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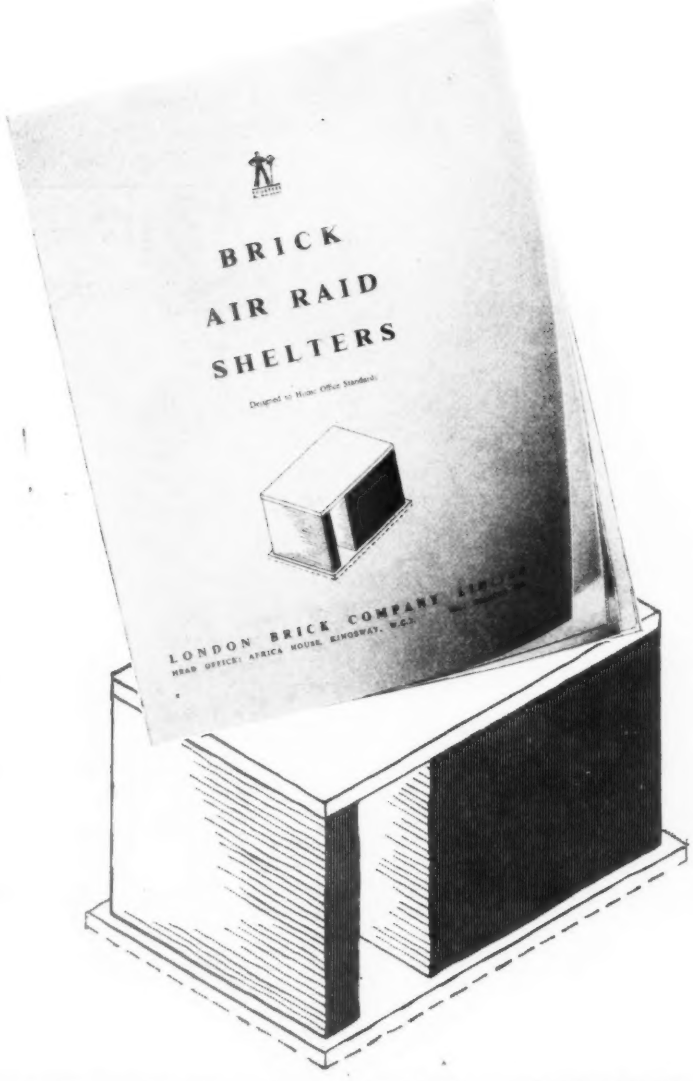

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1939 NUMBER 2313 : VOLUME 89

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

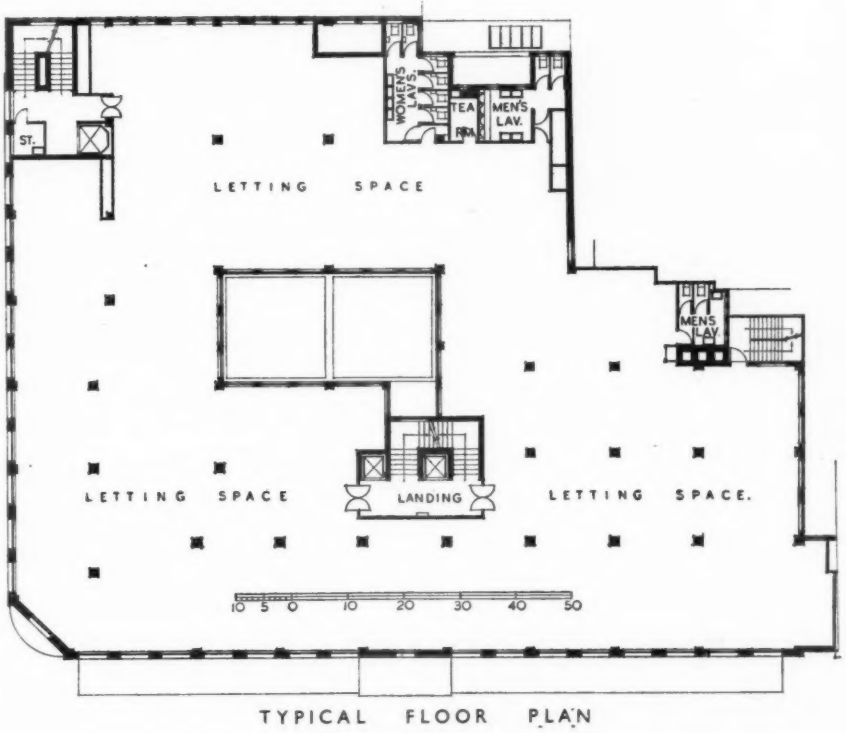
REX HOUSE, LOWER REGENT STREET, S.W.

DESIGNED BY ROBERT CROMIE

The building is a commercial block allowing at ground floor level for the whole of the space, excepting entrances, exits and staircases, for use as shops or showrooms. In the basement the "Paris Cinema" is incorporated, and is virtually a building within a building, being entirely self-contained. There is also a large restaurant planned here, which again has its own separate entrances and exits. From the first floor upwards the whole of the floor is available for office purposes, but on the seventh floor a portion of the space is allocated for ventilation plant.

The structure is steel-framed with R.C. retaining walls all the way round on the road frontages to Lower Regent Street, Carlton Street, and St. Alban's Street. The main elevation to Regent Street and the majority of the Carlton Street elevation are faced in Portland stone, the remaining portion in reconstructed Portland stone. The walls round areas, etc., are built in sand lime bricks. The roofs generally are flat, covered with asphalt. Internal walls are brick. Floors are hollow tile.

Photographs and plans of the Paris Cinema appear on pages 807-809.

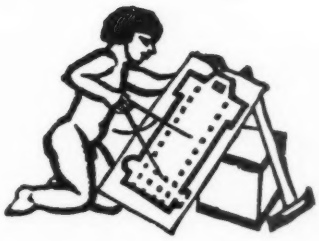


TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

C

TO BE DEMOLISHED?

Paul's Bakehouse Court, E.C.4, is threatened with demolition as the site is required by the Post Office. It stands on the site of the mediæval bakehouse of the Canons of St. Paul's. The house (No. 2) shown above, is now used as offices by Messrs. Josephs, the architects.



A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

at the R.I.B.A. Annual General Meeting

A LARGE part of the Annual General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. (reported at length on pp. 830-833 of this issue) was taken up by A.R.P. The ordinary member who happened to attend heard it alleged that the R.I.B.A.'s handling of A.R.P. had not been an unmixed triumph : he also heard this charge vigorously denied. But at the end of the meeting he may not have been clear as to what, in simple terms, were the points at issue.

With a Civil Defence Bill about to compel employers to provide certain standards of protection before the end of September (in which work a great many architects will certainly be involved), it is more than ever necessary that architects should be clear about what the profession has contributed to A.R.P., what it might have contributed, and what it still might contribute.

The position, in the JOURNAL's view, is this :—

A.R.P. has been a question of national importance for about four years. Government action concerning it has varied according to the international situation and public demand, and it will not be much disputed that up to a year ago the Home Office had shown little realization of the size of the problem and had taken astoundingly long periods of time to put forward very dubious suggestions.

And up to a year ago the average architect, like the rest of the public, had not bothered very much about the matter, although R.I.B.A. representatives had been at the disposal of the Home Office since 1935. But in 1938, particularly in September, the problem became altogether more urgent. It was by then clear that the protection of an urban area against bombing could not be achieved by enlisting air raid wardens, giving advice on strutting basements, shuttering windows, and distributing gas masks. It was at this point, with the public waiting for a lead, that a divergence of opinion began to appear over the attitude of architects to A.R.P.—the divergence that culminated in the high feelings shown at the Annual General Meeting.

The policy of Mr. T. E. Scott (then, as now, chief R.I.B.A. adviser to the Home Office) and, presumably, the policy of the R.I.B.A. Council, was that of not quarrelling with the Home Office. He and those who helped him did what was asked by the Home Office. No one doubts that he worked indefatigably and that he may ceaselessly have tried to persuade the Government to adopt a more progressive and large-scale policy. The fact remains that his advice was unavailing ; and only in the face of public demand has the Government begun to adopt measures of a more realistic kind. Mr. Scott (and so in procession the R.I.B.A., its members and architects in general) remained loyal—and silent. So that—in the whole course of this vital problem—architects have never attempted to think for themselves in a matter of which planning is the largest constituent. In A.R.P. they have appeared to the public (where they have appeared at all) only as silent henchmen of a department which is retreating, with infinite slowness, in the face of public opinion.

In the view of a section of the profession which may not attend Annual General Meetings, and in the view of this JOURNAL, this policy has prevented the profession from carrying out its proper duties to the public.

This view held that the R.I.B.A. has a responsibility to its members and the public which is more important than the temporary goodwill of any Government department. It held that the first duty of the profession (last September if not long before) was to make available to its members and the public the fullest information that could be obtained about aerial bombing and protection against it. This has not been done by the R.I.B.A.—though the A.A.S.T.A. (a body of infinitely smaller resources) published last July what is still the best survey of the subject. It believed that the second duty of the profession was to insist, publicly and repeatedly, that no effective A.R.P. scheme can be prepared for an urban area unless a comprehensive survey has first been made of that area—of its buildings, geography, open spaces, structural types, day and night population and services. The Government has yielded to this plain commonsense when urged from other quarters in so far as to recommend local authorities to carry out a partial survey at once. There can be no doubt that if architects had urged it a year ago full surveys might now have been completed.

These two duties—two only from a dozen others (including such matters as evacuation), which should have formed an official A.R.P. policy sponsored by the R.I.B.A. and backed by the whole profession—Mr. T. E. Scott does not recognize.* Instead he characterizes articles in which this JOURNAL stressed them, as "unconstructive, uninformed and frequently malicious."

It is a human, certainly a Parliamentary device, to describe the attitude of those who differ from one as uninformed, unconstructive, partizan, political (meaning Bolshevik) even malicious. But it is, unfortunately for those who use it, a device which lacks the knock-out punch of argument. It is our view, and we believe the view of many members of the profession, that A.R.P. has presented architects as a body with a great opportunity—an opportunity to perform a public service which only they *can* perform. This opportunity has been missed, a fact which Mr. Scott's invective cannot hide, and the responsibility for this failure falls on the R.I.B.A. A.R.P. Committee.

* At the Annual General Meeting, Mr. T. E. Scott said that he had himself mentioned the architect's usefulness as a planner at a conference held at the R.I.B.A. last July. As the sum total of the Institute's efforts to get planned A.R.P., this does not seem to go quite far enough.

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NOTES & TOPICS

NEXT STAGE

THE news, published last Friday, that architects over thirty are again reserved will seem to most of us right. What we ought to do to justify this reservation, and how we are to do it, still finds most of us without an answer.

*

But there is at least one way in which we could all expend some energy which will cause no disagreement in the profession.

*

As things now are :

1. Every architect ought to know the general facts about aerial bombing and various methods of protection* ; the protected accommodation which will be obligatory under the Civil Defence Act† ; and the general problems of large-scale evacuation.‡‡

2. The profession ought to try to convince the public by every medium of propaganda that both A.R.P. and Evacuation schemes can only be properly prepared after a comprehensive survey of the areas in question.

*

But the average architect can make no bigger mistake than to think that (2) can be left to a few men at the R.I.B.A. (already fully occupied with helping the Government on specific points) while he does nothing at all.

CIVIL DEFENCE RESEARCH

The Lord Privy Seal has now appointed a special committee to deal with "research and experiment" in connection with problems of Civil Defence. He is anxious that all the best scientific brains in the country, and the research facilities of the Universities, should be made available.

*

In the research to be undertaken by the present Committee, emphasis is laid upon *physics* and *engineering*. One member, Dr. E. V. Appleton, is Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Of the other seven, five are University Professors and all appear to be either civil engineers or physicists.

*

This, we are told, is due to the urgency of "the shelter and allied problems." However, further members are to be appointed to cover additional fields of research ; and perhaps we need not hope in vain that these fields will include major and minor problems of PLANNING.

THE NEW BOSSOM

The changed conditions and aims of the Alfred Bossom Studentship, announced in a letter on p. 810, are a fine instance of an endowment being altered to meet altered ideas among the younger men whom it was established to help.

*

The former Alfred Bossom Studentship was awarded by competition to the best scheme for a set commercial building problem, in which an analysis of building costs played a big part. The winner then studied American methods in a particular field of building.

*

The new Fellowships will be awarded without competition to aid research in any subject approved by a selection committee—either to begin a study or to continue one.

FAREWELL TO FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT.

Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright's audience at his fourth and last lecture last Thursday was packed and enthusiastic —almost more packed than at the others, which is saying a lot.

*

A colour film was shown of work at Taliesin and some of his latest buildings : the exquisite "Falling Waters," a prairie palace, the Johnson factory whose ranks of famous mushroom columns reminded me of a lunch I once had in a fir plantation. Mr. Wright accompanied the film with sly comments in his soft, almost inaudible drawl. The film was followed by an impromptu talk, as it was confessed that Thursday's subject had been expended in answers to questions on Tuesday. The talk was slight, very large in scale, quite unreportable ; but, backed by Mr. Wright's sincerity and charm, impressed everyone deeply.

*

His soft voice was in complete contrast to the breezy man-to-man tones of Sir Harry Brittain, who brought into his introductory speech a bracing whiff of the Stadium. It was a pattern of the "I well remember my old friend Lord Charles Beresford saying . . . I don't know anything about art but . . ." type of speech which goes down so well at Rotary lunches and business men's conferences.

*

In it he mentioned the name of a most distinguished architect and Academician. The roar of laughter which greeted this name must have surprised Sir Harry as much as, afterwards, it must have seemed mysterious to those who produced it.

*

Two of Mr. Wright's *obiter dicta* have reached me : In a Fleet Street office he said that he had never seen dirt looking so nice ; and when asked his opinion of New York he said that somehow he couldn't get on without it.

PENGUIN GOTHIC

The Penguin books don't often lead the great Penguin-reading public into the penguin pool. But I groaned more than once as I read the two pages given over to "Some

* *Structural A.R.P.* A.A.S.T.A. Report. Architectural Press. Price 1s. (with bibliography). —— *Planned A.R.P.* By Tecton. Architectural Press. Price 5s. —— *A.R.P.* By J. B. S. Haldane. Gollancz. Price 7/6.

† *Architect and Building News.* May 5. —— *R.I.B.A. Journal.* May 8 (and future issues). —— *Architects' Journal.* June 1 and 8 (to come).

‡‡ *Planned Evacuation.* A.A.S.T.A. Report. *Architects' Journal.* July (to come). —— *Camps. Architects' Journal.* July (to come).

Chosen by Professor Talbot-Rice—Fairacres, Roehampton, by Minoprio and Spenceley.

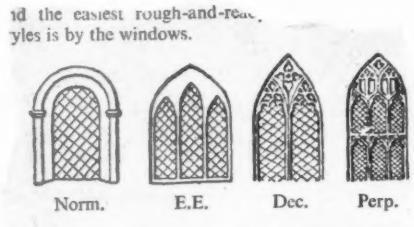
Notes on Buildings " in one of the new Guide Series on Kent, Sussex and Surrey.

After reading that the four main styles—Norm., E.E., Dec. and Perp.—can be recognized by the windows (see cut), we come upon this illuminating vignette :

" Towards the beginning of the sixteenth century the Perpendicular style merges into the Tudor, and this, apart from a few exceptional cases, like Wren's churches in London (built after the Great Fire of 1666), can be regarded as the last style used for church-building until modern times."

★

The author, I notice, is an archæologist.



Another abbreviation, " Trans.," is commonly used to the style of building that is Transitional betwee

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

Below are the latest selections. Next week I hope to publish a full score-board.

★

Extracts from a letter from Professor Talbot-Rice (archæologist and historian) :

" Fairacres, Roehampton, seems to me a building which is at the same time of this age, really efficient, and really beautiful. The balconies, curves, etc., of this block make it something really delightful to look at as well as good to live in—as it appears to be, and should be if the work has been executed properly. Of London's other buildings I very much admire Shell-Mex House, especially seem from the river. It stands up with real dignity and grandeur. I do not feel antagonistic towards the new building on the Adelphi site. I agree with Lord Derwent about Battersea Power Station and the St. James's Park Station. But Radio City, from what I have seen in the way of photos, appears to me to be a monstrosity."

★

From Lord Berners (composer-connoisseur) :

Bexhill Pavilion (by Mendelsohn and Chermayeff), Peter Jones store (by Crabtree and others), the Penguin Pond at the London Zoo, the Giraffe House at Whipsnade (both by Tecton), Avenue Close flats, Regent's Park (by Stanley Hall and Easton and Robertson), and St. Philip's Church, Cosham, Portsmouth (by J. N. Comper).

Another letter from Scotland shows the celebrated local patriotism of the Scots. I print it because it is interesting, even if it does not really answer the question.

Chosen by Mr. Raymond Mortimer—Y.W.C.A., by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Also chosen by Professor Talbot-Rice—Shell-Mex House, by Messrs. Joseph.

It is from Mr. George Scott-Moncrieff (author and editor of " The Stones of Scotland "), who writes :

" I feel myself unable to make any adequate comment upon recent building in London, and will therefore take the liberty of confining my attention to Scotland. Development here is, if it is to have any vigour at all, bound to be somewhat different from that in England. Our architectural tradition was independent until the eighteenth century, and since then distinctive characteristics have persisted. Mackintosh owed much to the earlier tradition, and his School of Art in Glasgow should be mentioned, although it was built over forty years ago, if only because nothing significant has been built in that city since. In Edinburgh Lorimer's Catholic Church of St. Peter is contemporary and outstanding, the interior in particular. Mention might also be made of a small Catholic chapel recently opened at Invergarry (Ian G. Lindsay). In this the source is Presbyterian, unexpectedly but rightly, for Catholic building in Scotland, proscribed for many years after the Reformation, has, like recent Protestant work, a bad tradition of its own. The plain Presbyterian form, with squared windows, broken only on the outside by crowstepped gables and two forestairs, has a contemporary austerity, and the interior lends itself to colour and ornament naturally, as a development from original simple forms instead of the meretricious ornateness that is often the product of a confusion of structure and decoration. A more spectacularly modern building is to be seen at Greenock, also a Catholic church, built by Coia with a considerable sense of concrete design that is unfortunately lost behind a brick facing. But it is in domestic architecture that the Scottish tradition has always excelled. The general simplicity, the fluid lines given by harling, such features as the circular stair, make the older form particularly suited as a basis for modern concepts and materials. Of houses deriving from this tradition, I should mention the work of the firm of Rowand Anderson and Paul : a house at Liberton in Lanarkshire, and one now being constructed at Kippen—also a white harled house at Spean Bridge, by the firm of Orphoot, Whiting and Lindsay."

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

LIGHT CONSTRUCTION SCHOOLS

Opening a new senior school at Hemel Hempstead, last week, Earl De La Warr, President of the Board of Education, said he could not help being struck with the many advantages that would result from a wider use of light construction in erecting school buildings. Not only would such schools cost less, but they could be adapted in the future to changes in educational ideas and changes in school population.

He was about to issue a circular to local authorities, suggesting useful specifications for light construction buildings and announcing a concession in the loan period allowed for expenditure on them.

RESIGNATION

Mr. A. Sunderland, Architect and Surveyor to Croydon Education Committee, is retiring owing to ill-health. He has been responsible for carrying out schemes in Croydon costing a total of more than £500,000.

OSTERLEY PARK TO BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Lord Jersey has decided to throw open Osterley Park, a fine example of the work of Robert Adam. This announcement was made by the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, at the annual meeting of the Georgian Group (founded in 1937), held in the Great Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Monday last. He said: "Lord Jersey's action will mean that from the 25th of this month, when the formal opening will take place, this great house, together with its pictures and furniture, can be seen by the general public on payment of a modest entrance fee. Lord Jersey's generous action will mean that lovers of Georgian architecture will now be able to visit, close to London, a distinguished 18th-century mansion just as the architect left it, and with most of its interior equipment dating from the time of its original occupancy. Even the gardens will remain in their original state with the present bird life undisturbed. I should say that in connection with this plan Lord Jersey has formed an advisory committee consisting of Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Sir Kenneth Clark, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Lord Esher, and Professor A. E. Richardson.

"The task of the Georgian Group is one of urgency. In the last few years Great Britain has experienced a very far-reaching revival in economic life. One of the most striking aspects of the period has been the activity in building. We heard only the other day that a round four million houses had been completed since the close of the Great War. But construction unfortunately often means destruction, and frequently Georgian buildings, not only in London but in the provinces, have been sacrificed when they might have been saved if the will to save them had existed. All who love the quiet dignity of 18th-century building can only deplore the steady erosion of beauty which is changing the English scene in so many parts of the Kingdom.

"Our fears and hopes relate to both London and the provinces. Perhaps the dangers are greater in the capital. London has a personality which is subtle, but forceful and highly individual. A strong personality never looks well in garments made for someone else. International architecture, I venture to suggest, is singularly unbecoming to this city. Who can say how great would be our deprivation if the warm brick walls, the quiet Georgian squares and the discreet houses behind their railings were suddenly removed from contemporary London? Our memories of earlier days would be like Noah's dove before the emergence of Ararat. There would be no place for them to rest, no leaves to bring back to a chromium plated ark frozen in a neon-light."

Professor A. E. Richardson, A.R.A., presided.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, May 18

BUILDING CENTRE, 158 *New Bond Street, W.1. Novelty Exhibition; also, exhibition of photographs and drawings of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Until May 20.*

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, *Birmingham. At the Museum and Art Gallery. Exhibition of Students' Work. Until May 20.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS *(South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch). Annual Meeting. At the South Wales Institute of Engineers, Park Place, Cardiff. 7 p.m.*

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Exhibition: The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning: "Its Scope and Objects." Until May 27.*

Friday, May 19

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, *John Street, W.C.2. "Medieval Indian Sculpture." By Dr. Stella Kramrisch. 4.30 p.m.*

Saturday, May 20

R.I.B.A. DRAMATIC SOCIETY. *At 66 Portland Place, W.1. A play entitled "The Three Architects." 8.15 p.m. Also, Monday, May 22.*

THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Visit to East Bedford Church (2.30 p.m.) and Stanwell Church, Middlesex.*

Monday, May 22

LONDON SOCIETY. *Coach drive: London's Green Belt—the Surrey sector. Depart Kingston Coach Station at 2 p.m.*

Tuesday, May 23

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE. *Congress at Hastings. Until May 27.*

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the Finsbury Health Centre. 10.30 a.m.*

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. 34–36 *Bedford Square, W.C.1. "The Architectural Student—Training for What?" Principal Speaker: Mr. Serge Chermayeff. 8.30 p.m.*

Wednesday, May 24

BUILDING CENTRE, 158 *New Bond Street, W.1. Building Materials and Equipment: Gas Installation and Equipment." By R. N. Le Fevre. 5.30 p.m.*

GENERAL POSITION OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The position of the building industry shows an improvement in most areas compared with recent months.

Thus, the number of building operatives unemployed in April, at 142,288, showed a reduction of some 17,000 compared with the previous month and of nearly 100,000 since January. Nevertheless, there are still 18,600 more building operatives unemployed than a year ago and the rate of unemployment at 13.5 per cent. of the insured building operatives is the highest for April since 1935.

The value of buildings for which plans were passed during March by 142 urban authorities outside London, at £9,240,000, showed an increase on the year of £711,000 or 8.3 per cent. The increase was mainly in the northern part of the country, particularly in Scotland and Yorkshire. Heavy falls were recorded in the South, especially in Outer London.

The largest increases among the categories were in factories, where the rise was mainly in Yorkshire, and schools and public buildings, mainly in Wales. The housing total was maintained thanks to a large rise in Scotland and in spite of the fact that the figure for Outer London was less than half that of a year ago.

National defence will also make increasing demands on the building group of industries. The Army, Navy and Air Force estimate that they will require £87,236,000 for works and buildings during the year ending March, 1940, an increase of £30,000,000 compared with the previous year.

FIRST SCHOOL CAMP SITE CHOSEN

The estate of Broomlee, West Linton, has been purchased by the Special Housing Association for the erection of a school camp under the Government's Camp Scheme. It is the first site to be purchased for this purpose by the Association, and it is to be developed by Mr. Thomas S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A.

The estate, which is situated in the heart of the Pentlands, about 17 miles from Edinburgh and about three-quarters of a mile from West Linton, was purchased from the Trustees of the late Sir James R. Fergusson. It consists of a mansion house, part of which may be used for administrative purposes, and 24 acres of land, 15½ acres of which are parkland. Water supply can be got conveniently from the Edinburgh Corporation main.

The camp will be designed to accommodate about 350 children, and the plan will allow for an extension to house double that number. In the event of a national emergency it will be available for evacuation purposes.

For the remainder of the camps in Scotland the Association proposes to employ a number of other architects. Mr. F. C. Mears, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., the well-known Town and Country Planning expert, has been engaged by the Association to advise it on matters relating to the preservation of rural amenities in connection with all the camps they intend to build.

FIFE PLANNING SCHEME APPROVED

The recent controversy aroused by Fife County Council's application for powers to prepare planning schemes covering practically the whole county, including the small burghs, is recalled by the decision of the Department of Health for Scotland to approve the County Council's resolution.

The Department, in making the announcement on May 12, excludes the Burgh of St. Andrews, whose case for local planning appears to the Department to be a very special one, justifying the granting of separate planning powers to the Town Council.

It will be recollected that when the County Council made application to the Department for approval of resolutions passed under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, to prepare planning schemes for the county, there was considerable opposition from certain small burghs to their being included in the resolutions.

Several of these burghs applied to the Department for their own planning powers, and the applications and the objections were the subject of a public inquiry at which Sheriff Sir John C. Watson, K.C., was Commissioner.

As the result of the Department's decision, 311,680 acres will come under the planning control of the County Council. This area has great mineral resources and industrial potentialities. In addition, it includes centres of fishing activity, land of agricultural importance, places of historical and architectural importance, and beauty spots. By the resolution, rural amenities and the amenities of the sea-coast will be protected.

The Department's decision to make an Order transferring to the Town Council of the Burgh of St. Andrews as from May 16, 1939, the whole powers and duties of the County Council in respect of the burgh under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932, enables the town to prepare its own planning scheme.

THE LE PLAY SOCIETY

A programme covering the Whitsun and Summer Vacations has just been issued by the

Le Play Society. From May 27 to June 2 a meeting will be held—with Harrogate as its headquarters—for an archæological and historic study of the City of York and other places in the district. Professor A. Hamilton Thompson will lecture and join in some of the expeditions. Leading local specialists will also co-operate with him and Miss Margaret Tatton and Miss E. Whalley. Amongst the summer visits will be one to Russia, under the leadership of Sir E. John Russell, D.SC., who is now President of the Society. The group will go to Moscow, Gorki, and by Volga boats to Stalingrad, etc. Professor C. B. Fawcett, D.SC., will lead a group going to Norway. Other expeditions for which plans are made include those to Yugoslavia (Slovenia), Denmark, Switzerland, French Alps, Isle of Arran (a camp), and New York. For full particulars write to Miss Margaret Tatton, Director, The Le Play Society, 1 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

Awards in the annual competitions held by the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland were issued last week. The drawings are being exhibited in the Smith Institute, Stirling. The awards from the 83 entries were :

Rowand Anderson competition (Subject : A college of art in a large city)—Silver medal and £100—1, Peter Dunbar Lawson, "Kinnoull," Redford Avenue, Colinton, Edinburgh ; 2, certificate and £20, William Logan, junior, "Kenilworth," Coatbridge.

Rutland Prize (city sports centre)—Certificate and £50—1, James Connor, 9 Barclay Road, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire ; hon. mention, William R. Woodcock, 27 Park Avenue, Dundee.

Incorporation's Prize (small museum)—£15—1, Francis Murray, Edinburgh College of Art ; hon. mention, Thomas Sharp Grossart, "Flat Kilns," Pencaitland, East Lothian.

Lorimer Memorial Prize (architectural sketch book)—£10 in books—1, James C. Rowell, "Marsden," Ardayre Road, Prestwick.

BUILDING RESEARCH BULLETIN No. 13

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research announces that Building Research Bulletin No. 13 dealing with calcium sulphate plasters has been withdrawn from sale in consequence of certain errors in the Appendix in which proprietary plasters are grouped according to type.

A new edition will be issued shortly, but meanwhile those in possession of copies of the issue now withdrawn should note that the list of "Uses" given in the Appendix for the plasters in any one group is intended to be a comprehensive summary of those for the group *as a whole ;* all of such uses do not necessarily apply to any one plaster within the group. Some of the plasters are prepared for special purposes and are not applicable, with success, to other uses which may be listed for the group. The manufacturers' instructions should be followed on this and on all other details of use.

L.C.C. HOUSING

At Tuesday's meeting of the L.C.C., the Housing and Public Health Committee Report No. 1, in connection with the consideration of housing estimates for the year 1939–40, submitted a summary of the Council's housing operations. This shows that the total capital expenditure on housing by the Council and its predecessor to March 31, 1939, was approximately £61,390,000, and advances totalling more than £5,500,000 had been made in respect of the building and purchase of houses erected by private enterprise. The total number of the Council's houses and flats at that date was 92,113, with a population of about 406,000. Approximately 2,700 men were employed on the maintenance of housing estates and 7,400 on building operations.

The Committee also stated that building schemes for new blocks of flats submitted to the Council in future will contain provision for air-raid shelters and structural precautions. It is anticipated that the cost will be from £63 to £71 a flat.

NEW FEATURE IN PRICES

THE JOURNAL *will introduce next week a new development in its PRICES, and one which has not before been attempted in architectural and building journals.*

This innovation affects the "Current Prices for Measured Work" and consists in giving prices for "Materials Only" as well as combined prices for materials and labour.

As in previous issues, prices will be given for work executed complete, including overhead charges and profit (but printed in heavier type), and the new prices (shown in italicised type) will give cost of materials including a proportion of the overhead charges and profit. These "Materials Only" prices are based on the Current Market Prices for Materials (for which new quotations are obtained each month and the prices revised accordingly) with an addition of 10 per cent.

The JOURNAL *believes that architects as well as builders and quantity surveyors will appreciate the importance of the new development. As two prices are given, one for the Labour and Materials and the other for Materials only, the amount allowed for Labour only (including a proportion of overhead charges and profit) can easily be calculated for any item, and the estimator is thus in a position to judge to what extent the measured rate prices given in the* JOURNAL *should be varied to meet the conditions affecting a particular job.*

Consideration is now being given to the provision of permanent shelter accommodation and protection from damage by incendiary bombs at existing blocks of flats provided by the Council. In the meantime, emergency measures are being taken such as the planning of trenches and the purchase of tools and timber. The Home Office has decided that the construction of these emergency trenches shall not be put in hand at the present time.

The cost of these emergency measures, including proposals for protection at estates where trenches are not practicable, is £45,000.

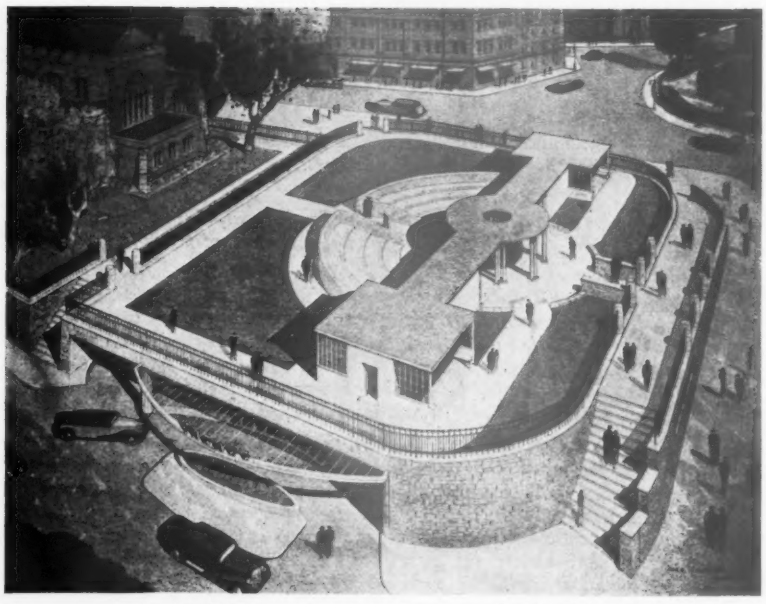
NEWS IN BRIEF

● Mr. Donavan H. Lee, A.M.INST.C.E., Consulting Engineer, has resigned his position as Chief Engineer with Christiani and Nielsen, to start in practice at 26 Old Burlington Street, W.1. Telephone No. Regent 2092.

● A competition is to be held for a new Mixed Senior School to be erected on a site in Halesowen Road, Netherton, Dudley. (Limited to architects with offices in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire). Assessor : Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £150, £100 and £50. Sending-in day : August 31. Last day for questions : June 30. Conditions may be obtained from the Director of Education, Education Offices, St. James's Road, Dudley. Deposit, £1 1s.

● Mr. E. Allan Heppenstall, a post-graduate student of the Leeds School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art, has been awarded

From the R.A. Exhibition : Limehouse Police Station and Section House. By G. Mackenzie Trench. Perspective by A. S. Reid.



From the R.A. Exhibition: Proposed Garage and Air-Raid Shelter, Tower Hill, E.C. By Alex Smithers. Perspective by Cyril A. Farey.

the Bedford Scholarship by the West Yorkshire Society of Architects. The scholarship, which is of the annual value of £60, is awarded for travel and research in architecture.

● The Home Office has just issued Air Raid Precautions Memorandum No. 10, devoted to the "Provision of Air Raid Shelters in Basements." It is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d.

IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Pilkington asked the Minister of Health how many houses had now been built, or were in course of building, to replace slum-dwellings and to relieve overcrowding, respectively; and how many more it was estimated were needed in each case.

Mr. Elliot said that the numbers of dwellings completed at March 31 last to replace slum dwellings and for the abatement of overcrowding were 273,255 and 23,915 respectively. At that date about 51,000 dwellings were under construction under the Housing Acts, most of which would be allocated to the above purposes. No exact estimate of the number of further houses required was possible at the moment, but it was probably about 250,000 to 300,000.

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health whether he would give particulars of the number of houses built by private enterprise with State assistance for letting and/or sale for the twelve months ended to the last convenient date; and could he give particulars of the number of houses at present in the course of construction.

Mr. Elliot said that during the twelve months ended March 31, 1939, the latest date for which figures were available, 4,196 houses were built by private enterprise with state assistance. The number of such houses under construction at that date was 2,253. It might be assumed that all the above-mentioned houses had been, or were being, built for letting.

Mr. Lipson asked the Minister of Health what body was the town planning authority for the Edale district of the county of Derby; whether it had submitted and had approved a town planning scheme for the area, and, also, if the proposal to grant Messrs. Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Limited, permission to erect works there was in accordance with that scheme.

Mr. Elliot said that the planning authority for the Edale district was the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District Council, acting as interim development authority pending the completion and approval of a planning scheme for the district. Such a scheme was, he understood, being prepared by the Peak Joint Planning Committee on which the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District Council was represented. This scheme had not yet been submitted for his approval.

Mr. Marshall asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that in connection with the proposal to build a steelworks at Edale, the Government were offering a substantial subsidy to the firm in question; and would he, in view of the widespread protests against this threatened destruction of natural beauty, ensure that public money was not used to make it possible.

Mr. Bossom asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that a site which formed the core of the High Peak district, had been provisionally chosen for the erection of a steelworks, in spite of the fact that it had been scheduled as an evacuation area for children; and whether he would intervene to ensure the choice of a more suitable district for this industrial development.

Mr. Keeling asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that Edale, in the Peak district, where a Sheffield steel manufacturer proposed to build works for making steel for aeroplanes, was a reception area; and what action he proposed to take to prevent the erection in such an area of a munitions factory inviting attack.

Mr. Elliot said that the Interim Development Authority had agreed in principle to the proposed development at Edale. But the Secretary of State for Air was proposing to see representatives of the firm forthwith, and, in consultation with himself, to consider whether further action was practicable with a view to the firm's securing an alternative site.

Mr. Bossom asked the Minister of Health to what authority members of the public or a preservation society should appeal against action by a local town planning authority that would lead to the spoliation of a place of great natural beauty.

Mr. Elliot said that where a planning scheme was operative, the scheme specified in what circumstances and to what authority an appeal as suggested might be made. Where a planning scheme was being prepared but was not operative, the decision rested with the local authority in whose area the development was proposed, and although third parties might inform the local authority of their views, they had no legal right of appeal. Where no resolution to prepare a scheme had been passed, there was no authority to whom any appeal of the kind suggested could be made.

Mr. Noel Baker asked the Minister of Health whether it was his intention to introduce legislation to secure more effective town and country planning and to ensure the better preservation of the countryside.

Mr. Elliot said that certain proposals for amending legislation were in hand, including suggestions made in the recent report of his Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee.

R.I.B.A.

EXAMINATIONS

At the R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the office of District Surveyor in London, held on May 3, 4 and 5, 1939, the following candidate presented himself and was successful: Mr. Raymond T. Lenton.

At the R.I.B.A. Examination for the office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, held on May 3, 4 and 5, 1939, six candidates presented themselves and the following were successful: Messrs. James Dufton, Alan K. Forster, Philip H. Perkins, N. C. Sidwell, and Leonard Whitham.

MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

The R.I.B.A. offers for award in July, 1939, Houston Maintenance Scholarships to a total value of £100 in all. The value of the scholarships will depend on the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidates. Parents or guardians are required to furnish particulars, on the proper form, of their financial position.

The Houston Maintenance Scholarships are for the purpose of providing educational and

From the R.A. Exhibition: Men's Sports Pavilion, University College and Hospital, London Colney, Herts. By Richardson and Gill. Perspective by D. Hoffinger.

maintenance allowances for the sons of architects or artists who may be, or at the time of their death were, in impecunious circumstances, whether such architects or artists are alive or dead.

The scholarships will be tenable in the first instance for one year, and renewable for two further periods of one year each upon reports of satisfactory progress. The tenure of the scholarships will depend on the length of time the student has to spend at a School of Architecture. Students who are already taking a course at a recognized school are also eligible to apply.

The scholarships are available for applicants residing in Great Britain.

Particulars and application forms may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education of the R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is June 22.

ARCHITECTS AND THE SCHEDULE OF RESERVED OCCUPATIONS

The R.I.B.A. Emergency Panel has now been informed by the Ministry of Labour that it has been decided to reinstate architects in the Schedule of Reserved Occupations (Provisional) with an age limit of thirty.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

The regulations and syllabus governing the Examination for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning have been revised. Copies of the revised regulations and syllabus can be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that applications for admission to the examination must, under the new regulations, be made not later than January 1 in each year.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

As Fellows (39) : Messrs. Baker, C. W. (London) ; Bridgman, G. S. (Paignton) ; Burleigh, H. (St. Leonards-on-Sea) ; Butterworth, H., M.A. (Manchester) ; Cartwright, T. N. (Nottingham) ; Channon, E. U. (Plymouth, Devon) ; Clayton, C. L. (Brighton) ; Corfield, C. R. (Falmouth) ; Dyson, E. V. (Doncaster) ; Evans, B. E. (Llanelly) ; Foulkes, S. C. (Colwyn Bay) ; Garrett, S. C. (Brighton, Sussex) ; Goulder, A. C. (London) ; Grayson, A. B., A.A.DIP. (Jersey) ; Horth, H. E. (Hull) ; Hughes (Miss) E. K. D. (London) ; Marchant, Major F. O., M.C. (Eastbourne) ; Newton, P. M. (Bridlington) ; Thomas, H. A. (Liverpool) ; Thomas, W. N., M.A., D.PHIL., M.SC., M.INST.C.E. (Cardiff) ; Vernon, G. (London) ; Walker, B. (Birmingham) ; Warwick, J. G. (Peterborough) ; Wills, T. (London) ; Winter, F. T. (London) ; Wyllie, W. B., Major R.A. (T.), T.D. (Edinburgh) ; Booth, A. (Wednesbury) ; Browne, T. L., M.C. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) ; Burgess, G. E. (Dartford, Kent) ; Carr, H., F.S.I. (Welshpool) ; Crump, T. G. (Croydon) ; Johnson, A. J. (London) ; Limmer, F. G. (Norwich) ; Newsome, H. F. V. (Manchester) ; Oakley, E. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) ; Panter, P. J. J. (Wellingborough) ; Ryland, G. W. H. (Cheltenham) ; Deas, G. B., J.P., F.S.A. (SCOT.), M.T.P.I. (Kirkcaldy).

(*Overseas*) : Tun, T., B.SC. (RANGOON), A.A.DIP., A.M.T.P.I. (Rangoon, Burma).

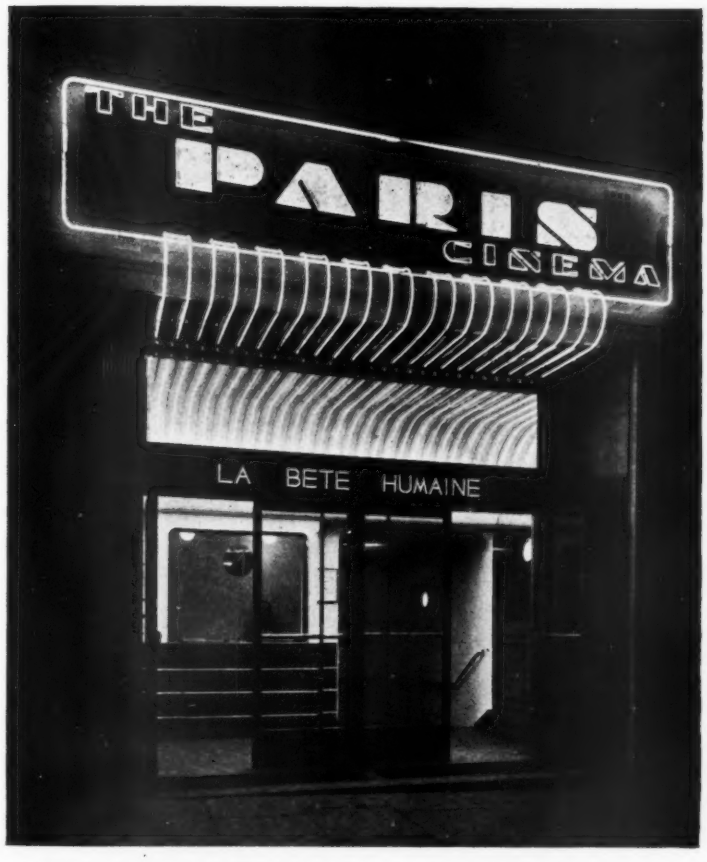
As Associates (19) : Messrs. Beale, K. (London) ; Blessley, R. B. (Brighton) ; Bull, W. R. (London) ; Fowler, J. D. P., B.ARCH. (Manchester) ; Gear, A. M. (London) ; Harland, M. A. (Aldershot) ; Kirby, F. E. (Edgware, Middlesex) ; Milnes-Smith, J. P. (London) ; Peadon, A. R. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) ; Perry, Norman (London) ; Pitchford, K. (Leeds) ; Quilliam, G. C., B.ARCH. (L'POOL), DIPL.CIV.DES. (Liverpool) ; Sheridan, J. G. R. (Liverpool) ; Smith, D. J. (Hull) ; Sydie, N. P., DIP.ARCH. (L'POOL) (Birkenhead) ; Thompson, R. W., DIPL.ARCH. (LEEDS) (Leeds).

(*Overseas*) : Messrs. Simpson, J. C. (Durban) ; Voller, R. J. (Sydney, N.S.W.) ; Waugh, E. W. R., DIP.ARCH. (EDIN.) (Johannesburg, South Africa).

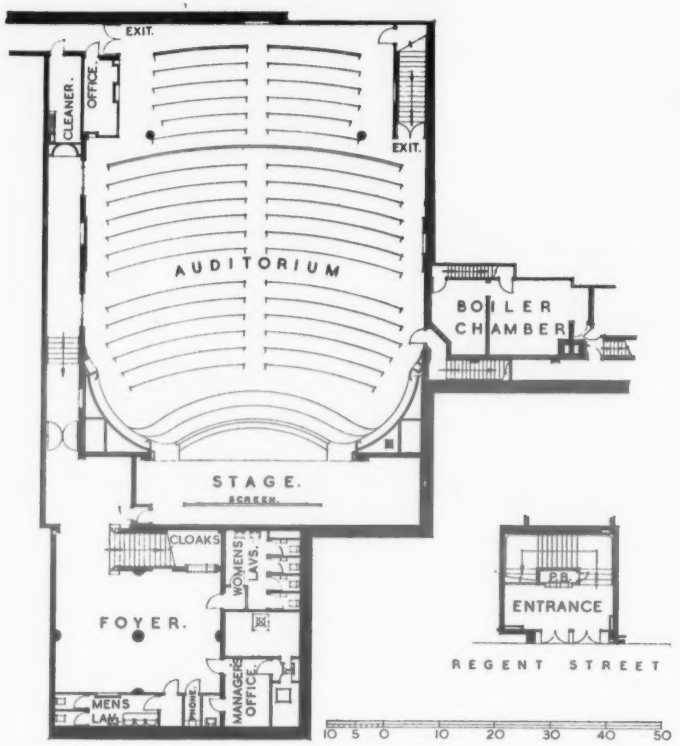
As Licentiates (8) : Messrs. Atkinson, G. A. S. (London) ; Bettington, H. E. (Hereford) ; Bowden, L. A. (London) ; Davies, H. (London) ; Ricketts, E. A. C. (London) ; Rivett, M. S. (London) ; Staniland, A. W. (Coventry) ; Tee, H. W. (London).

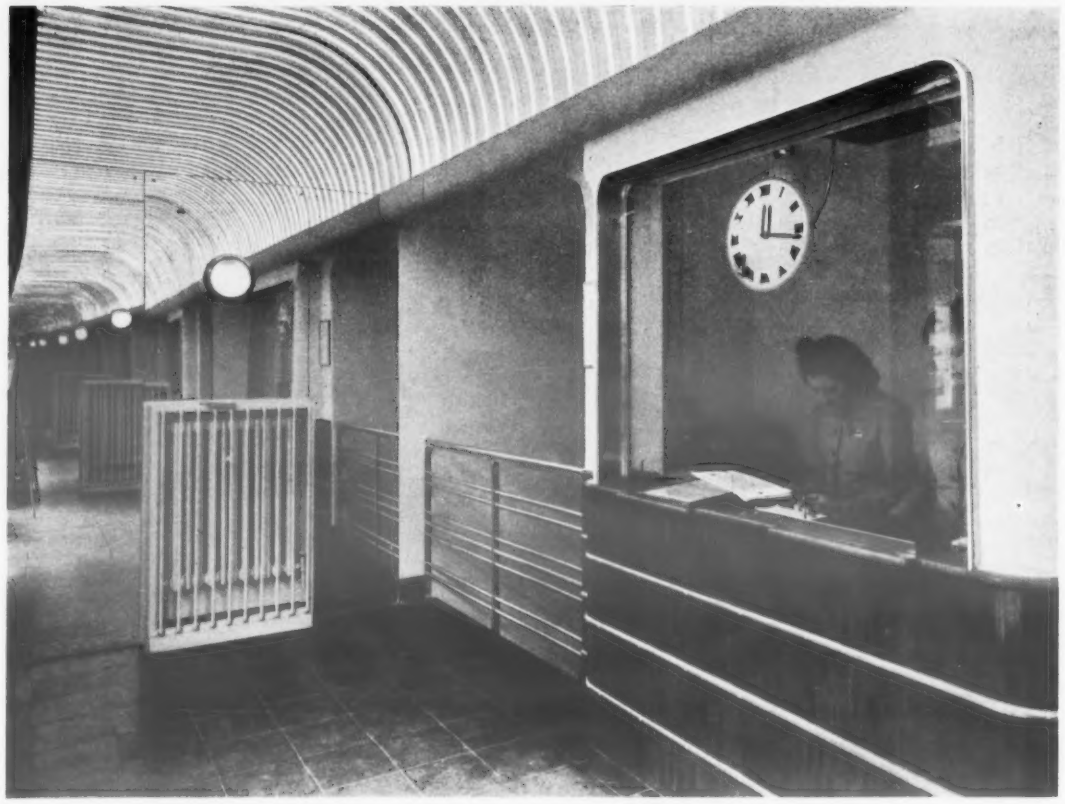
PARIS CINEMA, S.W.

DESIGNED BY ROBERT CROMIE



Two views of the entrance to the cinema : one taken by night, the other by day.





Plans of the cinema in the basement, and the entrance on the ground floor.

PLAN—*The cinema is planned in the basement of Rex House, Lower Regent Street, a block of offices designed by Robert Cromie, and illustrated on page 799.*

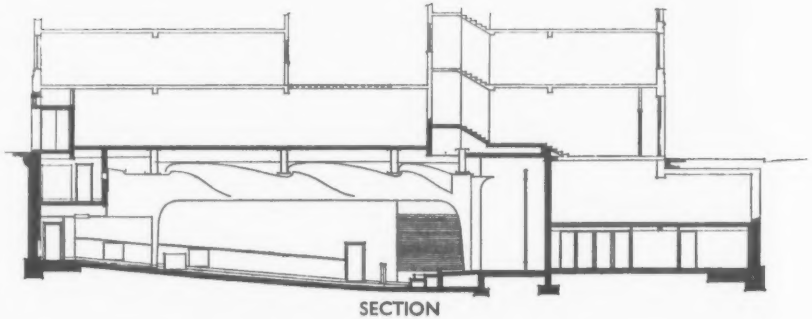
CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—*The walls, including those to the stage, and the ceiling in the auditorium and to the stage were treated with special acoustic plaster sprayed with plastic material. No decorations have been carried out and the whole of the interior, including corridors and foyers, etc., is left in white to conform with the requirements of the client. The cinema entrance is similarly treated, but the side walls are faced entirely with mirrors. The main entrance doors are to special design in bronze. The main pay-box is mahogany faced, with specially designed pay-box glazing with the clock dial engraved on the glass. In the cinema foyer mirrors are applied to the piers, the principal illumination being by porthole type of electric fittings let into the walls.*

SERVICES—*Heating and ventilation throughout the whole building is in three separate units. The cinema has its own boiler-house, and complete ventilation plant, and is quite distinct from the rest of the building. The restaurant portion of the building and the office portion have their own boiler-houses for heating purposes. Boiler-houses are all grouped together, as well as the fan chambers on the top floor.*

Above, the entrance hall.

The general contractors were Lane, Fox & Co., Ltd.

For list of sub-contractors see page 837



SECTION

For list of sub-contractors see page 837

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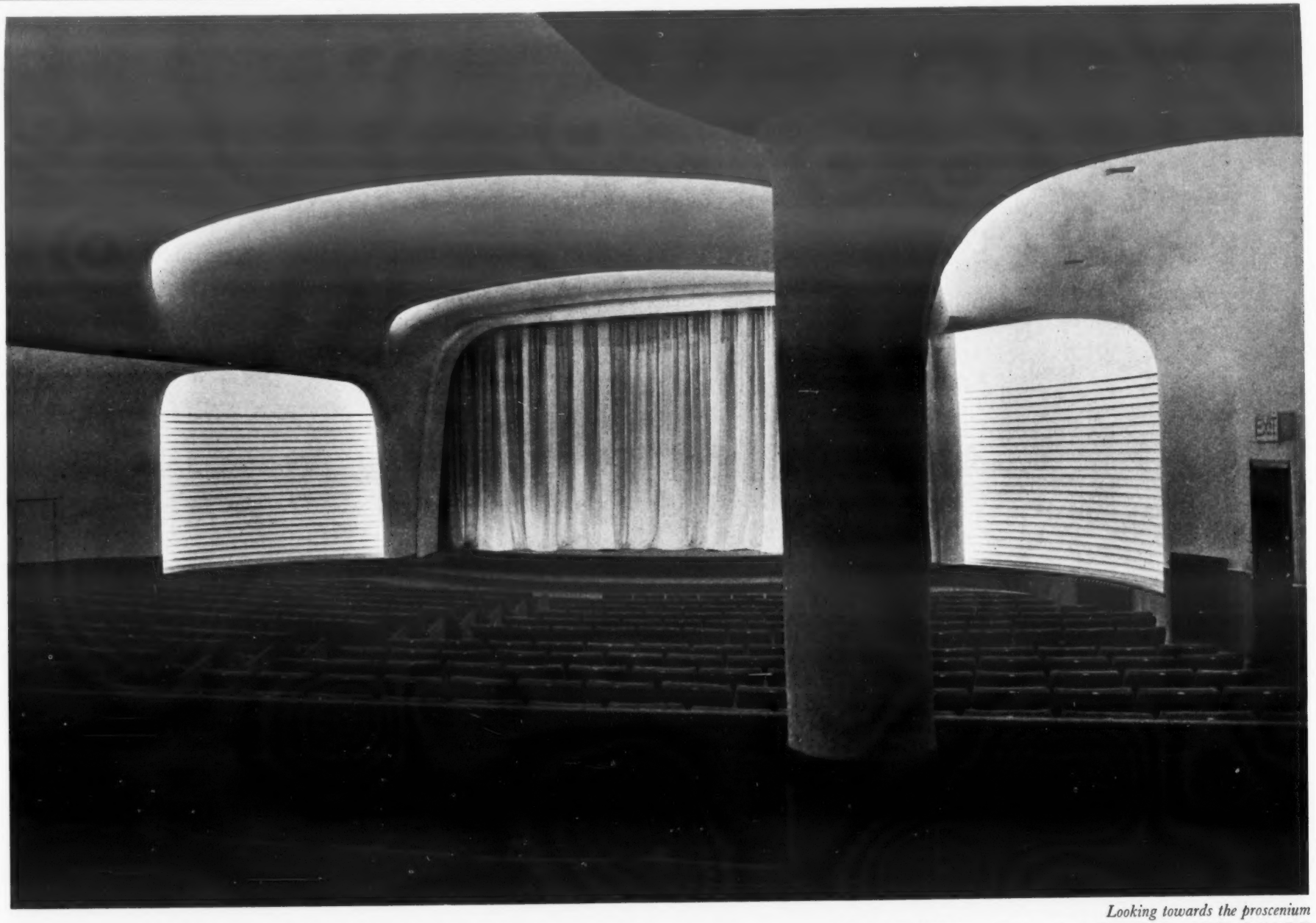


Looking towards the proscenium

PARIS CINEMA, LOWER REGENT STREET, S.W. • DESIGNED BY ROBERT CROMIE

LETTERS

SIR IAN MACALISTER
(Secretary of the R.I.B.A.)

P. H. P. BENNETT

THOMAS G. RICHARDS

J. M. CLEMENT
(Timber Development Association)

The Alfred Bossom Studentship

SIR,—The Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship is one of the most important of all the Institute awards. Since its foundation in 1925 the studentship has annually enabled a young British architect to undertake research into modern building practice in the U.S.A. The conditions of the studentship have now been revised by the Board of Architectural Education with the approval of Mr. Bossom to make what was always a valuable and keenly contested prize of even greater value, not only to the holders but also to the great body of British architects.

The prize, now known as the Alfred Bossom Research Fellowship, will in future be given "to aid specific investigation by trained workers rather than for the purpose of training persons in the conduct of research." A carefully composed selection committee representative of all sides of architectural work will consider applications from any post-graduate members of the Institute who are engaged in research. The amount of money granted will be decided by the Committee, who will also be free to decide whether it is to be used to initiate some new research or to assist a person already engaged in a line of research which deserves the Institute's patronage. The Committee is also empowered to require publication of results and to allocate special funds for that purpose.

It will be seen that the new terms of the Alfred Bossom Fellowship are designed so that the results shall not merely increase the experience or competence of each individual holder, but will broadly and progressively benefit the whole of architecture.

Applications must be sent to the R.I.B.A. by December 1 this year. It is hoped that the importance of the Fellowship as, potentially, a vital element in contemporary architecture will be fully appreciated, and that the Selection Committee will have a strong list from which to select the first holder of the Fellowship.

Full particulars of the Fellowship are in the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships Pamphlet, 1939–40, obtainable at the R.I.B.A. for one shilling.

IAN MACALISTER,
London. Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Civil Defence

SIR,—With regard to your Editorial in the issue of May 4, in which you criticize the lack of interest displayed by the R.I.B.A. in A.R.P., which has resulted in the de-reserving of the profession. Might I suggest that it is due not so much to indifference or even to incompetence as to the artist's contempt for the practical. For there is no doubt that the dilettanti attitude to Architecture which claims that architects are concerned solely with the Art of Architecture, and not with the Science of Building, is still very strong among the older members of the profession as it is in the schools. An attitude which must always be incompatible with a practical approach to defence in warfare.

P. H. P. BENNETT

Cambridge.

[*This letter was received before architects were unde-reserved.—Ed., A.J.*]

Shelters

SIR,—I think Mr. Lubetkin takes too much for granted and rather begs the question in his opening article by saying: "Nobody will disagree with the inscription above" (the inscription being "Civil defence is the business of the Citizen").

Without wishing to enter into any political issues as to whether it is the *prime* duty of civilians to prepare for "defence," I ask: "What attitude should an assistant take when called upon to draw up plans that he considers to be inadequate for air raid precautions in the form of blast and splinter-proof shelters in preference to bomb-proof shelters?" I am certain that amongst the great majority of assistants in the profession there are many who are vitally concerned about what their employers are doing towards making this "business" as effective and practical as possible. Assistants are, I think, placed in an awkward position when called upon to execute shelters which they know cannot in any sense be deemed bomb-proof in the true sense of the word.

I would like to quote, without giving names, a specific case of which I know which touches on this question:

An assistant, enjoying the position of head draughtsman, was asked to draw up plans for a blast and splinter-proof shelter in the basement of a new building. He pointed out that such plans could not give the fullest possible measure of protection (which, incidentally, I think it is the duty of the profession to advise), and stated that he could not conscientiously execute these drawings. An argument ensued with his employer in which the assistant stated his views with regard to the whole business of A.R.P. and the National Government's foreign policy. He sincerely felt that his conscience would not permit of his doing, or executing, work which in his opinion would be a death trap, and on these grounds he asked to be excused from participation in what he considered to be inadequate precautions.

For refusing to do this work, and after being told by his employer "Your conscience be damned," the assistant was dismissed his post.

Now the question is this: How is it possible for an assistant to assume the responsibilities of a good citizen on the one hand, if on the other hand he is obliged to stifle his conscience and co-operate in doing drawings which he knows may constitute a danger to his fellow citizens because he is a paid employee and as such expected to carry out his employer's orders without question? The assumption is, of course, that it is a 1,000 to 1 chance that that particular shelter will receive a direct hit, but the mere acceptance of that doctrine makes war possible, or at least less distasteful. There is also the question of cost, etc., and it is an unfortunate fact that there are architects prepared to prostitute their skill for the sake of £ s. d., but is there a point at which the conscientious assistant might reasonably draw the line?

THOMAS G. RICHARDS

Ealing.

Timber

SIR,—When the question of timber structure arises, we are very often met with a statement from the architect to the effect that a particular building is to be a permanent structure.

There seems to be a widespread impression that timber buildings are necessarily of a temporary character and we should like the opportunity to emphasize that this is not the case. That a well-built timber house will last, with low maintenance costs, for many decades is proven by the many hundreds of farm houses, cottages, etc., to be found all over the country; more particularly in Essex, Kent and Sussex, where the timber tradition has continued to this day.

To cite a few examples, we would mention the Village Church at Greenstead, Essex, first mentioned in history in the year 840, the main walls of which are cleft tree-trunks, set vertically on a wooden cill plate and which are still doing service today.

Another notable example is Romney's House at Hampstead, erected 1792. This is a framed building and still in a perfect state of preservation.

Timber has been used as a building material by the Swedes for some 500 years, and is still giving excellent service—many of their buildings being 200–300 years old.

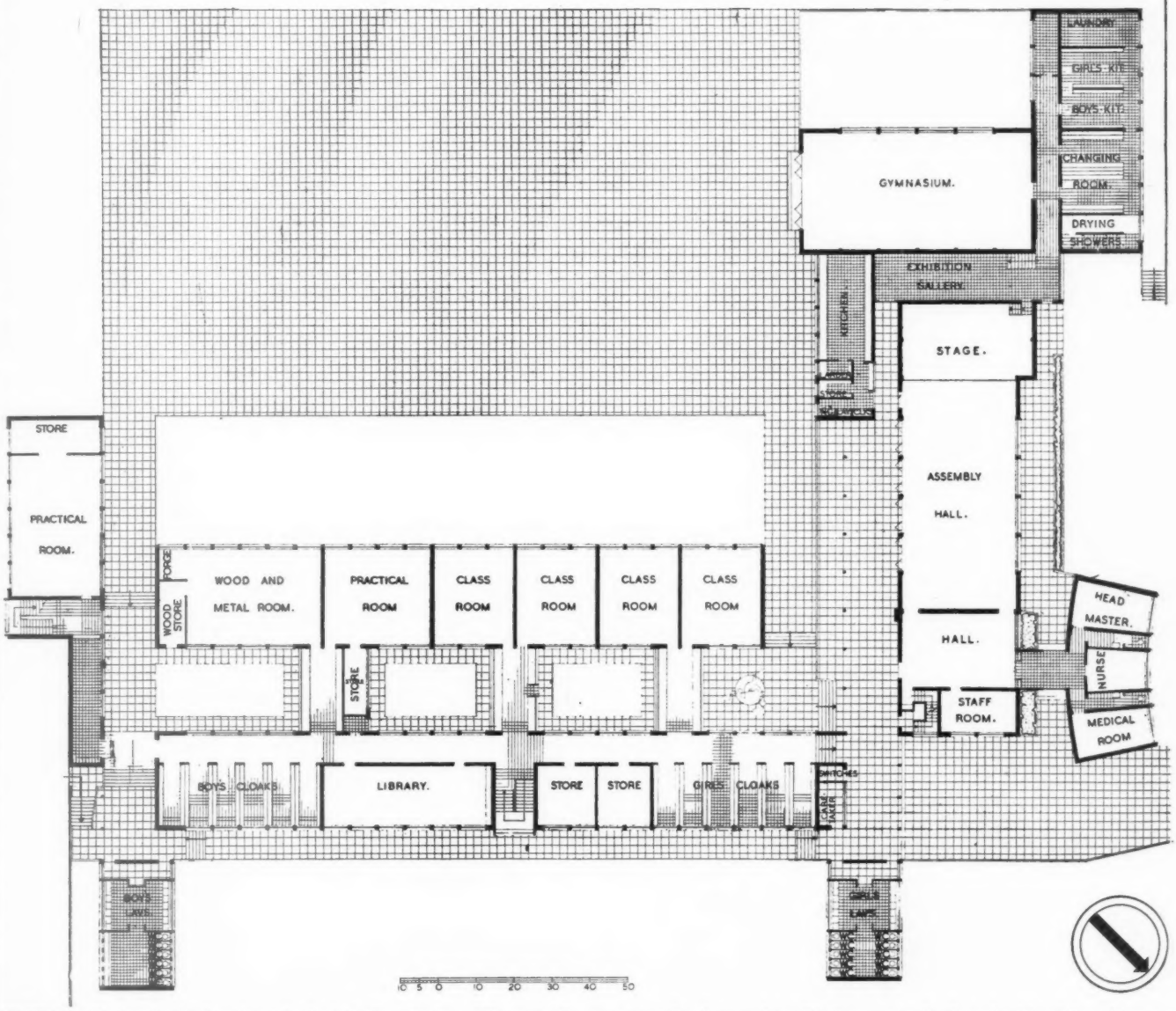
In the United States we have framed houses in timber dating back as far as 1636, and still doing service. Surely, with these examples before us, it is wrong to imply that a timber building is necessarily a short-lived one.

J. M. CLEMENT

Timber Development Association.
London.

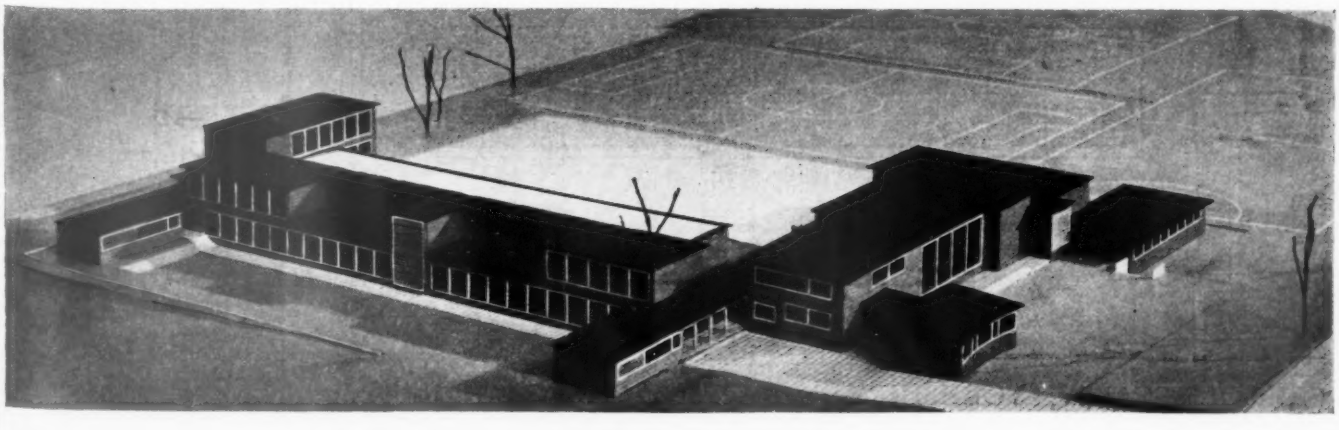
SCHOOL, SCALBY, YORKSHIRE

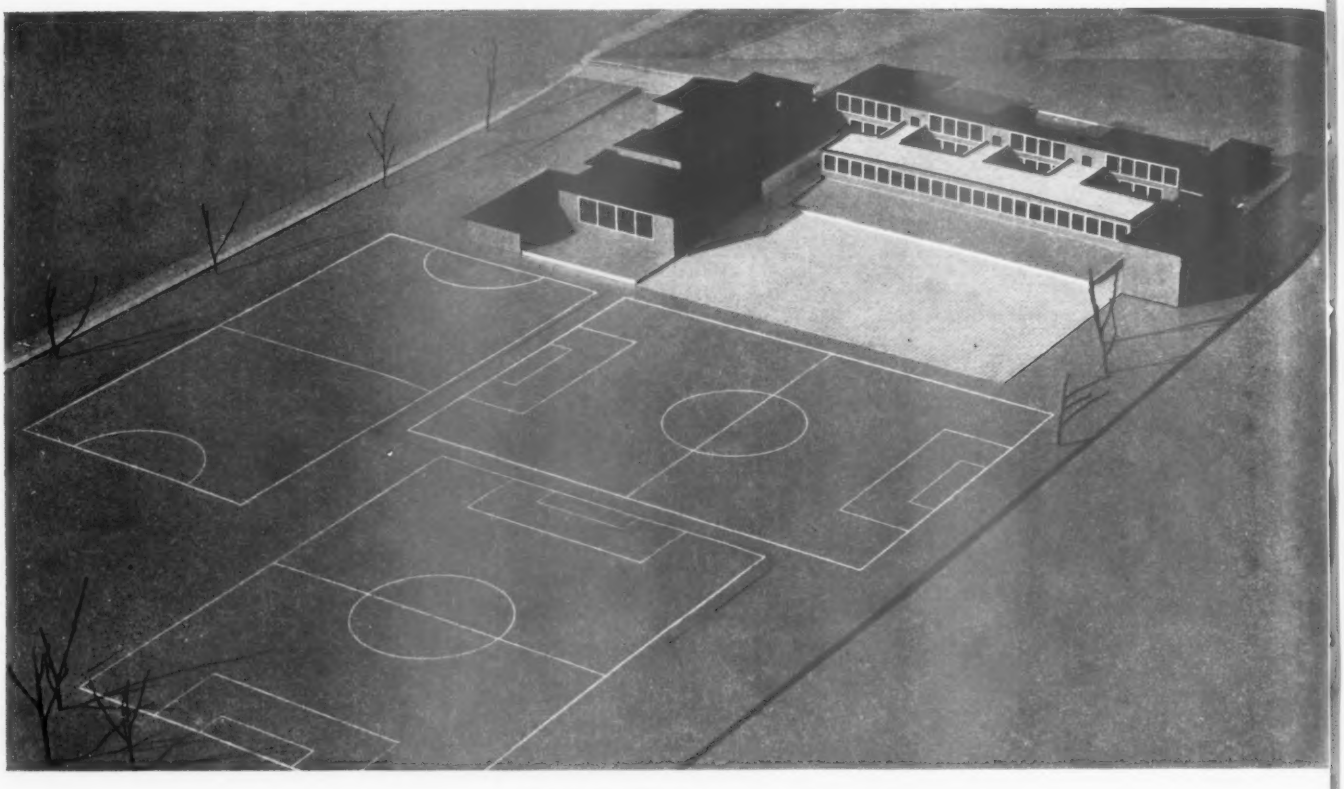
DESIGNED BY F X VELARDE

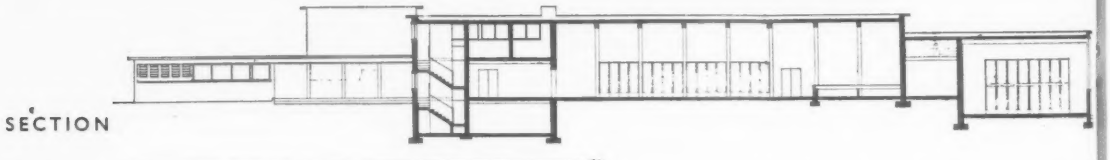


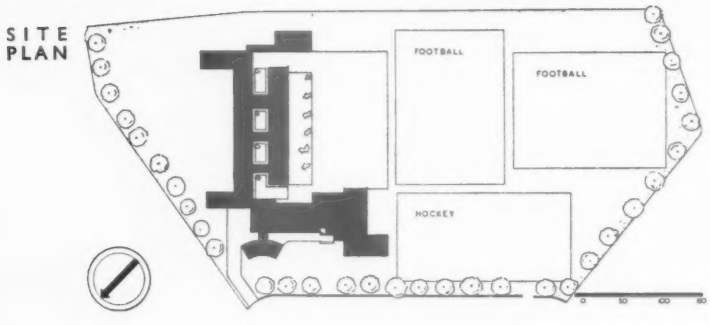
GENERAL—*Proposed mixed senior school at Scalby, Yorks. The contract was signed in December last.*

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—*Reinforced concrete framed with 11-in. cavity-brick external walls, internal partitions 9-in. and 4½-in. brick and hollow blocks. All floors, flat roofs and staircases reinforced concrete, the class and practical rooms to be floored with 1¼-in. rift-sawn pine blocks, those of the assembly hall and gymnasium, oak strips on joists, and the corridors, lavatories, cloaks, etc., finished with 9 in. by 9 in. quarry tiles set in ⅜-in. blue cement joints. External walls to be faced with 2½-in. facing bricks. Below, model of the scheme : view from the north.*

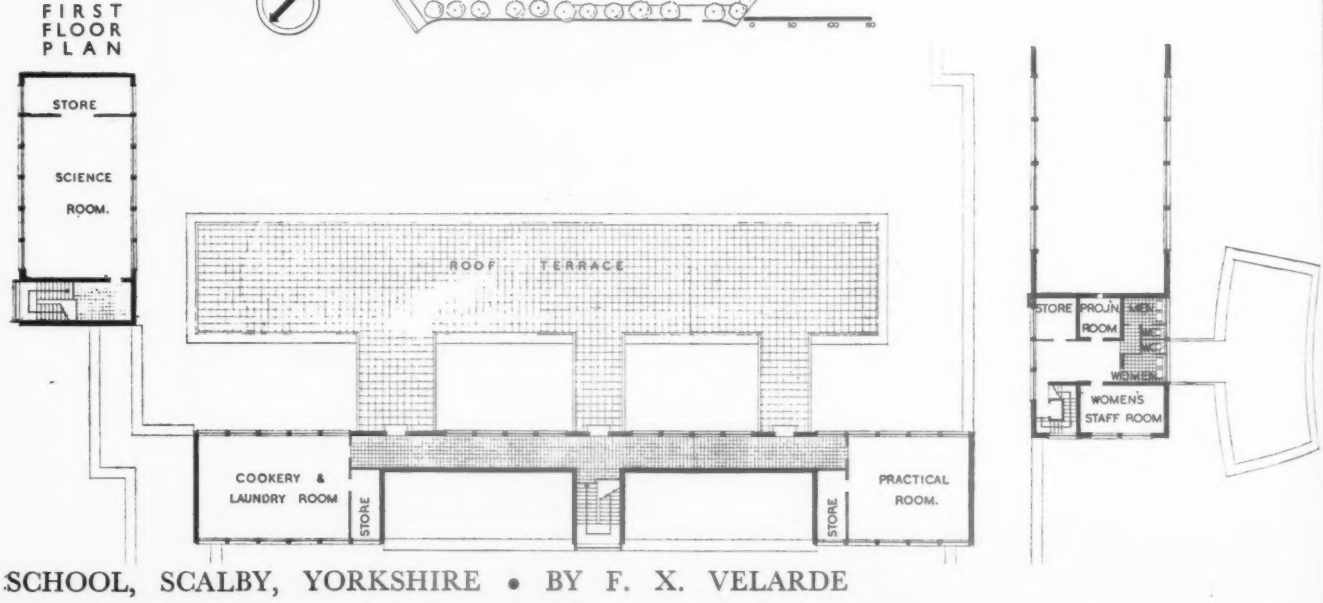








Above, model of the scheme: view from the south.



SCHOOL, SCALBY, YORKSHIRE • BY F. X. VELARDE

HOUSE AT KNOTTY GREEN, BUCKS

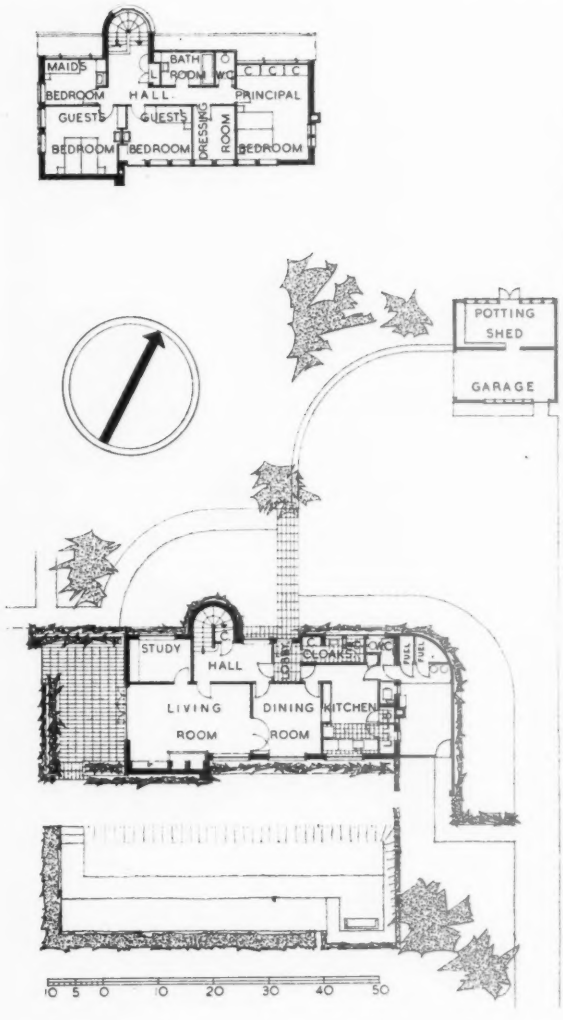
DESIGNED BY CRICKMAY AND SONS

GENERAL—*The clients required a two-storey house, the study to be in direct communication with the living-room.*

SITE—*Situated on ground sloping fairly steeply from north to south, the house was placed towards the southern boundary of the site to obtain a more pleasing prospect, and to economize on the cost of a further drive and extra services, etc.*

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*External walls 11-in. cavity brickwork, internal partitions of brick and 3-in. patent blocks. The floors are of timber, and the metal windows are painted ivory. A timber pitched roof covered with plain tiles was used to comply with the estate authorities' requirements, and the external facings, of warm greyish brown stocks, are to be colour-washed in the near future. All concrete copings and dressings are painted stone colour with patent concrete paint, the rest of the paintwork being ivory, except for the front door, which is blue.*

Top, a view from the south; below, the entrance front.



INTERNAL FINISHES — *The plastered walls in the living room, halls and staircase are finished with a wood float and left uncoloured, all other rooms having a trowelled finish and distempered, except for the partly tiled walls in the bathroom, kitchen, and cloaks. The floors in the living room, halls and staircase are of Columbian pine, wax polished, the remaining rooms being floored with deal, slightly stained and wax polished. Built-in furniture such as the sideboard in the dining room, bookshelves in the living room, cupboards in the study and wardrobes in all bedrooms are painted, the flush birch doors to all rooms and built-in furniture being wax polished.*

SERVICES—*Hot water is by means of a slow-combustion boiler, and the "all-electric" kitchen is provided with a serving hatch through the built-in dresser to the dining room.*

COST—1*s.* 3¾*d. per cubic foot.*
Contract price, £1,758 5*s.*

HOUSE, KNOTTY GREEN • BY CRICKMAY AND SONS

EXHIBITIONS

[*By D. COSENS*]

DUE homage having been paid to Cézanne's centenary in Paris, Messrs. Rosenberg and Helft have transported their magnificent loan collection of his works to their London Galleries in Bruton Street, where it is being shown in aid of the rebuilding fund of St. George's Hospital. These twenty-three paintings might almost be taken as definite milestones in Cézanne's life-long researches in impressionism, from 1867 to 1906, with the summit reached in 1888 with "Allée à Chantilly," and touched again in 1900 with "Dans le Parc du Chateau Noir"; but, if a criticism can be levelled at so well-chosen a collection, too little stress is laid on the late, Mont St. Victoire, years that were the final flowering of his genius. Nevertheless this is a most carefully selected exhibition, perfectly illustrating in its sequence the painter's search for what he called "the realization" and "the eternal in nature," and it shows, in all its facets, the complete answer to his wish "to make of impressionism something solid and enduring, like the art of the old masters." To anyone with two eyes these paintings speak for themselves. Each is illustrated in the catalogue, and eighteen out of the twenty-three are being shown for the first time in England.

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In very great contrast to Gertler is Edward Le Bas, who is also showing at the Lefevre, a hesitant and sensitive painter, nearest in descent to the impressionists, but, within the realist idiom, almost too easily influenced by every wind that blows. Better this than a rigid formula, but Mr. Le Bas is an excellent colourist with very clear vision, and an architectural sense of design. If he could summon the necessary conviction to forsake the pale reflections of Bonnard and Vuillard, if he could be more sure of himself, he might produce quite remarkable painting. But perhaps it is in this very uncertainty that the peculiar charm of his work lies, for such paintings as "Snow, near Ware," "Bedford Square," or "By the Harbour" are infinitely more satisfying than such a bold and definite work as his "Domino Players."

•

Anthony Ayscough, also at the Lefevre, is holding his first exhibition. He is an amusingly naïve painter, but far more profound in vision than is at first apparent, and he has a good sense of colour. He suffers at times from an unfortunate Matisse fixation, but this is only allowed its head in a few of his paintings and the rest, particularly those containing architectural elements, "Lilac Time," "Sailors at Night." or "Locquierec" convey both character and atmosphere with simple directness.

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Cézanne (in aid of St. George's Hospital). Rosenberg and Helft, 31 Bruton Street.
Lefevre Galleries, 1a King Street, S.W.1.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL

A deputation from the Building Industries National Council led by Mr. John M. Theobald, PP.S.I., President, waited on Sir John Anderson, the Lord Privy Seal, recently, and discussed matters of common concern, including the need for close co-operation and research relating to the structural aspects of Civil Defence and cognate questions of liaison between the building industry as a whole and H.M. Government with regard to both long and short term building requirements.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. George Hicks, M.P., President of the National Federation of Building Trades.

The Lord Privy Seal gave a detailed account of the contacts which now existed between the various sections of the organized building industry and his Department, as well as the main aspects of the task of Civil Defence upon which they were engaged, and indicated that now that the Building Research Station had been brought into closer co-operation with this work, research necessary for the solution of many aspects of their problems would be made more readily available.

The speakers on behalf of the deputation were Mr. John M. Theobald, PP.S.I., Mr. George Hicks, M.P., and Major V. Lefebure. Among the matters referred to were the functions and purposes of the Building Industries National Council, the need for information as to the main objectives of the official policy of Civil Defence, the urgency of the need for a definition of effective protective standards and for basic technical data in relation thereto, organization with respect to the structural aspects of Civil Defence and importance of and need for practical tests, the urgent need for effective codes of practice, the standards of structural protection in zones, the use of data from foreign sources, the relation of Civil Defence requirements to normal building standards and practice, the part played by private initiative and finance, the immediate need for effective research and the dissemination of the results thereof, the special relationship between building material manufacturers and Civil Defence and the relation of building material manufacturers to codes of practice, the advisability of using the existing machinery of the British Standards Institution and the Building Industries National Council in preparing standard specifications both of tests and material and the underlying need for a greater utilization of the established machinery, and the need for a greater recognition of the contribution which the organized building industry can make to Civil Defence.

It was emphasized that Civil Defence is, in the main, a matter of structural defence, and the building industry and all the organizations within it had a joint contribution to make which could be made by no other industry, and could be organized to that end.

With this objective in view, it was proposed that a central consultative body, fully representative of the organizations within the Building group of industries should be formed, effectively linked with any existing contacts on special matters.

The Lord Privy Seal, in replying, said that he much appreciated the points made by the deputation and added that many of them were (as he was sure the deputation would appreciate) to some extent covered by the Civil Defence Bill now before Parliament. The extent to which the existing liaison with sections of the building industry could be developed and widened would be most carefully considered by his Department. He was anxious to ensure the full co-operation of the Building group of Industries.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

731 Metalwork

732 Concrete Construction

All the Information Sheets published in The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information since the inception of the series to the end of 1938 have been reprinted and are available in five volumes. Price 21s. each.

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Sheets issued since index :

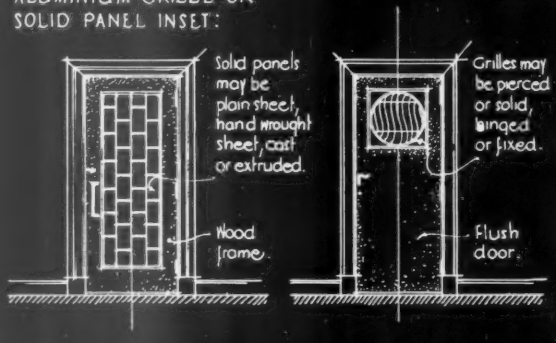
701 : Tile Hanging
702 (420 revised) : Fixing Insulating Board
703 : Sheet Metals
704 : Plan Elements
705 : Metal Work
706 : Plan Elements
707 : Furniture Layout
708 : Plan Elements
709 : Flue Construction
710 : Natural Lighting
711 : Glass and Glazing
712 (109 revised) : Quarry Tiles
713 : Glass and Glazing
714 : Metalwork
715 (106 revised) : Hot Water Radiators (Pressed Steel)
716 : Furniture Layout
717 : Metalwork
718 : Flooring Materials
719 : Plumbing
720 : Water Heating
721 : Wall Facing Materials and Wallboards
722 : Roofing
723 : Metalwork
724 : Timber Construction
725 : Sanitary Fittings
726 : Metalwork
727 : Waterproof Jointing and Bedding
728 : Timber Construction
729 : Steelwork
730 : Wall Facing Materials and Wallboards

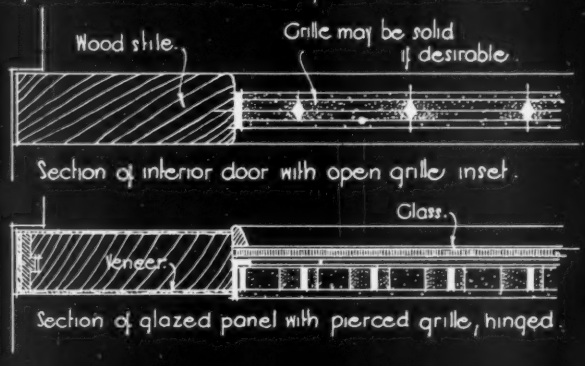
885.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING VARIOUS TYPES OF ALUMINIUM & ALUMINIUM-FACED DOORS

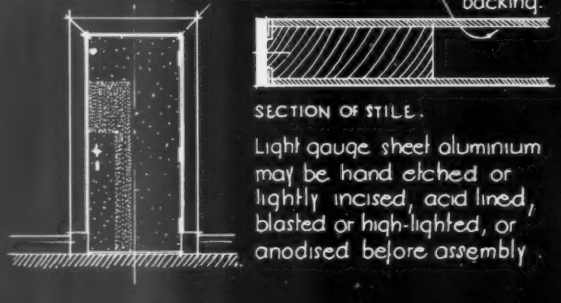
(A.) WOOD FRAMED DOORS WITH ALUMINIUM GRILLE OR SOLID PANEL INSET: (for variations in types of grille; cast, extruded or wrought, see Sheet No. 686.





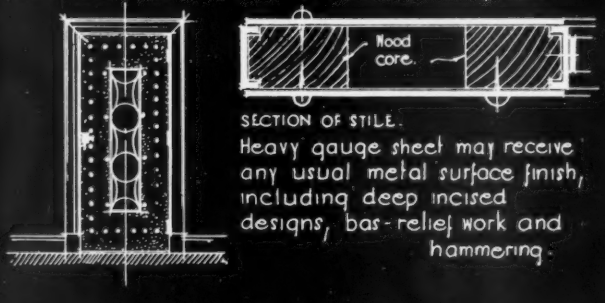
(B.) WOOD CORED DOORS WITH ALUMINIUM FACINGS:

1. Aluminium-faced plywood linings applied with adhesive under pressure.



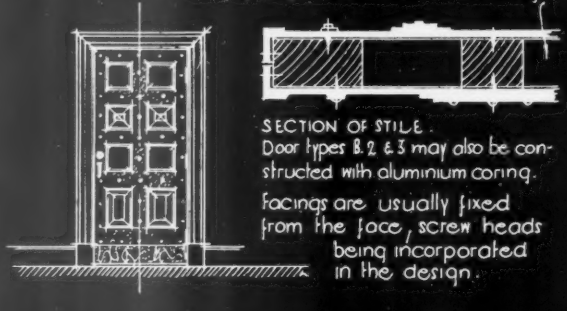
Light gauge sheet aluminium may be hand etched or lightly incised, acid lined, blasted or high-lighted, or anodised before assembly.

2. Heavy rolled sheet facing screwed from the face, with or without inset panels, grilles, glazing, etc.



Heavy gauge sheet may receive any usual metal surface finish, including deep incised designs, bas-relief work and hammering.

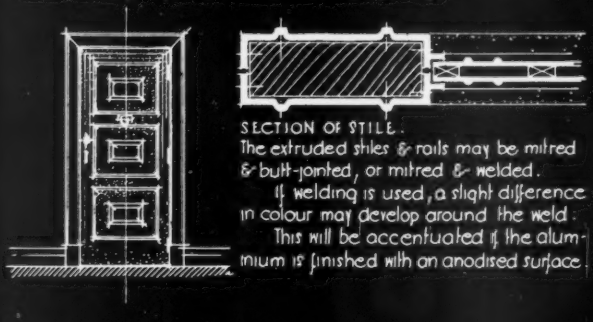
3. Heavy cast panel facings in one piece, or in sections according to size. Glazing may be included in the design.



Door types B.2 & 3 may also be constructed with aluminium coring.

Facings are usually fixed from the face, screw heads being incorporated in the design.

4. Extruded stiles & rails, door with or without glazing. Cast, rolled, or extruded panels; or cast, rolled or hand-wrought grilles. Face or secret fixings.

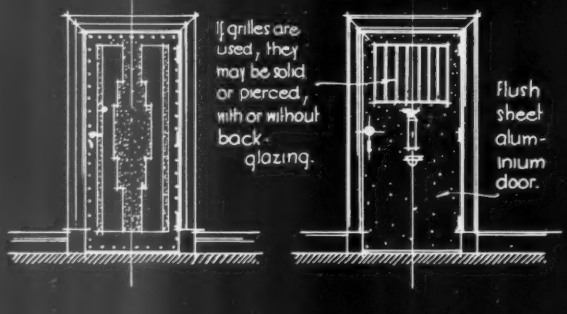


The extruded stiles & rails may be mitred & butt-jointed, or mitred & welded.

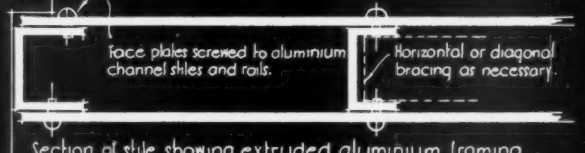
If welding is used, a slight difference in colour may develop around the weld. This will be accentuated if the aluminium is finished with an anodised surface.

(C.) DOORS CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM:

Finish: Any usual metal finish, see B.1 & 2 above.



Heavy, rolled aluminium sheet or cast facings, with or without inset grilles or panels.



STEEL STIFFENERS OR FRAMING: Doors may require extra steel stiffeners, or a complete inner framing of steel, but this is seldom necessary except in very large & heavy ornamental doors.

SOLID CAST: doors may be cast in one piece, and lightened by coring in the appropriate places.

Information from the Northern Aluminium Company Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: ALUMINIUM: No. 15, TYPES OF ALUMINIUM DOORS.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 731 •

METALWORK

Subject : Aluminium and Aluminium-faced Doors

General :

This Sheet sets out the six general types of aluminium and aluminium-faced doors for interior or exterior use. The details are typical only and are intended to indicate the general methods of construction adopted for doors of normal size and the scope and limitations of each of the methods of fabrication as applied to door construction and as it affects design. Glazing may be incorporated in the examples where practicable, either separately or in conjunction with pierced grilles or panels. A variety of aluminium glazing sections and beadings is available for this purpose.

Fixing :

Thin sheet material should always be solidly backed if a wavy surface is to be avoided. For this reason it is best used in door work as a veneer over plywood. Aluminium-faced plywood may be fixed to the cove of the door with an adhesive under pressure (as is normal practice in flush door construction) or it may be face screwed.

Screw heads for face screwing may be countersunk, flush, or they may project and may be of any shape and size. Screw heads may be finished with the same surface as the adjoining metal (e.g., sand-blasted, anodized, etc.) but it is seldom satisfactory to attempt secret face screwing by grinding down the head after fixing. It is particularly difficult with anodized work, because the anodizing is carried out before assembly and no grinding or cutting should be done after anodizing.

Aluminium wood screws and grub screws for metal to metal fixings are available in all standard sizes.

Fabrication and Decoration :

The method of fabrication controls to some extent the technique of the decoration which may be used. The following notes provide some guide to the effect of fabrication and the scope of decorative work.

(i) *Light gauge sheet.* This is obtainable in almost any size (see Sheet No. 492) in a variety of gauges. It should be solidly backed throughout, and is suitable only to receive surface decoration such as sand-blasting, etching, anodizing and light incised work. If a suitable backing is provided recessed bas-relief work may be carried out by hammering.

(ii) *Heavy gauge sheet.* This is obtainable in large sizes (see Sheet No. 492). It has a reasonably flat surface as rolled, but can be supplied specially flat if necessary. It is suitable for any of the usual surface finishes, deep incised work, bas-relief work (by hand), and hammering.

(iii) *Extruded work.* Each unit is limited in width to not more than 12 ins. but may be of any length ; units may be of almost any section shape, but this shape cannot be varied in the length of the unit, and each unit must be straight. Extruded sections are capable of being hand-worked, however, so that modification of the section shape may be made if required and units may be bent provided that the section shape is suitable.

(iv) *Cast work.* Aluminium is suitable for all varieties of casting technique. The designs may be of any complexity, solid or pierced, and may be combined with extruded work.

Standard Sections :

Standard bar, rod, tube, angle, channel and other sections are available in great variety ; reference should be made to Sheets Nos. 504, 505 and 510, and to the handbook of sections issued by the Company.

Contact with other Metals :

Fixing screens, etc., other than those of aluminium or cadmium plated steel used for aluminium grilles and panels of exterior doors, require protection with a coat of bituminous paint. Drainage of water from copper, bronze or other metals should not be allowed to reach aluminium work, or galvanic action may take place.

For external work, frames, surrounds, hinges or other hardware fixings, if of other metals, should be painted with bituminous paint where they are in contact with aluminium.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series dealing with the architectural uses of aluminium are 492, 501, 504, 505, 510, 661, 669, 673, 680, 686, 714, 717, 723 and 726.

Issued by : The Northern Aluminium Company, Limited

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

Telephone : Temple Bar 8844

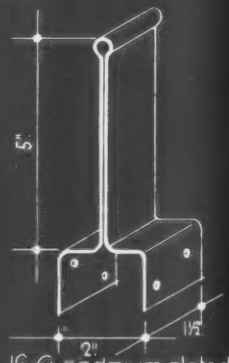
877.

977.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

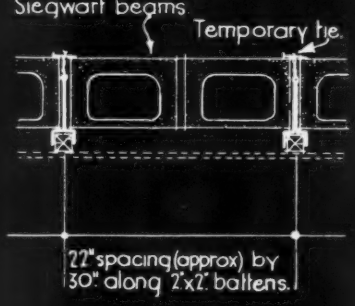
FIXINGS FOR CEILINGS SUSPENDED BENEATH SIEGWART PRECAST BEAM FLOORS:

(1) WOOD BATTENS FASTENED CLOSE AGAINST SOFFIT.



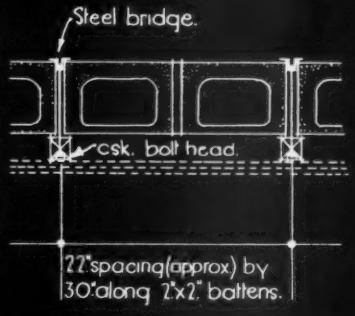
16 G. cadmium plated steel clip.

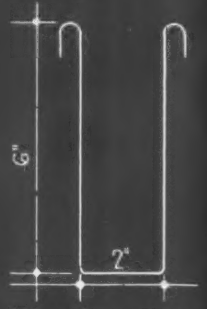
TYPE AL fixing for battens running parallel with beams.



TYPE B FIXING.

Battens shown running parallel with beams.





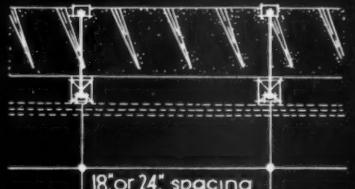
8 G. galvanised wire.

TYPE Ax fixing for battens running across beams.

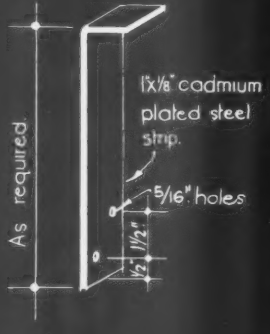
BEDDING:

Fixings AL, Ax and B are placed in position before the beam joints are grouted, and thus become permanently bedded in the cement jointing.

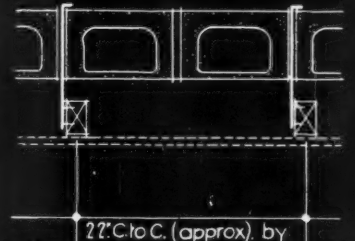
Battens shown running across the Siegwart beams.

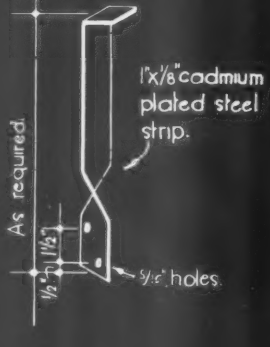


(2) WOOD BATTENS BELOW SOFFIT LEVEL.

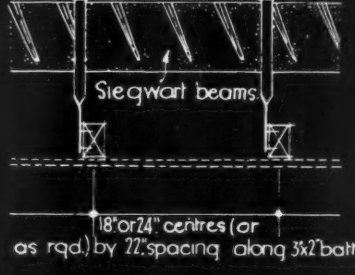


TYPE CL fixing for battens running parallel with beams.

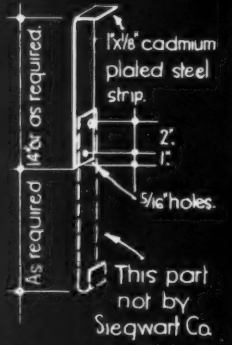




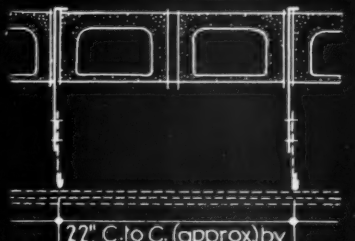
TYPE Cx fixing for battens running across beams.

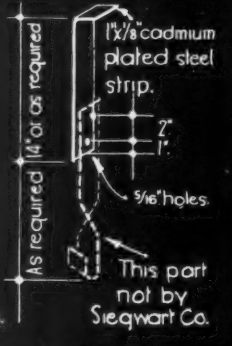


(3) METAL CEILING GRID BELOW SOFFIT.

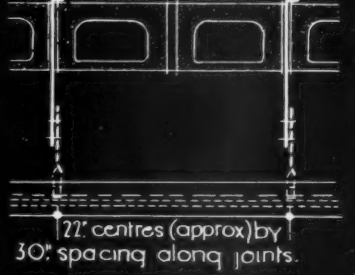


TYPE DL fixing for supports running parallel with beams.





TYPE Dx fixing for supports running across beams.



Information from Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co. Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : SIEGWART PRECAST FLOORS : No 5.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1.

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 732 •

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

Product : Siegwart Precast Floors

General :

This Sheet is the fifth of a series dealing with the Siegwart system of precast floor construction and illustrates fixings for suspended ceilings.

Particulars of the general use of the beams and details of bearings, trimming of openings, pitched roofs and specially reinforced floors are shown on the preceding Sheets of the series, Nos. 285, 307, 322, and 700 (266 revised).

Precast Beams :

The precast beams used are of standard type, reinforced according to the span and the load for which they are designed. The 10-in. width is constant and the depths of the six standard sizes of beam are 4½ in., 5¼ in., 6½ in., 7½ in., 8¼ in. and 9¼ in. All beams have a hollow interior and solid ends.

Fixings :

It will be noticed that the joints between the precast units are used for the reception of the anchors for all types of suspended ceiling. The beams are laid side by side so that the spaces between are about 1 in. in width. As no centering is required, the ceiling fixings may be placed in position immediately the beams are lowered on to their bearings.

The joints are later grouted in, extra key to the bedding of the fixings being obtained by the indented slanting grooves in the sides of all beams.

(1) *Fixings for 2-in. by 2-in. timber battens close against the soffit of the beams.*

Three types of fixing are shown. Type AI is used for battens running parallel with the beams, and type Ax for battens running across the beams. Both these fixings are spaced along the battens before these are erected and the whole assembly is temporarily held in position by means of twisted wire ties, bearing on the tops of adjacent beams as indicated.

Type B fixing is suitable for battens running either parallel with, or across the beams and consists of a bolt suspended from a short bridge across the tops of the beams. To ensure a flush plane beneath the battens the bolt heads are countersunk into them as shown.

(2) *Fixings for 3-in. by 2-in. timber battens suspended below beams.*

Types CI and Cx fixings comprise 1 in. by ⅛ in. cadmium-plated steel strips, turned at right angles to bear 2 in. on the top of one of the beams adjacent to the joint. Type CI is for battens running parallel with the beams and type Cx for battens across them.

Both types are positioned before the joints between the beams are grouted, but the 3 in. by 2 in. battens may be fixed subsequently if desired.

(3) *Fixings for carrying metal ceiling grid below soffit of beams.*

Types DI and Dx fixings are similar in principle to types CI and Cx. In these types, however, a further metal strap hanger (in lieu of battens) is attached to the strips. Neither these hangers nor their fixings are supplied by the Siegwart Company.

Manufacturers : Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd.

London: Thanet House, 231 Strand, W.C.2
Telephone : Central 4894

Birmingham : Winchester House, Victoria Square
Telephone : Birmingham, Midland 3331

Manchester : Millgate Buildings, 18 Long Millgate
Telephone : Manchester, Blackfriars 3033

Glasgow : 26 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2
Telephone : Douglas 6281

Belfast : c/o Robert Kirk, Ltd., Exchange Street
Telephone : Belfast 24681

Leicester : Enderby
Telephone: Narborough 2203

WORKING DETAILS : 751

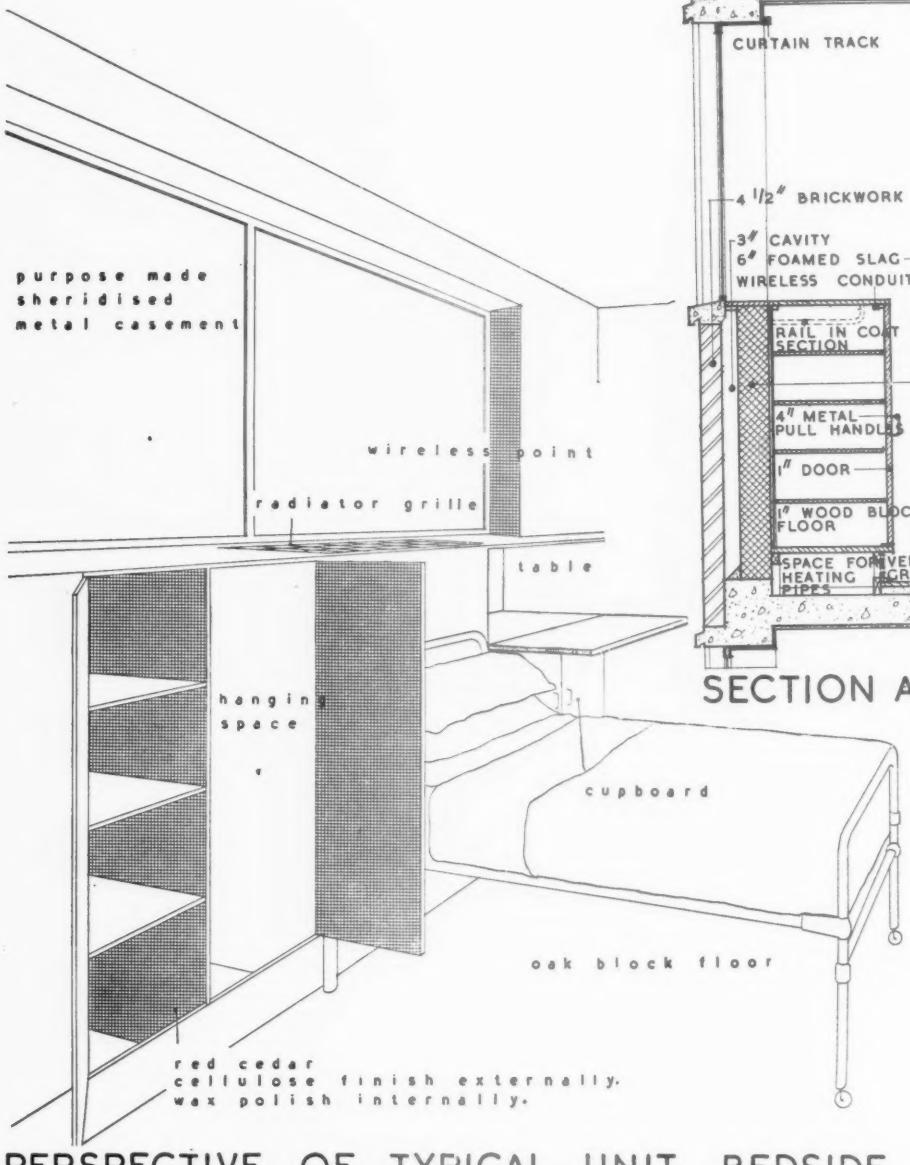
WARD BEDSIDE FITMENT • ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE OF SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE

In the wards, special fittings have been built in below cill level. These consist of a continuous range of cupboards between beds, connected by a radiator unit behind each bed. Each cupboard unit comprises a wardrobe and bedside table. The rail hanger to the wardrobe is so designed that coats cannot stand out to prevent the door being shut. A radio point is also provided, controlled from a master receiver, giving the choice of two programmes.

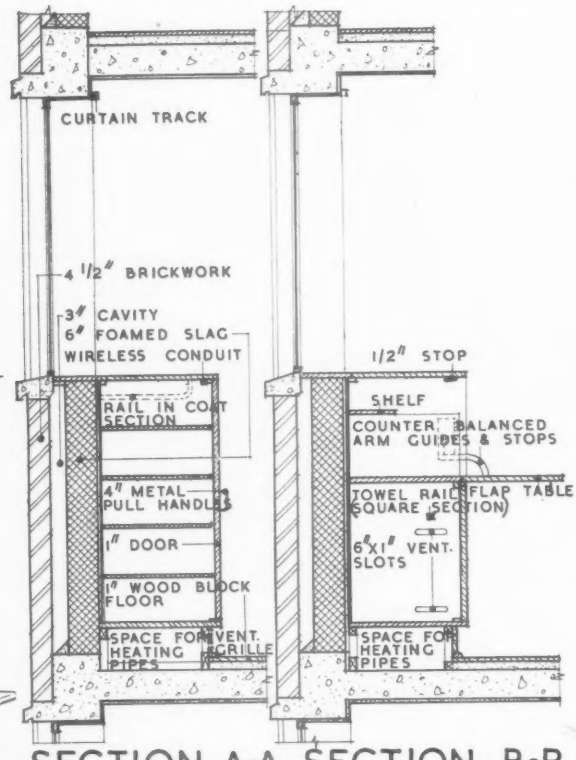
The cupboards are in red cedar, cellulose finish externally and wax-polished internally. The floor finish to the wards is oak block, wax polished. Windows are purpose made sherardized metal sections, all horizontal pivot hung. Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 752

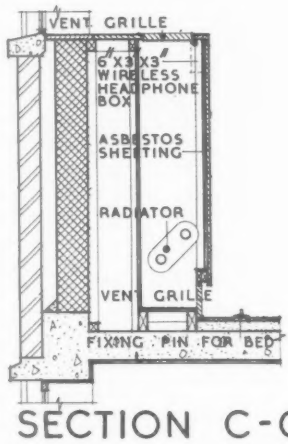
WARD BEDSIDE FITMENT • ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE OF SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE



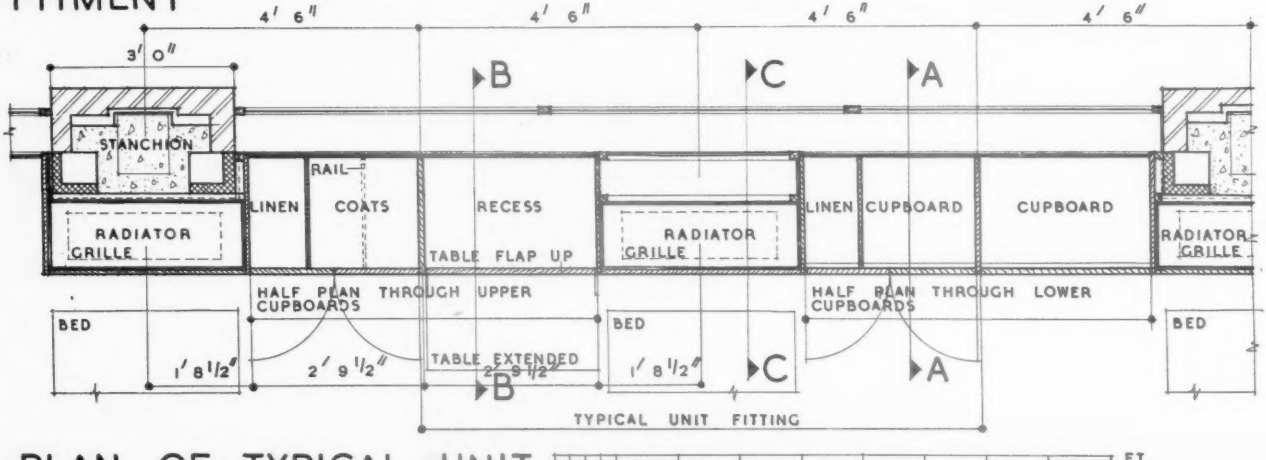
PERSPECTIVE OF TYPICAL UNIT BEDSIDE FITMENT



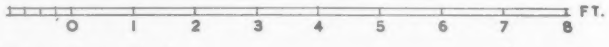
SECTION A-A SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C



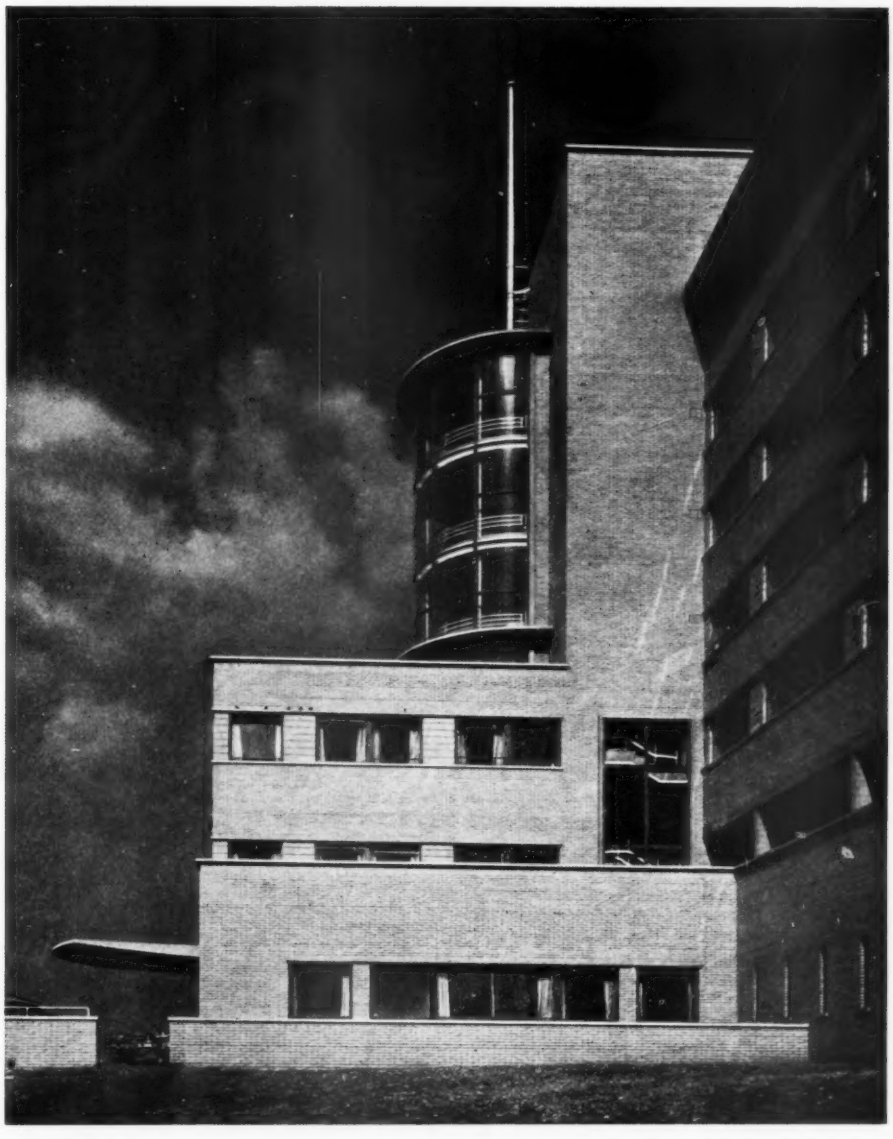
PLAN OF TYPICAL UNIT

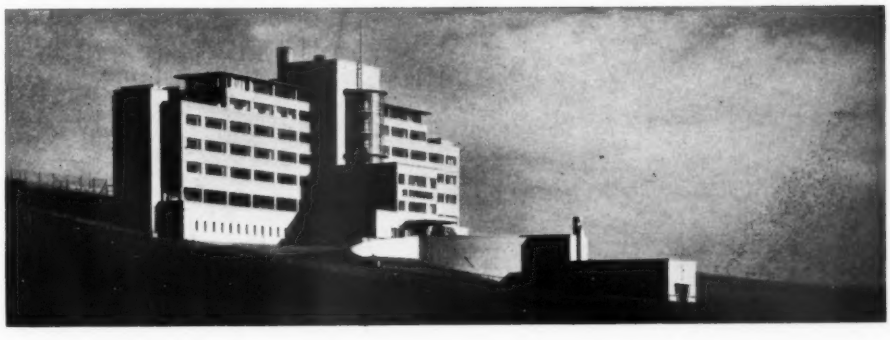


Perspective and details of the ward bedside fitment illustrated overleaf.

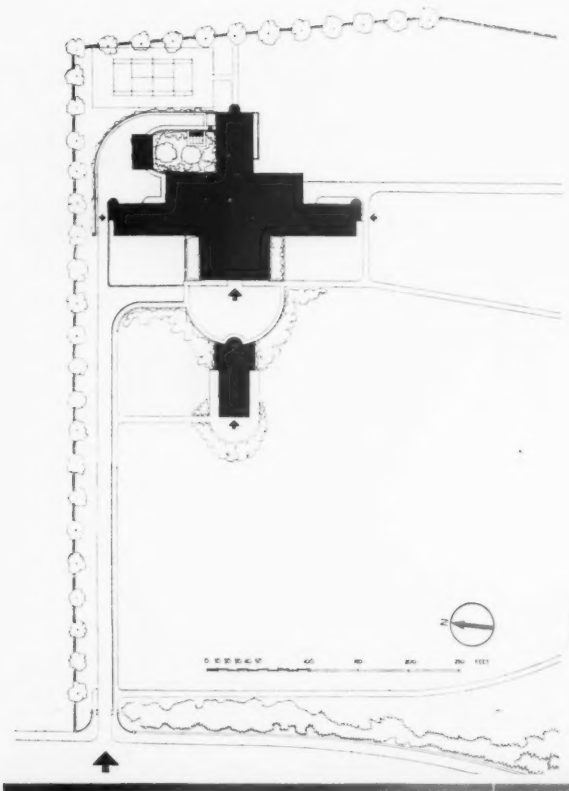
ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON

BY FRANCIS LORNE (SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE)





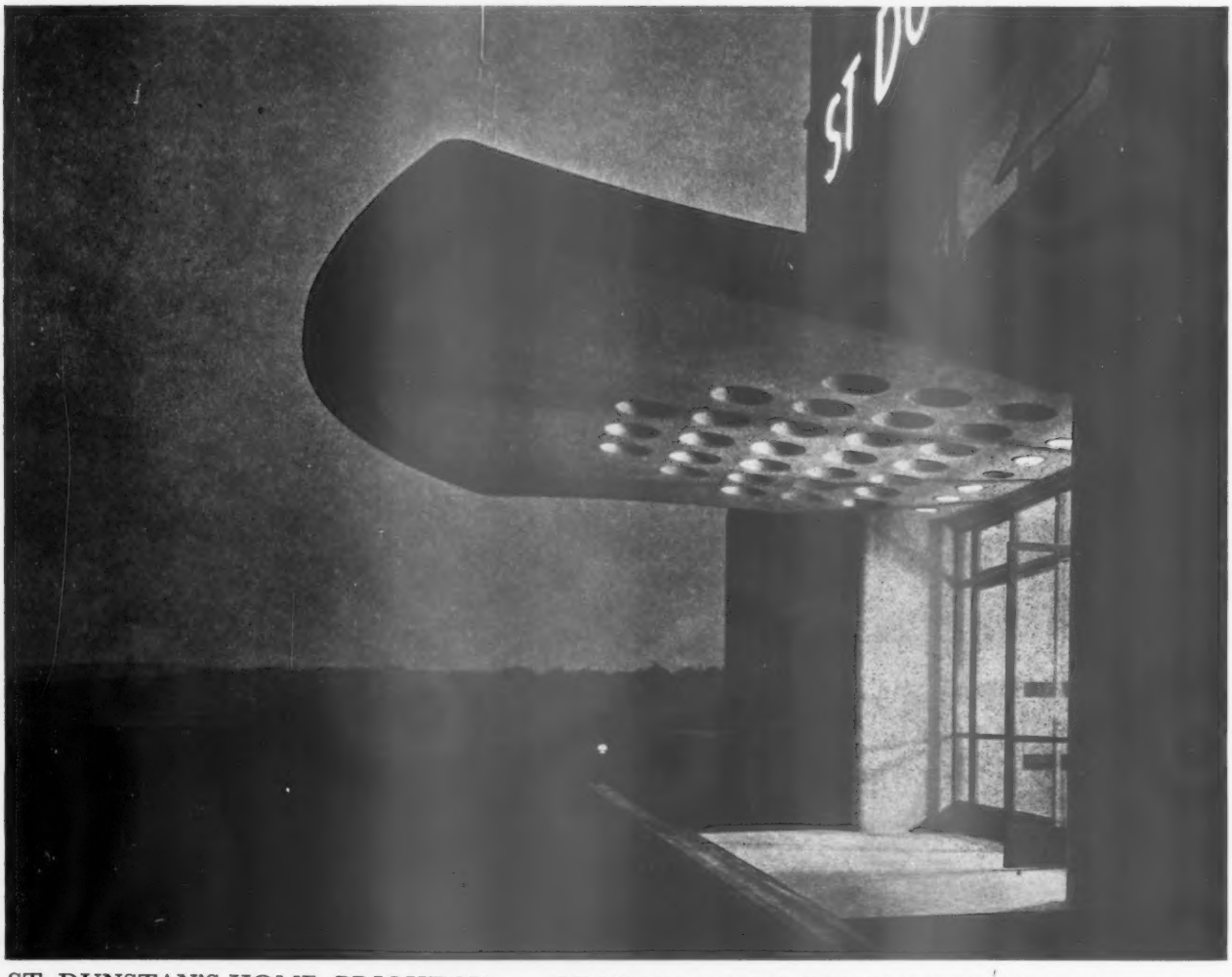
GENERAL—*The general purpose of the scheme was to provide a convalescent and holiday home in a healthy atmosphere amid congenial surroundings for blind ex-service men of the last war. Top, view from the south ; above, from the north-west, showing the chapel on the right.*



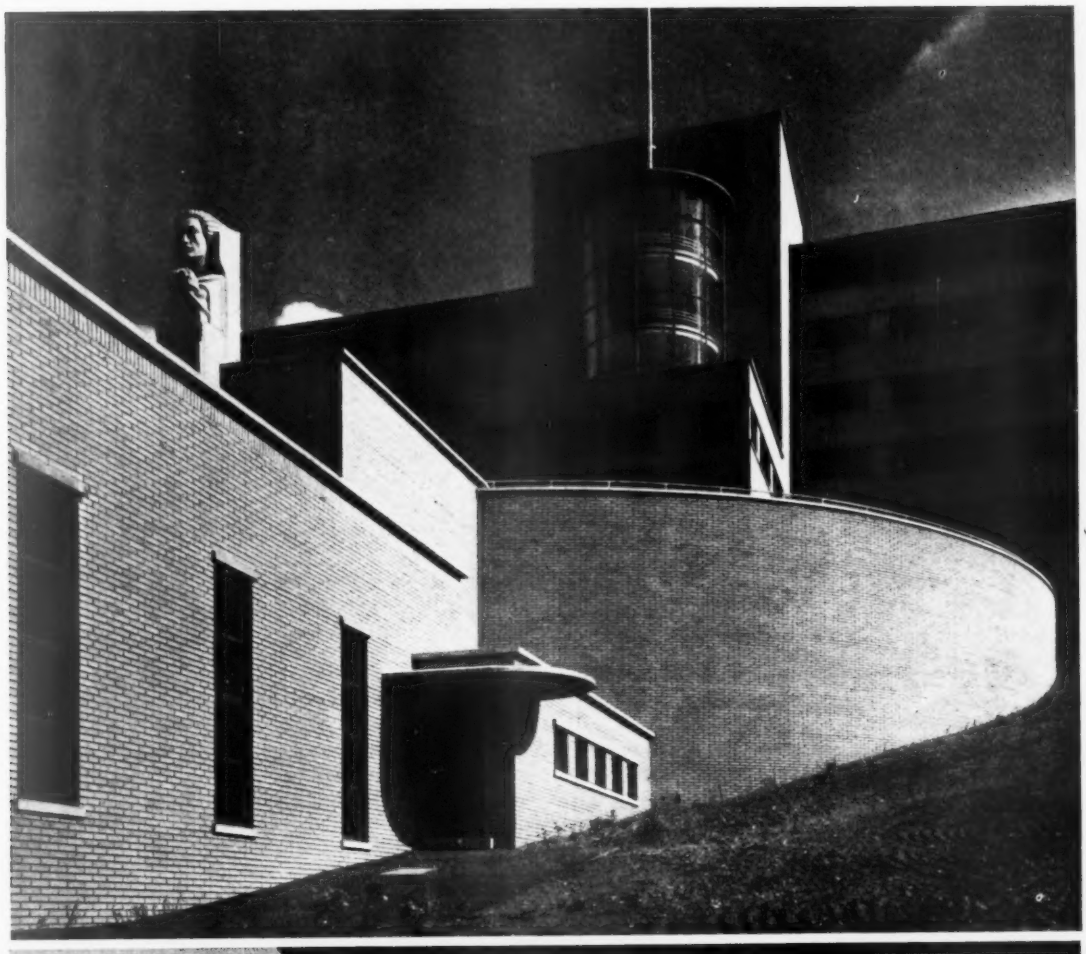
SITE PLAN

SITE—*Situated on an exposed and steeply sloping site approximately 12½ acres in extent, between Brighton and Rottingdean, the building, placed within a few hundred yards of the cliff edge, has views to south and west.*

Above, the west terrace; below, the main entrance by night.



ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE (SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE)



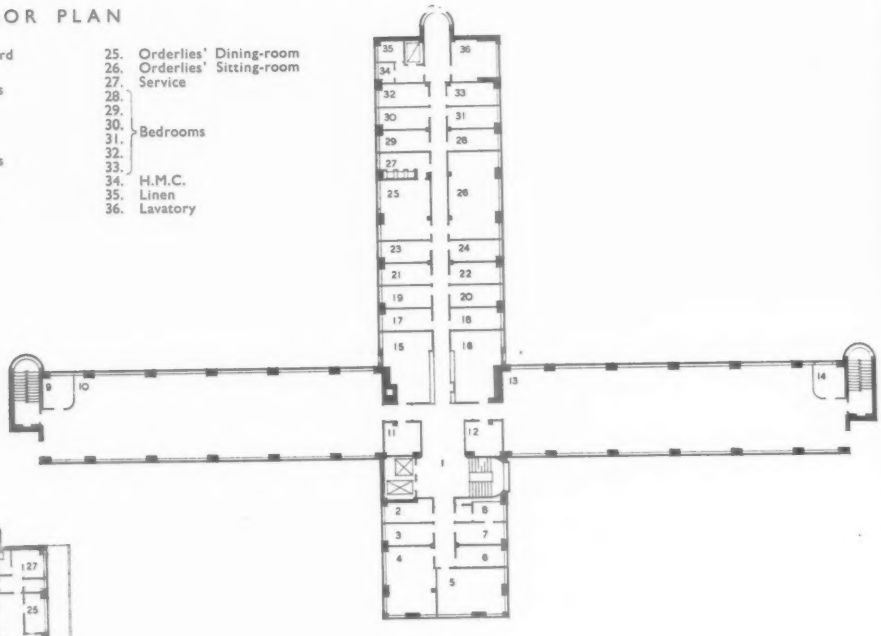
View from south-west of part of the chapel, surmounted by the figure of "Winged Victory."

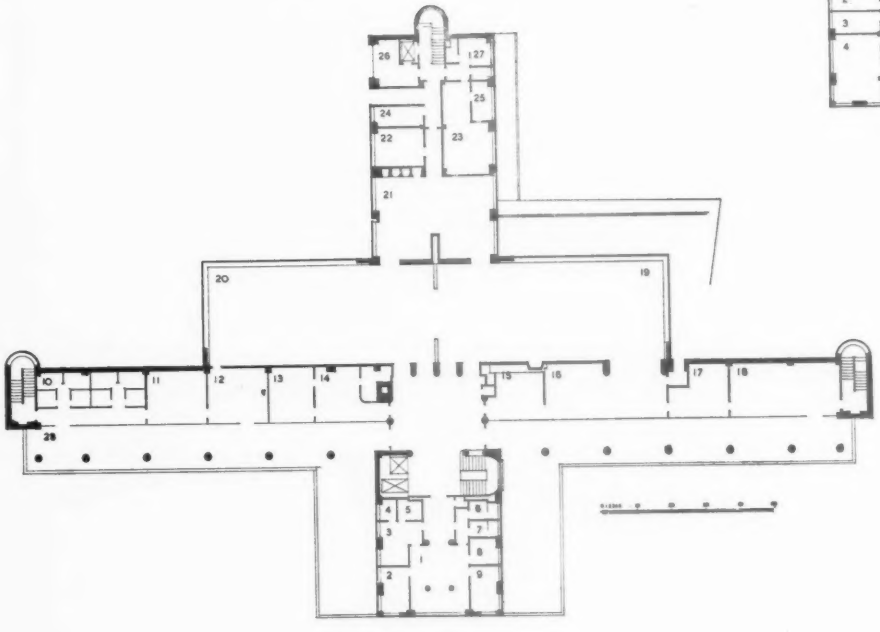
Looking along the ground floor terrace showing the glass screen facing the bay. The block on the left contains the appeals office and special sick wards. Through the glass doors at the end is the main hall. The columns are covered in buff tiles and the floor is paved. The balcony wall is higher than usual in view of the men's disability.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE (SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE)

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

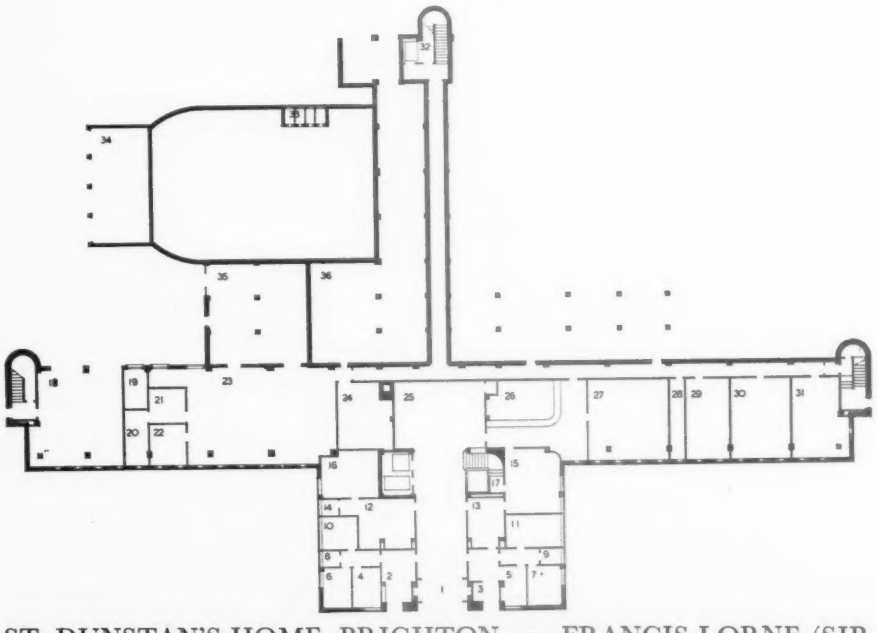
1. Landing
2. } Wards
3. }
4. }
5. Sick Lounge
6. Ward
7. Duty Room
8. Sink Room
9. Orderly
10. Main Ward
11. } Boot Rooms
12. }
13. Main Ward
14. Orderly
15. } Lavatories
16. }
17. } Bedrooms
18. }
19. }
20. }
21. }
22. }
23. }
24. }
25. Orderlies' Dining-room
26. Orderlies' Sitting-room
27. Service
28. } Bedrooms
29. }
30. }
31. }
32. }
33. }
34. H.M.C.
35. Linen
36. Lavatory





GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1. Entrance Hall
2. } Offices
3. }
4. Store
5. Strong Room
6. } Lavatories
7. }
8. } Offices
9. }
10. Talking Books
11. Showroom
12. Visitors
13. Doctor
14. Dispensary
15. Quiet Room
16. Reading
17. Typewriting
18. Braille Reading
19. Lounge
20. Dining Room
21. Servery
22. Scullery
23. Linen
24. Store
25. Soiled Linen
26. Receiving Room
27. Soiled Linen



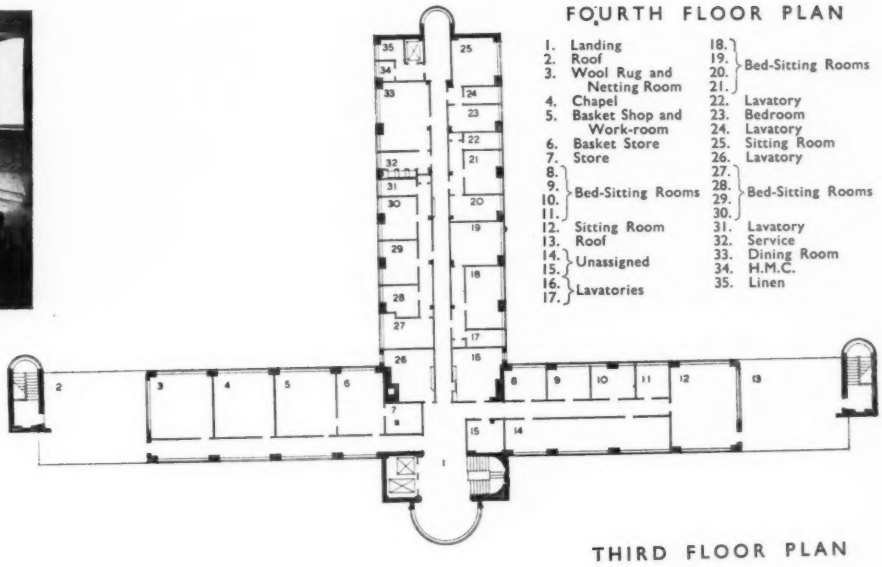
BASEMENT PLAN

1. Entrance Lobby
2. Waiting Room
3. Porter
4. Treatment Room
5. Appeals
6. Treatment Room
7. Office
8. } Lavatories
9. }
10. Treatment Room
11. Office
12. Cloaks
13. Drying Room
14. H.M.C.
15. Exercising Room
16. Lavatory
17. Store
18. Garage
19. Transformer Room
20. Switch Room
21. Water Softener, Store
22. Engine Room
23. Boiler Room
24. Incinerator Room
25. Hall
26. Cloaks
27. } Lavatories
28. }
29. Locker Room
30. Workshop
31. Store
32. Motor Room
33. Kennels
34. Garage
35. Coke Store
36. Duct Space

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE (SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE)

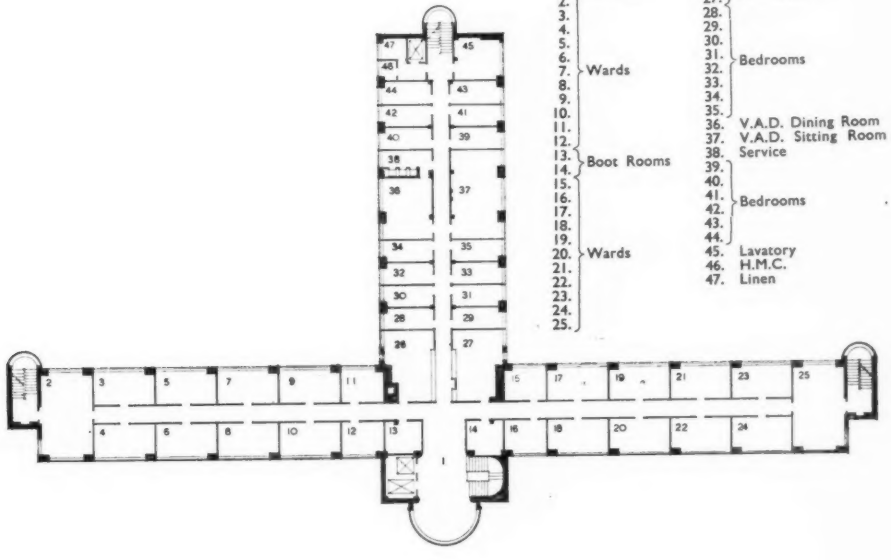
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

1. Landing
2. Roof
3. Wool Rug and Netting Room
4. Chapel
5. Basket Shop and Work-room
6. Basket Store
7. Store
8. } 9. } 10. } 11. } Bed-Sitting Rooms
12. Sitting Room
13. Roof
14. } 15. } Unassigned
16. } 17. } Lavatories
18. } 19. } 20. } 21. } Bed-Sitting Rooms
22. Lavatory
23. Bedroom
24. Lavatory
25. Sitting Room
26. Lavatory
27. } 28. } 29. } 30. } Bed-Sitting Rooms
31. Lavatory
32. Service
33. Dining Room
34. H.M.C.
35. Linen



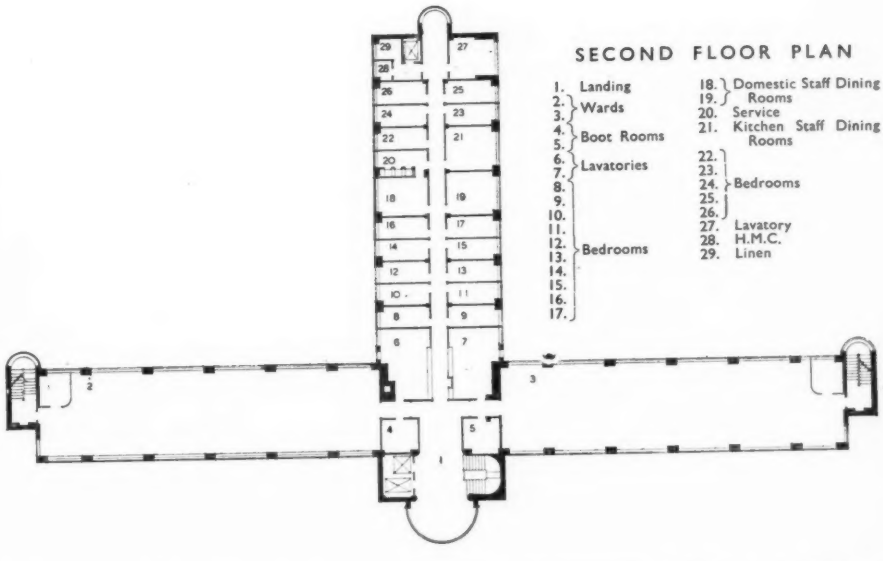
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

1. Landing
2. } 3. } 4. } 5. } 6. } 7. } Wards
8. } 9. } 10. } 11. } 12. } 13. } Boot Rooms
14. } 15. } 16. } 17. } 18. } 19. } 20. } Wards
21. } 22. } 23. } 24. } 25. }
26. } 27. } Lavatories
28. } 29. } 30. } 31. } 32. } 33. } 34. } 35. } Bedrooms
36. V.A.D. Dining Room
37. V.A.D. Sitting Room
38. Service
39. } 40. } 41. } 42. } 43. } 44. } Bedrooms
45. Lavatory
46. H.M.C.
47. Linen



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1. Landing
2. } 3. } 4. } Wards
5. } 6. } Boot Rooms
7. } 8. } Lavatories
9. } 10. } 11. } 12. } 13. } Bedrooms
14. } 15. } 16. } 17. }
18. } 19. } Domestic Staff Dining Rooms
20. Service
21. Kitchen Staff Dining Rooms
22. } 23. } 24. } 25. } 26. } Bedrooms
27. Lavatory
28. H.M.C.
29. Linen

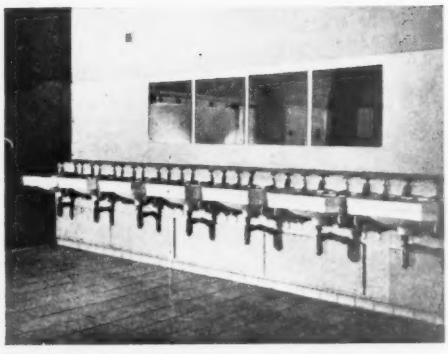


PLAN—*Designed with an easy circulation and free from obstructions. The east wing, being devoted to staff use, is completely cut off from the main portion, while the north, south, and west wings include the wards and general rooms for the inmates. A small chapel is placed at a lower level to the west of the main building.*

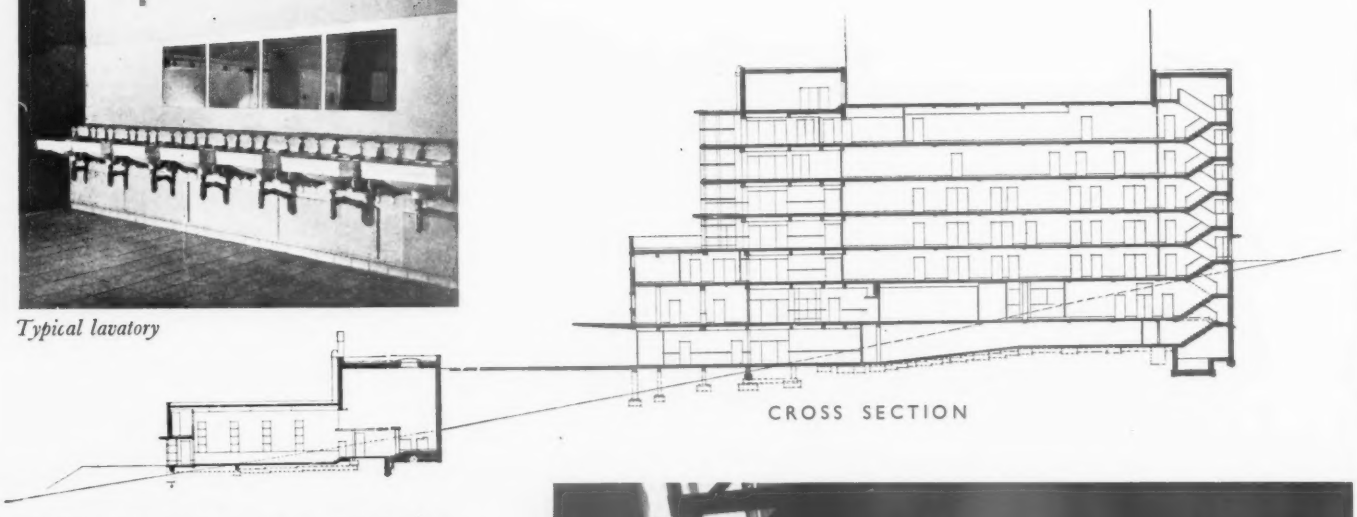
CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—*Steel framed with external cavity walls formed of 4½-in. facing brick, 3-in. cavity and 6-in. foamed slag blocks as an inner skin, the latter being used for all duct and interior stanchion casings to check heavy condensation. The flat roofs are of solid concrete slabs covered with ply-roofing, while the floors generally are of hollow tiles. The steel window frames have special sherardized metal jambs fixed into the cavity to prevent penetration of moisture at this point. All external walls are faced with 2-in. buff hand-made bricks set with a ½-in. raked joint; cills, copings, and the chapel figure of "Winged Victory" are of reconstructed stone, the window heads and canopies being rendered to match.*

Above, a typical ward.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE (SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE)



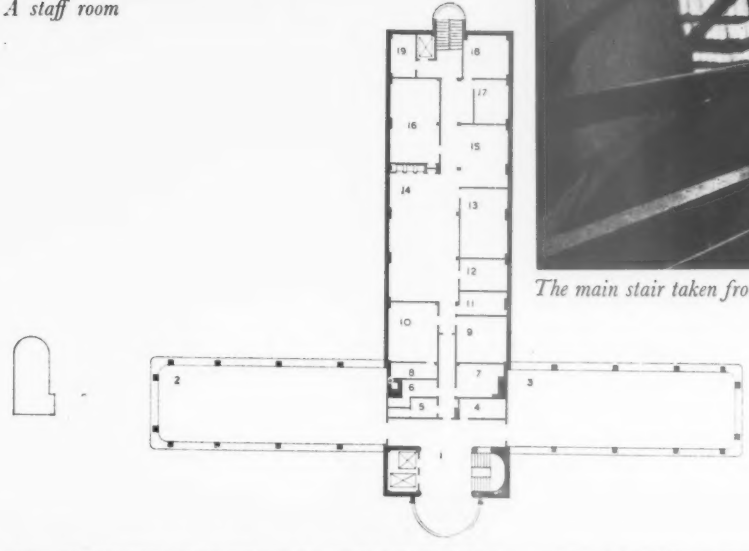
Typical lavatory



CROSS SECTION

A staff room

The main stair taken from the first floor landing.



FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

1. Landing
2. } Winter Garden
3. }
4. }
5. } Lavatories
6. }
7. Cooks' Store
8. Vegetable Store
9. Kitchen Staff Dining Room
10. Vegetable Preparation
11. Cook
12. Pot Scullery
13. Light Diet Preparation
14. Kitchen
15. Crockery Scullery
16. Larder
17. Household Store
18. Dry Store
19. V.A.D.'s Locker Room

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE (SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE)

INTERNAL FINISHES — *Walls and ceilings generally are plastered, and finished in light toned paint or distemper ; floors generally are of oak blocks wax polished. Kitchens, lavatories, and service rooms have buff quarry tile floors, with paint finish to the walls and ceilings. The escape and service stairs have a granolithic finish. Self-closing flap-gates are fixed at the head of each flight to the main staircase to warn inmates of the descending stairs; there is also an ebonized mahogany continuous handrail which enables the men to find their way about without assistance.*

Above, the chapel. It is planned at a lower level to the west of the main building. Accommodation for about 150 has been provided. The pews are padded with rubber covered with leather, and with a hinged kneeling pad at the back. Above the organ loft stained glass from the Cloth Hall at Ypres is set in one of the windows.

The general contractors were James Longley & Co., Ltd.; for list of the sub-contractors and suppliers see page 837.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOME, BRIGHTON • FRANCIS LORNE (SIR JOHN BURNET, TAIT & LORNE)

R.I.B.A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Following is a slightly abbreviated report of the proceedings at the meeting held at the R.I.B.A. on May 8

The PRESIDENT presented the Annual Report for the official year 1938–39 and moved its adoption. Mr. James R. Adamson (Acting Hon. Secretary) seconded the motion. The President then opened the meeting for discussion.

Mr. F. R. JELLEY (A.): Have I your permission, Sir, to move an amendment now, or should I do so later?

The PRESIDENT: I think that this is the appropriate time.

ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Mr. F. R. JELLEY: I wish to move that the whole of the accounts be referred back, and I do so to direct attention to two very important omissions in them.

I do not want to interrupt the general harmony of these proceedings in any way by sounding an alarm, or anything of that kind, and as a matter of fact I have not a signature tune, and I have been a member of this Institute only for a quarter of a century; but there are one or two things in these accounts which seem to me to require further explanation.

I am not very good at reading accounts printed in such small type as are these in the current issue of the *Journal*, but as far as I can make out there is a mortgage on these premises of £95,000, and in addition to that there is a bank overdraft of something like £30,000. In addition to that, there is a yearly payment for bank interest alone of about half the total amount of the subscriptions of all the Associates in the Institute.

Those are rather large figures, but I will now come to something rather smaller. As I understand these accounts, the net disbursements for the publications of the Institute for the past year were in the vicinity of £3,000, but the net sales were only £210. It is not possible to go on like this. It is necessary to cut something, and my amendment is moved with the intention of drawing attention to the fact that we ought to know something more than merely that a figure of about £3,000 has been expended during the past year on publications, which are presumably to be sold, and yet the receipts are only £210.

DANCE CLUB

My other main point is that there is in this Institute a society—I do not know whether it is an allied society or whether it is an associated society—which is called, I understand, the Dance Club. It sends me a comic postcard occasionally, inciting me to come and play games here and dance. I do not mind that kind of thing at all, but I have already protested in the strongest possible manner by letter to you, Sir, against the holding in this building of dances on Armistice Day.

I feel that I should be lacking in my duty to the memory of those men whose names are on our War Memorial did not I draw attention to this fact publicly here, and I appeal to all of you here, whether you are my seniors, or my contemporaries of the war generation, or my juniors who may be in another war generation, to stop this thing.

The amendment was not seconded.

The PRESIDENT: In the absence of a seconder, it is not necessary that there should be an answer, but the points which have been put before us are obviously matters which, if no answer is given, might disturb the conscience of some people very much. The best thing that I can do in the circumstances, on a matter of finance, is to ask Mr. Sullivan to say a word or two, because I think that this meeting ought to know the real state of affairs.

Mr. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN: With regard to the interest on bank overdrafts, we can, of course, only show in the accounts the amount which has been paid for interest on overdrafts during the year. It is perfectly true that there is a mortgage of £95,000 on the building, but that has been created in order to reduce the amount of the overdraft which caused the need for that payment of £4,861 on bank overdraft. That figure will never be so high in future, because the overdraft, as a result of the mortgage of £95,000, has been reduced by £95,000.

I hardly understand the criticism with regard to publications. The publications of the Institute have always to an extent been run at a loss, but that loss is being reduced year by year by the profits from advertisements in the *Journal* and in the *Kalendar* and so on, and we all hope that before long there may even be a balance on the other side. I think, however, that the remarks which have been made on this subject have been made through a misreading of the accounts as they have been presented.

With regard to the dances, it may be unfortunate that a dance was held on Armistice Day, and there I am perhaps inclined to agree with the speaker; but the idea of charging rent to our own members for the purposes of the Social Committee is, I think, unheard of. (Cheers.) I do not believe that we should think for a moment of charging a rent to our junior members for their social occasions. We have never done it, and I hope that we shall never hope to do it. As for the dance being held on Armistice Day, I think that that was an unfortunate conjunction of circumstances, but I do not think that we need worry ourselves very much about it. It is not likely to happen again, and, in view of the expression of opinion this evening, I think that we can see that it does not happen again. The complaint in this respect, however, is hardly a question of finance, but is more a matter for the Social Committee.

Mr. JELLEY: It was advertised that members of the public could obtain entrance to this dance by paying 5s. Where do these 5s. go to?

Mr. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN: The money does not go to the funds of the Institute, but towards the expenses of running the social side of the Institute for the junior members.

Mr. JELLEY: It does not appear in the balance sheet. There is no reference to anything of this kind in the balance sheet.

Mr. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN: No, because it does not come into the balance sheet.

Mr. JELLEY: Why not?

Mr. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN: It is not a matter for the balance sheet, but for the Junior Members Committee.

Mr. A. L. ROBERTS (F.): May I remind you that the publications are free to the members of the Institute?

Mr. T. A. DARCY BRADDELL (*Member of Council*): Is there anything so dreadful in having a dance on Armistice night? At eleven o'clock on Armistice morning the world stands silent to mourn its dead. In the evening, it celebrates the world's return from the lunacy of war to peace and sanity. I really cannot see why there should be so much fuss made because there is a dance in the evening. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT: If I may obtrude by expressing a purely personal opinion on this matter, it seems to me obvious that there are two views, both of them perfectly easy to support by feeling and, I think, by reason, about the way in which the evening of Armistice Day should be regarded, so that it would be quite unfair to censure the Social Committee for having arranged a dance on that night. In view of the fact that a strong opinion has been expressed against it, which I think that a body of our membership would also support, I suggest that probably it will be regarded as a day to be avoided if possible in the future.

A.R.P.

Mr. R. C. FISHER (A.): I should like to put a question to the Chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee. In view of the urgency of this matter, can the Chairman of this Committee tell us of any further work which has been done or of any further sub-committees which have been set up by that Committee since this report was printed?

Mr. THOMAS E. SCOTT (F.), Chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee: I am not sure of the dates, but I think that it is since the report was compiled on behalf of the Air Raid Precautions Committee that sub-committees have been set up to deal with three aspects of air raid precautions: first of all to deal with the carrying out of the Government's proposals in connection with existing buildings, secondly in connection with air raid precautions in new buildings, and thirdly to explore the whole general problem of protection against air attack for the civilian population. A report by the first of those three sub-committees, dealing with the Civil Defence Bill, so far as we can anticipate its ultimate form when it passes through Parliament, and with the building code which accompanies the Bill, together with a rather more amplified treatment of the problem of shelters in existing buildings, appears in the issue of the *Journal* which bears today's date, so that we have been able to make that much progress.

Mr. R. C. FISHER: I am extremely grateful to Mr. Scott for that very clear statement of what this Committee has done, and I should like to congratulate the

Committee upon the extent of the work which it has already done, and also to say how glad I am that the Institute set up this Air Raid Precautions Committee, because I think that it does show that we as architects recognize a certain special responsibility to the public as a whole, because we are, more than other people, technically qualified to see that the general population of these islands gets the best protection which technical skill is able to afford it.

I know that this is regarded by many members of the Institute as a rather delicate question, because it is one which is regarded as being bound up with the question of patriotism. I think that it is so bound up, and I think that this is one of the things which makes it so important; but I do think that we want to be quite certain what patriotism really is. I do not want to yield to anyone about patriotism. My father, also an architect, fought in the last war and did not return, and therefore I do not feel that I need be criticised about patriotism; but what I do feel is that patriotism is surely a wish for the development of the happiness and the safety of the whole population of our islands, and any lesser vision than that is incomplete. Patriotism is not merely the support of a particular government, representing a particular political party, which in turn represents particular interests or particular classes; but we as citizens, and still more as architects, must judge a given government by the extent to which we consider that it serves the interests of the whole population.

When the Institute first began to consider the question of air raid precautions, I think that apart from setting up an Air Raid Precautions Committee we did rather feel that it was not for us to express any opinion about air raid precautions or the protection of the civil population until the Government had declared exactly what it meant to do, although the Government had not really consulted us, particularly on the general scheme of the precautions which would be best. The result of taking up that attitude towards air raid precautions was apparently that our profession was removed from the reserved list; apparently the Government did not consider us as being particularly qualified to be of any service to it in time of war.

Now that this has happened, I understand that the Executive of the Council has "got busy," and hopes to have our profession replaced upon the reserved list. We have also appointed a representative to serve upon a committee with the hope of apportioning the work which is to be done in connection with the Government's new Civil Defence Bill amongst the architects in each locality. It seems to me that by this development we as a profession rather run the risk of being asked to design bits and pieces of air raid precautions, which are not going to fit into any comprehensive and well-planned and well-co-ordinated scheme. (Cries of "Why?")

I will tell you why I think that this is so. I hope that it is not, but I fear that it may be. The reason is that under the Civil Defence Bill the onus is put on the building owners of all buildings to provide a measure of protection for their employees in these buildings, and, although I am aware that the Government has asked the local authorities to carry out limited surveys—limited in scope—I do not think that that is sufficient. The instructions of the Government to the local authorities define the nature of the surveys which they are asked to carry out.

A MEMBER: I do not think that you are correct.

Mr. R. C. FISHER: This is an issue of fact, and we can verify it afterwards.

A MEMBER: Must we listen to all this?

The PRESIDENT: I cannot draw a line between architecture and politics, because no one can, but what strikes me at the moment, from the feeling of the meeting, is that possibly Mr. Fisher a little underestimates the acumen of the members of the Air Raid Precautions Committee, who are probably as alive to the various dangers which he would fear and that we all should fear as he is. We have one announcement to make on this matter which Mr. Fisher has already foreshadowed, regarding the position of architects. I think that we have also to bear in mind that if this Institute took a very definite line which would excite controversy we might shut ourselves entirely out of counsels which we now are in, and that has been the guiding policy of the Institute, as far as I understand it, and has certainly been the policy of the Air Raid Precautions Committee. (Cheers.) Because we do not take everyone into our confidence it is through no wish for secretiveness but is of necessity. If you will occasionally give credit to the Committee for doing rather more than it chooses to advertise, I think that you will seldom be wrong. (Applause.)

If Mr. Fisher wishes on less general grounds to continue, I am sure that we shall be pleased to hear him; but he must take into account the feeling expressed by the interruptions, that he was getting dangerously near a political matter which would be endless in this room and quite useless, because probably we all have certain root divergences which we cannot discuss. If you will take into account, Mr. Fisher, the interruption and my comment upon it, we shall be very glad to hear anything further that you have to say, unless you feel that it would not be of much advantage to say anything further.

Mr. R. C. FISHER: I should like to finish by saying that at the present moment it seems to me that there are three things which it is very necessary should be done. The first is that the Government should publish, at any rate to the profession, the results of the experiments with high explosives which we assume, at any rate, have been carried out on materials of various kinds, because without knowing those results it is very difficult for architects to be useful in designing protection for the people. Secondly, I feel that the Government should encourage local authorities to make really comprehensive surveys, including such questions as the placing of electric and other mains and the amount of the day and the night population in different areas, and so on, because it seems to me that a really good scheme of protection can be based only upon a really comprehensive survey. Thirdly, I think that our Institute might ask the Government to publish what degree of protection it considers ought to be provided in areas of differing danger. Those are just three practical points which it does seem to me are points on which the Government should take the profession into its confidence, so that we can be of maximum use to the Government on this question.

The PRESIDENT: I will not say whether personally—because it must be a personal matter—I agree or do not agree with the three obvious duties of the Government which Mr. Fisher has pointed out. I am as a matter of fact rather inclined to agree, but that is purely personal. As to the action which this Institute should take in the matter, I have already outlined what are the necessary limits to what we can do, and on matters of detail I will ask Mr. Scott to reply, because he is our expert on the subject.

Mr. THOMAS E. SCOTT (F.), Chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee: I feel that our usual procedure on this very important annual occasion has gone off the rails to some extent. My friend Mr. Jenkins is waiting impatiently, I believe, to get a few things off his chest, and he will perhaps add a little—I hope not too much—to the burden that I shall have to bear a little later. I have made a note of the points which Mr. Fisher has raised, but it might be more helpful if before replying to them we were to have some criticism, and perhaps a little praise, from Mr. Jenkins, and then I can "say my piece" afterwards.

The PRESIDENT: If, as I am delighted to hear is the case, Mr. Jenkins is prepared to speak to us, I will ask him to do so without further ado, and to unburden his chest now.

Mr. GILBERT H. JENKINS (F.): It is true that I have a few remarks to make. If I have spoken on previous occasions, it is merely because originally I had some points to put to the meeting, and I seem to have fallen into the habit of making a few remarks since then. Last year—when I was accused, quite wrongly, of being put up by the Council—I waited in the hope that someone else would start the ball rolling, but no one did. This year I am pleased to find that someone else has done so; but at the same time there are a few points which I should like to make on air raid precautions and other matters.

I should like first of all to congratulate the Institute on taking the lead in the matter of air raid precautions. I think that they have at last got the Government to realize that architects can be helpful in matters of this kind, and that was certainly not realized in the last war. I should like to ask the Chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee whether there is to be some kind of pamphlet published at a reasonable price which will indicate the latest stage of the investigations upon air raid precautions and what it is considered should be done in the matter. We know that this Bill is coming out, and we know that we as architects will have to advise many clients on the proper steps to be taken.

I cannot believe that we ought to advise owners of comparatively small buildings, with the rotten old party walls that there are in Mayfair, that those buildings can be made safe, or that at anything like a reasonable expenditure an A.R.P. shelter can be provided in such buildings. The better way would surely be to schedule all the frame buildings in London, whether they are steel or ferro-concrete, and have group shelters. Those buildings must be scattered right throughout London, and it would be far better to concentrate shelters in buildings which it is known will stand up very much better in case of air attack than buildings which may look satisfactory but which have rotten party walls and are liable to be dangerous.

If basement shelters are to be provided, I certainly suggest that very adequate means of drainage should be provided for them, but I think that it would be far better to have good shelters in frame buildings.

I wonder whether the Town Planning Committee, which has given careful and prolonged consideration to the Bressey Report, has urged the Air Raid Precautions Committee to suggest to the Government that the suggested underground roads under Hyde Park, Regent Street and elsewhere should be constructed now, as schemes which would be of great service both in

peace and war? Have they also reported on underground car parks, constructed to serve both purposes, with maps showing where their best positions in Central London would be, both from the planning and from the A.R.P. points of view?

LIBRARY

It is relief to turn from this awful subject of A.R.P. to the report of the Library Committee, which has had a notable first year. I should like to congratulate the Committee on the completion of the monumental catalogue which, thanks to the generosity of Sir Banister Fletcher, has been completed in the way it has. (Applause.)

QUANTITIES

The Practice Committee has evidently accomplished a great deal of good work on our behalf. I should like the Chairman of that Committee to assure us that he is resisting any suggestion that we should cut our fees by 2 or 2½ per cent. such as would be the result of abandoning the long-established practice that the quantity surveyor's fees are part of the cost of the building. I also hope that he will make it clear to the quantity surveyors' representatives on the Joint Committee that while the architect instructing them should give the full specification notes and instruct sub-contractors on any estimates that are to be included in p.c. sums—in other words, do his work fully and properly—he cannot write the specification when the quantities form part of the contract, as the former has to be an exact reflection of the latter, minus the quantities and the prices of the materials. No one but the quantity surveyor is in a position to secure this exact correspondence of the two documents. In such a case the quantities over-ride the specification, and the architect in drawing his details and the builder's foreman on the works are apt to consult the specification rather than the quantities; hence it is essential that the surveyor should ensure that the one corresponds with the other.

I believe that the main cause of complaint by the surveyor arises from the fact that fees are cut in order to obtain work which might otherwise go elsewhere. One hears of quantities taken out for 1½, 1¼ or even less. This may be all right for the large factory or other building with much repetition of its units, but it is a very bad bargain for the client where the building is more intricate, as scamped quantities with scanty or vague descriptions result in bad pricing and innumerable extras.

FINANCE

With regard to the finance of the Institute, I do not think that even this year we are able to judge our position, because there still remains part of the Conduit Street property unsold, but I should like to voice what I believe to be the personal feeling of the ordinary member in thanking the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the others who look after the finances of the Institute for doing a very difficult job in very difficult times. (Applause.) I am sure that with their help we shall weather the storm, and I believe that next year we shall be in a very much better position to see that we are doing this. I am sure that members will join in the effort which is being made to pay off the debt on this building and to put us in a sound financial position. Like all these Committees, the Finance Committee is not able to explain all the work which it has accomplished, but, from what I have heard of the negotiations for the mortgage, we have obtained simply miraculous terms, terms which I have never heard of on any other building, and I should like to congratulate the Chairman and members of the Finance Committee on their efforts on our behalf. (Applause.)

Before I sit down, I should also like to thank the staff, who continue their unremitting work. (Applause.)

A.R.P.

Mr. A. ROBERTS (F.): Before Mr. Scott replies, I should like to make a few remarks, as being an officer closely connected with A.R.P. work and with the work which is being done by the Government to guide us in what we have to do.

Some reference has been made to experiments being conducted by the Government, and I think that it is a matter on which we should congratulate the Government that they are verifying theory by practice in carrying out experiments to prove the views which they hold. The first of these experiments was tried in Winchester, and I was very closely associated with it. The result was wonderful and exceeded expectations; I do not think that I am divulging any secret when I say that the support for the protection of basement refuges was proved to be capable of doing more than theory would lead one to expect. That means an economy in carrying out the work.

Probably Mr. Fisher is not aware that the last of these experiments was carried out only a few days ago, and the Government have not yet had time to make their full report; but it should be within his knowledge that they have already issued a pamphlet on the question of shelters, and a great deal of information based upon the experiments which have already been carried out has already been given, and is guiding those who are now responsible for carrying out the duty of surveying basements for basement refuges, as distinct from the provision of shelters, the determination of which was the result of a different series of experiments which have been completed, and on which their definite views are known.

It should be within the knowledge of members that the Government have already set up regional committees in various parts of the country to deal with this question of the survey of basements for basement refuges. In Southampton, of which I have direct knowledge, a committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the engineer of the Southern Railway docks, and the architects have a joint representation on that committee of one member between the Isle of Wight and South-Eastern Associations. The first meeting was held on the 5th of this month. The survey of basements is going to be an enormous work, and I know a great deal about it, because I have already preceded the committee in certain areas in pursuing this survey.

I should like to say that the apprehension which Mr. Jenkins expressed with regard to basement refuges is in practice overcome in a very simple way. Although the Government require alternative exits, masonry may be placed to block an entrance, but it is a simple matter to keep a shovel and pickaxe to clear an exit, and from the experiments tried at Winchester there was not even a crack in the ceiling, which withstood a load of impact of something like 50 tons on an ordinary basement. The supports had been calculated to withstand a load of 5 tons per prop, placed at 5-ft. centres, and the result was amazing. The only inconvenience experienced was due to dust, which can quite easily be overcome by suitable screening. So far as safety is concerned, although the walls may have been rocky there was absolutely no movement. It is amazing to see what has been revealed by these experiments, as you will find in due course from the complete report.

I do submit, however, that we must be patient, and by being patient we shall exercise economy in carrying out the work and shall have a direct and simple means of tackling this very difficult problem. I myself am very closely in touch with it. Some people, I know, hold the view that shelters are more adequate, but there are difficulties in providing shelters. If you sink shelters into the ground about four feet you have a certain measure of safety, but subsoils are so different that it may be extremely difficult to sink to that depth, and shelters may have to be only one to three feet down, or even on the surface and protected with materials which have been advocated by the Government as providing adequate lateral support. It will resolve itself into a question of relative cost to determine which is the best way of dealing with such problems. It has fallen to my lot as a public official to order something like 780 shelters within the last week, so that I think you will see that I know something about the subject.

The Government are working on sensible lines, and we must give them time to deal with this important subject in a simple and direct manner.

SMALL HOUSES EXHIBITION

Mr. R. A. DUNCAN (A.), Chairman of the Art Committee and Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Sub-Committee: I should like to reply to what Mr. Jenkins said about the Small House Exhibition. I do not want to apologize for it, because it is having a great success. It was got together under very great difficulties in September last. Part of the exhibition was not really completed, but it was decided, in spite of the emergency, to carry it out, in order to keep our promise, which we succeeded in doing, to send it on tour in the provinces. It is very important that we should do that, because, as Mr. Kenyon, the Chairman of the Exhibition Sub-Committee, will agree, our circulation of these exhibitions is most important.

We endeavour to please everybody, and therefore we probably do not please anybody, but so far we have to a large extent pleased the public, which is what we are aiming at, and we are not only pleasing them but educating them. Personally, I think that possibly this particular exhibition was biased in certain directions, but it had a particular story to tell, and in many ways it told it very well. It was an exhibition devised by the younger men to express their point of view, and surely the younger men here are entitled to express their point of view, even if it differs from that of older people like myself. It is having an enormous success.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Mr. DANIEL ROTH (A.): I hope that Mr. Roberts was mistaken when he said that the Government were carrying out experiments to prove their views. It is not very encouraging when the views are published before the experiments are completed; it puts one on one's guard against the results.

In the current issue of the *Journal* I see the remark, with reference to the emergency panel, that enrolment on the central register implies that the persons concerned

will be prepared in war-time to accept such work as is offered to them, but in the letter accompanying the cards which were sent out in order to complete this register there is the sentence : " The completion of the cards involves no obligation whatsoever." I suggest that there is some difference in the meaning of these two sentences, and possibly some of the cards which have been returned on the strength of the letter would not have been returned if this quotation in the *Journal* had been presented at the time.

A.R.P.

Mr. THOMAS E. SCOTT (F.), Chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee : Before replying to the points which have been raised, I should like to make one or two general observations. First of all, I should like to supplement Mr. Jenkins's reference to the staff and to say that it is the experience of some of us who very nearly live at the Institute that however much time we may devote to the affairs of the profession, we could not achieve any results at all without the invaluable support of the members of the staff. (Applause.) I say that because I should like to pay a particular tribute to Mr. Haines and to Mr. Bird, who devote a tremendous amount of time to air raid precautions and national service work and the like, and without whose help I am quite sure that we should have made very little progress. I should also like to thank the President for the words which he used to explain the attitude of the Institute towards A.R.P. and national service, when he said that it is our desire so far as it may be possible to help the Government and not to confuse them with useless criticism, and that we want to work with them and not " agin " them.

That brings me to a point which I feel constrained to make, and I want to refer for a moment to the technical Press. I am a great believer in a free Press, and even a political Press, but I think that unless criticism is intelligent and constructive it is worse than useless ; and a great deal of that negative kind of criticism has appeared lately in certain sections of the technical press. It is uninformed, it is frequently malicious, and it seems to follow what is almost a mode among certain young men in these days of criticizing anything and everything that the Institute may do or attempt to do.

In a recent publication I read that *a propos* of A.R.P., in it planning has so far been almost wholly ignored. That is with reference to the architectural profession in general, with a slight suggestion that it is the R.I.B.A. in particular. I should like to refer the writer and the readers of that article to the report of the Conference which was held here last July, where it will be seen that I drew especial attention to the qualifications of the architect as one fitted to deal with this problem of A.R.P. because, among other things, of his ability to plan.

The article goes on to say that all that the R.I.B.A. and its various Committees have done to date is to stake a claim in measuring basements. I shall not attempt to recite the many activities of this Institute, but I should like to say that it is not our fault that a handbook on structural precautions for which we were largely responsible was lost in a Government department for a period of four months, but it is to our credit that the contents of that handbook, which incidentally were available to certain Government departments months before they were even committed to the handbook, provide the basis for most of the Government recommendations which have appeared during the last few months. (Applause.) We of this Institute may claim to have been more responsible than any other body of professional men for affording guidance to the Government. Some people may not agree with the conclusions which have been reached, but at least so far as we were concerned they were honest technical conclusions, without any political bias one way or the other.

The article which I have quoted goes on to refer to the fact that the present state of affairs is that professional men—engineers, surveyors and the like—are retained on the schedule of reserved occupations, and that the Government thinks so little of architects that they have all been kicked off. We know that in the first instance architects were on the schedule, and we know that a little over a week ago they were removed, for reasons best known to the Government, and perhaps known to one or two of us, but which need not be quoted here. This Institute is by implication in this article charged with this responsibility, and I will say here and now that as soon as we heard of the decision taken by the Government, a Committee of which I happen to be Chairman met as soon as it was possible to call the members together, which was, I think, within about 48 hours, and we immediately decided to call a Ministry of Labour Committee, of which again I happen to be Chairman, and we insisted that the Government should change its decision ; and I think that I may tonight announce that this Committee, the Architecture and Public Utilities Committee, which is advising the Government as regards the position of architects and surveyors on the central register, has made strong representations as to the undesirability of allowing the decision to stand. We have expressed the view that architects, and incidentally surveyors, should be reinstated on the schedule of reserved occupations from the age of 30 and over, the general view in the Committee being that many young men under thirty years of age might wish to join the Territorial Force, and that those who wished to do so ought to be free to follow their inclination, but that those over thirty ought to be restricted from volunteering for the armed forces in peace-time, so as to be free to offer themselves for whole-time war service in their professional capacity, or for A.R.P. service at their place of employment, or for any other service which may be part-time in war. The R.I.B.A. representatives on that Committee have received an official assurance that their representations are under the most urgent consideration of the appropriate Government Committee, and that a decision will be reached at an early date; and I think that it is fairly safe for me to announce that architects of 30 and over will be restored to the reserved schedule. That is perhaps a very minor achievement on the part of this Institute, but it points to the fact that those responsible for the technical Press might at least weigh their words and be sure of their facts before they print such damaging and malicious statements as have recently appeared.

The remainder of the meeting is summarized below :—

Continuing, he referred to Mr. Fisher's suggestion for the setting up of panels of architects in various parts of the country and said that that was already being done. The Institute was represented on a professional advisory committee which would be responsible for setting up panels in London and the Home Counties and for advising panels in all areas where A.R.P. schemes were being carried out. He shared Mr. Fisher's regret that the results of the Government experiments were not available at any rate to committees when they were first committed to paper, but of course many of the results, being obtained with British bombs, must be regarded as highly confidential. Such results as the Government saw fit to publish would probably appear in Handbook No. 5, which it was hoped would be issued shortly. With regard to the making of surveys, the responsibility for A.R.P. schemes was vested in the local authorities, and if they made proper use of the architects, engineers and surveyors who formed the panels there was every reason to believe that adequate surveys would be made. With regard to the provision of varying degrees of protection in different areas, he held that if people were to be evacuated from vulnerable towns they should be sent where the risk of air attack was so small that no sort of protection was necessary, or they should have the same degree of protection that was provided elsewhere.

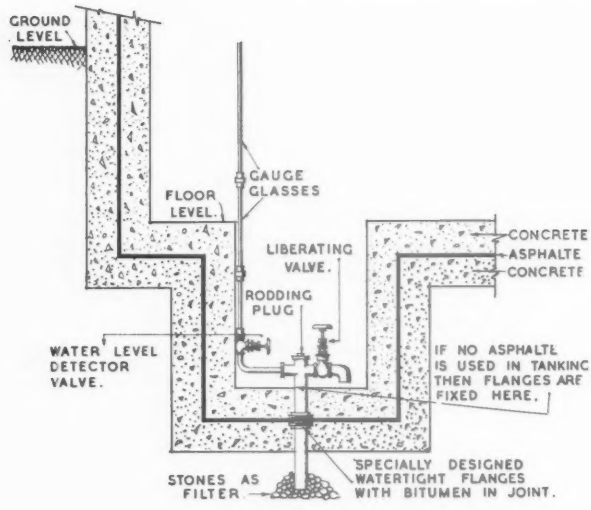
He called Mr. Jenkins's attention to the report of the A.R.P. Conference held last July, which was followed by conferences in thirteen or fourteen of the larger provincial towns. The question of underground car parks was dealt with in a recent Government publication on shelters, which gave views which many architects shared.

In reply to Mr. Roth, he explained that as soon as a national register was mooted the Institute agreed with the Ministry of Labour on a suitable form for the cards and inquiries to take, and it was not until they had been sent out that the Ministry decided that the letter should indicate some form of obligation, but only as between the individual and the Government when the individual was approached by the Government, so that there would still be complete freedom of acceptance ; it was only after acceptance had been indicated by the individual that an obligation was implied. The Institute had been the first in the field in the matter of compiling a register, and the register was now virtually completed, and was by many months the first of its kind to be available.

Mr. G. C. WILSON, Chairman of the Practice Committee, replying to Mr. Jenkins, said that the hardy annual of charging fees on fees—the fees of the quantity surveyor—was on the agenda of the last meeting of the Committee and would be on the agenda of the next meeting also, so that, to repeat a remark sometimes heard in another place, it " has been, is being and will continue to be dealt with in the appropriate place." If the architect wanted the quantity surveyor to write the specification for him, he ought to pay him for doing so. Mr. Jenkins seemed to suggest that some quantity surveyors were swindlers. If he knew of any such case he should refer it to the Professional Conduct Committee of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

Mr. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that since December 16, when the appeal for support went out, £3,592 had been received. Increased subscriptions received amounted to £800, with a further £1,760 promised over a number of years. The total amount received or promised was £6,172. He had been particularly struck by the support received from the Students and from the Dominions and Colonies.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the other formal business as set out on the programme was completed.



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Water-Logged Subsoils

THE drawing at the head of these notes shows a new type of sump valve which is arranged to "measure and control the water in water-logged subsoils surrounding a building." Most basements, even when tanked with asphalt, have a sump, often with an electrically driven pump in it, controlled by float switches so as to deal automatically with any water which may find its way in. This method works reasonably well, but the mere fact that everything is automatic is almost a disadvantage, for leaks have a habit of getting worse and nobody does anything about them until the pump cannot cope any longer with the water flow. Dyson, Nott and Partners have therefore evolved the Rondos sump valve, which is really very little more than a device for measuring the level of the water outside the building, though it has sundry other virtues which will appear in due course. The basic idea of this device is the ordinary gauge glass connected up to a riser which comes through the floor of the sump. When the control valve is opened the water rises in the glass to the same height as the water outside the building. The main water valve can then be opened and water will flow into the sump to be pumped away. If, therefore, a leak should develop in the tanking, it is possible to reduce the outside water level until the leak stops and the gauge glass should then show the level of the leak, so that it should be possible to find it easily, thus simplifying repairs since the work will be done above water level.

As a warning device this valve also has certain advantages, for if leaks are known to start when the water reaches a certain level the subsoil can be pumped more or less dry and the pump stopped until the water level in the gauge glass shows that the main valve should be opened and the pump started again.

The price of the valve is £18 18s. This seems at first glance somewhat high, but I gather that it is largely due to the difficulty of keeping the pipe tight where it passes through the asphalt. Special serrated flanges are used with bitumen in the joint, and the asphalt companies are still prepared to give a guarantee of watertightness if this valve is used. It is also possible, by judicious manipulation of the valves, to apply a slight water load to the asphalt before the final loading layer of concrete is applied. Remembering a certain unfortunate happening not so many years ago, it is perhaps worth adding that any sand or other suspended matter in the incoming water should be viewed with the gravest suspicion, for almost any building will look pretty silly with its subsoil pumped away.—(*Dyson, Nott and Partners, Ltd., 17 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.*)

Heated Towel Rails

The usual heated towel rail, connected up to the heating system of the house, is now almost standard practice on all but the cheapest jobs, but it suffers from the disadvantage that during the summer months the heating system is often not in use at all and the hot water supply is obtained from some form of gas or electric supplementary heater, so the heated rail stays cold. To remedy this state of affairs, Hurtons have recently introduced a gas-heated towel rail filled with oil. Electrically heated towel rails have, of course, been on the market for quite a long time, but now the gas interests can get entrenched in the districts where (dare I say it?) electricity is not quite as cheap as it might be. The gas consumption of this gas heater is only 1½ cubic ft. an hour, and simple arithmetic works this out at about 1¼ therms a week, slightly less than 1s. in the London area. This gas consumption is only a little more than the by-pass flame on an instantaneous water heater, and on these grounds it is reasonably suggested that no flue could possibly be needed. Installation is therefore very simple, for the rail can be placed almost anywhere and only a small bore gas lead is necessary. The oil filling is to distribute the heat uniformly through the rail and the oil is sealed in so that no periodic refilling is needed. Earlier models were filled with water, and with these about a cupful had to be added each week to make up for evaporation losses.

The standard size is 36 in. square and finished in chromium plate and vitreous enamels are also available. The price to builders is 56s. in singles, though it may be assumed that this would be reduced on a quantity. At this price there seems to be no reason why bedrooms with fitted lavatory basins should not be equipped as well, for there is very often a gas fire in them already and connection should be very simple.—(*Hurtons, Ltd., 106 Regent Street, London, W.1.*)

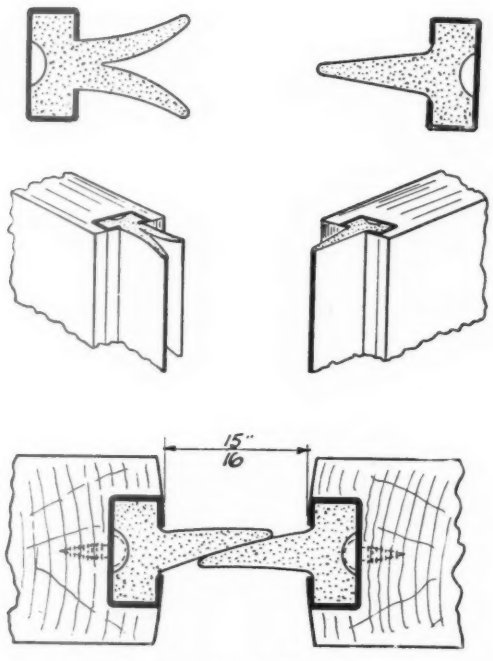
Built-in Boilers

Sentry Boilers now make a built-in model for fitting in the kitchen or living-room of the small house. Quite pleasantly simple in design, and available in Armourbright and a number of porcelain enamel finishes, these boilers have opening doors to give the effect of an ordinary coal stove, and two models are made with water heating capacities of 22,000 and 40,000 B.T.U.s an hour. Prices vary from £4 15s. to £11 2s. 6d., according to size and finish.—(*The Sentry Boiler Co., Ltd., 4 Newman Street, London, W.1.*)

Emergency Lighting for A.R.P.

The stand-by lighting plant for switching the load over to batteries when the mains supply fails has for years been a fairly common item of equipment in all buildings where continuity of service is essential. Trickle chargers have also been available for wireless fans who like to recharge their own batteries, and now Messrs. Heayberd have produced a small transformer and rectifier unit for keeping 6-volt accumulators charged, this as part of the normal equipment for bombproof shelters. The charging rate can be controlled within fine limits, and while the mains supply is available the lights are fed through the rectifier and the battery remains fully charged. If the mains supply should fail the lighting is automatically taken over by the battery. Measuring only 22 by 12 by 7½ in., this unit takes up very little space, and the price is £7 7s., to which figure must be added the cost of the necessary battery.

I would like to add, quite as a sideline, that this firm has showrooms in Finsbury Street, and, since there are no less than eight Finsbury Pavements, Circuses, Markets, Squares, Avenues, Parks and whatnots in the London directory, a map is printed on the back of the firm's notepaper to show you how to get there. I take this as a very friendly gesture, for it is only too easy to spend hours paddling round streets populated exclusively by strangers, not to mention the streets which everyone knows but in which the numbers go up into the three hundreds. Oxford Street, for example. Quite a number of firms normally give one some hint of where they really are, but surely a few more might think about it, for they cannot all live at the centre of the world.—(*F. C. Heayberd & Co., Ltd., 10 Finsbury Street, London, E.C.2.*)



Two different types of rubber stripping for draught proofing doors.

Draught Excluders

The sections at the top of this page show a rubber draught excluder which has recently been marketed by Metal Mouldings, Ltd. The drawings are more or less self-explanatory, and show the strips applied to a pair of swing doors, though there is, of course, no reason why a single unit should not be used on an ordinary door. There seems to be little more to add except to say that the strips are made in 6-ft. and 7-ft. lengths, and that the price is $5\frac{7}{8}$d. a foot for the single rubber tongue and $6\frac{1}{8}$d. for the double. If the steel channel is to be Sherardized the price is $\frac{1}{4}$d. a foot more.—(*Metal Mouldings, Ltd., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10.*)

Co-operative Publicity

I do not know how many years it is since the International Tin Research and Development Council started, but they have, as has been suggested before in these notes, built up a most enviable reputation for the excellence of their publications, which cover an enormously wide range and which invariably deal with their subjects thoroughly and without any attempt to gloss over any failings in the material. I am therefore more than delighted to see that they have co-operated with the Lead Industries Development Council in the production of a pamphlet on solders. To the architect the precise composition and the micro-structure of different solders does not matter very much. To attempt one's self, however, the so simple looking process of wiping a joint is a degrading but most salutary experience. After two or three efforts you become convinced that all plumbers are geniuses and that they are quite entitled to be as temperamental about forgetting tools as even *Punch* has now almost given up saying they are. All architects should read this pamphlet, if only to discover just *how* much more there is in soldering than they had ever suspected.

A year or so ago I suggested in these notes that the propaganda organizations of the various industries might try a little communal effort and supply architects with really useful comparative analyses. As a beginning I suggested that copper, lead and zinc should do a joint booklet on roofing, but the idea fell into a rather flat sort of silence. Now that the lead industry has become friendly with tin I look hopefully for further developments.—(*The International Tin Research and Development Council, Fraser Road, Greenford, Middlesex, and the Lead Industries Development Council, Rex House, King William Street, London, E.C.4.*)

LAW REPORT

TRUNK ROADS ACT: POWERS OF MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

In re the Trunk Roads Act, 1936, and In re the London Portsmouth Trunk Road (Surrey) Compulsory Purchase Order (No. 2), 1938.—King's Bench Divisional Court. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Macnaghten and Singleton.

THIS matter came before the Court on a motion to quash a compulsory purchase order dated July 28, 1938, made by the Minister of Transport under the Trunk Roads Act, 1936, and section 13 of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, whereby the Minister was authorized to acquire compulsorily certain lands in the parish of Hook, which adjoined the Kingston By-pass. The order was known as the London Portsmouth Trunk Road Compulsory Purchase Order No. 2 of 1938 and it stated that the purpose for which those lands were to be acquired was the improvement of the Kingston By-pass.

It was stated that the lands in question were situated at a junction where the road from Surbiton to Leatherhead, called the Hook Road, crossed the by-pass. On one of the corners was the Ace of Spades roadhouse, with a petrol station adjoining, and the applicants were Mrs. Dorothy Eva Hersey and the Ace of Spades Petroleum Co., Ltd. The land proposed to be acquired under the order included parts belonging to the applicants, who objected on the ground that the Minister had no right to make it and that it was invalid.

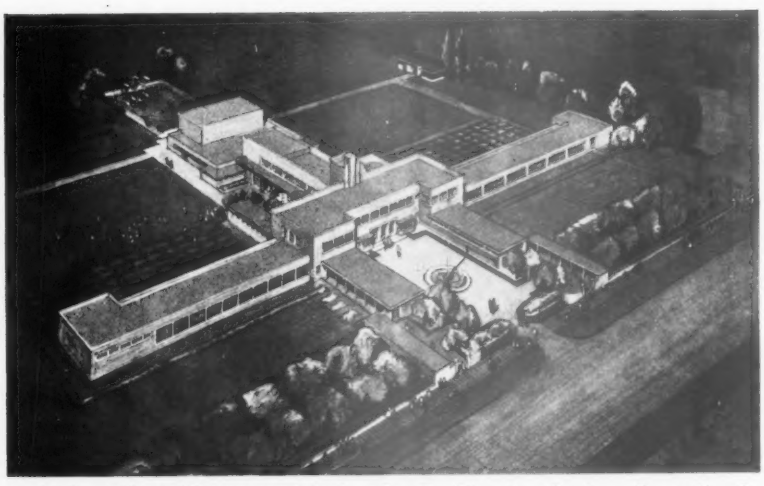
Mr. H. G. Robertson argued the case for the appellants and Mr. H. P. J. Milmo represented the Minister.

In a reserved judgment the Court overruled the objections of the applicants and dismissed the motion.

The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said under the Trunk Roads Act the Minister of Transport became the Highway Authority for the road. The Kingston By-pass formed part of the London Portsmouth Road and became a trunk road in April, 1937, and passed to the Minister. When constructed fifteen years ago the road was a single

From the R.A. Exhibition: Housing Scheme, Stoke Newington, N. By Howes and Jackman. Perspective by Laurence Wright.

R.A. EXHIBITION



A Senior Mixed Elementary School. By E. Wamsley Lewis. Perspective by J. D. M. Harvey.

Subdivisional Metropolitan Police Station, Leyton, E.10. By Julian Leathart. Perspective by Philip G. Freeman.

St. George's Hall: New Residential Wing for the University of Reading. By Verner O. Rees. Perspective by Laurence Wright.

30 ft. carriageway, with a roundabout at the Hook cross-roads to accommodate the crossing traffic. The traffic now using the road was of a greater volume than was anticipated and it was proposed to increase the diameter of the central island from 60 to 143 ft., by acquiring land, including some belonging to the applicants, for the purpose of carrying out the improvement. If it had been proposed to do no more than that, the applicants would have approved the order. But the Minister did in fact propose to make further provision for the by-pass traffic. A great part of the traffic was through traffic. It so happened that there was a rise to the Hook cross-roads, from the east and from the west, and the Minister proposed to excavate the ground under the enlarged roundabout and to construct dual carriageways beneath it for the through traffic. The result of that would be that, whereas at present the road-house and petrol station stood in full view of all the traffic on the by-pass, they would no longer be visible by the through traffic passing beneath the roundabout. The applicants apprehended that they might thereby lose custom, and they now submitted that the Minister had no power to make the subway for the through traffic and that the compulsory order on that ground should be quashed. It was argued for the Minister that nothing put forward by the applicants afforded a valid reason for quashing the compulsory purchase order. The Court came to the conclusion that the submissions put forward on behalf of the Minister on that part of the case were well founded and that they were sufficient to dispose of the motion before the Court.

His lordship, however, thought that it was desirable to consider whether the construction of carriageways beneath the Hook Cross would in fact be beyond the powers of the Minister. Section 6 (3) of the Trunk Roads Act gave the Minister power to construct a bridge under or over the trunk road. The Court could not say that the proposed subway was not an "improvement" within the meaning of the Act, and in any case the proposed new carriageways were plainly "new roads." The Court therefore were of opinion that the contention that the Minister was proposing to do what was beyond his lawful powers, failed.

There was another ground of objection by the applicants—that at the public local inquiry no witnesses were called in support of the scheme and that the Inspector ruled that objectors were not entitled to cross-examine the representative of the Minister who attended. The Court emphasized the fact that at all such inquiries the Minister and his representative should give to the public and those affected by the proposals the fullest information as to the proposals and explain the purposes in view and how they were to be achieved. It appeared that an engineering inspector of the Minister attended and read a statement and produced plans, and in answer to questions gave certain further explanations and information. Since the object of the inquiry was to hear objections to the proposal, it was not essential that evidence should be called on behalf of the Minister. The matter was one for the objectors to call evidence to support their objections. The Court was unable to see that anything which took place at the inquiry invalidated it in any sense, and equally they were unable to find anything in the conduct of the inquiry which led them to think that the compulsory purchase order

should be quashed. Neither of the grounds put forward for impeaching the validity of the order could be sustained.

The motion, as stated, was dismissed.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

REX HOUSE AND PARIS CINEMA, REGENT STREET, W.1 (pages 799, 807-809). Architect: Robert Cromie. The general contractors were Lane, Fox & Co., Ltd., who were also responsible for the demolition, excavation, foundations and reinforced concrete. Consulting structural engineer: S. W. Budd, M.INST.C.E. Consulting electrical engineer: Basil Davis, M.I.E.E. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Ragusa Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; Sydney A. Hunter, Ltd., facing bricks; F. J. Barnes, Ltd., stone (natural); Girlings Ferro-Concrete Co., artificial Portland stone; Heenan, Beddow and Sturmey, Ltd., structural steel; Hoffmann Sprinkler Co., Ltd., fireproof construction; Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., special roofings, flooring (hollow tile); Faulkner, Greene & Co., Ltd., glass; Norris Warming Co., Ltd., central heating, boilers and ventilation; Gas Light and Coke Co., gasfitting; Electrical Installations, Ltd., electric wiring and electrical installations; F. H. Pride, Ltd., electric light fixtures and clocks; Beer and Warren, Ltd., plumbing; Adamsez, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Davies and Johnston, stair-treads and furniture; Walter Cassey, Ltd., door furniture, ironmongery and furniture; Middlesbrough Casements, Ltd., casements and metal windows; G.P.O., telephones; Haskins, rolling shutters and iron staircases; W. Miller, Ltd., solid plaster; Stucco, Ltd., acoustic plaster; W. J. Wilson and Son, decorative plaster and fibrous plaster; Swanser and Son, main entrance doors to cinema and surround and radiator grilles, bronze front; Allensor, Ltd., joinery; Thomas Cook, Ltd., marble; Protheroe and MacNab, tiling; Marion Dorn, Ltd., textiles; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; Le Grand, Sutcliff and Gell, Ltd., water supply; Ionlite, Ltd., signs; Garton and Thorne, metalwork, internal hand-rails, balustrades, etc., and pay-box front; Wilfred Langton, Ltd., decorations; British Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum plant; Sound Equipment, Ltd., sound; Hall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., stage equipment; Walturdaw Cinema Supply Co., Ltd., stage curtains; Pixtons, Ltd., seating, carpets and floor coverings; William Mason and Son, Ltd., kiosk; St. James' Tile Co., Ltd., terrazzo; Bull Super Silent Motors, by Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd.)

HOUSE AT KNOTTY GREEN, BUCKS. (pages 813-814). Architects: Crickmay and Sons, General contractor, H. E. Ryan. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Geo. M. Callender & Co., Ltd., Ledkore dampcourses; White, Bays and White, central heating; Candy & Co., Devon well fire; Ideal Boilers and Radiators, Ltd., Ideal boilers; Buckledee and Tayler, electric wiring and electric light fixtures; John Bolding and Son, sanitary fittings; J. D. Beardmore, door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., casements; J. G. Cherrington, joinery.

ST. DUNSTAN'S, BRIGHTON (pages 823-829). Architect: Francis Lorne, of Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne. The general contractors were James Longley & Co., Ltd. The sub-contractors and craftsmen included: Diespeker & Co., Ltd., hollow tile and reinforced concrete floors and staircases; Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., hot-water pipes, plumbing, sanitary services; P. C. Henderson, Ltd., sliding door tracks and gear; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Stevens and Adams, Ltd., block flooring; Electrical Installations, Ltd., electrical installation; E.M.I. service through Electrical Installations, Ltd., radio installations; Claude-General Neon Lights, Ltd., neon sign; Frazzi, Ltd., Paropa roofing; Standard Flat Roofing Co., Ltd., standard roofing; R. Y. Ames, facing bricks; Super Cement Co., Ltd., supplying cement to general contractors; Barrett and Wright, Ltd., kitchen equipment, heating and hot-water supply, ventilation; John Booth and Sons, Ltd., roller shutters; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforcing steel; F. and E. Eastman, Ltd., wall tiling, floor paving; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel casements; En-Tout-Cas, Ltd., tennis court; Trent Concrete, Ltd., artificial stonework; Marryat and Scott, Ltd., electric lifts; Lenscrete, Ltd., pre-cast glass wall panels; Fenning & Co., Ltd., travertine marble work; Light Steelwork, Ltd., stair balustrades, wall rails; Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., glazement cement, glaze work; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., glass dome; Piggott Bros., Ltd., flagstaffs and radio masts; Veneercraft, Ltd., flush doors; Brighton Corporation Waterworks, ring water main; James Gibbons, Ltd., ironmongery; Eric Munday, Ltd., carving on foundation stone, metal lettering; James Clark and Sons, Ltd., silvered polished plates and glazing; Palmer's Travelling Cradle and Scaffold Co., Ltd., window-cleaning cradle; A. C. W. Hobman, Ltd., granolithic paving; Brighton Corporation Electricity Undertaking, service cable; Celotex, Ltd., Acousti-Celotex; Hickmans, Ltd., fittings; Pyrene Co., Ltd., Pyrene hose reel; Gent & Co., Ltd., electric clocks; Everett, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., electric chiming clocks; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., paving blocks; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., air-raid precaution ventilation plant; John Compton Organ Co., Ltd., manual organ, pipe front to organ loft; Accordo Blinds, Ltd., Accordo blinds; John Brown (Contractors), Ltd., surfacing concrete driveway with Settite; Durasteel Roofs, Ltd., shutters and frames; Boulton Tubular Structures, Ltd., Boulton tube shores; Maple & Co., Ltd., furniture; St. Dunstan's Workshops, furniture and fibre mats; Goodlass, Wall & Co., Ltd., supplying plant; Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., bath panels and splashbacks; Gas Proofing Co., Ltd., sealing device for doors; W. Lusty and Sons, Ltd., Lloyd Loom tables, chairs; Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., beds; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Dunlopillo mattresses and bolsters, door edging; Simpson, Baker & Co., Ltd., and Troughton and Young, Ltd., electric light fittings; General Fire Appliance Co., Ltd., fire extinguishers; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber mats to lifts; Yeomans and Partners, cellulose finish to internal doors; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., kiosk unit in entrance hall; Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., garden hose and fittings; Berry's Electric, Ltd., Adjustacal fires and interiors, special grate; Pulham and Sons, garden work; Kenneth McCutcheon, models; A. Over and Sons, plastering; Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., copperwork; L. Dutton and Son, cork; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Astolat, Ltd., fencing; Sussex Brick Co., Ltd., foundation bricks; Hall & Co., Ltd., flettons, aggregates and general building materials; F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., partition slabs; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., cement; British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., fabric reinforcement; Servants (Brighton), Ltd., plumbing; Pepper and Son, building materials; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., towel rails; Bull Super Silent Motors, by Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd.)

BUILDING NEWS

LONDON

ACTON. *Flats.* The Corporation has requested Mr. E. W. Armstrong, the architect, to proceed with plans for 210 flats at The Vale.

ACTON. *Shop, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Shop with billiard hall and two flats over, 152 and 154 High Street, Mr. Percival Pope; alterations and additions, 167 Wells House Road, Mr. H. L. Smith, architect; factory, Wales Farm Road, Wallis, Gilbert and Partners; temporary church, Horn Lane, J. Harrison (London), Ltd.

CITY OF LONDON. *New Building.* The City of London Corporation has granted an application by the London Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., for consent to the erection of a building at the premises known as Joiners' Hall Buildings, Greenwich Street.

ENFIELD. *Alterations, etc.* Plans passed by the U.D.C.: Alterations to factory, Aden Road, Bowyer and Bowyer; church hall, Christ Church, Chase Side, Mr. J. P. Blake; boiler house and alterations to factory, Lockfield Avenue, Nilton's Enfield Co., Ltd.; bungalow, 5 Beech Avenue, Crews Hill, Mr. C. V. Cable; three houses, Bramley Road, J. Laing and Son; house, 21 and 22 Old Park View, R.H. Builders, Ltd.; eight houses, Great Cambridge Road, G. Wimpey & Co.; layout, 1-7 Bullsmoor Way, King Estates; house, 188 Parkgate Crescent, Mr. A. T. Annison; 20 flats, 9-15 and 17-23 Hallside Road, Mr. Geo. W. Newman; house, 21 Beech Hill Avenue, I. Rees, Ltd.; house, 133 Bullsmoor Lane, Mr. E. W. Palmer.

ST. PANCRAS. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by the B.C.: Block of flats, 18 and 19 Leighton Grove, and shelter over main entrance: Chalton Street relief station, offices, etc., Clarendon Grove; shops and flats, 51-57 Burton Street, and 4-18 Woburn Walk; news cinema and offices, 11 Warren Street and 18-23 Whitfield Place; block of flats, Judd Street and Cromer Street; factory, 7, 9 and 11 Stanhope Street and 28 Seaton Place; office building, 206-226 Euston Road; club, 105 Gower Street for "Students' Movement House" and alterations and additions; ten storey building, with garage and stores in basement, 7-12 Tavistock Square; one- and three-storey building, for manufacturing engineers, Bayham Street and Carol Street; offices and works, Farma Cream Products Co., Ltd., 23-29 Prince of Wales Crescent; additions and alterations, Aldenham Boys' Club, 93 Highgate Road; building, 148 Camden Road; rebuild, 4 Mount Pleasant; four-storey shop and office building, 14-16A Kentish Town Road; factory, rebuild, 262, 264 266 and 268 Kentish Town Road; rebuilding, Regent's Park Barracks, Albany Street; block of flats, 93-111 Whitfield Street; rebuild, "The Mornington Arms" public-house, 33-37 Arlington Road; office building, 1-6 Tavistock Square; shops, flats and maisonettes, 83-85 Gray's Inn Road; extensions, Longford Street, Braby and Co.'s premises.

SOUTH LONDON. *Remodelling of School.* The L.C.C. Education Committee has approved plans for remodelling a Roman Catholic school in South London, at a cost of £16,505.

STOKE NEWINGTON. *Rebuilding of School.* The L.C.C. Education Committee is to rebuild Wordsworth School, Stoke Newington, at a cost of £51,230.

PROVINCES

BIRKENHEAD. *Development.* The Kendale Property Co., Ltd., is to develop land in Saughall Massie Road, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 302 houses, between Saughall Massie Road and Wood Lane; ten houses, Alexandra Drive; church and school, Whetstone Lane; four houses, between 27 and 35 Sparks Lane; dog biscuit factory, Beaufort Road; ten houses, adjoining 50 Sumner Road.

BIRMINGHAM. *Territorial Headquarters.* H.M. Office of Works is to erect headquarters for a territorial unit at Tennal Grange, Harborne, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM. *Clinic.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to erect a school clinic at Warstock Lane at a cost of £8,600.

BIRMINGHAM. *Extensions.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to purchase land for extensions at Yardley Wood School.

BIRMINGHAM. *Petrol Filling Station.* Messrs. Farmans, Ltd., are to erect a petrol filling station and garage in Summer Road, Erdington, Birmingham, at a cost of £5,000.

BIRMINGHAM. *Bus Depot.* The Corporation Transport Corporation is to erect a bus depot in Ridgacre Road.

BOLTON. *School.* The Bolton Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a senior school at White Bank for 600 boys.

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

PRICES

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

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

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

NOTES ON PRICE CHANGES

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

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

PART 2

Prices vary according to quality and quantity ordered.

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

CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER

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

Joinery Timber

				Per standard £ s. d.	Per foot cube s. d.
3″×9″	Scantling	2nd	Archangel	42 0 0	5 1¼
●3″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	29 0 0	3 6¼
●2″×9″	,,	2nd	,, ...	50 0 0	6 0¾
●2″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	29 10 0	3 7
●3″×8″	,,	2nd	,, ...	36 10 0	4 5½
●3″×8″	,,	3rd	,, ...	24 10 0	2 11¾
●2″×8″	,,	2nd	,, ...	40 0 0	4 10½
●2″×8″	,,	3rd	,, ...	24 10 0	2 11¾
●3″×7″	,,	2nd	,, ...	36 0 0	4 4½
●3″×7″	,,	3rd	,, ...	24 0 0	2 11
●2″×7″	,,	2nd	,, ...	39 10 0	4 9½
2″×7″	,,	3rd	,, ...	23 0 0	2 9½
2″×6″	,,	u/s	,, ...	22 0 0	2 8
1¼″×11″	,,	3rd	,, ...	38 10 0	4 8½
●1¼″×9″	,,	u/s	,, ...	35 0 0	4 3
1″×9″	,,	2nd	,, ...	47 10 0	5 9½
1″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	35 0 0	4 3
●1″×11″	,,	2nd	,, ...	53 0 0	6 5½
1″×11″	,,	3rd	,, ...	39 10 0	4 9½
1¼″×9″	,,	2nd	,, ...	47 10 0	5 9½
1¼″×9″	,,	3rd	,, ...	35 10 0	4 3¾
1¼″×11″	,,	2nd	,, ...	50 0 0	6 0¾
1¼″×11″	,,	3rd	,, ...	41 0 0	4 11¾

JOINER—(*continued*)

Flooring

		⅞″	1″	1½″
Yellow deal, plain edge in batten widths ..	per square	19/9	●23/–	●30/6
Ditto, T. & G.	per square	20/3	●23/6	●31/–
Ditto, T. & G. narrow widths	per square		22/–	28/–
T. & G. rift sawn B.C. pine in 4″ widths ..	per square		●31/6	42/6
T. & G. random grain, in 4″ widths	per square		18/6	

Wall Linings

Deal Match Boarding :—		
●1″ × 6″ T.G.B.	per square	24 6
●1″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	24/–
●¾″ × 6″ T.G.B.	per square	18 6
●¾″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	17/6
●⅝″ × 6″ T.G.B.	per square	15 3
●⅝″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	14 3
½″ × 4½″ T.G.V.	per square	11/3
Asbestos-Cement :—		
1/16″ Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey	per yard super	1/5½
3/16″ Ditto	per yard super	1/6½
¼″ Ditto	per yard super	2/2½
¼″ Metal reinforced flat building sheets	per yard super	3/8½

Prices are for orders of less than 1 ton and are subject to 5% trade discount.

● Items marked thus have risen since April 20.

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

JOINER AND STEEL AND IRONWORKER

JOINER—(*continued*)

Wall Boards :—

¼" Asbestos-cement wall board (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″, 10′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 12′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) under 5,000 feet super per foot super -/2¾

3/16" Ditto .. .. per foot super -/2¼

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

Asbestos-cement stipple glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) .. per yard super 6/6

Ditto, plain white glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) per yard super 8/6

Marble glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) .. per yard super 7/-

	300 yards	300–1,000 yards	1,000–2,000 yards	Over 2,000 yards
¼" Fibre board ..	2/-	1/10	1/8	1/6

		25-75 yards	150–300 yards	Over 600 yards
¾" Fireproof plaster board	per yard super	2/2	1/10	1/6
½" Ditto	per yard super	2/-	1/8	1/4
Joint tape (approx. 250 feet run)	per roll	..	..	1/6
Joint filler	..per lb.	..	..	-/4

Plywoods :—

	4 m/m	5 m/m	6 m/m	9 m/m	15 m/m
Birch (A) per square	18/9	23/6	—	37/-	—
„ (B) per square	15/6	—	21/-	30/6	43/-
Japanese figured oak (A.A.) per square	33/6	—	39/3	65/-	—
Austrian oak, figured one side, plain oak reverse (A.A.) per square	—	—	86/3	92/6	—
Australian walnut, finely figuredoneside(boards 72″ × 36″) per square			¼″ 67/6	⅜″ 85/-	
Sycamore, figured one side (ditto) per square			75/-	85/-	
Honduras mahogany, figured one side (ditto) per square			75/-	—	
Honduras mahogany, finely figured (boards 84″ × 36″) per square			125/-	—	

Prices are for complete bundles.

Blockboards :—

Alder :—

Thickness		Boards 60″ × 183″	Boards 72″ × 183″
½″	per square	59/3	59/3
5/8″	per square	66/3	66/3
¾″	per square	72/6	72/6
7/8″	per square	79/-	79/-
1″	per square	85/6	85/6
1¼″	per square	99/6	99/6
1½″	per square	114/6	114/6
1¾″	per square	128/-	128/-

Birch :—

Thickness		Boards 60″ × 84″ & 54″ × 72″	Boards 60″ × 140″
½″	per square	43/9	47/3
5/8″	per square	50/-	54/-
¾″	per square	55/3	59/6
7/8″	per square	60/-	64/-
1″	per square	67/6	72/3

Prices are for complete bundles.

Hardwoods

Joinery Quality.

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

JOINER—(*continued*)

Mahogany, Honduras	per foot cube	13/6
„ „ Cuban	per foot cube	18/-
American whitewood	per foot cube	9/-
Birch	per foot cube	8/-
Cedar (aromatic)	per foot cube	16/-
Japanese oak (plain)	per foot cube	10/-
„ „ (quartered)	per foot cube	12/-
Austrian oak (plain)	per foot cube	10/6
„ „ (quartered)	per foot cube	14/-

Sundries

Slaters or sarking felt	per yard run	-/6
Roofing felt	per yard run	-/8
Bituminous hair felt	per roll	33/-
All rolls 25 yards long by 32″ wide.		
Cork slabs, 1″ thick (3′ 0″ × 1′ 0″)	per foot super	-/4½
„ 2″ thick (3′ 0″ × 1′ 0″)	per foot super	-/8
Slagwool	per cwt. (approx.)	12/-
Building paper in rolls of 100 yards, 1-ply, 60″ wide (B.I.80 and L.G.I.80)	per roll	67/6
Ditto, 2-ply, 60″ wide (B.I.80)	per roll	135/-
Ditto, 2-ply, 60″ wide (B.I.20)	per roll	202/6
"Cabots" Quilt :—(Ex Works Twelve roll lots delivered carr. free.		
Double ply .. per roll 42/-	per half roll	28/6
All rolls 28 yards long by 36″ wide. Special terms for quantities.		
Cut steel clasp nails, 1″ per cwt. 29/9	4″ per cwt.	20/9
„ „ floor brads, 2″ „ 20/-	3″ per cwt.	19/6
Bright oval wire nails 1″ „ 29/3	4″ per cwt.	21/3
Scotch glue	per cwt.	65/-

Floor Clips :—

		£ s. d.
One leg floor clip	per 1,000	7 10 0
2″ short leg floor clip	per 1,000	7 10 0
2″ Regular floor clip	per 1,000	7 15 0
3″ „ „	per 1,000	8 8 0
2″ Regular ceiling clip	per 1,000	7 15 0
Single leg ceiling clip (7½″)	per 1,000	10 10 0

Special terms for quantities.

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

Steelwork

		£ s. d.
Basis price for rolled steel joists sections 5″ × 3″ to 16″ × 6″, in 10 ft. to 50 ft. lengths	per ton	12 10 0
Extras on above for :—		
9″ × 7″ Section	per ton	0 5 0
4″ × 3″, 5″ × 2½″, 10″ × 8″, 12″ × 8″, 14″ × 8″ and 16″ × 8″ to 20″ × 7½″ sections inclusive	per ton	0 10 0
3″ × 1½″, 3″ × 3″, 4″ × 1½″, 4½″ × 1½″ and 24″ × 7½″ sections	per ton	1 0 0
Channels, angles and tees	per ton	13 10 0
Mild steel plates	per ton	13 10 0
Screw bolts	per ton	31 0 0

Fabricated Steelwork

		£ s. d.
Joists cut and fitted	per ton	16 10 0
Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases	per ton	20 0 0
Stanchions, compound	per ton	23 0 0
Plate girders	per ton	24 10 0
Framed roof trusses, 25′ 0″ span	per ton	25 0 0
„ „ „ 60′ 0″ span	per ton	23 0 0

These prices are approximate, and definite quotations should be obtained.

Prime Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets

(Ex London Stocks)

	10 cwt. lots £ s. d.	Less quantity £ s. d.
4 to 9 fts. 18 or 20 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations .. .. .. per ton	18 15 0	19 15 0
10 fts. 18 or 20 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations	19 5 0	20 5 0
4 to 9 fts. 22 or 24 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations .. .. .. per ton	19 5 0	20 5 0
10 fts. 22 or 24 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations	19 15 0	20 15 0
4 to 8 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations ..	20 10 0	21 10 0
9 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations ..	21 0 0	22 0 0
10 fts. 26 gauge, 8/3″ corrugations ..	21 10 0	22 0 0

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PLASTERER, PLUMBER AND INTERNAL PLUMBER

PLASTERER

Plaster and Cement

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

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

Sundries

		Less than 150 yds.	Less than 300 yds.	Over 300 yds.
Sharp washed sand	per yard cube			8/–
Cow hair	per cwt.			40/–
Goat's hair	per cwt.			55/–
⅜" laths	per bundle			2/–
½" laths	per bundle			2/4½
Expanded metal lathing, 9′ 0″ × 2′ 0″ ⅜" mesh × 26 gauge	per yard super			–/11
Lath nails (galvanized) 1½" × 14 gauge..	per cwt.			48/6
„ (bright wire) „ „ ..	per cwt.			27/–
½" Plaster board ..	per yard super	1/–	–/11	–/10
1½" Galvanized nails	per lb.		–/5	
Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls	per roll		2/3	

Wall Tiles

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

PLUMBER

Lead

● 3½ lbs. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwts. and upwards ..	per cwt.	23/–
Add if cut to sizes	per cwt.	3/–
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead	per cwt.	7/–
* Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant	per cwt.	12/9

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods (Painted or Unpainted)

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

Rainwater Pipes

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

● Items marked thus have risen since April 20.

PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Square and rectangular pipes.	
3″ × 3″	per yard 6/9½
3½″ × 3½″	per yard 8/4
4″ × 2″ or 2½″	per yard 7/4¾
4″ × 3″	per yard 7/4¾
4″ × 4″	per yard 9/0¾
4½″ × 3″	per yard 8/5½
5″ × 3″ or 3½″	per yard 9/7

Gutters

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

Mild Steel Rainwater Goods

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

24 Gauge rainwater slip jointed pipes.

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

18 Gauge Gutters.

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

Asbestos-Cement Rainwater Goods

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

Orders over £30 are subject to 17½ per cent. trade discount.

Rainwater pipes.

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

Round pipes.	
2″	per yard run 1/10
2½″	per yard run 2/0¾
3″	per yard run 2/5¾
3½″	per yard run 2/11¼
4″	per yard run 3/4¾
4½″	per yard run 4/10¼
5″	per yard run 5/9¼
6″	per yard run 7/1¾

Gutters.

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

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

INTERNAL PLUMBER

● Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwts. and upwards ..	per cwt.	22/6
● Lead soil pipe	per cwt.	25/6
Add if ribbon marked	per cwt.	–/3
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over lead pipe	per cwt.	7/–
Plumber's solder	per cwt.	95/–
Tinman's solder	per cwt.	122/–

Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lbs.

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

* Items marked thus have fallen since April 20.

CURRENT PRICES

INTERNAL PLUMBER

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

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

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

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

	Tubes	Fittings	Flanges
Gas	62½%	53¾%	57½%
Water	58¾%	50%	52½%
Steam	56½%	46¼%	47½%
Galvanized gas	53¾%	46¼%	47½%
,, water	48¾%	42½%	42½%
,, steam ..	43¾%	38¾%	37½%

Brasswork. Best Quality

		½″	¾″	1″
Brass screw-down bibcocks, with crutch top, screwed for iron ..	per dozen	33/–	51/–	90/–
Ditto, with screw ferrule ..	per dozen	38/–	57/–	99/–
Chromium plated easy clean screw-down bibcocks, with capstan head lettered, screwed for iron ..	per dozen	54/–	78/–	153/–
Ditto, with screw ferrule ..	per dozen	61/–	88/–	166/–

		Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Unions both Ends	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Screwed Ends	Brass Screwdown Stop Cocks with Male Screwed End and Iron Unions
½″	per dozen	44/–	33/–	41/–
¾″	per dozen	65/–	51/–	50/–
1″	per dozen	99/–	83/–	93/–
1¼″	each	13/6	11/9	12/9
1½″	each	21/9	18/6	20/3
2″	each	41/3	38/3	39/–

		½″	¾″	1″
Portsmouth pattern ball valve for low pressure, screwed for iron ..	each	4/1	5/11	12/–
Ditto, with flynut and union ..	each	4/9	6/9	13/6
High pressure ditto, screwed for iron	each	4/1	5/11	12/–
Ditto, with flynut and union ..	each	4/9	6/9	13/6

	2″	2½″	3″	4″
Socket thimble sloping shoulder per dozen	10/–	13/–	16/–	22/–

	1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Flanged ferrule thimble .. per dozen	8/–	10/–	14/–	17/5

	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Union joints for lead and iron .. per dozen	8/3	11/3	15/5	28/2	46/9	101/2
Single nut short boiler screws .. per dozen	6/–	9/–	15/–	21/–	33/–	60/–
Double nut boiler screws per dozen	9/–	10/–	16/–	23/–	44/–	69/–
Belfast sink wastes stamped brass with brass plug diameter of outlet 2″ .. .. .. per dozen						19/10

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

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

	14-gauge £ s. d.	12-gauge £ s. d.	¼″ plate £ s. d.	⅜″ plate £ s. d.
50 gallon capacity each	2 5 11	2 14 5	3 1 7	7 0 8
100 ,, each	3 8 9	4 2 11	4 16 9	9 10 8
200 ,, each	6 6 9	6 19 5	7 18 3	13 1 0
500 ,, each	12 6 0	13 16 1	15 16 3	22 6 9
1,000 ,, each	—	21 9 4	24 19 5	34 15 4

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Galvanized Hot Water Tanks, fitted with handhole cover.

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

Capacity	16-gauge tested to a pressure of 1 lb. per sq. inch = 1½ ft. head of water £ s. d.	14-gauge tested to a pressure of 3 lbs. per sq. inch = 4½ ft. head of water £ s. d.	12-gauge tested to a pressure of 7½ lbs. per sq. inch = 10 ft. head of water £ s. d.	¼″ plate tested to a pressure of 10 lbs. per sq. inch = 15 ft. head of water £ s. d.
20 gallons each	2 0 3	2 3 11	2 7 8	2 12 9
40 ,, each		3 1 7	3 9 0	3 16 8
		Tested to a pressure of 5 lbs. per sq. inch = 7½ ft. head of water	Tested to a pressure of 7½ lbs. per sq. inch = 10 ft. head of water	
60 ,, each		4 19 3	5 5 5	
80 ,, each			7 5 7	
100 ,, each			8 4 5	

Screwed flanges or bosses

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

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

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

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

Capacity	16-gauge tested to 5 lbs. pressure = 10 ft. head of water £ s. d.	14-gauge tested to 15 lbs. pressure = 30 ft. head of water £ s. d.	12-gauge tested to 20 lbs. pressure = 40 ft. head of water £ s. d.	¼″ plate tested to 25 lbs. pressure = 50 ft. head of water £ s. d.
20 gallons each	1 18 7	2 2 8	2 8 4	2 15 4
40 ,, each	2 10 11	2 16 8	3 6 1	3 15 0
65 ,, each		4 8 7	5 1 8	5 16 1
75 ,, each		5 1 7	5 15 0	6 11 4
85 ,, each			6 10 8	7 11 9
100 ,, each				8 2 5

Cast Iron Soil Pipes and Connections, L.C.C. $\frac{3}{16}$″ metal.

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

	2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	5″ ¼″ metal	6″ ¼″ metal
Minimum weights in lbs. per 6′ 0″ length	24	30	35	41	46	78	92
Pipes coated or uncoated per yard run	3/10¼	4/0¾	4/5¾	5/–	5/8¾	11/8	14/0¾
Double sockets extra each	–/11¼	–/11¼	–/11¼	–/11¼	–/11¼	1/0¼	1/0¼
Short lengths extra 2′, 3′ and 4′ per yard run	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/5	–/5
Single spigot branch cast on pipe .. .. each	4/3	4/5	4/7	4/9	4/11	7/6	9/8
Single socket branch cast on pipe .. .. each	10/9	11/–	11/3	11/6	11/9	16/–	19/–
Bends, standard angles each	3/1	3/5	3/9	4/8	5/3	9/4	12/9
Large radius bends each	4/–	4/4	5/–	6/–	7/–	13/–	16/9
Inspection bends raised flange door, 4 gunmetal bolts .. .. each	16/1	16/11	17/9	18/8	19/3	31/10	36/6
Swannecks 4½″ and 6″ projection .. .. each	3/9	4/4	5/11	6/10	7/11	14/11	20/1
9″ ditto .. .. each	5/–	5/7	6/10	7/11	9/4	17/1	22/10
12″ ditto .. .. each	5/11	6/10	7/11	9/8	10/7	19/1	27/1
Single branch with two sockets. T pieces. T pieces diminishing two sockets, inverted two sockets.	3/9	4/8	5/7	6/6 each	7/6	15/10	21/8
Parallel branch pieces not exceeding 6″ centres. Y pieces. Anti-syphon branches with curved arm.	4/10	5/11	6/10	7/11 each	8/11	—	—
Double branch pieces, three sockets .. .. each	5/11	7/–	7/11	9/–	10/3	20/3	27/3
Inspection branch pieces double oval access door, 2 gunmetal screws each	12/11	14/–	14/11	16/6	17/9	29/2	36/2
Long branch pieces each	5/–	6/–	7/3	8/6	9/9	19/–	25/–

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

COPPERSMITH AND ZINCWORKER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER

COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

Copper

Hot rolled copper sheeting in 1 cwt. lots, all gauges to 24 wire gauge	per lb.	–/9½
* Copper tube, seamless solid drawn	per lb.	–/11¾
• Copper wire, 10 and 12 gauge	per lb.	–/10½
Copper nails, 1″ and up	per lb.	–/11

Fittings for Copper Tubes

Compression Type:	¼″	⅜″	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Straight coupling each	1/1½	1/4½	2/0½	2/8	3/9½	5/7½	14/–		
Obtuse elbow each	1/10½	2/2½	3/3	4/1½	7/1½	10/5½	—		
Tees .. each	2/1½	2/5½	4/–	5/9½	9/3	13/1½	19/3½		
Crosses .. each	3/–	3/4½	5/2½	6/3½	10/11½	15/3	26/4½		
Reducing coupling each	—	1/4½	2/0½	2/8	3/9½	5/7½	14/–		
Bends .. each	1/7½	1/11½	2/11	3/8½	6/7½	9/10½	14/1		
Brass stop cocks each	3/11½	5/10½	8/7½	15/11½	22/3½	37/8½	—		

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

Capillary Type

Straight coupling each	–/7½	–/10½	1/3½	1/8½	2/3½	3/4½	5/9
45° elbow .. each	1/3½	1/8½	2/4½	3/2	4/9	7/1½	11/1
Tees .. each	1/5½	1/7½	2/8	3/11½	5/7½	8/3½	12/8
Crosses .. each	1/10½	2/0½	3/4½	4/9	7/2½	10/6	18/2½
Reducing coupling each	—	–/6½	–/8½	1/0½	1/7	2/9½	4/4½
Bends .. each	1/7	1/11	2/9½	3/9½	5/11½	8/3½	11/10½
Pillar tap connection .. each	1/–	1/5½					

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

Zinc

		Quantities of less than 3 cwts.	Quantities of more than 3 cwts.	Quantities of more than 5 cwts.
Sheet zinc, 10 gauge and up ..	per cwt.	32/6	32/–	31/6
			5 sheets and under	12 sheets
8 gauge zinc safe hole perforated sheets, size 8′ 0″ × 3′ 0″ ..	per sheet		4/11½	4/2½
7 gauge ditto	per sheet		4/4½	3/9
6 gauge ditto	per sheet		3/11	3/4½

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)

		In squares not exceeding 2 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.	Over 6 ft.
18 oz. clear sheet ..	per foot super	–/2½	–/2¾	–/3	–/3½
24 oz. ditto	per foot super	–/2¾	–/3¾	–/4	–/4⅝
32 oz. ditto	per foot super	–/4	–/5½	–/6½	–/7½
Obscured sheet glass net extra	.. ..	–/1½	–/1½	–/1½	–/1½
⅛″ figured rolled glass, white	per foot super	–/6½			
⅛″ ditto, normal tints ..	per foot super	–/9½			
Hammered, double rolled, Cathedral white	per foot super	–/6			
Ditto, normal tints ..	per foot super	–/8½			

Thick Drawn Sheet Glass cut to size

		In squares not exceeding 1 ft.	2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.
⅛″ thick ..	per foot super	–/9	–/11	1/–	1/2	1/3	1/5½
¼″ thick ..	per foot super	–/11	1/–	1/3	1/5	1/7	1/9½

		In squares not exceeding 12 ft.	20 ft.	45 ft.	65 ft.	90 ft.	100 ft.
⅛″ thick	per foot super	1/5½	1/8	1/8	—	—	—
¼″ thick	per foot super	1/9½	2/3	2/3	2/6½	2/10½	2/10½

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

British or Foreign Polished Plate Glass cut to size

Ordinary ¼″ Substance		Glazing for Glazing Purposes	Selected Glazing Quality	Silvering Quality
In Plates not exceeding				
1 ft. super ..	per foot super	1/1	1/4	1/7
2 „ ..	per foot super	1/5	1/7	1/10
3 „ ..	per foot super	1/10	2/1	2/6
4 „ ..	per foot super	2/6	2/9	3/2
6 „ ..	per foot super	2/9	2/10	3/3
12 „ ..	per foot super	2/11	3/2	3/8
45 „ ..	per foot super	3/1	3/10	4/2
65 „ ..	per foot super	3/4	4/3	4/11

• Items marked thus have risen since April 20.

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

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

Ordinary ¼″ Substance		Glazing for Glazing Purposes	Selected Glazing Quality	Silvering Quality
In Plates not exceeding				
90 ft. super ..	per foot super	3/7	4/8	5/1
100 „ ..	per foot super	3/9	4/10	5/4

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

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

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

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

Silvering

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

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

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

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

Plates over 160 in. long at special rates.

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

Wired Glass Cut to Sizes

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

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

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

PAINTER

White ceiling distemper	per cwt.	11/6
Washable distemper	per cwt.	60/–
Petrifying liquid	per gallon	4/6
Ready mixed white lead paint (best) 5-cwt. lots, in 14 lb. tins	per cwt.	66/–
White enamel	per gallon	25/–
Aluminium paint	per gallon	20/–
Stiff white lead, genuine English stack process, 1-ton lots, in 1-cwt. kegs	per cwt.	49/3
Driers	per cwt.	36/–
Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums)	per gallon	3/–
„ boiled „ „	per gallon	3/8
French polish	per gallon	11/6
Knotting	per gallon	16/–
Oil stain	per gallon	12/–
Varnish, oak	per gallon	10/–
„ copal	per gallon	16/–
„ flat	per gallon	20/–
Turpentine, genuine American, 5-gallon lots	per gallon	3/3
Creosote, 1-gallon lots	per gallon	1/4
Putty	per cwt.	18/–
Size	per firkin	3/6
Best English quality gold leaf, 23 carat	per book	2/4½
Extra thick, ditto	per book	3/6

* Items marked thus have fallen since April 20,