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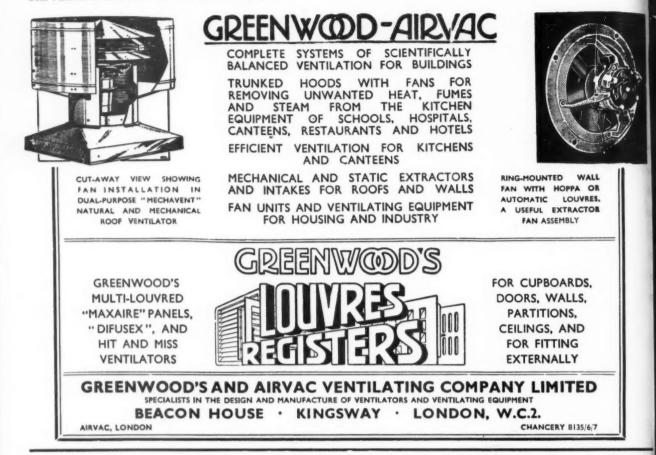
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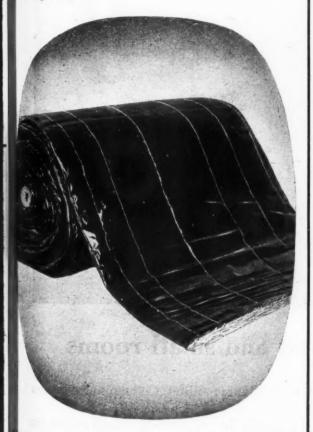
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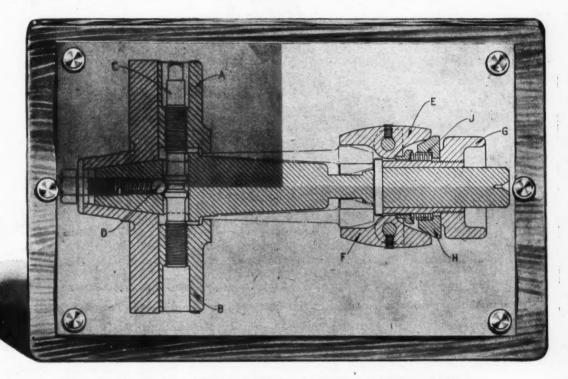
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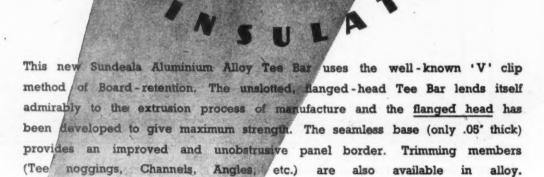


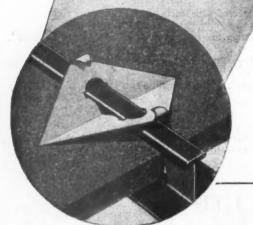
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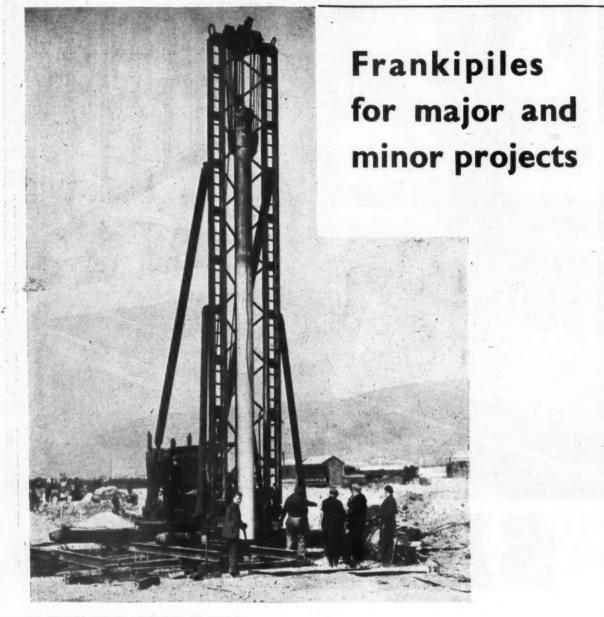
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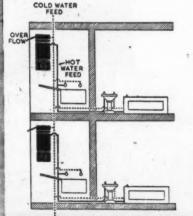
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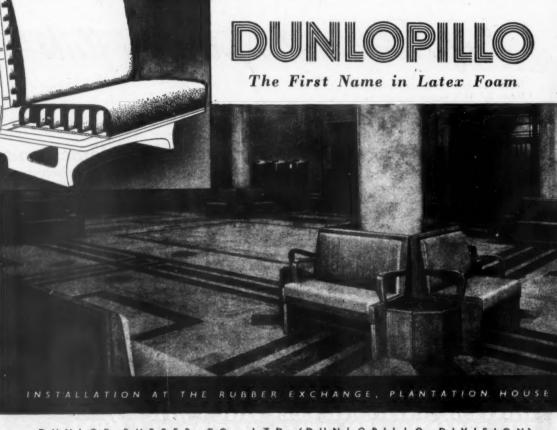
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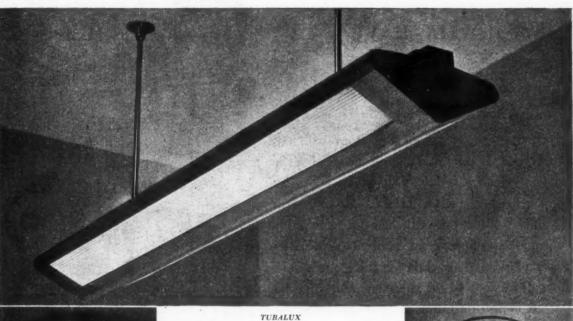
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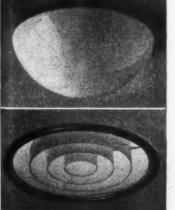
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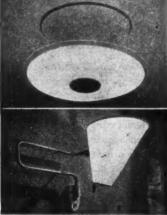




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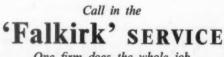
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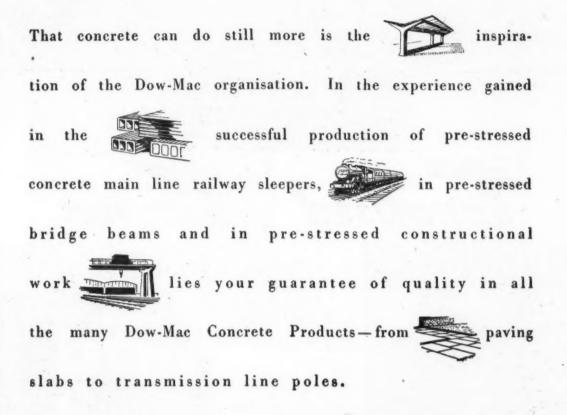
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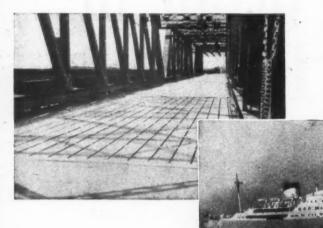


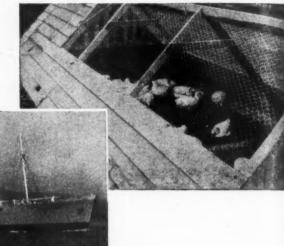


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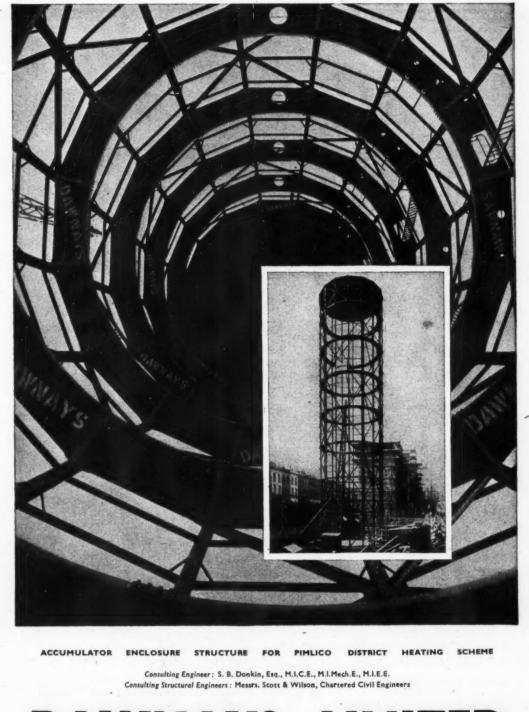
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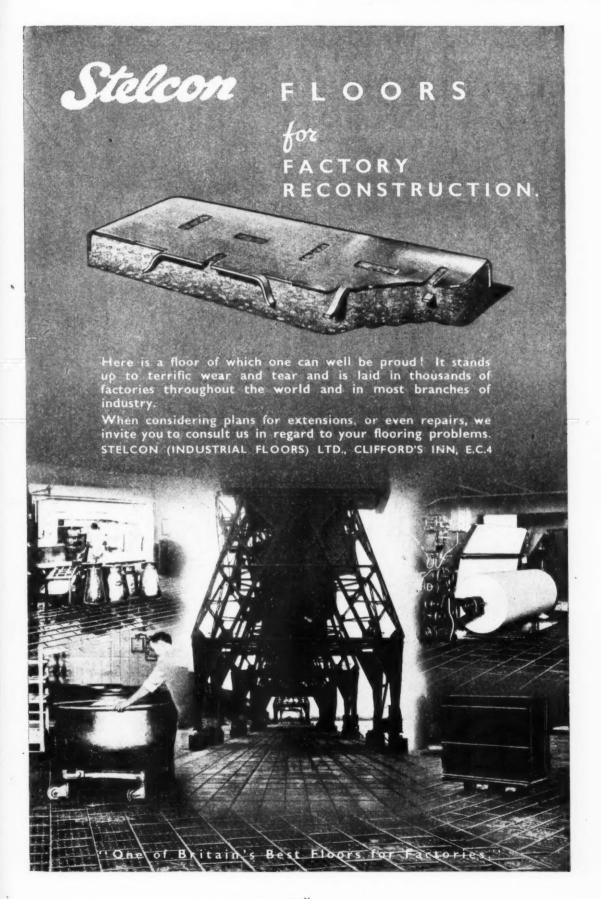
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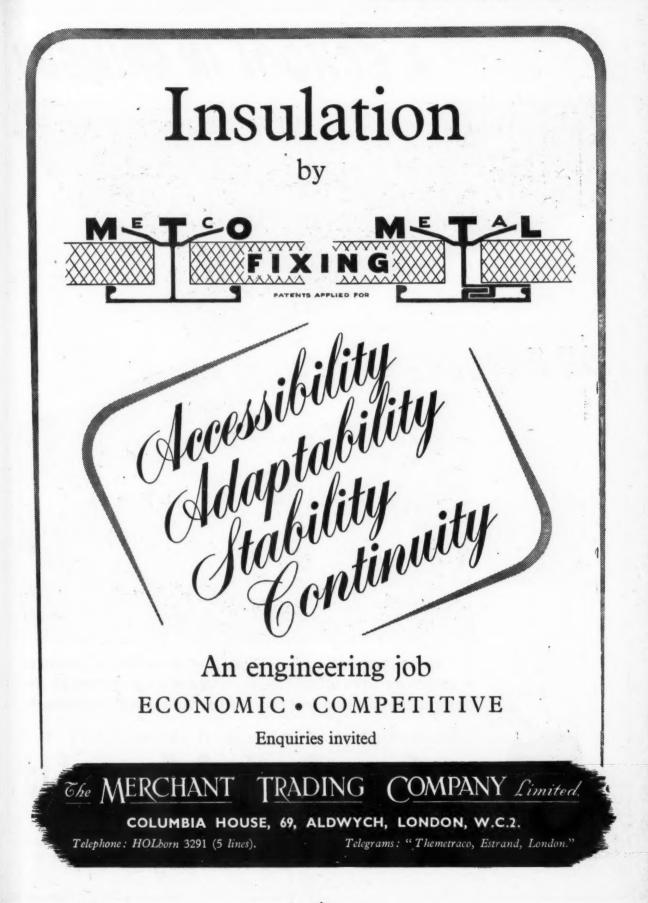
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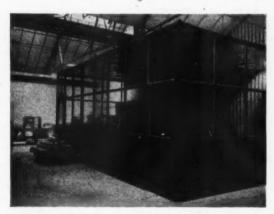




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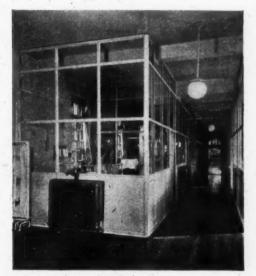


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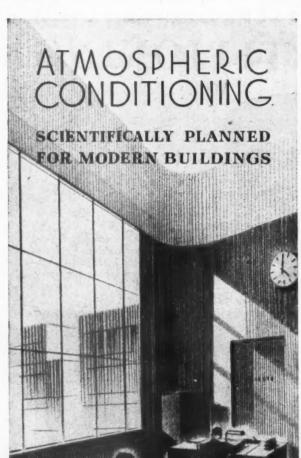
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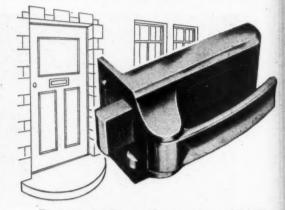


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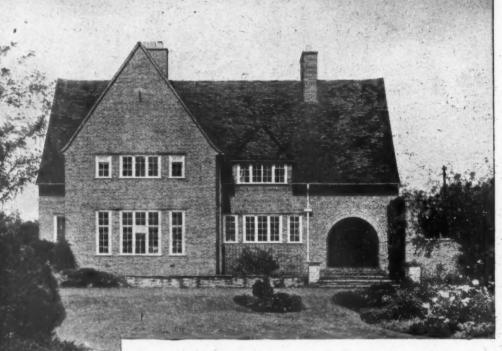
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This drawing by Leonard Willcock 15 the first of a series, "Window Makers at Work" by artists commissioned by Williams & Williams Ltd. It shows the first stage—the cutting and despatch to welders of rolled steel sections for frames.

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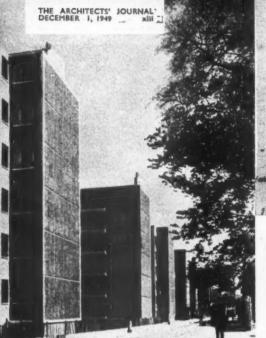
Architect : E. H. FIRMIN, A.R.I.B.A.

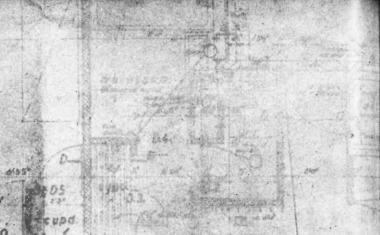
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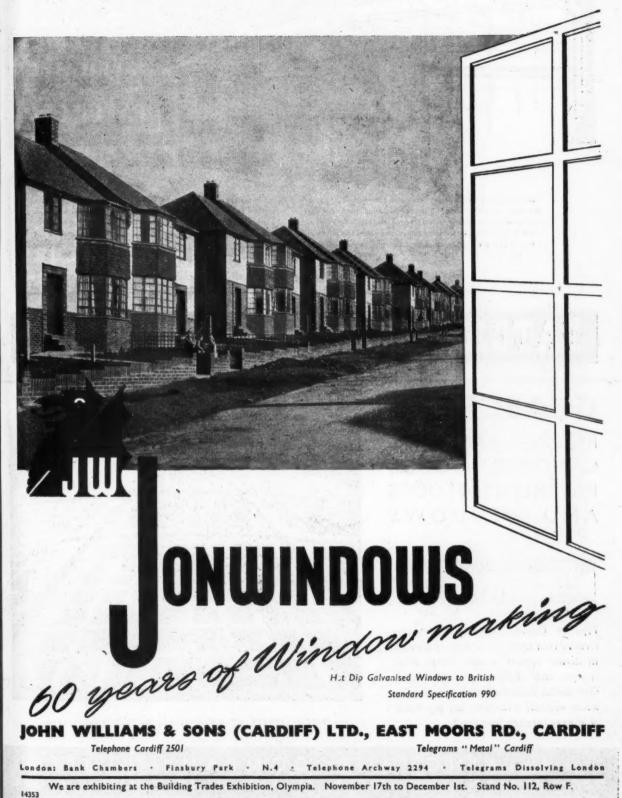
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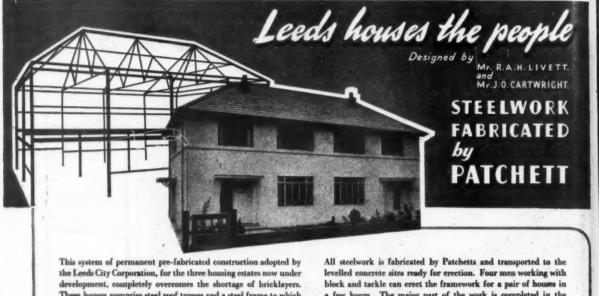
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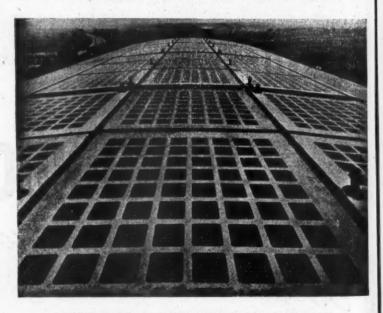
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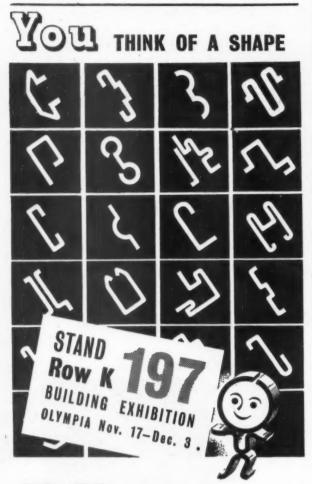
Sculptor : J. A. Woodford, R.A.

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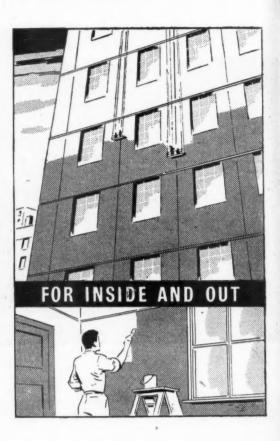


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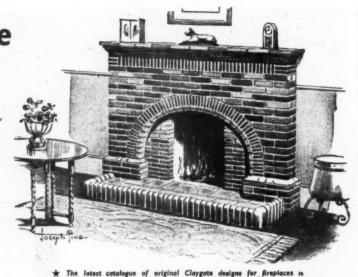
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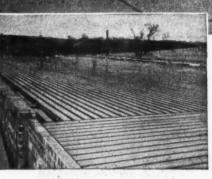


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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 1, 1949

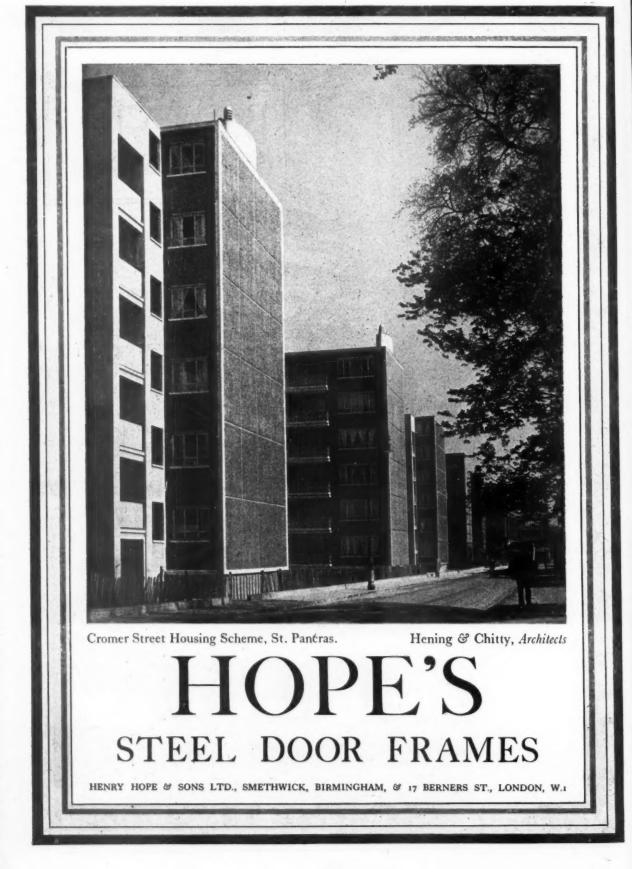




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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 1, 1949 [603

In common with every other periodical, this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war consumption of paper. Circulation is therefore temporarily restricted but would-be subscribers are advised to have their names put on the waiting-list. Their names will then be added to the subscription list as soon as



be added to the subscription rates : by post in the U.K. or abroad, f. 1 15s. od. per annum. Single copies, 9d. ; post free, 11d. Special numbers are included in subscription ; single copies, 1s. 6d. ; post free, 1s. 9d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 17s. 6d. each ; carriage 1s. extra.

DIARY FOR DECEMBER JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first.

BOLTON. G. D. Nash. House Insulation. Technical College, Manchester Road. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7.15 p.m. DEC. 1

E DINBURGH. S. Lister. Seasoning, Preservation and Diseases of Wood. Clerk of Works Office. (Sponsor, TDA.) 10 a.m. DEC. 2

GRIMSBY. P. L. Money. Softwood Timber Resources. Town Hall. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7.30 p.m. DEC. 6

GIFFNOCK. S. Lister. Bits and Pieces from Abroad. Orchard Hill Debating Society. (Sponsor, TDA.) 8 p.m. DEC. 6

LEEDS. H. T. Eyres. Wood Wearing Qualities. Leeds College of Commerce. (Sponsor, TDA.) 6.45 p.m.

DEC. 5 L ONDON. Building Exhibition. Olympia. Daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. UNTIL DEC. 1 Kenneth Adamson. Design Demonstration. 15, Lisle Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, AIA). 8 p.m. DEC. 1

G. A. Jellicoe. Planning and the Landscape. Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.I. (Sponsor, TPI.) 6 p.m. DEC. 1

B. J. Collins. Planning Aspects of the Town and Country Act, 1949. St. Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, IRA.) 6.30 p.m. DEC. 2 Anthony Clapham. A History of the Surveyor's Profession. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, RICS.) 5.30 p.m. DEC. 5

Strederick Gibberd, Alec Clunes, Richard Southern. Theatre Architecture, its Tradition and Future. 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsors, RIBA and Society for Theatre Research.) 6 p.m. DEC. 7 Richard Eve. BRS Heating Trials and their Effect on House Design. 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, Architectural Science Board.)

6 p.m. DEC. 13 MANCHESTER. D. A. Hubbard. Plywood and Synthetic Adhesives. Gas showrooms, Town Hall. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7 p.m. DEC. 5

J. C. Weston. *House Insulation*. College of Technology, Sackville Street. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7.15 p.m. DEC. 2

PRESTON. D. A. Hubbard. Plywood and Synthetic Adhesives. Old Council Chamber, Town Hall, Fishergate. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7 p.m. DEC. 7

sor, TDA.) / p.m. STOCKTON. C. J. Masterman. Prestressed Concrete Developments at MOW Field Test Unit. YMCA Little Theatre, Dovecot Street. (Sponsor, MOW.) 7 p.m. DEC. 6

COMPETITIONS

Competition for designs for interior treatment of two saloon bars and two public bars. (Sponsor, The Architectural Press Ltd.) Prizes: (1) £500; (2) £250; (3) £100. Assessors: Hugh Casson; J. S. Eagles; R. Furneaux Jordan; E. B. Musman; and J. M. Richards (representing the editors of *The Architectural Review*). Designs must be received by mid-day, February 28, 1950.

Art School, Jersey, Channel Islands. The Association of Old Victorians invite architects of British nationality to submit designs in competition for war memorial buildings proposed to be erected in the Victoria College Grounds, Jersey, Channel Islands. Assessor: A. E. O. Geens. Premiums: £75, £50 and £25. Completed designs should be sent to A. H. Worrall, hon. treasurer, The Association of Old Victorians, 25, Cleveland Road, Jersey, C.I., not later than April 3, 1950. Questions must be received on or before December 31 by Mr. Worrall, who will also provide a copy of the conditions on the deposit of £1 ls. Following are extracts from the conditions:—The elevation should be treated in a restrained and dignified manner, having regard to the existing buildings of the Victoria College, which are mainly built of granite in the Gothic style. The entrance porch should be approximately 14 ft. by 12 ft. It is the intention of the promoters to use this entrance porch as a War Memorial to past students of the College. Adequate space should be provide for a memorial tablet. The main studio should be approximately 34 ft. by 20 ft. by 14 ft. in height. Four smaller studios are also required.

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THURSDAY	ř,	Decemb	er 1,	1949
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The Industry. By Brian Grant 628

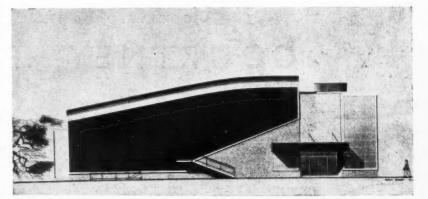
Building Materials' Prices, By Ian Bowen 631

Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis.

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

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

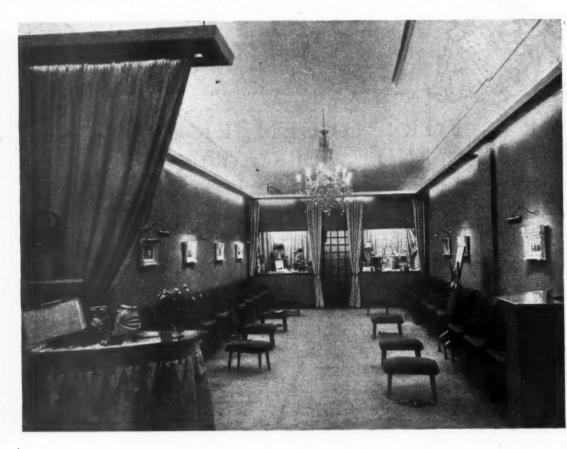
Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.



The Telecinema designed by Wells Coates for the 1951 Festival of Britain Exhibition. (See also page 611).

: 111

CREATION WITH CRAFTSMANSHIP



A view in the new showrooms of Messrs. Lederer, 45 Brompton Road, London, S.W.I. Architect: Lionel Brett, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Interior Decoration by Courtney Pope Ltd. Electrical work by Courtney Pope (Electrical) Ltd.

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PO

From AN ARCHITECT'S Common place Book [From A Calendar of British Taste from 1600-1800, by E. F. Carritt (Routledge & Kegan Paul. Ltd. 215.).] Saxon style . . . they had no tabernacles (or niches and canopies), nor any statues to adorn their buildings on the outside, which are the principal grace of what is called the Gothic; . . . they used reliefs sometimes with profusion as in the Saxon gateway of the Abbey at Bury : . . Besides the chevron work (or zig-zag moulding), there is also the Billetted-moulding . . . the Nail head . . . the Nebule (undulating line); to adorn their vast massive columns there was the spiral-grove and the net or Lozenge-work. Possibly the pointed arch might take its rise from those arcades we see in the early Norman (or Saxon) buildings on walls, where the wide semi-circular arches cross and intersect . . . The wall south of the choir at St. Cross of King Stephen's time . . . The rage of repairing, beautifying, white-washing, painting, and gilding, and above all, the mixture of Greek (or Roman) ornaments in Gothic edifices. This well-meant fury has been, and will be little less fatal to our ancient magnificent edifices, than the Reformation and the Civil Wars. [Gray to Bentham (on History of Ely).]

** SIR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE is to receive the GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of Architects. Sir Patrick Abercrombie was selected to receive the Gold Medal by unanimous vote of the AIA's board of directors at its November meeting. This medal, which is the highest honour the Institute can bestow, will be presented at a ceremony following the annual dinner held in connection with the 82nd AIA convention in Washington, DC, on May 10-13 next year. Last year the award was made to Frank Lloyd Wright.

PORTSMOUTH'S NEW TOWN PROPOSAL OPPOSED. Abandonment of Portsmouth's projected new town of 22,000 people at Leigh Park, near Havant, is recommended in the outline plan for the Portsmouth district prepared by the Max Lock Planning Group, and published by the Hampshire County Council at the Castle, Winchester. The report also criticises the city plan for seeking to reduce Portsmouth's population within its present boundaries from 216,000 to 150,000, holding that the city can comfortably accommodate 196,000. It is stated in the report that more than 80 per cent. of its proposals could be carried out by 1963 with the area's existing resources.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD TC objects that the new town's cost has not been announced.

The chief objection of the Town Council, which was lodged at an inquiry held in the Hertfordshire town last week, was that the financial aspect of the new town had not been disclosed.

Mr. William Hart, general manager of the development corporation, said that the corporation's view was that any estimates produced now would be valueless as any form of safeguard against a "white elephant." The local councils' financial interests were not relevant to the discussion of the outline plan.

The COUNCIL for the preservation of RURAL WALES is to study the effect of a hydro-electricity scheme in Scotland. On December 2, at the invitation of the British Electricity Authority, a party of people from Wales will be visiting the site of the Galloway hydro-electricity scheme in

Scotland. The object will be to observe the effect upon that countryside of the existing scheme and to study various other relevant considerations. The party will consist of Lord Aberconway; Major Clough Williams-Ellis (a vice-president of the CPRW); Lt.-Col. J. F. Williams Wynne (chairman of the CPRW Hydro-Electricity Investigation Committee); Mrs. Rupert Williams-Ellis (chairman of the Caernarvonshire Branch, CPRW); and Mr. Humphrey Evans (general secretary, CPRW, and representative of the National Trust in Wales).

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture are offered by the ARCUK. These scholarships, which the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom offer for award in June, 1950, will consist of a grant for the payment of one-third of the school fees and, when necessary, a maintenance allowance. The scholarships will be renewable from year to year until the student has finished his or her school training. They will be available for students of Briush nationality who could not otherwise afford such training to enable them to attend architectural schools approved by the council. The scholarships will be available both for students who have already begun their training and for students wishing to begin their training, but will not be granted to students who will be less than 17 years of age on October 1 of the year in which the examination is taken. Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, 68, Portland Place, London, W.1. The closing date for the receipt of applications is January 31, 1950.



Looking eastwards into the model now on view in St. Paul's Cathedral showing the proposed baldachino over the newly designed high altar. See also the frontispiece to this issue.



Baldachino for St. Pauls

A half-inch scale model has now been made showing the proposed reconstruction of the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral, the preliminary drawings for which were published last year. The principal feature is a baroque baldachino, the upper part of which is illustrated in this photograph, replacing the reredos damaged by a bomb. The model is on show to the public in the cathedral until December 13. It also shows the design, previously unpublished, for the furnishing of the apsidal chapel east of the altar as an American memorial chapel. Further photographs of the model will be published next week. The architects are Godfrey Allen (Surveyor to the Fabric) and S. E. Dykes Bower.

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A SWEDISH TOWN PLANNER has been studying new towns in Britain. Professor Uno Ahren, Professor of Town Planning, University College of Technology, Stockholm, and the leading authority on town planning in Sweden, has spent two weeks in the United Kingdom, under the auspices of the British Council.

SIXTY NEW SCHOOL Departments were built in three months this year. Thirty-seven of these buildings, which were constructed between June 1 and October 1, were complete at the end of this period, and twenty-three were ready for occupation, although there was still some work to be done. This was announced by Mr. George Tomlinson, the Minister of Education, on Wednesday, November 16, when he opened a new primary school at Taunton, Somerset.

ARCHITECT APPOINTED for BBC DEVELOPMENT. Mr. Graham Dawbarn has been appointed architect for the first stage of the BBC's development of their White City site, in association with Mr. M. T. Tudsbery, the corporation's civil engineer. The appointment has been made from names put forward by the RIBA, who were informed of the nature and scope of the project. The first stage will absorb some seven acres and will be devoted to television. The decision to develop the site in this manner instead of holding a planning com-

The decision to develop the site in this manner, instead of holding a planning competition for the whole, as was originally intended, has been taken in order to preserve the flexibility necessary to meet changing demands in the most efficient manner.

Mr. Howard M. Robertson and Professor W. G. Holford have consented to act as architectural advisers to the BBC in connection with the project.



Mr. Graham Dawbarn, who has been appointed architect for the first stage of the BBC's development of the White City site. (See news item above).

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BUILDING EXHIBITION, 1951

THE Building Exhibition at Olympia, which closes today has aroused the same criticisms that have been levelled

at it in previous years. The organizers must, by now, be aware that two major improvements are necessary. In the first place, visitors should be able to find their way to displays of particular manufacturers with less difficulty. And, secondly, the exhibition should be laid out in such a way that the designs of adjoining stands harmonize and give a cohesive pattern to the immense display space.

What are the organizer's views about this? So far they have made no decision to alter existing arrangements. But surely 1951 should be a time for experiment at Olympia. What the exhibition really needs is a co-ordinating architect, with the ability to visualize the display area as a whole, who would supervise the work of a panel of architects. It has been suggested that each member of such a panel could be responsible for the design of a group of exhibits representing a particular trade. This would, of course, be the ideal solution to the problem of providing a visually satisfying exhibition as well as facilities to help visitors to locate the products that interest them.

However, the organizers have already considered the possibility of grouping trades and have found it impracticable for several reasons. Many exhibitors object to the idea. They have occupied the same position at Olympia for many years and consider that their address there is as well known as their business address. And even if this difficulty could be overcome, there would still be the problem of providing exhibitors with water, gas or electricity, which are available only in certain parts of the building. Then, again, a large area of the floor space is not strong and can only bear limited weights. Finally, there would be the difficulty of estimating in advance how much space each group would need. Thus, although grouping could be planned up to a certain point, the scheme might eventually break down, and last-minute exhibitors would have to be placed in groups to which they were not related. Of course the ideal solution to any problem creates many difficulties. And in spite of the fact that these arguments against grouping by exhibitors appear conclusive, they would doubtless soon be nullified if exhibitors and organizers were to collaborate in a real attempt to put the interests of the visitor before their own.

This is not likely to happen. It seems, therefore, that the most useful way of helping the visitor to find what he wants is that put forward by one of our technical experts, who are giving their third report on the exhibition in this issue of the JOURNAL. He suggests that the catalogue should include a list showing the visitor on which stand he can find reference to a specific material, irrespective of whether it is the principal subject for display on that stand.

As for the question of the general design, it might be possible

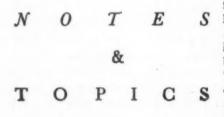
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to divide certain sections of the exhibition area between members of a panel of architects, so that even though trades would not be grouped, the appearance of the exhibition would be improved. No doubt many exhibitors would claim that the general appearance is not important to them. They would be wrong. The present arrangement of layout with its juxtaposition of good and inferior stands, tends to give an unsatisfying effect. And far too many open stands are placed close to each other, giving a confused impression of a mass of struts and flimsy frames. Such planning inevitably produces a result that is tiring and irritating to the visitor and consequently detrimental to exhibitors.

Thus, although the organizers of the exhibition must be congratulated on the general standard of their present display they might be wise to consider the possibility of planning for greater co-ordination in layout in 1951. This would, of course, necessitate unselfish co-operation from exhibitors. But they should realise that team-work for the sake of the whole exhibition would result in greater benefit for the individual exhibitor.



The Architects' Journal 9, 11, and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Phone: Whitehall 0611



COMMITTEE WORK

According to Hugh Casson, who conducted last week's conference to the architectural press on the subject of the South Bank Exhibition, the plan is the work of a committee. "Committees," he said, " are believed never to design anything. Here is something to disprove this theory." He was, of course, slightly begging the real question, which is not whether committees can design, but whether they can design well. The answer, as usual, is: it depends. The UNO building in New York is a committee

job, and despite Mumford's strictures, is to my mind a reasonably direct and handsome piece of work. I think, too, that the Exhibition plan, while inevitably a little crowded and confused—(there are only 27 acres or so to play with)—has the right "feel" about it, and considering the peculiar difficulties of the site and theme, is remarkably coherent.

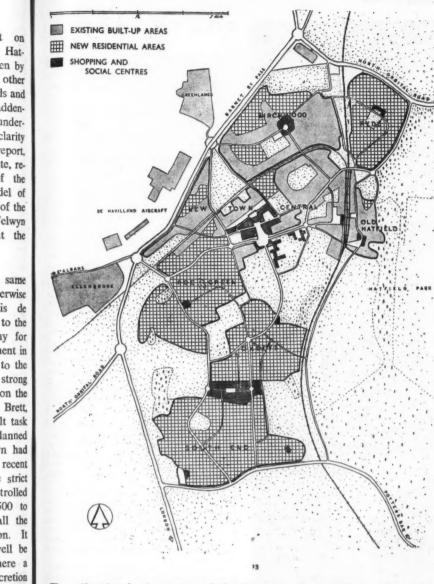
The problem set was a unique one, for this is the first time that an Exhibition has set out to tell a narrative and sequential-(sorry! I quote the handout)-story in a series of related buildings. This has meant that each " chapter " (or pavilion) must be of a certain area predetermined by its thematic importance and must also occur in the right sequence to its neighbours, so that no retracing of footsteps is necessary. Having solved this acrostic, the architect still had to solve the equally important problem of obtaining visual excitement by contrasted plan forms and silhouettes, in addition to the more boring chores of putting in enough lavatories and 'phone boxes. Well, there it is, and no doubt, when further details are released, we shall get a clearer picture of how it works and what it will look like. The Festival has got a good team of architects and designers and they can all be trusted, I think, to give us a good job.

HERTFORDSHIRE'S TWIN TOWNS

Felicitations to Lionel Brett on getting out his master plan for Hatfield in about half the time taken by some of the new towns in other counties, and without the quarrels and objections that have been so saddening a feature of the new town undertakings elsewhere. Also on the clarity of the diagrams illustrating his report. one of which I reproduce opposite, reduced to about two thirds of the original size. They are a model of their kind, which cannot be said of the rather messy plans in the Welwyn Garden City report, issued at the same time.

The two new towns share the same Development Corporation; otherwise they are independent. Louis de Soissons, who had been planner to the Welwyn Garden City Company for many years before his appointment in June of last year as consultant to the Welwyn new town, was in a strong position to forge straight ahead on the familiar Welwyn lines. Lionel Brett, at Hatfield, had a more difficult task of dealing with a typically unplanned area, where a compact old town had been overlaid by sporadic recent development. It is not, in the strict sense, a new town, but the controlled expansion of a town of 8,500 to accommodate 25,000, and is all the more interesting for that reason. It sets a precedent that might well be followed in other places where a growth of population and an accretion of industry threaten to upset their social balance and destroy their shapeliness. There is a limit to the amount of space available in Britain for new towns, but no limit to the number of old towns that would benefit by being, so to speak, re-created after the kind of careful analysis of present-day needs and resources that Lionel Brett has given to Hatfield.

I haven't the space here to discuss the recommendations of these two master-plans in detail. I will only say that everyone who knows Welwyn will approve of Louis de Soissons' decision not to build on the Sherrardswood (which the old Garden City Company wanted to do); that everyone will admire the boldness of Lionel Brett's proposal to divert the traffic that still uses the old Great North Road along the Barnet



The outline plan for the new town of Hatfield, prepared by Lionel Brett. [See Astragal's comment on the opposite page.]

by-pass; and that I, personally, do not regard his net residential density of 37 to the acre as too high, though there seems to be a hint in the report that it may be found so in practice.

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MENTION FOR AA THIRD PROGRAMME

It is not yet a frequent occurrence, thank Heaven, when a man can be made to sit in public and be lectured to by himself. Last week, at the AA, Frederick Gibberd, Robert Jordan and Percy Marshall, accompanied by a very enlightened young audience, listened to their recorded broadcast on public architecture. The strain of listening to a half-hour broadcast without answering back put a pleasant amount of bite into the discussion which followed.

Two points are, however, worth making. Firstly, it seems a pity when architects speak so very rarely on the wireless that it has to be the occasion for a mild family squabble-due, it would appear, largely to misunderstanding on both sides. Both public architectural offices and private offices can do good work if they are efficiently and sensitively organized (take a trip to Herts CC, Mr. Gibberd; Percy, go to Frederick). How much more profitable would have been a discussion on how to achieve that organization? But still, it is better to have a good public row than to exist in genteel impotent silence.

Secondly, I do wish people would not

confuse the faults inherent in human nature with the faults of office. The work of private architects does not *necessarily* suffer because they have to think of their pockets, any more than public architects *necessarily* produce better designs because their future is relatively secure. The dangers to the art of architecture lie more in the weakness of human nature than in the public or private state of the architect. If that does not sound true—search your conscience.

FAIL FOR RIBA

Doctors should look healthy, lawyers crafty, bankers sound, me boy, and safe. Architects? Well, at least interestingly clothed and housed. This is unfortunate, in a way, because it costs more than the requirements of the others. Nevertheless, the RIBA should bear it in mind. For the second time in three months a RIBA exhibit shows more the qualities expected in a banker than an architect. The RIBA stand and club room at Olympia is embarrassingly lacking in taste. Their stand at Tunbridge Wells last September was not much better. Please, RIBA, with all those clever builders and engineers looking on, show some design ability.

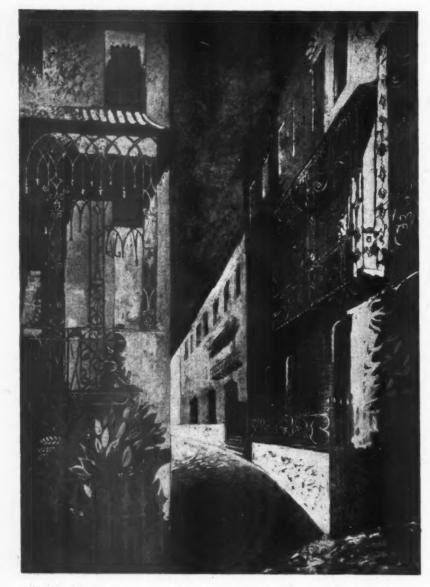
GOOD ADVERTISING

One of the specialists, reporting in the JOURNAL on the Building Exhibition, asked for uniformity in the presentation of literature produced by exhibitors. Architects are often critical about the kind of advertisements they find in technical journals. While some manage to be not only informative but attractive as well, far too many are ugly and useless.

It is pleasing, therefore, to find in this harsh competitive world that two leading firms of advertising agents (E. Walter George Ltd. and Allardyce Palmer Ltd.) share a joint exhibit at Olympia in an endeavour to persuade the building industry to advertise in an interesting, imaginative and helpful way. All success to their effort. I will be waiting eagerly for the results of this campaign to catch my eye among the rubbishy brochures which come in my morning post.

ASTRAGAL

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JOHN PIPER AT THE V & A MUSEUM

These oil paintings by John Piper are four of the five which the MOW, working in consultation with the Foreign Office, commissioned him to paint for the ambassadors dining room in the new Embassy Building at Rio de Janeiro. The Embassy, designed by Robert Prentice, was illustrated in the JOURNAL for October 9, 1947. The paintings are on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum until December 4. Above, the Priory Parade, Cheltenham. Below, from left to right : Montpelier Walk, Cheltenham ; Regency Square, Brighton ; and Camden Crescent, Bath.



SOUTH BANK :

Following the publication in last week's JOURNAL of some of the proposals for the South Bank Exhibition, we print below some further details on the design and construction of the exhibition buildings.

Upstream Section:

Waterloo Entrance. (Gordon Tait, of Sir John Burnet, Tait and Partners.) A building comprising ground, mezzanine and first floors planned to accommodate the escalator head from Waterloo Underground Station. The ground floor is mainly devoted to turnstile and entrance facilities, including police, first-aid and management offices, while the first floor links with Waterloo Station across the York Road footbridge at high level. The building is a light frame construction, part reinforced concrete, part steel, the roof being suspended from laminated wood arches which are themselves an exhibit of the technique of laminated timber construction. The walls of the buildings will be covered with sprayed cement. Overall height is approximately 60 ft. and the building measures approximately 160 ft. by 120 ft.

Service and Administration Block. (Architects' Co-operative Partnership.) A corridor type of building about 350 ft. long, 30 ft. wide and about 12 ft. high. The structural system is partly of breeze blocks with a small amount of steel, and the cladding includes plywood panels and corrugated asbestos. It houses an Information Centre, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Left Luggage, etc., and at one end a small restaurant. Above this runs a decorative screen approximately 60 ft. high, below which, built over decorative pools, are three information kiosis approached by footbridges from the entrance courtyard.

Natural Resources. (Architects' Co-operative Partnership.) This building is partly below ground, covers an area of 80 ft. square and is surmounted by a tetrahedron of concrete slab construction which rises above the ground to a height of some 70 ft.

Administrative Offices. (Architects' Cooperative Partnership.) This block partly encircles the Chicheley Street entrance courtyard. Included also in this section is the ceremonial entrance which is of temporary prefabricated construction,

the ceremonial entrance which is of temporary prefabricated construction. *Country.* (Brian O'Rorke.) A Dutch barn type of building, approximately 50 ft. high measuring on plan approximately 100 ft, by 250 ft., and placed in a garden setting. It has a first floor gallery and is covered externally with corrugated asbestos, canvas and weather boarding. There are also decorative panels of masonry.

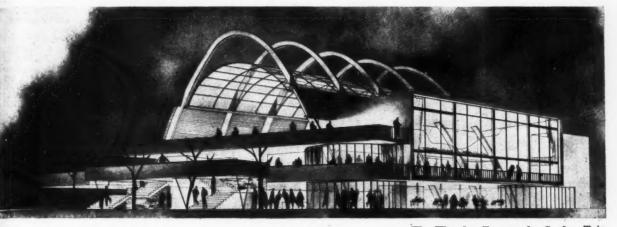
canvas and weather boarding. There are also decorative panels of masonry. Industry. (G. Grenfell Baines, in collaboration with H. J. Reisenberg.) A tubular 'steel framed building about 50 ft. high and approximately 300 ft. by 100 ft. on plan. It is covered externally with glass, corrugated asbestos, and brick panels. There is an internal gallery from which the ground floor exhibition hall can be viewed and which itself accommodates exhibits.

and which itself accommodates exhibits. Sea and Ships. (Basil Spence.) The structural system consists of a series of portal frames of light steel construction forming an enclosure approximately 50 ft. wide and 40 ft. high and 300 ft. long. In addition there is a section some 50 ft. away from the main block on the river front and linked

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The Waterloo Entrance by Gordon Tait.

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with it by a bridge. This bridge is about 12 ft. above ground level and overlooks the river pier. There is an internal gallery to the main block at approximately the same height. The main floor is at different levels to accommodate the different exhibits in their most effective setting. Cladding will be part aluminium and asbestos sheeting and part canvas.

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It fice, Bailey Bridge and Restaurant. (Misha Black.) The Bailey Bridge is decorated with revolving wind operated pylons and other features designed and placed so as not to obscure the bridge itself, which is being erected by the Royal Engineers as an out-standing example of British engineering achievement. A large two-storey restaurant forms the South Bank Bridge head.

Transport. (Messrs. Arcon.) A steel frame building approximately 250 ft. long, and between 40 ft, and 60 ft. high, with an open ground floor treatment. It is clad in abestos sheeting and glazing, and includes three galleries at different heights.

The People of Britain. (H. T. Cadbury-Brown.) The entrance pierces a cone-shaped canopy into some existing railway bridge vaults which house the introductory theme. The building itself is of light steel frame left exposed, with brick panel walls standing free of the steel work. The exhibits are seen from platforms and ramps at different levels. levels.

The Land of Britain. (H. T. Cadbury-Brown.) This is approached through a similar cone-shaped canopy direct into the building which rises out of earth and rock formations surrounding it. (These two structures compose the two main entrances to the narratives of The Land of Britain and The People of Britain.)

Dome of Discovery. (Ralph Tubbs.) This is 365 ft. in diameter and is the largest dome in the world. It is supported on steel struts and will be sheathed externally with aluminium. The main dimensions are 45 ft. to eaves and 93 ft. to the apex of the dome. There will be internal galleries at varying heights.

Downstream Section :

Character and Tradition. (R. Y. Goodden and R. D. Russell.) A simple rectangular structure with a gallery along one of the long sides and stairs at each end. Three-quarters of the long wall looking on to the exhibition courtyard is glazed from the ground to eaves level. The roof is curved in section and the walls are finished with cement rendering sprayed on to expanded metal lathing. metal lathing.

Attached to this building is a small open-

air restaurant with a canvas roof supported

by decorative poles. Introductory Pavilion. (Wells Coates.) A rectangular building on two floors, about a third of the ground floor being open to serve as an external passage-way from under Hungerford Bridge. The building will be of prefabricated construction and artificially lit

Telecinema. (Wells Coates.) This building makes use of the existing basements of makes use of the existing basements of demolished properties, and the ground-floor auditorium level is thus about 9 ft. below ground level. Above this reinforced con-crete basement "tank" is a light steel super-structure spanned by standard-size steel roof trusses. The balcony and projection equipment sections are constructed as a box girder frame. As this building is adjacent to the railway bridge, protection against noise is an important design factor. The walls of the main hall are covered with a 9 in, quilt hung from the steel framework 9 in, quilt hung from the steel framework composed of soundproof material and waterproof mixes, etc., held in position by light alloy frames; in addition, the inside of the auditorium will have acoustic treatment giving an overall wall thickness of 1 ft. 6 in. The staircase-foyer block and screen block components will be of prefabricated construction.

The planning of the telecinema has been arranged to overcome the difficult technical problems of combining the short throw of

the television projectors with the normal cinema requirements. (See page 603.) The Creche. (Denis Clarke Hall.) This is designed to take 250 children (age five to seven years). It includes reception, to seven years). It includes reception, playrooms, a well-equipped open-air play space for infants and juniors, together with a rest room, milk bar, medical section, miniature cinema and administration block. The structure is composed of light tubular metal framing, clad in asbestos, wall board, canvas, etc.

The Family Pavilion. (Denis Clarke Hall.) A rectangular-shaped building having a light steel frame structure, the walls and roof being formed of stretched canvas panels.

Homes and Gardens. (Bronek Katz and R Vaughan). A large covered area about 20 ft. high, constructed of a light tubular steel scaffold frame covered with asbestos sheet-ing. Canvas, glazing, and decorative stone wall panels are extensively used.

Administration and Canteen. (Edward D. Mills.) This will be a two- and three-storey building constructed above the old Waterloo Bridge Road vaults. In some of the vaults themselves will be workshops, stores and management services. The building above the vaults is planned with a balcony approach made gay with flowers and awnings.

There is to be a decorative screen to link this building with the telecinema along the perimeter of the exhibition site.

Waterloo Bridge Entrance. (Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew.) This consists of turnstiles, entrances and exits from Waterloo Bridge Road, with stairs and ramps down to ground level some 30 ft. below Waterloo Bridge Road, to be constructed mainly in re-inforced concrete with light metal and plastic superstructure. The tower adjacent plastic superstructure. The tower adjacent to the entrance consists of open tubular framework with decorative features and will house a glass-sided lift serving a viewing platform 80 ft. above ground level. Under this building will be a series of spaces de-voted to display on "Schools." Some of the vaults under Waterloo Bridge Road will also be used for this and for the display of " Health and Welfare."

Dockside Café. (Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew.) This is placed overlooking the pools, which will contain river craft, model boats, etc. It will be in light prefabricated con-struction, openly planned, and predomin-antly canvas clad.

Riverside Restaurant. (Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew.) This will follow the curved wall of the river embankment under Waterloo Bridge. Above the embankment wall it will have an all-glass front. It will be a prefabricated structure with canvas and plaster cladding, designed to permit of quick erection in the limited time available between the completion of the embankment wall and the opening date of the exhibition. Sports Pavilion. (Maxwell Fry and Jane Drew.) This is an openly planned rectangular structure with a gallery. It will be of light prefabricated construction, mainly canvas clad.

Shot Tower. (Hugh Casson and James Gardner.)' The Shot Tower itself is to be Gardner.)' The Shot Tower itself is to be surmounted by a lighthouse and radio tele-scope, and a decorative balcony will be erected around its base. Between the Shot Tower and the Sports Pavilion will be a grass arena for displays of physical culture and various sports. Two decorative pools, one constructed within the existing barge dock on the site and designed for the display of model vachts and river craft. complete of model yachts and river craft, complete the boundaries of this zone.

Seaside. (Eric Brown and Peter Chamber-Seaside. (Eric Brown and Peter Chamber-lin.) An open-air display situated along the embankment terrace between the LCC concert hall and the river. The main display is arranged below a canvas velarium parallel to the long side of the concert hall terrace and slung from lattice steel masts carrying "look-out" points overhanging the river. A bridge containing a bar will overlook the approaches to one of the two main river landing stages. landing stages.

BUILDING EXHIBITION: 1949

The Building Exhibition at Olympia closes today, and in this concluding article, the third in a series, our team of nine specialists who have been acting under a general editor, express their afterthoughts. on the exhibition. They refer to any items which they omitted last week, they develop some ideas and descriptions first raised in the preceding articles, they give their general impressions of the show as a whole, some of them highly critical ones, and they record their hopes for building exhibitions of the future. Included in the team are three engineers, three architects, the head of a building department at a famous university, a technical journalist, and an industrial designer. Further information is also given by Brian Grant on page 628.

THE SPECIALIST EXPRESSES SECOND THOUGHTS AND SUMS UP

Concrete: The visitor's first reaction to the Exhibition was one of bewilderment. He was confronted with a mass of exhibits spread over a huge area in an unco-ordinated manner and it was very difficult to locate those subjects in which he was particularly interested. Take for example light-weight concrete. The foamed slag concrete stand was in the Grand Hall, the stand of the Pyrene Co. on one side of the National Hall Gallery, that of MetaMica Ltd, on the other, and the stand of the Structural and Mechanical Development Engineers, who produce and market light-weight concrete at the latter's stand so one felt that probably quite a few stands giving useful information had been missed. Whatever subject one chose (prestressed concrete, shell concrete, vibrators), the experience was the same.

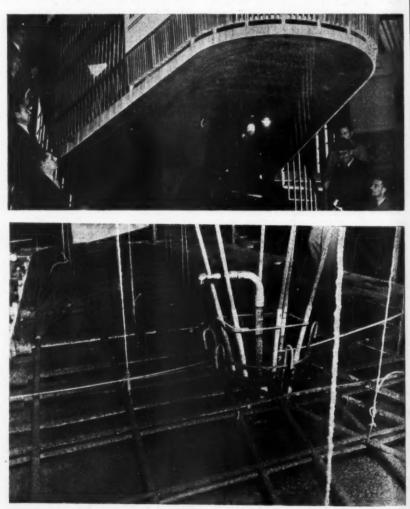
Of course, it may be impossible rigidly to group stands exhibiting similar products since many firms show a wide range of articles and materials, but surely the present arrangement could have been greatly improved. Perhaps the best way out of the chaos would be to issue a classified catalogue in which all subjects are listed in alphabetical order and the numbers of stands where relevant information may be obtained are given under each heading, so that the visitor can see at once which stands he should inspect. As it is now, the visitor leaves the Exhibition, after having spent many hours, or even days, there, with the unsatisfactory feeling that, in spite of all his efforts, he may have missed something important.

Reconsidering the individual exhibits, one must refer again to the stand of the Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., which was described in detail last week. If a competition were held between the exhibitors, this stand would, in this writer's opinion, deserve the first prize—not only because of its very pleasing appearance but because of the ingenuity it showed in using the stand itself to display the material. There are several other well-designed stands but none which is so intimately related to the material it advertises. It is rightly claimed that, but for the use of aluminous cement in combination with post-tensioning, this stand could not have been erected. It would be unfair to expect this principle

It would be unfair to expect this principle to be generally adopted, since most of the products in the building trade allow alternatives, but one must object to the opposite extreme, of which there were several examples at Olympia, where stands are built merely for the sake of producing a decorative effect, using the advertised materials in ways that would never be, and should never be, used in practice.

The Lafarge stand, incidentally, contains an interesting feature which many visitors may not have noticed. The aim of the designers was to produce, at the manufacturers' request, a surface looking like polished granite. They have succeeded pretty well but by accident the reinforcement shows through on the soffit. This has upset the engineers but has greatly intrigued the architects, because the reinforcement makes an "organic" pattern and expresses function at the same time. When reinforcement stains the surface of concrete the engineer gets worried, for it probably means that the steel will corrode, but now architects who like to express structure may try to obtain this staining effect deliberately. May there not be some way whereby organic pattern can be obtained without danger to the reinforcement?

danger to the reinforcement? Generally speaking, the exhibits can be divided into two groups: (1) Materials, products, equipment which are more or less traditional, well known and generally accepted, exhibited only to remind visiton of the sources of supply. (2) New developments. Needless to say, for most visitors the second group is of far greater interest. Here one likes to see full explanations and



Details of the Lafarge Aluminous Cement stand. Top, the soffit of the finished slab showing the staining caused by the reinforcement. Below, the reinforcement during construction; the pipe, the head of which projects through the slab, is for water-cooling during the setting of the cement which reaches a high temperature.

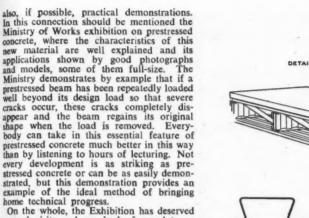
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several visits and one looks forward to an even more interesting and improved display in 1951.

DETAILS OF WELDED UNIT DUN

Details of a hollow steel floor of Lewis dovetail sheeting marketed by Steel Ceilings Ltd.

Our first report of what we saw at the exhibition Steel: had to be rushed off to press. Quite a few interesting exhibits were discovered after-wards and at least some of them should be mentioned now.

Steel Ceilings Ltd. show Lewis dove-tail sheet and structural units built from it. tail sheet and structural units built from it. Their stand is actually constructed from their own material. This well-known cor-rugated sheet provides an excellent key for concrete, and services both as a centring and a reinforcement. It provides a typical example of construction, producing maxi-mum strength with a minimum weight of steel.

steel. Examples of sherardized metal products are shown by the Zinc Alloy Rust-Proofing Co. Sherardizing is a very efficient rust-proofing methods, particularly where close tolerances have to be maintained. Durasteel Roofs Ltd. show fireproof doors of various types as approved by the fire offices committee since 1947. The "Fire-man" type door is shown in a brick wall opening as tested and approved in 1948. It is designed to withstand temperatures of about 1,000 degrees Centigrade. To summarize in a few sentences what

To summarize in a few sentences what this exhibition has shown in the field of steel and steel products:—The short-age of steel since the end of the war has had some good results. Steel war has had some good results. Steel has had to defend its position in com-petition with other materials and has done to with remarkable success. It has won new ground in tubular construction, cold pressed sections of light gauge steel, high tensile steels, welding, in the prefabrication of standard steel parts and in the mechani-zation of building operations. It is pleasant to see that now, in 1949, the tweted connection has become the excen-

tiveted connection has become the excép-tion and the welded joint the rule. This is as it should be in these times of steel shortas it should be in these times of steel short-age. Many applications of welding of tubes can be seen and it appears that tubular welded steel structures are at last, and deservedly, becoming popular. Tubular steel scaffoldings are now being constructed from welded tubular standard units; this does away with a considerable number of does away with a considerable number of loose clamps and clamping operations. Almost every stand at the Exhibition

makes use of steel in one form or another. makes use of steel in one form or another. Strangely enough, in spite of the growing importance of welding, the firms who make welding equipment and electrodes seem to be absent from this exhibition. Surely they should have taken this opportunity of demonstrating to the architect the exciting possibilities of welding. Some of the fears and hopes expressed in the first architect are have come

the first article a fortnight ago have come

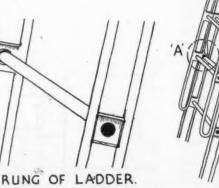
true. As anticipated, both the Grand Hall and the National Hall presents a confused mass of closely packed stands. The visitor has to waste far too much time in finding his bearings, and at the end of a few hours' wandering he has no idea of how much of the Exhibition he has missed which would be of particular interest to him. Would not large signopate have been helpful including large signposts have been helpful, including a north-south line for the benefit of those of us who have not been through a boy scout's training? In lay-out the galleries are better than

In lay-out the galleries are better than the halls and the row of chairs at one end of one of them is a boon to the weary and to those who want to survey the ground floor from above in order to discover where the stands are that they wish to see. Would it not be possible in future to develop

this idea by planning a gay café along part of the gallery balustrade? The Grand Hall is an impressive structure and an outstanding example of early steel-work. With all the shortages of material and labour we cannot hope to dispense with such buildings for a long time to come but such buildings for a long time to come, but, however impressive the products of indi-vidual exhibitors may be, they require and vidual exhibitors may be, they require and deserve a more up-to-date setting. There will be a tremendous shortage of exhibition space in 1951. Where then is the *entre-preneur* who will build a new hall to house shows like the Building Exhibition really effectively and to express the technical ability and imagination of our most ad-vanced architect and extinction vanced architects and structural designers? Time may be short but not too short to build such a structure by 1951.







Details and photograph of Steelex steel ladders.

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Timber: In retrospect, the Exhibition, so far as timber is concerned, is a disappointment. An exhibition of this kind should, after all, give us a peep into the future. If this is what the timber exhibitors set out to do, then it is hard to avoid the conclusion that either they failed in their objective or that the future is very drab indeed.

It is perhaps inevitable that an industry which has been kept on short commons, so far as its material is concerned, for a decade, should show symptoms of its discouragement in a lack of enterprise and new ideas. This indeed may be but a commentary on British industry as a whole after a protracted bout of austerity. The symptoms of apathy seem to be all too prevalent and, with one or two exceptions, the Exhibition displays a rather dull uniformity.

rather dull uniformity. The difficulties with which the timber trades are faced are obvious enough. As a whole, the industries concerned are organized to deal with at least twice as much material as they are receiving, and, with no immediate prospect of improvement, it is not surprising that manufacturers should think twice before embarking on plans for capital investment invariably required for the production of new components. Prevailing conditions in the buying, selling and using of timber are far from healthy, and this is shown well enough at Olympia. In spite of all these acknowledged difficulties, however, surely industries which have shown such initiative and enterprise in the past, are capable of transcending their economic limitations for the purposes of an exhibition? Surely we are entitled to a glimpse of the future, even though the future may be a long way off.

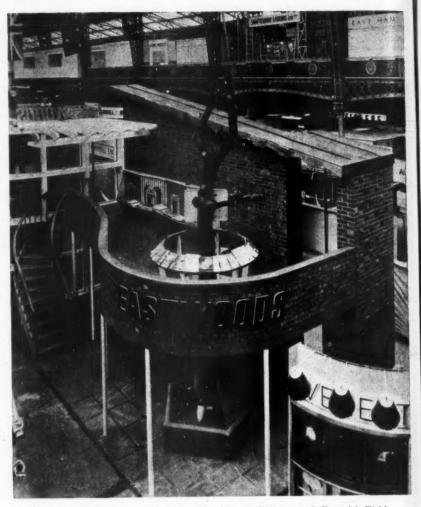
In certain aspects of timber engineering a promise of something better has been given by the research and development organizations which are represented, but what about industry itself? Are the manufacturers taking note of the ideas that our scientists are placing before them? Are they really attempting to meet the needs of our times by greater specialization and the employment of new techniques?

The Minister of Health at the opening ceremony had a good word to say about the traditional materials and the traditional methods of construction, but, if the well established media and methods are really to hold their place in our economy, does it not follow that they can only do so by employing the most up-to-date and economical techniques within their compass?

Too little has been shown of new methods of assembly, of finishing processes, of fire resistance, and too little of the æsthetic aspects of design. It is true that some greater prominence was given to the hardwoods of the sterling areas, but no new application of these woods has been demonstrated. Surely the last word has not yet been said about floors, joinery and decorative treatments? Some of the decorative veneers demonstrated are beautiful, but they always were, and after walking many weary miles around Olympia, one is left with the impression that too much reliance is being placed on the known appeal of wood in all its forms and too little on the need for imaginative design.

Bricks: Perhaps the development in exhibition stand design which created the greatest interest at Olympia is the double-decker type, which, in addition to increasing the floor area per stand, enables the public to have a bird's-eye view of adjacent stands.

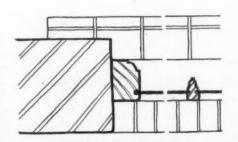
Bricks present a very good show. Indeed, one of the most impressive stands, a delight to the eye, is the one entirely constructed of clay products. Contrasted with this structure is the type of stand, of which there are several, designed to show in a

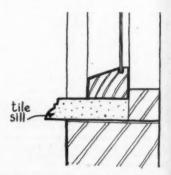


The Eastwoods Group Ltd. stand, designed by Messrs. Stillman and Eastwick-Field.

very limited space an inordinately large number of panels of facings of varying textures and colours; each of these panels is far too small to give an adequate idea of the face appearance of the brickwork in mass, and for this reason the stand fails to do justice to the goods displayed and gives but inadequate information to the architect and builder likely to be interested. In short, it is not good publicity. Nor can it be said that the best use has been made of the limited space available for the display of bricks, if the stand is substantially constructed—as one is—of timber.

A fact of interest gathered at the exhibition is that the demand for hand-made bricks is growing. Their manufacture has been revised recently, especially in the south, and, despite their relatively high cost, varying from 200s. to 230s. per thousand ex works, an order for them can only be met after two or three months. It seems that a scarcity of skilled labour is one reason for delayed delivery.





Plan and section of a window surround on the brick stand of G. Tucker and Son.

Contractors especially will be attracted by much of the mechanical excavating equip-ment, which shows many improvements in ment, which shows many improvements in adaptability, manœuvrability and per-formance. One firm has increased the adaptability of this class of equipment by providing an attachment to a mechanical shovel for lifting and depositing bricks at scaffold height at a rate of from 1,500 to 3,000 bricks per hour. Another patent device which should attract notice is the hoist used for delivering bricks to a maxi-mum height of 80 ft and which now satis hoist used for delivering bricks to a maxi-mum height of 80 ft., and which now satis-fies the requirements of the factory regula-tions by providing an enclosure with safety gates. These gates automatically close before the platform begins to ascend and open after the platform reaches ground level; it is claimed that by its use three men can deliver from 3,000 to 4,500 bricks per hour from stack to bricklavers hour from stack to bricklayers.

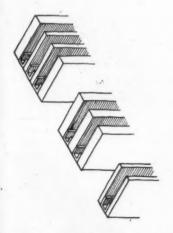
Glass : Individual exhibits in the glass Glass: Individual exhibits in the glass section are more interesting than the stands themselves. The inevitable battle between the designer, on the one hand, fighting for simplicity, tidiness, and a reasonable unity, and the exhibitor on the other, determined to crowd in everything other, determined to crowd in everything possible, seems, in most cases, to have been won by the exhibitor. That of James Clark and Eaton (designed by Mr. Wells Coates) is a good compromise, and manages to retain a sense of unity, in spite of showing a considerable variety of products and merial features special features.

Some excellent craftsmanship is to be seen works Ltd.'s stand, although the setting is hardly of the same standard. T. W. Ide show two particularly inter-esting features which may claim to be "new" since the last Building Exhibition.

The first is a one-piece rectangular roof

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Isometric sketches of Pilkington's Insulight glazing units. The double-glazing unit was described last week; the treble and quadruplicate units are used where a specially high degree of insulation is required as in refrigerator show cases or thermally controlled laboratories.



Detail of Crittall's sliding-folding window of aluminium alloy.

dome, post-formed from Pilkington's Georgian wired cast glass. Messrs. Ide have specialized in the manufacture of these specialized in the manufacture of these domes for a number of years in rough-cast and other glasses, but until recently the bending of wired glass has been technically an unreliable operation. Unfortunately the size of wired glass domes must remain limited, in one direction, by the maximum width of the manufactured sheet which is width of the manufactured sheet which is 42-in.

The other feature which should be of in-terest to architects using Vitrolite for wall linings, is a special internal or external radiused corner unit, moulded or bent from standard rectangular ashlar panels. Where 18-in. × 12-in. ashlar panels are used horizontally, for instance, the corner units provide a 2-in. radius in the centre of the 18-in. length, leaving approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. of straight on each of the adjoining wall faces.

J. A. King and Co. have some new exhibits to show, even if the structure of the stand has been seen more than once before.

Attractive pattern effects are produced by the use of Chance Brothers' Major Reeded Glass set horizontally on one face, and ver-tically on the other, the clear space between the two glasses being about 2-in. As in the Pilkington Insulight Double Glazing Unit, special requirements can be met by employing a combination of two different glasses. A panel could thus be built up by glasses. A panet could thus be built up by using prismatic glass of an appropriate angle on the outside, and a general diffus-ing glass on the inside, for ground floor glazing where tall buildings opposite prevent light from penetrating far into the room. The almost vertical rays would be diverted by the prismatic glass, pass through the panel more or less horizontally, and be re-diffused on the inner face.

A feature on the stand of Messrs. Williams and Williams is the use of glass to display

large range of metal window sections. These have been deeply sandblasted to scale on a large panel of polished plate glass, and the whole forms a pleasantly decora-tive screen to the interior of the stand be-sides showing the sections available.

Some new ideas on stained glass are demonstrated in a colourful and decorative abstract panel on this stand. Here, in-teresting effects are produced by contrasting bright coloured areas with dark areas which have fine line patterns etched in them.



Sectional model of one of the new fuelsaving grates on the stand of the Coal. Utilization Joint Council.



The Gas Council's stand, with its full-size replica of the gas-fire flue construction for a multi-storey building incorporating precast flue blocks.

Services : From the "Services" point of view, the Ex-hibition is disappointing. This is not to say that there are not some excellent exhibits: there are, and some, even, are new. Why, then, the disappointment? Partly because, in each category of equipment, the exhibitors are too limited in number to give a proper appreciation of all that is available. Thus, we find one really good stand of lighting fittings, but where good stand of lighting fittings, but where are the other manufacturers of equal standing? In their absence, no comparison is possible, and surely, an object of the Exhibition is to bring like products into juxtaposition, to aid such comparison. Take also the case of boilers; only one of a now considerable group of small

are also the case of bollers; only one of a now considerable group of small gravity-fed bollers is shown. How much better if specimens of the other makes could have been seen as well. Certainly, we have seen most of them before, but what harm in refreshing our memory, both as to appearance and performance? And so through the whole range:-

sani

And so through the whole range:—sani-tary fittings, drainpipes, radiators, cookers, stoves—all would benefit, were it possible to show a greater range of makes. Now is such a thing possible? If each of the prominent, and some less promi-nent, manufacturers in each class were to exhibit, either the Exhibition would have to expand many times, or the stands would have to become very, very, small. Surely the answer is that exhibits should be grouped; either directly by the manufacturers concerned, or, preferably, by the respective trade associations. Some of the most successful exhibits are those of the Associations concerned with various fuels; here, one sees a representative collection of suitable sees a representative collection of suitable appliances made by various manufacturers, and gains useful advice both as to fitting and operation.

Another reason for disappointment: one goes to the Exhibition to see what is new. Of new things here, there are very few. A new boiler, which seems to come into A new boller, which seems to come into the class I said I hoped to see (ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, November 17)—an old type of boiler rejuvenated by better thermostatic regulation, which may come in the same category; an improved back boiler; a fitting for soil and vent pipes, giving new considerably improved neatness; some of the excellent light fittings mentioned above; some curious taps, without which no some curious taps,

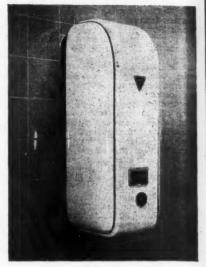
exhibition concerning building would be complete; two gas appliances using the balanced flue principle; these are the out-standing new apparatus shown. In all, few enough to justity a hard morning's walk-ing. And a great deal of interesting new could be applied to the state of the state o equipment has been produced during the past year; the more the pity that it is not shown at Olympia.

To end with a moan about catalogues. There is no move at all towards the hoped-for standardized sheet: rather, more and more varieties of size and thickness. So how about it for 1951?

Insulation. Second thoughts on the Building Exhibition con-firm very closely one's ideas as expressed before the show was opened. Outstanding are three impressions. First, that the show is too large to see in one day—that is if hy content of the second secon if, by seeing, one means more than obtain-ing a general impression. Secondly, that there are very few stands on which technical information can be obtained without great effort. It really is incredible that manufacturers should go to very consider-able expense to put on a show and then neither label their wares, nor provide useful neither label their wares, nor provide useful literature, nor even, in many cases, pro-vide an attendant capable of answering simple technical questions. Thirdly, there is difficulty in obtaining a comprehensive picture of any one aspect of building be-cause of the haphazard arrangement of the stands. This last point was summed up very forcibly by an architect, met over a cup of tea at about 4.30 in that haven of rest, the RIBA Clubroom. He com-plained bitterly that he had come down from Scotland to spend one day at the exhibition to obtain information, chiefly on one aspect of building, but that owing to the scattered nature of the show he had wasted a good deal of time and had almost certainly not seen everything he should have seen.

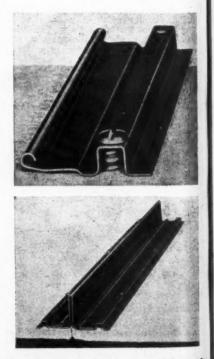
On insulation specifically, one's im-pression is that heat insulation is now taking a place of importance but, again, that there is too much general blurb and too little specific information. The DSIR stand shows simple house construction to meet desirable standards economically. Most of the fairly well known insulating materials are on show, but one has to look hard for them. Of the newer things, several stands should be noted as exhibit-ing expanded vermiculite products. The showing of the English version of a sealed double dear write is one structure. More double glass unit is also noteworthy. None of these displays put over their story with of these displays put over their story with any force. Perhaps less new, but still not well known or in general use, are the several displays of weatherstripping for doors and windows which can be most useful heat savers as well as eliminators of unpleasant draughts. Of sound insula-tion and acoustic there is little to be tion and acoustics, there is little to be said. Either the subject is not shown or is shown so badly as to pass almost unnoticed. though one can find something of both hidden behind the scenes on the Fibreglass stand.

Fibreglass stand. Returning to more general matters, one feels that the number of really bad stands continues to decrease but that the num-ber of stands which are good, when judged as a means of display, is still over-shadowed by the number which are too "architecturally clever." Finally, one hopes the Council of Industrial Design will have had all its troops on parada make will have had all its troops on parade mak-ing notes, not of the good designs but of the real shockers. They should be able to fill several books with notes about fire surrounds, which seem always to be at their most horrid in exhibitions. On the other hand bed light fittings which are so common in showrooms seem little in evi-dance at Olympia dence at Olympia.



An Ascot balanced flue water heater, the principle of which was described last week. A flush fitting model is shown on page 628.

To conclude, a show which involves the expenditure of such a vast amount of money and building labour could be of money and building labour could be or so much greater practical use if tradition could be forgotten and the whole thing approached from a more logical point of view. Unfortunately, such an approach probably implies financial complications. Nevertheless, the 1951 Exhibition should provide a grand opportunity for a radical change.

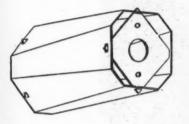


Details of the Tentest concealed metal fixing for insulating-board ceilings, described last week.



box of expanded aluminium produced by the Expanded Metal Co. Below, another type of bolt box is the Besserform double dovetailed bolt hole formerly made by the British Steel Reinforcement Co.

Left, a foundation bolt



some enterprising paint firm could have made out of either the Ostwald or Munsell system.

It seems to me that far too few stand designers realise that what may be a per-fectly satisfactory solution when viewed in isolation as a model or on the drawing board can easily lose all meaning when jostled by half a dozen neighbours. Without wishing to be unsociable, surely many products could be better appreciated

if stand designs themselves were less strident. No one wants to see every stand entirely shut in, but the other extreme— where it is impossible to see what you are looking at without violent interference from half a dozen other interests is surely as had.

On the whole, the exhibition is much as one had expected—vast, unco-ordinated and terribly wasteful. Of course, the exhibition is a great opportunity for individual firms to sell their goods, and since it is a "free for all"-well, almost free-competition should be unfettered; and yet how much more valuable it would all be, to architects at least, if, as more than one person has suggested, all exhibits of a particular kind could be displayed together.

There is very little sense of urgency at the There is very little sense of urgency at the exhibition and very little evidence of the subordination of private to public interest. This is a criticism, not so much of the exhibitors, as of the whole purpose of the exhibition, and one has only to read the descriptions of some of the stands in trade journals to realize the shallowness and extravagance with which the whole affair is tinged. is tinged.

Now you may think this is very destruc-tive and that, after all, in these utility times, it is good to have at least a small measure of amusement. However, there is good evidence that a really useful purpose need not preclude plenty of amusement and interest. This evidence is supplied by the

Government Departments represented in the display designed by the COI. Here there is a respite from the muddle of individual stands. The display technique is of a very high standard, and what is shown is informative and to the point. The character of the different departments is sufficiently defined, and yet each is contained in a coherent design. Could not each development association contain its range of exhibitors in a similarly restrained layout? The units in the exhibition would then be larger, but there would still be plenty of scope for individuality.

To some extent the COI exhibit provides the "independent" stand, giving information about new products and knowledge for which a plea was made in the JOURNAL for November 17. What is shown is perfor November 17, What is shown is per-tinent to our current problems and is very useful. Moreover, the literature is well designed and really helpful. If manufac-turers are afraid of wasting their literature, it would be better that they should charge for it than that they should produce useless "give-away" pamphlets which bear little but the name of the firm.

It was indeed surprising to hear the comment of one observer of the COI exhibit to the effect that "all this was all very well before the war." Surely this is applicable to the exhibition as a whole.

There are some remarkably good stands at Olympia, and not all the generalizations made here are applicable to every case; nevertheless, if all the effort and expenditure put into the exhibition is to be worth while, put into the exhibition is to be worth while, its purpose should be more clearly defined, and the exhibits, rather than the technique of displaying them, should be the most important consideration. If it were possible to make the exhibition more selective, more concentrated and smaller in size, it would achieve its purpose better and be far more valuable. Any afterthoughts would then be less concerned with headaches and sore feet.



Carter's display of a wide selection of tiles in variations of one group of colours seems a most intelligent idea. Subtle variations of tone and texture are far better appreciated than would have been the case awide range of types and colours at the same time. I particularly liked the large areas of tile at table level giving the visitor the ideal opportunity to study their qualities with comparative ease.

The ideal opportunity to study their quali-cies with comparative case. Could not more well-known manufac-turers making products of importance esthetically adopt this idea? No one would imagine that Carter's only make off-white tiles and in any case a selection of single tiles in the full range of colours was shown. The display of paints and other coloured materials could well be made more subtle by showing both general and detail examples. In other words, small non-visual displays showing complete ranges, supported by larger displays having some æsthetic unity. The number of displays of "decorative" materials and finishes in really bad taste continue to decline; nevertheless there are still far too many schemes which show little or no acknowledgment to contemporary developments in the use of colour. If manufacturers realised more vividly the disstered

If manufacturers realised more vividly the disastrous effects of a thoroughly vulgar display of an otherwise good material, they would take greater care to avoid the schetc crimes which are all too frequent. The least one can say about many stands is that great opportunities have been missed. Developments in the use of colour have been one of the more exciting

post-war developments and what a display



The Building Publicity exhibit, the first ever to be displayed in a Building Exhibition. It is the joint effort of Allardyce Palmer Ltd., and E. Walter George Ltd., and it shows how an advertising agency creates publicity for a product.

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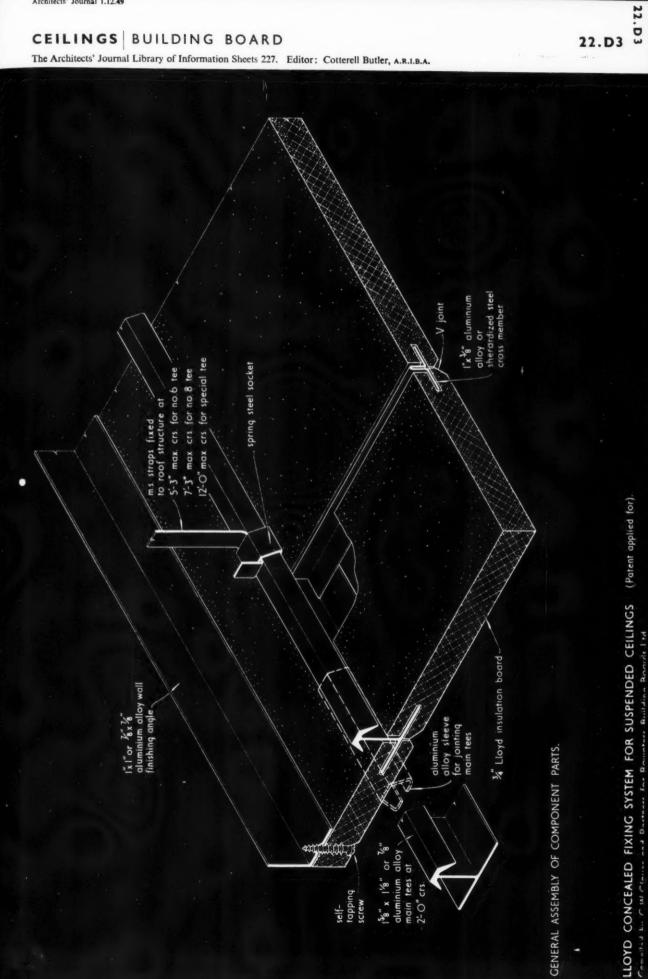
Stand for Lewi Berger and Som Ltd., designed by Robert Gutmann, of the Design Research Unit. Type graphy by Hazd Crust. See the JOURNAL for Norember 24 for further details.

STANDS

AT THE BUILDING EXHIBITION,







Concillada ... C W Clanne and Daves

22.D3 LLOYD CONCEALED FIXING SYSTEM FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS

This Sheet describes a system of board fixing for suspended ceilings in which the fixing members are concealed. The ceiling boards are supported by aluminium alloy tee sections suspended by mild steel straps. The boards are supplied in 2-ft. squares, specially rebated to engage the tee flanges, the surface of the board, divided into 2-ft. squares by the V joints, being all that is visible from below.

Components

These are available in two standard sizes; No. 6 for 5 ft. 3 in. maximum spans and No. 8 for 7 ft. 3 in. maximum spans. Special tee sections are available for spans up to 12 ft. maximum.

Main tees: Aluminium alloy: seamless sections in lengths of 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., 11 ft., and 12 ft. They support the boards longitudinally. Sherardized steel tees can also be employed for this system.

Sleeves: Aluminium alloy: for jointing main tees.

Cross members: Aluminium alloy or sherardized steel: seamless sections 1 ft. $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. They support the boards between the main tees.

Sockets: Cadmium spring steel: for joining straps to main tees.

Straps: Sherardized steel: for securing main tees to roof structure.

Wall trim: Aluminium alloy: angle or channel section for trimming boards at wall.

Joints

Variations in the type of joint can be arranged as follows :---

Close V-joint : This is the type of joint shown on the drawing.

Open V-joint: In this joint a gap of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. is left between the chamfered edges of the boards thereby exposing a strip of the underside of the metal tee.

Stepped joint: By varying the position of the rebate in the edges of alternate boards a stepped or panelled effect may be obtained.

Insulation Boards

For this system the Lloyd $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. insulation boards are supplied in 2-ft. squares, specially cut and grooved.

Thermal Insulation

The $\frac{3}{4}$ -in, insulation board used in this system has a thermal transmittance U value of 0.466 B.th.u./ sq. ft./hr./° F., compared with 0.699 B.th.u./sq. ft./ hr./° F. for $\frac{1}{2}$ -in, insulation board.

Compiled from information supplied by :

Bowaters Building Boards Limited. Address : 15, Portman Street, London, W.1, Telephone : Welbeck 8527.

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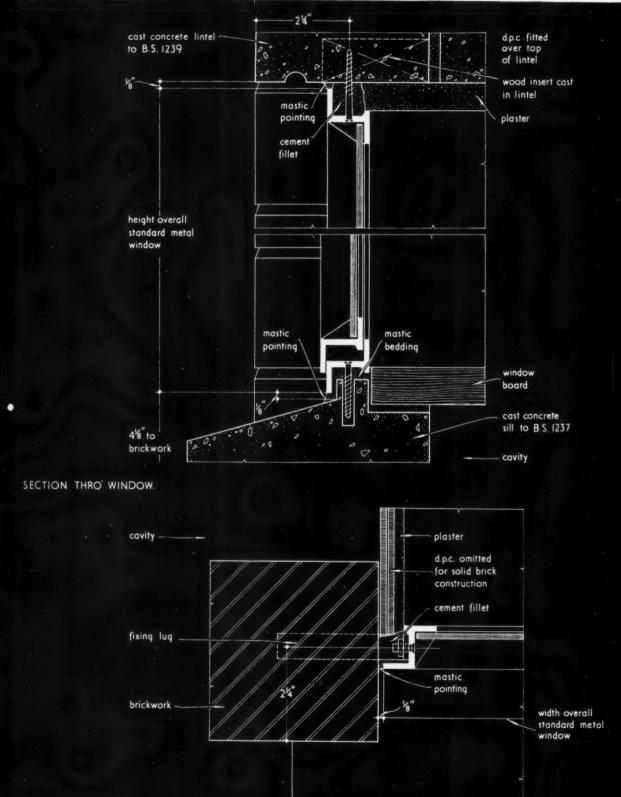




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WINDOWS | STEEL | APPLICATIONS

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24.D4

PLAN OF WINDOW.

STANDARD METAL WINDOWS FIXED DIRECT TO 11"CAVITY OR SOLID BRICKWORK 2¹/4" FROM BRICK FACE. (scale: ¹/2 full size) Compiled from information supplied by The British Metal Window Manufacturers Association Limited Architects' Journal 1.12 49

24.D4 STANDARD METAL WINDOWS FIXED DIRECT TO 11 IN. CAVITY OR SOLID BRICK-WORK 21 IN. FROM BRICK FACE

Product States of the Academic States

This Sheet gives details of fixing standard metal windows direct to 11-in. cavity or solid brickwork, the centre line of the window being 24 in. from the brick face. Sheet 24.C1 illustrates the method of specifying standard metal windows and Sheets 24.C2 and 24.C3 give standard sizes and types. Further fixing details will be given in subsequent Sheets in this series.

Brickwork Openings

It should be noted that where the sill is as specified in B.S. 1237: 1945, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. must be added to the total height and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to the total width of the standard metal windows to determine the sizes of the actual brickwork openings.

British Standards

The cast concrete sill and lintel shown are in accordance with B.S's 1237: 1945 and 1239: 1945 respectively.

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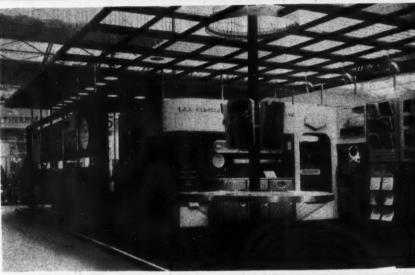
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The Ministry of Health stand, on which appear details of the new Hous-ing Manual, published on November 17. The stand is a section of a com-bined display designed by the Central Office of Information, illustrating the work of the various Ministries and Government research organizations con-terned with the building industry.

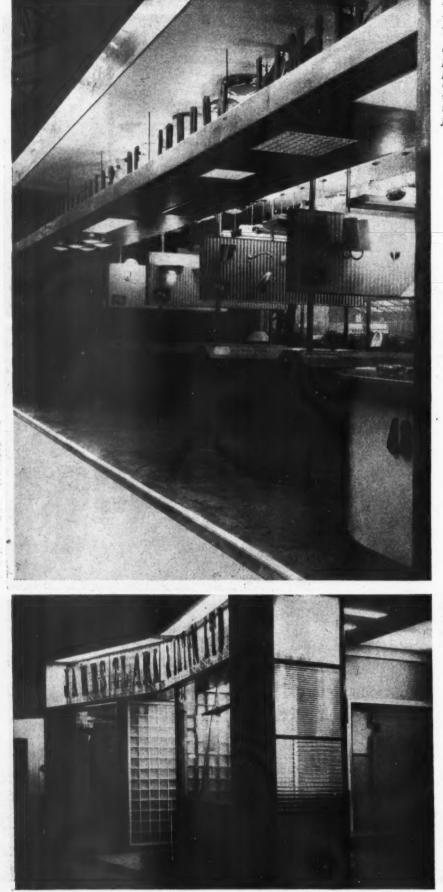


The ICI stand designed by Beverley Fick to illustrate the work of the paint, plastic, metal and Billingham divisions of the company. The section illus-trated deals with the use of plastics in the Building Industry.



Stand designed for the Crittall Manu-facturing Company by F. Rogerson, the winner of a competition organized at the Liverpool School of Architecture. (For further details see the JOURNAL for November 24.)





Stand designed for The Merchani Adventurers of London Ltd., by Paul Boissevain and Barbara Osmond, The materials used are copper, brass and aluminium spinnings, polished and aluminium spinnings, polished Bri plate glass, teak, mahogany and He plastics. Typical component parts, the and light fittings are displayed, Joi with information panels giving tech. 24) nical data on the use of MA light fittings.

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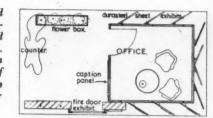
The front section of a stand designed for James Clark and Eaton Ltd., by Wells Coates. (For further details see the JOURNAL for November 17).

TANDSA

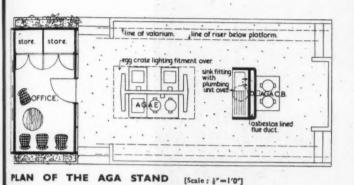
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lerchant Right, the stand designed by Paul Osmond. by John Lansdell for Durasteel Ltd.; below, the stand designed by Arthur C. Braven for Messrs. Aga er, brass polished ny and t parts, isplayed, ing tech-[A light Heat Ltd. (For details of these two stands see the JOURNAL for November 24).

D



FLAN OF THE DURASTEEL STAND [Scale :]"=1'0"]







THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 1, 1949 [621



Left, the stand designed by John Lacy for Messrs. Carter and Co. Ltd. (For details see the JOURNAL for November 24). Below: two detail views of the Ruberoid stand designed by Eric Brown and P. H. G. Chamberlain. (For details see the JOURNAL for November 17).

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STANDS AT THE BUILDING EXHIBITION



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies, as well as reports of their activities are dealt with under this title, which includes professional societies, trade associations and government departments. Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speakers own words.

RIBA

Lionel Brett

November 15, 66, Portland Place, W.I. Extracts from paper entitled SECOND THOUGHTS ON PLANNING. The chairman was Michael Waterhouse.

Lionel Brett: The planner, like the architect, needs to know a little about a lot of things, but, unlike the architect, his guardian angel is not beauty but common sense—a much more familiar and approachable character. We betide him, therefore, if he affects to clothe what the common man quite rightly suspects of being a common-sense decision in any kind of mysterious verbiage. The planner, like the politician, should be no superman but a representative; more useful to him than any number of letters after his mame is a sense of the complexity and value of things as they are. A good deal of the unpopularity of planners is due to the fact that they are suspected of having at the back of their minds airy visions, thapes of things to come, and a glass and chromium metropolis which nobody wants. The public will not bow to the judgment of a Solomon who is believed to have an unbalanced passion for cloverleaf crossings or community centres. I am inclined to think that if one half of the energy which has gone into the creation of ideal forms had been devoted instead to the education of the citizen in the basic purposes of planming we would all be better off. For this reason posterity will, I believe, rate David lilienthal, of the TVA, higher than Le Corbusier, of the Ville Radieuse, in the field of activity I am discussing. The expression "community centre"

The expression "community centre" which crept in just now brings me to another sphere in which the limitations of planning are worth considering. I refer to the planning of social life, a business which would have been considered a contradiction in terms in any other period but our own. Here, of course, we architects speak as outiders, or, if you like, as philistines, and should show a decent humility. We owe more than we can say to the great students of social dynamics like Geddes and Mumford, and to contemporary social surveyors without whom our knowledge of our unseen clients' requirements would be even hazier than it is. All the same, there are limits, and they are worth exploring. I quote from a recent American report:— "The orientation of front entrances

"The orientation of front entrances within court groups has considerable influence on friendship formation. We find that people who live in houses which are rotated so that they face the street rather than the court have fewer friends in the court than do residents of other houses. Indeed, these families . . . seem to have fewer friends and less social life in general."

Triends and tess social life in general." This, of course, is only a beginning. The next stage is to express this element as a "friendship formation factor," or FFF; one more in the bewildering and ever-growing sets of initials with which one feels it necessary to be familiar. I chose an American example just now because a great deal of our sociological jargon comes from there. That is natural enough. A young society is bound to be socially self-conscious, and to think hard about how to change and improve a structure which is not yet fixed and firm. But things are different here. How many well-intentioned plans have foundered on the obstinate determination of the Englishman to erect shacks in his back garden, to live in his kitchen, and to boycott cycle tracks?

we ought, I think, to look at these prejudices more closely, as they are of the greatest significance. At the moment one's general impression is that they are antisocial. We find resistances to terrace houses, to flats, to shared open spaces, and to the removal of lonely and socially moribund agricultural settlements. We conclude that the English are congenitally unco-operative and ungregarious. But if we look back a hundred years, or even fifty, what do we find? A drift to the towns, where life was intensely matey though squalid, and, above all, a stolid resistance to the healthy- if draughty puritanism of the Garden City reformers. The grubby sociability of the slums seemed just as awkward an obstacle to our predecessors as the snooty isolationism of the suburbs seems to us. I wonder whether it often occurs to planners that it is not the public who keep changing their minds but they themselves.

THE SOCIAL PENDULUM

My chief complaint against social planning is, therefore, that it keeps changing its emphasis. The raw material; namely, the human family, remains the same all through and the astonishing thing is the infinite variety of ways in which it is induced to live, move and have its being. It will be said that we are obliged to emphasize those aspects which were neglected by our predecessors, that our present attempts at social integration, for instance, are an answer to the social disintegration of the pre-war housing estate, which itself was an attempt to break up the anthill slum. And so on back and forth swings the dreary pendulum, and some people firmly believe that the clock can only be kept going this way. Fortunately, civilization with its deep roots and infinite complexity has a momentum of

Fortunately, civilization with its deep roots and infinite complexity has a momentum of its own. It has, if you like, an organic existence to which the mechanical analogy I have just used is quite inapplicable. Just as social life has this mysterious and elusive basis, so it is generally held, has visual beauty. We are bound therefore to look critically at any system of organizing, controlling or censoring the appearance of buildings.

That some sort of architectural discipline is necessary seems obvious enough. I am going to put up a set of principles for this business, and then argue in their favour.

business, and then argue in their favour. First, then, let us accept an absolute control over the location of new buildings, and in towns over their floor space and daylighting. Nobody pretends that this control has any positive æsthetic value, but it often has a desperately urgent negative part to play. If we quarrel with the planning authorities on this score, it is not that they are too rigid, but that they are nothing like rigid enough. Their NO arrives too often wrapped up in YES's.

But, secondly, I do not think the designs of architects ought to be censored on æsthetic grounds by non-architects, and I hardly think it necessary to defend this principle. The difficulty here, of course, is that the profession is not yet quite closed. When it has become so will surely be the logical moment to lift this control, under which no self-respecting designer can be expected to work.

We come now to a far more difficult question—how to deal with the great mass of small buildings, and often more important small alterations, which are not carried out by architects at all. We all want to see this great mass shrink, but meanwhile what should we do with it? I do not see how we can preach visual education one day and practise visual censorship the next. Or rather I see how we can, and that there is no more rapid route to the Nazification of our art. If we are aiming at a visually educated democracy there is only one way, and that is to teach people to use their eyes and then accept their judgment however much we disapprove of it. With power goes responsibility and if we bestow the first we must not withhold the second.

The way this question of æsthetic control has so far been handled is typical of a lack of refinement in the whole planning machine, which is, naturally enough, its outstanding characteristic at the moment. Development control is ready enough to chase the small man around, but quails before the big man, particularly if he is backed by the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Fuel and Power or the War Office. It is of the nature of physical planning that its failure should be more spectacular than its successes. Still, making every allowance for this, it is a grievous disappointment to find the regional machinery so weak, to find London, for instance, still growing in spite of the categorical decision taken in 1944 to stop its further growth, and growing in its old haphazard way. If, on appeal to the highest authority, hydro-electric stations and pipelines are to be allowed to industrialize Snowdonia, cement works to dominate the Peak, and the isle of Purbeck to be turned into a desert by obsolete weapons of war, the plain architect, financially innocent as he tends to be, begins to wonder what is gained by all those forms he fills up. There have been since the war a depressing number of projects which have had to be palliated by assurances that the elevations will be designed by a distinguished architect and approved by the Royal Fine Art Commission—a danger signal which nearly always means that somebody is flouting the elementary rules of industrial or rural zoning.

THE PLANNER'S TASK

The planner suffers more than anything because in a world of increasing specialization he is the one official generalizer. At any public enquiry the rest of the expert evidence is technical enough to impress the Inspector, let alone the public, but "sound planning principles" are no sooner enunciated on one side than they are contradicted from the other. As against the man who can state that a thing is technically impossible, the planner can often only say that it is injurious to amenity—a milk and water statement in all conscience. Undoubtedly the remedy for this state of affairs will be found in increasing specialization inside the planning profession. This is only another way of saying that the planner must recognize his limitations and try to operate inside them.

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MOW

R. Fitzmaurice

November 14. Paper on CHANGES IN BUILDING TECHNIQUE. 66, Portland Place, W.1.

R. Fitzmaurice : If the term "machinery" is used in its widest sense, the object of almost every change in technique of building has been to make greater use of machinery in order to increase production and to lower cost. In Britain the process began in the period between the wars. Machines were not extensively used on smaller building sites but many components for building of all kinds were made in factories by highly mechanized processes. There was considerable opposition to their introduction at first, but a number of components quickly established themselves on account of their low cost and excellent quality.

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which is a standard agricultural machine slightly modified, can negotiate the roughest site and can dump the concrete right into its final position. The trial showed that the labour distributing the concrete could easily be halved but at the same time the output of the mixer could be doubled. For the small site it is always a problem

For the small site it is always a problem to find continuous employment for a machine, so that it is desirable, wherever possible, to devise multi-purpose machines. Fig. 1 shows the tractor fitted with a dozer blade which enables it to be used for backfilling trenches or cleaning up piles of concrete aggregate. Fig. 2 shows it fitted with a small hoist by which means it can be used as a stacker to load an upper stage with bricks or other materials.

as a stacker to load an upper stage with bricks or other materials. Another simple device for distributing concrete over the site of a pair of small houses is shown in Fig. 3. This consists of a light boom carrying a travelling skip. The end of the boom adjacent to the concrete mixer is fixed and the other end can be moved to cover any part of the site. In the model of this device, which is going into production, the boom will be made of aluminium alloy.

In addition to the development of this type

of machine a start has been made in Britain in the application of the jig for setting out to traditional building. The traditional method of building walls

The traditional method of building walls is, of course, to set up the corners in brick or block by means of a plumb rule, and to fill in with bricks or blocks which are laid to a line which is levelled to the joints at the corners. In Holland, which is a country with a tradition of fine brickwork, they normally build their walls to profiles which are set up at the corners. On the information at present available there is reason to believe that productivity in bricklaying is higher in Holland than in most other European countries, and the use of the profile may be one of the factors making for this higher productivity. The idea can, however, be taken a stage further and the plumbed profiles transformed into a complete jig; there is then a possibility of speeding-up wall construction but also of producing a building carcase accurately dimensioned. This immediately opens up quile an exciting range of possibilities because precision-made assemblies of components can be introduced into an accurately dimensioned shell. Partition units, plumbing and heating assemblies, wiring assemblies, stairs





Top, Fig. 1, an agricultural tractor fitted with concreting skip and dozer blade. Lef Fig. 2, the tractor fitted with a hoist. Above, Fig. 3, a light boom, carrying a travellin skip, for distributing concrete over a small site.



Fig. 4, a jig in use.

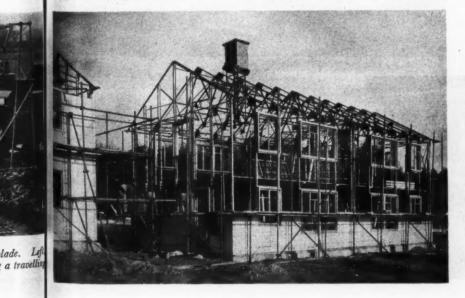
and joinery should fall into position. Second fixings could be enormously reduced. The jig is being exploited in Britain and it may well prove that an important revolution is being introduced. It is shown in Fig. 4. The results obtained to date have been highly satisfactory both in respect of productivity and cost but the quantitative assessment of the possibilities of the jig for general application has still to be made. Now let us consider the various methods which have been the subject of experiment in Britain for the erection of complete house structures. The trend of development has gone through various phases. The first types were based on the production of a framework to which an external covering might be quickly applied. A typical example of an economical steel frame is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Several variants were also produced based on reinforced concrete frames. Few of these houses were conspicuously successful. The loading in a small house is very light, and it is difficult to design a practicable frame for such light loads. Another difficulty is that of fixing linings and other components to steel and concrete, and many of the steel frames have included wooden sub-frames for fixing puposes, so that the quantity of wood required has often been sufficient to produce By drastic economy in the use of wood it has been found possible to produce a wooden-framed house with wall and floor units made up in large panels for quick assembly. This house in shown in Fig. 7. The result is interesting because the quantity of wood required has been reduced to the very small amount normally allowed for a traditionally built brick house.

Large precast concrete panels for wall construction have been used successfully, and a house of this type is shown in Fig. 8. The panels in this house are assembled around a tubular steel jig, which is removed when the panels have been placed. Houses with concrete walls cast *in situ* have to be regarded as non-traditional in Britain. In these cases success depends on the design of the formwork to allow of rapid erection and dismantling. A good system of formwork will perform the function of a jig, and it should be possible to fit accurately dimensioned components into a shell which has been built in this way. The extent to which this will prove successful has yet to be established, but a large-scale contract is just being started in Scotland at the present time based on a "No-fines" concrete shell. It may be convenient at this stage to look at some of the figures which are typical of the results obtained to date with new methods of house construction. For those who may wish to have fuller details, the work is described in National Building Studies, Special Report No. 4, HMSO, price Is. net, and a supplement to this report which is now in the press. Observations of site and factory man-hours were taken for groups of not less than 50 houses, and the results have been analysed statistically. Some typical figures are shown in the table below.

To facilitate comparison of costs, figures have been included for traditional houses. It must be emphasized that all the figures can only be used subject to the reservations attached to them in the published reports. In all, eight out of the thirteen new systems of house construction examined require significantly less site labour than the traditional, *i.e.*, Types 10, 11, 13 and 14, together with four types investigated earlier. Type 12, with the organization applied to it on that site, requires significantly more site labour than the traditional. Type 8, of an earlier series, is a borderline case, and Type 5, of an earlier series, is

House type No.	Description of wall construction.	Tons of coal required (total per house)	Factory man- hours (walls only actual)	Site manhours (total per house ex ancillaries)	Prime cost (total per house)	
9	Light timber frame. Fibre glass insulation. Plasterboard lining. 41 in, brick external					
	cladding in latest houses	6.0	345	$1,660 \pm 215$	£1,020	
10	Steel frame, external cladding of precast concrete panels. Internal lining of wood-wool	11.09	445	1.845 ± 150	£1.080-£1.110	
11	Steel frame, external walling of prefabricated nanels 2-storey high, of timber framework	11.00	110	1,040 1 100	21,000-21,110	
	covered partly with aluminium sheeting and partly with rendering on steel mesh	11.21	380	1.780 ± 130	£1,030	
12	No-fines concrete external walling cast in situ in		000	1,100 1 100	21,000	
	special shuttering supported by timber shoring	10.60	230	$2,570 \pm 210$	£1,105-£1,190	
13	Large crane-handled reinforced concrete cavity units, with cast in sits columns and girdle beams. Internal fibre-board lining cast with units Precast lightweight concrete posts and panels. Panels in two leaves of 2 in. each. The inner	6.81	405	1,090 ± 240	£1,015–£1,110	
	leaf finished internally in fibreboard. All units			-		
	manhandled	7.70	225	$1,770 \pm 200$	£1,035-£1,140	
	*Traditional (Fletton brick) *Traditional (national average non-Fletton brick)	8.51 15.55	285 285	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£1,015 £1,015	
6	Large precast concrete external wall elements just					
0	capable of being manhandled	7.75	300	$2,320 \pm 175$	£1,060-£1,120	
2	Concrete cast in situ, No-fines concrete external walling in special shuttering, storey height	7.5	260	$1,875 \pm 125$	£940	

Notes.—These figures are indicative only and they should not be rigidly applied without the qualifications attached to them in the earlier Tables from which they are extracted. \bullet If cement bricks were used the fuel requirement would be about the same as these for Flettons.





Left, Fig. 5, and above, Fig. 6, typical examples of an economical steel frame. This type was the first in a series of experiments carried out to develop frameworks to which an external covering might be quickly applied.

n Britain tting out ng walls

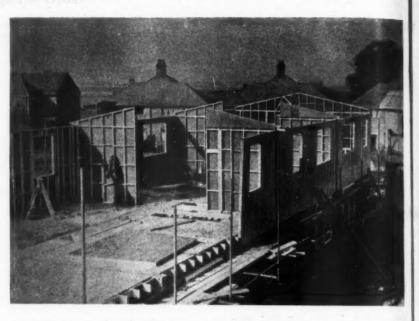
in brick e, and to are laid joints at country hey nor which are ormation ason to laying is er Euroe profile for this in, howand the a comof speedf producup quite because nponents y dimen-bing and es, stairs not better than the traditional house. These same eight types are also better in total labour on site and factory than the traditional house. With regard to cost, Type 13 and Types 1, 2 and 3 are cheaper than the traditional house; others have costs which range around, or are slightly higher than, the cost of the traditional house. Type 13 provides the outstanding feature of the results. It can be cheaper in cost than the traditional house of comparable size and introduces really large economics in manpower.

The results in labour requirements on the site for Type 4 and its slight modification, Type 14, shows no significant differences. This reflects the ability of the method of observation and analysis which has resolved the problem of inter-site variation and gives results applicable to the system of construction. There is also the implication that in the case of Type 4 (or 14) no great impnovement as far as labour requirements are concerned can be expected without further changes in method.

To summarize, the methodical study which has been made of house-building by new techniques has yielded results which have been disappointing in some ways, though highly significant in others. The actuating theory has been that structural components should be made to accurate dimensions in factories and that they should then be assembled on the site with a minimum of labour. In fact, the expected economies in labour have been achieved quite handsomely. The components have been made accurately and they have been assembled quickly and easily, but, and here is the pity of it, all this ingenuity has been lavished on the main structural components —mostly the walls—and it is a matter of common knowledge that the shell of a house represents at most a third of the total cost and labour element.

However, a new system has now been introduced in Britain. About 100 houses have been erected, using the system devised by the architect, G. Schindler, of Zurich. Here, prefabricated and highly-finished panels comprising all interior linings and partitions are made in the factory. The framing of the panels provides formwork for a system of concrete posts and beams. The panels are assembled together on the site and the concrete is poured in the posts and beams. The external weatherresisting shell is then applied in any desired material. (See Figs. 9 and 10.)

Top, Fig. 6, a wooden framed house. Centre, Fig. 8, a house being constructed of precast concrete panels. Bottom, Figs. 9 and 10, a new system of building using prefabricated highly-finished panels comprising interior linings and partitions.









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A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed on one side of the paper only, to allow readers to cut out the items for filing and paste them up in classified order. Headings below.

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11.19 materials: brick BRICK ROAD

Brick Road. (British Clayworker, Oct. 15, 1949, p. 176.)

Short report on the condition after 25 years of a trial section of the main Ruabon-Shrewsbury Road constructed of bricks in 1924 and which carries heavy traffic daily. Notes from the "British Clayworker" of May, 1924, suggest types of clay suitable for the manufacture of paving bricks. Unfortunately no indication of the founda-tion under the bricks is given.

12.40 materials : metals STAINLESS STEEL

Structural Applications of Stainless Steel. Richard E. Patet. (Progressive Architecture [USA], Oct., 1949.)

Four-page general article on stainless steel. Some useful information on properties, with a few examples of usage.

16.56 materials: miscellaneous PATENT GLAZING

Patent Glazing. Draft BS C of P 145.101. (British Standards Institution, 1949. 2s.) General description, design requirements, materials and fixing.

Although there is nothing very new about Although there is nothing very new about the information given in this draft code there are notes on light transmission and heat transmission which are useful, and reference to a number of points of detail in design and fixing which serve as re-minders of what is good practice. A useful general reference general reference.

16.57 materials : miscellaneous BRICKWORK

The Architecture of Brickwork in Holland. Ian Colquhoun. (Architectural Association Journal, Oct., 1949.)

A study of Dutch brickwork designs with interesting observations on historical development. 7 pp. Illustrated.

The author discusses the development of design in brickwork in an interesting and informative way, emphasizing the nature of the materials, including their shape and colour. A useful study of a kind that is too seldom seen

18.32 construction: theory MOMENT DISTRIBUTION

Structural Analysis by Moment Dis-tribution. S. Butterworth. (Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd., 1949, price 10s. 6d.) Structural analysis free from higher mathematics applicable to indeterminate structures.

The classical methods of structural analysis of indeterminate structures are rather laborious and often require the use of higher mathematics or at least the solution of a fair number of simultaneous equations. A new method known as the method of moment distribution was pub-lished by Professor Hardy Cross in USA in 1929. In the application of this method simple arithmetic only is needed. It is a gradual approximation in a tabular form by which any desired degree of accuracy can be obtained.

The new method is widely used in USA and is becoming increasingly popular in this country.

The present book deals with the subject The present book deals with the subject in a very clear manner and gives the solution of continuous beams and rigid frames of various types. Many examples with diagrams and tables and a good bibliography are included. The book Has been written mainly for students and can be recommended to explore when with be recommended to architects who wish to make themselves familiar with the analysis of indeterminate structures.

19.79 construction : details FOUNDATIONS

Building on Made-up Ground or Fillings. (BRS Digest No. 9, 1949.)

Factors to be considered in assessing suitability of existing made-up ground for foundations. Principles governing placing of new filling to give best support in a short time.

The materials used for filling and the uniformity of their composition are important. A good fill is one which is uniform and consists of hard and durable materials not subject to breakdown by weather or chemical attack and which can also be placed in a compact and dense condition which requires little consolidation. A well-graded material is best and the smaller the predominant particle size the longer the time required for natural consolidation. Clay takes a long time to settle. Mixed fills give unequal settlements and household rubbish is poor.

A large proportion of combustible material may lead to spontaneous combustion and underground fires which may pass unnoticed. Information on the shape of the fill is essential as varying depths will give varying settlements Placing in even and shallow layers gives the best results. Depths of not more than one foot are best and should be accompanied by compacting at a water con-tent which gives the greatest density. Rate of consolidation is improved if the ground below the fill is naturally well drained.

The Digest goes on to consider site investigation of filled ground and to discuss, in general terms, the design of foundations. Ordinary footings are unlikely to be satisfactory but rafts are often good and either a raft or pile foundation is common. If footings are considered safe they should be well reinforced in both directions. Special care is needed where foundations occur near the edge of filled ground.

The Digest finishes with notes on the placing of new fill.

28.12 miscellaneous

SCREWS

Unified Screw Threads. BS 1580 : 1949. (British Standards Institution. 7s. 6d.)

Though of little immediate value to architects this specification is of importance in that it represents a successful conclusion to many years work in negotiating agreement for one standard for USA, Canada and Britain. At present it relates only to threads of 1 in. diameter and over.

This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions Technical Editor, the The to Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Anne's Gate, S.W.I. Oueen

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

3008 MAXIMUM SELLING PRICE OF HOUSE A

Q A licence to erect a house and shop was issued by the local authority in September, 1948. It was accompanied by a letter stipulating a maximum selling price In October the local authority and rent. wrote cancelling the licence, saying it should have been issued by the Ministry of Works and asking for return of licence. A new licence was issued by the Ministry of Works, but without any stipulation about selling price or rent—only the value of the work being given. Do you consider I am free to sell the property on completion and without price restriction?

In our opinion the maximum selling price and rent fixed by the local A authority in the letter which accompanied the building licence is still applicable, although the building licence has now been

although the building licence has now been granted by the Ministry of Works. Under the Building Materials and Housing Act, 1945, section 8(1), the local authority must register the condition as to maximum selling price and rent as if it were a local land charge, and I think this would have been done when they granted the licence. An enquiry at the local authority's offices would confirm this. When controlled premises are put up for sale, a prospective would confirm this. When controlled premises are put up for sale, a prospective purchaser's solicitor makes enquiries of the local authority as to any conditions.

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TECHNICAL SECTION

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 1, 1949

This feature covers both the production and marketing of new materials and designs of equipment, as well as the general trend of developments within the Building Industry.

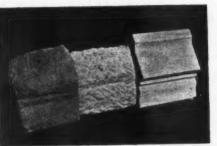
THE INDUSTRY

By Brian Grant

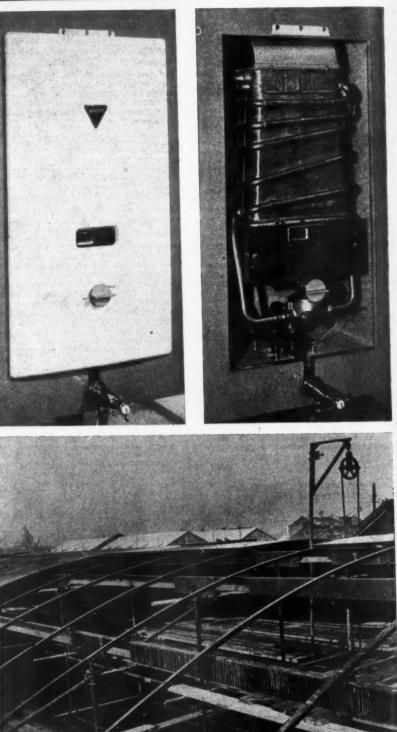
THE BUILDING EXHIBITION

One of the most interesting developments at Olympia for the use of the contractors is the shuttering which Messrs. Kwikform have evolved for use with barrel vault roofs. This type of construction is, of course, being used a good deal nowadays, largely because of the very considerable savings in steel which are possible. From the contractor's point of view, however, the necessary shuttering offers a considerable problem, and it is perhaps not far from the truth to suggest that the future use of roofs of this type will depend very largely on the extent to which this problem is solved. The essential requirements are that the formwork should be reasonably for different radius, that it should show a minimum of marks in the vault when struck, and that the necessary scaffolding should be spaced as widely as possible to give free access to the whole area. Kwikform's standard steel wall and beam shuttering, and is best understood from the photograph shown on this page. Steel T sections are curved to the necessary radius and joined with fishplates. These T sections rest on the scarfield on scaffolding and split head adaptors which can give a fine adjustment by hand, the final lining-up being done by and, as one long edge of each form has a jogged flange, each form unit (3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.) pulls down the one next to it, so that the surface for concreting is exceptionally smooth and gives a good finish. At the same time it is, of course, possible to lay wallboard on the shuttering for insulation. (Kwikform Ltd., 194, Waterloo Road. Birningham 25.)

Not new, but of interest, is the Smith floor, illustrated on the next page. Laid on patent telescopic centreing, which does not interfere with the progress of work on the floor below, the floor is reinforced in both directions. The floor consists of hollow concrete tiles, blind at one end, and when these are laid with the open ends together they form a closed box unit 18 in. square. Between adjacent units a channel is formed which is sealed at the bottom. Into this the concrete is poured after the reinforcement has been fixed. Any point load on an individual beam is transmitted through the lateral beams to adjacent members, which are less loaded. Tests have shown that a 5 ton load on 4 sq. ft. in the middle of a 15 ft. floor span, designed for a load of 1 cwt. per square foot, produced a deflection



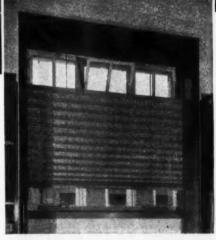
Left, an example of the work of the Universal Cleaning and Restoration Co. The model shows stages in the repair of decayed stone, which is cut back, keyed and holed for cramps, with the completed repair on the right. Below, two views of the Ascot Balanced Flue Multipoint Gas Water Heater, with and without cover. Bottom, the Kwik form shuttering for barrel vault roofing.



RIBA. HEADQUARTERS ASTON WEBB COMMITTEE ROOM

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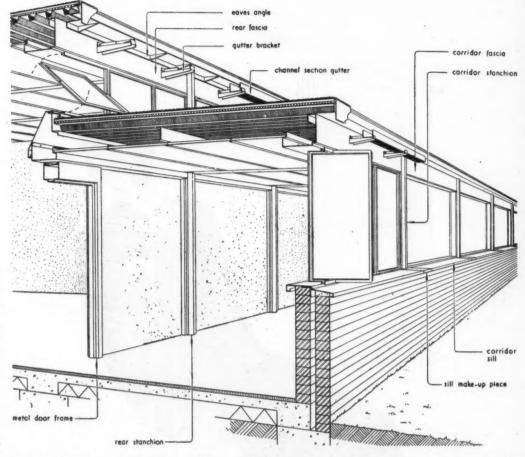
TECHNICAL SECTION

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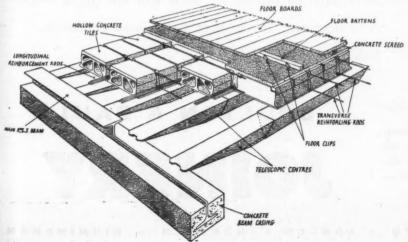
Right, section through a prefabricated school built mainly in sheet steel and aluminium. This has been evolved by the Morris Singer Company. It is based on the two-dimensional grid of 8 ft. 3 in. or 7 ft. 6 in. recommended in Post-War Building Studies No. 2 and is known as the Holoform system of construction. Above, the Global tap.

of only one-twentieth of an inch, which disappeared on the removal of the load. With the present-day type of office building; which consists mainly of floor space to be subdivided in accordance with the tenants' requirements, it is not at all uncommon to find a 2 ton safe carefully placed in the centre of the longest span, and a floor which will deal with loads of this kind is of considerable value. (Smiths Fireproof Floors Ltd., Trianco Works, Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey.) One of the main arguments put forward by the destriced interest has always hear

One of the main arguments put forward by the electrical interests has always been the fact that electric fires and immersion heaters need no flue, and are therefore economical to install. I have already



referred in these notes to the Ascot balanced flue water heater, which was first shown in its. earlier. experimental form at the Ideal Home at the beginning of this year. Cowper-Penfold are making a room heater on the same principle. The fact that there is no need to take a flue to roof level with gas heaters of this type should make for economies, particularly in large flat blocks. Although Ascot's balanced-flue water heater is not yet in production, it seems worth illustrating the built-in model, shown for the first time at Olympia. It will not be in production until the middle of next year, and, provided that the various valves and water passages are as easy to get at for servicing as they are in the surface-



sometric section of Smiths' Fireproof flooring.

mounted types, the idea of a built-in heater seems admirable, especially as the balancedflue principle allows the overall dimensions of the heater to be somewhat smaller. So far as appearance is concerned, I am relieved to see anything which avoids "styling." Good. (Ascot Gas Water Heaters Ltd., 43, Park Street, London, W.1.)

Various kinds of tap, which have an automatic cut-off valve so that re-washering can be done without turning off the water, have been described in these notes from time to time. At Olympia there was another, known as the Global. Apart from the Bourner tap, which is claimed to need re-washering at intervals of thirty years, the other types have a normal jumper, which, as usual, needs two pliers, one to hold the jumper and the other to undo the small nut holding the washer. In how many households are there two pliers, even assuming that someone remembers where the spare washers have been, hidden? The Global tap carries three spare washers in the head, which also acts as a key for changing them. A practical idea, though perhaps not everyone will like the design of the tap. (Hyspecon Ltd., 6, Stanley Park Road, Wallington, Surrey.)

THE BUILDING CENTRE REVISES ITSELF

At the beginning of this week the Building Centre announced certain changes in its internal organization; these make no practical difference to the architects and others who use it as a source of information, and really do little more than regularize a state of affairs which has always existed. In the early days the Building

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BUILDING MATERIALS'

PRICES

By Ian Bowen

The movement of the price index since the end of the war, August, 1939 being taken as the base date, is shown in Table I. The latest figure, for the middle of the fourth quarter of 1949, is 212-2. This is 3-8 points higher than the figure for the third quarter, although, as will be shown below devaluation has by no means had it: below, devaluation has by no means had its full effect. The index is back almost to its level for February this year; the downward trend has been sharply reversed, at least temporarily.

temporarily. Some forces are still, however, operating in the contrary direction. Of the 44 price quotations covered by the index 32 have not changed between the third and fourth quarters, nine have moved upwards, but three have actually fallen. These three relate to corrugated roofing sheets (-3.6per cent.), linseed oil putty (-3.5 per cent.) and plasterboard (-1.8 per cent.). In terms of their effect upon the index the most important items which have risen in price are white lead for paint and lead piping. There were also increases in the prices of several metal goods—hot and cold water tanks, taps, ball valves and screws. The price of cement has risen for deliveries in the London area, but its price for some other the London area, but its price for some other districts has been reduced. The principles that can be discerned here are: first, that there is still a tendency for the mass-pro-duced and standardized items to fall in price, especially if they have a low import-content in respect of their raw materials; and secondly, for the vagaries of foreign prices for raw materials to have a delayed action effect on our home prices (in the case of linseed oil this caused a fall, but in the case of lead, a rise).

GROUPS OF MATERIALS

GROUPS OF MATERIALS Table II shows an analysis of the index into the four chief groups of materials. In this analysis the base date taken is August, 1945. Building materials' prices have thus risen by nearly one-third (32-4 per cent.) since the end of the war. The group of mainly "imported" materials has, however, risen by no less than 79-3 per cent. The especially rapid increase for this group has been due, in the last quarter, mainly to the rise in the cost of components of paint. The index does *not* yet reflect any increase in the price of timber, since, up to the middle of November, devaluation had not yet had any recorded effect upon the official price. Thus Group I, and so prob-ably the index as a whole, is due for a sub-stantial increase in the future. stantial increase in the future.

Prices in Group II have gone up 50.2 per an increase of 2.8 points over the last quarter. Here the outlook is less certain; the further effects of devaluation may also tend to drive up some of the items in this group, but, on the other hand, any depression in shipbuilding or engineering might sharpen competition in the metal trades and depress these prices—so long, of course, as wage-costs are not increased all round.

Groups III and IV maintain their usual stability, except for a slight rise in the latter

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 1, 1949

			TUDER T		
1945—Qr.	34		Index (August, 1939 = 100) 160.5 164.2	Number of points change on previous quarter + 3.7	
1946—Qr.		•••	$167.6 \\ 170.2 \\ 175.8 \\ 180.7$	+ 3.4 + 2.5 + 5.6 + 4.9	
1947—Qr.	2	•••	183.5197.2200.7206.0	+2.8 +13.7 +3.5 +5.3	
1948—Qr. "	2	•••	209.2 208.3 207.9 210.7	+ 3.2 - 0.9 - 0.4 + 2.8	
1949—Qr. "	2	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 212.4 \\ 210.6 \\ 208.4 \\ 212.2 \end{array}$	+1.7 -1.8 -2.2 +3.8	

TABLE II

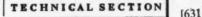
			August,	1945 = Grou			
			I Im- ported	II Metal	III Quar- ried	IV Prim-	Total
1947-Average		166.9	131.5	125.8	ary 102.5	121.9	
1948-Qr.	1		176.7	145.9	134.0	107.9	180.4
	2		175.6	142.1	133.8	107.9	129.8
12	8		175.6	142.8	133.8	107.8	129.6
93	4		184.8	144.4	133.8	107.4	131.4
1949-Qr.	1		190.1	145.9	133.8	107.4	132.5
	2		181.1	145.8	133.8	107.7	131.3
12	3		169.2	147.4	133.8	107.7	129.9
	4		179.3	150.2	133.8	108.5	132.4

The index numbers of the same four groups over the base August, 1939, are as follows.

I II III IV Total 1949—Qr. 3 ... 327.6 226.5 205.6 159.7 208.4 ... 4 ... 341.8 231.5 205.6 161.1 212.2

FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE PRICE MOVEMENTS

For how long is the renewed upward movement in prices likely to continue? The three main factors affecting this are evidently likely to be devaluation, wages, and the reduction in the demand for building materials; and all three of these factors are likely, over the next twelve months, to be adverse. All the same, there are good reasons for supposing that any further rise in the index will be fairly gradual. Against the effect of devaluation there may be set the fact that lumber prices in America have already turned downwards. Our own dollar difficulties may hasten a further re-duction in the timber prices of the North American continent. The supplies of tim-ber from Finland, Sweden and even Russia potentially large-may be tapped to better advantage.



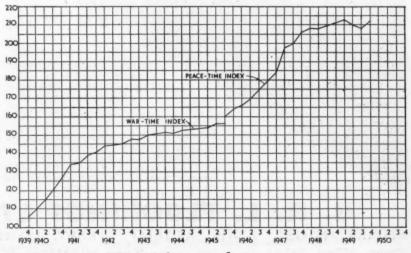
Then, again, against the upward pressure on wages there is the undoubted restraining influence of the TUC and the fact that the productivity of labour is at last beginning to improve.

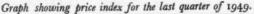
As for the demand for materials, the main criticism of the latest Government cuts is that they are insufficiently severe; but, from the point of view of avoiding dislocation in the production programmes of the building materials' industries, the gradualness of the cuts is an advantage. The refusal of the Government to be stampeded into a violent change of programme, in this respect at least, suggests that some bitter lessons at least, suggests that some bitter lessons of recent years have been learnt. The only danger left would be if further big and unavoidably sudden cuts are forced on the country at a later date. This does not seem very likely. After all, if a failure of any degree develops in the exporting industries (shipbuilding, for example, and engineering and textiles), other sources of employment will have to be encouraged; so a "high and stable," but no longer grossly inflated, demand for building materials seems to be a reasonable expectation. a reasonable expectation.

STANDARDIZATION AND PRICES

Nevertheless, there should be no cause for complacency in either the industries pro-ducing materials or the building industry itself in face of the economic perils of the next few years. Rising costs are already imposing a strain on the subsidies allowed imposing a strain on the subsidies allowed for new houses; they are also causing a mounting crisis in relation to the rent restriction policy as applied to private land-lords, and the rent policy followed by local authorities. In so far as the prices of materials affect these costs, it is of vital importance that they should be stabilized or even reduced. What, then, has happened to the policy of standardization and mass production, from which so much was hoped in 1945? How much of the total production of paint, for example, is sold at the British Standards specifications? How many types of baths and taps are now produced, and to how many types could they be reduced?

Some industries have a good record in these respects, but more publicity is needed for the idea that standardization (and the standard chosen can be high both from an efficiency and a "design" point of view) can lead, without reduced wage-rates, to progressively lower costs. As the import prices of raw materials increases, this question becomes increasingly urgent.





(Continued from page 629)

Centre was formed as a limited company because that is the way these things nor mally have to be done, but any profits mally have to be done, but any profits which it has made have been devoted to scholarships and other educational pur-poses. Under the new constitution the Centre ceases to be a limited company and becomes virtually a trust, legally compelled to do what it has always done in the past and devote any profits to educational or other similar purposes. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott becomes president of the new council instead of chairman of the directors, and on the new council there may be no more than seven members representing one parthan seven members representing one par-ticular interest, whether they be architects, quantity surveyors, builders or operatives. In addition there is to be an advisory committee of which civil servants in the relevant Ministries may be members, as well as other people who might be debarred from having any official connection with a media register correstingtion.

from having any official connection with a profit-making organization. To carry this out the old Building Centre Limited has to go into liquidation, a sinister word which in this instance means virtually nothing, for this particular Phœnix, cremated yesterday, arises today lacking only the Limited, but with little other noticeable change. Same place, staff and exhibits. Mr. Yerbury may have a new hat, but it remains the same shape and colour. (The Building Centre NOT Limited, 9, Conduit Street, W.1.)

Announcements

The Board of Trade has made the Plywood Prices (Amendment) Order, 1949. The

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order reduces the maximum prices for most descriptions of plywood provided in the Ply-wood Prices Order, 1949; the main excep-tions are Douglas Fir, plywoods of Nigerian manufacture, and unsorted plywood offcuts, the prices of which are unchanged. The order provides maximum prices for various kinds of plywood which were not covered by the principal order; these new varieties are marked with an asterisk in the order. The permitted additions for carriage ex-penses incurred by the seller before sale are now the same for all distances of 60 miles and less, special provision no longer being made for distances of 20 miles and less. Copies of the Order (SI 1949 No. 2013) are obtainable, price 6d., from the sales offices of HMSO

Mr. John Lawrie Lumsden, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.A.S., of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an architect in Mauritius.

Messrs. Gent & Co., Ltd., electrical and horological engineers, Faraday Works, Leicester, have equipped their new show-room at 47, Victoria Street, London, with working models demonstrating the applicaof their various recording, tions timing and signalling systems. Technical litera-ture of practical usefulness to architects is also available detailing the most modern types of installation available for hospitals, schools and factories.

Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., of 9, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.3, has Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., OI 9, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.3, has taken into partnership as from January 1, 1950, Mr. J. A. Lynch, A.I.A.A. & S., and Mr. Courtenay Theobald, F.R.I.B.A. The partnership will be carried on under the name of Maxwell Ayrton and Partners.

Mr. Cecil Lee, architect, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Thirsk, Yorkshire, would be pleased to receive trade literature, information sheets, catalogues, etc.

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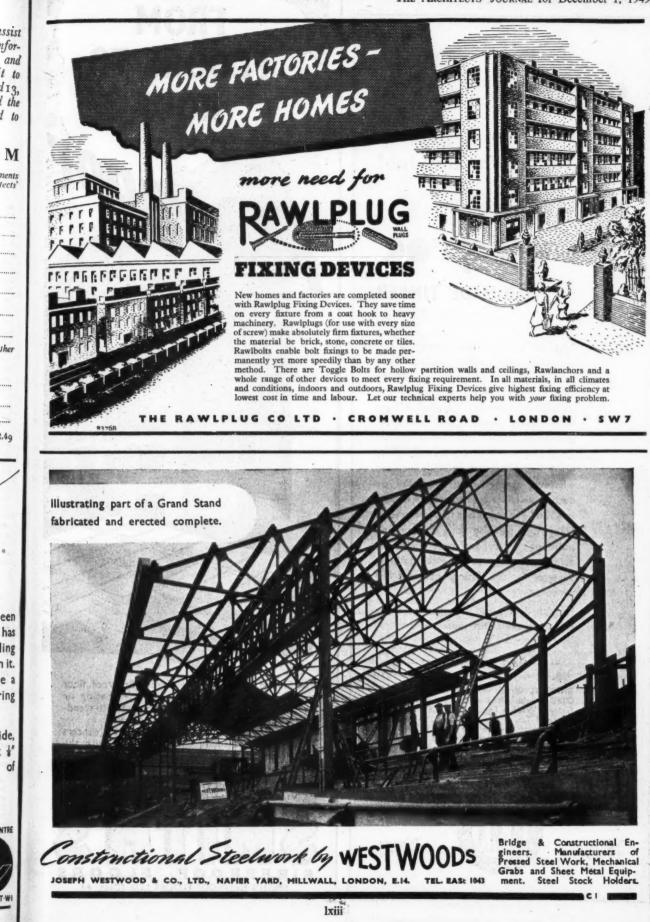
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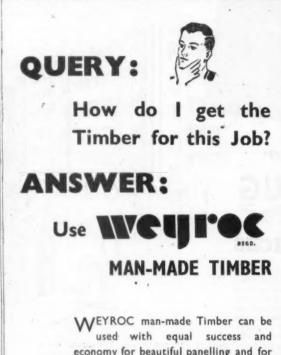
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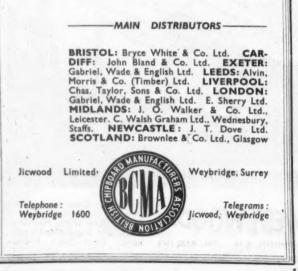
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 1, 1949

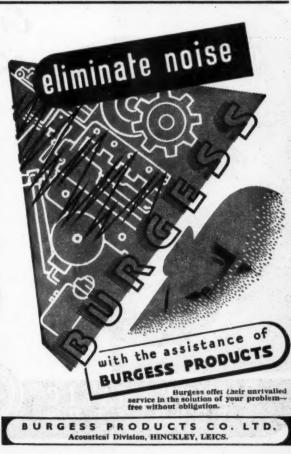
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Testable only to applicants excepted from the Castrel of Encacement Order. 1947. Public and Official Announcement The content of the content

required, and quote Ref. G.R.3). Canvassing dis-mailles. (2269) 1046 MINISTRY OF WORKS. There are vacancies in the Chief Architest's Division for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, rik recognized training and fair experience. Reconsolt candidates will be employed in London as elsewhere on a wide variety of Public Build-ing, including Atomic Energy and other Research Mabliahments. Telephone Exchances, and Guaing. Similar vacancies also exist for ASSIS-TANTS, with specialized knowledge and experi-ace in stonemasoury, particularly in detailing as jointing of ashiar and carved stonework. Balary: Architectural Assistants, 2300-2825 per unum; Leading Architectural Assistants, 2500-2825 per unum; Leading Architectural Assistants, 2500-2825 per unum; Leading Architectural Assistants, 2000-2825 per unum; Le

Apply in writing, stating age, nationality, full Apply in writing, stating age, nationality, full Apply of experience, and locality preferred, to Mer Architect, W.C.10/T, Ministry of Works, Nell House, London, S.W.1. 2005

ameli House, London, S.W.I. 2065 PEWEROKESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. OUINTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the Established Penso of ASSISTANT AECHITECTS. Grade V to Grade VIII, and ARCHITECTURAI. ASSIS-TANTS, Grade III and Grade IV, A.P. and T. Division.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T., VI (salary 255-2660); A.P.T., V (salary £520-£570); A.P.T., II (salary £480-£525); A.P.T., III (salary £450-266)

106). The appointments will be subject to the pro-tions of the Local Government Superannuation 14, 1337, and terminable by one month's notice wither side. The successful candidates will be mained to pass a medical examination. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-minece. accompanied by not more than three went testimonials, should be sent to the County inhited, 37, Heavitree Road, Exter, not later an Monday, the 12th December, 1949. Gavassing, directly or indirectly, will dis-uality. H. A. DAYIS.

H. A. DAVIS, Clerk of the County Council.

he Castle, Exeter. 16th November, 1949.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF INVERNESS. DEPUTY COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER. Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy County Planning Officer. Salary £750-£900, with placing on scale according to experi-ence and qualifications. Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Insti-tate and should also hold a recognised qualifica-tion in Architecture. A wide experience in the preparation of planning schemes for rural and coastal areas is essential. Applicants must be good administrators, have a sound knowledge of current planning practice, and be capable of assuming responsibility for the control of planning staff.

staff. The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-perience, with copies of three recent testimonials, should be lodged with the undersigned within 14 days from the publication of this advertise-ment.

R. WALLACE, County Clerk.

ment. County Cierk. County Buildings, Inverness. 2009 THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. invite applications for the following appoint-ments on the staff of the Manchester Architects Department;... THRE ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary 510-6625 per annum. Applicants are required to have a sound knowledge of building construction and be able to produce working drawings and details from sketch plans. Experience in design and planning of modern industrial buildings, or shopping emportums and retail shops will be con-sidered an advantse. The above appointments are permanent and offer prospects of up-grading to competent oundergo a medical examination for entry into compulsory superannuation scheme. Applications, to be addressed to the Chief Architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. 2000 CORPORATION OF GLASGOW HOUSING DEPARTMENT. ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS: ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS: ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS: ADDRESSIONS addresses APT., VI, 2595-2669; A.P.T., U, 2620-2507; A.P.T., VI, 2595-2669; A.P.T., VI, 2520-2507; A.P.T., V

Salaries in accordance with the above scales. Placing on these scales will be according to age and experience. Applicants should have passed the Final Ex-amination of the Royal Institute of British Architects or should hold other equivalent qualifications. The appointments will be to the Permanent Establishment of the Department, and are subject to the provisions of the Corporation's Super-annuation Scheme. Successful applicants will require to pass a medical examination. The appointments are terminable on either side by one month's notice in writing. Applications, stating age, particulars of train-ing, experience and qualifications, should be addressed to the undersigned and should be addressed to the undersigned and should be advertisement. A. G. JURY,

A. G. JURY. Housing Department. 20, Trongate, Glasgow, C.1.

Housing Department. 20, Trongate. Glasgow, C.1. 2701 CAMRRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of PLANNING ASSISTANT, A.P.T.. Grade IV. salary 2480-2525 per annum. Candidates will initially be engaged in the Survey and Research Section of the County Planning Department, and must have had experience in the study of Govern-ment Statistics relating to Planning and Census Returns and possess a broad working knowledge of Planning Techniques. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, the Council's Conditions of Service, and a medical examination. Applications, stating age, past and present appointments (with dates), qualifications, present salary, and the names of two referees, should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 12th December, 1949. CHARLES PHYTHIAN.

December, 1949. CHARLES PHYTHIAN, Clerk of the County Council. Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge. XENT COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited for the appointment on the permanent staff of the Buildings Depart-ment of ASSIBTANT ARCHITECTS, at a salary in Grade A.P.T., V(a) (2550-6610). Applicants must be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and have had experience in the preparation of sketch schemes and working drawings for modern buildings. Previous experience with a local authority is not casential. The posts are superanamethe cost if

Previous experience when a superannuable, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, on forms obtainable from the County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone, must be delivered to him not later than 14 days after the appearance of this advertisement. W.L. PIATTS, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Maidstone. 17th November, 1949. 2756

CANTERBURY EDUCATION COMMITTEE. COLLEGE OF ART. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. Required as soon as possible two Full-time STUDIO MASTERS, for work in connection with the Finals Course. The College is approved by the R.I.B.A. as a Listed School. Candidates must be Associates or Fellows of the R.I.B.A., pre-ferably school trained and with some professional experience in Architecture. Previous teaching experience is desirable, but not essential. Salary scale: £300, plus £15 to £555, plus a graduate allowance of £30 Up to ten increments may be allowed for suitable professional experience. Applications, giving full particulars of train-ing, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Principal as soon as possible. N. POLMEAR, M.A. Chief Education Officer. 729 BOROUCH OF DROITWYCH.

Chief Education Officer. 78. London Road, Canterbury. BOROUGH OF DROITWICH. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant in the Borough Surveyor's Department of the Council. The salary will be in accordance with Grade HI of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries (2450-2495 per annum). The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side and to the provision of the Local Government Superannaation Act, 1937, and the passing of a satisfactory medical ex-amination. Applications, stating age, training, qualifica-tions and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials. are to be delivered to priday, 2nd December, 1949. 8. G. FOSTER.

8. G. FOSTER, Town Clerk.

2704

Town Hall, Droitwich. November, 1949.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following

state in their application if such accommodation is required. The appointments will be subject to one month's notice on either side, expiring at the end of a calendar month, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannation Act, 1937, and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications, suitably endorsed, giving age, qualifications, past and present appointments, and full details of experience, together with the names of three referees, must reach the Borough Architect. High Street Buildings, Huddersfield, not later than Monday, the 12th December, 1995. Canvassing members of the Council. either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification. HARRY BANN,

HARRY BANN, Town Clerk.

2752

Town Hall, Huddersfield. November, 1949.

November, 1949. SOUTH-EASTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD (SCOTLAND). CHIEF ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following permanent appointment in the Chief Architect's Department, headquarters in Edinburgh. ASSISTANT CHIEF ARCHITECT. Balary scale 2750×225-21.000 per anuum. Applicants should be Members of the R.I.B.A. by examination or hold an equivalent qualifica-tion, and have had wide experience of the planning, design and construction of large build-ings.

The scope of the work will include the plan-ming and design of new hospitals, etc., and appli-cants should possess a contemporary outlook on design.

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design. The selected applicant will be required to deputise for the Chief Architect as and when required, and applicants should have had wide administrative experience. The post is subject to the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) (Super-annuation) Regulations, 1948, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical ex-aminations.

candidate will be required to pass a medical ex-amination. Applications, giving full details of age, educa-tion, technical training, qualifications, experi-ence, present and previous appointments and salary, accompanied by copies of two recent testi-monials and the names and addresses of two referees to whom reference may be made, should be addressed to R. Forbes Hutchison, Chief Architect, 6. Cambridge Street, Edinburgh, 1, on or before Tuesday, 6th December, 1949. Bth November, 1949. EFH/B. 2753

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL. BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the appointment of a ASSITANT ARCHITECT, at a salary in condance with Grade A.P.T., I to IV (accord-ing to qualifications and experience of applicants). The appointment is subject to the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Services of the Local Authorities Administrative Authorities of Service of the Sections of the Section Services of the Local Authorities Administrative of the Section Services of the Local Authorities of Sections of the Sections Sections of the Local Authorities of Sections of the Sections

ERIC J. WAGGOTT, Town Clerk. ment, Municipal Town Clerk's Department, Mun Buildings, West Hartlepool. 23rd November, 1949.

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EDWIN M. NEAVE. Town Clerk. Town Hall, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

Town Hall, Wimbledon, S.W.19. 2787 BOROUGH OF BILSTON. Applications are invited for the post of ARCHI-TECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Borough Archi-tect's Decartment. Salary at the rate of Grade A.P.T., V. £520-£570 per annum. The appointment is subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, and determinable by one month's notice on either side.

side. Anplications, stating age, full details of ouali-fications and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent to the Borough Architect, 20, Wellington Road, Bilston, Staffa, not later than Tuesday, 20th December, 1949.

A. M. WILLIAMS, Town Clerk.

A. M. WILLIAMS, Town Hall, Bilston, Staffs. Zond November, 1949. THE NORTH-WESTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Bardicetural Assistant in the Enorineering De-partment at the Area Board Headquarters. Cheetwood Road, Manchester, 8. Applicantis should have received a recognised architectural Assistant in the Show of the assistant of the design of electricity sub-stations and showrooms. The salary, which is provisional and subject to negotiations by the appropriate bodies, will be within the scale 2650 to 2750. Applications, stating arc. full details of ex-perience, present position and salary, professional and technical qualifications, should be received by the Establishment Officer, The North-Western Electricity Board, Cheetwood Road, Manchester, e, not later than Monday, 19th Decomber, 1949. 2020

BOROUGH OF BARNES. TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment. Applicants should be good draughismen and be capable of preparing plans and details for general architectural works. The salary attached to the appointment is $240\times 215-245$ per annum. Applications, giving the names of three persons to whom reference can be made, must be sent to the undersigned not later than 9th December, 1949. W. P. SHEPHERD, A.M.IC.E.

We undersigned not taker, than 9th December, 1949. W. E. SHEPHERD, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.C.S., Borough Engineer and Surveyor. 23rd November, 1949. 27 2795

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY. Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER in the Department of Town and Country Planning. Commencing salary will be fixed according to qualifications and experience within the range £750 (Australian) to £1,000 (Australian) per annum, plus cost-of-living adjustments, with annual increments of £50, and is subject to deductions ander the New South Wales Superannuation Act. The appoint-ment will be for a period of five years, subject to extension under such conditions as may be sporved by the University of Sydney, and the sdccessful applicant will be required to take up duties as early as practicable in 1950. Prefer-ence will be given to candidates with practical experience of planning work who have a special knowledge of regional planning. Further information may be obtained on application to be stiments, S. Gordon Square, London, W.C1. Applications supported by testimonials and giving the names of three referees should be forwarded to reach the undersigned not later the January, 1950, by airmai. *Begistar*. Minersity of Sydney, New South Wales. *Bantaria*. 205

University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. 2755

Australia. 2755 WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT at the County School of Art and Crafts, Worthing. The person appointed will be required to assist with the teaching of Archi-tecture up to Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard. Salary in accordance with Burnham Technical Scale for Assistant Teachers. Forms of applica-tion may be obtained from the Director of Education, County Hall. Chichester, on receipt of a stamped (2ⁱd), addressed, foolscap envelope. and completed forms should be returned by not later than 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement. T. C. HAYWARD.

T. C. HAYWARD, Clerk of the County Council. 2730

T. C. HAWARD, Clerk of the County Council. 2330 **STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.** COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF AREA PLANNING OFFICER. Applications are invited for the appointment on the established staff of the County Planning Department of an Area Planning Officer. in the Central Area Office of the department at Stafford. The person appointed will be required to assist in the preoaration of the Development Plan for the County, with naticular. reference to the Central Area. and will be required to assist in the preoaration of the Development Plan for the County, with naticular. reference to the Central Area. and will be responsible for advising on control of development in that area. Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute and should hold. in addition. a recognised qualification in architec-ture, engineering or surveying. They should have an un-to-date knowledge of Town and County Planning practice sub be experience with a Local Planning fractiste and be experience with a Local Planning fractiste and be experience with a Local Planning fractiste and be experienced in administration and the handling of staff. They should also have had considerable experience with a Local Planning fractiste and be experience with a country Planning fractiste and be experience with the commencing salary will be fixed within this grade in accordance with the qualifications and the Applications and Government Superannuation and the basel of the Local Government Superannuation and the manding of a medical examination; and the meanth of the model a examination; and the assing of a medical examination; and the meanth of the countil's P-heme of conditions of Service as adopted by the County countil: the passing of a medical examination; and there months notice on either aide. The appointment will be subject to the countive countil the passing of a medical examination; and there months notice on either aide. The appointment soutce an either aide.

Carrassing, orrectly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and relationship to any member or senior officer of the Council must be disclosed. Applications should give details of age, educa-tion and training, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience, and should include copies of two recent testimonials and the names of two other persons to whom reference can be made. They should be sent to D. W. Riley, County Planning Officer, County Planning Department, 41a, Kastgate Sirred. Stafford, not later than 15th December, 1949. T. H. EVANS, *Clerk of the County Council.* County Buildings, Stafford. 21st November, 1949. STAFFORDENUER COUNTY COUNCIL.

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2780 per annum, according to experience and qualifications. The appointments will be subject to the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Applications, giving full details of experience and qualifications, age, etc. together with three recent testimonials, should be delivered to the County Architect, Martin Street, Stafford, not later than Friday, the 9th December, 1949. Applicate anust disclose whether or not they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council. Canvassing will be a disqualification. T. H. EVANS.

T. H. EVANS, Cerk of the County Council. 22nd November, 1949. 2780

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, Applications are invited for the following

Determined and ASSISTANT LECTURE LECTURER AND ASSISTANT LECTURE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING. ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ARCHITE TURE.

TURE. Salary scale of Lecturer £500 to £1.100 m annum. Initial salary according to qualification and experience. Salary scale of Assistant Lecture 2450 to £500 per annum. Membership of the F.S.S.U. and Children's Allowance Schem. Applications should be sent not later than 30th December, 1949, to the Registrar, the University, Manchester, 13, from whom furthe particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEFAUTMENT. Applications are invited for the following pe-manent appointments in the County Architects Department := (a) ONE SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salar Grade VII, commencing at £650 per annum and rising to £710 per annum. Applicants should Requistered Architects and Members of the Registered Architects and Members and rising to £452 per annum. Applicants should have had good architectural training and he good transforments will be subject to the per-visions of the Local Government Superannualion and rising to £450 per annum. Applicants should have had good architectural training and he good frace. The appointments will be subject to the remover Architects Dept. Shire Hall, Llangefn. Architects Dept. Shire Hall, Llangefn. Architect's Dept. Shire Hall, Llangefn. Arplications, stating age, training, experiment Monday, 12th December, 1949. MILLAM JONES. *Clerk of the County Council* Shire Hall, Llangefni, Anglesey. 2012 **DERYSHIRGCTS DEPARTMENT.** Applications are invited for the under Architect's Dept. The architect of the mether Monday. 12th December, 1949. 2012

21st November, 1949. 277 DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments on the permanent stat. Conditions of service and salaries are in accord-ance with the National Joint Council Scheme for Local Authorities, as adopted by the County Council.

Council. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS: (a) A.P.T., Grade III. Salary £450×£15 10 £495 per annum. (b) A.P.T., Grade II. Salary £420×£15 to £46

er annum. (c).A.P.T., Grade I. Salary £340×£15 to £65

per annum. (c).A.P.T., Grade I. Salary £340×£15 to £65 per annum. Applicants for (a), (b) and (c) to have had a good architectural experience and to be first-class draughtsmen. JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS: (d) Miscellaneous Division (Grade II). Salary £375×£15 to £430 per annum. (e) Miscellaneous Division (Grade II). Salary £355×£15 to £430 per annum. (f) General Division. Salary £135 per annum 16 years of aşe, with annual increments in £385 per annum at the age of 32. Applicants for (d) and (e) to have experience in an architect's office and to be first-class draughtsmanship. The appointments will be terminable by our mont's notice on either side, and subject to fir provisions of the Local Government Superannus tion Acts, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. The county Council is not in a position #

indirectly, will be a disqualification for appoint ment. The County Council is not in a position to assist successful applicants with housing accommodation. Applications to be made on a form to be obtained from the undersigned, to whom it must be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than 9th December, 199. Envelopes and applications must be endorse stating clearly the vacancy for which the appli-cation is made. (By permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Control of Engage-ment Order, 1947.) F HAMER CROSSLEY Dipl Arch (L'Deul).

F. HAMER CROSSLEY, Dipl.Arch.(L'poll. A.B.I.B.A. County Archited.

t. Mary's Gate, Derby. 23rd November, 1949.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD. CLERK OF WORKS. Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk of Works in the Chief Architect's Depart-ment to supervise the erection of permanent

ment to supervise the erection of permanent sources. Applicants must have a sound and practical trowledge of the building trades and be ex-perienced in the supervision and erection of all years of houses and blocks of fasts, including trade to the supervision and erection of all years of houses and blocks of fasts, including trade to the supervision and erection of all years of houses and blocks of fasts, including trade to the supervision and the supervision tradicate will be required to pass a medical amination. Applications to be made on forms obtainable fogether with copies of three recent testimonials the Chief Architect should be returned, the the Chief Architect should be returned, the the copies of three recent testimonials the the copies of three recent testimonials the subiding Swinburne Street, the supervision and the subiding the subiding the the theory of the supervision the street the supervision and the subiding the subiding the supervision the the opies of the supervision the street the supervision and the subiding the subiding the supervision the supervision and the subiding the subiding the supervision the supervision and the supervision and the supervision an

J. W. PORTER, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Gateshead, 8. 24th November, 1949.

24th November, 1849. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE. The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board invite applications for the following appointment in the Regional Architect's Depart-ment. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T., Grade V. Salary 2520-2570 per annum, plas London weighting. Candidates should be capable draughtamen, preferably with knowledge and ex-perience of hospital work and up to Inter. ELEA. standard. The post is superannuable under the National Health Service (Superannua-tion). Regulations, 1947-9. Applications, which should state age of appli-cant, present salary, and a brief statement of gasifications and experience, fogether with the ames and addresses of two referees, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, 11, Portiand Place, W.I, not later than 10th Decem-ber, 1949. Manded Advertisement.

Portland Place, W.1, not later than 10th Decem-ber, 1949. Meended Advertisement. BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, on the staff of the County Land Agent, in Grade A.P.T., V, of the National Scales of Salaries (£520-£570 p.a.), to assist the Agricultural Architect with work on the Council's Smallholdings and Green Belt Estate. The appointment is superannable, and subject on medical examination. Applicants should have received a thorough training in General Architectural work, and have had good experience in design and construction, and also in the preparation of working drawings and sile surveys. Preference will be given to Eggistered Architects. A weekly allowance of far and bio in the preparation of working drawings and sile surveys. Preference will be fiven to Eggistered Architects. A weekly allowance of far and bio in the preparation of working drawings and sile surveys. Preference will be fiven to Eggistered Architects. A weekly allowance of far and bio find housing accommodation. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-perience, and accompanied by copies of two fevent testimonials, must be delivered to the County Land Agent, County Offices, Aylesbury, by 16th December, 1949. 2792

Shrewsbury. November, 1949. 2750

 November, 1949.
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 ARCHITECTUBAL ASSISTANT.

 Qualifications: Intermediate B.I.B.A. or its

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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for December 1, 1949

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Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.5. 16th November. 1949: LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF BULLDING AND ARFS AND CRAFTS, LIME GROVE, W.12. Required to commence as soon as possible a LECTURER IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION for the Structural Engineering Course and the National Diploma Course in Building. Ability to teach Land Surveying up to the Intermediate standard of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors is essential. Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers on a similar pro-fessional Institution. Salary Burnham Scale, which ranges from a minimum of £336-£618 to a maximum of £603-£706, according to age, qualifications and experi-BURG

Application forms from the Secretary of the School, returnable within 7 days of publication. (1373) 2793

School, returnable within 7 days of publication. (1373) 2793 LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. Hammersmith School of Building and Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, W.12. Required to com-mence as so-n as possible a STUDIO MASTRE in the Architectural Section, capable of preparing students for the Intermediate and Final Examina-tions of the R.I.B.A. Applicants should hold A.R.I.B.A. and prefer-ably have been trained in a recognized School of Architecture. Salary Burnham Scale, which ranges from £336 to a maximum of £603-£708, according to age qualifications and experience. Application forms (stamped and addressed envelope necessary) from the Secretary at the School, returnable by 10th January, 1950. (1380) 2800

CITY OF WAKEFIELD. CITY OF WAKEFIELD. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL ARCHITEC-TURAL ASSISTANT. Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment. Salary Grade A.P.T., VII (£655-£710). Applicatis should be A.R.I.B.A. and have a good experience in housing and general municipal we. The appointment will be subject to the Local good experience in housing and general municipal we. The appointment will be subject to the Local good experience in housing and general municipal we. The appointment will be subject to the Local good experience in housing and general municipal multiple and the corporation. Canvassing will be a disqualification. Applications, endorsed "Principal Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments, and details of experience. together with copies of two testimonials, should becember, 1949. W. 8. DES FORGES, Town Cierk. November, 1949.

2766 HUYTON WITH ROBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT BUILDING NSPECTOR. Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Building Inspector, at a salary in accordance with Grade II of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scales, i.e., 2420×215-2465. A car silowance will be paid and the Council will provide housing accommodation, if necessary, for which the successful candidate will pay rent and rates.

which the successful candidate will pay rent and rates. The position is established and will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications should hold a Building Inspectors' Examination Certificate of the Institution of Municipal Engineers or of the R.B.A. Applications, stating age. experience, qualifica-tions, and present and past appointments, with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, should reach the under-signed not later than the 16th December, 1949. Canvassing disqualifies. H. E. H. LAWTON, Clerk of the Council. Council Offices, Huyton.

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. (a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T., Grade VI/VII. Salary £595-£710. Commencing point will be fixed according to experience.

A.P.T., Grade VI/VII. Shiary 2005-2110. Commencing point will be fixed according to experience. (b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. A.P.T., Grade V. Salary 2520-2570. Preference will be given to candidates who are Associate Members of the B.I.B.A. and have had good experience in the design and construction of modern hulidings. The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and to the provisions of the Local Government Super-annation Act, 1937, and to a satisfactory medical examination. Applications must be made on the forms to be obtained from the County Architect, T. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A., 123, London Road, Leicester, to whom they should be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, noi later than Monday, 12th December, 1949. JOHN A. CHATTEBTON, Clerk of the County Council. Grey Friars, Leicester. **Ixxxi**

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SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following ppointments to Established posts in the Depart-

BOROUGH OF EDMONTON. ACHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. The Borough Council require:-- Grade A.P.T., TACHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Grade A.P.T., TA, 2595-220 (2) and 225 (1) to 2650 per annum). Dise London weighting. Tandiates should a 225 (1) to 2650 per annum). "Barticulates should a 225 (1) to 2650 per annum). "Barticulates should a 225 (1) to 2650 per annum). "Barticulates should a 225 (1) to 2650 per annum). "Barticulates should a 255 (1) to 2650 per annum). "Barticulates should a 255 (1) to 2650 per annum). "Council a structure from the undersigned, to whom open leted applications must be returned not later than 17th December, 1949. "Barticulates for an annum the structure for the the the structure for the theory open leted applications must be returned not later than 17th December, 1949. "Barticulates for the structure for the theory open leted applications must be returned not later than 17th December, 1949. "Barticulates for the structure for the theory open leted applications must be returned not later the structure for the struc

The December, 1989. The BACKHOUSE, Town Clerk. Town Cl

and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. 2810 CITY OF BATH. CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following appointments:-(a) GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS-TANT. Salary A.P.T., III or IV (£450.£495 or £460.£253). (b) GENERAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Salary A.P.T., II or IV (£450.£495 or £460.4955). (c) ASSISTANT BUILDING INSPECTOR. Salary A.P.T., II (£430.£455). (d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. (d) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (unestab-lished). Salarv A.P.T., I (£30.£435). (e) DRAUGHTYSMAN (unestablished) in the Architectural Section. Salary Misc. I (£315.£360). Appointments (a). (b) and (c) will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Super-annuation Act. 1937, and the successful candi-date will be required to pass a medical examina-tion.

tion. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and ex-perience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the City Engineer, Guildhall, Bath, not later than 17th December, 1949.

JARED E. DIXON.

JARED E. DIYON. Town Clerk. 24th November, 1949. 24th November, 1949. 26th November, 1949. 27th November, 1949. 2800 THE COUNTY CHINCIL OF CLACKMANNAN. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the apnointment of 4 JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTS. MAN. Salary Grade I of A.P.T. Division of J.C. Scale, vlz., 2500 to 2435 per annum Applicants should have good general experience and must be neat and expeditions draughtsmen. The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superanuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the person selected will require to undergo a medical examination prior to appointment. Applications, stating age, qualifications and ex-perience, with copies of not more than three recent testimoniais, should be (dyged with the undersigned not later than 17th December, 1949. N. A. SCORGIE. November, 1949. 2017

County Buildings, Alloa. November, 1949. 2812

County Buildings, Alloa. November, 1949. SOUTH-EASTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD (SCOTLAND). CHIEF ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT. Applications are invited for the following per-manent appointments in the Chief Architect's De-partment, headquarters in Edinburgh :-PRINCIPAL OUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary scale Grade VIII (2665×225-2760 per annum). Applicatis must be Members of the R.LC.S. and experienced in the administration and organisation of a Quantity Surveyor's office, in all its various branches. JUNIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary scale H.D.1 (2395×215-2440 per annum). Applicants should have passed or be at the stage of preparium to sit the Intermediate Examina-tion of the R.LC.S., and have some experience of the work in a Quantity Surveyor's office. The posts are subject to the provisions of the National Health Service (Scolland) (Superannua-tion) Begulations, 1948, and the successful candi-dates will be required to pass a medical examina-ion. tion

tion. Applications, giving full details of age, educa-tion, technical training, qualifications, experi-ence, present and previous appointments and salary, accompanied by copies of two testimonials and the names and addresses of two referees to whom reference may be made, should be addressed to R. Forbes Hutchison, Chief Architect, 6, Cambridge Street, Rdinburgh, 1, on or before Thursday, 8th December, 1949. 2804

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.T., VI. Applications are invited for the above appoint-ment on the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.T., VI (£595-£660 per annum). The successful applicant will be engaged in architectural Programme. The appointment is subject to the National Joint Council's Conditions of Service, and the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Applications, giving full details of age, present position and salary, qualifications and experience, two ether with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, to be nonday, 12th December, 1949. BAYMOND WILLIAMS, B.S., A.M.I.C.E.

Monday, 1241 December, 1949. RAYMOND WILLIAMS, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Borough Engineer's Office, 2/4. Saftons Road, Eastbourne. 26th November, 1949. 2003

2803

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL. Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent establishment of the Architect's Department:— (a) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade VIII, A.P.T. Division (2685-2760 p.a.). (b) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Grade III, A.P.T. Division (2450-2495 p.a.). Applicants for post (a) are required to be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. and capable of a high standard of design. Preference will be given to those candidates who have had ex-perience in the control of staff. Applicants for post (b) should have passed, or be preparing to take the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Super-annuation Act, 1937. and to the passeng of a medical examination. Applications, on forms obtainable from John H. Hanghen P.P.

annuation Act, 1937. and to the passeng of a medical examination. Applications, on forms obtainable from John H. Haughan. F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 15, Portland Square, Carlisle, should be delivered to him not later than Monday, 19th December, 1949, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials.

G. N. C. SWIFT, Clerk of the County Council. 2807 23rd November, 1949.

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R. G. BERRY. Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.11.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPOOL. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT. Applications are invited for the post of Archi-tect to the above Council at a salary of £760

H. COOK, Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Pontypool.

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Architectural Appointments Vacani 4 lines or under, 5e.; each additional line. 18. 14

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in Company Architect's office in London; man be good draughtsman; salary commencing for to £600, according to experience. Applicant should state age, training, and experience, etc., to Box 2533.

North THAMES GAS BOARD.-ARCH. TECTURAL ASSISTANT required, prefer-ably experienced in the design, alteration and maintenance of Industrial buildings and capable of preparing surveys, working drawings, details and specifications; starting salary range & & 2560 per annum, according to age and qualifie-tions; the appointment is of a permanent nature, and pension arrangements will be discussed will short list candidates. Applications, stating age and full particular of training and experience, should be sent to the staff Controller. North Thames Gas Board, a Kensington Church Street, London, W.8, quoting reference 9646.

EAST MIDLANDS.-ASSISTANT, Inter. Final standard, required at once for private Archi-tect's office; work mainly domestic. Box 2453.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required; accurate draughtsmanship and good knowledge of construction essential. Reply, stating age, er-perience, and salary required, to Cherrington 4 Stainton, FF.R.I.B.A., 2, Augustus Read, Edgbaston, Birmingham. 260

WANTED, by old-fashioned Firm of Civil Engin WANTED, by old-fashioned Firm of Civil Bagi-eering Contractors, operating principally in the Midlands, CIVIL ENGINEER or ARCHI-TECT; experienced in reinforced concrete can-struction, also with experience in compiling estimates; salary will be in accordance with ex-perience of the applicant and for the right man above the four-figure mark; a splendid oppor-tunity for a progressive position with a firm of standing. 200 tunity for standing.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (JUNIOR) and a TRAINEE required for busy Camberley (Surrey) office. Reply by letter, giving particulars of experience, etc., to Box 2703.

particulars of experience, etc., to DoA and SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Intermediate standard, and JUNIOR ASSISTANT, Intermediate standard, required for varied and interesting work in connection with development programme of a Brewery Company in the Bir-mingham area; the appointments would become permanent to suitable candidates, and super-annualed.

A BCHITECTUBAL ASSISTANTS required im A mediately; good salary and prospects; 5day week. Write to Messrs. J. M. Sheppard A Partners, 38, Bedford Place, W.C.1, giving par-ticulars of age, qualifications, experience, and salary required.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required (Seniors and Juniors), Weston-super-Mare: good salaries and prospects. Write, with fall particulars, to Box 2751.

A RCHITECTS. SENIOR ASSISTANTS re-quired. Should have good knowledge of porary design. Apply in writing to S.C.W.R. Ltd., Architectural Department, 119. Paisay Road, Glasgow, C.S. Envelopes to be endorsed "Architect."

QUANTITY SURVEYORS. SENIOR ASSI-experience in Scheduling; probable costing; measuring and agreeing Final Measurements Apply in writing to S.C.W.S., Ltd., Architectural Department, 119, Paisley Road, Glasgow, GL Envelopes to be endorsed "Surveyor." 200

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required; of some previous experience in an Architect's office; salary according to ability. Write, stating are and experience, to Staff Office, Handley Past. Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.2.

A RCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required for training and sound knowledge in the preparation of working and detailed drawings essential; per-manent situation. Apply in writing, estating ag-experience, etc., to Box No. 810, Keith & Co. Advertising Agents, Edinburgh. 278

BREWERY ARCHITECT required; applicants Bisworki Abc International required, support perience, salary required, and date available; house available. Apply, Russells & Wrangham, Ltd., Brewers, Maiton. 2796

SENIOR SENIOR and INTERMEDIATE ARCHI-ing and varied work; salary according to experience and qualificationa. Apply, with all particulars, to Mackintosh, Beecroft & Partners, 11, Orchard Street, Bristol, 1. 276

SENIOE and JUNIOE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required in small office; varied interesting practice, offering considerable opportunities.

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APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT. Applications are invited for the post of Architect to the above Council at a salary of 2750 architect to the above Council at a salary of 2750 architect and architects and architects and architects are an advantage. The successful applicant will be responsible for the repara-tion and carrying through of all the Council's architects are architected architect. The post will be subject to the provisions of the council's architected archit

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Archi-463. Courate Ige of to, ex-ton & Road, 2647 REQUIRED, at Company's Head Office. Reguldford. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT; p to R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard; 5-day wek: salary by arrangement. Box 2813.

JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT re-quired; preferably having had one or two years' experience in power station buildings. pply, stating age, experience, gualifications, and commencing salary required. Box 677. 2816

WANTED, for South Wales Brewery Com-pany, an ARCHITECT to take charge of repairs and maintenance of properties, including improvements of Licensed Houses; state age, mary required, and qualifications. Box 2817.

A BCHITECT'S ASSISTANT; vacancy for practical man in West Riding private com-mercial firm; must be capable draughtsman; slary £500 p.a.; permanent position. Write fuly, in confidence, Box 2768.

VACANCY occurs in busy Architect's office for IMPROVER (Male or Female), with some drawing experience. Apply Gale, Heath & Sleath, 15, New Bridge Street, E.C.4. 2796

WANTED.-FIRST SENIOR ASSISTANT, for housing, also school work; large very interesting scheme, including a Peckham type Centre; man or woman with modern outlook; difered basic salary and profit sharing. Apply Mrs. Marianne Walter, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.L. Cartered Architect, 11, Collegiate Crescent, Sheffeld, 10. 2805

PART-TIME Assistance required in preparation of working drawings from Architect's itsches, including Church work; good draughts-manship essential. 'Phone : RIC, 0125, 2789

Other Appointments Vacant

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

INTELLIGENT and enthusiastic young man, with some knowledge of building construc-tion and materials, wanted for unusually interest-ing selling job, mainly in London (full-time). Write, with full particulars of age. training, experience, salary required to Box 366.

ESTIMATORS wanted; used to Brakepress work. Apply personally or by letter to orris Singer Co., Perry Lane Works, Forest Read, Waithamstow, E.17. 2143

CONDON Firm of Beinforced Concrete ERE, preferably B.S., A.M.I.C.E., and/or A.M.I.Struct.E., to take charge of their Bir-mingham design office; extensive experience in design of all types of reinforced concrete struc interessential. Write, giving full particulars of qualifications, age, past employment, to Managing Director, Box A.J. 551, at 191, Gresham House, EC3.

LEADING DRAUGHTSMAN required by recast Concrete Manufacturers exten-sively engaged on Schools, Housing and Industrial Schemes; knowledge of precast concrete not absolutely essential, but preferred; should be of architectural background; must be capable of firmly controlling five sections. Write (Orlit, Id.), Colnbrock By-Pasa, stating age, experi-ence, and salary required. 2688

DESIGNER-DEAUGHTSMAN required for modern and period Furniture and Architec-tural woodwork; must have constructional know-ledge and good perspective draughtsmanship. Reply, stating experience and salary required, Box 3738.

LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD. A PPLICATIONS are invited for the appoint-ment of a DRAUGHTSMAN in the Engineer-re Department Drawing Office at Sub-Area Headquartera, Bockenham. Applicants should have had good general experi-tice of Drawing Office work, particularly in the design and detailing of small Sub-station build-ing.

The requirements include the calculations for inforced concrete structures, preparation of milding specifications and work associated with

building specifications and work associated with the above buildings. The commencing salary will be from £475 per annum dependent upon qualifications and experi-ence. This salary is provisional and subject to adjustment through the appropriate negotiating machinery. Application forms, on receipt of an addressed foolscap envelope, obtainable from the Establish-ments Officer. London Electricity Board, 46/47, New Broad Street, E.C.2, to be returned duly completed not later than 17th December, 1949. questing reference EST/V/509. 2763

SMALL progressive office requires good DRAUGHTSMAN; at least Inter. standard; interesting work, including competitions. Box 2716.

E MINATORS required; used to Architectural Metalwork. Apply personally or by letter to Morris Singer Co., Perry Lane Works, Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.17. 2142

DRAUGHTSMAN required, age over 25, for Central London office: Buildings and Services Division, controlling building work for large group of factories; experience essential in general building and structural work, surveying for site layouts, obtaining site details for modifications to existing buildings; preference to men with knowledge of industrial engineering services; staff superannation scheme; salary in accordance with experience. Write, giving age and full par-ticulars, to Staff Division, The Metal Box Co., Ltd., The Langham, Portland Place, W.1, quoting reference BS/9.

DRAUGHTSMEN wanted; used to Metak Windows and Brakopress work. Apply Morris Singer Co., Perry Lane Works, Forest Road, Waldhamstow, E.17. 2141

DRAUGHTSMAN required for Reconstructed Stonework and Precast Concrete Products. Write, stating full particulars, experience, and salary required, to Girlings Ferro-Concrete Co... Ltd., Gt. South West Road, Feltham, Middx. 2785

FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN required by London Architects; experience of baths an asset. Write, giving details of experience and salary required, Box 2763.

LARGE Manufacturers of Rubber Flooring in North-West require ASSISTANT to Manager: must have experience in lay-outs, de-signing, quantities and costings, also correspond-ence. Box A.991, W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Manchester, 3. 2765

CONTRACTS' MANAGER required by well-known Specialist Firm to organise and build up Contract Department; experience estimating and control essential; excellent opportunity for man of technical and administrative ability. Apply in first instance to Box 2775.

R ICHARD COSTAIN, LTD.: require an ELECTRICAL DRAUGHTSMAN / ESTI-MATOR; preferably having had experience with Building and Civil Engineering Contractors. Please make application in writing to Personnel Director, Richard Costain, Ltd., Dolphin Square. London, S.W.1. Please quote on envelope and letter ED/NX. 2776

Architectural Appointments Wanted

B ARCHE (L'pool.), fed up with red tape and routine, wants responsible and varied post; anywhere, anything; 18 months' office experience: particularly interested in Literature and Sociology. Box 423.

FREE LANCE ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS-TANT seeks part or full-time position for 4 weeks during December, or willing to under-take work at home. Box 726.

QUALIFIED QUANTITY SURVEYOR is desirons of obtaining position where housing accommodation available; age 32 years; keen estimator, taking off to billing stage. interim certificates, checking final accounts; 15 years' varied experience, including preparation of draw-ings for architects; salary by arrangement. Box 424.

CHARTERED ARCHITECT, having wide ex-perience in England and overseas, requires responsible appointment. Room 32, 4, Inverness Terrace, W.2. 425

INTER. R.I.C.S. (Sub-Section Building), aged 26, seeks position as ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS-TANT with professional firm. Box 427.

Services Offered

4 lines or under, 2s. 6d.; each additional line, 1s

A RCHITECTURAL Research or Development Work undertaken, of either contemperary or historical nature. Write Box 2032.

DEBIGNS, Plans, Perspectives, Illustrations for Caravan designs; Joinery and Cabinet work; Architectural Metalwork; Interiors; complete pencil service. C. Leslie New, A.N.Inst.E., Archi-tectural Designer, 85, Heasth Street, Birning-ham, 18. MID. 5421. 2140

MANUFACTUREES of exclusive hand-made Lampshades; architects' contracts carried out, J. & M. Beagley, 51, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1. CHAncery 8969. 2397

A BCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, fully quali-fied, prepared to do any type of Architec-tural work in spare time. Box 2139.

SPARE-TIME WORK undertaken by Architect, A.R.I.B.A. (London area), in preparation of working drawings, perspective sketches; experi-ence with school and exhibition work. 2735

A. London to Reading area, or own office; factories, domestic, exhibitions, schools, pre-fabrication, surveys, etc., etc. 2744 A RCHTECTURAL MODELS and Dioramas. Edward J. Ashenden, A.R.C.A., 15, Chenil Studios, 183, Kings Road, S.W.J. Tel. : Flax 6103. 2566

EXPERIENCED TYPIST, compelled to work at home, is able to undertake Typing of Specifications, Accounts, and all Architect's and Builder's work; references if required. Box 2669.

A N Architectural Student is seeking MODEL MAKING commissions; photographs will be sent on request. Box 2662.

WOODWORKING-MODELLING. - Architec-tural and General First-class Craftsman-ship guaranteed. Wm. Perrin, 13, St. Georges Street, London, S.W.L. VIC. 3306. 2773

S PARE-TIME Evening Work executed at home by Architect and Senior Assistant; fully ex-perienced in working drawings and details; planning and design speedily completed; surveys undertaken in week-ends. 2769

FREE-LANCE Surveyor offers Services to Architects requiring accurate surveys of land and buildings, levelling, contouring, etc.; cwn car and complete equipment. 2772

A. B.I.B.A. prepared to do "Ghosting" Work • in evenings in Newcastle-upon-Tyne area. Write Box 2771.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, ETC.-Small group ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS offer assist Architects on part-time basis; superb Draughtsmanship; sound theory; reasonable remuneration. Box 2808.

For Sale

4 lines or under, 58.; each additional line, 1s. 6d

STEANE'S (BOURNEMOUTH), LTD. (in liquidation).—The Liquidator invites offers for Patent, Jigs, Moulds and Tools relative to the STEANE permanent prefabricated house, with or without any other Assets of the Company, consisting of Freehold and Leasehold premises. Plant and Machinery, etc. Enquiries to A. E. Bayliss, 14, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2. 2802

TO BE CLEARED OWING TO REMOVAL TO NEW PREMISES. 500 POLES, 2 CONCRETE MIXERS, 3 LORRIES, 50 tons Wire, 300 tons IRON and STEEL FLATE (various sizes), 100 tons SHIPS' PLATE, 3 HUTS, 500 tons rods (3/16 in, to 2 in.), 500 DRAIN PIPES, 50,000 ft. TUBING (various sizes); all lying at our HATES DEPOT, For further details apply to: Norda (GL Britain), Ltd., 162-166, Broadway, Southall, Middlesex. Telephone: Southall 3755 and 3227/8. Grams.: "Norda," Southall.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. UTUBLAR STEEL SCAFFOLDING, PUT-LOGS and NEW ALUMINIUM TUBULAR SCAFFOLDING complete with FITTINGS. Can-be used for Scaffolding, Cow Pens, Fencing, Railings, Grand Stands, Sports Grounds, Racking and the like. PENCING STAKES, TIMBER and ASBESTOS HUTS, TIMBER HUTS, NISSEN HUTS and other HUTS. STEEL BUILDINGS, TARPAULLINS, all types, light and heavy. SCAFFOLD BOARDS, SCAFFOLD POLES, DECORATORS' STEPS and TRESTLES, PAINT (hard gl ss and undercoat), all shades. WIEE ROFE, 3 in, on Drums of 6 cwi., KIMOLO BOAED, fast and corrucated. ASBESTOS, PLASTERBOARD, BEDSTEADS-divan type, folding type, hospital type, IRON and STEEL, AUDINUM SHEETS, fist and corrucated. TUBING, all sizes from jin. to 2 in., CANTEEN TABLES and FORMS, CHAIN LINK FENCING, TRUSSES, CARPETS, DONKEY COATS, OIL-SKIN COATS and SUITS, DUST SHEETS, MAT-TRESSES, BOILER SUITS, PRICET, INE NAT-TRESSES, BOILER SUITS, PRICET, TRESSES, BOUTHALL, MIDMERT, INTERS, TRESS, CARPETS, MAT-TRESSES, BOUTHALL, ST55 and 3227/8. 'Grams.: "NORDA," SOUTHALL. 'ST5

Miscellaneous

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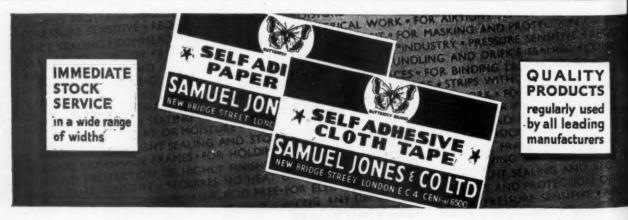
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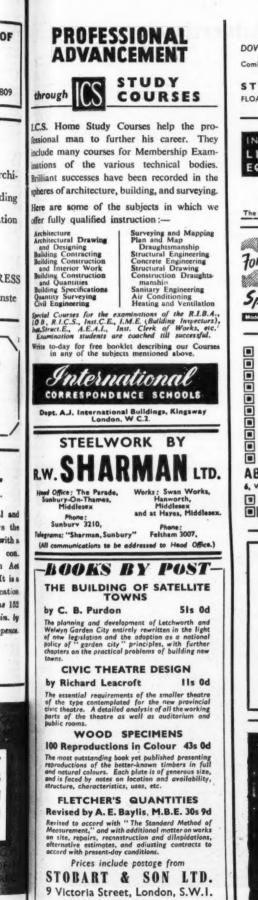
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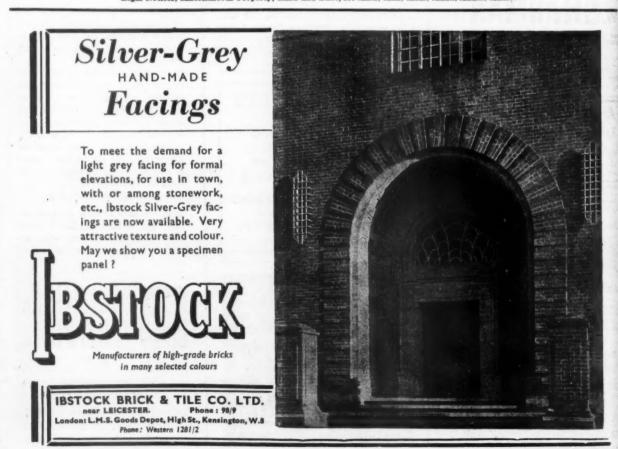
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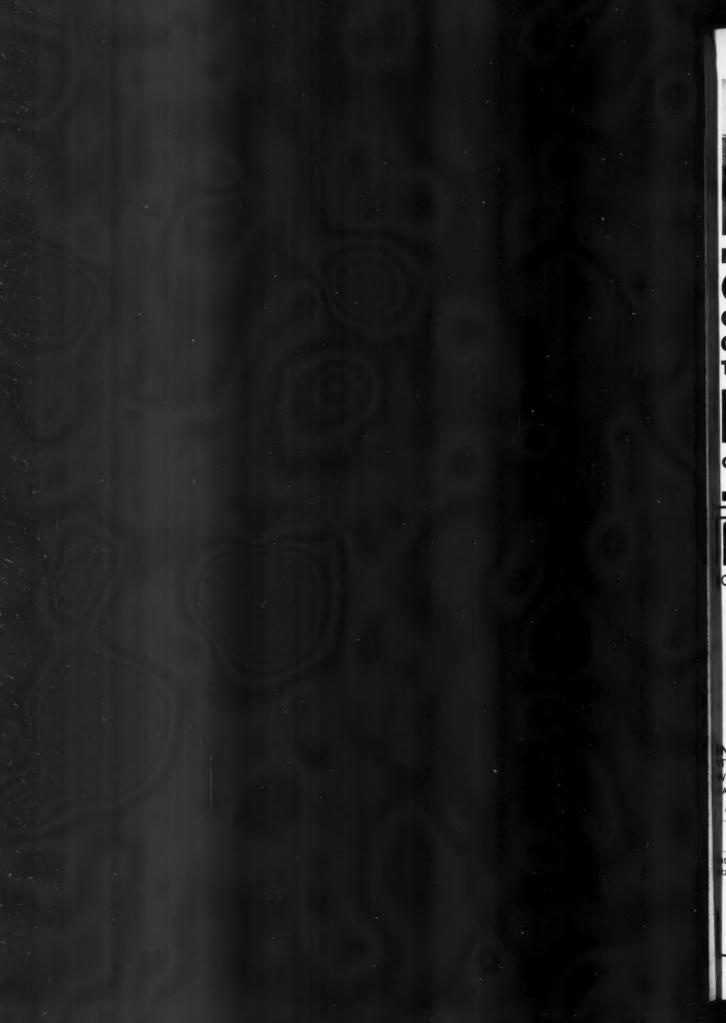
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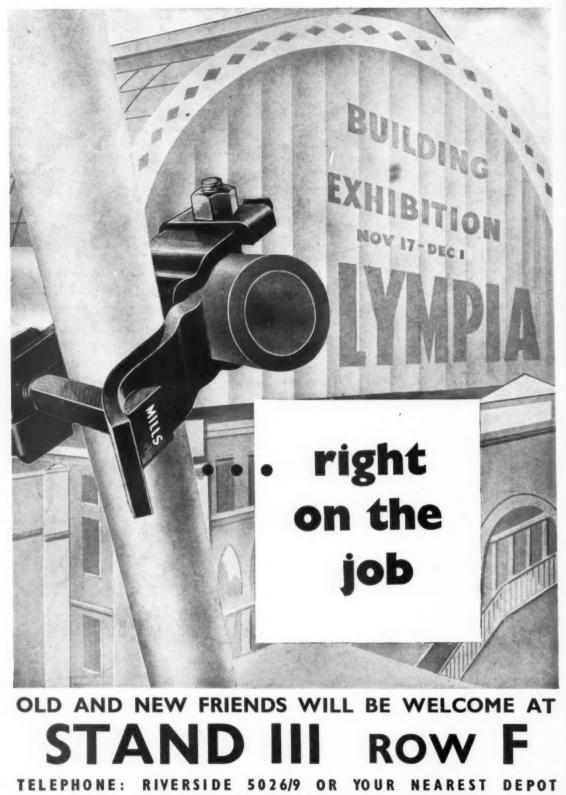
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