw ferrule per dozen	47/3	74/–	116/–
Ditto, with capstan head lettered, screwed for iron .. per dozen	44/6	66/–	118/9
Ditto, with screw ferrule per dozen	53/9	86/–	137/–

	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Unions both Ends	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Screwed Ends	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Male Screwed End and Iron Unions
½″ .. .. per dozen	41/9	47/3	38/6
¾″ .. .. per dozen	65/9	71/6	59/6
1″ .. .. per dozen	99/–	107/3	92/3
1¼″ .. .. .. each	14/–	14/9	13/3
1½″ .. .. .. each	22/6	23/6	20/9
2″ .. .. .. each	43/9	45/3	41/9

	½″	¾″	1″
Portsmouth pattern ball valve for low pressure, screwed for iron .. each	4/3	6/–	12/5
Ditto, with flynut and union .. each	4/8	6/10	14/–
High pressure ditto, screwed for iron each	3/11	6/–	12/5
Ditto, with flynut and union .. each	4/8	6/10	14/–

	2″	2½″	3″	4″
Socket thimble sloping shoulder per dozen	11/–	14/3	16/10	24/6

	1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Flanged ferrule thimble .. per dozen	8/–	9/9	14/9	17/5

	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Union joints for lead and iron .. per dozen	8/3	11/3	15/5	28/2	46/9	101/2
Single nut short boiler screws .. per dozen	6/6	9/9	15/9	23/–	36/3	66/–
Double nut boiler screws per dozen	9/–	10/6	16/6	24/9	47/6	75/9
Belfast sink wastes stamped brass with brass plug diameter of outlet 2″ .. .. .. per dozen						19/10

Galvanized Mild Steel Open Top Cisterns riveted with internal angle iron at top and corner plates

The following prices are subject to 15% and 20% trade discount :—

	14-gauge £ s. d.	12-gauge £ s. d.	⅛″ plate £ s. d.	3/16″ plate £ s. d.
50 gallon capacity each	2 5 11	2 14 5	3 1 7	7 0 8
100 ,, each	3 8 9	4 2 11	4 16 9	9 10 8
200 ,, each	6 6 9	6 19 5	7 18 3	13 1 0
500 ,, each	12 6 0	13 16 1	15 16 3	22 6 9
1,000 ,, each	—	21 9 4	24 19 5	34 15 4

Galvanized Hot Water Tanks, fitted with handhole cover.

The following prices are subject to 15% and 20% trade discount :—

Capacity	16-gauge tested to a pressure of 1 lb. per sq. inch = 1½ ft. head of water £ s. d.	14-gauge tested to a pressure of 3 lbs. per sq. inch = 4½ ft. head of water £ s. d.	12-gauge tested to a pressure of 7½ lbs. per sq. inch = 10 ft. head of water £ s. d.	⅛″ plate tested to a pressure of 10 lbs. per sq. inch = 15 ft. head of water £ s. d.
20 gallons each	2 0 3	2 3 11	2 7 8	2 12 9
40 ,, each		3 1 7	3 9 0	3 16 8
		Tested to a pressure of 5 lbs. per sq. inch = 7½ ft. head of water		Tested to a pressure of 7½ lbs. per sq. inch = 10 ft. head of water
60 ,, each		4 19 3		5 5 5
80 ,, each				7 5 7
100 ,, each				8 4 5

Screwed flanges or bosses

½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	1¾″	2″	2¼″	
1/8	2/–	2/4	2/11	3/4	3/9	4/8	6/9	Extra per flange or boss.

2½″	3″	3½″	4″	4½″	5″	6″
8/4	14/3	16/9	19/3	26/11	30/1	45/1

Galvanized Hot Water Cylinders, Mild Steel Riveted throughout, without Manhole, with usual number of flanges

The following prices are subject to 15% and 20% trade discount :—

Capacity	16-gauge tested to 5 lbs. pressure = 10 ft. head of water £ s. d.	14-gauge tested to 15 lbs. pressure = 30 ft. head of water £ s. d.	12-gauge tested to 20 lbs. pressure = 40 ft. head of water £ s. d.	⅛″ plate tested to 25 lbs. pressure = 50 ft. head of water £ s. d.
20 gallons each	1 18 7	2 2 8	2 8 4	2 15 4
40 ,, each	2 10 11	2 16 8	3 6 1	3 15 0
65 ,, each		4 8 7	5 1 8	5 16 1
75 ,, each		5 1 7	5 15 0	6 11 4
85 ,, each			6 10 8	7 11 9
100 ,, each				8 2 5

Cast Iron Soil Pipes and Connections, L.C.C. 3/16″ metal.

The following prices for soil pipes are subject to 20% trade discount, and the prices of the fittings are subject to 20% and 5% trade discount.

	2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	5″ ¼″ metal	6″ ¼″ metal
Minimum weights in lbs. per 6′ 0″ length	24	30	35	41	46	78	92
Pipes coated or uncoated per yard run	3/10½	4/0¾	4/5½	5/–	5/8½	11/8	14/0½
Double sockets extra each	–/11½	–/11¼	–/11½	–/11½	–/11½	1/0½	1/0½
Short lengths extra 2′, 3′ and 4′ per yard run	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/5	–/5
Single spigot branch cast on pipe .. .. each	4/3	4/5	4/7	4/9	4/11	7/6	9/3
Single socket branch cast on pipe .. .. each	10/9	11/–	11/3	11/6	11/9	16/–	19/–
Bends, standard angles each	3/1	3/5	3/9	4/8	5/3	9/4	12/9
Large radius bends each	4/–	4/4	5/–	6/–	7/–	13/–	16/9
Inspection bends raised flange door, 4 gunmetal bolts .. .. each	16/1	16/11	17/9	18/8	19/3	31/10	36/6
Swannecks 4½″ and 6″ projection .. .. each	3/9	4/4	5/11	6/10	7/11	14/11	20/1
9″ ditto .. .. each	5/–	5/7	6/10	7/11	9/4	17/1	22/10
12″ ditto .. .. each	5/11	6/10	7/11	9/8	10/7	19/1	27/1
Single branch with two sockets. T pieces. T pieces diminishing two sockets, inverted two sockets.	3/9	4/8	5/7	6/6 each	7/6	15/10	21/8
Parallel branch pieces not exceeding 6″ centres. Y pieces. Anti-syphon branches with curved arm.	4/10	5/11	6/10	7/11 each	8/11	—	—
Double branch pieces, three sockets .. .. each	5/11	7/–	7/11	9/–	10/3	20/3	27/3
Inspection branch pieces double oval access door, 2 gunmetal screws each	12/11	14/–	14/11	16/6	17/9	29/2	36/2
Long branch pieces each	5/–	6/–	7/3	8/6	9/9	19/–	25/–

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

COPPERSMITH AND ZINCWORKER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER

COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

Copper

Hot rolled copper sheeting in 1 cwt. lots, all gauges to 24 wire gauge	per lb.	–/9½
✱Copper tube, seamless solid drawn	per lb.	1/0½
Copper wire, 10 and 12 gauge	per lb.	–/9¼
●Copper nails, 1″ and up	per lb.	–/11

Fittings for Copper Tubes

Compression Type:	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Straight coupling each	1/1½	1/4¾	2/0¾	2/8	3/9¾	5/7¾	14/–
Obtuse elbow each	1/10½	2/2½	3/3	4/1½	7/1½	10/5¾	—
Tees each	2/1½	2/5½	4/–	5/9½	9/3	13/1½	19/3½
Crosses each	3/–	3/4¾	5/2½	6/3¾	10/11½	15/3	26/4¾
Reducing coupling each	—	1/4¾	2/0¾	2/8	3/9¾	5/7¾	14/–
Bends each	1/7½	1/11¼	2/11	3/8¾	6/7½	9/10¾	14/1
Brass stop cocks each	3/11½	5/10¾	8/7½	15/11¾	22/3¾	37/8¾	—

Extra for Polishing 25%; Chromium plating 50%; Nickel plating and polishing 50%.

Capillary Type

Straight coupling each	–/7½	–/10½	1/3¾	1/8½	2/3¾	3/4½	5/9
45° elbow each	1/3¾	1/8½	2/4½	3/2	4/9	7/1½	11/1
Tees each	1/5½	1/7¾	2/8	3/11½	5/7½	8/3¾	12/8
Crosses each	1/10½	2/0½	3/4½	4/9	7/2½	10/6	18/2½
Reducing coupling each	—	–/6½	–/8¾	1/0¾	1/7	2/9½	4/4½
Bends each	1/7	1/11	2/9½	3/9½	5/11½	8/3¾	11/10½
Pillar tap connection each	1/–	1/5½					

Extra for Polishing 15%; Chromium plating 40%; Nickel plating 27½%.

Zinc

	Quantities of less than 3 cwts.	Quantities of more than 3 cwts.	Quantities of more than 5 cwts.
✱Sheet zinc, 10 gauge and up per cwt.	33/–	32/6	32/–
		5 sheets and under	12 sheets
8 gauge zinc safe hole perforated sheets, size 8′ 0″ × 3′ 0″ per sheet		4/11½	4/2½
7 gauge ditto per sheet		4/4½	3/9
6 gauge ditto per sheet		3/11	3/4¾

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)

		In squares not exceeding 2 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.	Over 6 ft.
18 oz. clear sheet per foot super		–/2½	–/2¾	–/3	–/3¼
24 oz. ditto per foot super		–/2¾	–/3¾	–/4	–/4¾
32 oz. ditto per foot super		–/4	–/5⅞	–/6⅞	–/7⅞
Obscured sheet glass net extra		–/1½	–/1½	–/1½	–/1½
½″ figured rolled glass, white	per foot super	–/6½			
½″ ditto, normal tints	per foot super	–/9½			
Hammered, double rolled, Cathedral white	per foot super	–/6			
Ditto, normal tints	per foot super	–/8½			

Thick Drawn Sheet Glass cut to size

		In squares not exceeding 1 ft.	2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.
1/16″ thick	per foot super	–/9	–/11	1/–	1/2	1/3	1/4
⅛″ thick	per foot super	–/11	1/–	1/3	1/5	1/7	1/9
		In squares not exceeding 12 ft.	20 ft.	45 ft.	65 ft.	90 ft.	100 ft.
1/16″ thick	per foot super	1/6	1/7	1/9	—	—	—
⅛″ thick	per foot super	1/10	2/2	2/4	2/8	3/–	3/–

For selected glazing quality add 10 per cent. to the above prices.

British or Foreign Polished Plate Glass cut to size

Ordinary ¼″ Substance		Glazing for Glazing Purposes	Selected Glazing Quality	Silvering Quality
In Plates not exceeding				
1 ft. super	per foot super	1/–	1/3	1/7
2 ,,	per foot super	1/4	1/6	1/10
3 ,,	per foot super	1/10	2/1	2/6
4 ,,	per foot super	2/6	2/9	3/2
6 ,,	per foot super	2/10	3/–	3/6
8 ,,	per foot super	2/11	3/4	3/8
12 ,,	per foot super	3/1	3/8	3/11
20 ,,	per foot super	3/1	3/9	4/1
45 ,,	per foot super	3/3	4/–	4/4
65 ,,	per foot super	3/7	4/3	4/11

● Items marked thus have risen since November 17.

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

British or Foreign Polished Plate Glass cut to size—(contd.

Ordinary ¼″ Substance		Glazing for Glazing Purposes	Selected Glazing Quality	Silvering Quality
In Plates not exceeding				
90 ft. super	per foot super	3/11	4/8	5/1
100 ,,	per foot super	4/–	4/10	5/4

Plates exceeding 100 ft. super or 160 in. long or 104 in. wide at higher prices.

The usual thickness of polished plate glass is about ¼″, but if required of special thickness for glazing purposes add to the above for :—

		Plates up to and including 4 ft. super	All plates over 4 ft. super
⅛″ to 5/32″	per foot super	–/2	–/4
⅛″ to 3/16″ exact	per foot super	–/2	–/3
5/16″	per foot super	No extra	–/1½
¼″ bare	per foot super	,,	–/1¾
¼″ exact	per foot super	–/2	–/2
5/16″ to ⅜″	per foot super	No extra	–/4½
⅜″ exact	per foot super	–/2	–/6

Special quotations should be obtained for other qualities and thicker substances.

Silvering

	Ordinary Quality on Polished Plate, Thick Drawn Sheet, Patent Sheet and Plain Sheet	On Embossed or Decorative Work
12 ft. super or 90 in. long per ft. super	9d.	1/4
20 ft. ,, or 100 in. long per ft. super	10d.	1/4
45 ft. super } or 110 in. long per ft. super {	1/–	1/5
50 ft. ,, } {	1/0½	1/6
55 ft. ,, } or 120 in. long per ft. super {	1/1	1/6½
60 ft. ,, } {	1/1½	1/7
65 ft. ,, } or 130 in. long per ft. super {	1/2	1/8
70 ft. ,, } {	1/3	1/9½
75 ft. ,, } or 140 in. long per ft. super {	1/4	1/11
80 ft. ,, } {	1/5	2/0½
85 ft. ,, } or 150 in. long per ft. super {	1/8	2/5
90 ft. ,, } {	1/11	2/9½
95 ft. ,, } or 160 in. long per ft. super {	2/2	3/2
100 ft. ,, } {	2/5	3/8

For silvering on fluted sheet, figured rolled and cathedral, add 4d. a foot to the prices set out in the first column for polished plate, etc.

Silvering bent glass, double or more, according to bend.

For plates over 100 ft. super, add 3d. per ft. super for every 5 ft. or part of same.

Plates over 160 in. long at special rates.

Stripping for re-silvering, add 8d. per ft. super.

Wired Glass Cut to Sizes

¼-in. Georgian rough cast per ft. super 10d.

	In squares not exceeding 1 ft.	2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.
¼-in. Georgian polished plate per ft. super	2/6	2/8	2/10	3/2
	8 ft.	12 ft.	20 ft.	30 ft.
¼-in. Georgian polished plate per ft. super	3/8	3/10	4/2	4/6

Supplied in sizes up to 110 in. long and up to 36 in. wide.

For cutting to allow for wires in adjacent pieces to be " lined up," add 4d. per foot super.

PAINTER

White ceiling distemper	per cwt.	11/6
Washable distemper	per cwt.	60/–
Petrifying liquid	per gallon	4/6
✱Ready mixed white lead paint (best) 5-cwt. lots, in 14 lb. tins	per cwt.	66/–
White enamel	per gallon	25/–
Aluminium paint	per gallon	20/–
Stiff white lead, genuine English stack process, 1-ton lots, in 1-cwt. kegs	per cwt.	49/3
Driers	per cwt.	36/–
Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums)	per gallon	3/–
,, boiled ,, ,,	per gallon	3/3
French polish	per gallon	11/6
Knotting	per gallon	16/–
Oil stain	per gallon	12/–
Varnish, oak	per gallon	10/–
,, copal	per gallon	16/–
,, flat	per gallon	20/–
Turpentine, genuine American, 5-gallon lots	per gallon	3/3
Creosote, 1-gallon lots	per gallon	1/4
Putty	per cwt.	13/–
Size	per firkin	3/6
Best English quality gold leaf, 23 carat	per book	2/4½
Extra thick, ditto	per book	3/6

✱ Items marked thus have fallen since November 17.