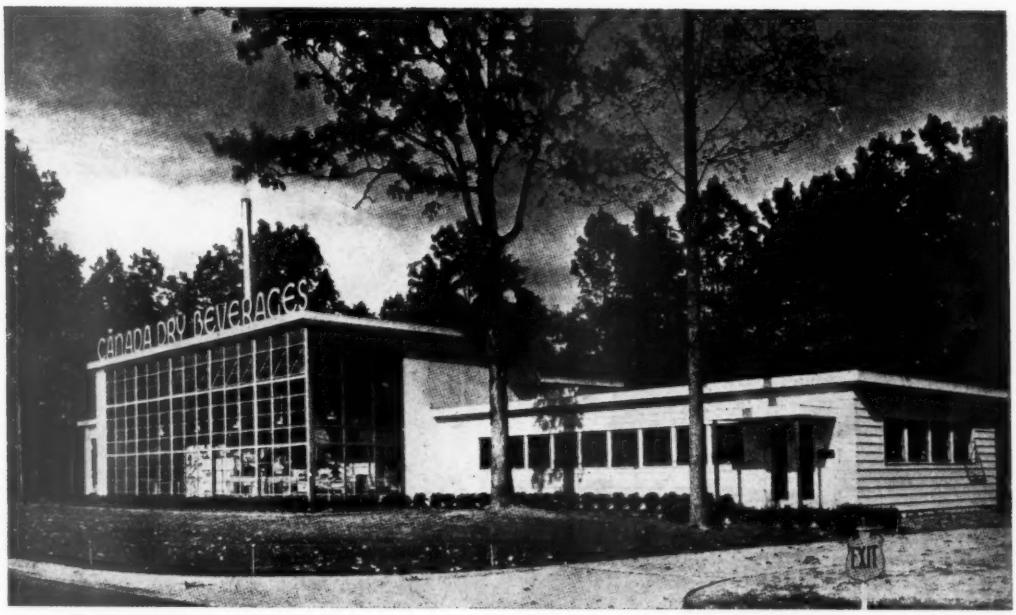
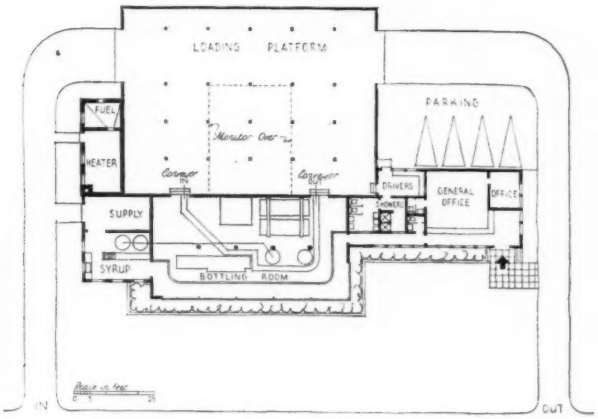
NEW BOTTLING PLANT, GREENSBOROUGH, N.C.





General view and plan of the new bottling plant building at Greensborough, North Carolina. Architect, J. P. Coble. The building, a light-framed structure, finished in wood and metal siding and sheet materials, cost approximately £5,500. (From "The Architectural Forum.")

THE LATE SIR RAYMOND UNWIN

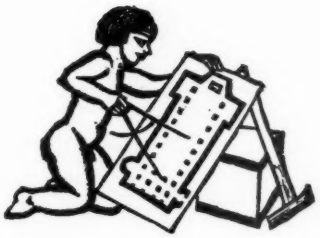
The JOURNAL *regrets to announce the death, whilst on a lecture tour in the U.S.A., of Sir Raymond Unwin, Past-President of the R.I.B.A. (1931-1933), and Royal Gold Medallist (1937). An appreciation by Mr. G. L. Pepler appears on page 6. Above, reproduction from the portrait by Sir George Clausen.*

Raymond Unwin, the younger son of William Unwin, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, was born in Yorkshire in 1863, and educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford. He was trained in engineering but soon discovered that he was more interested in architecture and town planning and the social questions connected therewith. He became acquainted with William Morris, Walter Crane, Edward Carpenter and others of the early socialists and from this realized afresh the close connection between the arts and social questions. In 1896 he entered into partnership with Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A., lately President of the Town Planning Institute, and with him practised architecture, near Buxton.

Together they wrote The Art of Building a Home. *In 1903 Mr. Parker and Unwin were invited to enter a limited competition for the layout of the site acquired for the building of the first Garden City at Letchworth. Their plan was selected and they subsequently removed to Letchworth and for some years supervised its development, which work Mr. Parker still continues. In 1906 Sir Raymond Unwin was invited by Dame Henrietta Barnett to make the plan for the Hampstead Garden Suburb. This work led to his removal to Hampstead, to the old house, one of the two then existing on the estate now occupied by the Garden Suburb with its 10,000 inhabitants. Sir Raymond Unwin controlled its development and designed many of its buildings till 1914, when he was invited by Sir Herbert Samuel to join the Town Planning Department of the Local Government Board, afterwards called the Ministry of Health. When the war interrupted all normal work, Sir Raymond Unwin became Director of Housing to a Department of the Ministry of Munitions and was responsible for the layout of Gretna, Mancol Village, Queensferry and other war housing schemes. After the war, Sir Raymond returned to the Ministry of Health and became Chief Architect and ultimately Chief Technical Officer for Building and Town Planning.*

For several years Sir Raymond Unwin was special lecturer on Town Planning in the University of Birmingham; he has delivered many lectures in Germany, Austria, the U.S.A. and Canada, as well as in the British Isles. Sir Raymond Unwin was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects and the corresponding institute in Austria, and in 1935 he received the degree of LL.D. at Manchester University. The honorary degree of Dr. Tech. was conferred on him in Prague. Besides the First Garden City at Letchworth and the Hampstead Garden Suburb, Sir Raymond Unwin laid out New Earswick for the Rowntree Village Trust and other schemes and designed many buildings. He served on several departmental Government Committees dealing with buildings for small holdings, rural cottages, building byelaws. He served for many years on the Building Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and was chairman in 1933 and 1934. In 1928 Sir Raymond Unwin was elected to succeed Sir Ebenezer Howard as President of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, which position he held for three years. He was also a past-President of the Town Planning Institute. In 1928 he retired from the Ministry of Health under the age-limit rule for Civil Servants and early in 1929 was selected technical adviser to the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, retiring in 1934.

Sir Raymond Unwin received his knighthood in the Birthday Honours in 1932.



LOCAL BUILDING COUNCILS: 3

FOR the last two weeks the JOURNAL has advocated that Local Building Councils should be set up throughout the country.

These Local Building Councils are intended to be composed of representatives of each local organization of the industry—of architects, engineers, quantity surveyors, builders, operatives and manufacturers.

Each Council would have two aims. First, to keep an up-to-date record of building resources and professional skill in its area. Second, to advise all who propose to build in that area on the way in which a particular job can best be done under existing local conditions, and the firms best equipped to do it.

The JOURNAL believes, as it stated last week, that if these Councils were established throughout the country they would soon be fully used—and not only by local authorities. With Britain in a state of siege, the movement of large amounts of materials, labour and plant must become increasingly difficult ; and therefore the execution of future building works for Service and Supply departments will become more and more dependent on the intelligent use of local resources. For this they will need local advice. Once Building Councils are established they will be there to give this advice, and to know the reason why if it is not asked for.

Once Building Councils are established . . . But at present only one *is* established. And it is setting up the others—in each city or each large district—which should be the immediate aim of the whole building industry.

The JOURNAL is well aware that if members of the building industry start to look for difficulties in setting up the Councils, insuperable difficulties can be found at once. Nearly every section of the building industry, for instance, has a national organization with local branches ; and the areas over which these local branches hold sway differ considerably between professions and callings. How, then, is the area of each Building Council to be decided ?

Again, local representatives of the industry's national organizations may feel bound to be so cautious in their attitude towards the new Councils, and feel so strictly compelled to represent on them only the official views of their parent organizations, that the Councils will fail in their first purpose—that of giving hard-headed, practical advice on the best way of doing a local building job.

These, and many other, difficulties can be overcome by all local members of the industry keeping their eyes firmly on that first purpose and disregarding all that does not affect it.

The Local Building Councils will run counter to no existing loyalties. When war broke out the building industry discovered, once again, that it stood or fell as one—and not as fifty separate trades, professions or interests. This discovery made it realize, slowly, the value of the one organization which represents all building interests—the Building Industries National Council. The aim of Local Building Councils is to do locally what B.I.N.C. does nationally.

Each member of a Local Building Council is wanted, first and foremost, for his knowledge of local building; second, for his knowledge of a local profession or trade ; third, because he can summon to the aid of his Local Council the knowledge and advice of a particular national building organization.

In each locality there are men who possess these qualities ; for the next few weeks it should be the job of local architects to persuade them to serve on a Local Building Council.

It should be the architect's particular job for a very good reason. Before the war the detachment of the architectural profession from the concerns of the rest of the industry had certain advantages. Since war broke out it has proved a calamity. It was this exclusiveness which led Government Departments to regard architects as luxuries unnecessary in war ; it was the same exclusiveness which led to building contractors' acceptance of the Government's attitude ; and a Select Committee's Reports have shown what has been the result in terms of building.

Local architects have now an opportunity to put an end to this exclusiveness, to show that they realize that they are as much a part of the industry as a bricklayer or brick manufacturer, to show that they are as alive to the questions of labour, structure and organization as any building contractor.

They can do these things by their work for, and work on, Local Building Councils.

The Architects' Journal
45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey
Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9.

NOTES & TOPICS

SIR RAYMOND UNWIN

WHEN Sir Raymond Unwin, whose death in America was announced last Saturday, became President of the R.I.B.A., he said he was the first man to hold that office who had not designed anything much more imposing than a small house.

*

In that statement was concealed the great significance to all architects of Sir Raymond's election—and of his life's work. He was the first of a new kind of architect to be acknowledged as a great architect.

*

When Sir Raymond began practice in 1896 there was only one kind of architecture which architects thought worthy of the name—the designing of individual buildings : the bigger the better. Raymond Unwin thought otherwise. He believed that arranging *all* the buildings of a community to secure convenient, healthy and pleasing surroundings for each member of it was a more important architectural function than the design of any single building. To this work he devoted his life.

*

We know by now that he was right. But because Sir Raymond's career was bound up with garden cities and today we are in a phase of disappointment with garden cities—with their insipid, safety-first architecture and standardized amenities—we should be careful to remember how great was his achievement in fact as well as in ideas.

*

It is largely owing to his and Barry Parker's work at Letchworth and Hampstead, and his later appointment to the town planning department of the Ministry of Health, that we got in post war official housing the minimum decencies of spacing and grouping which we now take as matter of course.

*

A good local authority's housing scheme may not be very good : but between it and the average speculative scheme there is a difference that at least gives us hope for the future. This difference, and this hope, we owe in large measure to Sir Raymond Unwin.

LOCAL BUILDING COUNCILS

The arguments in favour of the setting up of Local Building Councils acquire additional force as one moves about the countryside in these days.

*

In three months the buildings and structures most urgently needed for war purposes have changed from being few and—for the most part—large to being very numerous and individually small.

*

For many of these new works voluntary labour is being used : very rightly. But it would seem desirable to make full use of the skill and resources of local builders for all works of a stronger and more permanent kind. And, to the layman, it seems impossible that the new works can be too numerous or too strong—or too quickly completed.

*

Collaboration between Local Building Councils (who know the ground, the men and the available resources) and the authorities responsible would be the best way to ensure that the building industry makes its fullest possible contribution to the new job.

GLASS

In common, no doubt, with many other architects, I have been consulted recently about windows and blast. And when it became a matter of a hundred windows, I began to make more thorough inquiries. These are the results :

*

Blast is so diverse in its effects, and window glass so diverse in strength, fixing, surface area and position that the effect of one upon the other can never be calculated with certainty. A two-to-one probability is the most which anyone can claim.

*

From this one can move on to what the owner or tenant wants in this matter. He wants, first of all, windows which will not break. If he can't get that, he wants a device which will both prevent glass flying and continue to provide weather protection after glass is broken or cracked.

*

No window is unbreakable. But some kinds of glass have much greater resistance to cracking and splintering than others—providing the bomb doesn't fall too near. Wired glass and toughened or laminated glass are examples. The first will continue to provide weather protection under all but worst conditions ; the last two may move in or out under violent blast—but move in one piece and can usually be refitted. All these, for existing buildings, are expensive.

*

Now we come to protective devices. The first thing to be said about these is that the Ministry of Home Security has tested many of the proprietary devices and furnished interim reports to the manufacturers. Architects who

contemplate using one of these devices or products will no doubt ask to see the Ministry's report on it.

*

The second point is that it is not enough for a device to give some protection against flying glass, and continued weather protection after the glass is cracked, *for a week or two*. The owner wants these qualities to last for the duration : and whether they will last depends, in one group of devices, on continued adhesion between glass and another substance ; and, in another group, on a substance retaining its elasticity. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for these things to be finally tested.

*

At the moment it appears that liquid coatings should be applied very liberally—particularly if of the rubber latex type. Net fabric firmly stuck to glass by gum varnish and carried on to sash or glazing bars is likely to give good protection ; and clear cellulose film glued to the glass and a proprietary device of fine wire mesh embedded in a clear plastic are also worth attention.

*

Current advice to the architect seems therefore to boil down to three points : (1) Ask for details of Government tests. (2) Protection against weather is as important as splinter protection. (3) Devices which use a net (of fabric or wire) are likely to last better than those which don't.

POST-WAR ABATTOIRS

Before the war the Government was considering the possibility of establishing throughout the country what may be called Regional Abattoirs, which would allow of better control over slaughterhouse conditions and fuller utilization of by-products.

*

Since the war began the 16,000 slaughterhouses previously in operation in England and Wales have been reduced to 800, and it is probable that the Ministry of Health will do all it can to encourage a further reduction after the war.

*

But if this is to be done many new abattoirs will be needed : and a large modern abattoir is a complex problem in design of which few examples exist in this country.

*

The R.S.P.C.A. has collected considerable information about the problem, which it will place at the disposal of any architect, or group of architects, who decide to undertake a very useful piece of research.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIRE PARTIES

Architects who follow the R.I.B.A.'s suggestion and join, or organize, an emergency fire squad, will be doing something far more useful than they may imagine beforehand.

*

In his armchair, at the moment, the Briton's too keen sense of the ridiculous may have the upper hand : the mental picture of a practice with two or three neighbours, a miserable jet playing about the lawn and grins from behind all adjoining curtains, may seem worse than that of any fire.

My fire expert (himself an architect) puts the other side of the case :

*

In any square mile near a large town, 250 fires might be started by incendiary bombs in buildings within 15 minutes. If, directly the noise of bombs, aircraft and guns dies away, one person in each shelter nips out and trots round his house and two or three neighbouring houses, it is reasonable to assume that 225 of those fires will be spotted within a few minutes. The remainder may not be noticed till they have a good hold.

*

If these 225 fires can be tackled with a stirrup pump and half a dozen buckets of water within ten minutes after discovery, nearly all of them can be put out. If they are not so tackled, 50 of them may burn out their respective houses before enough fire engines can be moved in from adjoining areas. This is where Supplementary Fire Parties come in. One such Party to each ten houses is urgently needed.

*

Architects are particularly desirable in these Parties for two reasons. They can see at a glance which fire is likely to spread quickly and which (if there are two) can be left alone for ten minutes. Secondly, they have a sense of direction inside buildings.

*

This is particularly important. Very many people are completely lost inside a strange building : the architect who has taken a good look at the outside, rarely finds that he is wrong about the internal layout of any smaller building. When there is some smoke, and everyone is a little over-excited, this certainty will enable an architect to search a house undisturbed by the acute anxiety about safe retreat which burdens the minds of lesser men.

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION

From the *Daily Express* :—

An architect accused of permitting an unscreened light in a window explained at Woking yesterday that a starling entered the room and switched on the electric light. He was fined £1.

ASTRAGAL

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.

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

In this issue is included the SECOND of these Quarterly Lists of wartime prices—but it should be noted that it is not a FULL LIST, *the acute shortage of paper having compelled the list to be restricted to the more important items.*

The full effect of wartime price changes on any one of these items can be seen by comparing its price in this list with its price in the last pre-war list published as a Supplement on January 18.

NEWS

WARTIME BULLETIN

In Wartime Building Bulletin No. 1, the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research put forward economical type designs in steelwork for single storey open shed factories. These, however, are not suitable for exclusive use in factories which require to be camouflaged, and in Wartime Building Bulletin No. 4 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.) which has just been issued, the range of roof types has been extended by supplementary designs which, suitably combined with the others in the factory structure, will facilitate camouflage.

The principal difference between the two types of structure lies in the roof glazing; in the first case the glazed areas were placed vertically on the roof trusses, while in the supplementary designs the roof and glazing are sloped and the roof trusses are symmetrical, of a double-pitched design. The extended range of type designs has been prepared for use by themselves or in conjunction with the original type designs, depending on the camouflage requirements for the factory concerned. To determine the most advantageous combination in particular circumstances, there should be consultation at an early stage between the architect and the Ministry of Home Security, Civil Defence Camouflage Department, Leamington Spa. The Bulletin has been prepared in conjunction with the Ministry of Home Security, A.R.P. Department, with whom the Camouflage Establishment is associated.

Working drawings of the steelwork are available, as before, to those engaged on factories to be erected at the instance of a government department, and may be obtained on application to the Iron and Steel Control.

In an appendix to the Bulletin a second daylight-factor protractor, intended for use with sloping glazing, is described. It is similar to the daylight-factor protractor issued with Wartime Bulletin No. 1, for vertical glazing, and is available in clear celluloid, price 3½d., on application to the Director, Building Research Station. With these protractors it is possible to obtain, very rapidly, an estimate of the amount of daylight entering a factory, and to determine the best location for the glazing.

NATIONAL SAVINGS AND BUILDING INDUSTRY

The National Savings Committee has set up an advisory committee for the Building Industry. The members are: Mr. W. T. Creswell, K.C., HON. A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Charles Kerridge (President, N.F.B.T.E.); Mr. George Hicks, M.P. (President, N.F.B.T.O.); A. H. Adamson (Past-President, L.M.B.A.); Mr. T. A. MacIntyre (President, National Federation of Specialists and Sub-Contractors); and Mr. H. J. C. Johnston (President, B.I.N.C.).

TIMBER SUPPLIES

Two new Orders relating to the control of timber came into force on Monday last. They are the Control of Timber (No. 13) Order and the Timber (Charges) (No. 1) Order. These Orders are described on page 20.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Edward Maufe, A.R.A., has transferred his office from 4 Pickering Place, S.W.1, to Shepherd's Hill, Buxted, Sussex.

Minister of Health has appointed Mr. G. E. Yates to be his Principal Private Secretary in place of Mr. S. F. Wilkinson, who has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Secretary (Acting). The Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B., has appointed Mr. R. F. Tyas to be his Private Secretary.

Messrs. Oliver P. Bernard and Partners inform us that the general situation has forced them to make certain alterations in their arrangements. The necessity for this has lately been increased by the fact that Mr. Deane Anderson has been granted a commission in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve, and has now commenced his duties. It has therefore been decided to transfer their office from Bush House, and until further notice the address of the firm will be 41B Chagford Street, Dorset Square, N.W.1, Telephone Ambassador 2143, to which all inquiries should be addressed.

LEVERHULME SCHOLARSHIP

The Leverhulme Scholarship, tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, has been awarded to Mr. William Taylor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Its value is £1,000, which includes payment of fees and maintenance for a period of five years.

AIR RAID SHELTER

In the description of the Air Raid Shelter, Park Royal, illustrated on page 640 of our last issue, we omitted to state that the general contractors were the Park Royal Maintenance Construction Company.

TOWERS OF CRYSTAL PALACE

Crystal Palace Trustees recently met to consider the subject of the two towers, and decided, especially having regard to the need for cast iron, of which the towers contain a considerable quantity, that the time has arrived for the towers to be demolished.

A.R.P.

Following the issue of the 3d. pamphlet *Your Home as an Air Raid Shelter*, of which over 700,000 copies have been sold, the Ministry of Home Security has now issued a second 3d. pamphlet called *Air Raids: What you must know: What you must do*. This pamphlet is a complete "potted" A.R.P. course for the general public. It tells the ordinary man and woman everything he can need to know for the protection of himself and his family in air raids, and to enable him to help his neighbours. It deals with such subjects as protection against bombs, behaviour during and after a raid, how to deal with incendiary bombs and war gases, and contains a simple first aid course.

IRON AND STEEL

Following notices have been issued by the Iron and Steel Control:

Minister of Supply has made the Control of Iron and Steel (No. 10) Order, which came into force on 1 July, 1940, varying the Control of Iron and Steel (No. 8) Order made on April 4 last. The new Order substitutes a fresh schedule of maximum prices for iron and steel products. The new prices represent additions of from 3s. 6d. to 9s. per ton for pig iron, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. for billets, with corresponding adjustments for other products.

Advances are in the main to meet from a central fund further abnormal costs of imported materials under present conditions. They also include some allowance for the rises which have taken place in manufacturing costs since the outbreak of war, including recent increases in scrap prices and railway rates.

Minister of Supply has made the Control of Iron and Steel (No. 9) (Scrap) Order, 1940, which revokes all existing acquisition Licences under the Control of Iron and Steel (No. 7) (Scrap) Order, 1940, in so far as they apply to scrap iron ingot moulds and scrap iron ingot mould bottom plates.

In addition, the Order provides that no person shall treat use or consume scrap iron ingot moulds and bottom plates unless licensed to do so or otherwise authorised by the Minister of Supply.

Finally, the Order fixes new maximum prices for scrap hematite iron ingot moulds and hematite bottom plates, ranging from £5 12s. 6d. per ton to £6 2s. 6d. per ton.

Copies of the Order may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

OBITUARY

SIR RAYMOND UNWIN

An Appreciation

By G. L. PEPLER

It is a privilege to be asked to write an appreciation of the great man whose loss we all feel so deeply, but one is conscious that any words one can find will fall far short of the tribute that is deserved. It was my privilege to have been brought into intimate contact with him, as a disciple, at the beginning of this century, and the sense of discipleship has been with me through all the following years during which we have worked together, at the Town Planning Institute, in the Ministry of Health, and on the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.

Unwin was looked up to by men of all nations as the leading exponent of the arts and practice of housing and town planning. Long before Great Britain had a Town Planning Act, he and his partner, Barry Parker, had prepared the plans for the First Garden City, at Letchworth, and for the Hampstead Garden Suburb, in collaboration with Edwin Lutyens, and for Earswick, etc. As soon as that Act was passed he had ready *Town Planning in Practice* to give an inspiring lead to those about to exercise the new powers. This volume has been revised from time to time and translated into several languages and still has a world-wide reputation as the standard work on the subject.

Actually, almost the whole of his official career was concerned with housing, and it was to the great advantage of this country that the professional man in charge took such a wide view of his subject. To Unwin, housing was not merely a matter of providing adequate shelter for human beings. His aim was to provide homes of the best possible kind so arranged as to make the best use of the site and provide the most agreeable form of environment. His aim in planning was not the formal pattern, not the regimentation of development, but to lay down a planned framework which would give scope and protection for individual enterprise and initiative and enable life to be lived abundantly. His planning was based on the soil. He believed that life should be lived on a background of open space available for agriculture and recreation—not in urban agglomerations into which open space had to be subsequently inserted with great labour and cost. He knew that there was plenty of space for all, if only the use of land were properly planned and regulated. One can see him now, pointing to a map of the United States and demonstrating that there was room for the whole population of that great Federation to be housed, at twelve houses per acre, in a single one of its 48 states.

Much of the veneration in which he was held was due to the knowledge that all his work was inspired by high ideals, and he had an unrivalled faculty for demonstrating that such ideals were based on sound common sense. His life and work will be a lasting inspiration to the men and women engaged in town planning and housing in all parts of the world.

JAMES McKISSACK

Death occurred last week of Mr. James McKissack, L.R.I.B.A., senior partner of the firm of John McKissack and Son, of Glasgow.

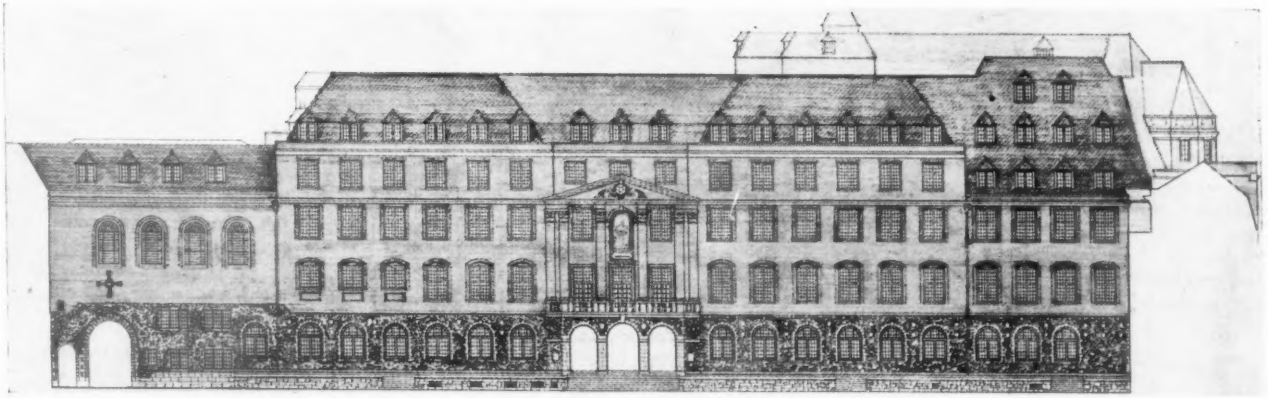
The firm of John McKissack and Son, which was founded by Mr. McKissack's father about 60 years ago, was responsible for the design of many cinemas, including La Scala and the Cosmo, Glasgow. The firm also carried out many civic improvement schemes in the city. Mr. McKissack had a high reputation as an amateur photographer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.

Front to Dean's Yard

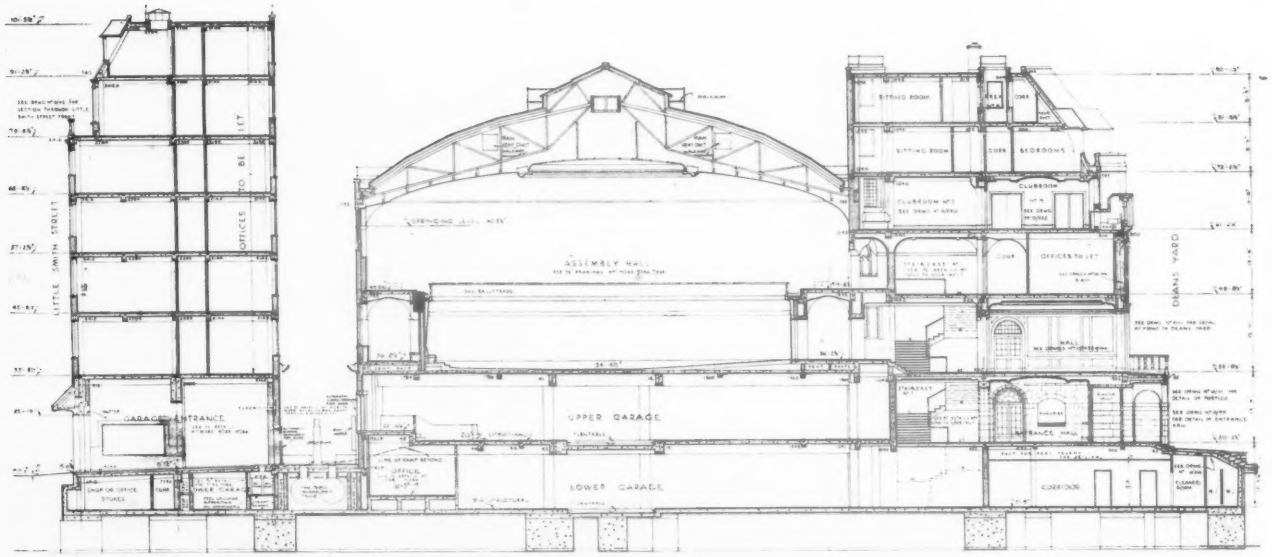
CHURCH HOUSE
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

DESIGNED BY SIR HERBERT BAKER, R.A., AND A. T. SCOTT

GENERAL—This building, officially opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury last month, has been designed to serve as a centre for the activities of the Church of England. It is the outcome of a fifty-year-old scheme proposed in the first instance by Archbishop Benson, Bishop Harvey Goodwin and Mr. Henry Hoare, who, in 1890, decided to build a central legislature and business house for the Church. The Archbishop and his advisers issued an appeal, and a sufficient sum was collected to enable them to buy a site in Westminster which was covered with buildings, the last of the leases being due to expire in about fifty years. The new building occupies the whole of the site acquired in 1890, and, besides church accommodation, contains shops and offices, which are to be let.



Elevation to Dean's Yard

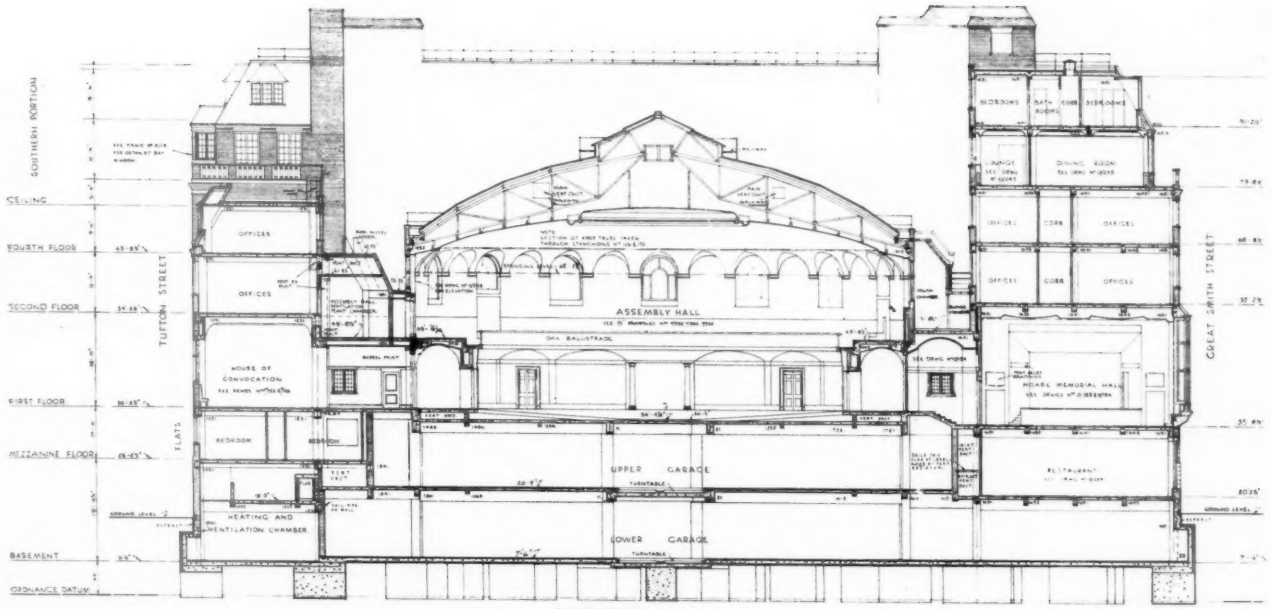


SECTION 62

Left, gateway leading from Dean's Yard into Tufton Street ; right, main entrance in Dean's Yard

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—Steel-framed. Floors throughout are of reinforced concrete. The general style of the building was determined by the desire not to depart too far from the general effect of the old Dean's Yard. A greyish tone is therefore present in the red brickwork ; the ground floor has arch-headed windows ; as have also the four big windows of the chapel, which is partly over the archway of the new gateway into Tufton Street. One change from the old buildings is the flintwork facing to the ground floor walls. Other changes are the arched portico and the open stone balustrade which takes the place of the former iron railing, and links the walls with the stonework of the terrace. The terrace has been rebuilt with its old stones from the older Abbey building.

CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S.W. • DESIGNED



SECTION 63

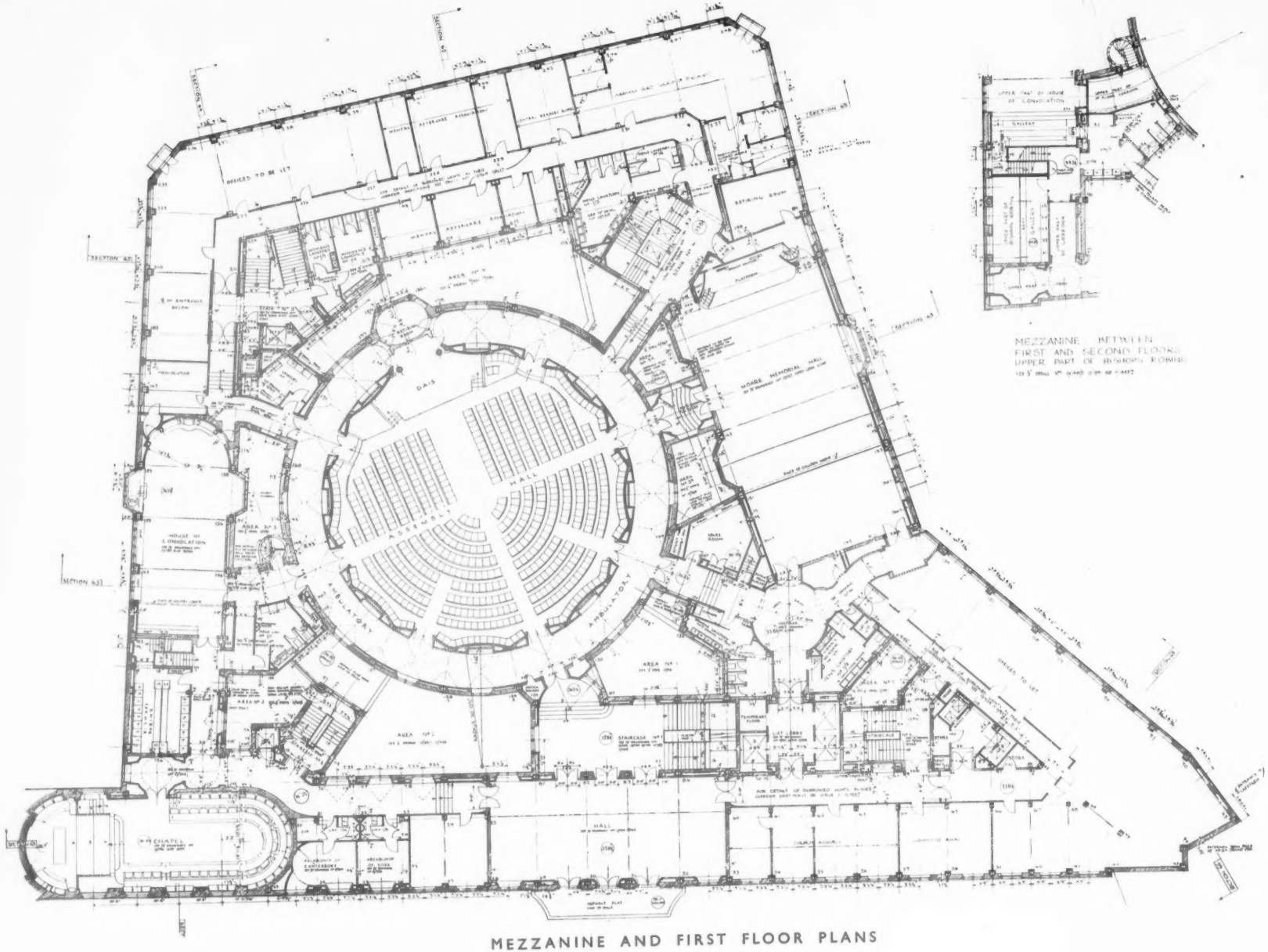
View from Great Smith Street.

A flat plaster treatment was demanded for the ceilings; a curved cove only is added in better rooms to soften the light and to avoid dark corners. The same demands determined the circular ceilings, groined at intersections, to the ambulatory and some of the principal corridors.

Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., was the consulting engineer, and other specialists were: Charles Wheeler, R.A., sculptor; W. T. Monnington, R.A., painter; Laurence Turner, modeller and carver; Joseph Armitage, carver; J. Lindsay, ironworker; Harry Parr, designer of the ambulatory plaques.

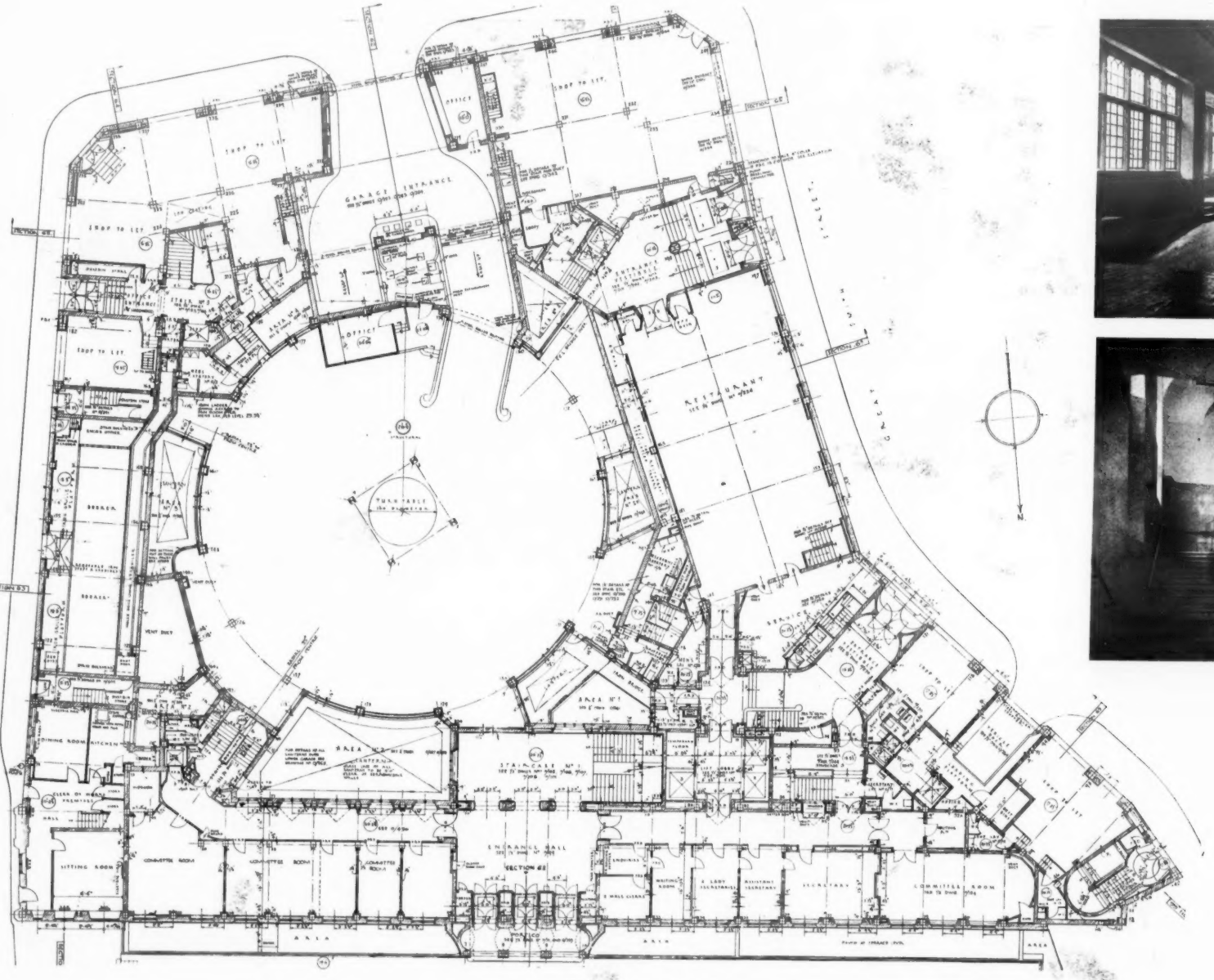
General contractors were Dove Bros., Ltd.; for list of sub-contractors see page xxiv.

BY SIR HERBERT BAKER, R.A., AND A. T. SCOTT



MEZZANINE AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

MEZZANINE AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Top, Convocation hall; bottom, main staircase.

Top and left, assembly hall; above, stalls in the chapel.

CHURCH HOUSE,

Top, the Hoare Memorial Hall ; above, the chapel, looking towards the altar.

WESTMINSTER • BY SIR HERBERT BAKER, R.A., AND A. T. SCOTT

PRICES SECOND QUARTERLY WARTIME LIST

The JOURNAL announced in January that, as a temporary measure, its PRICES SECTION would be reduced to the following form: (1) 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. (2) A full list of Current Market Prices every three months.

The JOURNAL regrets that the acute shortage of paper has compelled this second quarterly list of Current Prices to be greatly reduced in length.

Readers are reminded that, to see the full effect of wartime price changes on any item in this list, they should refer to the Supplement of Pre-war Prices. This Supplement was published by the JOURNAL on January 18, and included an article by Mr. O. A. Davis explaining how it could best be used.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This second quarterly list of prices, as has been explained above, has had to be greatly reduced in length. In this reduction every effort has been made to retain the most useful items and to omit those which either rarely change or for which in present conditions it is almost impossible to state a firm price.

For instance, all prices for timber have been deleted as they are apt to be misleading unless all the factors are known, and moreover present-day prices can be ascertained from the Control Orders.

Basic prices for cast-iron rainwater and soil goods seldom change, and these prices can be seen in List No. 3100 A.B. dated February 1, 1940, which can be obtained from the Merchants. Fluctuations are usually dealt with as a percentage adjustment on the list, but at the present time the prices are net.

Rates of wages rose again on June 1, 1940. The rates for the Central London Area (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) are now 1s. 10½d. for Craftsmen and 1s. 5¼d. for Labourers.

O. A. 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

* Paper bags charged at 5/- extra per ton non-returnable; jute sacks charged at 1/9 each and credited on return at 1/6.

† 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	44/6	42/-
* ● Rapid hardening	per ton	50/6	48/-
* ● Water repellent	per ton	74/6	—
Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lbs.)			per barrel 48/6

	1 ton upwards
* ● Colorcrete rapid hardening, buff and red	per ton 74/6
* ● Colorcrete rapid hardening khaki	per ton 74/6
† ● Colorcrete rapid hardening dark	per ton 129/-
† Colorcrete non rapid hardening	per ton from 145/- to 329/-
† ● Snowcrete	per ton 185/-

	1–10 cwts.	11–19 cwts.	1 ton and upwards
● Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area	per cwt. 9/6	9/0	7/6½

Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

2" Unscreened ballast	per yard cube	6/9
1" (Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle	per yard cube	7/-
⅜" (Down) Ditto	per yard cube	8/3
● 2" Broken brick	per yard cube	13/6
● ¾" Ditto	per yard cube	14/9
● Washed pan breeze	per yard cube	7/-
Coke breeze 1" to dust	per yard cube	—
¼" Sharp washed sand	per yard cube	9/-
● White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots)	per ton	30/-

(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	8/3
● Fine ditto	per yard cube	11/3
● Clean granite chippings	per ton	22/-
● Red quarry tiles, 6" × 6" × ⅞"	per yard super	6/6

CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

Pavings—(continued)

● Red quarry tiles, 6" × 6" × ⅝"	per yard super	5/6
● Buff ditto, 6" × 6" × ⅞"	per yard super	7/-
● Ditto 6" × 6" × ⅝"	per yard super	6/-
Hard red paving bricks, 2"	per 1,000	150/-
Ditto 1½"	per 1,000	142/6

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/-
⅝" diameter	per ton	20/-
9/16" diameter	per ton	30/-
¾" diameter	per ton	40/-
11/16" diameter	per ton	60/-
Lengths of 40 ft. to 45 ft.	per ton	10/-
Lengths of 45 ft. to 50 ft.	per ton	15/-

Sundries

● Retarding liquid, in 5-gallon drums (for exposing aggregate)	per gallon 21/-	Ex Warehouse, Southwark Bridge. Drums chargeable and credited, if returned.
● Ditto (for obtaining a bond)	per gallon 13/1½	

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	49/-
‡ ● Phorpres keyed Flettons	per 1,000	51/-
Blue Staffordshire wirecuts	per 1,000	169/6
Lingfield engineering wirecuts	per 1,000	95/-
● Breeze fixing bricks	per 1,000	180/-
● Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½"	per 1,000	168/6
● Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3"	per 1,000	202/6

‡ 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	69/-

‡ 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 April 4.

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

Facing and Engineering Bricks—(continued)

• Midhurst Whites	per 1,000	85/–
• Hard stocks, firsts	per 1,000	98/–
• Hard stocks, seconds	per 1,000	91/–
Sand-faced, hand-made reds	per 1,000 from	115/–
Sand-faced, machine-made reds	per 1,000 from	110/–
Red rubbers (9¾-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/–
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/–

Limes and Sand

	1-ton lots	6-ton lots
• Lime, greystone	per ton 50/–	—
• Lime, chalk	per ton 50/–	—
• Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags)	per ton 51/6	—
• Lime, hydrated (including paper bags)	per ton 55/–	—
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	170/–
• D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 9″	per 1,000	135/–
• D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 4½″	per 1,000	70/–
‡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.	3/3	6/6	13/–	13/–	22/–
• Galvanized ditto per doz.	6/6	13/–	25/3	25/3	45/–
• Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators per doz.	15/–	24/–	31/–	31/–	41/–
• Galvanized ditto per doz.	30/–	48/–	62/–	62/–	82/–

	1′ 0″	1′ 6″	2′ 0″	2′ 6″	3′ 6″	5′ 0″
• Buff terra cotta chimney pots each	2/9	3/4	4/9	6/4	14/6	24/9
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	3/3
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	1/10	2/2	2/7	2/10
• Clay tiles	per yard super	2/6	2/9	3/–	3/4
Pumice	per yard super	3/3½	3/7½	3/11¾	4/11½
Plaster	per yard super	2/9	3/3	3/9	4/6

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	95/–	125/–	215/–

(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	7/2	7/11	12/5	9/5
• 1 . 1 . 20	4″ per yard	7/5	8/1	12/8	9/9
• 2 . 0 . 6	6″ per yard	10/9	12/9	20/5	16/4
• 4 . 0 . 2	9″ per yard	19/8	25/5	43/7	33/4

		2 fts.	18 ins.	12 ins.	9 ins.
• 1 . 1 . 8	4″ each	7/9	6/5	5/8	5/2
• 1 . 1 . 20	4″ each	7/10	—	—	—
• 2 . 0 . 6	6″ each	12/3	—	—	—
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	6/9	14/–	43/3
• Single junctions	each	—	24/4	74/6
• Intercepting traps	each	32/3	54/–	133/–
• Gulleys ordinary trapped	each	15/8	—	—
• Extra for inlet 4″	each	4/–	—	—
• Grease Gulley trap	each	121/6	—	—
• H.M.O.W. large socket gulley trap with 9″ gulley top and heavy grating and one back inlet	each	21/3	49/9	—

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
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/–	

• Items marked thus have risen since April 4.

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

Manhole Covers—(continued)

		Fine Cast	Galv.
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

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

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Best Bangor Slates

		£ s. d.
24″ × 12″	per 1,000 actual	33 10 0
20″ × 10″	per 1,000 actual	21 15 5

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

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

Asbestos-cement

†6″ corrugated sheets, grey	per yard super	3/0¾
†Standard 3″ corrugated sheets, grey ..	per yard super	2/9½
Slates :—		
*15½″ × 7½″ grey	per 1,000	£6 3 9
*15½″ × 15½″ diagonal, grey	per 1,000	£11 15 0
*15½″ × 15½″ diagonal, russet or brindled	per 1,000	£14 16 3
Pantiles.		
*Large russet brown	per 1,000	£19 8 6

*Prices are for minimum two-ton loads, and are subject to 6½% advance and 5% trade discount.

† Ditto, but 3¾% advance and 5% trade discount.

JOINER

Asbestos-cement and asbestos products

1/32″ Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey	per yard super 1/3½
1/16″ Ditto	per yard super 1/4
¼″ Ditto	per yard super 1/11

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

¼″ Asbestos wallboard (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″, 10′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 12′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) ..	per foot super –/4
1/16″ Ditto	per foot super –/3⅓
1/16″ Asbestos wood (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″)	per yard super 2/2½

The following asbestos 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	2/5	2/1	1/9
• ½″ Ditto	per yard super	2/3	1/11	1/7
Joint tape (approx. 250 feet run)	per roll ..		..	1/6
Joint filler	per lb. ..		..	–/4

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.

JOINER—(*continued*)

Sundries—(continued)

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″	,, 36/3	4″	per cwt.	26/3
• Galvanized wire staples with slice cut points	1″ × 12 gauge		per cwt.	47/–
Scotch glue			per cwt.	67/6

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

PLASTERER

Plaster and Cement

		1-ton loads	6-ton loads
• Sirapite (coarse) ..	per ton	82/6	76/6
• ,, (fine)	per ton	85/6	79/6
• Victorite No. 1	per ton	97/6	91/–
• ,, No. 2 or non sweat	per ton	92/6	86/–
• Thistle (browning, haired and pink finish)	per ton	82/6	77/6
• Thistle (fine)	per ton	85/6	—
• Pink plaster	per ton	78/6	—
• White plaster	per ton	88/–	—
• Keene's pink	per ton	130/–	—
• Keene's white	per ton	135/–	—
Super Carbo	per ton	—	—
Carbo-setting	per ton	—	—

		1 ton upwards £ s. d.
• Cullamix No. 2 cream (rendering mixture)	per ton	6 3 6
• ,, No. 3 cream	,, ,,	per ton 6 3 6
• Snowcrete mixture	,, ,,	per ton 5 18 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) 1½″ × 11 gauge	per cwt.	52/3
,, ,, ,, (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	1/9	1/5	1/4	1/3
1½″ Galvanized nails .. per cwt.	47/–			
Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls .. .. .. per roll	2/3			

Wall Tiles

The following prices are subject to 25 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 –/11¼
• Rounded edge tiles	per yard run 2/7
• Eggshell gloss enamelled, 6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ ..	per yard super 15/–
• Angle beads (1½″ wide)	per yard run 1/7¼
• ,, ,, (1″ ,,)	per yard run 1/0¾
• Rounded edge tiles	per yard run 2/8¼

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

• Items marked thus have risen since April 4.

PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Cast Iron Goods

	Percentage Adjustment on List No. 3100 A B, 1/2/40
Rainwater Goods (painted or unpainted) ..	*Nett*
Soil goods (coated or uncoated)	*Nett*

Mild Steel Rainwater Goods

The following prices are subject to 5 per cent. advance and 2½ 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	2/5¾
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.

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

INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwts. and upwards .. per cwt.	34/–
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.

Tubes.

	¼″	⅜″	½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Tubes 2 ft. long and over per ft.	–/5½	–/6¾	–/9¼	1/1	1/4½	1/10		
Pieces 12″ to 23¾″ long each	1/1	1/5	1/11	2/8	3/4	4/9		
Bends .. .. each	–/11	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2	5/2		
Fittings.								
Elbows, square .. each	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3		
Elbows, round .. each	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8		
Tees .. .. each	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1		
Crosses .. .. each	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6		
Sockets, plain .. each	–/4	–/5	–/6	–/8	–/10½	1/3		
Sockets, diminished each	–/6	–/7	–/9	1/–	1/4	2/–		
Flanges .. .. each	1/–	1/2	1/4	1/9	2/–	2/9		
Caps .. .. each	–/5	–/6	–/8	1/–	1/3	2/–		
Plugs .. .. each	–/4	–/5	–/6	–/8	–/10	1/3		

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.—(continued)

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

	Tubes	Fittings	Flanges
"Light Weight"	58¾%	51¾%	55½%
"Heavy Weight" ..	51¾%	45¼%	47¾%

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.	1/2¼	
● Copper wire, 10 and 12 gauge .. .. .. per lb.	1/1	
Copper nails, 1″ and up .. .. per lb.	1/1	

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)

	In squares not exceeding 2 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	Over 6 ft.
● 18 oz. clear sheet .. per foot super	–/2½	–/3	–/3¼	–/3½
● 24 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	–/3½	–/4½	–/4⅝	–/4¾
● 32 oz. ditto .. .. per foot super	–/4½	–/6¼	–/7¼	–/8¼
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			

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	—	—	—
45 „ ..	per foot super	3/6	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.

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

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.	13/–
Size .. .. per firkin	3/6
● Best English quality gold leaf, 23 carat .. per book	2/9
● Extra thick, ditto .. .. per book	4/–

● **Items marked thus have risen since April 4.**

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED THIS WEEK:

★ *IN work for which I am tendering, concrete cycle racks are specified. From which firms are these available?* - - - - - Q395

★ *WHAT oil is used to check dust from concrete floors in store rooms?* - - - Q399

★ *CAN you give us anv information regarding any systems of pre-cast concrete or steel shuttering which are suitable substitutes for timber shuttering?* - - - - - - Q402

★ *CAN I have the names of some firms producing wood preservatives other than of the creosote type?* - - - - - - - - Q408

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its services are available to any member of the industry.

Questions may be sent in writing to THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey, or telephoned direct to the Information Centre: Regent 6888.

Enquirers do not have to wait for an answer until their question is published in the JOURNAL. Answers are sent direct to enquirers by post or telephone as soon as they have been prepared.

The service is confidential; and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party. Samples and descriptive literature sent to the Information Centre by manufacturers for the use of a particular enquirer are forwarded whenever the Director of the Centre considers them likely to be of use.

Finally, if an answer does not provide all the information needed, the Centre is always glad to amplify any point on which the enquirer wants fuller explanation.

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

REGENT 6888

Q395 BUILDERS, LONDON.—*In work for which I am tendering, CONCRETE CYCLE RACKS are specified. From which firms are these available?*

To our knowledge only one firm supplies cycle storage equipment in concrete, and that is Stelcon Industrial Floors, Ltd., Clifford's Inn, London, E.C.4.

Q396 PROPERTY OWNER.—*After my experiences last year with the freezing of the mains supply in my house I asked a builder to instal a new supply pipe running up the house internally. The work was done and the builder has now submitted his account. His charges, set out as they are in labour and materials, are reasonable, but he has allowed no CREDIT FOR the old LEAD PIPE removed. Am I right in asking for a credit for this lead and if so, how much is old ½-in. lead pipe worth per yard run?*

Since the work was not done on an estimate which could be held to take into account any credits due, but was carried out on a time and material basis, the builder should certainly credit you with the value for the lead

pipe removed. Scrap lead at the moment is worth about 2d. per lb. delivered to the scrap merchant's yard, so that the full value of ½-in. lead supply pipe will be 1s. 10d. per yard run. From this price, of course, a deduction should be made to cover delivery to scrap merchants and the builders' trouble in so doing.

Q397 ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT, LONDON COMPANY.—*What firms supply CAST PLASTER VENTILATORS?*

These are available from the firms whose names are given below.*

Q398 ARCHITECT, MANSFIELD.—*I should be pleased if you would give me some information and advice regarding MILITARY SERVICE and kindly answer my queries appended herewith. (1) What branches of the R.E. and R.A.F. are most suitable for qualified members of the R.I.B.A. and surveyors? (2) What other units are specially recommended for the services of architects and surveyors? (3) What procedure is necessary to apply for a commission, or at least apply for training with a view to obtaining a commission? Is it essential that members of the profession must join up with the ranks either when called up or when volunteering? (4) Is the Volunteer Officers' Reserve open? (5) To what extent do the new regulations affect the reservation of architects and surveyors, also assistants to the borough and urban district surveyors over 30 years of age?*

(1) So much depends on the individual abilities, interests, experience and hobbies of the applicant, that no useful generalizations can be made. (2) The Royal Artillery does much work for which most architects and surveyors possess useful preliminary knowledge. (3) and (4) The Officers' Emergency Reserve has been reopened and architects over 30 who have had previous military training or service can obtain forms of application from the Under-Secretary of State, War Office, Department A.G.12, Thames House, S.W.1. If called up, or accepted as a volunteer without a commission, architects, like everyone else, must go into the ranks. (5) Under the new Schedule of Reserved Occupations, architects are unreserved; surveyors (building, quantity or land) are reserved at 18. Local Government officers are reserved at 30 if (*a*) their job is permanent, or (*b*) they have held a temporary post with one or more local authorities for a total period of more than two years.

* *Sussex Cement and Concrete Products, Hillside, Washington, Pulborough, Sussex; P. G. Fountain, Ltd., 31 Pottergate, Norwich; Ecoplast Products, Louvre Works, Chigwell Row, Essex.*

Q399 WORKS MANAGER, LONDON.—*What OIL is used to check the DUSTING of concrete floors in store rooms?*

Tung oil, sometimes known as china-wood oil, is used for this purpose. Where it has to be thinned down to a consistency suitable for absorption by the floor, white spirit or substitute turpentine can be used.

Q400 PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—*Can you give us the names of firms producing mechanical FLOOR WASHING MACHINES suitable for use in laboratories?*

The firms whose names are given below sell a wide range of power-operated machines.*

Q401 TRADE PAPERS, LONDON.—*Who are the MAKERS OF NOFRANGO reinforced felt?*

Nofrango is a system of building or of panel infilling using a stretched oiled open hessian as a base and on this applying cement renderings. Usually the first coat of rendering is dashed on to the hessian and allowed to set. Subsequent coats are then trowel applied. The system is Irish in origin and the company is Nofrango, Ltd., 16 Molesworth Street, Dublin. The concessionaires in the United Kingdom are François Cementation, Ltd., 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Q402 ENGINEERING COMPANY, BERKS.—*Can you give us any information regarding any systems of PRE-CAST CONCRETE OR STEEL SHUTTERING which are suitable substitutes for the use of timber?*

Some time ago there was a form of pre-cast concrete shuttering introduced on the market and the last known address of the promoters of the system was British Concrete Bureau, 61 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. There are several firms producing systems of steel shuttering, such as Blaw-Knox, Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; A. A. Byrd & Co., Ltd., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Arup and Arup, Ltd., Colquhoun House, Broadwick Place, London, W.1. It should be realized that Government departments are going to considerable trouble at the moment to gather into a central pool, for hiring purposes for priority work, all available shuttering, so that sufficient shuttering may be delivered to any job just for the period needed. That such official action is being taken is some indication of the scarcity of supplies.

* *R. G. Dixon & Co., Ltd., 116 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; Finnell System, Ltd., Tudor Works, Park Royal, London, N.W.10; The Hurley Machine Co. (England), Ltd., 55 Oxford Street, London, W.1; Silent Chief (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 49 Brewer Street, London, W.1; Simon Electric Floor Scrubbers, Ltd., 166 Albion Road, London, N.16.*

Q403 BUILDERS, BATH.—*Can you give us the names of firms providing ACID-RESISTING CEMENT such as could be used for pointing tiles in a battery room?*

Such cements are available from the firms whose names are given below.*

Q404 ARCHITECT, LONDON.—*At what ADDRESS can I find Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., the PAINT MANUFACTURERS?*

This firm, in addition to changing their address, have recently changed their name. They are known now as I.C.I. (Paints), Ltd., Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Q405 ARCHITECT, GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.—*I should be grateful if you could give me information as to a light, transparent material that could be used instead of glazing for windows where there is risk of breakage from bomb splinters or blast. The material should obviously be cheap, transparent and able to withstand ordinary weather conditions. You will gather that I am anxious to find a MATERIAL CAPABLE OF temporarily REPLACING GLASS.*

There is available from B. X. Plastics, Ltd., Hale End, London, E.4, a thin clear plastic sheet $\frac{3}{1000}$ in. thick in sheet sizes 55 in. by 24 in. and in quantities at a price of 1s. 2d. per sheet. A single or double thickness could be used in lieu of glass or, if glass at present exists the sheet could be fitted against the glass and sprigged

* *Prodorite, Ltd., Eagle Works, Wednesbury, Staffs; J. M. Steel & Co., Ltd., Kern House, 36 Kingsway, London, W.C.2; J. H. Sankey and Sons, Ltd., Aldwych House, London, W.C.2; H. Windsor & Co., Ltd., 748 Fulham Road, London, S.W.6.*

or otherwise fixed to the sash bars. Alternatively, there is "Windolite," which is a form of fine wire gauze embedded in a clear coating of the plastic type and available from Windolite, Ltd., Harlow, Essex. But if supplies of these materials are not readily obtainable temporary protection could be obtained by cutting panels of wire gauze, say about ten meshes to the inch, tacking them to the glazing bar, and coating over with a fairly clear ordinary varnish.

Q406 BUILDERS, LONDON.—*Some time ago a firm in West Drayton sent us particulars of A.R.P. SHELTER UNITS IN CONCRETE. We are anxious now to make contact with the firm, but unfortunately cannot find their previous communications. Can you tell us the name of such a firm?*

The firm is probably Mono Concrete Co., Ltd., Horton Lane, West Drayton, Middlesex. West Drayton 2607.

Q407 QUANTITY SURVEYORS, LONDON.—*We have been approached by church authorities on the question of PROTECTION OF some quite valuable STAINED GLASS leaded windows against blast. Is there any reasonable alternative to taking out the windows and removing them to a place of safe storage? Also, if it was decided to take out and remove the windows what materials could be used for temporary glazing?*

Valuable leaded windows should be removed to a safe place. Even were the danger of blast damage an insurable risk in these times, the premiums demanded would be far greater than the cost of removal and reinstatement. As to temporary infilling of the openings, tests carried out by Messrs. Pilkington Bros., Ltd., 63 Piccadilly, London, W.1, appear to show that wired glass, while it may be shattered by blast, remains in position and in a weathertight state under conditions where other forms of glazing and of glass and taping or applied coatings have failed. Another possibility is the use of "Windolite,"* which is a form of flexible plastic sheeting with an embedded fine metal mesh. Or new frames could be made up and infilled with the thin transparent "Bexoid"† plastic sheeting. Or the openings could be filled in with fairly fine mesh woven wire to which have been applied coats of ordinary varnish which will make a film between the mesh of the wire and so give a weathertight infilling and at the same time permit light infiltration.

* *Windolite. Windolite, Ltd., Harlow, Essex.*
† *Bexoid. B.X. Plastics, Ltd., Hale End, London, E.4.*

Q408 TRADE INQUIRER.—*Can I have the names of some firms producing WOOD PRESERVATIVES other than of the wood type?*

The names and addresses of representative manufacturers, together with the trade names of their materials, are given below.*

Q409 BUILDERS, LONDON.—*From which firms can I obtain prices for DOOR FRAMES IN PRESSED METAL?*

The names of firms producing pressed steel door frames are given below.†

* *WOLMAN.—Hickson and Welch, Ltd., Castleford, Yorks.*
CUPRINOL.—Jenson and Nicholson, Ltd., Goswell Works, London, E.15.
CELCURE.—Gabriel Wade and English, Ltd., Aldwych House, London, W.C.2.
TORITNA.—Dry Rot and Fire Prevention Co., Ltd., 30 King's Road, St. Pancras, N.W.1.
FLINTOX.—R.I.W. Protective Products Co., Ltd., 16 Devonshire Square, London, E.C.2.

† *H. Hope and Sons, Ltd., 59 Berners Street, London, W.1; Joseph Sankey and Sons, Ltd., Hadley Castle Works, Wellington, Salop; Frederick Braby & Co., Ltd., 352 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., 5 Grafton Street, London, W.1; Crittall Manufacturing Co., 210 High Holborn, London, W.C.2; John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd., Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*

CONTROL OF TIMBER SUPPLIES

Two new Orders relating to the control of timber came into force on July 1. These Orders are the Control of Timber (No. 13) Order and the Timber (Charges) (No. 1) Order.

On the outbreak of war the whole of the imported timber available for sale in this country consisted of the private stocks in the hands of importers and merchants and a schedule of maximum prices was issued which has remained in force for nine months. Since September last, however, all importations, with certain minor exceptions, have been made by the Timber Control Department of the Ministry of Supply in accordance with the Government policy of centralised purchase of essential materials.

It will be realized that the consumption of timber in the prosecution of the war—in spite of the exercise of the utmost economy—is extremely heavy, and large purchases have had to be made by the Timber Control from overseas sources for the National Stock. The Dominions and Colonies, to whose helpful co-operation every tribute is due, have been drawn upon to the maximum extent possible for these supplies, and generally speaking the average cost of purchases abroad is little if at all above the pre-war price level in the currency of the exporting country.

There are, however, several factors rendering final costs in this country very much higher than they would be in peacetime. Germany's unrestricted war on merchant shipping—particularly neutral shipping—the necessary institution of the convoy system and other war conditions have together resulted in a tremendous rise in freight rates, particularly in the case of a commodity as bulky as timber. The depreciation in the pound sterling and the heavy cost of war insurance are other items which necessarily go to swell import costs.

Consequently, a drastic alteration in selling prices has become necessary now that the time has come for the stocks of nationally owned timber to be generally released.

Increased prices for imported timber already subject to price control have accordingly been fixed in the Control of Timber (No. 13) Order, 1940, which was made by the Minister of Supply to come into operation on July 1. The new Order does not alter the prices of home-grown timber or of plywood. A further Order respecting the prices of imported plywood will be issued at an early date. In general, the new prices represent the cost to the Control of importation and distribution. A special arrangement, however, has been made, with the agreement of the Coal Industry, in respect of imported mining timber. The cost to the Control of imported pitprops is very much greater than the price of home-grown props, but in order to avoid large differences in the cost of timber to different mines prices for imported props are fixed at a figure near, though still higher than, the price of home-grown props. The resultant loss to the Control will be recovered by a levy, at the rate of 4d. a ton on sales of coal, which is authorised by the Timber (Charges) (No. 1) Order, 1940, made by the Treasury with effect from 1 July. This special arrangement does not apply for the time being to South Wales Mines, which use pitwood that they themselves import.

The new fixed prices apply to the remainder of the private stocks held by merchants and others, but, in order to prevent additional profits accruing to such stockholders, the Timber (Charges) (No. 1) Order, 1940, made by the Treasury imposes a charge on the sales and use of the private stocks which is based on the difference between the new prices and the maximum prices ruling before 1 July. This charge (which is the alternative adopted to the requisitioning of private stocks) does not apply to stocks for the consumption of which a consumer's licence is not required nor, subject to conditions specified in the Treasury Order, to timber covered by Acquisition and Consumption Licences issued before 1 July and in respect of which an order has been given and accepted in writing before that date.

The Timber Control (No. 13) Order also replaces all the provisions relating to the acquisition and disposal of timber in previous Timber Control Orders. The provisions remain substantially unchanged, but the opportunity has been taken to tighten up the licensing system by making the following amendments which have been found desirable in the light of experience:—

Transactions between merchants will in future be subject to licence. The maximum limits for consumption by consumers from their own stocks without licence are reduced respectively to one standard for softwood; 100 cu. ft. for hardwood; 1 cu.m. or 10 bundles (whichever is the less) for plywood and veneer.

The forms known as "O.A." and "O.C." relating to the acquisition and disposal of timber without licence up to a value of £5 a month for work of national importance or urgent necessity are abolished, and all acquisitions of timber are now subject to licence except in the case of timber acquired up to a value of £1 once a month. In short, subject to the exemptions from the consumer's licence requirement in the cases referred to and to the existing exemptions from that requirement in the case of government departments and certain essential services, the Timber Control (No. 13) Order, extends the licensing system to all transactions in both imported and home-grown timber. The £2 limit of exemption from price control is now reduced to £1.

Copies of both Orders may be obtained from the Stationery Office or from any bookseller.

LETTERS

Journals for the Troops

SIR,—I should like to express through your columns our sincere thanks to those of your readers who have responded to our appeal for recent copies of technical journals for dispatch to members serving in the Forces. For reasons of economy we are not acknowledging each bundle of journals individually.

A good proportion of our members have been unable to continue their subscriptions to technical journals, especially those who are serving in the ranks and whose pay is not being made up by their previous employers, and they very much appreciate being kept in touch with current developments in the building industry and its allied professions.

May I invite your readers to continue the good work by sending copies of the JOURNAL, when they have finished with them, *regularly* to the A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, W.C.1, and marked "Journals for the Troops."

A. W. BARR,
Secretary, A.A.S.T.A.

London, W.C.1.

Local Building Councils

SIR,—I was very interested to read your editorial in this week's ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL on Local Building Councils, because we in North Staffordshire

1,000,000 TONS OF NEW WARSHIPS

Big Addition to Navy "in Few Months"

THE Admiralty announced to-day that during the next few months the Royal Navy will receive a further large increase in strength, comprising every category of warship, from battleships to motor torpedo boats, and a very large number of auxiliary craft.

As a result of the acceleration of work in the shipyards, the output of new construction is increasing progressively, it was stated.

Tonnage of warships being built in British shipyards totals nearly 1,000,000.

The balance of naval strength in favour of the Allies is now far greater than at the beginning of the war.

All losses suffered by the Royal Navy have been and will continue to be announced without delay.

Naval Strength

The strength of the British Empire navies when the war began, and the losses suffered, are:

17 capital ships, 1 lost.
7 aircraft-carriers, 1 lost.
62 cruisers, 2 lost.
183 destroyers, 26 lost.
38 submarines, 6 lost.
186 minesweepers, sloops, patrol vessels and gunboats, 6 lost.

Since the start of war, in addition to reinforcements of warships of all classes, except battleships, the Navy have been strengthened by more than 50 armed merchant cruisers, of which one has been lost, and more than 1,500 minor war vessels and auxiliary craft, of which 58 have been lost.

The French Navy is a very powerful and rapidly-growing force, and the Allied fleets have been reinforced by the active co-operation of Polish, Norwegian and Dutch naval forces.

Germany's Loss

The German Navy have suffered the destruction of a high proportion of their effectives.

"Nine months of war," it was stated, "have concentrated air power, in close proximity to its own air bases, can inflict losses on the less strongly armoured naval units. It has failed signally, however, to annul the decisive advantages conferred by sea power."

London's Old Metal

The London County Council have released 730 tons of old metal, including iron, brass, copper and lead, in response to the Minister of Supply's appeal for metal for war work.

It comes from railings round parks and garden squares and bandstands.

More than 100 of the Council's parks and open spaces have been surveyed, and 7140 yards of fencing, weighing approximately 121 tons, are being removed.

Courage Beat Might At Dunkirk—

French Officer Tells Factory Workers

M. WEIL CURIEL, French Liaison Officer with the B.E.F. and a Captain in the Royal Engineers, told workers at a Midland factory yesterday how British courage had matched itself against the colossal might of the German military machine during the great evacuation from Belgium.

Bravery and military aptitude, he said, had been beaten by overwhelming odds, treachery and unpreparedness. But he had faith in the final outcome of the war if everyone did not merely "walk to war, but rushed to victory."

Captain Curiel was in "Flanders throughout the Belgian campaign.

"When you feel that you are not able to carry on with your job, you should think how your brothers and husbands fought during that time," he said.

BATTLE OF THE BRIDGE

"Once, I was with a party engaged on blowing up a bridge. There were 20 Royal Engineers in the section. We saw motor-cycles and armoured cars approaching and shouted to them, 'Look sharp, we are going to blow up the bridge. When they got nearer, we saw they were German. Our first thought was to run, but the officer called out, 'Are you going to let one fight them alone?'

"All the men came back with their rifles and Bren guns and held the Germans until the bridge was down.

It was not courage that was lacking or military ability, because the retreat was always made in perfect order. We did not lose the least thing —no, a lorry or a Bren gun or a rifle—until near Dunkirk the order was given to destroy our equipment.

"We met with treachery. Near Brussels some bridges had to be blown up and I was sent with the order. When I arrived I found no one guarding them—no soldier, nearby, nothing. It took me some time to find the Belgian Headquarters. When I saw the commander he said it was a pity I had come too late. Two hours before he had been ordered to take away all the demolishing apparatus. No one could discover who had given the foolish order.

AT ALL COSTS WE MUST WIN!

Mr. Amery's Appeal to the Spirit of Magna Carta

Yesterday was the 725th anniversary of the signing of Magna Carta at Runnymede. Broadcasting last night under the title of "Magna Carta—Then and Now," Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, said:

It was no theoretical freedom that the barons at Runnymede claimed for themselves and for a whole nation, but the truer freedom which comes from the enforcement of the law on all without regard to privilege or power, from the certainty of just and speedy decisions in the courts, from protection against arbitrary taxation. Liberty is, indeed, a meaningless thing except as a right adjustment between all the forces and elements in the national life. That adjustment must vary continuously with changing circumstances, and continuously demands fresh methods to preserve it.

The same need for continuous adjustment has governed the development of British freedom overseas. The principle of responsible self-government in essentially local matters which was laid down in Lord Durham's memorable report has developed in the case of the Dominions to a full-grown national stature and a complete equality of status with the Mother Country. They are to-day in the fullest sense of the word independent nations. But they are more, as we are more, than ordinary isolated nations.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

How many nations are there whose nominal independence is not in fact seriously limited by the economic pressure of more powerful neighbours? How many have we not seen succumb in these last few years and weeks to sheer brutal aggression? Against these dangers the nations of the British Commonwealth can look to a partnership, free yet assured, to sustain their mutual welfare in peace and defend their liberties in war. By their free action they are showing to-day the price they set upon that partnership.

practical sense as well as its generosity, to make that task possible of achievement.

IS FREEDOM WORTH WHILE?

In all that I have said I have assumed that freedom is worth while. I have assumed that our highest aim is a national life which is something greater than any element in it, greater even than the State, and which can find room within itself for many independent manifestations of local and corporate activity, for the free expression and organisation of opinion on all questions, as well as for the freedom of every individual to live his own life "by no man's leave underneath the Law."

I have assumed that we are dedicated to the ideal of a free Commonwealth in which national brotherhood and the wider patriotism of the whole can find their fullest expression without any subordination of one to the other; in which free co-operation for defence, for trade, for the development of all that exalts and enriches human life can take the place of coercion, and in which no attempt is made to force the infinite diversity of its peoples into a common mould.

Is that assumption justified? Can a nation or a Commonwealth based on these principles endure? Is freedom itself an ideal still worth pursuing? These are the questions which are at issue in the eyes of the world to-day. By the suppression of all freedom of political organisation and thought, by the cultivation of a ruthless fanaticism of brute force, and of an unscrupulous thirst for domination, Hitler and his associates and confederates have built up an engine of mechanised military power more terrible than anything yet dreamed of, and have launched it upon a world ill-prepared for so wanton and merciless an onslaught.

"NO TRUCE—ONLY VICTORY"

If that onslaught succeeds, then it is the end of Magna Carta and all that it has stood for, not only

It shall not be!

DID you ever hear tell of Karl von Wiegand? He is the man who at this tremendous hour in the history of humanity steps out of obscurity into the limelight and assumes the role of Hitler's Charlie McCarthy, that celebrated ventriloquist's puppet.

Through von Wiegand, an American journalist of German descent, Hitler gives his message to us.

* * *

THAT message is simple. We can have peace. We can have it this morning, or tonight, or at dawn tomorrow. But, of course, it must be peace dictated by Hitler.

It must be the sort of peace extended to the prisoner in the condemned cell.

* * *

HITLER says he does not want to smash the British Empire. But he desires to take those of our colonies which he covets, to disarm our country, and to destroy our naval power.

He also plans to endow us with a Government whose personnel will be chosen and whose system will be laid down by Hitler himself.

* * *

Let it be said straightaway that any public man who had the audacity to arise in our midst and advocate such a policy of Peace by Surrender would be immediately torn into fragments by the fury of British public opinion.

Having made this plain, let us consider what the acceptance of a Hitler peace would mean to each one of us, man, woman, and child, in this country.

* * *

OUR country would be turned immediately into an immense factory. This factory would work twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, producing arms and goods for the glorification and comfort of the German Reich.

Wages paid would be at starvation level. For the good

Morrison Urges: Roll Up Your Sleeves

LATEST slogan adopted by Mr. Morrison, Minister of Supply, is "Roll up your sleeves."

Introducing a broadcast impression last night of how the arms speed-up was going in Britain, he said:

"The men and women who stand at these machines ... benches and lathes are not tired, over-driven galley-slaves of the Victorian England ... are eager defenders of democratic freedom.

"Their tremendous ... continue in its full ... Sooner or later, ... will go on working ... seven days a ... women in them ... spite, some less ...

"In the ... speed-ups ... the quality ... sickness, ... getting ... accident ... mally ... lower ...

Must Not Be Over-Estimated

Mr. Morrison was speaking at a National Defence Public Interest Committee luncheon.

"The nation swung over almost instantaneously from drenching that was too like a peace stroke to a full war stroke. There have been marked and material increases in output."

The effect of this spirit must not, however, be over-estimated.

"Do not belittle it—it is great and it will help to preserve our cause. But do not expect the impossible of it," said Mr. Morrison.

TOYS AR... TO MAK...

A passenger lift ... France. For ... It grew old, a... have it for ... The survey...

Ou... N...

...EN UP ...NS

...or wanted ...not

ROLL UP YOUR SLEEVES
GET IT DONE

Financial Help To

TANK...

More scrap makes steel for our defence

HOW YOU CAN HELP

More steel for war material is urgently needed to make this island into an impregnable fortress. But for every 100 tons of steel, the furnaces need 60 tons of scrap! Today, every Architect, Builder and Mining Executive in the country can help to uncover new supplies of scrap iron and steel. Derelict works, disused pitheads and old workings, contain any amount of valuable scrap. Report them to the authorities. Railings, bandstands and any iron work that is of no direct use to our war effort must also be reported.

Make it your duty to discover some new source of scrap iron. We must build up the Barricades. *You* must help! If in difficulty, write to Iron & Steel Control, Steel House, London.

"GO TO IT!"—HERBERT MORRISON

Owing to the paper shortage caused by the German invasion of Scandinavia, the JOURNAL, *in common with all other papers, is now only supplied to newsagents on a "firm order" basis. This means that newsagents are now unable to supply the* JOURNAL *except to a client's definite order.*
To obtain your copy of the JOURNAL *you must therefore either place a definite order with your newsagent or send a subscription order to the Publishers.*

are very proud of the fact that we have formed, I think, the first Local Building Council in the country.

We felt some months ago that a general collaboration was desirable between architects, surveyors, builders, builders' merchants, operatives and all the allied trades, including building material manufacturers; we therefore set to work to form such a body, and the North Staffordshire Architectural Association promoted the formation along with the North Staffs Master Builders' Federation, and already a Council is in being and, we believe, doing really useful work. Our intention is not only to promote the general welfare of the building industry but also to obtain a better understanding between all the various branches of the industry.

We believe that this Council can be of service to the country in connection with works of national importance, War Office works, or A.R.P. duties, for we can immediately enlist the services of the major body of the industry in this area through our Council. I trust that as time goes on we shall be able to enlarge to you upon the duties we have performed and the results obtained, and I hope other similar councils will be set up in other areas, with whom we shall be only too willing to co-operate.

F. G. YORATH
Chairman, North Staffordshire
Council of the Building Industry.
Stoke-on-Trent.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

THE CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1 (pages 7-13). Architects: Sir Herbert Baker, R.A., and Mr. A. T. Scott, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors were Dove Bros., Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., steel framing; London Brick Co. and R. Y. Ames, bricks, roof tiling; F. J. Barnes, Ltd., stonework; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble; Clarke and Fenn, Ltd., and W. A. Telling, Ltd., plastering; Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., plumbing; Mayfair Spraying and Decorating, Ltd., painting; Benham and Sons, Ltd., heating, ventilation and kitchen equipment; Drake and Gorham, Ltd., electrical work; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., wood floors; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring; Catesby, Ltd., linoleum; J. W. Gray & Co., Ltd., lightning conductor; Haywards, Ltd., roof lights; Luxfer, Ltd., and Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., metal windows and glazing; Mather and Platt, Ltd., fire protection equipment; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo work; Tudor Art Metal Co., Birmingham Guild, Ltd., Seymour Lindsay, wrought metal work; Isler & Co., Ltd., and K.S.B. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., artesian wells and pumps; Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd., copper roofing; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., and Hammond Bros. and Champness, Ltd., lifts; Robert Adams, Ltd., floor springs; Nettlefold & Co., locks and ironmongery; Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., strong room doors; Melsom Bros., and W. W. Turner & Co., Ltd., seating; H. W. Cullum & Co., Ltd., acoustical work; Gent & Co., Ltd., clocks; E.M.I. Services, Ltd., radio and television and loud-speaker system; E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., showcases; Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., flag poles; Sankey-Sheldon, Ltd., steel lockers, etc.; John Booth and Sons, Ltd., roller shutters; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Stourbridge Brick Co., Ltd., glazed bricks; J. C. Edwards, Ltd., floor tiles; W. B. Simpson and Sons, Ltd., wall tiles; Lamson Engineering Co., Ltd., letter chutes; Ham River Grit Co., Ltd., sand and gravel; John Compton Organ Co., Ltd., organs; James Gibbons, Ltd., E. Musto, P. J. Smith, and Interchangeable Sign Co., notice boards; George Osborne, Ltd., petrol and oil pumps; Henry Millar & Co., turntables; Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., sewage ejectors; Excel Asphalte Co., Ltd., and Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; H. C. Davis & Co., escape ladders; Peerless Kitchen Cabinets, Ltd., kitchen cabinets; Benfix Steel Co., Ltd., steel reinforcements; Moler Products, Ltd., flue linings and roof insulating slabs; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland cement; William Knight and Sons, Ltd., York stone pavings; Gas Light and Coke Co., gas services.

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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.

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