Fine Arts

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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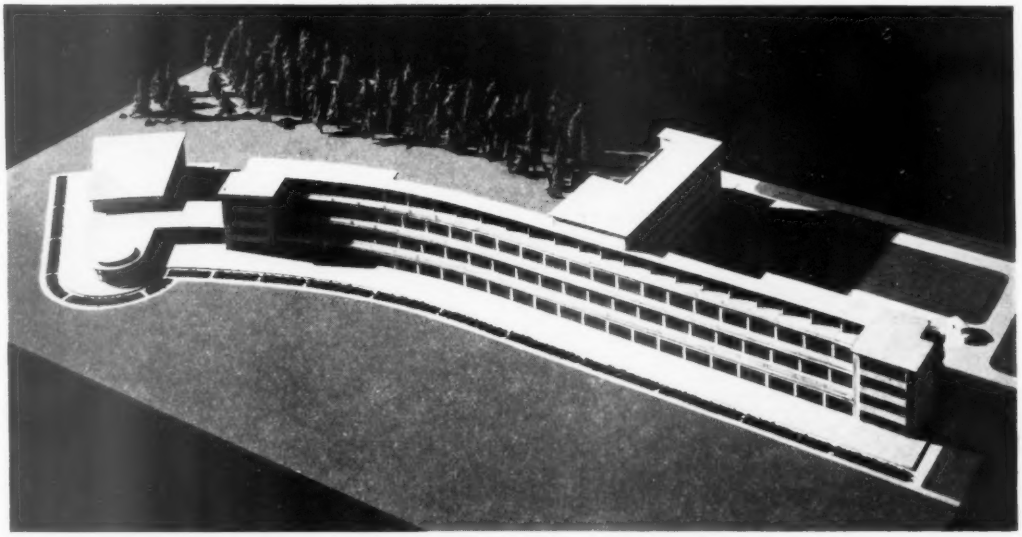
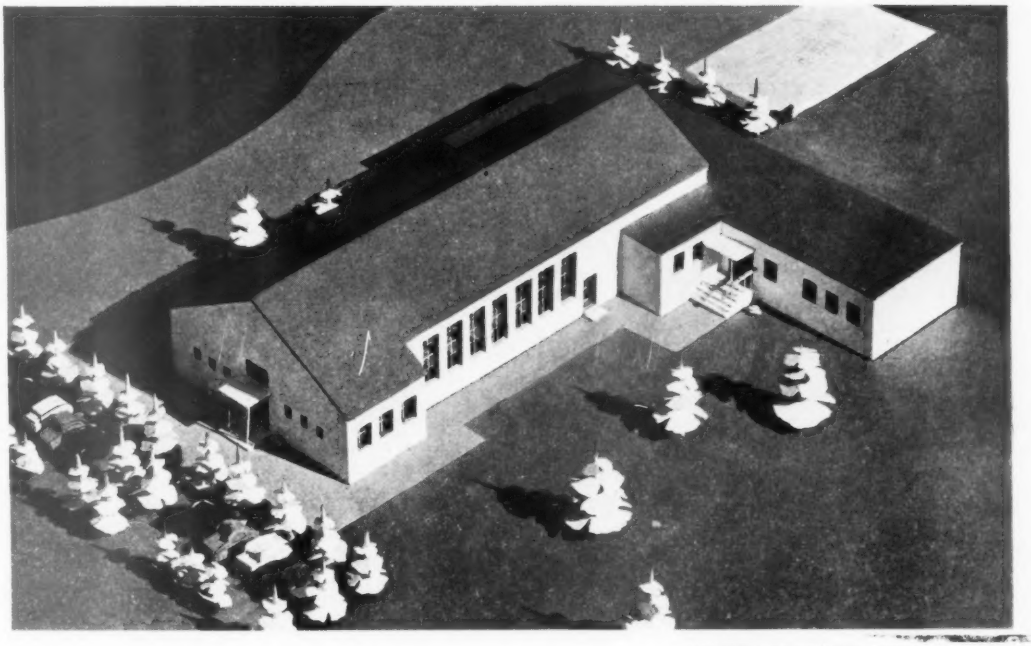
The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1940. NUMBER 2359 : VOLUME 91

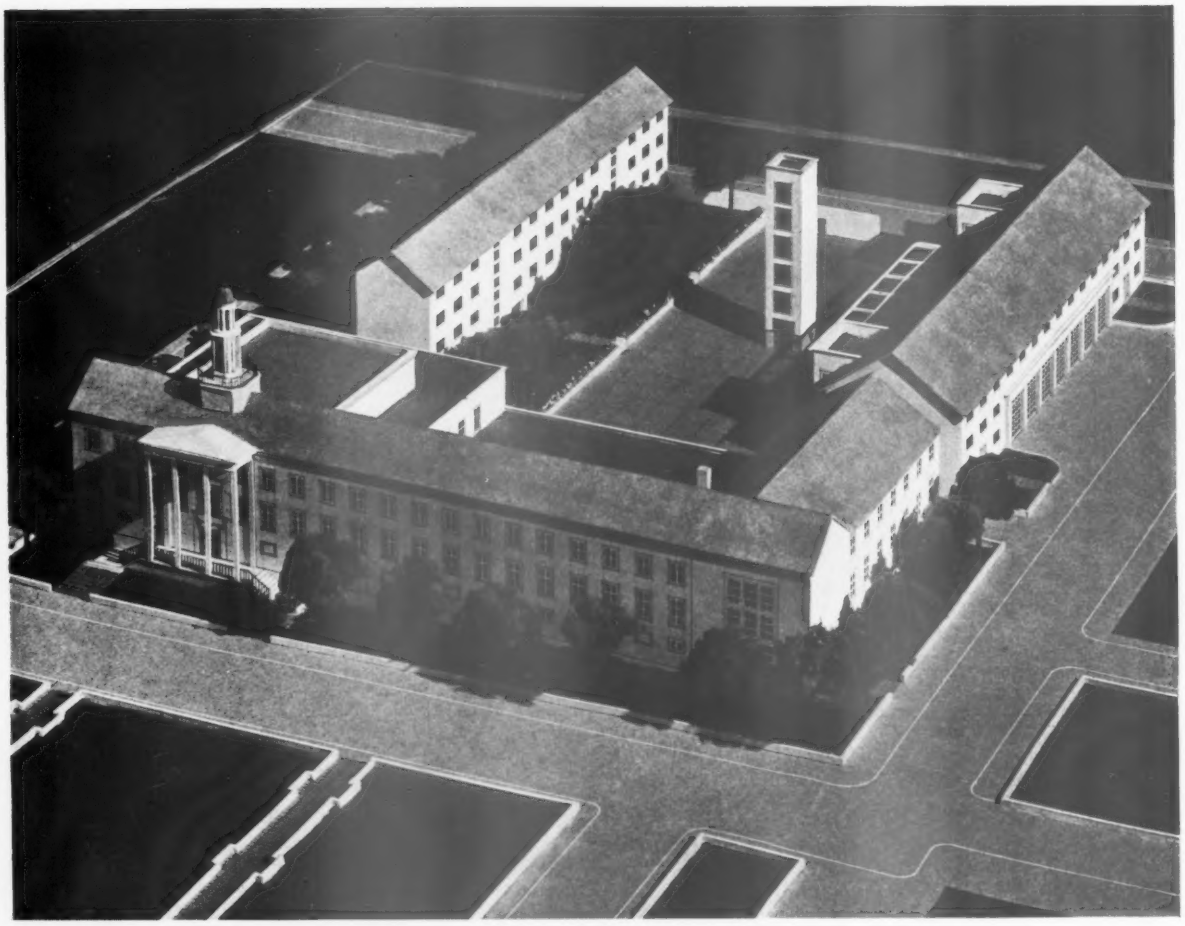
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

RECENT WORK AT THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE



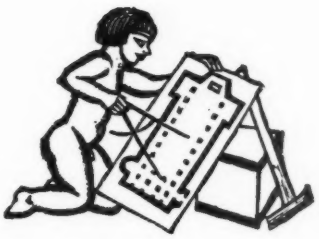


On this and the following page are reproduced models of schemes by students in the Liverpool School of Architecture. Top, Fifth Year Thesis Design : subject, A Children's Sanatorium at Helmsley, Yorkshire. By E. P. Elliott. The author of this scheme graduated last year with First Class Honours and has been awarded a Fellowship value £180 in open competition to the Cranbrook Academy of Art, Michigan, U.S.A. This is a post-graduate institution. Mr. Elliott, we learn, has just been awarded the Second Prize in the Rome Collaborative Competition, which is open to all architectural students in America. Bottom, Second Year Design : subject, A Village Hall —part of a scheme for replanning the village of Shotwich. By A. Nimmanahaeminda.



RECENT WORK, LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Photograph of a model of a scheme (Fifth Year Thesis Design) for Fire Station and Police Headqnarters for Lancaster. By E. W. Beaumont, one of the students of the school.



TIMBER IN WAR

WHEN war broke out the Government set up a system of timber control, with the immediate aim of ensuring that buildings for war purposes should have first call on timber stocks then in the country, and the second aim of keeping timber imports to a minimum for the duration of the war.

This control made it difficult to obtain timber for the completion of works which were started before the war, and exceptionally difficult to obtain any for the small number of building schemes unconnected with the war which clients were prepared to begin after war broke out. These difficulties have been reported in the Press a great many times, and latterly schemes for "timberless" houses have been given considerable publicity. So that it is not surprising that some sections of the public are beginning to muddle cause with effect, and to think that if the use of timber could be avoided in buildings, quite a large recovery in building volumes would take place.

The building industry and its professions know that this view is wrong, and it is essential that they should not allow the possibility of a few housing schemes being built without timber to distract their attention from the main problem of using timber to the best advantage on building for war purposes. For it is only in this way that any saving worth mention can take place.

The present position is clear. A section of the building industry will continue to be employed on buildings for war purposes, and a further section may be employed on works not so urgently needed in order to keep the industry's organization ready for unforeseen demands. But no large recovery in private building is possible until the war ends.

As regards building, therefore, the timber problem is that of reducing the cargo space occupied by timber for war buildings and, consequently, the foreign exchange needed to pay for it. The greater use of Colonial and Dominion timbers will reduce the difficulty of exchange, and therefore *cargo space* remains the chief part, as well as the only *technical* part, of the problem. Architects and builders can best help to solve this problem by looking for the easiest changes in method or materials which will produce considerable savings in cargo space.

The first change, which to some extent is already in operation, is the use of other materials for carcassing. But at present the disadvantages of such substitutes—such as slower speed of erection and higher cost—are being allowed unnecessarily full play. A large proportion of the buildings needed for war purposes are capable of being standardized. If this were done, and working drawings prepared so that each standardized building could be carcassed in any one of a few combinations of home-produced materials, the present disadvantages of timber substitutes could certainly be much reduced.

What is more, such a standardization would open the way to a second saving in cargo space. In peacetime, the timber used by the building industry is almost wholly converted in this country—anything from 5 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the logs being cut to waste. By increased standardization it would be possible to have joinery finishings fabricated abroad to fit timberless carcassings prepared in this country. Standardization, moreover, would be beneficial even in cases where it was necessary to use some timber, or timber only, for structural purposes. In this case the scantlings and sheathing required could be prepared abroad so as to require the minimum of preparation in this country and the minimum waste of cargo space.

The third obvious change which would reduce timber imports is a tightening of control to ensure that timber is well used when its use is permitted. It is now well known that since September 3 a very large amount of untreated timber has been used for A.R.P. and other purposes in positions where it has quickly rotted, and where it was obvious to any skilled person that rotting was certain. The demand for economy in A.R.P. is now so great that only a Government order for the proper protection of all timber used for structural purposes will prevent this waste continuing in the future.

Two of these three changes have great disadvantages. The fabrication of timber abroad would, for instance, deal a great blow to the British firms engaged in timber conversion, and to some trades within the industry; and in so far as the fabrication took place outside the Empire, would increase the call on foreign exchange. But they would save cargo space—and the JOURNAL therefore believes the industry should discuss their possibilities with the Government.

If the industry is to secure considerate treatment from the Government it must both enter into the Government's problems and consider solutions which are painful to some of its components as well as those which are painless to all.

It may be that by careful standardization of war buildings a great part of timber conversion can still be done in this country while still keeping timber wastage low. But it is quite certain that if war imports of timber are to be used to the best advantage of the country and the industry, changes will have to be made *in the way timber is used.* Designs for houses, or for any other kind of building, in which no timber at all is used can make no realistic contribution to this problem.

The Architects' Journal
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NOTES & TOPICS

BUILDING IN FRANCE

DIRECT encouragement appears to be given by the French Government to building. According to the paper *Je Sais Tout*, a Frenchman who decides to build or repair a house, barn or workshop, and undertakes to complete the work by the end of this year, will receive from the Government, in the form of exemptions from taxes and contributions towards interest on borrowed money, a subsidy equivalent to half his expenditure.

*

These facilities, the paper adds, are to be set up in the belief that when the building industry prospers, the whole of industry prospers.

*

As it is difficult to question the authority of a paper with such a title, it would be extremely interesting to learn the details of this scheme. All that the average Briton knows about war-time France is that Frenchmen have accepted much greater burdens than have been necessary here—so far.

*

If in such circumstances even a modest private building programme is being encouraged, there is likely to be a great deal to be said for it.

MOSSPARK UP IN ARMS

This heading from the Glasgow *Evening News* expresses the feelings of the tenants of the Glasgow Corporation housing estate at Mosspark on hearing that the Director of Housing had refused assistance in repairing the consequential damage of the burst pipes of January.

*

The Corporation is no doubt within its rights—as a large portion of the rent-paying public can remember with painful ease. But an Opposition member of Glasgow's Council can make out a strong case for the tenants on every ground save the legal.

*

The Corporation built its housing estates in order to provide accommodation for income groups for which private enterprise cannot cater.

*

That the houses should not have been protected against frost is the fault of the Corporation—though admittedly a fault so common that it does not greatly reflect on Glasgow's civic pride.

*

What does reflect on that pride is the decision that tenants of small means should have to pay for remedying the Corporation's error.

PUBLIC SCHOOL

The probable fate of the public schools after the war has lately been a favourite topic in the correspondence columns of the serious dailies. The general opinion seems to be that they, as "symbols of an outworn age," are doomed to disappear. This is perhaps no place to discuss the question, but I would like to record that, when visiting over Easter one of our largest public schools, I saw no signs there at least of the impending doom—quite the reverse in fact. Though I kept my eyes ready to be tactfully averted and my head poised to nod in sad understanding at any trace of incipient decay, I was confronted with a scene of prosperous activity which was as unexpected to me as it must be cheering to the governors.

*

Business was brisk, waiting lists long, and in the distance rose the scaffold poles of a new pavilion, of new labs., and new classrooms. At a distance all was deceptively deserted and serene. The school buildings (Holloway College period) stretched red and white behind the conifers, wearing that sullen brooding air which ever hangs like a miasma over educational bricks and mortar. The rain fell gently on cusp and crocket, on twisted turrets and rusting fire-escapes. The grounds were deserted except for a master's wife, in Burberry and sensible shoes, striding, spaniel at heel, over the wet pine needles.

*

When approached more closely the buildings came to life, they echoed and hummed with familiar sounds. Doors slammed, boots clattered over stone stairs, gramophones blared. The familiar smell of soft soap, dust, ink and boot polish filled the air. A study door, left open, revealed a confused interior of Cecil Aldin prints, school caps, hockey sticks, copies of the *Autocar*, and pieces of blackened toast. A group of masters stood by a notice board—tobacco-stained teeth below ragged moustaches, chalk-dusty gowns over tweeds, leather-tongued brogues revealed below ankles clasped with bicycle clips. A cloud of pipe smoke hovered over them like steam above a knot of wet cattle. In a chemistry lab. a solitary boy, having filled some test tubes with varying depths of water, was tapping out meditatively the Cole Porter tune, "Most Gentlemen Can't Take Love, because Most Gentlemen Can't be Profound."

*

All this was familiar enough. The unexpected was reached on entering (with involuntary awe) the head-master's study. Here indeed was change, for it was the best type of contemporary interior, comfortable, human, casual, with well-chosen modern fabrics and shrewdly matched old and modern furniture. On the walls, instead of a lino-cut of the Matterhorn and a sepia enlargement of the Winged Victory in a dark oak frame, hung a small Degas and a water-colour by Edward Lear.

On the desk lay, not Liddell and Scott, but " Pillar To Post." The mantelpiece—a fine example of Victorian coloured marble looking like a Sainsbury's meat counter—carried no globular, heraldically stamped objects with their cargoes of charred spills.

*

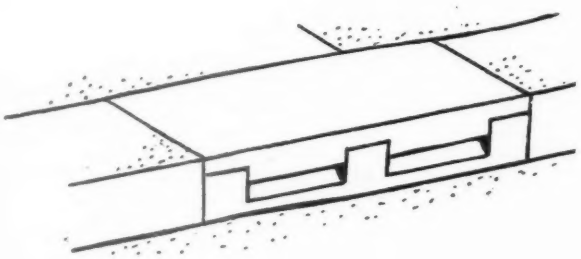
Externally the house was a gaunt and uncompromising version of " Anglo-Jackson," complete with Gothic windows and fretted bargeboards. Within it had been completely transformed. Baize and brass-studded doors had gone, chocolate paint had disappeared, brass curtain poles and dried blood wall-papers had been removed. These high Victorian rooms, despite their heavy cornices and beefy fireplaces, had become, when properly decorated and furnished, charming and livable interiors, robust, solid, yet full of spaciousness. This face-lifting treatment accomplished by the headmaster should be a wonderful first encouragement to those who, some day perhaps, will inhabit the spiky mansions of North Oxford.

BEACONS THAT ARE BEACONS

When the Belisha beacon first raised its bulbous head, many people imagined that the globe was to be lit up at night—that it was to be a *beacon*—and the workmen who appeared to be cable-laying but in reality were engaged in setting studs along the *via sacra*, served to give colour to this impression.

*

If the crossings were indistinguishable in the daytime, however, they were completely invisible at night, and the pedestrian gradually learned that it was much safer to put his trust in princes than to maintain his right of way without looking up and down the road first.



Any hopes of rendering the crossings visible at night died with the coming of the black-out, but paradoxically enough it is the black-out that has produced a possible solution in one provincial town at least—the illuminated kerbstone. The sketch of this (above) is self-explanatory. Twin letter-box-like openings in the side facing the road emit a sufficiently bright but downwards-directed glow from the electric lamps within, rendering the crossing visible to both pedestrian and motorist.

*

The hollow kerbstone consists of top and bottom precast units, and one is fitted alongside each beacon. There would appear to be great post-war possibilities in the idea for all road lighting.

PRICES

THE JOURNAL announced in January that, as a temporary wartime measure, it would publish a reduced PRICES SECTION in the following form :

1. A loose SUPPLEMENT containing the last full pre-war list of Current Prices and Measured Rates which could be kept as a basis of comparison for all wartime price changes. [This Supplement was published on January 18.]

2. Notes by Messrs. Davis and Belfield, published in the first issue of each month, on the most important price changes of the previous month. [Such notes were published on February 1 and March 7.]

3. A LIST OF CURRENT PRICES ONLY, published every three months.

In this issue is included the FIRST of these Quarterly Lists of wartime prices ; the full effect of wartime price changes can be seen by comparing the price of any item in this first Quarterly List with its last pre-war price given in the Supplement of January 18.*

The next Quarterly List will be published on July 4.

* Mr. O. A. Davis, of Messrs. Davis and Belfield, explained in the Supplement of January 18 how a Measured Rate can be found fairly accurately by comparing a wartime Current Price with the relevant Measured Rate in the pre-war Full List.

DEPUTATION TO THE COMMONS

Architects will have every sympathy with the 500 unemployed trade workers who lobbied their M.P.s at the House of Commons last week—and with the 250,000 other unemployed whom they represented.

*

Their case was that before the war they had had good wages—up to £3 and £4 a week. Now many of them have had no work since Christmas and are debarred, by being in a reserved occupation, from joining the Services or seeking full-time A.R.P. jobs.

*

It certainly would seem only just that when a member of a reserved occupation has been unable to find work in that occupation within a reasonable period, he should be able thereafter to look for a job wherever a job seems to be going.

BUCKS POLICE SANDBAGS BILL

Bucks is not the only county authority which has had to take down its walls of sandbags because they were a menace to passers-by.

*

And to keep in good condition all the sandbags necessary for the protection of their police buildings, Bucks County Council would have to pay £700 every four months. Having no faith in Mr. Sumner Welles' European tour, they have decided to accept a tender of £1,180 for the provision of more permanent hollow concrete blocks. Steel shuttering was the other alternative considered, but that would have cost them about £2,650.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

TIMBER CONTROL

Following notices have been issued by Ministry of Supply :

Explanatory notes regarding the completion of Form T.C. 3/8/Q1—"Application for Trading Quota to deal in 'National Stock' of Timber"—are now available. Any applicant for a Trading Quota who has not already obtained a copy of these notes should get into touch with his Area Officer immediately in order to obtain a copy.

Letter of Certification, on the back of which the explanatory notes are printed, must be signed and returned with the completed application form T.C. 3/8/Q1 to the Controller of Timber Supplies, Department III, Branch 8, Ministry of Supply, Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol, 8. Applications for Trading Quotas which are received after April 15, 1940, will not be considered. It will be of considerable assistance to the Timber Controller if applications are returned as soon as possible before that date.

Minister of Supply has taken note of certain cases of abuse of the existing provisions in the price schedules to the Timber Control Orders which relate to maximum prices for sales of timber under £15 in value.

Minister has accordingly made Control of Timber (No. 9) Order, 1940, which provides that, as from Tuesday, April 2 last, maximum prices for timber supplied against an acquisition licence may be increased by 20 per cent. only in cases in which the value of the timber in any "Group Number" in the specification licensed by Timber Control Area Officers is less than £15. The 20 per cent. additional charge will, of course, also be allowed where the timber supplied is against a declaration by the purchaser on what is known as Form Q.A. (i.e. in cases of sales of not more than a total value of £5 in any one calendar month for work of national importance or urgent necessity).

Minister of Supply has made the Control of Timber (No. 10) Order, 1940, which comes into force on Thursday, April 4, 1940. New Order brings veneer within the "acquisition" and "consumers" licensing system, except in the case of the classes of consumers already exempted from licensing under the No. 5 and No. 7 Orders. Details of these exceptions are given in the Control of Timber (No. 5) Order, 1939, Direction No. 4 and Direction No. 1 issued under the new Order. Copies of forms of application for licences for the acquisition or consumption of veneer should be obtained from and returned when completed to, the appropriate Timber Control Area Officer. No. 10 Order does not apply to prices of veneer. Order also contains provisions applicable to timber generally. It provides additional powers for obtaining information and enables the Timber Controller to sell "National" stocks at prices exceeding the maximum prices specified in previous Orders.

Copies of the above Orders are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

APPOINTMENT

Mr. Robert Lindsay, A.R.I.B.A., Deputy County Architect, was last week appointed by Ayr County Council to succeed his chief, Mr. William Reid, who retires on May 15. Appointment was unanimous. Mr. Lindsay was educated in Ayr and was trained in the County Council service.

WALTHAMSTOW CIVIC CENTRE

Deciding that completion of Walthamstow Civic Centre is necessary, the Minister of Health has authorised the corporation to borrow the necessary sum. Council is permitted to exercise to the additional extent of £115,000 the borrowing powers conferred upon them by the Minister's consent of July 27, 1938, to the borrowing of the sum of £179,738.

OBITUARY

Deaths have occurred of :

Mr. Walter Edward Horsfall, L.R.I.B.A., at Morecambe.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. C. L. F. Horsfall, architect, under whom he received his training. In due course he was taken into partnership, and eventually became head of C. L. F. Horsfall and Son, architects and surveyors, Lord Street Chambers, Halifax. Mr. Horsfall retired several years ago and went to live at Morecambe for health reasons.

Mr. Frank Alfred Tugwell, A.R.I.B.A., at Scarborough.

Until his retirement some five years ago he had practised as an architect in Scarborough and London for nearly half a century. Mr. Tugwell specialised in theatre architecture, building theatres in London, Manchester, Harrogate and other centres. Shaftesbury Theatre, London, opened in 1911, was his work, and his most recent achievement was the rebuilding of the Savoy Theatre in 1929.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., have temporarily discontinued their office at King Edward House, New Street, Birmingham 2. All work that was previously dealt with from that office will now be dealt with from their London address at 41B Chagford Street, Dorset Square, London, N.W.1.

The new address of Mr. J. W. Denington, L.R.I.B.A. (retired), is 38 Windermere Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

DIARY

Friday, April 5. Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors (London and Home Counties Branch). Luncheon. Connaught Rooms, Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 1 p.m.

Saturday, April 6. Architectural Association. Visit to Kensal House Nursery School, Curzon Crescent Nursery School and Wembley Town Hall. Leave Bedford Square 2 p.m.

Tuesday, April 9. Chadwick Trust (Bossom Gift Lecture). At 26 Portland Place, W.1. "Camps : Their Design, Hygienic Arrangement and Construction." By W. T. Hamlyn. 2.30 p.m. Illuminating Engineering Society. At Lighting Service Bureau, 2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2. "Photometric Properties of Luminescent Materials." By W. E. Harper, M. B. Robinson and J. N. Bowtell. 6 p.m.

Wednesday, April 10. Architectural Association. Visit to offices of Press Association and Reuters. Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. "Stained Glass." By J. H. Hogan. 2.30 p.m.

★ *FOR several months Mr. Howard Robertson has been preparing a survey of the internal relations of the building industry.*

★ *This survey has three main headings : changes in building organization and in the relationship of the industry's components ; architectural responsibility and comparison with other arts ; and education and other means of adjustment to new conditions.*

★ *As a result of his study, Mr. Robertson suggests that certain changes are called for in the industry's composition. And because Mr. Robertson is one of those who are in a position to carry out the changes he advocates, the* JOURNAL *believes that his views will be of the greatest interest to everyone connected with building.*

★ *The* JOURNAL *will begin to publish Mr. Robertson's findings next week, in a series of articles called*

THE NEXT YEARS

LETTERS

Tenants' and Residents' Conference

SIR,—At the Emergency Conference of the Federation of Tenants' and Residents' Associations, held in London on March 16 and 17, the resolution outlined below was passed unanimously.

"This conference, having discussed the problems affecting tenants and householders throughout the country and particularly in the present war conditions, puts forward the following demands :

(1) "A new Rent Act bringing down all rents to the controlled level. Municipal housing to be brought within the Rent Acts, and a minimum standard of repair to be laid down by law."

(2) "A new Building Societies Act placing responsibility for structural soundness of houses on the Building Societies. No increase in mortgage interest rates."

(3) "The revival of building for Slum Clearance and Rehousing, and the repeal of the Government's Postponement of Housing Work Order."

(4) An overhaul of the Rating System. "Full restoration of local education, health, sanitary and social services."

(5) "Remission, up to the full amount, of rent and rates for families of men serving in the forces."

(6) "The provision of heavily protected A.R.P. Shelters in all areas adequate to the district's needs ; and the full operation of the warning system."

(7) "The replanning of Evacuation, with well-organised reception arrangements of hostels and specially built hutments, with proper cooking and educational, recreational, health, maternity and child welfare services. Opposition to compulsory billeting upon working-class households, which in practice puts impossible burdens upon workers and has proved unsuccessful."

(8) "Full compensation to all owner-occupiers and tenants for any damage to their properties and effects by aircraft or other military activity."

This resolution, we are certain, will interest a great number of your readers, including, in particular, those who are eager to see a resumption of civil building, and an improvement in A.R.P. and evacuation schemes. Such readers are asked to communicate with the Secretary of the Panel of Architects and Surveyors, which has been giving invaluable technical advice (surveys, reports, exhibitions, etc.) to the Federation. A meeting of those interested will be held shortly to discuss the problems relative to the practical steps which architects and surveyors can take to assist the aims outlined above, and in that way help a mass movement which voices demands which are also those of benefit to the profession.

FRED LASSERRE, Sec., Architects' Panel.

35 Bury Walk, S.W.3,
or c/o Federation of Tenants' and Residents' Associations, 22 Chancery Lane, E.C.1.

Garden front looking towards porch and garage

LIVING ROOM

GENERAL AND SITE—House for week-ends and summer months. Site has view to sea and overlooks golf course, with a high hedge and small trees between garden and golf course.

BY BRIAN O'RORKE

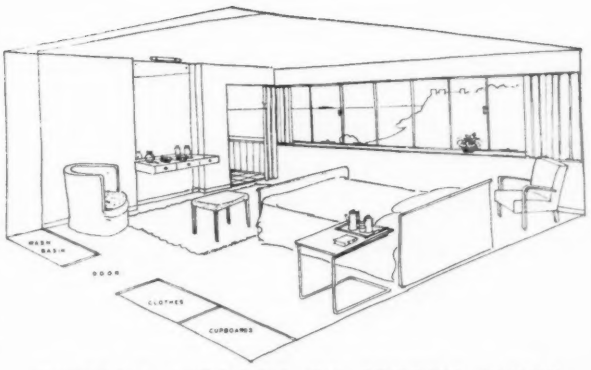
HOUSE AT KINGSGATE, KENT

GROUND, FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS

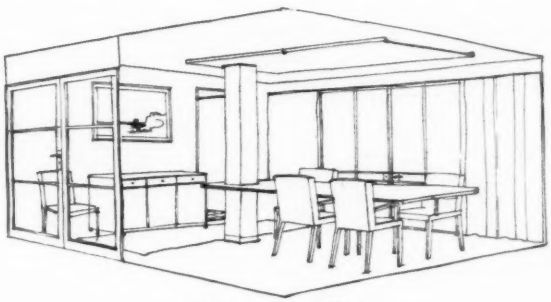
South-east front from terrace.

HOUSE AT KINGSGATE, KENT

Another view of the south-east front.



OWNER'S BEDROOM ON SECOND FLOOR



DINING ROOM

PLAN—Main rooms have been planned on the first floor in order to take advantage of the view towards the sea. Owner's bedroom is on the second floor, with dressing room, bath, and large sleeping veranda.

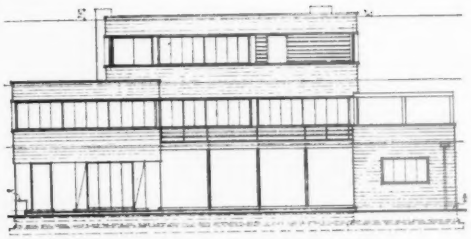
CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—Ground floor walls, 11-in. cavity lime bricks, pink washed outside ; pale blue washed in veranda. First and second floor walls, 9-in. brick and weatherboarding. Garage, 4½-in. brick with 9-in. piers with asbestos-cement fire-proof ceiling. Large window spans in R.S.J.s. R.W. and soil and vent pipes in chases between brick wall and weatherboard, with sections of weatherboard removable for access. Roof terraces, Paropa ; main roofs, asphalt with zinc dressings. Internal walls, brick or stud. Floors : solid ground floor (wood block or lino).

White weatherboard ; pink brickwork ; pale blue to ground floor veranda ; navy blue window frames, etc.

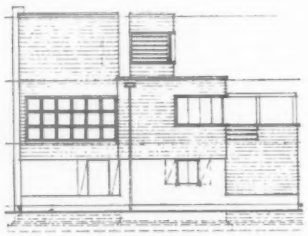
COST—£3,000 approx., including built-in cupboards, book-cases, etc.

General contractor was John T. May ; for list of sub-contractors and suppliers see page xx.

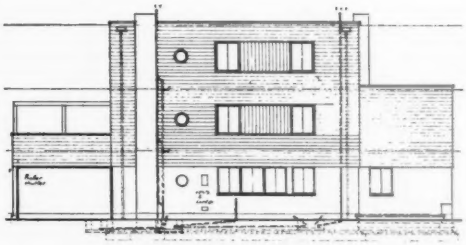
E N T DESIGNED BY BRIAN O'RORKE



SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION



NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

HOUSE AT KINGSGATE, KENT

DESIGNED BY BRIAN O'RORKE

THE LATE DR. THOMAS ADAMS

An Appreciation by Professor S. D. Adshead

IT was about the year 1905 that Ebenezer Howard, after having written a book, interviewed industrialists like Lever, Cadbury and Idris, and, after having formed a company to promote the building of garden cities, brought Thomas Adams from Liverpool to Letchworth and made him secretary to the company.

Adams had been in the employ of Lord Salisbury in Liverpool, but the place of his birth and education was Scotland.

Like many other Scotsmen, he was of solid appearance, simple and straightforward in his outlook, capable, determined and eloquent.

After Letchworth he commenced a private practice until the year 1909, when John Burns, President of the Local Government Board and promoter of the first Town-Planning Act, invited him to Whitehall, where he was to take charge of the administration of Burns's new Act.

Whilst serving in this capacity, Adams initiated two undertakings which have since developed out of all proportion to original anticipations.

The one was the laying down of some six new roads leading out of London and the other the formation of the Town Planning Institute.

Before the Great War, Col. Hallard, Engineer to the Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade, had prepared a report, and travelling about in a taxi had mapped out the new roads.

It was Adams's work, as Secretary to the Committee of Local Authorities, to examine and report on these proposals, to get them together, pool their interests, where necessary amend the plans, and generally cajole them into accepting an agreed scheme.

He was engaged upon this work for some years, during and after the Great War, when he had an invitation to go to Canada and advise upon the development of their towns. His place at Whitehall was taken over by Mr. Geo. Pepler, who has since carried out the work commenced there by Adams.

The second great work which he initiated was the founding of the Town Planning Institute.

The Town Planning Institute was formed out of a group of twelve men, all enthusiasts in town planning, and drawn from the ranks of the architects, engineers, surveyors, sociologists and lawyers; among the twelve were included the late Sir Patrick Geddes, Thomas Manson, Sir Raymond Unwin, H. V. Lanchester and Geo. Pepler. The twelve met monthly and dined in London for four years, when they blossomed out into an Institute, with Thomas Adams as its first President.

Probably these two works have had more far-reaching results than anything else that Adams ever attempted, and if he had done nothing more we should have to regard him as a great pioneer.

After remaining in Canada for some nine or ten years, he returned to England and for a time worked with the late Thomas Manson. It was then that the preparation of reports as a preliminary to statutory planning was in full operation.

About the year 1920 he went into partnership with Mr. Longstreth Thompson, and these two, with the assistance of Mr. Maxwell Fry, who later became a partner, undertook the preparation of a large number of reports.

It was whilst engaged on this work that Adams was offered the commission of preparing a survey and plan for the extension of New York, and this he accepted.

This meant constant visits to the States, and temporary residence in New York, which, with his work in England, must have taxed his energies considerably.

When this great work was completed, with the help of a large staff of investigators, compilers, draughtsmen, etc., one of the most exhaustive surveys of the commercial, industrial and social conditions of a city that has ever been prepared was brought to a successful conclusion.

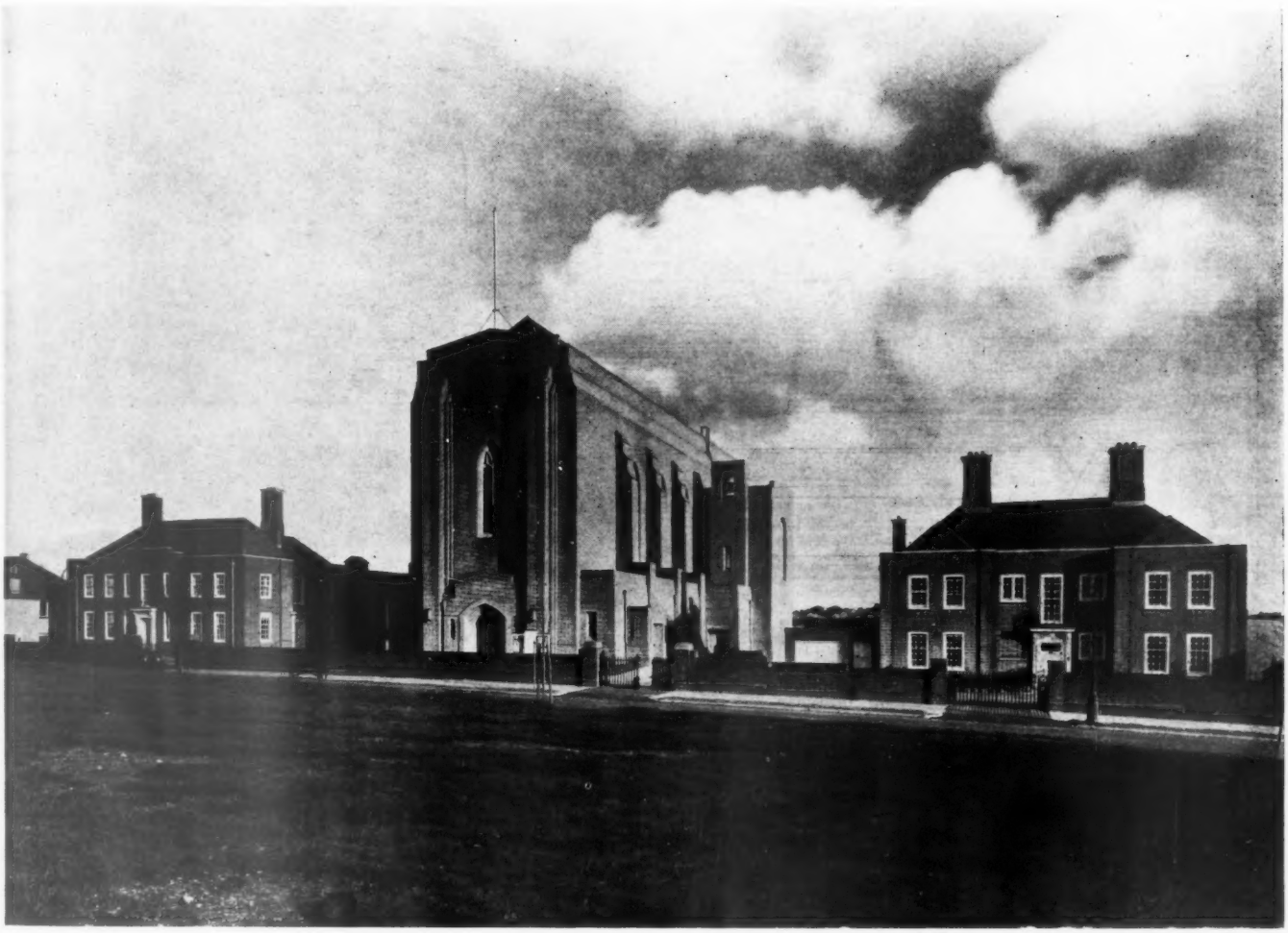
At the conclusion of this great work, he was made Associate Professor of the School of City Planning in the University of Harvard, where his duties involved further periodic visits.

This brings me to the year 1930, when the firm of Adams, Thompson and Fry separated, and since then he had been engaged mostly in planning towns in Scotland, in particular Dundee and Edinburgh.

His home when in England was the Hampstead Garden Suburb, and later he resided in the country near Bexhill, where he died.

Such in briefest outline is the biography of Thomas Adams. Few men have seen and done so much in their time. It is unnecessary to add that he was a member of the R.I.B.A., and of the Surveyors' Institution, or that late in life he inaugurated and became the first President of the Institute of Landscape Gardeners.

It would be only too true to say that the keynote of his great success was as an organizer. With his wide experience he was able to address an audience on the great variety of subjects with which as a town planner he was thoroughly conversant. As a speaker he was neither flippant nor caustic in his remarks, but relied on a natural eloquence which he sustained with a seriousness that took his audience away from the mundane things of this world into the highest forms of his art.



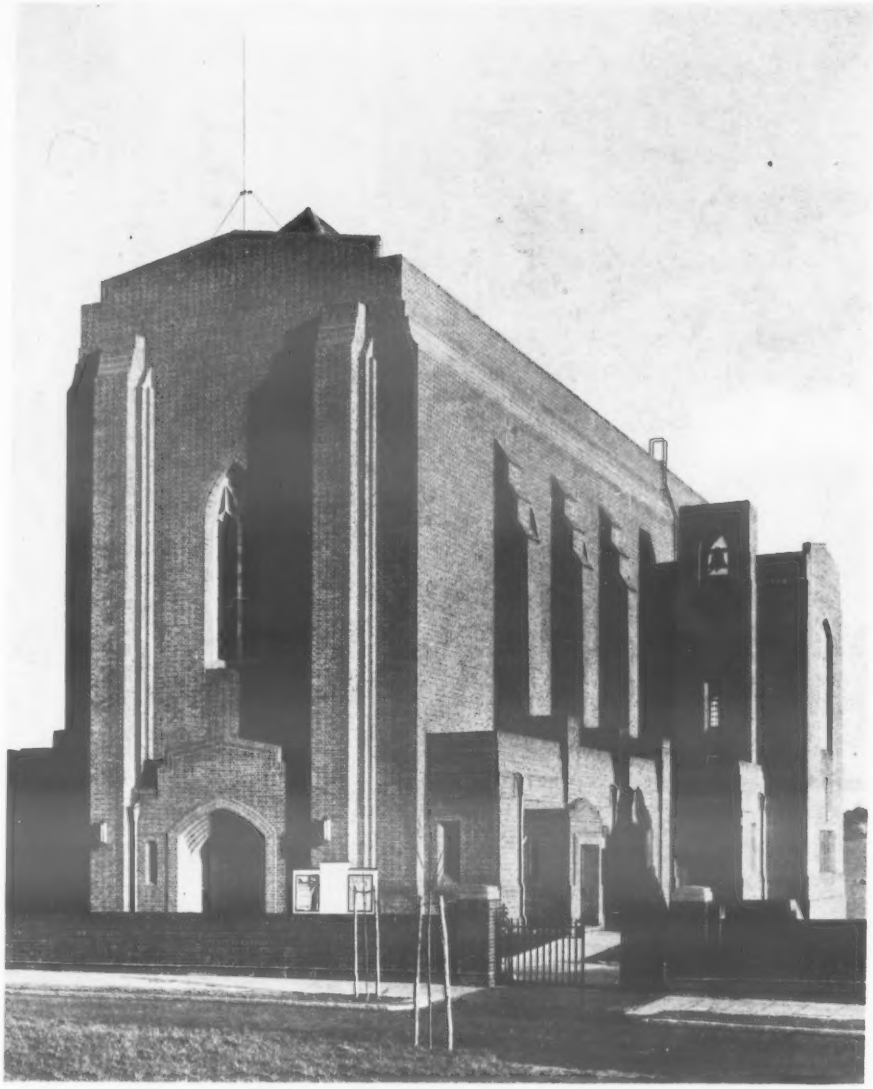
Left, Parochial Hall ; centre, Church ; right, Vicarage.

CHURCH AT EASTBOURNE

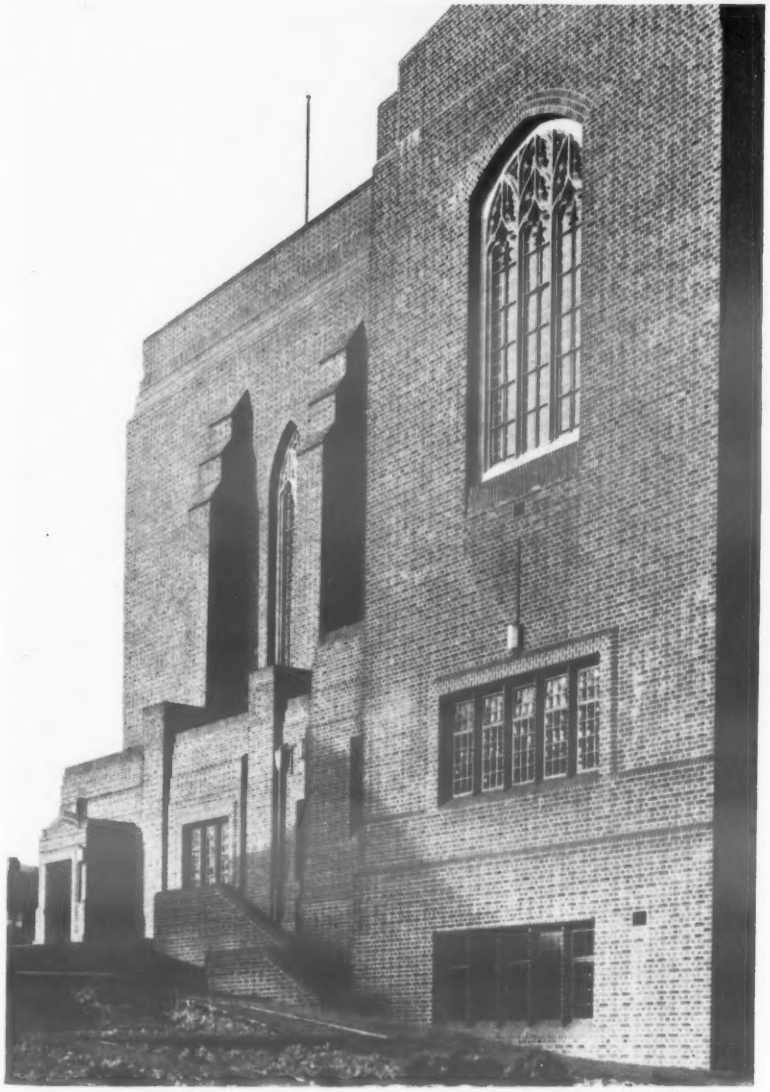
ARCHITECTS: PETER D. STONHAM AND SON AND THE LATE A. R. G. FENNING

CONSULTING ARCHITECTS: SYDNEY TATCHELL AND GEOFFREY C. WILSON

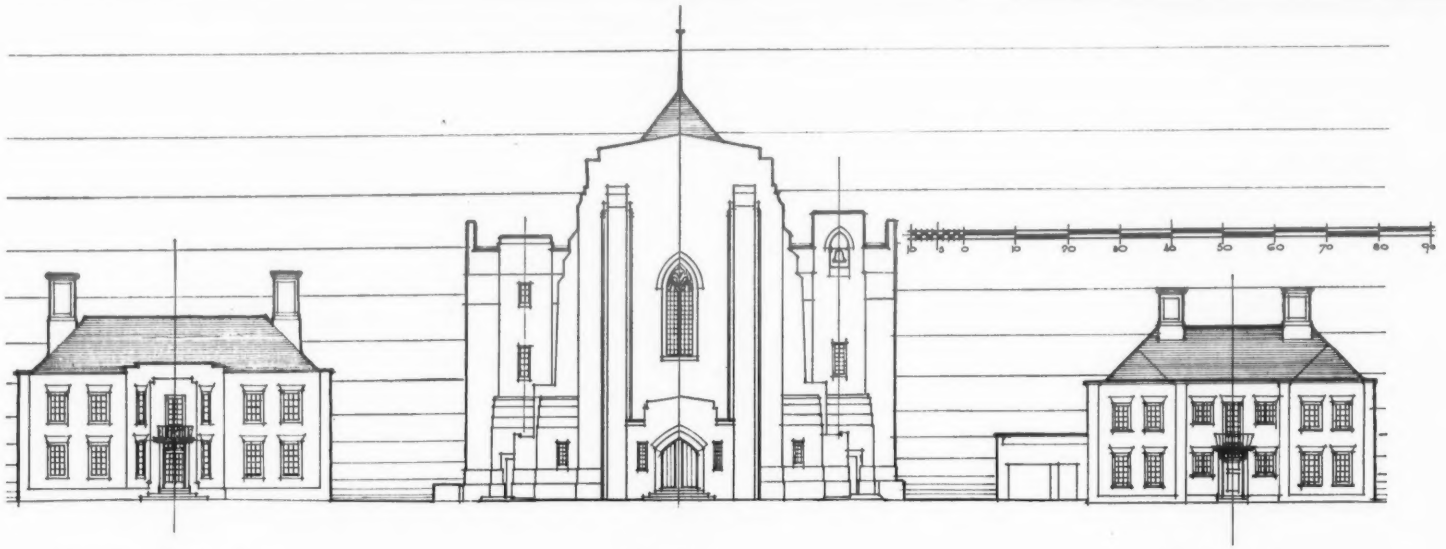
GENERAL AND SITE—The Church of St. Elisabeth, which has been planned as a complete scheme with Parochial Hall and Vicarage, has been built for the Church of England by the Public Trustee and Mr. H. V. James, acting as the Executors of the late Mrs. Eliza Watson. Site in Victoria Drive was the gift of the Duke of Devonshire and has a frontage of 280 feet and a depth of about 200 feet. External treatment is formal with the west front of the Church as the central feature balanced by the Parochial Hall on the north side and the Vicarage on the south. The slope of the site is from west to east and was great enough to allow an infants' large classroom, the choir vestry, lavatories, the blowing chamber, heating chamber and stores to be placed under the east end.



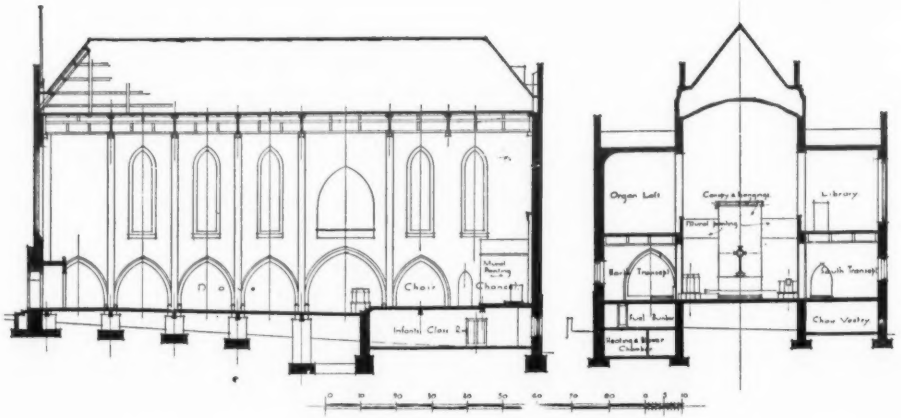
West front and south elevation showing the west porch, south-west and south porches.



Part of the south elevation showing detail of the library window above the south transept.



PAROCHIAL HALL CHURCH VICARAGE

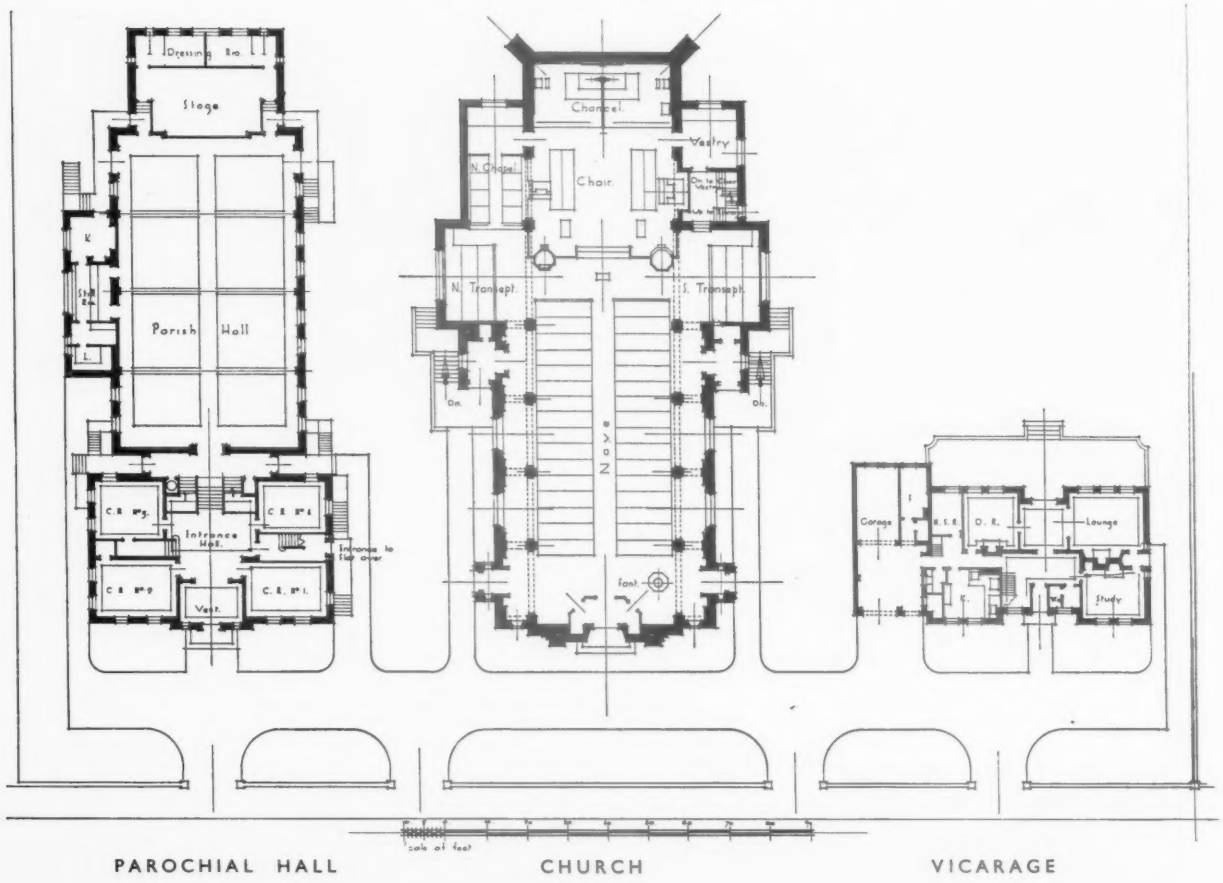


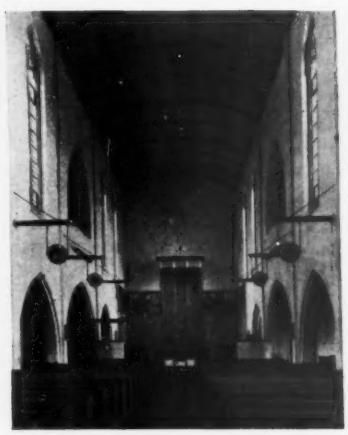
LONGITUDINAL SECTION CROSS SECTION

CONSULTING ARCHITECTS: TATCHELL AND WILSON

West elevation of the vicarage

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—Brick with a tiled roof. Exterior is faced with hand-made, sand-faced, multi-coloured facing bricks pointed with a flush cream joint. Clipsham stone has been used for the tracery windows at the west end, the clerestory above the nave arcade, the chancel and the library above the south transept. Floor and roof construction are in pre-cast suspended reinforced concrete and the pitched roofs have light steel trusses and timber joists.





Extreme left, nave looking east; centre, view from the choir; and pulpit looking towards the north aisle.

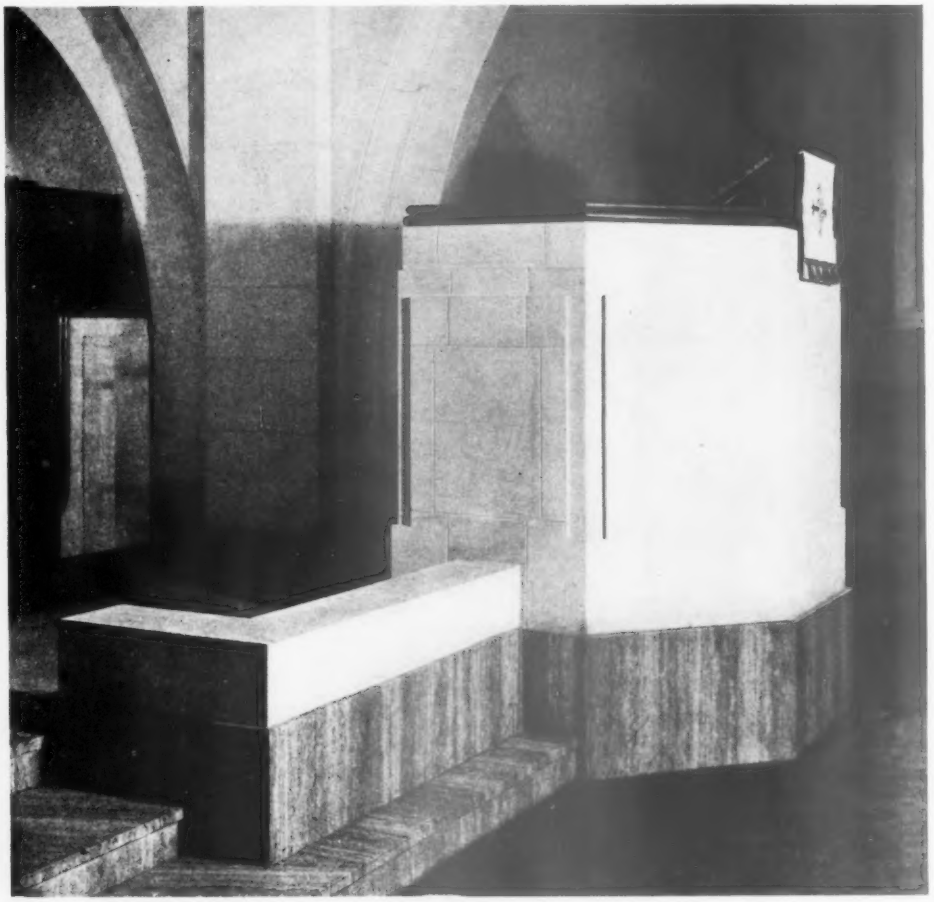
CHURCH AT EASTBOURNE • BY P. D. STONHAM AND SON AND THE LATE A.

PLAN—The general form of the church consists of a wide nave (34 feet) with choir and chancel of equal height and 5-ft. passage aisles. Seating capacity, including that to the choir, is 525. Grouped round the east end are the Lady Chapel and north transept with organ loft over, and on the south side the clergy vestry and south transept with library over. In addition to the west door there are north-west and south-west porches to the narthex, which contains the baptistry, and north and south porches at the east end of the nave. INTERNAL FINISHES — Interior bricks are hand-made Sussex stocks plastered and finished to an interesting texture. Internally, great use has been made of Hartham Park stone for piers, arches and dressings generally. Ceilings have been

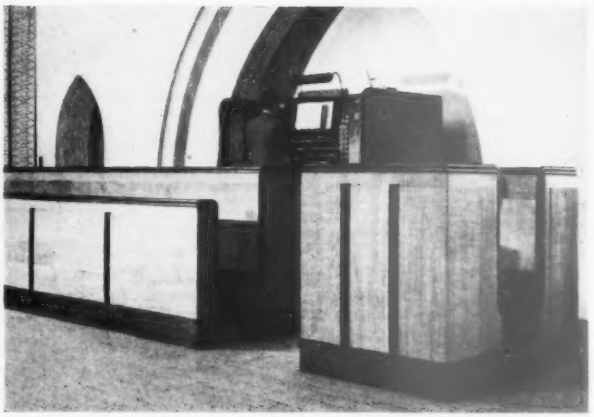
Porch door

panelled in heavily moulded beams and ribs. These beams and ribs are boldly painted and picked out in colours to harmonize with the mural paintings in the chancel—the panels themselves being finished in acoustic plaster. Chancel and choir are floored with travertine and the pulpit and lectern, in the form of ambones, are built in Hartham Park stone with a plinth of travertine. Doors, choir stalls, nave pews and other joinery are waxed oak ebonized at the edges. General flooring is in hardwood blocks. Windows are leaded and glazed with Norman slabs ; the stained glass in the Lady Chapel is the work of Prof. Tristram, who also collaborated with the architects in connection with the stone carved Crucifixion on the mullions of this window and carried out the wall paintings.

A. R. G. FENNING : CONSULTING ARCHITECTS, TATCHELL AND WILSON



Above, the lectern; below, south side of the choir.

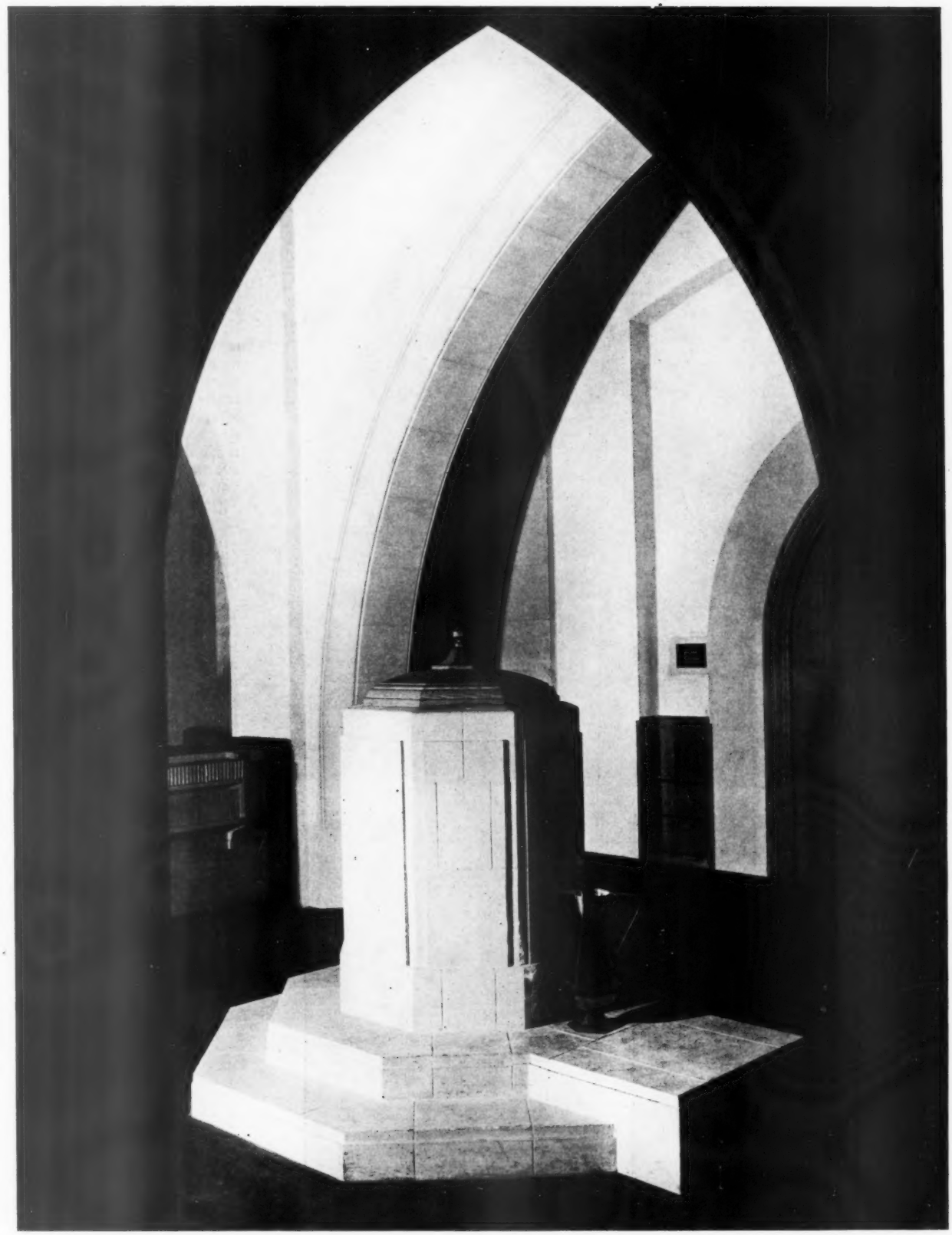


SERVICES—Heating is by radiators to the main body of the Church, the chancel being floor-panel heated. Boilers are automatically fed. Ventilation is provided behind all radiators and the base of the clerestory windows, with extract vents and trunkings at the main ceiling level. Artificial lighting of the nave is by means of reflectors hanging from moulded wood beams at right angles to the north and south walls, which are decorated to match the colour scheme of the roof. East end and Lady Chapel have concealed lights and there are specially designed corona fittings to the ceilings of the transepts, which are at a lower level.

General contractors were Mark Martin and Sons; for list of sub-contractors see page xx.

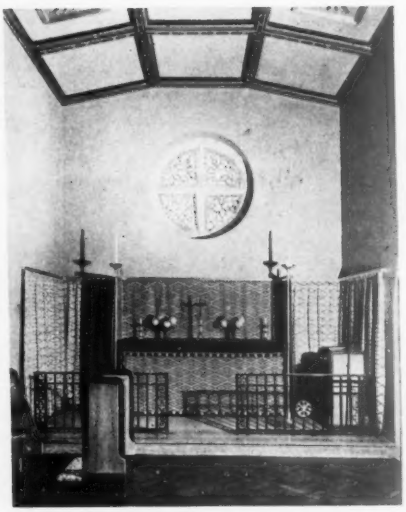
The Parochial Hall was built by James Bodle, Ltd., several years before the erection of the Church.

CHURCH AT EASTBOURNE • BY P. D. STONHAM AND SON AND THE LATE



Detail of the font

A. R. G. FENNING : CONSULTING ARCHITECTS, TATCHELL AND WILSON



Above : the entrance to the Lady Chapel from the north transept. Below : left, east end of the Lady Chapel ; right, the east end from the library balcony over the south transept.

CHURCH AT EASTBOURNE • BY P. D. STONHAM AND SON, AND THE LATE A. R. G. FENNING

CONSULTING ARCHITECTS: TATCHELL AND WILSON

LITERATURE

MANNA

Manna : A novel by John Gloag. London : Cassell & Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

THOSE of us who are fortunate enough to number among our friends a gourmet of unimpeachable taste, long purse and hospitable disposition, will be able to recall without serious difficulty the feeling of unambitious well-being induced by the unhurried consumption of a Lucullan feast accompanied by suitable vintages. Given sufficient imagination to believe that such a state of mind and body could be produced by nibbling a small quantity of a new species of mushroom (blasphemous thought !), which can be made to grow in large quantities almost anywhere, and that in a short space of time the delicious somnolence normally associated with just one glass too many of Taylor '12 would follow, you have the central idea on which Mr. John Gloag's new novel " Manna " is based.

Manna isn't a new idea. The Greeks had a word for it, and I remember being rather thrilled with Tennyson's " Lotus-eaters " when I was at school. But lotus-eating always had a very bad name, and it has been left to Mr. Gloag to give the old idea a new twist, and to portray Manna as the one means left to save Europe from the horrors of war. It all goes wrong, of course, and the stuff isn't even tried ; but it gives Mr. Gloag a chance, under cover of a slight story, of waxing satirical, amusing, and sometimes provocative in a very pleasant vein. There are some very good cracks at the youthful intelligentsia of the Left and at Marxist reachmedowns, some uninspired anti-Nazi propaganda, a good deal of adoration of the U.S.A. and all its works and pomps, and a lot of intelligent and stimulating chat about this and that. By and large, a very good book ; and if in these hard times you are in no position to increase your overdraft by 7s. 6d., you can at least without hesitation put it on your library list.

D. T.

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TIMBER TRADES FEDERATION

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, will be the principal guest at the annual luncheon of the Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, which will be held at Grosvenor House on April 12, when Mr. Leonard Arnott will preside.

COAL UTILISATION JOINT COUNCIL

The address of the head office and Southern Branch of the Coal Utilisation Joint Council is now General Buildings, 99 Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Telephone number, Holborn 3326. Telegraphic address, " Promocoal, Estrand, London."

PRICES

FIRST QUARTERLY WARTIME LIST

UNTIL the beginning of this year the JOURNAL published each month a very full PRICES SECTION in four weekly parts—Current Prices, Part 1; Current Prices, Part 2; Measured Rates, Part 1; and Measured Rates, Part 2, and Approximate Estimates.

It was announced in January, however, that as a temporary measure the PRICES SECTION would be reduced to the following form :—

1. A loose Supplement containing the last full Pre-war List of Current Prices and Measured Rates, which could be kept as a basis of comparison for all wartime price changes. [This Supplement was published on January 18, together with an article by Mr. O. A. Davis, explaining how it could best be used.]

2. A short article by Messrs. Davis and Belfield in the first issue of each month describing the most important price changes of the previous month. [Such notes on price changes were published in the issues for February 1 and March 7.]

3. A list of Current Prices only every quarter. On the following pages is the first of these quarterly lists of wartime prices. The next will be published on July 4.

Readers should notice that prices in this list which are marked as having risen or fallen, have done so in comparison with the last list published in the JOURNAL (December 7 and 14). In order to see the full effect of wartime changes on any item in the following list, they should refer to the Supplement published on January 18, which gives the prices of all common materials as they were immediately before the outbreak of war.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

THE following prices constitute a complete list of Market Prices of Materials—such as was published in two parts prior to January.

Although the notes of price changes at the foot of the pages refer to the prices published on December 7 and 14, 1939, readers are reminded that a complete schedule of pre-war prices was published on January 18 and that present day prices can be compared with them also.

It should be hardly necessary to emphasize the difficulty of obtaining firm quotations at the present time, but it should be noted that all prices are subject

to the usual war clauses stated on quotations and contracts. Wherever it has been found almost impossible to obtain reliable quotations, prices have been omitted altogether, but even where prices have been given, materials cannot necessarily be obtained easily, even under licence ; prices for timber, for instance, are often misleading owing to the difficulty of obtaining the requisite scantlings and grades from convenient ports.

Although a complete revised list of prices will not be published again until July 4 comments on price changes for common basic materials will continue to appear in the first issue of each month.

Rates of wages for London within 12 miles of Charing Cross remain at 1s. 10d. per hour for Craftsmen and 1s. 4¾d. per hour for Labourers, and no change need be expected until after May 1, when rates of wages for the Building Trade generally will come under review again.

Davis.

F.S.I.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, Chartered Quantity Surveyors

Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered. Those given below are average market prices and include delivery in the London area, except where otherwise stated, but do not include overhead charges and profit for the General Contractor.

CONCRETOR

Cements

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

		4 Tons and over	In 80-ton freights F.A.S. Safe Wharf in River Thames, London Area.
● Portland	per ton	45/–	42/6
● Rapid hardening	per ton	51/–	48/6
● Water repellent	per ton	75/–	—
● Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lbs.)			per barrel 48/6

		1 ton	4 tons upwards and over
● Colorcrete rapid hardening, Buff and red	per ton	75/–	—
Colorcrete Rapid hardening khaki	per ton	75/–	—
Colorcrete Rapid hardening dark	per ton	118/–	108/–
Colorcrete non rapid hardening	per ton	from 145/–	to 329/–
Snowcrete	per ton	175/–	

	1–10 cwts.	11–19 cwts.	1 ton and upwards
● Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area	per cwt.	8/9	8/3	6/9½

Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

2″ Unscreened ballast	per yard cube	6/9
½″ (Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle	per yard cube	7/–
● ⅜″ (Down) Ditto	per yard cube	8/3
● 2″ Broken brick	per yard cube	12/3
● ¾″ Ditto	per yard cube	13/3
Washed pan breeze	per yard cube	5/6
Coke breeze 1″ to dust	per yard cube	—
● ⅛″ Sharp washed sand	per yard cube	9/–
White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots)	per ton	25/–

(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering *see* respective trades)

Pavings

Brick hardcore	per yard cube	—
Concrete ditto	per yard cube	—
Clean furnace clinker and boiler ashes	per yard cube	3/6
Coarse gravel for paths	per yard cube	7/9
Fine ditto	per yard cube	10/9
Clean granite chippings	per ton	18/6
● Red quarry tiles, 6″ × 6″ × ¼″	per yard super	6/3
● Ditto 6″ × 6″ × ⅝″	per yard super	5/3
● Buff ditto, 6″ × 6″ × ½″	per yard super	6/9
● Ditto 6″ × 6″ × ⅝″	per yard super	5/9
Hard red paving bricks, 2″	per 1,000	150/–
Ditto 1½″	per 1,000	142/6

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Reinforcement

● Home trade maximum basis price for mild steel rods, ⅝″ diameter and upwards, ex mills delivered to station or siding	per ton £13 7 6
Extras for :—	
⅜″ and ½″ diameter	per ton 10/–
7/16″ diameter	per ton 15/–
⅜″ diameter	per ton 20/–
5/16″ diameter	per ton 30/–
¼″ diameter	per ton 40/–
5/32″ diameter	per ton 60/–
Lengths of 40 ft. to 45 ft.	per ton 10/–
Lengths of 45 ft. to 50 ft.	per ton 15/–

Sundries

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

BRICKLAYER

Common Bricks

Rough stocks	per 1,000 67/6
Third stocks	per 1,000 52/6
Mild stocks	per 1,000 69/6
Sand limes	per 1,000 50/–
* Phorpres pressed Flettons	per 1,000 46/3
* Phorpres keyed Flettons	per 1,000 48/3
● Blue Staffordshire wirecuts	per 1,000 169/6
Lingfield engineering wirecuts	per 1,000 95/–
● Breeze fixing bricks	per 1,000 160/–
● Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½″	per 1,000 165/–
● Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3″	per 1,000 198/–

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

Facing and Engineering Bricks

Sand Limes, No. 1	per 1,000 85/–
Sand Limes, No. 2	per 1,000 70/–
* Phorpres rustic Flettons	per 1,000 66/3
Midhurst Whites	per 1,000 75/–
Hard stocks, firsts	per 1,000 95/3
Hard stocks, seconds	per 1,000 88/–
Sand-faced, hand-made reds	per 1,000 from 115/–
Sand-faced, machine-made reds	per 1,000 from 110/–
Red rubbers (9¼-in.)	per 1,000 300/–
Uxbridge Flints (white)	per 1,000 72/6
Uxbridge Flints (creams, light greys, etc.) per 1,000	from 90/– to 110/–
Dunbricks (concrete), multi reds, ex works	per 1,000 72/–

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

● Items marked thus have risen since December 7.

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

Facing and Engineering Bricks—(continued)

Dunbricks (concrete), multi lavender, buffs and golden brown, ex works	per 1,000	75/-
Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed)	per 1,000	145/-
Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed)	per 1,000	125/-
Blue pressed	per 1,000	192 -

White, Salt and Coloured Glazed Bricks (9″ × 4½″ × 2½″)

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

Prices per 1,000	White, Ivory and Salt Glazed		Buff, Cream and Bronze	Other Colours	All Colours
	Best	Seconds	Best	Best	Seconds
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
●Stretcher, glazed one side	26 0 0	24 0 0	28 0 0	31 10 0	25 0 0
●Header, glazed one end	25 10 0	23 10 0	27 10 0	31 0 0	24 10 0
●Double stretcher, glazed two sides ..	34 10 0	32 10 0	36 10 0	40 0 0	33 10 0
●Double header, glazed two ends	31 10 0	29 10 0	33 10 0	37 0 0	30 10 0
●Quoin, glazed one side and one end ..	32 10 0	30 10 0	34 10 0	38 0 0	31 10 0

Limes and Sand

	1-ton lots	6-ton lots
● Lime, greystone	per ton 48/-	—
● Lime, chalk	per ton 48/-	—
● Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags)	per ton 49/6	—
● Lime, hydrated (including paper bags)	per ton 51/-	—
Washed pit sand	per yard cube	8/6

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

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

Sundries

Wall ties, self coloured	per cwt.	19/-
Wall ties, galvanized	per cwt.	24/6
Hoop iron, black	per cwt.	25/-
D.P.C. slates, size 18″ × 9″	per 1,000	150/-
D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 9″	per 1,000	117/6
D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 4½″	per 1,000	59/-
● *Ledkore D.P.C. Grade A ..	per foot super	5½d.
● *Ledkore D.P.C. Grade B ..	per foot super	7½d.
● *Ledkore D.P.C. Grade C ..	per foot super	9d.

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

	9″×3″	9″×6″	9″×9″	12″×9″	14″×9″
Earthenware airbricks: red, blue, vitrified and buff terra cotta each	-/8	1/4	2/4	4/-	6/8
	9″×3″	9″×6″	9″×9″	12″×6″	12″×9″
Black cast iron, School Board pattern airbricks per doz.	3/-	5/6	11/-	11/-	20/-
Galvanized ditto per doz.	5/6	11/-	22/-	22/-	40/-
Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators per doz.	12/-	15/-	21/-	21/-	36/-
Galvanized ditto per doz.	24/-	30/-	42/-	42/-	72/-
	1′ 0″	1′ 6″	2′ 0″	2′ 6″	3′ 6″	5′ 0″
Buff terra cotta chimney pots .. .. each	2/6	3/-	4/4	5/9	13/2	22/6
Fireclay .. per ton	55/-					

Wall reinforcement supplied in standard rolls containing 25 yards lin.

● 2″ wide black japanned	per roll	2/2¾
2″ wide galvanized ..	per roll	—
● 2½″ wide black japanned	per roll	2/9½
● 2½″ wide galvanized	per roll	4/0½

Greater widths pro rata 2½″ price carriage paid on orders of £5. Discounts for quantities.

Partitions

		2″	2½″	3″	4″
● Breeze ..	per yard super	1/8	1/10	2/3	2/9
Clay tiles ..	per yard super	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/1
● Pumice ..	per yard super	3/3½	3/7½	3/11¾	4/11½
● Plaster ..	per yard super	2/9	3/3	3/9	4/6

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

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

Prices per 1,000 except where stated per brick	White, Ivory and Salt Glazed		Buff, Cream and Bronze	Other Colours	All Colours
	Best	Seconds	Best	Best	Seconds
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
● Double stretcher, glazed two sides	34 10 0	32 10 0	36 10 0	40 0 0	33 10 0
● Single stretcher, glazed one side	26 0 0	24 0 0	28 0 0	31 10 0	25 0 0
	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
Round end glazed two sides and one end ..	-/11½	-/11	1/2	1/2	-/11½

Gas Flue Blocks

		Single Flues	Double Flues
Straight blocks	each	1/3	2/2
Building in set	per set of 3	2/11	5/4
Cover blocks	each	1/7	3/4
Raking blocks 45°	each	3/-	4/3
Raking blocks 60°	each	2/2	3/1
Offset blocks	each	3/8	5/4
Closer blocks	each	1/3	2/2
Closer flashing blocks	each	1/1	1/10
Straight flashing blocks ..	each	1/1	1/10
Terminal and cap	per set	7/5	12/8
Middle terminal and cap ..	per set	6/11	11/10
End terminal and cap	per set	7/2	12/5
Corbel block	each	5/4	3/6
Gathering block	each	—	10/8

DRAINLAYER

Agricultural Pipes

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

(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)

Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings

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

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

	British Standard	British Standard Tested
● Orders for 2 tons and over	Less 12½%	Plus 12½%
● Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	Plus 5%	Plus 30%
● Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces	Plus 15%	Plus 40%

	Best	Seconds
● Orders for 2 tons and over	Less 20%	Subject to 15% off the price of best quality for all sizes
● Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	Less 2½%	
● Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces	Plus 7½%	

Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings

Socket and Spigot Pipes :—

Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	9 fts.	6 fts.	4 fts. each	3 fts. each
● 1 . 1 . 8	4″ per yard ..	6 8	7 5	11 7	8 10
● 1 . 1 . 20	4″ per yard ..	6 11	7 7	11 10	9 1
● 2 . 0 . 6	6″ per yard ..	10 1	11 11	19 1	15 3
● 4 . 0 . 2	9″ per yard ..	18 5	23 10	40 10	31 2

● **Items marked thus have risen since December 7.**

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings—continued

Socket and Spigot Pipes :—

Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	2 fts.	18 ins.	12 ins.	9 ins.
● 1 . 1 . 8	4″ each	7/3	6/3	5/6	5/–
● 1 . 1 . 20	4″ each	7/4	—	—	—
● 2 . 0 . 6	6″ each	11/5	—	—	—
● 4 . 0 . 2	9″ each	—	—	—	—

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

		4″	6″	9″
● Bends	each	6/4	13/2	40/6
● Single junctions	each	—	22/9	69/10
● Intercepting traps	each	30/4	50/8	124/6
● Gulleys ordinary trapped ..	each	14/8	—	—
● Extra for inlet 4″	each	3/9	—	—
● Grease Gulley trap	each	114/11	—	—
● H.M.O.W. large socket gulley trap with 9″ gulley top and heavy grating and one back inlet ..	each	19/9	47/1	—

Cast Iron Inspection Chambers

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

	4″×4″	6″×4″	6″×6″	9″×6″	9″×9″
● Straight chambers with one branch one side ..	each 37/6	each 48/7	each 53/8	each 113/11	each 129/1
● Straight chambers with two branches one side	57/9	67/10	80/–	154/5	192/5
● Straight chambers with three branches in all ..	67/10	78/–	92/8	167/1	—
● Straight chambers with four branches in all ..	78/–	88/1	105/3	179/9	—
● Straight chambers with three branches one side	71/11	88/1	102/3	—	—
● Straight chambers with four branches in all ..	82/–	98/3	114/11	—	—
● Straight chambers with five branches in all ..	92/2	108/4	127/7	—	—
● Straight chambers with six branches in all ..	102/3	118/6	140/3	—	—
● Straight chambers with four branches one side	96/3	112/11	136/2	—	—
● Straight chambers with five branches in all ..	106/4	123/–	148/10	—	—
● Straight chambers with six branches in all ..	116/6	133/2	161/6	—	—
● Straight chambers with seven branches in all ..	126/7	143/3	174/2	—	—
● Straight chambers with eight branches in all ..	136/8	153/5	186/4	—	—

The branches to the above are at 135°

		4″	6″
● Extra for branches between 135° and 180°	each	7/7	7/7
● Extra for branches between 90° and 135° other than standard angles	each	6/1	6/1

		4″×4″	6″×4″	6″×6″
● Curved chambers, no branch 90°–112½°	each	27/10	—	38/6
● Curved chambers, no branch 135°	each	27/10	—	38/6
● Curved chambers, one branch 135°	each	34/5	48/7	54/8
● Curved chambers, two branches 135°	each	40/6	65/10	77/–

Channels in White Glazed Ware (Unselected Quality)

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

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

These prices are subject to 20% discount.

Channels in Brown Glazed Ware

		4″	6″	9″
Half round straight channels 24″ long ..	each	1/3	1/10½	3/4½
Half round straight channels 30″ long ..	each	—	—	4/2½
Ditto, short lengths	each	1/3	1/10½	—
Half round ordinary channel bends ..	each	1/10½	2/9½	5/0½
Ditto, short	each	1/10½	2/9½	—
Ditto, long	each	3/9	5/7½	10/1½

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Channels in Brown Glazed Ware—continued.

		4″	6″	9″
Three-quarter round branch bends ..	each	5/–	7/6	—
		6″×4″	9″×6″	
Half round taper channels 24″ long ..	each	3/9	6/9	
Half round taper channel bends ..	each	4/8½	8/5½	

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

Manhole Covers

		Black	Galvanized
24″ × 18″ single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 0.3.0 in lots of 24)	each	12/–	25/6
24″ × 18″ single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwt. in lots of 24)	each	32/–	64/–
24″ × 18″ Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwts.)	each	Coated 63/–	
		Fine Cast	Galvz
Cast step irons, 13½″ long, 6″ wide, 9″ in wall, approximate weight 5½ lbs. each	per dozen	14/9	25/6
		4″	6″
Galvanized fresh air inlets with cast brass fronts (L.C.C. pattern)	each	5/6	20/3

MASON

Yorkstone

Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.

Blocks scrappled, random sizes ..	per foot cube	5/–
Add for blocks to dimension sizes ..	per foot cube	6½d. (each dimension)
Templates with sawn beds, edges rough (up to 4 ft. super and not over 2′ 6″ long) ..	per foot cube	5/6
Templates with sawn beds, sawn one edge,	per foot cube	6/7½
Templates with sawn beds, sawn two edges,	per foot cube	7/8½
Prices f.o.r. Yorkshire, railway rate to London Station per ton. (Minimum 6-ton loads.)		20/1

Ancaster Stone

Freestone, random blocks	per foot cube	3/6
Brown weather bed stone selected for polishing all brown blocks	per foot cube	3/–
Brown and blue weather bed stone selected for polishing	per foot cube	7/–

Prices f.o.r. Ancaster, railway rate to London Station approximately 11½d. per foot cube (minimum 6-ton loads).

White Mansfield Stone

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

Bath Stone

Random blocks, delivered railway trucks, Paddington or South Lambeth	per foot cube	2/10¾

Portland Stone

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

¾″ Thick Plain Marble Wall Linings

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

Artificial Stone

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

Reconstructed Stone to match Natural Stone

● Sills, lintols, coping, cornices, ashlar, etc., average size	per foot cube	11/6

Slate Slabs, cut to size and Planed

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

● Items marked thus have risen since December 7.

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Best Bangor Slates

		£	s.	d.
24″ × 12″	per 1,000 actual	33	10	0
22″ × 12″	per 1,000 actual	27	19	0
22″ × 11″	per 1,000 actual	25	4	9
20″ × 12″	per 1,000 actual	24	14	6
20″ × 10″	per 1,000 actual	21	15	5
18″ × 12″	per 1,000 actual	20	19	3
18″ × 10″	per 1,000 actual	17	7	6
18″ × 9″	per 1,000 actual	15	11	9
16″ × 12″	per 1,000 actual	17	14	9
16″ × 10″	per 1,000 actual	15	11	9
16″ × 9″	per 1,000 actual	13	19	6
16″ × 8″	per 1,000 actual	12	1	11

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

Old Delabole Slates (f.o.r.)

Standard sizes.

Prices and computed weights per 1,200.

		20″ × 10″	16″ × 10″
Grey medium gradings	per 1,200	558/–	366/–
	cwts.	38	30
Unselected greens (V.M.S.)	per 1,200	628/–	418/–
	cwts.	44	36

Random sizes.

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

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

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

Tiles

	£	s.	d.
• Hand-made sandfaced 10½″ × 6½″ red roofing tiles per 1,000	5	2	1½
• Machine-made sandfaced 10½″ × 6½″ red roofing tiles per 1,000	4	6	0
• Berkshire rustic pantiles per 1,000	19	7	9

Westmorland Green Slates

	Bests, 24″ to 12″ long. Proportionate widths Price per ton	Computed cover in sq. yds. per ton
Random sizes.		
No. 1 Buttermere fine light green	240/–	30
No. 2 „ light green (coarse grained)	215/–	27–28
No. 5 „ olive green (coarse grained)	197/–	25–27
No. 5 Medium green	197/–	25–26
No. 7 Elterwater fine light green	216/–	27–28
No. 15 Tilberthwaite fine light green	214/–	26–28
No. 16 „ light green (coarse grained)	202/–	25–27
Broughton Moor, light sea green, olive green, silver grey green, and mixed shades	237/–	27

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

Asbestos-cement

		£	s.	d.
• 6″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	3/5¼		
• Standard 3″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	3/1½		
Slates :—				
• 15¾″ × 7⅞″ grey	per 1,000	£8	18	6
• 15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, grey	per 1,000	£13	3	3
• 15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, russet or brindled	per 1,000	£16	12	3
Pantiles.				
• Large russet brown	per 1,000	£21	15	0

Prices are for minimum two-ton loads, and are subject to 5% advance and 5% trade discount.

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER—(*continued*)

Cedar Wood Tiles

Canadian cedar wood shingles .. per square 33/– (normal quantity).

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

CARPENTER

The following timber prices are maximum prices to consumers at Port of London for IV White Sea Classification and include reloading on to transports at depot.

The cost of timber at ports other than Port of London may be seen in the Control of Timber Order No. 1, 1939, and subsequent orders.

20s. per standard may be added to port prices for timber bought from stock, i.e. stored in inland yards outside port areas.

20 per cent. extra may be charged on orders of less than £15 in value of any one size and quality.

10 per cent. may be charged on orders for selected lengths plus repiling charges which may be in the neighbourhood of 5s. per standard.

The cost of transport to the site (approximately 30s. per standard) must be added to all prices, and the cost of transport from port to yard in cases where timber is bought from stock must also be added.

Sawn Redwood, commonly known as Builders' yellow deal :

		Per standard £	s.	d.
4 × 11	Scantling	23	7	6
3/2½/2 × 11	„	23	7	6
4 × 10/9	„	24	10	0
3/2½/2 × 10/9	„	24	10	0
4 × 8	„	23	5	0
3/2½/2 × 8	„	23	5	0
4 × 7	„	23	5	0
3/2½/2 × 7	„	23	5	0
4 × 6	„	22	5	0
3/2½/2 × 6/6½	„	22	5	0
2 in. and up × 5/5½	„	22	5	0
2/3 × 3/4½	„	22	5	0
Boards				
1 in. and up × 11		22	17	6
1 in. and up × 10/9		24	0	0
1 in. and up × 8		22	17	6
1 in. and up × 7		22	17	6
1 in. and up × 6½/6		22	12	6
1 in. and up × 5½/5		22	0	0
1 in. and up × 4½/3		21	2	6

No extra for ⅜″, ½″, ⅝″, ¾″ and ⅞″ boards.

Redwood and Whitewood slating battens (3″ wide and under)

		£	s.	d.
All ⅜″, ½″, ⅝″, ¾″, ⅞″ and 1″ and thicker, Swedish U/S, second class		22	0	0
First quality plasterers' laths	per bundle		3	9

JOINER

The following timber prices are maximum prices to consumers at Port of London for White Sea Classification and include reloading on to transports at depot, for orders of not less than £15 in value of any one size and quality.

The cost of timber at ports other than Port of London may be seen in the Control of Timber Order (No. 1), 1939, and subsequent orders.

20s. per standard may be added to the port prices for timber bought from stock, i.e. stored in inland yards outside port areas.

20 per cent. extra may be charged on orders of less than £15 in value of any one size and quality.

10 per cent. may be charged on orders for selected lengths plus repiling charges, which may be in the neighbourhood of 5s. per standard.

The cost of transport to the site (approximately 30s. per standard) must be added to all prices, and the cost of transport from port to yard in cases where timber is bought from stock must also be added.

Sawn Redwood commonly known as Builders' Yellow Deal.

	2nd Per Standard £	s.	d.	3rd & U/S Per Standard £	s.	d.
4 × 11 Scantling	42	7	6	32	12	6
3/2½/2 × 11	41	5	0	31	10	0
4 × 10/9	39	17	6	29	2	6
3/2½/2 × 10/9	38	15	0	28	0	0
4 × 8	31	15	0	25	2	6
3/2½/2 × 8	30	12	6	24	12	6
4 × 7	30	17	6	24	17	6
3/2½/2 × 7	29	15	0	24	10	0
4 × 6	—			24	10	0
3/2½/2 × 6/6½	—			23	17	6
2 in. and up × 5/5½	—			22	7	6
2/3 × 3/4½	—			23	7	6

• Items marked thus have risen since December 7.

JOINER—(*continued*)

Boards

	2nd Per Standard £ s. d.	3rd & U/S Per Standard £ s. d.
1 in. and up × 11	45 17 6	37 0 0
1 in. and up × 10/9	42 15 0	32 12 6
1 in. and up × 8	33 10 0	27 7 6
1 in. and up × 7	33 0 0	26 17 6
1 in. and up × 6½/6	—	25 7 6
1 in. and up × 5½/5	—	24 17 6
1 in. and up × 4½/3	—	24 15 0
Extras for thin boards :—		
¾ in./⅞ in.	0 5 0	0 5 0
⅝ in.	0 10 0	0 10 0
½ in./⅜ in.	0 15 0	0 15 0

Floorings

All Russian, Swedish Gefle and northwards u/s quality.

Nominal sizes—	Per Standard £ s. d.
11 in.	34 7 6
9/10 in.	30 7 6
7 in.	24 17 6
6½/6 in.	24 12 6
5½ in.	24 7 6
5 in.	24 2 6
4½/4 in.	23 12 6

Douglas Fir.—Floorings and matchings, weatherboard, etc. No. 2 Clear and Better (including 15% No. 3 Clear).

	Per Standard £ s. d.
4″ wide random grain, kiln dried	21 7 6
6″ „ „ „ „ „	22 17 6
4″ „ edge „ „ „	26 17 6
6″ „ „ „ „ „	30 7 6

Asbestos-Cement :—

5/32″ Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey	per yard super	1/5½
3/16″ Ditto	per yard super	1/6
¼″ Ditto	per yard super	2/1¾

Wall Boards :—

¼″ Asbestos wallboard (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″, 10′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 12′ 0″ × 4′ 0″)	per foot super	–/4
3/16″ Ditto	per foot super	–/3⅛

Prices are for orders of two tons and over and are subject to 5% advance and 5% trade discount.

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/–
½″ Fibre board	per yard super	2/7

		25-75 yards	150–300 yards	Over 600 yards
⅜″ Fireproof plaster board	per yard super	2/2	1/10	1/6
¼″ 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 :—

Prices are maximum prices to consumers and are for not less than £15 in value of any one size and quality in one delivery.

The maximum prices for purchases of less than £15 in value of any wood which is all of one description and one thickness and one grade are the prices stated herein increased by 20%.

Prices are ex docks or warehouse in the United Kingdom free on lorry or rail if available without extra cost.

	4 mm.	5 mm.	6 mm.	9 mm.	12mm.
Dry cemented birch and alder (A) per square	23/11	28/3	33/1	46/9	59/5
Gaboon mahogany (A) per square	19/6	23/9	29/–	50/–	65/6
		3/16″	¼″	5/16″	⅜″
Oregon and Canadian pine (A) per square (96″ × 36/48″)	—	24/9	25/10	29/9	32/11
Lauan (standard sizes up to 83″ × 36″) 1st, per square	13/3	15/–	19/9	—	—
Japanese oak plain 1st quality standard sizes up to 72″ × 36″, per square	22/6	26/–	28/–	—	42/6
Ditto figured ditto, per square	32/6	36/–	40/–	—	65/–

JOINER—(*continued*)

Blockboards :—

Alder :— Thickness		Boards 60″ × 116″	Boards 72″ × 116″
½″	per square	55/–	56/6
⅝″	per square	62/–	63/6
¾″	per square	71/–	73/–
⅞″	per square	75/–	77/–
1″	per square	84/–	86/–
1¼″	per square	108/–	111/–
1½″	per square	128/–	131/–
2″	per square	155/–	158/–

Birch :— Thickness		Boards Up to 60″ × 84″	Boards
½″	per square	52/6	For boards size
⅝″	per square	55/1½	60″ × 140″ add
¾″	per square	60/4½	10% to price
⅞″	per square	65/7½	of boards size
1″	per square	73/6	60″ × 84″.

Prices are for complete bundles.

Hardwoods

Prices are maximum prices to consumers and are for not less than £15 in value of any one size and quality in one delivery. For purchases less than £15 in value add 20 per cent. Prices are free on lorry (or rail if available without extra cost) ex Dock or Yard in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The prices are for fair average specification and for standard grades as imported and the items mentioned are subject to a reasonable addition for selection.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″	3″
American oak (plain) per foot cube	7/–	7/6	7/6	8/6	10/6	11/–
American oak (quartered) per foot cube	9/–	9/6	9/9	10/6	—	—
Japanese oak (plain) per foot cube	9/–	9/6	10/–	11/–	11/6	12/6
Japanese oak (quartered) per foot cube	10/–	10/6	11/–	11/6	12/6	13/–
Walnut, European per foot cube	16/–	16/6	17/–	18/–	19/–	20/–
Teak, Burma	11/6	11/6	11/6	11/6	11/6	11/6
Iroko	9/–	9/–	9/–	10/–	10/–	10/–
Mahogany, Honduras per foot cube	11/6	11/9	12/3	13/6	14/–	15/–
Mahogany, Cuban per foot cube	10/6	10/9	11/6	12/–	12/–	13/–
Birch	5/–	5/3	5/6	6/–	7/–	7/3
European oak (plain) per foot cube	7/–	7/6	7/6	8/6	9/6	10/–
European oak (S.E. quartered) per foot cube	10/–	11/–	11/6	12/6	12/6	13/–

Sundries

Slaters or sarking felt	per yard run	–/6
Roofing felt	per yard run	–/8
• Bituminous hair felt	per roll	40/–

All rolls 25 yards long by 32″ wide.

• Cork slabs, 1″ thick (3′ 0″ × 1′ 0″)	per foot super	–/5
• „ 2″ thick (3′ 0″ × 1′ 0″)	per foot super	–/10
Slagwool	per cwt. (approx.)	12/–
Black waterproof paper, 5′ wide	per yard run	–/6½
Building paper in rolls of 100 yards, 1-ply, 60″ wide (B.I. 120)	per yard run	1/1

"Cabots" Quilt :—(Ex Works) Twenty roll lots delivered carr. free.

• Double ply	per roll 47/6	per half roll 27/–

All rolls 28 yards long by 36″ wide. Special terms for quantities.

• Cut steel clasp nails, 1″	per cwt. 34/6	4″	per cwt.	25/6
• „ „ floor brads, 2″	„ 25/–	3″	per cwt.	23/9
• Bright oval wire nails 1″	„ 35/10	4″	per cwt.	26/–
• Galvanized wire staples with slice cut points	1″ × 12 gauge		per cwt.	45/9
• Scotch glue			per cwt.	67/6

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
Acoustic floor clips	per 1,000 25 0 0

Special terms for quantities.

• Items marked thus have risen since December 14.

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 6
Extras on above for :—		
9″ × 7″ Section	per ton	0 5 0
4″×3″, 5″×2½″, 10″×8″, 12″×8″, 14″×8″ and 16″×8″ to 20″×7½″ sections inclusive	per ton	0 10 0
3″×1½″, 3″×3″, 4″×1¾″, 4¾″×1¾″ and 24″ × 7½″ sections	per ton	1 0 0
Channels, angles and tees	per ton	14 0 0
Mild steel plates	per ton	14 0 0
Screw bolts	per ton	32 0 0

Fabricated Steelwork

		£ s. d.
Joists cut and fitted	per ton	18 15 0
Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases	per ton	23 0 0
Stanchions, compound	per ton	26 0 0
Plate girders	per ton	32 0 0
Framed roof trusses, 25′ 0″ span	per ton	28 0 0
„ „ „ 60′ 0″ span	per ton	26 0 0

These prices are *ex mills.*

Prime Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets

		£ s. d.
24 gauge, *ex mills delivered station or siding*	per ton	—
Galvanized roofing nails 2½″	per cwt.	—
Galvanized roofing washers	„ „	—

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	—	—	
Carbo-setting	per ton	—	—	

		1 ton upwards £ s. d.
Cullamix No. 2 cream (rendering mixture)	per ton	5 18 6
„ No. 3 cream „ „	per ton	5 18 6
Snowcrete mixture „ „	per ton	5 13 6

Sundries

● Sharp washed sand	per yard cube 9/–
● Cow hair	per cwt. 42/–
● Goat's hair	per cwt. 66/–
● Expanded metal lathing, 9′ 0″ × 2′ 0″ × ¾″ mesh × 26 gauge	per yard super 1/1
Wire Slate nails (galvanized) 1¼″ × 11 gauge	per cwt. 48/6
„ „ „ (bright wire) „ „	per cwt. 27/–

	Less than 150 yds.	Less than 300 yds.	Over 300 yds.	Over 600 yds.
⅜″ Plaster board per yard super	1/6	1/2	1/1	1/–
1¼″ Galvanized nails .. per cwt.	47/–			
Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls .. .. .. per roll	2/3			

Wall Tiles

The following prices are subject to 10 per cent. addition.

Commercial quality.

Ivory, white, etc., glazed 6″×6″×⅜″ ..	per yard super 10/1
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 –/11½
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 1/7½
„ „ (1″ „)	per yard run 1/0¼
Rounded edge tiles	per yard run 2/8¼

PLUMBER

Lead

● 3½ lbs. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwts. and upwards ..	per cwt.	34/6
Add if cut to sizes	per cwt.	3/–
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead	per cwt.	7/–
● Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant	per cwt.	22/3

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods (Painted or Unpainted)

Rainwater Pipes

	2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	4½″	5″	6″
Round pipes per yard	1/11¾	2/0¾	2/5	2/10¼	3/3¾	4/7¼	5/4¼	6/10¼
Shorts, 2′ 0″, 3′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ extra per yard	–/3	–/3	–/3	–/3	–/3	–/4	–/4	–/4
Bends .. each	1/3¾	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8¼	3/9	4/10½	6/3¾
Offsets, 4½″ and 6″ projection each	1/7½	2/–	2/3	2/6¾	3/3	4/8¼	5/7½	7/4½
Offsets, 9″ projection each	2/1½	2/4½	2/9¾	3/6	4/2¼	5/7½	6/7½	8/4½
Branches, single each	1/11¼	2/3¾	2/9¾	3/3	3/11¼	5/7½	6/3¾	9/9¾
Shoes .. each	1/1½	1/3¾	1/6	2/–	2/3	3/3	4/0¾	5/7½

Square and rectangular pipes.

3″ × 2″	per yard 5/3
3″ × 2½″	per yard 5/9
3″ × 3″	per yard 5/10
3½″ × 2½″	per yard 6/–
4″ × 3″	per yard 6/4
4″ × 4″	per yard 7/10
5″ × 4″	per yard 9/–

Gutters

	3″	3½″	4″	4½″	5″	6″
Half round gutters per yard	1/3¾	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/9½	2/8
Shorts 2′ 0″, 3′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ extra .. per yard	–/2	–/2	–/2	–/2	–/3	–/3
Angles and nozzle pieces each	1/0¾	1/2¼	1/3¾	1/6	1/7½	2/3¾
Stop ends .. .. each	–/3¾	–/3¾	–/5¾	–/6¾	–/7¾	–/9
Ogee gutters per yard	1/8¼	1/10½	1/10½	1/11¾	2/5¼	3/3½
Shorts 2′ 0″, 3′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ extra .. per yard	–/2	–/2	–/2	–/2	–/3	–/3
Angles and nozzle pieces each	1/5¼	1/5¼	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/5¼
Stop ends .. .. each	–/4½	–/5¾	–/6¾	–/7¾	–/9	–/11¼

Mild Steel Rainwater Goods

The following prices are subject to 7½ per cent. advance and 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 5 per cent. advance and 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 2/5½
3½″	per yard run 2/11¼
4″	per yard run 3/4¾
4½″	per yard run 4/10½
5″	per yard run 5/9½
6″	per yard run 7/1¾

Gutters.

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

Half round gutters	3″	4″	4½″	5″	6″	8″
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	3/0½	3/11¼

● Items marked thus have risen since December 14.

INTERNAL PLUMBER

● Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwts. and upwards ..	per cwt.	31/-
● Lead soil pipe	per cwt.	37/-
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.	116/-
● Tinman's solder	per cwt.	191/-

Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lbs.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
S. trap	each	2/3	2/8	3/4	4/9
P. trap	each	2/-	2/2	2/3	3/2
Extra for 3″ deep seal	each	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6

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

		¼″	⅜″	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Tubes.									
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	1/8	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1		
Crosses	each	2/9	3/8	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	58½%	54%	57¾%
● Water	54%	50¼%	42¾%
● Steam	51%	46½%	47¾%
● Galvanized gas ..	49½%	46½%	47¾%
● ,, water ..	44%	42¾%	42¾%
● ,, steam ..	38½%	39%	37¾%

Brasswork. Best Quality

		½″	¾″	1″
Brass screw-down bibcocks, with crutch top, screwed for iron	per dozen	36/-	56/-	99/-
Ditto, with screw ferrule ..	per dozen	42/-	62/6	109/-
Chromium plated easy clean screw-down bibcocks, with capstan head lettered, screwed for iron	per dozen	59/-	86/-	168/-
Ditto, with screw ferrule ..	per dozen	67/-	97/-	182/-

		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	48/6	36/-	45/-
¾″	per dozen	71/6	56/-	55/-
1″	per dozen	109/-	91/-	102/-

		½″	¾″	1″
Portsmouth pattern ball valve for low pressure, screwed for iron	each	5/-	7/-	14/3
Ditto, with flynut and union ..	each	5/9	8/-	16/-
High pressure ditto, screwed for iron ..	each	5/-	7/-	14/3
Ditto, with flynut and union ..	each	5/9	8/-	16/-

		2″	2½″	3″	4″
Socket thimble sloping shoulder	per dozen	11/-	14/9	17/9	24/6

		1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Flanged ferrule thimble ..	per dozen	8/9	11/-	—	15/6

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Union joints for lead and iron ..	per dozen	19/-	23/-	35/-	47/-	61/-	82/-
Single nut short boiler screws ..	per dozen	6/9	10/-	16/6	23/-	36/-	66/-
Double nut boiler screws	per dozen	10/-	11/-	17/6	25/6	48/-	76/-

Belfast sink wastes stamped brass with brass plug, diameter of outlet 2″ .. .. per dozen 20/-

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

The following prices are subject to 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	18 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 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

Capacity		Tested to a pressure of 5 lbs. per sq. inch = 7½ ft. head of water £ s. d.	Tested to a pressure of 7½ lbs per sq. inch = 10 ft. head of water £ s. d.
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″	2″	2½″	
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 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. 3/16″ metal.

		2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	5″	6″
Pipes coated or uncoated	per yard run	3/-	3/3½	3/8	3/9	4/2¾	—	—
Loose sockets ..	each	1/3¾	1/4½	1/7½	2/-	2/0¾	—	—
Short lengths extra 2′, 3′ and 4′	per yard run	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3	—	—
Single or inverted branch	each	2/9¾	3/6	4/2¼	4/10½	5/7½	—	—
Single branch with oval door	each	8/0¾	8/9	9/5¼	10/6	11/3	—	—
Bends, standard angles	each	2/3¾	2/6¾	2/9¾	3/6	3/11¼	—	—
Swannecks 4½″ and 6″ projection	each	2/9¾	3/3	4/5¼	5/1½	5/11¼	—	—
9″ ditto	each	3/9	4/2¼	5/1½	5/11¼	7/-	—	—
12″ ditto	each	4/5¼	5/1½	5/11¼	7/3	7/11¼	—	—
Diminishing pieces (large end)	each	2/2¼	2/3¾	2/8¼	3/3	3/10½	—	—
Anti-syphon branches, with curved arm ..	each	3/7½	4/5¼	5/1½	5/11¼	6/8¼	—	—
Double branch pieces, three sockets	each	4/5¼	5/3	5/11¼	6/9	7/8¼	—	—
General extra to any fitting oval access door	each	5/3	5/3	5/3	5/7½	5/7½	—	—

COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

Copper

● Hot rolled copper sheeting in 1 cwt. lots, all gauges to 24 wire gauge	per lb.	-/11¼
● Light gauge copper tube, solid drawn	per lb.	1/2¾
● Copper tube, solid drawn screwing sizes ..	per lb.	1/2¾
● Copper wire, 10 and 12 gauge	per lb.	1/-
● Copper nails, 1″ and up	per lb.	1/1

● Items marked thus have risen since December 14.

COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER—(*cont.*)

Fittings for Copper Tubes

Compression Type	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
• Straight coupling each	1/3¾	1/7½	2/4¾	3/1½	4/5	6/6½	16/2¾
• Obtuse elbow each	2/2	2/6¾	3/9½	4/9¾	8/3	12/2	—
• Tees .. each	2/5½	2/10½	4/7¾	6/9	10/8½	15/2½	22/4½
• Crosses .. each	3/5¾	3/11½	6/0½	7/4½	12/8	17/8¼	30/7½
• Reducing coupling .. each	—	1/7½	2/4¾	3/1½	4/3	6/6½	16/2¾
• Bends .. each	1/10¼	2/3	3/5	4/4	7/7¾	11/5¾	16/3¾
Brass stop cocks each	2/7¾	5/4½	7/5¼	15/0½	23/9½	40/3½	—

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

Capillary Type						
• Straight coupling each	—/8¾	1/0½	1/7¼	2/1	2/9¾	4/1	6/11½
• 45° elbow each	1/7¼	2/1	2/10½	3/10	5/9½	8/7¾	13/5¼
• Tees .. each	1/9	2/—	3/3¼	4/9½	6/7½	10/1	15/4½
• Crosses .. each	2/3	2/5¾	4/1	5/9¼	8/8¾	12/8¾	22/1
• Reducing coupling each	—	—/7¾	—/10½	1/3¼	1/11	3/4½	5/3¼
• Bends .. each	1/11	2/3¾	3/4¼	4/6¾	7/2½	10/1	14/4¾
Pillar tap connection .. each	—/5¾	—/8¾					

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

Zinc

	Quantities of less than 3 cwts. and over 1 cwt.	Quantities of 3 cwts.	Quantities of more than 5 cwts.
Sheet zinc, 10 gauge and up per ton	£46/12/6	£44/12/6	£44/2/6

		5 sheets and under	12 sheets
• 8 gauge zinc safe hole perforated sheets, size 8′ 0″ × 3′ 0″ ..	per sheet	6/6	5/9½
• 7 gauge ditto	per sheet	5/9	5/1½
• 6 gauge ditto	per sheet	5/1	4/6½

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)

		In squares not exceeding 2 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.	Over 6 ft.
18 oz. clear sheet ..	per foot super	—/2½	—/2¾	—/3	—/3¼
24 oz. ditto	per foot super	—/2¾	—/3¼	—/4	—/4⅜
32 oz. ditto	per foot super	—/4	—/5⅞	—/6⅞	—/7⅝
Obscured sheet glass net extra	.. ..	—/1½	—/1½	—/1½	—/1½
• ⅛″ figured rolled glass, white and cathedral ..	per foot super	—/6¾			
⅛″ ditto, normal tints ..	per foot super	—/9½			

Thick Drawn Sheet Glass cut to size

		In squares not exceeding 1 ft.	2 ft.	3 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.
• 3/16″ thick ..	per foot super	—	1/1	1/3	—	1/6
• ¼″ thick ..	per foot super	—	1/1	1/6	—	1/11

	In squares not exceeding 12 ft.	20 ft.	45 ft.	65 ft.	90 ft.	100 ft.
3/16″ thick per foot super	—	—	2/—	—	—	—
¼″ thick per foot super	—	—	2/8	—	—	—

• For selected glazing quality add 25 per cent. to the above prices.

British or Foreign Polished Plate Glass cut to size

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

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

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

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

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
¼″ to 5/32″ ..	per foot super	—/2	—/4
¼″ 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, 50 ft. „ or 110 in. long	per ft. super	1/—	1/5
		1/0½	1/6
55 ft. „, 60 ft. „ or 120 in. long	per ft. super	1/1	1/6½
		1/1½	1/7
65 ft. „, 70 ft. „ or 130 in. long	per ft. super	1/2	1/8
		1/3	1/9½
75 ft. „, 80 ft. „ or 140 in. long	per ft. super	1/4	1/11
		1/5	2/0½
85 ft. „, 90 ft. „ or 150 in. long	per ft. super	1/8	2/5
		1/11	2/9½
95 ft. „, 100 ft. „ or 160 in. long	per ft. super	2/2	3/2
		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	—
• Ready mixed white lead paint (best) 5-cwt. lots, in 14 lb. tins	per cwt.	81/—
White enamel	per gallon	25/—
• Aluminium paint	per gallon	29/—
• Stiff white lead, genuine English stack process, 1-ton lots, in 1-cwt. kegs ..	per cwt.	61/—
• Driers	per cwt.	42/—
Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums)	per gallon	—
„ boiled „ „	per gallon	—
French polish	per gallon	11/6
Knotting	per gallon	16/—
Oil stain	per gallon	12/—
Varnish, oak	per gallon	10/—
„ copal	per gallon	16/—
Varnish, 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 risen since December 14.

This large building facing Cavendish Square represents a portion of a much larger building enterprise started two years ago by John Lewis Properties Ltd. It is hoped to complete the small portion now under construction in Holles Street during the coming year. It is a steel-framed building faced with Portland stone. Architects: Slater, Moberly and Uren.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL

"To what lengths the rapid deterioration in the position of the building industry has gone is shown by the fact that, in spite of the depletion of its available labour force by the calling up or attraction to other occupations of tens of thousands of men, the number of building operatives unemployed has risen to 264,688," states the current issue of *The Building Industries Survey*, published by the Building Industries National Council. "Counting only those available for employment, this figure must represent the highest rate of unemployment ever reached."

Survey continues:

This shocking figure emphasizes and reinforces a simple fact which should have been sufficiently obvious: that the economic problem of war is the utilization of current man-power. The problem is to ensure that all available current human energies are fully utilized, and that should be the aim and object of all wartime organization in the industrial field. The authorities, by the Schedule of Reserved Occupations, have ensured that men whose services are significant for the home front in the widest sense are not used for military service where their effectiveness would be less. But they have not ensured that the men so reserved shall be employed.

Absurdly enough, financial policy has had a large hand in bringing about this state of affairs. The financial and other administrative restrictions on building activity, imposed with the laudable object of conserving the national resources, have merely resulted in the resources released running to waste in idleness. Restrictions which add to unemployment conserve nothing: they merely waste resources and add to the real financial burden to be borne by the nation.

There is no doubt that conditions throughout the war will necessitate the maintenance in being, and hence in active employment, of a nucleus of the building industry capable of rapid expansion.

This is essential, in the first place, because the industry in all its sections must be able to meet any demand placed upon it by the Government. Building is a war industry now to a greater extent than in the last war.

Secondly, the great development of the air weapon means that we must be prepared at some stage of the war for direct attack from the air, with consequent widespread damage to property. It would be manifest folly to disperse the only trained body of men capable of repairing and replacing such property, or to endanger the future supply of necessary materials.

In the third place, much of the economic confusion, disorganization and waste apparent during the period immediately after the last war can be avoided if we emerge from this war with a balanced nucleus of the building industry ready for rapid expansion to undertake post-war physical reconstruction and economic rehabilitation.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS: *Tuesday, May* 7, Mr. W. L. Stevenson (Technical and Art Master of the A.A. School), "Architectural Finish" (illustrated by lantern slides). Nomination of officers and council. *Tuesday, May* 28, Mr. J. L. Gibson, B.A., "The Economics of the Building Industry." Election of officers and council.

ANNUAL RECEPTION: The annual reception will be held at 36 Bedford Square on Thursday, May 16, at 8.30 p.m. A considerable part of the building having been let or derated, accommodation is strictly limited, and it will not be possible for members to bring more than one guest. It may even be necessary to restrict the numbers, hence every member wishing to attend should write immediately to the Secretary for tickets. To ensure economy, these are to be sent only on application.

EXHIBITIONS: *April* 20–*May* 11, The Artists' Society and the Langham Sketch Club Exhibition. *May* 7, Exhibition of Recent Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture, by Mr. W. L. Stevenson.

SPRING VISITS: *Saturday, April* 6, Kensal House Nursery School; architect, E. Maxwell Fry. Curzon Crescent Nursery School; architect, G. F. Rowe. Wembley Town Hall; architect, Clifford Strange. The party will leave Bedford Square at 2 p.m., return coach fare 2s. *Wednesday, April* 10, 8.30 *p.m. until midnight*, Offices of the Press Association and Reuters (architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens and Messrs. Smee and Houchin). Afterwards a visit will be made to the News-Chronicle building (architects, Messrs. Tubbs, Duncan and Osburn), where there will be an opportunity of seeing the production and printing of the paper; arrangements will be made for the party to dine together beforehand; the numbers are strictly limited to 20, so that early application for tickets is advised. *Saturday, May* 25, All-day visit to Cambridge and neighbourhood; buildings to be visited will include recent work by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Messrs. Stanley Hall and Easton and Robertson and Walter Gropius and E. Maxwell Fry (village college at Impington); coach leaves Bedford Square at 9.15 a.m., returning from Cambridge at 6 p.m.: return coach fare 6s. 6d. Those wishing to take part in any of the above visits should apply for tickets from the Secretary as soon as possible.

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DETAILS OF STANDARD BEAM TO COLUMN CONNECTIONS :

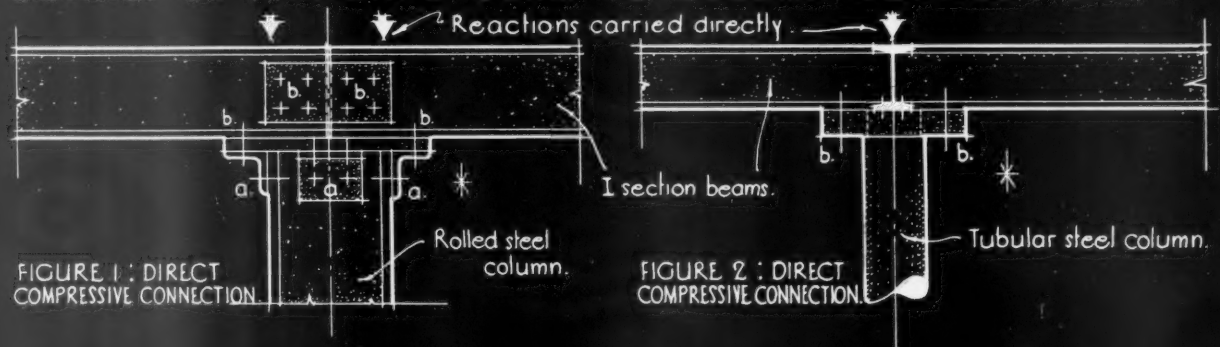


FIGURE 1 : DIRECT COMPRESSIVE CONNECTION.

FIGURE 2 : DIRECT COMPRESSIVE CONNECTION.

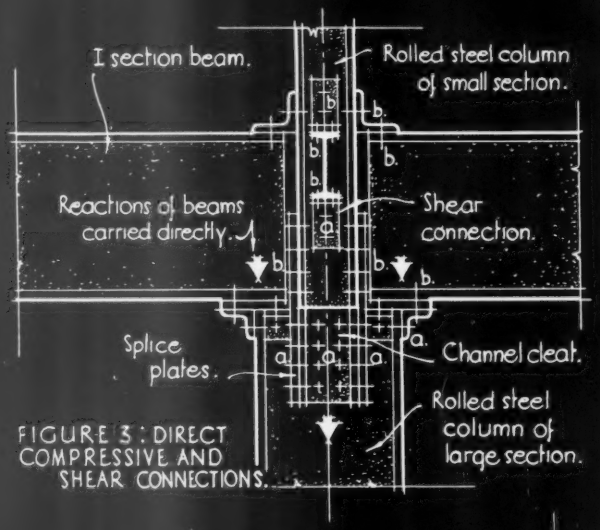


FIGURE 3 : DIRECT COMPRESSIVE AND SHEAR CONNECTIONS.

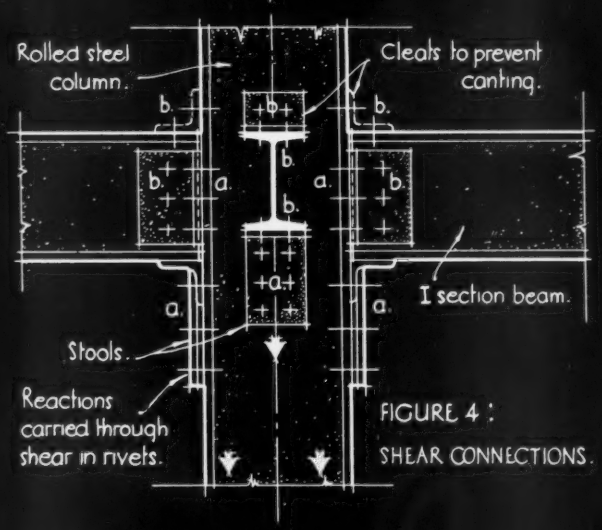
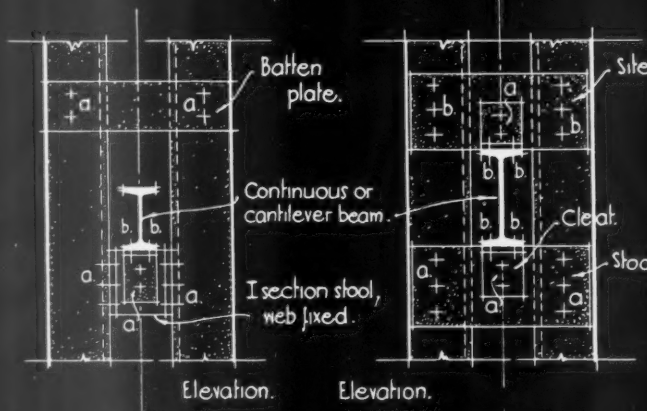


FIGURE 4 : SHEAR CONNECTIONS.



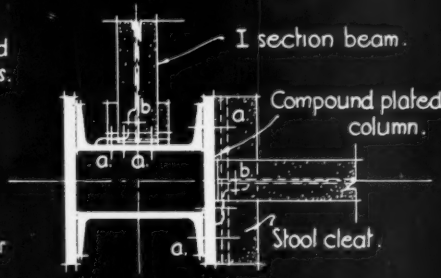


FIGURE 5 : SHEAR CONNECTION.
Plan showing necessity for flange-cleated connection.

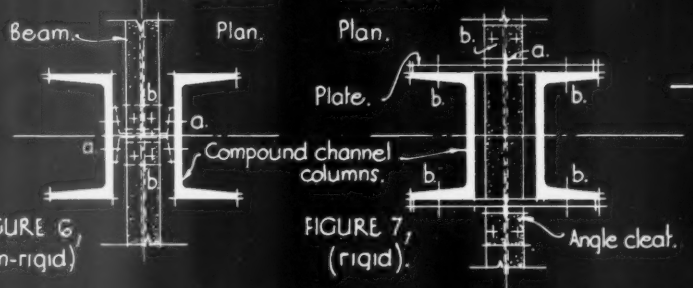


FIGURE 6, (non-rigid)

FIGURE 7, (rigid).

COMBINED COMPRESSIVE AND SHEAR CONNECTIONS FOR CONTINUOUS BEAMS AT COMPOUND COLUMNS.

In the details above, all connections marked 'a' are riveted in the workshop;

& all connections marked 'b' are bolted at the site.

Issued by Braithwaite & Co, Engineers, Ltd.
Compiled by C.W. Hamann, Consulting Engineer.

INFORMATION SHEET : STEEL FRAME CONSTRUCTION : No 21.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 783 •

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

Subject : Standard Connections, Splices and Bases: 3—Beam to Column Connections

General :

This series of Sheets on steel construction is not intended to cover the whole field of engineering design in steel, but to deal with those general principles governing economical design which affect or are affected by the general planning of the building. It also deals with a number of details of steel construction which have an important effect upon the design of the steelwork.

Both principles and details are considered in relation to the adjoining masonry or concrete construction, and are intended to serve in the preliminary design of a building, so that a maximum economy may be obtained in the design of the steel framing.

This Sheet is the twenty-first of the series, and illustrates standard beam to column connections.

Groupings :

Only connections included in groups 1 and 2 on Information Sheet No. 19 of this series are employed for this purpose, viz.

(1) Direct compression.
(2) Shear.

Direct Compression :

As usual, this method is preferable, from the point of view of labour saving and ease of erection ; it can be applied where a beam rests on top of a rolled steel column (see Figure 1), or where a beam rests on top of a column of tubular section (see Figure 2). While this type of construction is not usually possible where the beam support of an intermediate floor is concerned, it becomes feasible where a much smaller column sits on a heavier column, as shown in Figure 3, thus leaving space for the beams to rest on the flange of the lower length of column. This type of connection, however, is not to be recommended where rigidity is required.

Combined Compressive and Shear Connections :

In order to retain the advantages of erection given by method (1) (direct compression), even if method (2) (shear) is applied, stools are usually provided for the beams, and these are riveted to the column shaft in the workshop.

The actual force is then transmitted by direct compression from the joist to the stool, and from there by shear through these rivets. Thus, incidental loads during erection can be taken by direct contact. Such an arrangement is shown in Figure 4, and apart from the stools, cleats are provided to fasten to the top flange or to the web in order to prevent the beams from canting.

As shown in Figure 5, it is simpler to have these angles connected to the web, but as shown in Figure 4 it is sometimes impossible to arrange a proper connection of column and web cleat, and in this case a flange cleat must be provided.

On the other hand, where a top angle is arranged, this can be fastened to the column only after the beam is brought into position, and where a compound column is used, e.g. in Figure 5, which does not allow the fixing of a nut on the inside, difficulties sometimes arise in fastening such angles.

The provision of a top angle gives a greater stiffness than that of web cleats, but it cannot be regarded as sufficient for making a rigid frame of beam and column.

Continuous Beams :

Where a column section consists of two channels or two joists, a simple construction can often be found with a continuous or cantilever beam which is pushed through between the two members. A construction for transmitting the loads centrally to the columns by means of a stool between the webs of two channels is shown in Figure 6. Such a connection provides no rigidity, however, and in Figure 7 a connection is shown for the same beams and columns, but made by means of two stools connected to the flanges of the channels.

Where a rigid connection to transmit bending moments is required, this can be obtained by bolting plates to the flanges of the column after the erection of the beam, and fitting them to the top flange of the beam so that upward reaction as well as downward can be taken.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series dealing with structural steelwork are Nos. 729, 733, 736, 737, 741, 745, 751, 755, 759, 763, 765, 769, 770, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777 and 780.

Issued by : Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd.

Address : Horseferry House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1

Telephone : Victoria 8571

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED THIS WEEK:

★ *WHERE can supplies be obtained of Canadian draughtstripping?* - - - Q243

★ *WHAT firms produce automatic w.c. flushing valves?* - - - - - - Q245

★ *CAN you give me the names of firms producing the gear for revolving doors?* - Q249

★ *HAVE you any knowledge of a surface coating for wire nails which, besides giving corrosion protection, provides an additional grip on timber?* Q251

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

SINCE the Information Centre was started many manufacturers and suppliers have asked for the names and addresses of enquirers to whom they consider their products would be of special interest. It must, therefore, be made clear that the Information Centre's Service is confidential, and the names and addresses of enquirers cannot be disclosed.

Manufacturers who feel that certain of their products would fulfil the special requirements of an enquirer are, of course, at liberty to send to the editor descriptive literature and samples, and these will be sent on in all cases where the Director of the Information Centre considers that they will be helpful to the enquirer. A number of enquiries are, however, made by telephone, and in this case the full name and address of the enquirer is sometimes not known.

Any questions about building or architecture may be sent to:

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY.
Telephone: *VIGILANT 0087*

or ring the Architects' Journal Information Centre at

R E G E N T 6 8 8 8

Q241 MANUFACTURER, WOLVERHAMPTON.—*I had instructed my architect to prepare plans for my house just before the OUTBREAK OF WAR. The PLANS are now COMPLETE and I shall be much obliged if you will inform me whether or not it is quite impossible to proceed with the building?*

Whether or not to proceed with the erection of the house, will, of course, be a matter of personal decision; but it can be pointed out that, though building costs have risen since the beginning of the war, if the Great War is anything of a precedent these costs will rise much more in the course of time. It is not possible to give a percentage increase in the cost of an average house, but the issue of the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for March 7 gave the percentage increases in cost of building labour and of the various materials employed in the work. The availability of materials generally was dealt with in question No. 193 of the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for February 29. By far the greater increase in cost will arise not from increases in cost of labour and materials but from alternative materials which have to be employed because of difficulties of procuring timber and other rationed commodities. Take for example small

house property, the additional cost of providing a concrete upper floor and floor covering of cork tile instead of the normal wood joist and flooring would about equal the rise in cost of building of the entire house due to price increases of labour and material. This second phase, the rise in cost of private building owing to the use of alternative materials and construction, is of far greater moment. It is not possible to assess this rise as a percentage. It can be said, however, that the increase will be greatest in work which normally was cheapest.

Q242 ARCHITECT, NORTHALLERTON. — *I should be glad if you would tell me if QUANTITY SURVEYING is still classed as A RESERVED OCCUPATION, and if so at what age. I suppose that quantity surveyors in the Local Government service will be reserved at 25.*

Quantity surveying is scheduled as a reserved occupation at the present time from the age of 23. To be reserved an individual must show that he was engaged as a quantity surveyor, and is now employed in such work. Persons employed in Local Government service are reserved from the age of 25, but only if these individuals are unclassifiable under another heading—e.g. an architect employed as and acting as an architect in Local Government service is not reserved at any age.

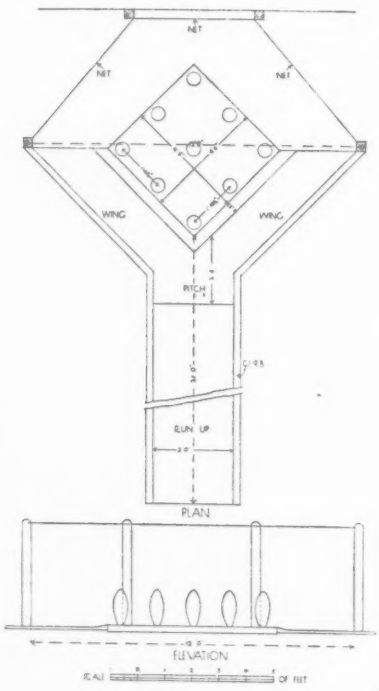
Q243 GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT. —*Where can supplies be obtained of CANADIAN DRAUGHTSTRIPPING?*

Canadian draughtstripping indicates a type of spring bronze draughtstripping to which the name Canadian is given probably because of it being first introduced by that country or because of its widespread use there. The material is now produced in this country, although until recently the bulk of the supplies was imported. No doubt that which is now available is home produced. The firms below all market forms of Canadian draughtstripping under various trade names.* In the ordinary way most of these firms only undertook to supply the material on work in which they were entrusted with the fixing, but if quantity orders are to be placed no doubt they would consider supply only. The firm Messrs. Joseph Stephenson would at all times undertake supply only. But if difficulties of supply are experienced approaches could be made to a strip bronze producing firm such as I.C.I. (Metals), Ltd., Kynoch Works, Witton, Birmingham.

* *MOLLEX. Mollex Metals, Ltd., Boulter's Lane, Maidenhead.*
CHAMBERLIN. Chamberlin Weatherstrips, Ltd., 28 Brunswick Street, Liverpool, 2.
PARADRAFT. Paradraft, Ltd., 57 Cleveland Square, London, W.C.2.
ON-GARD. Joseph Stephenson & Co. (London), Ltd., 83 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Q244 ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT, BURNLEY. —*In connection with the R.I.B.A. Final Exam., a community centre has to be designed as one of the testimonies of study. A SKITTLE ALLEY has to be provided. Could you kindly furnish me with particulars of this type of game, the sizes required for the players' area, space around, and the "apparatus" used?*

An article on this subject appeared as an answer to a question, and was published in the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL of April 19, 1933. Since the information there given will be of interest to a number of individuals,



the text and diagram are reprinted here.

The following is a general specification for, and description of, a skittle alley to conform to the rules of the Amateur Skittle Association:
Court 30 ft. long by 13 ft. wide.
Floor to be of dry deal, covered with cocoa fibre mats, fixed to bearers and joists laid on concrete which must be on a thoroughly sound bottom.
Curb to run-up and wings to be constructed of deal with top front edge chamfered. At the junctions of run-up and pitching pieces of cocoa fibre mats to be supplied and laid in position. Run-up formed of deal boards securely spiked to bearers. These to be thoroughly seasoned.
The wings are usually of prime dry hardwood.
The whole depth of the pit at the back to be protected with a proper shaped and stuffed buffer, made of best stout canvas, filled coir, and provided with lashing eyes and lacing rope for hanging in position.
The pitching piece and bevel pieces to be of red oak.
Under-frame to be in English elm laid on a concrete bed.
The top-frame to be of red oak spiked to under-frame with iron or gun-metal pin plates let in at proper distances and securely screwed down.
The pit surrounds to be fitted with chamfered posts let into iron sockets, with a rail of deal, to which is attached a hemp rope net fastened to the curb at the bottom.
All screws on pitching pieces and wings, etc., to be sunk and the whole carefully filled in.
The success of the floor is wholly dependent on good sound and secure concrete foundations.
Red oak is usually preferred for the frame, but other hardwoods can be employed if required.
With regard to the lighting, a good light at the end of the alley is all that is generally required.

Q245 BUILDING COMPANY, SUSSEX.—*What firms produce AUTOMATIC W.C. FLUSHING VALVES in this country?*

There are the Twilon, Elder-Prestex, Quantum and Flusherette by the firms mentioned below.*

Q246 ARCHITECT, GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—*In a building taken over by my Department and used now for officers' rest and refreshment, small TELEPHONE CUBICLES have been arranged off the main rooms and the divisions formed of timber studding and linings. These divisions are by no means soundproof, and in quiet times it is possible to hear the telephone conversation from the outside, AND when the room is busy it is impossible to carry on a telephone conversation inside the cubicles. Are there any simple means available whereby additional SOUNDPROOFING qualities could be imparted to these divisions?*

So far as the actual walls of the cubicles are concerned, it would add

* TWILON. *Davis Bennett & Co., Ltd., 10a Newman Street, London, W.1.*
ELDER-PRESTEX. *Peglers, Ltd., 58 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.*
QUANTUM. *Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., 35 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.*
FLUSHERETTE. *Twyfords, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*

considerably to the soundproofing qualities if the lining on one side were removed temporarily, and the spaces between the framing filled in with partitioning material either in block or slab form, and for the full thickness of the framing. A similar precaution could be taken with the temporary ceiling structure. It is assumed, of course, that ceilings have been provided. If not, these will be necessary, and probably for this purpose could be formed of wood wool slabs of, say, 3 in. thickness, spanning between the divisions. All infilling to the partitions and ceilings should be given a coat of rough plaster before the linings are replaced. This will tend to seal air gaps. In fact, air leakage round the doors and under the bottom runner of the partition might form an important contributory factor in the passing of sound. Such air spaces should be filled in with felt or plaster and draught stripping, and a rubber threshold could be fixed around the door. Also, if the door is a standard panel door it will be a source of weakness, and to add to its sound insulating qualities a layer of wood fibre insulating board could be fixed on either side.

Q247 ARCHITECT, LONDON.—*Where can supplies of PINOLEUM be obtained?*

This material is made in Holland, and imported and stocked in this country by firms of upholsterers' warehousemen, such as those mentioned below.*

Q248 ARCHITECTS, LONDON.—*We should be extremely grateful for the help of your Centre in dealing with a problem which has recently arisen on one of our jobs. Briefly, the trouble is as follows: We wish to increase the FALLS OF A HEATING CHAMBER FLOOR which at the moment is in reinforced concrete with cement finish. The head of water on the site does not permit us hacking off the floor to any extent, and consequently it is only possible to get a limited amount of key. The only alternative seems to be some additional finish supplied on top of that existing, increasing in thickness from 1 in. to approximately 3 in. Could you therefore suggest some material which will not crack and come loose from the existing surface?*

There is a Building Research Station publication on this subject, Bulletin No. 9, entitled, "Bonding New Concrete to Old," and the part which is of interest in this inquiry is as follows:

When concrete has been allowed to mature for some time, the surface becomes very hard and unless the hardened crust is removed there is little possibility of effecting a good bond with the new concrete which is to be added. The hardened surface must be chipped away, brushed with a wire brush and thoroughly rinsed with clean water to remove loose particles. A slurry of neat cement should then be applied. This should be of the consistence of thick cream and may be applied with a brush. The slurry must be well worked into the interstices of the prepared surface. Cement mortar of similar composition to that embodied in the new concrete mix itself, and of plastic consistence, should then be applied and this should be followed immediately by the new concrete, which should be well punned towards the point.

In addition to the setting problem, however, there is the problem which will arise due to the use of a concrete layer of varying thickness. Such a layer always tends to shrink unevenly and with the subsequent development of cracking. The work might be attempted by the use of a bitumen emulsion-cement and sand mixture. A thorough wire brushing of the existing concrete should be given and then a mop coating of bitumen emulsion could be applied, then subsequent layers of bitumen emulsion, cement and sand laid down—reducing gradually the proportion of emulsion and increasing the sand and fine gravel content so that the actual surface provided will have only a very small proportion of emulsion and be resting on a more elastic base of emulsion and cement.

* *Messrs. Christie & Co., 40 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Messrs. C. E. Matthews & Co., Ltd., 9 Long Lane, London, E.C.1.*

Q249 JOINERY CONTRACTOR, ESSEX.—*Can you give me the names of firms producing the GEAR FOR REVOLVING DOORS?*

Two firms* are known to produce patented forms of gear for revolving doors, but will supply only to an approved contractor for installation purposes.

Q250 ARCHITECT, SOUTHAMPTON.—*I am acting as A.R.P. consultant to a fairly large factory and I am worried about fire-fighting difficulties. The factory is equipped with hydrants, but there is a tidal stream nearby from which it is proposed to take water* (via *trailer pumps*) *if the town supply should fail. The stream is at all times brackish, and at high water definitely salt. The firm concerned would obviously prefer fresh water for fire-fighting, but considers salt water preferable to no water at all, and we have settled the questions about its use inside the factory. My present difficulty is that I am not sure what effect salt water will have on pumps and hoses, or on foam-making plant, as I assume that most fire-fighting apparatus is designed on the assumption that it will be used with fresh water, and that salt water may lead to corrosion. I should be grateful if you could reassure me about these possible dangers.*

Provided that your firm has fully visualized the damage which might be caused by the use of salt water (particularly with electrical gear) we do not think that you need worry about corrosion in your fire-fighting equipment. Salt water will, of course, be likely to produce electrolytic corrosion between different metals, but the total number of hours during which equipment is used with salt water should not be large, and there should be no appreciable corrosion provided that pumps and hoses are thoroughly washed out with fresh water after they have been used with salt. If this is not done it will be extremely difficult to get the hoses properly dry, and there is a possibility that pump valves and hose couplings will have incrustations of salt which will prevent proper working; in addition, most trailer pump engines are cooled by taking a small, continuous supply of water from that passing through the main pump—washing out is therefore essential. Foam-making branch pipes work perfectly well with salt water. We would also suggest that you should make certain that the pumps have sufficient length of suction hose to reach the stream at low water, and have also the usual copper filter and basket strainers to prevent mud and other debris entering the pump.

* *Messrs. Samuel Elliott and Sons (Reading), Ltd., Reading. Messrs. Van Kannel Revolving Door Co., Ltd., 47 Berners Street, London, W.1.*

Q251 SECTIONAL BUILDING MANUFACTURERS, LONDON.—*Have you any knowledge of a surface COATING FOR WIRE NAILS which, besides giving corrosion protection, provides an additional grip on timber? We have been informed that a coating of the type we have in mind is known as CRESCOL but we have been unable to trace the firm interested.*

Crescol, we believe, is an American production, so that no doubt in these days the equivalent will have to be found in this country. The sherardizing of nails will give the properties desired both for protection and grip, and for supplies you should write to the firm mentioned below.*

* *The Zinc Alloy Rustproofing Co., Ltd., Minerva Road, Chase Estate, Park Royal, London, N.W.10.*

TRADE NOTES

[BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

Electricity for A.R.P.

From the British Electrical Development Association, perhaps as a result of some remarks I made a few weeks ago, comes a small booklet dealing with the uses of electrical appliances for A.R.P. The greater part of it deals with the more obvious uses such as lighting, heating and ventilating of various buildings including shelters and wardens' posts, but I am glad to see that particular stress is laid on proper wiring. As the E.D.A. very rightly say, "almost anyone is now capable of replacing a piece of flexible cable or extending a light," and in the ordinary domestic job a little shoddy wiring may not do very much harm. But in damp concrete structures the danger should not be ignored and proper heavy gauge screwed conduit should be used, preferably galvanized if it is run on the surface in decontamination centres or first-aid posts where the walls may have to be hosed down. Any competent electrical contractor will make a perfectly safe job, but it is a good move to point out the possible dangers to householders who may have a taste for messing about. I complained in my previous note that the electrical industry had done nothing to warn householders, but now the E.D.A. have done so. Maybe it might have been done before, but at any rate it is something to get it done at all.

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The E.D.A. have also issued a booklet called *Notes on Electricity for Air Raid Wardens*. This explains in quite a straightforward way how electricity supplies are brought into a building, and how the supply can be cut off if the building is damaged by blast or incendiary bombs. There are also notes on artificial respiration after electrical shock and the treatment of electrical burns. A handy little booklet which any architect who is also an air raid warden might well read.—(*The Electrical Development Association, 2 Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2.*)

Zinc as a Roofing Material

Some people may remember quite an interesting series of advertisements in this JOURNAL, dealing with zinc as a roofing material. These were illustrated with excellent photographs and a short technical explanation. They have now been republished in booklet form, with a pair of key diagrams to show how the details are used in typical flat and pitched roofs, and the booklet is intended to form a supplement to the Zinc Development Association's handbook, *Zinc Roll Cap Roofing*. Only a limited number of these reprints is available, and they are not being circulated to all those on the Association's mailing list. So will those people who want a copy please write and ask for it.—(*The Zinc Development Association, 15 Turl Street, Oxford.*)

Manufacturers' Items

"Stronghold," the bitumen sheeting referred to on page 292 of our issue for March 14, is obtainable from Stronghold, Ltd., of 134 Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

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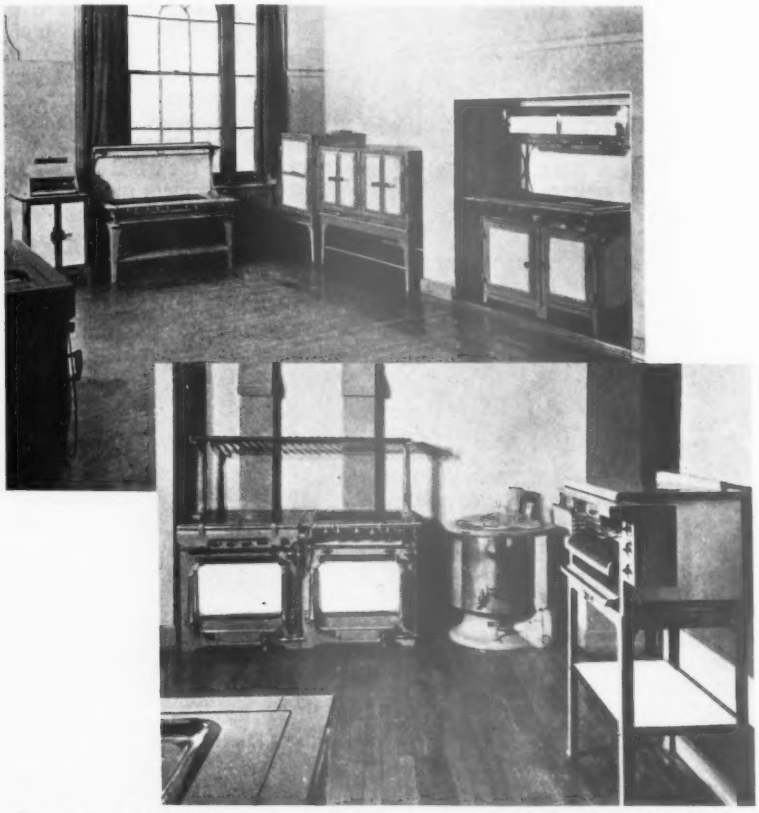
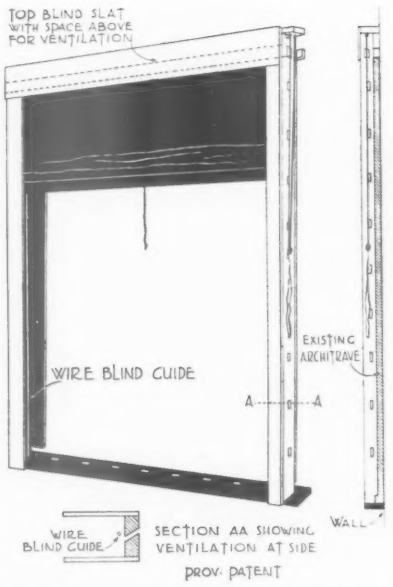
In the note on the Multigraph machine on page xxii of last week's issue we omitted to point out that once the papers have been inserted between the milled wheels in the direction of the arrow they will "ride" quite freely in a perfectly straight line with very little guidance of the hand.



Large gas cooking apparatus in the showrooms of the Davis Gas Stove Co., London.



The Ventilane blind. See note on this page.

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Setchell and Sons, Ltd., have returned to 9 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone Temple Bar 3739.)

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Following are extracts from the directors' report submitted at the annual general meeting of Ewart and Son, Ltd., held in London on April 3. "The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939, show a loss, but the figures include heavy compulsory expenditure, arising out of the war, as well as the normal charge for depreciation of plant, etc., and abnormal bad debts incurred in connection with the building trade. During the first half of the year turnover exceeded that of the corresponding period in the previous year, only to suffer a complete reversal upon the outbreak of war. The directors were able to obtain Government contracts which kept the factories and plant occupied, but the benefits of these orders do not occur in the accounts under review. In the above circumstances the directors are unable to recommend any dividends for the year 1939."

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The Ventilane patent black-out blind (*see* illustration at top of this column) has recently been placed on the market by John Sadd and Sons, of Maldon, Essex. This blind, moderate in cost, is suitable for any building, whether private house, public institution, office or factory. It consists of a light but well-made wooden framework constructed in the form of a light trap with louvred vents on each side, which is fixed over the inside of the window frame. The blind itself is of opaque black Italian cloth, travelling on two wire guides, which prevent its flapping when the window is open and so ensure that no light shall escape. At the same time there is sufficient play in the wires to allow the blind to "balloon" slightly and permit the air louvres to operate freely. Air also circulates above and below the slats at the top and bottom of the blind. Full details of the blind are obtainable from the firm at the above address.

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James Clark and Son, Ltd., of Scoresby House, Glasshill Street, S.E.1, and Eaton, Parr and Gibson, Ltd., of Kingsland Road, E.2, have amalgamated their businesses, and are

now trading from Scoresby House, Glasshill Street, S.E.1, under the name of James Clark and Eaton, Ltd. Directors and principal members of the staffs of both companies have been joined in the new concern.

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Queen Mary paid a surprise visit to Dursley (Glos.) last week, when she carried out an inspection of the works of Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd. On her arrival at the works, Queen Mary was received by the chairman, Mr. Percy Lister. After a brief inspection of the offices, Her Majesty visited several of the shops and the new mechanized foundry.

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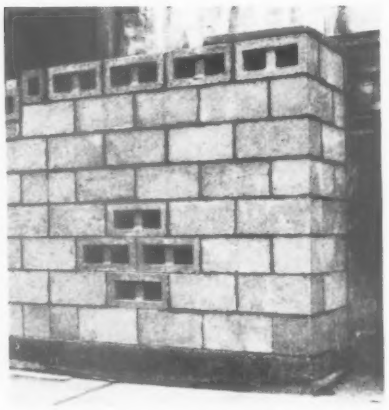
A concrete block revetment possessing several unusual features has recently been erected to protect the lower floors of a large printing works in South London (*see* illustration on this page). Approximately 5,000 concrete blocks were used in the construction of the revetment and particular attention was given to facilitating their removal at a later date without damaging the building. A layer of roofing felt was placed over all name plates, etc., before the blocks were placed and the entire bottom course of blocks was bedded on similar material. Concrete rafts 4 or 6 in. thick were placed over all pavement lights and the top of the revetment was finished with 2-in. thick precast concrete slabs laid with a fall away from the building.

Working conditions within the building demand maximum light and ventilation, two requirements which have been met by ingenious methods. The layer of blocks laid on edge at the top of the wall has been placed in a manner which allows a certain amount of daylight to enter the ground floor of the factory during the day and restricts the passage of artificial light to the outside of the building at night time. The groups of four hollow blocks laid on edge 2 ft. from the base of the revetment are placed



Concrete block revetment outside a printing works in South London showing method of ventilating interior. See note on this page.

opposite the fume extractor fans. It has been found that this scheme works excellently in practice.

The work was carried out by Messrs. Killby and Gayford, Ltd., London, and the hollow concrete blocks were supplied by the Waddon Concrete Co., Croydon.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

HOUSE AT KINGSGATE, KENT (pages 349-352). Architect: Brian O'Rorke. General contractor, John T. May, who was also responsible for the electric wiring. Sub-contractors and suppliers included Frazzi, Ltd., Paropa roof terrace; Thorn and Hoddle, Ltd., central heating; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., casements.

CHURCH OF ST. ELISABETH. PAROCHIAL HALL AND VICARAGE, EASTBOURNE (pages 353-360). Architects: Peter D. Stonham, and Son and the late A. R. G. Fenning. Consulting architects: Sydney Tatchell and Geoffrey C. Wilson. General contractors, Mark Martin and Sons, who were also responsible for excavation, foundations, etc. Sub-contractors and suppliers included Limmer and Trinidad Asphalt Co., asphalt; Caxton Floors, Ltd., reinforced concrete; Thomas Pascall and Sons, Ltd., and Daneshill Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., facing and moulded bricks; Sussex Brick Co., common bricks; South Western Stone Co., Ltd., stone; W. Baxter Elliott, artificial stone; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Humphries Jackson and Ambler, Ltd., lead glazing; Morner Flooring and Parquet Co., Ltd., woodblock flooring; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., central heating; Bratt Colbran Ltd., stoves; Beeston Boiler Co., Ltd., and Ashwell and Nesbit, boilers; Troughton and Young, Ltd., electric light fixtures; H. R. and J. Pearson, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Yannedis & Co., Ltd., door furniture; Mears and Stainbank, Ltd., bells; F. A. Norris & Co., iron staircases; Newalls Acoustic Plaster Co., acoustic plaster; Bainbridge Reynolds, Ltd., metalwork; Samuel Elliott and Sons, Ltd., joinery; John Stubbs and Sons, Ltd., marble; Carter & Co., Ltd., wall tiling; East Anglian Weaving Co., Ltd., textiles; Knights (Hailsham) Nurseries, Ltd., and G. T. Scott, shrubs and trees; Sankey Sheldon, Ltd., choir vestry fittings; Bishop and Son, organ; Furze & Co., Ltd., lightning conductors; John Tann, Ltd., safe.