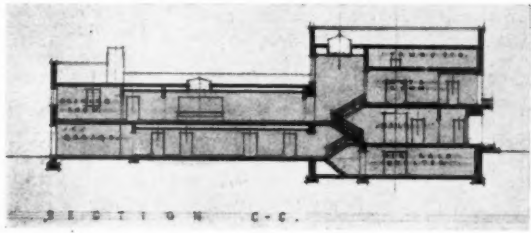
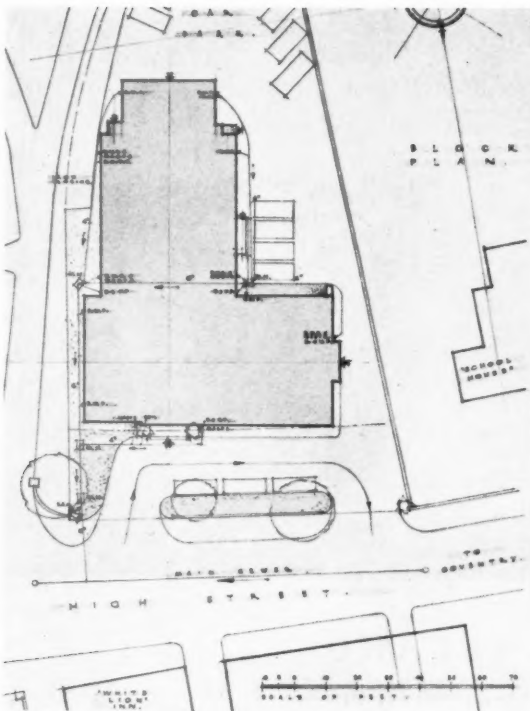
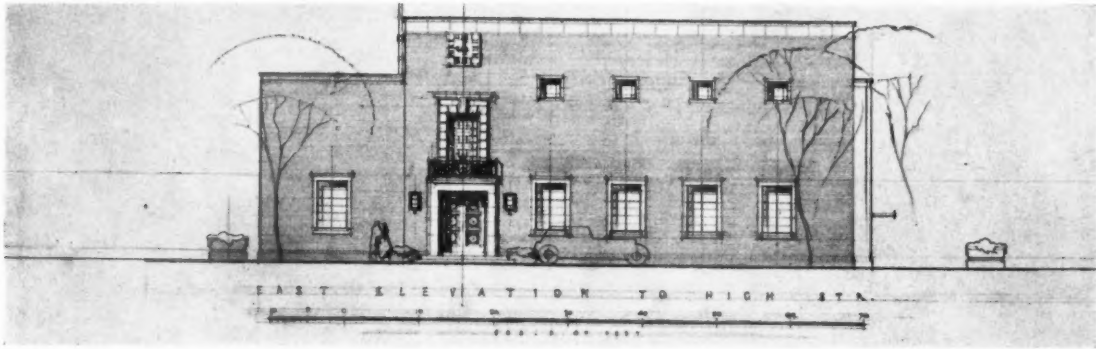
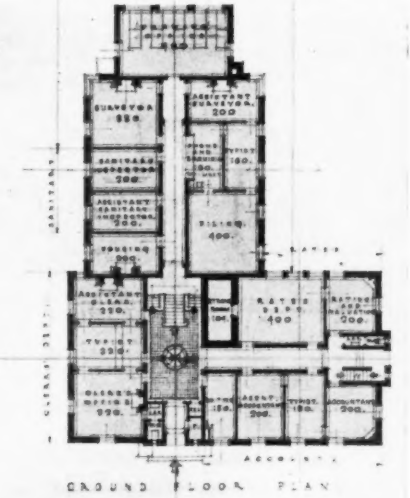
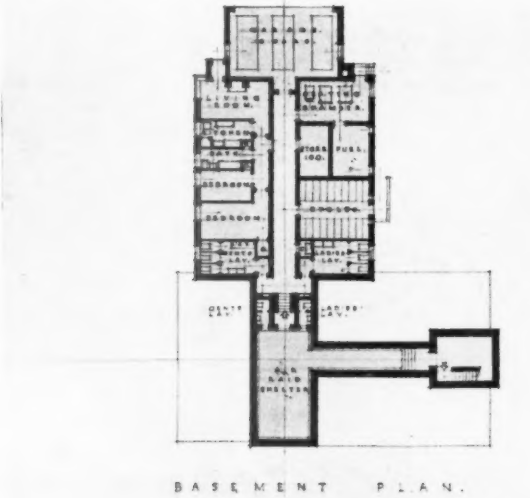
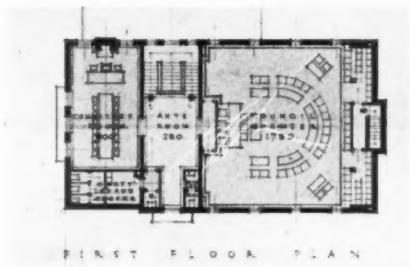


COMPETITION FOR COUNCIL OFFICES, BEDWORTH  
 DESIGN PLACED FIRST: BY HARRY WEEDON



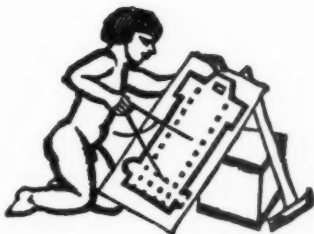
Main elevation, site and floor plans of the winning design, by Mr. Harry Weedon, in the competition (limited to registered architects practising in Warwickshire) for new council offices, Bedworth. The full award of the assessor (Mr. S. N. Cooke) is given on page 441.





## TREASURE ISLAND

*Treasure Island, the site of the present San Francisco Golden Gate International Exhibition, is seen in the distance in the above photograph. It is linked to the mainland by the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge—the longest bridge in the world. In the foreground is the Golden Gate and its suspension bridge.*



## WHY, IT MIGHT MEAN A FUSS

THE JOURNAL stated last week that if a member of the public were to ask the R.I.B.A. for the profession's views on A.R.P. he would probably have to be referred to the Home Office. For the R.I.B.A. has as yet produced no statement of its views on a question closely related to architectural practice and affecting everyone in the country.

This situation is the more extraordinary in that individual architects and minor architectural societies have made very considerable contributions to the study of the problem; so that it appears that the more alert and energetic men prefer not to work through their own society. They may feel that the R.I.B.A. would not be interested, or that its machinery is inefficient. In either case the result is unfortunate, and responsibility for it seems divided between all members and the Institute Council.

Members can see, presumably, the architectural implications of ribbon development, tenants' strikes on housing estates, and A.R.P. But if they see what the R.I.B.A. could do to influence public opinion on these matters, they are too lazy to do anything about it. That architects only control 10 per cent. of the country's building arises directly from this laziness.

But the ordinary member has a partial excuse. He appoints a Council and pays a subscription. It is the business of the Council and its headquarters' organization to be better informed and more active. It is its responsibility to study contemporary events of importance from the professional viewpoint and to base a policy on that study.

In this the R.I.B.A. falls down almost completely. Important contemporary events, affecting the ordinary man closely, are controversial; they even have political aspects. The tenants' strikes—now affecting several thousands of families—is one. A.R.P.—affecting millions—is another.

To produce a constructive policy on these things the R.I.B.A. needs alertness, independence, quick action, a little money, and a considerable amount of hard work. It is impossible to imagine that these are not procurable. The fact remains that the R.I.B.A. does not procure them.

There seem two explanations. A.R.P. is highly controversial. It is easier to take the line of least resistance—to offer services to the Government, keep in with the Home Office, avoid trouble.

Secondly, a large Committee is entirely useless for studying A.R.P. Three or five men who can give a large amount of time for six months are needed.

Since young men are more likely to be able to do this, there is danger of their being controversial in some of their findings. What is more, energetic men will not do such work if there is a likelihood, when it is completed, of its being suppressed by the Council because it might offend a Government Department in which for several years delay has been the only rival to incompetence.

The Council, the Public Relations and A.R.P. Committees of the R.I.B.A. must make up their minds.

They may decide that the architectural profession must never have a mind of its own, never touch the larger issues of the problems with which its members deal daily. Or they can decide that the profession ought to examine thoroughly those near-architectural problems which affect the public intimately and directly, and on which the public (though it knows it not) is waiting for the guidance which only the architectural profession can give.

Both decisions have their dangers. In the first case, architects are brushed aside as persons of no account when matters of real importance are in question. In the second case, an occasional frown from a Government Department or vested interest can hardly be avoided. It is an awful choice.

At present at every headquarters' event and most meetings of Allied Societies, eminent architects lament that the profession should be thought a luxury trade, unworldly, something between antiquaries and interior decorators. They mean what they say.

But when they look back to 1918, and think of the profession's inaction over housing, slums, roads, ribbon development, jerrybuilding, location of industry, town planning, local government—and A.R.P.—can they really wonder? These things, no doubt, were all controversial at one time, and so, of course, it would not have been quite nice for the profession\* to have views about them until the country had decided what was to be done.

A week ago the JOURNAL was asked on the telephone by an insurance company what the policy of the architectural profession was towards A.R.P., with particular reference to deep shelters.

As each month goes by with that question unanswered, architects become more of a luxury trade, more out of touch, more of a charming blend between antiquaries and interior decorators.

\* There have been outstanding *individual* exceptions.



The Architects' Journal  
 Westminster, S.W.1  
 Telephones: Whitehall  
 9 2 1 2 - 7  
 Telegrams  
 Buildable  
 Parl  
 London

## N O T E S & T O P I C S

### “DISPERSION, DIVERSIFICATION, DEVOLUTION”

P.E.P., covering the same ground as the Royal Commission, published this week its report on “The Location of Industry in Great Britain.” A magnificently able document it is—not only the most valuable contribution to this problem yet produced, but the most vitally important of all the important constructive surveys made by P.E.P. For obviously redistribution of industry is the basic requirement of regional economic development which all we believers will have to preach about for the rest of our conscious lives.

P.E.P. puts forward most convincing *economic* arguments—in the high-minded, far-reaching sense of that word—for Mumford regionalism. The central feature of its proposals is the creation of a permanent Commission for Industrial Development, which would work parallel with central bodies for town and country planning, so securing the most effective utilization of land. The Commission would concern itself with—

... social and economic consequences of the present uncontrolled growth of industry, and of the excessive industrialization and urbanization of large areas, the lack of industrial balance in towns and regions, the existence of not only depressed but derelict areas, the vulnerability of industrial concentrations in war, and the lack of adequate information and co-ordination. Its task would be to promote dispersion, diversification and devolution.

The urgency of the problem is driven home by alarming statistics which show that, in the absence of further intervention, the north and west must continue to lose population and decline will occur in an increasing number of areas at an increasingly rapid rate. The report emphasizes that the case for national guidance is strongest in those industries in which non-economic (e.g. social) factors exert the greatest influence: electricity and rapid transport have emancipated industry from its dependence upon natural resources for power supplies.

As a climax there is a dramatic illustration of how the

Commission might use its power to transfer the people of a dying town by stages to a new planned trading estate near by. Merthyr Tydfil, it is claimed, could be resettled at a cost of £800,000 a year, an annual charge which would rapidly fall and would be offset by a potential saving of £600,000 a year in unemployment and general local government grants. Pronounces *The Times* :—

“The estimate may be challenged as optimistic, but the general conception of spending to create a model town instead of prolonging the life of one that is moribund will not be destroyed by a flaw in a calculation.”

### THE HIRE-PURCHASE HOUSE

The text of the building societies' Bill which Miss Ellen Wilkinson is to introduce is now available. It is short and pointed, with principal provisions as follows :—

Collateral security, past and future, is made legal. In any future mortgage in which collateral security plays a part, the building society must warrant that the house concerned is properly built in compliance with local by-laws, and, at the date of the mortgage, reasonably fit for habitation. All mortgages must contain a statement of these warranties and of the amount of the collateral security involved. Tenants can apply to the courts for their liability to pay instalments to be suspended if they consider that the warranties have not been fulfilled.

The Bill's career is likely to be exciting, though the building societies do not appear to have any alternative solution to one which they will probably oppose strenuously.

In the leading article in this month's *Building Societies' Gazette* there appears this statement :—

In the purchase of a house, as in the case of any other commodity, the responsibility for seeing that value is obtained for the expenditure must surely rest primarily with the purchaser and should not be passed to any third party.

Later on, under “Business Notes,” in the same issue, is this :—

Disclosure of the building society surveyor's valuation report (on payment of a fee by the mortgagor), and of the fact that collateral security is taken is advocated (*as a solution to the problem of “jerry building”*), also the employment by the intending purchaser of an independent surveyor to advise as to the value of the property. Unfortunately, this latter is one of the things that so many people on the look-out for “something cheap,” and having only a small sum of money to put down by way of deposit, are both unwilling and unable to do.

In this last is the reason why in a lot of people's opinion things cannot be left as they are. If a proportion of purchasers have been stupid enough (with or without persuasion) to expect more than they can get in the way of a house for a given sum, it is hardly “unjust” to dissuade others from doing the same thing in the future.

### COLLECTIVE ACTION

Three weeks ago I mentioned tenants' associations on this page—and how effective they were for expressing the opinion of several thousand tenant-purchasers that they had not had a square deal over their houses.

I now find that the idea has spread to the East End, and has very ingeniously been made to conform to local hazards.

There is a street near Wapping of small houses which



*The new Institut Français, designed by A. J. Thomas, which will be opened by President Lebrun next week.*

has for years been neglected by its owner. The tenants are poor and a large percentage of them are receiving help from the Public Assistance Committee.

\*

Now it is the first rule of a P.A.C. that no one can be helped whose rent is not paid up to date. The owner of our particular street was therefore sitting pretty—his tenants could not combine against him without forfeiting their relief.

\*

Alas!—a man became chairman of the P.A.C. who believed in the tenants' cause; and terrible things happened. The chairman made arrangements for rents to be paid to the P.A.C., and a strike became effective.

\*

Even worse, on the night of a party at the owner's luxurious house—far from the East End—there appeared in the road outside a line of tenants. Each bore a brilliant placard telling of the discomfort endured by Mr. Blank's tenants. Mrs. Blank is now believed to have an interest in housing conditions which quite embarrasses her husband.

#### THAT PARLIAMENT SQUARE SITE

Does anybody know exactly how much is being asked for the much debated site in Parliament Square? I have seen figures varying from £140,000 to £240,000 quoted in the dailies, and as the site, guessed at by my eye, measures about 140 ft. by 90, this seems to me something pretty high in land values even for the Hub of the Empire.

\*

And, incidentally, may one be tactless enough to ask what architects are going to do about the Chartered Surveyors? As a body these gentlemen are obviously concerned with planning and land values, but no more so, I should have thought, than architects are. Yet Sir Charles Bressey, their President, has announced that his Institution is giving a sum which he "hopes will be at least four figures" for the preservation of the Parliament Square site. When architects can only raise fourpence a head for their own unemployed, I suppose amenities just can't be bothered about.

#### DENIAL, PLEASE

I have heard a horrid rumour that Mr. FitzMaurice has been snatched from the Building Research Station and turned onto A.R.P. work by the Home Office. I view this with despondency and alarm, for who will now finish the B.R.S. book and who will tell us how to stop renderings falling off? I can only hope that Mr. FitzMaurice's penchant for the truth will either give us the real works about deep shelters or lead to his speedy return to Watford.

#### CREMATORIA CORNER

In ceaseless vigilance over the affairs of the nation, the public relations department of a certain organization has noticed my craving for news of crematoria. Here are some facts it sent me:—

\*

Up to the end of 1937, British cremations totalled 115,307; in 1937, 14,129 people chose this method of departure. There are 48 crematoria in Britain (31 being owned by local authorities and 17 by private companies); of these 48, 28 have been built since 1930.

\*

Curiously enough, 38 of them are fired by gas, four by coke, and one by gas and electricity.

\*

If there is another side to this burning question someone had better say so—quigley.

#### J. E. R. CONSTABLE

Most architects look on the N.P.L. as an organization for abstruse calculations, and they do not bother about research until the N.P.L. produces a useful generalization which is handy for the current job. They probably don't realize that the death of Dr. J. E. R. Constable will make a great difference to the future of acoustics in this country. Constable was not only a brilliant research worker, he had an understanding of the architect's outlook and could interpret his results so that they meant something even to incompetent mathematicians like me. He was only thirty-two. It is some slight consolation to learn that before his death he and his wife had completed a book on sound transmission written especially for architects and engineers. They were also the principal authors of this JOURNAL'S issue on SILENCE last year.

#### IDOLATRY IN DORSET

"Personally, I wish that the Cerne giant could be done away with. It is ugly and of no real significance." Thus the Reverend John Ray, new vicar of Cerne Abbas, who is horrified to discover that the giant has for centuries been an object of local veneration, and is suspected of possessing almost magical powers. You remember the late Mr. G. K. Chesterton's lines to the landlord who "neglected a white horse connected with Alfred the Great"? "If you have picked your lawn of leaves and snails . . . if you have dared . . . While the horse upon the holy mountain fails—Then God that Alfred to his earth betrothes, Send on you screaming all that honour loathes, Horsewhipping, Houndsditch, debts and *Daily Mails*."

\*

The C.P.R.E. must find a new poet to keep pace with current destroyers.

ASTRAGAL

## NEWS

POINTS FROM  
THIS ISSUE

- Names of the candidates nominated by official and staff architects for the R.I.B.A. Council* . . . . . 440
- Conditions of the competition for a school and holiday camp are now available* . . . . . 441
- The proposed new Cromwell Road extension will contain 82 entrance roads* . . . . . 442
- "As a young woman hoping soon to be married I do feel very strongly that it is time something was done to stop the progress of 'jerry-built' estates in this country"* . . . . . 450

## MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. W. A. Johnson, proposing the toast of "The R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies" at the annual dinner of the above Society, said that as a profession they were deeply concerned in the A.R.P. programme, and he congratulated the Institute on compiling a national register in preparation for a state of emergency. The needs of defence had endorsed the teachings of the Institute on the limitation of the growth of towns, on the redistribution of population and industry, and on the need for a balanced economy between town and countryside. A.R.P. should be approached like public hygiene and preventive medicine.

In the first place there should be regional planning, de-centralization of control of the location of industry and distribution of population.

In the second place, there should be direct structural protection which had similar aims to those of preventive medicine in limiting the incidence of attack.

He concluded: "The provision, in vulnerable and congested areas, of deep shelters specially designed to resist a direct hit is a national duty. While the plea of urgency may excuse the Government's short-term policy of protection, I deprecate the value which has been attached to the mass-produced steel shelters, which, under certain circumstances, may be found as effective as the domestic dustbin."

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, in response, said: "I do not suppose that any of us feel assured that air raid precautions are being officially taken with all the energy and orderliness we could desire. We hope that we may not have to stand by and watch evacuation camps being created and multiplied without the effective guidance that architects alone can give."

## IN PARLIAMENT

In the House of Commons on Monday, Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher asked the Secretary of State for Air if the Directorate of Works at the Air Ministry comprised an architect's department under the control of, and organized by, a chief architect, or how the architectural work of the Air Ministry was organized, and by whom it was controlled.

Sir K. Wood said that the architectural work of the Directorate of Works was carried out in a branch which was under the control of, and organized by, a qualified architect.

## R.I.B.A. COUNCIL NOMINATIONS, 1939

A mass meeting of official and staff architects was held recently at the Kingsway Hall, London, for the purpose of considering nominations for the vacancies on the Council of the R.I.B.A. for 1939. Mr. Percy J. Bartlett, F.R.I.B.A., of

THE  
ARCHITECTS'  
DIARY

## Thursday, March 16

R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. *Exhibition of Road Architecture. "The Need for a Plan."* Until March 30. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

BIRMINGHAM AND FIVE COUNTIES ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Dinner. At the Grand Hotel, Birmingham.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, W.1. "Excavations at Clarendon Place, 1938." By John Charlton, Dr. T. Borenius and Madame Borenius. 8.30 p.m.

LEEDS IN LONDON ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY. Informal Supper. At 20 Devereux Court, W.C.2. 7.30 p.m.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. *Musical Evening arranged by the A.A. Musical Club.*

## Friday, March 17

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. "Building in the British Isles: Ireland." By Henry H. Hill. 8.30 p.m.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION. Annual Luncheon. At Grosvenor House, W.1. 1 p.m.

LONDON SOCIETY. At 18 John Street, W.C.2. "Post Office Developments since 1840." By Col. G. C. Wickins. 5 p.m.

## Monday, March 20

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS (London Junior Members' Committee), 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. "Development of the Arch." By P. H. D. Silva. 6.30 p.m.

R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. *Musical Evening arranged by the R.I.B.A. Music Club.*

## Tuesday, March 21

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, London and District Branch. At 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1. "General Fan Engineering as Applied to Industrial Work." By A. J. Bullivant. 6.45 p.m.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1. "Reconstruction of Aldgate East Station." By J. H. Harley-Mason. 6 p.m.

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1. *Tuesday Luncheon. "Kitchen Planning."* By B. D. Copland. 1 p.m.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN. At Rugby. Central England Federation. Conference.

## Wednesday, March 22

TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION. Annual Dinner. At Grosvenor House, W.1. 7.30 p.m.

LONDON SOCIETY. Annual Meeting. At 21 Albemarle Street, W.1. 8 p.m.

Nottingham, presided, and there were present members of the Honorary Editorial Committee Official Architect, the chairman and members of the R.I.B.A. Official Architects' Committee, and the secretary and members of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, and of the Reform Society.

The following members were nominated for election:

*For six vacancies as Fellows:* Messrs. Percy J. Bartlett, Chief Architect, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham; S. D. Meadows, Principal Architect, Commissioners of Crown Lands, London; J. Nelson Meredith, City Architect, Bristol; R. G. Roberts, City Architect, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; E. A. Verger, County Architect, East Sussex County Council; H. V. De Courcy Hague, County Architect, Devon.

*For three vacancies for Associates:* Messrs. J. T. Castle, Middlesex County Council; R. D. Manning, Middlesex County Council; J. A. Pinckheard, London County Council.

*For one vacancy for Licentiate:* Mr. Malcolm MacTaggart, London Midland and Scottish Railway Company.

## R.I.B.A.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS

At a recent Council Meeting of the Institute the following members were elected:

## As Fellows (27)

Clarkson, G. F. (London); Cooper, W. R. R. (Yeovil); Mottram, A. H. (Edinburgh); Oliver, B. W. (Barnstaple); Sherren, B. C. (London); Twigg, W. L. (London); Anderson, J. H., F.S.I.

(London); Arend, W. H. (London); Bell, Capt. E. S. (Stirling); Beveridge, T. J. (Glasgow); Booth, G. B. (Aldington, near Ashford, Kent); Burnett, C. J. (London); Charity, F. W. (London); Fox, A. R. (London); French, A. F. (Bristol); Gale, E. L. (London); Harvey, F. W. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Hattrell, W. S. (Coventry); Lutyens, R. (London); Roberts, A. S. (London); Stanham, A. F. G. (London); Stanham, Colonel H. G. (London); Woodland, W. A. (London); Carter, J. (Windermere); Dawson, H. H. (Barking, Essex); Jones, W. A. (Leeds); Mewton, J. R. (Wirral).

## As Associates (91)

Ansel, Elwyn Leslie (Chichester); Baker, J. H. A. (Leigh-on-Sea); Baldwin, E. T. (Coventry, Warwick); Billing, J. M. M. (Glasgow); Brighton, A. G. (Architectural Association) (Sutton, Surrey); Broadwater, H. J. W. (Stanmore, Middlesex); Brooks, R. S. (Brighton); Buck, B. (London); Cahill, E. A. (Burnage, Manchester); Canning, F. (Architectural Association) (London); Cowan, R. (Stockton-on-Tees); Creasy, J. W. (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London) (Carshalton, Surrey); Davies, R. L. (Architectural Association) (London); Davis, R. V. (Rugby); Davison, J. (Sunderland); Davison, N. F. (London); Day, F. (London); Dolbey, G. W. (London); Dootson, H. (Stockport, Cheshire); Dowsey, A. E. (Northallerton, Yorks); East, T. W. (Croydon); Evans, W. H. (Upminster, Essex); Fairweather, G. H. (Sevenoaks, Kent); Fisk, S. H. (London); Fitch, C. H. (Isleworth); Ford, H. L. J. (Brighton); Fowler, C. H. (Bournemouth); Galloway, N. R. (Leigh, Lancs); Glover, A. W. (Wakefield, Yorks); Graham, W. K. (Swansea); Hall, H. D. (High Wycombe, Bucks); Hayes, C. (Bristol); Helme, L. D. (Chester); Hickman, H. T. (Leicester); Hitch, H. J. (Croydon, Surrey); Hobday, H. H. J. (London); Hobkinson, G. H. (Newland, Lincoln); Holden, J. C. (Preston); Jones, A. C. (Nottingham); Jones, A. H. D. (Gloucester); Jones, R. M. (Leicester); Judson, H. (Erith, Kent); Kilner, L. (Huddersfield); Learner, J. F. (Orpington, Kent); Lennox, G. S. A., B.Sc. (Glasgow School of Architecture) (Chryston, Lanarkshire); Lewis, J. A. (London); Lynch, J. T. (Nottingham); Manning, O. D. G. (Portsmouth); Mathews, E. D. J., P.A.S.I. (London); Meldrum, R. G. (London); Middleton, G. N. (Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College) (Bromley, Kent); Muir, H. J. (West Wickham, Kent); Murray, C. A. (Sunderland); North, L. C. (London); Owen, G. F. (Leicester); Pace, G. G. (Croydon, Surrey); Perryer, H. R. D. (London); Platts, J. N. H. (Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs); Potter, F. (London); Powell, H. J. (Hereford); Rhodes, G. W. (Reigate); Rider, N. T. (Birmingham); Riley, H. S. (Manchester); Ross, E. L. G. (Southampton); Rossington, L. (Blackpool); Sanders, W. H. (Glasgow School of Architecture) (Glasgow); Saunders, K. H. (Portsmouth); Scott, W. J. (Reading, Berks); Shaw, R. H., B.A.R.C. (LIVERPOOL), A.M.P.T.I. (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool) (London); Smith, G. J. S. (Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex); Smith, J. (Dewsbury, Yorks); Somerville, J. L. (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art) (Manchester); Stamp, D. (London); Stupples, J. E. (Architectural Association) (Edenbridge, Kent); Taffender, W. C. (Bournemouth); Tarn, W. (Chester);

Thompson, E. H. (Salford, Lancs); Thomson, W. R. (Dartford); Thorp, C. R. (York); Tinto, P. (Glasgow); Townsend, C. A. (London); Toy, R. H. (School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand) (London); Vowels, C. E. (Gloucester); Watkins, F. J. B. (Barnt Green, near Birmingham); Watt, G. (London); Webster, D. A. S., M.A., DIP.ARCH. (CANTAB.) (London); Webster, L. E. (London); Wesley, H. W. (London); Wheeldon, C. D. (Nottingham); Witham, W. J. (Burton-on-Trent); Wright, R. K. (Sutton).

#### As Licentiate (9)

Bowen, W. J. (Colwyn Bay); Byrne, P. A. (Wareham, Dorset); Dawes, S. (London); Fyffe, D. J. (London); Jones, L. C. C. (London); Mills, S. (Oldham); Owen, T. E. (London); Thompson, A. F. (London); Thomson, E. C. (Leeds).

## COMPETITION NEWS

### MUNICIPAL OFFICES, BEDWORTH

Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., assessor of the competition (limited to registered architects in Warwickshire) for new Municipal Offices, Bedworth, has made his award as follows: Design placed first (£50): Mr. Harry W. Weedon, A.R.I.B.A., Birmingham. Design placed second (£25): Mr. Harold S. Scott, A.R.I.B.A., Birmingham. Design placed third (£15): Messrs. Hickton, Madeley and Salt, F. and A.A.R.I.B.A., Birmingham. Designs highly commended: Mr. T. M. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., Birmingham; Mr. Frank O. Osborne, A.R.I.B.A., Birmingham; Messrs. Philip B. Herbert, A.R.I.B.A., and P. Skelcher, Birmingham; Mr. Harry W. Weedon, A.R.I.B.A. (second design), Birmingham. The winning design is illustrated on page 435.

### NEW CATHEDRAL, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

The General Trust Board of the Diocese of Auckland invites members of the New Zealand Institute of Architects resident in New Zealand or overseas to submit designs for a new cathedral. Assessor: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £1,000, £400, £200 and £100. Last day for submission of designs: November 15. Last day for questions: May 31. Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to (a) the General Trust Board, P.O. Box 652, Auckland, New Zealand, or

(b) the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. Deposit £1 is.

### CAMP COMPETITION

Conditions of the competition for designs for a camp, which is being organized by the Building Centre, may be obtained from Mr. F. R. Yerbury, The Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, W.1, price 2s. 6d. post free. Premiums: £200 and £100.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Major G. B. J. Athoe, speaking in Liverpool on March 10, made a strong attack on deep underground air-raid shelters. "They would not be air-raid shelters, they would become graves," he said, and added that in his opinion English men and women would prefer to be on the surface in an air-raid so that they could see what was going on.

● Mr. Michael Harding, architect, of East End, Shady Bower, Salisbury, who died on December 28, left £20,305.

● Mr. M. F. Nicholas, B.A., F.R.I.B.A., has opened an office at 2 Chertsey Street, Guildford.

● The whole of the county of East Lothian will now come under a planning scheme as a result of a resolution approved recently by the Department of Health for Scotland. The 177,654 acres to which the resolution applies include the seven small burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Tranent, Prestonpans, Cockenzie and Port Seton, and East Linton.

● When the President of the French Republic and Mme. Lebrun attend the special reception at the London County Hall on March 22, they will pass tall pylons, 35 ft. high, which the Council is to erect at each end of Westminster Bridge. The decoration of these pylons, and special banners outside the County Hall, will be in the French National colours.

# THE NEW CROMWELL ROAD EXTENSION A COMPARISON

[By A. G. LING]

*The New Cromwell Road, for the construction of which property is now beginning to be bought, is intended to provide a fast traffic route between the Great West Road and Knightsbridge. The approved scheme has one merit—it follows as cheap a line, from the point of view of property purchase, as could be thought of. But as a route for fast traffic it is still arguable that something better than a road with 82 junctions with other roads could be obtained if Londoners demanded it. It is from this point of view that Mr. Ling compares the Parliamentary scheme with that which won the London Society's prize.*

THE Town Planning issues raised by the extension of the Cromwell Road take on a different aspect according to the scale on which the problem is examined. For London as a whole it is a question of providing an efficient transport line to the west. From this view-point it seems ridiculous that this line should be obtained by a series of parallel roads cutting up the residential areas into narrow strips. Yet that is what has been and is being done. If you look at a map of London, you will notice how all the roads and railways to the west run parallel with one another, not one of them being in itself adequate to deal with the traffic. And now the Cromwell Road extension adds yet another parallel road. If one great wide western route could be built combining railway and road traffic, not only would the traffic system be ten times more efficient and economical, but the residential areas on either side would be free from the noise and danger of fast through traffic.

But looked at from a more local standpoint, the problem is one of providing an outlet for traffic moving west along the Cromwell Road, which is forced at present to turn northwards up to the Hammersmith Road. It is a pity that the Cromwell Road is not narrower, as then the question of its extension would never have arisen. If the Hammersmith Road-King Street route was not sufficient for its traffic, it should

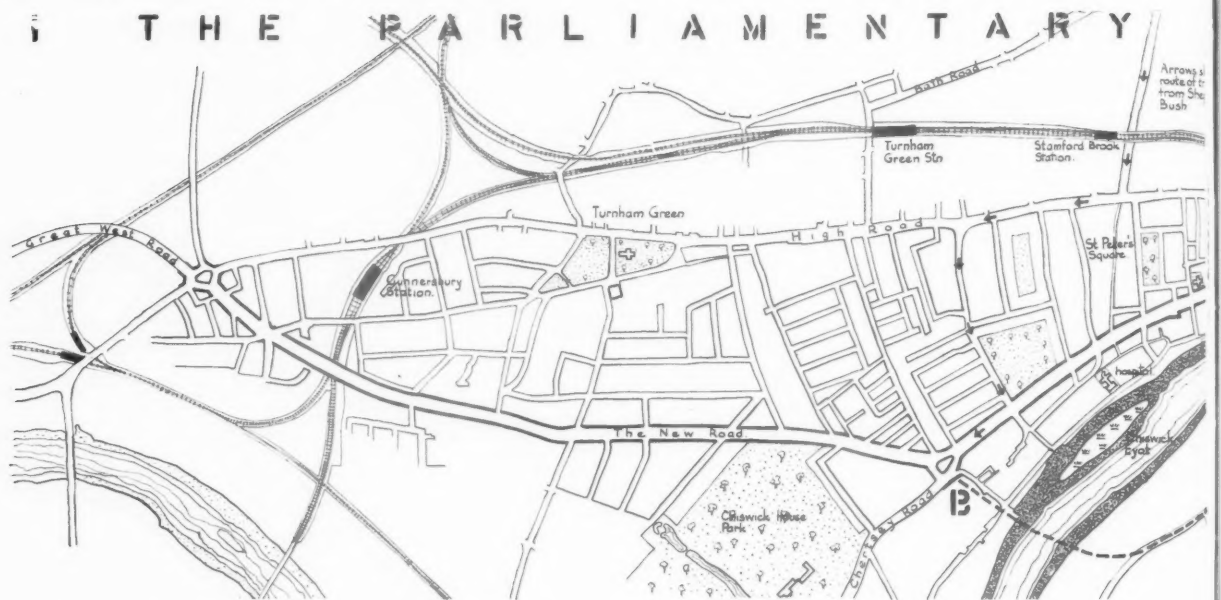
have been widened, eliminating for ever any idea of the Cromwell Road being extended as a major traffic route.

But no, here is a loose end that emerges from the tangle, and it must be joined up to the main western route. How is this to be done? The London and Middlesex County Councils have given the answer in the form of Scheme No. 1 overleaf; and this has now been approved by Parliament. When it was first published there was considerable opposition from residents within the areas concerned, on the ground that the road would cut through and spoil the best parts of Hammersmith and Chiswick. Two alternatives were suggested. The first was that the road should proceed either over the District Railway, or alongside it until the railway turned northwards to the Broadway. Here the road was to turn south-westwards over the river by a new bridge, proceed for some way on the south side to another new bridge south of Chiswick Eyot, and then to join up with a new road. This route is indicated by dotted lines between points A and B on Map 1. The area north of the river bank is thus avoided, but at the cost of two bridges. The second alternative was that the road should be built over the District Railway and follow it as far as Hammersmith Broadway (between points C and D on Map 1) to link up with King Street, which would be widened. This has a lot to recommend it, as it avoids making

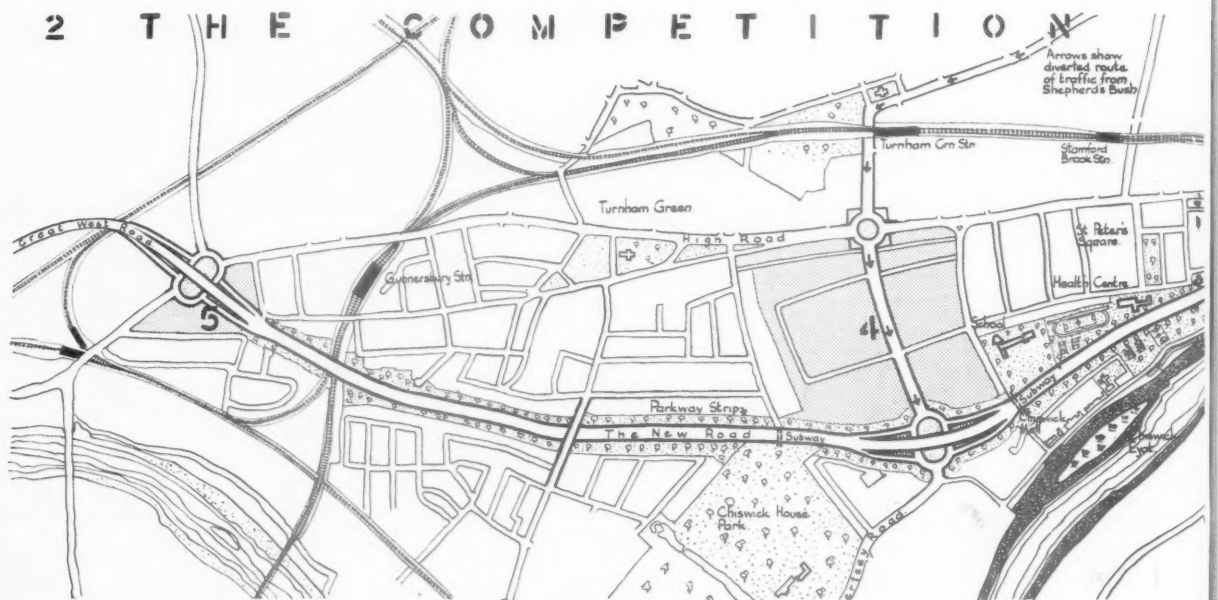


Mr. Reginald C. Kemp, A.R.I.B.A., and his bride (Miss Ratley) leaving All Saints Church, Alton, Hants, after their marriage on March 7.

# THE NEW CROMWELL ROAD IN THE PARLIAMENTARY



## 2 THE COMPETITION



another road which would cut the river front into narrow strips, and has in it the germ of the great west route idea. But this is spilt milk and it is no good crying, the route is settled and the work proceeds; the problem now is how to make the best of a bad job.

The R.I.B.A. Town Planning Committee took the matter up a year or more ago, and urged the Councils concerned and the Ministry of Transport to purchase more land adjacent to the new road so that replanning could be undertaken. This, of course, meant a greater capital outlay, and the Treasury turned the idea down on the ground that it was excessive. The R.I.B.A. pointed out that it would be an investment to purchase adjoining lands, as the Government would benefit by the increased land values: the cases of Kingsway and

Northumberland Avenue were cited, but in vain. The Treasury seemed quite content to let the private owners benefit. Feeling that constructive criticism was necessary, the R.I.B.A. Town Planning Committee, at the suggestion of the London Society, who offered to provide the prize money, decided to hold a competition between the National School of Planning and the University School of Town Planning for schemes showing how best the Cromwell Road extension could be carried out keeping to the route approved by Parliament. The winning scheme submitted by the University College School is shown above, on Map 2, in a simplified form; the actual drawings were reproduced in the February 2 issue of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. From this the faults of the Parliamentary scheme became clearly

apparent, and they can be summarized as follows:—

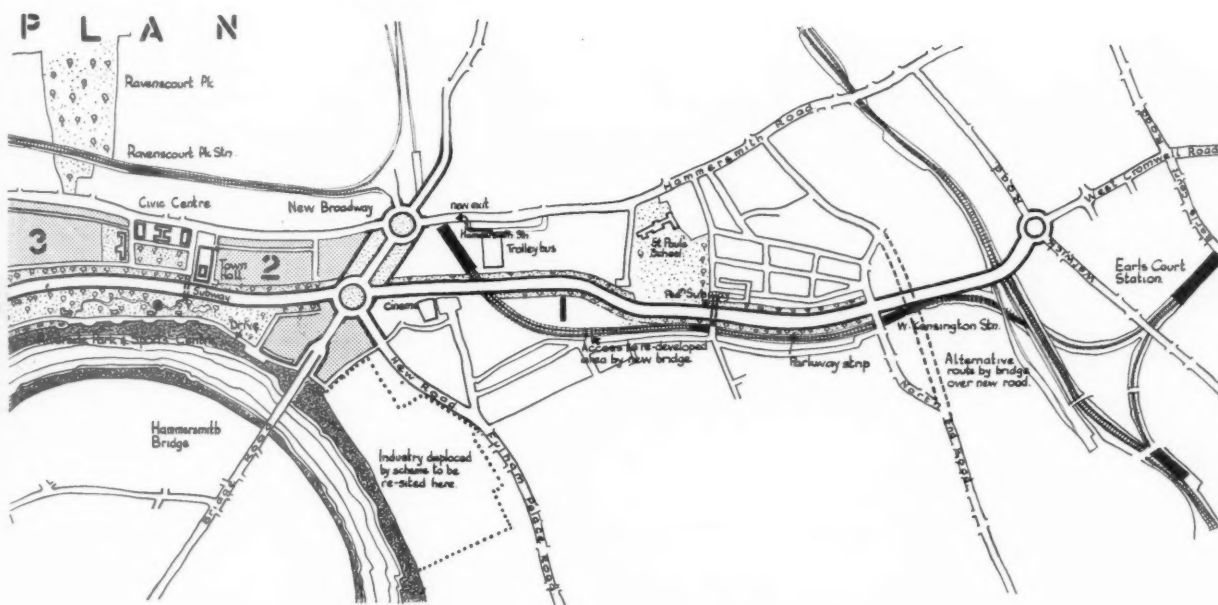
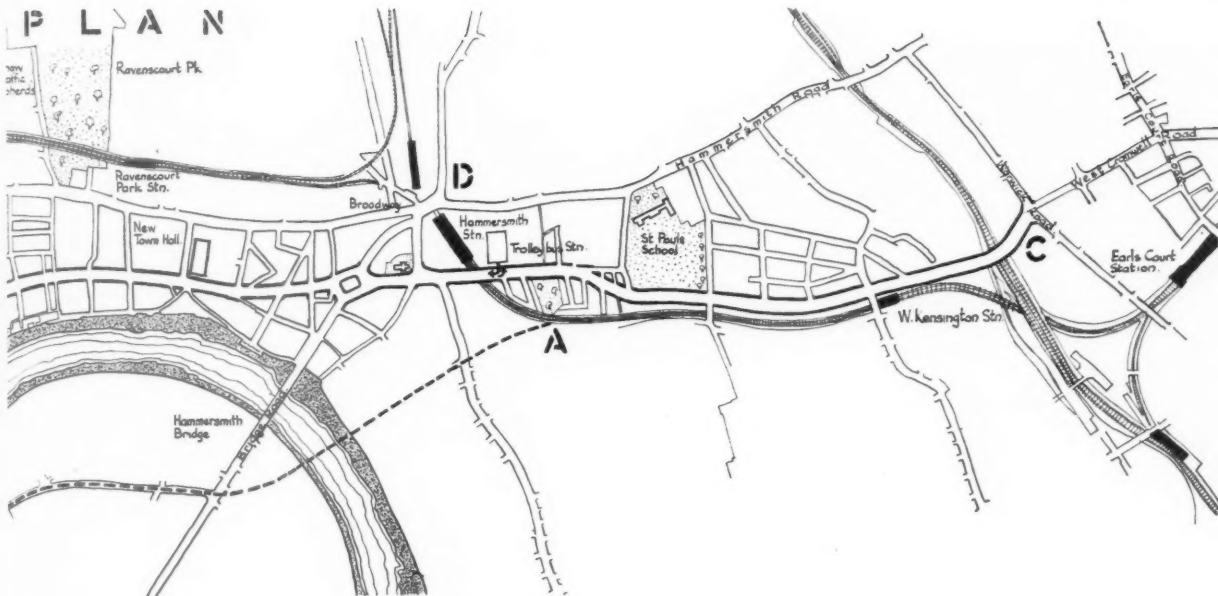
### TRAFFIC EFFICIENCY

This is reduced considerably by the large number of entrance roads which have been allowed to remain. There are 39 from the south and 43 from the north, while the competition scheme has only five from either side, all of which are at roundabouts or fly-over crossings. It is unnecessary for the adjoining residential areas to have access to the road except at definite controlled points.

The traffic proceeding via Goldhawk Road and Chiswick Lane to join the Chertsey Road is forced to mix with the traffic on the new road, while in the competition scheme this traffic is diverted



# ROAD EXTENSION PLAN



to a widened Turnham Green Avenue, continuing to meet the new road at a fly-over (Fig. 1).

The width of the road is also insufficient to allow a central green strip with cycle tracks and pedestrian ways on either side. 120 ft. is necessary for this, but the Parliamentary scheme only provides for an 80 ft. width.

## ROAD AMENITIES

The possible amenities of the road are jeopardized by the small extent of land to be purchased on either side. The area shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is typical of the whole route. How can anything be made of the road with these erratic boundary lines of property to be purchased? In some cases, for example along the south of Talgarth Road and

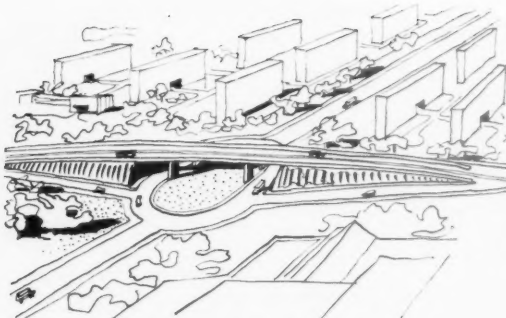
Ellesmere Road, no adjoining property is to be purchased, and the rows of houses are to remain facing the new road, without any kind of service road, thus causing local tradesmen and car owners to impede the main flow of traffic (Fig. 4).

The competition scheme provides a parkway strip and all houses have their back gardens facing on the new road. This could be done at very little expense, as most of the local roads lend themselves to this arrangement and the adjoining property to be bought is not expensive.

## BROADWAY MUDDLE

The chaotic traffic conditions of the Broadway are further complicated by two major crossings of the new road

with Hammersmith Bridge and Fulham Palace Roads. The latter crossing is not even recognized by a roundabout, in spite of the fact that trolley buses converge on to it. In the competition scheme all the traffic roads are brought to two roundabouts. Fulham Palace Road is diverted and the old road stopped up. The two roundabouts are united into one real Broadway, so that drivers proceeding north and south realize at once what is expected of them. The scheme submitted by the National School of Planning had a fly-over at this point with the Fulham Palace Road and the Bridge Road running underneath to meet the other roads at the Broadway in a roundabout. Either solution shows the kind of drastic treatment that the traffic muddle here demands.



1 Suggested flyover at the junction of the New Road with the Chertsey Road.

REPLANNING OF ADJACENT AREAS

The Parliamentary scheme allows for no replanning of adjacent areas after the new road has driven its brutal way through residential areas. The area to suffer worst lies along the river bank by the Chiswick and Hammersmith Malls. It is undesirable that this area should be retained for residential purposes, for it would mean that the local traffic would have to cross the main road. There are, however, a number of very good Georgian and Regency houses which should be retained. The riverside park and sports centre suggested in the competition, with these houses used as headquarters for social and sports clubs, would enable the people of Hammersmith and Londoners to enjoy the amenities of the river bank.

Opposite this park lies Hammersmith Town Hall, now in course of erection, and something in the nature of a civic centre with administrative buildings round an open space is shown. The Latymer School is shown rebuilt on the western side. Beyond this new civic centre is St. Peter's Church with a proposed new health centre and school beyond. Driving along the new road, the combined effect of this parkway linking up the communal and administrative buildings on one side and the riverside park and sports centre on the other would be particularly striking. (Fig. 5).

The other areas marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, all consist of a poor type of property bordering on slum with a density of 144 people to the acre. It is proposed to redevelop these with five-storey flats. Areas 2, 3, 4 are to be designed in conjunction with the health and administrative centre with the requisite nursery and elementary schools to form a coherent neighbourhood unit.

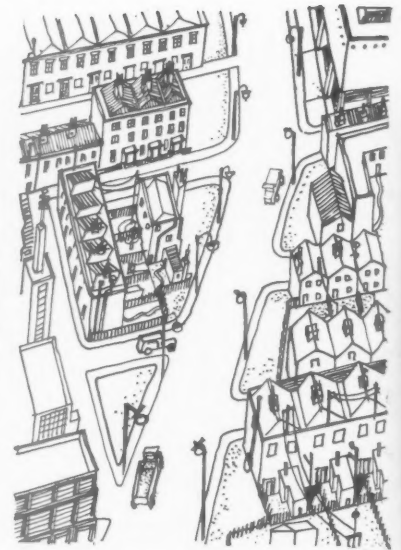
The competition scheme clearly reveals where the faults of the Parliamentary scheme lie. What is to be done to remedy them? The County Councils concerned are not against them being remedied. Mr. Berry, Chairman of the L.C.C. Town Planning Committee, in opening the exhibition of competition schemes at the Housing Centre last month, said that it had always been his dream that every riverside borough in London should have a riverside boule-



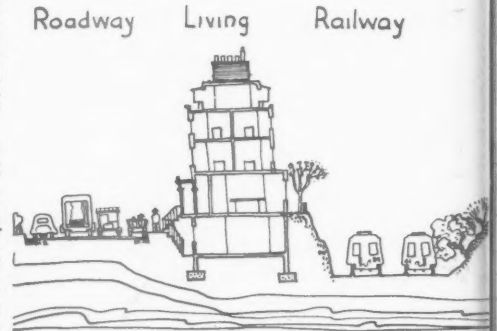
2 Plan of a portion of the New Road as approved by Parliament, showing limits of property which may be bought under compulsory powers.

vard, and suggested that the Hammersmith river bank picked itself out as being the proper place where the population could enjoy the benefits of what he hoped would soon be a purified Thames. Sir Charles Bressey also has been one of the first to approve and push forward the idea of purchasing more land.

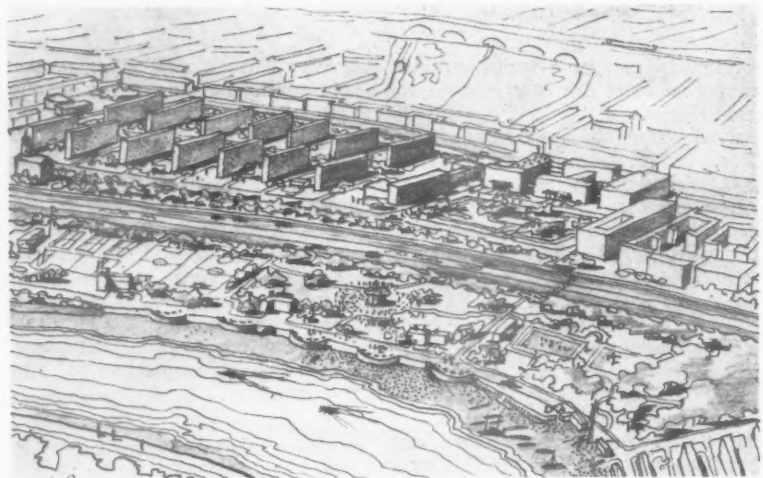
There has been some progress, for plans for fly-overs, at the Chertsey and Great West Road crossings, have been drawn up and are now under consideration, but these and the development of adjacent areas all depend upon the Treasury for the initial capital. Is the Treasury going to make itself responsible for destroying all the finer possibilities of the Cromwell Road extension, and ignore the opportunity of giving London something really worth while without financial loss to itself?



3 Probable appearance of the same section when New Road is made.



4 Section through houses on the south side of Talgarth Road showing conditions imposed on residents by the Parliamentary scheme.



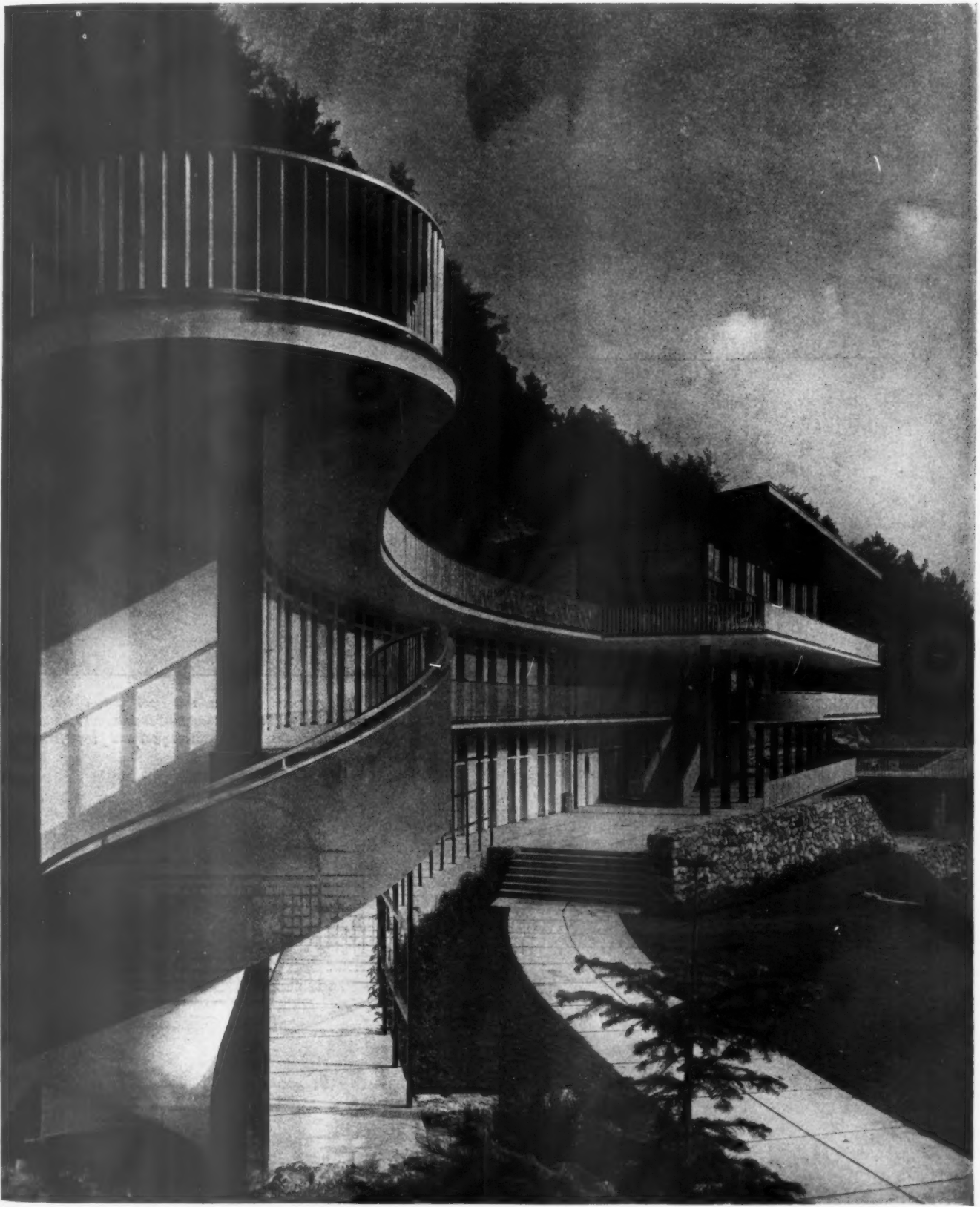
5 Sketch of redevelopment proposed by winning scheme in the competition, showing Hammersmith civic centre and riverside park.

B A  
D E

GENERAL  
Chianské,  
south.

# BATHING POOL, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

D E S I G N E D                      B Y                      B .                      F U C H S



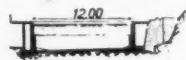
**GENERAL PROBLEM**—This open-air bathing establis'ment at Trenčianské, Teplice, Czecho-Slovakia, is situated on an escarpment facing south.

It is reached by a new motor road at lower ground floor level, from which staircases ascend to the three floors above. Above, view from the west.



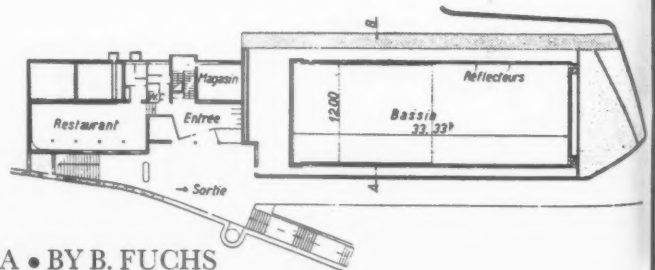
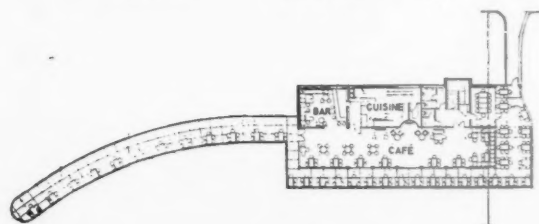
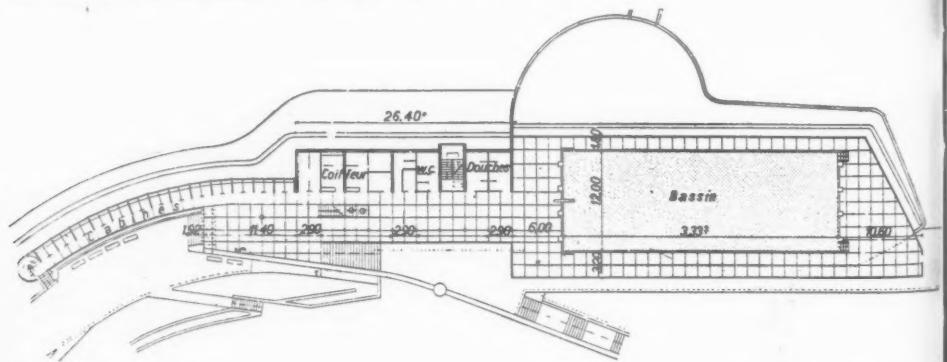
**PLAN AND CONSTRUCTION**—There is a restaurant on the lower ground floor near the main entrance. On the ground and first floors there are dressing cubicles, lavatories and administration rooms. The whole of the third floor is devoted to café, bar, kitchen and terraces. The bath is constructed in reinforced concrete in a basin blasted out of the solid rock, and is fed by a

thermal spring. It is surrounded at basement level by galleries, in which are the water conditioning and other control installations, under-water lighting, etc. For children there is a separate pool and playground, shown on the block plan. Above, view from the east.



SECTION

LOWER GROUND,  
GROUND AND THIRD  
FLOOR PLANS

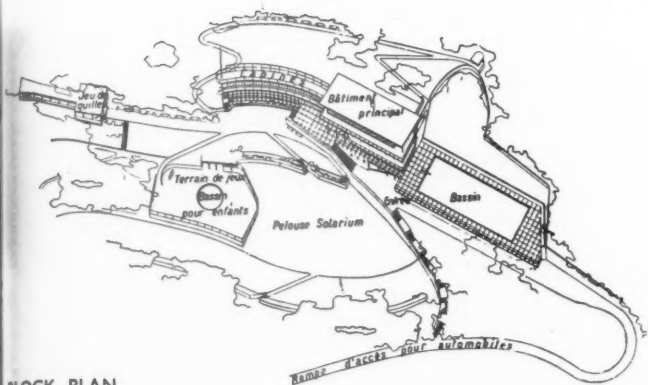


BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA • BY B. FUCHS

BLOCK PL  
Below, the  
posed compr  
Bottom, the  
with the slo

## EXHIBITIONS

[ By D. COSENS ]



BLOCK PLAN

Below, the restaurant in the basement, furnished in natural oak; ceilings are in exposed compressed wood-wall insulating board. On the rear wall is a large photo-mural. Bottom, the café and terrace at second floor level. The pitch of the ceiling conforms with the slope of the low-pitched roof. The fresco, 70 ft. long, is by Frant. Kalab.



BEN NICHOLSON religiously keeps to the stony path of complete abstraction. There is an admirable integrity in his refusal ever to take a short cut through the infinitely easier and more familiar byways to popularity which some small compromise with representational or associative imagery would allow him. For this austere pursuit of an abstract ideal is not always immediately understood by the average observer, who more readily accepts an art that reflects his emotions than one that is as relentlessly objective in its cold logic as pure mathematics. In his exhibition at the Lefèvre Galleries, Mr. Nicholson's preoccupation remains, as it has in most of his more familiar recent work, with the exact balance of geometric forms, and the subtle emphasis that can be obtained by the shadows of the slightly receding planes of his reliefs. His colour is excellent in its relation to the space conception of his design, and the sensitive qualities of this work redeem it from both the frigidity and the arbitrary colour of so much contemporary abstract art.

It is, unfortunately, not always remembered that abstraction is as much an analytical process, from knowledge and experience, as it is a deliberate synthesis. Without this background of knowledge the resulting arrangement of forms is a meaningless pattern, and many artists who are tempted into facile painting in the abstract formula would produce far more valuable work if they stuck to natural shapes and studied their significance. The work of the nine other abstract painters who, as well as Ben Nicholson, are showing at the Lefèvre succeeds in proportion to their realization of this, and by far the best is by Morton, Tunnard, Stephenson, Jackson and Havindon.

This is an exhibition which should be of particular interest to architects, and it would be stimulating to see murals designed by any of these artists for a definite wall space, instead of the inanities so often commissioned.

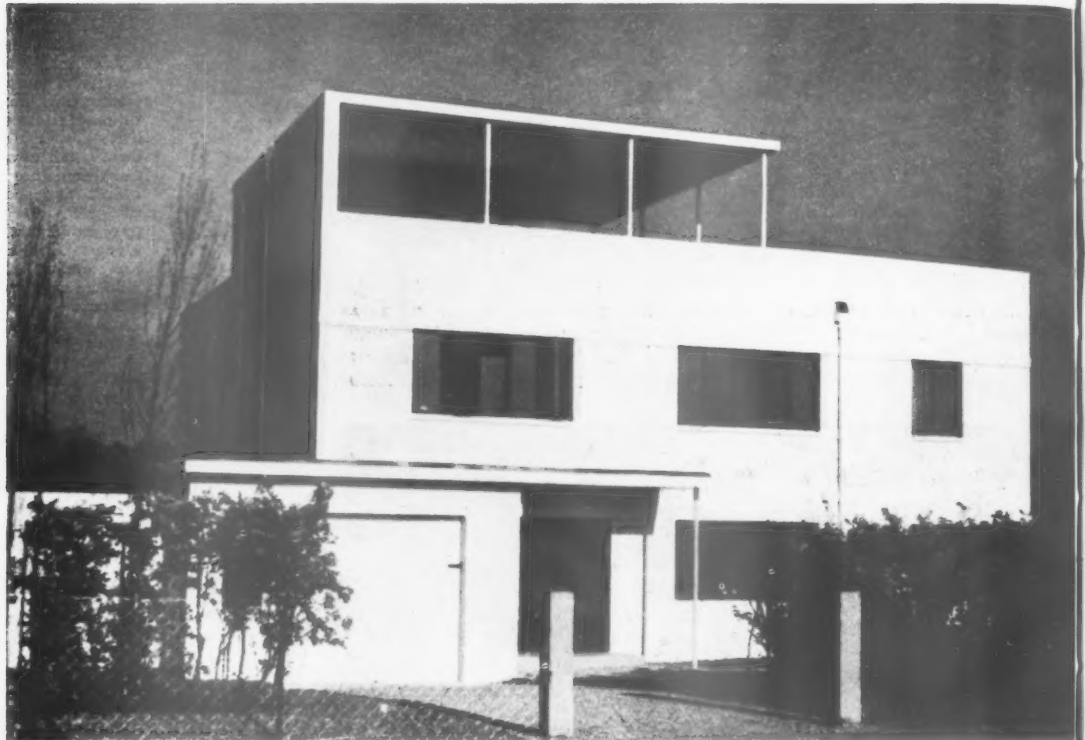
In complete contrast is the collection of realist paintings at the Wildenstein. Some of these are very good, some downright bad with all the faults that are inevitable in the work of the painter who has one eye on the public all the time. Beginning with the least interesting there are Devas, whose work becomes increasingly vapid, Moynihan who has the skill to paint far better than he does if only he could forget to be skilful, or Ethel Walker whose work lacks the construction necessary to justify its legendary reputation. Then there is Dunlop, whose boats always seem to have been painted on the same blustery day, and several others who are also doing just what is expected of them; Bell and Gowing, who are earnest and sincere without inspiration, but for whom there is great hope; Rowntree who has not fulfilled, and probably will not after all, fulfil his promise of a year or two ago; Hitchens, whose marvellous colour deceives one at times into thinking him a great painter and whose decorative qualities are outstanding; Tibble, a young painter of the highest promise, who is showing excellent work which is amongst the most interesting in the exhibition; and Rogers and Passmore, whose painting in its sincerity and thoughtfulness is the great success of this collection. This is an uneven show, but well worth seeing for the work of these last three painters, for they are amongst the few who intelligently uphold the realist tradition—a tradition which of recent years has shown little sign of life.

Paintings and Reliefs by Ben Nicholson, and Abstract Paintings by Nine British Artists, Lefèvre Galleries, 1A King Street, St. James's. Until March 25.

Contemporary English Paintings. Wildenstein Galleries, 147 New Bond Street. Until April 6.

# HOUSE IN WILBER

DESIGNED BY D. COSEN



## LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE SOCIETY

A dinner was held on February 24, followed by the first general meeting of the Society. Mr. Naseby Adams was in the chair. Mr. G. F. Ransom was elected secretary in place of Mr. P. J. Marshall, who resigned owing to a new appointment at Coventry. The President, Professor Lionel Budden, outlined the nature of the changes that have recently been made in the curriculum of the Liverpool School.

The majority of those present at the dinner had, he said, received their professional training in the School some time between the years 1918 and 1938 and had therefore taken the five-year course leading either to the degree or to the diploma in architecture. That course, as they would no doubt vividly remember, comprised five sessional examinations, each one consisting of a review of studio work, a *visa voce* and set papers. In the last two years of the course candidates for honours or distinction had the choice of certain alternative options which they exercised according to the degree of their interest in decoration, civic design, æsthetic, advanced construction and quantities. The idea underlying the provision of these alternatives was that students varied in their interests and capacities and that, consequently, they should be permitted to some extent to specialize in their later years in the School.

Up to 1937, in conformity with this policy, the type of thesis prescribed by the regulations governing the work of the final year also offered a range of choice; and although in point of fact most students elected to submit a design thesis, they were actually free to present theses in the fields of either theory or history or of science as applied to architectural construction. In 1938 these latter alternatives were abolished and all candidates were required to present a design thesis adequately developed in working drawings. The preparation of this thesis had come to occupy the greater part of the final year.

**SITE**—Facing a quiet road and playing fields on the east side, with a wooded bird-sanctuary to the west, the house was placed on the north-west corner of the plot to obtain a maximum of sunlight, and to avoid overlooking by future neighbours on the south side.

**CONSTRUCTION**—Foundation consists of a 6-in. raft, with two layers of reinforcing fabric and 12-in. footings under walls. External walls 14 in. brick; the flat concrete roofs are reinforced with two layers of fabric and covered with 3/4 in. asphalt laid on felt; the cantilevered balcony and continuous lintols are R.C. Windows are steel casements with purpose-made cast-iron cills.

**EXTERNAL FINISHES**—The external walls are finished with pinkish-off-white distemper with all other paintwork to match, except for black window bars.

*Above, the entrance front.*

During last session the School's Board of Studies, after protracted and careful consideration, decided that further modification should be made in the curriculum. The Board's proposals were approved by the Faculty of Arts, by the Senate and Council of the University, and came into effect in October. Briefly, the salient points of the revised curriculum could be summarized as follows:—

One obligatory course had been established throughout the five years. Alternative options had been abolished and the award of honours or distinction had been made dependent on the student's performance in the obligatory course. The five sessional examinations remained, but the final examination had been divided into two parts, Part I being held at the end of the autumn term and Part II at the end of the summer term of the fifth year. The review of studio work in design and construction had been retained as the primary constituent of the first four sessional examinations and of Part II of the final examination, but, whereas under the old scheme the written papers were distributed over all five examinations, they were now grouped at four points in the course—at the end of the first and third years and at the end of the autumn and summer terms of the final year.

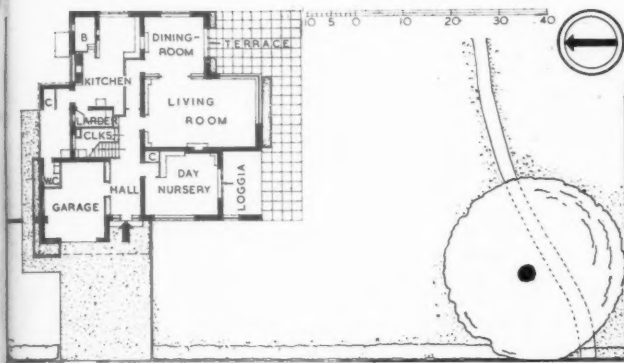
Thus the second and fourth sessional examinations were concerned exclusively with studio work in design and construction. In view of the longer intervals between sessional written papers, it had been considered necessary to increase the number of terminal tests in the subjects covered by these papers. Finally, the six months' period of office experience which formed an integral element of the five-year course had been moved from the summer term and summer vacation of the fourth year to the summer vacation and autumn term immediately preceding that year. Within the framework of the new curriculum the teaching of architectural history had been considerably amplified by extending existing lecture courses, and there had been a similar development in the courses relating to architectural construction, as a result of which lectures were now given and studies made in structural mechanics from the first year onwards.

Professor Budden explained that the reason for the adoption of the single obligatory course was that the School's Board of Studies was persuaded that the extent of the basic knowledge which the student should endeavour to acquire during five years was such that it was now no longer justifiable to permit specialization in some directions at the expense of others.

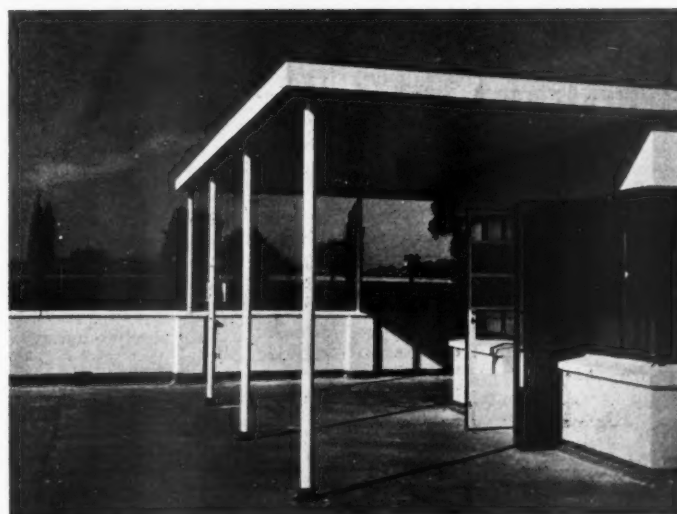
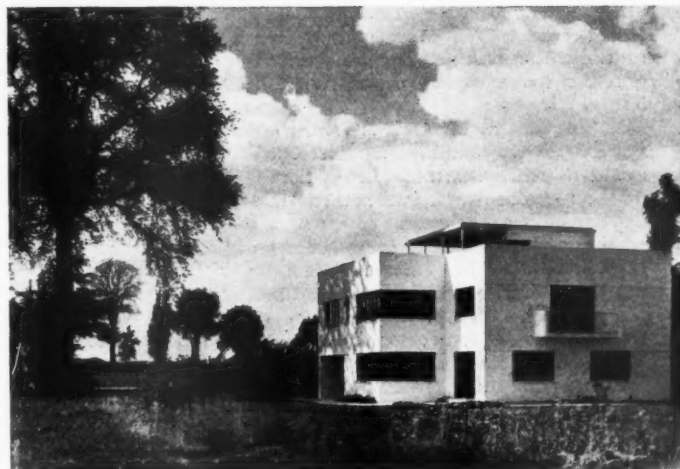
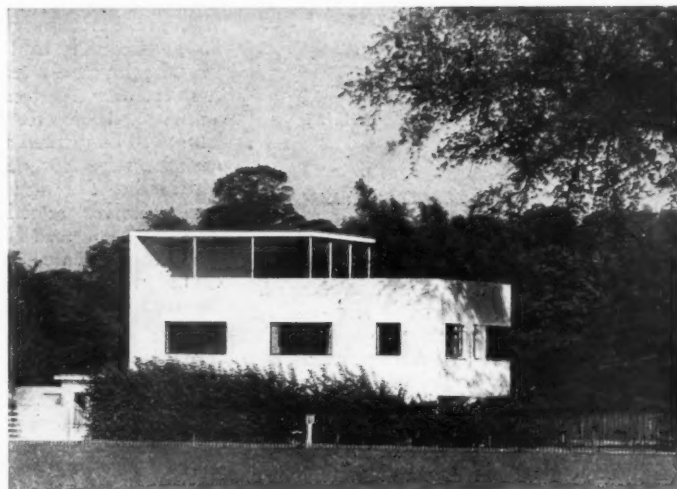
INTERNAL boiler-house wallboard. living-room squares laid etc., are the ground floor. The built dining-room tracks are SERVICES—calorifier also instal COST—15 Top, from The gener see page 4

A p arrivi whic sour this to e long The of of the been prof care men Am one help betw when an e secr enth forw Schd Lond

# WILBERFORCE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE



WILBERFORCE ROAD  
GROUND, FIRST AND ROOF PLANS



**INTERNAL FINISHES**—All walls and ceilings except those of the garage and boiler-house are plastered, ceilings under R.C. roofs being skim coated on wallboard. The staircase is finished with patent rubber flooring, the living-room and principal bedroom floors are finished with 12-in. oak ply squares laid on tongued and grooved boards, and the hall, kitchen, cloaks, etc., are tiled with 6-in. buff quarries. The flush doors are oak on the ground floor and painted elsewhere, and have dull chromium lever handles. The built-in cupboards and bookcases, except for the oak hatch in the dining-room, are painted off-white. Plain wood pelmets and curtain tracks are fitted throughout.

**SERVICES**—Heating and hot water by means of a coke boiler and lagged calorifier which serves 15 radiators. An emergency gas water heater is also installed in the bathroom.

**COST**—1s. 2½d. per foot cube.

Top, from the west; centre, from the east; bottom, the roof terrace. The general contractors were Messrs. Sindall. For list of sub-contractors, see page 469.

A properly balanced course of studies had been arrived at, and he believed that the reforms which had been carried out would prove to be sound. As to the grouping of the written papers, this was intended to discourage cramming and to ensure that more use would be made of the long vacations for reading and general study. The principal object in transferring the period of office or "clinical" experience from the end of the fourth to the end of the third year had been to introduce students to the conditions of professional practice at an earlier stage in their career and so to facilitate their ultimate adjustment to those conditions.

Among suggestions for future activities was one by Mr. Manthei, that the Society should help in organising an exchange of assistants between this country and (say) Switzerland, where Professor Salvisburg had already proposed an exchange with Liverpool men. Mr. Coles, secretary of the Students' Society at the School, enthusiastically supported this idea, and looked forward to close co-operation between the School in Liverpool and the new Society in London.

# LETTERS

STELLA M. SACK

"BULLNOSED RUSTIC"

PERCY J. WALDRAM, F.R.I.B.A.

"ASKME"

"RIGHT WILL PREVAIL"

## The Hire-Purchase House

SIR,—As a young woman hoping soon to be married I do feel very strongly that it is time something was done to stop the progress of "jerry-built" estates in this country.

We are anxious to start married life in a house of our own—however, as we cannot at the moment afford to spend more than £800-£1,000 it seems that our hopes will be in vain.

Both of us shrink at the idea of living in something of "Ye old Tudor Cottage" type or alternatively "an ultra-modern bijou residence." But it does seem as if we shall either have to stifle our artistic sense and resign ourselves to one of these or else live in a flat.

We are well aware that it would be possible for a qualified architect to design a really charming little house for £800-£1,000, but at the moment the designs of cheaper houses seems to be entirely in the hands of the builder to do with as he will. Often the interior plan no doubt is quite workable, but the exterior more often than not is nothing more than architectural chaos. Furthermore, the countryside has been and still is being ruined by these appalling monstrosities.

We feel that a law should be passed by Parliament to the effect that the designs of all housing estates by speculative builders should be submitted for approval to a committee of qualified architects set up by the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies. In this way the aesthetic charms of building would receive as much attention as the "sanitary arrangements" are already accorded.

Action should be taken now and quickly before the countryside of England becomes a monstrous "pseudo-Tudor" village and all the architects have died of starvation or desperation!

Surely the architectural profession as a whole realizes the state of affairs, but I feel that if action is not taken in the near future it will be too late to do anything.

STELLA M. SACK (Miss)

Highgate.

## Vigilance Committee

SIR,—The results of the qualifying rounds in Astragal's search for the Four Just Laymen will be eagerly awaited by all your readers, but by none more than yours etc.

Several years ago, in the throes of youth, I made the hideous discovery

that on the question of modern architecture not only did one have to engage in battle the local authorities, one had to fight one's clients as well. Emerging from these struggles bruised, wiser, and not altogether triumphant, I determined to find out exactly what was the layman's reaction to modern architecture. At great personal inconvenience, therefore, I prepared and caused to be printed a short and simple questionnaire for laymen, which I distributed far and wide among a representative selection of acquaintances. It would be interesting, I thought, to observe how the attitudes of the various respondents were influenced by their callings—in Favour, or Not.

And it would have been, too. The six coherent replies I received were from a retired dental surgeon (Yes); a lace manufacturer (Yes); a Belgian chemical engineer (YES); a plastics engineer (Y-e-es); an estate agent (Well . . .); and a dweller in a (semi-) modern house who refused to give his occupation (Yes). One could hardly call these results representative, but they did seem encouraging. Unfortunately, the few others who even replied at all said: Oh! this is a very interesting thing and I will give it to an architect friend who will be able to answer the questions much better than I can.

After which, honoured Sir, I handed in my idealistic checks, and now devote my spare time to running a chicken farm in the country.

"BULLNOSED RUSTIC"

Golders Green.

## Irish Joiner

SIR,—With reference to the query by "A Worried Joiner in Ireland" on page 359 of the issue of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for March 2, may I suggest that his best course would be to construct a small scale model of the truss and iron strap, saw it through on the line of the crack and see what happens when the purlin points are loaded? I think he will find that his employer was right.

A carbon copy of this letter is enclosed in case you should desire to send the original to your correspondent, who might perhaps be good enough to let me know the result of any test.

He would doubtless be interested to be reminded that Hugh Harland, master carpenter of Richard II, worked entirely from models when erecting the roof over Westminster Hall. He could have known nothing of graphic statics or modern textbooks, but his work has not only stood for centuries undisturbed until some 10 per cent. of it was attacked by the death-watch beetle, but the structural mechanics of his roof proved to be beyond the knowledge of engineers and architects, from Wren downwards; and H.M. Office of Works when repairing the ravages of the death-watch beetle were compelled to resort to the expedient of hiding up textbook steel

trusses inside replicas of the old timbers. It was not until a friend of mine—William Harvey—adopted the simple expedient of constructing an articulated model in wood that the true secret of Hugh Harland's structural mechanics was disclosed.

We have so many textbooks now that we are in danger of being completely unable to solve problems with which they do not happen to deal, just as a townsman would starve in a wood full of game where there are no shops, but where a gipsy would live in comfort.

PERCY J. WALDRAM

## Stay North, Young Man

SIR,—Whilst Associates R.I.B.A. are receiving £221 for responsible posts, how can an unqualified assistant, 25 years, conscientiously accept £330? Shall I qualify?

"ASKME"

Southall.

## Lighting Standards

SIR,—What an interesting personality your correspondent who writes in your issue of March 2, 1939, under the initials of M.M.\* must be; of course, he is, in this country at least, entitled to his opinion. Although a private individual, no one expects him to be put up against the wall at dawn for expressing it, but is your correspondent not blessed with sufficient intellect to understand that the bobtail takes up some of the stress of the far-reaching lantern?

M.M., although a layman, might be expected to display some elementary knowledge of the laws of stresses and strains, if not of design.

Why bother about such small details—Canute commanded the tide from coming in, so expect M.M. will in due course of time see many more installations of concrete columns to offend his superior taste.

"RIGHT WILL PREVAIL"

London.

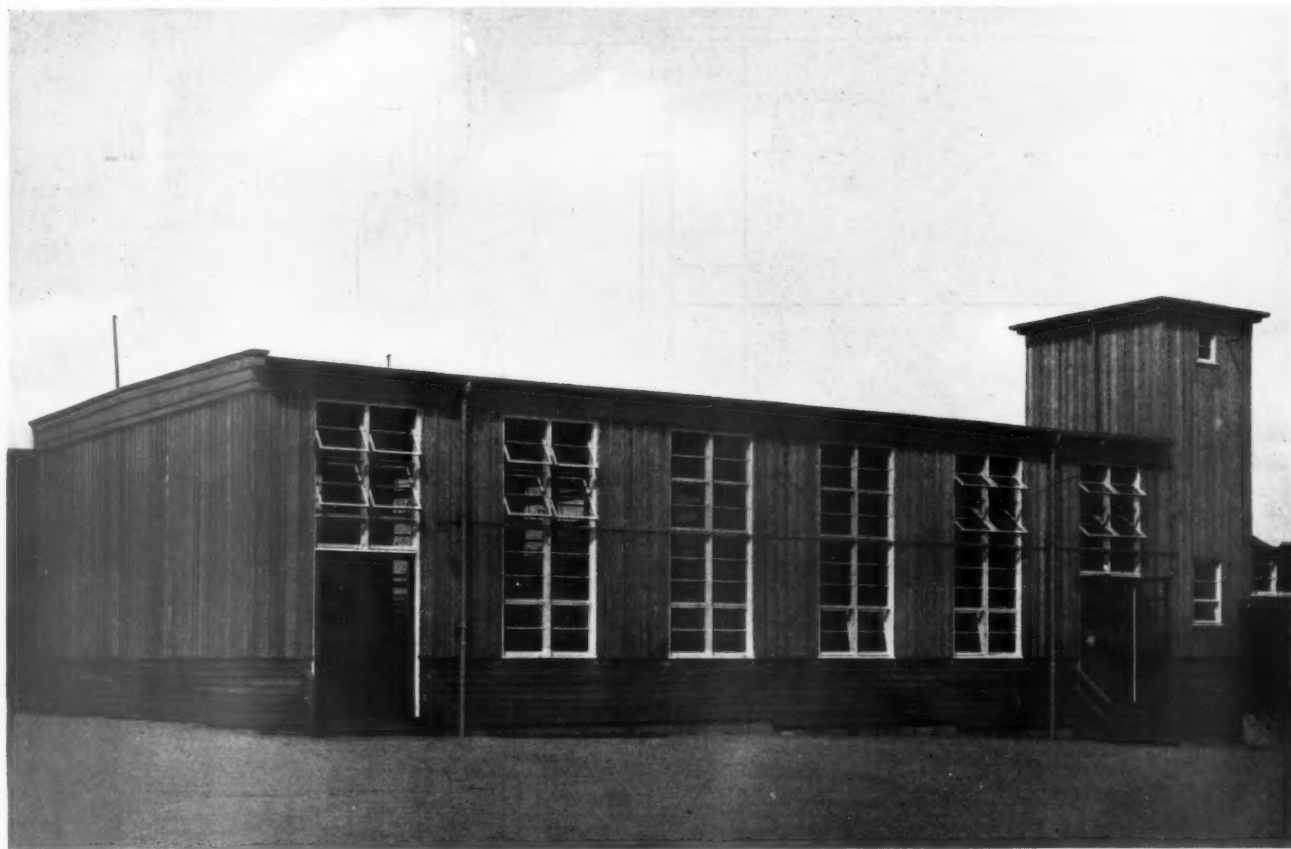
[\*In a letter published on March 2, M.M. said he considered the appearance of steel lighting standards to be generally far better than those of reinforced concrete. He thought the one shown below to be the best R.C. standard he had seen, but questioned whether the "bob-tailed" effect was necessary—Ed., A.J.]





## WORKING DETAILS : 733

GYMNASIUM • BOYS' SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM • W. T. BENSLYN



The Gymnasium is a light steel frame and wood structure. The structural grid consists of 8 in. by 6 in. stanchions at approximately 11 ft. centres, braced laterally by 6 in. by 3 in. R.S.J.'s with 18 in. by 6 in. R.S.J.'s spanning the 35 ft. width of the room to carry the roof. The floor consists of 1½ in. oak tongued and grooved boards, secret nailed to 7 in. by 2 in. joists which rest on 9 in. by 4 in. sleeper plates laid flat on brick piers.

The walls consist of 4 in. by 2 in. framing lined internally with ¾ in. finished tongued and grooved Columbian Pine match boarding, and covered externally with 1 in. rough boarding fixed diagonally, covered with building paper and finished with Canadian Red Cedar weather boarding. The horizontal weather boarding is rebated, the vertical has cover strips.

Windows and doors are all deal, painted finish.

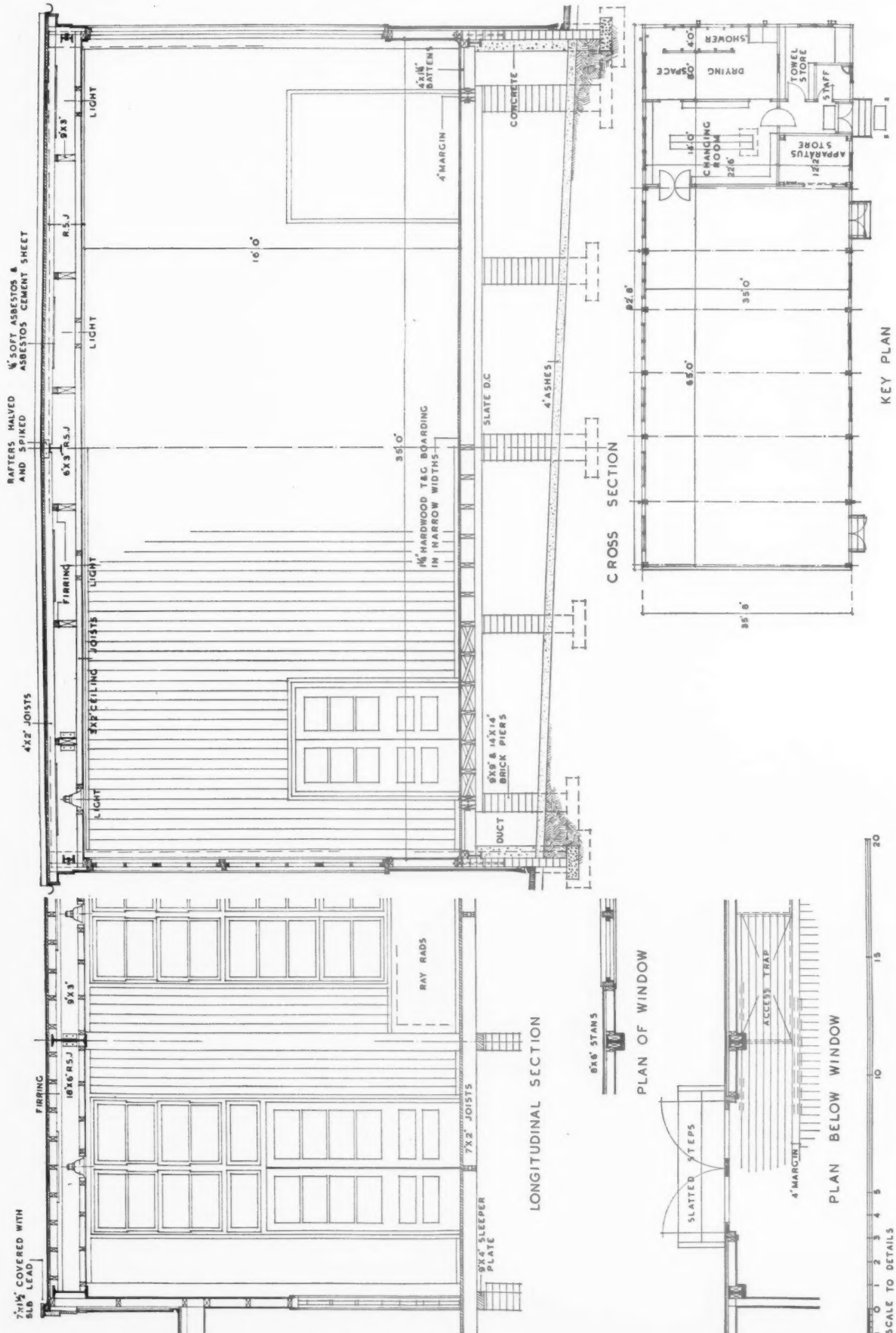
The roof construction consists of 9 in. by 3 in. wood joists spanning between the steel cross joists. The ceiling is finished with ½ in. fibre insulating boards. These are fixed to 3 in. by 2 in. ceiling joists, which are spiked to the underside of the 9 in. by 3 in. joists.

The roof is of three layers roofing felt, laid in hot bitumen on close boarding on 4 in. by 2 in. joists. The 9 in. by 3 in. joists are firred to give the falls.

Details are shown overleaf.

# WORKING DETAILS : 734

GYMNASIUM • BOYS' SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM • W. T. BENSLYN

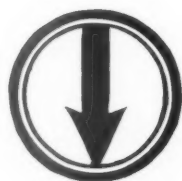


Details of the gymnasium illustrated overleaf.

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# The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

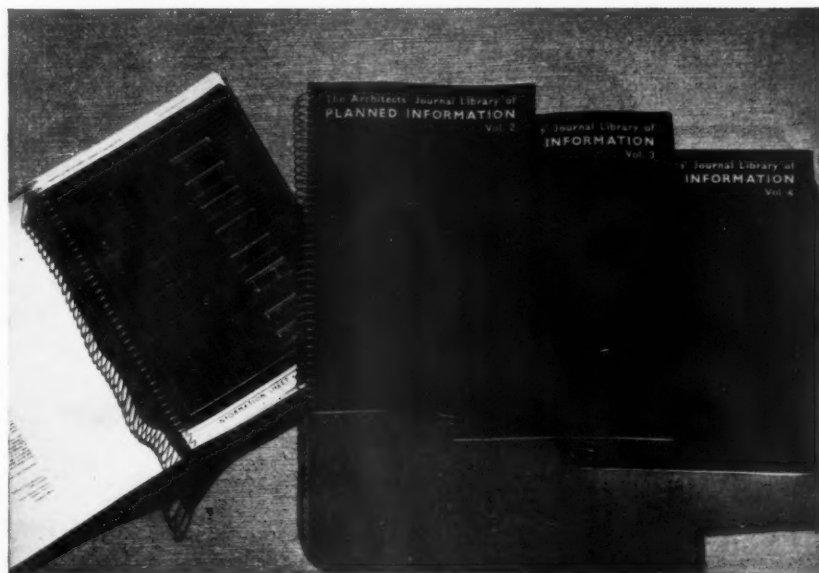
## INFORMATION SHEET SUPPLEMENT



### SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

**713** Glass and Glazing

**714** Metalwork



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

Sheets issued since index :

- 701 : Tile Hanging
- 702 (420 revised) : Fixing Insulating Board
- 703 : Sheet Metals
- 704 : Plan Elements
- 705 : Metal Work
- 706 : Plan Elements
- 707 : Furniture Layout
- 708 : Plan Elements
- 709 : Flue Construction
- 710 : Natural Lighting
- 711 : Glass and Glazing
- 712 (109 revised) : Quarry Tiles

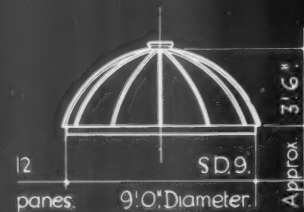
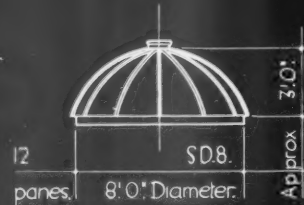




THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

Diagrammatic elevations of standard domes, showing number of panes, & overall sizes.

An extract air pump ventilator may be fitted instead of the flat copper finial.



Standard copper finial cap.

Bedding at head of squares.

Standard moulded copper disc.

HALF SECTION.

ATYPICAL DETAILS OF CLOSED COPPER FINIAL. SCALE. 1/6.F.S.

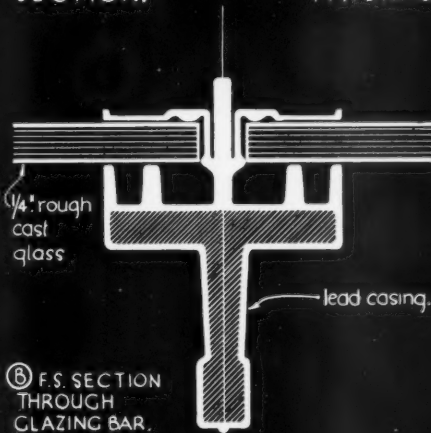
Circular copper moulding dressed over the glazing bars.

Glass.

10" Diameter. SD. 5, 6, 7.

14" Diameter. SD. 8, 9, 10.

HALF ELEVATION



B F.S. SECTION THROUGH GLAZING BAR.

C ELEVATION OF EXTRACT AIR PUMP VENTILATOR FINIAL.

Circular moulded copper casing.

SD.8 } 34"  
SD.9 }  
SD.10 } 21"

D 1/4 F.S. SECTION SHOWING FIXING TO CONCRETE CURB.

1/4" double rolled rough cast glass squares, double bent.

Drawn lead draught fillet.

Continuous bent and wreathed Tee curb, bedded and provided with condense outlets at intervals.

Asphalte roofing

Lewis bolt, 6 thus for all sizes of dome.

Concrete.

Diameter taken to this line.

E 1/4 F.S. SECTION SHOWING FIXING TO WOOD CURB.

Glazing bar

Glass.

Hardened lead bottom fixing bracket

Flat iron lugs on Tee screwed to timbering.

Flashing, not provided by company.

Timber trim.

Diameter taken to this line.

Information from the British Challenge Glazing Co.

INFORMATION SHEET: GLAZING: STANDARD ROOF DOMES  
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WCI

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL  
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

## INFORMATION SHEET

• 713 •

## GLASS AND GLAZING

**Product :** Glazed Roof Domes

**General :**

The standard glazed roof domes shown on this Sheet are supplied complete with the bent tee curb and fixing lugs, ready for immediate assembly and erection on the site. The external diameters of the different models are always given over the curb finishings. When ordering standard domes, it is necessary only to quote the code letters and to state whether the curbs are of wood or concrete.

**Construction :**

The number of panes varies with the size of the dome, the smallest model having eight squares and the largest sixteen. The radii of the curved tops are struck from a pair of centres 1 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$  in. below the top of the curb, spaced 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. either side of the central axis.

One-quarter inch thick glass is fitted as standard, double bent to suit the radius of the dome, and the diameter of the curb. The glass is supported throughout its length in the rebate of the lead-clothed glazing bars. It is bedded on to the metal tee collar at the finial and rests on the turned up ends of the bars at the curb end.

The stalk of each bar is fixed at the foot to hardened lead fixing brackets, screwed in turn to the continuous bent and wreathed tee member on the curb. The upper edge of the tee is sheathed with a continuous drawn lead draught fillet, fitting close against the glass, and any condensation on the under surface of the dome is led across this fillet and discharges through small weep holes drilled in the tee at intervals.

Holed iron lugs project from the tee at certain places around the web, for fixing to the curb.

**Concrete Curbs :**

Curbs are usually 5 in. or 6 in. high, and if a standard dome is to be fitted, should be of appropriate diameter over the roof finish.  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. Lewis bolts are fixed by the company at equal spaces around the curb, the number of bolts being the same for all sizes, i.e. six. The lugs on the circular tee are laid directly on the concrete.

**Wood Curbs :**

Fixing to wood curbs is similar, except that coach screws are used in place of Lewis bolts, and the metal tee and lugs are placed over a continuous metal flashing laid by the builder.

**Finials :**

The finish at the apex of any dome may be the finial shown in the detail, a flat copper finial as shown in the small diagrams, or an extract air pump ventilator, also of copper. All are fitted over a circular tee collar and have a moulded copper disc on the underside. When the ventilator is fitted, however, the disc has a wire gauze centre.

**Glass :**

Double rolled rough cast glass is used as standard, but special glass can be supplied if desired. Rough cast panes to fit standard size domes are kept in stock, so that replacements can be made upon receipt of the code number of the dome.

| Code No.    | Sizes             |
|-------------|-------------------|
| S.D. 5 ...  | 5 ft. 0 in. dia.  |
| S.D. 6 ...  | 6 ft. 0 in. dia.  |
| S.D. 7 ...  | 7 ft. 0 in. dia.  |
| S.D. 8 ...  | 8 ft. 0 in. dia.  |
| S.D. 9 ...  | 9 ft. 0 in. dia.  |
| S.D. 10 ... | 10 ft. 0 in. dia. |

**Manufacturers :** The British Challenge Glazing Co., branch of Robinson King and British Challenge Glazing Co., Ltd.

**Address :** Marshgate Lane, Stratford, London, E.15

**Telephone :** Maryland 4161



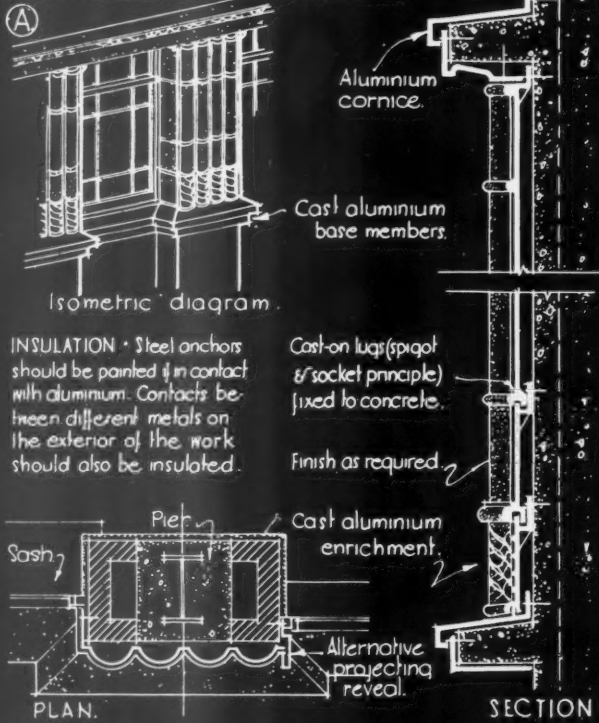




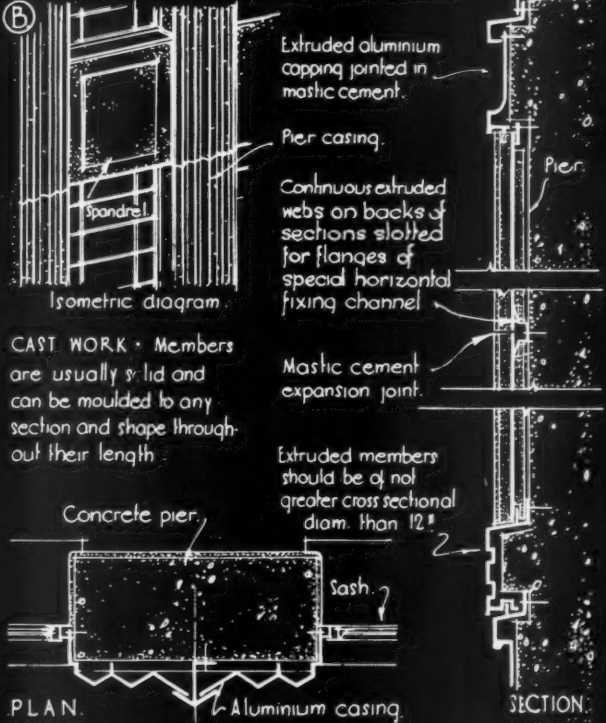
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DETAILS OF TYPICAL CAST, EXTRUDED AND SHEET ALUMINIUM CASINGS TO EXTERNAL PIERS

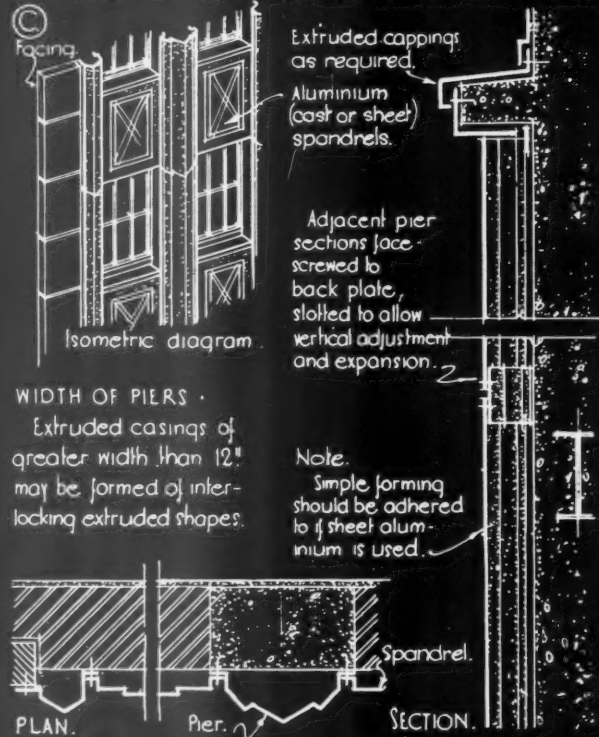
CAST ALUMINIUM CASING TO PIERS



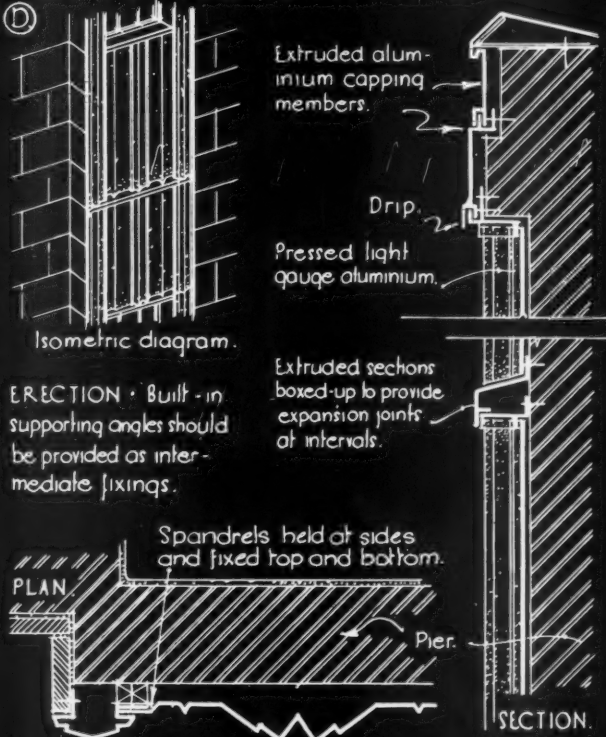
EXTRUDED ALUMINIUM CASING, BUTT JOINTED



EXTRUDED OR PRESSED SHEET CASING: FACE SCREWED.



FORMED SHEET ALUMINIUM CASING TO WIDE PIER.



Information from the Northern Aluminium Company Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: ALUMINIUM: N° 11, EXTERNAL CASINGS TO PIERS. SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WCI • *W. & A. Bayne*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL  
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

## INFORMATION SHEET

• 714 •

### METALWORK

**Subject :** Aluminium Casings to External Piers

**General :**

This is the eleventh of a Series of Sheets dealing with the architectural uses of aluminium and illustrates typical cast, extruded and sheet aluminium casings to piers on external walls.

**Fabrication :**

While it is possible to prepare a design for this type of work and, after it is complete, to determine the most suitable method of manufacture, greater economy and better results are obtained if the design is originally based upon the characteristics of the method of manufacture to be used.

The characteristics of aluminium and the variations which can be obtained by alloying, allow a somewhat greater range of working technique than most other metals used in architectural work. For this reason the alloy, the working technique and the finish must be considered together in relation to each particular piece of work. The following notes, however, are a guide to the difference between cast, extruded and sheet work.

**Form and Design :**

The choice of fabrication is made according to the size and design of the pier—cast work can be made to almost any design and finish, and is normally up to 4 ft. wide by 5 ft. long, although this is not the absolute maximum.

Casting technique allows greater variety and complexity than either extruded or pressed sheet work. Angles and arrises can be obtained sharp and true, and surfaces smooth or rough as required.

Sheet aluminium facings do not possess the same intricacy of line, sharpness of detail or variety of finish as castings, but sheet work is more economical in metal. Simple section shapes should be adhered to.

Owing to the method of manufacture extruded piers must be straight and of the same section throughout their length, varied only by the amount of working or bending that can be carried out after extrusion. Large piers, if built up entirely of extruded sections interlocked, should be geometrical in form and of reasonable scale if the high cost of fitting and assembling numbers of small members is to be avoided.

No single unit should be of greater cross-sectional diameter than 12 in. Adequate strength for long lengths or for places where fixings are far apart, can be obtained by incorporating stiffening units in the design, by using the stronger alloys or by concealed steel bracing.

Sections thinner than certain practical limits are difficult to extrude, and enquiries should be made before specially shaped or drawn sections are designed.

**Expansion Joints :**

Provision for the expansion and contraction of aluminium casings is essential wherever long units are used. All fixings should be provided with slotted bolt holes or other means by which slight vertical adjustments can be made. When pier casings interlock with spandrels or metal sash sections, the mastic cement pointing at these places takes up any slight movements due to variations in temperature.

**Fixing :**

It is recommended that wherever possible all aluminium facings be fixed in position after the work of the heavier building trades is completed to reduce the possibility of accidental damage being done to the aluminium work on the finished surface.

Aluminium facings should therefore be designed so that the units can be fixed in position from the outside after all the structural work is complete.

The simplest method is by screwing from the face, a method which is satisfactory if the screws can be located in inconspicuous positions or if they can be arranged to form part of the design. Screw heads need not be prominent, but they cannot be brushed or "rubbed down" exactly to match the adjoining aluminium.

Concealed fixing can be arranged in a number of different ways provided the aluminium units are designed for the purpose.

The general principle of fixing is that each unit of aluminium should interlock with the one below it, and be fixed along the upper edges and if necessary along the sides.

This arrangement permits easy fixing with screws or bolts, and leaves each unit free to expand or contract, the interlock at the bottom allowing such movements and at the same time holding the unit firmly in position.

A continuous channel and flange such as that shown in detail "A" can be fabricated readily in castings and pressings. In extruded work it can only be provided on the edges parallel to the direction of extrusion.

For example, in Detail "C" the flange is (and can be) only on the vertical edges. In such a case the fixings are placed along the sides only, and a back plate may be provided behind each horizontal joint to ensure true alignment.

Where this arrangement is unsuitable, and extruded sections are being used, one or more flanges may be provided along the back of the unit, running in the direction of the extrusion—these flanges serve as stiffeners, and can be slotted at the top or bottom so that they hook over a back plate used for fixing.

**Finish :**

A variety of finishes is obtainable by means of sand-blasting, scratch brushing, high-lighting or anodising. The type of alloy which is generally used untreated assumes a uniform grey appearance under weathering, which remains unchanged over long periods. For a full explanation of some of the standard finishes see Sheet No. 505.

If cast and extruded sections of different alloys are used in conjunction with each other, and an anodised finish is used, the colour of the different members will differ slightly in tone.

**Insulation :**

When aluminium is used in contact with such metals as copper, brass, bronze, iron, steel and lead, electrolytic corrosion of the aluminium occurs in the presence of moisture unless proper insulation is interposed to break the electrical contact or prevent access of moisture. A heavy coating of bituminous paint is a suitable method. Drainage from copper, bronze or nickel surfaces over aluminium, causing galvanic action, must also be avoided, and this may be done by using aluminium friezes, copings, cappings, etc., and casement sections and flashings should openings occur in the piers.

If alloys of widely differing chemical composition should be used, precautions should be taken against galvanic corrosion.

If steel fixings are used, direct contact must be prevented by a coat of red lead or a lead chromate primer followed by two coats of aluminium paint. The fastening bolts should likewise be similarly protected if not of aluminium. An alternative to paint coatings when contacts are only occasional is the use of thin fibre separating washers or strip. The backs and inaccessible portions of pier casings, etc., particularly in thinner sections, require permanent protection in the form of back painting and this also applies to aluminium anchors.

**Previous Sheets :**

Previous sheets in this series dealing with the architectural uses of aluminium are 492, 501, 504, 505, 510, 661, 669, 673, 680, and 686.

**Issued by :** The Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd.

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

**Telephone :** Temple Bar 8844



A chapel in Leversbach, by Rudolf Schwarz, built from local materials by the villagers themselves. (From the "Architectural Forum.")

## P E R I O D I C A L S

### JANUARY—FEBRUARY ANTHOLOGY

#### AMERICA

##### *Architectural Forum*

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

**JANUARY.** Ten pages of more or less traditional houses by various architects; a six-page article by H. A. Reinhold on the work of Rudolf Schwarz; only two buildings are illustrated—a Roman Catholic church at Aachen and a small but very simple chapel built by the villagers themselves in Leversbach—both these buildings ante-date the Third Reich, and there is an interesting description of the early dislike and subsequent approval of their chapel by the villagers; eighteen pages on the awards in the second annual competition organized by the Pittsburg Glass Institute—the competition is for executed work, and most of the winning designs in the different classes are illustrated; the products and practice section covers radiant heating in an attractive but not very thorough way—six pages is not enough for a subject of this kind; the building forecast for 1939 concludes that residential construction will increase by 30 per cent. over 1938, total construction by some 23 per cent.

February. Main Street—an analysis of the shopping centre of Bridgeport, Conn., from the point of view of land values, population

and traffic and traffic movements, with shop plans and details of various modernization schemes; products and practice is this month entitled Built-in Entertainment, and covers wireless, television and radio-gramophones, again quite informative, but not very thorough; the *Plus* section deals with the work of Leger and Calder and illustrates a tuberculosis clinic at Alexandria by Gardella and Martini.

##### *Architectural Record*

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

January. Re-housing in Washington, D.C., and a cinema studio in Miami; the design trends section deals briefly with A.R.P., describing it as "Europe's No. 1 Architectural Trend — that of making building design airworthy"; illustrations of the Pittsburg glass competition referred to above; the building types section deals with restaurants, and gives good seating plans, with some pages of general data on table and chair spacing.

February. Interesting details of some new sound-film stages for M.G.M. at Culver City—adequate sound insulation is obtained, not by heavy mass type walls, but by compound walls built up of alternating dense and semi-porous materials with air-spaces between them—this latter

method has been found less expensive for large wall areas; the Mopin flats at Leeds and a scheme for a Science Museum by Paul Nelson, Nitzschke, and Jourdain; a small house in Portland, Oregon, by A. E. Doyle; the design trends section is an article by Dr. Jaroslav Polivka on glass as the structural material of tomorrow; building types covers elementary schools.

##### *Pencil Points*

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

January. Professor Talbot Hamlyn reviews the Bauhaus Exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art, but seems a little worried by one or two rather tiresome features of its display and regrets the absence of all work by Mies van der Rohe; Kenneth Reid continues with an illustrated article on post-Bauhaus German design, concluding that German craftsmen "have produced works which betray in spite of their sponsor the continuing vitality of that humanity that belonged to the Germanic race in other days and which we like to believe is still there"; a very good article by A. D. Taylor on stonework for walls, with line drawings to show bonding and corresponding photographs to show completed work.

February. A few photographs of the San Francisco Exposition, which seems to be nearly as unfortunate in execution as it promised to be from the preliminary sketches; Professor Hamlyn pleads for the consideration of low-cost housing as a real architectural problem, a plea which is apparently still necessary for certain types of American architect; the Early American

Architecture series continues with drawings and photographs of the William Haskell House at West Gloucester, built some time between 1645 and 1650.

FINLAND

Arkkitehti

(Monthly, 15 fmk. Aiononkatu 3, Helsingfors)

No. 12. An article by Aarne Ervi and Erkki Taimi describing a visit to Holland which includes building during the last ten years in Rotterdam, Hilversum and Amsterdam, and also deals briefly with the reclamation work in the Zuyder Zee; houses for the manager and foremen of a plywood mill by Paavo Riihimäki; competition for an office and flat block at Viipuri, won by Pöyry and Koppel.

FRANCE

L'Architecture

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

January. Hostel for the National Technical College at Metz and the individual buildings for the catering and building trades; a school at Roubaix by Marcel Spender and an article by René Chavance on Raymond Subès as a metal worker.

February. The work of French architects in the East—a monastery at Haifa by Marcel Favier and a private house in Cairo by A. and G. Perret.

La Technique des Travaux

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

January. The Telephone and Telegraphs Building in Brussels by Michel Polak; the San Francisco Exposition and some notes on calculations for wireless aerial masts by H. Toköz, Chief Engineer to the Office of Works at Angora.

February. The General Post Office at Lyons by Michel Roux-Spitz; a look-out tower in Denmark by Monberg and Thorsen.

GERMANY

Baukunst und Städtebau

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

January. The work of leading North German architects; district Führers School in Brunswick by Hans Reichow; an open-air swimming bath by Konstanty Gutschow; another open-air bath in Saxony by Ulrich Viergutz; Forestry College in Eberswalde by Willy Pieper; gardening school in Stettin by Hans Reichow.

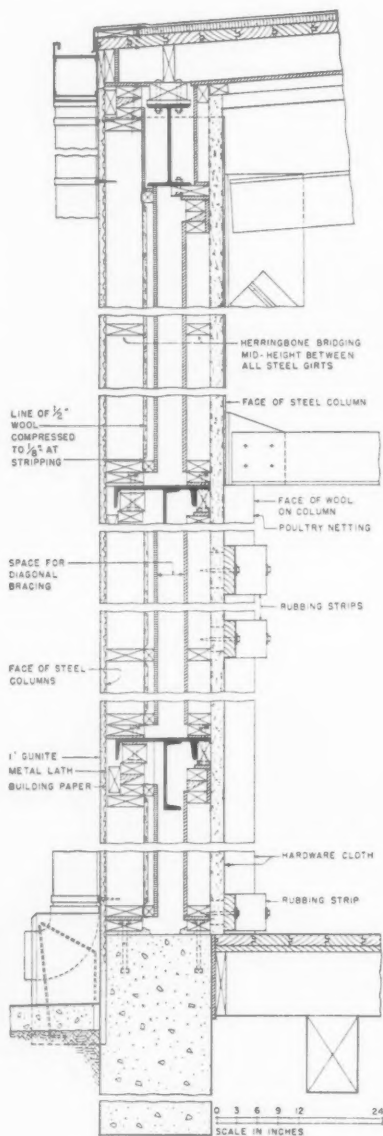
February. Farmhouse and outbuildings in Bavaria by Wolfgang Fischer; recent work by Gustav Hassenpflug; Municipal Bank at Wuppertal by F. W. Hoeffgen; flat and office block at Düsseldorf by Fritz Becker; preservation in Frankfurt.

Bauwelt

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

January 5. Notes on the Hoyersche system of concrete reinforcement with prestressed rods; notes on the rating of incomplete buildings; gardening school in Stettin by Hans Reichow.

January 12. Farm building by Wolfgang Fischer.



KEY TO MATERIALS

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| WEDGING          | 1/2" WOOL           |
| STRUCTURAL STEEL | 1/2" PLASTER BOARD  |
| WOOL BLANKET     | 7/16" THICK MASONRY |

Typical wall-section, showing the insulation of the sound-film stages for the M.G.M. studios at Culver City. (From the "Architectural Record.")

January 19. Design under the Third Reich; notes on the Munich Exhibition and the new Chancellery; notes by Otmar Schoepf on damage to timber by beetles; work by Gustav Hassenpflug.

January 26. War and its influence on housing and town planning, with notes on the conversion of garages into air-raid shelters; Municipal Bank at Wuppertal by F. W. Hoeffgen; flat and office block at Düsseldorf by Fritz Becker.

February 2. Notes by Wilhelm Arndt on top-lighting through saw-tooth roofs; preservation of old Frankfurt.

February 16. Notes on the practical application of ultra-violet transmitting glass by Otto Völckers; country houses by Paul Linder.

February 23. Government decrees for the building of garages and their conversion into air-raid shelters.

Deutsche Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 3 mks. 40 pfg. per month. Beuthstrasse 6/8, Berlin, S.W.19)

January 11. The articles on roofing problems continue with typical dormer windows; result of a competition for municipal offices at Swinemunde, won by Hannes Luhrsen; firemen's barracks at Neunkirchen by J. W. Stockhausen.

January 18. Agricultural Administrative Offices in Weimar by Ernst Flemming.

January 25. Fischbeck housing estate near Harburg by Gerhard von Schneidmesser; shop and flat block in Munich by Hanns Atzenbeck, and a small detached house by Schneider and Wollbeh.

February 1. The detailing of gutters in galvanized sheet steel and in asbestos cement; community house for estate workers near Frankfurt by Franz Delcher.

February 8. Stadium in Chemnitz by Fred Otto; competition for an estate layout near Dresden, won by H. von Mayenburg.

February 15. Flat block in Hanover by the Brothers Siebrecht.

February 22. Community house in the Eifel mountains by Clemens Klotz.

Innen Dekoration

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

January. House near Berlin by Prof. Breuhaus; canteens—a short article with a few illustrations of typical interiors and fittings; recent furniture and interiors.

February. An appreciation of the late Alexander Koch, who was the founder and proprietor of this paper; country house by Karl Müller; living-rooms by Hans Pommer; several pages of rooms furnished for less than 500 marks.

Moderne Bauformen

(Monthly, 3 mks. Julius Hoffmann, Stuttgart)

January. A hostel for the youth of other nations run by the Hitler Jugendheim; houses in Switzerland by various architects with good plans, photographs, and working drawings; restaurants, various jobs by Hans Schmöhl; reinforced concrete aeroplane hangar by Luigi Nervi.

HOLLAND

Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura

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

January 7. An embarkation hall at Rotterdam for the Holland-Amerika Line designed by Brinkman and van den Broek; two stories with baggage and entrance halls below an access to the ship at first-floor level.

January 14. Technique and practice of building—a lecture by H. P. Zwiers at the Technical High School at Delft.

January 21. An exhibition of ikons at the Institute of Religious Art, Utrecht; a country house by J. W. C. Boks.

January 28. Questions and answers in the Doetinchem Town Hall competition.

February 4. New Year greeting cards.  
 February 18. Notes on the Amsterdam Town Hall competition, with plans and perspectives of a number of the designs submitted.  
 February 25. The opening of the exhibition of Town Hall competition designs; report of a lecture by Peter Meijer on contemporary Swiss architecture.

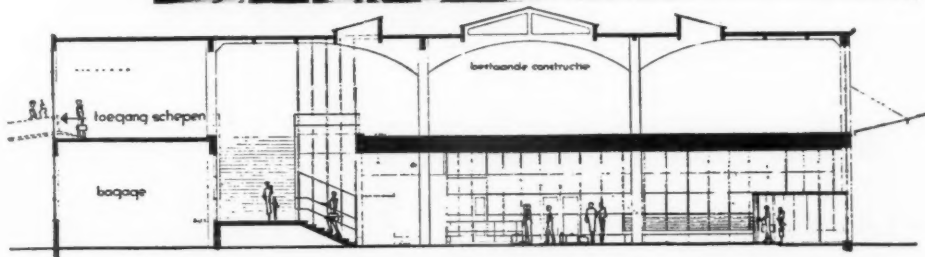
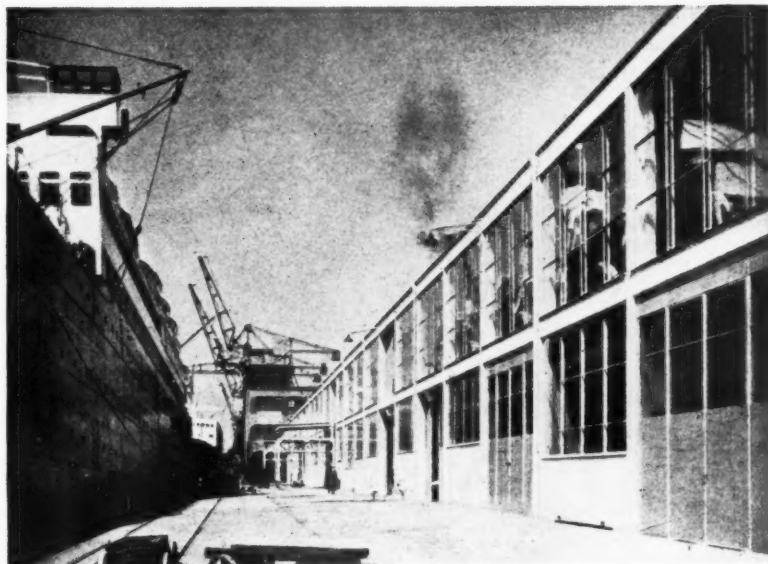
*De 8 en Ophouw*

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

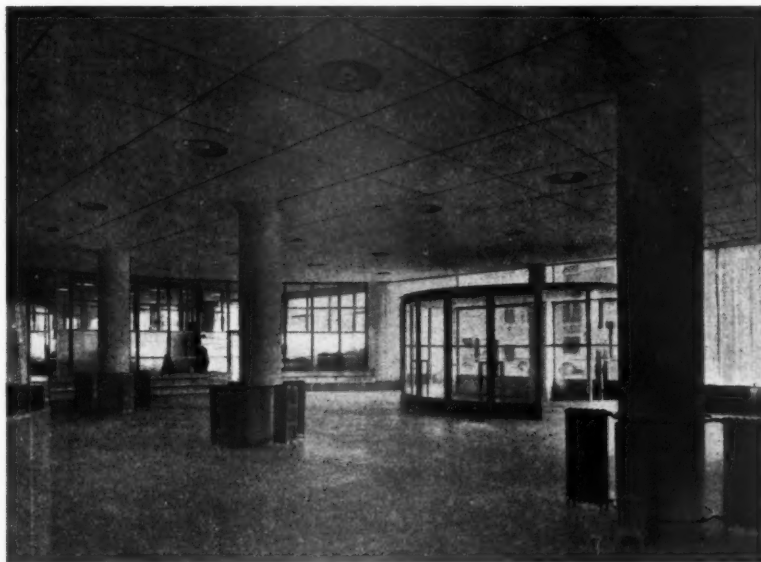
January 7. A review of the Vi Kan exhibition held last year at Oslo; a report of the 1938 Scandinavian Architects' Congress.

February 4. The work of J. J. P. Oud; interiors, furniture, and a fair amount of work from the *Nieuw Amsterdam*.

February 18. Special number devoted to open-air theatres.



*Embarkation Hall for the Hamburg-Amerika Line, with access to ships for passengers at first floor level; baggage at ground floor. Architects: Brinkman and van den Broek. From "Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura."*



ITALY

*Rassegna di Architettura*

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

November, 1938. Two office blocks by Giovanni Greppi, one at Milan and the other at Dalmine; town planning in Milan and the schemes for execution between 1939 and 1942; garage and service station in Milan by Giuseppe de Min.

December, 1938. The layout and buildings of Torre di Zuino, a new industrial town; an official exhibition in Rome to show the mineral resources of Italy; a villa at Magreglio by Mario Cavallè; an appreciation of the late Gaetano Moretti.

SWEDEN

*Byggnästaren*

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

No. 1. Kvinnornas Hus, a flat block by Sven Backström and Leif Renius.

No. 2. Competition for a convalescent home in the suburbs of Stockholm, won by Gustaf Birch-Lindgren with Holmgren Ottesen and Karl Ström.

No. 3. Pre-fabrication, a recent experiment by Erik Friberger, with further notes on recent American developments.

No. 4. Newsreel cinemas, a consideration of sight-lines and floor slopes, with notes on the mirror projection system and recent examples from Stockholm and elsewhere, with a few examples of the larger type of cinema.

No. 5. The development of the modern movement in England, an article by Arnold Tucker.

*Form*

(10 issues per annum, 10 kroner. Nybrogatan 7, Stockholm, 7)

No. 1. An industrial art exhibition at

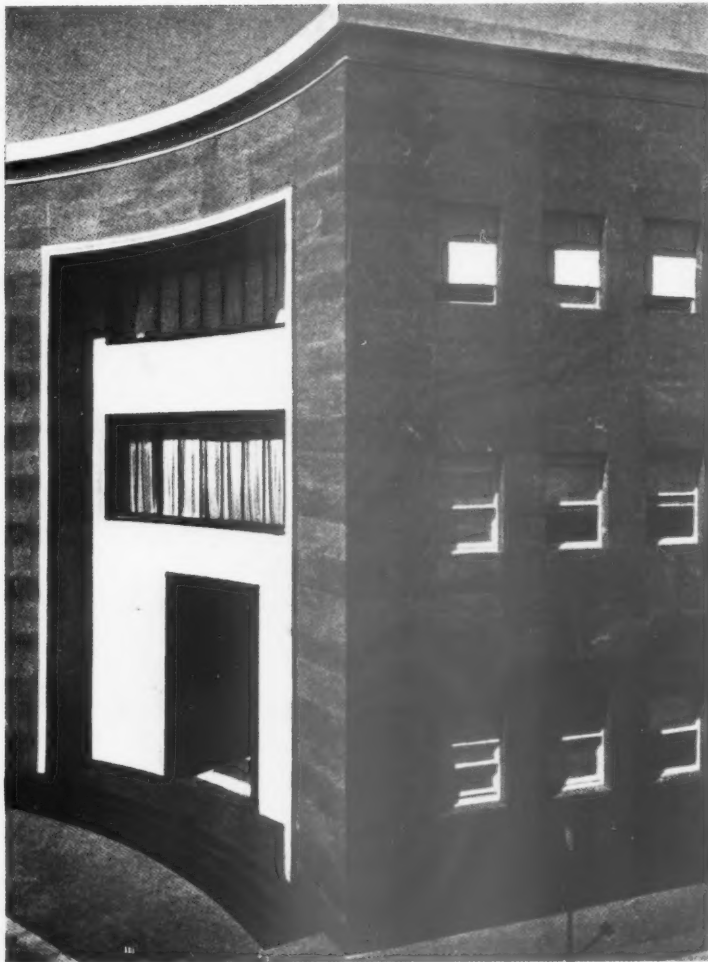
Helsingfors reviewed by Kurt Ekholm; silver by Georg Jensen.

No. 2. The work of the studio Burgila, an organization which produces, amongst other things, admirable metalwork; fabrics, sculpture and joinery in the new Town Hall at Halmstad; recent glass by James Powell and Son.

SWITZERLAND

*Schweizerische Bauzeitung*

(Weekly, 1 fr. Dianastrasse 121, Zürich)  
 January 7. Competition for cantonal offices in Meilen, won by H. Fietz.



Office block in Milan by Giovanni Greppi: the changes in fenestration on the two elevations seem surprising but in spite of the domestic scale of the side wall the result still looks like an office block (from "Rassegna di Architettura").

January 14. New slaughterhouse at Basle.

January 21. Notes on the variation of angular velocity in universal joints; model water-flow tests at the Zürich Technical High School; clinic at Chur by Brun and Gaberel.

January 28. Notes by Bruno Eck on the suction effects of the wind and air flows round corners in ducts; many photographs and plans reproduced from a recent book on modern Swiss architecture.

February 4. Loading tests on curved-on plan of bridges based on a reinforced concrete bridge over the Schwandbach in the Canton of Berne; a small house competition in Wintertur, won by Keller Müller and Hofmann.

February 11. Catholic church and priest's house in Arosa by Walter Sulser.

February 18. A very full review of buildings, driving machinery, and control systems of the Parsenn Cable Railway at Davos.

February 25. Competition for a large hall to extend the Areal Casino at Schaffhausen, won by Ernst Schmid.

## LAW REPORTS

### ERECTION OF A FACTORY: CLAIM FOR BALANCE OF ACCOUNT

*Cripps Construction Co., Ltd. v. H. Yager Investment Trust, Ltd.—Official Referees Court. Before his honour T. Eastham, K.C.*

THIS was an action by the Cripps Construction Co., Ltd., against H. Yager Investment Trust, Ltd., to recover the balance of account in respect of work by the defendants as constructional engineers in and about the erection of a factory for the defendants at Park Royal. Damages were claimed. The defendants put in a counterclaim.

Mr. Barry, k.c., and Mr. Sutcliffe appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. P. Eddy, k.c., and Mr. Granville Sharp for the defendants.

When the case was originally before the court the matter was adjourned on payment by the defendants to the plaintiffs of £1,600, the defendants being given leave to amend their pleadings.

Mr. Eddy said his submission was that on the contract and documents the plaintiffs had no right of action and that the defendants had overpaid the plaintiffs by the payments of £3,500 and £1,600.

His honour said he understood that counsel for the defendants made certain admissions as to the amounts due.

Mr. Barry said the balance claimed was £388. The plaintiffs disputed the counterclaim raised by the defendants in regard to the efficiency of the work.

Mr. Eddy argued that the fact that £1,600 had been paid by the defendants to the plaintiffs did not affect his points at all. The £1,600 was paid as the price of the adjournment.

Mr. Sharp said he understood that his statement as to admissions must be regarded as unqualified admissions—as matters of arithmetic.

After discussion on the matter, Mr. Barry said as there appeared to be some little doubt, he would prefer that the case should be tried as a claim for the balance of the contract price and extras for work done under a contract made between the parties on April 1, 1938.

Counsel dealt in detail with the various items in the contract and said the plaintiffs purchased the timber required from the defendants, and put it up. In this respect plaintiffs claimed that they were entitled to a credit.

Dealing with the counterclaim, Mr. Barry said the first item dealt with the painting of the steelwork. The steelwork was second-hand and the plaintiffs gave it one coating of oxide paint, and his contention was that that complied with the terms of the contract.

The defendants also raised a matter concerning the alleged leaky roof and consequential items.

The contract between the parties was in the form of the contract issued under the sanction of the R.I.B.A., applicable where quantities did not form part of the contract.

Mr. A. E. Cripps, constructional engineer and managing director of the plaintiff company, gave evidence, and said the work was completed in October, 1938.

With regard to the counterclaim, witness said the one coat of oxide paint on the steelwork was satisfactory to the clerk of the works. With regard to the allegation of leakage, witness said up to the time they left the building there was no leakage.

Cross-examined, witness said the steelwork was about 20 years old and was formerly used at the aerodrome at Folkestone. Witness disagreed with allowances which the defendants claimed. Witness declared that the rusty steelwork was cleaned down and an undercoat of oxide paint given—that would be repainting in the terms of the contract.

Other evidence was called in support of plaintiffs' case.

For the defence Mr. Harry Yager, jun., gave evidence and asserted that there were leakages from the roof in four places and that the paint on the steelwork was not what it should have been.

Mr. Harry Yager, sen., managing director of the defendant company, in evidence, said he never had any intention of causing any delay in the company's payments to the plaintiffs. Col. Dunmore consented to act as architect from the date witness asked him. With regard to the timber, there were certain credits to come to the defendants. It was untrue that anything was charged twice.

His honour, after further evidence and long legal arguments, gave judgment. After reviewing the facts of the case his honour said that this was an eight-weeks' contract and the work was substantially done under the contract. A question that



arose was as to the appointment of a second architect after the first one had ceased to act. He came to the conclusion that defendants had no intention of appointing another architect. The employers had prevented the plaintiffs from getting a certificate by their own default. Plaintiffs had a good cause of action. As far as the defendants' evidence differed from his findings, he did not accept it. He found in favour of the plaintiffs for £371 14s. 6d., with costs, £1,600 having already been paid to the plaintiffs. With regard to the counterclaim, defendants would have judgment for £19, defendants to pay plaintiffs the costs of counterclaim after payment into court by the plaintiffs of £45 to meet same.

His honour found that the defendants' contention as to the painting of the steel-work was not, in some cases, properly done, and he awarded defendants £15, and £4 on another item.

#### BREACH OF WARRANTY AND MISREPRESENTATION ALLEGED

*Pay and Another v. Bates and Another.—King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Hallett.*

IN this case Mr. Frederick Charles Pay and his wife, of The Brambles, Pollards Hill, West Norwood, sued Mr. Stanley Edwin Bates and his wife, formerly of Chislehurst, for damages for alleged breach of warranty and misrepresentation, in order to induce the plaintiff to purchase The Brambles, which was formerly the property of the defendant, Mr. S. E. Bates.

Mr. Pay's case was that Mr. Bates, for about five years prior to January, 1937, owned The Brambles, and that both he and his wife occupied it during that period. In November, 1936, being desirous of selling the house, and in order to induce Mr. Pay to purchase it, Mr. Bates and his wife represented orally to Mr. Lewis Herbert Strouts, who acted as surveyor for and on behalf of Mr. Pay, and also to a Mr. H. W. Burgess, that no structural repairs had been done to the house during the period of eight years, and that nothing had been done in regard to any cracks in the walls on the exterior or interior of the house during such period. Further, that Mrs. Bates, by telephone to Mr. Strouts, confirmed the representation that no work had been done to the house during the period of about eight years, and concealed the fact that extensive underpinning to the house and filling up of cracks had been done within such period, and that the house was still settling.

Induced by these representations, Mr. Pay said he was persuaded to enter into a contract to purchase the house for £2,645 and by a conveyance dated January 18, 1937, did so purchase it. He now alleged that the representations which had been made by Mrs. Bates, about no structural repairs having been done to the house during the period in question, were false, and that in the circumstances the value of the house, for which he had paid £2,645, was only £1,600. Mr. Pay said as a consequence he had suffered a loss in the transaction of £1,045. In addition to this, Mr. Pay claimed £755, being for sums paid to builders and also damages for inconvenience caused to him and his wife.

The defendants, by their defence, denied the representations alleged by the plaintiffs, and pleaded that if they were made (which was denied) by Mrs. Bates, the representations were not intended to induce Mr. Pay to purchase the house, nor did the

representations amount to warranties. The defendants further pleaded a denial that the alleged representations formed the consideration, or any part thereof, for the contract to purchase the house by Mr. Pay. Defendants further said that the plaintiffs' surveyor, Mr. Strouts, had full opportunities of inspecting the house, and that Mr. Pay entered into the contract to purchase the house in reliance upon his own judgment, and that of his surveyor. Defendants further relied as a defence upon the doctrine of *caveat emptor*, and denied that the plaintiffs had suffered the loss, injury or damage they alleged.

Mr. G. Blanco White, K.C., and Mr. E. Holroyd Pearce appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Seymour Collins for the defendants.

His lordship, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, in the course of a long judgment said he found that the statements which the plaintiffs alleged Mrs. Bates had made to Mr. Strouts and Mr. Burgess, allowing for certain discrepancies, had been substantially proved. There was evidence that there had been underpinning of the house and that in July, 1937, the premises were not stable. It was, to his lordship's mind, plain that during the defendants' occupation of the house there had been filling up of the cracks in the brickwork, and he found on the evidence that the statements which Mrs. Bates was alleged to have made to Mr. Strouts and Mr. Burgess were substantially made, and were untrue to the knowledge of both herself and her husband, Mr. Bates.

Proceeding, his lordship said he found in the evidence that by reason of the representations of Mrs. Bates, the plaintiffs had been induced to buy the house and that in the circumstances Mr. Bates must be held liable and responsible for the statements made by his wife, and that she as his agent had implied authority to make the representations which she did and for which her husband must be held liable for the consequences.

On the question of the damages to which the plaintiffs were entitled, having regard to the £755 which plaintiffs had paid for repairs to the house, which would not in his opinion make it an entirely satisfactory house, there should be judgment for the plaintiffs against both the defendants for £1,055 with costs.

The defendants were granted a stay of execution for 14 days in terms, with a view to an appeal.

## IN PARLIAMENT

MRS. TATE asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the shortage of accommodation in rural areas for the urban population which would be evacuated in the event of war, he would issue special instructions to county councils and rural district councils to make fuller use of the subsidies available for the building of new houses under the Housing Act, 1938, in preference to relying on subsidies granted under the Slum Clearance Act, which had resulted in the destruction of many cottages which could in no way be described as slums.

Mr. Elliott said that the subsidies available under the Housing Act of 1938 were for the replacement of dwellings which were no longer fit for human habitation, the relief of overcrowding and the provision of houses required for agricultural workers. The extent to which new houses were required for any or all of these purposes must, in the first instance, be decided by the individual local authorities in the light of the circumstances obtaining in their areas. He had had a series of conferences with local authorities for the purpose of urging them to

take full advantage of the subsidies available for houses in rural areas.

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health whether he could give particulars, according to the latest estimates he had, as to the number of houses required for rural districts to replace houses at present unfit for human habitation.

Mr. Elliot said he estimated that, in addition to some 33,000 houses built, building or about to be put in hand by the rural district councils, they would need to provide a further 23,000 houses for the replacement of those which were unfit.

Mr. Greenwood asked the Minister of Health on what date he proposed to publish the report of the inter-departmental committee on the prices of building materials with reference to increased cement prices.

Mr. Elliot said that the inter-departmental committee recommended that he should go into the question of cement prices with the manufacturers, and that was being done.

Mr. Roston Duckworth asked the Minister of Health if he would state the average anticipated duration of effective use of council houses now being built with State subsidies.

Mr. Elliot said that the period of repayment of the capital cost of these houses had been fixed at sixty years, and it was confidently expected by his advisers that, subject to reasonable care and proper maintenance, the effective life of the houses would be considerably longer.

Sir P. Harris asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he was aware that certain landlords had forbidden their tenants to erect Government steel air-raid precautions shelters where fitting them meant taking up concrete yards at their houses; and whether he would consider introducing legislation to enable them to erect their shelters as instructed by the Government.

Sir J. Anderson said he was, and he had the matter under consideration.

## The Bug Nuisance

The Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute is again making arrangements to conduct a course of instruction in disinfection work. This course will commence on Tuesday, May 16, and will last for two weeks. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

## Scots Housing Drive

"The re-housing of the working classes is one of Scotland's major problems," Mr. John Colville, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, told the Special Housing Association, when he attended the first meeting the Association has held since its reconstitution. Under its new constitution the Association is empowered to build houses by alternative methods outwith the Special Areas.

"Public opinion has been shocked at the revelation of the deplorable conditions under which so many of our population are living," Mr. Colville said. "It is the business of all of us to see that those conditions are rectified, and we must let nothing stand in the way of the speediest possible progress."

Mr. Colville went on to thank the Association on behalf of the Government for the readiness with which they agreed to undertake the work of constructing school camps. Their work in this sphere of National Service would be watched with interest.

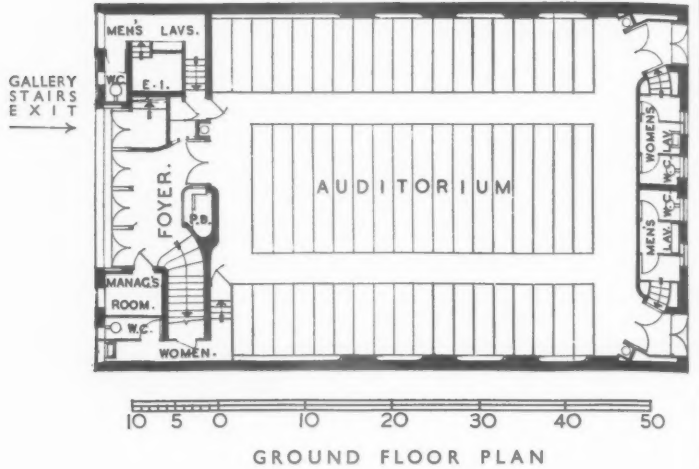
## Housing in London

More than ten acres, known as Squirries Street Areas, Bethnal Green, are to be acquired by the L.C.C. and the buildings on them cleared to make way for blocks of flats. 1,706 persons of the working classes will be displaced and the cost of rehousing them is estimated at £188,000. Expenditure on acquiring and clearing the site and widening certain streets is likely to be £153,000. When the site is cleared it will be possible to build on it seven blocks of flats which will house about 1,570 people, and to lay out two children's playgrounds.

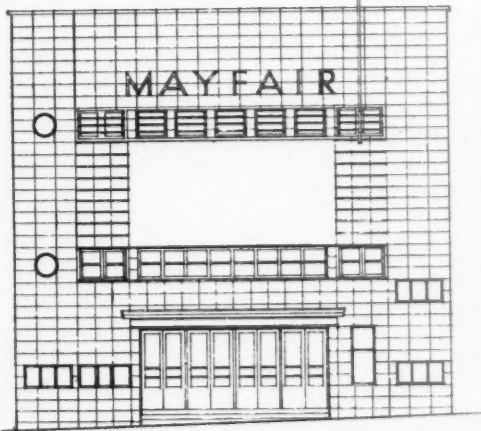
BEFORE



THE MAYFAIR C I  
DESIGNED BY CRICKMAY AND



AFTER



**PROBLEM**—Rebuilding of a cinema at Stamford Hill, Tottenham. The provision of extra seating accommodation was specially necessary.

**SITE**—The existing site, being bounded by the street, party walls and a right of way at the rear, could not be increased.

**PLAN**—Extra seating accommodation was provided in an enlarged gallery, which called for close planning in the front portion of the building. Public lavatories were provided at ground floor level, both in front and rear of the building, and on the first floor; and obligatory staff rooms were also placed on the first floor.

Top: The front elevation before rebuilding.  
Left: Elevation and photograph of the new front.

Incorporated Clerks of Works Association

Mr. Lionel G. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., presided at the annual dinner of the above Association held recently at the Café Royal, London.

Mr. W. J. Gibbins, Vice-President of the Association, proposed the health of the architects and surveyors. Speaking of the difficulties that attended the profession of architecture, he said there were clients who wanted a first-class job but were not anxious to pay a first-class price. There were others who had no capacity to judge from drawings what a building would be like, and after giving their approval to the architect's elevations, would complain later on that the appearance of the building was not at all what they had expected. Besides clients, architects had to contend with merchants, contractors, sub-contractors and clerks of works. Mr T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., responding to the toast, said that builders, sub-contractors foremen, craftsmen and others were required

to produce a fine building. Today clerks of works were more necessary than ever to the architect and his client. Organization was one of the most difficult of tasks, and in the case of the clerk of works it had to be coupled with extensive technical knowledge.

Mr. A. Harris, D.S.O., also replied to this toast. Speaking of the booms and depressions that affect the building industry, he hoped that heads of Government departments, building organizations, employers and men would continue to collaborate in the endeavour to bring about a more even flow of work.

Reconstruction of Moscow

The programme of work to be carried out in the reconstruction of Moscow during 1939 has been approved by the Moscow Soviet. A sum of 700 million roubles has been allocated for capital construction. The amount earmarked for housing purposes is 170 million roubles. New houses with an aggregate area of 1,300,000 sq. metres will be built in 1939.

Ministry of Health

Notes on some loans sanctioned by the Minister during the week ended March 4, 1939:—

Coventry City Council: £55,886 for erection of buildings at the Stoke Park Secondary School.

Morecambe and Heysham Borough Council: £33,345 for the improvement of the West End Promenade.

Sheffield County Borough Council: £50,000 for the purchase of land and tenant-right and the construction of roads and sewers in connection with the extension of the Parsons Cross Estate.

£40,579 for the erection of 102 houses on the Woodhouse Estate, Scheme No. 1.

Slough Borough Council: £35,600 for works of water supply.

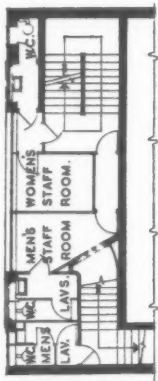
Sunderland County Borough Council: £32,487 for the enlargement of Havelock Senior Council School and provision of swimming bath.

Taunton Rural District Council: £10,295 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal for the parish of Bishop's Lydeard.

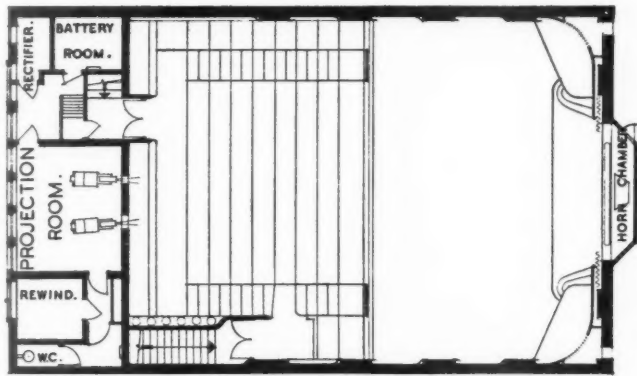
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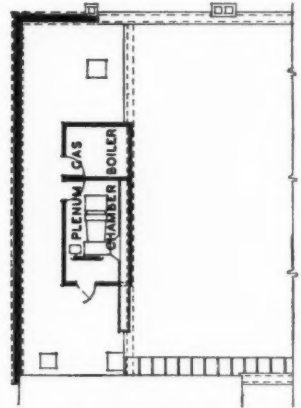
AND SONS, IN ASSOCIATION WITH L. O. ECCLESHALL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GALLERY PLAN



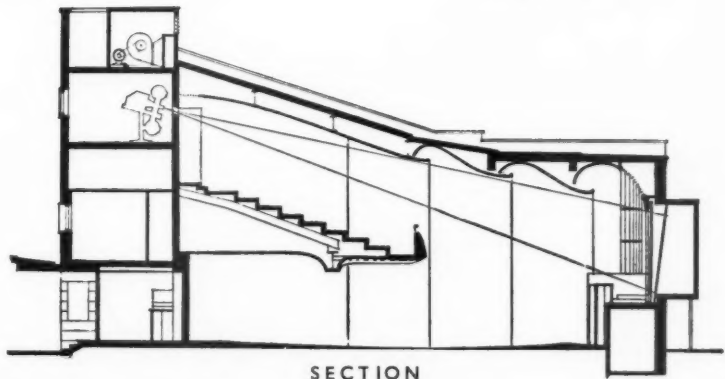
ROOF PLAN

**CONSTRUCTION**—Brick with steel beams and patent concrete floors. Ceiling is of plaster slabs hanging on steel filler-joists. New portion of auditorium roof is of asbestos-cement.

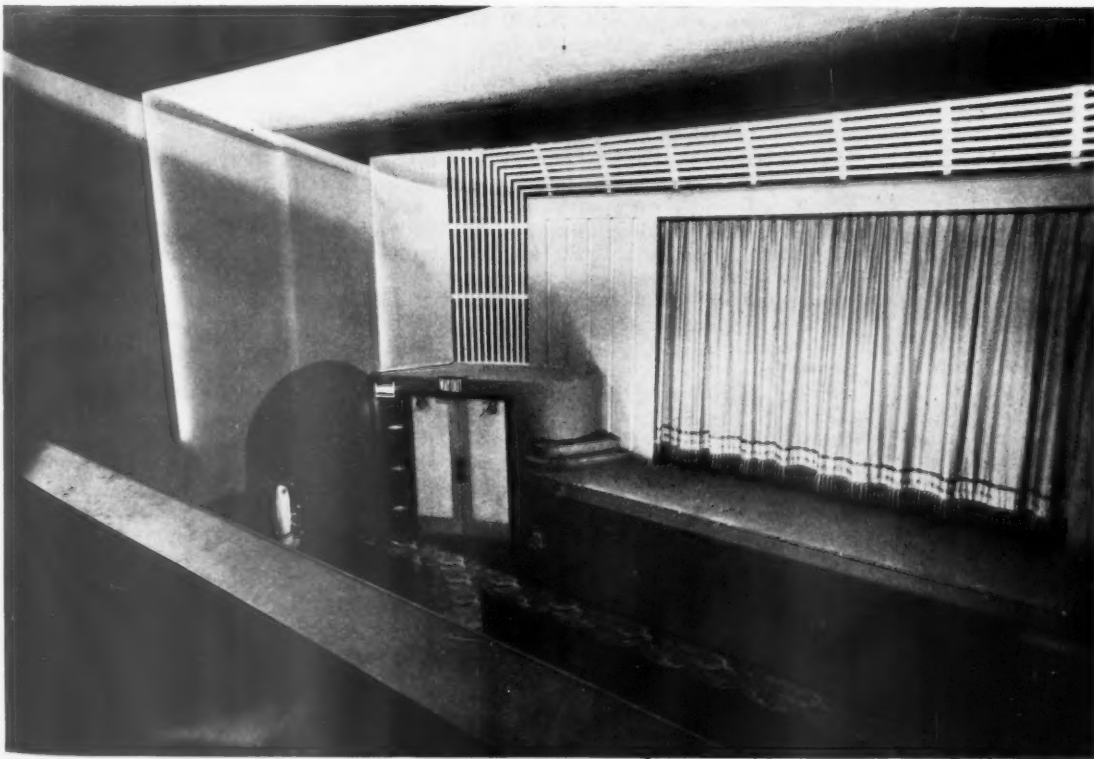
**FRONT**—Faced with ivory faience slabs. Window frames, doors, flagstaff and lettering are scarlet, with a smoke-blue faience surround to entrance doors.

**INTERNAL FINISHES**—Walls and ceilings of entrance hall, circulation and auditorium are peach coloured plastic paint on plaster. Dados in gallery and auditorium are red-brown with shade darker. Doors are blue green and grilles are aluminium. Auditorium floor is blue close-carpeted.

**COST**—Contract price, £6,424. Price per cubic foot, 1s. 6d.



SECTION



Above, the proscenium from the gallery.  
The general contractors were H. and J. Taylor (Constructors), Ltd. For list of sub-contractors, see page 469.



Royal Pavilion, Brighton: proposed northern front, 1808. From Repton's designs.

## BOOKS

### ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON

[By GODFREY CHILDE]

*A History of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, with an Account of its Original Furniture and Decoration.* By Henry D. Roberts. Country Life. 21s. net.

IN 1783, for an unfilial reason (so Horace Walpole tells us) the Prince of Wales paid his first visit to Brighton to see his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland. He was twenty-one and this was one of his first independent acts.

To-day we have before us this handsome, lavish, loving record of the consequences of that visit, the history of the most exciting and fascinating single example of domestic architecture, before which Fonthill and the "Gothick Strawberry" are but *cottages ornées*. The Pavilion in its time killed, maimed, ruined and was the despair of all manner of men—(how refreshing it will be to those who sit watching cricket at Hove to find the names of Langridge and Tuppen in accounts dated 1787). Looked at to-day in the cold sea air, we can forget the sneers and gibes (the inevitable Sidney Smith; great Cobbett attacking, of course, not the design but the owner: Hazlitt: the detestable Croker: and many more) with which it was bombarded, and reflect on the genius and labour of all those who fashioned the Pavilion as we now know it. In this respect an eminent part in recent years is played by a Lady, whose knowledge and generosity have done much to re-

furbish the Pavilion's ravaged beauties. Indeed, the book is dedicated to H.M. Queen Mary and the first suggestion that it should be written came from the same source. A most felicitous idea, for Mr. Roberts and the Pavilion are synonyms, and his love for what was so long his charge seeps in through the mass of detail which he has collected in so scholarly a fashion. It is rare to find author and subject so truly in tune.

Prescribed sea-bathing for a glandular affection, George, Prince of Wales, First Gentleman in Europe, the beloved of Mr. Beerbohm, liked Brighton so much that he brought down Holland, a pupil of Sir John Soane, from Carlton House and set him to build a modest Pavilion for summer use, and by 1787 it was ready. All the financial arrangements were carried out by the bizarre Weltje, financier and pastry-cook, "Clerk of the Dishclouts" to H.R.H. Croly wrote: "All Princes are made to be plundered." Weltje, commemorated in Hammersmith today, had his share. But even then money talked.

The Prince had a distinct *flair* and passion for building and soon enlargements were planned. From 1801 to 1804 over £27,000 was spent and Holland's lovely little East front was obscured and the building enlarged. *Chinoiserie*, the rage of Europe, took control within doors, and very splendidly, too, to judge by the plates. Still it went on: £97,000 on property adjoining; Porden accounted for a mere £54,000 on the stables and Corn Exchange (the Dome as we knew it before Mr. Robert Atkinson transformed it in 1935). Here at length we come to

Repton and Nash, by way of Sezincote in the Cotswolds. Sir Charles Cockerell, retired from "John Company," commissioned his brother, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, to build him a mansion in the "Indian style." (Mr. John Betjemann, *Architectural Review*, Vol. 69, 1931.) The Prince saw this monstrous house and plans, prints, and a flurry of orders went forth. But there was no cash. The revered Repton went into exile. Nash found himself in the saddle and went firmly forward towards the present building.

In five years he spent £148,000. There were squabbles, endless delays and the King—for such he became in 1820—was homeless. Five years later it was finished: so was the King.

Did he feel the true passion of the artist who loses all interest in his completed work? Or was it perhaps illness, grief and a sense of approaching death, which turned him from Brighton?

In 1827 George IV left the Pavilion for the last time and Brighton saw him no more. Almost at once complaints arose. Now it was Nash's unsound use of mastic, now it was dry rot.

William IV and his family enjoyed the place. They even regularized it—strange feat—and adorned it. Queen Victoria was driven from it by the importunities of the populace and the great spoliation began.

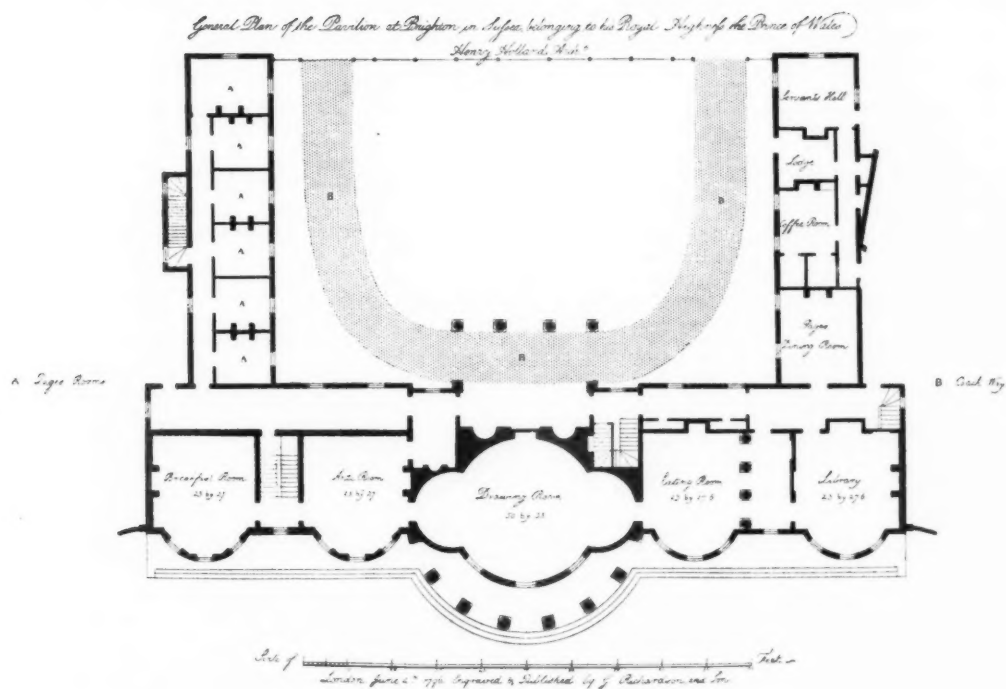
The Pavilion must have cost certainly over half a million sterling. It returned to Brighton in 1850 for one-tenth of that sum. The Pavilion's glory died in its completeness and the ghosts were free to return.

Is it too fantastic, I wonder, to picture

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Royal Pavilion, Brighton: the east front as designed by Holland, showing the Castle Ball Room to the left and Grove House to the right. By Middleton, after Holland, 1788. Below, ground floor plan.



the great Richard Brinsley, with his decanter of claret, exchanging civilities with our author? In any case this ironic shell, once "Prinny's" passion, has still the air of the First Gentleman; it has attracted to itself many gifts from the Royal Family and others; guarded by devoted Curators, it has fulfilled its destiny. What was once George's playground is now a centre for the descendants of his subjects; and the arts flourish therein. No mean epitaph for any building.

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

*The Construction of Buildings in London.* P. S. King & Son, Ltd. Price 5s.

**T**HE only advantage which could possibly be claimed for the way in which the old L.C.C. constructional requirements remained constant, unchanged by improvements in materials and workmanship, was that allowable stresses, loads and constants soon became fixed in the memory. Now

that this state of affairs is happily altered and old requirements have given way to new, a reference book must for a time replace memory.

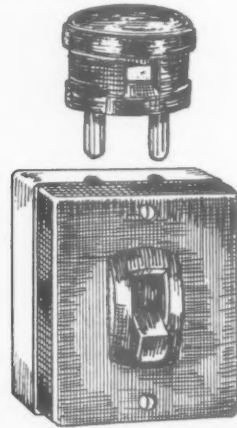
The L.C.C. have realized this and have now published a book which contains the new by-laws governing construction in brick, steel, reinforced concrete and timber, parts of the London Building Act relating to methods of construction in general, regulations regarding the welding of steel structures, a memorandum affording "guidance in the computation o.

stresses" in reinforced concrete and extracts from the British Standard Specifications so freely referred to in the by-laws.

All of this has, of course, been published before in pamphlet form, but it

is here collected in a convenient reference form with an index, and in a binding which should stand the hard wear it is likely to get, at any rate, in engineers' offices.

W. E. J. B.



## TRADE NOTES

[By PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

### Zinc Gauge Changes

FOR a good many years there has been a certain amount of confusion because the zinc sheet producers have always worked to a gauge of their own which goes the opposite way from the standard wire gauge generally employed by other sheet metal industries. Most people realize that the standard wire gauge numbers get larger as the sheet gets thinner, whereas zinc goes the opposite way with the numbers getting larger as the thickness increases. The zinc people's method is more sensible as it is probably more obvious to the uninitiated, but since they are the only industry to employ this particular gauge method they have now decided that it will be much simpler for all concerned if they conform to the methods used in other industries. In future, therefore, zinc sheets used for building work will be stamped with both the zinc gauge and the standard wire gauge figures.

The phrase "building work" is intended to include sheets between No. 8 and No. 16 zinc gauge, these corresponding to No. 28 and No. 19 in the standard wire gauge. There are certain difficulties in the use of standard wire gauge figures for sheets thinner than No. 8 zinc gauge, and these latter will continue to be stamped with the zinc gauge number only. Below is a table showing the relationship between zinc gauge and standard wire gauge with the equivalent thickness in inches and also a column showing the weights in ounces per square foot:

| Zinc Gauge No. | Standard Wire Gauge No. | Weights per sq. ft. in ozs. | Thickness in decimals of an inch |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8              | 28                      | 8.99                        | .015                             |
| 9              | 27                      | 10.19                       | .017                             |
| 10             | 25                      | 11.39                       | .019                             |
| 11             | 24                      | 13.18                       | .022                             |
| 12             | 23                      | 14.98                       | .025                             |
| 13             | 22                      | 16.78                       | .028                             |
| 14             | 21                      | 18.58                       | .031                             |
| 15             | 20                      | 21.57                       | .036                             |
| 16             | 19                      | 24.57                       | .041                             |

This change may possibly lead to a certain degree of confusion in the earlier stages, but it seems to me that the zinc industry is behaving in a very sensible and long-sighted way. The general intention is to continue to stamp all sheets with both figures, but, if it is found that the standard wire gauge is more convenient and more popular in use, it is intended that the zinc gauge shall ultimately disappear from use, at any rate so far as building work is concerned.

The announcement of this change has been made by the Zinc Development Association and I assume therefore that they are probably very largely responsible for it. To persuade the various individual zinc rolling mills to make a change of this kind must have been very difficult, for nearly every industry is convinced that its own method is obviously the best and believes that other industries are barking up the wrong tree. That they should have agreed to sink their own opinions for the sake of the convenience of architects and the building industry in general seems to indicate that the zinc industry is really interested in selling zinc—a fact which one might well have suspected, but which tends to be confirmed when they take a practical step of this kind. Now that it has been done it seems all very easy and obvious, but it must have meant a good deal of bickering and general fuss to get the idea across.—(Zinc Development Association, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.)

### Plug Points and Lighting Switches

Crabtree's have just evolved a lighting switch which is exactly the same overall size as their ordinary rectangular Lincoln switch and is exactly the same in appearance, but which has a small two-ampere socket outlet at the top. This is not, of course, intended to replace existing power points, but it should be useful for portable appliances such as vacuum cleaners which are carried from room to room but which do not use much current. Since the switch

remains essentially a lighting switch it is mounted in the ordinary way at about shoulder level and it is therefore very convenient in use and at the same time is high enough to prevent small children from rash experiments with knitting needles and pins. The wiring for the new unit differs from that for the ordinary lighting switch in that a neutral lead has to be brought to it. The cost of the extra cable involved, however, should be comparatively small and this method has the advantage that every lighting switch becomes a convenient looping point if the wiring has to be extended later on. Prices vary from 2s. for the surface pattern to 3s. 9d. for the flush pattern, while three-pin types in colours other than brown are also available.—(J. A. Crabtree & Co., Ltd., Lincoln Works, Walsall.)

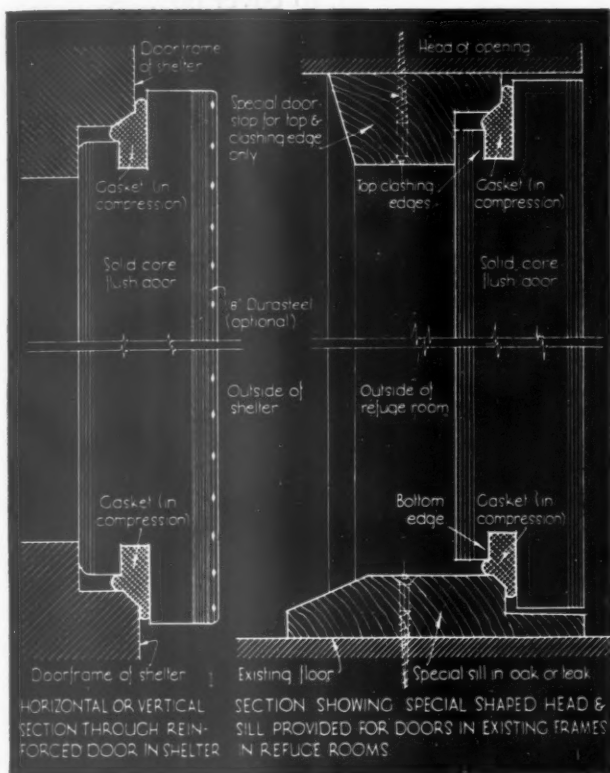
### Gas-proof Doors for Shelters

The Building Centre is at the moment showing a rather interesting gas-proof door made by Joseph Sandell. Unlike most other equipment of this kind, this door is of wood, set in a wood frame, and has a strip of Dunlopillo cushioning fixed in the rebate for gas-proofing purposes. The basic price of this door is £3 5s. and it can also be obtained with Durasteel on one or both sides at an extra cost of about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per square foot. With this facing the door should be almost completely fire-proof and there seems very little reason why it should twist under the influence of heat, so it may be assumed that it would remain comparatively gas-tight. The manufacturers also point out that if the door should become jammed through debris falling on it, or through settlement of the shelter itself, it should still be possible to hack one's way out with a large-sized axe, whereas it is unlikely that the necessary oxy-acetylene torch for use on a steel door under the same circumstances would be part of the standard shelter equipment, nor is everyone capable of using it.

The rubber stripping can easily be detached for decontamination purposes and can, if necessary, be replaced with a new one, while the fact that these doors are made of wood means that special sizes are easily made and can, in fact, be obtained within about a week. A drawing on page 469 shows the general details and sections. The price of £3 5s. for door and frame seems to me fairly reasonable. Most firms doing A.R.P. work seem to me to be charging fantastic prices for special equipment but while I have no doubt that Sandell's are making a satisfactory profit over this particular job, I cannot see that, considering the price of an ordinary door and frame, it is possible for them to be doing anything outrageous. The price is, in fact, so low that it is difficult to believe that this door can be anything to do with A.R.P. at all.—(Joseph Sandell & Co., Ltd., 101 Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1.)

### Smoky Chimneys

The Coal Utilisation Council has just issued a four-page leaflet setting out Count Rumford's specification for the cure of smoky chimneys. This information has, of course, already been published in various books and papers from time to time, the last example being Volume I of the Building Research Station's book. The present leaflet sets out the same information quite clearly and is, I think, a sensible thing for the Council to have done.—(The Coal Utilisation Council, 1 Grosvenor Gardens House, London, S.W.1.)



General details and sections of the gas-proof doors described on page 468.

Burkitt, Ltd., shutters to apparatus in projection room; Automaticket, Ltd., ticket machines; Frederick Braby & Co., ventilators over projectors; J. W. Gray & Co., flagstaff.

### Institution of Structural Engineers

"The considered view of the Government is that what is immediately necessary is to provide, as rapidly as possible on the greatest possible scale for persons exposed to risk, protection against splinters, blast, the fall of debris and damage which might be caused by spent material from our own anti-aircraft shells. That is the settled policy and it is going to be carried out." Thus Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal, when speaking on the Government's policy in connection with protection against high explosive bombs, at the annual dinner of the Institution of Structural Engineers, held on Tuesday, March 7, at the Dorchester Hotel, London.

The policy of providing protection against splinters, blast, the fall of debris, etc., was one which had to be carried out by a variety of expedients. "The steel shelters form only part of the solution," continued Sir John. "We must also rely on such expedients as strutted basements, the provision of communal shelters and to a certain extent on trenches. In this the services and assistance of architects, surveyors and structural engineers are needed, and in carrying out the work we want the assistance of constructional engineers and the building trade."

The fullest collaboration of the constructional engineers and the building trades had already been promised.

That did not necessarily represent the end of the Government's policy with regard to structural protection, but it represented a complete and coherent programme which had to be carried out in priority. With regard to the further question of providing more heavily protected shelters, he purposely did not use the term "bomb-proof" shelters, which did not seem to him to be a scientific term, the Government would give a definite decision as soon as that decision could be given with the assurance that it would be the right decision and a decision capable of being carried into practical effect on the necessary scale.

In the work the Government had to do the assistance of the Institution of Structural Engineers was wanted. The business of civil defence was in no way that of the Government alone. It was the business of everybody, of the Government, of local authorities, of professional and trade organizations and of the ordinary citizen. Until that was widely appreciated and accepted by everyone, we should never be prepared to meet the shock of attack.

The President, Lt.-Colonel H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was in the chair, responded to the toast of "The Institution," which had been proposed by Sir John Anderson, and said that in his opinion the report on structural precautions against air raids that had been issued by the Institution of Structural Engineers, was about the most enlightening report dealing with the subject that had ever been put forward. He would like to give assurance that the Institution was out to help the Government, in fact, they were the very people the Government could look to for help and assistance.

Major A. H. S. Waters, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.INST.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., proposed the toast of "The Guests," and the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Dudley, M.C., President of the Iron and Steel Institute, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the realistic and practical manner in which Sir John Anderson had tackled a most difficult problem, a problem which had not been made any easier by certain misleading comparisons which had been made between our own problem and that which faced the civil population during the Spanish War. The speaker also mentioned the happy and harmonious relations existing between the steel industry and structural engineers, and particularly between the Institution of Structural Engineers and the Iron and Steel Institute.

## THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

**HOUSE FOR DR. THORPE IN WILBERFORCE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE** (pages 448-449). Architect: D. Cosens. General contractors, Sindall, Cambridge. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Foremen: W. Cornwall and R. J. Stanley; London Brick Co., bricks; Ragusa Asphalt Co., roofing; B.R.C. Engineering Co., Ltd., reinforcement; Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal casements and cills; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., rainwater heads; Freeman, heating; Electric Wiring Co., wiring; Cambridge Gas Co., gas casing and fitting; Bratt Colbran and Ascot Water Heaters, gas fittings; Hawkes and Snow, Ltd., garage door; Venesta, Ltd., internal doors, flooring squares and panelling; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., rubber flooring; Atlas Paving Co., Ltd., paving; Rattee and Kett, Ltd., stone fireplace; G. W. King, Ltd., sliding door gear; Carter & Co., Ltd., nursery tiles; John Hall and Sons, paint (external and internal) and external distemper; Samuel Wills & Co., Ltd., interior wall paint.

**MAYFAIR CINEMA, TOTTENHAM** (pages 464-465). Architects: Crickmay and Sons. General contractors, H. and J. Taylor (Contractors), Ltd., who were also responsible for the plumbing. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Middleton Fireclay Co., faience slabs; T. C. Jones, structural steel; F. Burbridge & Co., Ltd., tiles; Steel Ceilings, Ltd., special roofings; G. R. Speaker & Co., partitions; Camden Tile and Mosaic Co., Ltd., terrazzo; White Bays and White, central heating and ventilation; Tottenham and District Gas Co., gas fixtures and gasfitting; Strand Electric and Engineering Co., electric wiring; Troughton and Young, Ltd., electric light fixtures; Geo. Wright (London), Ltd., sanitary fittings and metalwork; Walter Cassey & Co., Ltd., door furniture; Williams and Williams, casements; G. J. Green and Sons, decorative plaster; Pixtons, Ltd., seating and curtains to proscenium; Metropolitan Water Board, water supply; General Signcrafts, Ltd., signs; Imperial Sign Co., canopy lettering; Frank

### A New Steel

Many efforts have been made by manufacturers to improve the machining properties of ferrous materials in general, but most of this work has been restricted to the relatively narrow range known as the free-cutting steels. The Executors of James Mills, Ltd., are now marketing a steel known as G.K.N. Ledloy, which improves the machinability of the majority of steels by as much as 60 per cent. The element used to give these properties is lead. This metal has already been used in the copper alloys and has quite recently been applied to aluminium with satisfactory results. The chief difficulty has been to obtain uniform distribution of the lead, but these problems have apparently now been overcome and the method by which the lead is added is applicable to the manufacture of all steels made by the melting and ingot-casting methods. Large-scale production tests of a large number of grades of steel have already been carried out. The exact reason for the improvement in the machining properties is probably two-fold, for the lead acts partly as a chip breaker and also as a lubricant minimizing wear between the cutting tool and the chip and reducing the heat generated during chip formation. Exact figures of increases in cutting speed and the increase in life of tools are not particularly the architect's concern, the main point being that so far as can be seen there is likely to be a saving in machining costs of anything from 5 to 20 per cent.—(The Executors of James Mills, Ltd., Bredbury, near Stockport.)

### Social Note

Mr. Desmond Brookes, who has been manager of the Aluminium Information Bureau at Bush House ever since it started, has now left to join the Aluminium Union, and the new manager of the Bureau is Mr. E. D. Iliff, who has been technical sales adviser at the Birmingham works of the Northern Aluminium Company.

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.

# P R I C E S

ON the following pages appears Prices of Materials—Part I, with the prices, last published on February 16, brought up to date.

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

## NOTES ON PRICE CHANGES

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

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

### ★ ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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

● Items marked thus have risen in price since last quotation on February 16.

\* Items marked thus have fallen in price since last quotation on February 16.



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 February 16, February 23, March 2 and March 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 I

## CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS—I

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

### CONCRETOR

|  |          | <i>Cements</i>     |   |
|--|----------|--------------------|---|
| All delivered in paper bags (20 to the ton) free and non-returnable. |          |                    |   |
|  |          | 4 Tons<br>and over | In 80-ton freights<br>F.A.S. Safe Wharf<br>in River Thames,<br>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/-<br>1 ton<br>upwards   |
| Colorcrete rapid hardening, Nos. 1 and 2 .. .. .                     | per ton  | 69/-               |   |
| Colorcrete non rapid hardening .. .. .                               | per ton  | 139/- to 309/-     |   |
| Snowerete .. .. .  | per ton  | 175/-              |   |
|  |          | 1-10<br>cwt.       | 11-15<br>cwt.   |
|  |          | 16-20<br>cwt.      | 1 ton and<br>upwards  |
| Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area .. .. .                  | per cwt. | 7/9                | 7/3 6/- 6/-   |

|  |               | <i>Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)</i> |  |
|--|---------------|---|--|
| 2" Unscreened ballast .. .. .                                    | per yard cube | 5/9                                     |  |
| 3/4" (Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle .. .. .           | per yard cube | 6/-                                     |  |
| 3/4" (Down) Ditto .. .. .  | per yard cube | 7/3                                     |  |
| 2" Broken brick .. .. .  | per yard cube | 10/6                                    |  |
| 3/4" Ditto .. .. .   | per yard cube | 11/9                                    |  |
| Washed pan breeze .. .. .  | per yard cube | 5/3                                     |  |
| Coke breeze 1" to dust .. .. .                                   | per yard cube | 12/6                                    |  |
| 3/4" 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) |               |   |  |

|  |                | <i>Pavings</i> |  |
|--|----------------|----------------|--|
| 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" x 6" x 3/4" .. .. .       | per yard super | 6/-            |  |
| Buff ditto, 6" x 6" x 3/4" .. .. .             | per yard super | 6/6            |  |
| Hard red paving bricks .. .. .                 | per 1,000      | 150/-          |  |

|  |         | <i>Reinforcement</i> |         |
|--|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Basis price for mild steel rods, 3/4" diameter and upwards, from London stocks .. .. . |         |                      |         |
| Extras for:—   |         | per ton              | £13 0 0 |
| 3/8" and 1/2" diameter .. .. .   | per ton | 10/-                 |         |
| 5/8" diameter .. .. .  | per ton | 15/-                 |         |
| 3/4" diameter .. .. .  | per ton | 20/-                 |         |
| 1" diameter .. .. .  | per ton | 30/-                 |         |
| 1 1/4" diameter .. .. .  | per ton | 40/-                 |         |
| 1 1/2" 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)

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

### BRICKLAYER

|   |           | <i>Common Bricks</i> |  |
|---|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 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 2 1/4" .. .. . | 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.

|   |                              | <i>Facing and Engineering Bricks</i> |  |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Sand Limes, No. 1 .. .. .   | per 1,000                    | 85/-                                 |  |
| Sand Limes, No. 2 .. .. .   | per 1,000                    | 70/-                                 |  |
| * Phorpres rustic Flettons .. .. .                                | per 1,000                    | 66/3                                 |  |
| Midhurst Whites .. .. .   | per 1,000                    | 75/-                                 |  |
| Hard stocks, firsts .. .. .                                       | per 1,000                    | 93/-                                 |  |
| Hard stocks, seconds .. .. .                                      | per 1,000                    | 86/-                                 |  |
| Sand-faced, hand-made reds .. .. .                                | per 1,000 from 115/-         |                                      |  |
| Sand-faced, machine-made reds .. .. .                             | per 1,000 from 110/-         |                                      |  |
| Red rubbers (9 1/2-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" × 2½")

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     |
|                                    |                              |         |                        |               |             |
| 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

|  | per ton       | 1-ton lots | 6-ton lots |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|
| Lime, greystone ..                     | 43/-          | 43/-       | 37/6       |
| Lime, chalk ..                         | 43/-          | 43/-       | 37/6       |
| Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags) | 47/-          | 47/-       | 42/6       |
| Lime, hydrated (including paper bags)  | 47/-          | 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.       | 19/-  |
| 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 | 6½d.  |
| *Ledkore D.P.C. Grade C ..       | per foot super | 8d.   |

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

|  | 9" × 3"       | 9" × 6" | 9" × 9" | 12" × 9" | 14" × 9" |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Earthenware airbricks: red, blue, vitrified and buff terra cotta | each -/8      | 1/4     | 2/4     | 4/-      | 6/8      |
| 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/-     |
| Buff terra cotta chimney pots ..                                 | each 2/6      | 3/-     | 4/4     | 5/9      | 13/4     |
| Fireclay ..  | per ton 45/-  |         |         |          |          |

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

### 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" × 2½" 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     |
|  |                              |         |                        |               |             |
| 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

|                         |           |      |      |       |       |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 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 Gully, 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 2½%   |
| Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. | Plus 7½%         | Plus 3½%   |
| Orders for 2 tons and over ..                | Best             | Seconds  |
| Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards ..   | Less 27½%        | Subject to 15% off the price of best quality for all sizes |
| Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. | Less 10%         |  |
|  | Nett             |  |

# CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

## DRAIN LAYER AND MASON

### DRAINLAYER—(continued)

*Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings*

| Socket and Spigot Pipes :— | 9 fts. | 6 fts. | 4 fts. | 3 fts. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Weight Size (per 9 ft.)    |        |        | each   | 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 :— | 2 fts. | 18 ins. | 12 ins. | 9 ins. |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Weight Size (per 9 ft.)    |        |         |         |        |
| 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%

|   |      |       |      |       |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|
| 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 Gully trap   | each | 115/2 | —    | —     |
| H.M.O.W. large socket gully trap with 9" gully 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" x 4" | 6" x 4" | 6" x 6" | 9" x 6" | 9" x 9" |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Straight chambers with one branch one side, each     | 36/9    | 47/2    | 52/8    | 110/3   | 124/11  |
| Straight chambers with two branches one side, each   | 55/1½   | 65/6    | 77/2    | 150/8   | 193/4   |
| 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°

|  |      |       |       |
|--|------|-------|-------|
| Extra for branches between 135° and 180° | each | 4"    | 6"    |
| Extra for branches between 90° and 135°  | each | 7/4   | 7/4   |
| other than standard angles               | each | 6/1½  | 6/1½  |
| 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  |
| Curved chambers, two branches 135°       | each | 39/10 | 53/11 |

### Channels in White Glazed Ware (Unselected Quality)

|  |      |      |       |      |
|--|------|------|-------|------|
| 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, midguts | each | 7/3  | —     | —    |
| 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

|                                       |      |         |         |       |
|---------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|-------|
| Half round straight channels 24" long | each | 4"      | 6"      | 9"    |
| Half round straight channels 30" long | each | 1/3     | 1/10½   | 3/4½  |
| Ditto, short lengths                  | each | —       | —       | 4/2½  |
| Half round ordinary channel bends     | each | 1/3     | 1/10½   | —     |
| Ditto, short                          | each | 1/10½   | 2/9½    | 5,0½  |
| Ditto, long                           | each | 1/10½   | 2/9½    | 10/1½ |
| Three-quarter round branch bends      | each | 3/9     | 5/7½    | —     |
| Half round taper channels 24" long    | each | 5/-     | 7/6     | —     |
| Half round taper channel bends        | each | 6" x 4" | 9" x 6" | —     |
|                                       | each | 3/9     | 6/9     | —     |
|                                       | 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     | Galvanised |
|--|-----------|------------|
| 24" x 18" single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 0.3.0 in lots of 24)             | each      | 11/3       |
| 24" x 18" single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwt. in lots of 24)       | each      | 30/-       |
| 24" x 18" Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwts.)                 | each      | 48/6       |
| Cast step irons, 13½" long, 6" wide, 9" in wall, approximate weight 5½ lbs. each | per dozen | 11/6       |
| Galvanized fresh air inlets with cast brass fronts (L.C.C. pattern)              | each      | 5/6        |

### MASON

#### Yorkstone

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.                                    |                                    |
| Blocks scrapped, random sizes   | per foot cube 4/6                  |
| Add for blocks to dimension sizes   | per foot cube 6d. (each dimension) |
| Templates with sawn beds, edges rough (up to 4 ft. super and not over 2' 6" long)       | per foot cube 5/-                  |
| Templates with sawn beds, sawn one edge   | per foot cube 6/-                  |
| Templates with sawn beds, sawn two edges  | per foot cube 7/-                  |
| Prices f.o.r. Yorkshire, railway rate to London Station per ton. (Minimum 6-ton loads.) | 18/3                               |

#### Ancaster Stone

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

#### White Mansfield Stone

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

#### Bath Stone

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

#### Portland Stone

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

#### ¾" Thick Plain Marble Wall Linings

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

#### Artificial Stone

|  |              |     |
|--|--------------|-----|
| 6" x 3" Copings and sills                          | per foot run | 1/6 |
| 6" x 6" Copings and sills                          | per foot run | 2/4 |
| 9" x 3" Copings and sills                          | per foot run | 2/- |
| 9" x 6" Copings and sills                          | per foot run | 3/4 |
| 12" x 3" Copings and sills                         | per foot run | 2/4 |
| 12" x 6" Copings and sills                         | per foot run | 3/9 |
| Cornices according to detail, per foot cube (from) |              | 6/9 |

# CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

## 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" x 3" section .. .. per foot run 2/1

" " 7" x 3" section .. .. per foot run 2/-

*Slate Slabs, cut to size and Planed*

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 |        |                  | Circular Cills for C.O.P. Frames |                  |
|--------------|----------------|--------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|              | Wall thickness | Radius | External reveals | External reveals                 | External reveals |
| 1' 8"        | 9"             | 11"    | 13 1/2"          | 2"                               | 4 1/2"           |
| 1' 8"        | 4/-            | 4/8    | 5/8              | 2' 4 1/2"                        | 21/- 24/-        |
| 3' 3 1/2"    | 7/4            | 8/7    | 10/4             | 2' 7 1/2"                        | 25/6 28/6        |
| 4' 10 1/4"   | 10/6           | 12/3   | 14/10            | 2' 10 1/4"                       | 30/- 33/3        |

### SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

#### Best Bangor Slates

|             | per 1,000 actual | £  | s. | d. |
|-------------|------------------|----|----|----|
| ● 24" x 12" | 33               | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| 22" x 12"   | 27               | 19 | 0  | 0  |
| 22" x 11"   | 25               | 4  | 9  | 0  |
| 20" x 12"   | 24               | 14 | 6  | 0  |
| 20" x 10"   | 21               | 15 | 5  | 0  |
| 18" x 12"   | 20               | 19 | 3  | 0  |
| ● 18" x 10" | 17               | 7  | 6  | 0  |
| 18" x 9"    | 15               | 11 | 9  | 0  |
| 16" x 12"   | 17               | 14 | 9  | 0  |
| 16" x 10"   | 15               | 11 | 9  | 0  |
| 16" x 9"    | 18               | 19 | 8  | 0  |
| 16" x 8"    | 12               | 1  | 11 | 0  |

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.

|                                  | per 1,200 | 20" x 12" | 16" x 10" |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Grey medium gradings .. ..       | 597/-     | 366/-     | 30        |
| Unselected greens (V.M.S.) .. .. | 672/-     | 413/-     | 55 1/2 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

|   | per 1,000 | £  | s. | d. |
|---|-----------|----|----|----|
| Hand-made sandfaced 10 1/2" x 6 1/2" red roofing tiles    | 4         | 15 | 0  | 0  |
| Machine-made sandfaced 10 1/2" x 6 1/2" red roofing tiles | 4         | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Berkshire rustic pantiles .. ..                           | 18        | 10 | 0  | 0  |

● Items marked thus have risen since February 16.

### 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 | 2/7 1/2 |

Slates:—

|  |           |          |
|--|-----------|----------|
| 15 1/2" x 7 7/8" grey .. ..                    | per 1,000 | £6 16 3  |
| 15 1/2" x 15 1/2" diagonal, grey .. ..         | per 1,000 | £12 18 6 |
| 15 1/2" x 15 1/2" 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 | Per foot cube |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| 4" x 11" Scantling .. ..                 | £4 5 0       | 2/11 1/2      |
| 4" x 9" " .. ..                          | 23 15 0      | 2/10 3/4      |
| 3" x 11" " .. ..                         | 23 0 0       | 2/9 1/2       |
| 2" x 11" " .. ..                         | 23 10 0      | 2/10 1/4      |
| 3" x 9" " .. ..                          | 22 10 0      | 2/8 1/2       |
| 2" x 9" " .. ..                          | 22 10 0      | 2/8 1/2       |
| 3" x 8" " .. ..                          | 20 10 0      | 2/6           |
| 2" x 8" " .. ..                          | 20 5 0       | 2/5 1/2       |
| 3" x 7" " .. ..                          | 20 0 0       | 2/5 1/2       |
| 2" x 7" " .. ..                          | 20 0 0       | 2/5 1/2       |
| 4" x 6" " .. ..                          | 24 0 0       | 2/11          |
| 3" x 6" " .. ..                          | 21 0 0       | 2/7 1/2       |
| 2" x 6" " .. ..                          | 19 10 0      | 2/4 1/2       |
| 3" x 5" " .. ..                          | 20 0 0       | 2/5 1/2       |
| 3" x 4" " .. ..                          | 19 10 0      | 2/4 1/2       |
| 2" x 5" " .. ..                          | 18 10 0      | 2/3           |
| 2" x 4" " .. ..                          | 18 10 0      | 2/3           |
| 1 1/2" x 11" " (20 ft. lengths and over) | per ft. run  | -/4 1/2       |
| 1 1/2" x 9" " (20 ft. lengths and over)  | per ft. run  | -/3 1/2       |
| 1 1/2" x 7" " (20 ft. lengths and over)  | per ft. run  | -/2 3/4       |

#### Yellow Deal Battens

|                     |                  |     |
|---------------------|------------------|-----|
| 3/4" x 1" .. ..     | per 100 feet run | 1/4 |
| 3/4" x 1 1/2" .. .. | per 100 feet run | 2/3 |
| 3/4" x 2" .. ..     | per 100 feet run | 2/9 |
| 1" x 2" .. ..       | per 100 feet run | 4/3 |
| 1 1/2" x 2" .. ..   | per 100 feet run | 5/3 |

Deal:—

|                                       |            |      |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------|
| 3/4" x 1" x 6" Feather edge .. ..     | per square | 10/6 |
| 3/4" x 1 1/2" x 4" Feather edge .. .. | per square | 8/9  |

Western red cedar:—

|   |            |      |
|---|------------|------|
| 1" x 6" Drop sidings .. ..              | per square | 32/- |
| 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 6" Feather edge .. .. | per square | 11/- |
| 3/4" x 1 1/2" x 4" Feather edge .. ..   | per square | 12/6 |

Deal:—

|                 |            |      |
|-----------------|------------|------|
| 3/4" x 6" .. .. | per square | 15/6 |
| 1" x 6" .. ..   | per square | 19/6 |

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE