

Simple Trench Air Raid Shelter

The trench shown above is a simple unit capable of taking 20 people (allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. run per person). The accommodation of such a system can, of course, be increased by building short traverses to link such a trench up with one or more parallel trenches, additional entrances being provided as necessary. The minimum width of such a trench system should be 3ft. 6in. and may be increased to 6 or 7ft. where the trench system has to be placed in a limited area of ground and the accommodation required is maximum. The brick arch roof is capable of carrying a considerable load and earth banking should be superimposed thereon as an additional protection. The Code attached to the Civil Defence Bill lays down that Trench Shelters shall provide $3\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. of floor area for every person. The trench shown above gives $5\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. per person.

This Trench and several other types of shelters are described in our fully illustrated and descriptive book "Brick Air Raid" Shelters, copies of which are freely obtainable from the Head Office address.



The actual cost of one example of a brick lined and roofed trench system was **£54.10.0** per 30 feet of trench holding 20 people, i.e., **£2.14.6** per person or **36/2** per foot (with bricks at 40/- per 1,000)

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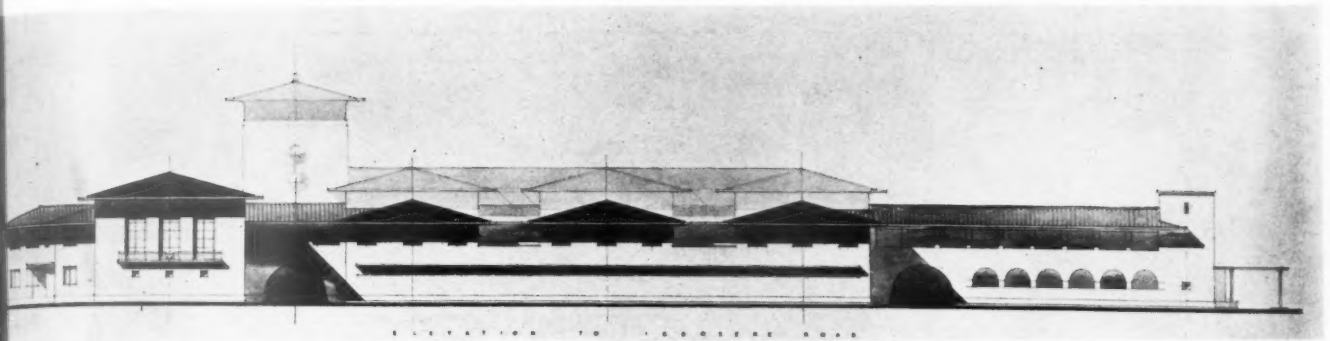
THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1939.

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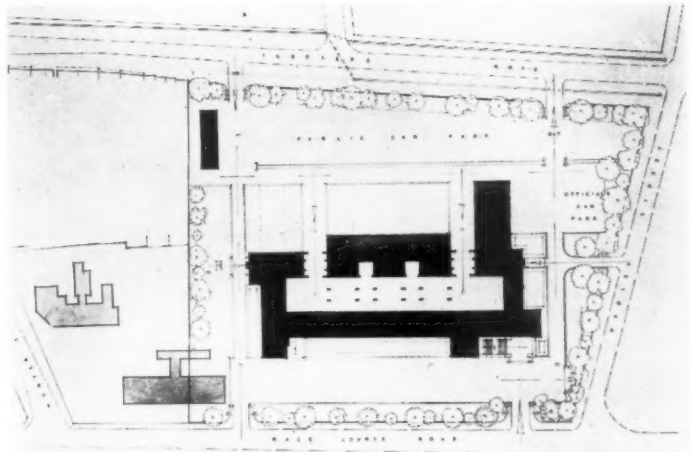


THE LAGOS COMPETITION

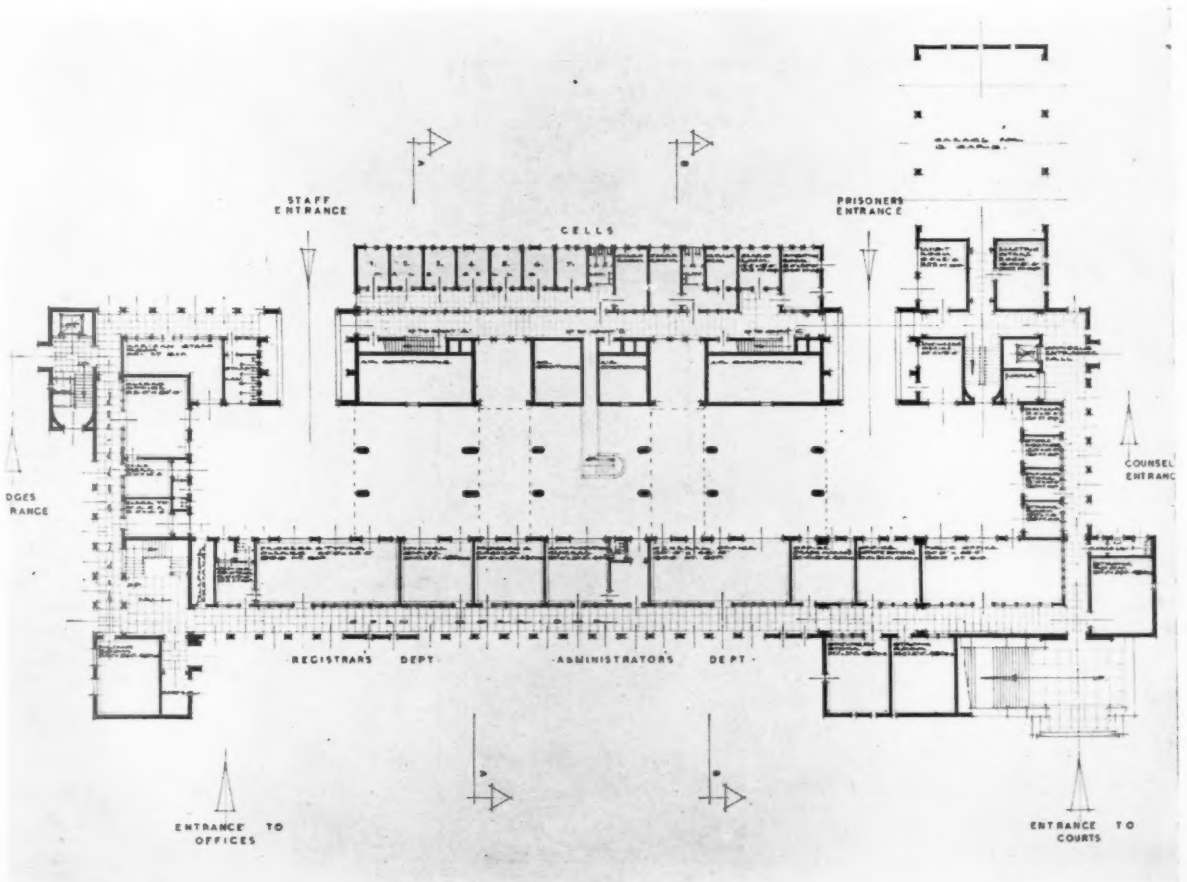
WINNING DESIGN

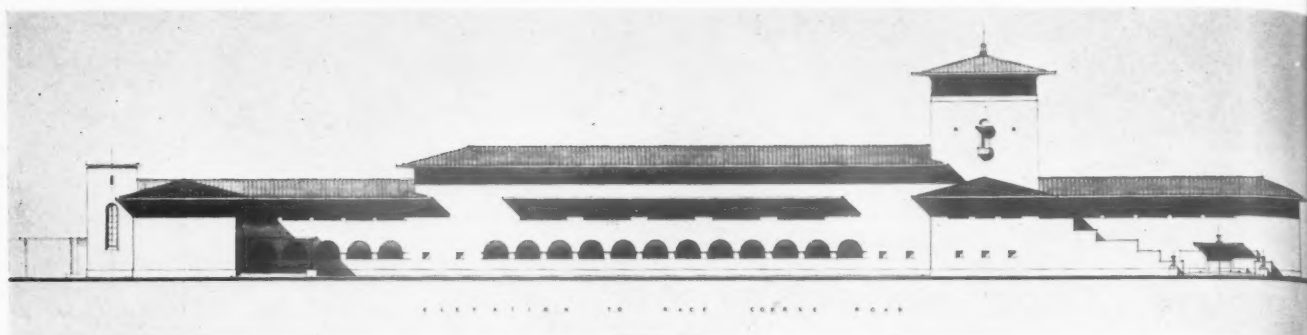
By J. F. WATKINS

Above, one of the principal elevations; right, the site plan; below, lower ground floor plan.



BLOCK PLAN

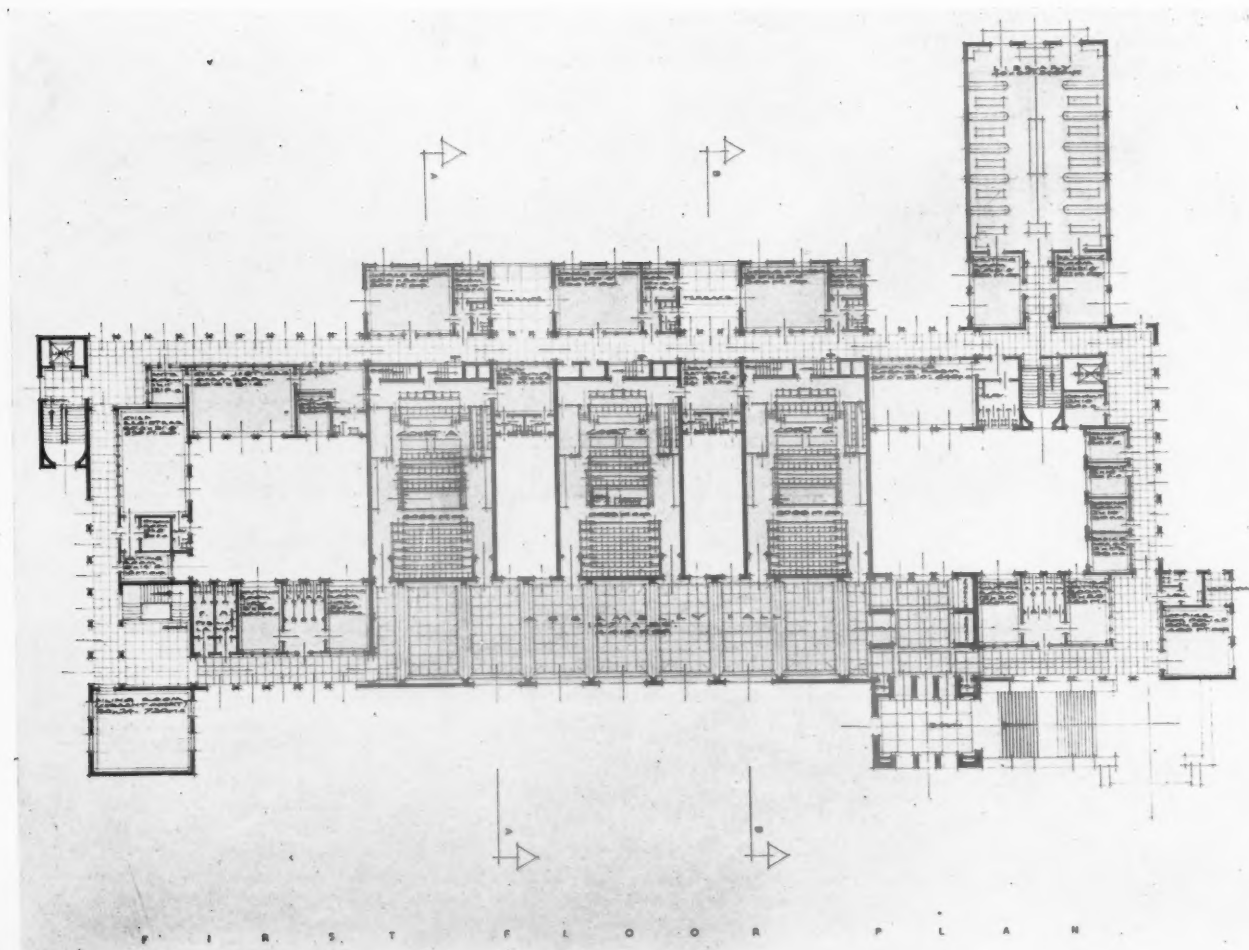


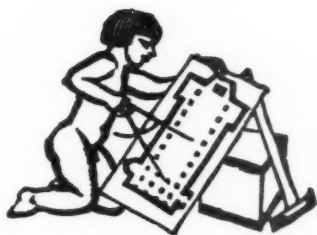


THE LAGOS COMPETITION WINNING DESIGN BY J. F. WATKINS

Mr. A. F. B. Anderson, the Assessor in the Competition for new Supreme Courts at Lagos, Nigeria, made his award last week. The full award is given on page 90.

Above is the main elevation of the winning design by Mr. J. F. Watkins. Below is the principal (upper ground) floor plan. Other plans and an elevation appear on the previous page.





CAMOUFLAGE

WITH "A.R.P." become a household word and speed of bombing planes a normal topic of conversation wherever two or three are gathered together, it does seem rather remarkable that little or nothing has been said about camouflage, and that the first Government publication on the subject* has only made its appearance as recently as last week. Perhaps Britain prides itself on playing the game, on keeping a straight bat, come what may. But the possible extent of danger from the air both to military and civil objectives has been recognized for some time, and one would certainly have thought that, important as it is to do everything possible to protect human lives while the buildings themselves are being subjected to aerial bombardment, to protect the buildings themselves would be equally sensible; and that every form of camouflage would have been thoroughly explored.

Now what exactly is camouflage? The word first came into general use during the Great War, when a number of methods for concealing or disguising objects from the enemy were adopted; but similar though less elaborate schemes had been in existence many years before. Dummy guns have been used for deception ever since guns were first introduced, and the chequered black-and-white of the Spithead forts was intended to mislead the enemy as to the position of the gun embrasures. Although a system of treating military objects to render them unrecognizable was suggested to the British military authorities in 1914, it was not until 1916 that camouflage came into its own, although the French had formed a "Section de camouflage" in 1915, and impressionist artists serving with the artillery achieved remarkable results. Camouflage therefore developed into the outright concealment of small objectives where possible, or the deliberate distortion of unconcealable objects in order to render them unrecognizable.

The rapid growth of the air forces of the world, however, has now made potential targets of civil as well as military centres, and it is therefore imperative that these should be rendered as inconspicuous as is humanly possible. In order to understand what this means one must consider the conditions in the attacking plane—the harassed nerves of the crew—the search for defending planes and landmarks in the monotonous pattern below—and, above all, the speed of the craft. With these conditions, and taking into consideration the fact that the bomber will have to

descend below the clouds in order to obtain the more or less continuous view of his target which is essential for accurate bombing, it would seem that the chances of an extensive camouflage scheme proving successful in this country are tolerably high, and it is the more to be wondered, therefore, why so little has been done about it.

As far as one can make out, there is a microcosm of camouflage at the War Office, a separate unit at the Air Ministry, and a "school" somewhere else; but that is all. Individual architects who have tried to obtain part-time training have been unsuccessful. The official attitude seems to be that it is not in the public interest to publish more than is contained in the new handbook—and it is admitted that this is by no means exhaustive. Why all this mystery? However much an enemy knows that we know about concealing objectives from his bombers, it can surely make little difference if everything is equally indistinguishable from the air.

The Air Ministry is willing to prepare camouflage schemes for anyone who applies to them. On the face of it, this would appear to be a sheer impossibility, especially as we are told that the camouflage department is already fully staffed. Each zone of importance, and every group of buildings in it should have its camouflage scheme properly prepared and ready to be put into operation at a moment's notice. Architects, who know how long it takes to paint a house externally, will realize that that is none too soon. Again, camouflage is not confined to the application of paint.

Obviously the situation calls for a new branch of defence—a Civil and a Military Camouflage Corps—and it is to be hoped that the publication of the booklet may bring this about.

Obviously, too, this is the sort of work for which those architects who have also a knowledge of flying, photography, and scenic design would appear to be particularly useful. In this connection the booklet tells us that "those entrusted with the preparation of schemes need an appreciation of colour values, and drawing, and experience of flying; a scientific or engineering training is a valuable asset." The italics are ours. Architects are probably used to finding themselves passed over, but it was heartening to hear them included amongst those to whom the public could go for advice on protection from air raids, in Flight-Commander Cave-Browne-Cave's recent radio talk.

Un-British though camouflage may seem, there is undoubtedly a huge number of men who would welcome training in the art before war and while there is still something to camouflage, and not afterwards, in a desperate scramble while the bombs are dropping.

* *Camouflage of Large Installations. Air Raid Precautions Handbook No. 11 (1st Edition).* London. H.M. Stationery Office. 3d. net.



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

WAR RISKS

SIR JOHN SIMON has, after all, been impressed by last month's City delegation, for it has been announced in the House of Commons that the Treasury is to "take advice" about the whole problem. Various figures are given for the total value of buildings in this country, the *Evening Standard* quoting £10,000 million, the *New Statesman* £4,500 million, not counting their contents.

It is obvious that no system of premiums can be devised to cover complete annihilation; but it would seem possible that a uniform property tax, to be continued indefinitely at the rate of, say, 1 per cent. per annum, would provide a substantial annual revenue and that the Government might perhaps guarantee losses up to 10 per cent. of the total. Assuming that roughly one-third of the total value is in vulnerable areas, this 10 per cent. would cover quite a lot of damage; and anything more than that would mean such a devastating war that no contracts of any kind would be enforceable.

And, talking of war damage, Mr. Herbert Morrison has announced that the Auxiliary Fire Services are so far from being a suppressed minority that they are to be given virtual autonomy. A river trip to Greenwich last Sunday and the sight of warehouses each containing something more inflammable than its neighbours, reminds me that the river firemen won't have too easy a time, whatever the land crabs say.

OUR YEAR'S WORK

Two pages in the current *R.I.B.A. Journal* give the results of an enquiry of first-class importance. For years, architects have publicly regretted the small percentage of the total volume of building work which the profession carries out; and when specially moved by self-pity or

the injustice of the world, many of us have put the percentage as low as 5 or 10.

The results of the R.I.B.A. Public Relations Committee's enquiry show that this is quite wrong. The Committee believes, and states its reasons, that architects carry out just less than half the total volume of building work and 85 per cent. of all building work other than the housing executed by speculative builders and local authorities.

'TWAS BRILLIG, AND THE SLITHY TOVES . . .

I quote the following from the *Edinburgh Evening News* :—

"Last week some very attractive photographs of various styles in Corporation housing schemes appeared in the 'News.' What a pity the Piershill photo did not include one showing the coom-ceiled rooms and rone across the front of the windows type! This design is the subject of much criticism and ridicule in the district. The rone pipes running across the windows are most unsightly from the outside and undoubtedly interfere with the light inside, especially allied to coom ceilings."

Two explanations of this, to me, entirely mysterious paragraph, are possible. One is that there are such things as rones and coom ceilings—and possibly a lot of others—that are common knowledge in Edinburgh, but that we in splendid isolation in the south have never heard of.

The other explanation, the one I prefer, is that the author of the paragraph was simply trying it on; anything might be a technical term for all the layman—or newspaper editor—knows. If it is as easy as that one's next specification might include something like this :—

"Prepare and paint all main gloag-runs with two coats best Welsh grundling; test for gibe-rot before sealing. Provide and fix totem staves to all door openings, etc., etc." If I am right, the builder will never confess that he doesn't know what Welsh grundling is.

SING OLIVER, SO MESSEL, HEY HEY

As long ago as 1773 Walpole described Osterley Park as "a palace of palaces . . . set in the ugliest spot in the universe." Today the contrast of house and surroundings is still remarkable, and last week, on the occasion of the Georgian Ball and Fête Champêtre, it could be experienced with unusual sharpness and vigour.

A few yards from the clamour and arc lamps of the Great West Road cars crackled over the gravel of a silent, darkened avenue, to arrive upon a scene as romantic and artificial as a film set. The floodlit Adam façade looked as flat as painted plywood. Guests in eighteenth century costume and powdered footmen manœuvred and grouped themselves in the portico as though at a producer's word. The murmur of conversation was like the trained sibilance of supers. Fragments of it drifted across the lawns and through the galleries.

"Of course it's *madly* Adam" . . . "My dear, there's wrestling round the front" . . . "Don't look now, but isn't



that Christopher Hussey fingering that tapestry?" . . .
"Of course those crinolines and that wig are a *godsend* to her." . . .

★

In a dim-lit grotto beneath the garden steps a hired hermit crouched baleful and beady-eyed. Fireworks glittered and hissed over the lake. Beneath a floodlit cedar a string orchestra played Handel and Mozart. Wrestlers tumbled on the grass.

★

In the white and scarlet tent, designed by Oliver Messel, the company danced—countesses and peers, film-stars and socialities, architects and Mr. Osbert Lancaster. The band peeped from a frame of bamboo and wreathed ivy, lights were concealed in sheaves of corn, corner pedestals were crowned with plaster horses' heads, their purple manes tied with green ribbons.

★

Reality was only restored by a visit to the gentlemen's cloakrooms. As large as loose-boxes, and bearing the notice "Please pull plug before and after use," they could only be reached by passing down a stone-paved, vaulted corridor of interminable length, hung with leather fire buckets and ranks of bells marked "Chinese Ante-Room," "Etruscan Room," and the like. This was the real thing at last.

★

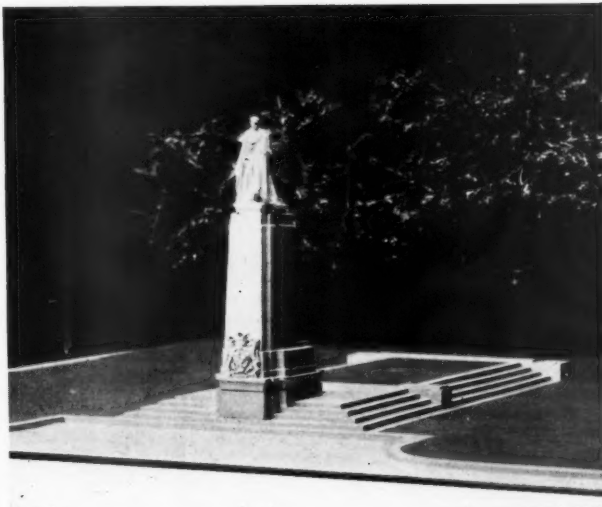
Altogether an unforgettable evening, brilliantly organized by an imaginative committee, and, I hope, financially a riot—it certainly deserved to be.

SECOND THOUGHTS

The memorial statue to King George V is now to appear without any architectural elaboration except a simple pedestal, as the photograph of the approved model reproduced on this page shows (top, right). This represents a second minor, but none the less encouraging, victory for forcibly expressed public opinion. It was made quite clear that no one liked the ornate Gothic canopy previously proposed, any more than they liked the idea of pulling down the Abingdon Street houses to provide the previously proposed site.

★

Victory is perhaps the wrong word. Nothing could be sillier than to treat matters like this on the competition standard.



Defeat for Dean A.; victory for Robert B. Matters of public art-interest *should* be debated, angrily and without a trace of good humour, by the public. Those who, like the Dean of Westminster, provide opportunities for this healthy exercise are performing the public service for which their public position should have fitted them. Unfortunately, most public persons, *unlike* the Dean of Westminster, regard criticism as a personal slight, so retire at once into a mulish stupor.

THE GARDEN OF EPSTEIN, OR MR. WRIGHT COMES ALONG

Art in Blackpool has apparently more meaning than its usual one as an abbreviated Christian name. Many thousands of visitors have paid their shillings to enter a darkened room to gaze upon Adam (below), and reactions to it have not been markedly derisory. Whatever the reason, the experiment in showmanship has certainly been a success—such a success, in fact, that Mr. Wright, the impresario, has commissioned Epstein to prepare, for a fee of £15,000, the companion figure of Eve. According to Epstein, who appears to be a stickler for metric if not physical accuracy, the statue will be again of alabaster and "somewhere about 5 ft. 11 in. high." The combined exhibit ought, as the film magnates say, to pack them in.

ASTRAGAL



NEWS

POINTS FROM
THIS ISSUE

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to, it's the style" 92

That the timber trade in England
has adopted an unhealthy policy
of gambling during the last three
or four years cannot be denied . . . 119

LAGOS COMPETITION RESULT

Mr. A. F. B. Anderson, the assessor in the competition for new Supreme Courts at Lagos, Nigeria, has made his award as follows:—

Design placed first (No. 50): J. F. Watkins, c/o Colcutt and Hamp, 126 Wigmore Street, Portman Square, London, W.1.

Design placed second (No. 11): E. D. Lyons, L. Israel, C. H. Elsom, 6 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1.

Design placed third (No. 29): J. L. Halliday, Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1.

Commended designs: (No. 15) Gordon B. Biggar and Walter N. W. Ramsay, 40 Riverside Road, Glasgow, S.3; (No. 36) A. D. Connell, 25 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; (No. 3) K. E. F. Gardiner, 34 Stanley House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; (No. 9) J. Perry and Lightfoot, National Mutual Buildings, Church Square, Capetown; (No. 12) Rolf Hellburg, 13 Queen Victoria Road, Coventry; (No. 14) Herbert G. Bailey, 32 Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8; (No. 44) James H. Ecclestone, 2 Alcon Court, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.

Below are extracts from the assessor's report:—
"No. 50. This is a very able design. The plans are developed logically and departments are grouped according to their function and the necessity for the provision of good natural ventilation. The planning generally is flexible in conception and should permit of the revisions which may be expected to follow the author's visit to Lagos, without involving drastic alterations to the scheme.

"The elevations are simple and well-balanced, and if somewhat lacking in character, show appreciation of a tropical setting. The public entrance to the Assembly Hall needs to be further emphasized.

"I have checked this competitor's report, and am satisfied that the building, as designed, provides the accommodation asked for, and can be erected within the limit of cost laid down in the conditions.

"No. 11. This also is a fine scheme which has many attractive features. The symmetrical plan has been cleverly handled, the various departments are well placed and easily accessible, and natural ventilation is carefully studied. On the other hand, the treatment of the principal elevations, more particularly the main entrance to the Racecourse Road, is not entirely successful.

"These competitors' scheme is somewhat costly, and might exceed the prescribed expenditure.

"No. 29. The general arrangement of this design follows closely that of No. 11, but the scheme has certain defects, among which is the complete separation of the two office sections. The plan as a whole has been carefully studied

THE
ARCHITECTS'
DIARY

Thursday, July 20

PUBLIC EXHIBITION of the designs submitted in connection with the architectural competition for the Supreme Courts, Lagos, Nigeria. 8th Floor of No. 5 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Until July 29.

Friday, July 21

ROYAL WEST OF ENGLAND ACADEMY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. Annual Exhibition and Prize-giving. Prizes will be presented by Mr. B. L. Hallward.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square. Annual Exhibition of Work by Students. Opening Ceremony by Lord Sempill on Friday, July 21, 8.30 p.m. Until July 29. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Saturday, July 22

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. Excursion to Switzerland. Until August 3.

Tuesday, July 25

HOUSING CENTRE. Luncheon. "Can we Economize in Building Technique?" By Mr. C. E. Hartland. 1 p.m.

Saturday, August 19

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. Visit to Russia. Until September 10.

Saturday, September 2

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. Visit to France. Until September 17.

Thursday, September 21

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING. Annual Conference. Brighton. Until September 23.
NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY. Eleventh Annual Conference, Blackpool. Until September 23.

and the elevations are simple and pleasing in character."

THE HOUSING CENTRE

The annual general meeting was held at the Housing Centre on July 3. Below are extracts from Sir Charles Bressey's address:

In preparing, with the aid of Sir Edwin Lutyns, the recently published Highway Development Survey of Greater London, a sad impression was left on my mind as we perambulated the drab realms of Cockneydom. I can echo Viscount Samuel's words: "Whenever we return from abroad and view London with a fresh eye, we cannot but feel impressed by the meanness of great parts of it, the squalor of others and the disgraceful congestion of the surface traffic which amounts to a scandal."

Although my very limited terms of reference did not extend to slum-clearance my report repeatedly stresses the need which you all recognize for a drastic cleaning-up of areas adjacent to any new thoroughfares that may be constructed as a result of my recommendations. Dealing for instance with the east-west connection across London from the Eastern Avenue in Essex to the Western Avenue in Hammer-smith I remark that "through Haggerston and Bethnal Green the considerable clearances that would be necessary could usefully be combined with a general process of replanning." Similarly, I might instance the comprehensive scheme for the improvement of traffic conditions in the Southwark neighbourhood, including "the remodelling of a discreditable shapeless maze of streets and the complete transformation of the area immediately west of London Bridge Station." Turning to another part of London I am glad to think that the Housing Centre and other similar bodies have interested themselves in the reshaping of the area traversed by the Cromwell Road extension. The competition which was organized produced some meritorious designs which I had the privilege of examining. Let us hope that a few years hence some leading town-planners may look back upon this competition as the starting-point of a prosperous and useful career.

And while on the subject of town-planners, may I ask you to place to my very diminutive credit that I have never yet lost my temper on

the innumerable occasions when an aggrieved and sorrowful town-planner has published the woeful tidings that the location selected for a new arterial road was just the very worst that misplaced ingenuity could possibly devise.

Please do not jump to the conclusion from the frequent mention of demolitions that I am a mere iconoclast advocating destruction for destruction's sake. That imputation could, I think, be disproved from various passages in my report—passages deprecating ill-advised attempts to widen and modernize some of our ancient highways where "the process of improvement will be hampered at every turn by the cherished features which cluster along the old main roads of our country—hedgerows and ancient trees, picturesque buildings, the churchyard, the village green and its horse-pond." As a preferable alternative I recommend in certain instances the building of an entirely new route along a course which would steer clear of human habitations and thus avoid the vexatious demolitions and compensation usually associated with the improvement of old roads. Designed in accordance with modern principles, with all cross-roads bridged, the new route would be safe for high-speed traffic and free from the inevitable restrictions that fetter the road-engineer in improving an existing obsolete highway. An unstinted width of land could be acquired at agricultural prices and frontage-development would be rigorously controlled. Thus would be obtained an up-to-date highway, developed on parkway principles and providing access at selected points to future satellite towns.

Roads and housing are inseparably related, but the kinship is apt to be an uneasy one—frequently giving rise to those family jars which unfortunately disturb domestic relationships now and again. Without roads for access and intercommunication, housing would be impracticable, and every householder wants to own a car himself, however much he objects to being disturbed by the noise of other people's engines. Curiously enough, nevertheless, the inexperienced house-hunter is usually attracted to a busy arterial road—much to the annoyance of the road-engineer who wants a clear highway for through traffic. What are the reasons for the house-hunter's choice? The arterial road is usually the widest, best lighted, and best maintained of all roads in the neighbourhood; it carries a frequent bus service to school, chapel, shopping-centre and cinema; it affords the householder a very animated spectacle from his front windows, and no small boon this to the wife, engaged for long hours in monotonous household duties. Some social reformers harbour the belief that the town-dweller's chief ambition is to possess a house commanding a placid view of buttercups and daisies; this may be so for a fortnight in blossom-time, but the unregenerate human race still retains its gregarious instincts for eleven and a-half months of the year and hankers after the exhilarating bustle of the High Street.

IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Ede asked the Minister of Health if he was aware of the proposal to build several thousands of houses near the eastern end of the Kingston by-pass road; and if, in view of this proposed additional high concentration of population in the neighbourhood of London, he would take steps, including the promotion of any necessary legislation, to prevent this development until the Royal Commission on the Geographical Distribution of the Population had reported.

Mr. Elliot: I assume that the hon. member has in mind the proposal to develop an estate of some 3,000 houses in the Esher urban district. I am aware of this proposal, the development plan for which has, I understand, been disapproved by the urban district council on grounds of density. I am not satisfied that any action on my part at the present stage is called for.

Mr. Ede: Does the right hon. gentleman view with apprehension the continuing filling up of all open spaces near London and has the Minister seen the advertisement in *The Times* today concerning 1,600 acres described as ripe for development? Will not the Government

do something to arrest the growth of London beyond its present bounds? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Elliot's reply was inaudible in the Press Gallery.

Lieut.-Com. Fletcher (Nuneaton, Lab.): Would the Minister consider the possibility of obtaining powers to deal with such a situation pending the report of the Royal Commission?

Mr. Elliot: Surely the machinery is working perfectly. It is quite ridiculous for the Minister to override the Act passed by Parliament.

R.I.B.A. GOLF MATCH

On July 6 the R.I.B.A. Golfing Society played a match against the London Building Contractors Golfing Society at West Hill. In very wet weather the builders were successful in both morning and afternoon rounds. They won by 18 matches to 8 in the singles (match play on handicap), and by 6½ to 4½ in the foursomes.

CRICKET

The teams for the R.I.B.A. v. A.A. cricket match on July 20 will be as follows: R.I.B.A.: D. S. Taylor (captain), P. A. Robson, Hon. Humphrey Pakington, E. J. T. Lutyens, A. S. Knott, J. T. Alliston, B. S. Smyth, A. G. Savill, F. Napolitano, N. Perry, R. R. Fairbairn.

A.A. (selected from): C. A. R. Norton, A. J. Murray, R. D. Gordon, A. W. Dickie, D. Watson, J. S. Hirst, A. R. da Silva, P. I. D. Tetley, R. W. Holmes, H. H. James, T. A. Bird, G. H. Gould.

A.A. EXHIBITION

A collection of some forty photographs taken in Egypt and Greece by Mr. G. F. Kidder Smith, B.A., M.F.A., has been lent by him to the Architectural Association and is on exhibition at 34, 35, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1, until Friday, August 4, between the hours of 10 and 6.

Mr. Kidder Smith graduated from Princeton University in 1935. After a year in the Beaux Arts he returned to the Princeton Graduate School of Architecture. In the spring of that year he went with the Princeton Expedition to Antioch, as architect and photographer. The Egyptian photographs were taken on his way out and those in Greece on his way back from Syria. He is now in Sweden engaged upon research as a Fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

OBITUARY

SIR PERCY WORTHINGTON

We regret to record the death of Sir Percy Worthington, HON. LTIT.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., senior partner in the firm of Thomas Worthington and Sons, at the age of seventy-five. He was born in 1864, the elder son of the late Mr. Thomas Worthington, F.R.I.B.A., and was educated at Clifton College and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. On leaving the university he was articled to his father, spending part of his time in the office of John McVicar Anderson, past president, R.I.B.A., and also studying at the Royal Academy Schools and University College. He won several prizes, including the silver medal (essays) of the R.I.B.A. in 1889, and the Donaldson Medal at University College. In 1930 he was awarded the Royal Gold Medal. He was a member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, vice-president of the R.I.B.A., and past member of its Council, and past president of the Manchester Society of Architects. He was knighted in 1935.

After travelling abroad for some time, Worthington entered into partnership with his father, the surviving member of the firm being his younger brother, Mr. John Hubert Worthington, F.R.I.B.A. Of their work a well-known example is the Faculty of Arts building, Manchester University, for which they also designed hostels for men and women students. They designed the Arlosh Hall and tower at Manchester College, Oxford, and their hospital buildings include the Central Branch for accidents and out-patients at the Manchester



The Ministry of Labour Stand at the Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor. The sculptured caryatid figure of a farm worker is by James Wedgwood. The stand was designed by Harold Davies.

Royal Infirmary, the Halifax Royal Infirmary, and many additions elsewhere. They have also been responsible for many commercial buildings and country houses and for several war memorials in Lancashire and Cheshire.

PERCY O. PLATTS

We regret to record the death of Mr. Percy O. Platts, the West Riding County Architect, at the age of fifty-six. A native of Leeds, he was educated at Turton Hall, Gildersome, and New College, Harrogate. He went to Wakefield in 1899 to serve his articles under Mr. J. Vickers Edwards, who was county architect at the time. After serving as an assistant he succeeded Mr. Edwards in 1913, when the latter died. He was chairman of the Wakefield Branch of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, and designed the County Hall extension, the headquarters of the West Riding Constabulary, the County Supplies building, the Public Health Offices, the West Riding Registry of Deeds, and many other buildings throughout the Riding. He also designed and supervised the painting of the huge backcloth which was used at the Wakefield and West Riding Historical Pageant in Clarence Park, in 1933.

"Architecture is a rotten profession," and referred to that old, old bugbear of an architect being subordinate to an engineer as "a problem which the R.I.B.A. will never tackle." This view was expressed with absolute confidence, and ended by likening Mr. C. H. Aslin's remarks made at the R.I.B.A. conference in Dublin, when he spoke of this state of affairs, to "a voice crying in the wilderness." As, if I may use the simile, "a surgeon at a major operation under the 'guidance' of a butcher," I sincerely hope that the voice will not cry out in vain, and that this Borough Engineer's views are not expressive of those of the official architects, or of the Institute itself—or are they?

ONE OF THE "SURGEONS"

Newport.

New York Fair

SIR,—Having read with interest the letter from Mr. John Gloag in the JOURNAL of July 6, the thought has occurred to me that, purely as a matter of virtuosity, contributors engaged in being rude to each other through the medium of your correspondence columns might consider the possibility of obtaining their expressions of abuse from a glossary of building and architectural terms rather than from medical sources.

A. A. STEWART

London.

Shelter Design

SIR,—I am sending snapshots of an Air Raid Shelter, hoping they will interest you, as I have been advised to send to you on good authority. This is an Anderson Shelter made into a

LETTERS

R.I.B.A. Elections

SIR,—I was pleased to read, in your issue for June 29, the leader commenting on the representation of official architects on the R.I.B.A. Council, and venture to hope, on behalf of all official architects, that the increased representation of our ranks will mean, at least, the beginning of a realization of our problems.

A Borough Engineer expressed to the writer quite recently his views on the status of an official architect in the words

pleasant looking object at a small cost. It is waterproof and is also 5 ft. 8 ins. deep.

Highbury.

M. GLOVER



EXHIBITIONS

[By D. COSENS]

BYZANTINE art and its derivative Gothic are, to the present day, far less intelligible than the scientific rationalism of the remoter Classic—and for that very reason, in revival, utterly dead. For the frame of mind that needed and produced Byzantine mosaic or mediæval cathedral, Ravenna or Chartres, cannot be revived, and to the contemporary imagination the Early Christian and Middle Ages remain the most difficult to recapture in more than either an academic or a superficial and sentimental way. The intense religious feeling, even in its strangest and most conflicting forms, can be perceived, the æsthetic qualities evaluated, but the deep subjective fervour that illuminated the narrow formula of official iconography from the second to the thirteenth centuries, though it persisted for several hundred years in lesser degree, had its last real interpreter in El Greco. Today any conscious attempt to revive the tradition is cerebral, objective, inevitably pastiche, and as art valueless.

Yet within the twentieth century idiom, and with full knowledge of impressionist and cubist methods, Georges Rouault, the strange recluse, who only comparatively recently, and in old age, is beginning to be generally accepted as one of the greatest living painters, has, by a different and lonely approach, but through the same intensity of vision and inward turning imagination, for years been producing work of the highest order that, in feeling, has greater affinities with Byzantium than with Paris—yet painting which is entirely individual, and which belongs to no school and could found no school. And if for no other reason than that he is alone today in giving life to realism at a time when, throughout the world, naturalistic art is at the lowest ebb in its whole history, his exhibition at the Mayor Gallery is an important event. Artistically it is a revelation. His "Crowning with Thorns," "Head of a Woman," "Bathers," or "Neptune" are not easily forgotten paintings. Rouault's life has been difficult. In order to paint he has had to work in other ways, and his pictures, which are largely in the collection of Vollard, have never had the publicity and the full recognition they deserve. The twenty-three paintings he is now showing, dating from about 1906, are to most people the first opportunity of anything approaching a survey of his work. And though the passionate intensity, the disillusion, and the rigid hieratical simplification of much of his work may be alien to many, collectors who ignore his genius will live to regret it.

In addition to this exhibition at the Mayor, there are also two remarkable portraits, painted quite recently, at Tooth's, which should be seen at the same time, for they illustrate another aspect of Rouault's art.

Georges Rouault. Mayor Gallery, 19 Cork Street. Until July 29.

"IT'S NOT THE APPEARANCE THEY OBJECT TO . . ."

[By JOHN HILTON]

READY to leave the job, I was lingering to watch the foreman's face. This faithful dial recorded the distant formation of small areas of disturbance, which drew nearer one by one gathering force to burst in refreshing showers of reminiscence: as though, sitting by a marsh, one could sense the deep birth of bubbles, their steady upward sway, their breaking on the surface in a glimmer of light. A slight prod would bring up bushels of this non-Newtonian fruit.

As we were absorbed in this pursuit we noticed a figure breasting the plough. It grew larger and became a man from the surveyor's office to inspect the drains. When he found that he was talking to the architect, he began, rather elliptically, to discuss the house. "I think it's a good idea *myself*," he said. Since the garage man had already said to me "It's a lovely *site*," I was able to reply that I understood there was a certain amount of local criticism. I added that the house perhaps looked a bit raw as it was, but that I hoped a coat of distemper would improve it.

At this point the inspector of drains revealed a knowledge of the deeper channels of the human soul which staggers me more violently each time I consider it. He said—and I had to catch a train soon after, so that I shall never know whether it was a piece of the tissue of his own mind or fathered on him by a capricious discarnate spirit—he said—really it is an astonishing remark when you come to think about it—he said: "It's not the appearance they object to, it's the style."

It's not the appearance they object to, it's the style. Ponder for yourself something far too beautiful for the septic probe of analysis. Keep it by you and give it a chance. You may not think much of it at first sight. You may think "Why, that's silly; that's like saying 'It's not his face I mind, it's the cut of his jib'." I find more in it than that.

I find I feel just the same myself about chicken and bread sauce. I have always liked chicken and bread sauce. But if the bread sauce is missing, then anyone can have my chicken. The plumpest pullet roasted to the last vernier reading of the spit; or the winner of the bacon-rind-and-round-the-houses race in the guise of something out of the bag-wash; are all one to me. But with a heap of good bread sauce (pronounced *bread sauce* and not *bread sauce*) I can not only discriminate between fowl and fowl and between cook and cook, but can get a

certain amount of enjoyment out of almost any treatment of almost any hen.

Now I hope, for the sake of analogy, that this peculiarity is due to a lack of either original sensibility or subsequent training of my palate. The finer nature, I feel sure, would be able to appreciate the good in the chicken and forget any hankering for sauce. He might allow himself to notice that, while he had a first-class meal, some small foible of his own was unappeased. But he would hold that to allow the non-satisfaction of a trifling fancy for bread sauce to blunt all distinction between good and bad chicken is to throw away any chance of improving England's cooking. And he would point out the danger of my condition's becoming aggravated to the point where the scrapings of any old mustard pot or the last viscous ooings of the most gentlemanly bottle of relish were enough to make rabbit as chicken and bad meat as good.

We are impatient with people who talk about styles instead of looking at our works. We are particularly impatient with people who talk about the "modern style," holding as we do, that "it" is the abandonment of those stale condiments, and that people who try to make "its" good red meat into something out of a bottle are "its" worst servants.

Complex and sophisticated, we have forgotten what many plain philosophers (who share with the drain pundit a passion for delving into primitive necessities) have pointed out. "Intuitions," said Kant in one of his superficially lucid moments, "without concepts are blind." It takes practice, we may add, to adjust concepts to suit occasions. And hear what Whitehead says. "The whole notion of our massive experience conceived as a reaction to clearly envisaged details is fallacious. . . . The details are a reaction to the totality. . . . We enter the room already equipped with an active aesthetic experience, and we are charmed with the forms and colouring of the furniture. The sensory experience of the room adds vividness and point to an activity of feeling already possessed." But to some people the same room might have added nothing. "It was not my style" they might say, without perhaps being able to describe much of its appearance.

The relation between style and appearance does not seem to be fixed. Style hovers between two limits, (1) characteristics or features which one appearance shares with another, (2) the suitability of an appearance for evoking responses of a certain kind, or, not to cross swords with Whitehead, for sharpening "an activity of feeling already possessed." In case the objection is offered that there is no real gap between these limits, since appearance suitable for evoking the same sort of response must have common characteristics, reference may be made to the fact that works of quite different arts, for instance, needlework and cooking, may reinforce the same activity

(Continued on page 101)

WORKING DETAILS : 763

THE PLASTIC CENTRE • CHISWELL STREET, E.C.1. • WALTER LANDAUER



The exhibition consists of a large main showroom fitted with showcases for the display of manufactured plastic products. Leading off the main showroom is the development gallery, the purpose of which is partly to show, and partly to suggest, new uses and new manufacturing methods for the raw materials produced by the company. The display panels round the gallery illustrate moulds and methods of manipulation; they are removable so that they can be altered to incorporate new developments and ideas. Details are shown overleaf.

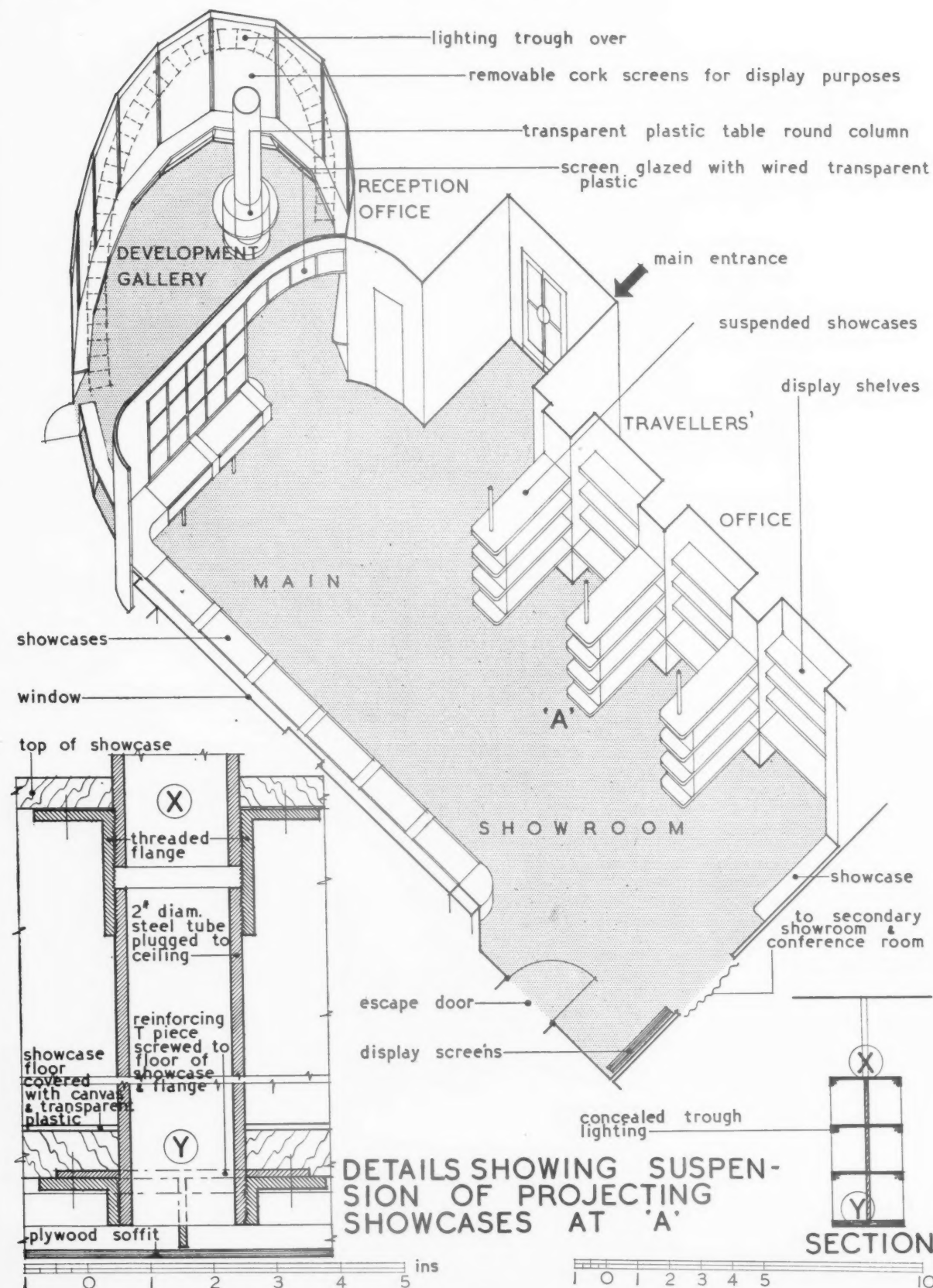


WORKING DETAILS : 764

THE PLASTIC CENTRE • CHISWELL STREET, E.C.1. • WALTER LANDAUER

AXONOMETRIC OF SHOWROOMS

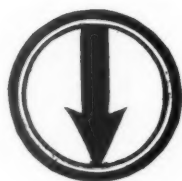
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 ft.



Axonometric and details of the showrooms illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

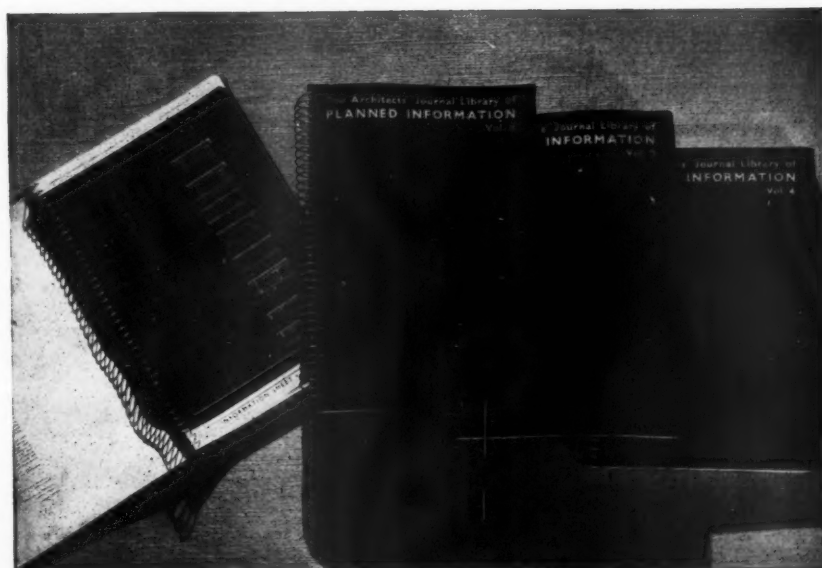
INFORMATION SHEET SUPPLEMENT



SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

747 A.R.P.

748 Waterproofing and Damp-proofing



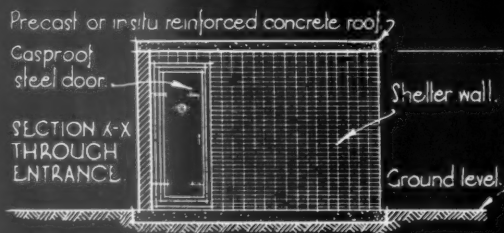
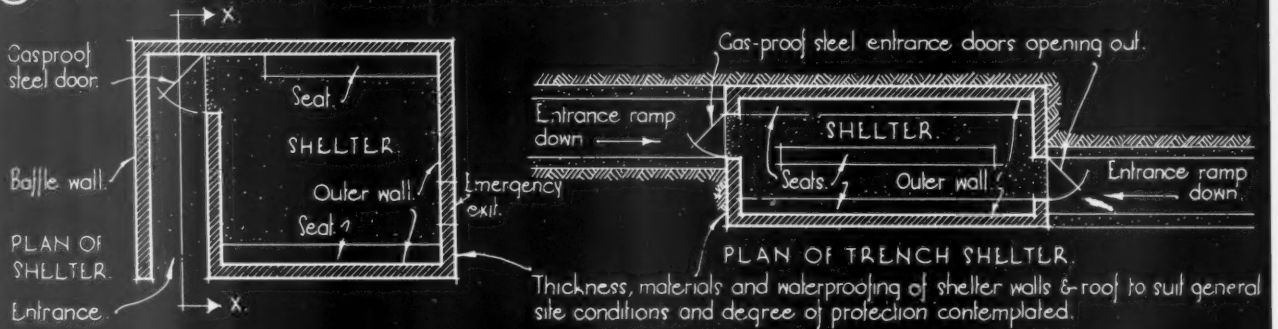
All the Information Sheets published in The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information since the inception of the series to the end of 1938 have been reprinted and are available in five volumes. Price 21s. each.

Sheets issued since index :

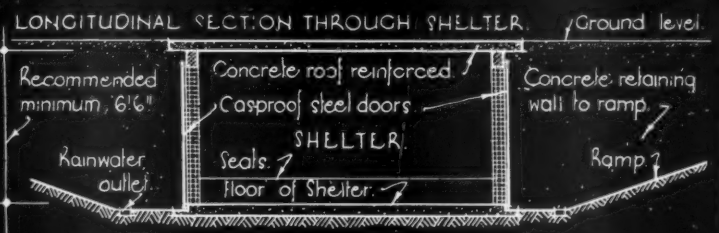
- 701 : Tile Hanging
- 702 (420 revised) : Fixing Insulating Board
- 703 : Sheet Metals
- 704 : Plan Elements
- 705 : Metal Work
- 706 : Plan Elements
- 707 : Furniture Layout
- 708 : Plan Elements
- 709 : Flue Construction
- 710 : Natural Lighting
- 711 : Glass and Glazing
- 712 (109 revised) : Quarry Tiles
- 713 : Glass and Glazing
- 714 : Metalwork
- 715 (106 revised) : Hot Water Radiators (Pressed Steel)
- 716 : Furniture Layout
- 717 : Metalwork
- 718 : Flooring Materials
- 719 : Plumbing
- 720 : Water Heating
- 721 : Wall Facing Materials and Wallboards
- 722 : Roofing
- 723 : Metalwork
- 724 : Timber Construction
- 725 : Sanitary Fittings
- 726 : Metalwork
- 727 : Waterproof Jointing and Bedding
- 728 : Timber Construction
- 729 : Steelwork
- 730 : Wall Facing Materials and Wallboards
- 731 : Metalwork
- 732 : Concrete Construction
- 733 : Structural Steelwork
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- 735 : Plumbing
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- 737 : Structural Steelwork
- 738 : Metalwork
- 739 : Plan Elements
- 740 : Timber Construction
- 741 : Structural Steelwork
- 742 : Metalwork
- 743 : Wall Finishes
- 744 : Waterproofing and Damp-proofing
- 745 : Structural Steelwork
- 746 : Metalwork

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

(A) DETAILS SHOWING APPLICATION OF DOORS TO TYPICAL MINIMUM SHELTER SYSTEMS:

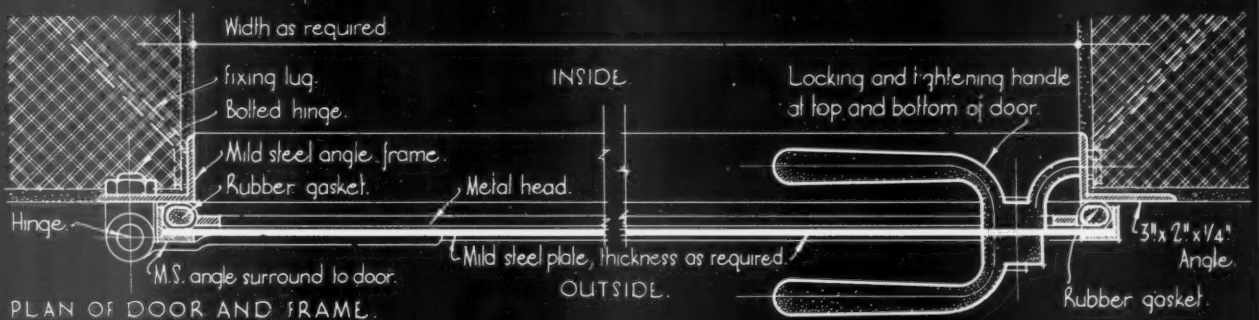
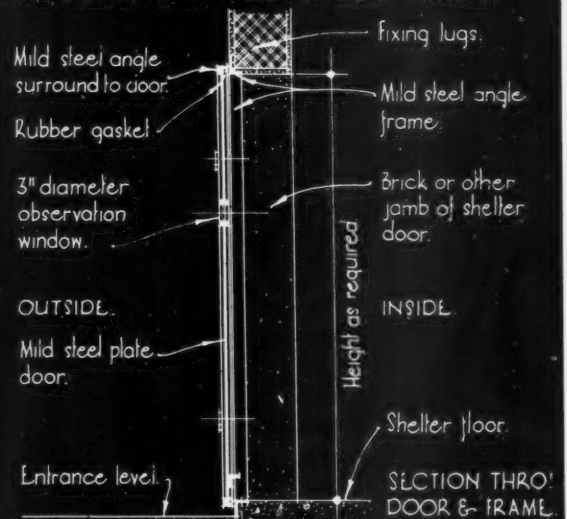
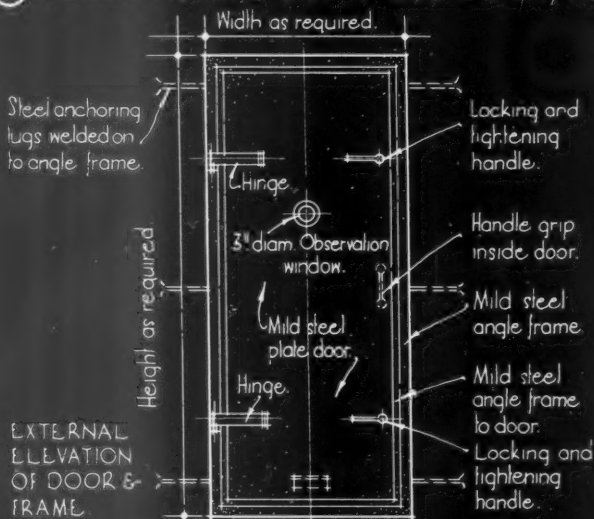


(1) BAFLED ENTRY, SURFACE TYPE SHELTER



(2) RAMPED ENTRANCE, TRENCH TYPE SHELTER

(B) DETAILS OF THE MILD STEEL DOOR, RUBBER GAS SEAL AND MILD STEEL FRAME:



Information from Haywards Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : A.R.P. N°1: GAS-PROOF STEEL DOORS & FRAMES FOR SHELTERS
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 747 •

A.R.P.

Subject : Gas-proof Steel Access Doors and
Frames for Shelters

General :

This Sheet illustrates the construction and use of gas-proof steel access doors and frames for A.R.P. shelters. The shelter diagrams are intended only to show the general arrangement of the structure in relation to the type of door used, and are not to be related in any part with official or local designs.

No particular assumptions should be made regarding the capacity, construction or efficiency of the buildings, except in so far as these features are affected by the particular form of access or exit doors.

It is necessary, for instance, to provide entrances of suitable width and height for the particular size of door required by the number of persons accommodated. The opening width of the door likewise will be governed by regulations concerning the capacity of the shelter.

It will be noticed that the doors are shown opening out, and that the seal of the rubber gasket against the main angle frame necessitates a slight difference in floor level between the shelter proper and the outside entrance.

When shelters are sealed with gas-proof doors, particular attention must be paid to the question of ventilation in relation to capacity and the period of occupation.

Doors :

The height and width of each door are made to suit requirements. Standard construction consists of a mild steel plate of requisite thickness, framed in a light welded steel angle

surround. The Sorbo rubber gasket forming the gas seal is continuous in this surround, and is held in place by light metal beads.

The door is hung on two gunmetal strap hinges bolted to the main steel angle frame, and is provided with a pair of heavy gunmetal locking handles which close into the leg on the opposite jamb. A separate hand-grip is fitted on the inside for swinging the door.

A glazed 3 in. diameter observation window is also provided.

Frame :

The size of the angle frame depends upon the size and weight of the door. The frame is continuous around four sides, and is welded at the corners. Each jamb is normally fitted with three steel anchoring lugs for building into the jambs of the opening. The bottom cross member can be fixed to the floor with rag bolts if desired.

Prices :

The cost of the doors varies according to size and the thickness of front plate. A 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. door with a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. front plate and fittings as described above is priced at £12 10s. Estimates for doors of heavier plating or requiring cross bracing will be submitted upon application.

Covers and Frames :

Gas-proof steel covers and frames will be illustrated on Sheet No. 752.

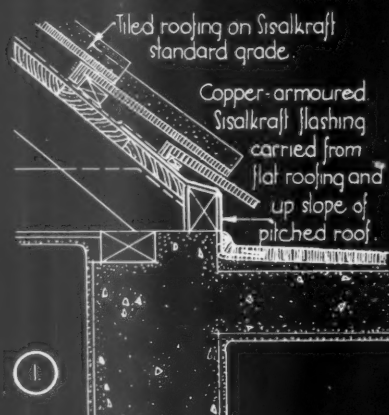
Issued by : Haywards, Ltd.
Address : Union Street, Borough, S.E.1
Telephone : Waterloo 6035

Glasgow Office : 141 West Regent Street,
Glasgow
Telephone : Douglas 1577

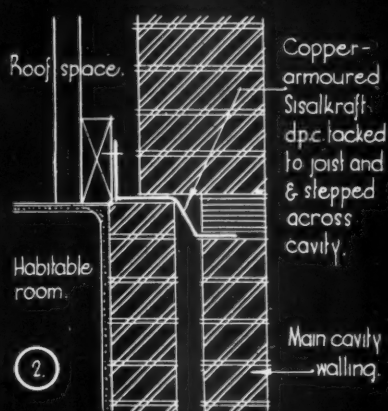
Manchester Office : 32 King Street East,
Manchester
Telephone : City 4022

Birmingham Office : 121 Colmore Road,
Birmingham
Telephone : Central 5242

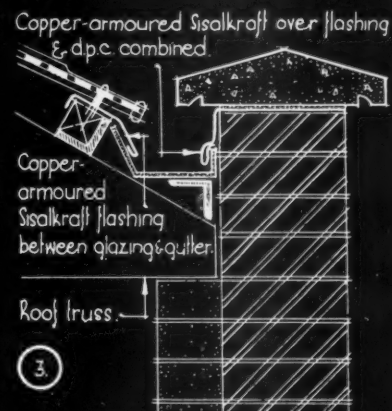
COPPER-ARMoured SISALKRAFT BUILDING PAPER:
TYPICAL DETAILS SHOWING APPLICATION TO MASONRY STRUCTURES:



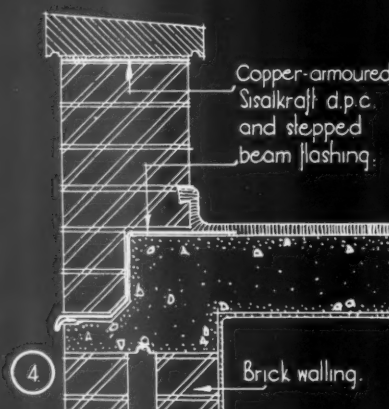
1. COVER FLASHING BETWEEN
PITCHED AND FLAT ROOFS.



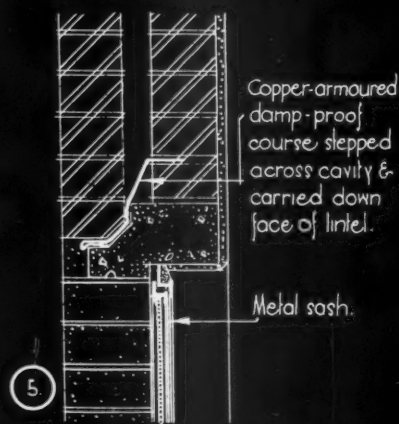
2. DAMP-PROOFING INNER BRICK LEAF
BELOW SOLID BRICK CABLE INFILLING.



3. FLASHINGS TO ROOF GLAZING
AND PARAPET GUTTERS.



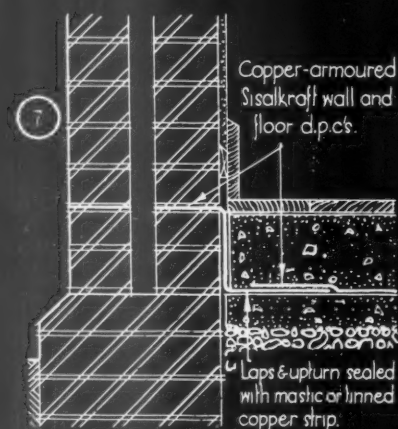
4. FLASHINGS TO PARAPETS AND
FLOOR BEAMS.



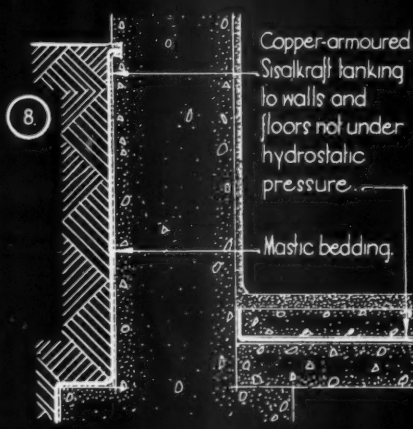
5. FLASHINGS TO WINDOW AND
DOORHEADS.



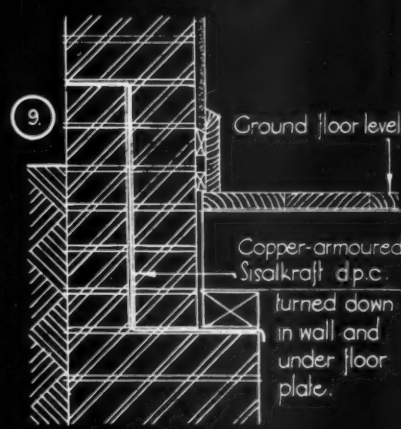
6. WATERPROOFING BOTTOMS OF
OPENINGS.



7. WATERPROOFING AT FOUNDATION LEVEL.



8. WATERPROOFING TO BASEMENTS.



9. DAMP-PROOFING WOOD FLOORS.

Information from J. H. Sonkey & Sons Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : WATERPROOFING : COPPER-FACED LAMINATED BUILDING PAPER, No 2.
SIR JOHN BURNETT TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS, ONE MONTAGUE PLACE, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON W.C.2.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 748 •

WATERPROOFING
AND
DAMP-PROOFING**Product :** Copper-Armoured Sisalkraft
Building Paper**Description :**

The application of the ordinary grades of Sisalkraft waterproof and airtight building paper to timber-framed structures is shown on Sheet 605. This Sheet is the second illustrating typical uses of the copper-armoured grade (see also Sheet No 744), and shows its application to masonry structures.

This material consists of light gauge copper sheeting, bonded under pressure with special bitumen to a 30 lb. creped kraft paper. The thin copper, although as protective against the penetration of moisture as heavier gauged copper sheets used alone, needs reinforcement to facilitate handling, and application in the soft annealed state without its being damaged.

The reinforcement is provided by 24 crossed sisal fibres per square inch, placed between the copper and the kraft paper, and it maintains in the finished product flexibility and ease of handling without the danger of kinks, cracks or tears.

Application :

As shown, the material may be used for many built-in and exposed flashings, as well as damp-proof coursing. Joints, where necessary, should be made with a lap of 6 in., mopped-in with hot bitumen or pitch. Joints in upstands and tanking should be treated similarly. The use of pre-tinned copper strip soldered on is restricted to butted joints directly under linoleum, although there may be instances of Copper-Armoured Sisalkraft used as d.p.c.'s in which this method of jointing is advisable.

When the material is used as a horizontal damp-proof course in an external wall, its thinness and flexibility ensure its conforming to any slight irregularities in the mortar bed. The bedding, however, should be as level as possible, as this helps to protect the Sisalkraft against physical damage. Although copper-faced damp-proof coursing should not be placed in direct contact with breeze, clinker, or clinker compositions, it is unaffected by ordinary lime or cement mortars or concrete.

Grades :

The heavier grades of Copper-Armoured Sisalkraft should be used for exposed positions, such as are illustrated in diagram 8, and in situations where there is risk of mechanical damage due to the slight continual movement of surrounding members, such as shown in diagram 1. Care should be taken to see that the back edge of weltded drips is securely tacked down with copper nails. Nails or screws of other material should not be used under any circumstances. The weight of the copper armour of the material used for damp-proofing basement walls, and for placing over site concrete, as shown in diagrams 7 and 8, should be not less than 2 oz. per sq. ft. Three-ounce copper should be specified if the work is below the normal water level of the ground.

Prices :

Ex. stock—Carriage forward or paid for
1,000 sq. ft. and over.

**1 oz. Copper-Armoured Sisalkraft at
3d. per sq. ft.**

Width	Length	Area	s.	d.
4½-in. ...	120 ft.	45 sq. ft.	11	3
9-in. ...	120 ft.	90 sq. ft.	22	6
13½-in. ...	120 ft.	135 sq. ft.	33	9
20-in. ...	120 ft.	200 sq. ft.	50	0
31-in. ...	120 ft.	310 sq. ft.	77	6
40-in. ...	120 ft.	400 sq. ft.	100	0
60-in. ...	120 ft.	600 sq. ft.	150	0

**2 oz. Copper-Armoured Sisalkraft at
5d. per sq. ft.**

Width	Length	Area	s.	d.
4½-in. ...	120 ft.	45 sq. ft.	18	9
9-in. ...	120 ft.	90 sq. ft.	37	6
13½-in. ...	120 ft.	135 sq. ft.	56	3
20-in. ...	120 ft.	200 sq. ft.	83	4
31-in. ...	120 ft.	310 sq. ft.	129	2
40-in. ...	120 ft.	400 sq. ft.	166	8
60-in. ...	120 ft.	600 sq. ft.	250	0

**3 oz. Copper-Armoured Sisalkraft at
7d. per sq. ft.**

Width	Length	Area	s.	d.
4½-in. ...	120 ft.	45 sq. ft.	26	3
9-in. ...	120 ft.	90 sq. ft.	52	6
13½-in. ...	120 ft.	135 sq. ft.	78	
20-in. ...	120 ft.	200 sq. ft.	116	8
31-in. ...	120 ft.	310 sq. ft.	180	10
40-in. ...	120 ft.	400 sq. ft.	233	4
60-in. ...	120 ft.	600 sq. ft.	350	0

Previous Sheet :

The first Sheet dealing with Copper-Armoured Sisalkraft is No. 744.

Issued by : J. H. Sankey & Son, Ltd.

Address : Sisalkraft Dept., Aldwych House,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2

Telephone : Holborn 6949

(Continued from pag 92)

of feeling. No doubt some tenuous abstraction of formal identity in the appearances might be made. The point is that there is no resemblance of appearance, as mere concrete appearance. "It is all a matter of degree." Perhaps.

The interesting thing is that we see style before we see appearance. We see first a Chinaman. Then we see a bad-tempered but thoroughly honest middle-aged man. Then, unless we are busy, we see those eyelashes and that chin. It is very much easier to indict a nation than to assess on his own merits each member that occurs. It is not only easier but, up to a point, a practical necessity. (They go beyond this point who say "It's not so much his face I object to, it's his race.") In looking at anything, we attend first to its position in the world we know, and later, if at all, to its nature in itself. The painter, maybe, jumps out of this machinery and sees with the naked eye. If so, the same will be true of anyone looking at a work of art with a painter's eye. But for one pair of painter's eyes that may see a work of architecture, a great many pairs see it which are capable of taking pleasure from the appearance of buildings. Such eyes seek after a sign, a sign that this object may repay consideration by enhancing an activity of feeling already possessed: if the sign is not there, they object to the style. An evil generation; but wise after its own lights.

Having now had time to consider a fragment of the inspired utterance of that simple man, you will not be surprised to find that the earlier remark quoted throws light into the final recesses of these murky fundamentals. When the eyes seeking a sign find none given them, one of two things may happen. Either blank refusal: "I object to the style; I cannot therefore consider the appearance." Or (for we are not now concerned with painter's eyes or the like), ratiocination: "That's an odd show; I wonder what he's getting at." And, if the result of investigation be rational approval, appreciation and discrimination of appearance may develop. Intuitions are no longer blind for want of concepts. But in the meantime, how could this second possible attitude be better expressed than by "I think it's a good idea myself"?

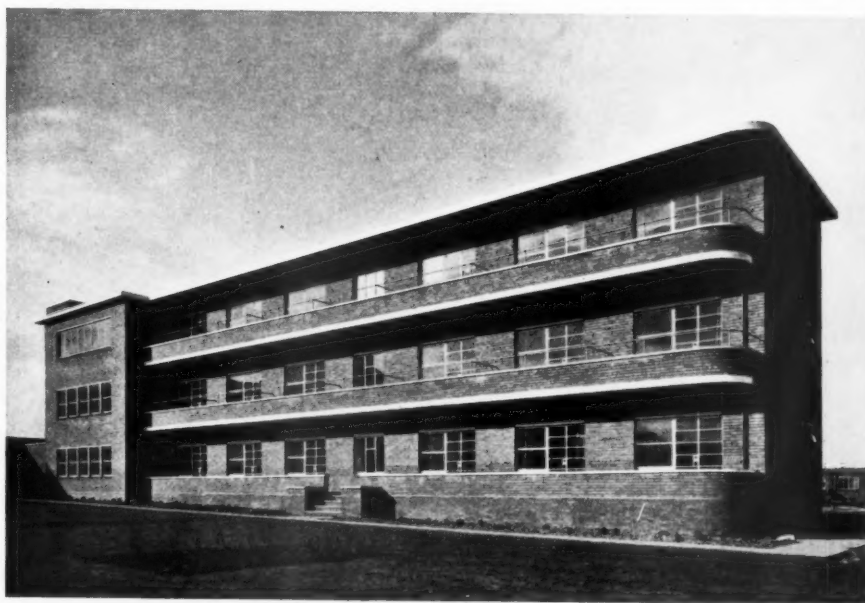
Newcastle City Council have authorized application to the Minister of Health for sanction to a loan of £565,125 for completion of the new municipal centre. The site has already been purchased at a cost of £181,250.

In the section devoted to "Turning Points in History" in the Royal and Historic Treasures Exhibition now being held at the King's House, 145 Piccadilly, are the following exhibits from the museum of Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd.: the first practical incandescent lamp made by Sir Joseph Swan in 1878; the first commercial lamp made by The Swan Electric Light Company in 1881; Sir Ambrose Fleming's first thermionic valve, 1889; the first Edison commercial lamp, 1879; and a novelty lamp in the form of a bust of Queen Victoria made for the Diamond Jubilee.

Messrs. Alfred Ospaluk & Co., chartered architects and surveyors, have moved their offices to 27 Albemarle Street, W.1. Telephone Regent 3488-2046.

LUTON AND DUNSTABLE HOSPITAL

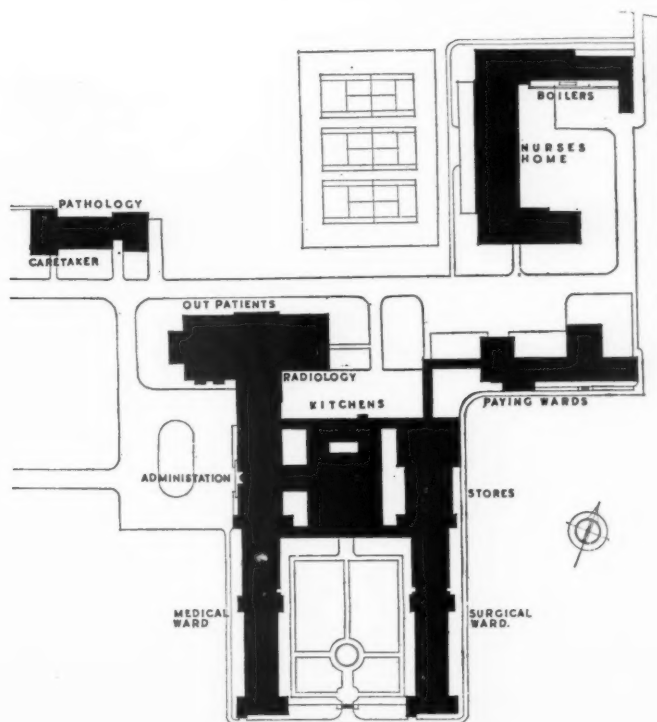
DESIGNED BY PARROTT AND DUNHAM



THE PAYING PATIENTS' BLOCK

PROBLEM—Hospital, to serve Luton and Dunstable. Requirements were a general block for 132 beds, a separate wing for twenty-four paying patients and four single maternity wards. A nurses' home, pathology block, and an outpatients' department are also part of the scheme.

SITE—On a site 10½ acres in extent, the hospital is placed well back from the main Luton-Dunstable road to the south. The latter joins the Lewsey road from which the buildings are approached.



SITE PLAN



THE MEDICAL WARDS AND ADMINISTRATION BLOCK



THE VERANDAHS OF THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BLOCKS

LUTON AND DUNSTABLE HOSPITAL •



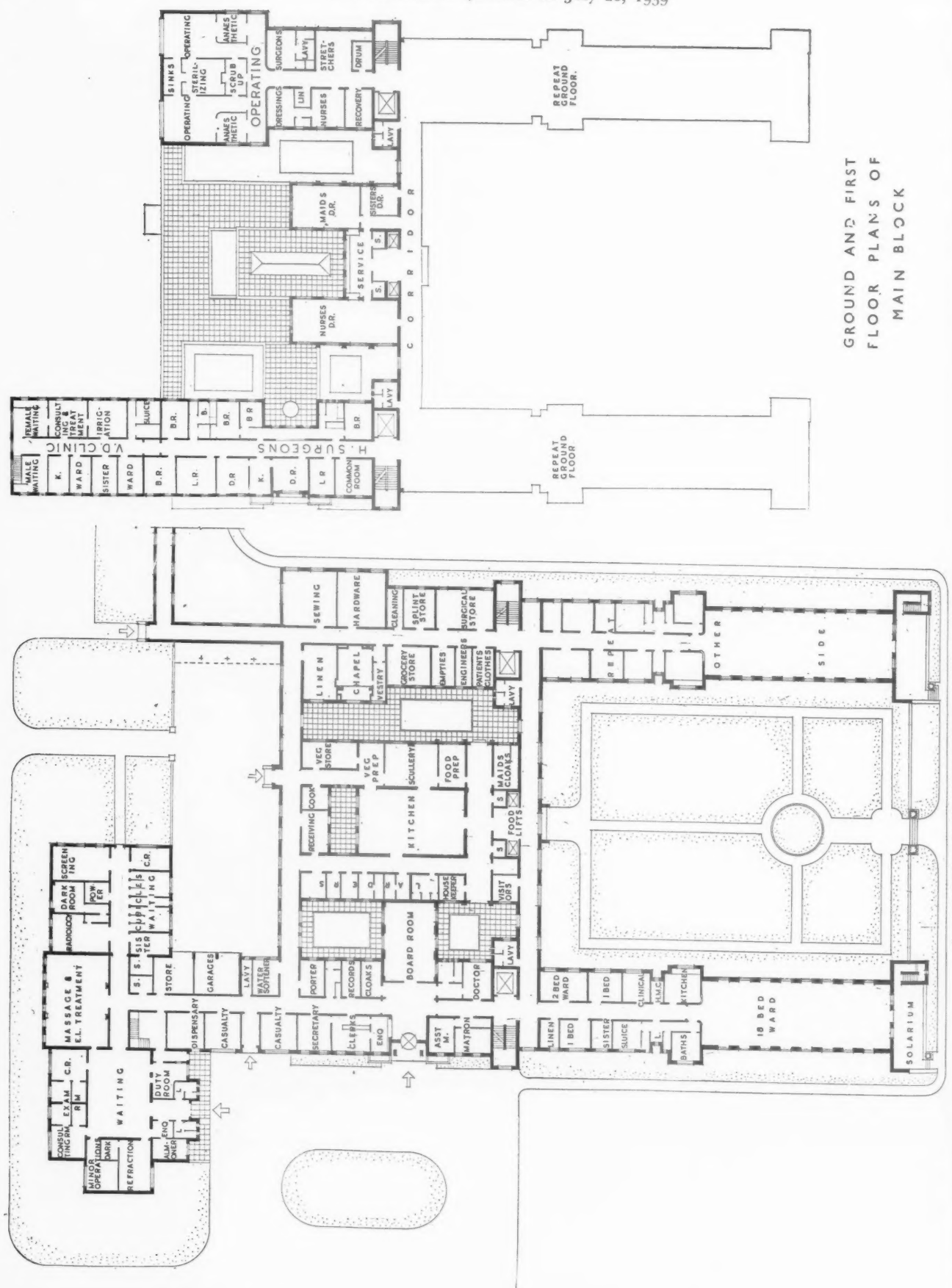
ENTRANCE TO ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES—All buildings are reinforced concrete framed, with brick shuttering to stanchions and brick panel walls. The floors throughout are hollow-tile, and the hollow-tiled roofs are finished with asbestos-cement tiles laid on three-ply bitumastic felt. All external walls are faced with greyish-brown bricks and have deeply-raked joints. Trimmings are of Bath stone,

the main entrance architrave and skirting is of polished Roman stone.

INTERNAL FINISHES—Walls generally are plastered and painted. All wards have rubber floors, and the floors to the operating theatre are finished with green terrazzo. Kitchen and sun balcony floors are of quarry tiles. A glass brick screen divides the boardroom from the entrance hall.

DESIGNED BY PARROTT AND DUNHAM

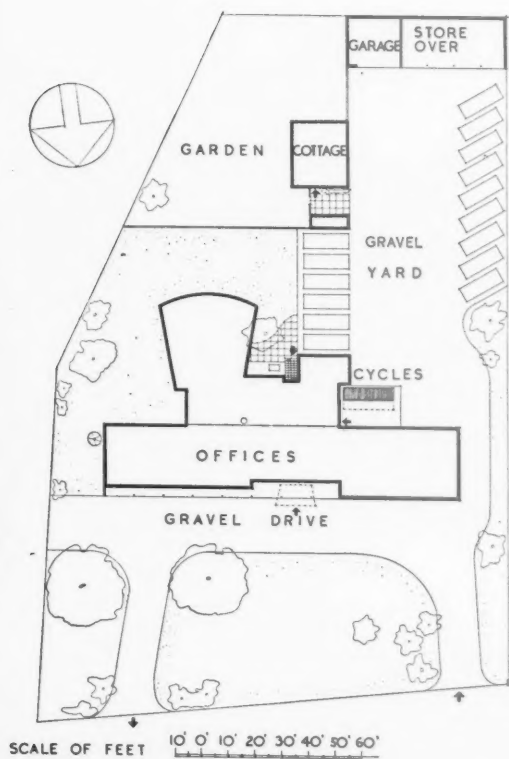
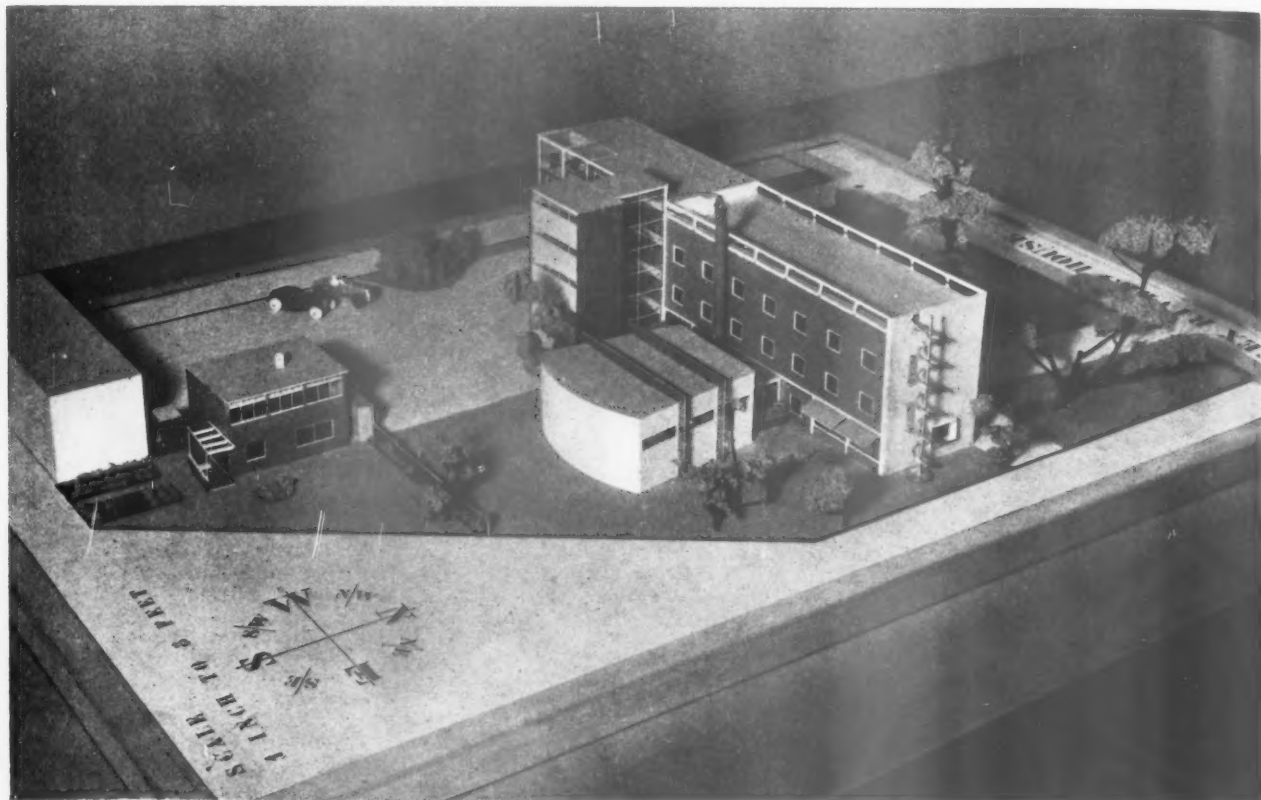


GROUND AND FIRST
FLOOR PLANS OF
MAIN BLOCK

LUTON AND DUNSTABLE HOSPITAL.

ESSEX RIVERS HOUSE, CHELMSFORD

BY R. GARDNER-MEDWIN AND E. R. COLLISTER

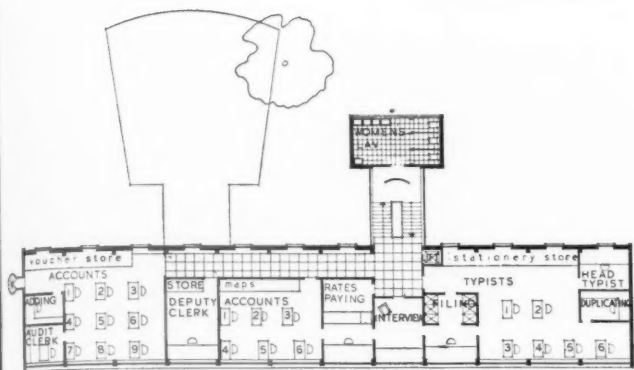


PROBLEM—New headquarters for the Essex Rivers Catchment Board. Main accommodation required: Rating and accounts department, engineer's department, clerk's suite of offices, and a boardroom for thirty. Subsidiary accommodation was a surveying equipment store adjoining a garage for two cars, a caretaker's cottage and garden, and parking space. The total number of staff is 62.

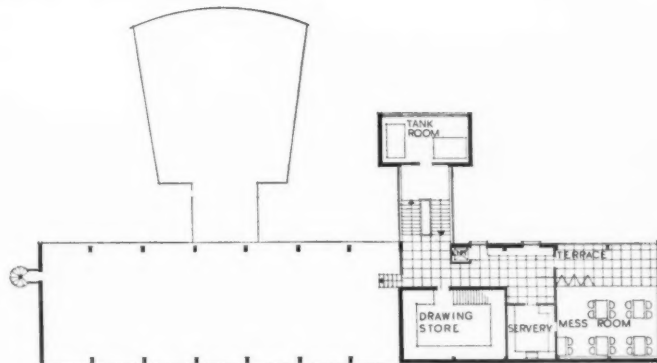
SITE—Part of the garden of a large house. The site is flat and has access from a secondary road. The building has been set back to preserve some fine cedars and has been arranged for north light to the main and drawing offices.

PLAN—The telephone exchange is combined with the enquiry desk opposite the main entrance. The boardroom, en suite with the clerk's offices, has been detached from the main structure for reasons of acoustical design and privacy. First floor: General offices, with typists kept separate from less noisy activities. Second floor: Engineer's department—main drawing offices are 15 ft. in height in order to obtain north light for full depth of rooms. Third floor: Canteen and roof balcony, facing south, for all staff. An A.R.P. shelter will be provided in the basement.

The model illustrated was made by David Medd.



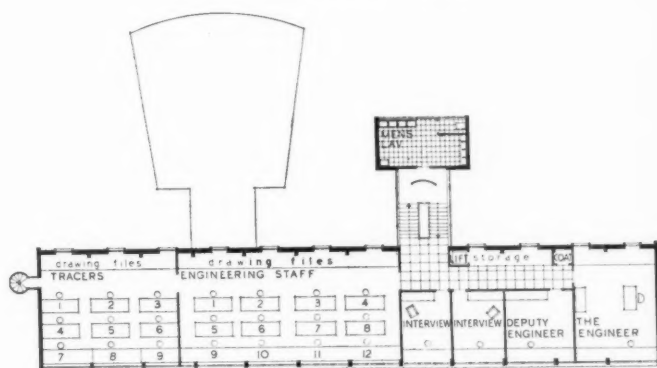
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



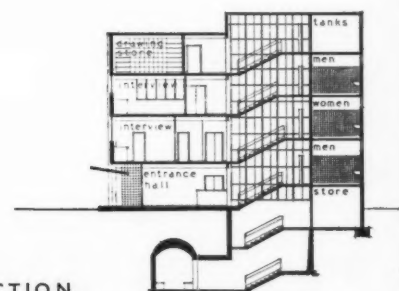
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

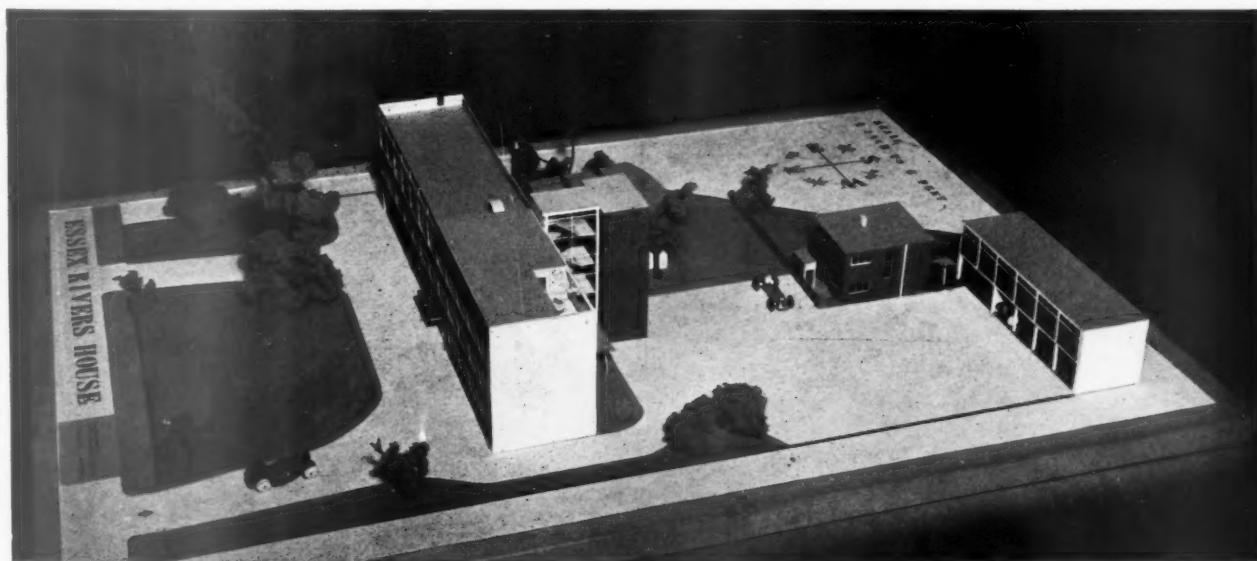


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION

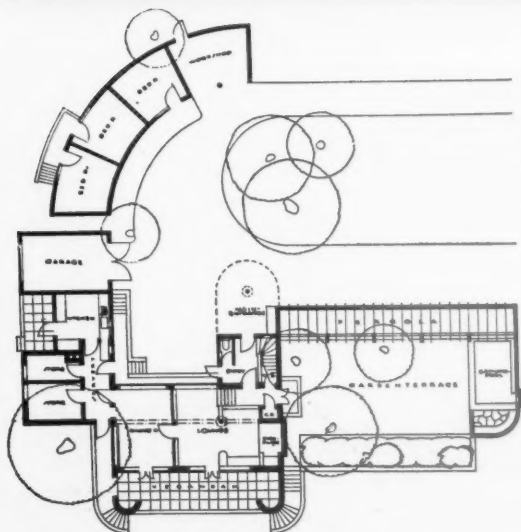
CONSTRUCTION—The general structure is R.C. frame, with concrete slab floors, infilling and skin walls of brick. The main block is planned on a regular grid of 25 ft. by 11 ft. bays. Boardroom and lavatory block (attached to stair landings) are in monolithic concrete.



ESSEX RIVERS HOUSE • BY R. GARDNER-MEDWIN AND E. R. COLLISTER



A GENERAL VIEW FROM THE WEST



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE IN KENYA

BY E. MAY, OF JACKSON AND MAY

GENERAL—House at Nairobi. Because of the view towards the Ngong Hills it was desired the house should face west—a normally undesirable aspect in Kenya owing to the strength of the afternoon sun. The concrete hoods over the windows were designed to keep the rooms in shadow till the sun had lost its strength.

CONSTRUCTION—Walls : rough dressed local tuff, cream-washed. Roof : copper bronze sheathing, glued with bitumen to bituminous felt over boarding. Ceilings : fibreboard, with space between joists cross-ventilated. Windows : steel.



A DETAIL OF THE WINDOW HOODS



THE FIREPLACE AND STAIRCASE BALUSTRADE

FINISHES—Hard plaster. Lounge is partly panelled in zebrano veneer. Fireplace and column are in white Carrara marble plaster, polished. Floors are of cedar boards. External lampshades are of hard plaster on expanded metal.

HOUSE IN KENYA • BY E. MAY, OF JACKSON AND MAY

CHURCH AT QUEBEC

BY ADRIEN
DUFRESNE

GENERAL—A church for 750 persons at Beauport, Province of Quebec.

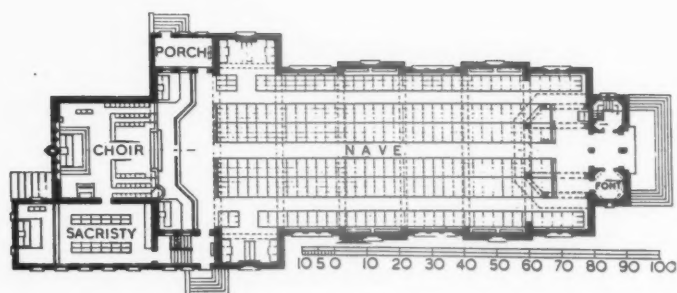
CONSTRUCTION—Walls of random rubble, sheathed internally with brick. Arches and piers are of brick. Steeple of timber and the roof is finished with dark olive green slates.



A VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



THE CHOIR AND CHANCEL



PLAN

CHURCH AT QUEBEC • BY ADRIEN DUFRESNE

LITERATURE

PANACEA

[By THOMAS SHARP]

London's Overgrowth. By S. Vere Pearson. Daniel. Price 8s. 6d.

THIS is a very curious book. Mr. Pearson's publishers make wide claims for it on their wrapper. "A fascinating store of information about important things which are not brought together in other books . . . the origin of London place-names . . . an appreciative account of the L.T.B. . . . the importance of the River Thames . . . these and many other matters vividly clarified and finally resolved . . . but all incidental to a masterly and effective directive for an attempt to tackle the great problem of overgrowth (sub-title *And the causes of swollen towns.*)"

Certainly, Mr. Pearson covers a surprising amount of ground in his 184 pages. The difficulty is that the further the reader progresses, the more he wonders where the ramble is going to lead him. The book is full of the most curiously disjointed arguments, strange digressions, false syllogisms. There's practically no development of any general theme. It goes on as a complete puzzle till within ten pages of the end. And there Mr. Pearson states The Remedy. The Remedy is not planning. Mr. Pearson does not believe in planning. "There is no more reason for the human regulation of the zones of a city," he says, "than there is for the enactment of laws to keep a man's moustache from growing on the end of his nose, or to prevent his teeth growing in his ears." No, the Remedy is a new conception of Rent. "The regulation of public utilities would come about automatically if economic rent were used for collective purposes . . . Neither central nor municipal governments would be called upon to interfere. There would be no further need for hundreds of thousands of square yards of floor space in London to be occupied by bureaucrats. Income Tax authorities with their army of assistants and clerks would disappear. Many lawyers and policemen would find other occupations." The problem of London's overgrowth would be solved: most human ills would be cured.

Yes: a very curious book.

SCULPTURE

[By HUGH CASSON]

Sculpture of Today. With commentary by Stanley Casson. The Studio. Price 10s. 6d.

THE sculptor, like the architect, cannot exist without patronage. For practical reasons he cannot afford to create works for his own enjoyment only. A further limitation, for such most artists seem to find it, is that the



"Judas." By Barney Seale. A bronze shown at the National Society's Exhibition at Princes Galleries. From "Sculpture of Today."

patrons of today are not so often individual members of the public as official bodies, committees and institutions—such bodies usually rely upon architects for guidance and advice, and therefore architects must share with the sculptors the responsibility for the usual lamentable results. Sculpture used in association with buildings has today the widest possibilities, but is almost invariably misplaced. Our public squares and buildings, our churches and crack liners are covered with mediocre groups of writhing

symbolism, or carved facetiae. What is to be done?

In his lively introduction to this book, Mr. Casson suggests that what is wanted is a central body, closely affiliated to the architectural institutions, which will be at the disposal of architects or local authorities for advice and information. Perhaps an easier solution would be to present those seeking help with a copy of this comprehensive and handsomely produced survey of sculpture. Within it and with the help of 300 illustrations the author

analyses and describes the work of the best contemporary sculptors in nearly every country of the world. The result is encouraging and clearly indicates that there are plenty of skilled and imaginative artists at work today, despite the many carven witnesses to the contrary which unhappily surround us.

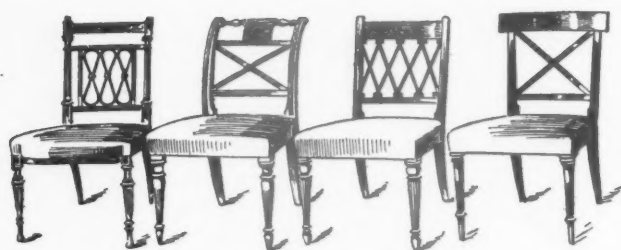
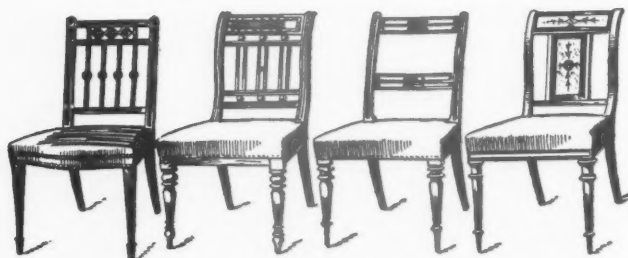
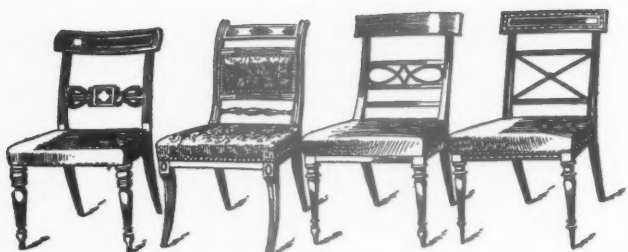
The photographs are logically arranged under subjects and materials. The introduction is authoritative and pleasantly free from pretentious jargon, and the whole production is a credit to the series in which it appears.



"The Black Panther." By Florencio Cuiran. In stone. By courtesy of the Foyle Art Gallery. From "Sculpture of Today."

FURNITURE

Old Furniture for Modern Rooms. By Edward Wenham. G. Bell and Sons. Price 7s. 6d.



Chippendale chair designs: various pierced central splats, the interlaced and the ladder back. Various arrangements of the stretcher rails are suggested, but they are usually placed as in the bottom row. From "Old Furniture for Modern Rooms."

THE title of this book is misleading. None of the rooms illustrated or described can really be called modern, nor is any attempt made to discuss how the qualities of the contemporary interior can be emphasized and enhanced by the considered placing of old furniture. The author frankly admits that he is after "old-world charm," and he is not ashamed to let some of it seep into his prose. It bristles with such words and phrases as "forsooth," "perchance," "'tis true," "withal," "the lady of the house," "my lares and penates," "disciple of Ananias," "furnishing the den." Consistent, too, with this playful rôle is the masculine bewilderment which is affected when discussing the simplest feminine occupation—such as making curtains or loose covers. One can almost see the velvet jacket, the kindly puzzled twinkle in the eye, the benevolently wagging forefinger.

But these are trivial criticisms of a useful and practical little book. The author, who is a former editor of *The Connoisseur*, is an expert in his subject, and his advice on what to buy, where to buy, and how much to pay is experienced and valuable.

The line drawings by Edgar Holloway which illustrate the book are excellent for their purpose, firm, clear and informative.

H. C.

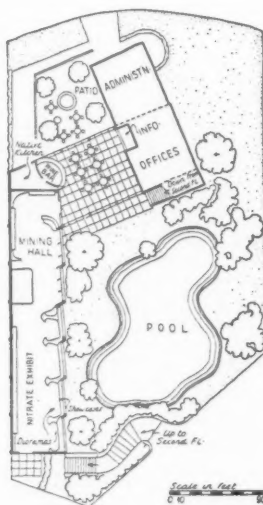
DATED HYGIENE

Architectural Hygiene. By Sir Banister Fletcher and Major H. Phillips Fletcher. Pitman. Price 12s. 6d.

THE first edition of this book was published in 1899, and it has for many years been a very popular work

among engineers, Medical Officers of Health, sanitary inspectors, and students. For the seventh edition the Preface claims that "extensive revision and enlargement of the text" have been made, but a fairly close examination shows that many of the developments which have taken place in recent years are dealt with in a way which is too cursory to be of very much value. The term "architectural hygiene" is used in its widest sense and covers not only the more obvious subjects such as drainage and sanitary fittings, but also deals quite fully with ventilation, heating, and the proper weather-proofing of walls and roofs. There are many constructional details which quite obviously have not varied since the first edition of this book, but it is somewhat distressing to find that the "revisions" have not been done with any great thoroughness, the one-pipe system of plumbing and the whole subject of air-conditioning being dealt with in two pages apiece; heating by ceiling panels receives only one-third of a page, and no information is given on the appropriate plaster mixes to avoid crazing, nor is there any mention of refrigerators beyond the briefest of notes in the heating and hot-water supply section. Chapter 3, The Plan in regard to Health and Convenience, is worth considerable study, if only for the typical hospital (beautifully symmetrical and utterly impractical) and the country house (apparently for a family of eighteen with a staff of a dozen or two servants, not to mention the horses). To carry out a really thorough revision of a book of this kind means a great deal of work; none the less, this work would have been worth while for half the book, as it now stands, is of considerable value while the other half remains quite laughably out of date.

P. S.



Both at New York and San Francisco the pavilions of some of the smaller countries show a simplicity and good taste too often lacking in the larger displays. Above and right, Chile. (From the "Architectural Forum.")

PERIODICALS

MAY-JUNE ANTHOLOGY

AMERICA

Architectural Forum

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

May. Ranch buildings on a 9,000-acre site in California by E. T. Spencer; offices in Chicago for a firm of transfer manufacturers, architect, Julius Floto, interiors by Abel Faigy; an analysis of fatal accidents in 1938, motor vehicles showing a reduction of 19 per cent. while houses are up 2 per cent.; from a total of 32,500 deaths, half are due to falls on stairs and floors, 18 per cent. to fires. No other heading accounts for more than 5 per cent. Sixteen pages of schools; prefabricated mobile houses produced at the rate of one a week and selling at just under \$3,000 with extra rooms available at \$400 or so; the Sunila pulp mill and housing groups at Poytinen, by Alvar and Aino Aalto; Rebbio, a satellite town for workers by Alberto Sartoris and G. Terragui.

June. The New York and San Francisco Fairs reviewed with many illustrations. At both exhibitions the Scandinavian and a few South American countries show a standard of taste far higher than some of the more grandiose exhibits.

Architectural Record

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

May. An interesting timber school in California: a well-documented article by Milton Lowenthal on the trend of developments in building materials. The Building Types section surveys current housing trends, and outlines a system of planning units (dining, living, service, cooking) as a basis of house design; the section also contains useful furniture sizes and typical layouts.

June. A newsreel cinema built in seven

bays of an existing office building by Marc Peter and Hugh Stubbins; a school at Sundby, Denmark, by K. Gottlob. An eight-page article on air conditioning; several rather garish colour illustrations of the lighting of the San Francisco exhibition; the Building Types section deals with factories for comparatively light machine work.

Pencil Points

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

May. Model houses at the San Francisco exhibition; measured drawings and photographs of kitchens by various architects; a plea, by H. O. Chapman, for the consideration of wiring as a definite part of house planning.

FRANCE

L'Architecture

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

May. Two mixed schools by A. Cordonnier; contemporary foreign work, including working-class housing by Sundahl and Thunstron at Stockholm, a New York dressmaker's shop, omnibus garages at Stockholm and Southampton, and the Metropolitan Water Board offices in Clerkenwell.

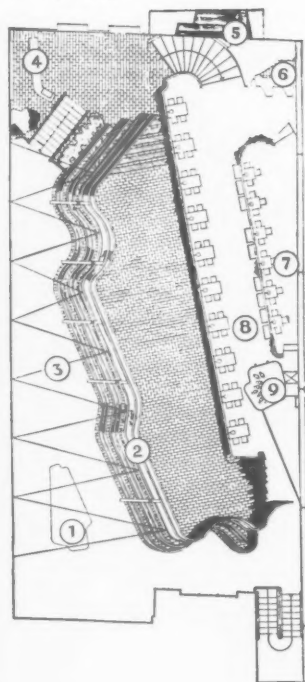
La Technique des Travaux

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

May. A new office block for the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones in Paris by Jacques Debat-Ponsan; a boys' school in Paris by Cuminal and Lardat; an open-air swimming pool at Elizabethville, Belgian Congo; the new Pont de Neuilly.

June. Two newsreel cinemas by Montaut and Gorska, one in Paris, the other in Strasbourg; a flat block in Milan by Gio





1. Model village.
2. Decorative wall.
3. Exhibit space.
4. Bazaar.
5. Projection screens.
6. Bar
- 7 and 8. Restaurants.
9. Projector.

The Finnish Pavilion at the World's Fair. (From the "Architectural Forum.")

Ponti; reinforced concrete bridges in Turkey; recent harbour works at Dunkirk; aggregate sizes and their effects on concrete.

GERMANY

Baukunst und Städtebau

(Monthly, 1m. 90 pf. Bauwelt Verlag, Charlottenstrasse 6, Berlin, S.W.68)

May. New buildings for the Henschel aeroplane works by Otto Biskaborn; country houses by Eisenlohr and Pfennig.

June. A Hitler youth hostel at Ludenscheid; a small children's home by Hans Schmohl; country houses by Rudolf Lodders; working-class flat blocks in Berlin.

Bauwelt

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

May 4. An appreciation of the late Hans Poelzig; building regulations for walls and partitions; Baroque architecture in South America.

May 11. The lighting of factory buildings; air-raid shelters in Hungary; working-class flat blocks in Berlin.

May 18. Results of a competition for a Hitler youth hostel in Würzburg, won by Lauer and Frank; A.R.P. notes.

May 25. Turning circles of cars and typical layouts for parking places and garages; recent work by Professor Ivan Kotsis.

June 1. Competition for a school at Hennigsdorf, won by Waskonig and Kraft; Hitler youth hostel at Ludenscheid, a small children's home by Hans Schmohl.

June 8. Further designs in the school competition referred to above: country houses by Rudolf Lodders.

June 15. A.R.P. notes; two school buildings by Walter Kratz.

June 22. Buildings for the garden exhibition at Stuttgart.

Deutsche Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 3 mks. 40 pf. per month. Beuthstr. 6-8, Berlin, S.W.19)

May 3. Hospitals number; a long article by Hermann Distel with numerous type-plans; hospitals in Sweden by Gustav Birch-Lindgren with illustrations from work both in Germany and in other countries.

May 10. Bridges in timber and concrete, and some notes on asphalt in public buildings.

May 17. Competition for a covered swimming-bath at Frankfurt, won by Hufnagel and Dorr; a house for himself by Wilhelm Doll.

May 24. Competition for a hotel in Neustettin, won by Erdmann and Dimmer; an appreciation on the occasion of the 70th birthday of town planner Hermann Jansen.

May 31. A house in Hamburg by Bomhoff and Schöne.

June 14. Recent hospital equipment, an article by Hermann Distel; the work of Paul Schultze-Naumburg.

Innen Dekoration

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

May. Interiors from the "House of German Art" at Munich; some simple interiors by H. A. Burgardt.

June. Two houses by Gerhard Langmaack; recent Salubra papers and some textiles.

Moderne Bauformen

(Monthly, 3 mks. Julius Hoffman, Stuttgart)

June. A holiday home of the German labour front near Stuttgart; the town hall of Murrhardt, a small town of about 3,000 inhabitants; a restaurant in Bad Harzburg; three houses by Wilhelm Kraemer, including one for himself; light fittings by Gunther Schultz.

HOLLAND

Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura

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

May 6. The St. Homobonus co-operative for the handling of textiles, G. H. Holt, architect, good photographs, plans and constructional notes.

May 13. Tuberculosis sanatorium by Koldewey and van Moorsel.

May 20. Alterations and additions to the Palace of Soestdijk.

May 27. Sketch competition for murals in the Amstel station.

June 3. An article by M. J. Lau on fresco work.

June 10. Three small houses by J. J. M. Vegter.

June 24. The Dutch pavilion at the Liège Water Exhibition.

de 8 en opbouw

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

April 29. The St. Homobonus co-operative.



May 13. An appreciation, by Van Eesteren, of Torrès-Clavé, who was killed in one of the last air raids on Barcelona; notes on the relationship of sculpture and architecture.

June 3. Two new passenger-carrying cargo boats, the *Straat Soenda* and the *Straat Malakka*, the interiors of which are severe and have an agreeably nautical air about them.

June 10. The oil tanker *Pendrecht* (see illustration).

ITALY

Architettura

(Monthly, 15 lire, Via Palermo 10, Milan)

March. A full description of a theatre in Rome by Luigi Piccinato; students' hostel at Turin by Ferruccio Grassi; a lakeside hotel and restaurant by Saul Bravetti.

April. The minerals exhibition in Rome, excellent display has produced a most stimulating exhibition; a house near Bologna by Melchiorre Bega.

May. Work by the late Giuseppe Capponi; a luxury flat block in Rome by Mario Ridolfi; an article by Francesco Fariello on the layout of large working-class housing estates in conjunction with the factory.

Rassegna di Architettura

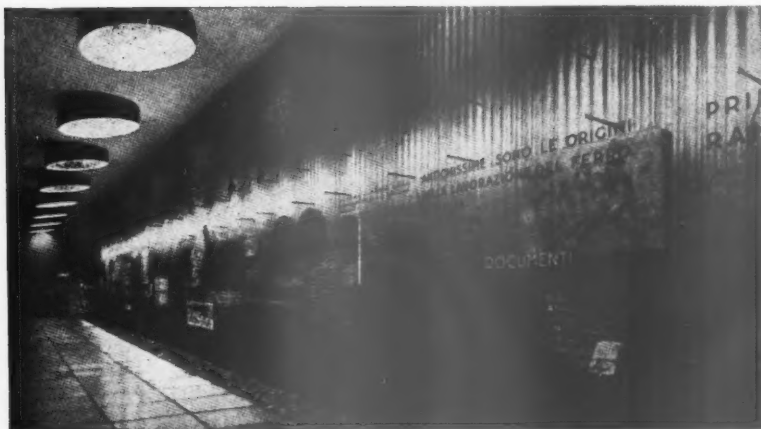
(Monthly, 15 lire, Via Podgora 9, Milan)

March. A seaside home at Cesenatico with accommodation for 72 children, architects Fratino and Griffini; the new broadcasting house at Brussels by J. Diongre;



Top, the Dutch pay considerable attention to crews' comfort on cargo boats. The officers' mess on the new oil tanker "*Pendrecht*" is shown. (From "*de 8 en opbouw.*")

Below: The Italians, who organize a number of exhibitions for the purposes of prestige, have reached a very high standard of exhibition display. Above and on the next page are two views of the ferrous metals section of the Minerals Exhibition, by Luccichenti, Monaco and Ventura. (From "*Architettura.*")



Another view of the Ferrous Metals section of the Minerals Exhibition. By Luccichenti, Monaco and Ventura. (From "Architettura.")

constructional notes on the facing of buildings with large slabs.

SWEDEN

Byggnästaren

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

No. 13. Two competition results, one for sculpture for an entrance doorway, the other for a mural.

No. 14. Theatre and concert house at Karlskrona.

No. 15. New dispatch building for the Bofors company; perspectives and sketch plans of buildings under construction.

No. 16. Results of a competition for a garage and service station.

No. 17. The Wenner-Gren institute for experimental biology at the Stockholm technical high school.

SWITZERLAND

Schweizerische Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 1 fr. Dianastrasse 121, Zürich)

May 6. A number devoted to the opening of the Zürich exhibition. Further pavilions are illustrated with sketch plans.

May 13. Notes on multiple arch dams; slum clearance in England.

May 20. Recent work by Frey and Schindler, a school, additions to a restaurant and two small houses.

May 27. A church at Heiden, built in 1840, destroyed by fire in 1936 and rebuilt in 1937 by E. Häny.

June 3 and 10. Results of a competition for a school in Basle.

June 17. Fiftieth anniversary of the Zürich technical high school; irrigation schemes in the Rhone valley.

June 24. Elementary school near Winterthur.

Werk

(Monthly, 3 fr. 50. Mühlebachstrasse 55, Zürich)

May. Zürich exhibition.



The Swedish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The "Architectural Forum" calls it the most civilized piece of modern architecture in the Fair. (From the "Architectural Forum.")



and about 70 pages of illustrations at the end to give some idea of what the different types of sand blasting and cutting can produce in practice. This section also contains plenty of photographs showing the texture of the many figured rolled glasses.

A few percentage figures are given for the relative costs of different glasses, but actual prices are not given. Architects, of course, always want to know prices, and there is very little excuse for the manufacturer who omits them from a catalogue. Telephone inquiries generally produce two reasons, the first being that the manufacturer concerned does not want his rival to know, the second that the price depends so much on the job that it is impossible, etc. . . . The first reason is merely childish, and it is very seldom possible to justify the second. The third excuse, that architects get hold of old lists and out-of-date prices, does not hold very much water either, for there is nothing to stop the manufacturer putting the date on the list; and yet how many of them do? In a book of this kind, however, it is probably better to leave prices out altogether, for it is mainly a work of reference which should not get out of date, and any possible variables are therefore better avoided. The fact that this is a reference book also leads to the criticism that the binding should be tougher and that the title should appear on the spine. But there seem to be no other snags.

One query, however. "Crown glass is no longer manufactured, but imitation crown sheet is available in sizes up to 24 by 16 in." I had always thought that Chance Brothers, after driving crown glass off the market in the fifties when they started making sheet in this country, were now the only firm left who still produced a little of the genuine crown. This is intended as a genuine question, and not as a criticism of the guide. —(Stone and Cox, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.)

TRADE NOTES

[By PHILIP SCHOLBERG]

Table Lamps

THE illustration at the head of these notes shows a series of new designs which have recently been evolved by Mr. Eric Paton for Best and Lloyd, some of which were shown at the recent Novelty Exhibition held at the Building Centre. The shades are made of grass cloth and are bound with sisal string, this being the rather hairy sort of Heath Robinson string which is generally used for packing. The two textures are thus more or less in keeping, but I am not at all sure that I should not prefer a smoother type of binding altogether. This is, of course, purely a personal prejudice, and anyway I gather that these designs have proved to be very popular with the public. Prices are comparatively low: 42s. 6d. for the floor standard, the table lamps varying from 21s. to 39s. 6d.—(Best and Lloyd, Ltd., 40 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1.)

A Guide to Glass

With the exception of Messrs. McGrath and Frost's monumental work, published by the Architectural Press, not a great deal of information about glass is available in book form. Quite a number of manufacturers, it is true, publish very thorough booklets dealing with one particular product, but the glass manufacturers themselves are not especially interested in the more elaborate varieties of acid etching and sand blasting, and the craftsmen remain more or less

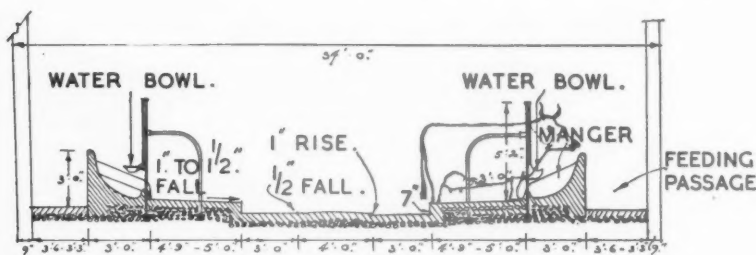
indifferent to the figured rollings and such-like which are really the province of the manufacturer. A small and comparatively cheap guide, therefore, was well worth the trouble which must have been taken in its production. The authors of *The A.B.C. Guide to Glass* are G. S. Reynolds and G. P. Hughes, and the price is 5s. I cannot quite gather which firms, if any, are responsible for its production, but a number of manufacturers and craftsmen have helped in providing information and lending illustrations, so I assume that the whole thing has the blessing of the glass industry and may be taken as a fair and accurate summary of current usage and methods of manufacture. The guide starts with a brief historical note, followed by a page or two on modern uses of glass, with further notes on insurance. The guide proper consists of 80 or so pages of alphabetical dictionary, starting with "Abbreviations" and ending with "Yellow flashed." The abbreviations, by the way, occupy just over three pages and at the same time explain how the charges for such things as L.E.P. (long edge polished) and S.E.G. (short edge ground) are worked out. Glancing through data of this kind it is possible to think of isolated facts which have been omitted, but this cannot be taken as a serious criticism, for anyone who knew the subject really well could go on adding facts almost indefinitely and the whole purpose of the book would be defeated. As it stands, it forms a very handy and useful reference, with plenty of diagrams to explain the text

Cow House Equipment

In spite of grants from the Ministry of Agriculture, one does not hear of very many architects building farms, and one assumes, probably quite wrongly, that most of the work is done by staff architects for the co-operatives or for the large industrial firms like the chocolate or the patent food manufacturers. Possibly not all architects realize how much the design of farm buildings and equipment has improved during the last decade or so, and the new Salopian handbook on cowhouse construction and equipment is worth getting. The section on the next page shows a typical cowhouse, the Salopian company having realized that it is not enough to sell all sorts of fittings, but that steps must be taken to see that the buyer uses them in the right way. This firm makes practically all the equipment necessary for even the most elaborate cowhouse, and, from the details published, they seem to have taken a good deal of trouble with their design details. They have also paid attention to ventilation, and have evolved a ridge type in which the two halves are hinged at the sides and open upwards, this design, it is claimed, giving a good extract effect without down draught. Notes on dairy layouts are also included, and the whole book forms a convenient manual on cowhouse design.—(The Salopian Cattle Bowl Company, Prees, Whitchurch, Shropshire.)

Drinking Water in A.R.P. Shelters

Further to my remarks about the Bell water sterilizing plant, I have received a



Section through a Cowhouse showing various spacing and equipment.
See note on previous page.

letter from Mortimer, Gall & Co., the operative remarks in which are as follows: "The way in which the filter is referred to is not at all correct. The water is made sterile before it passes through the filter, and but for the excess of chlorine could be drunk without any risk of epidemic. But what would happen is that the excess chlorine would affect the stomach and cause havoc with the digestive organs. The filter then is really necessary. Again, when quoting the price, do you really think that the two words 'quite enough' are really called for? As a matter of interest I can tell you that we could not afford to reduce the price of this unit 10s. without fairly well losing our net profit."

I had suggested that the filter was mainly necessary to remove solids and thus convince the occupants of the shelter that the chlorinated water was fit to drink, but I am quite prepared to admit that it is also necessary to remove excess chlorine. The filter contains activated carbon for this purpose, and accomplishes it perfectly well. Excess chlorine will, however, disappear on its own in an hour or two and thus will not "cause havoc with the digestive organs" if the would-be drinker can afford to wait. Chloride of lime added in excess to doubtful drinking water supplies caused a certain amount of dysentery during the last war, and on these grounds the filter is doubtless as necessary as Messrs. Mortimer Gall suggest. I still think, however, that the removal of suspended solids is equally important. Dealing with the second part of the letter it seems reasonable to point out that the equipment consists of a filter with tap, a couple of yards of rubber hose, a ten-gallon water container finished in porcelain enamel and provided with a bottom outlet, and the necessary chlorinating ampoules and re-agents for testing. A price of £13 10s. cannot be called low, but a profit of 10s. cannot be called excessive. —(Mortimer, Gall & Co., Ltd., 115 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.)

A Handbook on Paint

Any manufacturer who asks Mr. Betjeman to contribute to a handbook for architects must be a man of some courage, but in *A Handbook on Paint*, published by the Silicate Paint Company, enterprise has been rewarded, for Mr. Betjeman has been as factual as even Sir William Crawford could have wished. Quite a number of architects will doubtless disagree with him as a matter of principle, but most of what he has to say about colour as it affects the interior decorator is perfectly reasonable, including his plea for flat rather than glossy paint. Mr. Hugh Casson deals with colour and the architect, and is most emphatic that "most architects continue to visualize their buildings as undecorated abstractions, a collection of shapes waiting, like the line drawings in

a child's picture book, for the colours to be filled in." Similarly, "a building is only half conceived if it has been designed without relation to colour." None of these ideas is new, but how many architects begin to think about colour until the design is more or less complete? This little book is rounded off with several pages of technical information and, without being an exhaustive treatise is a commendable piece of enterprise on the part of the manufacturers. —(The Silicate Paint Company, Charlton, London, S.E.7.)

Packaged Plasterboard

Plasterboard in large sheets is becoming quite a popular way of finishing interiors, but a certain amount of damage is liable to be done in transit, so that the faces are either scratched or the edges may be chipped, the resultant roughness leaving a gap which it is not too easy to fill. The manufacturers of Gyproc plaster wallboard have attacked this problem by delivering their material in bundles, each containing two sheets bound face to face by adhesive tape. The finished faces are thereby protected, and the edges are ground square and smooth so that they make a really good butt joint which can be made just about invisible with the firm's special joint filler. —(Honeywill and Stein, Ltd., 21 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.)

Last Week's Great Thoughts

I am surprised that newspapers hunting for silly season topics have missed the annual meeting of the International Chamber of Trade, who last week discussed not only the Channel Tunnel, but a Gibraltar Tunnel as well, not to mention an Atlantic-Mediterranean Canal. The latter I do not profess to understand, unless it is to be another Gateway to India when Gibraltar becomes untenable.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

LUTON AND DUNSTABLE HOSPITAL (pages 101-105). Architects: Parrott and Dunham, L./A.R.I.B.A. General Contractors: H. C. Jones, Ltd. Quantity Surveyors: Henry Riley and Son. Diespeker & Co., Ltd., hollow tile floors and terrazzo; H. Butterfield, facing bricks; D. Anderson and Son, Ltd., "Thermotile" flat roofing; Stonart Asbestos Flooring Co., Ltd., cove skirtings; Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., cork flooring; Associated Rubber Manufacturers, rubber flooring; Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd., wood block flooring; Veneercraft, Ltd., flush doors; Colman-Van Kannel, revolving doors; Educational Supply Assn., Ltd., sliding partitions; Edgar L.

Barber and W. & H. Hudson, cupboard fittings and special joinery; N. F. Ramsay & Co., Ltd., ironmongery; Low Giddings, Ltd., stonework; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., steelwork; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., metal windows and doors; Borough Engineering Works, Ltd., handrails, balcony guard rails and iron staircases; Hunter and Hyland, Ltd., curtain rails; Joseph Avery & Co., dark blinds; John Healey (London), Ltd., "Ferrolite" concrete roof lights; British Challenge Glazing Co., dome-lights; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; Tomei and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., and Gibbs and Dandy, Ltd., sanitary fittings; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., refrigerating plant; Jas. Williamson and Son, Ltd., wallcloth; Docker Bros., paint; Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., heating, etc.; The O. C. P. Marketing Co., water softener; Schoolbred Electrical Co., Ltd., electrical work; Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd., cooking equipment; A. L. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., sterilizers; Newton and Wright, Ltd., X-ray equipment.

Architects and the Government's Evacuation Scheme

The R.I.B.A. Emergency Panel has been informed by the Education Officer of the London County Council that he would welcome assistance in connection with the evacuation of parties of children under five years of age, who would be accompanied by their mothers.

Volunteers who are ready to assist in conducting such parties are urgently required. Offers from volunteers who can provide and drive a car are also needed in connection with parties of other types.

The R.I.B.A. Emergency Panel feels that many architects who are prevented from undertaking any other form of National Service would be glad to volunteer for this service, which would extend over one or two days.

Copies of the necessary enrolment card, together with an explanatory leaflet, can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Emergency Panel.

"About Housing"

Mr. Walter Elliot, the Minister of Health, has issued a booklet with the title "About Housing" which contains in simple form an explanation of the working of the various Acts and Regulations relating to housing in this country.

The booklet is intended to provide an introduction and to stimulate in the wider public an interest in the housing problem as it exists today. It outlines the housing functions of local authorities, describes the procedure for clearing slums and the abatement of overcrowding, and gives particulars of the various housing subsidies.

It is pointed out that the primary aim of local authorities is to provide better housing for those living in unhealthy conditions and that these new houses should be at rents within the means of the worker. There should be no risk of the worker having less money for food.

Mr. Elliot in his foreword observes that while we have built 4,000,000 houses since the war, there is still much to be done. We have not completely cleared the slums nor abolished the grosser forms of overcrowding. "Informed public opinion is of immense importance in furthering our work," says Mr. Elliot.

The booklet is published, price 4d., by H.M. Stationery Office.

P R I C E S

TIMBER PRICES

[By T. P. COPELAND]



From time to time the JOURNAL has published articles on this page giving the reasons for a movement in price of a building material of importance as these appear to a contributor with considerable knowledge of the particular commodity.

Mr. T. P. Copeland has contributed three previous articles on Timber—one on Timber and A.R.P. and two on Doors.

In the accompanying article Mr. Copeland traces the present high prices of timber through various movements since 1935, and the JOURNAL believes his article will be of great interest to all those who would like to know the factors controlling the price of a most important building commodity.

TIMBER has become "news" again and the recent rise in prices is causing considerable trepidation not only amongst architects and builders, but amongst members of the timber trade itself. The price of 2 by 4 carcassing has risen by over £2 a standard in six weeks and shows no sign of stopping at that. Flooring has advanced by a like number of shillings per square, while deals are increasing in value daily.

A question that timber merchants are repeatedly asked is: "Is this rise justified and what is the cause of it?"

The answer to the first part of that question is simple. If we are governed by the rule of supply and demand then a rise is justified. Whether the increase of some two or more pounds a standard is excusable is a different matter, and one has to confess that speculation may have played a large part in this case. That the timber trade in England has adopted an unhealthy policy of gambling during the last three or four years cannot be denied, though most people in the trade would like to see business return to normal and the speculators burn their fingers.

As regards the immediate cause, however, the answer can only be found by tracing back the history of the trade to the spring of 1937, while at the same time taking into account the peculiar political position in Europe today.

The spring of 1937 saw the peak of timber prices during the last boom period. In that summer prices began to slide. By the end of the year an avalanche had set in. The reason for this was a combination of inflated prices due to speculation combined with a supply tremendously in excess of demand. The slide continued into 1938, and there seemed no means of stopping it.

Now, in 1935, the European softwood exporting countries had introduced an export quota whereby they restricted the amount of softwood that each country could export. This was undoubtedly a very sensible move as the European timber trade had suffered for years from gross over-production. In 1936 the quota had allowed for a total export of 3,850,000 standards. In 1937 this was increased to 4,000,000 standards. In the autumn of that year, when the amount for the next season's cutting was fixed, they reduced it to 3,600,000 standards. However,

business throughout Europe grew steadily worse as 1938 wore on, and as has been said timber prices continued to slump. In the vain hope of retrieving the situation the 1938 quota was suddenly reduced in the middle of the season by some 435,000 standards, to 3,165,000. Even this reduction had no effect, and by the autumn of last year the position for the coming season looked so bad that it was decided to make the reduction even more severe. The figure was fixed at 2,903,200 standards. This means that the total softwood that was to come on the market for this year was roughly 25 per cent. less than in 1937. It must be borne in mind that this figure refers to the total export sales to all countries and does not apply to England alone.

In passing, it may be of interest to note what proportion of timber was allotted to the chief exporting countries in the agreement. Finland came first with 804,000 standards, then Russia with 760,000, and Sweden third with 656,000. Poland was allotted under half Sweden's amount—250,400. The balance was made up from the smaller States, such as Latvia, Roumania, etc.

Buying for any one year usually starts in the previous autumn, but during the last three months of 1938 practically nothing was sold to this country for the 1939 season. Buyers over here thought that the prices asked by the shippers were too high when business was stagnant. They held off expecting a drop in the shippers' prices in January. However, the exporters remained for the most part firm. Then in the middle of January the figures of the stocks in the London docks were published, and importers and merchants were surprised to find that they showed a reduction of some 38,000 standards as against the same month in 1938 and some 16,000 standards less than in 1935, which has come to be accepted as the last normal year. Good joinery stocks were particularly low. Then the Russians offered their first schedule at prices that were obviously cheap when there was known to be a shortage of their particular stocks. Buyers went into the market promptly and bought heavily. The Russians sold well, then suddenly, with no warning, closed the first schedule and issued the second at from 10s. to 15s. a standard higher. This really frightened some of the buyers who had held off and who now found prices rising when the stocks were low. They went into the

market with a keenness not seen for at least two years.

As soon as it became known that Russian goods were selling well, buyers decided to go into the other markets also, lest they, too, should rise. Shippers became busy all of a sudden with enquiries and orders, particularly in Sweden and Finland. They naturally hardened their prices as the demand increased which in itself brought forth a further flood of orders. All this happened in the latter part of January and the beginning of February.

In the meantime prices were hardening in Canada. Canadian timber is not restricted by the quota system and it is always a very sensitive market. In February more orders were placed for Canadian timber than had ever been given in any one recorded month. This had an immediate effect on their general prices. The mill owners found that they had many more orders on their books than they had expected and were content to adopt a more firm attitude to prospective buyers. This hastened buying over here as merchants who normally carry a large stock of B.C.P. saw the price going against them. Then when everything seemed to be going well and business in the building trade was beginning to stir again after its prolonged winter sleep, came the spring crisis. Buying stopped dead. The shippers, however, both in Europe and America, did not panic. They had disposed of a large amount of wood and were content to wait and see which way the cat would jump. The game was definitely on their side. If there was to be war then their stocks would increase in value at once. If peace, then the chances were that trade in the world would revive quickly and they could afford to wait.

As the situation cleared business in this country picked up and with it fresh orders were placed abroad. It then became obvious that either some people had some inside information or there was some heavy speculating going on. Landed stocks of matching and particularly 2 by 4 were bought as soon as they came on the market, and the brokers found themselves snowed under with genuine inquiries. Goods were changing hands rapidly and each transaction showed a profit to the seller. When this happens in the spring it means that something out of the ordinary is going to happen—in 1937 it was a *débâcle* and the more pessimistic in the trade foretold the same for this year. Agents explained this sudden movement of stocks as an indication that their prophecy of a genuine shortage of timber was coming true, and urged importers to buy as much as they could afford. Some followed their advice and were amazed to find shippers turning down offers that a month before would have been well above market price. The exporters adopted a "my price or nothing" attitude which seemed to indicate that they too were in the know of something.

Then gradually it came out. The Government were rumoured to be wanting over a quarter of a million standards of timber for barracks and evacuation huts. If this figure were true then no wonder the shippers adopted a stiff attitude, and no wonder, too, there may have been some speculation. Quarter of a million standards—some quarters gave it as being 300,000—out of a total export of under 3,000,000 exclusive of what Canada could produce, would put timber at a definite scarcity value, and all this happening in the spring when the tree-felling was over for the year. Up went prices again till they reached what looked like the danger level of the 1936-37 season. There they are today and show no sign whatever of dropping even by a few shillings, rather in fact the indication is that they will advance still further if normal business picks up.

What the actual requirements will be for the timber huts and evacuation camps is uncertain and one must not rely upon rumour, but whatever it is, it is going to make a nasty hole in available stocks. Canada is the one hope we have of stabilizing the market, though an extraordinary meeting of the ETEC, the controlling body of the export quota, is being called for August 2 in Stockholm, where the advisability of increasing the quota will be discussed. Whether it will be possible to increase the actual export at this time of year, even if the ETEC agrees to do so, is doubtful, as there seems to be some uncertainty as to the amount of logs available for sawing. As regards Canada, at the time of writing 2 by 4 Merchantable is already oversold for early shipment, while the prices being asked for other sizes make it a very big gamble to buy any large quantity lest the market should weaken. True, if the demand is there the market should remain firm, but some importers adopt the attitude that the demand is not really there. The Government may want even half a million standards, but will ordinary business be sufficiently brisk to consume the balance of what has already been shipped and ordered? Have not prices reached a false value due to rumour and speculation? This may be a timid attitude to adopt but in view of what happened in 1937 it certainly seems to be a sensible one.

However, timber huts and evacuation camps are not the only cause of worry. The question of timber for shoring basements and buildings is causing great searchings of heart in the trade. For this purpose the lesser-used building sizes will be wanted, such sizes as 3 by 9, 4 by 6, 6 by 6, etc. Does it follow that if the commoner building sizes rise in price the cost of shoring and baulk will do likewise? Will not merchants take the opportunity of unloading a lot of what is normally dead stock at reasonable prices and be glad to be rid of it?

Unfortunately the law of supply and

demand is going to play as great a part in these sizes as in the more common building dimensions. Were the supply of large sizes, particularly baulk, available in this country there would be reason to hope that merchants would be content with a fair margin of profit and benefit solely by an increased turnover. This, however, is not the case. The purchase of baulk and heavy sizes from abroad has fallen considerably during recent years, due probably to the more general use of steel and reinforced concrete, and today there are very few merchants who can show any appreciable quantity of heavy sizes on their stock sheets.

If then there is a definite shortage of baulk and the larger-sized building timbers, will it not be possible to import a larger quantity than usual from Europe and Canada?

As regards the former it seems doubtful if it will be possible to increase the normal import by an appreciable amount. Tree-felling takes place in the winter and the goods now being sawn are being cut to definite specifications—specifications that are already sold or are in the hands of agents to sell. It may be possible to buy a few odd bills of heavy goods if the question of price does not play too important a part in the transaction, but the mill-owners will naturally ask proportionately more for a specification cut to an importer's order, particularly if it contains a large quantity of baulk and big sizes, than one cut to his own orders where the logs are sawn to give the maximum amount of good timber. Besides which, not every tree felled is of sufficient girth to give baulk.

The position as regards European baulk is made more complicated today by the fact that normally most of it comes from Central Europe, particularly Poland. The political condition at the present is such that shipments are unreliable even for normal specifications and a great deal of the Polish timber is being requisitioned for military use. Thus it will be seen that we cannot expect very much help from Europe this season and next season may be too late.

As regards Canada, baulk sizes are more easily available owing to the size of the trees felled, and sawing for baulk becomes proportionately more economical as the girth of the tree increases. Moreover, the wood itself is eminently suitable for shoring. Then, as has already been said, Canadian exports are not restricted by a quota. From this it would seem that Canada is in a very good position to fill the gaps that may be apparent in the supply of shoring sizes from Europe. This is so, but there are two factors governing the situation. One is price and the other is delivery. Provided the English importers are prepared to pay the prices asked by the Canadians there is no reason to doubt their ability to sell the goods, but having sold them it seems doubtful at the time of writing whether

the mills are in a position to execute the orders in sufficient time to be of use this summer, particularly as shipment from America is a matter of months rather than days.

This then is the situation today. Europe has a restricted supply of timber available for sale owing to the quota. This has forced up prices on the whole Continent. Canada has no quota to restrict her, but her mills are sufficiently busy to make her reluctant to take fresh orders except at her own price which naturally is a high one. At the same time the English Government is wanting an abnormally large quantity of timber for huts and camps. Landed stocks at the beginning of this year were below normal. Freights are hardening and war risk insurance has to be considered. Lastly there is the unpleasant atmosphere of speculation always looming in the background.

The immediate effect of all this has already been seen in a rise in prices

generally in this country. So sudden and great has been this rise that it is impossible to forecast where or when it will stop. A price given for timber today may be out of date in a week's time. Even shoring timber is affected in this way. A merchant may give a foot cube price on a quotation one day "subject to acceptance," and a week later be unable to accept the order as the stock upon which he was quoting has gone and he is unable to replace it at even his selling price.

How long will this ridiculous position continue? The majority of the trade are of the opinion that there will be no drop in price this season, though they feel that the peak of values will be reached towards the end of August and the beginning of September. A small section, however, do not hold this view. To them there seems to be too much similarity between this summer and the spring of 1937. At that time everyone in the timber trade seemed to

be set fair for a fortune, yet by the late summer their paper profits had turned to concrete losses. The cause of this was speculation. Timber had reached an entirely false value. This small section think that this may be the position today, and are treading warily. It is hard to say exactly how much prices have been raised through possible speculation and how much through genuine shortage. There are no figures available to tell us how much of the timber already imported has been consumed or is definitely earmarked for consumption, nor will these figures be available till we adopt some method of planned production; but one thing is certain and that is that while the Government demand is unsatisfied there cannot possibly be any great reduction in price, speculation or no speculation. As a fair guess one can say that the end of August will see the finish of the price rise and that after that month values will remain more constant.

IMPORTANT ★ NOTE

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

The prices given in italics are for "Materials Only" and represent the cost of the materials included in the measured rates. They are based on the prices given in "Current Market Prices of Materials" with the addition of 10% for overhead charges and profit.

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

PART 3

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—I

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PRELIMINARIES

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

EXCAVATOR

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

EXCAVATOR—(continued)

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

CONCRETOR

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

CURRENT PRICES

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND BRICKLAYER

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

CONCRETOR—(continued)

Add if mixed by hand labour ..	per yard cube	2/-	
Add if in foundations not exceeding 12" thick	per yard cube	2/3	
Add for mechanical hoisting ..	per yard cube	1/6	
Add for hand hoisting per 10 feet	per yard cube	2/3	

Surface Beds

Portland cement concrete 1 : 6, bed 6" thick, spread and levelled ..	per yard super	3/10	2/9½
Add or deduct for each inch over or under 6" in thickness ..	per yard super	-5½	
Add for surface finished with spade face ..	per yard super	-3½	
Add if laid in two layers with fabric reinforcement (measured separately) ..	per yard super	-3½	

Upper Floors and Flats

Portland cement concrete 1 : 2 : 4 as before described, 6" thick, packed around fabric reinforcement (measured separately) finished with spade face ..	per yard super	5/3	3/8½
Add or deduct for each inch over or under 6" in thickness ..	per yard super	-7½	

Casings

Portland cement concrete 1 : 2 : 4 as before, in encasing to steel joists ..	per foot cube	1/3	-9½
Ditto, packed around rods (measured separately) in lintols, sectional area not exceeding 36 inches ..	per foot cube	1/5½	-9½
Ditto, ditto, over 36 inches and not exceeding 72 inches sectional area ..	per foot cube	1/4½	-9½
Ditto, ditto, over 72 inches and not exceeding 144 inches sectional area ..	per foot cube	1/3½	-9½
Ditto, ditto, over 144 inches sectional area ..	per foot cube	1/2½	-9½

Walls in Situ

Portland cement concrete 1 : 6 with unscreened ballast in 9" walls packed around rods (m/s) ..	per yard super	6/6	4/2
Ditto, in 12" walls ditto ..	per yard super	7/11	5/6½

Reinforcement

* ½" diameter and upwards mild steel rod reinforcement, cut to lengths, including bends and hooked ends and embedding in concrete lintols ..	per cwt.	20/9	14/9
* Under ½" diameter, ditto ..	per cwt.	22/3	16/3

Formwork

Close boarded formwork to soffits of floors and strutting up ..	per yard super	3/9	1/6
Vertical formwork to sides of concrete walls, including struts, etc. (both sides measured) ..	per yard super	3/-	1/3
Formwork to sides and soffits of concrete lintols and beams ..	per foot super	-6	-2½
Wrot ditto ..	per foot super	-7	-2½

BRICKLAYER

	Flettons	Second Stocks	Blue Staffordshire Wirecuts
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar 1 : 3 with ½" joints ..	per rod 22 19 9	31 18 8	
Ditto, ¾" joints ..	per rod 22 12 7	30 17 2	
Reduced brickwork in cement mortar 1 : 3 with ½" joints ..	per rod 24 14 9	33 13 2	50 13 2
Ditto with ¾" joints ..	per rod 24 13 3	32 16 11	49 4 9
Add if lime mortar hand mixed ..	per rod 5/8	5/8	
Ditto cement mortar ..	per rod 12/9	12/9	9/-
Half brick walls in lime mortar 1 : 3 ½" joints ..	per yard super 5/1	7/-	
Ditto in cement mortar 1 : 3 ..	per yard super 5/5½	7/5	11/1
Labour forming 2" cavity ties, etc. ..	per yard super	-9	
Add to the price of reduced brickwork for brickwork in underpinning ..	per rod	4 0 0	
Ditto, for brickwork circular on plan to flat sweep ..	per rod	5 0 0	
Ditto, ditto, to quick sweep ..	per rod	10 0 0	
Extra for internal fairface and flush jointing ..	per yard super	1/1½	
Extra for grooved bricks as key for plaster ..	per yard super	-3	
Hacking concrete ditto ..	per yard super	-6	

* Items marked thus have fallen since May 25.

BRICKLAYER—(continued)

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

Partitions

	2"	2½"	3"	4"
Breeze set in cement mortar ..	per yard super 2/11	3/5	4/1½	5/1½
Clay tile ditto ..	per yard super 4/5	4/11	5/8	6/4½
Pumice ditto ..	per yard super 4/6	5/2½	6/3	7/2
Plaster ditto ..	per yard super 4/-	4/11	6/-	7/2

White glazed both sides best quality bricks, set in cement mortar and pointed in Parian cement

per yard super 42/5 33/-

Facings

Prices are extra over Fletton brickwork and are for raking out joints and pointing with a neat struck weathered ½" joint in cement mortar. For raking joints and pointing in white cement add an extra 11d. per yard super to the following prices.

	Flemish Bond	English Bond	Stretcher Bond
Stock facings p.c. 93/- ..	per yard super 4/11	5/4	4/1
Rustic Flettons p.c. 70/6 ..	per yard super 3/2	3/6½	2/4
Blue pressed p.c. 180/- ..	per yard super 11/7	12/11	9/1
Sand faced hand made reds p.c. 120/- ..	per yard super 8/-	8/7	6/4
White glazed headers p.c. 470/- and stretchers 480/- ..	per yard super 32/-	36/-	24/8

For a variation of 10/- per M. in p.c. of facing bricks size 8½" x 2½" on face with ½" joints add or deduct

per yard super -9 -10 -6½

	Rustic Flettons	Stock Facings	Sand Faced Hand Made Reds
Half brick wall stretcher bond in cement mortar built fair and joints raked out and pointed in cement mortar on one side ..	per yard super 8/7½	9/9½	12/-
Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super ..	10/6	11/8	13/10

One brick wall in cement mortar built fair and joints raked out and pointed in cement mortar on one side

per yard super 15/5 17/8½ 22/1

Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super 17/3 19/6½ 23/10

Half brick wall built in best quality white glazed one side bricks, stretcher bond, in cement mortar built fair and pointed in Parian cement

per yard super 31/- 24/2

Ditto white glazed both sides and pointed both sides ..

per yard super 41/9 32/7

CURRENT PRICES

BRICKLAYER, DRAINLAYER, ASPHALTER AND PAVIOR

BRICKLAYER—(continued)

Facings—(continued)

Labour and material in hand made sand faced red brick on end window head and pointing to face and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " soffit .. per foot run	1 3	-7
Hand made, sand faced brick on edge coping including double course of tile creasing with two cement angle fillets to one brick wall per foot run	2 3	1 3

DRAINLAYER

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

Prices per 12" average depth per foot run :	Ordinary ground	Clay
Trenches not exceeding 3' 0" deep	-2½	-3
Ditto, exceeding 3' 0" and not exceeding 5' 0" ..	-5½	-7
Ditto, exceeding 5' 0" and not exceeding 10' 0" ..	-8½	-9½
6" thick Portland cement concrete bed 6 : 1, 12" wider than diameter of pipe, and flanchued halfway up sides of pipe .. per foot run	-8½	-10
	-6	-7½
6" ditto, and completely encasing .. per foot run	1 7	1 11
	1 2	1 4½
Agricultural land drain pipes, laid complete with butted joints, exclusive of digging per yard run	2" -4	3" -6
	4" -8	6" 1 1
	-2½	-3½
	-4½	-8½

British Standard Quality Salt Glazed Socketed Stoneware Drainpipes and Fittings

	4" pipes	6" pipes	9" pipes
	Under 2 tons, 100	Under 2 tons, 100	Under 2 tons, 100
	Over pieces 2-ton up-lots	Over pieces 2-ton up-lots	Over pieces 2-ton up-lots
Pipes jointed in 1:1 cement and sand .. per foot run	1 1	1 3	1 7
	-8½	-10½	1 11
Extra for bends .. each	1 4	1 7	2 -
	-11½	1 2½	1 5½
Ditto, single junction each	1 10	2 2	2 9
	1 5½	1 9½	2 2½
Trapped yard gulleys with galvanized iron gratings, and setting in concrete and jointing to drain .. each	10 -	11 5	12 4
	8 3	9 8	9 11
Ditto, with horizontal back inlet each	11 5	13 -	13 9
	9 8	11 3	11 4
Ditto, with vertical back inlet each	12 -	13 9	14 4
	10 3	12 -	11 11
Intercepting trap with Stanford stopper and setting in manhole and making good .. each	20 5	23 10	25 4
	16 11	20 4	21 6

Coated Cast Iron Socketed Drain Pipes

	4"	6"	9"
Pipes in 9' 0" lengths and laying in trench, including caulked lead joints .. per foot run	3 4½	5 1	8 11
	2 4½	3 8	6 7
Cutting and waste each	1 9	3 6	-
Extra for bends, including extra joints and cutting and waste on pipe .. each	10 8	20 7	56 6
	7 7	17 4	51 1
Ditto, junction ditto each	17 2	32 5	95 4
	11 7	25 7	79 11
Intercepting trap each	48 -	77 9	186 2
	41 4	53 -	136 6
H.M.O.W. large socket gully trap with 9" gully top and heavy grating and one back inlet	38 9	81 10	-
	21 7	51 10	-
H.M.O.W. gully trap with 9" inlet with high invert outlet for use with raising pieces	33 5	48 -	-
	22 -	29 9	-

• Items marked thus have risen since May 25.

DRAINLAYER—(continued)

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

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

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

ASPHALTER

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

	Natural Rock Asphalt	Best Quality	Second Quality
Basement (Tanking).			
1½" horizontal d.p.c. in three layers on concrete .. per yard super	8 5	6 10	-
½" vertical ditto in three coats on brickwork or concrete per yard super	11 6½	10 -	-
Double angle fillet per foot run	-6½	-5½	-

Hara Graded Paving.

1" thick per yard super	7 4	6 3½
½" thick per yard super	6 3½	5 3½
½" dampcourse finish, with smooth surface to receive lino or other floor covering	5 3	4 8½
Roofing (Flat).		
½" thick in 2 layers per yard super	6 3½	5 3
1" ditto per yard super	7 4	6 3½

Extras.

Felt supplied and fixed per yard super	-6½	-
Expanded metal reinforcement ditto .. per yard super	1 0½	-
6" skirting and fillet on brickwork .. per foot run	1 0½	-11½
6" ditto on wood (reinforced) per foot run	1 2½	1 1½
Nosing at eaves on lead apron (measured separately) per foot run	-3½	-3½
Parapet outlets each	4 2½	3 8

PAVIOR

	1"	1½"	2"
Granolithic paving per yard super	2 7½	3 6	4 7
	1 5½	2 2	2 10½
Add for dusting with carborundum powder .. per yard super	-	-	-9
Cement and sand paving (1 : 3) .. per yard super	1 10	2 4½	-
	-19	1 1½	-
½" Jointless flooring, red, buff or brown, finished to a smooth trowelled surface, on concrete sub floors .. per yard super	-	-	5 3
½" Ditto, in two coats on spade faced concrete or wood sub floors	-	-	6 7
½" thick ditto, reinforced with laths and galvanized wire netting per yard super	-	-	6 0½
Add for polishing per yard super	-	-	-6½
Terrazzo paving, white chips set in white cement, panelled into squares with 1½" x ½" deep ebonite strips, on and including cement and sand screed. Total thickness 1½" .. per yard super	-	-	19 5
Ditto, but white chips set in grey Portland cement .. per yard super	-	-	17 4
Terrazzo tiles, white chips set in white cement :-			
Size 9" x 9" x ½" per yard super	-	-	20 6
Size 12" x 12" x 1" per yard super	-	-	18 8
Ditto, but white chips set in grey Portland cement :-			
Size 9" x 9" x ½" per yard super	-	-	18 11
Size 12" x 12" x 1" per yard super	-	-	17 1
Sheet rubber per yard super	11 7	14 8	17 10
Rubber tiles per yard super	13 8	16 10	19 11
Cork tiles, polished per yard super	12 10½	11 -	10 -
Hard red paving bricks laid flat (9" x 4½" x 2½") .. per yard super	9 -	6 3	-
Ditto, laid on edge per yard super	11 9	9 -	-

* Items marked thus have fallen since May 25.

CURRENT PRICES

MASON, SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER, AND CARPENTER

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

PAVIOR—(continued)

	5" thick	5" thick
6" x 6" best quality red quarry tiles per yard super	9/8	11/2
	5/8	6/10
6" x 6" best quality buff quarry tiles per yard super	10/5	11/9
	6/3	7/5
2" Yorkshire stone paving, square joints and bedding per yard super	22/-	17/4½
2" Finished path of coarse gravel finished with good binding gravel to slight camber per yard super	1/7½	-/9½
3½" Do. path of clean hard clinker and 1½" gravel finished to slight camber .. per yard super	2/3	1/3
7½" Do. carriage drive of 3" clinker, 3" coarse gravel and 1½" binding gravel finished to slight camber per yard super	3/9	2/2
2½" Do. tar paving in two layers, tar sprayed and blinded with sand .. per yard super	4/9	3/3

MASON

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

Yorkstone

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

	3"	4"	6"
Size 9" x 9" .. each	1/8	1/4½	2/3 1/10½ 3/4½ 2/9½
" 14" x 9" .. each	2/7½	2/2½	3/6 2/11 5/3 4/4½
" 18" x 14" .. each	5/3	4/4½	7/- 5/10 10/6 8/9
" 22½" x 14" .. each	6/6	5/5½	8/8 7/3½ 13/- 10/11
" 27" x 14" .. each	7/10½	6/6½	10/6 8/9 15/9 13/1½

Artificial Stone

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

In steps, dressings, band courses, etc., per foot cube	13/-	12/-
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Slate

	1"	1½"	1½"
Slate slabs, sawn to size, not exceeding 10 ft. sup. and planed, with rubbed face and fixing as shelving, etc. per foot super	4/6	5/-	6/-
	3/4½	3/8	4/3½
Ditto, not exceeding 20 ft. sup. per foot super	5/4	5/10	7/-
	4/1½	4/6	5/3½
Rubbed edges .. per foot run	-/4½	-/4½	-/4½

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Bangor and Portmadoc Slates

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

Old Delabole Slates

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

No. 1 Gradings

	24" x 22" to 12" x 10"
Ordinary grey greens .. per square	91/3
Weathering grey greens (V.M.S.) .. per square	101/9

No. 2 Gradings

	24" x 22" to 12" x 10"
Weathering greens (V.M.S.) .. per square	107/-

Westmorland Green Slates

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

Tiles

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

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER—(continued)

Pantiles

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

Sundries

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

Cedarwood Tiles

Canadian Cedarwood shingles laid to 5" gauge .. per square	47/4 36/-
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Asbestos

Russet brown asbestos cement roofing tiles 15½" x 15½" laid diagonally with 2½" lap, per square	38/- 33/-
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CARPENTER

Centering

Turning piece to flat soffits 4½" wide .. per foot run	-/4
(For Formwork see "Concrete.")	

Fir Sawn and Fixed

● Plates, dragon ties, sleeper joists and lintols, ground floor (4" x 2" and 4" x 3") .. per foot cube	3/10	3/-
● Floor joists (7" x 2") .. per foot cube	4/2½	3/0½
● Partitions (stud) (4" x 2" and 4" x 3") .. per foot cube	5/1	2/11½
● Rafters and ceiling joists (4" x 2" and 4" x 3") .. per foot cube	4/10	2/11½
● Purlins (6" x 4") .. per foot cube	5/4	3/5½
Hand labour wrot face .. per foot super	-/2	
Machine ditto .. per foot super	-/1	
Rebates, grooves, beads, chamfers and splays .. per foot run	-/1	
1½" x 9" ridge .. per foot run	-/6½	-/4½
1½" x 11" hips or valleys, including cutting ends of rafters against same .. per foot run	-/8½	-/5½
Extra labour trimming 6" x 2" floor joists around fireplace, including notching ends of joists at 14" centres to trimmer joist 7' 0" long and two tusk tenons .. each	6/-	
Boring small hole per inch of depth .. per doz.	-/6	
Ditto large .. per doz.	1/-	

Deal Battening for Slates and Tiles

● 2" x 1" spaced for Countess (20" x 10") slates to 3" lap .. per square	11/2	8/4
● 2" x 1" ditto for Ladies (16" x 8") .. per square	14/9	11/-
● 2" x 1" ditto for Duchess (24" x 12") ditto .. per square	9/3	6/9
● 2" x 1" ditto for randoms 24" x 22" to 12" x 10" .. per square	12/3	7/8
● 1½" x ½" ditto for plain tiles (10½" x 6½") to a 4" gauge .. per square	14/7	9/7
● 1½" x 1" ditto for pantiles to approximately 11½" gauge .. per square	6/11	3/6

Roof Boarding

● Deal roof boarding in batten widths close jointed .. per square	28/3	33/4
	20/-	25/7
● Ditto, prepared for patent flat roofing and including firrings to falls .. per square	38/3	44/4
	25/-	30/7
Small tilting fillet .. per foot run	-/2	-/½
Large ditto .. per foot run	-/4	-/1½

Felt

Sarking or slaters felt, fixed with 2" side laps and 6" end laps .. per yard super	1/1½	-/8½
Roofing felt ditto .. per yard super	1/3½	-/10½
Bituminous hair felt ditto .. per yard super	2/3½	1/10½

Weather Boarding

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

Fascia and Soffite Boards

1" x 6" wrot deal splayed fascia fixed to rafter feet .. per foot run	-/4½	-/1½
1" x 9" wrot deal soffit tongued both edges, including grooves .. per foot run	-/8½	-/2½

(To be continued in next issue)

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