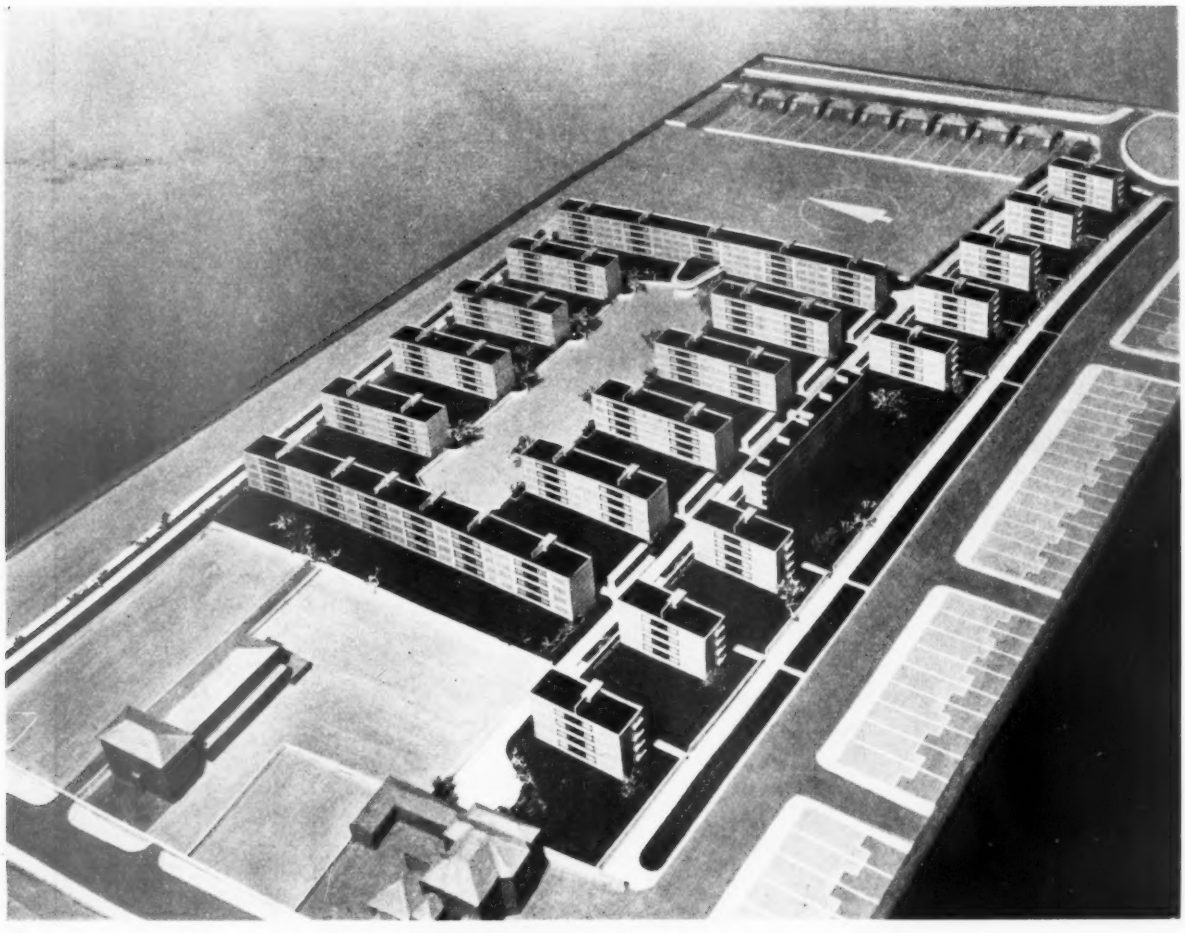
PROPOSED HOUSING SCHEME, ACTON

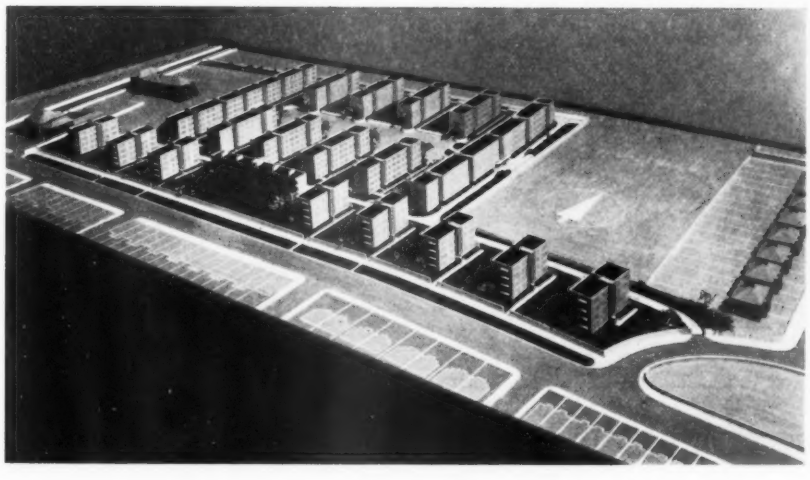


Two views of a model of new housing development to be carried out by the Acton Council for the relief of overcrowding in the borough. The site, which is of 9¼ acres, has a frontage on Acton Vale, extending from the Kings Arms Public House, on the corner of South Acton Lane, to Bromyard Avenue, adjoining the Ministry of Pensions building.

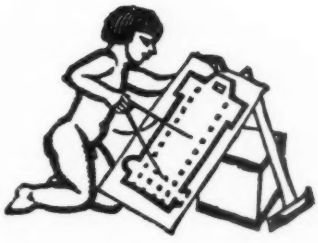
The scheme consists of 306 flats, varying in size from 1 to 6 rooms, with a high proportion of the larger family type flats.

The spaces between the blocks will be laid out as lawns, and trees will be planted.

The architect is Mr. Edward Armstrong.



Mr. and Mrs. Borders outside the house in Kingsway, West Wickham, Kent, which was the subject of the action between Bradford Third Equitable Benefit Building Society and Mrs. Borders, in which reserved judgment was given by Mr. Justice Bennett in the Chancery Division last Monday. The case, which is of the greatest importance to all connected with the purchase of houses by means of an advance from a building society, is summarized on pages 280-281.



RESERVED FOR WHAT?

The conference which we held in this building on structural air raid precautions, ante-dated the crisis by several months, and was only not held earlier because of the difficulty of obtaining certain official information.

It has been fruitful, as it was intended to be, in minor conferences, lectures and other activities throughout the Provinces, and also in the unflagging work of the committee here at headquarters. Our difficulty in such work is everybody's difficulty, namely, that of making sure that what is done does not overlap what is being done elsewhere, with the probable consequence that something else is not done at all. Overlapping and oversights are evils which co-ordination, as it is called, seeks to avoid, and "co-ordination" means to people who use words like that what "planning" means to the architect.

The profession of architecture has been classed as a reserved occupation in the National Defence classification, which bestows upon us a great responsibility, and with that great responsibility a great honour. I am sorry to say that, in spite of our boasted civilization, there are people who have actually put to me in rather a supercilious way the question, "Reserved for what?"

THE PRESIDENT AT THE R.I.B.A. DINNER

FOR the whole of last week the Borough of Finsbury's scheme for providing full protection against air raids for all its inhabitants was on exhibition. This week the Government announced a scheme for the immediate construction of fifty evacuation camps. With these two events, A.R.P. becomes a changed idea.

The Finsbury scheme, very fully described in the Press, has made clear the right method—the only method—of setting about an A.R.P. scheme for an urban area.

So far, schemes for urban areas, however closely-built, have been concerned with organizing the rescue of survivors rather than with protecting the inhabitants. They have been based on what still appears to be the official view—that protection is impossible.

Finsbury has changed all that in two ways. First it has shown that without knowledge of certain facts about each area—population, services, traffic, construction of buildings—no A.R.P. scheme, either for rescue or protection, can be properly prepared. Secondly, it has shown that, if a warning period of five to ten minutes can be relied on, full protection is obtainable in a closely-built urban area for £10 per person.

The jolt which this scheme is likely to give the official policy is considerable.

In the past four years architects, together with many other people, may have given up trying to follow the Government's A.R.P. policy.

The wrangle about who should pay, the gas-proofed-room-and-strutted-ceiling phase, the light relief over shovels and incendiary bombs, and the repetition of advice about protected basements when Barcelona had abandoned them as death-traps, were all depressing to those hoping for an A.R.P. organization likely to be tolerably efficient either in method or result.

Now there is likely to be a change.

Not more than a third of Britain's population, if as much, live in areas as closely-built as Finsbury, and nothing like so many in areas both so closely-built and so vulnerable as London. If for these full protection can be obtained at £10 a head, the Government is likely to be asked to provide it. And if it can only be provided by A.R.P. schemes as thorough as that of Finsbury, well-organized A.R.P. schemes are likely to become more common.

This is where evacuation camps come in. It was assumed for the purposes of the Finsbury scheme that one-third of the Borough's population would be evacuated in time of war.

At present, save for schools, the approved method of evacuation is still presumed to be the *levée en masse* contemplated in September. A rapid survey is now being made of the accommodation available in existing rural buildings, but it has been obvious for months that the most generous estimate of present rural accommodation will be entirely inadequate for war-time needs.

Not only children, but aged people, all present hospital patients, air raid casualties, a great many business firms, and the large numbers recruited for the services will need accommodation outside the towns—as well as sections of the war-time directorate.

If camps in units containing from 1,000 to 5,000 persons, to a total of 2,000,000 are made available, orderly evacuation on the scale needed would be possible. As things are now, the confusion in rural areas should war break out, is likely to be greater than that in the most vulnerable city.

The Government's announcement shows that this has at last been realized.

For architects, the Finsbury scheme and the acceptance of the camp policy are equally important.

They mean that A.R.P. have reached the stage where architects can make a contribution of the greatest value.*

The next step is to make sure that the profession is technically equipped to make that contribution in the shortest possible time.

* *Planned A.R.P.* Under this title a full review of the methods used in preparing the Finsbury A.R.P. scheme and the conclusions it embodies will be published by the Architectural Press on March 1. Price 5s.

The Architects' Journal
Westminster, S.W.1
Telephones: Whitehall
9212-7
Telegrams
Buildable
Paul
London

NOTES & TOPICS

CAMPS

AT last we are to have some camps. Only, for the moment, 50 camps for a total of 17,500 persons: but still, camps. The Government's suggestion that they should be built by a public corporation is a good one, and more questionable details can no doubt be altered.

*

Architects must now make certain, *really* make certain, that the contribution the profession could make in the construction of camps is not brushed aside and blanketed as have been their offers over A.R.P.

*

It is significant that it is already suggested that these camps should be constructed by the unemployed under the supervision of the Royal Engineers. If the camps are seriously intended to have a secondary rôle as holiday camps in time of peace, this suggestion seems to have drawbacks.

*

Finsbury has shown that it is not the slightest good for a profession to say to a Government department "How can we help?" and stop there. Architects must decide for themselves how they can help, how they *mean* to help, and if necessary use every form of publicity to show that they mean business. Then they will be attended to.

*

The R.I.B.A. must see to it that the Government does not make another "Handbook No. 5" (see below) out of holiday camps.

PLANNED A.R.P.

This past week, the week of the Finsbury A.R.P. exhibition, will surely be remembered as being the turning-point in A.R.P. policy.

*

As far as the Government are concerned, they are in a quandary: the case that Finsbury has made out for organized precautions is a most convincing one, and is getting widespread support, but Sir John Anderson appears already to have ordered a huge supply of "steel kennels" and to have gone a long way with his plans for utilizing basements as shelters—the very places that Finsbury schedules as the first danger-spots.

*

However, what is immediately more important to us is to decide where architects stand. If the Government is in a quandary, what sort of position is the architectural profession in? There is no doubt that the way is clearer now for architects than it has been for a long time. Finsbury should be a turning-point, because for the first time it shows architects being used as experts. It remains for architects in general to consolidate the position to which Finsbury and Tecton have suddenly elevated them.

*

The first answer to the question: how can they do this? is, I am afraid, that they will have to do it as individuals. There was a time when it looked as though the R.I.B.A. were going to do something active, but its efforts have fallen so far behind events that they no longer matter. MARS Group has not the organization; the A.A.S.T.A., although it has shown initiative, has not the authority. So architects are left to themselves.

*

Tecton have shown what can be done. Mr. Serge Chermayeff has published a Report.* Other architects are busy on schemes, projects and propaganda.† But the whole profession must join in.

*

A.R.P. must remain an architectural problem, as Finsbury has made it. If architects let this chance slip of serving the community, they can never complain again if the community appears to have no serious use for them.

THE "BORDERS CASE"

With the exception of a corpse, the "Borders Case," in which Mr. Justice Bennett delivered his reserved judgment last Monday, had every ingredient of universal attraction.

*

It was partly about the structural condition of a speculatively built hire-purchase house (a sure popular draw at a time when many tenant-purchasers are feeling strongly on the subject). The defendant, Mrs. Elsy Borders, conducted her own case—with a considerable ability, considering the complexity of the issues. It was alleged by the defendant that the deed put in evidence by the plaintiffs was not the deed which she had signed at all (and Mr. Justice Bennett found that the plaintiffs failed to prove that it was). And, most important of all, Mrs. Borders maintained that the obtaining of "collateral security" by the plaintiff building society from the builders was outside their powers as a building society as defined by Act of Parliament. This is a question of great significance to all tenant-purchasers, to the law, and indirectly to architects.

*

Mr. Justice Bennett held that the plaintiffs were entitled in law to do this, though it broke their own rules and was disapproved of by him.

*

Now, what does this point mean? I am not a lawyer, but I understand it means this. If a tenant-purchaser of a house is offered £800 as an advance by a

* Plan for A.R.P. (Frederick Muller. 6d.) "The defence of the population from aerial attack is not solely a problem for governments; only a body of scientific workers and technicians is capable of formulating proposals which will satisfactorily meet all the difficulties."

† Over the holiday camp question the Building Centre, with its customary initiative, is busy arranging an architectural competition. Mr. Maurice Webb's letter (*see* p. 278) on this project got first place in *The Times* on Feb. 11.

building society on a house costing £900, after the inspection of the house by the society's surveyor, he is apt to conclude it is a soundly-built house. But if he knew that the society had a private, *additional* security from the builder of another £100, purely for its own protection *and without his knowledge*, he might think again.

*

You have only to imagine a society handling all the 200 houses on a given estate, and exacting a "collateral security" of £50 a house from the builders, to see that it would have so large a "reserve" in hand in case a few tenant-purchasers cut up rough, that it could offer dazzling terms to potential purchasers by way of advances; and make them think that if the "X Society" would make such an advance *their* house must be perfect indeed.

*

I hasten to add that my hypothetical case merely illustrates the *principle* of the "collateral security" point in the Borders Case. It is no way a suggestion that any building society does business on these lines.

*

What matters, if Mr. Justice Bennett's judgment stands, is that no tenant-purchaser can in the future rely on the advance offered by a building society as being a reliable guide to the value of a house.

THE DINNER

First impression of the R.I.B.A. dinner last Friday is how pleased everyone was to see Sir Edwin Lutyens there.

*

Second impression is the high standard of the speeches—much higher than I can remember. Of the four speeches, that of Lord Maugham was the least memorable.

*

The Lord Chancellor obviously suffered from the obligation of having to touch on architecture—not always happily.

In particular, my heart bled for him during his reference to Fergusson:

"It is satisfactory to be able to contemplate at least one great building carried out wholly on principles of Gothic and the true style of art. Now, what do you think the building was? I will give you a hundred guesses, but I expect you know—it was the Crystal Palace! *That* was what Fergusson was holding out to his readers as the only building which he could mention which was constructed on Gothic and true principles of art. I think today anyone who was writing such a history would have no difficulty in finding something more worthy of the world's admiration than the Crystal Palace."

*

In the President's graceful reply one or two little prods were gracefully included. To an audience largely of employers he confided that

"Our profession is and always has been, I think must be, made up both of men studying beautifulness and of those furnished with ability, these last being, perhaps, sometimes only so furnished by those to whom they pay salaries."

And to one containing Sir John Anderson, he mentioned that:

"The conference which we held in this building on structural air-raid precautions, ante-dated the crisis by several months, and was only not held earlier because of the difficulty of obtaining certain official information."

"The profession of architecture has been classed as a reserved occupation in the National Defence classification, which bestows upon us a great responsibility, and with that responsibility, a great honour. I am sorry to say that, in spite of our boasted civilization, there are people who have actually put to me in rather a supercilious way the question, 'Reserved for what?'"

LORD DERWENT

Those readers who are only beginning this serial had better know that, inspired by correspondence with Lord Derwent, I am compiling a register of discriminating laymen from whom it would be possible to select a Vigilance Committee to vet the designs for important new buildings (as suggested by P.R.I.B.A.). The next stage will be to ask everyone on the register for their idea of a good modern building; thus we hope to discover how discriminating they really are.

*

The names suggested by readers since last week (apart from suggestions of names already on the list) are:

Henry Morris (Education Officer for Cambridgeshire: "village-college" maestro), Bonamy Dobreè (Leeds University; literary), J. E. Barton (former Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School: best talker on art the B.B.C. has produced), John Piper (abstract painter; expert on topography), Sir Hector Hetherington (Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University; member of the Board of Architectural Education), Lord Leverhulme (Liverpool philanthropist), Colonel K. C. Appleyard (live-wire Chairman of North Eastern Trading Estate), Charles Marriott (*Times* critic), Lord Berners (composer: in this list as the victim of his own Folly), Richard Wyndham (painter-anthropologist-author), C. R. Cranshaw (objective managing director, British Dyestuffs Corporation, group of the I.C.I.), Messrs. Roger and Peter Fleetwood-Hesketh (high-grade dilettanti, late of the *Master-Builder*), Gerald Barry (editor of *The News Chronicle*), Miss Rebecca West (the first woman on our list—there must be other discriminating women), Commander C. B. Fry (universal intelligence), Mr. Osbert ("Pillar to Post") Lancaster and Professor J. D. Bernal (Cambridge—now London—scientist; author of "The Social Functions of Science.")

*

More names next week, please. Remember, *no architects:* they are banned, as it doesn't do to ask them to criticize each other's work.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE

On February 2 alert democrats were able to hear a perfect example of a Parliamentary question and answer.

*

Miss Irene Ward (C., Wallsend) asked the Lord Privy Seal (Sir John Anderson):

Whether he will state a date on which the handbook incorporating the recommendations of the Government's advisory committee of architects and engineers on structural precautions in buildings against air-raid attack will be made available to the public?

SIR JOHN ANDERSON:

I presume my hon. Friend is referring to the revised version of Handbook No. 5. The revised text is virtually completed, and there will be no delay in publication.

*

Smooth and comforting, is it not? One gets the impression that, so seriously has the Government taken this matter, not only has it already published one handbook but it is just about to publish a new edition.

*

In actual *fact*—the Committee began work in 1935; reported in 1937; has repeatedly chivvied the appropriate Departments and officials; no handbook has yet been published.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, February 16

ARTISTS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION. *Fourth Annual Exhibition. At the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Until March 7. 12 noon to 9 p.m. Sundays: 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *Lancashire and Cheshire Branch: Junior Members' Section. At the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, Manchester. "Ventilation and Heating of Buildings." By H. H. Clapham. 7.30 p.m. South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch. At the South Wales Institute of Engineers, Park Place, Cardiff. "Some Engineering Works in France." By R. Carpmael. 7 p.m. Yorkshire Branch. At the Hotel Metropole, Leeds. "Reinforced Brickwork." By C. W. Hamann. 7 p.m.*

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *Burlington House, W.1. "Excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester." By Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew and K. C. Collingwood Selby. 8.30 p.m.*

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. *"Modern Furniture and its Application to the Modern Interior." By Serge Chermayeff. 7 p.m.*

Friday, February 17

LONDON SOCIETY. *At 18 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Some Modern Buildings in London." By Eric Jarrett. 5 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *Midland Counties Branch. At York House, Great Charles Street, Birmingham. "Some Economic Considerations in the Design of Structures." By H. J. Collins. 6.30 p.m.*

Monday, February 20

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. "The Great Landowner's Contribution to the Architecture of London." By John Summerson. 8 p.m.*

Tuesday, February 21

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. "Some Immediate Problems for Housing Reformers." By Mrs. Barclay. 1 p.m.*

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the new Poplar Town Hall. 3 p.m.*

Wednesday, February 22

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, W.C. *"Landscape Design." By G. A. Jellicoe. 7.30 p.m.*

BUILDING CENTRE, 158 *New Bond Street, W.1. "Carcassing and Joinery Timbers." By E. H. B. Boulton. 5.30 p.m.*

The annual dinner of the R.I.B.A. was held at 66 Portland Place on Friday last. The toast list was as follows: "The R.I.B.A., and its Allied Societies," proposed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Maugham, Lord High Chancellor, and responded to by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, P.R.I.B.A. "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. W. H. Ansell and responded to by Sir Charles Bressey (President, the Chartered Surveyors' Institution). On this and the following four pages we print a report of the speeches and photographs taken at the dinner.

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER

THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR

I WANT to say as a layman and not as a Lord Chancellor that I doubt whether there is any other art carried on in this country in which there has been so much improvement since the days of my youth. When I first remember London, nearly all the modern buildings were of a most distressing character. You have only to look at the pages of old architectural papers of something over fifty years ago to be absolutely astounded at the kind of buildings which were being erected at that time by architects of great eminence.

Taste was rather peculiar in those days. I have referred to fifty years ago, but perhaps I should have gone back a little further. The first English writer on architectural subjects of great distinction was James Fergusson, and he wrote a most interesting introduction to the *History of Architecture*, from which I should like to read you a passage. I will ask you to supply what I may call the missing word. After referring to the confusion of the world of building and the differences of styles, he goes on to say this: "It is satisfactory to be able to contemplate at least one great building carried out wholly on principles of Gothic and the true style of art." Now, what do you think the building was? I will give you a hundred guesses, but I expect you know—it was the Crystal Palace! That was what Fergusson was holding out to his readers as the only building which he could mention which was constructed on Gothic and true principles of art.

I think today anyone who was writing such a history would have no difficulty in finding something more worthy of the world's admiration than the Crystal Palace, and I could mention many buildings which I can think of in this country, as well as in other parts of the world, which would deserve mention. I will make a confession, that there is no art which I enjoy so much from the standpoint of an amateur as your own, and I have spent very many weeks on the Continent and in England looking at beautiful buildings with great advantage and pleasure. There was a time not so very long ago when, if you wanted to see a really good block of flats or workmen's buildings or any other structure of that kind, it was necessary to go to Vienna or Stockholm, or some other continental city. That is no longer true. The buildings of that kind in London, Liverpool and some other places today are just as good and just as fine as anything that can be seen on the Continent of Europe.

The history of this Institute during the last 105 years has been one in which there has been a steady improvement, in my opinion, in the art of architecture. I ought to add—and I do so to show that I am impartial—that I do not think you have improved all the squares in London. I know one which is not at all what it used to be only a few years ago, and there are other things which I could mention as being little blots—little blots upon the sun; but taking everything together, as you travel about the country you see new buildings which, in nine cases out of ten, are a vast improvement on the buildings which were erected eighty, seventy or sixty years ago.

THE PRESIDENT

This is the last occasion upon which I shall have the honour of responding for the Institute as its president in its own home, and it would therefore seem natural that my remarks should be retrospective. The events of the past eighteen months, however, have been only the last instalment of a long story, incomprehensible without some reference to its earlier chapters. A hundred odd years ago, when the infant institute, about eighty strong, was still in its first quarters above the Cave of Harmony in Covent Garden, I do not suppose that anyone knew exactly what it was likely to grow into; the Institute is now 8,000 strong, and is in this, its fourth home. The ages in a society's life last longer than the ages of man, and for twenty-four years the Institute badly needed a nurse, and found a perfect one in its first president, Lord De Grey. During the greater part of Lord De Grey's presidency the Institute was established in that beautiful old house, No. 16 Grosvenor Street, which I am sorry to say has just disappeared, with its very elegant portico of the Tivoli-Corinthian order, which must, I gather, have been put up under the Institute's auspices.

The contrast is a very great one between the privileged, but comparatively small society in Grosvenor Street and the still privileged but enormously increased society now here in Portland Place; yet I think that all the many developments in our intervening Conduit Street period from 1859 until 1934 were foreshadowed almost from the first. In our centenary book we can read that the amassing of our library, the regulation of architectural teaching, the promotion of research, both archæological and technical, and the enforcement of a strict professional code were conspicuous amongst our earliest activities, as they are amongst our latest. In the history of our library, a very important point has just been reached by the publication of the catalogue, a catalogue that we proudly believe to be worthy of what I am told is the largest and most valuable collection of architectural books and documents in the world.

The year 1938 will be long remembered by architects, and ought, I think, to be long remembered by a properly grateful public, as that in which the Architects' Registration Bill received the Royal Assent and became an Act. For nearly eight years the Council has felt "the imperative necessity"—I am quoting words minuted in 1860—"that the profession should no longer continue to be the only one to be assumed, at any rate nominally, by the mere ignorant though bold pretender." Now at last, unless such a man is established in his boldness and his ignorance and his mereness by August, 1940, he will not be allowed to pretend. This ought to do a great deal, I think, for the protection of the unwary amongst those who build, and indirectly ought, I think, to heighten the standard of our national architecture a very great deal.

On the one hand our successful efforts in the cause of registration, and on the other our library catalogue—these by themselves typify very happily the two sides of our Institute's outlook, that upon architecture, the profession, and that upon architecture, the art.

Primarily the Institute is a learned society, but its constitution is that of a professional body admitting none but practitioners of architecture into full membership. As such it has for its firs

Sir Edwin Lutyens, P.R.A., at the Annual Dinner of the R.I.B.A.

duty to organize the service of British architects to the best national advantage, in the interests both of art and of material usefulness. Occasionally it has to remind critics that to organize a service of British architects to the selfish advantage of British architects themselves would be something from which its pride and privilege must debar it. The benefits enjoyed by its activities are general benefits, secured for all classes, and not sectional benefits secured at the expense of others.

Those who were in control of our Institute during the opening years of the last war have recorded how extreme was the difficulty of getting any of our offers of service attended to by any Government Department. The definition of a compliment with which I opened my speech would indemnify me if I stated now, in the presence of the Lord Privy Seal, that such difficulties lay entirely in the past. In Sir John Anderson's presence, however, it is possible to be entirely sincere when affirming that he has gained our Institute's esteem and confidence in a degree that it has not in similar circumstances experienced before. In the earliest days of the crisis the Institute began making its national register of architects, which when complete should provide each Government Department with the means of finding the right man for the right place at the right time. The proposal to make this register has been rewarded by a definite request to proceed with it. I only wish that we could tell Sir John tonight that it was finished. Of course, being voluntary, it is never likely to be finished in the sense of being quite complete, but it is our hope that the resistance to filling up cards which is natural in human nature, will soon have been sufficiently overcome for no more reminders to be necessary!

The conference which we held in this building on structural air-raid precautions, ante-dated the crisis by several months, and was only not held earlier because of the difficulty of obtaining certain official information. It has been fruitful, as it was intended to be, in minor conferences, lectures and other activities throughout the provinces, and also in the unflagging work of the committee here at headquarters. Our difficulty in such work is everybody's difficulty, namely, that of making sure that what is done does not overlap what is being done elsewhere, with the probable consequence that something else is not done at all. Overlapping and oversights are evils which co-ordination, as it is called, seeks to avoid, and "co-ordination" means to people who use words like that, what "planning" means to the architect.

The profession of architecture has been classed as a reserved occupation in the National Defence classification, which bestows upon us a great responsibility, and with that great responsibility, a great honour. I am sorry to say that in spite of our boasted civilization there are people who have actually put to me in rather a supercilious way the question, "reserved for what?" When I have answered "For organization and foresight," they have looked as though they thought that I was trying and failing to be funny; yet organization and foresight are, without any paradox whatever, the capacities an architect is most thoroughly qualified to offer in his country's service. The planning of a town or of a building is not only the pre-arrangement of streets, walls and roofs; it is also in a great degree the pre-arrangement of the movements and habits of the people who are going to live in the towns and the buildings. Planning is always the same art, employing the same fundamental faculties, whether the thing planned be a housing scheme or a fortnight's holiday. Architects ought to know more about it than anybody else, and I think that they do, though that "more" does not connote nearly so much as they would like to know. It is an endless art in which human reason even yet has not entirely outdistanced the instinct of the ant or the bee.

W. H. ANSELL

This gathering tonight, in these days of strike and clamour, is an acknowledgment, I think, that there are other permanencies, other enduring essentials than those connected with war and the preparation for war, and that the erection of fine buildings may be a truer national monument than the demolition of buildings. In a few hundred years' time this age of ours—who knows?—may be more renowned for two cathedrals in Liverpool than for many of these matters which take up nowadays so much of our time, our energies and our thoughts. And so tonight we of the Institute thank our guests for turning aside for a quiet hour or so from the turmoil in order to do honour to the art which this Institute was founded to encourage.

Sir Charles Bressey, as you know, is, with Sir Edwin Lutyens, the author of that report on London's planning which so many people in this room have not yet read. Judging by what has happened during the last week, I wonder whether Sir Charles Bressey's plan will some day be exhibited alongside Sir Christopher Wren's plan with those saddest of all words above them, "It might have been." However, Sir Charles is here and is going to respond to this toast. He is an engineer. You may not all know the difference between an engineer and an architect. The engineer is one who has never forgotten how to use a slide rule; the architect is one who has never learned!

SIR CHARLES BRESSEY

The Chartered Surveyors' Institution has had the great advantage of collaboration with the

utmost friendliness with the R.I.B.A. on matters affecting A.R.P. and other branches of national work. Our institution is taking joint action with regard to national registration. I cannot understand why any architect, surveyor, engineer or member of any other trade or calling should object to having his name placed in the golden book of national registration. If a man is an architect or a surveyor you would think that the first thing that he would want would be to have that fact firmly, prominently and emphatically enrolled on some Government document. You can never know when the Government will want you, and the larger the print in which the fact is recorded the better I should have thought for everyone concerned.

It has always been my ambition to be a great patron of architecture. Sir Edwin Lutyens and I have driven round innumerable portions of London, and found very few that were not in need of early demolition. That is the way to provide scope for architectural ambition and architectural talent on a wholesale scale—not mere buildings here and there—but the rebuilding of entire quarters. There is no difficulty, as I am sure that Mr. Culpin, chairman of the L.C.C. knows, in selecting large quarters—miles of them—where the only real remedy for the present state of affairs is wholesale demolition.

I hope that if any large proposals of that sort are seriously considered, no one will raise the cry of vandalism. There are very large quarters of London where vandalism could have considerable scope without any damage to man or beast, and I sincerely hope that any proposals for the remodelling of London will receive quite impartial and dispassionate consideration by those who have the control and who have the destinies of London in their hands.

It has been remarked on more than one occasion that London has reached its ultimate extension, and that its area ought to be reduced. I am not at all sure whether Englishmen, with their love of freedom and unrestricted action, are likely to approve a theory of that kind; but, after all, London has to adopt either a positive policy or a negative policy. If room is provided for traffic and scope is provided for traffic, and space for an increase of traffic, that is a positive policy. The one and only alternative—and it is entirely irrelevant to anything which has been said before or to this assembly here—is to say that London as it is was good enough for our forefathers and will be good enough for our descendants. The only reply can be that that is consistent only with a policy of restriction and traffic control. Whether that will be palatable to the citizens of London I am not sure.

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ELECTION OF MEMBERS

As Fellows (7): Messrs. M. de Metz (London); L. D. Paterson (Hamilton); J. H. Vaughan (Newport); C. H. White (Bristol); J. Carrick (Ayr); and C. A. Lucas (London). *(Overseas)*: Mr. R. J. Clark (Hong Kong).

As Associates (26): Messrs. G. A. Atkinson (London); J. R. Bell (Bishopton, Renfrewshire); H. C. Bishop (Birmingham); J. S. Brockhurst (Walsall); E. V. Caffrey (Dublin); (Miss) E. F. Comrie (Edinburgh); G. H. Ineson (London); J. G. McGill (Dundee); A. Schneider (Skipton, Yorks); J. B. Shaw (London); (Miss) P. A. Spilhaus (London); J. C. Stones (Doncaster); (Miss) J. Tipler (Tamworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire). *(Overseas)*: Messrs. R. H. Barton (Auckland, New Zealand); D. E. Clark (Johannesburg); H. Cooperberg (New York City); R. J. Cranna (Wollstonecraft, New South Wales); E. D. Edwards (Cape Town); K. M. Forster (Melbourne); L. A. Freidman (Randwick, N.S.W.); (Miss) E. E. Harvie (Melbourne, Australia); G. W. Johnston (Fiji Islands); C. W. Mayes (Mosman, N.S.W.); C. M. Miller (Melbourne); P. M. Priestley (Sydney, N.S.W.); and J. R. Talpade (Bombay).

As Licentiates (13): Messrs. E. Britton (London); R. J. Bunce (London); R. J. Cole (London); T. B. Gibson (Edinburgh); G. J. Hughes (St. Annes-on-Sea); W. J. Morgan (West Drayton, Middlesex); C. D. Pickersgill Barnard Castle, Co. Durham); G. E. Salt (St. Helens, Lancs.); P. C. Teague (Taunton); C. H. Thurston (Norwich); C. E. Tweedie (Edinburgh); G. C. Wilkins (Weymouth, Dorset); and L. Wren (Maidstone, Kent).

1. Lord Dawson of Penn (left) and A. B. Knapp-Fisher. 2. Sir John Anderson (left) and Lord Maugham.

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL FOR ARCHITECTURE

Intimation has been received that His Majesty the King has approved the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Mr. Percy Edward Thomas, O.B.E., HON. LL.D., Past President R.I.B.A., in recognition of the merit of his work as an architect. The Medal will be presented to Mr. Percy Thomas at a general meeting of the Royal Institute on Monday, April 3, at 8.30 p.m.

ON WITH THE CAMPS

The following letter was published in The Times for February 11.

SIR,—In view of the national interest in the question of evacuation, holiday, and school camps as evidenced by the correspondence in your columns and in your leading article today, I think you will be interested to learn that the directors of the Building Centre have decided to organize a competition for designs for an ideal camp. Details of the conditions for the competition are being worked out by a committee, who are receiving the co-operation of various official bodies and organizations concerned in the question of holiday schools and country holidays generally.

The exhibition which is being organized by our friends at the Housing Centre in Suffolk Street, and which is to include a survey and illustrations of existing camps in this country and abroad, with, it is hoped, an analysis of basic requirements, will, I am sure, be of the utmost value not only to those who will enter designs for our competition, but also to everyone interested in the subject.

We believe that through the Housing Centre's Exhibition and our competition some practical solution may be forthcoming which will help to solve the problem which is exercising the minds of so many at the present time.

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE E. WEBB.

Chairman, the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, W.1.

NEWS IN BRIEF

● Competition for new senior school, Shrewsbury. An exhibition of the designs submitted in this competition will be held at

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3: Left to right: the Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Esher, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Lord MacMillan. 4: Sydney Tatchell (left) and Stanley C. Hamp. 5: Percy E. Thomas and Lady MacAlister. 6: J. Murray Easton.

the Corporation Baths Hall, The Quarry, Shrewsbury, from February 16 (10 a.m. to 8 p.m.), and February 17, 18, 20, 21 and 22 (10 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

● Viscount Traprain has been appointed chairman of the Scottish Special Areas Association.

● St. George's Hospital Competition. A private view of the winning and other designs in this competition is to be held in the board room of the hospital on February 21.

● Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Hall Competition. At the time of going to press we are informed that the award in this competition would be announced on February 15 at 3 p.m.

● British Industries Fair, Birmingham. The Management Committee of the Engineering and Hardware section inform us that the recent strike will not in any way affect the completion of the display, which will be duly opened on Monday next, February 20.

● The Liverpool School of Architecture Society will hold its annual dinner at the Bedford Corner Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on February 24, at 7.30 p.m. A joint exhibition of students' work has been arranged with the Architectural Association for February 24 and 25, and on February 25 and 26 there will be special visits to some well-known contemporary buildings, including Finsbury Health Centre, Highpoint 1 and 2, Kensal Rise and Ladbroke Grove flats. Tickets for the dinner, price 5s. 6d. to members and students, 6s. 6d. to non-members, can be obtained from Mr. J. T. Mallorie, 80 Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.11.

● Messrs. Darcy Braddell and Humphry Deane, FF.R.I.B.A., have taken into partnership Mr. Pelham Bird, A.R.I.B.A. The firm will in future be carried on under the title of Braddell, Deane and Bird.

OBITUARY

● The death occurred last week of Mr. Detmar Blow, F.R.I.B.A., who was responsible for the design of many buildings in this country and in Japan and South Africa. He was 71 years of age.

Mr. Blow was educated at Hawtrey's, and was Pugin student of the R.I.B.A. in 1892. His work included: 10 Carlton House Terrace, 9 Halkin Street, 45-50 Park Street, 34 Queen Anne's Gate, and 28 South Street. He also designed the Playhouse Theatre. His country houses include Fonthill House, Bramham Park, Wilsford Manor, Little Ridge, Tisbury, and Heale House, Wiltshire, and Horwood House. He also did work at Broome Park, and made the original design for the Lord Kitchener Memorial Chapel. He was the architect of Government House, Salisbury, South Africa, and he also did a certain amount of domestic work at Tokyo, Japan.

LETTERS

Official Architects

SIR,—I was interested to read Astragal's comments on Mr. Urwin's appointment as County Architect for Gloucestershire, and one would like to think that his appointment was made on his proved merit as an architect.

As an official architect whose work

has received much favourable comment, and as a completely unsuccessful applicant for every public appointment advertised during the last 12 years, I have tried to analyse on what grounds these appointments are made.

I am of the opinion that at any rate generally architectural ability is of no importance at all, otherwise how is it that the Cambridge County Council lose an outstanding man for a mere £200 or £300 a year?

Astragal's remark that something more than a long term competence as a deputy county architect is required is very sound comment, but how is the desirable result to be achieved? It is specially important, now that so much work is carried out by local authorities with their own architectural staffs, to ensure that appointments are made first for architectural ability, and only secondly because the applicant has the necessary administrative ability as well.

AN OFFICIAL ARCHITECT

Paddington Housing

SIR,—Please allow me to thank you for the splendid support you gave in your issue of February 2 to the case we have made out for placing Paddington's half-million pound housing scheme in the hands of an architect; and, if I may, to make two comments that may be of interest to your readers.

First, that in all the support we have so far received in the Press or through the post—and it has been widespread and unanimously favourable—one fear only has sometimes been expressed: that a merely "distinguished" architect (as distinct from the first-class architect of specialist experience for whom we ask) may be nearly as bad as none at all . . . This note, sounded by some from whom it cannot be ignored, has made us more anxious than ever to hear that intensive research is being carried out within your profession into the new and difficult problems of working-class housing.

Secondly, since you mentioned it in your note, may I say how much we sympathise with the architectural assistants in the Borough Engineer's department (who were in that capacity associated with work, some aspects of which fell under our criticism) in the difficulties under which they have to work, without either independence or appropriate staff? We did not feel it appropriate to raise the question in this form in our memorandum, and are sorry that even to one reader of it we seemed unfair.

We were concerned only to stress the one main point—that no one but an architect of wide and specialist experience should be made responsible for this scheme. It is no shame not to be included in the tiny company of those who in this country might be considered adequate — for, heaven knows, it is tiny!

ALAN COLLINGRIDGE

THE BORDERS CASE

On the right of the photograph is Mr. & Mrs. Borders' house at West Wickham, Kent.

SUMMARY

Below is a summary of the hearing of the action brought by the Bradford Third Equitable Building Society against Mrs. Elsy Borders. The summary is abridged from "The Times" Law Reports.

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

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

The writ in the action was issued in June, 1937, and the hearing of the action, which began in January, 1938, was adjourned, as the services of his Lordship were wanted in the Court of Appeal.

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

Mr. R. F. Roxburgh, K.C., and Mr. M. G. Hewins appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that so much time had elapsed since the matter was before him that he thought that the case should be started all over again.

Mr. Roxburgh, for the society, said that the £693 advanced was repayable with 5 per cent. interest by monthly instalments of £4 4s. The claim for possession was based on the ground that, at the date of the issue of the writ, Mrs. Borders was three months in arrear with her subscriptions, which was a breach of the covenants in the mortgage.

Continuing, Mr. Roxburgh said that Mrs. Borders contended that she was not bound by the rule relating to the method of repayment, on the ground that she had been supplied with a copy of rules which had ceased to be in force. This was contested by the society. She also denied that she had executed the mortgage deed produced by the society. She said that she had signed a deed, but not that one. A witness to be called by the society had sworn that he saw her sign the deed on which the society relied.

The next point taken by Mrs. Borders was that there was some agreement about quarterly payments. Even if that were so, there would still be 12 guineas owing to the society.

Her third point was that the transaction was *ultra vires* the powers of the directors. He (counsel) submitted that this was not a possible ground of defence, as no borrower was entitled to say that the lender had no authority to lend the money. If Mrs. Borders succeeded on that ground, the society would proceed against her, on the footing of *ultra vires*, for immediate repayment of the whole amount on the ground that it was trust money. On the authorities there would be no conceivable answer to such an action.

The question relating to collateral security was one which affected every building society. It was a matter of policy which had the approval of Parliament.

Mr. Justice Bennett said there must be some limit to the activities of a building society, and asked whether it was the intention of plaintiff society to continue to advance money on security of a house coupled with collateral security provided by the builder.

Mr. Roxburgh contended that the society was entitled to do this.

Mr. Justice Bennett said that he wanted to understand what the collateral security was.

Mr. Roxburgh said that the builders wanted the society to advance 95 per cent. of the value

of their houses. The society considered 90 per cent. the maximum that should be given, but eventually agreed. There were three systems of making advances. The original system was to advance 75 per cent. on the security of the house alone. There was a system of advancing 90 per cent., which the society was always willing to do, on the security of the house and an indemnity insurance policy. The 95 per cent. system, with which they were concerned in this case, was one with which the building societies were not enamoured. The amount was advanced on the security of the house and of a pooling agreement between the builders and the building society.

The question of *ultra vires*, continued counsel, might be raised in connection with collateral security of insurance policies, but it did not arise in this case.

Mr. Justice Bennett: In addition to getting a charge on Mrs. Borders's house as security for the money advanced the society also got a charge on a sum provided by the builders. The question is whether that is legal.

Mrs. Borders contended that the house would cost £500 to repair, and said a representative of the society had informed her that it was a good, well-built house. This latter was denied.

She further maintained that the mortgage deed produced was not the one she signed.

Mr. James Walter Borders, the husband of the defendant, giving evidence, referred to an interview with a representative of the society.

He (the witness) asked if the house was well built and if the society were satisfied that it was worth the money advanced. The answers which he received were that, if the society advanced money on the house, it would be because they knew that it would be worth the money. If there were any defects, the society would not advance money until the defects had been remedied. He was informed that the houses were always inspected on behalf of the society before they agreed to make an advance. He was shown the builders' brochure, which stated that the fact that the building society were willing to advance 95 per cent. on the purchase price was proof of the amazing value of the house.

Mr. Borders denied that he signed the mortgage deed produced in Court, since he was away from home at the time it was alleged to have been signed.

He also supported his wife's evidence about the condition of the house.

Messrs. R. T. F. Skinner, J. A. Pinckheard, and R. V. Boughton gave evidence about the poor condition of the house.

Col. M. K. M. Matthews (for plaintiffs) said the house was in fair condition for its price.

Mr. W. M. Young, surveyor for the society, said that the house was properly built and the price, £730, was fair.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Young said that he was still of opinion that the house was properly built, and that the price was a fair one. He denied having conversations with Mrs. Borders about the value of the property and the amount which the society would advance.

Mr. E. M. Clough, one of the two joint secretaries of the society, giving evidence, said that the society had no representative or agent in the West Wickham district in 1934.

In cross-examination by Mrs. Borders with regard to the builders' brochure, Mr. Clough said that the society were prepared to advance 95 per cent. on mortgage with collateral security. The society were not concerned with the contents of the brochure.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Roxburgh: Yes.

Concerning the deed, the Judge said Mrs. Borders contended she had signed a deed on a condition which had not been fulfilled.

Mr. Roxburgh advanced arguments to show it was unlikely that substitution of a deed could have taken place.

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

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

Mrs. Borders restated her contention that the mortgage deed submitted was not the one she signed, and that she was misled by the society into believing her house was good security for the money advanced.

JUDGMENT

His lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiffs were established in 1854 and incorporated in 1875. Defendant was a married woman and the wife of a London taxi driver, and she lived in her own freehold house at Kingsway, West Wickham. Plaintiffs asked for possession of the house under a deed dated 1934.

The defendant conducted her own case, and that fact did not simplify a complicated case.

The first question arose out of an allegation that the defendant did not sign a certain deed, which was put in in the course of the case. His lordship had compared the handwriting of defendant and her husband on one deed with that on the disputed deed, and he came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had not discharged the onus upon them of proving that the disputed deed was executed by the defendant and her husband.

Proceeding, his lordship gave his reasons for arriving at that decision. It appeared that the house was erected by Morrells, Builders, Ltd., who advertised it. Attracted by the advertisement, defendant approached the builders, and through them paid a small deposit. A brochure was issued by Morrells, and it contained specious statements that were designed to give the impression of the high quality of material and workmanship of the houses.

It was further stated that up to 95 per cent. would be advanced by a building society on the security of the house. Ultimately, the plaintiffs agreed to lend 95 per cent., and they were to receive a deposit of part of the purchase from the plaintiffs on the terms of a pooling agreement.

Two agreements were prepared, and under these defendant agreed to purchase a plot of land for £100 and the second dealt with the erection of a house on the land for £595.

Defendant entered into the two contracts, though she had never paid £100 for the land. In February 1934, the written value of the house was given at £695. Defendant did not then know of the conveyance of the land to her. On March, 1934, the mortgage deed was sent to solicitors. A few months later defects became apparent, and defendant complained of the roof and other matters. A garage had been erected, the ultimate value of the house being given as £730. Later, the mortgage deed was left for defendant's signature, but she was unwilling to sign it till the defects of which she complained were put right. She then said she signed it herself, no witness being present. The deed was taken away, and defendant said the deed produced in Court was not signed by her. Defendant received a letter saying the defects would be put right. Mr. Feldmar had sworn that he was present when the deed was signed. Feldmar was at that time a solicitors' clerk. His lordship then went through the evidence given on the occasion of the signing of the disputed deed, and said one of the defendant's witnesses was sure it was not the deed, because defendant's husband made a note on the deed as to the remedying of the defects, and that was not on the deed produced. His lordship did not accept the evidence of Feldmar. He did not accept the evidence that it was usual for a person to sign as an attesting witness of a deed he had not witnessed, as was the case here. He did not believe it was a known practice in solicitors' offices. Having decided this point in favour of the defendant, the action of the plaintiffs failed, and must be dismissed.

Having decided this, it was unnecessary for him to decide the other grounds raised. But since the matter might go to the Court of Appeal, he would briefly consider the other grounds of the defence, on the assumption that the deed had been duly executed. Defendant contended that even on that assumption, the conditions on which it was signed had never been fulfilled. He held that there was no case of estoppel against the defendant. The next question was whether the contract between the plaintiffs and defendant was rendered invalid because of the collateral agreement made by the builders and the society. He came to the conclusion that the mortgage in question was not beyond the powers of the society. He offered no opinion on the validity of the pooling agreement or the collateral charges. Though the directors had broken the rules of the society, the transaction was not rendered invalid, and the transaction was not illegal or invalid. He held that the defendant had agreed to repay £4 4s. per month, and on that basis she was three months in arrear at the time the action was commenced, and therefore that ground failed.

With regard to the defendant's counter-claim, her claim failed because she had failed to prove that the plaintiffs were responsible for the representations made to her. Plaintiff had proved that the house was badly built and of bad materials, so that she failed here because she had not proved that the plaintiffs were responsible for the representations made.

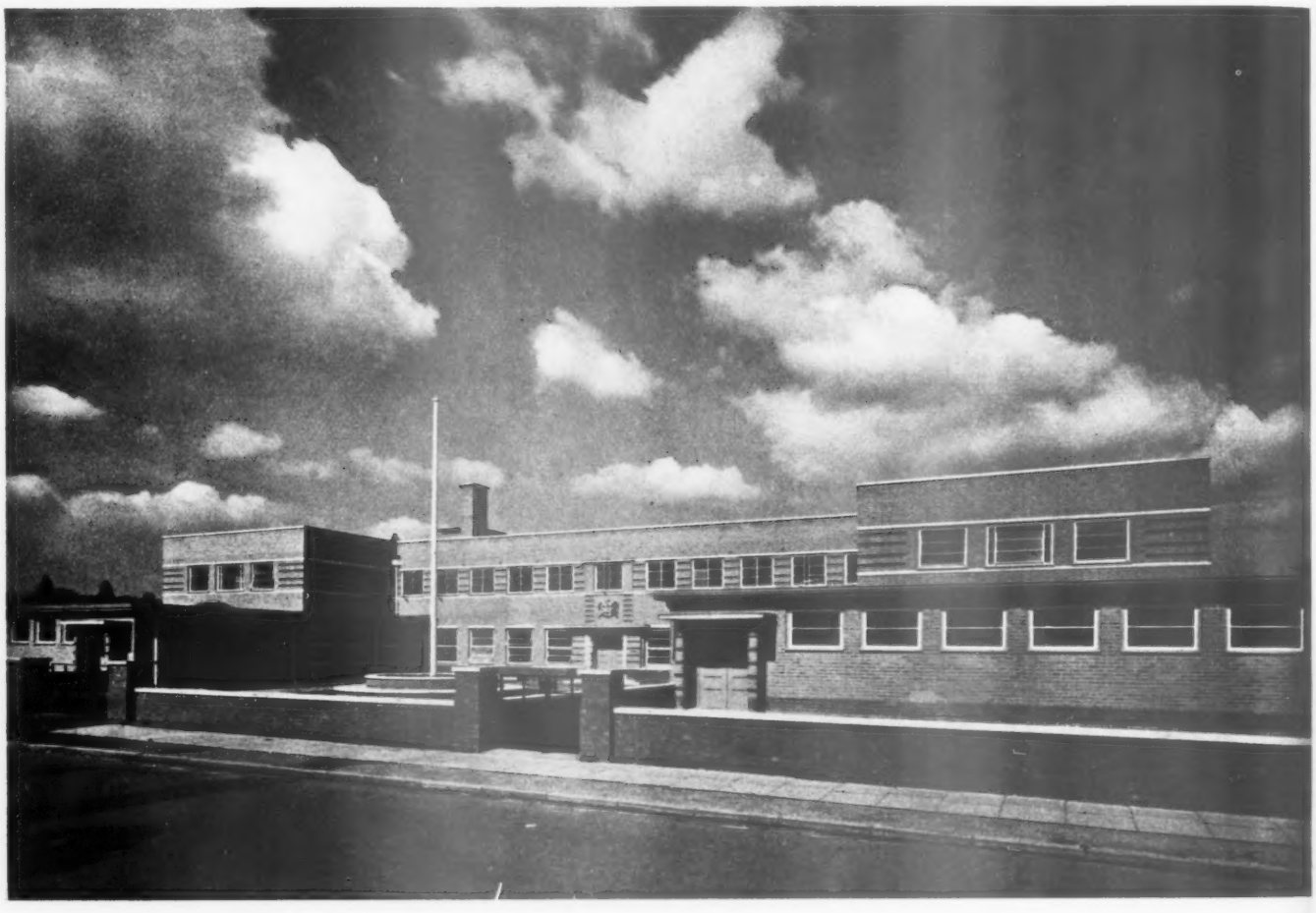
The action would be dismissed with costs, and the counter-claim dismissed with costs, and the costs of the amendments would be costs in the action.

Mrs. Borders asked for leave to appeal.

His lordship said this must be done in the usual way.

TWO SCHOOLS, SUTTON COLDFIELD

1: DESIGNED BY NICOL, NICOL AND THOMAS



PROBLEM—*A Senior boys' and girls' school for 480. The scheme is the outcome of the winning design in a competition held in September, 1935, assessed by Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A.*

SITE—*The two schools, planned on semi-open-air lines, are grouped together to form one building on the south-east side of the site, facing St. Michaels Road.*

PLAN—*Both buildings are single-storey except for the staff common rooms, cloaks and lavatories on the first floor over the assembly halls.*

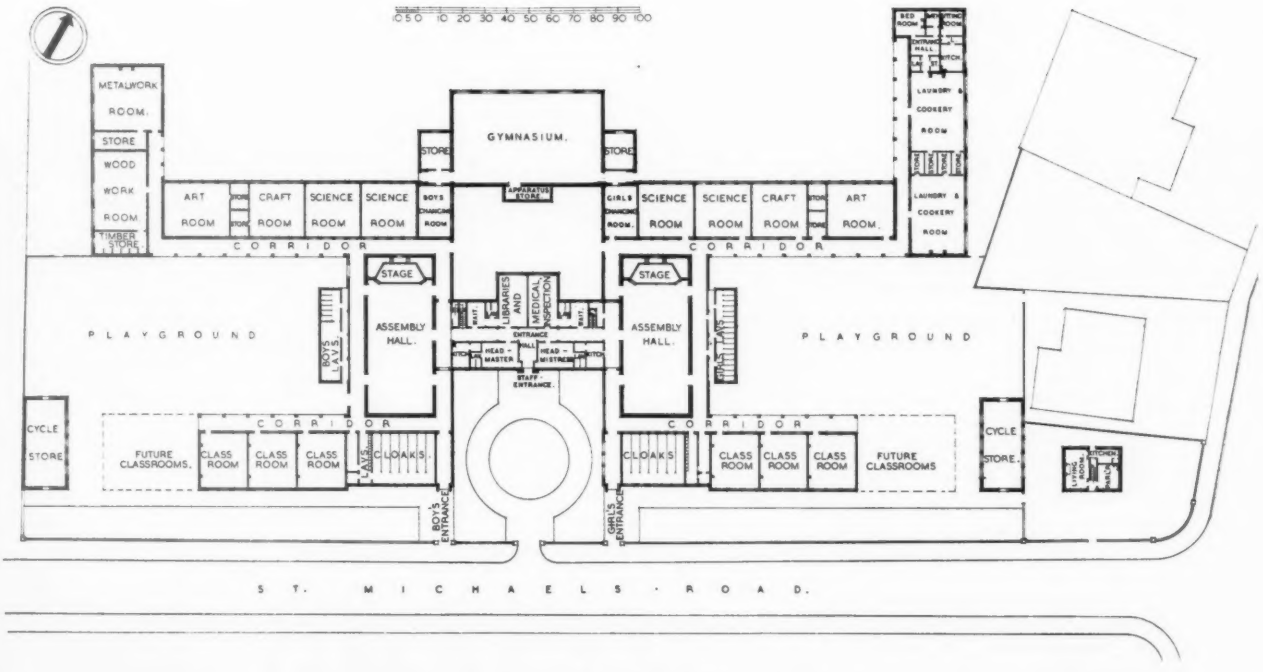
CONSTRUCTION—*11-in. hollow brick external walls, gymnasium and assembly halls 14 in., internal partitions generally 4½-in. brick. The science wings are steel-framed. Ground floor, 5-in. concrete finished with quarter-cut wood blocks. Assembly halls, gymnasium and first floor, timber joists finished with oak-strip flooring. All windows are steel casements and wood frames. Flat roofs formed of timber joists, expanded metal and concrete, finished with asphalt laid to falls.*

EXTERNAL FINISH—*Grey facing bricks and stone dressings to all walls.*

INTERNAL FINISH—*All plastered walls are finished with cream distemper, woodwork, gloss-painted except where wax-polished in assembly halls, head teacher's rooms and libraries. Manual, laundry and cooking rooms, and lavatories and cloaks above tiled dado, struck brickwork. Gymnasium, faced brickwork. Acoustic plaster is used in assembly halls.*

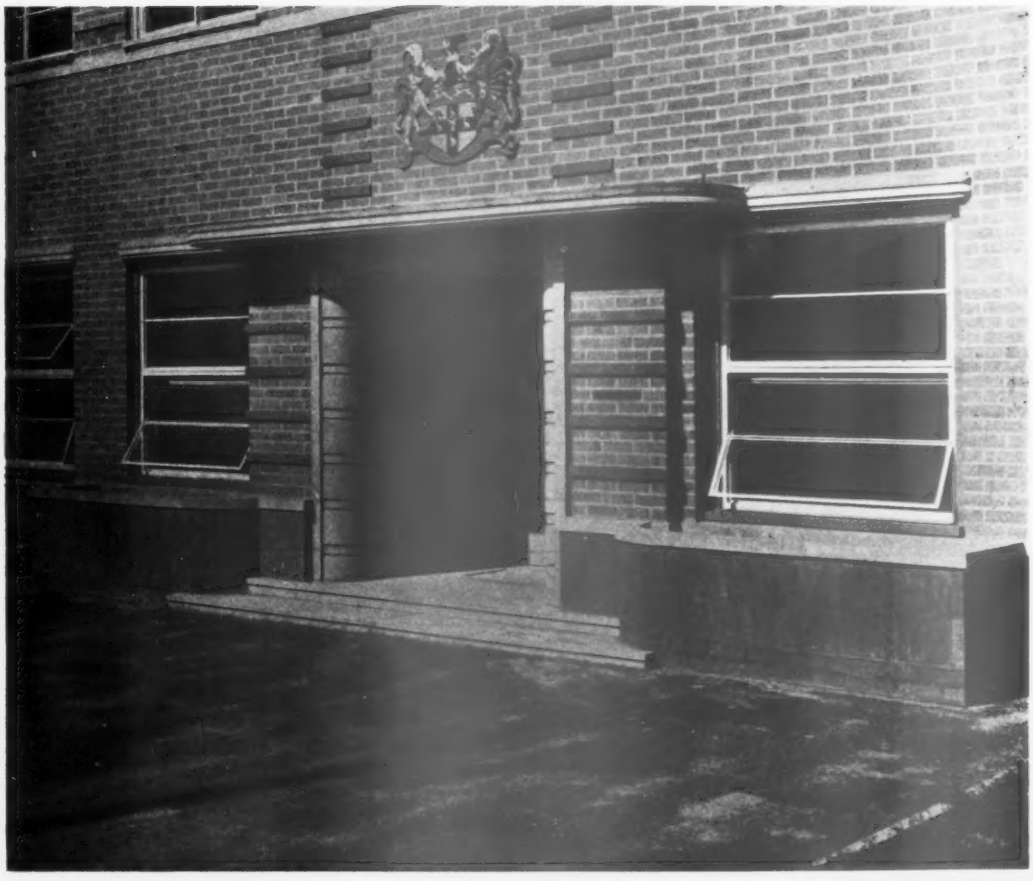
COST—*1s. 2½d. per cube foot. Contract price, £38,000.*

Above, view of the south-east front.



Below, a general view of the south-east front.

TWO SCHOOLS, SUTTON COLDFIELD • 1 : BY NICOL, NICOL AND THOMAS



Above: a detail of the main entrance.

On the right: an assembly hall; the laundry and cooking room; and the gymnasium.

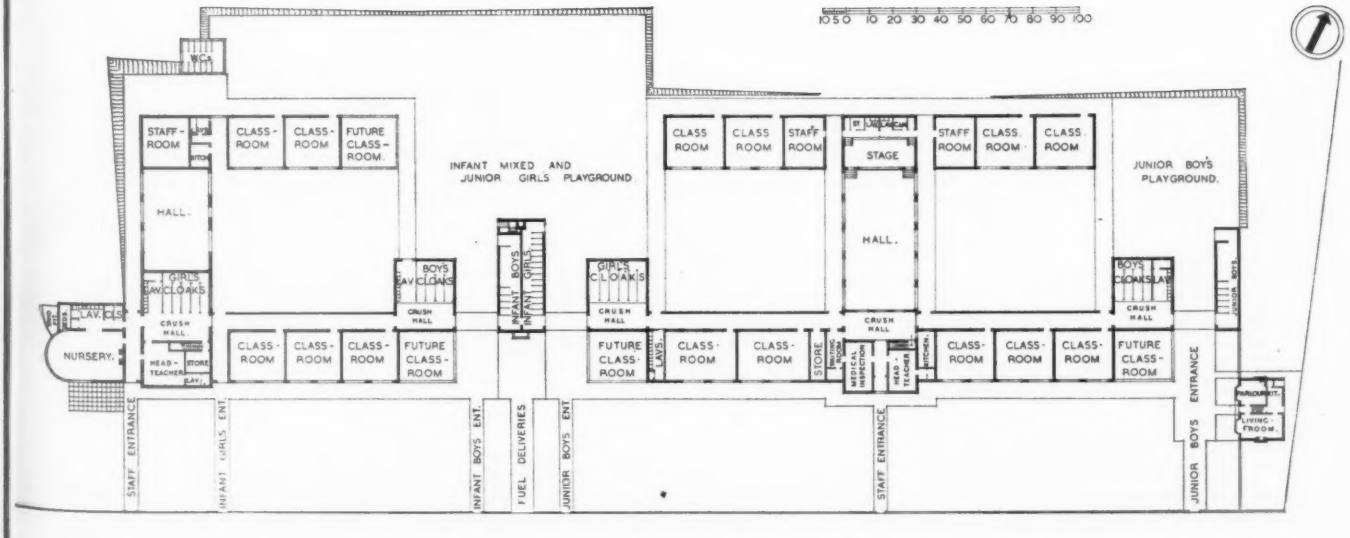
The general contractors were G. T. Stephens and Sons, Ltd.; for list of sub-contractors, *see page 302.*

TWO SCHOOLS, SUTTON COLDFIELD

1: BY NICOL, NICOL AND THOMAS

TWO SCHOOLS, SUTTON COLDFIELD

2: DESIGNED BY ARMSTRONG AND GARDNER



Above is a general view of the south-east front.

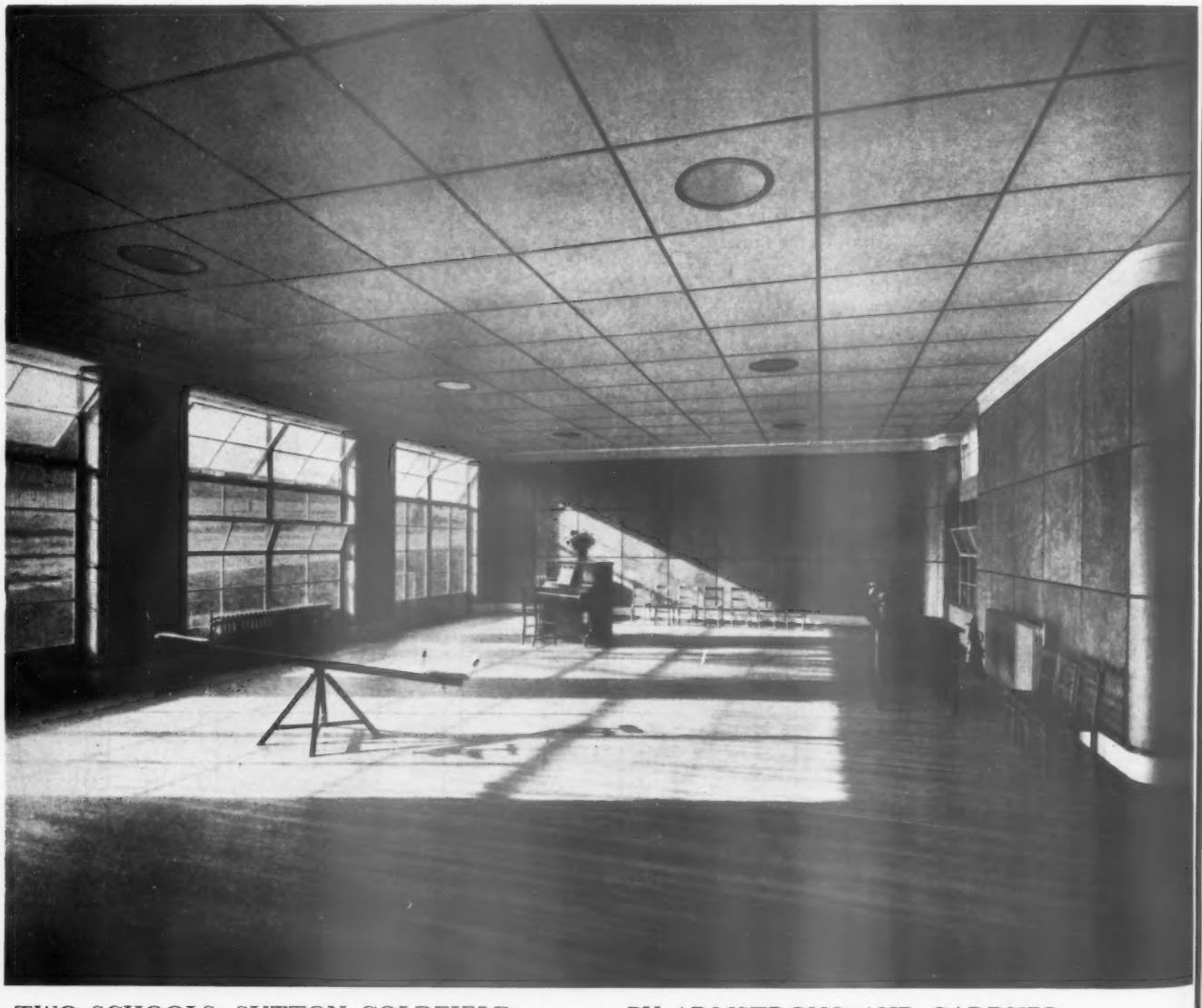
PROBLEM—*An Infants' school with a capacity of 300 and a Junior school for 400 planned as separate single-floor buildings. The medical inspection rooms serve both departments. The Infants' building has a fully glazed semi-circular bay to the nursery classroom, with a sand-pit and play-terrace adjoining. The school was won in a competition in 1935, assessed by A. C. Bunch, Warwickshire County Architect.*

SITE—*The schools follow the ground slope to avoid the use of steps, all classrooms facing south-east. A glazed screen guards the exterior covered corridors from extreme wet. Space for playing fields is behind the buildings, and towards the east a caretaker's house commands all entrances.*

INTERNAL FINISH—*Classrooms and cloakrooms have glazed washable dadoes with teak and granolithic floors. Plywood and insulation board for acoustic purposes are used in all teaching rooms and assembly halls.*

Right, the Junior hall. Below, the Infants' hall. This is reached from a covered way along its east side which, the JOURNAL *regrets, is not shown on the plan reproduced.*

The general contractors were W. H. James and Son. For list of sub-contractors, see page 302.



TWO SCHOOLS, SUTTON COLDFIELD • 1: BY ARMSTRONG AND GARDNER

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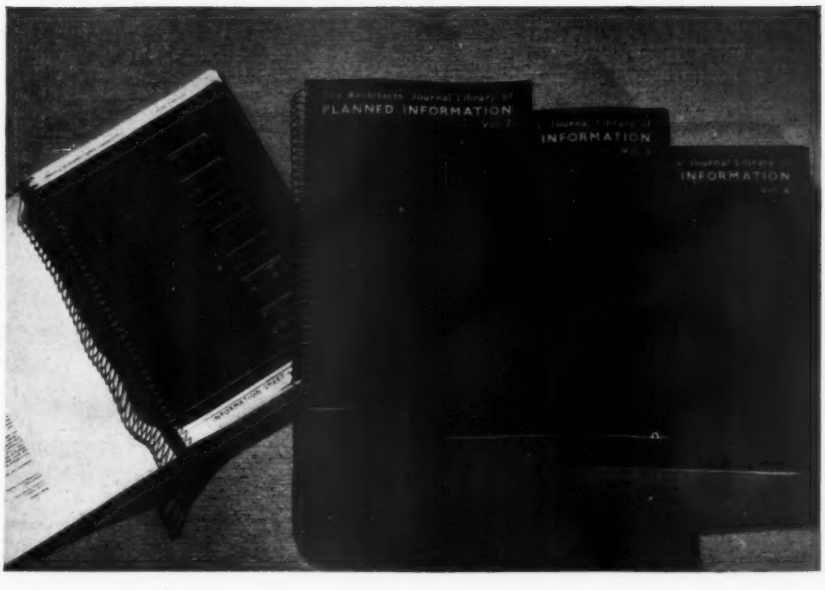
706 Plan Elements



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610 : Weatherings—I
611 : Fire Protection and Insulation
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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
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622 : The Insulation of Boiler Bases
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650 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops – I
651 : School Cloakrooms (Boys)
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656 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—II
657 : Floor Construction
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660 : Asbestos-Cement Decorated Sheets
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667 : A.R.P.
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669 : Aluminium
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674 : Roof Insulation
675 : Furniture
676 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—III
677 : Oil Paint
678 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—IV
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688 (81 revised) : Bricks (Standard Specials)
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694 : Kitchen Equipment
695 : Wallboard Fixing
696 : Waterproofing and Damp-proofing
697 : Electrical Equipment
698 : Tile Hanging
699 : Tile Hanging
700 (266 revised) : Floor Construction
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703 : Sheet Metals
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TABLE GIVING WEIGHTS OF MILLED SHEET LEAD MOST USED IN BUILDING WORK

WEIGHT IN lbs PER SQ. FT.	ACTUAL THICKNESS	FRACTION TO NEAREST 64th/in	DECIMAL THICKNESS, ins.	METRIC EQUIVALENT, mm.	IMPERIAL STANDARD WIRE GAUGE, nearest.
2 ½.		3/64 −.	0·042.	1·07.	19.
3.		3/64 +.	0·051.	1·30.	18.
3 ½.		1/16 −.	0·059.	1·50.	17.
4.		1/16 +.	0·068.	1·73.	16.
4 ½.		5/64 −.	0·076.	1·93.	15.
5.		5/64 +.	0·085.	2·16.	14.
6.		7/64 −.	0·101.	2·57.	12.
7.		1/8 −.	0·118.	3·00.	11.
8.		9/64 −.	0·135.	3·43.	10.
10.		11/64 −.	0·169.	4·29.	7.

SPECIFICATION · Lead sheet is known & specified by its weight per sq. ft. thus: three pound lead, four pound lead, etc., the weight given always indicating the weight of one sq. ft. of the sheet.

HEAVIER WEIGHTS · (up to 60 lbs) mainly electrical & chemical work.

COMMERCIAL SIZES ·

Length.	max.	Width.	max.	Remarks.
15' to 40'	60'	7' to 9'	12'	Specially cut shapes or sizes are obtainable to order.

TABLE OF SUGGESTED WEIGHTS FOR LEAD SHEET FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Flat roofing (small, hoods, etc., no traffic)	4–6 lbs/sq. ft.	Fume and vent ducts	5–7 lbs/sq. ft.
do. do. (large or with traffic)	6–7 lbs/sq. ft.	Spandrels	4–6 lbs/sq. ft.
Apron flashings to above	5 lbs/sq. ft.	Narrow weatherings	3–5 lbs/sq. ft.
Soakers	3–4 lbs/sq. ft.	Expansion joints in structures	8 lbs/sq. ft.
General roofing flashings	4–5 lbs/sq. ft.	Lead sales and trays	6–8 lbs/sq. ft.
Damp courses (walls)	3–5 lbs/sq. ft.	Lead box gutters	8–10 lbs/sq. ft.
Water storage tanks	6 lbs/sq. ft.	Pipe fixing tacks	8–14 lbs/sq. ft.
Waterproof lining (flower boxes, shower stalls, box and secret gutters, cess-pits, spray rooms, etc.)	4–6 lbs/sq. ft.	Coverings to exposed surfaces (offsets, chimneys, cornices, copings, fascias, nosings, etc.)	5–6 lbs/sq. ft.

VARIABLE FACTORS CONTROLLING THE THICKNESS OF LEAD FOR SPECIFIC BUILDING PURPOSES

The thickness of sheet used for various purposes depends upon a number of varying factors which make it difficult to give general rules. The thinnest sheets usually will outlast almost any building as far as corrosion alone is concerned. Additional thickness is required for protection against mechanical damage and to provide sufficient metal to allow the plumber to dress or boss the sheet into the shapes required.

As an example, 3 or 4 lb sheet is adequate for a small porch with no traffic; the same porch used regularly by cleaners to reach a window above may require 7 lb sheet. The table above, while suggesting somewhat lighter weights than are included in many of the older text books, is a reasonably safe general guide. The greater weights are required for the best quality of work.

LAMINATED LEAD: (Marketed in rolls or sheets and used largely for protection and waterproofing purposes)

USUAL WEIGHTS, in ozs. per sq. ft.	COMMON WEIGHTS for building trade.	SIZES OF SHEETS FOR GIVEN WEIGHT. All weights.	1 to 1½ oz.	2 to 2½ oz.	3 oz.	3½ oz. & up.	above 4 oz.
1, 1½, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14.	4 & 5 oz. per sq. ft.	22" x 18"	Up to 22" x 22"	Up to 72" x 22"	Up to 90" x 22"	84" x 22" or 90" x 24"	Up to 72" x 24"

Information from Lead Industries Development Council.

INFORMATION SHEET: SHEET LEAD IN GENERAL BUILDING WORK: 56.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 · Alan G. Bayne.

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 705 •

METAL WORK

Subject : Sheet Lead

General :

This Sheet sets out in graphic and tabular form data concerning the use of sheet lead in general building work.

Rolled or Milled Sheet :

The greater part of the sheet lead in use to-day is produced by rolling or milling and is called Milled Sheet Lead.
The process involves the melting down of pigs of lead and casting into slabs approximately 5 ins. thick. The slabs are passed through heavy rollers and rolled out to a thickness of approximately 1 in. These thin slabs or sheets are then cut into suitable sizes, and each piece is rolled backwards and forwards through the final rolling mill, until it is reduced to a sheet of the required weight and thickness.

General Notes on Lead Metal.

English Lead :

Most of the sheet in this country is produced from lead, mined and refined overseas, since the home smelter and refinery production is comparatively small. The capacity of English manufacturing plant is, however, more than sufficient to supply all needs. The term "English Lead" used on the metal market refers to manufactured lead and is perhaps confusing, because it does not mean that the lead has been mined, but only smelted or refined in this country, and the price quoted is that for parcels lying at the refinery works or depot in England ready for immediate delivery. The counterpart term "soft foreign pig lead" refers to pig in transit from abroad, of unspecified make and mark. Such lead is sold on the London Metal Exchange in 50-ton lots and delivery normally depends upon the arrival of the ship. The difference in price is accounted for by customs and port charges and an allowance for uncertainty of date of delivery and of purity of brand to be delivered, all of which has to be borne by the purchaser of "soft pig lead."

Physical Data :

Density.—Pure lead, extruded or rolled at 20° C. : 708 lb. cub. ft.
(*Note.*—B.S.S. No. 648/1935 "Unit weights of Building Materials" lays down an agreed weight for the purpose of calculations in the building trade of 707 lb. per ft. cube, or, in the case of sheet, 6 lb. per sq. ft. of sheet 1/10th in. in thickness. In the case of calculations for the weight "as laid" of lead flats, they suggest taking the net weight per ft. super of the sheet and adding 33 per cent. to cover the weight of metal included in extra thicknesses and areas in rolls, laps, drips, turn-ups and similar details.)

Tensile Strength.—Figures for tensile strength are misleading and of little practical significance. In a rapidly applied tensile test, extruded lead will fracture at about 1 ton per sq. in. at room temperatures. In practice the creep strength is more important, and for prolonged life a maximum stress of 300/350 lb. per sq. in. at room temperatures is the highest to which it should be subjected. This figure depends to some extent upon purity of metal and grain size, and should only be regarded as a general guide. Strength falls off rapidly at increased temperatures.

Thermal Properties.—Melting point: 327·4° C. (621·3° F.). Coefficient of linear expansion : —190° to + 19° C., 0·0000265 per deg. C. + 17° to + 100° C., 0·0000293 per deg. C., equivalent to 0·0000163 per deg. F.
Thermal Conductivity. Relative.—(Taking silver = 100) : 8·2.

British Standards Specifications.—The following British Standards Specification has been drawn up in connection with lead : Lead, for Chemical purposes (Types A and B)—334/1934.

(*Note.*—Certain standard methods of analysis are included in B.S.S. No. 334/1934.)

Alloys of Lead :

(a) *B.N.F. Ternary Alloy.*—In recent years, certain ternary alloys of lead containing cadmium, antimony or tin have been developed under the auspices of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association and used in both pipe and sheet work. The alloying metals are added in very small proportions, but they affect the characteristics of the metal profoundly. The alloy known as B.N.F. Ternary Alloy No. 2 is generally recommended for sheet and pipe in the building trade and contains 98·25 per cent. lead, 0·25 per cent. cadmium and 1·5 per cent. tin. This alloy is covered in British Standard Specification No. 603.
These alloys are tougher and stronger than pure lead, and are claimed by some to be less easily worked than ordinary lead, but the difference on this point is not serious.

(b) *Tellurium Lead.*—An alloy of lead with 0·05 to 0·1 per cent. tellurium, which has been recently developed in Great Britain and introduced in the United States and on the Continent, has the property unique among lead alloys of responding to the process of work-hardening. By reason of this property the material strengthens very appreciably when subjected to stress. Sheet made from this material can be supplied in a softened or toughened condition as is best suited for the particular purposes for which it may be required. In the soft state, the strength of tellurium lead is latent and develops when the material is stressed or strained, whilst in the toughened condition the strength is already developed. The tensile strength and resistance of tellurium lead to fatigue is appreciably greater than that of ordinary lead.
Sheets made from the lead alloys mentioned are manufactured in the same range of sizes as obtains for ordinary lead.

Issued by : Lead Industries Development Council

Address : Rex House, 38 King William Street, London, E.C.4

Telephone : Mansion House 2855

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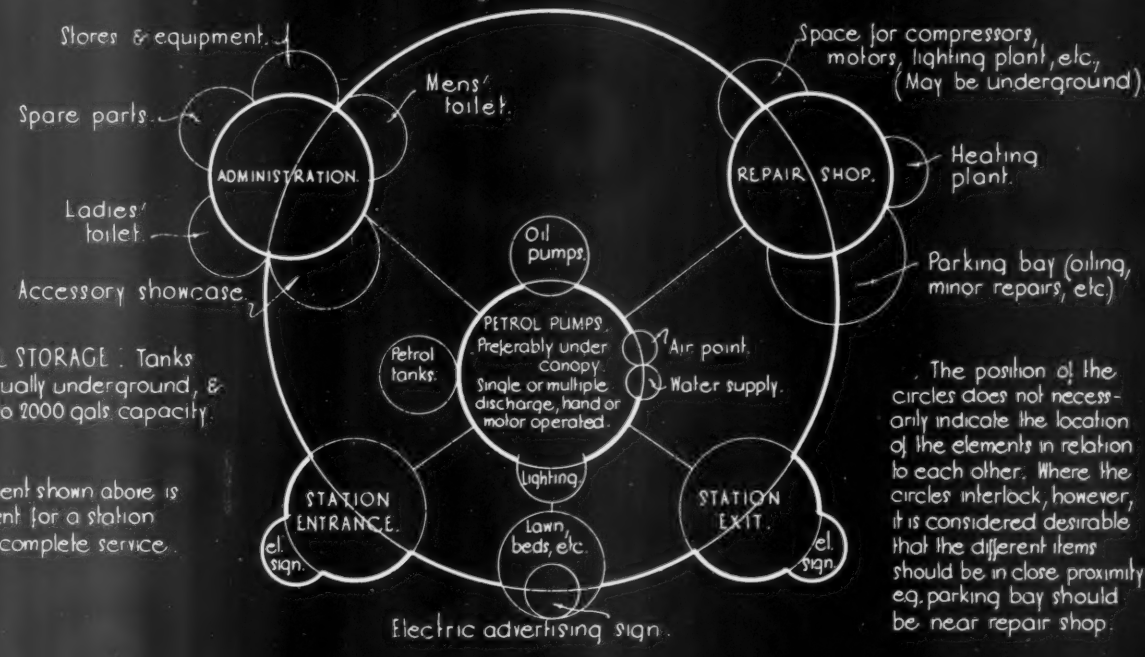
DIAGRAMMATIC SCHEDULE OF ELEMENTS OF A TYPICAL FILLING STATION (Not to scale.)



PETROL STORAGE : Tanks are usually underground, & of 250 to 2000 gals capacity.

Equipment shown above is sufficient for a station giving complete service.

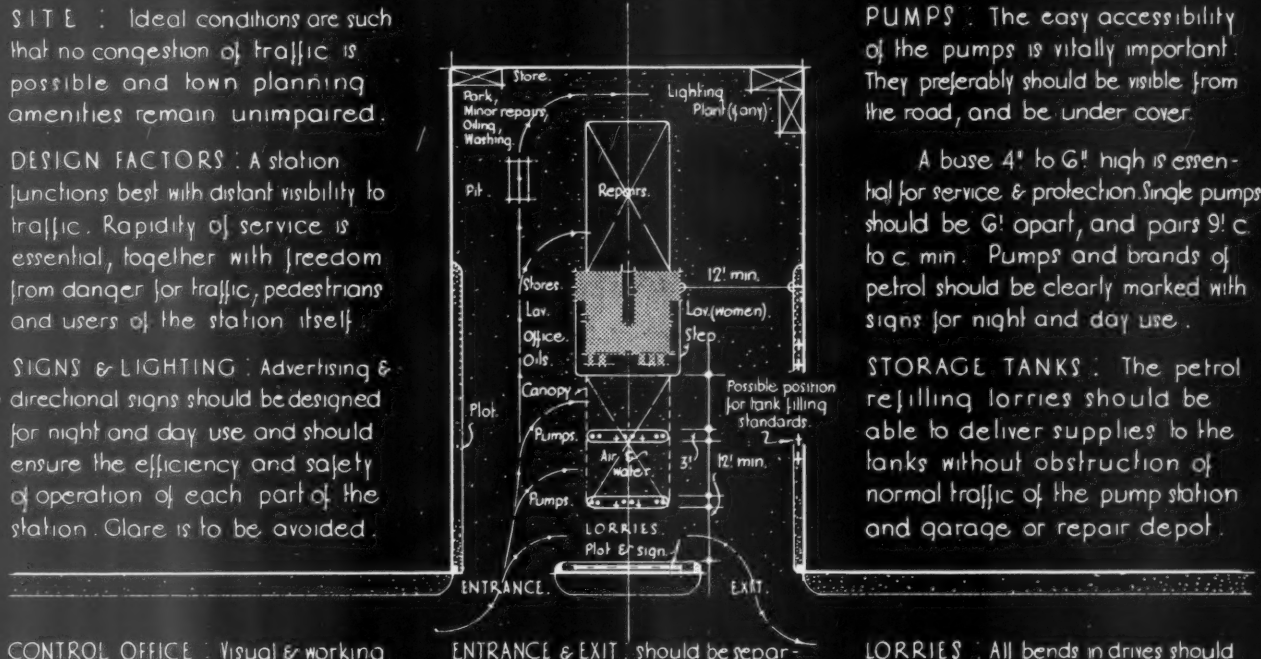
. The position of the circles does not necessarily indicate the location of the elements in relation to each other. Where the circles interlock, however, it is considered desirable that the different items should be in close proximity: eg. parking bay should be near repair shop.

COMMON PLAN OF STATION SHOWING A WORKABLE ARRANGEMENT OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT :

SITE : Ideal conditions are such that no congestion of traffic is possible and town planning amenities remain unimpaired.

DESIGN FACTORS : A station functions best with distant visibility to traffic. Rapidity of service is essential, together with freedom from danger for traffic, pedestrians and users of the station itself.

SIGNS & LIGHTING : Advertising & directional signs should be designed for night and day use and should ensure the efficiency and safety of operation of each part of the station. Glare is to be avoided.



PUMPS : The easy accessibility of the pumps is vitally important. They preferably should be visible from the road, and be under cover.

A base 4" to 6" high is essential for service & protection. Single pumps should be 6' apart, and pairs 9' c to c min. Pumps and brands of petrol should be clearly marked with signs for night and day use.

STORAGE TANKS : The petrol refilling lorries should be able to deliver supplies to the tanks without obstruction of normal traffic of the pump station and garage or repair depot.

CONTROL OFFICE : Visual & working control of the whole site and entrances is advantageous. If sales of parts and equipment are to be provided, store & show space must be included. Toilet accommodation for sexes to be separate & screened from road.

ENTRANCE & EXIT : should be separate, and each at least 20' wide. Each should be very clearly marked, both by day & night, & visible for 200 yards. Exit should permit traffic leaving the station to have a clear view of the street traffic.

LORRIES : All bends in drives should be designed for large vehicles (turning diam. about 60'). These are best served nearest the road, and the drive serving them should be left uncovered so that high wagons can approach the commercial pumps.

INFORMATION SHEET : ANALYSIS OF PLAN REQUIREMENTS : N° 2 : PETROL FILLING STATIONS.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Erica A. Bayne.

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 706 •

PLAN ELEMENTS

Subject : Petrol Filling Stations

General :

This is the second of a series of Sheets analysing the plan requirements of various buildings or departments, and deals with petrol-filling stations. For the purpose of illustration the essential buildings and equipment of a complete service station are indicated, but it should be borne in mind that the principles governing the grouping and placing of the elements apply in some degree to all petrol-filling stations.

Regulations :

For the planning of small or large roadside stations, large open and multi-floor garages, etc., attention should be paid to the different Acts of Parliament and Statutory Rules and Orders, both local and national, which set out requirements concerning vehicle sizes and the storage and sale of petroleum, fire precautions, drainage and the protection of amenities and surroundings generally.

Siting :

The siting of a petrol station in relation to town planning, traffic and visibility is of paramount importance. The ideal site is one that, when in use :

(*a*) Preserves the natural environment of the locality ;

(*b*) Precludes any possibility of traffic congestion ; and

(*c*) Has entrances visible for a considerable distance to traffic approaching from either direction.

Planning :

The controlling factors in the placing of equipment and buildings are :

(*a*) Rapidity of service ;

(*b*) Elimination of danger to road, foot and station traffic ;

(*c*) Distant visibility of the entrance and an unobstructed view from the exit, in both directions ;

(*d*) Ease of access to pumps and (if provided) repair shop ;

(*e*) Supervision and maintenance.

Driveways :

The following points should be given consideration :

(*a*) Widths of entrance roadways and drives ;

(*b*) Turning space required by largest vehicles ;

(*c*) Surfacing to withstand heavy loads ;

(*d*) Drainage and cover ;

(*e*) Lighting and signs.

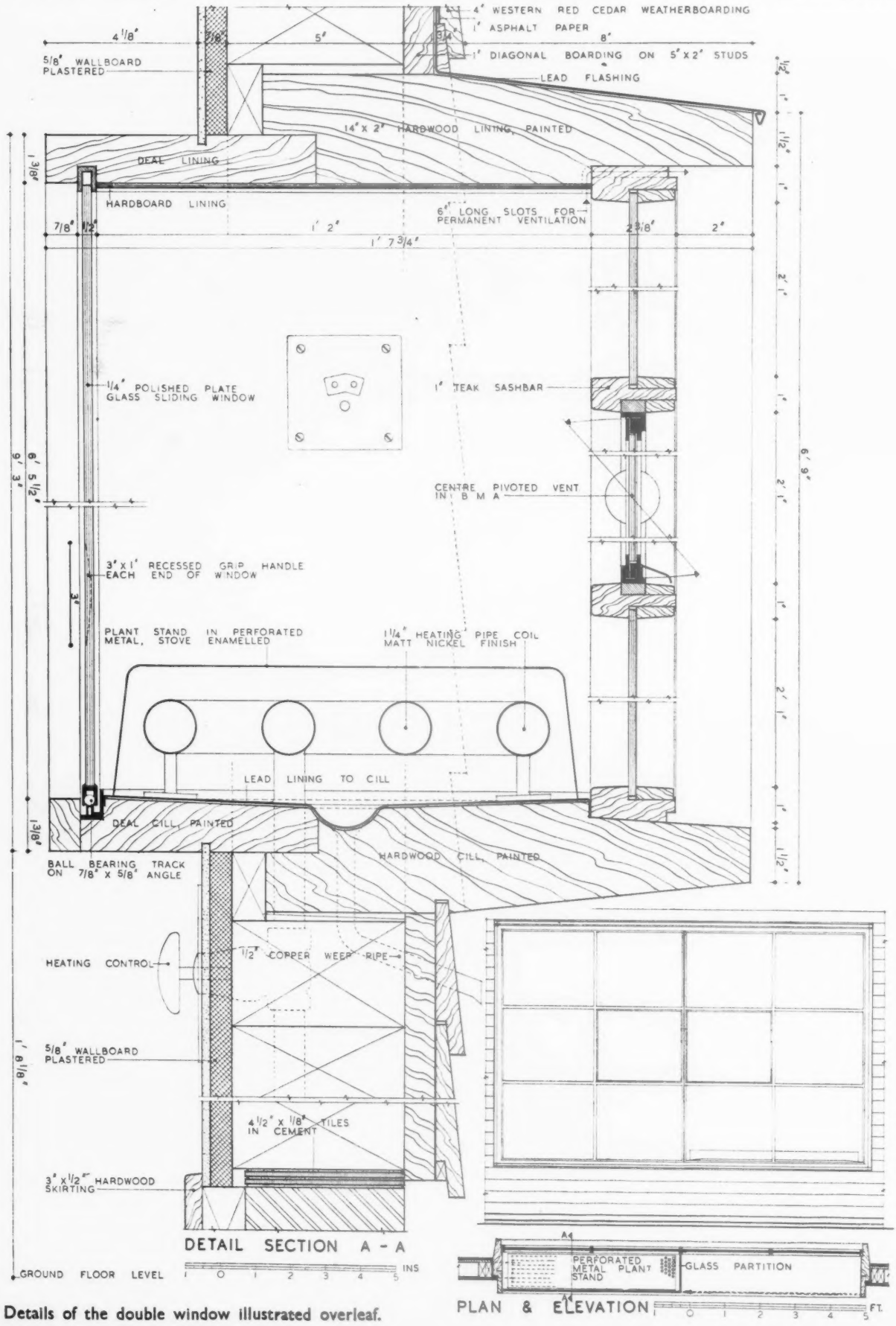
WORKING DETAILS : 725

DOUBLE WINDOW • HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX • SERGE CHERMAYEFF

The double window illustrated is in the dining room in the external wall overlooking the pool. It is divided into two sections, one side glass enclosed with special heating and ventilation to house tropical plants ; the other side left open to the dining room.
The external frame and glazing bars are in teak with opening window sections in bronze. Internally the frame is in painted deal with plate glass window sliding in metal runners. The interior of the double window is lined in super hardboard, with lead-lined flower box drained to the outside. The heating pipe coil runs under a plant stand in perforated metal. Permanent ventilation is provided by 6-in. horizontal slots running just underneath the external teak frame.
Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 726

DOUBLE WINDOW • HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX • SERGE CHERMAYEFF



Details of the double window illustrated overleaf.

HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX

DESIGNED BY SERGE CHERMAYEFF

PROBLEM AND SITE—*In 1935 Mr. Serge Chermayeff submitted to the Uckfield U.D.C. plans for a timber house to be built for his own occupation on a rural site near Halland, Sussex. The Council refused to sanction the plans on the grounds that the design was "unsuitable in the particular position chosen." The architect appealed to the Minister of Health: the Minister appointed an Inspector to hold an inquiry; and the result of the inquiry was in the architect's favour. The original site was fully wooded to the west, sloping gently towards the south-west commanding views south, south-west and north. The house had to be placed to make the best of these views, and to sit naturally on the slope of the land. With this in view the wood was thinned. The house was finally sited after the tree pattern had been established.*

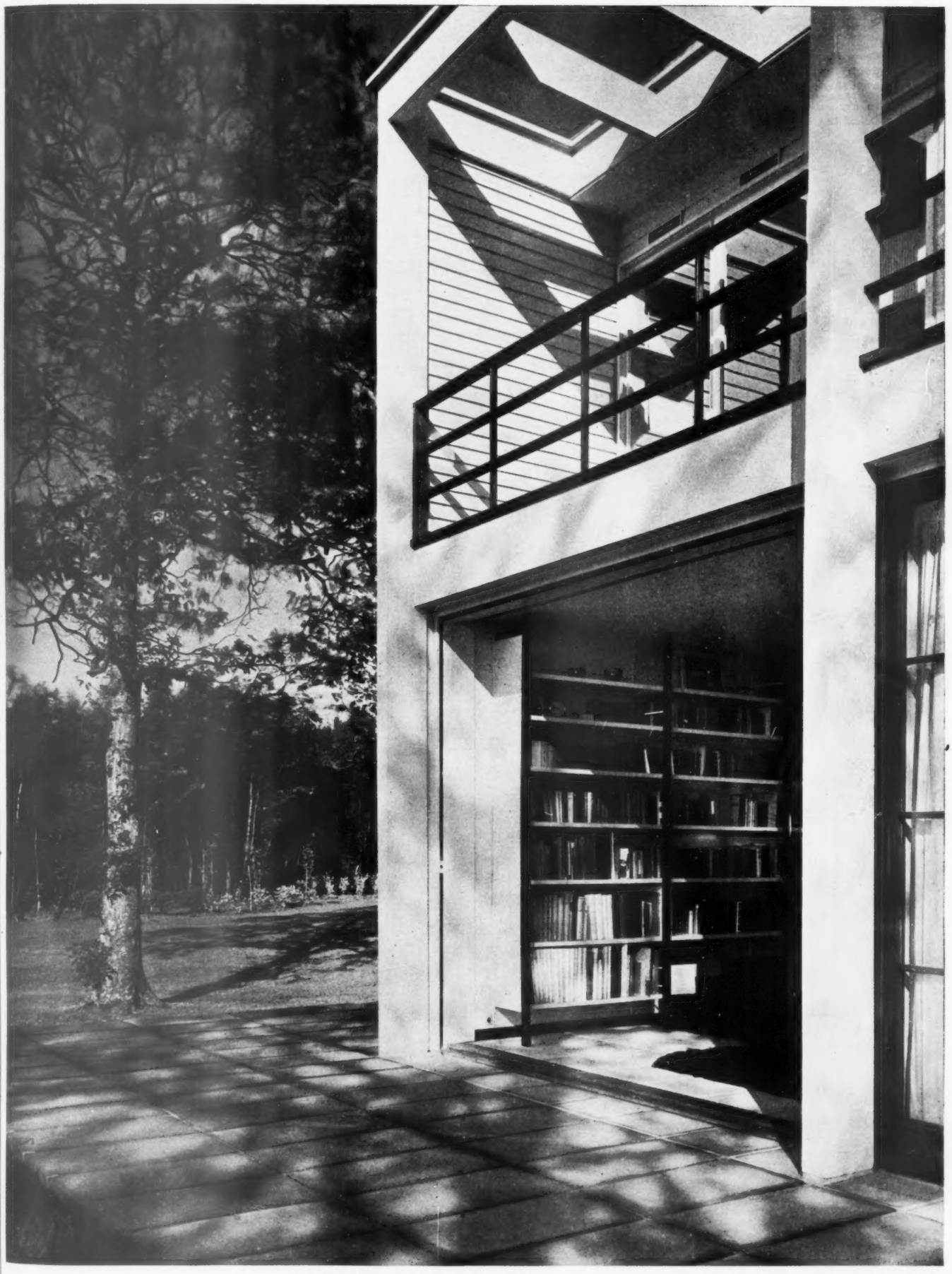
Above, left, looking through the wired glass of the front door into the pergola which runs along the entrance front of the house; centre, from the garage, looking along the pergola which connects the one-storey service wing to the house; right, top, another view from the garage; right, the garden front.

CONSTRUCTION—*The east wall, terrace retaining wall, and basement are of brick, the house being entirely of timber.*
Large members of jarrah are used for the principal framing, giving large openings to the south ; the west, north and east walls are of 5 by 2 in. studs. The system of assembly of principals was specially designed, steel angles being used to allow main structural members to be pulled together by steel bolts. Floor boards are laid diagonally to prevent lateral movement. Outer walls are of 4 in. Western red cedar shingles on waterproof paper, 1 in. diagonal boarding, and 5 by 2 in. studs with 1½ in. wallboard between. Inner surface is of ⅜ in. wallboard, plastered.
Internal partitions are double, with acoustic blanket between, and are insulated from ceilings and floors by building board strips.
Roof is of three-ply bituminous sheeting, laid to falls on 2 in. slag and finished with gravel. Window frames are teak, large sliding windows being of teak in bronze tracks.

FINISHES—*Vestibule : floor of pale buff tiles, with red ceiling and red inset mat. Hall : floor of cork ; walls, plaster ; staircase, risers and treads of cork ; balustrade of Australian silky oak.*
Living room : Fireplace and fireplace wall, brick ; floor, cork, save for heating panels under stone margin by window ; ceiling, acoustic tiles ; panelling, walnut. Dining room and study, similar.
Principal bedroom : Two walls, elm veneer ; ceiling, plaster ; floor, close carpeted.

SERVICES—*The house is centrally heated by radiators in corridors and stairways and radiant panels elsewhere. Central heating and hot water are from a gravity-fed solid fuel boiler, with thermostatically controlled blower.*
A large hot cupboard provides medium heat for linen and a higher temperature for drying.
The slow combustion cooker can be supplemented by an electric grill.
The laundry is equipped with an electric washer, drier and a rotary ironer, and handles all the house laundry.
Both radio and telephones have several extensions.
Above, the garden front, with sliding windows open. Facing page : a corner of the house from the terrace that runs along the garden front, with the sliding window of the study open.

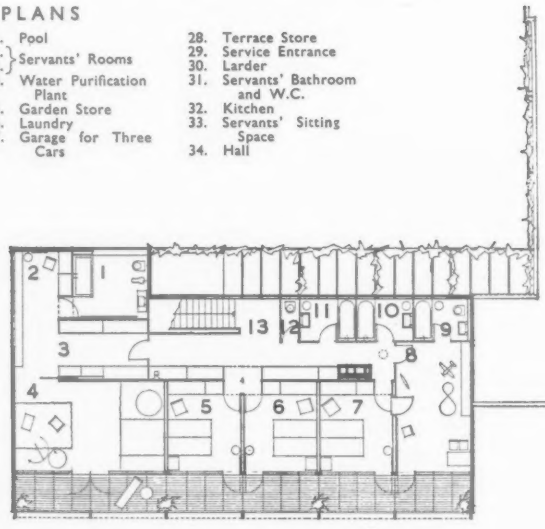
HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX • BY SERGE CHERMAYEFF



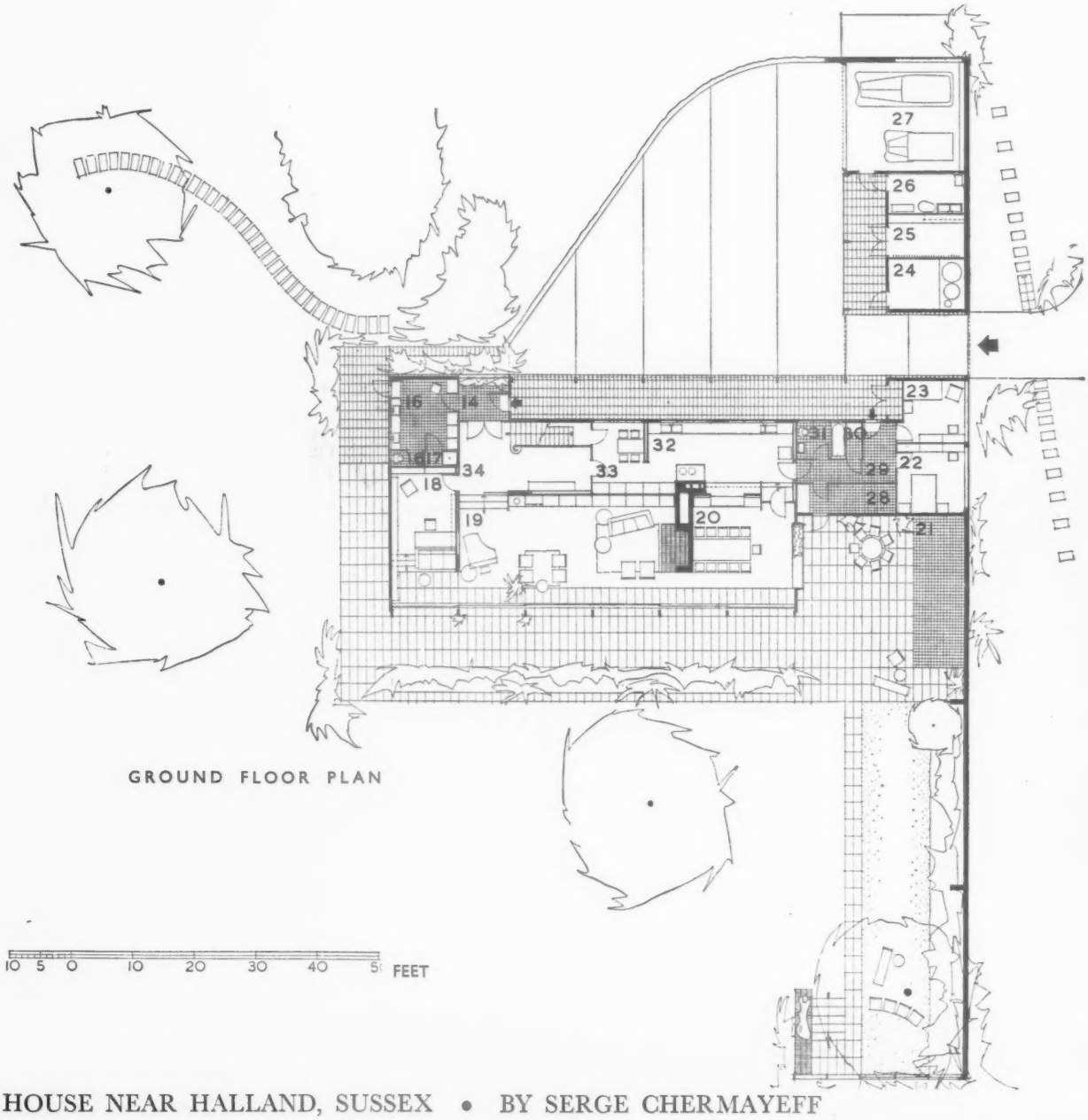
HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX • BY SERGE CHERMAYEFF

KEY TO PLANS

1. Owner's Bathroom
2. } Owner's Dressing
3. } Room
4. Owner's Bedroom
5. } Guests' Rooms
6. }
7. Night Nursery
8. Day Nursery
9. Nursery Bathroom
10. } Guests' Bathrooms
11. }
12. W.C.
13. Stair Hall
14. Vestibule
15. Cloakroom
16. W.C.
17. Shower
18. Study
19. Living-Room
20. Dining-Room
21. Pool
22. } Servants' Rooms
23. }
24. Water Purification Plant
25. Garden Store
26. Laundry
27. Garage for Three Cars
28. Terrace Store
29. Service Entrance
30. Larder
31. Servants' Bathroom and W.C.
32. Kitchen
33. Servants' Sitting Space
34. Hall



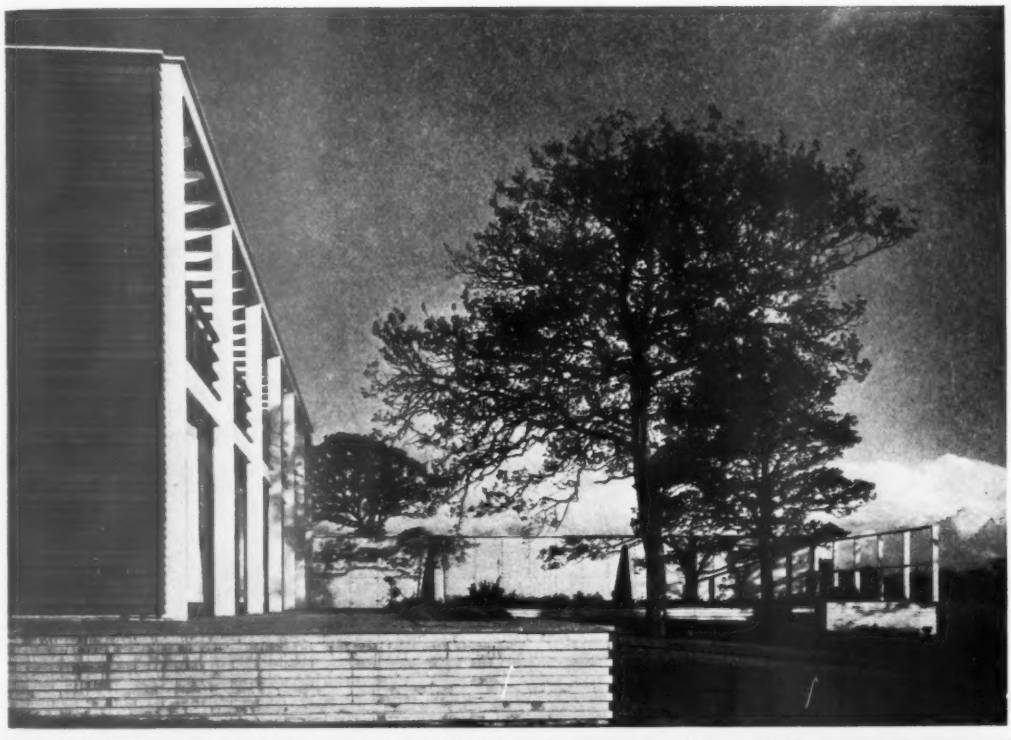
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX • BY SERGE CHERMAYEFF

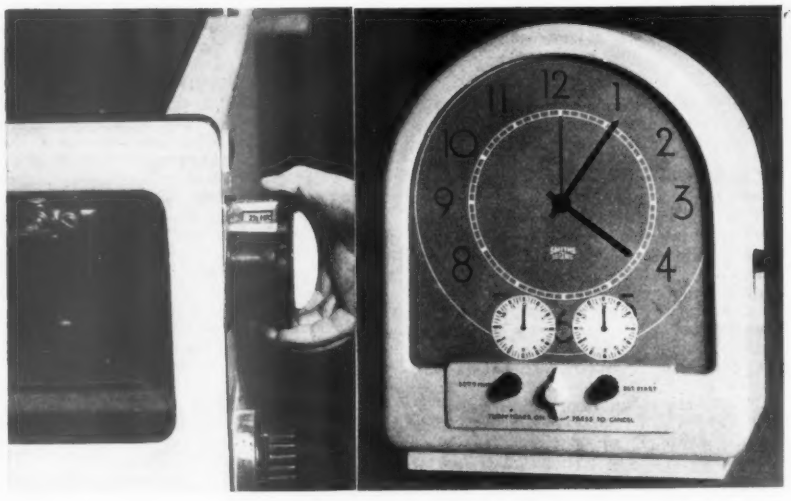


Top, a general view showing the house and its background of woods ; centre, the terrace on the east side ; right, a view of the terrace at night through the open living-room windows.

HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX • BY SERGE CHERMAYEFF

Above, view from the entrance hall looking across one end of the living-room through the large windows into the garden; bottom, left, from the study, showing, at the far end, the way through to the dining room, and, centre, the reverse view looking through to the living room; right, the staircase hall. The general contractors were Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.; for list of sub-contractors see page 302.

HOUSE NEAR HALLAND, SUSSEX • BY SERGE CHERMAYEFF



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Cooker Time Switches

SOME weeks ago I mentioned in these notes that Smith's Clocks were producing time switches for the control of gas and electric cookers. Fuller details are now available, and the illustrations on this page give an idea of their general appearance. On the left is the gas cooker model, which is arranged to turn the oven gas off after any specified time has elapsed. This unit is driven by clockwork which is wound up automatically when the control is set. Overall dimensions are quite small, roughly the same as the familiar Regulo control, with the same window through which you set the time to elapse before the oven is to turn itself off. This unit does not, of course, provide a really complete service, for the oven must be first lighted in the ordinary way, but it probably has certain advantages for people who are liable to forget things and do a sort of Alfred with the cakes. No doubt the gas consuming public will in due course start asking for automatic lighting as well as automatic extinction. There are, however, certain difficulties in applying automatic lighting to ovens, largely because the pilot light would be liable to get choked up with spilt fat and grease and the other things which ovens seem to collect, so that it would be essential to have one of those bi-metal strip devices to turn off the main gas supply if the pilot were to go out or get blocked up. This would not be particularly difficult, for most of the instantaneous water heaters have them, but it would add to the cost and the complications. At the moment these units are intended for use with ovens already fitted with thermostats, and they can be applied to any existing cooker. When manufacturers make allowances for them in their designs they will no doubt look a good deal neater. Price is 28s. retail.

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The other fitting which Smith's have produced is intended for electric cookers and not only turns the oven off when you want it to, but turns it on as well. With electricity this is, of course, easy enough, but Smith's have done the job in a very neat way, and the unit should prove easy to use in practice. Devices of this kind have been available in the States for some years, but American cooker manufacturers seem to think that the public over there does not use them very much. Judging from the few examples I have seen the reason is not hard to find, for the central controlling clock is surrounded with different coloured knobs, six of them, as far as I remember, with no apparent scheme behind their arrangement, so that quite an elaborate instruction book would be needed before you could understand what to twiddle and why. Imagination boggles at the idea of teaching one's cook how to work it. Smith's have kept their unit commendably clean, and even the most cretinous should not find it beyond their comprehension. To begin with, there is the ordinary synchronous clock unit which is going all the time and has its own knob for setting the hands on the right of the case. In front are three other small knobs for the automatic part of the device ; one sets the starting time, the other the finishing time, the central knob bringing the timer into use or cutting it out as necessary. The price of this unit is 62s. 6d. retail, and, since a clock is necessary in a kitchen anyway, the price of the automatic timer part of it works out at about 40s. to 50s., bringing it to about the same price level as the Horstman Gear Company's unit which I referred to some months ago. American firms generally mount units of this kind in the splash back of the cooker, but this does not seem to be the best possible place for them, what with variations in temperature and the likelihood of the whole thing being hidden behind saucepans. Any bit of nearby wall space would be much better and would not complicate the wiring unduly. — (*Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., Cricklewood Works, London, N.W.2.*)

Last Year's Research

Since the Building Research Station publishes its own annual report it is only reasonable that the annual report* of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research should provide only an abridgment of the information which is already available elsewhere. I do not remember, however, having seen before the announcement that Messrs. Bonnell and Watson have evolved a technique for determining whether a plaster or cement rendering is dry enough to paint without risk of chemical disintegration of the paint by lime and alkali. Watford's questions and answers indicate that there is constant trouble due to too early painting, and a really reliable method of testing will save endless squabbles between builders who complain that they were rushed and architects who are not quite sure of what they are talking about anyway. There are many other factors besides dryness which affect the answer, but if Watford can succeed in resolving them all, many architects will heave quite a large sigh of relief.

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The Water Pollution Board, which has been investigating the question of water-softening, has discovered that certain synthetic resins possess high base exchange values. One of the best resins from the base exchange point of view is, unfortunately, slightly soluble in water, and this is an important point if the treated water is to be used for drinking, though this need not be a disadvantage if the water is to be used for industrial purposes. Research on the subsequent removal of the resin products is still proceeding. Contamination from lead pipes has also been investigated. There are here a number of factors affecting the concentrations found, but the methods now in vogue aim at reducing the acidity or increasing the alkalinity of the water supply.

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By and large this is a fairly straightforward report which makes no startling announcements. "Occupational Footwear" is a cry raised by the Boot and Shoe Research Association, and, considering that there are so many special kinds of shoe for sports and games it seems not unreasonable that "since most people spend most of their time at work it is during the work period that there is greatest opportunity for faulty footwear to damage the health." Visit the average job and glance at the concretors with rubber boots and the floor layers with knee-pads, and it looks as though the building industry is much in need of further research on this subject.

Damage to Pylons

Keeping an interested eye on the bomb outrage reports I have been interested to note the amount of damage which can be done to the pylons of the grid without their falling over. That they should keep standing with legs at opposite corners cut through is understandable, but how do they manage it when three are gone? Press reports are notoriously unreliable, and three legs gone may be no more than the maintenance engineer pulling a private

* *D.S.I.R. Report for the Year* 1937-38. London H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s.

joke on the gullible reporter. My private theory is that the pylons are put there just to annoy the C.P.R.E., and are really held up by the wires. Perhaps Mr. Quigley could explain it all.

Aluminium Bronze

To the engineer aluminium bronze is a material with good mechanical properties and a high resistance to corrosion. To the architect it is a pleasant-looking yellowish material for handrails, balustrades and general decorative metalwork. If you have not yet taken any special notice of it, you can see what it looks like in the R.I.B.A. building, where those entrancing lions with such eminently twistable tails are made of it. Incidentally, I always wonder how those tails have managed to survive for so long, for there is a pair of lions on each of the double staircases leading down from the entrance hall to the lecture hall, and the number of members who can resist a gentle pull at those tails is comparatively small. Watch next time someone is reading a paper and you get a much better impression of the elasticity of aluminium bronze than if you are told that Young's modulus for it is 19,000,000 lb. per sq. in. And if you want to know anything else about this material, the C.D.A. have just produced a most excellent book about it. Pretty technical, and really intended for the engineer, but there is still a good deal of information on the techniques of fabrication and the difference made by small changes in the proportions of the alloying metals.—(*The Copper Development Association, Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.*)

Factory Lighting

The fourth report of the departmental committee on lighting in factories has just been published by the Stationery Office at the price of 1s. The recommendations put forward are not intended to be taken as standards of good practice, but as minima which, the committee urges, should be made the subject of regulations. Nearly all architects know the advantages of good lighting, but there is a very interesting appendix in which the recommendations of the 1915 committee are compared with those of the Illuminating Engineering Society, the National Illumination Committee, the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association, and the Institution of Gas Engineers.

Manufacturers' Items

In the list of sub-contractors for the Gynæcological Department, Northampton General Hospital, published in our issue for January 26, we omitted to include the names of Messrs. Truscon Floors, Ltd., who constructed all the floors and roofs, and Messrs. Dryad Metal Works, who supplied all the ironmongery.

●

Light and shade, colour, and optical illusions were the chief points of interest when Holophane, Ltd., held a special Colour Lighting Show combined with a dramatic entertainment by the Corlett Repertory Company at the firm's theatre in Elverton Street on Tuesday of last week. During the necessary scene-shifting it was clearly demonstrated that a wide range of colours and subtle pastel shades could be obtained by blending various combinations of red, blue, and green coloured footlights, which incidentally were controlled with comparative ease by one operator. Other features included that of turning a dull-looking series of concave circular patterns into a beautiful range of convex circular balls, and altering an artist's impression of Cobham, Sussex, into a picture of an Indian town simply by effectively using the footlights and a white spot-light from the wings.

●

An important development in the production of aluminium alloy extruded sections is announced by the Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd.

The development is the result of the installation of a new plant at the company's Banbury works, for the production of extruded sections of greater length and larger cross section than have hitherto been available in this country.

Prior to the installation of the new plant, limitations of size of extruded sections have involved in many cases the building up of composite parts. The larger sections now available eliminate the need for such additional work. A one-piece extrusion, it is pointed out, means a greater strength-weight ratio and, equally important, an appreciable saving in labour costs.

The new development, states the company, is a result of rapidly increasing demands for extruded sections for structural work, and it is believed it will lead to remarkable advances in the structural application of aluminium alloys in every direction.

●

Messrs. Evered & Co., Ltd., of Smethwick, announce that their Mitchell hinges have recently been installed in the R.M.S. "Queen Mary," S.S. "Mauretania," R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth," and in the following list of important buildings: Middlesex Hospital; Great Westminster House, London; Butlers Brewery, Wolverhampton; Woolworth Buildings, Montreal; Ritz Hotel, Dunedin, N.Z.; Hospital Centre, Birmingham; Houses of Parliament; Wildcroft Manor (lift doors); Pinewood Studios (Fox Films); Salesian Missionary College, Pots Shrigley, near Macclesfield; Blackpool Tower Rooms; Cadbury Bros., Bournville; Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne; Air Ministry Buildings, Irak; University of London; New Cinema, Filey; Alaw Nursery School, Trelaw; Dudley Hotel, Brighton.

●

Messrs. J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., of King's Road, Tyseley, Birmingham, have just issued a new price list (Ref. G 38) which includes a number of new developments in shuttered switched socket outlets, boxless flush sockets and switched sockets, etc. The booklet contains a large number of illustrations of the firm's products.

●

The advantages of Hy-Rib in the construction of ceilings are fully explained in a four-page leaflet recently issued by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., of Horseferry House, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

INFANT AND JUNIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, SUTTON COLDFIELD (pages 282–283). Architects: Armstrong and Gardner. General contractors: W. H. James and Son. The sub-contractors and suppliers included: Blockleys, Ltd., bricks; Colthurst Symons & Co., Ltd., tiles; Standard Flat Roofing Co., Ltd., flat roof; Williams and Williams, Ltd., steel windows; E. C. and J. Keay, Ltd., steel roof trusses; Page and Hewkin, plastering; Tentest Fibre Board Co., Ltd., insulation board; John Ellis and Sons, Ltd., glazed cement; Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd., granolithic cast stone; R. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., hardwood floors; Rowe Bros. & Co., sanitary fittings; K. S. Neale, ironmongery; James Gibbons, Ltd., cloakroom fittings; Hill and Smith, Ltd., wrought iron gates; The Midland Educational Co., Ltd., blackboards and cupboards; Lee, Longland & Co., blinds and curtains; Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., paving and asphalting; Paton Engineering Co., Ltd., heating and hot water; Sutton Coldfield Corporation Electricity Department, electrical installation; Birmingham Gas Department, gas.

SENIOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS, SUTTON COLDFIELD (pages 284-286). Architects: Nicol, Nicol and Thomas. General contractors: G. T. Stephens and Sons, Ltd. Quantity surveyor: Leonard Voisey. Clerk of Works: G. H. Tomkinson. The sub-contractors and suppliers included: Thornley and Knight, Ltd., paint; J. F. Ebner, Ltd., floorings; Neil Larson & Co., Ltd., gymnasium equipment: The British Reinforced Concrete Co., Ltd., lockers for boys' gymnasium kit; James Seiber, hangers for girls' gymnasium kit; Kingfisher, Ltd., science room fittings and blackboards; Etna Lighting and Heating Co., Ltd., electric installation; Synchronome Co., Ltd., electric clocks; Best and Lloyd, Ltd., electric light fittings; The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., heating installation; Jesse Tildsley, Ltd., steelwork: Stonehenge Brick Co., Ltd., bricks to interior of gymnasium; Blockleys, Ltd., external facing bricks; The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., cloakroom fittings, railings and gates, etc.; British Plaster Board Co., Ltd., acoustic plaster; Lee Longland & Co., Ltd., curtains; David Wiseman and Son, plumbing and showers; Walker Crosweller & Co., Ltd., mixing valves; Bridgwater and Upton, the coat of arms; The Venetian Flooring Co., Ltd., terrazzo paving; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., windows; Pearce and Cutler, sanitary fittings; Erdington Glass Co., Ltd., glazing, etc.; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., doors; Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd., granolithic; Allied Guilds, Ltd., reconstructed stone.

HOUSE AT HALLAND, LEWES (pages 295-300). Architect: Serge Chermayeff, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors: Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd. The sub-contractors and suppliers included: Bective Electrical Co., Ltd., electrical installation; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., central heating; John Mullins and Sons, well bore; Thomas and Son (Worcester), Ltd., windmill pump; Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., water purification plant; Tuke and Bell, Ltd., sewage plant; Cerac, Ltd., automatic stoking boiler; J. D. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., ironmongery and general metalwork, sliding window gear and sliding cupboard door fitment; British Ogro, Ltd., door furniture; Silent Gliding Doors, Ltd., sliding door gear; E. P. Barrus, Ltd., garage door gear; Wellinlith, Ltd., thermal insulation and plaster base; Copper Development Association, copper piping; Shanks & Co., Ltd., and Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Walker Crosweller & Co., Ltd., thermostatic shower mixer; A. Johnson & Co., Ltd., and Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., stainless steel sinks and mixer fittings; British Vitrolite Co., Ltd., Vitrolite basin top; Troughton and Young, Ltd., Merchant Adventurers of London, Ltd., and Curtis Lighting Co. of Gt. Britain, Ltd.; light fittings; MacAndrews and Forbes, Ltd., waterproofing; London Brick Co., Ltd., bricks, Liverpool Artificial Stone Co., Ltd., copings; Noelite, Ltd., terrace paving; Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., tiling; Fram Reinforced Concrete Co., Ltd., cork pavings; Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., cork stair treads; Brown and Tawse, Ltd., roofing; Konkerwind, Ltd., chimney cap; Vibro-Insulations, Ltd., acoustic blanket; Tentest Fibre Board Co., Ltd., acoustic tile; D. W. Price & Co., Ltd., glazing and mirrors; J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd., swinging mirror; British Trane Co., Ltd., metal vent grilles; Ace Laminated Products, Ltd., standard flush doors; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., paints; James Latham, Ltd., veneers; Roneo, Ltd., steel bookshelving; E. K. Cole, Ltd., radio installation; Dartington Hall, Ltd., fabrics; E. Harding, Ltd., curtain makers; J. Avery & Co., Ltd., venetian blinds; Aga Heat, Ltd., cooker; Linterns, Ltd., plate rack; Harrison, curtain track; Charles P. Moody, Ltd., Chasmood fibre sliders and track for cupboard doors; Builders Copper Tube Co., Ltd., copper piping; British Columbia Timber Commissioner, British Columbian pine and Western red cedar.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON

BELLINGHAM. *Extension.* The L.C.C. is to erect an elementary school at Bellingham at a cost of £31,588.

CAMBERWELL. *Appointment.* The B.C. has appointed Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge, as architects for the construction of a health centre.

EAST HAM. *Additions.* The Corporation is to contribute £20,000 to the East Ham Memorial Hospital Commission for the erection of a maternity ward.

EAST HAM. *Factory, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Factory, East Ham and Barking By-Pass, Mr. J. W. Turner; alterations, 114-116 High Street South, Estate Dept., Prudential Assurance Co.; two houses, 75-77 Langdon Road, Mr. L. H. Cox; two houses, 228-230 Sheringham Avenue, Mr. R. J. Slater; additions to factory, Grantham Works, Grantham Road, Mr. T. Anders; additions, "Coach and Horses" public house, Romford Road, Mr. W. F. Foster.

ISLINGTON. *Flats.* The L.C.C. is to erect flats on a site of 13¼ acres at Hilldrop Road, Islington, at a cost of £363,800.

NEW MALDEN. *Housing.* The Surrey C.C. is to purchase a site at New Malden for the erection of a group of homes for the aged and a nursery for young children at an estimated cost of £42,500.

RAYNES PARK. *Technical College.* The Surrey Education Committee is to invite contractors to tender for the erection of a county technical college at Raynes Park at an estimated cost of £159,800.

SOUTHGATE. *Squash Court, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Squash courts, rear of White House, High St., Hamilton, Hill and Evershed; house, 15 Houndsden Road, Mr. E. Lewis; 85 houses, 1 and 2 Leys Gardens, Cockfosters, and Overton Road and 36 flats, Bramley Road, Mr. G. W. Newman; Congregational Church, Freston Gardens, Cockfosters, Mr. J. P. Blake; bungalow, Chandos Avenue, Mr. R. A. Webber; 10 flats, Trent Gardens, Mr. C. S. Brown; 32 flats, Orchid Road, Mr. C. E. O. Ward; public house, Cockfosters Road, Cockfosters, Petch and Fermaud.

PROVINCES

ASH VALE. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved an estimate of £29,638 for the provision of a new central mixed school at Ash Vale.

BIRMINGHAM. *A.R.P.* The Corporation Air Raid Precautions Committee is to make provision of 23 cleansing stations at a cost of £46,000, and shelters at a cost of £170,000.

BIRMINGHAM. *Community Centre.* The Corporation is to provide a youth community centre on the Lea Hall estate at an estimated cost of £17,000.

BIRMINGHAM. *Swimming Baths.* The Corporation is to prepare plans for the provision of swimming baths at Acocks Green and Stechford.

COCKERMOUTH. *Houses.* The U.D.C. is to erect 60 houses at a cost of £23,106.

EASTBOURNE. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Four houses, Manvers Road, Prospect Houses, Ltd.; rebuilding, Alexandra Arms, junction of Seaside and Allrey Road, Star Brewery Co., Ltd.; house, Westham Road, Mr. R. Austen; alterations and additions, Scotch Bakery, Green Street, The Scotch Bakery (Eastbourne), Ltd.; alterations and additions, 36 Enys Road, London Homœopathic Hospital; eight houses, Parkfield Avenue, Hampden Park, Davis Estates, Ltd.; six houses, Cherry Garden Road, W. James (Eastbourne), Ltd.; alterations and additions, Lloyds Bank, Terminus Road, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

EPSOM. *Appointment.* The Surrey C.C. has appointed Messrs. Newberry and Fowler as architects for the extension of the Epsom County Hospital.

GUILDFORD. *Church.* The Diocesan Board of Finance is to erect a church in Wilderness Road, Onslow Village, Guildford.

GUILDFORD. *Public Library.* The Corporation is considering the provision of a public library.

HANLEY. *Offices, etc.* Plans passed: Offices, Union Street, for Mr. W. Hill; offices and shops, Stafford Street and Cheapside, for Cardigan Estates, Ltd.; 12 houses, Queens Road, for Mr. G. H. Wignall; eight houses, Warrington Road, for Mr. K. L. Lowndes; two houses, Buxton Street, for Messrs. W. Leake & Co.; alterations, "Crown and Anchor" public house, Newhall Street, for Parkers (Burslem) Brewery, Ltd.; 42 houses, off Cromer Road, Northwood, for Messrs. Holloway & Co.

HIGH ASHURST. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee is to erect a residential special school for defective children at High Ashurst at a cost of £32,647.

IPSWICH. *A.R.P.* The Corporation is to erect A.R.P. shelters at a cost of £20,000.

LEEDS. *Flats.* The Corporation is to erect 366 flats in Sweet Street at a cost of £228,173.

LYMINGTON. *School.* The Hampshire Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Lymington for 520 children.

MANCHESTER. *Libraries.* The Corporation is to erect district libraries at Ardwick at a cost of £16,826, and at Collyhurst at a cost of £19,580.

MANCHESTER. *Alterations, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations and additions, Blue Post Inn, 55 Vine Street and Byrom Street, Hulme; alterations and additions, Brunswick Inn, Temple Street and Clare Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; dance hall and café, Wythenshawe Road, Northenden; hotel, Victoria Avenue, Blackley; church, near Linford Avenue, Lightbowne Road, New Moston; alterations and additions, Hebrew Congregation Social Rooms, 296 Oxford Road, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; Roman Catholic senior school, off Cobden Street, Moston; rebuilding Clough Hotel, Hall Moss Road, Blackley; alterations and additions, The Blackstock Hotel, Upper Brook Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; hotel, Hyde Road, Ardwick.

MANCHESTER. *Fire Station.* The Corporation has appointed a committee to consider the erection of a new fire station in place of the existing Upton Street station, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

MANCHESTER. *Flats.* The Manchester Corporation is to erect 248 residential flats at Miles Platting, by direct labour.

MANCHESTER. *Houses.* The Manchester Corporation is to erect 18 houses at Parkside Road, Wilbraham Estate, by direct labour.

MARSHLAND. *Houses.* The Marshland R.D.C. is to erect 68 houses on various parishes at a cost of £25,957.

NORTHAMPTON. *Houses.* The Corporation is to erect 25 houses for aged people on the Spencer Estate.

NORTHAMPTON. *Warehouse, etc.* Plans passed by Northampton Corporation: Reconstruction of showroom, Overstone Road, Mr. A. P. Bartley; warehouse, Private Road to Dallington Mill, A. R. and W. Cleaver, Ltd.; two houses, Methodist Homestead, Homestead Way, The Methodist Homes Trustees; two houses, 72 and 73 Windsor Crescent, A. and F. Gale, Ltd.; house and house and shop, Horseshoe Street, Mr. J. T. Timms; 18 houses, off London Road, Delapre Estate, Mr. A. Hodgson; four houses, Ferndale Road, A. Glenn and Sons, Ltd.; telephone exchange, Main Street, Duston, H.M. Office of Works.

PENYBONT. *Houses.* The R.D.C. is to erect 98 houses at Pyle and Sarn at a cost of £37,890.

ROMSEY. *School.* The Hampshire Education Committee is to erect a senior school for 480 children at Romsey.

SALFORD. *Fire Station.* The Corporation is considering the erection of a fire station at Higher Broughton.

SCARBOROUGH. *Flats.* The Corporation has approved plans by the Borough Engineer for the erection of 58 flats for aged people at Scalby Road and William Street.

SHEFFIELD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 12 houses, Westwick Grove, Mr. S. L. Clark; house, and licensed premises, Hastilar Road, Carter, Milner and Bird, Ltd.; six houses, Grassthorpe Road, G. and A. Maxfield; two houses, Jaunty Lane, Mr. H. Seymour; two houses, Hoober Road, Mr. G. Jackson; offices, Liverpool Road, Hadfield, Ltd.; factory and offices, Trafalgar Street, etc., A. Booth and Sons; six houses, Oliver's Drive, E. and H. Oliver; 13 houses, St. Anthony Road, Mr. C. E. Spooner; 16 houses, Wadsley Lane, Mr. J. N. Reed; 12 houses, Rutland Road, Mr. C. W. Alflat; four houses, Norton Park Road, C. H. Leadbeater and Son; eight houses, Elm Lane, Oxspring Bros.; factory, Penistone Road, Swann & Co., Ltd.

SHEFFIELD. *Swimming Bath.* The Corporation has approved plans by the city architect of a proposed swimming bath at North Quadrant, Firth Park.

SHEFFIELD. *Houses.* The Corporation is to erect not less than 100 houses for re-housing of persons displaced by street improvements.

SHIPLEY. *Houses.* Plans passed by the U.D.C.: Four houses, Grosvenor Road and 34 houses, Avondale Road, etc., Mr. H. Chippindale; eight houses, Thornacre Crescent, Mr. A. Greenwood.

STONELEIGH. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee is to erect a senior school at Stoneleigh at a cost of £35,278.

SWANSCOMBE. *School.* The Kent Education Committee is to erect an elementary school in Southfleet Road, Swanscombe, at a cost of £50,840.

TURTON. *Extensions.* The Lancashire Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at Turton at a cost of £39,832.

WALLASEY. *School.* The Education Committee is to obtain tenders for the erection of a Roman Catholic senior school.

WALLASEY. *Church Hall.* The Corporation has approved plans of a church hall on the Leasowe Road Housing Estate.

WALLASEY. *Amusement Hall.* The Corporation has approved plans for the provision of an amusement hall and ancillary buildings on the eastern part of the Palace site, adjoining the Victoria Gardens.

WALSALL. *Houses.* The Walsall Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £21,626 for the erection of 72 houses on the Green Rock Lane estate.

WALSALL. *Shops.* Mr. W. E. Holmes is to erect shops at the corner of Walstead Road and Delves Green Road, Walsall.

WATERLOO. *School.* The Hampshire Education Committee is to provide additional accommodation for about 300 junior children at Waterloo.

WEST BROMWICH. *Houses.* The Hamstead Colliery Co. are to erect 178 houses to replace houses at Hamstead Village, West Bromwich, at a cost of £66,750.

WHITEFIELD. *Extension.* Lancashire Education Committee is to enlarge the Higher Lane School, Whitefield, at a cost of £22,357.

WILLENHALL. *Houses.* The U.D.C is to erect 176 houses on the Portobello estate at a cost of £60,305.

WORTHING. *Drill Hall.* The War Office is to erect a drill hall at Upper Brighton Road, Worthing.

WORTHING. *Development.* The Field Place Estate Co., Ltd., are to develop 17 acres at the Field Place Estate, Worthing.

WORTHING. *Rebuilding.* Messrs. Goldsmith and Pennells, architects, are to rebuild the Stanhoe Hotel, Marine Parade, Worthing.

WYTHENSHAWE. *School.* The Manchester Education Committee has approved plans for a junior mixed and infants' school (750 places) at Crossacres, Wythenshawe.

YORK. *School.* The Corporation has sold land in Bargain Lane, to the Roman Catholic Church Authorities for the purposes of a senior school for girls.

YORK. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Eight houses, Westfield Estate, Fulford Road, Mr. T. Gledhill; 44 houses, Penyghent Avenue, etc., Mr. H. Williamson; 14 houses, Newlands Drive, Acomb, Ainsty Building Estates, Ltd.; two houses, junction of Knapton Lane and Beckfield Lane, Mr. T. L. Kay; additions, 14 George Street, Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co., Ltd.

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

PRICES

ON the following pages appears Prices of Materials —Part I, with the prices, last published on January 12, brought up to date.

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

★ *ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*

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

NOTES ON PRICE CHANGES

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

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

• *Items marked thus have risen in price since last quotation on January 12.*

* *Items marked thus have fallen in price since last quotation on January 12.*

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

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

★ ***The previous complete Supplement is contained in the issues of the JOURNAL for January 12, January 26, February 2 and February 9.***

Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered.

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

PART 1

CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS—I

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

CONCRETOR

Cements

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

		4 Tons and over	In 80-ton freights F.A.S. Safe Wharf in River Thames, London Area.
Portland	per ton	42/–	39/6
Rapid hardening	per ton	48/–	45/6
Water repellent	per ton	72/–	—
Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lbs.)			per barrel 44/–
			1 ton upwards
Colorcrete rapid hardening, Nos. 1 and 2			per ton 69/–
Colorcrete non rapid hardening			per ton 139/– to 309/–
Snowcrete			per ton 175/–

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

Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

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

(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering see respective trades)

Pavings

Brick hardcore	per yard cube	2/9
Concrete ditto	per yard cube	3/9
Clean furnace clinker and boiler ashes	per yard cube	3/3
Coarse gravel for paths	per yard cube	6/9
Fine ditto	per yard cube	9/6
Clean granite chippings	per ton	18/6
Red quarry tiles, 6″ × 6″ × $\frac{7}{8}$″	per yard super	6/–
Buff ditto, 6″ × 6″ × $\frac{7}{8}$″	per yard super	6/6
Hard red paving bricks	per 1,000	150/–

Reinforcement

Basis price for mild steel rods, ⅛″ diameter and upwards, from London stocks	per ton	£13 0 0
Extras for :—		
$\frac{5}{16}$″ and ½″ diameter	per ton	10/–
$\frac{7}{16}$″ diameter	per ton	15/–
⅜″ diameter	per ton	20/–
$\frac{9}{16}$″ diameter	per ton	30/–
¼″ diameter	per ton	40/–
$\frac{3}{16}$″ diameter	per ton	60/–
Lengths of 40 ft. to 45 ft.	per ton	10/–
Lengths of 45 ft. to 50 ft.	per ton	15/–

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Sundries

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

BRICKLAYER

Common Bricks

Rough stocks	per 1,000	67/6
Third stocks	per 1,000	52/6
Mild stocks	per 1,000	69/6
Sand limes	per 1,000	50/–
* Phorpres pressed Flettons	per 1,000	46/3
* Phorpres keyed Flettons	per 1,000	48/3
Blue Staffordshire wirecuts	per 1,000	160/–
Lingfield engineering wirecuts	per 1,000	95/–
Breeze fixing bricks	per 1,000	57/6
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½″	per 1,000	155/–
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3″	per 1,000	190/–

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

Facing and Engineering Bricks

Sand Limes, No. 1	per 1,000	85/–
Sand Limes, No. 2	per 1,000	70/–
* Phorpres rustic Flettons	per 1,000	66/3
Midhurst Whites	per 1,000	75/–
Hard stocks, firsts	per 1,000	98/–
Hard stocks, seconds	per 1,000	86/–
Sand-faced, hand-made reds	per 1,000 from	115/–
Sand-faced, machine-made reds	per 1,000 from	110/–
Red rubbers (9½-in.)	per 1,000	300/–
Hunziker (white)	per 1,000	67/6
Hunziker (creams, light greys etc.)	per 1,000	from 85/– to 100/–
Dunbricks (concrete), multi reds, ex works	per 1,000	72/–
Dunbricks (concrete), multi lavender, ex works	per 1,000	75/–
Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed)	per 1,000	145/–
Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed)	per 1,000	125/–
Blue pressed	per 1,000	180/–

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

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

BRICKLAYER AND DRAINLAYER

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

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

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

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

Limes and Sand

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

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

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

Sundries

Wall ties, self coloured	per cwt.	11/–
Wall ties, galvanized	per cwt.	24/6
Hoop iron, black	per cwt.	25/–
D.P.C. slates, size 18″ × 9″	per 1,000	150/–
D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 9″	per 1,000	117/6
D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 4½″	per 1,000	59/–
*Ledkore D.P.C. Grade A	per foot super	5d.
*Ledkore D.P.C. Grade B.	per foot super	6¼d.
*Ledkore D.P.C. Grade C	per foot super	8d.

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

		9″×3″	9″×6″	9″×9″	12″×9″	14″×9″
Earthenware airbricks: red, blue, vitrified and buff terra cotta	each	–/8	1/4	2/4	4/–	6/8
		9″×3″	9″×6″	9″×9″	12″×6″	12″×9″
Black cast iron, School Board pattern airbricks	per doz.	3/–	5/6	11/–	11/–	20/–
Galvanized ditto	per doz.	5/6	11/–	22/–	22/–	40/–
Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators	per doz.	12/–	15/–	21/–	21/–	36/–
Galvanized ditto	per doz.	24/–	30/–	42/–	42/–	72/–
		1′ 0″	1′ 6″	2′ 0″	2′ 6″	3′ 6″	5′ 0″
Buff terra cotta chimney pots	each	2/6	3/–	4/4	5/9	13/4	22/6
Fireclay ..	per ton	45/–					

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

Partitions

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

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

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

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

Gas Flue Blocks

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

DRAINLAYER

Agricultural Pipes

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

(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)

Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings

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

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

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

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

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

DRAINLAYER AND MASON

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings

Socket and Spigot Pipes :—

Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	9 fts.	6 fts.	4 fts. each	3 fts. each
*1.1. 8	4″ per yard ..	6/2	6/11	11/–	8/4
*1.1.20	4″ per yard ..	6/5	7/1	11/3	8/7
*2.0. 6	6″ per yard ..	9/6	11/4	18/3	14/7
*4.0. 2	9″ per yard ..	17/3	22/7	39/2	29/10

Socket and Spigot Pipes :—

Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	2 fts.	18 ins.	12 ins.	9 ins.
*1.1. 8	4″ each	6/11	6/2	5/5	4/11
*1.1.20	4″ each	7/–	—	—	—
*2.0. 6	6″ each	10/11	—	—	—
*4.0. 2	9″ each	—	—	—	—

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

		4″	6″	9″
*Bends	each	6/1½	12/7	39/10
*Single junctions	each	10/9	22/–	69/6
*Intercepting traps	each	36/9	47/2	134/6
*Gulleys ordinary trapped ..	each	14/8	—	—
*Extra for inlet 4″	each	4/–	—	—
*Grease Gulley trap	each	115/2	—	—
*H.M.O.W. large socket gulley trap with 9″ gulley top and heavy grating and one back inlet ..	each	23/3	42/–	—

Cast Iron Inspection Chambers

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

	4″×4″	6″×4″	6″×6″	9″×6″
*Straight chambers with two branches one side .. each	55/1½	65/6	77/2	150/8
*Straight chambers with three branches in all .. each	64/11	75/4	89/5	162/11
*Straight chambers with four branches in all .. each	74/9	85/2	101/8	175/2
*Straight chambers with three branches one side .. each	69/10	87/–	99/3	—
*Straight chambers with four branches in all .. each	79/7½	96/9	111/6	—
*Straight chambers with five branches in all .. each	89/5	106/7	123/9	—
*Straight chambers with six branches in all .. each	99/3	116/4½	136/–	—
*Straight chambers with four branches one side .. each	91/10½	109/–	131/4	—
*Straight chambers with five branches in all .. each	101/8	118/10	143/4	—
*Straight chambers with six branches in all .. each	111/6	128/7½	155/7	—
*Straight chambers with seven branches in all .. each	121/3	138/5	167/10	—
*Straight chambers with eight branches in all .. each	131/9	148/3	180/1	—

The branches to the above are at 135°

		4″	6″
*Extra for branches between 135° and 180°	each	7/4	7/4
*Extra for branches between 90° and 135° other than standard angles	each	6/1½	6/1½

		4″×4″	6″×4″	6″×6″
*Curved chambers, no branch 90°–112½°	each	26/4	—	37/4
*Curved chambers, no branch 135°	each	26/4	—	37/4
*Curved chambers, one branch 135°	each	33/1	47/9	53/11
*Curved chambers, two branches 135°	each	39/10	64/4	74/9

Channels in White Glazed Ware (Unselected Quality)

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

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

These prices are subject to 20% discount.

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Channels in Brown Glazed Ware

		4″	6″	9″
Half round straight channels 24″ long ..	each	1/3	1/10½	3/4½
Half round straight channels 30″ long ..	each	—	—	4/2¾
Ditto, short lengths	each	1/3	1/10½	—
Half round ordinary channel bends ..	each	1/10½	2/9½	5/0¾
Ditto, short	each	1/10½	2/9½	—
Ditto, long	each	3/9	5/7½	10/1½
Three-quarter round branch bends ..	each	5/–	7/6	—

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

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

Manhole Covers

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

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

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

MASON

Yorkstone

Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.

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

Ancaster Stone

Freestone, random blocks	per foot cube	3/6
Brown weather bed stone selected for polishing all brown blocks	per foot cube	8/–
Brown and blue weather bed stone selected for polishing	per foot cube	7/–
Prices f.o.r. Ancaster, railway rate to London Station approximately 11½d. per foot cube (minimum 6-ton loads).		

White Mansfield Stone

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

Bath Stone

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

Portland Stone

Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 feet cube average, delivered railway trucks Nine Elms, South Lambeth or Paddington	per foot cube	4/5
Basebed—add to the above	per foot cube	–/8
For every foot over 20 ft. cube average—add	per foot cube	–/1
For every foot over 30 ft. cube average—add	per foot cube	–/0½

¾″ Thick Plain Marble Wall Linings

Roman Travertine	per foot super	5/–
Golden Travertine	per foot super	6/8
Roman stone	per foot super	4/6
Hopton-wood stone	per foot super	5/–
Second statuary	per foot super	4/6
Sicilian	per foot super	4/–

Artificial Stone

6″ × 3″	Copings and sills	per foot run	1/6
6″ × 6″	Copings and sills	per foot run	2/4
9″ × 3″	Copings and sills	per foot run	2/–
9″ × 6″	Copings and sills	per foot run	3/4
12″ × 3″	Copings and sills	per foot run	2/4
12″ × 6″	Copings and sills	per foot run	3/9
Cornices according to detail, per foot cube (from)			6/9

*** Items marked thus have fallen since January 12.**

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

MASON, SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER, AND CARPENTER

MASON—(*continued*)

Reconstructed Stone to match Natural Stone

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

Slate Slabs, cut to size and Planed

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

Combined Slate Cills and Window Boards for Metal Windows

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

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Best Bangor Slates

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

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

Old Delabole Slates (f.o.r.)

Standard sizes.
Prices and computed weights per 1,200.

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

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

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

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

Tiles

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

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER—(*continued*)

Westmorland Green Slates

	Price per ton	Bests, 24″ to 12″ long. Proportionate widths. Computed cover in sq. yds. per ton
Random sizes.		
No. 1 Buttermere fine light green	240/–	30
No. 2 ,, light green (coarse grained)	215/–	27–28
No. 5 ,, olive green (coarse grained)	197/–	25–27
No. 5 Medium green	197/–	25–26
No. 7 Elterwater fine light green	216/–	27–28
No. 15 Tilberthwaite fine light green	214/–	26–28
No. 16 ,, light green (coarse grained)	202/–	25–27
Broughton Moor, light sea green, olive green, silver grey green, and mixed shades	227/–	27

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

Asbestos-cement

6″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	2/11
Standard 3″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	2/7½
Slates :—		
15¾″ × 7⅞″ grey	per 1,000	£6 16 3
15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, grey	per 1,000	£12 18 6
15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, russet or brindled	per 1,000	£16 6 6
Pantiles.		
Large russet brown	per 1,000	£19 8 6

Prices are for minimum two-ton loads.

Cedar Wood Tiles

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

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

CARPENTER

Carcassing Timber

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

	Per standard £ s. d.	Per foot cube
*4″ × 11″ Scantling	24 5 0	2/11½
*4″ × 9″ ,,	23 15 0	2/10¾
3″ × 11″ ,,	23 0 0	2/9½
2″ × 11″ ,,	23 10 0	2/10¼
3″ × 9″ ,,	22 10 0	2/8½
2″ × 9″ ,,	22 10 0	2/8½
3″ × 8″ ,,	20 10 0	2/6
2″ × 8″ ,,	20 5 0	2/5¼
*3″ × 7″ ,,	20 0 0	2/5½
2″ × 7″ ,,	20 0 0	2/5¾
4″ × 6″ ,,	24 0 0	2/11
3″ × 6″ ,,	21 0 0	2/7½
*2″ × 6″ ,,	19 10 0	2/4½
3″ × 5″ ,,	20 0 0	2/5¾
*3″ × 4″ ,,	19 10 0	2/4½
2″ × 5″ ,,	18 10 0	2/3
2″ × 4″ ,,	18 10 0	2/3
1½″ × 11″ ,, (20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/4½
1½″ × 9″ ,, (20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/3¾
1½″ × 7″ ,, (20 ft. lengths and over)	per ft. run	–/2¾

Yellow Deal Battens

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

Weather Boarding

Deal :—		
¾″ × ¼″ × 6″ Feather edge	per square	10/6
¾″ × ¼″ × 4″ Feather edge	per square	8/9
Western red cedar :—		
1″ × 6″ Drop sidings	per square	32/–
11/16″ × 3/16″ × 6″ Feather edge	per square	11/–
¾″ × ¼″ × 4″ Feather edge	per square	12/6

Roof Boarding

Deal :—	
¾″ × 6″	per square 15/6
1″ × 6″	per square 19/6

* Items marked thus have fallen since January 12.

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE