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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1939. NUMBER 2330 : VOLUME 90

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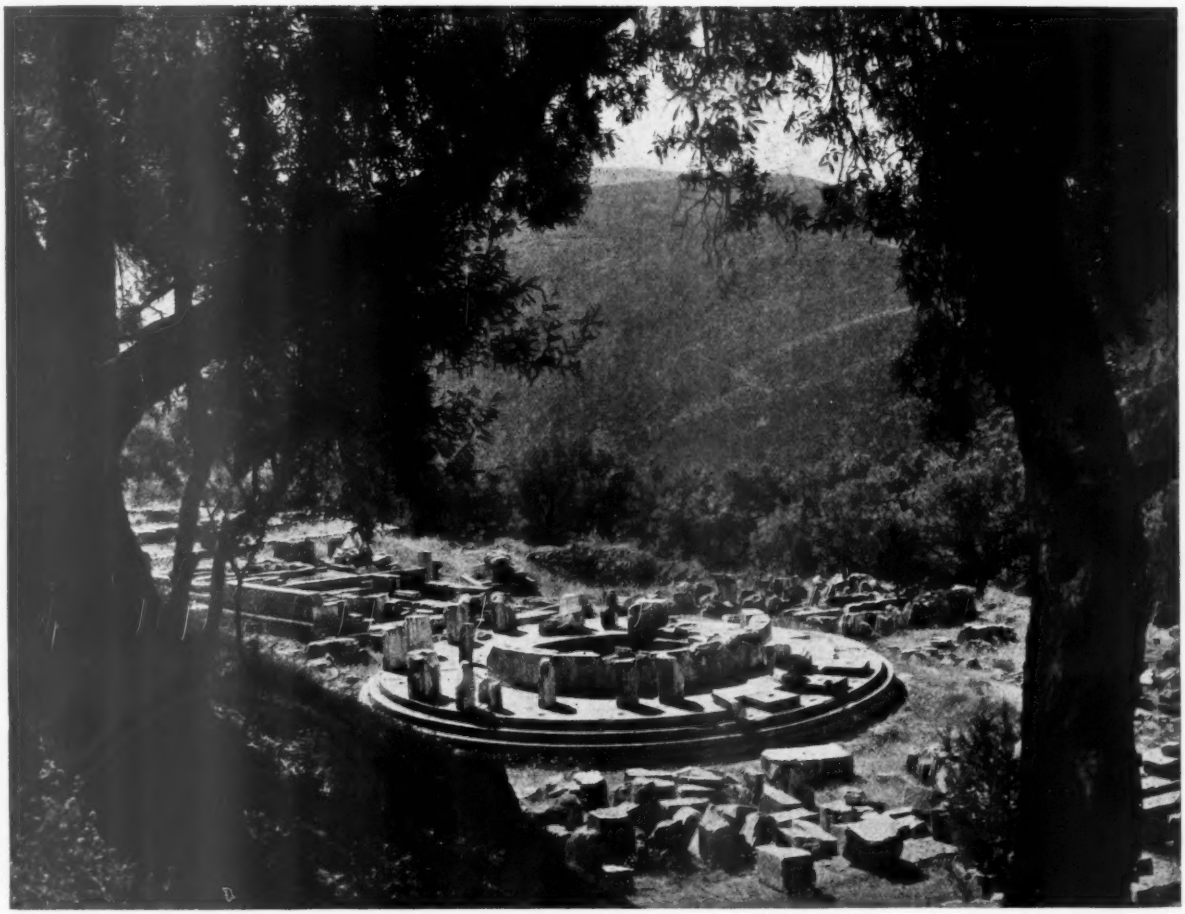
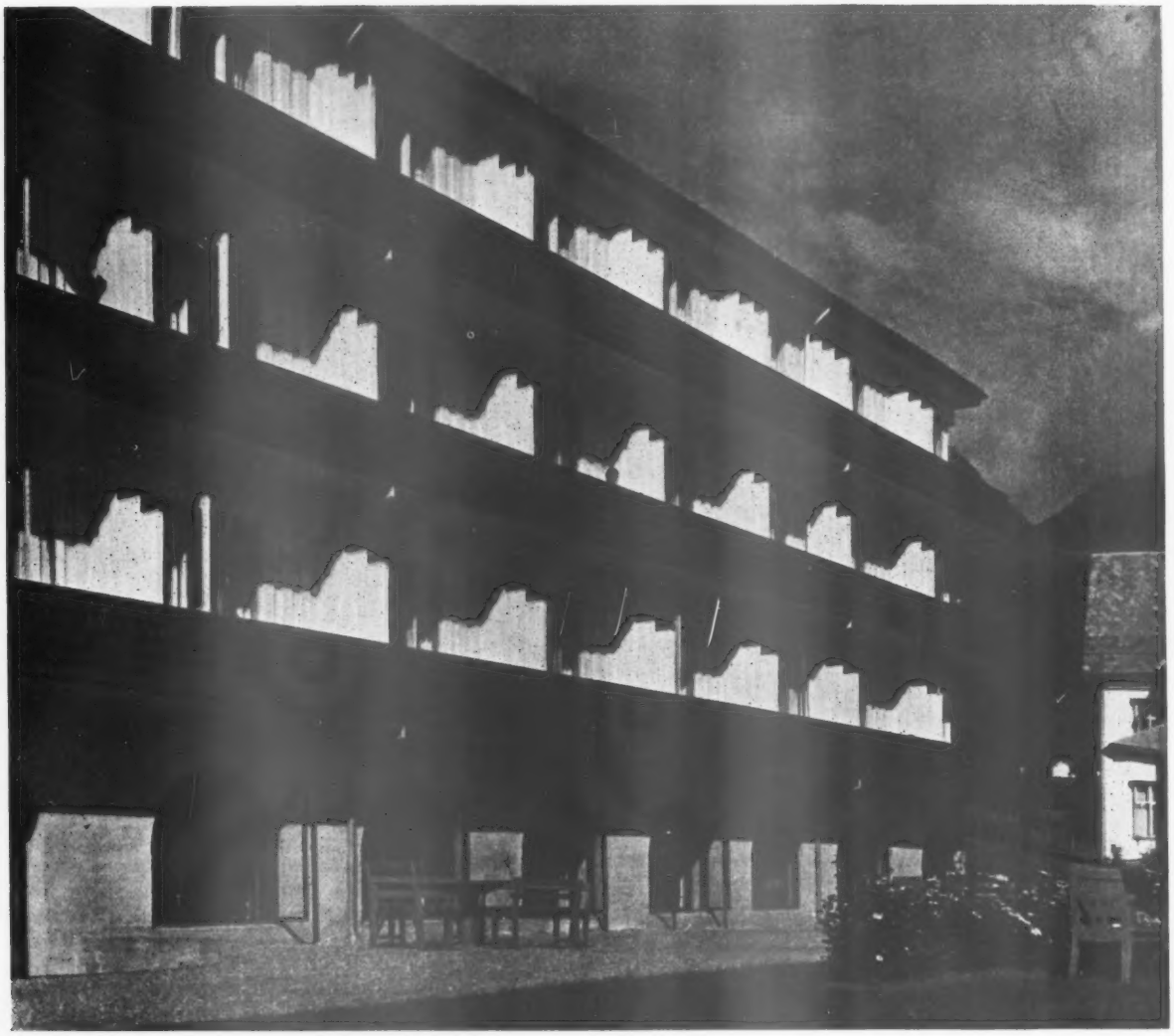


(*Photo : G. E. Kidder-Smith*)

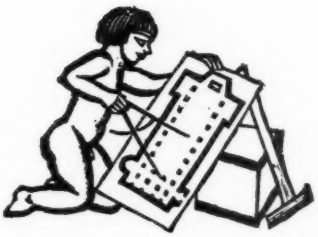
CIRCULAR TEMPLE

The Circular Temple at Delphi



HOTEL AT LOEN, NORWAY

The existing hotel at Loen, Nordfjord, is now being modernized. The photograph shows one of the bedroom wings, with dance hall on the ground floor, the walls of which are of masonry finished with grey stucco, whilst the upper floors are of wood construction. The balcony fronts are creosoted and the walls and balcony partitions are painted cream.



JOB OR GENESIS?

THE prospect of war is unsavoury enough to stop a too-ready glibness on the subject. We have now looked into its ugly face for a week and a bit, and it cannot be said that we like what we see. So what? Are we to conclude that the lights have gone out over Europe? For the last time?

If resistance to Hitlerism were all that were implied the outlook would be bad. Another war to "resist oppression" or "down the dictators" followed by another frustrated peace composed of equal proportions of vindictiveness, easy-goingness, inertia and feverish formula-finding, would not help anyone much.

But the issue, as we see it, involves rather more than that, for the war provides the first opportunity—*the first opportunity, anyway, that this country has been willing to take*—of making a comprehensive effort to create a way of life capable of functioning in all emergencies: a way of life which might be described as national. The nation not merely goes to war: it sets out to live. To Adolf Hitler, part author at least of this happy event, salutations.

It is exactly at such a time, when sectional interests have faded out, that the members of a great industry are in the best position to consider carefully just how they can make their most effective contribution to the common cause. In the ordinary way most of us like to make our own mess in our way, but war makes one realize quite quickly that one can pay too much for that.

To the building trade, to the architectural profession, when the first shock of stopped jobs and stopped orders clears—and it must be admitted that the British have a certain flair for taking the shocks—it will become clear that the present war, far from reducing building to a standstill is certain to make enormous demands on the resources of the industry. The industry's concentration on what may be defined as defensive armament is likely to become month by month more intense. Defensive works, camps, shelters, aerodromes, repairs, hospitals, canteens, recreation centres, drill halls, training centres, black-out equipment, will absorb enormous sums of money, vast quantities of materials, prodigious feats of organization.

Again we may expect, under the stimulus of war, a speed-up in technical development which may produce very remarkable repercussions on building; in the realm, for instance, of the prefabricated house, developed as a camp unit.

These, however, are merely details. What we should remember just now is that to lose sight of the creative possibilities in any situation is to lose sight of what really matters in it. It would be trite to say that war involves a discipline. Yet if a national effort can be regarded as an effort to make effective a design for living on a national scale, is it far-fetched to suggest that the national planning we are all now involved in may in the end produce a form of discipline which will evoke not only a better peace but a better freedom?

We make bold to say these things since a belief in the constructive nature of the architect's job, constructive not merely in the technical sense, has led this JOURNAL for the last ten years to rage exceedingly in the cause of planning, often to the extreme length of the reader's patience. The need, in the problems of peace, of using that constructive planning approach of which the architect is the symbol, is no sudden revelation born of the stress of war. We see war as the inevitable outcome of failure to apply it. In the same way a creative approach to the present problem of war will inevitably produce a peace which will be worthy of its name.

A creative approach to the problems of war? Exactly. No mistake could be greater than to think that every constructive measure must wait till the next peace. *That* would be the crime. Modern war, unless we are entirely mistaken, is going to reveal itself as a way of living—living dangerously, perhaps, and in a state of emergency—but a way of living. The important thing is to realize that the time to apply the cure is *now*. Properly seen, this war is our great opportunity. National planning is already a reality: self-interest is on the floor taking the count. The country is united to resist a tyranny, and properly led will remain united to create a new reality. Thus understood, this war is not the end of all things but the beginning of all good things.

The Architects' Journal
45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey
Telephone : Vigilant 5762

NOTES & TOPICS

UNPLANNING *IN EXCELSIS*

TO plan for the work and welfare of a peaceful, civilized community life. . . That is what architects have striven for during these last uncertain years, with ever increasing fervour. And now has begun the ghastly, antithesis of all that the pages of this JOURNAL have stood for.

*

Rational planning. Is it possible for us *still* to remain rational? Rational we must try to be, for now we have to set about the making of a master plan for REASON. All that has been said about territorial planning, vital as it was and is, seems faintly trivial at this moment.

*

We have yet to undertake the most colossal planning problem ever imagined—relying on our *heads*, please heaven, and not our uncontrollable solar-plexus, to prevent the final disaster of unplanning.

*

In this, as in the comparatively minor task of territorial planning, the technique of inter-collaboration of expert knowledge must be worked out, not only with precision, but with clear-cut imagination . . . and with a maximum degree of humanity.

BRIGHTER SHELTERS

A newspaper man, just back from Paris, surprised me by enlarging upon the amenities of the public air-raid shelters in London. He had spent three hours during an air-raid alarm in Paris in the Gare du Nord in a public shelter with one foot in a puddle and an eighteen-stone Frenchman standing on the other.

*

He said : " When the French devote themselves to pure utility they become architecturally sordid ; when the English go in for pure utility they tidy everything up, and the result is pleasant, neat and clean." I muttered something about utility automatically producing a little ray of comeliness, but he replied in his coarse, half-American way : " Don't give me that—that's pre-war." Seeing I looked a little bewildered, he added kindly : " I don't mean pre-1914."

*

It comes as a shock to realize that 1918 to 1939 has now become another pre-war period. What will it be called? Think of what has been packed into it : Georgian revival, weathered oak, Swedish glass, 1925 Paris-Exhibition-decorative-period, functionalism, modernism, and the architecture of politics. A rich and sustaining mixture, but it all ends in an air-raid shelter.

POSTMISTRESS

A suburban architect whose job, amongst others, is to advise householders and shopkeepers on providing themselves with shelter, reports almost universal ignorance on the most elementary principles of protection against blast.

*

There are many cases, for instance, of beautifully constructed trench shelters without any protection for the entrances, and very few people seem to realize the one advantage of 8-to-the-acre ribbon development when fixing up an internal refuge. Protection from gas still seems to be the major preoccupation, even in the outer suburbs.

*

I hope we are to have a broadcast on the danger of blast and the principles of combating it, before thousands of families endanger themselves unnecessarily.

*

One worthy postmistress-cum-haberdasher, says this same suburban architect, was far more concerned about customers pilfering her stamps after her windows had been blown in, than about taking cover. " What would head office have to say ? " she asked. " I'd have to stand by the till."

PLANS HELD UP ?

It is said that enormous number of plans for shelters are being held up by overworked borough surveyors, so that many firms are without means for safeguarding their employees. There can be no excuse for this. Where a borough surveyor finds himself unable to cope with the number of plans submitted, he should take steps to form a temporary paid panel of architects, to which many of the schemes could be submitted.

LAND CRABS*

" *Somewhere in London*

" The equipment we carry on the appliances is large and diverse, but nothing to what little master carries on his wobbly legs. On the excellent motto that a dead civilian is a far far better thing than a dead fireman, I go into battle carrying—

Shirt and pants and socks.
Heavy tunic, chest high waders and rubber boots.

* The title applied by fire fighters afloat (on the Thames) to those A.F.S. men who go up and down ladders on land. The letter above is from a land crab A.R.I.B.A.

Gas mask, helmet and gas curtain.
Belt, axe, knife and miscellaneous anti-dim tubes.
Anti-glare goggles.
Anti-flash visor (no one knows what this is for, but we have no doubt it is life-saving).

"To this mere bagatelle on a hot night we carry, and put on if there is a cry of gas, (1) oil-skin tunic, (2) oilskin gloves.

"In all this I had twenty minutes to-day up one stair on this building, along and down the other. Now I know what they mean by the Fate that is Worse than Death. My bed is a concrete floor, my meals are in a shilling café. I am No. 5 and stand-by driver on a Heavy Unit. I enjoy it.

*

"I sleep in my clothes with goggles, visor and cotton wool on me. We are 'first call crew,' No. 1 crew, and have to be in Action Dress and out in two minutes. We did it on Sunday—3.30 a.m.—all but the OUT. We have an Irish watchroom boy and did he enjoy screaming 'A-L-L Auxiliaries ! ! ' in my ear with bodies bobbing before his eyes. And did my stomach turn to water and the sheet-bend on my mask elude my oddly clumsy fingers. But I muttered, 'A.J.—*Forward*,' and tottered on.

*

"By a pure coincidence there is another architect in my crew, unknown to me except by name before the Great Emergency threw us mask to mask. Divinely tall, divinely handsome, with the air of being absent in a sweeter world most of the time, he illustrates nicely how democratic the lower orders have now become. First remark by our biggest tough, 'A proper gentleman is 'Yde†.' First remark by our second biggest tough: 'A reel gentleman is Mr. Hyde. 'Ope I'm with 'im in these fires '."

HOUSING

The Minister of Health has issued a circular to housing authorities concerning the action to be taken in relation to normal housing work. The authorities are asked to concentrate on houses in an advanced stage of construction and not to continue work on houses in an early stage or to start foundations for new houses.

*

With regard to slum areas, the Minister has decided that, whatever steps have been taken by the local authorities, they should with some exceptions stop short of actual demolition. This, of course, will allow the provision of replacement accommodation to be deferred.

*

Generally speaking, the Minister will not be prepared, for the time being, to approve the erection of further houses unless the work is of national interest, such as houses for the employees of new factories or for agricultural workers.

*

Naturally this does not necessarily mean that all the normal building activities of housing authorities are to be postponed for the duration of the war. Local authorities are saddled with such work as the repair of war damage to housing and essential building and plant, and it is impossible to envisage just how their normal activities will be affected.

† Assumed name.

WEEKLY FEATURES

Until conditions become more normal certain features may be temporarily or intermittently suspended. This applies this week to Information Sheets and Working Details.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

The Architectural Press announces that in order to ensure production and distribution of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECIFICATION *and the numerous books published by the firm, it has taken temporary offices at 45 The Avenue, Cheam, to which address editorial and advertisement matter should be sent. The telephone number is Vigilant 5762.*

Temporarily Therefore:

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
45 THE AVENUE
CHEAM, SURREY
Vigilant 5762

DEPLOY MOVEMENT

If the realistic rehearsal of last September has had something to do with the uncanny calm exhibited by the individual citizen now that the real drama has begun, it has also had its effect on some of the biggest City firms—more notably, on the banks.

*

There is at least one famous banking firm which, after spending thousands on bomb-proofing, gas-proofing and air-conditioning its head-office basement, has moved its entire staff and chattels to some remote township.

*

It would be interesting to know how many decaying family seats have been snatched up in the last month by some of our stoutest commercialists, who always have seemed so solidly, so immovably entrenched in the Metropolis. One of the biggest oil firms, for instance, suddenly decided to buy a Berkshire estate not much more than two months ago, and since then has worked out, with the help of an architect, the wholesale evacuation of its administrative staff.

*

If the wheels of commerce can go on turning effectively in spite of this game of hide-and-seek, then perhaps, when we finally regain order and calm, the argument for planned decentralization will sound more convincing.

MOORE

An architect who has been endeavouring to seek forgetfulness of his earthly troubles in the study of astrology tells me that Hitler's aspects are bad. His Sun in Taurus is darkened by Saturn, and his depressed Venus and his restricting Mars appear pitifully small. What is more, he says, that from the end of April to mid-May, 1940, Hitler will experience a number of unwelcome surprises—Dragon's head rising in opposition to Uranus.

NOTICE ON A CINEMA AT NOTTING HILL

"This cinema is closed until further notice. Nearest open cinema Aberystwyth, 239 miles away."

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

OFFICIAL NOTICES

How to find your way around the new

Government Departments

There are always a good many Government Departments. Now there are a great many. The Government can't help it. There's a lot to do. Here are the new ones as far as they affect the building trade up to going to press.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

started in August, 1939, co-ordinating the whole resources of the country. Of the Departments which concern us the most important is the

RAW MATERIALS

The addresses and telephone numbers of the various Controls of raw materials set up by the Minister of Supply are as follows (in some cases the addresses and telephone numbers are temporary) :—

CONTROL AND ADDRESS

ALUMINIUM :
Ministry of Supply, Aluminium Control, Raven Hotel, Castle Street, Shrewsbury. (Shrewsbury 2067/8.)

HEMP AND FLAX :
Ministry of Supply, Hemp (or Flax) Control, Washington Hotel, City Road, Chester. (Chester 168.)

IRON AND STEEL :
Ministry of Supply, Iron and Steel Control, Steel House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 1030.)

JUTE :
Ministry of Supply, Jute Control, 1 Victoria Street, Dundee.

LEATHER :
Ministry of Supply, Leather Control, 8 St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1. (Hop 0175.)

NON-FERROUS METALS (LEAD, ZINC, TIN AND COPPER) :
Ministry of Supply, Non-ferrous Metals Control, Grand Hotel, 46 Albert Street, Rugby. (Rugby 3321.)

PAPER :
Ministry of Supply, Paper Control, Great Western Hotel, Station Road, Reading. (Reading 60491.)

The sudden change from a state of complacency to a state of emergency has produced—not unnaturally—a mild confusion in the building world. Out of the fog emerge a few facts and a few figures. These we have tried to make sense of, and to present in the least bewildering sort of way as the essential building information of the week. It will probably be easier next week to see how we stand. In the meantime the watchword for the building trade should be CARRY ON, and for the technical press KEEP CONTACT. We should be particularly grateful for any information from firms or individual architects regarding their movements or activities.

TIMBER:
Ministry of Supply, Timber Control, c/o Postmaster, Bristol. (Temporary Address.) (Bristol 23591.) (Temporary.)

* NOTE.—*Enquiries regarding flax from persons and firms in Scotland should be addressed to the Deputy Controller, Ministry of Supply, Flax Control, Dundee. Enquiries regarding flax from persons and firms in Northern Ireland should be addressed to the Deputy Controller, Ministry of Supply, Flax Control, Chamber of Commerce, Belfast. All applications for licences in respect of timber, when a licensing system is introduced should be addressed to the appropriate Divisional Area or Pitwood District Officer, whose addresses will be notified in the Trade Press as soon as possible.*

Among building materials, aluminium, iron and steel, zinc, lead, tin, copper, timber and paper have been controlled by the Ministry of Supply, but it is no good applying to them for information about manufactured goods, like bricks, which have been handed over to the

BOARD OF TRADE

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY (CODE H.A.),
THE ADELPHI,
LONDON, W.C.2.
Date as Postmark.

CONTROL OF TIMBER SUPPLIES.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Minister of Supply to inform you that in pursuance of Orders made and to be made under the Defence Regulations, the Minister has undertaken the control of supplies of timber and that such control will be exercised by a Department of the Ministry entitled the "Timber Control."

2. The control will be introduced in two stages. The first stage is not expected to last more than a few days, during which time the organisation of the Control will be set up. The Orders relating to this stage are the following :—

(*a*) The Order relating to growing trees directs that no person shall sell growing trees for felling in excess of 1,000 cubic feet during the currency of the Order.

(*b*) The Order relating to timber prohibits the sale or purchase of timber for consumption with the following exceptions :—

(i) Timber required by Government Departments in accordance with any general or special directions issued by the Ministry of Supply.

(ii) Timber required by a public or other authority responsible under the Civil Defence Act for the protection of persons and property (e.g. for A.R.P. purposes).

(iii) Sales for consumption up to a maximum of 10 per cent. of stock in the hands of merchants, or coming into their possession during the currency of the Order, of each of the following timbers :—

Ash.
Mahogany.
Walnut.
Lignum vitæ.
Silver spruce.
All other kinds of timber taken together.

(iv) Individual sales not exceeding 100 cubic feet of constructional timber falling within the category "All other kinds of timber taken together" where such timber is required for the protection of the purchaser or the members of his household (e.g., for A.R.P. purposes) or for effecting the essential repairs to premises in the ownership or possession of the purchaser.

3. Transactions between dealers in timber in the ordinary course of their businesses (e.g., sales by importers to inland merchants) as distinct from sales for consumption are not subject to restriction as regards quantity but all sales and purchases of timber whether between dealers or for consumption must be made within the maximum prices which are set out in the Schedule to the Order. Such prices will not be raised in favour of holders of stocks of timber at the time of the Order or in respect of stocks coming into their possession during the currency of the Order.

4. The provisions of these Orders are subject to, and without prejudice to any statutory right of requisition in respect of Government requirements. Such requisitions, if made, will be at prices not exceeding the maximum prices.

5. The Timber Order further provides that the Minister of Supply may call for such returns as may be required from time to time as to stocks of timber in the possession of stockholders whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and to require the keeping of such records as may be prescribed of all transactions relating to the acquisition or disposal of timber and to produce for inspection when required all such records, books and documents relating to such transactions.

6. "Timber" is defined by the Order as meaning "Wood or timber of any kind which is not further prepared than hewn, sawn, planed, dressed, tongued, grooved and matched, and includes plywood and the articles commonly known in the timber trade as laminboard, block-board and battenboard, but does not include boxboards."

7. As soon as the Control organisation has been set up the second stage of control will be introduced by the issue of two further Orders. One of these orders will rescind the temporary limitation on the sale of growing trees for felling contained in the first Growing Trees Order and will substitute therefor a system of licences in respect of the sale and felling of growing trees. Such licences when operative will be obtainable from local Timber Control Divisional Officers whose addresses will be published as soon as possible. The other order will rescind those parts of the first Timber Order relating to the prohibition of sales into consumption and will substitute therefor a system of consumers' licences which in the case of all timber other than pitprops and other mining timber will be obtainable from the local Timber Control Area Officers, and in the case of pitprops and other mining timber will be obtainable from the local Timber Control Pitwood District Officers. The addresses of the local Area and Pitwood District Officers will be published as soon as possible.

8. Further Orders will be issued as necessary and while every effort will be made to ensure adequate publicity, members of the timber trades are urged in their own interests to keep abreast of developments in the Control, e.g. by keeping in touch with their respective Associations, watching the Trade Press, etc.

9. Your attention is drawn to the fact that export of inter-alia timber, as defined in paragraph 6 above, and boxboards is prohibited except under licence from the Export Licencing Department of the Board of Trade.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
I. M. FORSYTH.

INFORMATION BUREAU

★ *Architects should address any inquiries concerning A.R.P. to Home Office A.R.P. Information Bureau, Thames House, S.W.1.*

★ Legal questions concerning A.R.P. from private sources are answered by P. Osmond, Cleland House. Telephone, Victoria 4433.

★ Similarly, technical questions are answered by Sir Alexander Rowse, Chief Engineer, Cleland House. Telephone, Victoria 4433.

Materials

The main news here is the RAW MATERIALS DEPARTMENT (see facing page.)

The official announcement concerning the control of TIMBER SUPPLIES is reprinted on the facing page.

For SAND, ring Kensington 3431 and consult the London Defence Region and they will tell you the best place to go.

SANDBAGS. These are obtainable from Willesden Paper and Canvas Co. Telephone number, Advance 1175. Price about 8d.

Size of sandbags filled is 20 in. by 10 in. by 5 in. Number to cubic yard, 38.

NORMAL BUILDING WORK appears to have come to a standstill for the time being. Contractors are refusing new jobs and even work in progress is being halted. Whilst it is still possible to get sand, cement and glass, materials like timber, steel beams and steel rods will temporarily be very hard to find for any unofficial work, other than A.R.P. Builders and materials for private shelters should be available. Even when materials can be had it is difficult to get them delivered owing to the shortage of transport. There is also, in some cases, a labour shortage owing to absorption of building trade employees for Government and A.R.P. work, but this will probably be adjusted within a few weeks.

As a concrete example of the difficulty of completing work in progress take the case of a FIRM OF WINDOW MANUFACTURERS who write an architect to inform him they have received instructions to the effect that orders on hand for Government departments are to receive first preference and that such orders must be produced ahead of any previous work in production. The architect must therefore appreciate although order for windows was placed weeks ago, and the job is waiting for them, and cannot proceed without them, delay must be considerable because the firm has much Government work in hand. The only hope is to obtain a Ministry of Supply priority number or licence to enable the manufacturers to continue with the work in the rotation indicated by that priority number or licence.

Sandbags, obtainable a few weeks ago at 2½d. each, are now fetching 8½d.

Orders for chemical closets now being accepted are subject to a four weeks' delivery period.

Architectural Front

It is likely many young architects and engineers will be required on A.R.P. work, either by local authorities or by Governmental departments. It seems that local authorities will need experts to vet schemes submitted for shelters, etc., to see that they conform with code requirements.

At Birmingham, architects and quantity surveyors competent to estimate the cost of reinstatement of all kinds of buildings are invited by the local Inland Revenue Valuation Offices to apply for posts as valuers.

The Middlesex C.C. architect's department has temporarily dispersed, in units, working in various parts of the county. Assistant architects who were working on schools are now employed on A.R.P. and those who worked on hospitals have turned over to first aid posts and casualty clearing stations.

- The date for delivery of drawings for the Building Centre Shop Front Competition has been postponed until Monday, October 1. Drawings should be addressed to Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Northern Aluminium Company, Banbury, Oxfordshire, and marked "Building Centre Shop Front Competition." Drawings must be delivered not later than 6 p.m. on the date given.

- R.I.B.A. Loan and Reference Libraries closed. Valuable books removed to place of safety, remainder stored in comparatively safe basement, 66 Portland Place.

- Some of the staff of the R.I.B.A. have been taken over by the Home Office for A.R.P. work and others have been busy making the library safe. All technical books having bearing on war work have been sorted out and it is hoped that the library will re-open as a source of reference for technical works.

- Current periodicals, literature on A.R.P. and information useful to R.I.B.A. members engaged on war work can be consulted 66 Portland Place.

- No notifications received at R.I.B.A. of abandoned competitions. Some may have to be postponed.

- R.I.B.A. *Journal* will be published. At worst will become Bulletin.

- R.I.B.A. Intermediate, Final and Special Final Examinations and the Statutory Examinations postponed.

- R.I.B.A. annual competitions for prizes and studentships postponed.

- R.I.B.A. ordinary and committee meetings postponed.

- R.I.B.A. Architectural Schools Committee have not met. Schools may remain open. Bartlett School now at Cambridge.

- R.I.B.A. considering formation of special technical information service on planning and construction of buildings on which architects will be employed during war. Hospitals, factories, schools, transport buildings and housing.

- R.I.B.A. Exhibitions work to close down.

● R.I.B.A. considering possibilities of maintaining at No. 66 section of library for recreational needs of members on leave.

Government using National Service Register. Appointments made by Architecture and Allied Trades Committee of Ministry of Labour. R.I.B.A. represented. Enrolment at R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. Don't communicate with Committee or Ministry. Names of selected architects will not be published.

The A.A.S.T.A. tour to the Soviet Union left Leningrad on September 5 as scheduled. It was thought advisable to sail to Stockholm rather than through the Kiel Canal. On arrival at Stockholm it was found that sailings for England had been discontinued and the party proceeded overland to Oslo. Here, too, the last boat had gone. Latest news indicates the party is en route for Bergen, hoping to sail home from there, arriving on Saturday, only one week behind time, and having added three Scandinavian cities to the itinerary.

Changes of Address

★ There are proposals that all the DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS should centre in Oxford. Goddard Watts is handling this, but no decision has been reached. The Zinc Development Association and the Cement and Concrete Association are among those that have already moved to Oxford.

All the DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS are, so far as we know, continuing to operate, but the nature of their work will probably change. There will be none of their usual propaganda, but technical information will be available, as many people must now be responsible for using materials of which they have no knowledge. The information bureaux of the Associations will perform a national service. Already their inquiries departments are more busy than in peace time.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES SERVICES are still in London, but moved from Ebury Street to Holborn. New telephone number, Holborn 7666. They are standing by, knowing that the technical personnel of their staff must be used, and waiting to see in which direction they can be most usefully employed. Messrs. E. W. Burridge and A. W. Winser are still with B.I.S.

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BAKELITE, LTD.,
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MOND NICKEL CO., LTD.,
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THE NATURAL ASPHALTE MINE-OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS COUNCIL,
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NORMAN AND DAWBARN,
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WATSON AND SONS (ELECTRO-MEDICAL). LTD.,
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ARTHUR J. WILLIS, F.S.I.,
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THE WOODALL-DUCKHAM VERTICAL RETORT AND OVEN CONSTRUCTION CO. (1920), LTD.,
Uplands, Epsom Road, Guildford. Tel. Guildford 3267–8.

Ifs

IF you have still got a job carry on until somebody looks like wanting you.

IF you haven't got a job but are on the Register you will have to wait until you hear from the Ministry of Labour. This may take months. In the meantime you can if you wish:

1: Take a temporary job if you can get one. Don't ring up the R.I.B.A.—they can't help you now.

2: Enrol in the armed forces, for which you can consult your local territorial association.

IF you are on the Register you can still enrol in the armed forces but, if you do so, notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Emergency Panel (66 Portland Place, W.1). Note that architects over 30 are on the reserved list of occupations. The working of the Register is now under the control of the Ministry of Labour.

Don'ts

UNLESS YOU HAVE TO

DON'T ring up the R.I.B.A.

DON'T ring up the number of the Ministry of Information or the Ministry of Supply. They are quite busy just now.

DON'T ring up the War Office asking for a job.

DON'T write to the D.I.A., which is closed for the duration.

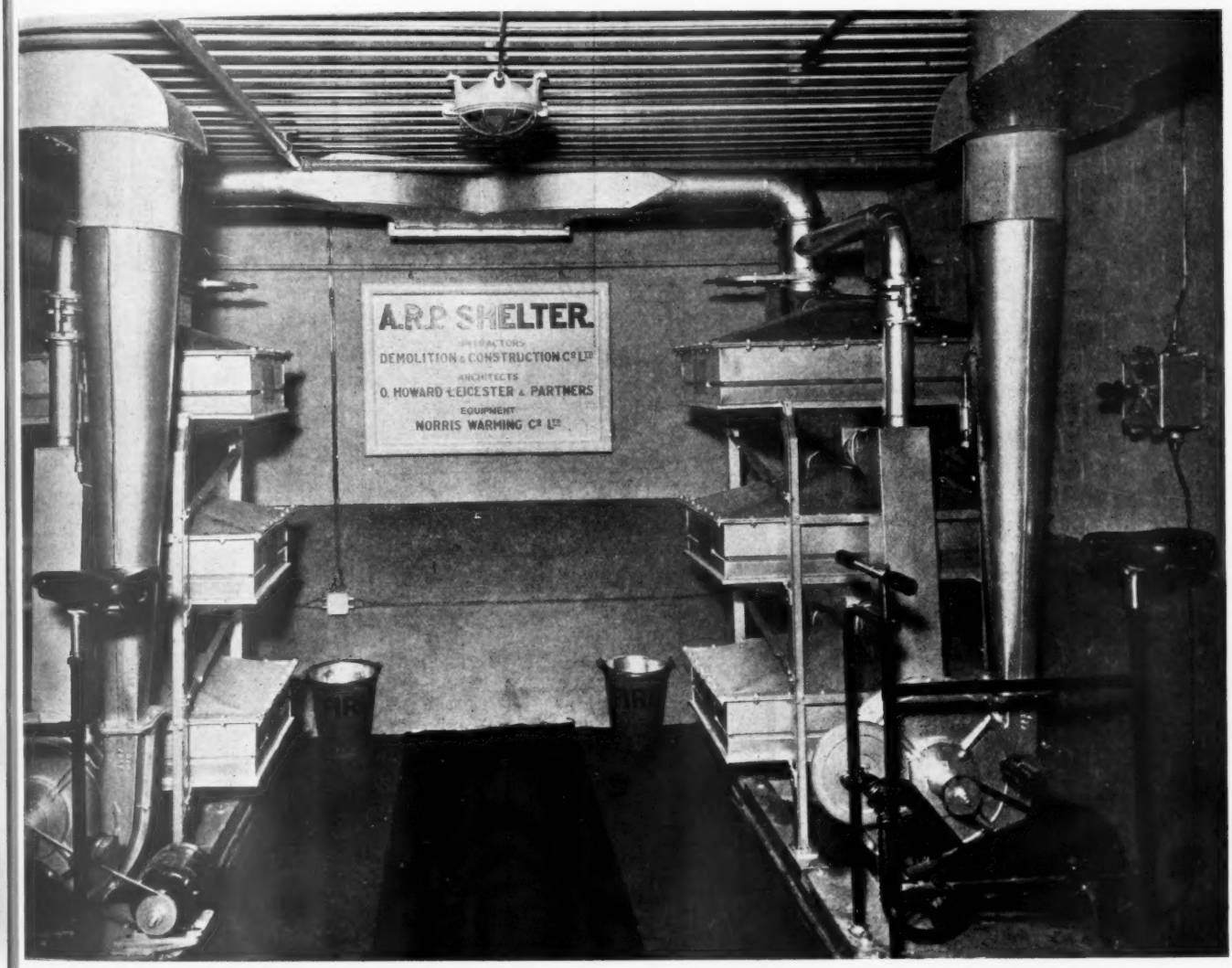
DON'T get on to the Development Associations.

DON'T ring up the A.A.S.T.A. at the old address. The new address is 57 New End, N.W.3.

DON'T ring up the Architectural Press at Whitehall 9212; the new number is VIGILANT 5762.

A.R.P. SHELTER, PORCHESTER GATE, W.

DESIGNED BY HOWARD LEICESTER AND PARTNERS



PROBLEM AND STRUCTURE—*A shelter in the basement of flats in Porchester Gate, W., to provide accommodation for 100 people.*

The construction of ceiling and floor was designed on a super load of 400 lb. per foot. The floor slab is reinforced so that it could take the whole weight of the collapsing building and distribute the load without rupture of the concrete shell. Reinforced concrete walls were also built independent and additional to the existing structure and generally 9 in. thick.

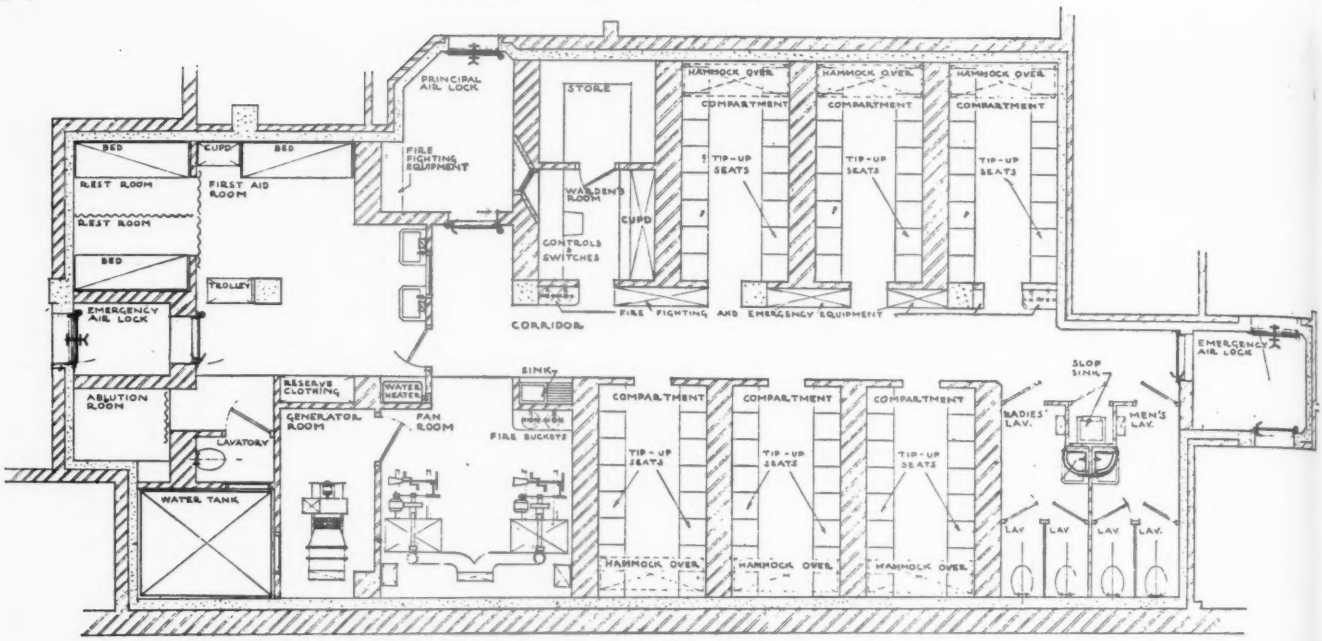
The most difficult task was to avoid the pipes, to get the sufficient inside height and to design the ceiling and floor construction for the weight of the collapsing building. The whole reinforced concrete casing is completely watertight and flooding from pipes is impossible. Should a pipe above burst the flow will be to a drain in the boiler-house, which is at a lower level.

Special care was taken in the reinforcing of the corners and joints to prevent every kind of splitting in the reinforced concrete shell. Instead of temporary shuttering for the ceiling, steel sheeting was used to prevent permanently any spalling off of the concrete ceiling under shock of falling debris.

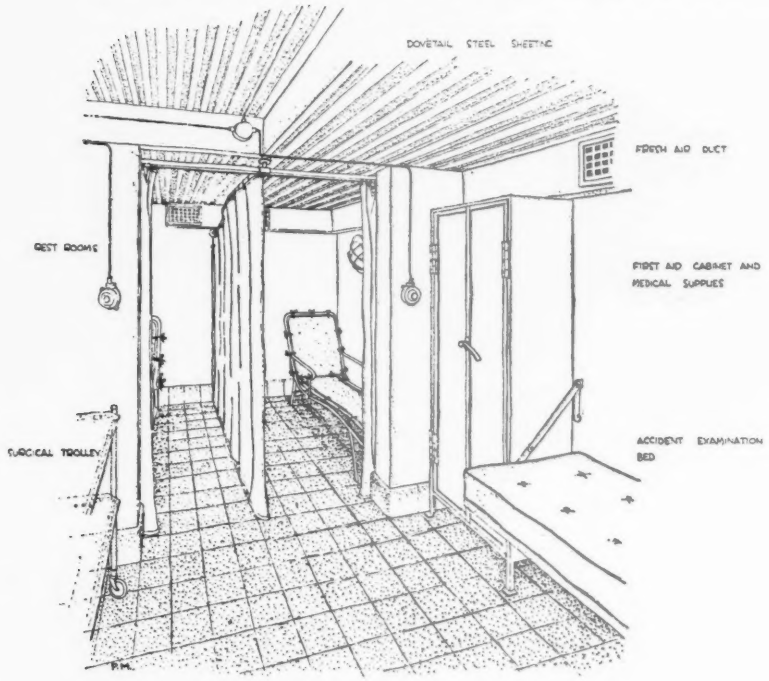
GAS FILTRATION—*The gas filtration plant consists of two separate filter and fan units, capable of absorbing any known war gas, driven by an electric motor off the main electric supply, so arranged that in the event of failure this could immediately be changed over on to the emergency generating plant, by a change-over switch situated in the warden's room. If this fails the plant can be cycle operated, by slow pedalling.*

Fresh air is drawn in through louvred openings in the blast-proof screens situated at ground level, by a suitable concrete and metal duct, to the plant, and there purified. From each plant fresh air distributing ducts are taken along at high level with openings to each of the various compartments. For the removal of the vitiated air, non-return exhaust valves are fitted.

EMERGENCY GENERATING PLANT.—*The emergency generating plant is automatic in operation, so that whenever a failure occurs on the main electric supply, the petrol engine will start up immediately, which in turn lights a pilot lamp in the warden's room, thus giving the signal for the change-over switch to be brought in the down position.*



PLAN AND SKETCH OF FIRST-AID ROOM



AIR RAID SHELTER, *DESIGNED BY HOWARD*

WATER SERVICES—*A complete water service is provided with special ozonators for purifying the water to the basins in the first-aid room. Hot and cold showers are provided in the ablution room for the purpose of decontamination, and a further cold water supply to the lavatories. A cold water service is also taken to the corridor, where a sink is provided, over which an electric kettle is fitted.*

These services in the normal way are supplied from the main tanks which serve the flats, and a suitable pressure gauge is provided in the warden's room indicating when the services are in working order. Should, however, a breakdown occur, it would immediately be apparent to the warden by these gauges, and by operating the necessary valves the water services are changed over to the emergency supply, which consists of a 1,500-gallon tank, situated within the shelter. This tank is fitted with an indicator showing the amount of water in the tank, and operating an automatic warning when a certain low level has been reached. The water from here is pumped to all the various points, the pump being driven directly off the stand-by generator.

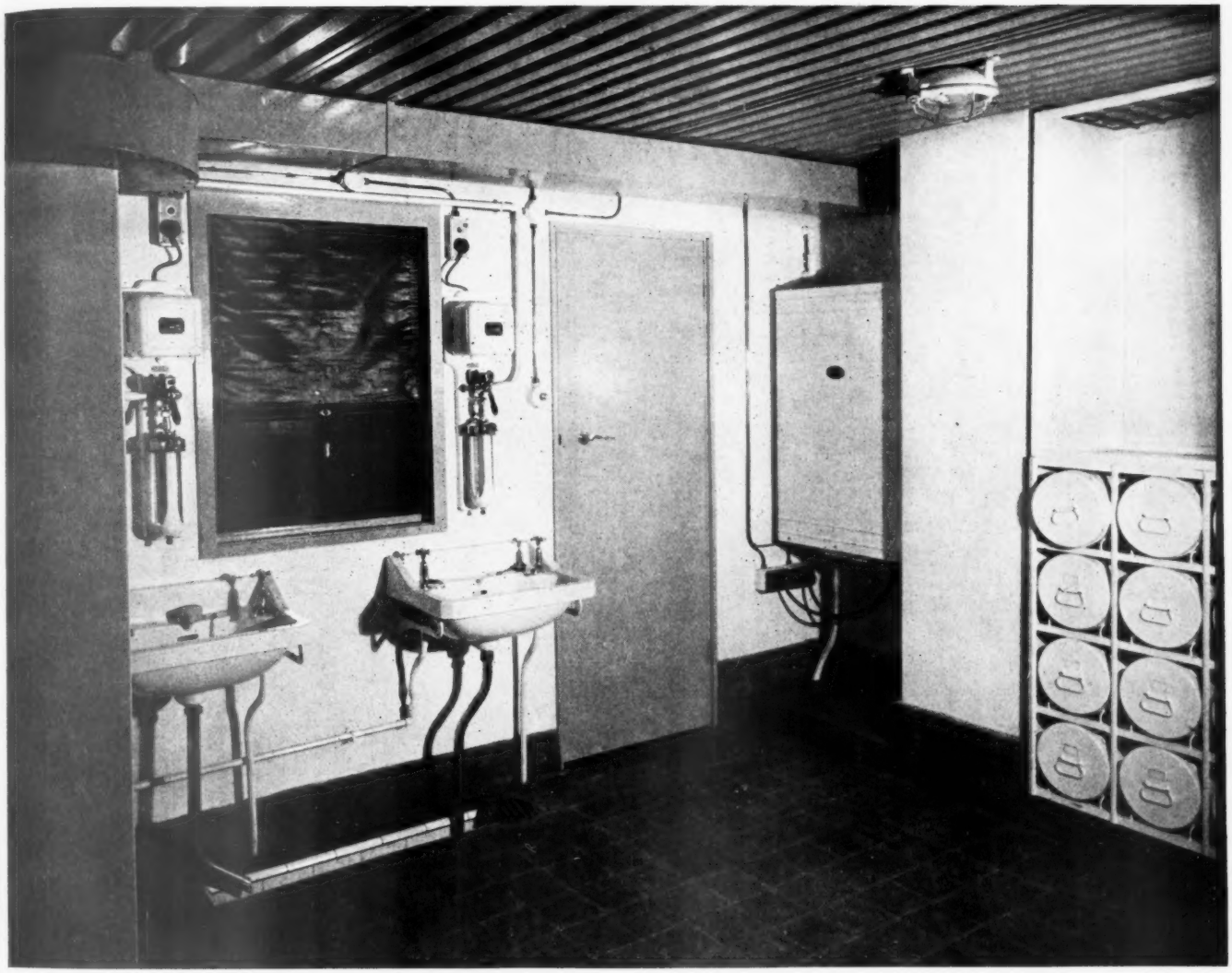
The hot water supply points are, in the normal way, connected to the calorifier in the main building, but in the event of a breakdown from the outside services an electric water heater is provided, serving the two basins in the first-aid room. This is kept hot by an immersion heater connected to the main electric supply, and in the event of a breakdown is automatically re-connected to the emergency generating plant.

WARNING EQUIPMENT—*Regarding the warning equipment two special loudspeakers are provided in the courtyard, which are controlled by a special transmitting set fixed in the warden's room. This will give the "alarm" and also the "all clear" signal to the tenants, and also by the operation of a small switch definite instructions can be broadcast by the warden.*

Further, a loudspeaker is provided in the porter's room, so that communication will always be maintained from the shelter to the porter.

When the shelter is in occupation a loudspeaker is provided at the end of the corridor by which the warden can issue the various instructions, and also relay any wireless programme desired.

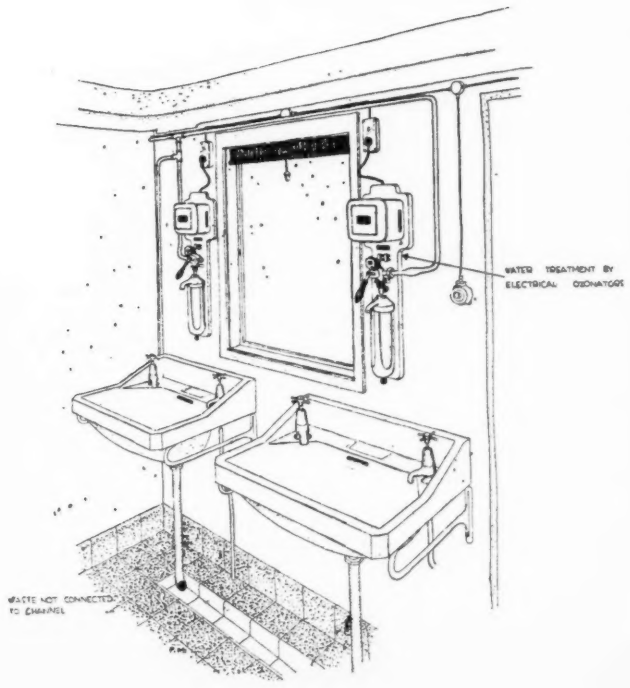
The warden's room also contains controls and switches and is the directive centre for the whole of the main building and the shelter in time of air raid. The transmitting set in the normal way is worked off the main electric supply, but in the event of failure it will be switched on to the emergency generating plant.



PHOTOGRAPH AND SKETCH OF FIRST-AID ROOM

PORCHESTER GATE, W.

LEICESTER AND PARTNERS



LIGHTING—*Frequent points have been installed giving an even illumination over the whole shelter. The lighting current in the event of the main supply being cut off is supplied from the generator. The wiring to all points has been carried out in copper-sheathed Pyrotenax cable.*

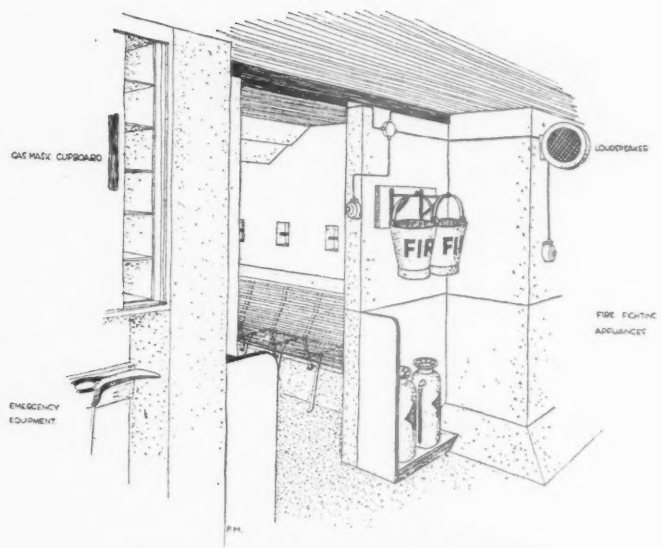
EQUIPMENT AND FIRST-AID ROOM—*Direction signs to the shelter have been placed at suitable points in the building, and in the shelter the apparatus has a system of signs for easy control and operation of plant and to facilitate easy working of the shelter.*

Emergency equipment is placed in the shelter for use in the flat block and consists of fire-fighting appliances.

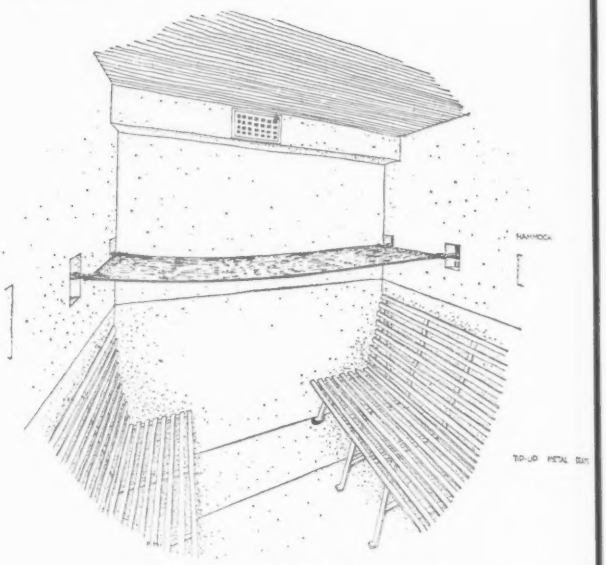
Other equipment includes tools for possible forced exit from the shelter and gas masks. Cubicles have been arranged for the tenants to store their gas masks and any valuables they wish to keep with them. A set of complete plans showing all services is also provided in the warden's room.

Hammocks can be slung across any of the shelter bays should the period of shelter be unduly long.

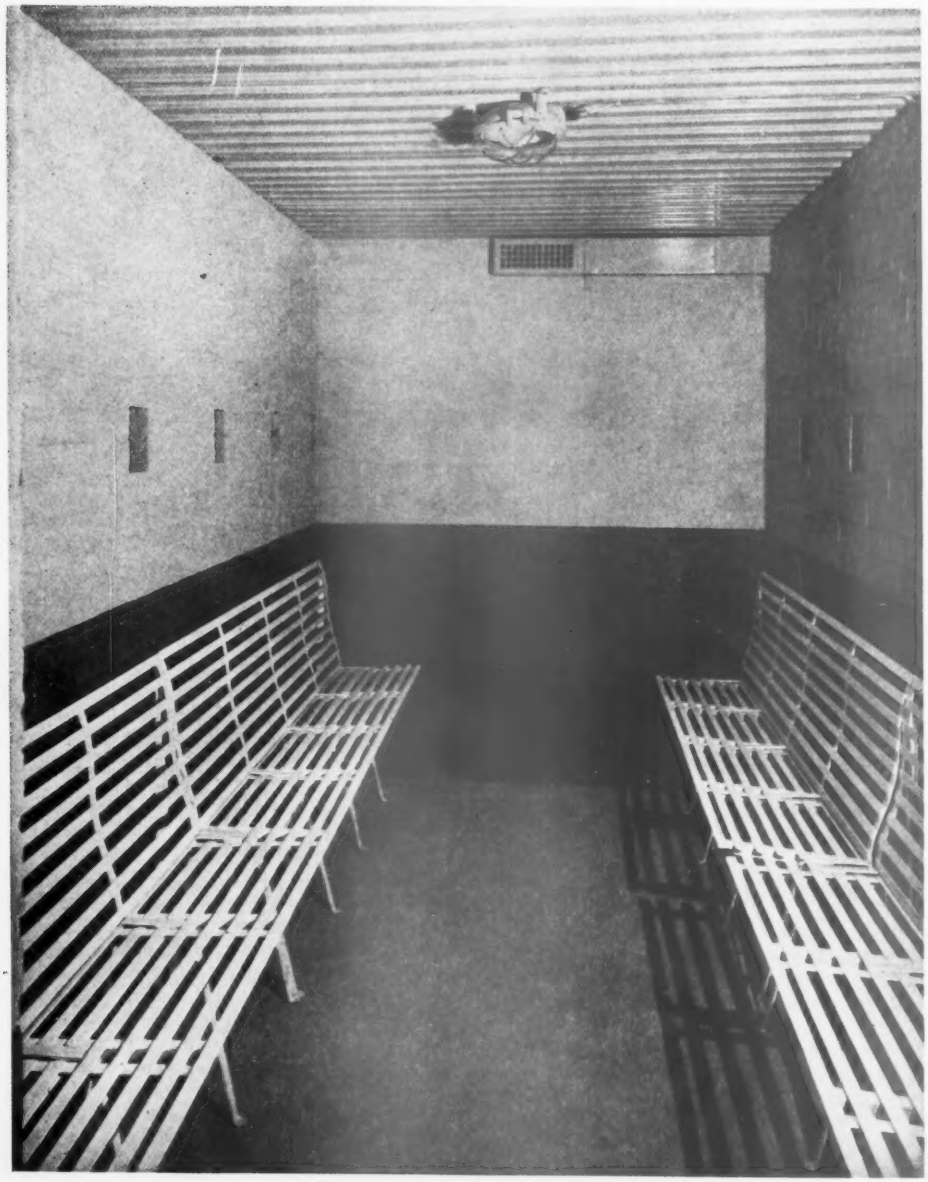
The first-aid room has been equipped with the necessary rest couches and a medical treatment table. Bins are also provided for contaminated clothing.



ENTRANCE TO A COMPARTMENT



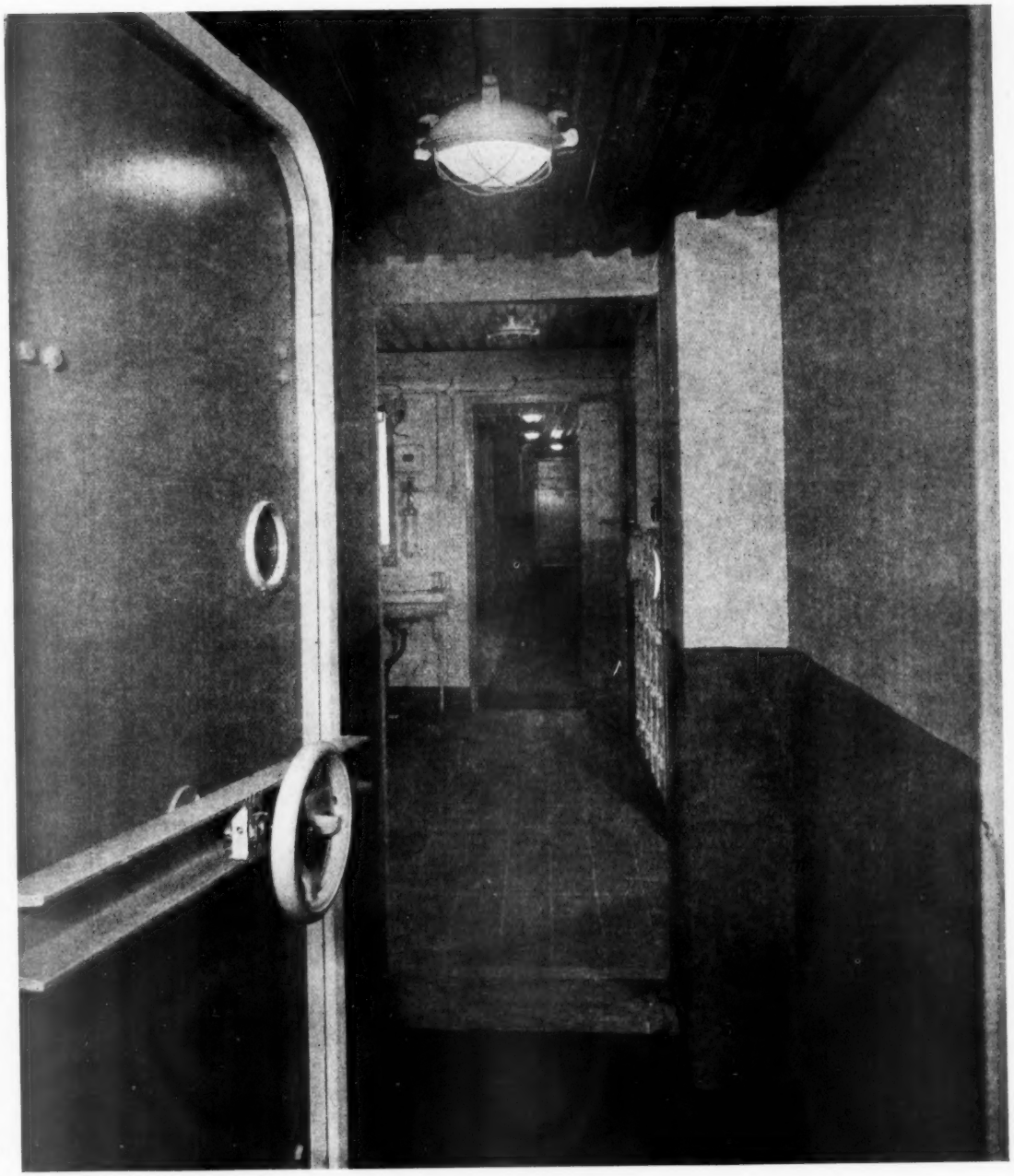
TYPICAL COMPARTMENT



TYPICAL COMPARTMENT

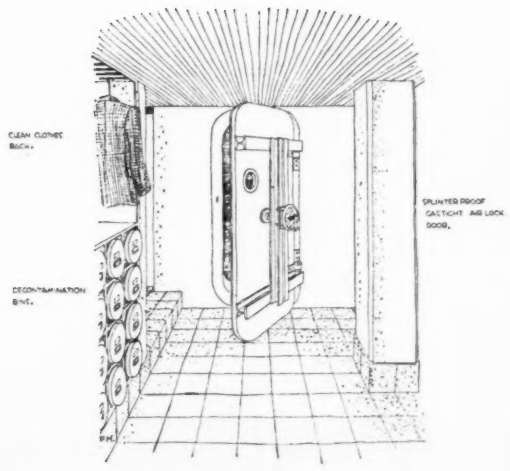
AIR RAID

DESIGNED BY



LOOKING ACROSS THE FIRST-AID ROOM

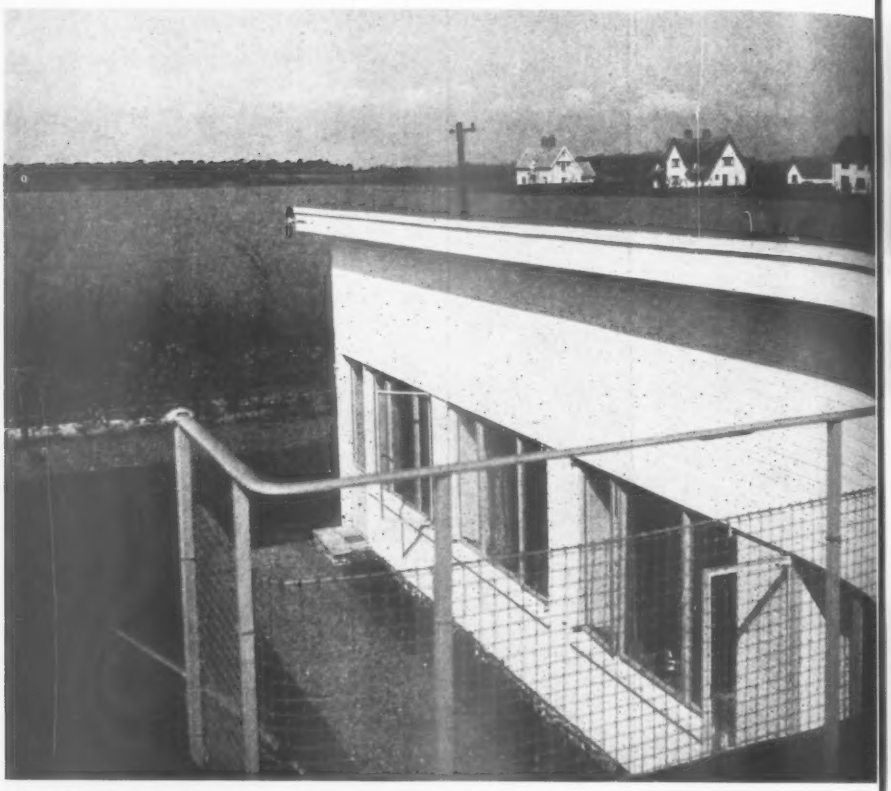
PART OF FIRST-AID ROOM



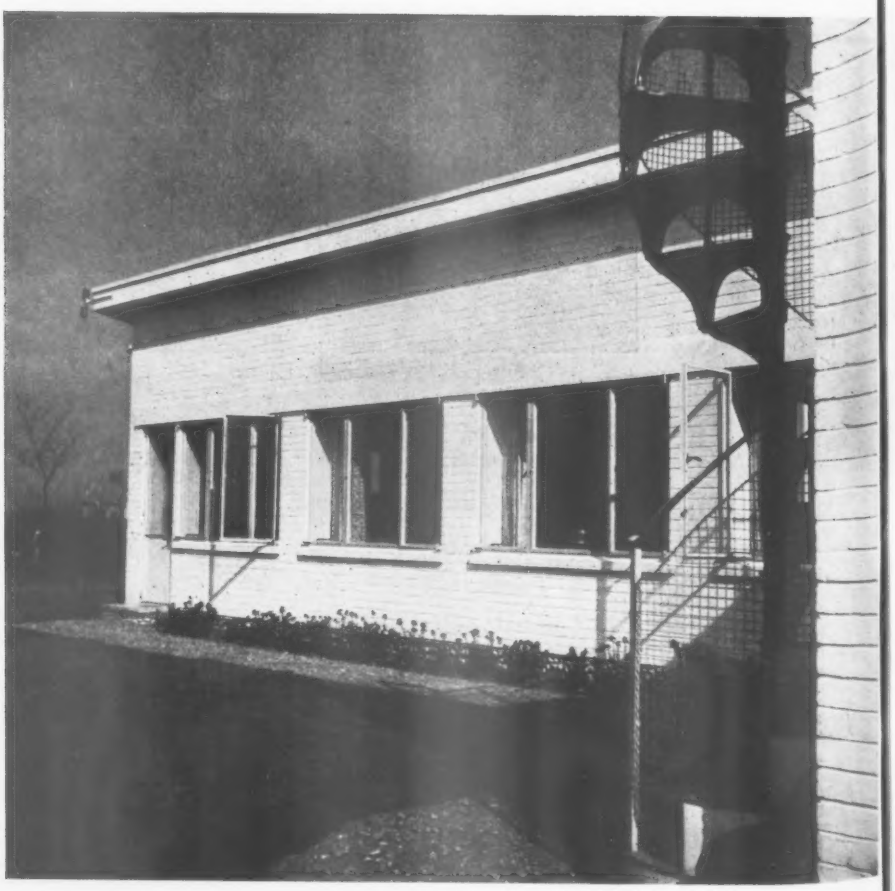
SHELTER, FLATS, PORCHESTER GATE, W.

HOWARD LEICESTER AND PARTNERS

H O U S E A T W

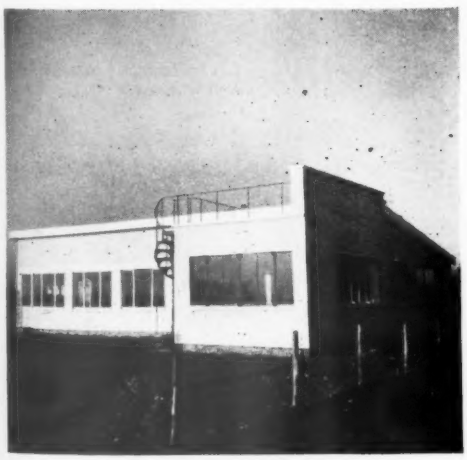


TWO VIEWS OF THE SOUTH FRONT



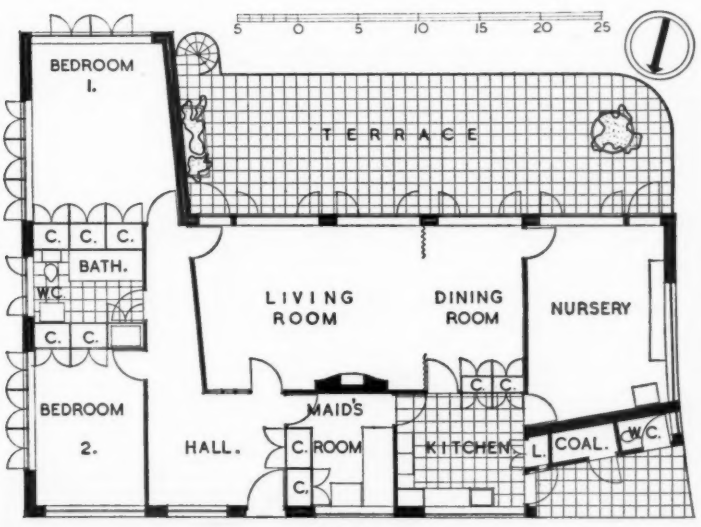
TWALBERSWICK, SUFFOLK

A WINDOW DETAIL



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

DESIGNED BY ROLF JENSEN



PLAN

C

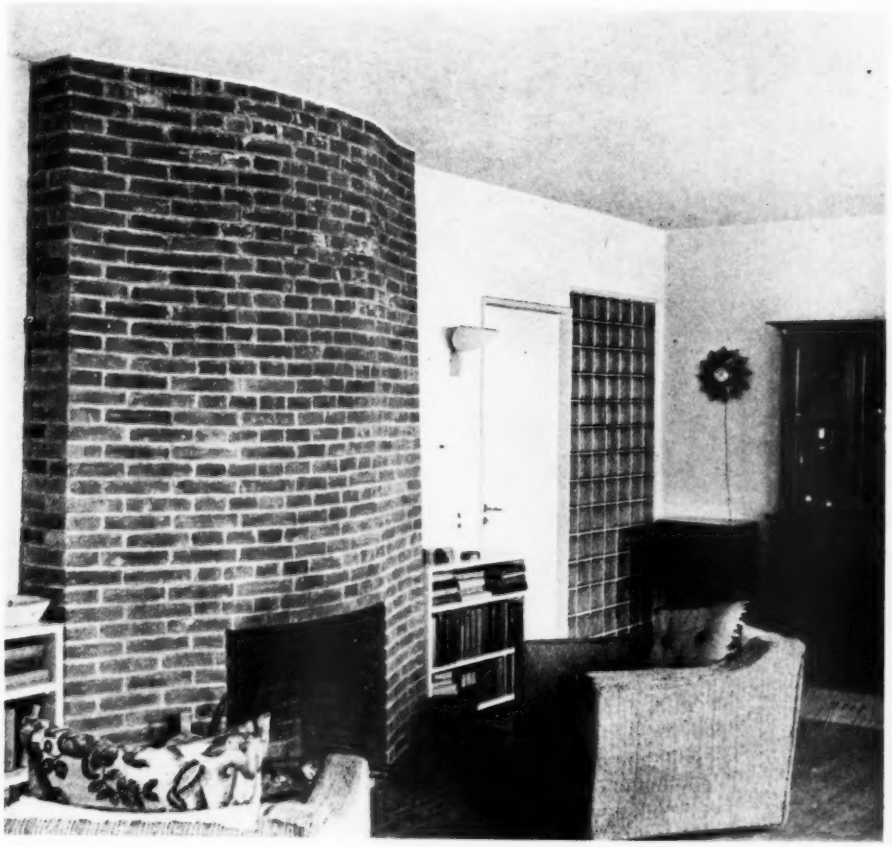
DETAIL OF FLINT PLINTH AND WINDOW

TRADESMEN'S LOBBY

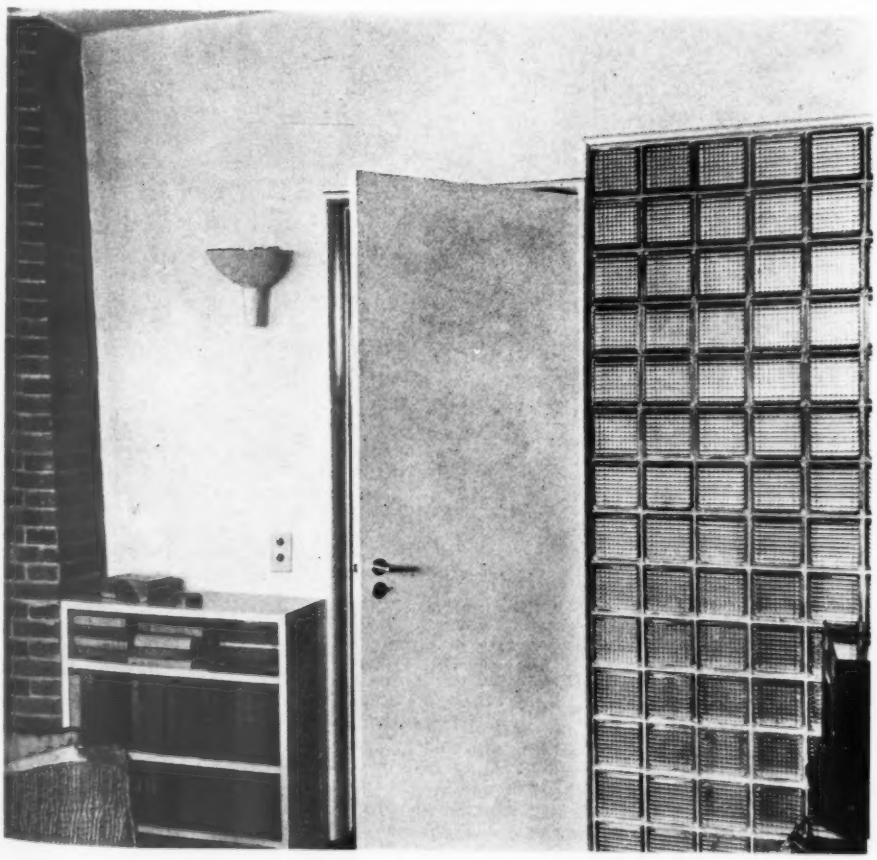
GENERAL—*At first it was required that the house should have a pitched roof covered with old tiles or thatch, but eventually the local and town authorities approved the erection of the present design. The site is exposed and the building was kept low to withstand adverse weather conditions. It also enabled the houses on the north of the site to have a view over the roof of the building to the south.*

CONSTRUCTION—*Local materials were used entirely for the main structure. External walls have a flint base and metal windows. A metal staircase leads to the roof.*

HOUSE AT WALBERSWICK, SUFFOLK

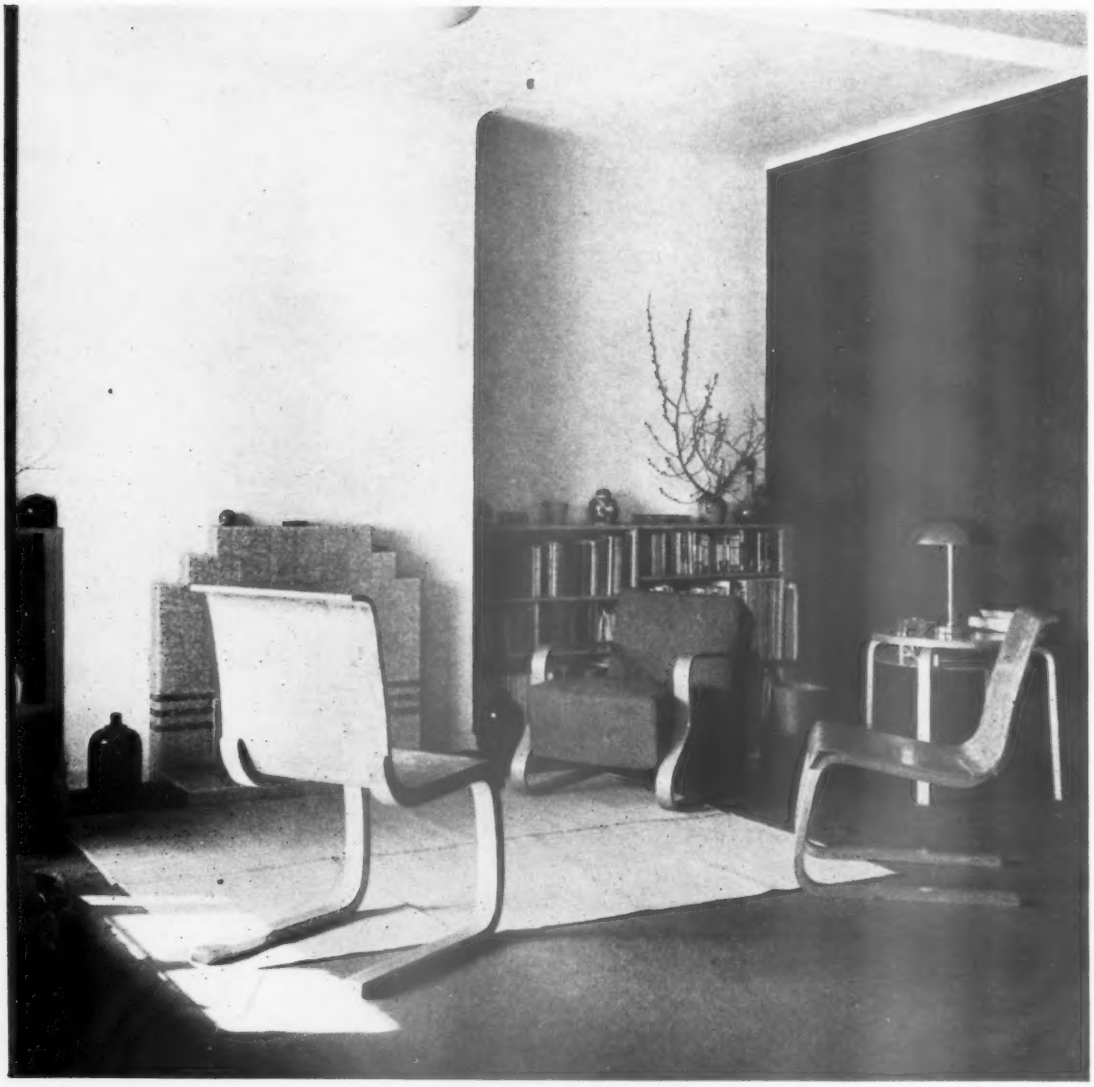


THE FIREPLACE IN THE LIVING ROOM



LIVING ROOM SHOWING THE GLASS WALL TO HALL

DESIGNED BY ROLF JENSEN



LIVING ROOM

HOUSE AT WALBERSWICK • DESIGNED BY ROLF JENSEN

TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Whitaker

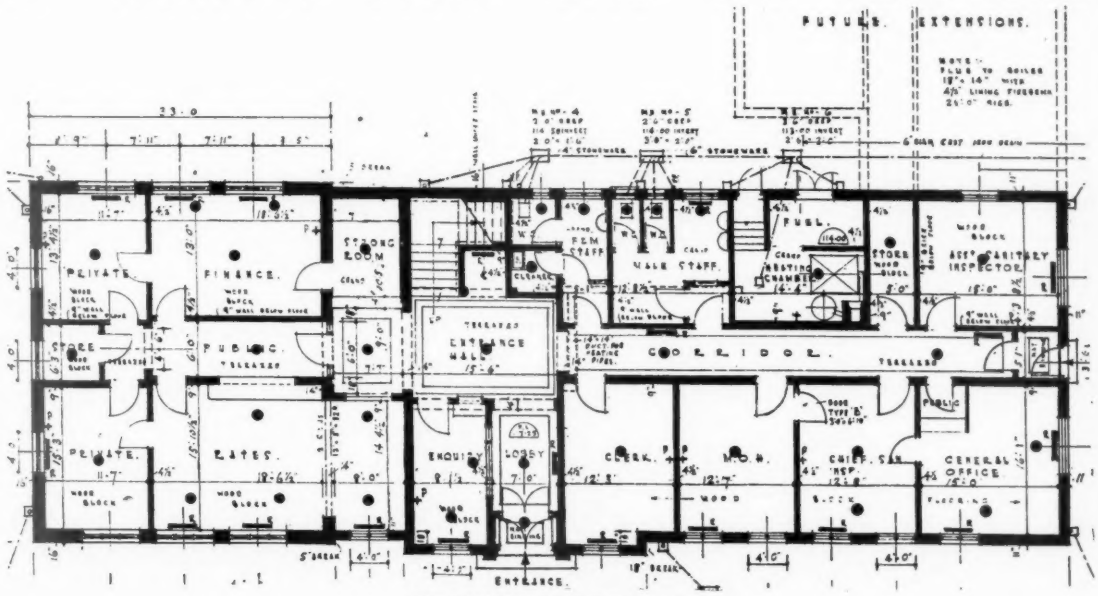
FOR light reading while you are waiting for the sirens to blow there is very little to beat the current Whitaker. Quite apart from one's indecent curiosity about the salaries of civil servants, there is a single page article on Art in 1938, which opens with a most interesting sentence. "The winter exhibition of the Royal Academy, which was a failure in 1937 because it was composed chiefly of architectural drawings, was a great success in 1938." So now you see where you step off. Books, the theatre and films each have separate articles of two or three pages each, but all that art seems to consist of is painting, the chief interest being the price paid for any pictures sold. Sculpture is not mentioned. More interesting, however, is the article on Science and Invention in 1938. Leave for the moment the paragraph headed Ape with Man's Teeth, and pass to Bridge without Bolts or Rivets, which refers to a welded bridge by the L.P.T.B. near Ladbroke Grove as being "the first of its type and size in Great Britain." So the building industry is ahead of the railway boys. When was welding first used on a steel frame? I cannot be certain, but in the L.C.C. area I believe that the balconies of the Ravenscourt Park hospital were the first, though the practice has become common enough since then. Dendrochronology sounds more amusing, for Professor Douglas, of Arizona University, has made a study of the rings of timber used in ancient buildings and has built up a synthetic tree core representing two thousand years of growth, and from this he has established that droughts recur in cycles. Thus it may be possible to predict climatic changes many years ahead. As a time-measuring instrument, Professor Douglas's tree should be useful to archæologists, for, provided that the building is less than 2,000 years old, a piece of timber taken from it should enable its date to be established within a few years.

As a piece of purely cigarette card information, I cannot refrain from informing you that, "In the course of anthropological investigations among the Li people of Hainan Island, China, Mr. Chungshee H. Liu discovered three instruments which help to fill up a gap in the study of the

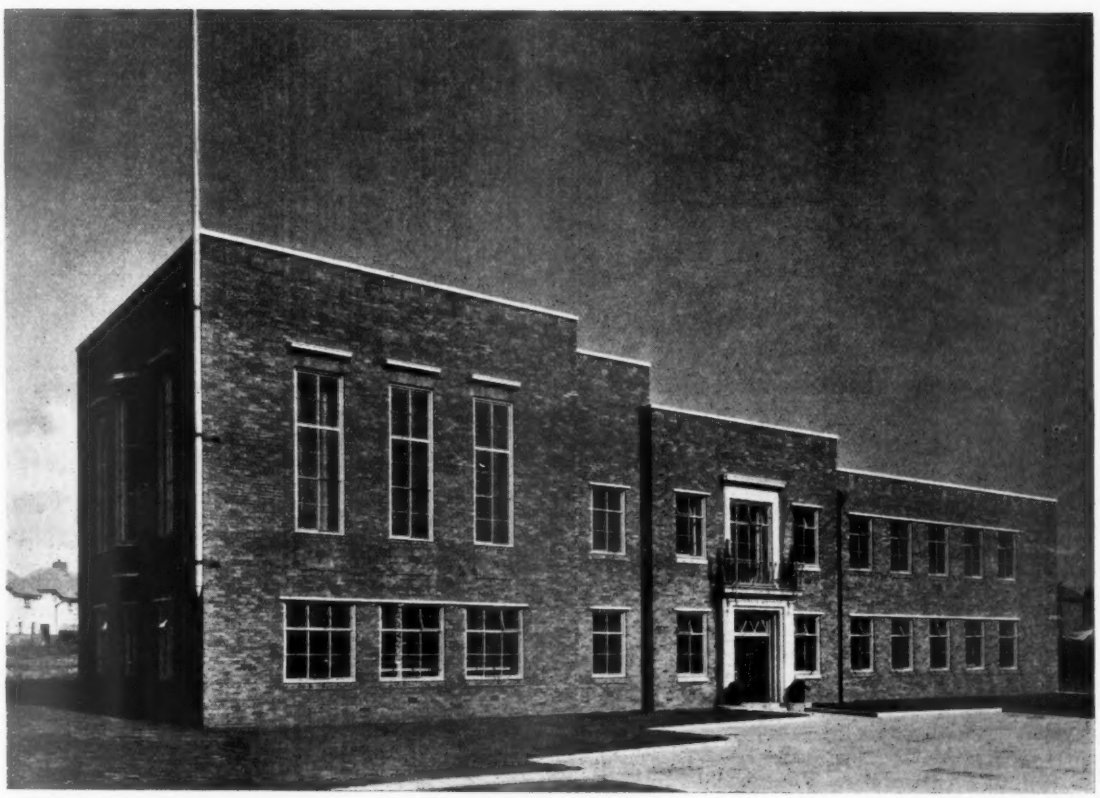
Continued on page 375

MUNICIPAL OFFICES, SEATON VALLEY

DESIGNED BY CACKETT, BURNS DICK AND MACKELLAR



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



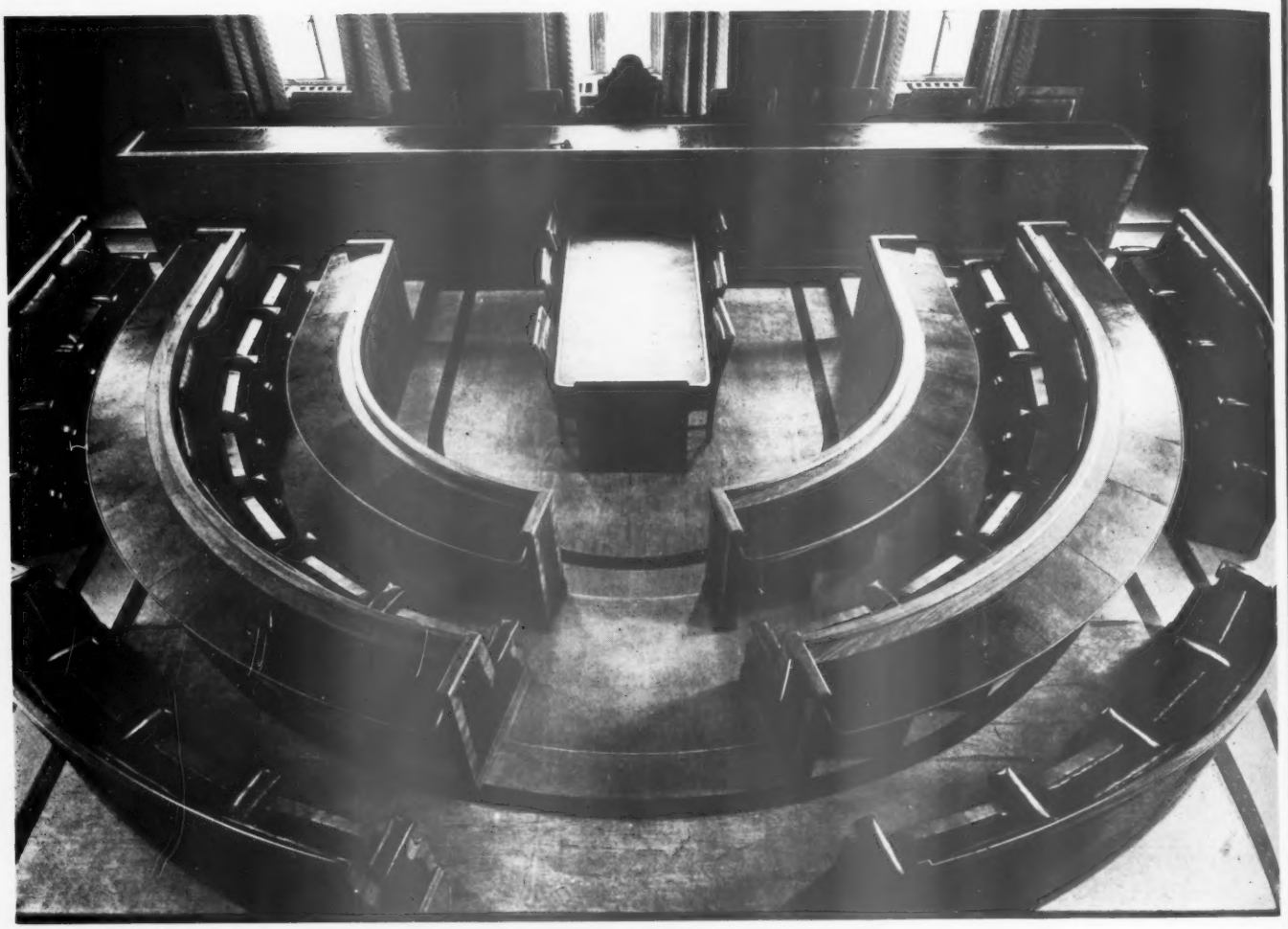
MAIN FRONT

PROBLEM AND SITE—*Offices and council chamber for Seaton U.D.C. Level site situated in between the Council's housing schemes. Only control—economy.*

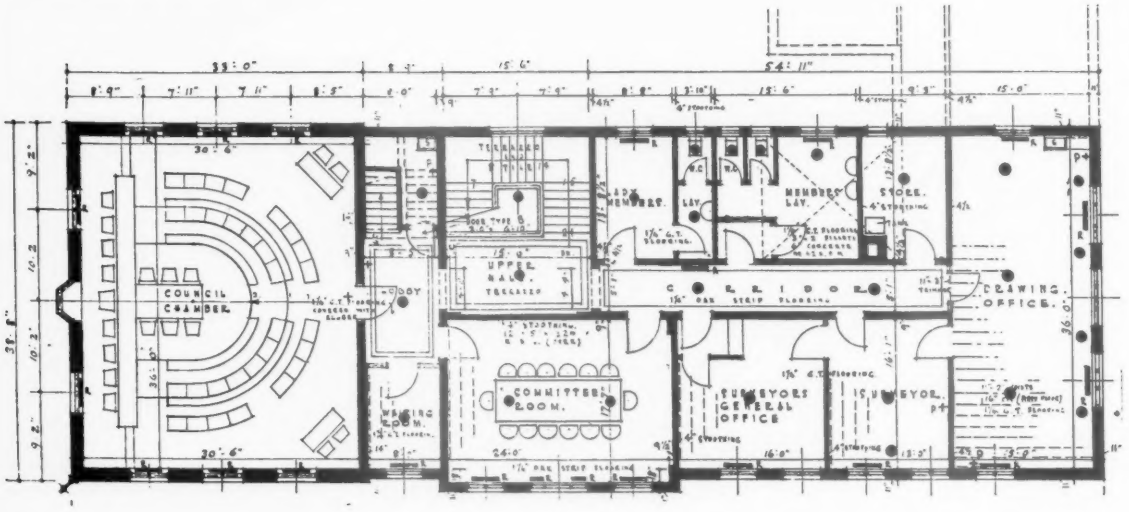
CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—*Brick walls; timber floors and roof, asphalt covered; corridors and stairs, terrazzo; committee rooms, oak floor, walnut panels. Council chamber: rubber floor; French walnut panelled walls; Indian silver-grey wood furniture; seats, red leather covered.*

COST—*£8,360, at 1s. 3d. per ft. cube.*

D



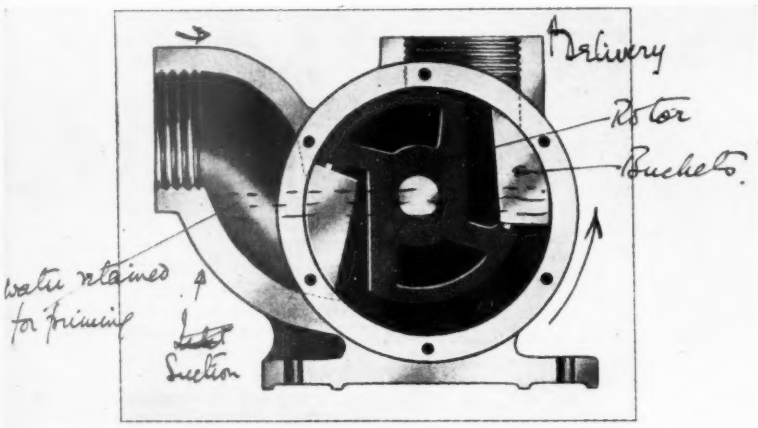
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The general contractor was T. E. Ridley; for list of sub-contractors see page 375.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES, SEATON VALLEY • BY CACKETT, BURNS DICK AND MACKELLAR



Section of the self-priming rotary dredger pump described on this page.

distribution of the Jew's harp." Whitaker is a fascinating book, and makes better escapist literature than the average thriller, and a price of 6s. makes it less than a novel. —(*Whitaker, 12 Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.*)

Dredger Pumps

A new type of self-priming rotary dredger pump is now being marketed by William A. Meyer, Ltd., the section at the head of this page giving a general idea of its construction. In some ways this pump may be looked upon as a modification of the vane type, for the main shaft is set off centre in relation to the casing, but instead of the vanes a pair of buckets is hinged to the rotor. Centrifugal force keeps a reasonable pressure between the face of the buckets and the inside of the pump casing so that there is no need for any valves, and wear is taken up automatically. The whole design is remarkably simple, and the price is correspondingly low, while the pump will deal with thick or dirty liquids, sewage, light or heavy oils, as well as volatile liquids, such as petrol. Priming is only necessary the first time the pump is put into service, for enough liquid is retained in the casing to give an easy start.

The pump is made in one size only, and can be supplied mounted on a bedplate with a fast pulley only or arranged for belt drive from an electric motor. Capacity is 1,500 gallons an hour, and the power consumed is $\frac{3}{4}$ horse power with a total head of 20 ft. ; maximum figures are 25 ft. delivery head and suction. Overall dimensions of pump with base and pulley are only $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.—(*William A. Meyer, Ltd., 75 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.*)

A.R.P. Troughing

For supporting the ceilings of basements there are all sorts of official recommendations for various materials, though one of the simplest is pressed steel troughing used in conjunction with beams which are supported by stanchions from the floor. A leaflet from Horseley Bridge and Thomas Piggott gives the standard dimensions of their troughing, which is made in sheets up to a maximum length of 11 ft. with a standard width of 2 ft. The sheet is $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick, and half sheets with a single corrugation only are supplied for making up odd widths. The same troughing can also be used to protect the walls of the room, and for ceilings the loading capacities in cwts. per square foot distributed load are, for a 6-ft. span, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. ; 8-ft., 3 cwt. ; 10-ft., 2 cwt. The weight of the troughing works out at 10 lb. per square foot.—(*Horseley Bridge and Thomas Piggott, Ltd., Horseley Works, Tipton, Staffs.*)

The Solubility of Cements

That the deterioration of concrete dams exposed to the action of pure and slightly acid natural waters is affected by the solubility of cements has long been realized. It has often been observed that in dams which have become leaky a deposit of lime is found on the down-stream face. The primary cause of deterioration is the permeability of the concrete, but the extraction of lime from the cement, and its removal in solution eventually increases the rate of decay. When the water impounded behind a dam is hard the amount of leaching is not usually serious, and lime may even be deposited from the water rather than removed by it in solution. With the soft waters common in mountain districts, however, solution of the lime may become a serious factor, and many instances of this type of decay have been reported abroad.

The need for special cements for concrete dams is fully realized, and was, for instance, one of the main subjects of discussion at the congresses held in 1933 and 1936. The primary requirement is, of course, the avoidance of shrinkage cracking and the production of high quality concrete, but it was thought worth while to set up an international committee on special cements, and in this country the work has been done by a joint committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the British committee on large dams. A recent report* on *The Solubility of Cements* gives details of a series of experiments carried out at the Building Research Station with a view to comparing the relative resistance of different cements to leaching when soft waters percolate through concrete. The results have shown that a relatively simple test is adequate for practical purposes.

The test, which was originally evolved in Sweden, involves the crushing of a sample of the neat cement when set and cured, this crushing being to a given grain size and the crushed material extracted with water in accordance with a set procedure. The amount of lime dissolved from the cement is taken as a measure of the relative solubility.

* Building Research Technical Paper No. 26. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d.

Four-Year Plan

Two weeks ago I quoted some of the publicity material pushed out by the Leipzig Fair authorities, and I referred then to the fact that cast iron was one of the materials which were virtually forbidden for house construction. In Germany much experimental work has been done on composite materials for flushing tanks, and it is therefore interesting to note that an English firm, Claughton Brothers, have for some time been marketing moulded composition tanks. The natural finish of the material is black, but white enamel finish can be supplied if necessary. The material is a non-conductor, so that there should be less danger of damage from frost, and it is also non-resonant.—(*Claughton Brothers, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds.*)

Auxiliary Lighting for A.R.P.

A new list from Nife Batteries deals very comprehensively with the problem of providing independent lighting for trenches, first-aid posts and all the subsidiary buildings and offices which may be put out of action should the main current supply fail. Full particulars of this firm's nickel-iron accumulators are given.—(*Nife Batteries, Ltd., Hunt End Works, Redditch.*)

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

AIR RAID SHELTERS, PORCHESTER GATE, W.2. (pages 363-367). Architects : Howard Leicester and Partners. General contractors, Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd. Subcontractors and suppliers included : P.C.S., Ltd., plastering and painting ; Norris Warming Co., Ltd., heating, lighting and ventilation ; V. W. Guiniper, ozonating equipment ; Arthur Scull, Ltd., plumbing ; Elsan Manufacturing Co., chemical lavatories ; Garton and Thorne, Ltd., external blast-proof doors ; Ardente Acoustic Laboratories, Ltd., wireless equipment and air-raid warning signal ; Pyrotenax, Ltd., copper electrical wiring ; Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd., air conditioning plant ; Johnson and Phillips, electric water heaters.

SEATON VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES (pages 373–374). Architects : Cackett, Burns Dick and Mackellar. General contractor, T. E. Ridley, who was also responsible for the electric wiring and plumbing. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Richard Thomas & Co., Ltd., brick ; Atlas Concrete Products, Ltd., and Liverpool Artificial Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone ; H. R. Vaughan & Co., Ltd., special roofings ; Cairns (Newcastle), Ltd., central heating ; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures ; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; N. F. Ramsay & Co., Ltd., door furniture ; Doodson and Bain, Ltd., casements ; Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., fireproof doors ; British Plaster Board, Ltd., plaster (acoustic) ; Newman Bros. (Newcastle), Ltd., plaster ; T. B. Pearson and Sons, metalwork ; R.G.C. Panels, Ltd., panelling ; F. H. Thompson and Sons, flush doors ; Toffolo, Jackson & Co., terrazzo ; W. E. Harker, Ltd., curtains and furniture ; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring ; Sun Electrical Co., Ltd., clocks ; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., signs ; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., paint ; Bell's Asbestos and Engineering Supplies, Ltd., fire extinguishers.

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Mr. J. S. Simmons, joint advertising manager of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., and advertising manager of Henley's Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., has been unanimously elected a Fellow of the Incorporated Advertising Managers' Association. The honour was awarded in recognition of his services to advertising management generally, and particularly to the Incorporated Advertising Managers' Association.

LAW REPORTS

BUILDING SOCIETY'S CLAIM FOR POSSESSION. ECHO OF BORDERS JUDGMENT

Halifax Building Society v. *Constantini.—Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Morton*

THIS was a claim by way of an originating summons by the Halifax Building Society for possession from Mrs. Louise F. Constantini of certain premises known as 49 East Drive, Orpington Garden Village, on the ground that she was in arrears with her instalments.

Mr. Upjohn said the premises were mortgaged to the society to secure an advance of £390. It was not disputed that the defendant was in arrear with her instalments, but she set up various contentions that the mortgage agreement was irregular and *ultra vires*. She said she was unwilling to accept the judgment of Mr. Justice Bennett in the Borders' case and she put in a counterclaim for damages.

Counsel then read an affidavit made on behalf of the society by Mr. Herbert Oates, from which it appeared that in December, 1932, the mortgage was entered into and it was to be repaid by instalments in twenty years. The defendant was in arrear in her instalments to the extent of some £19. Notice to quit had been given.

Mr. Lewis, for the defendant, read an affidavit by her in which she denied the plaintiffs were entitled to possession of her premises. She pleaded that here there had been collateral security and she submitted that this showed that the building society were not satisfied with the security of the property alone.

She set up that the society were acting *ultra vires*. She alleged that the house was not well built and that she had a large claim against the building society in this respect and also on the ground that the premises were not in a reasonable state of repair. She therefore asked for leave to try her counterclaim against the society before his lordship determined the issue in this summons.

In reply to the defendant's affidavit, the plaintiffs pointed out that there was no suggestion that the premises were defective till after the institution of the proceedings to recover possession.

Mr. Upjohn submitted that the only matter before the Court was the order for possession. It was a plain case for making an order for possession, the defendant being substantially in arrear with her instalments. He contended that the decision of Mr. Justice Bennett in the Borders case governed this case.

Mr. Lewis urged that this was a case where there was collateral security. He asked his lordship to adjourn this summons and give the defendant an opportunity of proceeding with her counterclaim for damages.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said the grounds of the defendant's defence here were indistinguishable from the defence raised in the Borders' case. He agreed with Mr. Justice Bennett in his judgment. In his lordship's opinion the defendant's defences ought not to succeed. If the defendant thought she had a claim for damages she could raise that in the usual way. The defences she raised were no answer to a claim for possession. He made an order for possession in fourteen days.

Mr. Lewis asked for a stay pending an appeal.

His lordship granted a stay on the terms that the notice of appeal was given within seven days and that the defendant paid the society all moneys due from this date within seven days of their falling due.

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD : RIGHT TO BRING SUBSEQUENT ACTION

Delany v. *Palmer. — King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Hallett*

THE point at issue in this case was whether a plaintiff having succeeded in an award, in a claim against a defendant, was entitled to bring an action in the High Court to recover another sum of damages.

Mr. H. W. Delany brought an action against Mrs. J. Palmer, a widow, to recover damages for breaches of stipulations contained in the lease of a house in Maddox Street, Westminster, and also damages for loss of rent.

It appeared that before the action was brought the parties agreed to submit to arbitration all questions that had arisen between them in regard to the alleged breaches of stipulations contained in the lease. The arbitration took place in 1938, and Mr. H. G. Head, the arbitrator, who was appointed by the president of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, had held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of £286 odd. This money was paid by defendant through her solicitors to the plaintiff and was duly accepted. Defendant's case under the circumstances was that the plaintiff was debarred from prosecuting the present proceedings.

Plaintiff admitted the arbitration and contended that all that was referred to arbitration was as to the amounts to be paid for dilapidations and that the question of damages for loss of rent was left open for the decision of the court, if and when plaintiff chose to bring his action.

His lordship, after further argument, said he had to determine whether the defence raised was sound. The question was whether the claim of the plaintiff for loss of rent since the expiration of the lease, was before the arbitrator. It was not, but plaintiff having recovered under one head now sought to recover the other part of the damages. In all the circumstances of the case he came to the conclusion that if an arbitrator omitted to take into account some item of damages, the plaintiff could not recover them in another action. The remedy of the plaintiff, if he had one, was by some attack upon the award. To his mind the two claims were not severable and could not be dealt with by two different tribunals. Having that view, his lordship said the defendant succeeded in the action, and he gave judgment for her, with costs.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTORS SUED

Webb v. *Frank Bevis, Ltd.—Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Farwell*

THIS action raised a question as to what rent or compensation, if any, the defendants, Frank Bevis, Ltd., Public Works Contractors, of Portsmouth, should pay the plaintiff, Mr. J. A. Webb, in respect of land they occupied with certain works at London Road, Portsmouth. There were further points as to the rights in a shed or building and the machinery standing on the land.

Mr. Gerald R. Upjohn, who appeared for Mr. Webb, said his client's claim was for some £700 for the use of land for about three and a-half years. Mr. Webb's case was that the land was worth £200 a year. He held a lease of the land from the War Office and it contained covenants restricting the use of the land for grazing, or for the storage of material used in road making. His client had used it mainly as a dump and he paid the War Office a yearly rental of £68. Later he obtained permission for the defendant company to carry on business on the land for the making of concrete and breeze products, his rent being increased to £143 per annum. Under the lease the War Office reserved the right of retaking possession of the land should it be required for military purposes.

Mr. Voisey, K.C., for the defendant company, said the arrangement was that his clients should occupy the land free and that the plaintiff should supply them with materials for the manufacture of their concrete products as a *quid pro quo*.

Mr. Upjohn asserted that there was never any intention on the part of his client that the defendant company should occupy a portion of the land without paying any rent.

Proceeding, counsel said the company had erected a large shed on the land for the purposes of their business, and his client claimed that this was a landlord fixture, and now became his property. The company had installed concrete vibrators and tiling machinery and these the plaintiff claimed on the ground that they had not been removed till five months after the issue of the writ. This counsel contended was an unreasonable time.

Mr. Voisey said the company strenuously denied that the shed or the machinery passed to the plaintiff. There had been no delay on their part to take steps to remove their effects from the land.

Evidence was given by Mr. W. A. Foster, chartered surveyor, of Portsmouth, that £200 a year was a fair rental for the land the company occupied, and by Mr. D. R. Cogswell, architect and surveyor, that the shed being built on a concrete foundation made it a permanent structure.

Mr. Voisey said his evidence would be that a fair rental for the land was £75 a year and that the shed was not a landlord's fixture, being easily removable. With regard to the machinery, etc., in the shed, he argued that they were admittedly not the plaintiff's property as there had been no undue delay in removing them, having regard to their nature.

Mr. E. A. Rogers, architect and surveyor, and Mr. D. M. Nesbit, surveyor, etc., of Portsmouth, gave evidence in support of defendants' case.

His lordship said he came to the conclusion that £130 a year was the proper sum to be paid by the defendant company for the three and a-half years they occupied the land. He did not think that the company had any answer to the plaintiff's claim in this respect. He could not see how the company were entitled to say that they were under no obligation to pay a rental on the ground that they got their materials from the plaintiff. The company were in no way bound to go to plaintiff for their materials and it was impossible to hold that this was to be a *quid pro quo* for the payment of rent to the plaintiff.

Dealing with the shed, his lordship said in his view it was a permanent structure and passed to the plaintiff. The machinery, etc., however, were in a different category and he came to the conclusion that they were trade fixtures. In his view there had been no unreasonable delay by the defendant company in removing them and they therefore belonged to them.

With regard to the costs he ordered the defendant company to pay two-thirds of the plaintiff's taxed costs in the action.

PRICES

On the following pages appears Prices for Measured Work—Part I, with prices last published on August 17, brought up to date.

IMPORTANT ★ NOTE

The prices given below are for work executed complete and are for an average job in the London Area; all prices include overhead charges and profit for the General Contractor.

The prices given in italics are for "Materials Only" and represent the cost of the materials included in the measured rates. They are based on the prices given in "Current Market Prices of Materials" with the addition of 10% for overhead charges and profit, though owing to present conditions many of these prices may no longer hold good.

The cost of labour (including its proportion of overhead charges and profit) can be ascertained by subtracting the prices in italics from the prices in heavier type.

PART 3

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—I

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PRELIMINARIES

Water for the works		1½%
Third party and other insurances to persons and property, employer's liability, unemployment and Public Health insurances, and fire insurances (based on value of contract) ..		
Single scaffolding	per yard super	2/-
Independent scaffolding ..	per yard super	2/8

EXCAVATOR

		Ordinary Ground	Clay
Surface digging average 9″ deep and wheeling and depositing on spoil heap, not exceeding two runs	per yard super	-/9	1/1
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form basement and getting out	per yard cube	1/11	2/10½
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ deep and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep	per yard cube	2/5	3/6
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form surface trenches and getting out	per yard cube	2/7	3/10
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ deep and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep	per yard cube	3/7	5/0
Ditto, not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form basement trench excavation commencing 10′ 0″ deep, and getting out	per yard cube	3/4½	4/6
Returning, filling in and ramming around foundations	per yard cube	1/1	1/5

EXCAVATOR—(*continued*)

		Ordinary Ground	Clay
Filling barrows and wheeling and depositing excavated soil not exceeding two runs	per yard cube	1/1	1/5
Spreading and levelling from excavated heaps in layers not exceeding 12″	per yard cube	-/9	1/-
Filling into carts or lorries and carting away	per yard cube	4/6	4/10
Planking and strutting to sides of basement, excavation, including strutting	per foot super	1/-	-/9
Planking and strutting to surface trenches (both sides measured)	per foot super	-/4½	-/3
Hardcore, broken brick, filled in under floors and well rammed and consolidated	per yard cube	6/6	*4/6*
Hardcore, broken brick, deposited, spread and levelled, and rammed to a true surface 6″ thick	per yard super	1/4	-/9

CONCRETOR

Foundations and Mass Concrete

Portland cement concrete 1 : 6 with unscreened ballast, in foundations and masses exceeding 12″ thick	per yard cube	20/2	*16/8*
Ditto, 1 : 3 : 6, with one part of cement and three parts of sand and six parts of clean gravel	per yard cube	20/9	*17/3*
Ditto, 1 : 2 : 4 with one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of ¾″ crushed graded shingle	per yard cube	25/7	*22/1*

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND BRICKLAYER

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Add if mixed by hand labour ..	per yard cube	2/–	
Add if in foundations not exceeding 12″ thick	per yard cube	2/3	
Add for mechanical hoisting ..	per yard cube	1/6	
Add for hand hoisting per 10 feet	per yard cube	2/3	
Surface Beds			
Portland cement concrete 1 : 6, bed 6″ thick, spread and levelled	per yard super	3/10	*2/9½*
Add or deduct for each inch over or under 6″ in thickness	per yard super	–/5½	
Add for surface finished with spade face	per yard super	–/3½	
Add if laid in two layers with fabric reinforcement (measured separately) ..	per yard super	–/3½	
Upper Floors and Flats			
Portland cement concrete 1 : 2 : 4 as before described, 6″ thick, packed around fabric reinforcement (measured separately) finished with spade face	per yard super	5/3	*3/8¼*
Add or deduct for each inch over or under 6″ in thickness	per yard super	–/7½	
Casings			
Portland cement concrete 1 : 2 : 4 as before, in encasing to steel joists	per foot cube	1/3	*–/9¾*
Ditto, packed around rods (measured separately) in lintols, sectional area not exceeding 36 inches	per foot cube	1/5½	*–/9¾*
Ditto, ditto, over 36 inches and not exceeding 72 inches sectional area	per foot cube	1/4½	*–/9¾*
Ditto, ditto, over 72 inches and not exceeding 144 inches sectional area	per foot cube	1/3½	*–/9¾*
Ditto, ditto, over 144 inches sectional area	per foot cube	1/2½	*–/9¾*
Walls in Situ			
Portland cement concrete 1 : 6 with unscreened ballast in 9″ walls packed around rods (m/s)	per yard super	6/6	*4/2*
Ditto, in 12″ walls ditto	per yard super	7/11	*5/6½*
Reinforcement			
⅜″ diameter and upwards mild steel rod reinforcement, cut to lengths, including bends and hooked ends and embedding in concrete lintols ..	per cwt.	20/9	*14/9*
Under ⅜″ diameter, ditto	per cwt.	22/3	*16/3*
Formwork			
Close boarded formwork to soffites of floors and strutting up	per yard super	3/9	*1/6*
Vertical formwork to sides of concrete walls, including struts, etc. (both sides measured)	per yard super	3/–	*1/3*
Formwork to sides and soffites of concrete lintols and beams	per foot super	–/6	*–/2½*
Wrot ditto	per foot super	–/7	*–/2½*

BRICKLAYER

		Flettons £ s. d.	Second Stocks £ s. d.	Blue Staffordshire Wirecuts £ s. d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar 1 : 3 with ¼″ joints..	per rod	22 19 9	31 18 8	
		13 19 6	*22 18 5*	
Ditto, ⅜″ joints.. ..	per rod	22 12 7	30 17 2	
		13 18 8	*22 6 10*	
Reduced brickwork in cement mortar 1 : 3 with ¼″ joints	per rod	24 14 9	33 13 2	50 13 2
		14 16 0	*23 14 8*	*37 3 9*
Ditto with ⅜″ joints	per rod	24 13 3	32 16 11	49 4 9
		15 1 4	*23 8 10*	*36 5 2*
Add if lime mortar hand mixed	per rod	5/8	5/8	
Ditto cement mortar ..	per rod	12/9	12/9	9/–
Half brick walls in lime mortar 1 : 3 ¼″ joints	per yard super	5/1	7/–	
		3/–	*5/–*	
Ditto in cement mortar 1 : 3	per yard super	5/5½	7/5	11/1
		3/2	*5/1½*	*8/2*
Labour forming 2″ cavity to hollow walls including wall ties, etc.	per yard super			–/9
				£ s. d.
Add to the price of reduced brickwork for brickwork in underpinning	per rod			4 0 0
Ditto, for brickwork circular on plan to flat sweep	per rod			5 0 0
Ditto, ditto, to quick sweep	per rod			10 0 0
Extra for internal fairface and flush jointing	per yard super			1/1½
Extra for grooved bricks as key for plaster	per yard super			–/3
Hacking concrete ditto	per yard super			–/6

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

Horizontal double slate damp-proof course 4½″ wide bedded in cement mortar ..	per foot run	–/4	*–/1⅓*
Ditto exceeding 4½″ in width ..	per foot super	–/10	*–/5*
Vertical ditto	per foot super	1/–	*–/5*
"Ledkore" (Grade B) D.P.C. ..	per foot super	–/9	*–/7*
Plumbing angles	per foot run	–/1	
Rake out joints and point to lead flashings	per foot run	–/2	
Ditto stepped	per foot run	–/3	
Bedding door frames	per foot run	–/1	
Ditto and pointing one side	per foot run	–/2	
Ditto and pointing both sides	per foot run	–/3	
Parge and core flues	each	4/–	
Set and flaunch only chimney pots	each	5/–	
Hoisting and fixing metal windows size 3′ 6″ × 4′ including cutting and pinning lugs to brickwork and bedding frames in cement mortar and pointing in mastic on one side	each	5/–	
Ditto, including screwing to wood frame (measured separately)	each	3/–	
		9″×3″	9″×6″
Form opening for air brick including slate lintol and render around in cement and sand to 13½″ wall and build in Terra Cotta air brick	each	1/6 *–/10½*	2/6 *1/7*
Galvanized cast iron School Board pattern air bricks and building in	each	1/1½ *–/6*	1/10½ *1/–*
Fixing only fireplace simple interior and surround	each	27/6	

Partitions

		2″	2½″	3″	4″
Breeze set in cement mortar	per yard super	2/11	3/5	4/1½	5/1½
		1/8	*1/11*	*2/2*	*2/11*
Clay tile ditto ..	per yard super	4/5	4/11	5/8	6/4½
		2/9	*3/1*	*3/5*	*3/11*
Pumice ditto ..	per yard super	4/6	5/2½	6/3	7/2
		3/3	*3/10*	*4/4*	*5/–*
Plaster ditto ..	per yard super	4/–	4/11	6/–	7/2
		2/9	*3/5*	*4/–*	*5/–*
White glazed both sides best quality bricks, set in cement mortar and pointed in Parian cement	per yard super		42/5	*33/–*	

Facings

Prices are extra over Fletton brickwork and are for raking out joints and pointing with a neat struck weathered ¼″ joint in cement mortar. For raking joints and pointing in white cement add an extra 11d. per yard super to the following prices.

	Flemish Bond	English Bond	Stretcher Bond
Stock facings p.c. 93/– .. per yard super	4/11	5/4	4/1
	3/2	*3/6½*	*2/4*
Rustic Flettons p.c. 70/6 per yard super	3/4	3/6	2/11
	1/6	*1/8*	*1/3*
Blue pressed p.c. 180/– .. per yard super	11/7	12/11	9/1
	8/6	*9/7½*	*6/6*
Sand faced hand made reds p.c. 120/– per yard super	8/–	8/7	6/4
	5/2½	*5/10*	*3/11*
White glazed headers p.c. 470/– and stretchers 480/– .. per yard super	32/–	36/–	24/8
	28/2½	*32/2*	*21/4*
For a variation of 10/– per M. in p.c. of facing bricks size 8¾″×2⅝″ on face with ¼″ joints add or deduct per yard super	–/9	–/10	–/6¾

	Rustic Flettons	Stock Facings	Sand Faced Hand Made Reds
Half brick wall stretcher bond in cement mortar built fair and joints raked out and pointed in cement mortar on one side .. .. per yard super	8/7½	9/9½	12/–
	4/4½	*5/6½*	*7/1½*
Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super	10/6	11/8	13/10
	4/5	*5/6¾*	*7/1¾*
One brick wall in cement mortar built fair and joints raked out and pointed in cement mortar on one side per yard super	15/5	17/8½	22/1
	8/9½	*11/1*	*14/3*
Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super	17/3	19/6½	23/10
	8/10	*11/1½*	*14/3½*
Half brick wall built in best quality white glazed one side bricks, stretcher bond, in cement mortar built fair and pointed in Parian cement per yard super		31/–	*24/2*
Ditto white glazed both sides and pointed both sides .. .. .. per yard super		41/9	*32/7*

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

BRICKLAYER, DRAINLAYER, ASPHALTER AND PAVIOR

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

Facings—(continued)

Labour and material in hand made sand faced red brick on end window head and pointing to face and 4½″ soffite .. per foot run	1/3	–/7
Hand made, sand faced brick on edge coping including double course of tile creasing with two cement angle fillets to one brick wall per foot run	2/3	*1/3*

DRAINLAYER

Excavate to form drain trenches for 4″ pipes and get out, including planking and strutting, filling in and ramming, and wheeling and spreading surplus.

Prices per 12″ average depth per foot run :	Ordinary ground	Clay
Trenches not exceeding 3′ 0″ deep	–/2½	–/3
Ditto, exceeding 3′ 0″ and not exceeding 5′ 0″ ..	–/5½	–/7
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ and not exceeding 10′ 0″ ..	–/8½	–/9½

6″ thick Portland cement concrete bed 6 : 1, 12″ wider than diameter of pipe, and flaunched halfway up sides of pipe .. per foot run	4″ pipes –/8½ *–/6*	6″ pipes –/10 –/7½
6″ ditto, and completely encasing per foot run	1/7 *1/2*	1/11 *1/4½*

Agricultural land drain pipes, laid complete with butted joints, exclusive of digging .. .. .. per yard run	2″ –/4 *–/2½*	3″ –/6 *–/3¾*	4″ –/8 *–/4¼*	6″ 1/1 *–/8½*

British Standard Quality Salt Glazed Socketed Stoneware Drainpipes and Fittings

	4″ pipes Over 2-ton lots	4″ pipes Under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	6″ pipes Over 2-ton lots	6″ pipes Under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	9″ pipes Over 2-ton lots	9″ pipes Under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards
Pipes jointed in 1:1 cement and sand per foot run	1/1 *–/8¾*	1/3 *–/10¾*	1/7 *1/1¼*	1/10 *1/4¼*	2/8½ 2/–	3/4 *2/5¼*
Extra for bends .. each	1/4 *–/11¾*	1/7 *1/2¼*	2/– *1/5½*	2/4 *1/9¼*	3/6 *2/7½*	4/– *3/2½*
Ditto, single junction each	1/10 *1/5½*	2/2 *1/9½*	2/9 *2/2½*	3/3 *2/8¼*	4/9 *3/11¼*	5/8 *4/8*
Trapped yard gulleys with galvanized iron gratings, and setting in concrete and jointing to drain each	10/– *8/3*	11/5 *9/8*	12/4 *9/11*	14/– *11/7*	19/– *15/11*	22/– *18/11*
Ditto, with horizontal back inlet .. .. each	11/5 *9/8*	13/– *11/3*	13/9 *11/4*	15/7 *13/2*	20/5 *17/4*	23/7 *20/6*
Ditto, with vertical back inlet .. .. each	12/– *10/3*	13/9 *12/–*	14/4 *11/11*	16/4 *13/11*	21/– *17/11*	24/4 *21/3*
Intercepting trap with Stanford stopper and setting in manhole and making good .. each	20/5 *16/11*	23/10 *20/4*	25/4 *21/6*	29/8 *25/10*	— —	— —

Coated Cast Iron Socketed Drain Pipes

	4″	6″	9″
Pipes in 9′ 0″ lengths and laying in trench, including caulked lead joints per foot run	3/4½ *2/4½*	5/1 *3/8*	8/11 *6/7*
Cutting and waste .. .. each	1/9	3/6	—
Extra for bends, including extra joints and cutting and waste on pipe each	10/8 *7/7*	20/7 *17/4*	56/6 *51/1*
Ditto, junction ditto .. each	17/2 *11/7*	32/5 *25/7*	95/4 *79/11*
Intercepting trap .. .. each	48/– *41/4*	77/9 *53/–*	166/2 *136/6*
H.M.O.W. large socket gulley trap with 9″ gulley top and heavy grating and one back inlet	38/9 *21/7*	81/10 *51/10*	— —
H.M.O.W. gulley trap with 9″ inlet with high invert outlet for use with raising pieces	33/5 *22/–*	48/– *29/9*	— —

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

4″ inspection chamber with one 4″ branch	each	64/5	*41/11*
4″ ditto with two 4″ branches one side ..	each	98/1	*64/5*
6″ ditto with one 4″ branch	each	93/–	*59/9*
6″ ditto with two 6″ branches one side ..	each	137/9	*89/1*
9″ ditto with one 9″ branch	each	209/1	*141/6*
9″ ditto with two 9″ branches one side ..	each	313/10	*210/11*

		White glazed	Salt glazed
4″ half-round straight main channel 24″ long	each	4/10 *4/1½*	2/1 *1/4½*
Ditto, channel bends (ordinary)	each	8/1 *7/5*	3/– *2/0½*
4″ Three-quarter round branch bends (short)	each	8/6 *7/2*	6/9 *5/6*

Fixing only, manhole covers and frames, including bedding in grease and setting in cement mortar	each	4/–

ASPHALTER

Various qualities of asphalte are marketed by different firms. The term "Best" is intended to imply the best quality produced by a single representative firm, and not necessarily the best or most expensive asphalte obtainable.

	Natural Rock Asphalte Best Quality	Natural Rock Asphalte Second Quality
Basement (Tanking).		
1½″ horizontal d.p.c. in three layers on concrete per yard super	8/5	6/10
½″ vertical ditto in three coats on brickwork or concrete .. .. .. per yard super	11/6½	10/–
Double angle fillet .. .. .. per foot run	–/6½	–/5½
Hard Graded Paving.		
1″ thick .. .. per yard super	7/4	6/3½
¾″ thick .. .. per yard super	6/3½	5/8½
½″ dampcourse finish, with smooth surface to receive lino or other floor covering	5/3	4/8½
Roofing (Flat).		
½″ thick in 2 layers .. .. per yard super	6/3½	5/3
1″ ditto .. .. per yard super	7/4	6/3½
Extras.		
Felt supplied and fixed .. per yard super	–/6½	—
Expanded metal reinforcement ditto per yard super	1/0½	—
6″ skirting and fillet on brickwork .. per foot run	1/0½	–/11½
6″ ditto on wood (reinforced) .. .. per foot run	1/2½	1/1½
Nosing at eaves on lead apron (measured separately) .. .. per foot run	–/3½	–/3½
Parapet outlets .. .. each	4/2½	3/8

PAVIOR

	1″	1½″	2″
Granolithic paving .. per yard super	2/7½ *1/5½*	3/6 *2/2*	4/7 *2/10½*
Add for dusting with carborundum powder per yard super			–/9
Cement and sand paving (1 : 3) per yard super	1/10 *–/9*	2/4½ *1/1½*	— —

½″ Jointless flooring, red, buff or brown, finished to a smooth trowelled surface, on concrete sub floors per yard super	5/3
¾″ Ditto, in two coats on spade faced concrete or wood sub floors	6/7
½″ thick ditto, reinforced with laths and galvanized wire netting .. .. .. per yard super	6/0½
Add for polishing .. .. per yard super	–/6½
Terrazzo paving, white chips set in white cement, panelled into squares with 1½″ × ½″ deep ebonite strips, on and including cement and sand screed. Total thickness 1½″ per yard super	19/5
Ditto, but white chips set in grey Portland cement per yard super	17/4
Terrazzo tiles, white chips set in white cement :—	
Size 9″ × 9″ × ¾″ .. .. .. per yard super	20/6
Size 12″ × 12″ × 1″ .. .. per yard super	18/8
Ditto, but white chips set in grey Portland cement :—	
Size 9″ × 9″ × ¾″ .. .. .. per yard super	18/11
Size 12″ × 12″ × 1″ .. .. per yard super	17/1

	½″	¾″	1″
Sheet rubber .. .. per yard super	11/7	14/8	17/10
Rubber tiles .. .. per yard super	13/8	16/10	19/11
	½″	¾″	1″
Cork tiles, polished .. per yard super	12/10½	11/–	10/–

Hard red paving bricks laid flat (9″ × 4½″ × 2½″) per yard super	9/–	*6/3*
Ditto, laid on edge .. .. per yard super	11/9	*9/–*

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

MASON, SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER, AND CARPENTER

PAVIOR—(*continued*)

	⅝″ thick	¾″ thick
6″×6″ best quality red quarry tiles per yard super	9/8 *5/8*	11/2 *6/10*
6″×6″ best quality buff quarry tiles per yard super	10/5 *6/3*	11/9 *7/5*
2″ Yorkshire stone paving, square joints and bedding per yard super	22/– *17/4½*	
2″ Finished path of coarse gravel finished with good binding gravel to slight camber per yard super	1/7½ *–/9¾*	
3½″ Do. path of clean hard clinker and 1½″ gravel finished to slight camber .. .. per yard super	2/3 *1/3*	
7½″ Do. carriage drive of 3″ clinker, 3″ coarse gravel and 1½″ binding gravel finished to slight camber per yard super	3/9 *2/2*	
2½″ Do. tar paving in two layers, tar sprayed and blinded with sand .. .. .. per yard super	4/9 *3/3*	

MASON

	Bath	Portland
Stone and all labours of usual character, covering 7″ on bed, roughly squared at back, fixed and cleaned down complete .. per foot cube	11/– *8/9½*	16/3 *14/–*

Yorkstone

Templates tooled on exposed faces, sawn beds and joints, and set in cement mortar :

Thickness	3″	4″	6″
Size 9″×9″ .. each	1/8 *1/4¾*	2/3 *1/10½*	3/4½ *2/9¾*
„ 14″×9″ .. each	2/7½ *2/2¼*	3/6 *2/11*	5/3 *4/4½*
„ 18″×14″ .. each	5/3 *4/4½*	7/– *5/10*	10/6 *8/9*
„ 22½″×14″ .. each	6/6 *5/5½*	8/8 *7/3½*	13/– *10/11*
„ 27″×14″ .. each	7/10½ *6/6¾*	10/6 *8/9*	15/9 *13/1½*

Artificial Stone

In steps, copings, band courses, etc., per foot cube from 8/5 *7/5*

Reconstructed Stone

In steps, dressings, band courses, etc., per foot cube 13/– *12/–*

Slate

	1″	1¼″	1½″
Slate slabs, sawn to size, not exceeding 10 ft. sup. and planed, with rubbed face and fixing as shelving, etc. per foot super	4/6 *3/4¾*	5/– *3/8*	6/– *4/3¾*
Ditto, not exceeding 20 ft. sup. per foot super	5/4 *4/1½*	5/10 *4/6*	7/– *5/3¾*
Rubbed edges .. per foot run	–/4½	–/4½	–/4½

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Bangor and Portmadoc Slates

	20″ × 10″	16″ × 8″	24″ × 12″
Slates laid to a 3″ lap and fixed with zinc nails .. per square	79/–	77/–	80/5

Old Delabole Slates

	20″ × 12″	16″ × 10″
Grey medium gradings .. per square	86/–	84/6
Unselected greens (V.M.S.) (weathering greens and grey greens mixed) .. per square	96/6	94/6

Randoms	No. 1 Gradings 24″/22″ to 12″/10″
Ordinary grey greens .. .. .. per square	91/3
Weathering grey greens (V.M.S.) .. per square	101/9
Weathering greens (V.M.S.) .. .. per square	No. 2 Gradings 24″/22″ to 12″/10″ 107/–

Westmorland Green Slates

Randoms	Bests 24″ to 12″ long proportionate widths
No. 1 Buttermere, fine light green .. per square	122/9
No. 2 Buttermere, light green (coarse grained) per square	120/9
No. 5 Buttermere, olive green (coarse grained) per square	117/6
Broughton Moor light sea green, olive green, silver grey green and mixed shades .. per square	128/–

Tiles

Hand made sand faced 10½″ × 6½″ laid to 4″ gauge, fourth course nailed with galvanized nails per square	65/–
Machine made ditto .. .. .. per square	56/7

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER—(*continued*)

Pantiles

Berkshire hand made surface red laid dry,	per square	65/–
Bridgewater hand made red laid dry	per square	65/–
Bridgewater double Roman laid dry	per square	48/3

Sundries

Stripping, slating down to and including, 18″ × 9″	per square	4/6
Ditto smaller sizes	per square	6/–
Add for carrying down and stacking	per square	1/8
Ditto stripping battens down to and including 18″ × 9″	per square	1/4½
Ditto, ditto, smaller sizes	per square	2/3

Cedarwood Tiles

Canadian Cedarwood shingles laid to 5″ gauge	per square	47/4 *36/–*

Asbestos

Russet brown asbestos cement roofing tiles 15¾″×15¾″ laid diagonally with 2¾″ lap,	per square	38/– *33/–*

CARPENTER

Centering

Turning piece to flat soffites 4½″ wide (For Formwork see "Concreter.")	.. per foot run	–/4

Fir Sawn and Fixed

Plates, dragon ties, sleeper joists and lintols, ground floor (4″×2″ and 4″×3″)	per foot cube	3/10 *3/–*
Floor joists (7″×2″).. ..	per foot cube	4/2½ *3/0½*
Partitions (stud) (4″×2″ and 4″×3″)	per foot cube	5/1 *2/11½*
Rafters and ceiling joists (4″×2″ and 4″×3″)	per foot cube	4/10 *2/11½*
Purlins (6″×4″)	per foot cube	5/4 *3/5½*
Hand labour wrot face ..	per foot super	–/2
Machine ditto	per foot super	–/1
Rebates, grooves, beads, chamfers and splays	per foot run	–/1
1½″×9″ ridge	per foot run	–/6¾ *–/4½*
1½″×11″ hips or valleys, including cutting ends of rafters against same ..	per foot run	–/8½ *–/5¼*
Extra labour trimming 6″×2″ floor joists around fireplace, including notching ends of joists at 14″ centres to trimmer joist 7′ 0″ long and two tusk tenons	each	6/–
Boring small hole per inch of depth	per doz.	–/6
Ditto large	per doz.	1/–

Deal Battening for Slates and Tiles

2″×1″ spaced for Countess (20″×10″) slates to 3″ lap	per square	11/2 *8/4*
2″×1″ ditto for Ladies (16″×8″) ..	per square	14/9 *11/–*
2″×1″ ditto for Duchess (24″×12″) ditto	per square	9/3 *6/9*
2″×1″ ditto for randoms 24″/22″ to 12″/10″	per square	12/3 *7/8*
1½″×¾″ ditto for plain tiles (10½″×6½″) to a 4″ gauge	per square	14/7 *9/7*
1½″×1″ ditto for pantiles to approximately 11½″ gauge	per square	6/11 *3/6*

Roof Boarding

	¾″	1″
Deal roof boarding in batten widths close jointed	per square	28/3 *20/–* 33/4 *25/7*
Ditto, prepared for patent flat roofing and including firrings to falls	per square	38/3 *25/–* 44/4 *30/7*
Small tilting fillet	per foot run	–/2
Large ditto	per foot run	–/4 –/1½

Felt

Sarking or slaters felt, fixed with 2″ side laps and 6″ end laps	per yard super	1/1½ *–/8¾*
Roofing felt ditto	per yard super	1/3½ *–/10¾*
Bituminous hair felt ditto ..	per yard super	2/3½ *1/10¾*

Weather Boarding

Rough deal feather edge boarding in batten widths ½″ average with 1½″ laps	per square	30/5 *20/3*
Western Red Cedar ditto ..	per square	32/1 *21/11*

Fascia and Soffite Boards

1″×6″ wrot deal splayed fascia fixed to rafter feet	per foot run	–/4½ –/1½
1″×9″ wrot deal soffite tongued both edges, including grooves	per foot run	–/8½ –/2¼

(To be continued in next issue)