

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

STAGE



## standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain  
all these contents, but they are  
the regular features which  
continually recur.

## DIARY NEWS

from AN ARCHITECT'S  
Commonplace Book

## ASTRAGAL

## LETTERS

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Physical Planning      Lighting  
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Acoustics & Sound Insulation

## INFORMATION SHEET

## SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS

## PRICES

Architectural Appointments  
Wanted and Vacant

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★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers, is given below. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

AA	Architectural Association. 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 9, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 0421
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9 Welbeck 9738
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721 Mayfair 2128 Redditch 716 Abney 5422-3
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3 Abbey 3333
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Sloane 4280
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Whitehall 5322
CSI	Chartered Surveyors' Institution. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.	Mayfair 0477
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Victoria 9040
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.	
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448 Sloane 2837
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Canonbury 2041
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837 Sloane 2844 Whitehall 2881
GG	Georgian Group. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158 Whitehall 4577 Temple Bar 7676 Museum 7197 Abbey 6172
ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Sloane 7128-29
IEE	Institution of Electrical Engineers. Savoy Place, W.C.2.	
IOB	Institute of Builders. 48, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	
ISE	Institution of Structural Engineers. 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.	
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Eagle House, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7264 Museum 3767 Park 7678 Whitehall 3400 Sloane 4522 Whitehall 4300 Whitehall 6200 Gerrard 6933 Abbey 7711
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	
MARS	MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM). 46, Sheffield Terrace, W.8.	
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.	
MOE	Ministry of Education. Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	
MOH	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James's Square, S.W.1.	
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James's Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 8411 Reliance 7611
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	
NAMMC	Natural Asphalte Mine-Owners and Manufacturers Council. 94, Petty France, S.W.1.	Abbey 1010 Kensington 7070
NBR	National Buildings Record. 37, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. 9, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2770
NFHS	National Federation of Housing Societies. 13, Suffolk St., S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881/2/3
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 42, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 0211/2
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of. Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 91, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274
SFMA	School Furniture Manufacturers' Association. 13, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.	Chancery 5313 Tudor 7027
SIA	Society of Industrial Artists. 20, Wellfield Avenue, N.10.	
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646 Temple Bar 5006 City 6147 Victoria 8815
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 18, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	

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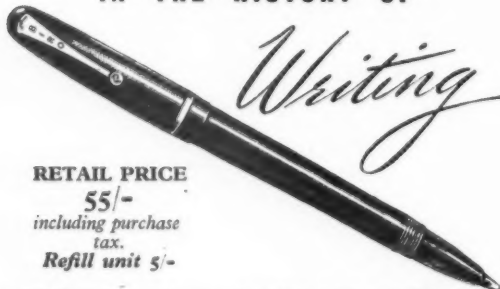
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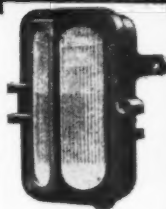
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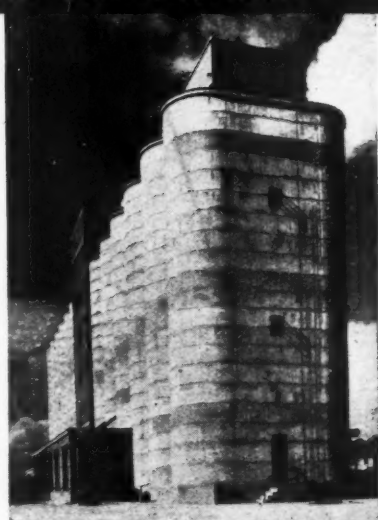
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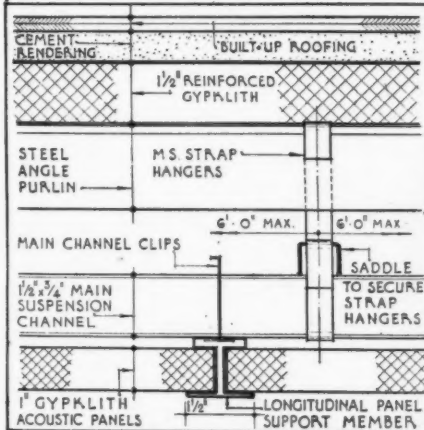
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D





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The thermal transmittance "U" value of this type of roof is 0.15, well below the maximum quoted in authoritative recommended standards.

Gypklith was also used as non-load-bearing curtain walls between the concrete columns, rendered on the outside with water repellent cement and plastered internally with gypsum plaster, giving a thermal transmittance "U" value of 0.19.



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# The Building Uses of Cast Iron

## TECHNICAL FACTS AVAILABLE FOR ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

The use of cast iron in modern building technique and equipment has been specially studied by a department opened for that purpose by the British Cast Iron Research Association. Known as the Building Uses Department, it is available for dealing with enquiries from architects and builders about the various uses of cast iron.

Mr. Derek L. Bridgwater, B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., is architectural consultant to the department.

*Enquiries should be addressed to:*

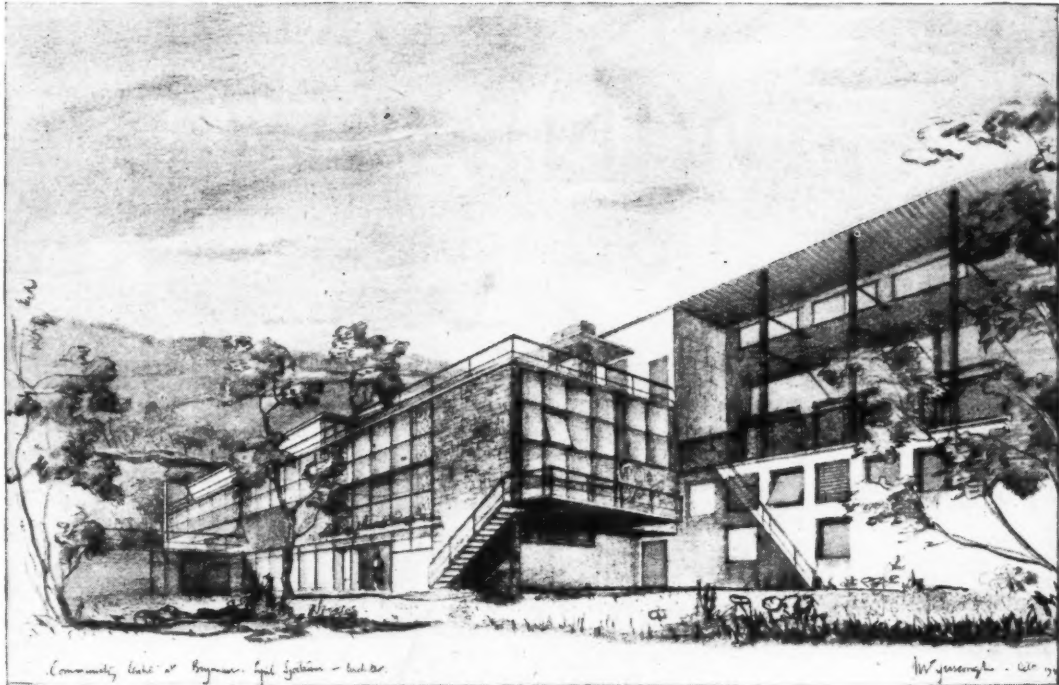
THE BUILDING USES DEPARTMENT

THE BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

*Alvechurch, Birmingham*

## PROPOSED COMMUNITY CENTRE AT BRYNMAWR

Architect: C. S. Maddall



## PENCIL PERSPECTIVE

by Myerscough

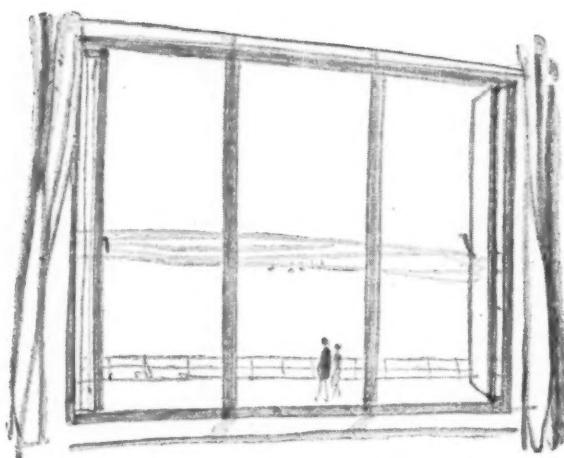
The "setting up" of the building was first done in a very black line on tracing paper. A true-to-scale print was then made on to hot-pressed Whatman paper, in a grey line equivalent to that of an "H" pencil. This technique ensures that the "set-up," instead of disappearing as the tones are laid on, stands out ever more clearly. It is particularly useful for making pencil studies from office "negatives."



The above is one of a series of 10 Pencil Perspectives drawn with Eagle "war-drawing" pencils, lithographic reproductions of which may be obtained, together with a description of the techniques employed, for 2s. 6d. the set, post free from:

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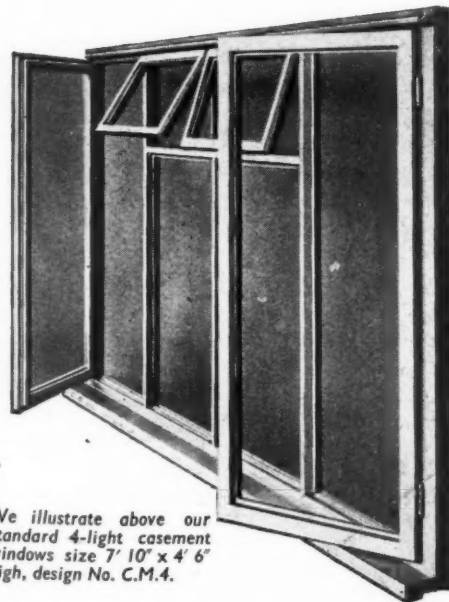
A  
B  
C  
D

Continuous worktop can be provided over floor cupboards at convenient working level of 3ft. above floor.

All cupboard shelves interchangeable.

Specially designed dustproof drawers.

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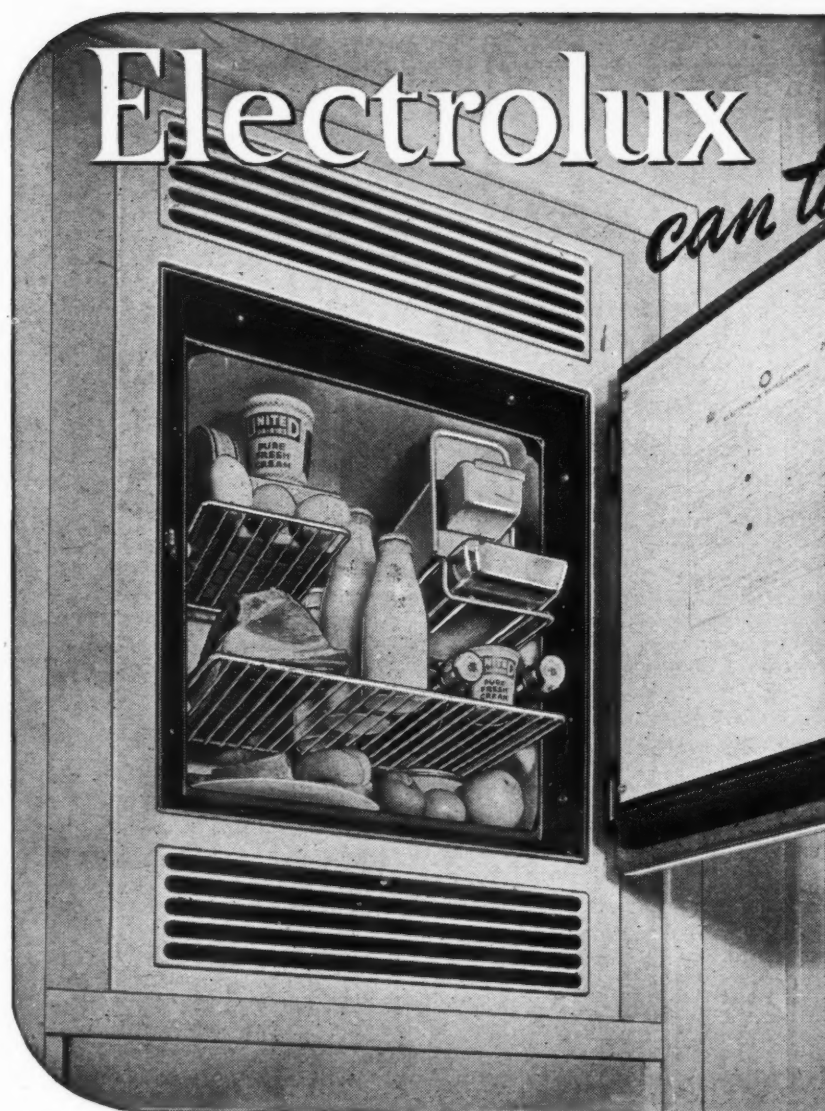
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# How employers can find the right executives

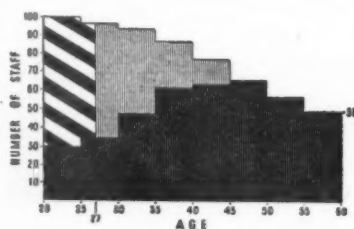
**M**ANY employers will remember the tragic waste of talent and ability that resulted from the scramble for employment after the 1914-18 war.

But this time the Government has taken steps to see that talent and ability are not wasted. A free, nation-wide appointments service makes it easy for employers to select just the men and women they need for executive, managerial or administrative posts.

Among the thousands now being released every week from the Forces or from war industry are numbers of qualified and experienced men and women with the capacity for responsible jobs. And with them, younger men of high promise—often with little or no pre-war experience of business or industry, but with qualities of initiative and judgment developed and tested in the Forces.

## MATCHING MEN WITH JOBS

The service works through thirteen Regional Appointments Offices, where candidates for responsible posts—men and women from civilian employment as well as from the Services—are interviewed, classified and registered. All who are without previous experience in their chosen field are assessed and "screened" by modern, tested methods to discover their special aptitudes and potentialities.



**THE SEVEN-YEAR GAP.** Employers trying to make up for the lost years, when they could not recruit promising young men to train for executive jobs, are finding the Appointments Offices a valuable source of "material."

The above chart represents the staff structure of a typical engineering firm. In grey: men called away. In black: the war-time staff, reserved or unfit. In stripes: the 20-27 age gap now left, even after reinstatement of pre-war employees.

Unfilled, this gap will mean a dangerous staff shortage, in ten years' time, of the 30-37's; in twenty years' time, of the 40-47's. It can be filled only by men between 20 and 27 returning to civil life. Most of those of executive calibre are applying, on release, to the Appointments Offices. That is where employers are finding the talent they want.

The result is that the employer seeking a man to fill a certain post—or to train for it—can draw on the whole country if need be; and he is spared many useless interviews, since suitable candidates *only* are submitted for his choice.

The purpose of the Appointments Offices is NOT to find jobs for all applicants, regardless of ability; but to see that those who have ability get the chance to show it, and to offer employers the choice of the best men available for responsible posts.

Since VE-day, more than 30,000 responsible positions have thus been successfully filled. Whatever your needs for experienced or potential executives, you would be well advised to get in touch with your Regional Appointments Office.

Most probably the man you are seeking is already on the register of one of the Appointments Offices—or will be when his release group is reached. In any case the Appointments Offices will spare no efforts to help you find him.

## TRAINING SCHEMES

Even if your need for staff is still some months ahead, you will be interested in the training schemes by which promising candidates are being assisted to complete their professional or technical education, or to take courses in business administration.

Write, telephone or call. The Regional Appointments Offices are in the following towns:—

LONDON: 1-6 Tavistock Square, W.C.1  
CAMBRIDGE: 5 Salisbury Villas, Station Road  
READING: 23 Valpy Street  
BRISTOL: Lyndale Hotel, Berkeley Square  
BIRMINGHAM: 239 Broad Street  
NOTTINGHAM: Commerce Chambers, Upper Parliament Street  
LEEDS: Greek Street Chambers, Greek Street  
MANCHESTER: Commercial Chambers, 47 Corporation Street  
LIVERPOOL: Cotton Exchange, Bixteth Street  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 153 Barras Bridge  
EDINBURGH: 5 Rothesay Terrace  
GLASGOW: 450 Sauchiehall Street  
CARDIFF: 8 Cathedral Road

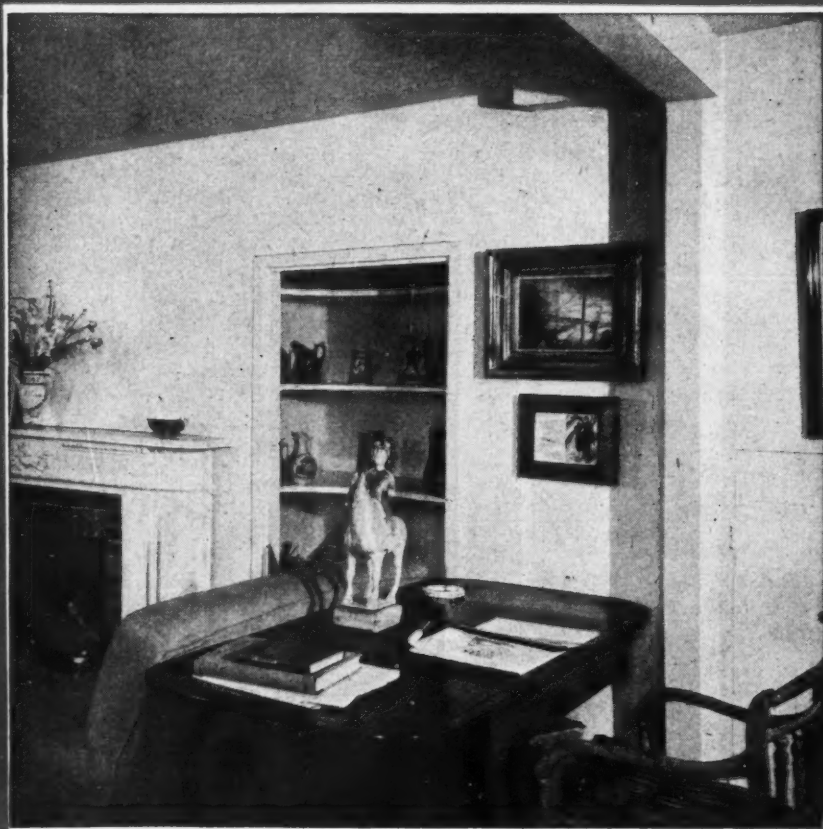
## A General Manager's Appreciation

The following extract from a letter written by the General Manager of a large engineering works is typical of scores of expressions of appreciation received:

"All the six applicants whose names you sent to me were interviewed. May I say that I was impressed by the consistent high standard of the applicants, and that it was with very great difficulty that a choice was made."



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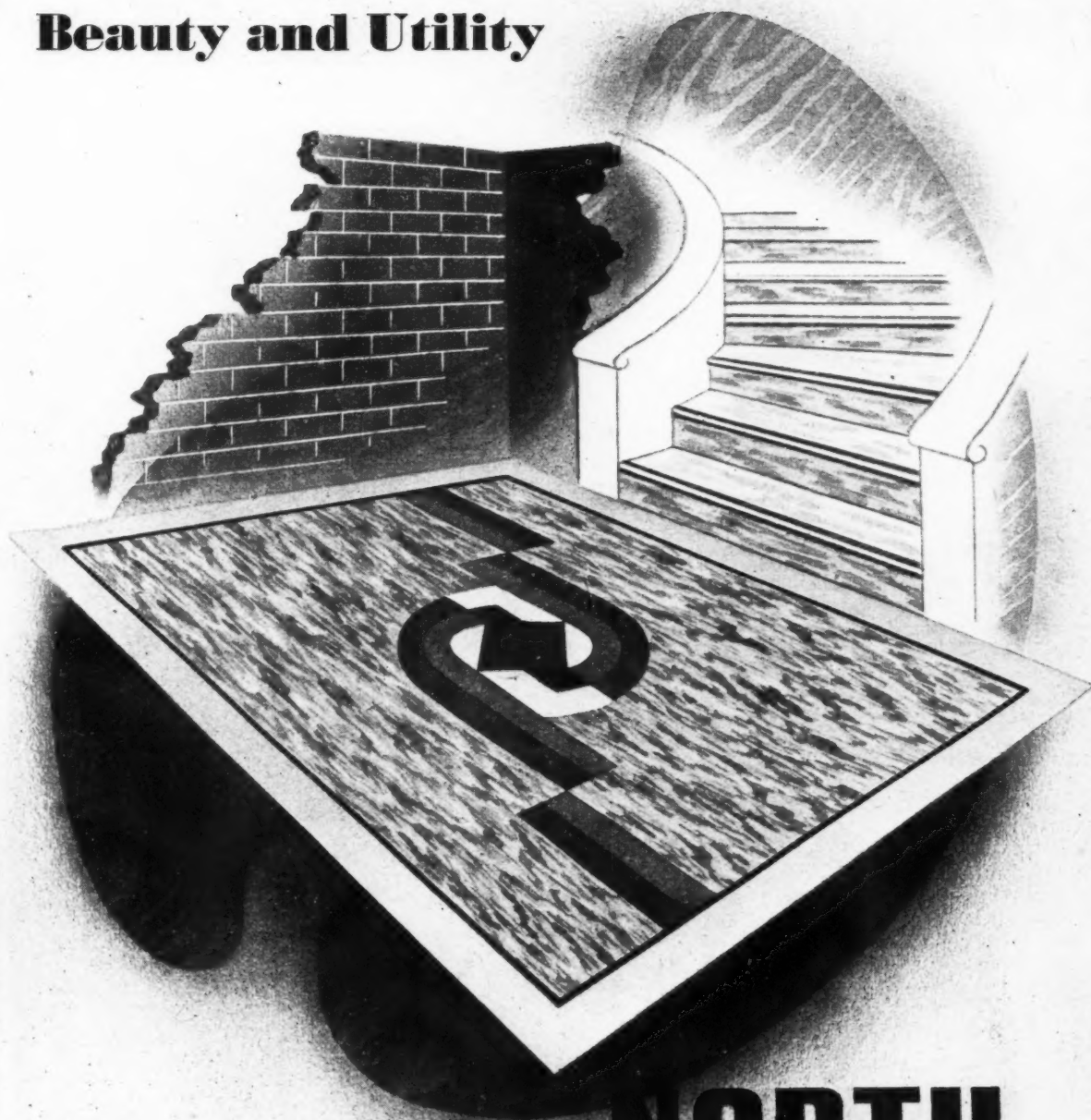
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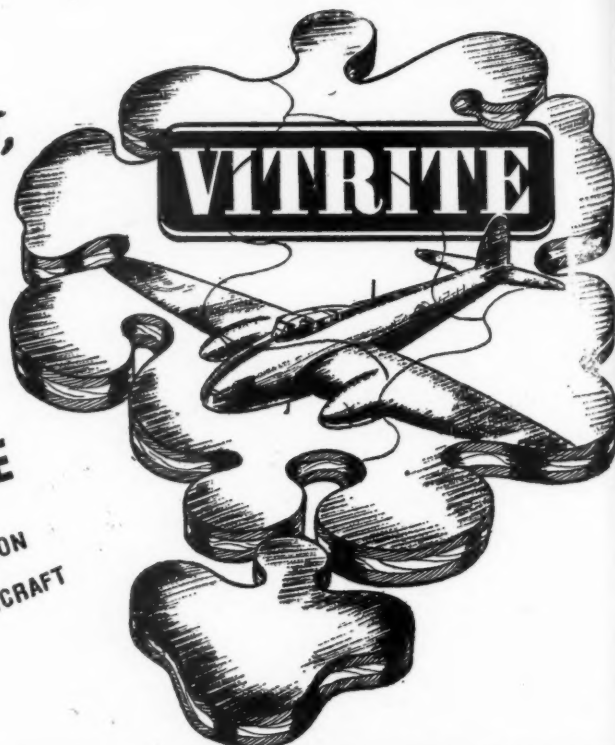
Pending relaxation of control, Architects are invited to write for particulars of the many forms in which North British Rubber Flooring has been and will be supplied.

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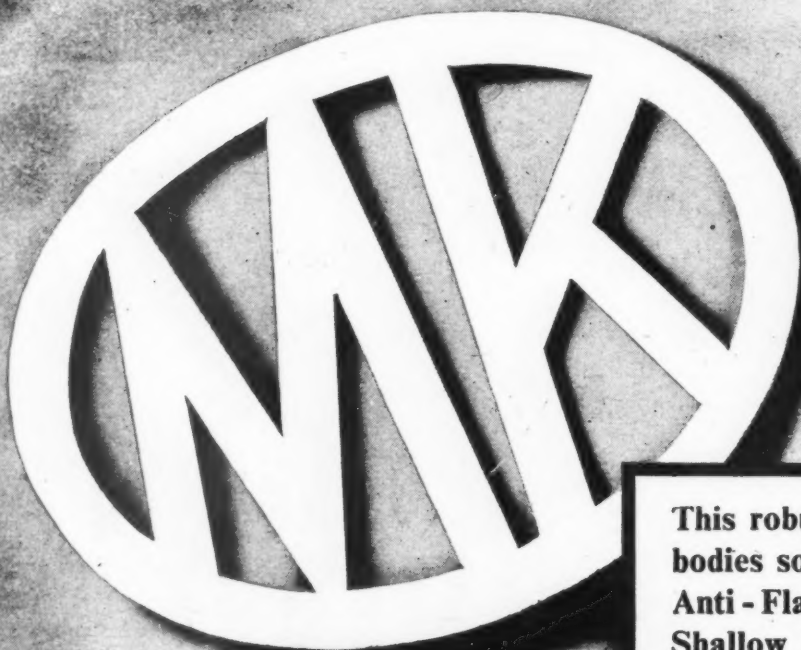
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Athenaeum Court, Piccadilly, London

Adie, Button & Partners, F.R.I.B.A., Architects

The entire structure is of reinforced concrete

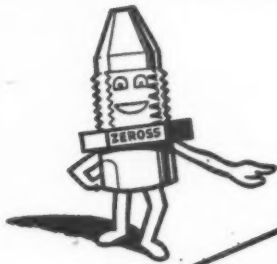
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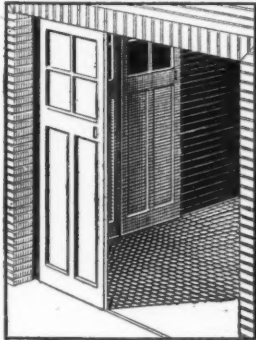
**FOR FULL DETAILS WRITE TO: S. GRAHAME ROSS LTD., SLOUGH TEL: BURNHAM (Bucks) 686**

# TO SWING OR NOT TO SWING



THAT IS THE QUESTION and when it comes to planning doors it needs extra careful thought—because there are few things more precious than space when you are working in confined quarters. A door that's hinged is a door that needs a lot of room; but with a sliding door it's different. If it's fitted with King Door Gear a touch of the hand takes it out of the way, gliding easily and quickly to nestle snugly against the wall, completely and unobtrusively out of the way.

## OUT OF THE WAY



It is true to say that in post-war building every inch of space will be of the utmost value; take advantage of every scrap of it—when you can, and how you can. This is where King Door Gear comes in—or to be more precise slides along. Doors that slide mean doorways that allow free passage all around them.

For ante rooms, cloak rooms, garages, lifts, etc., and places where space is limited or traffic congestion is likely to occur, sliding doors are the perfect application.

As specialists for over a quarter of a century we claim to satisfy the most exacting requirements for any type of sliding door gear. Write for fully illustrated booklet.

# KING SLIDING DOOR GEAR

**GEO. W. KING LTD HITCHIN · HERTS**  
**TELEPHONE HITCHIN 960 (10 LINES)**

# "Fair-weather sailing"

NOW that this fair country of ours has safely negotiated the storm of war, and is entering the more serene waters of peace, our illustration serves to symbolise a hoped-for better future for all. In the great task of post-war reconstruction, Architects, Engineers and Builders aim at the realisation of many urgent plans and projects. The Ruberoid Company Ltd. is again devoting its entire resources to the production of those famous Ruberoid Products which so firmly established the confidence of Architects, Builders and Engineers before the war, and which are certain to play a worthy and important part in all present plans for rebuilding and rehousing.

## RUBEROID *Roofing*

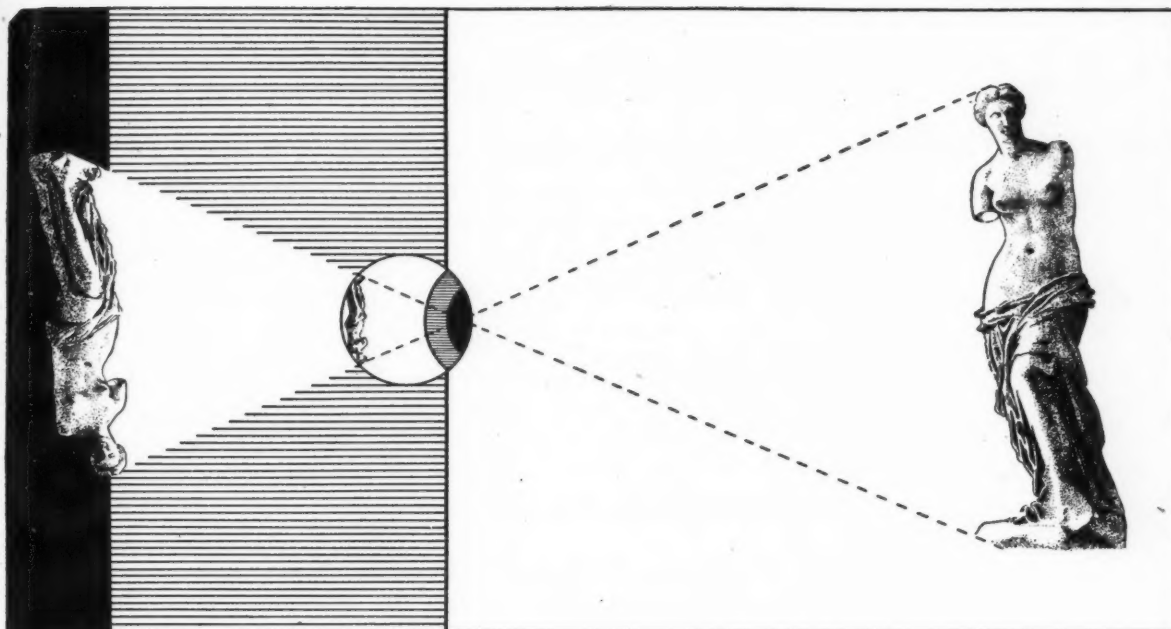


RUBEROID CONTRACT DEPARTMENTS located in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast, undertake to supply and fix the Ruberoid Built-up Roof complete in any part of the country. Estimates sent on receipt of particulars.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS are invited to write for Ruberoid Publication No. 326 entitled "Standard specifications for Ruberoid Roofs".

THE RUBEROID COMPANY LTD., 1, COMMONWEALTH HOUSE, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1





## THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER

That "beauty is in the eye of the beholder" may be taken to refer to the human capacity for visual selection. The commonplace is scarcely seen and quickly forgotten; the well-designed attracts immediate attention and creates a lasting impression.

By this test the post-war heaters of Bratt Colbran Limited are assured of the widest appreciation, and by every other test the judgment of the eye will be confirmed by the practical assessment of Science. The new models, which will be ready shortly, are the successful development of a new approach to the problems of room heating by the firm with a notable record of achievement behind it.

**BRATT COLBRAN LIMITED**

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"PORTCULLIS" GAS FIRES • "HEAPED" COAL FIRES • "SOLECTRA" ELECTRIC RADIATORS

## LEAD for building purposes

**is available** for certain minimum uses set out in a new Economy Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health. The purpose of this Memorandum is to ensure that available supplies of lead are used to the best advantage. The uses permitted by the Memorandum are described and illustrated in a leaflet "Vital Minimum Uses of Lead Sheet and Pipe in House Building," copies of which may be obtained from L.I.D.C. Three examples of such vital uses are given below.

### SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PIPING

The introduction of flexible pipe material for short branch connections to plumbing fixtures will reduce site hours. It will also facilitate the application of off-site preparation methods to repetition work by making provision for the inevitable variations in dimensions of both building work and sanitary appliances.

A maximum length of 3' 0" of lead or lead alloy pipe may be used to provide fixing tolerances at connections to fittings. (See note (b) to E.M.)

### WASTE AND WASTE VENT PIPES

Lead is generally accepted as the most reliable material for waste and waste vent pipes. No other material can be so readily adapted to any set of conditions, and furthermore it does not require the use of expensive fittings.

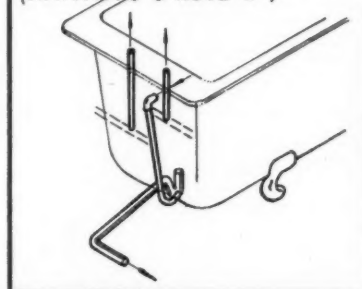
For repetition work it is a straightforward matter to produce short waste pipe elements in the workshop together with their bends ready for the plumber to fix on site.

Fixing on site presents no difficulties as the flexibility of the material permits the adjustment invariably necessary to meet dimensional variations in both appliances and the structure.

For this purpose the maximum length of pipe permitted is 5 ft. to each fitting. (See Item 8 of E.M.).

**h** The Technical Information Bureau of the Lead Industries Development Council, which exists to give assistance on problems relating to the use of lead sheet and pipe in building work, will be pleased to give advice on any questions relating to the present **LEAD** restricted uses of the materials.

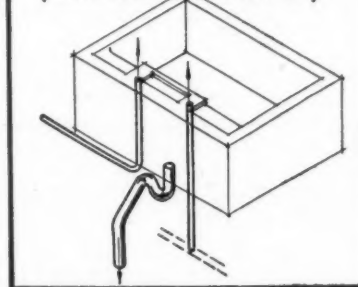
SHORT DISTRIBUTION BRANCHES  
WASTE AND OVERFLOW TO BATH  
(E.M. ITEM 8 & NOTE 'b')



SHORT DISTRIBUTION BRANCHES  
AND WASTE TO LAV. BASIN  
(E.M. ITEM 8 & NOTE 'b')



MAINS SUPPLY, HOT BRANCH  
AND WASTE TO SINK  
(E.M. ITEM 8 & NOTE 'b')



LEAD INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, EAGLE HOUSE, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

LEAD TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 25 LOWER BELGRAVE STREET, S.W.1

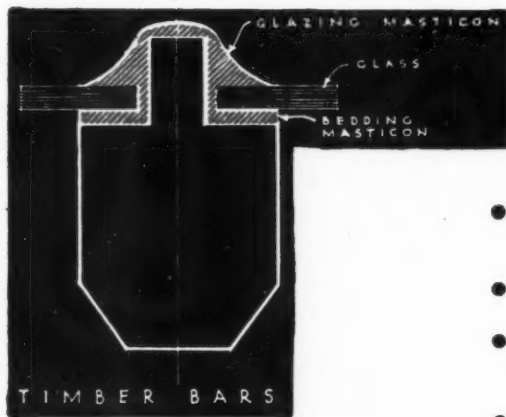
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# THE MASTICON PROCESS FOR MODERN FACTORY GLAZING

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THE MASTICON PROCESS is a service for the glazing of roofs of Industrial premises. It combines the supply and fixing of special type metal T. bars, the glass being cushioned on

resilient Bedding MASTICON. The bars are sealed against the weather by the application of plastic GLAZING MASTICON over the exposed cap of each bar.



## ADVANTAGES OF GLAZING BY THE MASTICON PROCESS

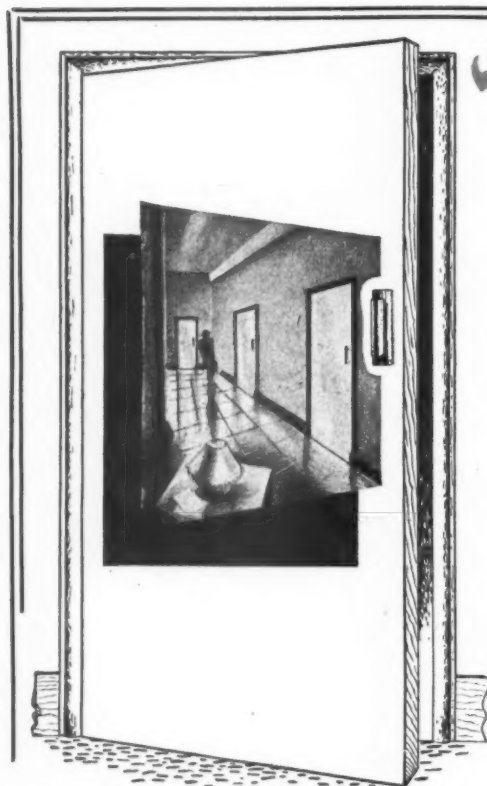
- Ensures permanently sound glazing which will withstand roof movement and vibration.
- Makes glazing joints which remain watertight.
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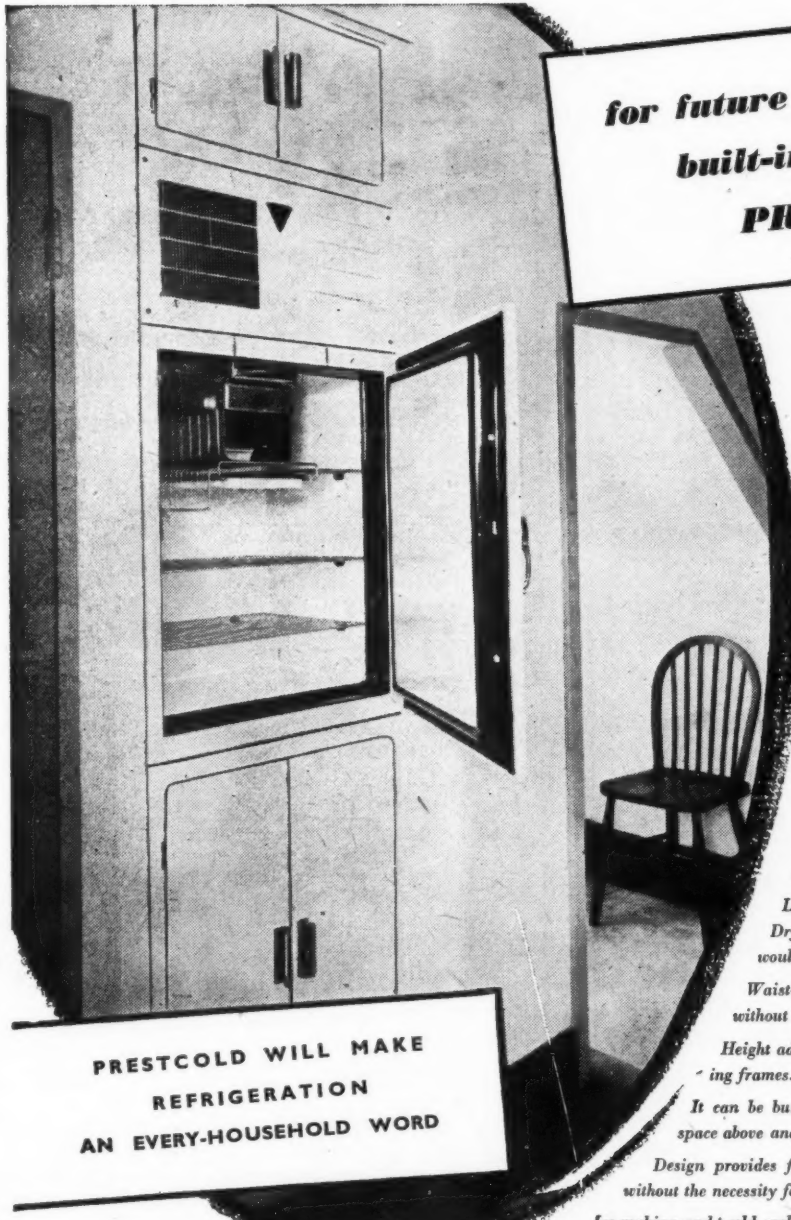
*Kexacrete is of prime importance where the protection of floors—concrete and composition—is the first consideration. It is a hardener and preventative of dusting and should be used whenever specific forms of attack obtain, such as lactic acid in dairies; oils and acids in garages; oils, fats etc. in food factories and in general wherever increased hardness and resistance is required.*

*Enquiries are invited as to how Kexacrete can best serve your needs.*

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**Kautex Plastics Ltd**  
Elstree, Herts. Elstree 1777





for future use . . .  
built-in, by  
**PRESTCOLD**

**PRESTCOLD WILL MAKE  
REFRIGERATION  
AN EVERY-HOUSEHOLD WORD**

This built-in Prestcold refrigerator, as shown, installed in the kitchen of the "Bryant" house in Birmingham, has the following important advantages:

*Storage capacity of approximately 4½ cubic feet, which will hold all the perishable foodstuffs for a family of four.*

*Larder space rendered unnecessary. Dry goods and non-perishable foodstuffs would be kept in kitchen cupboards.*

*Waist-high door, allowing access to interior without stooping.*

*Height adaptable by varying position of supporting frames.*

*It can be built into kitchen fittings with cupboard space above and below it.*

*Design provides for adequate ventilation of mechanism without the necessity for special air-bricks or ducting.*

*Ice making and 'cold cooking' facilities.*

**M**OST important too, is the fact that this Prestcold refrigerator provides the food storage temperatures necessary for the proper safeguarding of perishable foods—for instance 35°F for fresh fish and poultry; 40°F for milk—

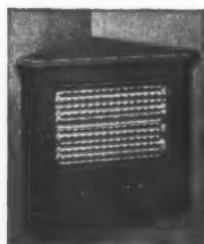
and even the lower temperatures needed to store the frozen foods which will be available later on. In addition, it will be most economical in current consumption, using only one unit a day.

## **PRESTCOLD** *Refrigeration*

A PRODUCT OF THE PRESSED STEEL COMPANY LIMITED • COWLEY • OXFORD

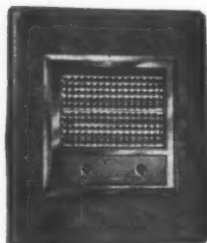
## ELECTRIC Heating and Cooking FOR THE MODERN HOME

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*New Corner Fireplace*

The two fires illustrated are styled to modern tastes; they combine radiant and convected heat in a scientifically balanced output.



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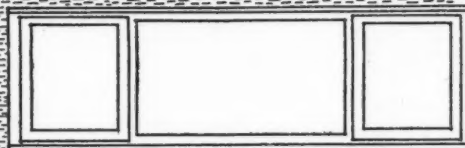
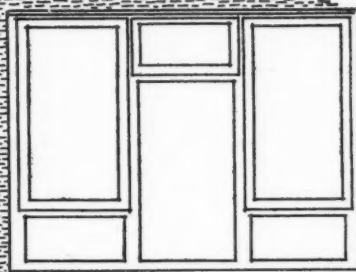
## An important summer HEAT-LOSS check-up on a mid-

summer day you may think that this sounds stupid. It's not really. It is so obviously the right time for a check-up on the insulation of heating plant of any kind. It is easier for you. Conditions for work now make repairs or insulations clean and expeditious.

- 1 BOILERS AND STEAM MAINS.** Steam plants are usually well insulated but need checking over, especially flanges and valves and small diameter piping. All pipes should be covered with Versil Glass Silk.
- 2 FLANGES AND VALVES.** "Unlagged flanges and valves act as cooling fins" (Fuel Efficiency Bulletin, No. 38), and an uninsulated flange is approximately equal to 18 in. of uncovered piping. Modern methods of pre-formed box insulations simplify inspections by easy removal and replacement without damage. (Use Versil pre-formed units for all valves and flanges.)
- 3 HEATING AND HOT-WATER SYSTEMS.** Industrial and domestic systems (probably out of use now and therefore out of mind) may need renewals or new insulations. Versil Glass Silk is highly efficient, simple to fit and has prolonged life: therefore it is most economic. (For hot-water cylinders use Versil glass silk covers).
- 4 COLD WATER PIPES AND TANKS.** To face the winter with an easy mind and without fear of freeze-ups, pipes and tanks—where vulnerable—should be adequately covered. Versil glass silk is as efficient on cold pipes as on hot ones. Look for the cold spots now.
- 5 INSULATION EFFICIENCY.** Ensure that your thermal insulation is the proper thickness for the job. Efficient insulation saves tons of fuel and money each year. Versil Glass Silk on National Physical Laboratory tests shows the highest degree of efficiency. Versil insulation complies with the recommendations of British Standards. It does not require heat for application. Contains no substance to initiate mould growth or support vermin. It is neat in appearance and clean in use, and with fair wear and tear will last the life of the plant.

## insulate now with **VERSIL** glass silk

VERSIL LIMITED, RAYNER MILLS, LIVERSEDGE, YORKS. CLECKHEATON 640  
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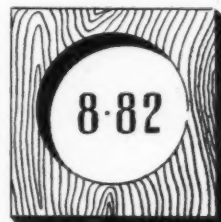


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EJMA windows are designed to let in the daylight. So, in theory, are all windows, but pre-war practice, with its thick mullions, heavy sections and glazing bars, obscured much of the light which could have come through any given opening. Improved design gives a window which looks well, does its job perfectly, and saves a great deal of wood.

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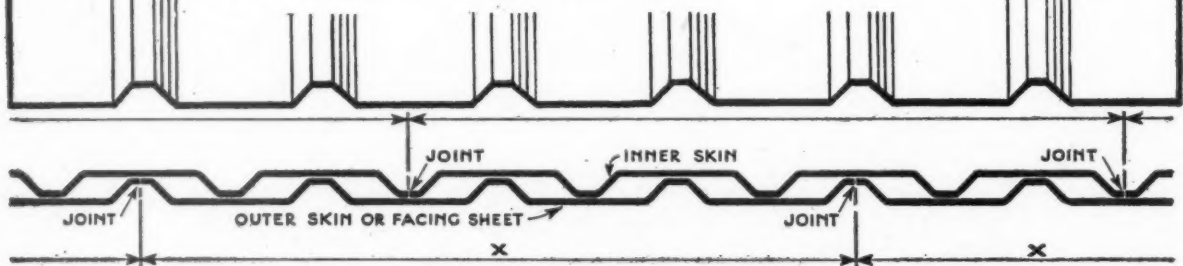
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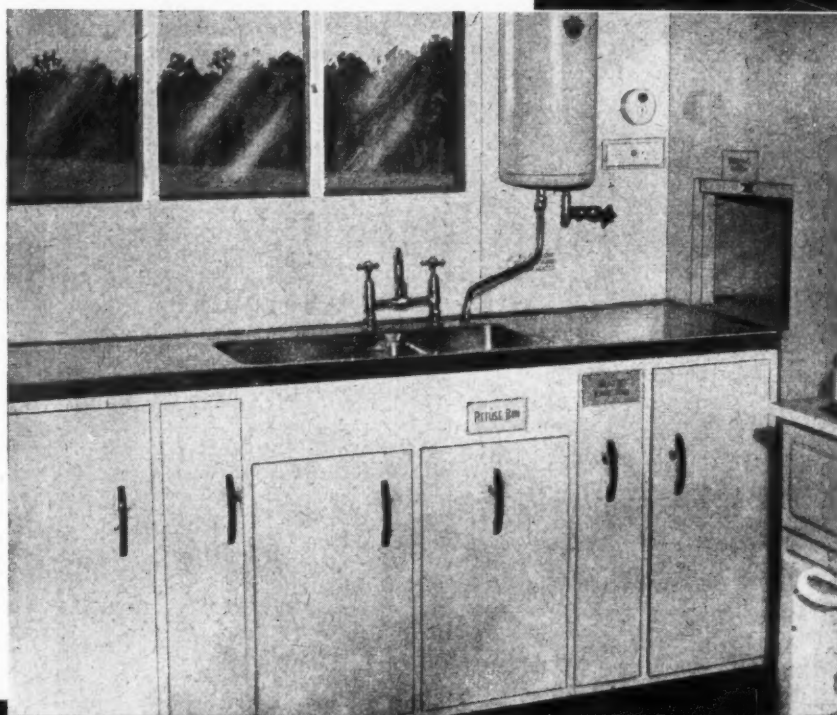
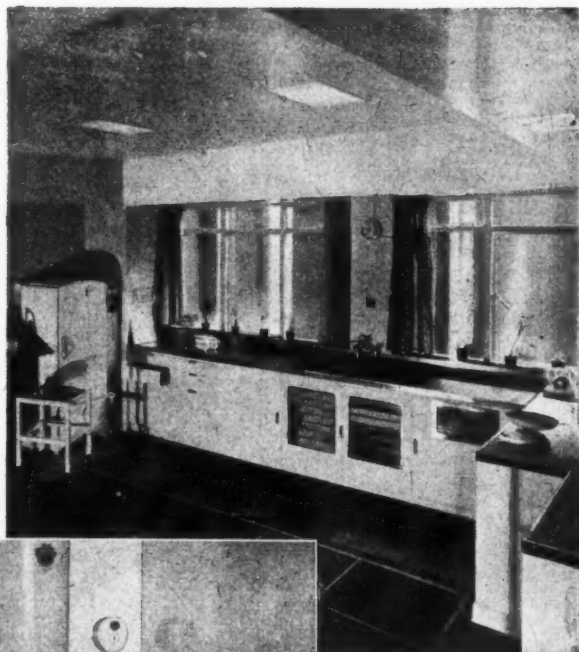
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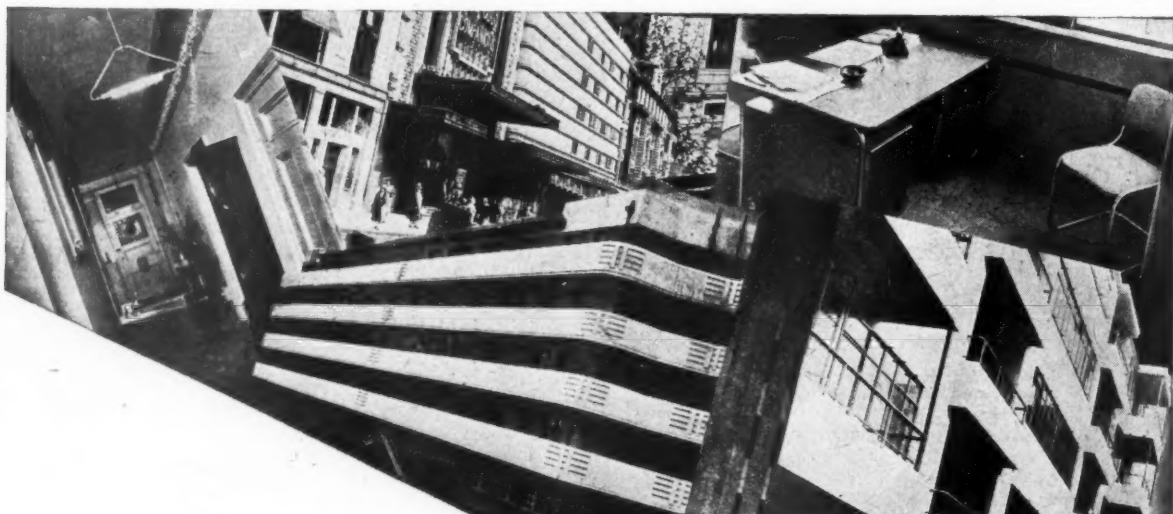
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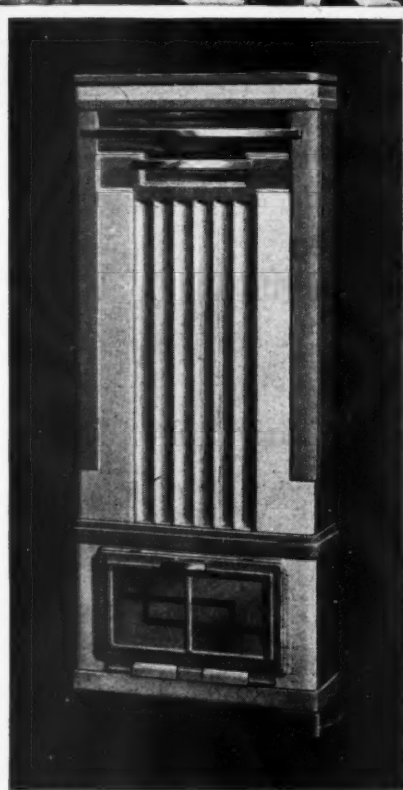
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quickly warms the apartment, and at the same time keeps the air circulating. IT REQUIRES NO FLUE, and as the heat issues from the front, discoloration of the walls or ceiling is virtually eliminated . . . The design is simple, and all parts are accessible for any little cleaning required. The body is made from sheet steel for long service, with cast-iron parts where additional rigidity and strength are necessary.

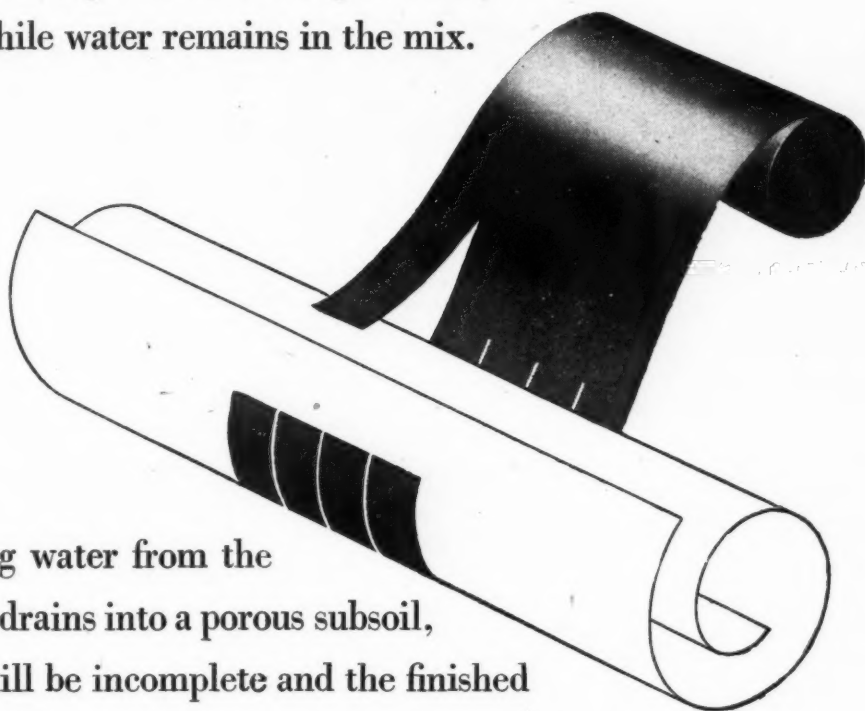
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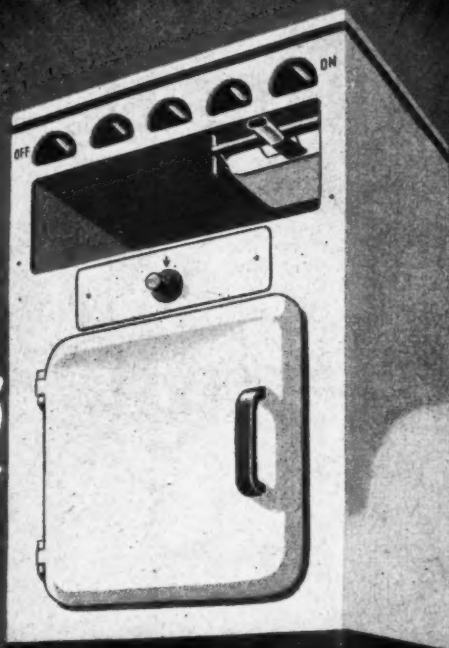
COTTON is an essential raw material in the production of leathercloth. Cotton fabrics are, however in short supply, and any improvement will only be on a gradual scale. In the meantime we shall continue to supply leathercloth to customers under quotas, this having been found to be the fairest method of distribution.



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED  
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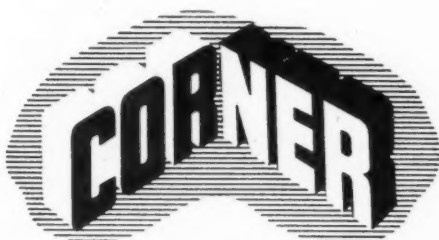
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- Sheet steel construction entirely free from castings or single iron sections
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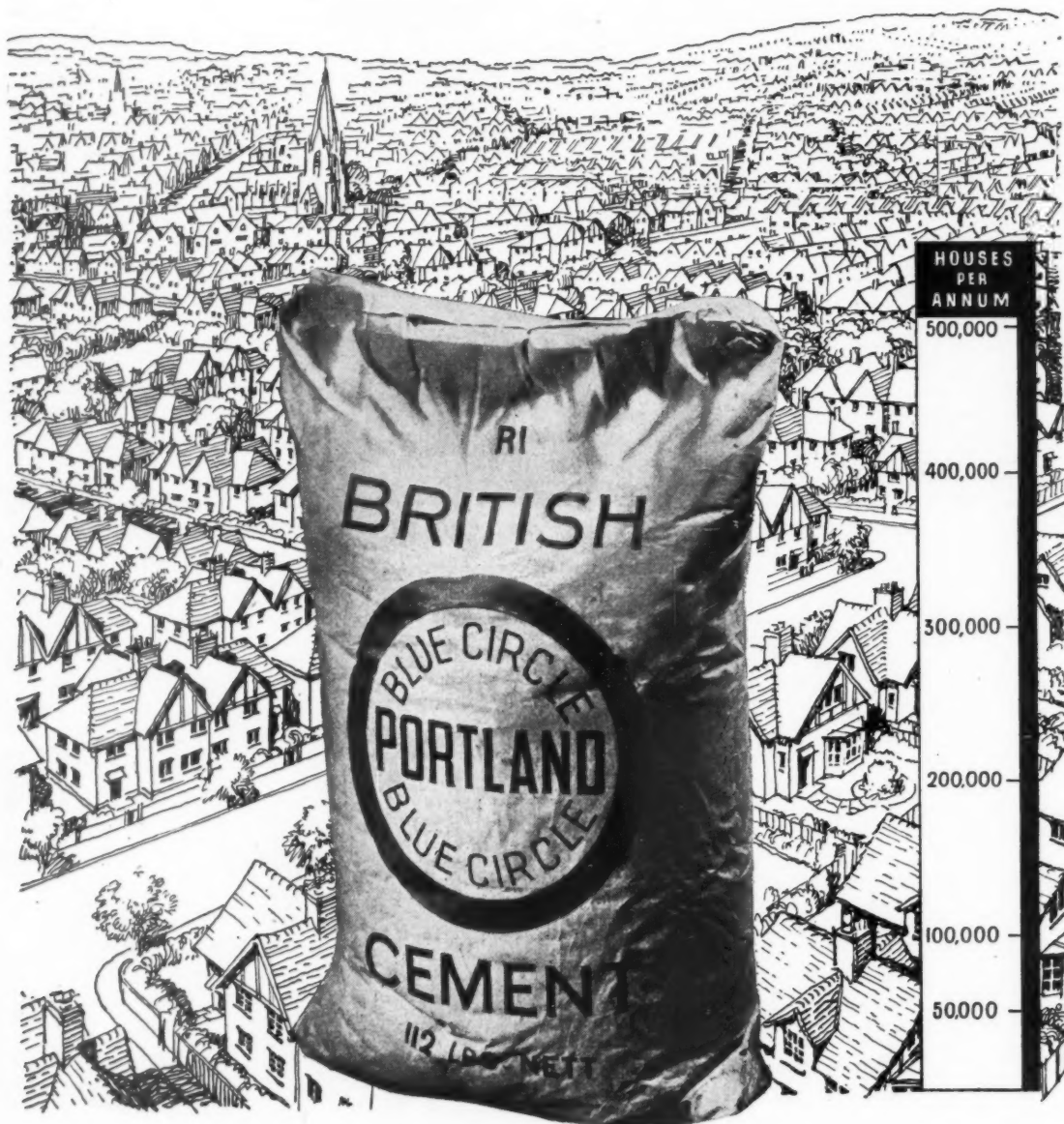
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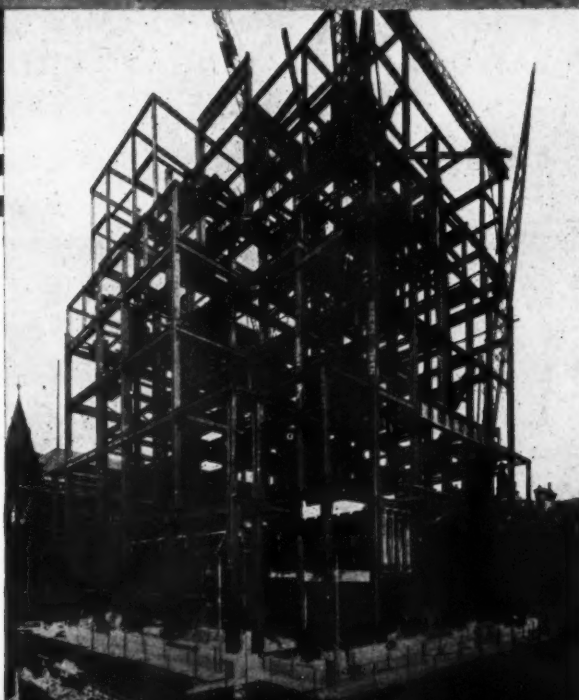
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They'll be back one day. Meantime, we have the widest and most varied stocks of Home-Grown and Imported Hardwoods that trading conditions will allow; and at least there are no 'controls' on our willing service for handling licences, processing, seasoning and all the many facilities that a leading Timber organisation offers to its customers.

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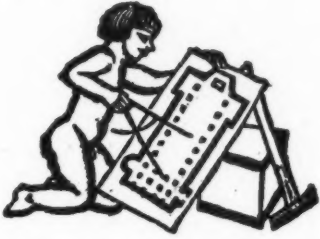
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"MORRIS OF STAMFORD HILL" FAMOUS FOR FINE WOODS

In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order."



## DIARY FOR JULY AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by the initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

**DONCASTER.** *Colour and Pattern in India.* Exhibition at the Art Gallery and Museum. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-21

**EXETER.** *Summer Course on USSR.* At Hope Hall, Exeter University. To be opened by Mme. Gousev. Mme. Gamazina, Principal of the Soviet School in London, and other Soviet visitors will attend. Cost £5-10-0 for week. (Sponsor, SCR.) AUG. 17-24.

**FORFAR.** *Plans for an Art Centre.* Exhibition. At Meffan Institute. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 17-AUG. 23

**HALIFAX.** *The Engineer in British Life.* Exhibition at Bankfield Museum. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-20

**LIVERPOOL.** *Exhibition Illustrating the Work of the Arts Council of Great Britain.* At Rushworth and Dreapers, Islington. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-23

**LONDON.** *Building Our New Towns.* The Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P., Minister of Town and Country Planning, will open a two-day conference on *Building Our New Towns* on July 11, at 10.30 a.m., at the Queen Mary Hall, YWCA Building, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. One of the liveliest sessions is likely to be the discussion on *Presenting New Towns to the Public*. Speakers will include Stanley Baron, Sir Henry Bunbury, C. W. G. T. Kirk (Town Clerk of Hemel Hempstead), Gilbert McAllister, M.P., F. J. Osborn (Chairman of the Association's Executive Committee), and John A. F. Watson, J.P., F.S.I. (Sponsor, TCPA.) JULY 11 and 12

*Pottery and Hard Woven Tapestry by Lily Markus.* Exhibition at the Batsford Gallery, 15, North Audley Street, W.1. 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. JULY 11-13

*Pottery.* By Phyllis Keyes, decorated by the following artists: Edward le Bas, A.R.A., Jane Simone Bussy, Duncan Grant, Vanessa Bell, Pamela Diamond and Angelica Garnet. At Heal's, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1. JULY 11-20

*Lewis Mumford.* Amongst Lewis Mumford's many engagements will be a lecture at the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1, entitled *A World City for the United Nations*. The lecture has been arranged by the RIBA in collaboration with the Institute of Sociology. 6 p.m. JULY 12

*British Standards Institution Annual General Meeting.* At the Institution of

Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.1. Rt. Hon. Lord Woolton, P.C., C.H., in the chair (Sponsor, BSI.) 3.30 p.m. JULY 16

*AA School Annual Prize Giving and Exhibition of work.* At 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Opening address by the Rt. Hon. Max Aitken, D.S.O., D.F.C., M.P. (Sponsor, AA.) 3.30 p.m. JULY 19

*Annual Exhibition of Work of the AA School of Architecture.* At 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. JULY 20-AUG. 1 and AUG. 7-10

*Building Materials and Components.* Exhibition at the Princes Gallery, Piccadilly, W.1. (Sponsors, Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Health in consultation with the other Government Departments concerned.) Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. JULY 11 for about 2 weeks

*Social Services in USSR.* Lecture at the Masaryk Hall, University of London, Malet Street, W.C.1. (Sponsor, SCR.) 8 p.m. JULY 30.

**MORLEY.** *Furnished Exhibition House.* At Winterbourne Estate, Victoria Road. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-AUG. 21

**PARIS.** *International Technical Congress.* Among the delegates from Great Britain will be Sir Patrick Abercrombie, President, International Reunion of Architects, and Sir Percy Thomas, P.R.I.B.A. SEPT. 16-21

**SOUTHAMPTON.** *Design at Home.* Exhibition. At the Art Gallery Civic Centre. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-AUG. 3

**SWINDON.** *Recording Britain.* South and West. Exhibition. At the Public Library. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-25

**WAKEFIELD.** *Furnished Exhibition House.* At Cyprus Mount, Newton Bar. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-AUG. 26

**WORCESTER.** *History of the British Playhouse.* Exhibition. At the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery. (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 11-27

**WORTHING.** *Ideas on Design in the Home Exhibition.* (Sponsor, The Arts Council.) JULY 15-20

## NEWS

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No. 2685

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Vol. 104

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*Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The JOURNAL's starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarred items which are often no less important.*

★ means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

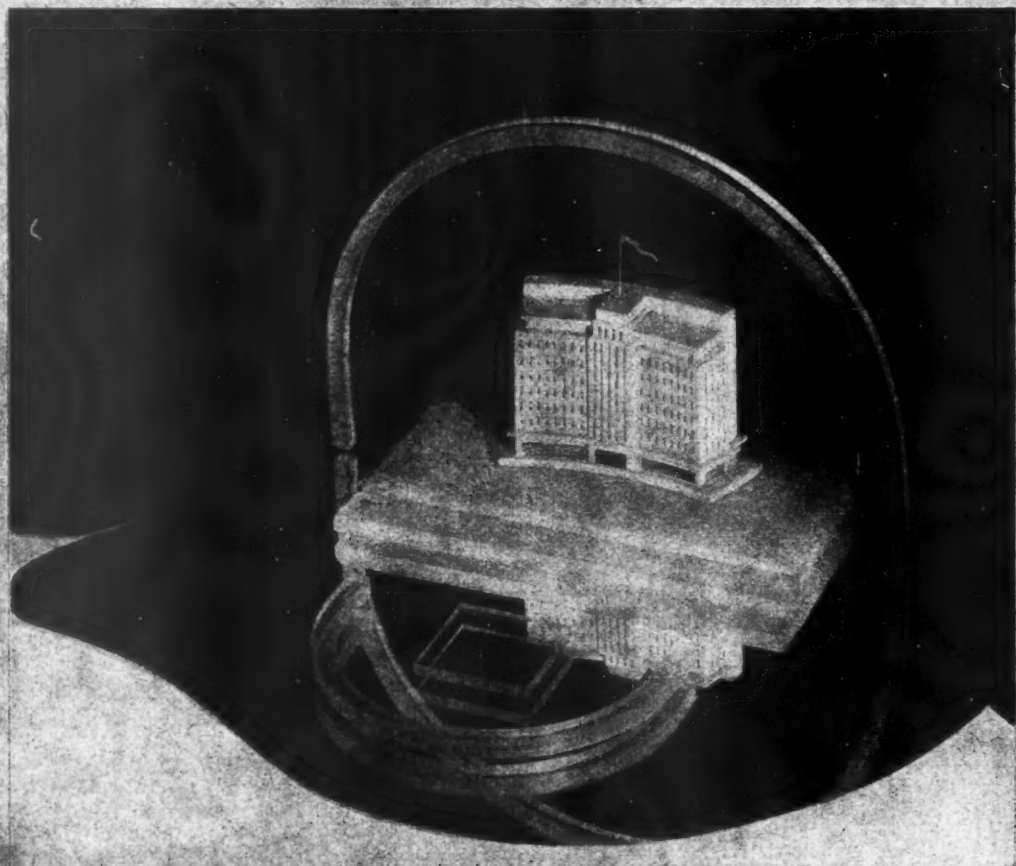
★  
*Mr. Lyndon G. Harris of Halesowen, Worcestershire, has WON THE LEVERHULME SCHOLARSHIP.*

The Leverhulme Scholarship tenable at the AA School of Architecture, value £1,000, which includes payment of fees and maintenance for a period of five years, has been awarded to Mr. Lyndon G. Harris, of Halesowen, Worcestershire. Special mentions were: Mr. J. A. Holderness, of Watford, Herts, and Mr. P. J. Lord, of Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Mentions: Miss D. R. Leigh, of Edgware, Middlesex, and Mr. T. Davies, of Whitstable, Kent.

★★  
*The Minister of Town and Country Planning has REJECTED THE PROPOSED SATELLITE TOWN FOR OXFORD.*

The Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Lewis Silkin, has rejected the proposal that a satellite town should be built to house additional workers at the Nuffield organization at Cowley, Oxfordshire, and the adjacent Press Steel Company's factory. This decision was reached after a private conference in Oxford with Sir Miles Thomas, vice-chairman of the Nuffield concern, Dr. G. L. Kelly, of the Press Steel Company, and members of the Oxford City Council and the university.





## REFLECTIONS FOR TOMORROW

We cannot content ourselves by merely giving thought to the ideas of tomorrow and leaving it at that—we must convert them into the practical needs of today—now. New materials—new treatments—new designs, and yet, since newness alone is not a virtue, we must base these new ideas on old experience and present needs. Whilst we always have in view the reflections of tomorrow, we are working now for those stores and commercial premises who are concerned with reconstruction today.

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## From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

AN AMERICAN ON THE AMERICAN CITY: THE CULT OF PAPER. [From City Development, by Lewis Mumford (Secker and Warburg).] The ledger and the prospectus, the advertisement and the yellow journal, the world of paper, paper profits, paper achievements, paper hopes and paper lusts, the world of sudden fortunes on paper and equally grimy paper tragedies; in short the world of Jay Cook and Boss Tweed and James Gordon Bennett, had unfolded itself everywhere, obliterating under its flimsy tissues all the realities of life that were not exploitable, as either profits or news, on paper . . . Behold this paper city, buried in its newspapers in the morning, intent through the day on its journals and ledgers and briefs and Dear-sir-in-reply-to-yours-of-even-date, picking at its newly invented typewriters and mimeographs and adding machines, manifolding and filing, watching the ticker tape flow from the glib automatons in Broad Street, piling its soiled paper into deep baskets, burying its dead paper in dusty alphabetical cemeteries, binding fat little docketts with red tape, counting the crisp rolls and bank notes, cutting the coupons of the gilt-edged bonds, redeemable twenty years hence, in paper that might be even more dubious than the original loan issue. At night, when the paper day is over, the city buries itself in paper once more: the Wall Street closing prices, the Five Star Sporting Extra, with the ninth innings scores, the Special Extra All-about-the-big-fight, all about the anarchist assassination in St. Petersburg—or Pittsburgh . . . these pious New Yorkers live in a world of Nature and human tradition, as indifferent to the round of the seasons and to the delight of the awakened senses and the deeper stores of social memory as an early Christian ascetic, occupied with his devotions amid the splendid temples of a Greek Acropolis . . . The whole social fabric is built on a foundation of printed paper; it is cemented together by paper; it is crowned with paper. No wonder the anarchists, with more generous modes of life in mind, have invented the ominous phrase: "incinerate the documents." That would wreck this world worse than an earthquake.

### *The National Trust has received a further gift from Lord Esher of woodland surrounding WATLINGTON PARK.*

As recently as 1941 Lord Esher presented Watlington Hill to the National Trust to preserve in perpetuity some 100 acres of the Northern escarpment of the Chilterns, for the benefit of the public. A further gift is announced of 150 acres of woodland surrounding Watlington Park, together with the necessary endowment for their upkeep. In addition, and in order to preserve their character, covenants over nearly 500 acres of land flanking Watlington Hill are included in this gift.

and components with particular reference to cost and efficiency, and to make recommendations. I am glad to announce that Sir Ernest Simon has consented to act as chairman, and the other members will be Sir Sam Brown, solicitor; Professor Arnold Plant, economist; and Mr. R. E. Yeabsley, accountant." Sir Ernest Simon, LL.D., is a former Lord Mayor of Manchester and for some years Chairman of the Manchester Housing Committee, Chairman, Manchester University Council, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in 1931, and recently Chairman of the Fuel Advisory Council. Sir Sam H. Brown, K.B.E., is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Linklaters & Pains, Solicitors and, until recently, an

Under-Secretary (Finance) in the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Professor Arnold Plant is Professor of Business Administration, London School of Economics, temporarily serving in the Offices of the War Cabinet. Mr. R. E. Yeabsley, C.B.E., is a partner in the firm of Hill, Vellacott & Co., Chartered Accountants, and is Accountant Adviser to the Board of Trade. The Committee is proposing to invite representative bodies of builders' merchants, manufacturers and purchasers of building materials to submit evidence to the Committee. Any communications concerning the work of the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary at the Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.

★

*In the House of Commons Mr. Willis asked the Minister of Supply the original target figure for the supply of ALUMINIUM HOUSES for the first five months of 1946; the number actually produced in each factory, respectively; and the date when maximum production will be reached.*

Mr. Wilmot: One thousand nine hundred and two aluminium houses were produced during the first five months of this year against a total target figure of 1,725. We expect to reach maximum output in February of next year.

★

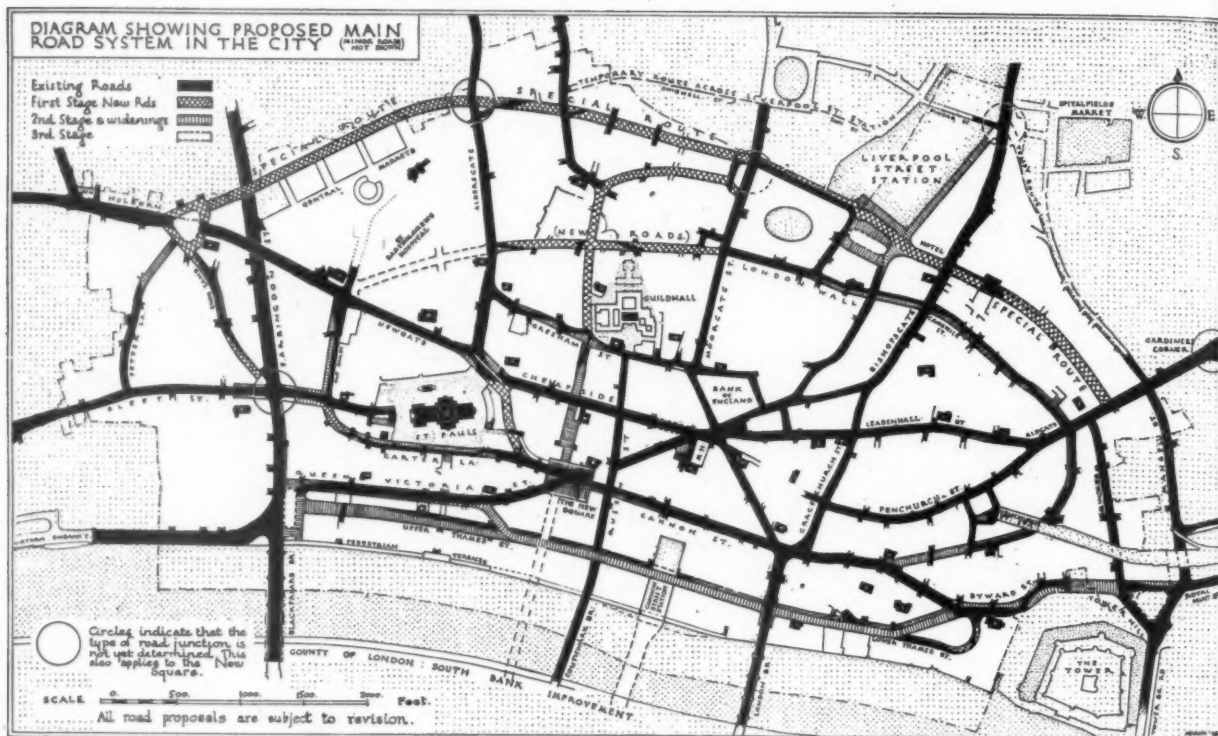
*The Minister of Works made the following announcement in the House of Commons concerning the DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.*

"I have appointed an independent Committee, with the following terms of reference: To examine the organisation and methods of distribution of building materials



An American girl examines the 12 ft. by 16 ft. model of the trailer village to be built on a fifty-five acre site near Santa Anita Park, Los Angeles. Backed by the Trailer Coach Association of California the village will contain 1,100 units. Four trailers will make up each residential block.





## Reconstruction in the City of London

The Interim Report on the replanning of the City of London, prepared by Dr. C. H. Holden and Professor W. G. Holford, who were appointed as Consultants after the 1944 Plan for the City had been turned down by the Minister, was released to the public last week. It is the first stage of the Plan, and sets out the principles on which a detailed plan could be based, indicating a framework of roads which can be seen in the above illustration taken from the Report.

The Consultants recommend that the City should specialize in its own forms of accommodation, and maintain its reputation as a centre for the convenient transaction of business. Every office should be well lighted and ventilated, and circulation between offices should be made easier. This will be difficult unless there is a general control over the amount of floor-space that can be built on a given site, having regard to the congestion of traffic. Thus it is recommended that the total amount of accommodation to be aimed at should be such as will provide for a daytime population of about 470,000—slightly less than in 1931—but at a generous standard of floor space per person. Decentralization of houses and factories from London is unlikely to result in substantial decentralization of its commercial centre. (The actual figure of population in ten years' time may be slightly more or less than this estimate: it cannot be exactly regulated.)

The biggest problem in replanning the City is that of traffic congestion. It is already serious, and it may soon become crippling. To relieve it, the Consultants recommend in the Interim Report new roads in the war-damaged areas, widened roads in a distributive circuit around St. Paul's and the Bank crossing, and the placing of pavements under ground-floor arcades where new and undamaged frontages make widening impracticable. A special road is proposed to take traffic from Holborn or from Gray's Inn Road, over Farringdon Street and the Markets, and then directly to Liverpool Street and Broad Street Stations. Thames Street is proposed for substantial widening, to allow local through-traffic to move easily between Tower Hill and the Victoria Embankment. The number of through lanes for traffic crossing the City from east to west (or *vice versa*) is to be increased by a third.

It is suggested that Liverpool Street Station will sooner or later have to be rebuilt on radically improved lines, and

that a new bus station and forecourt should be provided in front of it. Guildhall will also have to be rebuilt, and it is recommended that the historic and ceremonial part of the building should be retained, and a new background of offices and committee rooms designed; also a hall for public letting, in view of the number that have been lost by bombing. The Tower should be united with Tower Hill and the Gardens, as a precinct; and its surroundings regarded as a Merchant Navy Centre. St. Paul's Cathedral in the new Plan will continue to be seen from the tops of buses; but the open space around it will be increased over what existed before the war, and views of the dome from the south-east, south-west and north-east improved. Ludgate Hill is to remain as it is, but with the viaduct eventually removed; and the top part of it free from bus traffic, which will be diverted a little farther south to Carter Lane, from which an even better view of the south front of the Cathedral will be obtained. It is proposed that new and improved warehouses should be built between Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges, advanced slightly into the river beyond the present frontage line; and that there should be a pedestrian terrace, reached from St. Paul's Churchyard, and giving a view of the river.

City workers will be able to shop conveniently, and walk in safety during the lunch hour. Pedestrian ways will also link up the small open spaces and the places of historic interest. Visitors also will be enabled really to appreciate the unique buildings and picturesque character of the City of London. It is suggested that the Fish Market, in spite of its thousand-year association with Billingsgate, may have to find more space if it is to operate efficiently, and that this can only be found outside the City, even though the market would still be administered by the Corporation.

The Interim Report is to be submitted by the Improvements and Town Planning Committee to the Court of Common Council on July 17 with the recommendation that the Report should be accepted in principle and as a basis on which a Final Plan and Report can be prepared for submission to the Minister. The Committee, however, has made observations on certain of the proposals such as the River Front and the St. Paul's Cathedral Environs. The Interim Report will be reviewed in detail in our next issue:



Mr. R. H. Gibson, F.R.I.B.A., has been elected PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER ARCHITECTS.

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects held at Belfast, several members expressed at great length their appreciation of the valuable services rendered during the past two years by the retiring President, Mr. Frank McArdle, M.Sc., F.R.I.B.A. During his term of office there were many notable achievements, and the Society feels much indebted to the RIBA for facilitating students in the district by selecting Belfast as a permanent centre for Intermediate and Final Examinations. Mr. R. H. Gibson, F.R.I.B.A., was elected President for the forthcoming year. He served a term as President some years ago and has just completed his term of office as Honorary Treasurer. The other officers elected were: Vice-President, A. F. Lucy, M.R.I.A.I.; Hon. Treasurer, F. McArdle, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary, A. Neill, A.R.I.B.A.; Council, J. H. Stevenson, F.R.I.B.A.; J. R. Young, F.R.I.B.A.; T. R. Eagar, F.R.I.B.A.; J. S. Munce, L.R.I.B.A.; J. McGeagh, A.R.I.B.A.; Val Smyth, A.R.I.B.A.; J. M. Aitken, A.R.I.B.A.; Messrs. W. Salmund, L.R.I.B.A., and J. Scott, B.E., were appointed Hon. Auditors.

#### *The Ministry of Works has modified the* **PRIORITY DISTRIBUTION SCHEME FOR BUILDING MATERIALS.**

To assist builders and property owners to carry out small repairs which, while not of a kind qualifying for WBA priority are still of a necessary character, a modification has been made to the Priority Distribution Scheme for Building Materials. Builders' merchants and wholesalers will be able to place priority orders with their suppliers for quantities 5 per cent. in excess of the amounts necessary to meet the WBA Priority orders they have in hand. This 5 per cent. margin will be available to meet non-priority requirements for building materials and components.

*The County Council has made the following* **APPOINTMENTS IN THE ESSEX COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT:** Chief Assistant Architect, Education, Mr. E. T. A. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Assistant Architect, General, Mr. K. D. Box, A.R.I.B.A.

★

#### *The General Council of the Association of Building Technicians has passed the following resolution* **PROTESTING AGAINST THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARES.**

"This General Council of the Association of Building Technicians, the majority of whose members travel some distance to work by train, protests against the projected increases of third class railway fares, and considers that they are unjustified, particularly as the service provided is most inadequate. The Association, therefore, calls upon the Government to revise its decision and to meet the expected diminution of revenue at the expense of the shareholders and not of the consumer."

## BUILDING STANDARDS

"HAVING made all the recommendations it considered desirable for the time being in the fields of housing and school building, the Committee recommended that it should go into recess for a period." The Committee has looked upon its work and it has seemed good, and with one or two mildly self-complimentary phrases one of the most fruitful of MOW's Committees—the Standards Committee—winds itself up. A sampler of the fruits of its endeavours is to be seen at the Princes Gallery, and, indeed, it makes a brave enough show.

When the Committee began its activities in 1942 there were 148 extant British Standards relating to building and before it went into recess it had recommended 260 new or revised standards. The fabric of our building standards today, therefore, is primarily the work of this Committee and in the currently fashionable manner of judging one's results by the bulk of accomplishment, the Committee has fully earned its retirement. Whether it has justified its stand-down in the quality of its labours is another matter.

It has canalised the British building effort on well tried, old-established lines. Immediate expediency has always won the argument in the Committee's enclaves and we find that, where a basis for a standard previously existed, it has normally been accepted and re-enfranchised. It would seem as though industry has had a good deal of its own way and that the urgency of the moment has overruled the possibility of any major step forward in method. No standard has been adopted, for instance, which would have involved scrapping of existing plant on any considerable scale.

On one point we are worried. There is a Ministry of Health Circular No. 211/45 which makes the use of these standards mandatory for all local authority work, which these days means almost all work, and this circular is viewed with approval by the Standards Committee. We can appreciate a desire to cut down costs by insisting on the use of standardised articles, but the method is carried farther than it need be. During the war we undertook the production of standard utility goods, but we were not forced to buy only utility. Does this circular imply that if one wishes to use timber casements they must be to BS design, and of no other type? As it is worded, it does mean this and this seems to us an intolerable imposition on designers. Later in its report the Committee hazards the opinion that it "does not feel that standardisation of components and materials will lead to standardised houses." Frankly, we are not so sanguine. We have here a pat example of beaurocracy smugly perpetuating itself and ironing out all opposition. Standards have hitherto always been acceptable because they have been permissive and they become intolerable immediately they cease to be permissive. It behoves the architectural profession to fight to the last ditch to retain its liberty to design, surely its essential freedom, and it would do well in future to keep a sharp watch

on that type of standard which is classed as a design standard. Finally, the Committee has put forth an inept apologia for its failure to cope with dimensional co-ordination, an apology which obviously hides a troubled conscience. The comic idea is canvassed that building assemblies can be co-ordinated in themselves, in kitchen fitments, window assemblies, and so forth, but need not be co-ordinated with each other. It is enabled to take this myopic view because the consideration of prefabrication, with which the question is bound, was taken over by another Department and so could be lost sight of (the ball is in your court, Sir), and we find perpetuated the fatal disassociation of the two forms of building—the traditional and the prefabricated.

The Committee, as is so often the case with Government committees, has performed adequately on small measures and inadequately on large. It would claim that it had, in fact, performed within a framework prescribed for it from above, so let us on the occasion of its recession judge it as it would wish to be judged, on the standards resulting from its own too-narrow tenets.



*The Architects' Journal*

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T O P I C S

#### CITY PLAN

One of the last—and perhaps least expected—of Mr. Morrison's acts as MOTCP in the Coalition Government was to reject the Forty-Lovett City Plan. In addition to making technical criticisms of the draft proposals, the Minister suggested that the problem was of such national importance that its solution demanded the very best town planning advice. No one will argue

that, in asking Dr. Holden and Professor Holford to act as consultants, the City did not take this excellent hint. The appointment was the second good bit of news for all lovers of London.

The interim report of these two plan-doctors was submitted in secret to the Council last March and has now been made public.

Very wisely, Dr. Holden and Professor Holford have interpreted their terms of reference liberally, and have cast their report not as a detailed criticism of the rejected plan, but in the form of new proposals. They have produced in fact what amounts to a preliminary outline plan for the City, on the basis of which future development can take place. The plan contains proposals for zoning, population, traffic, control of building bulk and car parks. It suggests a two-stage programme for realization of the proposals, and is illustrated by a new road plan designed to cope with traffic of double the pre-war strength in 30 years. This road plan differs considerably from that proposed by Messrs. Forty and Lovett. The riverside boulevard is replaced by a pedestrian terrace, a new N-S link is suggested west of Queen Street, Thames Street becomes eventually double-decked, the North ring-road (or special road) is re-routed, and the diagonal run of Queen Victoria Street is interrupted on its way to the Mansion House.

It would be an impertinence to criticise the details of this plan without the careful study which it deserves, but it can be said at once that the whole plan is not only a tremendous improvement upon the last one, but seems also to have been inspired by a genuine feeling for the particular character of the City. Not everyone will agree with all the proposals. Sharawaggs will applaud the consultants' suggestions for a pedestrian system within the City, but may feel less happy about the formal treatment of the cathedral setting. Mr. Coolmore may feel that the South-West front has not been sufficiently opened up, Billingsgate merchants may object to the hint of future displacement. Judgment on these and other points must await more concrete proposals than those contained in this report.

But what a relief to escape from the jungle of planning jargon into clear, concise English, and to read a report which is concerned so affectionately with form and atmosphere as well as with traffic surveys and density.

#### RURAL PLANNING

I was interested to witness the results of progressive local voluntary effort which were revealed at the opening of the Sudbury Plan Exhibition the other day. Mr. R. Chamberlain, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, in his opening speech congratulated the Planning Association of this Suffolk town on the vision and foresight of its members and the fact that it had the courage to embark on the appointment of a full-time planner—Mr. Keith Jeremiah. Now that Sudbury and the district around have a Plan, it remains for this active Association to see that the proposals put forward are carried into effect. This means convincing the local Council and people, and a good start has been made with the One-Day Conference held in the local Corn Exchange in which representative persons from the various fields of planning spoke both formally and in a Brains Trust Session.

Mr. Lewis Mumford, who has exhibited remarkable energy and interest in attending many gatherings since his

arrival from America, took part in the Brains Trust, and after observing the London scene, the countryside in action made a contrast for him. Set in the Corn Exchange, with the evidence of busy market days around the walls, the session was keenly attended by the local people. Busy housewives drifted in and out, and I felt that all Sudbury was going to hear about the many salient points that were raised, such as Road Safety which caused as much interest as any, and about which Mr. Mumford thought Britain had something to learn from America in planning by-pass roads and more dead-end roads to houses. Referring to the planner and his intention to recognize things spiritual as well as material, Mr. Mumford said "Whatever you do on the material side is bound to have an effect on you spiritually . . . that is an injunction to the planner; he should be a good man as well as an efficient man." In his answer to a question whether America would stand for all this planning, he was particularly topical, replying that America had stood for something much worse—chaos and frustration which came from lack of planning. "You don't know what you have saved yourselves from by preserving your rationing system . . . there is less meat on the American housewife's table per week than there is here. Would America stand for planning? Why, when she wakes up, she will demand it."

With a discussion on the ways and means of a full life in the country, the day in Sudbury ended and everyone went away with a fresh angle on this planning game—a new Sudbury for which the people had worked, the local artists with their delightful illustrative aids; those who helped to make the model; and others who gave their spare time for the collection of the survey material.

#### PORTLAND PLACE PARTY

A large crowd of architects and their friends attended last week's reception at the RIBA, the first to be held since the war. It is on occasions such as these that No. 66 Portland Place looks at its best, for, like most halls of ceremony [and many women] it needs flowers, lights and a crowd of people to bring it to life. The attractions of the evening included the Knutsford exhibition, a concert in the Henry Jarvis Hall, an exhibition in the library—but the real attraction lay in the company and conversation of one's fellow guests.

Altogether a pleasant and well-organized evening. Even if next year we achieve white ties and a licensed bar, I hope we will keep the ladies' lavatory where it was last Friday—I quote from the official programme—"just inside the door marked Architects' Benevolent Society."

ASTRAGAL



At the Brains Trust at Sudbury: left to right, Mrs. Gordon Stuck (A Sudbury housewife); Alexander Farquharson (Secretary, Institute of Sociology); R. L. Reiss (Director, Welwyn Garden City); Col. R. Hamilton, M.P., for Sudbury division; Donald McCullough, BBC Question-Master; Miss Jaqueline Tyrwhitt (Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction); Rev. Thos. Rice, Rector of Boxford (a local Councillor); Lewis Mumford, the American Author, Planner and Sociologist. See Astragal's note.



## LETTERS

B. R. Davis,  
(National Secretary Arch.S.A.)

F. R. Yerbury,  
(Director, the Building Centre)

E. H. Ashburner

W. H. Gill,  
A.R.I.B.A.

### Crystal Palace Competition

SIR,—Correspondence I have received from various schools of architecture clearly indicates that students throughout the country share the indignation at the Crystal Palace Competition results expressed by Mr. Scorer of the AA school. It is difficult quickly to gather from a scattered membership, very much preoccupied at present with examinations, a representative opinion; but there is evidence that an entire generation of potential competitors is now angry and disillusioned.

Among these are many who, but for their war service, would have been able to submit designs for this competition. They have been let down. I can confidently state that if steps are not taken to prevent a repetition of this architectural disaster, there will, in five years' time, be found few young architects to take advantage of the "hope of early success that the competition system offers." Few, that is, whose work would be worth having.

It would surely be preferable to withhold all premiums in such a competition.

Liverpool

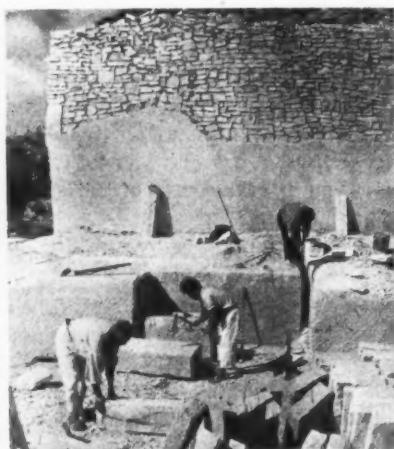
B. R. DAVIS  
National Secretary, ARCH.S.A.

SIR,—I am sorry that your correspondent, Mr. Stirling Craig, was unable to obtain admission to the Building Centre to view the Crystal Palace drawings on a Saturday afternoon. I wish he had made enquiries about the opening hours of the Building Centre, because to meet his convenience we would have most certainly arranged for a special view, as we have frequently done in the past when in particular cases requests have been made for special facilities to visit the Centre.

We have found in the past that architects as a whole do not take kindly to visiting exhibitions on Saturday afternoons, and



# GEORGE CROSS ISLAND REBUILDS



Malta, which was incessantly bombarded during the war and became famous as George Cross Island, is confronted by a great rebuilding problem. 5,000 homes have been flattened and 10,000 are uninhabitable. Housing is therefore serious and the shortage of school buildings, according to the Bishop of Malta, has made 60 per cent. of Maltese children illiterate. But, rebuilding has begun. Top, left, one of Malta's damaged streets. Top, centre, grandfather, father and son at work in their quarry near Lucca, owned by the same family for generations. Top, right, a mason at work in Valetta. Left, the rebuilding of the King George V Hospital in the famous Malta stone; in the background is Valetta.

although we have made experiments by opening not only on Saturday afternoons but also late on certain evenings in the week, results have produced no real justification.

Nevertheless, when we have repaired our war damage and get into full swing again we are quite prepared to repeat the experiment, as I can assure your correspondent that the Building Centre is most anxious to be of real service to the profession and industry, and any suggestions which can assist towards this end will be most welcome.

F. R. YERBURY,

London Director, the Building Centre

## Planning of Libraries

Sir.—The views of eminent librarians as expressed in the one-day conference organized by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, held at the RIBA and reported in the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL will be of much interest to all architects who are concerned with the planning of library buildings.

Dr. Bonser prefers the reading room on the ground floor but holds that it should be architecturally effective. Surely if placed on the first floor, extending along the front façade and over the main entrance, isolation of this department would be more easily maintained and effective expression achieved both internally and externally. One wonders if Mr. Povey, with experience

of his Liverpool Library, would concur with Dr. Bonser's view.

I think that few architects would agree with Mr. Fullman's dictum that all possible wall space should be used for shelving or other storage. The consequent over-head traffic, infrequent though it may be, is disconcerting in libraries where this arrangement has been adopted (e.g., the British Museum Library, the Picton Reading Room and the Stockholm Public Library), and the idea, upheld by Mr. Povey, of a Reading Room with most of the book stack situated in an adjoining store is one which is more likely to commend itself to architects.

As regards floor loading, the weight of a certain number of books is of little help to the structural designer unless related to terms of weights per square foot of floor area. Messrs. Luxfer, Ltd., publish very comprehensive data regarding the weights per foot run of varying types of volume, the weights of unit stack construction and the consequent loading expressed in weights on each stack unit for varying numbers of tier heights.

Lancaster

E. H. ASHBURNER

## Salaries

Sir.—It will be of interest to architects to note the difference in salary scales offered by the Government to newly qualified doctors under the New Health Bill, to those

offered in advertised architectural appointments.

While £500 p.a. is quoted as a bare minimum for the fledgling doctor, anything around and over this figure seems to be regarded as suitable for the rather better-grade architectural appointments only. A relative of mine, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, assure me that in his opinion, qualification as an architect is just as difficult as qualification as a physician or surgeon. Moreover this opinion is shared by many medical friends. Why then, the disparity in salaries?

It is obvious that the political and public influence of the General Medical Council is far greater than that of the RIBA. The influence of the latter would be very much extended if all registered architects and students would decide to seek admission to its membership, as the principal professional body. For unity means strength, and the architect's services are needed as never before.

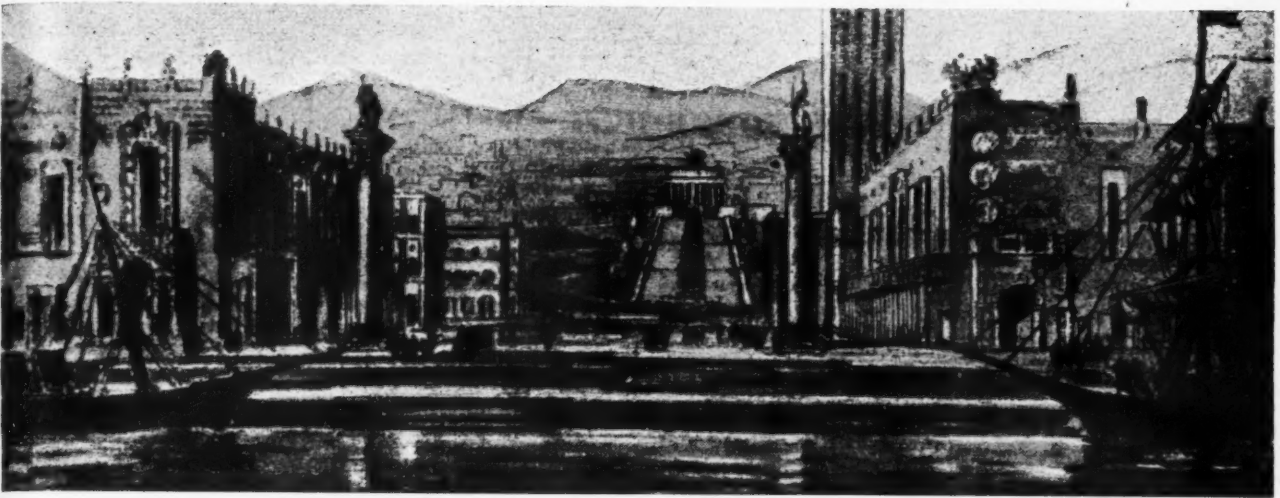
Sir, it is time that the public were vividly impressed of the fact that beautiful planning means a healthy and contented community. Architectural education in ordinary schools is almost non-existent, and the public cannot distinguish good design from bad. It is up to the architect to show them the way, and thus make himself as indispensable as the doctor.

Bath

W. H. GILL



# PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT



## TOWN PLANNING IN RUSSIA

### PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEVELOPMENT OF NOVGOROD, SMOLENSK AND NOVOROSSISK

Russia has a major city reconstruction programme necessitated by the devastation of war, and already one hundred citymaster plans were in preparation a few months after victory in Germany. The reconstruction plans of Novgorod, Smolensk and Novorossisk, reviewed below, are sufficiently varied to show the general trend of current planning principles in the USSR. All three towns were almost completely destroyed by the Germans. Here this similarity ends. Novgorod was a great mediaeval trading centre and architecturally one of the finest mediaeval towns of the world; Smolensk a manufacturing city and Novorossisk a Black Sea port that had recently become a centre of holiday traffic. Above, the proposed new town centre for Novorossisk.

Speaking of the immediate problems of architects engaged in the rebuilding of cities at a conference in Moscow, Vyacheslav Shkvarikov, Chief of the R.S.F.S.R. Architecture Administration, said: *Certain of our comrades look on post-war architecture as a definitely new period in the development of Soviet building having nothing in common with our history. This is wrong. The development of post-war architecture should organically continue the best national architecture of pre-war years. Wide use should be made of the technical achievements in our country and in the leading countries of West Europe and America. But we should avoid the mistakes of constructivists who ignored the social nature of our country, its national individuality, geographical and other peculiarities. It is our duty to create cities, which will conform to the growing demands and modes of life of the Soviet citizen.* The redevelopment and reconstruction of the cities of Novgorod, Smolensk and Novorossisk, follow the general principles laid down by Shkvarikov.

#### Novgorod

The replanning of Novgorod is under the direction of A. V. Schusef, a famous architect and academician. The work is carried through by the Architectural Studio of the Committee of Architecture which is attached to the supreme authority of the USSR—the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars of the Soviet Union. The Architectural Studio itself contains an economist and a technical engineer as well as several architects and a number of consultants. The destruction of Novgorod was thorough and systematic. All sixty state-

protected historic buildings were destroyed or very badly damaged, and all valuables removed from the many museums.

After losing its early world importance and independence as a trading centre, Novgorod remained the provincial centre of a wide region. Nineteenth century buildings had, however, detracted much from the general appearance of the town. Sometimes it was the buildings themselves that were out of keeping with the traditional character of the town, sometimes it was their siting. Several of the finest churches became entirely surrounded by industrial buildings and many buildings of great architectural merit were left in most unfavourable positions. The new plan aims at restoring the damaged buildings and incorporating the architectural heritage of Novgorod as an organic part of the new town. The eighteenth century radial pattern of roads, converging upon the Kremlin, has been retained, but certain streets have been given new prominence, and much tree planting is shown. New tree-lined embankments are planned for through traffic on both sides of the river and a new and widened bridge will be built. The railway, which formerly drove a wedge into the town, is re-laid to the west of the town where a new station is planned in direct line with the Kremlin. Industry is removed outside the old city wall, which forms a belt round the old historic town centre, and is now located to the north-west where it has easy transport connections by rail, road and water, and is removed from the housing areas. The River Volga in this part is considerably developed as it is intended that Novgorod should extend its activities as a shipbuilding centre and river port.

The historic centre of Novgorod has always been round the Kremlin (the old fort) and the church of St. Sophia. A present-day town centre in the USSR must contain not only administrative buildings of various sorts but also suitable sites for monuments to contemporary heroes and a large open space for mass demonstrations. The area immediately round the old Kremlin was far too small for these purposes but in the new design this old group of buildings has been deliberately incorporated within the new town centre to symbolise the link between the historic traditions of Russian architecture with the new Soviet town.

V. Lavrov is one of the architects working on the plan. In

an article he describes the approach that they have adopted towards the historic buildings of Novgorod. Two approaches were possible, isolation or incorporation. The first approach amounts to exhibiting museum specimens under the open sky. The problem becomes one of demonstration of the monument, care for its protection and arranging for any future archaeological investigations that may be required. The second approach requires that the monuments become living participants in the new town. This approach satisfies historical, cultural and architectural demands, though the protection of the monuments must not be overlooked. The first approach may be called museum exposition but the second is town planning and the planners of the new Novgorod did their best to put it into effect. For example, on the east of the river stood a ruined group of ancient buildings. It might at first seem best to clear the site of recent, and often inappropriate

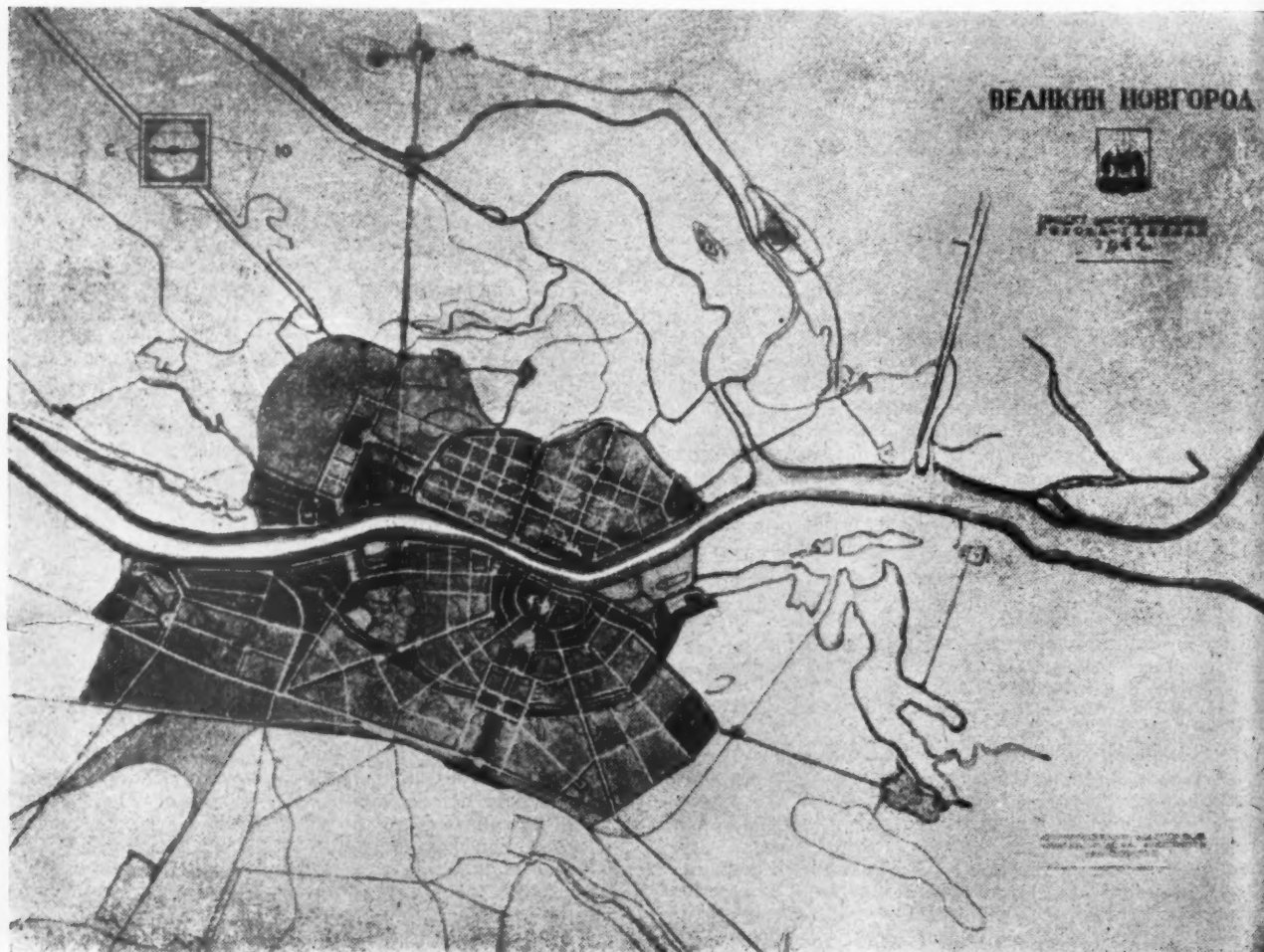


buildings and form a green area which would give a good view of the monuments and facilitate archaeological investigations. On second thoughts, such a green area would be without shape or form and far too extensive in scale. The original siting of the group of monuments was conditioned by contemporary streets and buildings. Once these were removed their siting appeared casual and senseless. It was, therefore, decided to introduce new buildings, using, in part, the old foundations of burnt buildings. As a result the historic monuments retained their scale in relation to the surrounding area, they were seen in a richer and more varied aspect and by careful planning sufficient space was left for future archaeological work. The welding of the new styles with the old was achieved by giving a modest form to the new buildings and treating them as a background upon which the old jewels could glow more brightly. Only in the case of the famous Kremlin was it considered necessary to free it from adjacent later buildings.

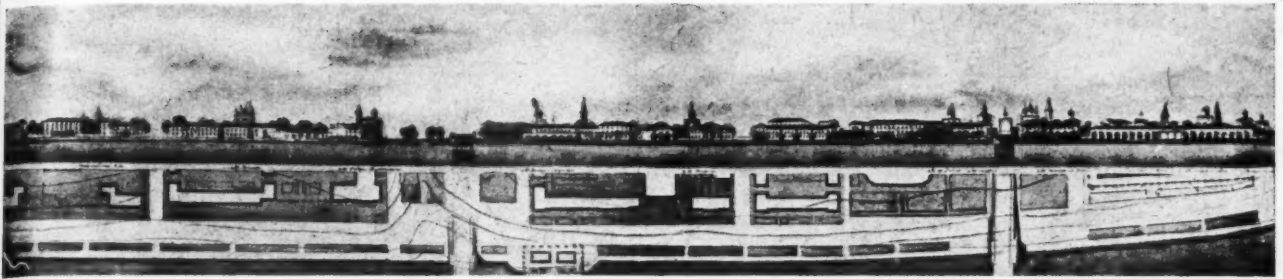
In its vicinity new museums, colleges and cultural buildings are springing up, most of them connected with archaeological studies. A number of historic buildings that lie outside the town has been gravely damaged or entirely destroyed. It is, however, intended that all shall be restored and a new

Left, the Kremlin at Novgorod, which, contrary to the general principle adopted of rebuilding around ancient monuments to retain their original siting and scale, will be left with open space around. Below, the new plan for Novgorod, showing in its radial formation the eighteenth century road pattern.

## NOVGOROD







The proposals for the river front to the Volga at Novgorod. New tree-lined embankments are planned for through traffic on both sides of the river. A new bridge will be built, and the existing one widened.

tourists' ring road is planned to link the most outstanding of them.

### Smolensk

Smolensk is an old walled town lying in a natural amphitheatre on the northern banks of the River Dnieper. The river curves at this point, the ground rises steeply, and the southern banks are well below the old centre of the town. The town was almost wholly destroyed by the Germans; 86 per cent. of the buildings were of wood and everyone of these disappeared completely. Almost all other buildings were severely damaged if not destroyed and much of the industrial equipment, including the electric supply lines, was removed to Germany. Among the few relics that remained were the old fourteenth century fortifications and some twelfth century churches. The new plan, which was under the direction of G. Golz, has now been approved by the Soviet of the Peoples' Commissars of the Russian Republic and the work is under way. By 1945, 700 houses, all public utilities, much of the industry and a theatre had been completed and were fully in use. In designing the new plan, attention was especially directed to technical and economic factors, natural features and the retention of any surviving buildings of historic interest. The economic aspects were considered under the

following heads:—

(1) The scale of industrial development. It was decided to plan for the industrial employment of 25,000 persons, a large proportion of whom would be engaged in the building trades. The pre-war figure was 13,000.

(2) The extent of the population increase. The plan was made for a total population of 200,000—an increase of 44,000.

(3) The character and composition of the built-up areas. The following table served as a guide:—

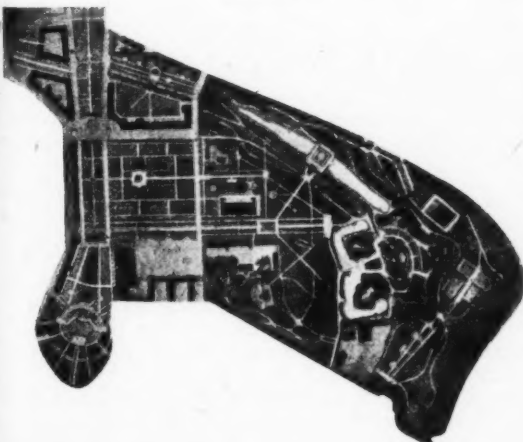
Type of Building.	Area in 1,000 sq. Metres.	Per cent.
Multi-storey buildings .. ..	660	37
Multi-storey flats .. ..	60	3
Two-storey buildings .. ..	840	47
One-storey dwellings .. ..	240	13
Total .. ..	1,800	100

Concentric height zoning has been adopted. The average height in the central area, within the fourteenth century fortifications is to be 4 storeys, the adjacent ring 3 storeys, the second ring 2 storeys, outside this 1 storey. The southern bank 2-3 storeys. On the low river banks only 1 storey cottages will be permitted among the fruit gardens.

(4) The amount of land required for the development of



Above, the proposed view from the river of the town of Smolensk, after replanning and rebuilding. Right, the new town plan, showing the great double avenue linking the central piazza with the town stadium and the ring roads. Below, a detail of the new central area showing the park—several district parks are also proposed and the old fortifications will be bordered by planting.



SMOLENSK



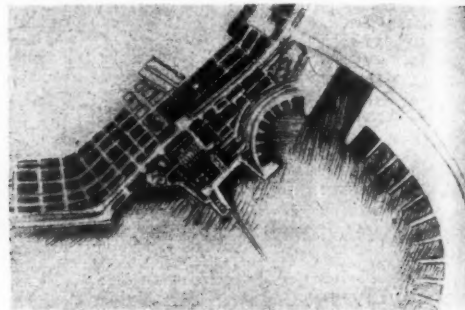


the town. The area required for residential buildings, open spaces and communal buildings during the first stage is estimated at 1,500 hectares. The total area 2,000 hectares.

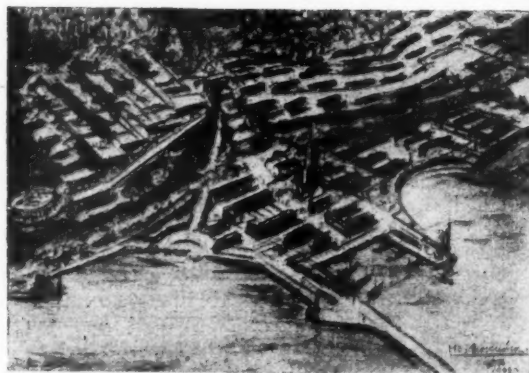
(5) The best position for the reconstructed railway station. The former station was on the low-lying southern bank while the main industrial areas were to the north of the town. 60-70 per cent. of the traffic through the town consisted of goods moving north and south. The industrial areas were 80 metres (some 250 feet) above the railway level and in many places the gradient of the road was extremely steep. It was decided to rebuild the station to the south-east of the town and create a new industrial area and goods yard in its vicinity.

While it had been decided, from the start, to retain the fourteenth century shape of the town centre, bounded by the old walls, yet the old centre itself, which had been utterly destroyed, has been re-cast. This area, on the high northern bank of the Dnieper, commands an extensive view to the south and a new central piazza has been formed. This leads to the south, over a new bridge, by a road terminating in a new square containing the main hotel and the railway station. Stretching to the north from the central piazza lies a great double avenue which forms the main feature of the new town. It extends for nearly two miles and terminates at the town stadium, between the first and the second ring roads. The boulevard is 80-85 metres wide and will have fountains down the central green strip and a double avenue of trees. The most important public buildings are being sited along it. Parallel to this great avenue is a new north-south street with a maximum gradient of 1 in 14. This will enable trams to be introduced with up to three trailers which will greatly improve internal transport. Formerly the steep gradients of the main street (which in places were as much as 1 in 7) made this impossible. Connections between the circumferential housing areas and between the three main routes that enter the town are formed by two ring roads. It is expected that these will keep the centre clear of all through traffic and also provide good transport for the townspeople between home and work. Much attention has been paid to open spaces. In addition to new central park and the great central avenue,

## NOVOROSSISK



Left, the new plan for Novorossisk, a town on the shores of the Black Sea with a magnificent site. Above, the new town centre and port, the former re-sited on the shore and the latter re-designed to provide suitable facilities for an important shipping centre. Below, a view of the new town centre as it will be seen from the air.



several district parks are planned and the old fortifications will be bordered by planting.

### Novorossisk

Novorossisk, on the shores of the Black Sea, was founded in very early days by Greek colonists. Later it was used by Genoese traders and, in the nineteenth century, it grew rapidly as an exporting port. Before the war, however, the mounting holiday traffic which used the town as a centre for the whole Black Sea area, was altering the character of the town. Novorossisk was very near the limit of German penetration into the USSR and suffered gravely from the severe fighting that took place in and around it. Scarcely any buildings escaped damage and most were completely destroyed. The town, like Smolensk, lies in a natural amphitheatre and immediately behind it rise steep mountains. These were once covered with forests, and it is intended that they shall be replanted as quickly as possible to temper the bleak north winds and control the torrential rains that now cause much havoc in the district.

The pattern of the nineteenth century town ignored both the proximity and importance of the sea port and the steep contours of the site. The grid-iron streets crossed the contours at right angles, a series of small and ramshackle workshops divided the town from the sea-front and the port and railway split the town into two. In the new plan great emphasis is laid upon the port, and the new town centre is planned upon the shore. The main buildings of the town border this new open space as well as the railway station, hotels, tourist offices and shops. In the old town the railway station and the industry of the town were to the north. This was very awkward for the many tourists who changed here from train to ship. In the new plan the line of the railway curls round and runs near the sea to a new tourist station. A second industrial station remains near the factory area, which is divided from the town by a park strip.



# PRICES

Rates of Wages rose on January 1, 1946, and are now as follows:—

## LONDON DISTRICT

Within 12 miles radius .. ..  
From 12-15 „ „ .. ..

## Craftsmen.

2s. 7½d.  
2s. 7d.

## Labourers.

2s. 1½d.  
2s. 1d.

## GRADE CLASSIFICATIONS

	A	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>2</sup>	A <sup>3</sup>	B	B <sup>1</sup>	B <sup>2</sup>
Craftsmen..	2s. 6d.	2s. 5½d.	2s. 5d.	2s. 4½d.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3d.
Labourers..	2s. 0d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10d.	1s. 9¾d.

*John Davis*

F.S.I., F.I.Arb.

## CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

BY DAVIS, BELFIELD AND EVEREST,

Chartered Quantity Surveyors.

Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered.

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

## CONCRETOR

### Cements

† All delivered in paper bags (20 to the ton) free.  
\* Paper bags or non-returnable jute sacks charged at 7/- extra per ton.

	6 Tons and over	In 80-ton freights F.A.S. Safe Wharf In River Thames, London Area.
*Portland .. ..	per ton 57/-	54/6
*"417" Quick setting extra rapid hardening .. ..	per ton 78/6	—
*Rapid hardening .. ..	per ton 63/-	60/6
*Water repellent .. ..	per ton 88/6	—
Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lb.) .. ..	per barrel —	6 ton upwards 98/6
*Colorcrete rapid hardening, buff and red .. ..	per ton 98/6	—
*Colorcrete rapid hardening khaki .. ..	per ton 98/6	—
†Colorcrete .. ..	per ton from 176/- to 400/6	—
†Snowcrete .. ..	per ton 226/6	—
*Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area .. ..	1-9 cwt. 16/8 10-19 cwt. 16/2 1 ton and upwards 254/-	—

### Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

2" Unscreened ballast .. ..	per yard cube 12/4
½" (Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle .. ..	per yard cube 14/6
1" (Down) Ditto .. ..	per yard cube 14/6
2" Broken brick .. ..	per yard cube 14/6
½" Ditto .. ..	per yard cube 16/-
Washed pan breeze .. ..	per yard cube 9/6
Coke breeze 1" to dust .. ..	per yard cube —
½" Sharp washed sand .. ..	per yard cube 14/6
White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots) .. ..	per yard 40/-
(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering see respective trades)	

### Pavings

Brick hardcore .. ..	per yard cube 6/6
Concrete ditto .. ..	per yard cube —
Clean furnace clinker and boiler ashes .. ..	per yard cube 3/-
Coarse gravel for paths .. ..	per yard cube —
Fine ditto .. ..	per yard cube —
Clean granite chippings (in 5 ton loads) .. ..	per ton 37/7
Ditto (in 5 ton loads) Immediate delivery .. ..	per ton 41/7

## CONCRETOR—(continued)

### Pavings—continued

Red quarry tiles, 6" × 6" × ¾" .. ..	per yard super 9/9
Ditto 6" × 6" × ¾" .. ..	per yard super 8/8
Buff ditto 6" × 6" × ¾" .. ..	per yard super 10/11
Ditto 6" × 6" × ¾" .. ..	per yard super 9/9
Hard red paving bricks, 2" .. ..	per 1,000 257/9
Ditto 1½" .. ..	per 1,000 241/-

### Reinforcement

Home trade maximum basis price for mild steel rods, ½" diameter and upwards, ex mills delivered to station or siding .. ..	per ton £16 19 6
Extras for:—	
Under ½" to ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 10/-
Ditto ¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 15/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 20/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 25/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 30/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 35/-
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 40/-
Under ½" to ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 60/-
Lengths over 40 ft. to 45 ft. .. ..	per ton 10/-
" " 45 ft. to 50 ft. .. ..	per ton 15/-
" " 50 ft. (as 50 ft. plus per ft.) .. ..	per ton 1/6

### Sundries

Retarding liquid, in 5-gallon drums (for exposing aggregate) .. ..	per gallon 23/-
Ditto (for obtaining a bond) .. ..	per gallon 14/4
Ex Warehouse, Southwark Bridge. Drums chargeable and credited, if returned.	

## BRICKLAYER

### Common Bricks

†Rough stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Third stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Mild stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
Sand limes .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Phorpres pressed Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 69/-
†Phorpres keyed Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 71/-
Blue Staffordshire wirecuts .. ..	per 1,000 306/9
†Lingfield engineering wirecuts (ex works) .. ..	per 1,000 107/6
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½" .. ..	per 1,000 410/-
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3" .. ..	per 1,000 520/-

### Facing and Engineering Bricks

Sand Limes, No. 1 .. ..	per 1,000 —
Sand Limes, No. 2 .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Phorpres rustic Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 89/-
† At King's Cross (Maiden Lane) Stn. For delivery in W.C. district add 10/- per 1,000.	

**BRICKLAYER—(continued)***Facing and Engineering Bricks—continued.*

Midhurst Whites .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Hard stocks, firsts .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Hard stocks, seconds .. .. .	per 1,000	—
Sand-faced, hand-made reds .. .. .	per 1,000 from	245/6
Sand-faced, machine-made reds .. .. .	per 1,000 from	99/-
Red rubbers (9½-in.) .. .. .	per 1,000	—
Uxbridge Flints (white) .. .. .	per 1,000 from	116/6
Uxbridge Flints (creams, buffs, browns & terra cotta) .. .. .	per 1,000 from	134/-
†Dunbriks (concrete), greys or Commons .. .. .	per 1,000	125/-
†Dunbriks (concrete), various colours .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed) .. .. .	per 1,000	180/-
†Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed) .. .. .	per 1,000	155/-
Blue pressed .. .. .	per 1,000	334/3
†Southwater pressed sandfaced reds .. .. .	per 1,000	160/-
†Dorking pressed sandfaced multi-coloured facings .. .. .	per 1,000	140/-
†Plus 1/6 per 1,000 levy—Prices ex works—Haulage extra.		

*Limes and Sand*

		1-ton lots	6-ton lots
Lime, grey-stone .. .. .	per ton	71/-	—
Lime, chalk .. .. .	per ton	71/-	—
Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags) .. .. .	per ton	—	—
Lime, hydrated (including paper bags) .. .. .	per ton	75/-	—
Washed pit sand .. .. .	per yard cube	13/6	—

(For cements, see "Concrete.")

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

*Sundries*

Wall ties, self coloured .. .. .	per cwt.	—
Wall ties, galvanized .. .. .	per cwt.	—
D.P.C. slates, size 14" x 9" .. .. .	per 100	41/9
D.P.C. slates, size 14" x 4½" .. .. .	per 100	13/-
†Leddore D.P.C. Grade A .. .. .	per foot super	9½d.
†Leddore D.P.C. Grade B .. .. .	per foot super	1/0½d.
†Leddore D.P.C. Grade C .. .. .	per foot super	1/3

† Trade discount 7½ per cent. and cash discount 7½ per cent. Prices include delivery on minimum of £5 orders.

Airbricks:	9" x 3"	9" x 6"	9" x 9"	12" x 9"	14" x 9"
Red and buff terra cotta .. .. .	each 1/-	1/10	4/10	—	12/11
Black cast iron, School 9" x 3" .. .. .	—	9" x 6"	9" x 9"	12" x 6"	12" x 9"
Board pattern airbricks .. .. .	per doz.	—	—	—	—
Galvanized ditto per doz. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators .. .. .	per doz.	—	—	—	—
Galvanized ditto per doz. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Buff terra cotta chimney 1' 0" .. .. .	1' 6"	2' 0"	2' 6"	3' 6"	5' 0"
pots .. .. .	each 4/7	5/5	7/10	10/6	24/-
Fireclay .. .. .	per ton	75/-	—	—	40/11

Wall reinforcement supplied in standard rolls containing 25 yards lin.

\*2" wide black japanned .. per roll 2/6½ } Greater widths pro rata

\*2" wide galvanized .. per roll — } 2½" price carriage paid

\*2½" wide black japanned .. per roll 3/2 } on orders of £5. Dis-

\*2½" wide galvanized .. per roll — } counts for quantities.

*Partitions, etc.*

		2"	2½"	3"	4"
Clinker .. .. .	per yard super	3/2	3/8	4/2	5/3
Pumice .. .. .	per yard super	6/3	7/6	—	—
Hollow Block .. .. .	per yard super	3/1	3/4	4/-	4/7
Plaster .. .. .	per yard super	5/-	5/8	6/10	8/9
†1" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	4/2	to 4/10	—	—
†2" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	6/7	to 7/6½	—	—
†3" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	8/6	to 9/8½	—	—

† Prices according to quantity ordered. 2½% Cash Discount.

*Gas Flue Blocks*

		Single Flues.	Double Flues
Straight blocks .. .. .	each	1/8	2/9
Backing block .. .. .	per set of 3	4/-	7/4
Cover blocks .. .. .	each	2/5	4/7
Raking blocks 45° .. .. .	each	3/9	6/-
Raking blocks 60° .. .. .	each	2/8	4/-
Offset blocks .. .. .	each	4/6	6/4
Closer blocks .. .. .	each	1/8	2/9
Closer flashing blocks .. .. .	each	1/3	2/2
Straight flashing blocks .. .. .	each	1/3	2/2
Terminal and cap .. .. .	per set	8/7	14/4
Middle terminal and cap .. .. .	per set	8/4	13/8
End terminal and cap .. .. .	per set	8/7	14/3
Corbel block .. .. .	each	6/3	13/-
Gathering block .. .. .	each	—	6/9

**DRAINLAYER***Land Drain Pipes*

	2"	3"	4"	6"
Pipes in 12" lengths .. .. .	per 1,000	99/6	138/6	179/-
(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)				

*Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings*

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

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

	British Standard	British Standard Tested
Orders for 2 tons and over .. .. .	Plus 32½%	Plus 57½%
Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards .. .. .	Plus 50%	Plus 67½%
Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. .. .	Plus 60%	Plus 77½%

Best Seconds

Orders for 2 tons and over .. .. . Plus 25% Subject to 15% off the price of

Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards .. .. . Plus 42½% best quality for

Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. .. . Plus 52½% all sizes.

*Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings*

Socket and Spigot Pipes:—	Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	9 ft.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3 ft.
1. 1. 8 4" per yard .. .. .	9/2	10/3	16/5	12/5	—	—
1. 1. 17 4" per yard .. .. .	9/7	10/7	16/10	12/10	—	—
2. 0. 1 6" per yard .. .. .	14/2	16/11	27/3	21/8	—	—
3. 3. 21 9" per yard .. .. .	25/9	33/9	58/6	44/7	—	—
1. 1. 8 4" each .. .. .	10/3	18 ins.	12 ins.	9 ins.	—	—
1. 1. 17 4" each .. .. .	10/6	—	—	—	—	—
2. 0. 1 6" each .. .. .	16/4	—	—	—	—	—
3. 3. 21 9" each .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Tonnage Allowances:—*

Orders up to 2 tons nett.

Orders 2 to 4 tons less 2½%.

Orders 4 tons or over less 5%.

		4"	6"	9"
Bends (short radius) .. .. .	each	9/1	18/10	58/-
Single junctions .. .. .	Fig. No. 18	each 16/-	32/8	100/1
Intercepting traps .. .. .	each	43/6	72/6	178/4
Gulleys ordinary trapped "P" .. .. .	each	21/-	—	—
Extra for inlet 4" .. .. .	each	10/10½	—	—
Grease Gully trap .. .. .	each	168/7	—	—
H.M.O.W. large socket gully trap with 9" gully top and heavy grating and one back inlet .. .. .	each	38/1	67/10	—

*Channels in Brown Glazed Ware*

		4"	6"	9"
Half round straight channels 24" long .. .. .	each	1/3	1/10½	3/4½
Half round straight channels 30" long .. .. .	each	—	—	4/2½
Ditto, short lengths .. .. .	each	1/3	1/10½	—
Half round ordinary channel bends .. .. .	each	1/10½	2/9½	5/0½
Ditto, short .. .. .	each	1/10½	2/9½	—
Ditto, long .. .. .	each	3/9	5/7½	10/1½
Three-quarter round branch bends .. .. .	each	5/-	7/6	—
Half round taper channels 24" long .. .. .	each	3/9	6/9	—
Half round taper channel bends .. .. .	each	4/8½	8/5½	—

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

*Manhole Covers, etc.*

		Black Galvanized
†24" x 18" single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 3 cwt. in lots of 24) .. .. .	each	19/3
†24" x 18" single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwt. in lots of 24) .. .. .	each	49/7
†24" x 18" Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwt.) .. .. .	each	Coated 79/3

**DRAINLAYER—(continued)***Manhole Covers, etc.—(continued)*

	Fine Cast	Galv.
† Cast iron steps, 13½" long, 6" wide, 9" in wall, approximate weight 5½ lb. each .. per dozen	17/4	28/11
† Galvanized fresh air inlets with cast brass fronts (L.C.C. pattern) .. each	7/7	31/-

† These prices are subject to 7½% advance.

**MASON***Yorkstone*

Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.

Blocks scrapped, random sizes .. per foot cube	7/5
Add for blocks to dimension sizes .. per foot cube	10d. (each dimension)
Templates with sawn beds, edges rough (up to 4 ft. super and not over 2' 6" long) .. per foot cube	8/3
Templates with sawn beds, sawn one edge, per foot cube	9/10½
Templates with sawn beds, sawn two edges, per foot cube	11/6½
Price f.o.r. Yorkshire, railway rate to London Station per ton. (Minimum 4-ton loads.)	29/1

*Artificial Stone*

6" x 3" Copings and sills .. per foot run	2/6
6" x 6" Copings and sills .. per foot run	3/10
9" x 3" Copings and sills .. per foot run	3/-
9" x 6" Copings and sills .. per foot run	5/6
12" x 3" Copings and sills .. per foot run	3/10
12" x 6" Copings and sills .. per foot run	6/7
Cornices according to detail, per foot cube (from)	11/10

**SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER***Best Bangor Slates*

	£	s.	d.
24" x 12" .. per 1,000 actual	—	—	—
20" x 10" .. per 1,000 actual	—	—	—

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

*Tiles*

Basic for Hand-made sandfaced 10½" x 6½" red roofing tiles .. per 1,000	171/-
Machine-made sandfaced 10½" x 6½" red roofing tiles .. per 1,000	—
Berkshire rustic pantiles .. per 1,000	—

*Asbestos-cement*

6" corrugated sheets, grey .. per yard super	3/5
Standard 3" corrugated sheets, grey .. per yard super	3/1½
Slates (Manufacture temporarily suspended) —	
• 15½" x 7½" grey .. per 1,000	£7 6 0
• 15½" x 15½" diagonal, grey .. per 1,000	£14 12 0
• 15½" x 15½" diagonal, russet or brindled .. per 1,000	£23 12 6
Pantiles (Manufacture temporarily suspended).	
• Large russet brown .. per 1,000	—

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

**WALLBOARDS, Etc.**

	Up to 5,000 sq. ft.	5,000 to 20,000 sq. ft.
¾" Insulation Board .. per yard super	2/3½	per yard super 2/1½
¾" Ditto .. per yard super	2/9½	per yard super 2/7½
Up to 5,000 sq. ft.		5,000 to 15,000 sq. ft.
¾" Hardboard .. per foot super	4½d.	per foot super 4½d.
¾" Ditto .. per foot super	6½d.	per foot super 6d.
¾" Ditto (medium or semi-hard) .. per foot super	5½d.	per foot super 5d.

*Laminated Wallboard*

¾" Thickness (standard):	
1 bundle up to 2,500 sq. ft. .. per foot super	-2½d.
2,500 sq. ft. to 5,000 sq. ft. .. per foot super	-2½d.
5,000 sq. ft. and over .. per foot super	-2d.

*Asbestos-cement and Asbestos Products*

¾" Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey .. per yard super	—
¾" Ditto .. per yard super	1/7
¾" Ditto .. per yard super	2/3½
† Prices are for orders of two tons and over and are subject to 5% trade discount.	
¾" Asbestos wallboard (in sheets 8' 0" x 4' 0"), .. per foot super	-5
¾" Ditto .. per foot super	-4
* Asbestos wood (in sheets 8' 0" x 4' 0") .. per yard super	2/6½

\* Prices are for orders of 2 tons and over.

**WALLBOARDS, Etc.—(continued)***Asbestos-Cement and Asbestos Products—(continued)*

¾" Asbestos Insulating Board	..	..	per foot super	—	Over
				25-75	150-300
				yards	yards
¾" Fireproof plaster board	per yard super			2/7	2/3
¾" Ditto	..	..	per yard super	2/5	2/1
Joint tape	..	..	per 100 yard roll	—	—
Joint filler	..	..	per lb.	—	—
					7/6
					-4

*Sundries*

Slaters or sarking felt .. per yard run	-10
Roofing felt (1-ply bitumen) .. per yard sup.	1/1½
Bituminous hair felt .. per roll	58/-

All rolls 25 yards long by 32" wide.

Building paper, 50" wide (B.I. 20) .. per yard run	1/1
(K. 40) (Supplies limited) .. per yard run	-5½
"Cabots" Quilts:—(Ex Works) Twenty roll lots delivered carr. free	
Double ply .. per roll	—
"Fibreglass" sound deadening quilt .. per yard super	Up to 500 yds. Over 500 yds.
	1/11 1/10½
Light grade ..	2/4½ 2/3½
Medium grade ..	
"Fibreglass" bitumen bonded mats .. per yard super	1/4
in standard rolls ..	
All rolls 28 yards long by 36" wide. Special terms for quantities.	
Cut steel clasp nails .. 1" per cwt.	41/3
" floor brads .. 2" "	33/6
Bright oval wire nails .. 1" "	47/-
Galvanized wire staples with slice cut .. 1" x 12 gauge per cwt.	56/-
points .. per cwt.	—
Scotch glue ..	—

**STEEL AND IRONWORKER***Steelwork*

	£	s.	d.
Basis price for rolled steel joists sections			
5" x 3" to 16" x 6", in 10 ft. to 50 ft. lengths .. ex mills			
	per ton	16	7 0

**PLASTERER***Plaster and Cement*

	1-ton loads
Sirapite (coarse) .. per ton	91/6
" (fine) .. per ton	99/6
Victorite No. 1 (White) .. per ton	—
" No. 2 (Buff) .. per ton	—
Thistle (browning) .. per ton	91/6
Thistle (haired) .. per ton	—
Pink plaster .. per ton	85/6
White plaster .. per ton	94/6
Keene's pink .. per ton	142/6
Keene's white .. per ton	148/6
Gypstone .. per ton	70/6
Glastone .. per ton	73/-
Paristone (haired) .. per ton	73/-
Cullamix (Tyrolean Finish) 1 ton lots and up-wards .. per ton from 149/- to 182/6	

*Sundries*

Sharp washed sand	..	..	..	per yard cube	14/6
Cow hair	..	..	..	per cwt.	70/-
Goat's hair	..	..	..	per cwt.	100/-
Expanded metal lathing, 9' 0" x 2' 0" 3/4" mesh x 26 gauge				per sheet	3/6
Wire Slate nails (galvanized) 1 1/2" x 15 gauge				per cwt.	67/10
" " " (bright wire) " "				per cwt.	—
		25-150	150-300	Over	
3/4" Plaster board (plaster base)	1	yards	yards	600 yards	
	per yard super	2/2	1/10	1/8	
1 1/2" Galvanized nails	.. per cwt.	62/5			
Hessian Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls					
3 1/2" wide	.. .. per roll	7/6			

*Wall Tiles*

The following prices are subject to 75 per cent. addition:

Commercial quality.	
Ivory, white, etc., glazed 6" x 6" x ¾" .. per yard super	10/1
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. per yard run	1/2½
" (1" ) .. per yard run	-10
Rounded edge tiles .. per yard run	2/6½
Coloured enamelled bright glazed,	
6" x 6" x ¾" .. per yard super	14/3
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. per yard run	1/4½
" (1" ) .. per yard run	-11½
Rounded edge tiles .. per yard run	2/7
Eggshell gloss enamelled, 6" x 6" x ¾" .. per yard super	15/-
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. per yard run	1/7½
" (1" ) .. per yard run	1/0½
Rounded edge tiles .. per yard run	2/8½
Special rates for quantities	



**PLUMBER****Lead**

3½ lb. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwts. to 1 ton in sheets .. .. .	per cwt.	58/-
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead or lead pipe .. .. .	per cwt.	7/-
Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant or manufacturer .. .. .	per cwt.	39/3

**Cast Iron Goods**

Percentage Adjustment.  
on List No. 3100 A.B.  
1/2/40

Rainwater Goods (painted or unpainted) ..	Plus 45%
Soil goods (coated or uncoated) .. .. .	Plus 45%

**Mild Steel Rainwater Goods**

The following prices for Pipes and Fittings are subject to 42½ per cent. addition, and Gutters are subject to 35 per cent. addition.

24 gauge rainwater slip jointed pipes.	2"	2½"	3	3½"	4"
Galvanized round pipes with ears .. .. .	per 6' 0"	2/7½	3/1½	3/9	4/3
Painted round pipes with ears .. .. .	per 6' 0"	2/4½	2/9	3/1½	3/7½
Painted or galvanized short lengths with ears, extra each .. .. .	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6
18 Gauge gutters.	3"	3½"	4"	4½"	5"
Galvanized half round gutters .. .. .	per 6' 0"	2/-	2/3	2/4½	2/9
Painted half round gutters .. .. .	per 6' 0"	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/3
Painted or galvanized short lengths extra each .. .. .	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3

**Asbestos-Cement Rainwater Goods**

The following prices are subject to 12½ per cent. trade discount. Orders over £30 are subject to 17½ per cent. trade discount.

**Rainwater Pipes.**

Prices are for 6' 0" lengths, 10' 0" lengths available in 2", 2½", 3", and 4" diameters. Short lengths up to 2' 0" are charged as 1 yard from 2' 0" to 4' 0" charged as 1½ yards. From 4' 0" to 6' 0" charged as 2 yards. Over 6' 0" charged as 10' 0".

**Round pipes**

2"	per yard run	2/3½
2½"	per yard run	2/6½
3"	per yard run	3/1
4"	per yard run	4/2½
5"	per yard run	7/1½
6"	per yard run	8/10½

**Gutters.**

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

Half round gutters	3"	4"	4½"	5"	6"	8"
per yard run	1/7½	1/11½	2/-	2/4½	3/3½	4/1
Ogee gutters per yard run	—	2/4½	2/6½	3/1	3/9	4/10½

**INTERNAL PLUMBER**

Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwts. and upwards .. .. .	per cwt.	59/6
Lead soil pipe .. .. .	per cwt.	62/6
Add if ribbon marked .. .. .	per cwt.	-/3
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over lead pipe .. .. .	per cwt.	7/-
Plumber's solder .. .. .	per cwt.	155/-
Tinman's solder .. .. .	per cwt.	196/-

Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lb.

S. trap .. .. .	each	2/9	3/2	4/-	5/9
P. trap .. .. .	each	2/5	2/8	3/4	4/8
Extra for 3" deep seal "S" trap each .. .. .	-/6	-/7	-/8	-/10	
Extra for 3" deep seal "P" trap each .. .. .	-/4	-/5	-/5	-/7	

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

Tubes.						
Tubes 2 ft. long and over .. .. .	per ft.	-/5½	-/6½	-/9½	1/1	1/4½
Pieces 12" to 23½" long .. .. .	each	1/1	1/5	1/11	2/8	3/4
Bends .. .. .	each	-/11	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2
Fittings.						
Elbows, square .. .. .	each	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows, round .. .. .	each	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees .. .. .	each	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1
Crosses .. .. .	each	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7
Socket, plain .. .. .	each	-/4	-/5	-/6	-/8	-/10½
Socket, diminished .. .. .	each	-/6	-/7	-/9	1/-	1/4

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

Flanges .. .. .	each	1/-	1/2	1/4	1/9	2/-	2/9
Caps .. .. .	each	-/5	-/6	-/8	1/-	1/3	2/-
Plugs .. .. .	each	-/4	-/5	-/6	-/8	-/10	1/3

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

"Light Weight" .. .. .	Tubes	48½%	Fittings	34½%	Flange	22½%
"Heavy Weight" .. .. .	Tubes	41%	Fittings	26½%	Flange	6½%

**COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER****Copper**

Hot rolled copper sheeting in 5-cwt. lots .. .. .	16 wire gauge	per lb.	1/2½
Ditto .. .. .	24 wire gauge	per lb.	1/4½
Copper wire, 10, 12 and 14 gauge .. .. .		per lb.	1/2½
Copper nails .. .. .		per lb.	1/3

**GLAZIER****Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)**

18 oz. clear sheet .. .. .	per foot super	3½d
24 oz. ditto .. .. .	" "	5d.
26 oz. ditto .. .. .	" "	6½d.
32 oz. ditto .. .. .	" "	8½d.
½" figured rolled and cathedral glass (white) .. .. .	" "	9½d.
½" ditto, approved tints .. .. .	" "	9½d.

**British Polished Plate Glass cut to size**

Ordinary ½" Substance	Glazing for Purposes	Selected Glazing Quality	Silvering Quality
In Plates not exceeding			
2 ft. super .. .. .	per foot super	2/2	2/4
3 " .. .. .	per foot super	2/6	2/10
5 " .. .. .	per foot super	2/9	3/3
*45 " .. .. .	per foot super	3/3	3/8
*100 " .. .. .	per foot super	4/1	5/1

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

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

**Wired Glass Cut to Sizes**

½" Wired cast .. .. .	per ft. super	9½d
½" Georgian wired cast .. .. .	per ft. super	10d.
½" Polished Georgian wired glass .. .. .	per ft. super	3/2

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

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

**PAINTER**

Snowcem paint (in free air-tight metal containers) .. .. .	per cwt.	56/-
White ceiling distemper .. .. .	per cwt.	25/-
Washable distemper .. .. .	per cwt. from	55/- to 70/-
Ready mixed white lead paint (best), semi-gloss, per 28 lb. .. .. .		32/-
Aluminium paint (best quality) .. .. .	per gallon	32/-
White enamel .. .. .	per gallon	—
White enamel paint .. .. .	per gallon	30
Stiff white lead (genuine English stock process, 1 ton lots, 1 cwt. kegs) .. .. .	per cwt.	86 6
Liquid driers .. .. .	per gallon	23 6
Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums) .. .. .	per gallon	7/10
" " boiled (5-gallon drums) .. .. .	per gallon	8/-
French polish .. .. .	per gallon	20/-
Knotting .. .. .	per gallon	24/-
Oil stain (scumble) .. .. .	per lb.	3/-
" " red oxide .. .. .	per cwt.	77/-
" " middle Brunswick green .. .. .	per cwt.	102/-
" " dark umber .. .. .	per cwt.	110/-
" " golden ochre .. .. .	per cwt.	106/-
Varnish (outside quality) oak .. .. .	per gallon	22/-
" " copal .. .. .	per gallon	24 6
" " flattening .. .. .	per gallon	23/-
Turpentine, genuine American 5-gallon lots .. .. .	per gallon	—
substitute .. .. .	per gallon	3 6
Cresosote, 1-gallon lots .. .. .	per gallon	1/9
Linseed Oil Putty .. .. .	per cwt.	28/3
Utility Glazing Putty .. .. .	per cwt.	24/9
Size in ½ S .. .. .	per lb.	1/9
" in ¼ S .. .. .	per lb.	1/7
Best quality English gold leaf, 23 carat .. .. .	per book	3/8
Extra thick, ditto .. .. .	per book	4/8



# INFORMATION CENTRE

The function of this feature is to supply an index and a digest of all current developments in planning and building technique throughout the world as recorded in technical publications, and statements of every kind whether official, private or commercial. Items are written by specialists of the highest authority who are not on the permanent staff of the Journal and views expressed are disinterested and objective. The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source, including manufacturers and contractors.

## PHYSICAL PLANNING

2617

Survey of Merseyside

**PHYSICAL SURVEY OF MERSEYSIDE: A BACKGROUND TO TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.** W. Smith. (University Press of Liverpool, 1946, 5s. 0d.) Physical survey of Merseyside from geographer's point of view with particular reference to surface forms of landscape and to climate. Illustrated.

It is stated in the introduction that the survey is confined to those facts of physical environment which have a direct and obvious bearing on the problems of landscape planning. As a background to town and country planning major interest is attached to

- the surface forms of the landscape as they affect the siting of housing and of industry, and the layout of communications and amenities, and
- the climates of these landscape surfaces which have a significant relationship to the agricultural use of the land and to the siting of housing and industry.

The surface forms of the landscape are dealt with under the following headings:

1. Character of the rocks, solid and drift.
2. Distribution of the solid rock formations and their present surface relief forms.
3. Distribution of the drift formations and their significance.
4. Divisions of Merseyside according to surface forms.
5. The effects of surface form on the distribution of settlement, industry and communications.

The survey of the region's climate gives detailed information on wind velocity and wind direction; on temperature, snow and fog; on sunshine; and on humidity and rainfall.

## STRUCTURE

2618

Modular Design

**CUTTING COSTS WITH MODULAR DESIGN.** A. Gordon Lorimer. (Engineering News-Record, 18 October, 1945, pp. 114-119.) Need for standardizing dimensions of building units. Standardization based on 4 in. module. Module as basis of design. Advantages in standardization.

The manufacture of the different materials required in a building is not co-ordinated. The same product is frequently made by a variety of firms. The dimensions of building units have often been fixed for convenience of manufacture rather than for fitting in with other products required in building. The dimensions of older materials are often based on outmoded conditions.

The result is that much time-consuming cutting, fitting and pitching is required on the site to bring the elements together into a building (a common example is the cutting of bricks to fit in with window openings).

If units of various materials are to be standardized to fit in with one another, it is obvious that as joints are of varying thickness, the nominal dimensions should include an allowance for joints. This practice is being adopted in USA. For example, glass blocks with nominal sizes of 8 x 8 in. and 12 x 12 in. were designed to be laid with  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. joints, and the blocks were made  $7\frac{3}{4}$  x  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  x  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in.

The standardization of dimensions which is advocated is based on a module of 4 in., of which all dimensions are multiples.

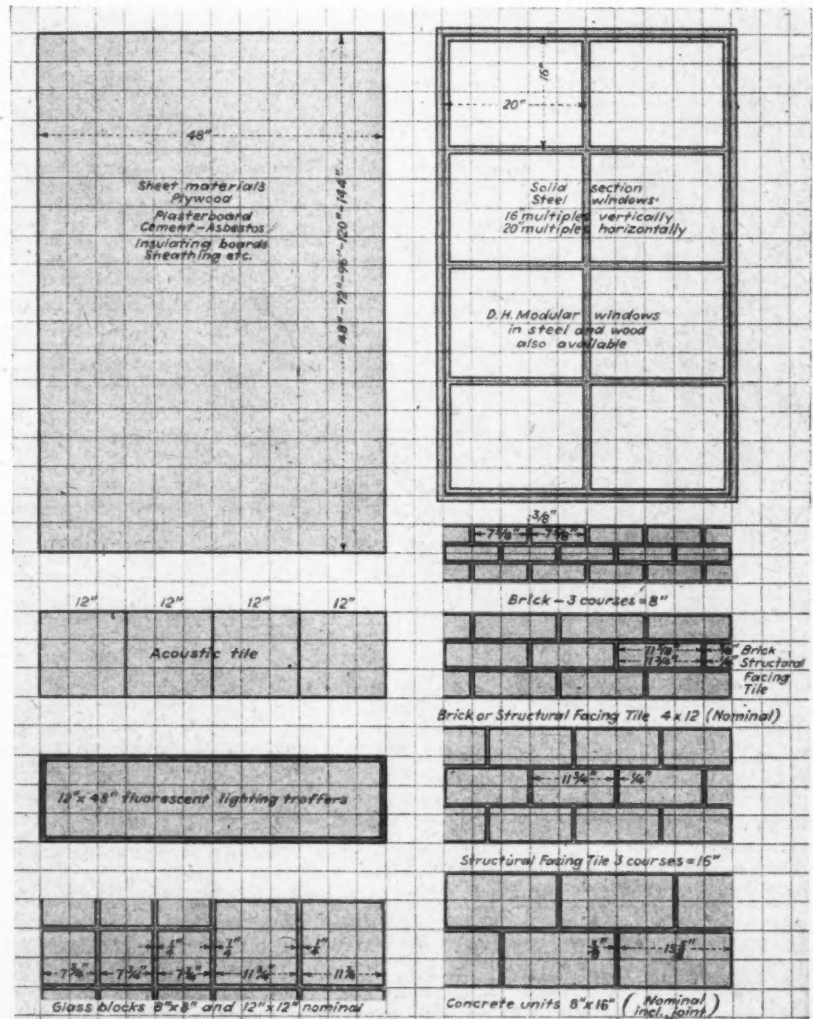
The module may also be used as a unit of spacing for a three-dimensional grid. The grid provides the designer with a simple convenient and uniform method of referencing the elements in a building in the same way as co-ordinates are used in indicating objectives on a military map.

The advantages claimed for modular design are manifold. The standardization of production greatly reduces the cost of each unit. Prefabrication can be more extensively used. Design is simplified. The number of operations on the site reduced and construction time saved. Finally it is claimed that as a 10 cm. module (already commonly used in French construction) differs by less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. from the 4 in. module, the transition to the metric system, should the USA adopt it, would be made easy so far as building is concerned by the universal adoption of the 4 in. module.

2619

Soot Doors

**SOOT DOORS FOR DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.** British Standard 1294:1946. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.) Soot doors for use in concrete and brick flues of houses, flats and schools. Cast-iron with mild steel and brass fittings. Sizes 6 in. x 9 in. to 18 in. x



Types of USA building products which have been dimensionally co-ordinated. See No. 2618.

24 in. Workmanship, quality of materials, details of size and construction.

#### 2620 Wood Trim

WOOD TRIM. *British Standard 548: 1946. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.)* Quality, designs and dimensions of British Standard architraves, skirtings, picture rails, internal door thresholds, cover strips, quadrant and half round beads and sections.

#### 2621 Scottwood House

THE SCOTTWOOD HOUSE. *Designed by British Power Boat Company Ltd. (The Architect and Building News, April 26, 1946, pp. 56-59.)* Further details of construction. See Inf. Centre No. 2182:8.11.45.

## MATERIALS

#### 2622 Engineering Bricks

CLAY ENGINEERING BRICKS. *British Standard 1301: 1946. (British Standard Institution, 2s. 0d.)* Classification and tests.

This specification has been prepared on the basis that bricks of this quality are characterised by high compressive strength, low moisture absorption and high durability. Two classes are recognised with the following characteristics.

Class.	Minimum average strength. Lb./sq. in.	Minimum average water absorption Per cent. by weight.
A	10,000	4.5
B	7,000	7

## HEATING and Ventilation

#### 2623 Heat Pump

THE HEAT PUMP: NOTES ON SOME SWISS INSTALLATIONS. *B. Wood. (Electrical Review, May 3, 1946.)* Description of some heat pump installations in Switzerland and impartial consideration of reasons for their economic success.

#### 2624 Heat Pump

THE NORWICH HEAT PUMP: EXPERIENCE WITH EXPERIMENTAL PLANT. *John A. Sumner. (Electrical Review, May 3, 1946.)* Trial installation put in during wartime. First example in this country. Author claims scheme is commercially sound and figures show strikingly low fuel consumption.

#### 2625 Noise in Air-Conditioning

THE REDUCTION OF NOISE FROM AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS. *A. J. King. (Special Publication 7906/8 by Metropolitan Vickers, Trafford Park, Manchester.)* Fan and motor noise. Vibra-

tions along duct walls. Fan noise in the air-stream. Turbulence-noise in the air-stream.

The author commences by emphasising that before one makes excessive or even impossible demands on manufacturers for quiet equipment, one should look to structural measures to insulate air-borne motor noise. He mentions certain elementary points, and one detail of unusual interest. If a brick wall of 45 lb./sq. ft. and 50 db. noise reduction has a hole in it 1/100,000th of its area, as much sound will pass through the hole as through the wall, the transmission will be doubled and the attenuation reduced by 3 db. Obviously the air-seal is of great importance.

Some emphasis is laid on the correct design of resilient mountings for motors. The author is an expert in this field, and his detailed remarks are valuable. In general, one should ensure by calculation that the mountings have a much lower natural frequency than that of the motor and its base. Should the two coincide, perchance, the motor noise will actually be amplified in its effect on the structure.

Vibrations from the motor along duct walls are easily prevented by a rubber or cloth sleeve between the two.

Noise in the air-stream itself is effectively reduced by absorbent linings to the duct walls, and the efficiency of these is increased by having the duct narrow instead of round or square, i.e., with a high ratio of perimeter to cross-section area.

The movement of the air-stream causes noise by turbulence, which makes the walls of the duct vibrate. This noise is prevented or reduced by avoiding sharp bends, by increasing the damping of the walls and by making all obstructions of aero-foil section. Often the most important source of this kind of noise occurs at the outlet-grill. Two treatments can be effective; one is to subdivide the outlet by sheets of sound absorbent material (e.g., 1 in. thickness, 1 in. apart, and 6 in. long or more); and the other is to cover the opening with a board spaced away from the wall, the interfaces of board and wall being lined with absorbent. A board 2 ft. square would provide enough overlap for an opening 6 in. square.

#### 2626 Hot Water Service

CENTRALISED DOMESTIC HOT WATER SERVICE. *British Standard Code of Practice. Second Proof. Draft for Comment, 1946. (British Standards Institution, 5s. 0d.)* Part of General Series Code. Various sections deal with centralised domestic hot water supply, boilers, calorifiers, storage vessels, pipework, etc., electrically driven circulating pumps, thermal insulation.

There are 80 pages of this Code which covers the subjects in considerable detail. While it would be highly desirable for architects to be familiar with the whole of it, few are likely to have the time for this. Nevertheless, it will be found most useful for reference purposes. One wonders just what a small builder would do if faced with a request to carry out a house heating installation "according to the Code."

#### 2627 District Heating

WINTER HEATING AND SUMMER COOLING THROUGH UNDERGROUND MAINS. *R. B. Duncan. (Plumbing and Heating Journal, USA, April, 1946, p. 52.)* Review of district heating (or group heating) progress to date in the USA. Main application in large property developments in same ownership. Individual house owners prefer individual plants. Future for summer cool-

ing plant. Account of project for 328 apartments now in progress. Water regarded as ideal conveying medium. Reversed return method preferred.

The article is a general discussion in non-technical terms of the future possibilities for district heating in the USA. There are some interesting observations on tenant-reaction to such systems, and individual heating units for domestic hot-water supply in each apartment are preferred. It is thought that a simple thermostat control for the tenant, with three settings—Winter, Summer, and Off—should be sufficient, the control being set to provide a steady temperature of 72° F. under all conditions.

#### 2628 Washing Machines

INSTALLATION OF GAS HEATED APPLIANCES FOR LAUNDERING AND ANCILLARY DOMESTIC PURPOSES. *British Standard Code of Practice. Draft for Comment. Second Proof, 1946. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.)* Recommendations for provision, siting and installation of wash boilers, washing machines, drying and airing cabinets, airing cupboard heaters, burners for ignition of solid fuel, small portable gas appliances such as boiling burners, irons, pokers, grillers, kettles.

#### 2629 Cookers

SOLID FUEL COOKERS AND COMBINATION GRATES. *British Standard 1252: 1945. (British Standards Institution, 2s. 0d.)* Deals with continuous and intermittent side-oven combination grates, grates with ovens over fires, back-to-back grates, self setting and free standing appliances with or without boilers. In two parts. Part 1 deals mainly with appliances which could be produced at short notice from existing patterns; confined chiefly to dimensional standardisation. Part 2, on future models, of extreme importance as it lays down standards of performance. If followed, many existing models of low efficiency should soon disappear.

## QUESTIONS and Answers

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential, and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party. Questions should be sent to: THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

#### 2630 Yorkdal Range

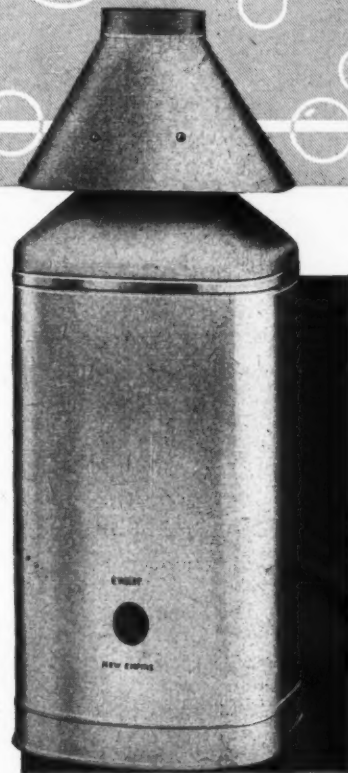
Q Can you give me the address of the makers of the Yorkdal back to back range, to which reference is made on page 249 of the Architects' Journal for October 4, 1945.

A The manufacturers of the Yorkdal range are Messrs. Wilson & Mathieson, Ltd., Stratford Place, London, W.1.

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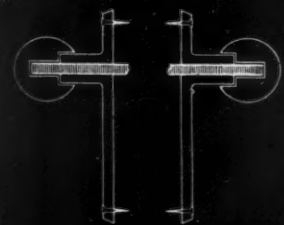
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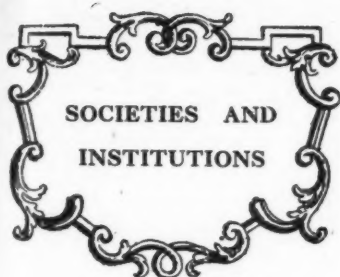
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## RIBA

### Gerald Barry

At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Paper on *THE PLACE OF THE ARCHITECT IN THE POST-WAR WORLD*, by Gerald Barry, Hon. A.R.I.B.A. Chairman, Sir Percy Thomas, the President.

**Gerald Barry:** I speak on *The Architect in the Post-War World* as one convinced of the crucial importance of architecture, in its widest application, to the social life of our age. If you ask me the place of the architect in the post-war world, I reply without hesitation that his place is plumb at the centre of it.

The vast extent of replanning and rebuilding waiting to be done in Britain and Europe almost baffles comprehension. But what a challenge it is, what a call to the learning, skill and imagination of the architects of our time. When I was in Germany last winter I discovered that the German authorities, before their final defeat, had drawn up a plan for the reconstruction of the ruined Ruhr. The first eight years of that plan were to have been devoted to clearing away the rubble. No question here of rehabilitation, of patching or filling in gaps. The whole huge area must be cleared and replanned from zero. In Britain, purely from the point of view of large-scale replanning, it has sometimes cynically been said that the Luftwaffe might have been more efficient. But what with the destruction by bombing, the leeway in normal building during the war years, and the even greater leeway of the years preceding the war, there are surely arrears enough and opportunity enough to satisfy the most ambitious.

But when quantity and speed become of first importance, the architect is faced with an obvious handicap: there is less time to pay attention to beauty and finesse. Mass destruction ordains mass production, and mass production in its current manifesta-

tions tends to be the enemy of space and grace. Contemplating the exteriors of some of the prefabricated dwellings that have begun to sprout up like clumps of malformed fungus on London's bombed sites, we may be tempted to reflect that, if we asked for functionalism, now we are being punished. Considered as what Le Corbusier called "machines for living in," these little rectangular contrivances are quite efficient; but I have yet to meet anyone prepared to defend them as an æsthetic addition to our townscape.

#### A NEW NATIONAL STYLE NEEDED

We shall have to do a lot of catching up before we can reach a period of stability, with a reasonably constant population, and with the whole of that population well enough housed, to allow architects to concentrate wholly upon elegance. From the time of the industrial revolution onwards, architecture has never got on level terms with this problem, and now the problem has been aggravated all over again. Nevertheless, the millions of buildings—and I am speaking at the moment only of domestic architecture—which must go up in the next decade will largely determine the outward face of Britain for several generations, just as the buildings that went up by scores of thousands in the period of Victorian expansion still, alas, determine the face of our cities and towns this very day. But there is a difference, and a vital one, and it is this: that the architect is coming into his own again—in a new way adapted to our new conditions, but as he has not done since the industrial revolution abandoned architecture in favour of the jerry-builder.

What British architecture is moving towards to-day, with the development of new materials and techniques—and what it needs—is a new national style. But what alone can constitute a national architectural style is the general run of buildings, the quality of buildings together, in a street, or a neighbourhood, or a region. We have only to look at the building of the Cotswold region, as an example; or indeed, to the general effect throughout the length and breadth of this island of the whole Georgian period of architecture. There was a national style, which marked and beautified the whole face of England. Some of it was planned, much of it was haphazard; but because almost all of it conformed to a high standard, if often a simple standard, and because altogether there was a tremendous amount of it, the whole architectural character of our island was transformed.

Once again to-day, in the conditions prevailing at the end of the second world war, there is scope, despite the drawbacks we have noted, for building on a scale and of a dignity to affect the whole character of the land—on large cleared sites, in the new towns and in the towns that are to be expanded, in much-needed replacements and additions to our villages. It is therefore demonstrably more important than at any time for a century that the quality of contemporary architecture should be fine. This alone emphasises the focal significance of the architect in this post-war world.

The architect of the post-war world is not only a designer of buildings, but a planner and a co-ordinator. He is compelled more and more to become concerned not with single units only but with a neighbourhood. Town planning, landscape gardening, a study of all the social sciences—these have become his provinces. In this mid-twentieth century period, when mass-building is still called for, the State and the local authority are more and more becoming the patrons. And these patrons must turn increasingly to the architects and town planners to draw up and design their schemes, in protection against the anarchy of the speculative builder. In a planned epoch—as ours is now becoming—the planner is a key man, and nowadays the

planner and the architect tend to become one.

Although mass-production and prefabrication have altered relationships, the architect-planner now has control over such large units of building that he is once again able to wield a direct influence on the face of the landscape. Thus, perhaps in a roundabout way, the divorce of art from construction against which William Morris and his friends rightly revolted, is now in a fair way to being resolved. Art and machinery have an opportunity to come to terms.

It is for this reason that the group system which has come into vogue among architects in recent years seems to fit the conditions of the times, each member of the group contributing his own specialised knowledge and skill to the designing of a shared job. In the large-scale planning and building which challenges the talent of our time, it is natural that architects should resort to team-work. This system has produced some significant results, and seems likely to be increasingly favoured in the future. In an ideal team all could co-operate—architect, painter, sculptor, landscape gardener, engineer. Not every architect singly can be a master of all the manifold and intricate factors involved in the scale and complexity of our post-war building programme. But working together on these problems, architects and their fellow artists and craftsmen can fulfil one of the prime needs of this beauty-starved age.

So we have established this: that both as an artist largely responsible for the good looks of our land, and as a social designer largely responsible for the health, comfort and efficiency of our people, the architect in the post-war world occupies a position of cardinal importance.

What sort of world is it going to be? That, I imagine, is the baffling question which the architect himself must to-day be continually asking. The sort of architecture to design for the future must plainly depend on what sort of future there is going to be. There can have been no previous period in history when the future shape and condition of the world were so uncertain, and at the same time open to so many new and exciting possibilities, as the period we are living through to-day. New materials, new sources of energy, new means of communication, new political tendencies fundamentally modifying man's ways of life—how are we to plan and build for a world so fluid and so unpredictable? Atomic energy, jet-propulsion, television—how will these discoveries affect architectural design and town and regional planning? In the political fields will there be socialism or capitalism, peace or war? If socialism holds the future, then the economic and political philosophy of such an age must surely affect architectural planning. As a small example, what Professor Sir Charles Reilly calls "suburban snobbery" will tend to disappear in favour of more neighbourly design.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY

And atomic energy. Are we to consider atomic energy in terms of war—in terms, that is, of constructions designed to enable the population to conduct its affairs several hundred feet below ground? Or in terms of peace—in terms of buildings in which atomic energy will, perhaps even before some of the buildings now being designed have been erected, have rendered obsolete all present forms of power and heat and transport and their architectural accompaniments. The use of atomic energy for all public and private purposes will presumably fundamentally modify both the design and equipment of individual buildings of all sorts, and the layout of town and region. And what will become of existing buildings when the advent of atomic energy makes them suddenly prehistoric? Shall we have to set to work to replan the whole of

Britain, to rehouse the whole population? The architect has always been intimately concerned with the factor of time. Now he has to consider both time and space in radically modified conceptions and implications. Consider, too, the influence of the revolution in movement upon architectural style. Surely the lightning speed and mobility of this airy, supersonic age, with the new materials and methods of construction now available, must modify the tradition of design as decisively as they modified its requirements.

But let us assume that in the age ahead of us, whatever uncertainties there may be, mass-production, and what for short we may call mass-planning, are reasonable staples: then architecture's task is to adapt itself to these conditions to the best advantage. The contemporary approach to architecture must necessarily correspond with the technical civilisation of the age. It is equally true that it must also correspond with the social civilisation of the age. By discovery and invention, by political and economic developments, both the needs and the direction of society are changing—as well, of course, as its opportunities. Advances in transport and communications have profoundly modified past conceptions of the ideal unit. Centralisation is no longer, perhaps, so important. And as intercommunications grow more simple and more rapid, so the size in which the unit is conceived enlarges, at the same time as its density tends to decrease. For many purposes it is no longer sufficient to plan in terms of a locality: we have to plan in terms of the region. Another and an almost hackneyed aspect of the expansion problem is that against the advantages of swift and ample communications must be balanced the need to conserve the amenities and pastoral beauties of our small island.

#### HOUSES VERSUS FLATS

This particular aspect of the problem has now been widely recognised for at least a quarter of a century—though not always acted upon. It is, of course, one of the uppermost factors (though by no means the only one) in the long and hotly-contended controversy over small houses versus blocks of flats—horizontal spread versus vertical spread. I am not going to invite execution by entering the lists in that battle. I only mention it to draw attention to one thing. In this controversy we can discern the elements of something which is crucial to sound social planning but which often gets neglected, and that is—the weighing of what, for want of a less sententious phrase, I must call “the spiritual imponderables.” For against certain practical advantages in favour of the blocks of flats has to be set an imponderable of enormous importance, to wit, the English character. I am not saying that this settles the issue in favour of the small house (personally I believe in some of both), but where a people show an instinctive preference for a particular type of housing because their natural genius thrives in it, why then that is a consideration which can be ignored only at the risk of fatal frustration. We may destroy even as we build.

This leads me directly to what is perhaps the central issue facing us to-day. We have so to plan and build our cities that the people who live in them may lead a balanced, rewarding life, that they may not merely suffer an efficient existence but may fulfil and enrich their humanity. In countries where the war has wrought great havoc, this touches the difficult question of priorities. It is noticeable, for instance, that in broken Berlin to-day, where the population is living in hovels and patched houses, concert halls and theatres have been repaired and are thronged. It seems that these battered people feel the inner need of music and drama and that enjoyment of these arts holds them together and sustains them when materially all is so disastrous.

Planning for the good life is of peculiar

importance and difficulty in an era of mass-production and mass-building such as this. We have to consider what sort of life we want and then how best to build to achieve it. As Mr. Lewis Mumford has written: “Subordinate questions—the spatial separation of industrial and domestic life, or the number of houses per acre, cannot be settled intelligently until more fundamental problems are answered: What sort of personality do we seek to foster and nurture? What kind of common life? What is the order of preference in our life-needs? Do we place babies above motor-cars or *vice versa*? Do we place schools staffed by able teachers above schools that have expensively-equipped workshops and laboratories, gymnasiums and swimming pools? Or, even more fundamentally, do we want schools or do we want clover-leaf road-junctions?” Perfect planning, in other words, must—in addition to all the other considerations—make an almost anthropological approach to the problem, must certainly consider the biological and psychological needs of the people as well as their economic and commercial needs. For example, Mr. Mumford—who, whether or not we agree with all he says, is certainly a writer who probes to the roots of our modern urban culture—holds that the siting, layout and living conditions of our towns directly affect the physical and cultural virility of a people. He has produced a theory of the relation between housing conditions and the rise or decline of population, the effect of unbalanced living on the moral welfare of a community, and its positive influence on the will to breed. For example, in criticising the new plan for greater London, he has urged the paramount importance of a population policy as an essential background to the kind of urban layout for which we ought to plan. Without going all the way with Mr. Mumford—and recognising also, as perhaps he cannot, that under the urgent physical compulsions of 1946 we are not able to plan in an ideological vacuum and are forced by circumstances to be somewhat empirical and less profound—in spite of all this I would venture to suggest that, for a people whose population trend has become of critical importance to their future survival, as ours has, these are considerations which we cannot afford to ignore.

The crisis facing our twentieth century civilisation is to combine order with individuality, controls with essential freedom. This also is the architect's problem—to build order with individuality, to bring individuality, grace and variety into the deadening uniformity of modern living. It is the artist who can assert the dignity of the individual and satisfy the claims of the spirit, amid the strangling regimentation and frustration of our time, which so readily breed dictators. It is not enough to re-plan the structure, we must also reanimate the spirit. We are concerned not merely with utilitarianism but with art, not merely with mechanism but with culture. We must plan and build, not for a race of efficient and comfortable robots, but for a race of happy people.

#### WE MUST THINK RIGHT

This means that in order to build right we must think right. Good architecture can be built only on the foundation of a sound philosophy of life, of living. It could be argued that the decline in architecture which accompanied the industrial chaos of the 19th and early 20th centuries was a symptom of the loss of balance and serenity which afflicted the mind of that period. It is worth a reflection, in passing, that the new architectural style which had developed in Germany between the wars and which promised so well, should have withered at the touch of Fascism. If we are to build and plant aright we must have faith in ourselves and in the future. The current age is little too apt to concentrate on quick returns. This is a symptom of our un-

certainty. We rush to recoup what we can while we can, doubting the future. Look how the 18th century, although it was a materialistic age, planned for posterity. They laid out parks in which the trees they planted would grow to maturity neither in their own life-time nor in their sons'. The landscape gardeners of that Augustan age planned for the third and fourth generation. There was an age which believed in itself and in the future—and what a lot, in consequence, we owe it to-day. May the generation of a century hence give thanks to the architects and planners of to-day, as we give thanks to our forbears.

You do not need to be a Spengler to believe that something has gone wrong with our civilisation. Even a superficial survey of the material and spiritual conditions of ruined Europe in the aftermath of the second world war leaves one with the fear that, mid-way through this twentieth century of ours, it is touch-and-go whether our Western culture will survive. Whether it does so, and how strong and complete the recovery will be, depend on the faith and courage of those whose task it is to rebuild. While I was preparing this paper I came across a copy of the May number of *Horizon*, in which there is an article by my friend Maxwell Fry that exactly expresses what I mean, and says it so well that I beg his permission to quote him. Declaring that it will be useless to attempt to make good the material damage of war without restoring the spirit, he goes on: “I do not think it is the material aspect of reconstruction we have to measure in estimating the future of architecture, but the extent of belief in ourselves and our capacity to live courageously and well in the circumstances allotted to us.”

If our generation has belief in itself and in its destiny it will produce the artists and technicians, the men of vision and the men of reason, to do the job. The very continuance of our civilisation is at stake—and what a future of unimagined splendour it can have. For myself, I am full of hope, for the war proved to us what resources of energy, courage and imagination reside in the youth of every land, and what a deep longing for fulfilment now possesses them. To architects belongs a special opportunity, because, as we have seen, the art of architecture is the art of living.

## Law Reports

### DUMP HELD TO CONSTITUTE NUISANCE

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court Mr. Justice Stable held that a large mound or dump against a garden wall was a nuisance under the circumstances of the action brought by Dr. Alan Maberley, of Old Cottage, Vale of Health, Hampstead, against Henry W. Peabody and Co., of London, Ltd., and others.

Mr. Rowland Smith, one of the defendants, owned the land adjoining the garden of Dr. Maberley and had let it to Rowland Smith Motors Ltd., and Henry W. Peabody & Co., of London, Ltd., who were also defendants in the action.

Plaintiff's case was that against his garden wall Smith's Motors Ltd. had created a large dump or mound, causing it to bulge. He also alleged that the other defendants, Peabody's Ltd., had also dumped their deleterious chemical waste, with the result that it not only caused a nuisance, but affected the stability of his wall.

By their defence defendants denied that they had caused any nuisance.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff's wall was never designed to carry the weight put upon it and in his view damage had been caused to the wall by the dump. Its weight, however, had not been added to by Peabody Ltd. In a legal sense it was a nuisance due to what Smith Motors



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had done. There was a liability on Mr. Smith as he for a time was occupier. Personally Mr. Smith knew nothing about it, but his representative had knowledge of what was being done. Messrs. Peabody had done nothing to put matters right, though the matter had been brought to their notice. The result was that they were equally responsible in law. As to the nuisance caused by the chemicals Messrs. Peabody were responsible, and Mr. Smith had no knowledge of it. He granted the plaintiff an injunction and a declaration against Messrs. Peabody and Mr. Smith that they were not entitled to maintain accumulations of soil which would damage and be likely to damage the plaintiff's property. The assessment of damages as against all three defendants, would stand over. Plaintiff would have his costs.

## HOUSING CONFIRMATION ORDER:

### The Amenities of a Village

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court Mr. Justice Charles had before him an appeal by Mrs. Joan Katherine Bateson, of Ramsden, Oxford, against an order made in favour of the Witney Rural District Council sanctioning the purchase of about 3 acres of land adjoining her property, Fairview, at Ramsden, for the erection of houses.

The Council had obtained an order for the compulsory acquisition of the land and this was confirmed by the Minister in October, 1945, a public inquiry having been held in the previous June. Mrs. Bateson now asked the Court to quash the order on the ground that the erection of houses on her land would interfere with the amenities of her property and would spoil the whole village.

Mr. E. Jones appeared for Mrs. Bateson, and urged that as the property was valuable to his client being, entirely in the country, the erection of houses only a short distance away, would interfere with its amenities, and reduce its value and privacy. His client

had purchased the property in 1940 and spent a large sum in carrying out alterations and improvements. Under the circumstances, he contended, his Lordship should quash the order.

Mr. H. L. Barker, for the Ministry, supported the order.

His Lordship characterised the appeal as a hopeless one and said houses were urgently needed in the area in the view of the Council. In his view the houses proposed to be erected would not interfere with the amenities of this house to any great extent. He accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

## Announcement

Mr. Leonard James Hodgkiss and Mr. Thomas McMillan, Junior, have been appointed Directors of Tarmac, Limited. Mr. Hodgkiss has been Commercial Manager of the company and Mr. T. McMillan, Junior, has been assisting his father, Mr. T. McMillan, Senior, Director in charge of the company's Contracting Department.

## Publications Received

*House Construction: Second Report.* (HMSO, 1s. 6d.)

*If You Want to Build a House.* Elizabeth B. Mock (Museum of Modern Art, N.Y., \$2.00)

*To Be a Surveyor.* Arthur J. Willis. (Methuen, 6s. 0d.)

*Shallow Water Method of Swimming Instruction.* Winifred Gibson. (Pitman, 2s. 0d.)

*Further Uses of Standards in Building.* (HMSO, 9d.)

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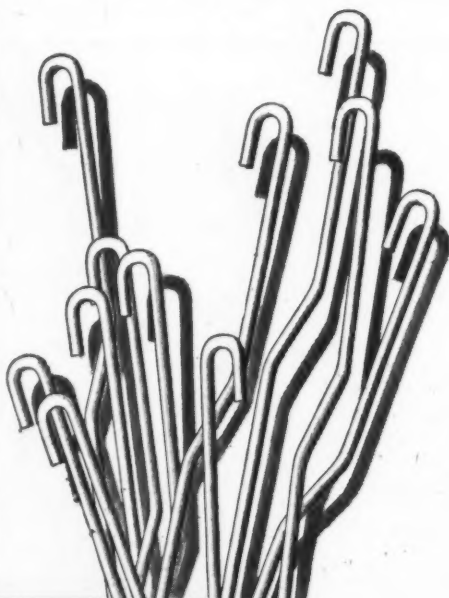
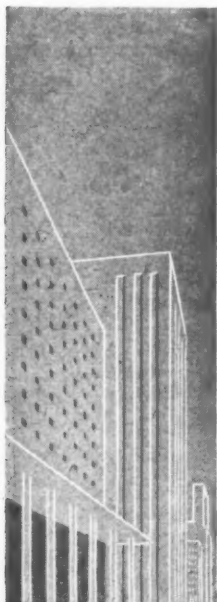
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COMPANY MEETING.**MAGNET JOINERY****DISTRIBUTION 55%**

The tenth annual general meeting of Magnet Joinery, Ltd., was held on 1st July at the Midland Hotel, Bradford. Mr. Tom Duxbury, the chairman, said the net profit for the year, including net dividends of £10,000 from Magnet Timber Ltd., is £48,269 and to this is to add £27,524 brought forward from last year, thus making a total of £75,793. After reserving £26,000 to cover taxation, as against £35,000 last year and the payment of Preference dividend of £2,100, there remains a balance of £47,693, out of which an interim payment of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares has been paid, amounting to £3,750 net, leaving a balance of £43,943.

**SATISFACTORY FIGURES**

The subsidiary company, Magnet Timber, Ltd., whose balance-sheet is incorporated in the report and accounts has had a successful year with a profit of £36,081, as compared with £29,312 last year. After adding the balance of £17,919 carried forward from last year and deducting the net dividend of £10,000 paid to the parent company and providing a reserve of £24,000 for taxation, as against £22,000 last year, there remains a balance of £20,000 to carry forward to the next account.

**CAPITAL POSITION**

In war-time your whole effort is production. You have no regard for credit because your customers are entirely Government Departments. With the arrival of peace your customers do not want to carry stocks of your goods but they want immediate delivery from your stocks. Their credit may be good, but banks do not want to advance nearly to the amount of your capital and if you are to trade you must provide some of your own finance.

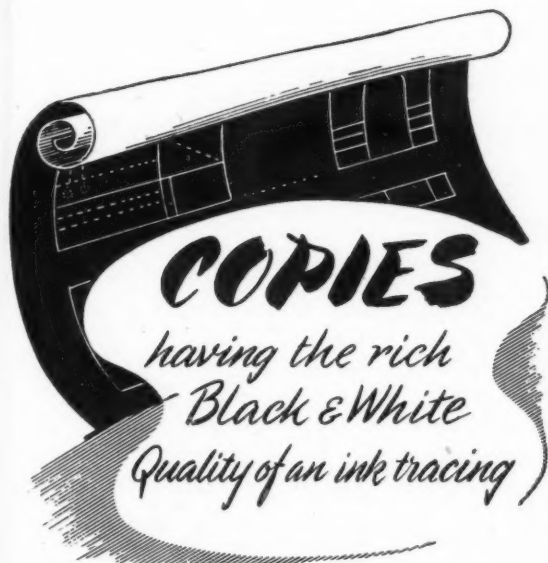
This is the reason why we recommended the company to increase its capital in March last. As you know, the company has now £150,000 more liquid capital than it had at the end of last year. With this liquid capital we can provide stocks, we can give our customers credit, we can do our trading, and, I think, we can earn for our shareholders profits such as we have been earning in the past.

**SUBDIVISION OF SHARES**

The meetings we have had this morning for the subdivision of the shares in your company and the conversion thereof into stock are the outcome of the advice your Board has obtained with a view to a wider distribution of your shares in the hands of the public and the creation of a readier market therein. I should like to see every customer of the company a shareholder in the company and I hope we shall see that in the course of the years to come.

It is my very great pleasure to say to you that, although we have made an interim distribution of 15 per cent. already, your Board on this occasion proposes recommending a final dividend of 40 per cent., making a distribution for the year of 55 per cent. Your dividends do not represent excessive profits. They represent earnings on an ever-increasing turnover and it is the speed with which your capital is turned over that enables profits to be made. You have now sufficient capital for present purposes, and it is on a note of optimism that I am concluding my speech.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the retiring director, Mr. J. B. Stringer, was re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. R. H. B. Heap and Son and Messrs. Ogden Hibberd Bull and Langton, were reappointed.



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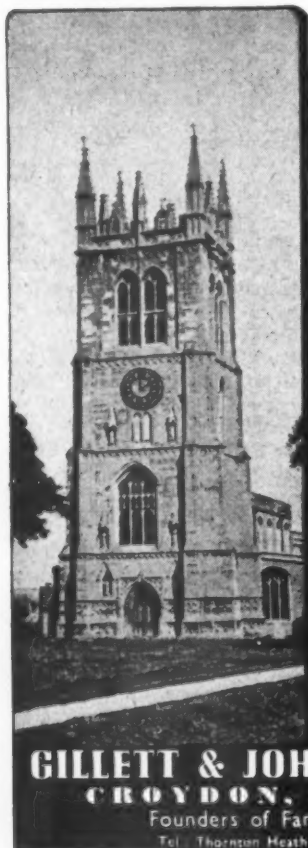
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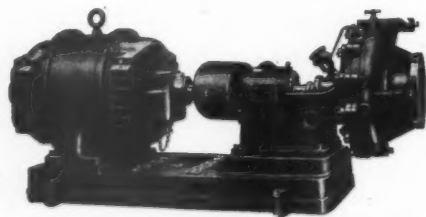
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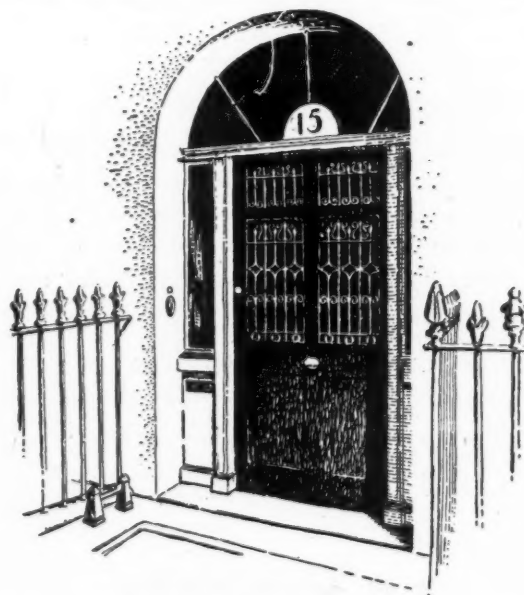
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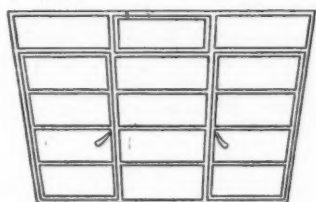
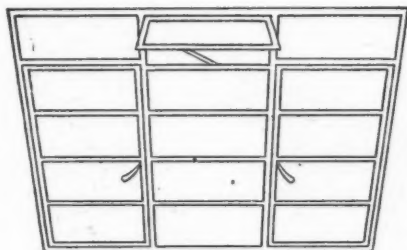
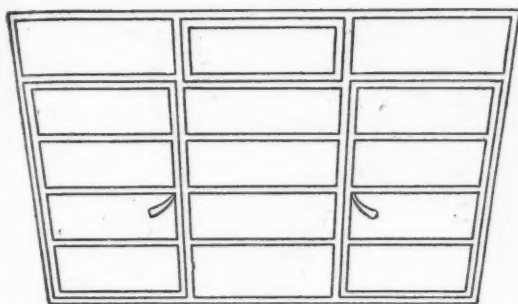
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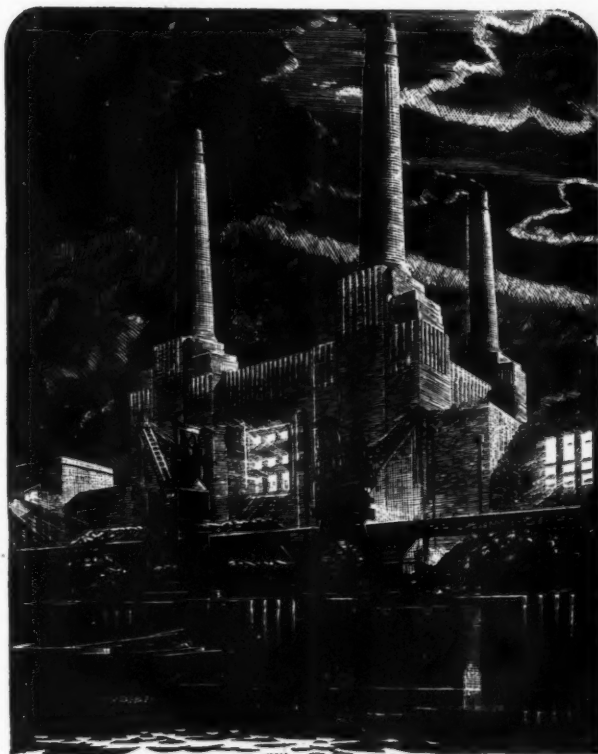
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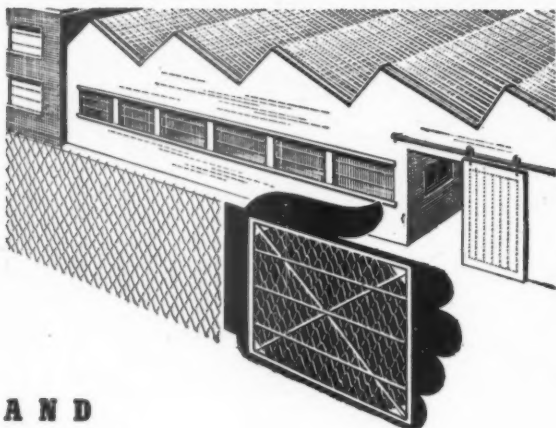
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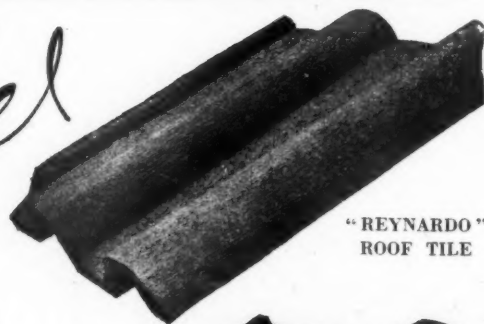
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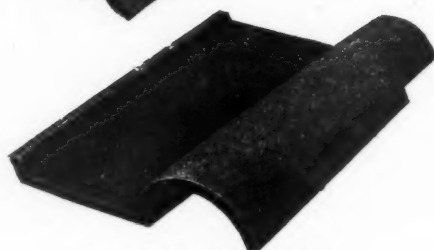
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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey, and should reach there by first post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

## Public and Official Announcements

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. Address: 75, BARN PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. Tel.: SLOANS 5615. 991

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following positions:

(1) QUANTITY SURVEYORS AND ASSISTANTS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR). Required for:

(a) "Taking-off" quantities, measuring, and adjusting variations under building contracts and preparing estimates.

(b) Preparing estimates and measuring repairs and minor works under schedule of prices (experience of London County Council War Department or Office of Works Schedules).

(c) Working up, etc., in connection with domestic buildings and general working up (junior).

(d) Measurement of roads and sewers and housing work on cottage estates, preparation of interim and final bills on Schedules.

(2) ARCHITECTS, BUILDING SURVEYORS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (ARCHITECTURAL) AND JUNIOR DRAWING OFFICE ASSISTANTS. Required for:

(a) Work in connection with the design and development of housing schemes for cottage estates and block dwellings (experience in domestic architecture preferred).

(b) Similar work in connection with schools and hospitals.

(c) The preparation of estimates and specifications for works of cleaning and painting, repairs and minor alterations at schools and hospitals.

(d) Assistants to district surveyors. A knowledge of the London Building Acts and by-laws is necessary for these positions.

(e) Junior drawing office assistants for general drawing office work. Should be able to finish plans from rough drawings, take dimensions and make sketches. Pay, according to age and experience, up to 65s. a week, plus cost-of-living addition.

(3) HEATING ENGINEERS AND HEATING AND VENTILATING ASSISTANTS. Good technical education required. Applicants must be experienced in the design of, and preparation of drawings, specifications and estimates for, modern hot water heating, ventilating and hot water supply schemes.

Except as otherwise shown, salaries for the above positions will be determined by qualifications and experience up to a maximum of £420 a year, together with cost-of-living additions up to £90 a year, according to basic salary. Salary up to £500 for certain positions of heating engineer and building surveyor. Successful candidates will be engaged on a temporary basis, but will be eligible for appointment, according to merits, for permanent appointment on the occurrence of vacancies. Temporary staff are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund.

Ex-Service candidates with experience prior to their war service will be specially considered.

Application forms may be obtained from the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope. 947

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

## BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Principal Assistant Architect (Architecture), in the Department of the Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer, in the salary scale £275×£25 to £650 p.a., plus bonus £60 p.a.

Applicants should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had considerable experience in the design of Educational Buildings and Housing.

Further particulars of the appointment and form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications must be delivered not later than 20th July, 1946.

C. E. VIVIAN ROWE,

Town Clerk. 988

Guildhall, Northampton.

## LEEDS COLLEGE OF ART.

Principal: E. E. PULLER, A.R.C.A.

Applications are invited for the under-mentioned posts in the Leeds School of Architecture. Candidates should preferably have been trained in a recognised school of architecture and be Associates of the R.I.B.A.

(1) Full-time LECTURER and STUDIO INSTRUCTOR, in Architectural Design and Construction. Special qualifications in Advanced Building Construction, Steel and Reinforced Concrete and/or Acoustics will be an additional recommendation.

(2) LECTURERS and STUDIO INSTRUCTORS in Architecture. Four positions are vacant, and candidates will be required to lecture in subjects to be arranged and to instruct in the Studios.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham salary scales, with allowance for professional experience.

Application forms, which should be returned as soon as possible, may be obtained by sending stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Director of Education, Education Offices, Leeds, 1. 992

## PEMBROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the County Architect's Department:—

TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £350, rising by annual increments of £25 to £400, plus cost-of-living bonus. Applicants should be Registered Architects and membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects will be an advantage, as well as experience in educational building work.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, with particulars of past and present appointments, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, must be received by me not later than 27th July, 1946.

Canvassing will disqualify.

W. E. BURTON,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Haverfordwest. 983

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINS-  
BOROUGH.

## ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

The Council invite applications for the above appointment, in the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Candidates must hold a recognized Architectural qualification, and engineering experience will be considered an advantage.

Salary scale (basis), £390 per annum, rising subject to satisfactory service, by £15 per annum to £435, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum, the commencing basic salary to be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. The Council have adopted the National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

The appointment, which will be determinable by one month's notice on either side, is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full details of experience, together with all other essential information, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Tuesday, 23rd July, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

ERIC R. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Lord Street, Gainsborough. 985

## WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of FOUR TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, in the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The persons appointed will be required to carry out duties in connection with the normal activities of the office of a Municipal Engineer and Surveyor, including housing, and applicants should have had previous experience of such work.

The appointments, which are temporary, with a minimum duration of 2 years, will be determinable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Acts.

Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating salary required, should be made on the form prepared for the purpose obtainable from J. Gregory, B.Eng., M.Inst.M.Cy.E., Council Offices, Greenside, Sheffield, and should reach the undersigned in a sealed envelope, suitably endorsed, not later than 22nd July, 1946.

J. MORTON,

Clerk to the Council.

Council Office, Greenside, Sheffield. 978

ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE,  
ABERDEEN.

## SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING.

Head: E. F. DAVIES, B.Arch.(Lvpl.), F.R.I.A.B., F.R.I.A.S.

## LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR.

Applications are invited for the post of Full-time Lecturer and Studio Instructor in Architectural Design and Construction Subjects. Special qualifications in Architectural Design and Town Planning will be an additional recommendation.

The School is recognized for purposes of exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations.

Candidates must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should possess a Degree or Diploma of a recognized School of Architects.

Salary: Man, £400 by £15 to £625; women, £330 by £15 to £500. Initial placing according to qualifications and experience.

The successful applicant will normally be expected to take up duty on 1st September, 1946, but consideration will be given to applications received from men who may still be on national service at that date. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials and the names of three referees, should be sent to the undersigned not later than August 1st, 1946.

A. C. WEST,

Director. 958

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

BRIXTON SCHOOL OF BUILDING, FERN-  
DALE ROAD, S.W.4.

A Panel of LECTURERS and INSTRUCTORS in the subjects indicated below for evening and part-time day classes, to be held in the session commencing September, 1946, is now being prepared. Persons desiring to be registered on the Panels should apply to the Secretary of the School for a form of application (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary).

Architectural Design and Drawing, Building Construction, Building Science, Building Geometry, Mathematics, Building and Quantity Surveying, Land Surveying (Theory and Practical), Drainage of Buildings, Sanitary Engineering, Heating and Ventilating, Structural Engineering (Steel and Reinforced Concrete), Builders' Book-Keeping, Estimated and Pricing. Applicants should be engaged in building work, and should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Chartered Surveyors' Institution, Institution of Structural Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers, Institute of Builders, or have other suitable qualifications.

Carpentry and Joinery, Brickwork, Plastering and Woodcutting Machinists' work. Applicants should hold the City and Guilds of London Institute Final Certificate in one of the trades mentioned, and should be competent to lecture in trade theory and in associated subjects (e.g., Geometry Calculations), as well as teach in workshop classes. Good industrial experience an essential qualification. (1576). 965

## WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a BUILDINGS' INSPECTOR, in the County Architect's Department, on a salary scale of £330×£15 to £375 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £60 per annum); position on scale according to qualifications.

Travelling allowance in accordance with County Scale.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be received not later than 22nd July, 1946.

L. G. H. MUNSEY,

Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. 969

## 24th June, 1946.

## BOROUGH OF EALING.

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S  
DEPARTMENT.APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL  
ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with the National Scale of Salaries, A.P.T.5, at £510 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, which is at present £59 16s. per annum, plus £20, London weighting.

Preference will be given to applicants who are Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and Registered Architects and have had experience in Municipal Works, including Housing.

Applications are to be made on forms to be obtained from C. W. Seddon, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Ealing, W.5, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," and must be delivered to me not later than 9 a.m. on 27th July, 1946.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

E. J. COPE-BROWN,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Ealing, W.5.

1st July, 1946.

510



COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in my Department.

One Senior Architectural Assistant (First Class). The salary will be at the rate of £460 to £510 p.a. (plus a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. p.a.), being Grade V of the National Scale of Salaries.

One Senior Architectural Assistant (Second Class). The salary will be at the rate of £420 to £465 p.a. (plus a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. p.a.), being Grade IV of the National Scale of Salaries.

Applicants must possess a recognized Architectural qualification, and experience in a Municipal Office will be an advantage.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Conditions relating to the appointments can be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and copies of three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than the 11th August, 1946, in an envelope endorsed "Senior Architectural Assistant, First Class" or "Second Class," as the case may be.

A. L. HOBSON,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.  
Municipal Buildings, 75, Union Street,  
Oldham.

2nd July, 1946.

512

NEATH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of two Engineering Assistants, in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, as follows, viz.:

(a) Engineering Assistant, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade V of the National Scale, commencing at £460 per annum and rising to £510 per annum.

(b) Engineering Assistant, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade IV of the National Scale, commencing at £420 per annum and rising to £465 per annum.

Candidates for appointment (a) must have had considerable experience in the design and construction of sewerage and water schemes, and those for appointment (b) must have had experience in general engineering work, and in particular in the layout and preparation of Housing Sites and all services connected therewith.

Candidates for both appointments should possess one of the appropriate qualifications stipulated in the "Scheme of Conditions of Service" issued by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities, Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services.

The current cost-of-living bonus will be paid in addition to the above salaries, and the appointments will be subject to the Council's superannuation scheme, and successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, endorsed "Engineering Assistant (a)/(b)," stating full particulars of experience, age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, not later than 22nd July, 1946.

T. D. WINDSOR WILLIAMS,

Clerk of the Council.  
8, New Street, Neath.

511

FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING DEPARTMENTS, CUPAR.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

(1) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (who may be appointed Deputy County Housing Architect), with salary on the scale £400-£550, plus war bonus, at present at the rate of £90 per annum, with pinning according to experience.

Applicants must be registered Architects, and should preferably be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have a thorough knowledge of architectural work, practical experience in the development of housing schemes, design of houses and public buildings, and supervision of architectural staff is desirable.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, present and past appointments, together with three recent testimonials, must be lodged with the undersigned not later than 26th July, 1946.

(2) ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING DRAUGHTSMAN.

Draughtsmen in the Architectural and Planning Departments, with salary on the scale £200-£10-£250, plus war bonus, at present at the rate of £78 per annum.

Applicants must have had experience in an architectural drawing office and be quick and accurate draughtsmen.

Applications, stating age, training, any architectural qualifications, and experience, must be lodged with the undersigned not later than 26th July, 1946.

J. M. MITCHELL,

County Clerk.

501

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Principal: S. I. HEMMING, A.R.C.A.

Required, to commence duty as soon as possible, a Full-time LECTURER and STUDIO INSTRUCTOR. Applicants should be members of the R.I.B.A., preferably with the Degree or Diploma of a recognized School of Architecture. Previous experience in lecturing on architectural subjects, or professional practical experience, is desirable.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham Scale. In fixing the initial salary account will be taken of time previously spent in teaching and in professional practice.

Particulars of appointment, and application forms (which must be returned within fourteen days of the date of this issue), can be obtained on receipt of a stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope, from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull. 623

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WOOLWICH.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at salaries in accordance with the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Scale of Salaries:

(a) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, Grade VI.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade VI. The salary in each case will be £535 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25 to a maximum of £600 per annum. The scale is weighted by £20. There is also a cost-of-living bonus—at present £59 16s.—per annum.

Applicants for (a) must be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and should have a good all-round municipal engineering experience;

(b) Must have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. or have an equivalent qualification, and preferably have had experience in architectural work, especially housing, undertaken by a local authority.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the selected candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, should be forwarded, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to reach the undersigned by Friday, 19th July, 1946.

Canvassing members of the Council, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

DAVID JENKINS,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Woolwich, S.E.18.

July, 1946.

522

BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the permanent position of Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer's Department.

Candidates must be Registered Architects. The salary will be in accordance with Grade IV (A.P.T. Division) of the National Scale of Salaries, i.e., £420, rising to £465 per annum; plus war bonus, at present amounting to £59 16s. per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Termination of the appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, present and past employment, and giving the names of three persons to whom reference can be made, must be delivered to me not later than 9 a.m. on the 20th July, 1946.

Canvassing members or officers of the Council in any form will disqualify.

R. WEBSTER STORR,

Town Clerk.

14, Park Street, Windsor.

521

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Applications are invited for two full-time posts of UNGRADED LECTURER and STUDIO INSTRUCTOR, in the School of Architecture, at a salary of £450-£600 per annum, according to qualifications and experience, together with a child allowance.

Applications, accompanied, if possible, by drawings or photographs of work, two testimonials, and the names of two referees, should be received not later than 31st August, 1946, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

STANLEY DUMBELL,

Registrar.

June, 1946.

998

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

HOUSING AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, in the Housing and Planning Department:—

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Grade A.P.T. Cl.). Initial basic salary £555 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25, to a maximum of £620 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus. Applicants must be A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent, and must have had considerable experience in the preparation of housing schemes, plans of flats and specifications.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Grade A.P.T. V). Initial basic salary £480 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20, to a maximum of £530 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus. Applicants should be A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent, with good general architectural experience, including preparation of specifications.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade A.P.T. V, salary as above). Applicants should be technically qualified Quantity Surveyors by examination, and accustomed to preparing Bills of Quantities for housing, public buildings, and architectural works generally.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer.

No application forms will be issued, and applications giving particulars of age, qualifications, experience, and previous appointments held, together with copies of three recent testimonials or the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the undersigned, endorsed "Senior Architectural Assistant," etc., as the case may be, not later than 23rd July, 1946.

Selected candidates will be interviewed on Monday, 29th July.

C. F. S. CHAPPEL,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, High Holborn, W.C.1.

520

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment on the permanent establishment of a Chief Architectural Assistant, at a salary in a Special Grade of £750 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £850 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, and subject to the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services.

Candidates, who must be Registered Architects and Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, must have had considerable architectural experience, including municipal housing, and be capable of supervising and controlling the Architectural Section of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Acts, to the successful candidate passing a medical examination, and subject to the Council Regulations relating to staff appointments.

Applications in writing on forms to be obtained from the undersigned must be received not later than first post on 2nd August, 1946, endorsed "Chief Architectural Assistant."

DUDLEY SORRELL,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hackney, E.8.

2nd July, 1946.

519

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.

APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the post of Planning Assistant, at a salary of £400 per year, plus war bonus on Whitley Scale, which is at present £59 16s. per annum. The probable duration of the work will be two to three years, and the post, which will be temporary, will be terminable by three months' notice, in writing, on either side.

Candidates must be Associates of the R.I.B.A., preference being given to those with some experience in Statutory Planning Schemes, or to those who are studying or intending to study for the Town Planning Examination.

Selected candidates may be required to attend for interview, for which vouched travelling expenses will be paid.

Preference will be given to ex-Service candidates possessing the required qualifications, provided that the Council is satisfied that such candidates can, or within a reasonable time will be able to, fill the post efficiently.

Age of candidates not to exceed 35 years of age, or in the case of ex-Service men 40 years of age.

Applications, in writing, giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by two recent testimonials, and details of service in H.M. Forces, if any, will be received by the undersigned in an envelope marked "Planning Assistant," not later than 26th July, 1946.

JAMES THOMPSON,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Londonderry.

26th June, 1946.

997

## SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

Public Works Department requires a SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, for service in the Sudan.

Duties: Preparation of designs and working drawings for straightforward new building work. Qualifications: Associate Member of the R.I.B.A.

Age limit: 40-45 years. Terms of Service: Appointment on a short term contract, at a salary not exceeding £E1,200 per annum for two years in the first instance, with possibility of extension for another three years and increase of pay. The starting rate will be determined according to age, experience, and qualifications.

Cost-of-Living Allowance: A cost-of-living allowance of 35 per cent. of pay, subject to a maximum of £E15 per mensem, is now payable on all salaries up to £E1,200 per annum. A progressively reduced allowance is payable to officials on higher salaries.

Income-tax: No income-tax is at present payable in the Sudan.

Application forms and further information for candidates are obtainable from the Sudan Government Agent in London, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. Envelopes should be marked "Senior Architect."

## SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

Public Works Department requires two ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, for service in the Sudan.

Duties: Preparation of designs and working drawings for straightforward building work.

Qualifications: Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. or qualification approaching this standard.

Age limit: 24-32.

Terms of Service: Appointment on probation for Provident Fund Contract. The scale of the post is £E560-630-700-770-840-920 (biennially)-1,000 (triennially)-1,100 (maximum) (£E1 = £1 0s. 6d.). The starting rate would be determined according to age, experience, and qualifications.

Cost-of-Living Allowance: A cost-of-living allowance at the rate of 35 per cent. of pay, subject to a maximum of £E15 per mensem, is now payable on all salaries up to £E1,200 per annum. A progressively reduced allowance is payable to officials on higher salaries.

Income-tax: No income-tax is at present payable in the Sudan.

Outfit Allowance: An outfit allowance at the rate of £E60 is payable when contract is signed, provided salary does not exceed £E700.

Full Information: Application forms and further information for candidates are obtainable from the Sudan Agent in London, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Envelopes should be marked "Assistant Architect."

THE POLYTECHNIC, 309, REGENT STREET, W.1.

## SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE-SURVEYING AND BUILDING.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:-

(1) Full-time STUDIO MASTERS AND LECTURERS IN ARCHITECTURE.

(2) Full-time LECTURER IN SURVEYING AND BUILDING SUBJECTS.

(3) Part-time (Evening) STUDIO MASTERS IN TOWN PLANNING.

Candidates for (1) must be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must hold the Degree or Diploma of a recognized School of Architecture; for (2), should be members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or have had experience in the Building Industry; for (3) must be Members or Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute.

Applicants at present on National Service should indicate their approximate date of release.

Salaries in accordance with the Burnham (Technical) Scale for London, subject to the usual 5 per cent. deduction for superannuation.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned:-

J. C. JONES,  
Director of Education.

505

## CITY OF LEICESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## COLLEGE OF ART.

## SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING.

Applications are invited for the following full-time appointments:-

(1) STUDIO INSTRUCTOR AND LECTURER in Architectural Design and Construction.

(2) ASSISTANT TEACHER of Building Construction and allied subjects.

(3) ASSISTANT TEACHER of Building and Craft Science.

Salaries according to qualifications and experience, based on the Burnham Technical Scale.

Applications (no special form), with particulars of qualifications, should be submitted to the Principal, College of Art, The Newark, Leicester, not later than two weeks after the appearance of this advertisement.

ELFED THOMAS, B.Sc., Ph.D.,  
Director of Education.

529

## WEST MIDLANDS JOINT ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY.

## APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The above-named Authority invite applications for the position of Architectural Draughtsman on the permanent staff of the Authority, at a salary of £467 per annum, subject to adjustments for future variations in the cost of living.

Experience in the preparation of working drawings, detailed specifications, estimates and quantities is essential.

Possession of an architectural degree or diploma will be an advantage.

The appointment will be subject to the Authority's Superannuation Scheme under the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the selected candidates will have to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, education, experience, and present occupation, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 18th July, 1946.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

H. F. CARPENTER,  
Clerk and Manager.

Phoenix Buildings, Dudley Road,  
Wolverhampton.

26th June, 1946. 502

## STROOD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment from persons who have had previous Municipal experience, and have passed the intermediate examination of the Institute of British Architects or equivalent qualification.

Preference will be given to applicants who have had considerable experience in the layout, design, and execution of housing schemes.

The salary will be at the rate of £420, rising, subject to satisfactory service, by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £465 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, amounting to £59 16s. per annum.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications must be delivered to the undersigned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than 14th August, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be disqualification.

A. E. STROUD,  
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, Frindsbury Hill,  
Strood, Kent. 970

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.

## APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (TEMPORARY).

Applications are invited for the appointment of Senior Architectural Assistants, on the temporary staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department. The commencing salary will be fixed according to qualifications and experience within the scale of £385-£25-£485 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum).

Preference will be given to applicants who are members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or who hold equivalent qualifications and who have had experience of housing under a Local Authority.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, should be returned to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at the Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, E.3, not later than 9 a.m. on Monday, 29th July, 1946.

S. A. HAMILTON,  
Town Clerk.

Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, E.3.  
July, 1946. 515

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

## ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION, THE BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the undermentioned posts on the established staff. The persons appointed will carry out their duties under the direction of the Principal Assistant Architect.

Applicants must have had a good general knowledge of the architectural work undertaken by a local authority (excluding schools), housing experience essential:-

TWO GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (Grade IV). £440-£485.

ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Grade II). £380-£425.

Plus war bonus in each case (at present £59 16s. per annum).

If the successful candidate is unable to obtain reasonable living accommodation the Corporation will endeavour to assist him.

Form of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon, and should be returned to me not later than 18th July, 1946.

E. TABERNER,  
Town Clerk.

1a. Warwick Row, Coventry.  
11th July, 1946. 530

## CITY OF MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal: JOHN M. HOLMES, Dip. Fine Art, Lond.

## DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

Applications are invited for a Full-time STUDIO INSTRUCTOR in Architectural Design and Construction Subjects.

Candidates must be Associates or Fellows of the R.I.B.A., and should have had teaching and office experience, with an all-round knowledge of the theory and practice of Architecture and Building.

Salary in accordance with Burnham Technical Scale.

Forms of application and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester, 3, to whom completed application forms should be returned by not later than 20th July, 1946.

Candidates on war service may apply by letter, giving experience and qualifications if unable to send in an application on the official form by the date stated. They are asked to state the date of their release from the Forces if known.

528

## CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

## CITY PLANNING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the office of the City Planning Architect, engaged on the preparation of the designs for a new town, housing scheme layouts, and the design of buildings within the Reconstruction Area.

(1) SENIOR ASSISTANTS (Grade VI), £535-£600.

Applicants should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Town Planning Institute, with considerable experience of Civic and Architectural design.

(2) SENIOR ASSISTANTS (Grade V), £460-£510.

Applicants should be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A., and have had experience in the design of housing schemes.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS (Grade I), £330-£375.

Applicants to have had a good general architectural experience, and to be first-class draughtsmen.

The appointments will in every case be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

All appointments are subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service. All salaries are supplemented by war bonus at the present time. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, together with the names of three responsible persons to whom reference may be made, must be delivered to the undersigned, clearly marked "City Planning Appointment," not later than 26th July, 1946.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

V. BLANCHARD,  
Town Clerk.

City Council Chambers, Southsea.  
City Planning Architect's Dept., Municipal  
Offices, Western Parade, Southsea.

1st July, 1946. 532

## CITY OF COVENTRY.

## CITY ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation of Coventry invites applications for the whole time permanent appointment of CHIEF QUANTITY SURVEYOR, in the City Architectural Department.

The salary will be on Grade A.P.T. VI (commencing at £535, and rising by two annual increments of £20 and one of £25 to a maximum of £600 per annum).

Salary increments are subject to satisfactory service. The above salary is exclusive of the Council's cost-of-living bonus, which may vary, but which at present amounts to £59 19s. 3d. per annum.

Applicants must not be more than 40 years of age, and must be members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution (Quantities Division), and should have considerable experience in the preparation of approximate estimates, specifications, and bills of quantities, and in the settlement of final accounts, and should be thoroughly conversant with all types of local authority works.

The post is subject to three months' notice on either side and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, as amended in regard to annuities to widows by the Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, and a satisfactory certificate will be requisite from the Council's medical referee. The person appointed will be required to contribute to the Coventry Municipal Officers', Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Application must be made on the form obtainable from the undersigned, and should be returned complete, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials, or names of two persons to whom reference may be made, not later than Wednesday, 24th July, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

D. E. E. GIBSON,  
City Architect.

1a. Warwick Row, Coventry.  
11th July, 1946. 530

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THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in ARCHITECTURE. Salary to be fixed at a figure between £600 and £800 per annum, according to the experience and qualifications of the candidate, with superannuation provision under the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Universities and War-time marriage and children's allowances. Duties to begin on 1st October, 1946. Applications (three copies), including the names and addresses of at least three referees and, if possible, copies of two recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned (from whom further particulars may be obtained) by 10th August, 1946.

A. W. CHAPMAN,  
Registrar.  
536

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Applications are invited for three ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE. Salary £350 per annum in the first year, with superannuation provision under the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Universities and War-time marriage and children's allowances. Duties to begin on 1st October, 1946. Applications (three copies), including the names and addresses of at least three referees and, if possible, copies of two recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned (from whom further particulars may be obtained) by 10th August, 1946.

A. W. CHAPMAN,  
Registrar.  
537

Amended Advertisement.

LINDSEY (Lincs) COUNTY COUNCIL.

Applications are invited for the following permanent positions in the County Architect's Office—

(a) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary offered is APT. Grade 5, £460 per annum, rising to £510, with cost-of-living bonus in addition, at present £59 15s. per annum. Applicants should be Professional Associate Members of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and be experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities for Public Buildings, etc. It is desirable that the successful candidate should provide his own car, for which he would receive an allowance on the Council's scale.

(b) JUNIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary offered is APT. Grade 1, £330 per annum, rising to £375, with cost-of-living bonus in addition. Applicants should preferably have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and be capable of squaring, abstracting and billing, and of taking off for small works.

The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice, in writing, on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications by letter only, accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be received by the undersigned not later than 22nd July, 1946.

A. B. CLARK, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.,  
Deputy County Architect.

County Offices, Lincoln. 535

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF

KESTOVEN.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the County Architect's Department.

Salary £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £405 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus of 25s. per week on the Council's scale. Commencing salary in accordance with experience.

Experience in Education and General County work is desirable.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to a satisfactory medical certificate, and to the termination of the appointment by one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications, stating age, present appointment, experience and qualifications, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 27th July, 1946.

J. E. BLOW,  
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs. 531

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT—  
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant on Grade IV of the National Scale of Salaries (£240 × £15 = £465), plus cost-of-living bonus of £59 15s. 3d. per annum.

The appointment is permanent, and the age limit is 40, unless an applicant has previous service with a local authority.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Associateship Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," giving names and addresses of three referees, should be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 25th July, 1946.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

H. HOPKINS,  
Town Clerk.  
504

Partnerships

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

A. R.I.B.A., M.A., aged 38, ex-Forces, at present working in London, would like to hear of Country Practice in Southern England, with a view to Partnership later. Box 524.

Architectural Appointments Vacant

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

Wherever possible prospective employers are urged to give in their advertisements full information about the duty and responsibilities involved, the location of the office, and the salary offered. The inclusion of the Advertiser's name in lieu of a box number is welcomed.

ONE Senior Assistant urgently required. Gotch, Saunders & Surridge, Architects, Bank Chambers, Kettering. 963

SHARP BROS. & KNIGHT, LTD., Joinery Manufacturers, Burton-on-Trent, have vacancies for a Draughtsman, both at their Head Office, Burton-on-Trent, and at their London office. Reply in own handwriting, giving particulars of previous experience, and stating age and salary required; replies should be addressed to S. R. Sharp, Dove Cliff, Stretton, Burton-on-Trent; no other applications will be considered. 962

WANTED.—Architect's Assistant, for design and construction of theatres and general work; must be capable and experienced in design, details and specifications; to work under Company's Architect in central London, and start immediately; salary according to experience and qualifications, with good prospects for permanent responsible position; write fully, stating age, experience, and salary required. Box 972.

WANTED immediately, for Architects' office, in West End, capable and experienced Architectural Assistants on housing and general work; interesting and progressive position, with good salary; five-day week; write fully. Box 973.

SENIOR Architectural Draughtsman required for industrial and general building construction of varied character, structural design, foundations, etc.; London; permanent; pension fund; salary according to experience; state age, training, and salary required. Write Box 557, c/o Judds, 47, Gresham Street, E.C.2. 962

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required; salary up to £9 10s. per week inclusive, according to qualifications and experience. Write in first instance, giving particulars to Mr. E. T. Pratt, Ministry of Works, Shaftesbury Road, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. 993

ARCHITECT'S JUNIOR ASSISTANT wanted, Plymouth office; must be able to prepare working drawings for houses from sketch plans; age, experience, and salary required, enclosing copies of testimonials, to Box 1833, Butcher's Advertising Agency, Hartley, Plymouth. 503

EX-C.R.E. and A/C.R.E. Works, now in private practice, have immediate opportunities in their progressive West End office for ex-S/Sgt. or Corporal Draughtsman R.E., and any other Architectural Assistants with a sound knowledge of present day requirements. Box 996.

WANTED.—Experienced practical Assistant, around 40 years of age, for London Architect's office, with sound knowledge of materials and construction, to take charge of works in progress; duties will include correspondence with authorities, contractors, quantity surveyors, district surveyors, etc., and general site supervision, preparation of site, meeting notes and progress reports for Local (Housing) Authority clients; applications are to be in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, experience, salary required, and date available. Box 506.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT (19-21 years) for private practice; housing and industrial surveys, working drawings and specifications. Clark, 44, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. Museum 0500. 507

JUNIOR ASSISTANT, direct from school, required; also Junior Assistant, with about 3 years' tracing and drafting experience; for Architect's office. Write, R. F., 15/17, Tavistock Place, W.C.1. 508

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required for Architect's office in Hounslow; must be experienced in specifications and architect's correspondence; comfortable conditions and every consideration. Write, stating experience and salary required, to Messrs. Roper, Son & Chapman, 162, High Street, Hounslow. 826

THE MIDLAND JOINERY WORKS, LTD., Burton-on-Trent, require an experienced Draughtsman, with a knowledge of estimating, but this is not essential; the main duties would be to prepare working drawings of special joinery for workshop purposes; this position is progressive, and wages will be paid according to experience and ability; applications should be in own handwriting, giving full details as to experience and salary required. 627

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT; West Yorks town; possible future partnership for suitable man. Experience, age, salary, when available, to Box 513.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, West Yorks town.—Experience, age, salary, when available, to Box 514.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT wanted; well qualified and good draughtsman; able to undertake responsible work in design and construction; application in writing, stating age, experience, qualifications, salary. Culcutt & Hamp, 126, Wigmore Street, W.1. 515

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately in the Architect's Department of large Industrial Company in East Anglia; must have had experience in industrial and general work and possess knowledge of general structural design. Application, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to Box 534.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

Advertisements from Architectural Assistants and Students seeking positions in Architects' offices will be printed in "The Architects' Journal" free of charge until further notice.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (28), just released from Forces, requires appointment; passed Inter. R.I.B.A. 1940, studies for final well advanced; competent draughtsman and designer, surveys, levels, etc., Radford, Combe Ridge, Swain's Road, Budleigh Salterton, Devon. Tel.: B.S. 678. 493

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN (29) seeks situation, preferably in Kent; full details on application; salary by arrangement. 131, Canterbury Road, Sittingbourne. 11

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT (Registered) desires progressive post in Birmingham or neighbourhood; engaged pre-war on public house alterations, reconstructions, and domestic work; wartime experience of canteens, factory adaptation, alterations, etc.; carry out building surveys, prepare sketch schemes, etc.; interested in contemporary architecture. Box 13.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT (age 16 years), Sutton and Cheam school of art, seeks progressive position as Assistant in Architect's office; would prefer South London District; references and drawings. J. Hall, 9, Fairlawn Grove, Banstead, Surrey. 488

TWO STUDENTS of Intermediate Standard (male and female) require situation during part of vacation (July-September); preferably near the coast. Box 11.

A. R.I.B.A. (35), ex-Capt. R.E., seeks employment; preferably Southern or Western Counties; possible partnership favoured, but not essential. Box 10.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL and SURVEYING Assistant (36), 16 years' experience home and abroad, in the office and field with leading firms, desires responsible post; preferably with building and civil engineering or brewery companies. Box 9.

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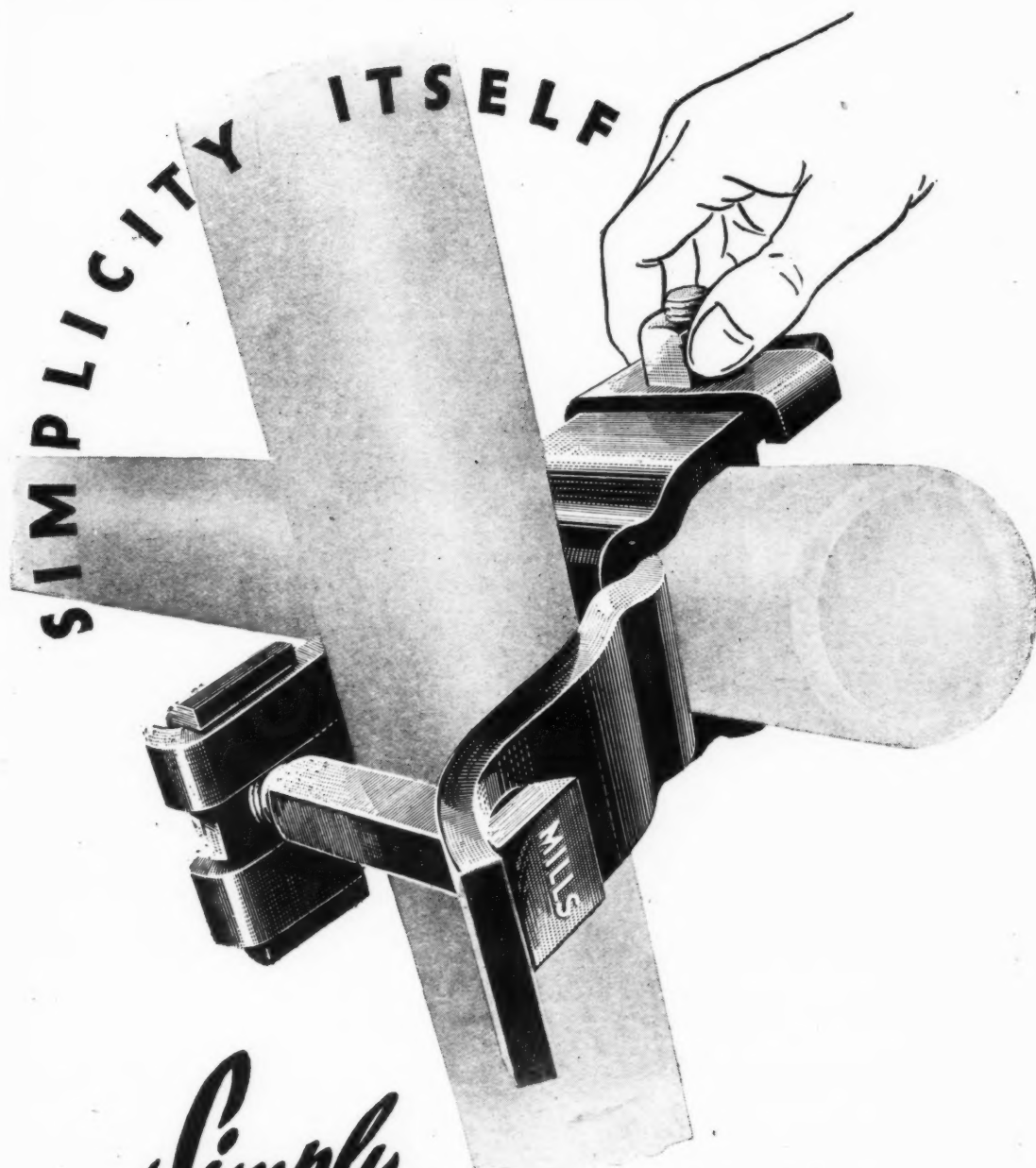
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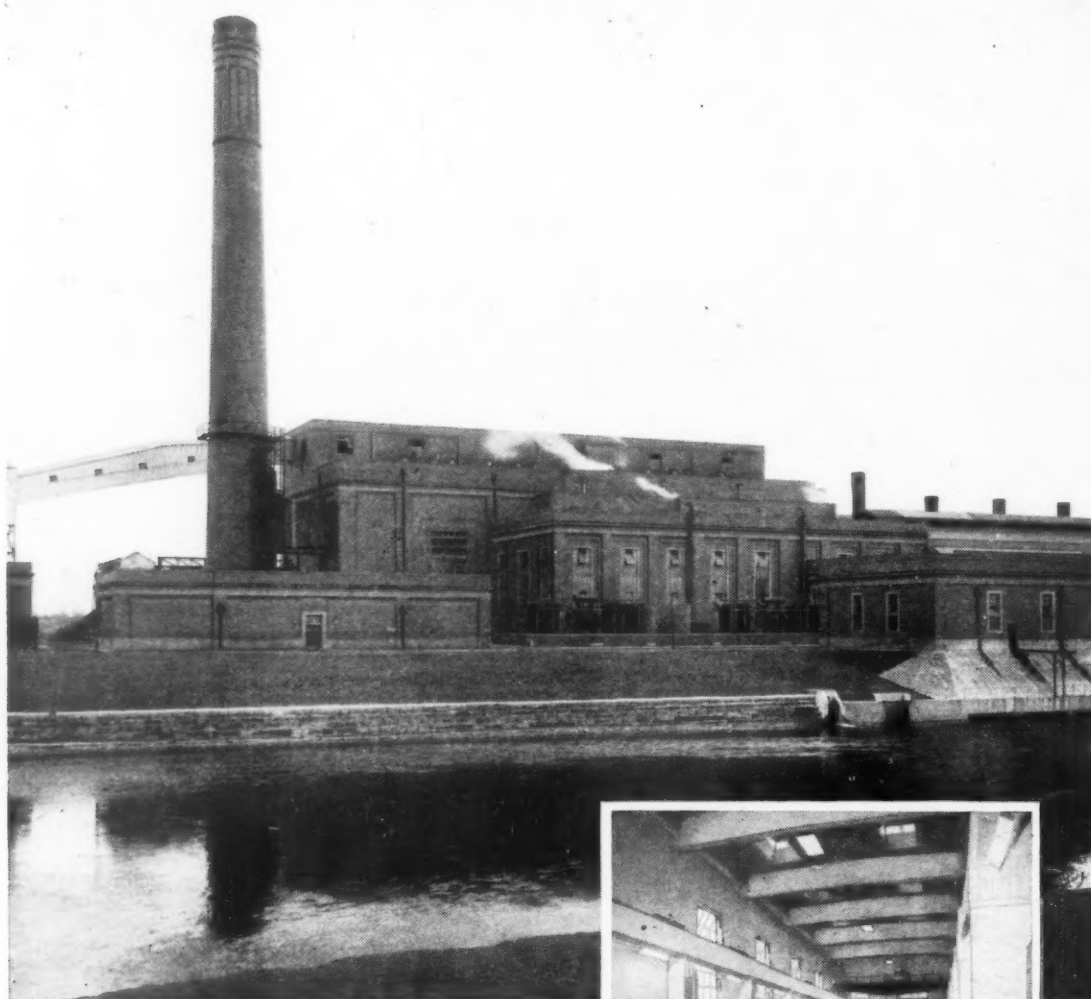
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