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## LATE TENDERS

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The following tenders were received too late for publication with other tenders in the "A. \& B. Journal':-

## CLOSED

TREWERN, E. P.-
Alterations to timber residence, East Brisbane; J. Hiley (lowest).

Concrete walling and garage, Bowen Hills; J. Pascoe (lowest).

## OPEN

TREWERN, E. P.-
Brick residence, corner of Moray and Sydney Streets, New Farm; closing 23rd May.
Brick residence, Maxwell Street, New Farm; closing 30th May.

Alterations to brick residence, Toowong; closing 23rd May.

Alterations to timber residence, Bulimba; undated.
LONOGHUE, J. P.-
Additions to residence, Clayfield; undated.


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this publication is absolutely independent-it knows no favourites, and stands alone-"One for all and all for One."

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For Index nee Page 2.

## Editorial

For three years the ravages of drought have had toll on several of the primary industries of the State, which are usually a galvanising force in the progress of many other activities. The position was felt more or less acutely according to locality and the direct loss it is hard to assess However, the beneficial rains this year have made the outlook far more cheery and comfortable, and it would seem that those who have suffered most through the long period of drought are in receive tangible seasonal benefits.

The depression had entered practically all phases of business, and it was markedly telt in the building industry. Fortunately in the lean years there had been substan. tial carry-overs for the start of the succeeding term, and this contribution was as valuable as it was opportune. The amount of building in the big jobs in hand during the three years would probably represent the best contributions to the city's architecture during the decade, and if the new Town Hall be brought into that period instead of a year earlier the statement would be quite accurate.

It was indeed fortunate for all concerned that money had been earmarked ior building by private and public concerns at a time when the city needed the work most. It may be said that the structural operations of the three years has added probably $£ 2,000,000$ to the realty values of Brisbane besides providing the cnhancement in looks that class architecrure brings. On this point there is the assurance that the new buildings are quite f:xcellent examples of modern building, and that the profession and artisan alike can feel proud of their achievements.

A number of these buildings will, howcver, be finished this year, but there is again the consolation that several jobs of magnitude will not be finished for 12 months or more, thus providing a sound base for operations in a statistical sense for the next year. However, apart from buildings which are in the course of erection, there are a number which will soon lie started. including the A.M.P. Chambers, while the Commercial Bank of Ausiralia has iust commenced their new rhambers

Usually the start of another financial year, in July, brings news of oiher schemes which have been maturing, and as the ynancial strain is easing somewhat we may look forward to announcements in that respect. The Government, which is about to start building on the site of Anzac Square, has a general programme which, it is understood, will be on a larger scale than that of the past year, and the Commonwealth may have its plans sufficiently developed to commence its new effices at Anzac Square. This particular portion of the city should see much alteration in the course of the next 12 months, for apart from the actual work entailed on the Square, the Canberra Hotel and Freeicagus Chambers are pleasing contribu. trons to the improvement schemes.

## INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

A Council Meeting was held in rooms of Institute, Empire Chambers, on 16th April, at 4 p.m.
Present: Messrs. L. L. Powell, Presi. dent (Chair), V. Price, J. C. Cavanagh, E. P. Trewern, B. Lucas, S. Macdonald, C. B. Da Costa and Hon. Secretary, J. V. D. Coutts.

The minutes of the previous Council meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence: Inwards-From the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Arbitration, R.V.I.A., Board of Architects, F. R. Hall, Jas. Campbell and Sons, R. M. Wilson, Engineering Standards Association, Federal Deposit Pank, R.I.B.A., and W. J. Sedgley. Outwards-To Messrs. H. J Marks, A. H. Foster, F. Cowell-Ham, Registrar Board of Architects, V. Price, A. J. Moase, W. G. Thain, W. J. Sedgley, E. E. Quinlan, S. Harvey, G. P. Boys, and R. H. Campbell.

It was resolved to write to the Royal Victorian Institute, stating we were in accord with their letter. Resolved to write Mr. Francis R. Hall, thanking him for his generous donation towards our iibrary; also to Messrs. Jas. Campbell
and Sons, giving information required; also resolved to publish extract re proceedings for the appointment of a consultative committee re the zoning plan. Resolved to place a certain sum at fixed leposit. The correspondence was adopted en the motion of Messrs. Coutts and Price.

The matter of inspection by students of Central Technical College, of buildings in course of erection, was left in the bands of the Secretary to interview Mr. Gailey and Mr. Foster. It was resolved to write one of the members whose subscriptions were in arrears requesting prompt settlement. On the motion of Messrs. Price and Trewern, it was resolved that the delegates to next Federal Conference be empowered to finalize any decision arrived at. Mr. Cavanagh asked for a ruling re Bills of Quantitie, which was given by the President.

The meeting closed at 4.45 p.m.

## PERTH LETTER.

Few fresh proposals have been made in Perth in regard to new buildings during the past month, though one might mention that the winners of the competition for the A.P.A. building have been asked by the company to get out prelimnary plans so that the building can be started as soon as possible.

Another important proposal is that to rect a seven-storey building to house the activities of the Commonwealth Bank in Forrest Place. It is expected that tenders will be called for this work in the near future.

Architects Oldham, Boas, and Ednie Brown are preparing plans for a new. kuilding for Atkins (W.A.) Ltd., in Murlay Street

Among the tenders accepted was one by Architect S. Rosenthal, for a new buildang for Menz and Co., Tatterdell Bros being the builders.

## SYDNEY LETTER .

Probably the most important develop. ment in the building industry of New South Wales during the past month was the calling of tenders by Architects Rosenthal, Beattie, and Rutledge, for the erection of the first section of the Presbyterian Church and Manse, to be erected at the corner of York and Jamieson Streets. An architectural competition for the design of this building which was held last year, was won by O. A. Beattie.

At Circular Quay another big building proposal is pending in the remodelling of Goldsborough Mort's old building, which is now owned by the Farmers' and Graziers' Grain Insurance and Agency Coy. The amount of money to be spent un this building, however, may be governed by the ultimate decision of Cabinet in regard to the location of the proposed Circular Quay city railway station. It was expected that this would have been tinalised before the Premier left for England, but if the decision has been deferred until such time as further reports and alternate schemes, which have been called trom Dr. Bradfield and Chief Railway Commissioner Fraser have been considercd. Dr. Bradfield is the champion of a scheme providing for a station on the waterfront of Circular Quay proper, whilst Mr. Fraser has recommended a site in the vicinity of Harrington and George Streets.

The effect of the city railway may be noted in other directions in the city, parvicularly in the vicinity of Wynyard Square, where a station is to be situated. In addition to the Presbyterian church mentioned above, the work of demolishing the Cafe Francais to make way for the Plaza Hotel, to extend from George Street to face the Square has been commenced. This hotel will cost about $£ 300,000$. Inother pretentious structure which it is intended to erect in the vicinity, though not immeniately is the new building for the Shell Coy. of Australia on the site of Pfahert's Hotel. In addition to these the first section of the Bank of New South

Wales is nearing completion by Master Builders Howie, Moffat and Coy., under Architects Robertson and Marks, as is also the new building for James Hardie and Coy., by Master Builders Hutcherson Brothers, under the supervision of Architects Robertson and Marks, and John Reid and Son in conjunction. Master Builders Will:am Hughes and Coy., are jaaking extensive additions to the Australian Drug Stores building, under Architects C. Bruce, Dellit, and F. B. and H. B. Kemp, whilst practically next door the same builders have completed a new juilding for the St. Joseph's Investment Society, under Architects Gilbert Hughes and Maloney.

Among other proposals in Sydney is one in which a Brisbane architect, Mr. C. E. Humphries, is interested as calling tenders for the work, which comprises an arght-storey building in Pitt Street, in conjunction with Architect F. Winn.

There is also the proposal of Price and Jardine, manufacturing jewellers, to erect a seven-storey building at the corner of Chalmers and Devonshire Streets. James Bell and Coy. have prepared plans for this work, and tenders are now being called.

Among the recent tenders let was one to Beat Brothers for the erection of shops and a warehouse in Pitt and George Streets, SyAney, and another to Eloy and Coy. for the erection of a block of ten shops at the corner of King and Kent Streets.

Suburban works of importance which were commenced recently, include the new Church of England of St. Matthew, for which Burcham, Clamp, and Finch, and Wright and Apperley are the archi. tects in conjunction. At Hornsby, Master Builders Byars and Romanis have had their tender accepted by the Education De. partment for the erection of a new high school, at a cost of $£ 41,580$, and at Crow's Nest a new picture show is to be erected hy Master Builder E. Barnett, at a cost of about $£ 30,000$.

Whilst the above works have been feafures of the building industry's activities in Sydney; it is fitting that reference should be made to other matters which are of interest to architects, builders, and engineers. Foremost among these is the timber strike. At the moment it seems that the strike cannot last much longer, for the strikers' line of action has become an unsettled one, and apparently a last endeavour to succeed in the object of the strike. First a building is declared black for using a certain firm's timber, and then When this proves ineffective the building is whitewashed. "Master builders, however, have decided to stand by the timber merchants, and once workmen leave a building that is declared black they must remain off it until such time as the builders see fit to start work again. The result is that the policy of declaring timber from certain yards black has become ineffective. Furthermore, an order has been made by the Court for the men to return to work.

Except for the sale of Rose Hall at Darlinghurst, for $£ 43,000$, no outstanding real estate transactions have taken place luring the month, but a healthy sign inaicating the progress of the country towns of New South Wales was the fact that a record price was paid in Goulburn last week for an Auburn Street property. The aggregate price was $£ 8,000$, and as the property has a frontage of approximately 25 ft . 6 in., the price per foot works out at $£ 315$, which is $£ 15$ in excess of the previous record price which was paid by the Commonwealth Bank for Milne's correr. Three Auburn Street properties changed hands during the past month, and in each case the amount paid exceeded the previous record for business sites in Goulburn.

During the month the annual meeting of the Town Planning Association was held, when Mr. T. E. Rofe was elected President. Mr. Rofe's principal objective will be to induce the Government to bring New South Wales into line with other States by passing a Town Planning Act.

## MELBOURNE LETTER .

Several items of particular interest to architects and master builders were brought forward during the past month. Foremost among these is the proposal of the Chamber of Manufactures to call a competition for the design of a building which it proposes to erect in Flinders Street. The site of the structure was purchased by the Chamber about 10 years ago, and has a frontage of 133 ft . by a depth of 159 ft . The proposed building on which it is hoped to make a start at the end of this year, will reach to the city height limit of 132 feet.

Another building which it is proposed to erect to the city height limit is that to be erected by the Board of Works, on a site in Little Collins Street, having a frontage of 132 ft . by the same depth. Messrs. S. P. Calder and Jenkin and Goldsmith have been appointed architects in conjunction for this work.

A further important proposal in 3 linders Lane is the erection of "Majoica House." Architect H. A. Norris is preparing plans for a six-storey structure, to be situated on the Cumming Place corner.

Architects Stephenson and Meldrum are also working on an important proposal, namely, the Austin Hospital, the first section of which will cost about £56,000.

Other city buildings are likely to accrue as the result of some important rec'ent real estate transactions.

During the month the record price of $\ddagger 3240$ per foot was paid for 123 Swanston Street, opposite the Town Hall, whilst the magnificent prices of $£ 3000$ per foot were paid for sites in Bourke and Collins Streets, by Buckley and Nunn, and Hugo Wertheim Pty. Ltd., respectively. The Hourke Street property was formerly owned by Hugo Wertheim, which firm, after having disposed of the property right away, purchased the Collins Street site. As the result of these sales it is anticipated that extensive building operations will commence, though in the case of Buckley and Nunn a definite decision must await the returning of the firm's
managing director in about a month's time.

On the site of the Green Hill, near Prince's Bridge, the proprietors of the Empire Theatre, Sydney, propose to erect a new theatre for the production of musical comedy. Architects Bohringer, Taylor, and Johnston are preparing plans fcr this new structure.

At North Melbourne, a work of some importance will be commenced when the plans are completed by Architects Gawler and Drummond, for a new factory for the Grosby Slipper Pty. Ltd. This building will be in reinforced concrete, and will have an area of about 30,000 square feet.

Another factory of some importance will be that being erected by Master Builders Clements, Langford Pty. Ltd., under the supervision of Architects $A$. and H. L. Peck, for Australian Oxygen and Industrial Gases Pty. Ltd.

The most important tender let during the month, however, was that to W. C. Burn and Sons Pty. Ltd., by Architects Gawler and Drummond, for the erection of an eleven-storey building at the corner of Queen and Little Collins Streets.

Among tenders being called at present is the superstructure of the new bridge at Spencer Street. The foundations were carried out by day labour.

The tender of Master Builder T. Shillito has also been accepted by associated Architects I. G. Anderson and Jenkin and Goldsmith, for the erection of a market building at Caulfield.

Apart from actual building operations two items of interest stand out. First is the election of Messrs. E. E. Smith, G. R. King, and A. R. Henderson to the srchitects' Registration Board; secondly is the fact that a state of strike has been ceclared by the Court to exist in the Mel bourne building industry. This is as a consequence of the unions working in coniunction with the timber workers and declaring certain jobs black. The builders lave now threatened to close down the whole of their works if these irritation tactics are persisted in.

## ADELAIDE LETTER.

Two schemes being undertaken by the Adelaide City Council have aroused a certain amount of public criticism and directed attention to the old question as 10 what extent architectural design should be controlled. The first complaint is in regard to the new Adelaide bridge for the erection of which tenders are being considered. Architects consider that the design is bad and that it is essentially an engineering proposition lacking all pretentions to architectural grace.

The second proposition in connection with which an outcry has arisen is the Council's scheme for the improvement of North Terrace Gardens.

A body to control architectural des:gn such as exists in France, and which recently passed the Australian memorial designed by Architect William Luca:, to be erected at Villers Brettoneux or in Holland, where the design of all new buildings have to be submitted to a commission, is being urged in certain quarters in Adelaide.

Whether a body for the control of architectural design would be a success depends, however, upon what powers such a body would be allowed. For nstance, architects themselves cannot always agree upon what is good and bad design. It is sometimes a matter of taste, and if a controlling body were given too drastic powers it might hamper development by rejecting designs which some might consider quite good. However, there does appear to be a call for a body in Australian cities, with power to prevent a number of obvious atrocities being erected or to prevent the appearance of fine buildings being spoilt by lack of co-ordination with the surroundings and which al. ways results in patch-work.

Last month the erection of the State Theatre was referred to as fulfilling a want by the people of Adelaide for their entertainment. Yet another pretentious theatre is proposed by Hoyts Theatres Itd., and negotiations are now proceeding for the purchase of a site.

Among the principal tenders. let in Adelaide during the month was one to Wucker Brothers, for the erection of a warehouse for Harris Scarfe Ltd. ; whilst Architect-C. A. Smith is calling tenders cn behalf of the Port Adelaide City Corporation for the erection of a Soldiers' Memorial Hall Club Rooms and Institute, and also fer extensive additions and alteraitions to the Town Hall Semaphore.

Other jobs to be undertaken at Port Adelaide include the reconstruction of Elder Smith's premises, and the erection of a large bin for the Wallaroo Mt. Lyell Fertiliser Coy :

Tenders are also being called for the erection of new buildings for the Aero Club, whilst Architects Milne, Evans, and Russell are calling tenders for the erection of extensive additions to the Pier Hotel at Port Lincoln.

Among the works nearing completion is a notable addition in Gothic to Adelaide's architecture, namely, Lister House, on ivorth Terrace, designed by Architects Milne, Evans, and Russell, and built by William Essery and Son.

In conclusion, reference might be made 10 a number of important works being , ndertaken by the State Works Department. Among these are the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where a large block of buifdings is being erected, the Mental liospital, and the Consumptive Home at Yatala:

## BOWLS PAVILIONS.

## A.VISITOR'S PRAISE.

A resident of southern New South Wales and an ardent bowls devotee, has been on a visit to Brisbane, and while business interests pressed into too much of his time to enable him to play here in social games, he had the opportunity while travelling ihrough the suburbs to see a number of greens. He was impressed particularly with the excellent appointments on the grounds seen, and while he could not testify to the playing quality of the greens re was satisfied that on appearance they, 100, were good,

## BUILDING AT CANBERRA.

After a period of cómparative depression at Canberra, it seems that some big luilding is to take place in the near f.nture.

On Anzac Day the foundation stone of :he National War Memorial was laid, whilst a-contract has been let to Master Builder R. J. Simmie of Melbourne, for the erection of the buildings for the Institute of Anatomy, to house Professor MacKenzie's gift collection of specimens of Australian fauna. The building will be ( rected on a site adjoining the University site at Acton.

Plans are also being prepared for a new building to be erected in the Parliament. ary triangle at-Canberra, at a cost of $£ 450,000$. Eventually this building will form one of the four to be erected in the administration block. This is an altogether lifferent proposal from the main administrative building in connection with which $£ 60,000$ has been spent on foundations.

A housing programme will also be indertaken consequent upon the removal of an additional 1200 public servants to ?anberra.

Private enterprise is also taking a hand in the capital's activity, for Arehitects Burcham, Clamp, and Finch, of Sydney, have let a tender to A. Stephens of Bowral for the erection of the headnaster's residence at the Church of England Grammar School.

## INSURANCE BUILDING.

## A.P.A.A. ASSOCIATION.

It has been announced that the Australian Provincial Assurance Association which has branches in all the States: inthnds to have erected in Brisbane a build. ing which will be another noted addition to the city's architecture. Plans have n.it ratured and nothing beyond tas formal announcement has been made. However, as the associat:on has aimed at substantial buildings in: other States, particularly in Perth, it is believed that their new premises here will be quite in keeping with that policy.

## ART LIVES

## COLLECTION FUND.

## LOYALTY TO A CAUSE.

Frequent reference to the needs of art l.as been made in the "A. and B. Journal." Now the influence of several wellknown lovers of the cause divine has had effect and something tangible, if not substantial, looks probable from the well directed efforts of those who are seeking to win for Queensland a status in Art. The meeting at the Town Hall recently was an evidence of this.

We have our artists, but the patterns for them are not here, speaking broadly; there is nothing, in fact, beyond a gallery that is not representative. Picture art is inherent in everybody, but it is dormant in the big majority of the citizens because expressions are few and art has not been made welcome, except through : few scattered enthusiasts.

The child hates the book without pictures; the housewife, often worrying through the drudgery of domestic cares, finds time to hang the pictorial almanac on the wall, and the home without some iiluminated text or picture embellishment really does not exist. Yet there seemingly is in the general body of citizens the desire to hurry through without really recognising the worth of a factor in life's pleasantries and consolations, and one which is blessing them almost at every turn. Pictorial art is the agency which sounds the dulcet notes and echoes the symbols and sights of Nature through isionary and mental senses and sub. senses. It lightens and brightens life, turns it from a mere commonplace circumstance into a force that really lives ior life's best guides and ideals. That is, if it is understood in the way providence intended that it should be known.

Art, metaphorically, has stood on Queensland's doorstep as some itinerant beggar would awaiting a dole to keep body and soul together. It, like him, has been brushed aside with some paltry explanation that when analysed defies reason. But seemingly there is an awakening. The centuries have passed and Art

## AN ARCHITECTURAL ORITICISM:

Mr. J. H. Harvey, architect of Melbourne, sends greetings to those Brisbane architects whom he met on his previous visit to this city some years ago, and is looking forward to an opportunity of again visiting our city. Speaking of the new works recently erected in Melbourné he says that "the two outstanding architectural achievements in Melbourne (as probably you have already heard) are the "State Theatre" and the "Regent Theatre." The first named is a very peculiar innovation for Melbourne, being rreated in the Saracenic manner. But its c.etail is not the only extraordinary looking thing about it. The gay colouring of the whole of the outside makes the building look so arresting (which presumably, is what was required) that it has nothing whatever in common with its setting or surroundings. It looks to my eye, like an aboriginal attired as he would be (?) in lis wild state, but crowned with a well brushed shining silk hat! That is about the only thing to which I can compare it. The interior, though not anything like so gaudy, is over-decorated in the extreme; it is treated in a sort of "rococco rendering of Classic," the two sides being filled with several renaissance compositions, no two of which are alike and these are lavishly decorated in plaster; the effect 1.0 doubt "catches on"' with the multitude, but the utterly disjointed nature of the "well, what must, I suppose, pass as a "composition" produces a "jazz" effect
has come down to throw out its beneficience. The trail has been caught up in some quarters but lost in others-and Queensland is one of them. The other States have seen the wisdom of installing Art in her grand academy and have rejoiced over the results of her influenee. It is to be hoped that Queensland will drink in the stimulating waters that ffow rom the fountains of her geodness, and not remain contented with relatively paltry examples, numerically, of her standing in the great world of expression:

The "A. and B. Journal"' wishes the new movement every success.
which-to my nerves at any rate-is little short of distressing. But then, I possibly, $a m$ too old-fashioned to appreciate this unrestful stuff-and I am thankful that I $a \mathrm{~m}$. The only thing that has any appearance of breadth about it is the artificial sky; the object has been apparently to produce the effect of an open air theatre and the grading of the sky as well as its appearance at irregular intervals, between the open arches of the quasitemples, eic., which fill up the sides of the audit"rium, causing these baldachino-like structures to stand out prominen ${ }^{+}$ly from the sky background, would be restful, but such a feeling is somewhat prevented by the continuous twinkling of the artific al stars which dot the firmament, the representation of the Southern Cross which can be clearly seen. As far as "creature comfort'" is concerned, the place seems to ke right enough, but it has to be visited at all seasons and under varied conditions to enable one to speak with authority on this point. The general "get-up" and furnishing are lavish and induce one to query whether an adequate return for all this expenditure w'll be forthcoming ; but these folk are not benevolent asylums and 1 expect that they have worked all that out to their satisfaction prior to launching on this venture. As soon as weather conditions here will permit, I will endeavour to get a photograph of the building and will let you have a copy. It cannot be done with any ordinary hand samera, as it covers too much ground (being at the corner of Flinders and Russell Streets, and a tower marking the corner) The traffic along Flinders Street also prevents any satisfactory rendering of it, cxcept at stated periods of limited duration. I may say, that the perspective published in "Building" for the current months (and which. I presume, was from a drawing supplied by the arch tects). hardly does the mass justice-in my eyes at any rate. To me, the tower looks much better in the mass. However, that is a inatter of taste, just as my impress ons of the whole building are.

The Regent Theatre is more on con. ventional lines. The composit'on is good and it is treated in a more or iess subdued

## SEASIDE RESORTS.

## DEVELOPMENT STEADY.

The summer over, it can be said that the seaside resorts have maintained their popularity, although relatively the progress of building has not been as great as in some previous years. There was very rapid development in a number of districts, and notably Southport, a few years rgo, and Coolangatta, Curumbin, Palm Beach and Burleigh Heads also added much to realty values. Progress has not since been maintained to the same degree, although there is no reason to suggest that the seaside has lost any of its holiday lure. The comparative lack of building cnterprise can be attributed to the quiet per ods that have been passed through and to the circumstances that most men find it hard these times to keep one home going.

Quite a number of improvements have been carried out in seaside places nearer the city, and Lota and Manly could be mentioned. The splendid run by motor car as well as a good bus service, together with a train serv.ce, have brought these places into popularity, and probably last season there were more visitors to these resorts than for any previous period. while there is also the tendency for city kusiness men to add to the number who have pioneered these parts by making the r residence there. Sandgate, too, was a favoured holiday town, but there is not the demand for homes there, a fact due probably to the development of other resorts and to the limitations of the district. St ll every portion along the sea iine and handy to the city, including Redcliffe, are sure to develop as great assets to Brisbane.

Renaissance style. I will also try and set a plate put upon it as soon as I can Both buildings are so recently completed that while good weather prevailed, there ras too much scaffolding and other impedients to cope with. I have not seen the interior of the Regent yet, but our Institute has been invited to pay it a visit of inspection.

## VALEDICTORY.

Over 50 gentlemen assemblcd on Saturday, 27 th April, at the Jenolan Cafe, to Lid "Bon Voyage" to Mr. W. H. Hinch, proprietor of the Moreton Printing Co., and printer of this Journal, at a farewell dinner, prior to his departure to Honoiulu.

Mr. M. J. Kirwan (Minister for Public Works) was chairman. After proposing the loyal toast, the chairman said they rad met that night for the purpose of laying a well-merited tribure of respect :o one of the best citizens Brisbane pos-sessed-Mr. W. H. Hinch. Mr. Hinch l.ad been a resident of their city flor many years, and possessed a large circle of friends and acquaintances. They had leard he was leaving with his wife on a well-deserved holiday, and decided to hold this function. Mr. Hinch was a man of sterling character, and in every sense of the word a man. They wished their guest a pleasant and enjoyable holiday, and trusted both he and Mrs. Hinch would safely return much benefited by their trip. He had pleasure in presenting Mr. Hinch with a travelling rug, and Mrs. Hinch with a fountain pen.

The remarks were supported by Messrs. P. A. McLachlan, M.L.A. (an old workmate of Mr. Hinch's in the Government Print ng Office in 1887), C. Howell (Edwards, Dunlop and Co. Ltd.), H. P. Talty (General Secretary of the Queensiand Police Union), H. C. Shea, W. B Aferaghty, B.A: (Secretary of the Queensiand Teachers Union), T. Moroney (Secretary of the Queensland branch of the is ustralian Railway Union) J.. V. D. Coutts (Australian Natives Association), James Garvan (Deputy Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade), C. Perrin (Genral Presidnnt of the Queensland Police Un on), H. S. Maplestone (Webster and ( 0. Ltd.), Gordon Brown (Organiser of the Shop Assistants' Union), and R. McGregor.

Responding, Mr. Hinch thanked the chairman and the speakers for their eulog stic remarks, and for the presents they had given to his wife and himself. He had been associated with the printing

## TOWN PLANNING.

The following precedents for the appointment of a Consultative Committee re the zoning plan were placed before His Worship the Mayor recently by the 1 epresentative of the Institute of Architects, Mr. R. M. Wilson :-
England.
Mr. E D. Simon, M.A., M.I.C.E:, M.I.M.E, sx-Lord Mayor of Manchester, in his book, "A City from Within," 1926, states: "A question of considerable imfortance is whether, or how far, persons not members of the City Council should be co-opted to membership of the committees or sub-committees."

He gives various instances in which professors of the University or the College of Technology, and leading engineers or chemists, consultants, or men engaged in a manufacturing business, have done a great deal of such work. For example, many of them for years attended regular weekly meetings of the expert sub-committee which controlled and directed the research work on the smoke nuisance, the greatest curse of Manchester.

In another instance mentioned by Mr . Simon, the greater part of the work of a committee was done by small sub-committees, dealing with separate branches of the work. The work of these sub-committees was done mainly by the co-opted members and their recommendations were almost always accepted by the main committee and by the City Council.

## Europe.

See Report to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, by the Chicago Harbour Cammission, 1909.

Antwerp, in Europe, has within recent years become a commercial port of first rank, in close competition with Rotter: dam, and it is claimed that its success is
industry all his life, and he was glad to see so many of his old friends present rhat night.
During the evening Mr. R. Stanley sang "Good Company," and selections were rendered by the Jumping Jacks' Orchestra.

Jue to its organisation of port admnistration.

The Council chooses from its own number a Harbour Commission of five members, of which the Mayor is Chairman.
"To facilitate the smooth running of the port this commission is assisted by a special consultative commission, consisting of five State officials, two city offirials, and two members representing private interests," as follows:-
From the State:
Director of Railways of the Antwerp District; the Chief of the Railway Freight Terminals; the Local Engineer-in-Chief of Roads and Reilways; the Director of Pilots and Chief of Harbour Police; the Collector of Customs.
From the City:
The Chief Engineer; the Harbour Master.
Tơ represent Private Interests:
To members of the Chamber of Commerce.

## America.

See Report of the Heights of Buildings Commission, to the committe on the beight, size and arrangement of buildings of the Board of Estimate and Appointment, of the City of New York.

On February 27th, 1913, the Board of Estimate and Appointment of the City of New York. adopted a resolution containing, inter alia, the following:-

Resolved: . . ."that the Chairman (of the Board) be authorised to appoint a committee of three members of the Board to report whether in their judgment it is desirable to regulate the height, size, and srrangement of buildings . . . with due segard to their location, character and uses, to examine the practice and experience of other cities here and abroad, . . and to report on the legal rights of the City of New York to regulate building construction in the manner proposed."

Also resolved: . . . "that the committee, when appointed, may inturn ap-
point an Advisory Commission, and that the committee or its Advisory Commission may hold public hearings." . . . .
"That the committee be empowered to employ a Secretary who shall also be Secretary to the Advisory Commission, to secure such expert or technical advice as it may require, and to incur other incidental expenses."
"Such committee shall submit its final report not later than six months from date of appointment, and shall thereupon cease to exist."

In accordance with the above resolution the then Mayor appointed the Heights of Building Committee. This committee in turn appointed the Advisory Commission which submitted the report.

The plan of Chicago, claimed to be the best city plan yet produced, was the result of co-operative effort of all interests under the leadership of a prominent American architect.

In making out this plan the architect was given assistance by the appointment of a consulting board, including the Governor of the State, the Mayor of Chicago, Presidents of all Governmental Agencies in Chicago, and the Presidents of the leading Civic and Commercial organisa. tions, and of the Art Institute, the Westarn Society of Engineers, and the American Institute of Architects.

After ten months of hard labour during which the committee, working day and night, held eighty-three meetings in the architest's office, and two hundred conferences with individuals and organ. sations, the final report was ready for udoption.

## Australia.

The First Report of the Metropolitan 'Town Planning Commission, Melbourne, 1925, recommends that at least one ex. perienced railway officer should be at once select:sd to study and advise upon railway development in relation to the general devalopment of the metropolis. This officer should be freed from all adninistrative work and should be required 10 confer with this commirs on and other
authorities before making recommendations. The commission recognises that it is impossible for the expert officers of the Railway Department to give the requisite time to the study of such important matters as instanced in the foregoing abservations and to carry on the duties of their own offices at the same time.
Following this the Victorian Parliament, by special act, appointed a member of the Railway Department, to sit on the Commission

R. MARTIN WILSON. -

29th April, 1929.
His Worship the Mayor,
(Alderman W. A. Jolly, C.M.G.), Brisbane.

## Dear Sir,--

With further reference to the motion by the Queensland Institute of Architects, re a "Consultative Committee," recently forwarded to you from the combined committee re the Zoning Plan, I have pleasure in drawing your attention to the fact rhat: "A Standard City Planning Enabling Act" has been issued by the Advisory Committee on city planning and zoning of the United States Department of Commerce, 1928.

This Act. which follows on their "Zoning Enabling Act," 1926, to which your attention has been drawn also in the same connection, provides for the appointment of a commission, composed of the Mayor, one of the administrative officials of the municipality selected by the Mayor, a nember of the council to be selected by its members exofficio, and six persons who shall be appointed by the Mayor to form a group of representative citizens.

In the "foreword" to this Act the Secretary of Commerce, United States of America, states:-
"In several hundred American cities and regions planning commissions are working with public officials and private groups in order to obtain more orderly and efficient physical development of their land area . . . . . The extent to which they succeed affects in no small degree the return, in terms of practical
usefulness now and for years to come, of several hundred million dollars of taxpayers' money spent each year for public improvements, as well as the value and serviceability of new private construction costing several billion dollars each year."

Trusting you will give this your serious consideration. I am, yours truly.
R. MARTIN WILSON,

Representative Queensland Institute of Architects.
Combined Committee re Zoning Plan.

## TOWN PLANNING.

## REPLY BY HIS WORSHIP.

"I have already made it clear that I cannot approve of the suggestion for an advisory committee along the lines proposed," the Mayor of Brisbane (Alder. man W. A. Jolly C.M.G.) stated yesterday, when referring to the letter $\mathbf{M r}$. R. Martin Wilson, representing the Institute of Architects and the Town Planning Association, had sent him, stressing the need for the appointment of a consultative committee in determining the pro. posed zoning plan for the city. The Mayor added that the council was prepared at all times to give serious consideration to any suggestions those bodies might make.

Whilst we thank the Mayor for this consideration, we are of opinion that sufficient evidence has been tendered to justify the Mayor in reconsidering his de. cision. The formation of such a body would strengthen the confidence of the public and prove of inestimable advantoge in the future.

## SALE OF QUEEN STREET PROPERTY.

The sale has been effected of the premises occupied by Messrs. Carnegie Brothers, Queen Street, originally occupied by Messrs. Palings Ltd., and later wy Messrs. Heindorffs Ltd. The site is a valuable one with a frontage of 33 feet, the purchasers being Messrs. Carnegie Brothers and the vendor Mrs. H. J. Foote, Sherwood; the purchase price being 30,000 .

## NEW COMMONWEALTH BANK.

Through the courtesy of the contractors Messrs. A. and J. D. MacDonald, we were privileged to inspect the new building next to the G.P.O., Queen Street, for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ('ne section has been partially finished, the bank occupying this portion together with a temporary strong-room, while the excavation for the second section adjacent to the Post Office is well under way, the depth being approximately 12 feet below the level of Queen Street. The excavations reveal heavy shale, and the huge fiers necessary which will be a further ten feet deeper than the basement level will be spaced at approximately 40 feet centres. The temporary strong-room is ronstructed of brickwork and contains no less than nine millions in notes, together with a quarter of a million bullion, quite sufficient to tempt the palate of any enterprising burglar of sufficient skill: In justice te that individual, we might ment'on that the safety of this little "pile" necessitates constant supervision, together with the latest mechanical appliances. Any attempt by our light-fingered "gentry" would fade into obl vion. The buitding comprises eight suspended floors, including the ground floor; the contract price being $£ 172,000$, together with an additional $£ 20,000$ contract for the installation of four Waygood Otis plevators of most modern design. At present only three floors are occupied, the upper portion being incomplete. The lift enclosures are finished with Ulam marble with solid brass block at foot. $T$ hese lifts have the very latest locking dievices and operate automatically, re. rurning to the position indicated by the press button after the lift has reached the floor from which that push button was first operated. Each floor contains refuse shute comprising a cylindrical gal"anised iron shute 18 inches in diameter, - ncased in concrete with brass hopper at each floor, the waste discharging into the basement below. The lavatory accom. modation is earried out with white marble fartitions supported with solid brass standards with nickel finish and silent

## HOT CONCRETE.

A German journal gives a description of a new building material, called "Warmbeton," or hot concrete, which, it is claimed, has many good points in that it is cuick setting, elastic, weather-resisting. ind has structural advantages of another type. It is really a lime concrete with which Portland cement is added during the slaking process, and the whole is put in position before the slaking action gives the concrete time to cool.

It is said to be sound and heat-resisting. and does not sweat, besides which nails may be driven into it and plaster adheres well to it It is cheaper and more easily inixed and handled than ordinary cement concrete.

As a side issue, the question of the pro!ortion of cement has been brought under notice, on account of the variations in weight of cement. The more finely ground tt is, the larger its bulk, so that in a defined box there would be less cement if finely ground than the reverse and finelyground cement is desired. To overcome this, the paper sacks in which cement is now generally supplied has became the unit, and as these contain one and a quarter cubic feet, the proportion of 1 :2:4 would be one paper sack to two and a-half and five of sand and aggregate.
flash eisterns. Lavatory accommodation is provided on each floor at the rear, with eseape stairs of reinforced concrete adjoining. 'These stairs will be covered with hard wood blocks one inch thick. The banking chamber will be spacious end contain all modern requirements. A reinforced eliptical staircase to be finished in merble, leads from the basement to all floors at front with entrance lobby and lift adjoining. The building is approximately 112 feet high from pavement revel, and is constructed of reinforced concrete, the exterior to Queen Street, iseing finished in Trachyte. It is expected that the building will tak another 18 months to cemplete.

Proposed Reredos, Holy Trinity Church, Valley. Atkinson, Powell \& Conrad, Architects



Proposed Reredos, Holy Trinity Church, Valley. Atkinson, Powell \& Conrad, isrchitects.


## CITY'S IMPROVEMENT.

## OUR NEW BUILDINGSS.

Within a period of five years Brisbane has spent millions of pounds in the erection of buildings and many thousands of pounds in alterations and additions to existing structures. The largest portion of the money has been expended in essentially city property covering a wide range of interests. Probably no capital city in the Commonwealth could comprehend in its new works such a programme.

This is tangible evidence of the growing demands of Brisbane as a city working its way up to the standards of a first class trading and commercial centre. We may expect industrial expansion in, one hopes, not the distant future so that the trinity of requirements can be brought in to help :owards that objective. It is in this regard that building has its significance, and no matter what the development may be along trading lines it is well that the city should be in a position to meet them. Whether Brisbane will continue to hold its business connection with the north is a phase of the matter which gives rise to ihought for great as has been building progress-and incidentally the business expansion-of Brisbane there is the recognition in other Queensland centres that their purpose is to "feed the country" much the same as Brisbane is doing io-day. This sentiment has its practical examples in the number of building enterprises that have been undertaken in recent years. It is conceded that Queensland is developing solidly and well, and most people will derive comfort from that fact.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN ELIZABETH STREET.

The front and a large portion of the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mauri Brothers and Thompson together with the Worker Building, is being deinolished by Messrs. J. and E. L. Rees, builders, to make way for a more modern buldng for the "Worker" Newspaper Co., to cost approxmately $£ 30,000$. Messrs. Atkinson, Powell and Conrad are the architects.,

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## THE PROPERTY MARKET.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT.
The better feeling in the property market which was in evidence in March, was maintained in April, but with actual sales below the number for March. The dull period through which the city is passing was responsible for a number of homes in good suburbs going rather cheaply, but owing to the rains and the consequent im. proved outlook, values have become more stabilused. Many homes, however, are on agents' books, so the desire to realise is still strong. It is one of those phases of business that comes to all cities and towns at various times.

The general outlook, as stated, is much better than it has been for the last two years, and there are indications that a return to normal will not be long.

Citizens still have complaints about heavy rates, and this circumstance is disposing some owners to offer their homes tor sale and to buy in where valuations are not as high. No large transaction in city property was put through during last month, and the demand for city property is not as good as it was three years ago. The erection of new buildings with the $r$ floors of offices has meant the reshuffling of a number of tenants desirous of more space or more convenient positions. Officeletting, in fact, has become a rather healthy side-line to agents' range of zaterests.

## BIG RATEABLE VALUES.

TOOMBUL, HIGHEST SUBURBAN.
It was expected that the City Council valuations would be higher this year and the expectation turns out correct. The aggregate value is $£ 22,780,000$, which is an increase on the total last year of $£ 272,157$. Brisbane heads the list with a total valuation of $£ 9,289,198$; South Brisbane is next with $£ 2,265,354$; and then came Toombul with £1,407,137; Hamilton $£ 1,305,321$; Windsor $£ 1,170,869$; and Stephens

## TIMBER INDUSTRY IN MYSORE.

A central southern state in India is Mysore, with an area of 29,475 square uniles and a population of about six millions; the prineipal city being Bangalore. Of this total area about one-third is timber land, the principal species being teak and rosewood, and mostly situated in Ghat region in the western half of the State, where there are vast stretches of virgin forest.

There are no modern methods connected with the timber industry with the exception of about 200 miles of railway. The State has no sea port, and is largely tableiands and mountainous country.

The principal means of locomotion is by elephant haulage, though bullock teams are also used. Teak logs, 5 feet in diameter and 40 feet long, are hauled by clephants, which cost between $£ 500$ and £600 each, and are good for about 10 years' work. In one respect the Mysore forestry industry is up-to-date in its system of reafforestation, but this is owing partly to the fact that the Government produces about 85 per cent. of all the timber and sells the logs to the millers, and partly to the fact that as haulage to the coast would be costly, there is very little export trade. Probably, however, within the near future, modern traction methods will be introduced, and timber from Mysore will be available for export.

## WORLD'S LABGESI BULLDITG.

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## PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES' AWARD.

Board of Trade and Arbitration. Before the President and Mr. W. J. Dunstan, Brisbane, Friday, 12th April, 1929.

IN THE MATTER of the "Industrial Arbitration Acts of 1916-1926," and
IN THE MATTER of the Professional Employees' Award-State (Architects, Draftsmen, Engineers, and Surveyors), gazetted on the 18th May, 1927,

## and

IN THE MATTER of an application by the Association of Arohitects, En-gineers, and Surveyors of Australia, Union ef Employees, for a variation of the said Award.
Appearances: Mr. E. E. Quinlan for the Applicant Union; Mr. S. Benjamin for the Employers; Mr. J. V. D. Coutts for the Institute of Architects

MR. QUINLAN : This is an application for the variation of the award by the deletion of Sub-clause two of Clause ten, and the insertion of a new Sub-clause. The effect is to reinstate in the award the holidays known as Saints Days.

THE PRESIDENT: They were deliberately cut out and a quid pro quo was given. Mr. Dunstan has shown me the original award and there is a substantial quid pro quo. Not only were the restrictions on time and a-half and double time cut out, but also the salaries were increased. I thought you might not know 1hat, Mr. Quinlan.

MR. QUINLAN : I am aware of that. but my instructions are that the previous award gazetted on the 8th December 1925, contained a provision for the holidays on Saints days, and they had been included in previous awards. An application for a variation was made about May, 1927, by the Union, for an increase in salaries, and there was no reference made in regard to the holidays, and I am instructed that at that hearing the emyloyers made no suggestion regarding any alteration.

THE PRESIDENT: Both parties have sat still with this in operation for two years. They must have concented to what was done.

MR. QUINLAN: I am instructed that for some time the employees in one case were allowed the Saints days as holidays as the employer was not aware of the change in the award for some considerable time.

MR. DUNSTAN: Were they aware that under the new award Clauses 14 and 15 had been deleted from the old award-?hat was the restricted definition of time and a-half and double time For two y ears the employees have had the benefit of the Act in this connection.

MR. QUINLAN: For a considerable time after the issue of that avard my employees enjoyed the Saints days as holidays through the ignorance of the employer.

MR. DUNSTAN: Did they suffer the ciissability, because of the ignorance of the employer concerning the deletion of those restricting Clauses?

MR. QUINLAN: That was never crought sharply to the notice of the employers because the employers had the Gaints days as holidays; it was probably liot raised because of that. I am instructed that it was only through the instrumentality of the Union that the em. ployers were made aware of this fact.

When the variation was sought the court reserved its decision and when it was delivered it granted increases, not what the Union had asked for, but increases amounting to $£ 10$ on the minimum salary, and $£ 15$ on the maximum salaries. It was pointed out that the draftsmen were increased from $£ 200$ to $£ 230$, and the basis of the 1924 award was $£ 200$ a year. That was the lowest salary in the award. Iust about that time the Act was gazetted, and I do not think the principle had then ieen firmly established of fixing the basic rate at 21 years at $£ 221$; consequently I submit that that award was made on a basis which was less than the basis the $f$ mployees were entitled to, to the extent (ff $£ 21$.

The increase from $£ 200$ to $£ 230$ was not en increase of $£ 30$ but only an increase of
$\pm 9$, because automatically the minimum salary would have been increased to the basic wage of $£ 221$.

THE PRESIDENT: Why did they not get the benefit of the basic wage

MR. QUINLAN: I do not know.
MR. DUNSTAN: If you look at the transcript you will see that the major portion of the argument was about the more highly paid men.

MR. QUINLAN: Yes, but the real basis on which these salaries should have been based was $£ 221$, and not $£ 200$.

THE PRESIDENT: Every other section got the benefit of the basic wage, there must have been some reason for not giving it to these people.

MR. QUINLAN: The basic wage was gazetted on the 12th October. 1925.

MR. DUNSTAN: There is one pound difference between this and the basic wage.

THE PRESIDENT : That is near enough
MR. DUNSTAN : I am referring to the repealed award which starts off with junior draftsmen of one, two, three and four years' experience, and then draftsmen $£ 200$ to $£ 275$, and the minimum salary for draftsmen of 21 years of age is $£ 220$.

MR. BENJAMIN: All this was thrashed out at the time.

THE PRESIDENT: They must have got the benefit of the Basic Wage Act, we could not have made a mistake like that.

MR. QUINLAN: With regard to the quid pro quo argument, I would like to point out that the rates in this section of the profession are considerably less than for similar work done by draftsmen under other awards.

THE PRESIDENT: They are not as good as the Government awards.

MR. QUINLAN: Nor the Main Roads Award.

THE PRESIDENT : The Gc vernment is considersd as the exemplary employer.

MR. QUINLAN: The Brisbane City Council which is exempt from this award pay higher rates, and have better conditions than are granted under this award. The Council are under the Commonwealth

Egreement with the Association. Saints days do not appear in the agreement because the Commonwealth have never recognised Saints days, but the holiday conditions and the rates are much more liberal.

THE PRESIDENT: On the whole it is not a bad award, although it may not give you as much as the Government architects get. A private employer cannot give the same terms as the Govern. inent.

MR. DUNSTAN : I may give you some idea of the improvements made in your award. Firstly the Clauses 14 and 15 were deleted, restricting time and a-half and double time.

MR. QUINLAN : The cutting out of the Saints days destroyed the effect of that deletion.
MR. DUNSTAN: At least it is equal on the question of holidays, then the zalaries were increased although the basic rate had not been increased since the 1925 :sward had been made. In 1927 there was an avtrage increase of $£ 15$ and the tiutomatic increases were raised from ten to fifteen pounds per annum. The very objectional Sub-clauses three, four, and five, dealing with increments were dereted, and an instrument allowance was given of $10 /-$ a week, that had not been in the previous award. Sub-clause 5 of Clause 7 in the new award made provision for an extra day being added to the annual leave if they were worked on Sundays and in many cases this amounted to three or four weeks on the leave. A sick pay clause was inserted guaranteeing sick pay, and possibly the most important thing to the Union, even more important than salaries, preference was granted.

MR. QUINLAN: What we are asking for now is not a matter of very great consequence as far as the amount of money involved is concerned.

MR. DUNSTAN: While Sub-clauses 14 and 15 were allowed to remain the employees could be worked on the four Saints days for the payment of an additional day's money, but under the Act they would have to pay an additional day and a-half's pay for each day worked.

MR. QUINLAN: I would willingly agree to the reinsertion of that definition if it would help my case.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Benjamin, then you would have your Saints days and your definitions as well.

MR. BENJAMIN: I have no instruc. tions on it, but I think I will be safe in accepting it.

MR. QUINLAN : Most of the members (f this Union work alongside clerks who bave an award giving them the Saints days as holidays.

MR. BENJAMIN : They do not get the Saints days as holidays, they get four clays added to their annual leave if they work.

MR. QUINLAN : In the award they are holidays and when certain days are laid down as holidays the employers observe them as holidays.

MR. BENJAMIN: They are not holi days.

MR. QUINLAN : I am instructed that these men are working in establishments where clerks äre employed and they feel
:hat they have a grievance when they have to come back to work when the clerks are off.

I think it is only fair to say that the clerks only get one weeks' annual leave whereas under this award they get two weeks, but the clerks have never been entitled to more than one week's leave and these men have always had two weeks' leave. You can take the clerks' one week as synonomous with the two weeks of these men.

THE PRESIDENT: It amounts to this, that you will, if Mr. Quinlan's suggestion is accepted be able to work the men on the Saints days by paying them another nalf-day's pay for each day.

MR. BENJAMIN : Do they still get the fortnight's leave in addition

MR. DUNSTAN: They have always lad the fortnight.

MR. BENJAMIN: What about the increases and the other improved conditions?

MR: DUNSTAN: The Board has already taken these info consideration.

MR. BENJAMIN: Quite a lot of alterations were made in the award at that rime, and there is no consistency in this application. Mr. Quinlan says that the application is being made to bring unitormity, but in the engineering section they are satisfied with one week in lieu of the Saints days, and they want two weeks and the Saints days for this secton. This will create disçontent amongst the other sections.

THE PRESIDENT: As things were before all sections were trated alike.

MR. DUNSTAN : As they stand at present the Mechanical Engineering section is one week worse off than the others.

MR. BENJAMIN : If this suggestion is put in st will make the position so much the worse.

In the Biilding Trades Award the Saints days are ordinary working days, and they are given six days' leave in lieu of them. It is necessary for the draftsmen to be on the jobs when the builders want instructions, and the clerk of works has to be there The employers must have keen working on those conditions even lefore this award was made, Again the surveyor does not want to sit down in his camp for a day.

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MR. QUINLAN : I have spoken to Mr . 'Palmer, the Secretary of the Surveyors' Inst tute, and he says they are not unfavourable to this application.

MR. BENJAMIN: The clerks are entitled to one week's holiday, and if they work on these days they get four days in addition, making their holidays ten days and not two weeks as is provided for in this particular award.
THE PRESIDENT: I suppose the en gineering section was brought into line with the mechanical engineers. That section of the industry is not prosperous, whereas the Building Trades section has been treated as prosperous.

MR. BENJAMIN: The same remarks apply to the building trade.

MR. DUNSTAN: You say that there are a number of men who have to work on the building trade on the four gazetted holidays without additional pay, if this were reinstated and they had to come into work they would get additional pay.

MR. COUTTS• I think the Board knows that I am not in favour of keeping open cn Saints days, but to-day, I am speaking
c, $n$ behalf of the Institute of Architects, and principly on behalf of the smaller offices, where only one draftsman is employed. Owing to the stringency in the i, uilding trade during the last nine months some of the small architects have to do their own professional work and cannot afford to employ a draftsman.

In respect to the larger offices one or two of them have taken strong exception 10 closing on the Saints days, as often on iarge jobs there are details that have to he decided. which if the architect or his assistant was not there to give definite instructions might hang up a job for 24 hours, or at least cause inconvenience to the builder. Although I have no brief for the builder we have to admit that he has to be considered.

MR. DUNSTAN: It would not be a question of the men not being there, but it would mean that they would get a halfday's additional payment. If they work en King's Birthday now they get a day and a-half in addition to the day, but it this suggestion is put in the whole of the days conld be worked for the payment
of two additional days' wages during the year.

THE PRESIDENT : If you called them in on the other days you would actually save.

MR. COUTTS: I do not think the employers would mind giving the extra pay co such occasions, no one would ask anyone to work on King's Birthday without extra pay.

MR. DUNSTAN: If you worked them on King's Birthday and Anniversary Day now you would have to pay them three days in addition to ordinary pay, but on this suggestion you could work them for the four Saints days as well, the whole six days for the payment of two days' extra pay.

MR. COUTTS: My Institute has not considered this fully, but I do not think they would require any alteration in the existing conditions.

Despite all the large buildings going up the profession is not in a flourishing condition.

THE PRESIDENT. You mean that it :s not a time to improve conditions ur. necessarily?

MR. COUTTS: Yes.
MR. DUNSTAN : Now, if he works the twelve holidays he would get $19 \frac{1}{6}$ days, but under this suggestion be would only get $7 \frac{1}{2}$ daym.

MR. BENJAMIN: We do not rant tu work on holidays.

THE PRESIDENT: We ask you to meet on the question, there is not much between you, and if you cannot settle it we will have to decide the matter.

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## BRAIN WORK IN KILN OPERATION

By C. V. SWEET,

Specialist in Kiln Drying
(Continued from April Issue.)
The number of days that the lumber has ween in the kiln is of slight importance and no significance in this connection.

The one criterion of regulation is the moisture content of the lumber and its fitness to withstand more severe drying conditions and never the number of days that the lumber has been in the kiln.

## It Pays to watch behaviour of Lumber during Kiln Drying.

Brain work in connection with kiln operation shows up more than anywhere slse in watching the effect of the drying r.n the condition of the stock itself. To go into a warm moist kiln, especially on a hot summer day, and look for surface checks and other defects is not the most agreeable thing in the world, but it is worth while when a kiln load of expensive lumber is at stake. In the old-time kiln operation to spend any time in the dry kiln was never thought of, in face in most kilns there is no way to get into the kıln except the main door be opened, thereby letting out the heat and exposing the lumber.

A furniture man when consulted regarding his troubles in kiln drying green oak was urged to cut a small door in the large kyln door so that the operator could get in easly to watch the condition of the stock from day to day. His contention in opposition was that a small door was a ruisance; that is was continuously getting out of repair and that it so weakened the big door that it would go to pieces in two or three years. The stock in his diry kiln cost him around 1,000 dollars. He could have built a new kiln door, when the old one was too weak, for 100 dollars, wut the lumber in the kiln, according to this business man's reasoning was not worth the kiln door. It is a natter of record that his 1,000 worth of oak was a total loss, but that his kiln door is still in good condition.

What are some of the things that can be seen by watching the stock? And the answer is: Practically all of the things

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that result in losses of lumber during kiln drying. Symptoms can be seen and they can be fought just as a physician fights the symptoms of disease. If the temperature in the kiln is too high and the lumber too green, the stock checks and casehardens. Maybe the class of work is such that a few surface checks do not count. Maybe the operator knows that the checks will close during the remainder of the drying. What closes these surface checks? Usually a compression on the surface and a tension on the inside which is called casehardening. And the force which is powerful enough to close these surface checks is also powerful enough to cause an internal rupturing of the fibres or honeycombing, which happens when the condition is allowed to continue. When checks under the force of this tremendous compression strain begin to develop concave sides upon continued drying and begin to "pinch in" at the sur. face-the danger sign is out. The operator must be there to see the sign.

## Wise steaming is both a pound of prevention and an ounce of cure.

The remedy to be applied to lumber which shows defects and danger signs during drying is a comparatively recent one, not completely understood but of broad application and great value. It consists of the application of saturated steam fior a period of time and at a temperature which in the judgment of the operator suits the case at hand. The application of this curative principle must be understood befor? applied because, like most effective treatments, it can work detriment as well as benefit.

This principle may be used at the beginring of the run to heat the lumber through to the centre before during from the outside begins; also in the case of partially ceasoned stock to relieve the tendencies toward casehardening which have been set up during air drying. As such it is cften called preliminary steaming. A steaming or sweating of this nature is tisually for a period of about 6 hours per every inch in thickness and at a temperature of only about 25 deg . higher than the temperature at which the run is to
start. The practice of steaming for a period of several days at the start is a big waste of drying time; does not accomplish more than can be accomplished in a few hours and actually damages the stock.

To kill mold that develops on the lumber in the kiln when the drying conditions are mild, an application of saturated steam for an hour at a temperature of $165-180 \mathrm{deg}$. is most effective.

The most valuable application of the remedy is to lumber which has become casehardened to the extent that the wood fibres tend to give way to the stresses set up or when the surface checks show indieations of "pinching in." It is necessary to steam at a temperature of 160-180 deg. for a period of one to several hours, depending on the severity of the case judged by the operator. This saturated steaming at high temperature moistens the outside of the wood and reduces the stresses and the hard bony surfaces that have been set up in the wood fibres. With these stresses removed, the danger of honeycombing is gone and the drying may continue according to schedule until perhaps rhe stresses become serious again, necessitating another application of steam. When the lumber is ready to be removed from the kiln and it is severely casehardened with the tendency to warp after machining in the shops and upon resawing, proper application of saturated steam removes the casehardening set up and greatly improves the quality of the material.

## Operation of Kiln most important element in Kiln Drying.

Operation mears knowing the exact temperature and humidity at which the lumber is actually drying all over the kiln, it means knowing how the wood is reacting to the conditions as told by symptoms such as checking, casehardening and moistu'e distribution.

When these things are appreciated and known accurately, the art of kiln drying lumber will have taken a step forward and more general commercial success will ke realised.
(Concluded.)

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## A STANDARD CITY PLANNING ENABLING ACT.

## By HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce.

## FOREWORD.

In several hundred American cities and regions planning commissions are working with public officials and private groups in order to obtain more orderly and efficient physical development of their land area. They are concerned partly with lectifying past mistakes, but more with securing such location and development of streets, parks, public utilities, and pub lic and private buildings as will best serve the needs of the people for their homes, :heir industry and trade, their travel about the city, and their recreation. The extent to which they succeed affects in no small degree the return, in terms of practical usefulness now and for years to come, of several hundred million dollars of taxpayers' money spent each year for public improvements, as well as the value and serviceability of new private construction costing several billion dollars each year.

The drafting of a standard city planning enabling act based on a careful analysis of the wide experience gained by these numerous local efforts was undertaken three years ago by the advisory committee on city planning and zoning of the Department of Commerce, in response to many requests. A State legislature, in adopting such an act, grants to cities the authority deemed necessary for effective planning and prescribes certain conditions as to planning organisation and procedure.

The advisory committee members have each had many years of first-hand experience in coping with local planning problems, both as local citizens and in connection with the leading national business, professional, and civic groups which they represent. During their three years' work in drafting this act they have consulted with expert planners, members of planning commissions, municipal officials and other interested persons throughout the country.

The report recommends, first, a clearly defined permanent planning branch in the local government, in the form of a commission which formulates a comprehensive plan and keeps it up to date. The commission then advises the legislative and executive branches of the municipality, and the public, as to the importance of the plan and promotes conformance to it in the laying out of new streets, the construction of public works and utilities, and the private development of land. Close attention was given to every detail here, as elsewhere in the act, that would help make good planning popular and effective.

The sections devoted to control of new subdivisions are framed with careful regard to constitutionality and aim at procedure which will promote harmony and justice in all relations between the planning commission and the private landcwner. The part relating to control of buildings in the bed of mapped streets involved much laborious original work on a special problem.

The portion of regional planning pre: ents the primary need for bodies to study and define regional problems comprehensively as the first step toward solving them. This procedure tends to forestall mistakes and prevent the gradual growth uf conditions that may call for hasty, emergency solutions at extra expense. I thoroughly agree with the committee that regional problems should be thoroughly analysed and publicly discussed before supplementary or new regional forms of

## Mr. A. H. McManus.

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government are set up to cope with them.
I hope that this document, with its full discussions of the text of the act, may aid in the wise development of city and regional planning throughout the United States. The cordial response to a limited preliminary edition, issued last March, which was used by three State legislatures in framing laws, testifies that the committee and those who have co-operated with it have rendered a splendid service for which the American people may well be grateful

October 17, 1927.
GENERAL STATEMENT.
This act covers the four general sub. jects which experience has shown to be a necessary part of planning legislation, pamely (1) the making of the city plan and the organisation and powers of the rity planning commission; (2) control of subdivisions; (3) control of buildings in mapped streets, and (4) regional plan and planning commission.

Sooner or later every State will need fegislation covering all of these four general subjects. The text of this act has been so arranged, however, that any State which feels that it does not desire to inplude the control of subdivisions or build. mgs in mapped streets or regional planning or any two or three of these subjects can omit the part or parts for which it does not deem itself ready.

The latter parts of the act often contain such references to earlier parts that these later parts would be 1 endered incomplete if the earlier parts be omitted. l'or instance, the sections on the organisaion, powers and procedure of regional planning commissions, for the sake of lurevity and avoidance of repetition, incorporate by reference provisions of tarlier sections dealing with the organisation, powers, and procedure of city planning commissions. Consequently, if any State is satisfied with its present city planning legislation but desires to use this fuct as a model for a statute on subdivision control, buildings in mapped streets, or regional planning, care must be taken to incorporate into the statute provisions similar to those which in this act are set put in full in the municipal planning sec-
tions but are only referred to or summarised in the subsequent parts of the act.

Legislation concerning the three subjects of subdivision control, mapped streets, and regional planning may be said to be in the trial and error stage. By this is meant that practical experience and judicial decisions upon the legislation have not been sufficiently extensive to enable anyone to be dogmatic about the best or final form of legislation on these subjects. rhe committee believes that it has worked out provisions which represent the most axtensive investigation into and the best prevailing thought on the various features. As stated above each of these subjects is a necessary part of effective planning iegislation, and the text of this act supplies, therefore, a model from which to irame and develop the planning legislation of the various States of the country.

Some States now have upon their statute books measures to which any new provislons on these subjects would need to be adjusted. Some parts of this act, particularly those relating to mapped streets, involve considerations of and adjustments to constitutional provisions relating to eminent domain. and, as these provisions differ in different States, variations of those parts of the text of this act may be requisite in any particular State to adzust this legislation to the privileges and umitations allowed by or imposed by the constitution of that State as interpreted by its courts. Other adjustments to local decisions on constitutional law, local legis-

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jative customs local modes of expresson, or local traditions may prove necessary or advisable.

Consequently, though this standard act inas been prepared after careful study of :he"legal and administrative problems that arise in planning, it is not meant to be slavishly followed in every word, sentence, or section, but rather to be used as a model and to be followed but with such adjustments as may be dictated by Incal constitutional and statutary law and Zegislative customs and tradition.

Furthermore, as the act is worked to
include all municipalities and urban incorporated districts, and as the nomenclature and classification of municipalities differ amongst the different States, and as athe forms of municipal government differ not only amongst the different States but often within an individual State, consequently, in the preparation of legislation in final form for enactment, account will need to be taken of the necessity of adjusting the provisions to the classifications and nomenclature of the various types of municipalities and the various forms of municipal government

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which are to fall within the scope of the .-gislation.

## SOME DETAILS.

Adding new words and phrases.Especial caution is given to beware of add ing additional words and phrases which, as a rule, restrict the meaning from the segal point of view.

Do not try to consolidate sections.It is natural to try to shorten the act by consolidating sections. This may defeat one of the purposes of the act, namely, that of keeping the language of the statute as simple and concise as possible. It is much better to have an act broken up into a number of sections, provided they are broperly drawn, than to have one or two long involved sections.

Enacting clause.-No enacting clause has been included in this act, as the custom and form of such enacting clause vary in alnost every State. The act should of course, be preceded by the appropriate enacting clause in accordance with the local legislative custom.

Definitions.-A few definitions, only those felt to be absolutely necessary, have been included. The terms used in the act \& re so commonly understood that definitions are unnecessary. Definitions ave generally a source of danger; they $g$ ve to words a restricted meaning.

AN ACT TO provide for city and regionáal planning; the creation. organ'sation, and powers of planning commissions: the regulation of subdivision of land and : he acquisition of right to keep planned s.treets free from buildings; and provid ${ }^{-} \mathrm{ng}$ penalties for violation of this act.

Section 1. Definitions.
'Title I.-Municipal Planning and Plan. ning Commissions.
2. Grant of power to municipality.
3. Personnel of the commission.
4. Organisation and rules.
5. Staff and finances.
6. General powers and duties,
7. Purposes in view.
8. Procedure of commission.
9. Legal status of official pran.
10. Miscellaneou- powers and duties of commission.
i1. Zoning

Title II.-Subdivision Control.
12. Subdivision jurisdiction.
13. Scope of control of subdivisions.
14. Subdivision regulations.
15. Procedure legal effect of approval of plan.
16. Penalties for transferring lots in unapproved subdivisions.
i7. Country recorder's duties.
18. Improvements in unapproved streets
19. Erection of buildings.
20. Status of existing platting statutes

Title III.- Bu ldings in Mapped Streets.
21. Reservation of locations of mapped streets for future public acquisition
22. Compensat on for such reservations
?3. Report of appraisers and council's action.
24. Appeal from compensation awards.
25. No compensation for buildings in reserved street locations.
Title IV.-Regional Planning and Plan ning Commissions.
26. Creation of commission.
27. Organisation of commission.
18. Powers and dut es of the commission
29. Certification of the regional plan.
$\because 0$. Adoption of regional plan by municipalities
?1. Legal status of regional plan.
Title V.-Miscellaneous Provisions.
32. Saving clause.
33. Repeal.
34. Time of taking effect.

Section 1 Definitions.-For the purrose of this act certain terms are defined is provided in this section. Wherever ap-

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propriate the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular. 'Mnicipality" or "municipal'" includes or relates to cities, towns, villages, and other incorporated political subdivisions "Mayor" means the chief executive of the inunicipality, whether the official designation of his office be mayor. city manager, or otherwise. "Council" means the chief legislative body of the municipality. "Country commissioners" means the chief administrative or legislative body or board of the country. The term "streets" includes streets, avenues, boulevards, ioads, lanes, alleys, viaducts, and other ways. "Subdivision" means the division ef a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots, plats, sites, or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or of building development. It includes resubdivision and, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the land or territory subdivided.

## Title I.-Municipal Planning and Planning Commissions.

Sec. 2. Grant of Power to Municipality. -Any municipality is hereby authorised and empowered to make, adopt, amend, extend, add to, or carry out a municipal plan as provided in this act and create by ordinance a planning commission with the powers and duties herein set forth. nthe planning commission of a city shall be designated city planning commission; of a town or village, town or village planning commission; and of any other municipality, such designation as its coune 1 may specify.

Sec. 3. Personnel of the Commission.The commission shall consist of nine memkers, namely, the mayor, one of the adninistrative officials of the municipality selected by the mayor, and a member of council to be selected by it as members ex officio, and six persons who shall be appointed by the mayor, if the mayor be an tlective officer, otherwise by such officer as council may in the ordinance creating the commission designate as the apponting power. All members of the commission shall serve as such without compensation, and the appointed members shall
i.old no other municipal office, except that one of such appointed members may be a member of the zoning board of adjustment or appeals. The terms of ex officio members shall correspond to their zespective official tenures, except that the term of the administrative official selected by the mayor shall terminate with the term of the mayor selecting him. The term of each appointed member shall be six years or until his successor takes office, except that the respective terms of five of the members first appointed shall be one, two three, four, and five years. Members other than the member selected by council may after a public hearing, be removed by the mayor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Council may for like cause remove the nember selected by it. The mayor or :ouncil, as the case may be, shall file a written statement of reasons for such removal. Vacancies occurring otherwise than through the expiration of term shall be filled for the unexpired term by the mayor in the case of members selected cr appointed by him, by council in the case of the councilmanic member, and by the appointing power designated by council in municipalities in which the mayor $x^{\text {is }}$ not an elective officer.

Sec. 4. Organisation and Rules.-The

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commission shall elect its chairman from amongst the appointed members and rreate and fill such other of its offices as it may determine. The term of chairman shall be one year, with eligitility for re(lection. The commission shall hold at least one regilar meeting in each month it shall adopt rules for transactions, find'ngs,. and determinations, which record shall be a public record.

Sec. 5. Staff and Finances.-The commission may appoint such employees as St may deem necessary for its work, whosi appointment, promotion, demotion, and removal shall be subject to the same prorisions of law as govern other correspond ing civil employees of the municipality. The commission may also contract with city planners, engineers, architects, and (.ther consu'tants for such services as it may require The expenditures of the commission exclusive of gifts, shall be within the amounts appropriated for the
purpose by council, which shall provide *he funds, equipment, and accommodations necessary for the commission's work.

Sec. 6. General Powers and Duties.It shall be the function and duty of the commission to make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the municipality, including any areas outside of its boundaries which, in the commission's judgment bear relation to the planring of such municipality. Such plan, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive matter shall show the commission's recommendations for the development of said territory, including, among other things, the general location, character and extent of streets, viaducts, subways bridges, waterways, water fronts, boulevards, parkways, playgrounds and open spaces, the general iocation of public buildings and other public property, and the general location and extent of public uthlities and ter-

\& ninals, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, for water light, sanitation, transportation, communication, power, and other purposes; also the removal, relocation, widening, narrowing, vacating, abandonment, change of use or extension of any of the foregoing ways, grounds, open spaces, buildings, property, itilities or terminals; as well as a zoning plan for the control of the height, area, rulk, location, and use of buildings and premises. As the work of making the whole master plan progresses, the commission may from time to time adopt and publish a part or parts thereof, any such part to cover one or more major sections or divisions of the municipality or one gr more of the aforesaid or other functional matters to be included in the plan. The commission may from time to time amend, extend or add to the plan.

Sec. 7. Purposes in View -In the preparation of such plan the commission shall nake careful and comprehensive surveys and studies of present conditions and future growth of the municipality and with due regard to its relation to neigh. souring territory. The plan shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and eccomplishing a co-ordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the municipality and its environs which will, in accordance with present and future needs best promote health, safety, worals, order, convenience, prosperity, and general welv fare, as well as efficiency and economy in the progress of development; including; among other things, adequate provision for traffic, the promotion of safety from fire and cther dangers, adequate provision for light, and air, the promotion of the healthful and convenient distribution of 1 opulation, the promotion of good civic design and arrangement, wise and effisient expenditure of public funds, and the adequate provision of public utilities and other public requirements.

Sec. 8. Procedure of Commission.-The commission may adopt the plan as a whole by a single resolution or may by successive resolutions adopt successive parts of the plan, said parts corresponding with major geographical sections or divisions of the municipality or with functional subdivisions of the subject matter of the
plan, and may adopt any amendment or extension thereof or addition thereto. Before the adoption of the plan or any such part. amendment, extension, or addithon the commission shall hold at least one public hearing thereon, notiee of the time and place of which shall be given isy one publication in a uewspaper of gencral circulation in the municipality and in the official gazette, if, any, of the municipality. The adoption of the plan or of any such part or amendment or extension cr addition shall be by resolution of the commission carried by the affirmative votes of not less than six members of the commission. The resolution shall refer expressly to the maps and descriptive and other matter intended by the commission io form the whole or part of the plan, and the action taken shall be recorded on the map and plan and descriptive matter by the identifying signature of the chairman and/or secretary of the commission. An ittested copy of the plan or part thereof shall be certified to council and to the county recorder.

Sec. 9 Legal Status of Official Plan. -Whenever the commission shall have adopted the master plan of the municipality or of one or more major sections or districts ihereof no street, square, park, or other public way, ground, or open space or public building or structure, or public utility, whether publicly or privately nwned, shall be constructed or authorised in the municipality or in such planned section and district until the location, character, and extent thereof shall have been submitted to and approved by the commission: Provided, That in case of disapproval the commiss:on shall communicate its reasons to council, which shall have the power to overrule such disapproval by a recorded vote of not less than two-thirds of its entire member-

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ship ; Provided, however, that if the public way, ground, space, building, struc'ure, or utility be one the authorisation er financing of which does not, under the law or charter provisions governing same, fall within the province of the municipal council, then the submission to the planving commission shall be by the board, (ommission. or body having such jurisdiction, and the planning commission's disapproval may be overruled by said board, commission, or body by a vote of not less than two-thirds of its membership. The failure of the commission to act within co days from and after the date of official submission to the comm'ssion shall be deemed approval.

Sec. 10 Miscellaneous Powers and Duties of Commission.-The commission :hall have power to promote public interest in and understanding of the plan and to that end may publ'sh and distribute copies of the plan or of any report and may employ such other means of publicity and education as it may determine. Members of the commission, when duly autho-
rised by the commission, may attend city planning conferences or meetings of city planning institutes or hearings upon pending city planning legislation, and the commission may, by resolution spread upon ts minutes, pay the reasonable travelling expenses incident to such attendance. The commission shall, from time to time, recommend to the appropriate public officials programmes for public structures and improvements and for the financing thereof. It shall be part of its duties to consult and advise with public offic als and agencies, public utility companies, civic educational. professional and other organisations, and with citizens with relation to the protecting or carry'ng out of the plan. The commission shall have the right to accept and use gifts for the exercise of its functions. All public cfficials shatl upon request, furnish to the :ommission, within a reasonable time, such available information as it may require for its work. The commission, its members, officers, and employees, in the performance of their functions, may enter

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upon any land and make examinations and surveys and place and maintain necessary monuments and marks thereon. In general the commission shall have :uch powers as may be necessary to en able it to fulfill its functions, promote municipal planning, or carry out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 11. Zoning.-The commission shall have all powers heretofore granted by law to the zoning commission of the municipality, and, from and after the creation of a planning commission in such snunicipality, all powers and records of he zoning commission shall be transferred to the planning commission: Provided, Lowever, that in the event that the existang zoning commission shall be nearing the completion of its zoning plan, council inay, by resolution, postpone the said 'ransfer of the zoning commission's powers until the completion of such zoning plan; but such postponement shall not exceed a period of six months.

## Titlie II.-Subdivision Control.

Sec. 12 Subdivision Jurisdiction.The territorial jurisdiction of any munieipal planning commission over the subdivision of land shall include all land iocated in the municipality and all land lying within 5 miles of the corporate limits of the municipality and not located in any other municipality, except that, in the case of any such nonmunicipal land lying within 5 miles of more than one municipality having a planning commission shall terminate at a boundary line pquidistant from the respective corporate 'imits of such municipalities

Sec. 13 Scope of Control of Subdivi-sions.-Whenever a planning comm'ssion shall have adopted a major street plan of the territory within its subdivision jurisdiction or part thereof, and shall have filed a certified copy of such plan in the office of the county recorder of the county in which such territory or part is iocated, then no plat of a subdivision of iand within such territory or part shall be filed or recorded until it shall have been approved by such planning commission and such approval entered in writing on the plat by the chairman or secretary of the commission,

Sec. 14. Subdivision Regulations.-Before exercising the powers referred to in section 13, the planning commission shall adopt regulations governing the subdivision of land within its jurisdiction. Such regulations may provide for the proper arrangement of streets in relation to cther existing or planned streets and to the master plan, for adequate and convenient open spaces for traffic, utilities, access of fire-fighting apparatus, recreaiion, light and air, and for the avoidance of congestion of population, including minimum width and area of lots.

Such regulations may include provisions as to the extent to which streets and other ways chall be graded and improved and to which water and sewer and other :,tility mains, piping, or other facilities shall be installed as a condition precedent to the approval of the plat. The regulations or practice of the commission may provide for the tentative approval of the plat previous to such installation ; but any such tentative approval shall be revocable and shall not be entered on the plat. In lieu of the completion of such improveinents and utilities prior to the final approval of the plat, the commission may aceept a bond with surety to secure to ihe municipality the actual construction and installation of such improvements or utilities at a time and according to specifications fixed by or in accordance with the regulations of the commission. The municipality is hereby granted the power io enforce such bond by all appropriate legal and equitable remedies.

All such regulations shall be published as provided by law for the publication of ordinances, and. before adoption, a pubis hearing shall be held thereon. A copy :hereof shall be cert fied by the commission to the recorders of the counties in

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which the municipality and territory are located.

Sec. 15. Procedure, Legal Effect of Approval of Plat.-The planning commission shall approve or disapprove a plat within 30 days after the submission thereof to it; otherwise such plat shall be deemed to have been approved, and a certificate to that effect shall be issued by the commission on demand: Provided i owever, that the applicant for the commission's approval may waive th:s requireinent and consent to an extension of such reriod. The ground of disapproval of any 3.lat shall be stated upon the records of the rommission. Any plat submitted to the t.ommission shall contain the name and address of a person to whom notice of a l.earing shall be sent; and no plat shall le acted on by the commission without affording a hearing thereon. Notice shall be sent to the said address by registered mail of the time and place of shch hearing 1:ot less than five days before the date fixed therefor. Similar notice shall be mailed to the owners of land immediately adjoining the platted land, as their names appear upon the plats in the county auditor's office and their addresses appear in the directory of the municipality or on the tax records of the municipality or ،ounty. Every plat approved by the cominission shall, by virtue of such approval, ne deemed to be an amendment of or an addition to or a detail of the municipal plan and a part thereof. Approval of a plat shall not be deemed to constitute or cffect an acceptance by the public of any -treet or other open space shown upon the plat. The planning commission may, from time to time, recommend to council amendments of the zoning ordinance or map or additions thereto to conform to the commission's recommendations for the zoning regulation of the territory comprised within approved subdivisions. The commission shall have the power to agree with the applicant upon use, height, area or bulk requirements or restrictions govcrning buildings and premises within the -ubdivision. provided such requirements or restrictions do not authorise the violation of the then effective zouing orainance of the municipality. Such requirements or restrictions shall be steated upon

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the plat prior to the approval and reeording thereof and shall have the same force of law and be enforce able in the same manner and with the same sanctions and penalties and subject to the same power of amendment or repeal as though set out as a part of the zoning ordinance or map of the municipality.

Sec. 16. Penalt es for Transferring Lots in Unapproved Subdivisions.-Whoaver, being the owner or agent of the owner of any land located within a subdivision, transfers or sells or agrees to sell or negotiates to sell any land by reierence to or exhibition of or by other use of a plat of a subdivision, before such plat has been approved by the planning commission and recorded or filed in the office of the appropriate county recorder, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of 100 dollars for each lot or parcel so transferred cr sold or agreed or negotiated to be sold; and the description of such lot or parcel hy metes and bounds in the instrument of transfer or other document used in the irocess of selling or transferring shall not exempt the transaction from such penalties or from the remedies herein provided. The municipal corporation may enjoin such transfer or sale or agreement by action for injunction brought in any court of equity jurisdiction or may recover the said penalty by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 17 County Recorder's Duties.A county recorder who files or records a plat of a subdivision without the approval of the planning commission as required by law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than 100 dollars nor more than 500 dollars.

Sec. 18. Improvements in Unapproved Streets.-The municipality shall not accept, lay out, open, improve, grade, pave, curb, or light any street, or lay or authorise water mains or sewers or connections 10 be laid in any street, within any portion of territory for which the planning commission shall have adopted a major street plan, unless such street (a) shall have been accepted or opened as or shall ctherwise have received the legal status of a public street prior to the adoption
of such plan, or unless such street (b) corresponds with a street shown on the official master plan or with a street on a s.ubdivision plat approved by the planning commission or with a street on a street plat made by and adopted by the commission. Council may, however, accept any street not shown on or not corresponding with a street on the official master plan or on an approved subdivi--ion plat or an approved street plan, provided the ordinance or other measure accepting such street be first submitted to the municipal planning commission for its approval and if approved by the commission, be enacted or passed by not less than a majority of the entire membership of council or, if disapproved by the commission, be enacted or passed by not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of council. A street approved by the planning commission upon submission by council, or a street accepted by a twothirds vote after disapproval by the planring commission, shall thereupon have the status of an approved street as fully as though it had been originally shown on the official master plan or on a subdivision plat approved by the commission or had been originally platted by the commission.

Sec. 19. Erection of Buildings.-From and after the time when a planning commission shall have adopted a major street plan of the territory within its subdivision jurisdiction or part thereof, no building shall be erected on any lot within such ierritory or part, nor shall a building permit be issued therefor unless the street giving access to the lot upon which such building is proposed to be placed (a) shall have been accepted or opened as or shall ctherwise have received the legal status of a public street prior to that time, or

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unless such street (b) corresponds with a street shown on the official master plan or with a street on a subdivision plat approved by the planning commission or with a street on a street plat made by and idopted by the commission or with a street accepted by council, after submis. sion to the planning commission, by the favourable vote required in section 18 of his Act. Any building erected in viola:ion of this section shall be deemed an un'awful structure and the building inspector or other appropriate official may cause it to be vacated and have it removed.

Sec. 20 Status of Existing Platting Statutes.-From and after the time when a planning commission shall have control (ver subdivisions as provided in section 13 of this act, the jurisdiction of the planring commission over plats shall be exillasive within the territory under its ,urisdiction and all statutory control "ver plats or subdivisions of land granted iy other statutes shall in so far as in harmony with the provisions of this act be deemed transferred to the planning com-
mission of such municipality, and, in so tar as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed
Title III.-Buildings in Mapped Streets.
Sec 21 Reservation of Locations of Mapped Streets for Future Public Acquisi-tion.-Any municipal planning commission is empowered, after it shall have adopted a major street plan of the territory within its subdivision jurisdiction or cf any major section or district thereof, to make or cause to be made, from time to time, surveys for the exact location of the lines of a street or streets in any portion of such territory and to make a plat of the area or district thus surveyed, showing the land which it recommends be reserved for future acquisition for public streets. The commission, before adopting any such plat, shall hold a public hearing thereon, notice of the time and place of which, with a general description of the district or area covered by the plat, shall be given not less than 10 days previous to the time fixed therefor by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality if the district or area be within the municipality, or of general circulation in the county if the district or area be outside of the municipality. After cuch a hearing the commission may transmit the plat, as originally made or modified as may be determined by the commission, to council, together with the commission's estimate of the time or times $\because$ ithin which the lands shown on the plat as street locations should be acquired by the municipality. Thereupon by resoltrtion, council may approve and adopt or may reject such plat or may modify it ivith the approval of the planning comsaission, or, in the event of the planning ,ommission's disapproval, council may, by a favourable vote of not less than twothirds of its entire membership, modify uch plat and adopt the modified plat. In the resolution of adoption of a plat council shall fix the period of time for which the street locations shown upon the plat shall be deemed reserved for future taking or acquisition for public use. Upon such adoption the clerk of council shall transmit one attested copy of the plat to the county recorder of each county in
which the platted land is located and retain one copy for the purpose of public examination and hearings of claims for compensation. Such approval and adoption of a plat shall not, however, be deemed the opening or estai, lishment of any street, nor the taking of any land for street purposes, or for public use, nor as a public improvement, but sclely as a reservation of the street locations shown thereon, for the period specified in the council resolution, for future taking or acquisition for public use. The commission may, at any time, negotiate for or secure from the owner or owners of any such lands releases of claims for damages or compensation for such reservations or agreements indemnifying the municipality from such claims by others, which releases or agreements shall be binding upon the owner or owners executing the same and their successors in title. At any time after the filing of a plat with the county recorder, and during the period specified for the reservation, the planning commission and the owner of any land containing a reserved street location may agree upon a modification of the locat on of the lines of the proposed street, such s greement to include a release by said owner of any claim for compensation or damages by reason of such mod fication; and thereupon the commission may make a plat corresponding to the said modifica${ }^{+}$ion and transmit same to counc 1 ; and if such modificd plat be approved by council, the clerk of council shall transmit an at. tested copy thereof to the said county recorder or recorders, and sa'd modified' plat shall take the place of the original plat. At any time council may, by resolution, abandon any reservation and shall certify any such abandonment to the sa'd county recorder or recorders.
Sec. 22. Compensation for such Reser, ations.-In the resolution of adoption of a plat council shall appoint a board of Three appraisers and shall fix the $t$ me and place of meetings for hearings by sairl board upon the amounts of compensation to be paid for such reservations. Thereapon the clerk of council shall publ sh in at least two newspapers of general circulation in thep municipality once a week
. or four consecutive weeks a notice which thall contain a general description of the iand thus reserved, as shown on the plat, the provisions of the resolution of council including the period of time for which such reservations are made, the time within which claims for compensation may be filed, which shall be not less than three months nor more than six months irom the date of the notice, and the time and place of hearings by the board of apiraisers. The first hearing shall not be set earlier than 30 days after the date of the first of such publications. Such not'ce shall also be posted in at least three public places in the neighbourhood of or along :he lines of the location of the reservation.

The board of appraisers shall fix the amounts of compensation to be paid, respectively, to the owners of lands reserved for the period of time as shown on rhe plat and in the resolution adopted by council. Whenever the clerk of council receives, within the period fixed for the same, any claim for such compensation $h_{e}$ shall transmit it to the board of ap. praisers. At the time and place fixed for such hearings the board of appraisers shall hear and consider all claims presented to it in writing or in person, including all evidence which may be presented by the claimants or other persons. The board -f appraisers shall have the right on its $J$ wn initiative to investigate and ascertain rata or evidence relevant to the question of such compensation. In case of the rbandonment of a reservation prior to the time fixed for payment of compensation, the municipality shall be liable to the owner of the land included within the abandoned reservation for the expenses, if any, incurred by such owner by reason of such reservation.

Sec. 23. Report of Appraisers and Council's Action.-The board of appraisers shall, within 90 days after the lime fixed for the filing of cacims, file its tentative repart with the clerk of counc l, setting forth its findings as to the amounts (f compensation to be paid the respective owners of the lands included within the lines of such reservations as located on the approved plat. Thereupon the clerk of council shall publish once a week for

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```

${ }^{\text {' wo consecutive weeks in at least two }}$ newspapers of general circulation in the municipality the fact of the filing of the report of the appraisers and specify a period of 30 days from and after the date cf the first such publication within which objections to the report may ke filed with the clerk of council. If objections be filed within said period, then the clerk of couneil shall cause the board of appraisers to hold a meeting, at which said objections shall be transmitted to the board, and the board may modify its report. The report in its original form or, if modified, in its modified form shall be transmitted to council by its clerk. Before passing on the report, council may return it to the board of appraisers for reconsideration, and the board may upon further consideration transmit its former or a modified report 10 council. Council may approve or disapprove the report. If the report be approved by council, council shall provide for the payment of the amounts of compensation set forth in the report within 90 days after the filing of the report with
rouncil. In the case of thiose property vwners who file claims payment shall be made through the clerk of council, who shall notify the claimants at the addresses given upon the claims filed with him. Payments to all other persons shall be -nade through the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the reserved location is situated, by the pay. ment to said clerk of the amounts award. ed to such persons; notice of distribution to such persons to be given and made as inay be provided by a rule or order of said court. Payments made as aforesaid 10 the clerk of council or clerk of said court within said 90 days shall be deemed compliance with the above requirement for payment within 90 days. If council disapprove the report or fail to provide tor such payment within said 90 days, s,uch disapproval or failure shall be deemed a dismissal of the proceedings and a cancellation of the plat and an abandonment of the reservations of the street locations as shown on the plat, with. the same liability of the municipality for
txpenses as above provided in the case of abandonment by resolution; and there:upon the clerk of council shall cause to be I ransmitted to the recorder of the county an attested statement of such abandonment.
Sec. 24. Appeal from Compensation Awards.--Within 20 days after the approval of any such report by council, any person dissatisfied with the award of comrensation therein contained may file with the clerk of council notice of appeal to a court of the county in which the appellant's land is located having jurisdiction of actions by municipalities to assess compensation for property taken or appropriated for public use for streets. Thereupon, and within 10 days of such notice, the clerk of councll shall file with the clerk of said court the report of the board ( $f$ appraisers approved by council, together with certified copies of the resolnion of council and of the notice of appeal. Within five days thereafter the appellant thall give and file with the elerk of sa'd court an appeal bond, ruirning to the municipality and for such amount as may he fixed by the court, to secure the municipality against the costs of the appeal case in the event that appeallant fails to obtain an award of compensation greater than that fixed in the said report. Therepon said appeal case shall he deemed to be filed and pending as a case brought ky the municipality to appropriate and assess the compensation to be paid for the reservation of the land of the appellant as shown on the approved plat for the reriod fixed in the resolution of council, and the procedure shall be in accordance with the procedure specified by law in proceedings for the taking or appropriation of property for public use for streets; and the municipality shall pay the appelcant the amount fixed in said case. or, in case it abandons the reservation, the smount of costs and expenses incurred by the appellant in said case.

Sec. 25. No Compensation for Build. ings in Reserved Street Locations --The reservation of a street location as provided in section 21 of this Act, shall not be deemed to prohibit or impair in any respect the use of the reserved land by the owner or occupant thereof for any
lawful purpose, including the erection of buildings thereon; but no compensation, other than the compensation awarded in the final report of said board of appraisers as approved by council as provided in section 23 of this Act or, in the case of an oppeal, as awarded on such appeal as provided in section 24 of this Act, shall at any time be paid by the municipality or public to or recovered from the municipality or public by any $p$ rson for the taking of or injury to any building or structure built or erected within the feriod fixed in the resolution of council upon any such reserved location. No compensation or damages for any such leservation shall be paid or recovered except as provided in sections 22,23 , and 24 of this Act

## Title IV. Regional Planning and Plan: ning Commissions.

Sec. 26. Creation of Commission.-The planning eommission of any municifality or the county commissioners of any county or any 100 citizens, by signed petition, may apply to the governor for the establishment of a region for planning purposes and the appointment of a refional planning commission for such region. The govarnor shall hold at least one public hearing upon any such application or petition, the time and place of which he shall officially proclaim. If the governor find that. by reason of urban growth and development not corresponding to cxisting municipal boundary lines or by reason of other developments or trends in the growth and distribution of population, commerce, and industry, or by reason of topographic or other conditions, two or more scparate municipalities or the territory of one or more municipalities and neighbouring nonmunicipal terri. tory have overlapping and interrelated or common problems of such nature as not to be capable of intelligent, economical, and adequate solution by means of the separate planning of each separate political unit and require, for such solution, a general plan of the physical development of the entire area of such municipalities cr territories as a whole, and that, conse$c_{c}$ uently, it is to the public interest that a region be established for planning pur-

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poses, he shall grant the application and thall define the boundaries of such region and appoint a regional planning commis. sion. Such commission shall consist of nine persons. Members shall be appointed for six years except that the respective terms of seven of the members first aprointed shall be one year, two years, two years, three years, four years, four years. and five years: Provided, however, that if दt the time of his appointment, the appointee is a public officer or in the public service of the State or any of its political subdivisions, and his incumbency as such public officer or servant expires previous to the term for which he is appointed on the regional planning commission, then his torm on the sommission shall terminate with the expiration of his incumbency as such public officer or servant, unless it be extended by the governor, in which case such extension shall be for the remainder (f the term for which he was originally appointed. The members shall serve withcut compensation but shall be paid their necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. They may, after a public hearing, be removed by the goverror for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, and he shall file a written statement of his reasons therefor. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term.

Sec. 27. Organisation of Commission --Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act relative to crganisation, rules, staff, finances, procedure, and miscellaneous powers and duties of municipal planning commissions -shall, so far as applicable, apply to regional planning commissions. The amount which a regional planning commission way expend in any year shal be such as ${ }_{1}$ ay be determined by said regional plan ring commission, subject to approval by the governor, who shall fix the proportion of such expenditure to be borne by the respective municipalities. counties, and cther taxing districts and political subdirisions within the region. The council of cach such municipality, the county commissioners of each such county, and the appropriating body of each such taxing district or political subdivision within the
region are hereby authorised to appropriate their respective shares of such expenditures. The sums so appropriated shall be paid into the State Treasury and shall be paid out on certificate of the regional planning commission.

Sec. 28. Powers and Duties of the Commission -Any regional planning commission is hereby authorised and empowered to make, adopt, amend, extend, and add to a master regional plan for the physical development of its region. Such plan shall be based on comprehensive studies of the present and future development of the region, with due regard ts, its relation to neighbouring regions and the State as a whole and to neighkouring States. Such plan, including maps, charts, diagrams, and descriptive matter, shall show the commission's recommendations for the physical development of the region and may include among (ther things the general location, extent and character of streets, parks and other public ways, grounds and open spaces (whether publicly or privately owned or cperated) which affect the development (f the region as a whole or which affect more than one political subdivision of the State within the region; also, the general location of forests, agricultural and open development areas for purposes of conservation, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities, or the protection of future urban development; also, a zoning plan for the control of the height and area, or bulk, location, and use of buildings and premises, and of the density of population. Such master plan shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing o co-ordin ated, adjisted, and harmonious develop. ment of the region and of puhlic improve ments and utilities which ds not begin and terminate within the brundaries of any single municipality, anl which will, $i_{1}$ accordance with the present and future reeds of the region and the State, best rromote health, safety, morals, order, of guiding and accomplishing of co-ordin fare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development.

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## THE VALUE OF RAPID HARDENING PORTLAND CEMENT.

## By

R. N. STROYER, M.I.Mech.E.

It has been the writer's, almost daily, experience for a good many years to meet and to counter the main objection of the man in the street to reinforced concrete as building material-the slowness of crection as compared to steel. Before the invention of rapid hardening cements, there was some apparent justification for this objection; the concrete took weeks to mature, and the progress of a building was too often dictated by the contractor's disinclination to expand several sets of formwork for the flooring, when, by waiting until the concrete was ripe for striking he could save a set of shuttering. This generally meant waiting a couple of weeks after the pouring of the concrete before the shuttering could be released.

The writer used the words "apparent" justification above advisedly. Even with the slow and medium setting cements in use ten or fifteen years ago, there was no real advantage as regards speed of construction, in using steel as against reintorced concrete. The client, who for the purpose of judging real facts, is often in the same position as the man in the street, saw. in the case of a steel building, the fabricated steel skeleton rise up and give form to the archtect's ideas, with a speed that changed the picture every day. When this skeleton was finished, it engendered pleasant feeling of the main work being done, only trivial details remaining. Compared with this speed the progress of the concrete building seemed painfully slow, going up floor by floor, and taking its time for each floor; butand here comes the other side of the pic-ture-each floor was finished, solid and Freproof, when the steel structure was still mostly air, with its beams and stanchions waitng for their clothing of concrete, and for their concrete floor slabs to close up the gaping voids And that is the point even engineers and architects are apt to forget, that the concrete strucure is finished when the centreing is struck, that the various trades can work logether with the contractor, but cannot
do so with the steel erector, and must in fact wait until he has left, before they can start. When the real gross time was counted, even in those days of slow cement, there was nothing much to choose between the two forms of construction.

Now the tables are turned. The introduction of rapid-hardening coments has created a revolution in concrete construction, as yet not fully realised by the building community-and not in respect of speed alone. The maturing time is now counted in days after pouring the concrete. With the early high strength obtainable the speed of the concrete construction has been mult ${ }^{\text {p }}$ plied many times, and this, of course, applies to all forms of construction, not merely building work; concrete piles can now be safely driven 5 days' old, where specifications used to rall for 5 weeks' age, and the advantages of rapid-hardening concrete for marine work are obvious.

The writer has had the opportunity of vatching a steel frame building being execrited at about the same time as an all-concrete warehouse building he has in hand at present. Both buildings are about the same size (about $£ 70,000$ ) and it has been interesting to note the difference in irrogress. The steel skeleton went up more than eight months ago, with the isual flourish of speed, and since then workers have been busy casing the steel work, casting the floors, completing the stone work and panelling, but the upper stories are still skeletons and will apparently remain so for some time to come. By the use of "Ferrocrete" cement the floors and roofs of the concrete building are being completed in about six months, including the ornamental elevation which is all in reinforced concrete; this is being cone without any attempt at speeding up keyond a comfortable working rate, and the speed could no doubt be doubled if the contractor were spurred by a penalty cr bonus clause-a confrere in Chicago claims to have laid seven large floors in one-third of the time.

Apart from the saving of time, the contractor can record a considerable saving in money; his shuttering costs are greatly reduced by his being able to reuse the zorms much more frequently. The writer

has found that contractors, even when not requested to use rapid-hardening cement, prefer incurring the slight cost in so doing, owing to the many purely contracting advantages derived from its use.

The engineer, too, benefits by the higher final strength and may use higher concrete s.tresses with the usual mix, so reducing his scantlings of constructional members, or he may decrease the richness of his mixture when keeping the usual stresses. The writer who used to specify a mix for jiles and marine work of 1 cement to 3 aggregate, has found that a 1 to 4 mix answers the same purpose if Ferrocrete cement is used, and although the out-ofdate London County Council regulations do not as yet recognise the increased strength of the high class cements in their list of allowable stresses, some official bodies, for instance the Ministry of Transport, sanction the use of higher stresses, and the engineer may make allowances in other ways to take advantage of the undoubted strength increase. The principal of the Imperial College, London, has made
some very interesting laboratory tests on concrete samples made with Ferrocrete cement and demonstrated the high early and final strength of concrete made in this cement. In order, however, to test the concrete under actual job conditions the writer has had a great number of tests made on concrete taken from batehes going into the slabs, beams, columns, and other members of buildings under construction. The test bodies were made in

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the shape of 2 inch square beams 5 feet long and reinforced so as to make the failure take place in compression; to avoid 100 heavy test loads the beams were tested iwo days' old and required, as an average of about 50 tests, 430 lbs . to break them upplied as a point load in the middle, for a mix of 1 cement to 2 sand and 4 stone. The ultimate compressive strength corresponding to this load is found to be about 36001 ls . per sq. inch by using L.C.C. (straight line) formula, or about 2400 lbs . per sq. inch if using the Turneaure and Maurer (parabolic) formula. The currect result probably lies between the two and gives a very gratifying assurance that the concrete strength at 2 days is in excess of the L.C.C. requirement at 90 days, and the striking and releasing of shuttering is, say $3-4$ days is perfectly safe.

The introduction of rapid-hardening Portland cement such as "Ferrocrete" las done more to further the advance of concrete construction than any other cvent since the invention of reinforced concrete.

## TO ARCHITECTS

Architects are reminded that their subscriptions to the Institute are now due £.nd arrears should be paid promptly. spplication to register as a practis ng architect are now being received by the Kegistrar. Those failing to receive a copy should make application direct to the Registrar Treasury Buildings. Practising architects will fill in Statement No. 1, together with declaration on page 3, and we understand that if a copy of their certificate as granted by the Institute is signed before a J.P. and forwarded with the application, this copy will be accepted in lieu of certificate.

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## TOWN HALL TOWER.

Engineering science has played no small part in the building of the Town Hall, but to the man-in-the-street a problem has yet to be solved. It is how the contractor intends to strip and clear the crane at the pinnacle of the tower. This portion of the buildfing is being hurried on, but months must elapse before work for the crane will have ceased. Till then the problem exists, presumably, to all but the contractor.

## ANZAC MEMORIAL.

Plans of the Anzac Memorial which have been published accord with the view that the beautiful emblem will be shut in by massive Government buildings that are to be erected on each flank. Apparently the oaly points of observation will be from Adelaide and Ann Streets, with i assing glimpses of some section of it from other angles. As everythng has been officially approved, presumably the work is to be proceeded with according to published plan.

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## BRISBANE SCHOOLS

## ANOTHER COLLEGE.

Although Brisbane has State school buildings which compare favourably with those of other States, the secondary schools with one or two exceptions, are structurally not of the dimensions or the appearance of educational buildings in nome other capital cities. The reason for this is that the population is relatively smaller.

There is evidence, however, that with the growth of the city, school managers are alive to the importance of keeping pace with such growth, hence the decision of the Presbyterian and Methodist Schools Association to erect a new college at Too-

## PROPOSED THEATRE FOR GRANGE.

An application has been made by Mr . C. B. Da Costa recently for a license to erect a picture theatre at Day's Road, Grange, for Mr. E. J. White, and approved, and the license granted. A condition was made that unless the erection of the building was undertaken within ihree months the license would be revoked.
wong, which promises to be the finest school building built in recent years. Large as it will be, plenty of land has been secured for extensions when the position warrants it. The site of the college is an area bound:d by Moggill Road and Kensington Terrace.

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## SEWERAGE POLICY.

CUTTING TUNNELS BY MACHINERY.
The possibilities of using machinery to cut the tunnel in future sewerage reticulation work are to be investigated by the sewerage enginecr (Mr. W. E. Bush) on behalf of the Brisbane City Council. Mr. Bush said that much of ihe sewerage excavation in Auckland. New Zealand, had been done by this method, which had several advantages. It was cheaper, and allowed big areas in city thoroughfares to be dealt with withwut disturbing the surface. Traffic was not seriously interfered with, and sub. sidences were few. The prarticability of the dea depended upon the nature of the ground. The method had been a success in Auckland where the sewerage system had superseded the old-time sanitary ser-
vice. He trusted that before any long period had passed this state of affairs would prevail in Brisbane, whose population, he noted, was increasing greater in proportion than that of any other Australian city

Mr . Bush was asked recently to express an opinion as to the depth at which the proposed sewer to be constructed at Hamilton, to connect with the main sewer, should be laid. He has now told the Mayor (Alderman W. A. Jolly) that in view of the nature of the country the depth proposed for the reticnlation sewer should be adhered to. Accordingly, tenders will be invited for this section of sewerage raticulation wthout delay.

Mr . Bush has already had a brief view of the sewerage outfall works at Luggage Point.

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Architects, Engineers, Officers-in-Charge of Departments, and Shire Clerks are requested to forward to the Editor notes for this columu by the 25 th of each month.

## CLOSHD.

## ADDISON \& MACDONALD.-

Residence at Clayfield; closed.
Additional beds and bathrooms, His Majesty's Hotel; D. Gallogly (accepted)
Brick additions, Castlemaine-Perkins Brewery, Toowoomba; F. and J. Muller (accepted).
Sanitary and sewerage work to residence at Ascot; J. Doyle (accepted). Additions and alterations to Grosvencr Hotel; D. Gallogly (accepted).
Alterations to Imperial Chambers for Lemon's Hotel; C G. Thiedeke (acept.)
Painting and renovations to residence, Toowong; J. W. Vokes; lowest.
Extensive brick additions to Castlemaine Brewery, Milton; H Cheetham (accepted)

ATKINSON, POWELL, \& CONRAD.
Tennis courts, Brisbane Hospital ; T. H. Ebeling (lowest).
Pavil'on, Brisbane Hospital; A. Taylor (lowest).
Removal of residence at Enoggera; M. Golliker (accepted).
Erection of business premises, Adelaide and Wharf Streets; closed.
Stone Reredos, Holy Trinity Church, Valley; A. L Petrie (accepted).
BODEN, E. H.-
Soda water fountains, Aillan and Stark Ltd.; Henry Berry and Co. (accepted)
J.BROOKS, A. E.-

Alterations to house, Milne St., Claytield; M. Doggett and Son (accepted).
CAVANAGH \& CAVANAGH.-
Painting and renovations to church iet Cleveland; E W. Webber (accepted).
CHAMBERS \& FORD.-
Rebuilding Dunlop's old premises to rear alignment, Adelaide Street, Brisbane; A. Anderson (accepted).
Block brick flats, Herbert Street, City ; D. E. Wheeldon (accepted).
New shop front, Creek Street, Brisbane; R. S. Exton and Co. (accepted).
Business premises, Elizabeth St., Brisbane; J. R. Gillon (lowest).
COUTTS \& SONS, R.-
Residence (wood and tilc), Tennyson Flaherty and White (accepted). Residence, Glen Kedron; Barraclough and Brittliff (accepted).

GAILEY, R.-
Brick warehouse, Valley D. F. Roberts ; lowest.
New brick theatre, Stanley St., Sth. Brisbane; J. Hutchinson; lowest.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS, PLEASE NOTE !

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& \text { (Established 1883) } \\
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## THIDERM.-Continued.

## GRIFFIN, CHAS.-

Residence at Taringa; C. Bengtsson (accepted).

## HALL \& PRENTICE.-

Sheltar shed (wood), Kedron Park Racecourse ; Theodore H. Ebeling (accept.)
Fencing to church property at Indooroopilly; H. V. King (accepted).
Painting, papering and decorating McKimmins sundae shop, Queen Street;
Allen M. Oxlade Ltd. (accept $\epsilon$ ).
Additions (wood) to Musgrave Hotel, Sandgate; Louis Hammer (accepted).
New cafe to premises, George St. : Buıns, Johnsson \& Humphreys Litd.; lowest
MYERS, E. M.-(RICHARDS, J. C. Manager).-
Business premises (brick and timber) at Sth. Brisbane; J. G. Hobbs (accept.)
NOWLAND, R. C.-
Repairs to residence, Greenslopes; A. G. Butler (accepted).
Residence at Yeronga; T. H. Ebeling; lowest.
Erection of hall at Gympie; Willey and Turner (accepted).
PLANT, C. E.-
Shops and residence at Nundah; E. Taylor (accepted).
Block of flats, Leichhardt Street; J. G. Hobbs (accepted).
Alterations to picture theatre at Lutwyche; W. R. Gaskill (accepted).
PRIOR, S. W.-
Steel structural work to N.A.R.M. inctory; Drysdale \& Ridgeway (accepted)
Sewerage installation to residence, Hamilton; G. Sangster (accepted).
Brick and cement work to factory premises; Chas. King (accepted).
Sewerage installation to premises, As cot; T. Best \& Co Ltd. (accepted).
Alterations and additions to residence, Wilston; W Burgess accepted).
Plumbing work to N.A.R.M. factory; T. D. \& F. C Watson (accepted).
Alterations and additions to residen ce, Coorparoo; closed.
Joinery and hotel fittings for Royal Hotel, Mundubbera; Messrs. Joinerys Ltd. (accepted).
Additions and alterations to residence, Hamilton; closed.
SHAW, R. A.-
Additions to residence, Ascot; Hurst and Shepherd (accepted).
Service station, Barry Parade, Valley. D. F. Roberts (accepted).
VAN KOOL \& LUCAS.-
Brick residence at Turramurra, Sydiey; closed.
Timber residence at Sherwood; A. L. Huet (accepted).
Alterations and additions to premises Queen Street; Ventilation system. E.S.-
C.A (accepted) ; sewerage and 1 lumbing work, Fred Johnson (accepted)

WIGHTMAN, T. B. M.-
Excavation and conerete work, South Brisbane; day labour.
Extensions to residence, Toowong; E. T. Hansen (accepted).
WILSON, A. B. \& R. M.-
Cottage, Petrie Terrace; A. Beecham (accepted).
Sewerage installation, Brisbane; T. D. \& F. C. Watson (accepted).

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## TENDERS.-Continued. <br> OPEN:

## ATKINSON, POWELL, \& CONRAD.-

Business premises in Bowen Street, for Queensland Pastoral Supplies Ltd. Extended to May 17th.
New class room block for Southport :chool (wood) ; closing Friday, 24th May. Remodell:ng Daniell Hotel, Adelaide and George Streets; undated.
Banking premises Warwick, for the National Bank of Aust. Ltd.; undated.
isALDWIN, J. L.-
Brick factory, Valley (undated).
Flats (wood and fibro) South Brisbane (undated).
BODEN, E H.-

- Alterations, additions, shop fronts and elevator installation to premises, North Queensland; undated.
Shop and dwellings at clayfield; undated.
Block of sea-side flats; undated.
Residence at Hendra; undated.
Residence at South Coast; undated.
Alterations and conversion of residence into flats, South Brisbane; closing 10th May.

BURLEY, J. H.-
Block of flats (fibro), Moray St., New Farm; closing 16th May.
Parish hall for Torwood Methodist Church; closing 30th May.
CAVANAGH \& CAVANAGH.-
Additions and renovations to residence, Teneriffe; closing 10th May.
Church (timber) Rathdowney; closing May 25th.
BA COS'TA, C. B.-
Alterations to residence at Clayfield (undated).
GAILEY, R.-
Residence (wood) at Birkdale; undated.
gRIFFIN, CHAS.-
Bungalow. Clayfield (undated).
OSBALDISTON, G. A.-
Residence at Roma (undated).
Flats, Auchenflower (undated).
RYAN, E.-
Reconstruction of house, Cordelia St, South Brisbane; closing 11th May.
Repairs and painting to residence, Mansfield St., Coorparoo; closing 1ith May.
VAN. KOOL \& LUCAS.-
Residence at Ashgrove (undated).
Brick shops and flats at Breakfast Creek Road (unđated).

## THE TREND OF MODERN FURNITURE DESIGN.

## WHERE IS IT LEADING?

We in Australia are only just beginning to feel the effects of the almost complete :hange in Engl sh furniture design, which is gradually easting off the influence of such men as Chippendale, Sheraton, and the Brothers Adam and taking on the sharacteristics of modern cont nental designers.

Glancing around the various furniture warehouses we see there actual examples of the work that a few years ago we read about and saw only in European journals.

With the new vogue introduced into cur very midst, it is opportune that we should analyse it and compare it $w$ th the old, to see whether or not it is worthy of acceptance, and satisfy ourselves as to low long its influence s going to last and whether our tastes are to be judged by the influence it will have, if any, upon the furniture designs of future generations.

Every effect must have a cause, so that there must be a reason for this growing change in our furn ture design. The basic cause of course is the furniture designer or manufacturer himself, despite erguments that any change must be charged to the public that buys the new furniture. Certainly a measure of responsibility rests with the public for its ac-
ceptance of a new vogue, but the public is not sufficiently thoughtful of furniture design to evolve a new style. It merely popular ses or makes unpopular the manufacturers creations by accepting or rejecting them.
How then came the English manufaciurer to be influenced in favour of this new, and we might say continental vogue? "Good Furniture Magazine" puts it down to the greater use of ply-wood and laminated construction. This, however, would not appear to exert much influence Rather do we attr'bute more importance to another cause quoted by it, namely, a greater interchange of ideas among English and Continental designers since the war. Before the war England was Engtant, and no fore gn influence stood the slightest chance of creeping in. But times bave changed and life has become, even to the Englishman, speeded up. Furniture can claim no exception, hence there has peen a tendency to adopt ptilitarean forms, even at the expense of beauty.

Underlying it all was the desire among the first designers to start the modern trend by combining beauty and utilitar ianism by the repud ation of ornament and relying for effect on the proportioning of cubes and masses, and the use of rare and costly woods. Unfortunately, lowever, there have been many atrocities perpetrated 'n the name of proportion and grouping. Until these are forgotten they

will always bring the new cult into dist'avour.

Then again the too vivid use of coloured inlays becomes a danger that is inkely to lead to a reaction in taste, unless time will winnow the chaff from the wheat.

An important characteristic of the new vogue is the use of unfamiliar timbers, in fact these are almost as familiar to the modernest as maple, oak, mahogany, and walnut.

There are designers whose show rooms end studios make special contributions to the movement, and there are modern architects who in the creation of original architecture design furniture in keeping. These claim that they are evolving a new ceriod style; but it remains to be seen whether producers and public, notw thstanding the increasing interest in the
new fashion, can produce something that will last. Many advocates of "art moderne" maintain emphatically that this has been achieved already and that much of the best modern furniture is the most rractical, useful, and ingenious ever constructed. Others feel that modern designers still have a long road to travel before achievements will be made.

## THE COSY HOME.

With the nip of winter comes the desire to have the home cosy and warm. Noth. ung tends towards this better than arti ficial heating apparatus and the displays in many of the shops now emphasise their value. Apart from this, another essential are carpets and floor rugs, and it can be said that not for years has there been such a fine variety of rich floor coverings on show.

THE NEW ORGAN IN THE NEW CITY HALL.


## MONTHLY PRICE LIST.

This list of prices is checked on the last day of the month. For assisting in the compiling of this list thanks are due to the following firms: Jas. Campbell and Sons, Ltd., Wunderlich Ltd., Bernays and Anderson, New Zealand Loan, Enoch Baker, Stewarts and Lloyds, Wm. Adams and Co., Perry Bros., Rosenjeld and Co., etc. All prices are Brisbane and to the trade only; for country work add freight cartage, and packing (where iequired to prices given).

Adamo Wall Board: 2/9 sq. yd.
Agricultural Pipes for Field Drainage: 2in. $30 /-, 3$ in. $40 /-, 4$ in. 60/-, 6 in. $90 /-$ per 100 ft .

Bars: Spud, Octagon Steel, $1 \frac{1}{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{in} . \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$., each 15/-.

Barrows: Galvanised, with wood frame, $32 / 6$ each, less 10 per cent.; steel throughout, each 57/6.

Baths: Cast Iron, Australian, Clyde or Metters; enamelled; first quality 5 ft ., £8/10/-; 5ft. 6in., £8/17/6; 6ft., £9/12/6; second quality, $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{f} 8 / 5 /-$; $5 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in} .$, £8/10/-; 6ft., $£ 8 / 15 /-$, less 10 per cent. Packing extra in all cases. Galvaniscd Plain Iron, £2/2/6; corrugated iron 55/-.

Beaver Board: 33/- per 100 sq. ft., less 5 per cent. The sizes available are :$6,7,8,9,10,11,12 \mathrm{ft} . \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$.
$6,7,8,9,10,11,12 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Bells: Rotary, 3/6, 5/-, 6/- each; push 5/- and 7/6 each.
"Bull Dog'" Clips (for anchoring wood floors to concrete, size 2 inch, at $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. each; obtainable from James Campbell and Sons Ltd., Brisbane).

Boiler Stands: "Albion," 10-gallon, 65/-; 12-gallon, 67/6; 14-gallon, 70/-; 16-gallon, $72 / 6$; 18 -gallon, $75 /-$; 20 -gallon, 77/6; "Unique," 10-gall., 85/-; 12-gall., 90/-; 14-gall., 95/-; "Indestructo," 10 gall., 4b/-; 12-gall., 47/6 each; "JR," 10 -gall., $50 /-$; 12 -gall., $52 / 6$. All less 10 per cent. Pipe and hood, $3 / 6$ extra.

Boilers: Copper spun, seamless, 10, 12. $14,18,20$ galls., at $2 / 3$ per gall.
Brushes: Tar, long handle, $1 / 6$ each; short handle, $1 / 3$ each.

## BRICKS.

Bricks: Prices are for not less than 1000 lots-Ordinary building, 115/-; facing, 150/-; moulded, 170/-; glazed, 205/-; firebricks (ordinary rectangular), 170/-; firebricks (wedge), 190/-.

Fireclay, in 1cwt. bags, $5 /-$ per cwt.
(On rails Albion or for delivery within reasonable distance of works.)
Air Bricks, $9 \times 3$ Zinc Louvre, 24/- doz.
"Govir" Interlocking Bricks (Messrs. James Campbell and Sons Limited, solu Queensland Manufacturers and Agents)9 in. common bricks, $30 /-$ per $100 ; 9$ in. faced bricks, $40 /-$ per 100 ; 9in. glazed bricks, $45 /-$ per 100; 10in. and 12in. moulded bricks, either faced or glazed $65 /-$ per 100.

Terra Cotta Air Bricks: $9 \times 43 / 8 \times$ $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in., $2 / 6$ each; $9 \times 43 / 8 \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ in., $3 / 3$ each; $9 \times 43 / 8 \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (flat pattern), $1 / 8$ each; $12 \times 43 / 8 \times 81 / 4 \mathrm{in} ., 4 / 6$ each.

Bricktor: In 50 yard rolls, galvd., $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in., $12 / 6 ; 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in, $17 / 6$ per roll of 50 yds. nett.

Brick Bonding (Galv.), $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. width, at $8 / 6$ per roll, 50 yds.; 8in. width, at 15/- per roll, 50 yds.

Beading: Bathroom, 6ft. lengths, per length, $1 / 3$. Sink, 6ft. length, per length, 1/-.

Bends: Lobster back-3in., 2/9; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in., $3 /-$; 4in., $3 / 3$; 6 in., $5 / 6$ each.

Brackets: To drive, 4in., 1/10; 5in., 1/10 6in., 2/-; 7in., 2/6; 8in., $5 / 6$ doz.; Strap, with overstraps-4in., 4/-; 5in., 4/6; 6 in., $5 /-$; 7in., $5 / 6$; 8in., $7 / 6$ doz.

Buckets: Gal., 11in., 2/6, 12in. 3/3, 13 in. builders' heavy strapped, $8 / 6$.

Bitumen: 3d. per lb.
Boards: Draining, white enamelled$27 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . \times 16 \mathrm{in}$. , each $21 /-$.

Bolts: Anchor, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., round, with spikes, doz., $7 / 3$

Bolts: Pad. (galvanised) Colonial, 6 inch, $1 / 3 ; 8$ inch, $1 / 6$ each; British, 6 inch, $1 / 6 ; 8$ inch, $1 / 9 ; 10$ inch, $3 /-$; 12 inch, $3 / 6$ each. Barrel (antique copper on iron), 3 inch, 10d.; 4 inch, $1 /-$; 5 inch, $1 / 3$ each. Tower (Japanned), 4 inch, $6 /-; 5$ inch, $8 /-; 6$ inch, $9 /-; 7$ inch, 11/-; 8 inch, $12 /-; 9$ inch, $15 /$ - dozen. Spring (square), 10 inch, 4/- each.

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Monkey tail, 20 inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch overall, with 10 inch bolt, $5 / 6$ each; 30 inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch overall, with 10 inch bolt, $7 / 6$.

Cement: On rails Brisbane-ton lots, 6/9 net per bag; smaller quantities, 7/net per bag.

Sandusky Plain White Cement, 62/6 per cask of 375 lbs. Ferr ${ }^{0}$. crete Rapid Hardening Cement. In one day Ferrocrete develops the strength of ordinary cement in 28 days. Prices on ap plication. 'Lightning'" Brand Aluminous Cement. By using this cement a greater strength can be obtained at one day than with ordinary good Portland cement at 100 days under similar conditions. Price 35/- per cask nett. Toxement for waterproofing concrete. In 100 lb . bags, $1 / 1$; in 28 lb . hags, $1 / 2$ per lb . Less than 28lbs., $1 / 4$ per lb. All obtainable from James Campbell and Sons Ltd., Creek Street. Brisbane
CEILING, ROOFING, AND LINING Celotex Building Board, 8ft., 10ft., 12 ft . $\times 3 \mathrm{ft}$. and $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 40 /-$ per $100 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. Thickness, 7/16th inch. Rok Roofing (British), 1 ply per roll, 72ft. x 3 ft ., $36 /-$; 2 ply, 72ft. x $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 44 / 6$; 3 ply, $72 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x}$ 3ft., 52/6. Saturated Felt, 72ft. x 3ft., A grade, 17/6; B grade, 27/6. Boiler Felt, crates, 100 sheets, $1 / 9$ sheet. Beaver

Board, $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 7 \mathrm{ft} ., 8 \mathrm{ft} ., 9 \mathrm{ft} ., 10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 \mathrm{ft}$. 12 ft . $\times 3 \mathrm{ft} ., 33 /-100 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. (less 5 per cent.) ; $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 7 \mathrm{ft} ., 8 \mathrm{ft} ., 9 \mathrm{ft} ., 10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 \mathrm{ft} .$, and 12 ft . x 4 ft ., $33 /-100 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. (less 5 per cent.). Certain-teed Roofing, ordinary (in rolls 216 sq . ft), 1 ply, $30 /-$ per roll; 2 ply, $40 /-$ per roll; 3 ply, $50 /$ roll (less 10 per cent.). Fibrous Plaster Sheets, stock sizes, $2 / 9$ per yard; Art ceilings, from $3 / 6$ per yard; Special quote given for large quantities. C. Lathing (Expanded), for Reinforcing Concrete Walls, etc., in sheets $9 \mathrm{ft}, \times 26 \mathrm{~g} . \times 5$-8th diamond mesh, $2 /-$ per sq. yard; in sheets 9 ft . x $2 \mathrm{ft} . \times 24 \mathrm{~g}$. x $3-8$ th diamond mesh, $2 / 3$ per sq. yard. Fibrolite Asbestos Cement Sheets, smooth one side: 5-32in. thick, 3 ft . to 10 ft . long $x 3 \mathrm{ft}$. and 4 ft . at $2 / 8$ sq. yard; 3-16in. thick, 3 ft . to 10 ft . long $x 3 \mathrm{ft}$. and 4 ft . at $2 / 11 \mathrm{sq}$. yard; smooth both sides: $5-32 \mathrm{in}$. thick, 3 ft . to 10 ft . long x 3 ft . and 4 ft . at $2 / 10 \mathrm{sq}$. yard; $3-16 \mathrm{in}$. thick, 3 ft . to 10 ft . long x 3 ft . and 4 ft at $3 / 1 \mathrm{sq}$. yard. (Prices are for sheets uncrated.) Fibrolite Asbestos Cement Corrugated Sheeting, $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 6 \mathrm{ft}$., $7 \mathrm{ft} ., 8 \mathrm{ft} ., 9 \mathrm{ft} .$, and $10 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{ft} .7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} .$. $4 / 3$ per sq. yard (uncrated). Fibrolite Asbestos Cement Slates, grey, $16 \times 16$. $£ 25 / 10 /-$ per 1000; red, blue, black, and russet, $16 \times 16$, £28/15/- per 1000. Other sizes quoted on request. Fibrolite Shingles, $16 \times 8,20 \times 10$, grey, red, blue, black
and russet; prices on request. "Endurite" Asbestos Cement Sheeting, smooth cne side: $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 6 \mathrm{ft} ., 7 \mathrm{ft}$., $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{x} 3 \mathrm{ft}$. or $4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 5-32 \mathrm{in} ., 2 / 8 \mathrm{sq}$. yard; $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 6 \mathrm{ft} .$, $7 \mathrm{ft} ., 8 \mathrm{ft} ., 9 \mathrm{ft}$. and 10 ft . x 3 ft . or 4 ft . $x$ 3-16in., $2 / 11$ per sq. yard; smooth both sides: 6 ft . x $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 4 \mathrm{ft} ., 7 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 4 \mathrm{ft} .$, 8 ft . x $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 8 \mathrm{ft}$. x 4 ft ., x 3 -16in., $3 / 1$ per sq. yard. Cartage and cutting extra. For crating for country delivery a charge of $3 d$. per sq. yard is made, minimum $7 / 6$. Malthoid Roofing, 1 ply, 36in. wide, $37 / 6$; 2 ply, 36 in . wide, $40 / 9$; 3 ply, 36 in . w.de, $53 / 9$ per roll, 72 feet long. P . and B . Asphalt Saturated Felt, No. 3, 36in. wide, 18/- per roll. P. and B. Building Paper (for lining walls and ceilings), 1 ply, 36/per roll; 2 ply, $57 / 6$ per roll; 3 ply, 79/3 per roll. Rolls 334 feet long, 3 feet w:de. Ruberoid (made in England), grey, 1 ply, 36 in . wide, $37 / 6$; 2 ply, 36 in . wide, $46 / 6$; 3 ply, 36 in. wide, $53 / 6$ per roll. Red, 2 rly, 36 in . wide, $65 /-$ per roll, with cement and tacks, each 72ft. long. Satur ated Felt, 36.n. wide $x 144$ feet long, 27/6 per roll. Steel Ceilings, from 3/- per sheet $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Terra Cotta Finials, from 6/6 cach.

Durabestos (Asbestos Cement Sheeting) $5 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. gauge in lengths up to 10 ft . and widths of $18 \mathrm{ins} ., 2 \mathrm{ft} ., 3 \mathrm{ft}$., and 4 ft ., at $2 / 8$ per sq. yard.; 3/16in. gauge in lengths up to 10 ft . and widths of 18 ins . $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 3 \mathrm{ft}$. , and 4 ft , at $2 / 11$ per sq. yarc Special gauges (double-faced), sizes on application: $1 / 4$ in. at $3 / 11$; $5 / 16$ in., at $4 / 11 ; 3 / 8$ in., at $5 / 11 ; 1 / 2$ in. at $7 / 11$ per sq. yard.

Upson Board: 6, 7, 8, 10, and $12 \times 4 \mathrm{ft}$; $6,7,8 \times 3 \mathrm{ft} ., 30 /-$ per 100 . Upson 「ile Board: 6, 7, 8, and 10ft. x $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 40 /-$, less $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Plywood Price List: Pine, 6ft. x 3 ft . x 3 -16in., 1 st class, unsanded, $20 /-$; sanded one side, $22 /-$; sanded two sides, $25 /-$ for 10 sheets and over per 100 sq . ft. Less than 10 shcets, per sheet-unsanded, $3 / 9$; sánded one side, $4 / 3$; sanded two s des, $4 / 9 ; 2 \mathrm{nd}$ class- $2 /-\mathrm{per} 100 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. or 4 d . per sheet, less than 1st class. Other thicknesses in pinc : $1-4 i n$. , add $4 / 6 ; 3-8$ in., add $14 / 6$ per 100 sq . ft. to above prices. Silky dak (rotary cut), 6 ft . x 3 ft . x 3-16 in.; sifingle faces, sanded one side, $45 /$,
less than 10 sheets, $8 / 6$ per sheet; double faced, sanded two sides, $53 /-$, less than 10 sheets, $10 /-$ per sheet. Silky Oak (sliced cut-figured), $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 3 \mathrm{ft}$. sheets- $3-16 \mathrm{in}$. thick, figured face, plain black, sanded 2 sides, $65 /-$, less than 10 sheets, $13 /-$ per sheet; 1-4in. thick, figured face, plain back, sanded 2 sides, $72 / 6$, less than 10 sheets, $14 / 6$; 3-8in. thick, figured face, plain back, sanded 2 s.des, $90 /$-, less than 10 sheets, $18 /-$ per sheet. Maple (rotary cut), 6 ft . $x 3 \mathrm{ft} . \times 3-16 \mathrm{in} .$, single faced, sanded one side, $50 /-$, double faced, sanded two sides, $55 /-$, less than 10 sheets $9 / 6$ and ius/b per sheet. Maple (sliced cutfigured), $6 \mathrm{ft} . \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$. sheets, $3-16 \mathrm{in}$. thick, figured face, plain back, sanded 2 sides, $75 /-$; 1-4in. thick, figured face, plain back, sanded 2 sides, $82 /-$, less than 10 sheets, $15 /$ - and $16 / 6$ per sheet. Okume Mahogany (Picus brand), 6ft. x 3ft. x $3-16 \mathrm{in}$., single faced, sanded one side, $45 /-$, double faced, sanded two sides, $50 /-$, less than 10 sheets $8 / 6$ and $9 / 6$ per sheet. Siberian Oak, $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 3 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 1$-4in. single faced, sanded one side, 65/-, less than 10 sheets $12 / 3$ per sheet. Oregon, 6ft. x 3 ft . $\mathbf{x}$ $3-16 \mathrm{in}$., single faced, sanded one side. $37 / 6$; double faced, sanded two sides, 45/-. Less than 10 sheets $7 / 2$ and $8 / 6$ per sheet. Oregon, 6ft. x 3 ft . $x$ 3-8in., double faced, sanded two sides, $50 /-$; less than 10 sheets, $9 / 6$ per sheet. All above prices less 5 per cent. for monthly account.

Concrete Garden Rollers: Concrete with iron casing, from $£ 4 / 5 /-$ to $£ 7$.

Coppers (Gas): With draw off cock and loose lid-"Metters," 12 gal., $£ 4 / 15 /-$; 14 gal., £4/7/6.

Cisterns: Shank's C. I. Flush. 3 ¿, all. tested. 55/-. Shank's 3 gall. glass tnamel lined risterns, tested 65/-; 1 gal.. 88/6; 3 gall., 30/-. Monteath Sax, 26/6.

Silent Cisterns (Eisler's): No. 1 cast iron, $36 / 6$; galvanised iron, $47 / 6$; glass lined, $52 / 6$. No. 2, earthenware, $72 /-$; No 3, porcelain, 97/6; one gal. earthenware, 72/6; No. 4, syphonic (silent flush), £9/7/6—complete without scat.

Chimney Cowls: 18in., 4/6; 12in., $3 / 9$.
Drops: Sash, brass, $3 /-$ per doz, single.
Hume Pipes: 4in, 6 ft . lengths, 11d. per ft.; 6 in., 6 ft. lnngths, $1 / 7$ per ft.; 9 in.. 6 ft . lengths, $2 / 7$ per ft.; 12in., 6 ft .

lengths, $3 / 8$ per ft.; 15in., $8 \mathrm{ft} .$. lengths, $5 / 9 ; 18 \mathrm{in}$., 8 ft . lengths, $7 / 5$.

Embossed Steel Ceilings: Wunderlich meal ceilings from $2 / 9$ per sheet $6 \times 2$ Embossed steel cornices 3in. girth, from 3d. per lineal ft.; 4 in., from $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.; $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., from $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; 9 in ., from 7d. ; 12in., from 9d.; 13 in ., from 10d. Gald ceiling from 3/10 per sheet $6 \times 2$.

Elbows and Shoes: Galv. Iron, for downpipe-26G.-2in. 1/4, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $1 / 6$, 3 in. $1 / 9 ; 3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $1 / 11,4 \mathrm{in} .2 / 5$; Brass, each, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in., inspection eye, 4/-; 2in., 5/-; 1 lin., plain, 3/6, 2in., plain, 4/-. Dozen lots, less 10 per cent.

Extension Pieces: Brass, screwed, Male and Female- $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. x 4 in. $3 /-$ ea.; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $x$ 6 in., $4 /-$ ea. $; 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $x$ 8in., $4 / 9$ ea.; 2 in. $x$ 4in., $4 /-$ ea.; 2 in. $x 6$ in., $4 / 9$ ea., 2 in. $x$ 8in., $5 / 3$ ea.

Eyes: Screw brassed, from 3d. oz.
Furnace Doors, \&c.: Doors and Frames, 10 inch $x 8$ inch, $5 / ; 12$ inch $x$ 10 inch, $7 / 6$ each. Grates, 10 inch $\mathbf{x}$ 8 inch, $5 / 6 ; 12$ inch $\times 10$ inch, $7 / 6$ each. Dampers, 12 inch $\times 10$ inch, $10 /$ each.

Furniture for Mortice and Rim Locks: Wood, cocoa or oak (plain), 4/- set; reeded on edge, $4 / 6$ set; (pear shape), 6/6 set; brass, $4 / 6,6 /-, 10 /-$ set. Antique coppered on brass, $4 / 6,6 / 6,7 / 6,9 / 6$, 12/6 set.

Glass: Ornamental Glass-Muranese, Japanese, Arctic, etc., white $1 / 9$ per sq. ft., less 20 per cent.; ordinary colours, except ruby 2/ per sq. ft., less 20 per cent. Packing extra. Ruby $3 / 6 \mathrm{ss}$. ft.

Sheet Glass: $160 \mathrm{z} ., 20 \times 12,1 / 3,18 \times$ $141 / 3,20 \times 141 / 5.24 \times 151 / 11,28 \times 15$ $2 / 4,30 \times 152 / 7,20 \times 161 / 9,24 \times 16$ $2 /-, 28 \times 162 / 7,22 \times 182 / 1,24 \times 18$ $2 / 5,24 \times 202 / 8,28 \times 203 / 2,30 \times 20$ $3 / 4,24 \times 222 / 11,26 \times 223 / 2,30 \times 22$ $3 / 10,26 \times 243 / 6,30 \times 244 / 2,28 \times 26$ $4 / 3,34 \times 265 / 2,30 \times 285 / 1 ; 21 \mathrm{oz}$. glass, $20 \times 121 / 5,18 \times 141 / 6,20 \times 141 / 7$, $24 \times 152 / 4,28 \times 153 /-, 30 \times 153 / 3$, $30 \times 225 / 4,30 \times 307 / 4,36 \times 3210 / 2$.

Leaded Lights: Casements, $4 / 6$ to $10 / 6$ sq. ft., door sets from $6 / 6$ per sq. ft. up wards.

Grates: Tiled Register, 38in. x 38in $70 /-, 75 /-, 87 / 6,92 / 6$ each.

## IRON.

Iron: Galvanised, corrugated, Lysaght "Orb" brand, 5 to 8 feet-24G., per ton, £25/5/-; 26G., £26/15/-; 26G., 1 inch corrugation, £28/5/-; "Guinea'" brand, 5 to 8 ft ., 26G. only, £25/10/; 9ft., 10/- per ton extra; 10 feet, $20 /-$ per ton extra. Plain, 12G. to 24G., "Queen's Head," £27; 26G. £28/10/-; 28G., £30; 24G., ''Fleur-de-lis,' £26; 26G., £27/10/-; 28G., £29.

Armco: Corrugated-24G., 6ft., $£ 40$ per ton (full cases only); 6/3 per sheet (all open stock) ; $7 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathfrak{£} 40 ; 7 / 4 ; 8 \mathrm{ft}$., $£ 40$, $8 / 5 ; 9 \mathrm{ft} ., £ 40 / 10 /-, 9 / 7$; $10 \mathrm{ft} ., \quad £ 41$, £10/10/-; 11ft.. £ $1 / 10 /-, 12 / 1$; $12 \mathrm{ft} .$, £42, $13 / 5$. Plain-72 x $24 \times 26 \mathrm{G}$. , $£ 42 / 10 /$-, $3 / 10 ; 72 \times 30 \times 26 \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{£} 42 / 10 /-, 4 / 9$; $72 \times$ $36 \times 26 \mathrm{G}$. , £42/10/-, $5 / 9 ; 72 \times 24 \times 24 \mathrm{G}$., £41, $5 / 3 ; 72 \times 30 \times 24 \mathrm{G} ., \mathfrak{£ 4 1}, 6 / 8 ; 72 \times$ $36 \times 24 \mathrm{G} ., \mathrm{f} 41,7 / 11$; $72 \times 24 \times 22 \mathrm{G} ., \mathrm{f} 41$, $6 / 8 ; 72 \times 30 \times 22 \mathrm{G}$. $\mathrm{f} 41,8 / 2 ; 72 \times 36 \times$ 22G., £41, 9/8.

Hospital Slop Hoppers: Twyford's, in white glazed fireclay with brass grating and hardwood rim, $£ 12$.

Hinges: (Gate). Wrot Iron Hook and Eyes with hook to drive or bolt, 10in., 4/per pair ; 14in., $5 /-$ per pair ; 18in., $6 / 6$ pır pair. Strap Hinges, 6in., 15/- per dozen pairs; 8in., 19/6; 10in., 22/-. Tee Heavy Corrugated, 10 in., $1 / 9$; 12in., $2 / 6$; 14in., $2 / 9$; 16 in., $3 /-$ per pair.

Jacks: Bottled screw lifting jacks, 2 tons $19 /-; 3$ tons $21 /-; 4$ tons $25 /-; 5$ tons 29/- ; 6 tons 36/-.

Junctions: Brass, plain, 45 degrees, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in., 40/6; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in., $53 / 6$; 2in., $74 / 6$.

Lead Dampsourse (in rolls of 30ft.). $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 7 d . foot ; 9 in ., 11d. ; 14in., $1 / 4$; 18in., $1 / 8$.

Lifters: Transom, 1/4in. 4ft., 3/. each; $5 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. 4 ft ., $4 /-$ each .

Lime: $8 / 6$ per bag of approx. $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

## LOCKS.

Locks: Rim-American rim knob, 30/ doz.; 6in. steel cased, single handed for doors opening in or out, 39/. doz: 6 in. steel cased, double handed, for inside doors, 39/- doz.; for frenchlight doors, opening outwards, 39/- doz.; drawback. single handed, $90 /-$ doz.; double handed, 102/- doz.; "Reliance," 150/- doz.; mortice, plain face, 5 in., 6/- each; half se-
bated, 5 inch, $8 /-$ each; full rebated, 5in., $14 / 6$ each (without furniture).

Latches: Night (Yale), 4/6, 9/6, 21/-, $60 /-$ each. Yale pattern, British, 7/6, 9/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15/-, 16/6 cach; Rim, 42/. doz.; Gate Hinges, balance surface, 9d. each; Spring Mortice, $1 /-$; Spring surface, $1 / 6$ each; Norfolk, $1 / 6$ each; Davenport Balance, 5/- each.

Lock Furniture: Wood, cocoa or oak (plain), 4/- set; reeded on edge, $4 / 6$ set; pear shape, $6 / 6$ set; brass, $4 / 6,6 /-, 10 /-$ set; antique copper on brass, $4 / 6,6 / 6$, 7/6, 9/6, 12/6 set.

Lifts: Sash, plain and reeded, $1 \frac{1}{1}$ in. brass, $2 / 6$ doz.; 1 isin., $3 / 6$ doz.

Antique Coppered on Brass, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in., 4/doz.; 2in., $4 / 6 \mathrm{doz}$.

Locksets: Mortice antique copper finish, $4 / 6,6 /-, 7 / 6,8 /-, 13 / 6,16 / 6,20 /-$ per set.

Nails: Wire-Gauge 0/7, 27/-; 8, 28/-; 9, 29/-; 10, 30/-; $11,31 /-$; 12, $32 /-$; 13 , $33 / 6 ; 14,37 /-; 15,39 /-; 16,47 /-; 17,57 /-$ : 18, 70/-.

Openers: Fanlinght, Preston's patent (iron), $12 \times \frac{3}{8}$ in., $5 / 6,15 \times \frac{3}{8}$ in., $6 / 6$ each. Fanlinght, Preston's Patent (brass), 18 $\times \frac{1}{2}$ in., $10 /-; 15 \times \frac{3}{8}$ in., 7/- each. (All with endless cords.)

PLASTER.
Plaster (Building): "Waratah," in kags, $14 / 6 \mathrm{bag}$; American "King Windsor" (300lb. casks), 40/- per cask. Canadian Pillar brand, 18/- a bag; 300 lb. casks, $£ 3$. Setter in bags, $14 / 6 \mathrm{bag}$.

Blue Diamond (Australian), in cwt. bags $£ 11 / 10 /-$ per ton or $12 /-$ per bag.
Recesses: Stove, with 2 vents, 6 ft . Pipe and Cap: $7 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 24 \mathrm{G}$, sheets 2 ft . deep, each, material only, $£ 2 / 5 /-$; built $£ 2 / 14 / 6$; $7 \mathrm{ft} . \times 26 \mathrm{G}, 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathfrak{£} 1 / 17 / 6 ; £ 2 / 8 / 6 ; 8 \mathrm{ft}$. $x$ $24 \mathrm{G}, 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{£} 2 / 10 /-$; £2/18/6; 8ft. x 26 G . $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} ., £ 2 / 2 / 6 ; £ 2 / 10 /-$.

## LAVATORY FITTITNGS.

Basins: Lavatory, porcelain, flat back, with bracket, plug and washer, chain and stay, $20 \times 16$ 65/-; $22 \times 1670 /-; 25 \times 18$ 90/-; $27 \times 19$ 102/6. Less 10 per cent. Angle, with plug and washers and chain stay, no bracket, $21 \times 21$ 50/- each. Less 10 per cent. Lavatory, enamelled, flat back, with brockets, plug and washer, chain and stay, $22 \times 1657 / 6$. Less 10 per dent. Angle with plug and washer, chain
and stay, no brocket, $20 \times 18$ 42/6; $25 \times$ $2050 /-$ each. Less 10 per cent.

Basins: Twyford's white earthenware lavatory basins; Glazed "Vitroment," $37 / 6$ to $£ 5 / 10 /-$ each. Twyford's angle from 55/- to $£ 5 / 10 /-$. Twyford's white, pedestal lavatory basins, with N.P. plug and washers, $£ 8 / 10 /-$ to $£ 13$ each. Pedestal Lavatory, £8/10/- to $£ 13$. All less 10 per cent. Obtainable from James Campbell and Sons Ltd., Brisbane.

Closets (S or P Traps), (all less 10 per cent.). Twyford's White Glazed Earthenware Closets, "Zonal"' and "Deluge," S or P traps, tested by Brisbane Water and Sewerage Board, 52/6 each ; Twyford's White "Vespa." closets, S or $P$ traps for country use, 35/; Twyford's White Glazed Earthenware Closets, "Vale," tested by Brisbane Water and Sewerage Board, 40/ each.

Closets: Pedestal, white porcelain, S . and P. trap; 45/- and $52 / 6$ each. Less 10 per cent.

Closet Pedestals. Tested by M.W. \& S. Board, white earthernware, cut away fronts, $S$ or $P$ trap, right or left hand vent, English, 45/-; full or str. fronts S or $P$ trap, right or left hand vent, Eng., $52 / 6$. Complete sets, $£ 6 / 2 / 6$.

Closets Seats: Tasmanian oak, 20/-; Genuine "Never Split," 25/-; Mahogany, 30/-.

Flush Cisterns: 40/- each. Less 10 per cent.

Seats: Double silky oak, Brisbane pattern, 20/- each; Neversplit 22/6 each Less 10 per cent.

Flush Pipes: Galvanised, 9/6 each ; lead with cap and lining wiped, 17/6 each Less 10 per cent.

Lead Piping: 3/8ths, 60/-.
Urinals: Bristol, glazed, 16/6 each ; salt glazed (stall) $55 / 5 /-$ per stall with partition nosing. White, glazed Adamant fireclay stall urinals, with automatic flush cistern and copper pipe, complete-prices on application.

## STOVES

(Less 10 per cent.)
"Albion"' Gas Cookers (Elevated) : No. 21 £10; No. 22 £11; No. 42 £12/10/-; No. $5 £ 15 / 10 /-$; No. $56 £ 19 / 10 /-$; No. 20 £16; No. 30 £17/12/6; No. 40 £20; No

70 £27/10/-. Plate racks, N.P., 37/6; ilate racks, polished. 27/6 extra. "Picaninny'" Gas Cookers: No. $1 £ 7 / 2 / 6$; No. $\therefore £ 8$; No. $3 £ 8 / 17 / 6$; No. $4 £ 9 / 7 / 6$. Gas Grillers: "Colonial" 30/-; "Fletcher Rus sell" 35/-; Metter's "Pigmy" 70/-. Coppers (Gas): With draw off cock and loose lid. Metter's 12 gall., $£ 4 / 17 / 6 ; 14$ gall., £5/-/-; 12 gall., $£ 4 / 17 / 6 ; 14$ gall. £5. Gas Stoves: Metter's "Sydney" ! $10 / 10 /-$; "Early Kooka"' No. $8 £ 17 / 7 / 6$; No. 12 £17; No. 14 £19/5/-; No. 18 £26. Fletcher Russell, No. 1, enamelled $\pm 13 / 10 /-$. Farkinson's enamelled, with plate rack and enamelled splash back, $\pm 19 / 10 /-$ Gas Rings: $2 / 6,3 / 6,4 /-, 6 / 6$, 10/-, 18/6, 25/-.

Heaters (Bath), Gas: "Eclipse," with shower, £17; "Superb," £10/17/6; "Marvel," £5/10/-; "Auto-Therm," No. 3a, £26, No. 4a, £33. No. 6a, £45; Metter's No. $10, £ 3 / 10 /-$, less 10 per cent. Love contact, $£ 2 / 10 /-$; small medium, $£ 4 / 15 /-$; medium heater includes wall bracket.

Douglas N.P. Bath Heaters for gas: No. 6, £4; No. 7, £6/15/-; Douglas, N.P. Bath Heaters: No. 3a, (non-contact), £9/10/-; do. with shower, $£ 11$, less 10 per cent.

Meteor World's Best, gas with shower, £21; Meteor Junior, gas, with shower, £6/15/-; Meteor Fuel, with shower, £5/15/-.

Malley Chip Bath Heater, A quality, with stand, $62 / 6$ each; B quality, with stand, 50/- each; both less 10 per cent. Douglas Chip Bath Heater, £4/5/-; Cashes Chip Bath Heater, £4; Albion, 50/-.

Heaters: (Fuel)-"Douglas" aluminium painted iron, £4/10/- each; "Douglas" aluminium painted iron with shower £5/5/- each; "Douglas" nickel plated copper, £10 each. All less 10 per cent.

## PAINT.

## Campbell's Trade Lines.-

Ready Mixed Paint (Berger's). Ordinary colours, 1 gall., $24 / 6 ; \frac{1}{2}$ 's, $12 / 9$; $\frac{1}{4}$ 's $6 / 9$; $\frac{1}{8}$ 's, $3 / 8$; 1-16's, 2/- each. White, 2/- gallon extra. Heavy Body, White. 1 's, $28 / 6$; $\frac{1}{2}$ 's, $14 / 9$; $\frac{1}{4}$ 's, $7 / 6$; $\frac{1}{8}$ 's, $4 / 2$; 1-16's. $2 / 3$ each. No. 42 Scarlet. 1 's. $37 /$ / $\frac{1}{2}$ 's, $19 / 6 ; \frac{1}{4}$ 's, $10 /-$; $\frac{1}{8}$ 's, $5 / 4 ; 1-16$ 's, $2 / 1$ rach. White Lead in oil, 1cwt., 62/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 63/-; 1-4cwt., 64/- per cwt. Leadless White, non-poisonous, 25/6
gall.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall., 13/3. Flat Oil Bound (Berger's), White and colours (distemper), 56lb. tins, 56/-; 28lb., 60/-; 14lb., 66/-; 7lb., 68/- per cwt. Matone (Berger's), 1 gall., $24 / 6$; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall., $25 / 6$; $\frac{1}{4}$ gall., $27 /-$ per gall. Drialene, 4 gall. tin, 10/6 per tin. Duroment Primer-for priming asbestos cement sheeting before painting, in 1 gall. jars, $13 / 6$ per gall. Kalsomine (Berger), in 5lb. packets, $2 / 9$ per packet.

Dryers: Patent, 7lb, tins, per lb., 10d., in 281b., 84/- cwt.

Oils: Mascot Flatting, 7/6 gall., in fours.

All purposes : $5 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ lots, $48 /-\mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ of 8 galls; single cases, $50 /-$ case of 8 galls.; single galls., 8/- gall. Tins extra.

Castor: In 4 gall. tins, 7/6 gall.
Linseed: Australian (raw), cases of 2 4 gall. tins, $4 / 10$ nett gall; English (raw) 5 gall. drums, $5 / 4$ nett gall.; English (boiled), $5 / 6$ nett gall.

Wood Preserving Oil (Avenarius Carbolineum), 4 gall. tins, 36/- each: gallon tins, 10/- each. Obtainable from James Yampbell and Sons Limited.
Teystone Oil Paint (flat), $27 / 6$ gall.:
Roger's: Coloured, 24/- a gall.; white, 26/- gall.

Packer Bros. and Begrie Ltd., Trade Lines.-Naylor Brothers (London) Ltd., Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Petrumite, Imitation Stone Oil Paint in all colours, 1 gall. 32/-, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 16/6; Naylors S.E.G. Pure Prepared Paint, 1 gall. 28/-, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 14/6; Prepared Undercoating Paint for S.E.G., 1 gall. 20/-, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 10/6. Varnishes exira pale motor car body, 42/- gal., B. P. elastic carriage, 28/- ; elastic carriage, $22 / 6$; H.D. carriage, $22 / 6$; waggon, $17 / 6$; B.P. flatting, 24/-; best Japan gold size, 21/6; Q.D. black Japan, 19/6; chassis .black, 16/-; oak varnish, $16 / 9$ gall.; boat varnish in quarts, $6 / 6$ tin ; varnish plain, pints, $2 / 3$; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, $1 / 3$; $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, $1 /$-. "Silvio'’ aluminium paint: Pints, 4/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. $2 / 6 ; \frac{1}{4}$ pint, $1 / 6$; $\frac{1}{8}$ pint, $1 /$ - tin.

Fibro "C" Paint, 7lb. tins, 4/9; 14lbs., 9/-; 28lbs., $17 / 6$; 56lbs., 31/-. Petrifying Liquid, 1 pint tin, $1 / 6$; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall., $4 /-; 1$ gall., . 4 gall., 25/-.
Kalsomine (Berger's), 2/9 per 5lo. packet.

## RAINWATER GOODS.

Dressers: Plumbers' Lignum, each, $3 / 9$.
Downpipe: Galv. Iron, per length. in. $4 \frac{1}{4}$ d., 4 in. 5 d. ; $24 \mathrm{G}-2 \mathrm{in}, 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. 26 G . -2 in ., $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$., $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$., 3 in. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 4 d., 3in. 5 d., $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $5 \frac{1}{2}$., 4 in. 6 d .

Flashing: 26 gauge, 3 inch, 8d.; 4 inch, $9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 5$ inch, 10 d .; 6 inch, $1 /-; 7$ inch, $1 / 4 ; 9$ inch, $1 / 6$ per length.

Gable Roll: 26 gauge-1in., $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.. $10 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{in} ., 11 \mathrm{~d}$. 'ength.

Gutters: Quad or O.G. 26 g ., up to 4 in . $1 / 4$, 5in. $1 / 4,6$ in. $1 / 5 \frac{1}{2}, 7$ in. $2 / 3$, 8 in. $2 / 6$ length; 24 g ., up to $4 \mathrm{in} .1 / 8 \frac{1}{4}$, $5 \mathrm{in} .1 / 8 \frac{1}{1}$, 6 in. $1 / 11$, 7 in. $3 /-, 8$ in. $3 / 6$ length; extra for high-backed 26 g ., 3 d ., and 24 g ., 4 d . per length.

Recesses: Material oniy; ordinary, 8 ft . $\times 24 \mathrm{~g}$., W.D. Spec., £2/10/-; 7ft. x 24 g ., £2/5/-; $8 \mathrm{ft} . \times 26 \mathrm{~g}$., $£ 2 / 2 / 6 ; 7 \mathrm{ft} . \times 26 \mathrm{~g}$. , $£ 1 / 17 / 6$; made up (ordinary), $8 \mathrm{ft} . \times 24 \mathrm{~g}$., $£ 2 / 18 / 6 ; 7 \mathrm{ft} . \times 24 \mathrm{~g}$., $£ 2 / 14 / 6$; $8 \mathrm{ft} . \times 26 \mathrm{~g}$., £2/10/-; 7ft. x 26 g ., $£ 2 / 8 / 6$.

Ruberoid Roofing, John Reid \& Nephews trade lines. -1 ply, 36 -inch wide, $37 / 6$ per roll 72 ft . long; $2 \mathrm{ply}, 36$-inch wide, $46 / 6$; 3 ply, 36 -inch wide, $52 / 6$. Ruberoid Coloured Red Heavy, 36 -inch: 65/- per roll 72ft. long. Ruberoid Dampcourse Horizontal: $4 \frac{1}{2}$-inch wide, $7 / 6$ per roll 72 ft . long; $9 \frac{1}{2}$-inch wide, $15 /$-; 14 inch wide, $20 / 6$; $18 \frac{1}{2}$-inch wide, $28 /-$; 23 inch wide, $33 /-$; $27 \frac{1}{2}$-inch wide, $40 /-$; 36-inch wide, 52/-. Everwear Flooring Red or Grey: 36 -inch wide, $70 /-$ per roll 25 yards long.

Ridge Capping and Valley Gutter: $26 \mathrm{G} .-12 \mathrm{in} .1 / 9,15 \mathrm{in} .1 / 9 \frac{1}{2}$, $18 \mathrm{in} .2 / 5 \mathrm{per}$ 6 ft . length; 24G. $-12 \mathrm{in} .2 / 4,15 \mathrm{in} .2 / 8$. 18:n. $3 / 4$ per 6 ft. length.

Roof Lights, 6ft. opening, 56/-; 7ft opening, 57/-; 8ft. opening, 58/-; 9ft opening, $60 /-$; 10ft. opening, $61 / 6$.

Armco Rainwater Goods.-Spoutins O.G. and Quad. 24G., B.W.G., 5in., 2/11 6in., 3/2; 7in., 3/10 lengih, Ridge Capping and Valley Gutter, 24G., B.W.G., 15 in . $3 / 9$; 18in., $4 / 6$ length. Down Pipe, 24G. B.W.G., 6in., 8d.; 8in., 10d. foot. Stovs Recess with pipe and cap, 7 ft . x 24 G . B.W.G., $£ 4$ each; $8 \mathrm{ft} . \times 24 \mathrm{G} ., \mathrm{B} . \mathrm{W} . \mathrm{G}$. $£ 4 / 12 / 6$ each. Tank Material, including M.P. Strainer: bex overflow. and cleaning plug, 600 gall., £5/5/-; 800 gall., 6/5/-; 1000 gall., $£ 6 / 15 /-$ each. Built : 600 gall.,
£6/10/-; 800 gall., $£ 7 / 18 /-$; 1000 gall., £8/15/- each. Triad Fitting, 7/6 extra.

Septic Tanks complete (Hume Pipe), from $£ 10$.

Sinks: C.I.E., 1st quality, 15in., 28/9 18 in ., $30 / 3$; 21 in ., $33 / 6$; 24in., 42/; 27in., $50 / 3$ each; 2nd quality, $15 \mathrm{in} ., 26 / 3$; 18 in., $27 / 3$; $21 \mathrm{in} ., 29 / 9$; $24 \mathrm{in} .38 /-$; 27in., 45/9 each; less 10 per cent

Tanks: Material only, complete with M.P strainer, box overflow and cleaning plug. Ordinary- 500 gallon, $£ 3 / 10 /$-, 600 gallon, $£ 4 /-/-; 800$ gallon, $£ 4 / 7 / 6$; 1,000 gallon, $£ 5 /-/-$. Squat- 500 gallon, $£ 3 / 12 / 6 ; 600$ gallon, $£ 4 / 2 / 6 ; 800$ gallon, $£ 4 / 14 / 6,1,000$ gallcn, $£ 5 / 7 /-$; Made up, ordinary- 500 gallon, $£ 4 / 10 / 6 ; 600$ gallon £4/16/6; 800 gallon, $£ 5 / 15 /-$; 1,000 gallon, $£ 6 / 5 /-$. Squat, 500 gal., $£ 4 / 13 / ; 600$ gall., $£ 4 / 19 /-; 800$ gall., $£ 6 / 2 /-; 1,000$ gall. £6/11/-.

Built Tanks, Armco-500 gals., 110/6; 600 gal., $119 / 6 ; 800$ gals., 135/-; 1000 gals. 145/-. Squat-113/-; 122/6; 142/-; 151/. To W.D. spec with Triad fittings-orb, 137/6; armco, 157/6; Ditto Squat-1000 gals., orb, $142 / 6$; armco, 162/6.

Strainers: Tank, mosquito proof, 7/6 each.
Wash Tubs: 24 gauge-2 compartment $45 /-, 3$ compartment $57 / 6,2$ compartment, waste pipes extra $7 / 6,3$ compartment, waste pipes extra $8 / 6$; scrubbers, 5/- extra.

Sinks: Twyford's combination sinks in White 'Adamant" Ware, with roll rim, fluted integral drainer and weir overHow. from $£ 10$ each; Twyford's Sinks in White "Adamant" Ware with roll rim and weir overflow, from $£ 3 / \%$ each;

Stays: Casement: Japanned Steel Pin on sill. 18/- doz.

Casement - Japanned Iron Pin on sill. 24/- doz.

Bronzed Iron with Screw, 27/ doz.
Intique Coppered Pin on sill. 16/ do?.
Antique Coppered on Iron, Drop Pin. 24/- doz.

Brass. Polished Drop Pin, 30/-, 42/-, 48/-90/- dozen.

Brass Telescopic, 48/- dozen.
Antique Coppered on Brass Telescopic, $54 /-$ and 60/- dozen.

Antique Coppered on Brass Drop Pin: 36/-, 48/-, 96/- dozen.

Fasteners: Casement (bronzed iron), $15 / ; 16 /-, 18, '-$ doz; brass, $24 /-, 30 /-$, $36 /-, 42 /-, 66 /-$ doz. ; copper on brass, $24 /-$ $30 /-, 36 /-, 42 /-$, $48 /-$, $78 /-$ per dozen.

Donald Patent Casement Stays \& Fasteners: 8in. Dull Black 3/9; 8in. Antique Malleable Iron, $4 / 6$; 8in. Pulished Brass. d/9; 8in. Antique Brass, 7/3.
"Clyde" porcelain leadless enamel, 18 in. complete, first quality $30 /$, second juality $22 / 6$.
Steel Wire Fabric: Up to 6ft. wideNo. 12 gauge, longitudir: l, 10d. per sq. yd.; No. 10, $1 /$ sq. yd. Single, No. 8, longitudinal, $1 / 6$; No. 6, 1/9, No. 4, 2/ sq. yd. Made in 21 different sizes.

Socket: Socket, per dozen, 5/16ths Japd. Steel, 3in., 7/6; 4in., 7/6; 6in., 10/6; 8in., 15/-; 10in., 20/-; 12in., 24/-; A.C.B. on Steel, $5 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. shoot, 3in., 10/-; 4in., 12/-; 6in., 15/-; Polished Brass, 5/1f in., Iron shoot, 3in., 15/-; 4in., 18/-; 6in. 27/-; Polished Brass, 5/16in., Brass shoot 4 in., $19 /-$; $6 \mathrm{in} ., 30 /-$; A.C.B. on - Brass $5 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. , Iron shoot, $3 \mathrm{in} ., 18 /-$; $4 \mathrm{in} . ; 21 /-$; 6 in., 27/-; A.C.B. on Brass, 5/16in., Brass
shoot, 3in., 21/-; 4in., 24/-; 6in., 32/-; A.C.B. on Brass, Square Case, 3in., 27/-; 4in., 30/-; 6in., 36/-

Stumps: Reinforced concrete, $7 \times 7$ and $8 \times 8$ up to 15 ft ., $2 / 3 \mathrm{ft}$.

Terebine: 4 gall. tin., per gall. 13/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. tins, per gal. 12/3; 1gall. tins, per gall., 11/6.

Annealed (Black) Tie Wire: Very soft. Most suitable for tieing of steel rods, wrapping of beams or girders. 8 Ga. at $16 / 3$ per cwt., coil; 10 Ga ., at 17/3 per cwt. coil; 12 Ga., at $20 /-, 7 \mathrm{lb}$. coil, $27 / 6$ cwt. coil; 16 Ga., at $33 / 6$, 7 lb . coil, $30 /$-, cwt. coil; 18 Ga. , at $38 /-$, 7lb. coil, $35 /-$, cwt. coil.

## TILES.

White glazed, $6 \times 3$ up to $6 \times 6,20 /-$ per sq. yard. Coloured enamels, $6 \times 3$ and $6 \times 2,35 /-$. Eggshell mottled, $4 \times 4$ and $6 \times 2,35 /-$. Floor tiles, white vitreons, $\ddot{5} /-$; black and white patterns, 20/-.
Wall Ties (gall.), 8 Ga., 7/6 per 100. Cast Iron (galvanised), 14/- per dozen.
Solder: $1 / 8 \mathrm{lb}$.

## TIMBER.

Rough Beech.-Firsts up to 3in., x 2 in., $70 /-$; over 3 in. $x 2$ in., and up to 6 in. wide, $75 /-$; over 6 in . and up to $12 \mathrm{in} ., 80 /-$; over 12 in . and up to 18 in ., $85 /-$ per 100 super ft.

Dressed.-7/6 per 100 super ft. extra. Special lengths in rough or dressed $3 / 6$ per 100 super ft. extra.

Crows Ash (Dressed).-First qualityfinished out of 4 in. $x$ lin., 60/- per 100 super ft.; finished out of 6 in . $x$ lin., 60/per 100 super ft. Merchantable-finished out of 4 in $\times 1 \mathrm{in}$., $42 /-$ per 100 super ft.; finished out of $6 \mathrm{in} . \times 1 \mathrm{in}$. 42/- per 100 super ft

Hardwood (Dressed). Flooring and Chamfer Boards-per 100 super ft. First quality out of 2,3 , and $4 \times 1$ inch, $51 /-5$ merchantable, 42/-; Dressed out of $6 \times 1$ inch, first, $51 /-$; merchantable, $42 /-$. Other sizes, $7 / 6$ per 100 sup. ft. extra on undressed prices.
Hardwood Weather Boards.-First quality-7in. $x$ lin. $x$ in. $42 /-$, per 100 super ft.; 7 in $\times \operatorname{lin} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ in., 44/- per 100 super ft. Merchantable-7in. x lin. x $35 /-$ per 100 super ft.; 7 in. $x \operatorname{lin} x \frac{1}{2}$ in. 36/-. Specified lengths are charged $3 / 6$ per 100 super ft . extra. When over 24 fi . an extra charge of $1 /$ - per 100 super ft . is made for each foot in length.

Queensland Pine (Dressed).-Lining, partition, ceiling, flooring boards, square dressed boards, in sizes as follows :$4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. and 6 in . $\mathrm{x} \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. (a) $52 / 6$; (b) $45 /-$; (c) $32 / 6$; 4 in .6 in .7 in . and $8 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}$. (a) $52 / 6$; (b) $45 /-$; (c) $32 / 6$; 4 in . to 8 in . $x$ lin. $; 4 \mathrm{in}$. to 8 in . $\times 1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} . ; 4 \mathrm{in}$. to 8 in . $\times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in.; 4 in. to 8 in. x $1{ }^{3} \mathrm{in}$.; (a) $57 / 6$; (b) $49 / 6$; (c) $36 / 6$.

Note.-" $A$ " quality dressed pine is $3 / 6$ per 100 extra. See new classification.

Specified lengths in above charged $3 / 6$ per 100 super ft. extra.

3-Ply Pine Wood.-Pine $6 \times 3 \times 3$-16ths, unsanded, 20/-; sanded (one side), 22/-; sanded ( 2 sides), 25/- per 100 square feet. Pine, $6 \times 3 \times 1-4$ inch, sanded (one side), 26/6; sanded (2 sides), 29/6 per 100 square feet. Silky Oak, $6 \times 3 \times 3-16$ ths, sanded (one side), $47 / 6$; sanded ( 2 sides), $55 / 6$ per 100 square feet. Maple, $6 \times 3 \times$ $3-16$ ths inches, sanded (one side), $50 /$-,
sanded (2 sides) 58/- per 100 square feet. Japanese Oak, $6 \times 3 \times 1-4$ inch, sanded (one side), $52 / 6$ per 100 square feet. Mahogany, $6 \times 3 \times 3-16 \mathrm{ths}$, sanded (one side), $50 \%$ per 100 square feet. White Cedar, $6 \times 3 \times 3-16$ ths, sanded (one side), $57 / 6$ per 100 square feet. Above prices are for Queensland only.

Trugrane Plywood: $6 \times 3 \times 3$-16ths, sanded one side, $31 / 6$.
Queensland Pine (Rough-per 100 super ft. (a) Joinery quality-Sizes up to 3 in. $\times 2$ in., $47 /-$; up to $8 \times 8,50 / 6 ; 9-10 \times$ $1,58 /-; 12 \times 1,60 / 6 ; 14 \times 1,62 / 6 ; 16 \times 1$, $64 / 6 ; 18 \times 1,66 / 6 ; 20 \times 1,68 / 6 ; 22 \times 1$, あ) $/ 6 ; 24 \times 1,72 / 6$.
(b) Building quality-sizes up to $3 \times$ $2,39 / 6 ;$ to $8 \times 8,43 / 6 ; 9-10 \times 1,51 / 6 ; 12$ $\times 1,53 / 6 ; 14 \times 1,54 / 6 ; 16 \times 1,56 / 6 ; 18 \times$ $1,58 / ; 20 \times 1,60 /-; 22 \times 1,62 /-; 24 \times 1$, 63/6. Merchantable-3 $\times 2,29 /-$; $8 \times 8$, $32 /-; 9 \& 10 \times 1,39 /-; 12 \times 1,41 / 6 ; 14 \times 1$, $42 / 6 ; 16 \times 1,44 /-; 18 \times 1,46 /-; 20 \times 1$, $47 / 6_{\text {; }} 22 \times 1,49 /-; 24 \times 1,50 / 6$.

Rough Oregon. $-\frac{8}{8}$ in. thick up to 8 in . wide, per 100 surface feet; Merch., 20/6; Selected, 25/-; Clear, 33/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick up to 8in. wide, $24 / 6 ; 29 /-; 37 /-$; 各in. thick up to 8 in . wide, $28 / 6 ; 33 /-$; $41 /-$; thick up to 8 in. wide, $32 /-; 36 / 6 ; 44 / 6$. All sizes up to $3 \times 2$ to 30 ft . in length, per 100 super feet, Merch., 30/-; Selected, $35 /$-; Clear, $44 / 6$; all sizes over 3 ft . and up to 8 ins. wide to 30 ft., $35 /-$; 39/6; $47 / 6$; all sizes 1 in . thick and up to $8 \times 8$ over $30 f t$. to 40 ft ., $39 / 6 ; 44 / 6 ; 57 / 6$; all sizes lin. thick and up to $8 \times 8$ over 40 ft . to 50 ft ., $47 /-$; $52 /-$; $67 / 6$; all vemes 1 in . thick and up to $8 \times 8$ over 50 ft . to 60 ft ., $57 /-$; $62 /-$; - ; widths over 8 in. to 14 in ., extra for each inch, $1 /-; 1 /-; 1 /-$; widths over 14 in . to 18 in ., extra for each inch. 2/-; 2/-; 2/-. The above prices refer to sent cut timber only. Specified lengths will be charged at $3 / 6$ per $10 \overline{0}$ super feet extra. Full cut timber-An additional charge of $5 /-$ per 100 super fect will be made when full cut timber is ordered. Dressing from scant cut timber, $5 /-$ per 100 super extra. Square dressing from full cut timber $10 /-$ per 100 super extra. Square dressing, unless otherwise specified all dressed timber ordered will be dressed from full cut timber. Dressing timber over 4 in . in thickness and 15 in .
in width, extra. If dressed timber is required from scant cut this should be specially stated. Lengths over even feet to be charged to the next six iuches.

Oregon Doors, Concrete Tubs, Kalsomine (Turban),Asbestos Boiler Lagging. Prices on application to A. S. Cowdry, 169 Elizabeth strcet.

Palings, per 100 pieces:Square $3 \times \frac{5}{8}$, 4 ft ., 6 or 5 ft ., $25 / 6 ; 3 \times 3,4 \mathrm{ft}$., 6 or 5 ft ., $31 / 6$; diamond or gothic, $3 \times \frac{5}{8}$ ditto, 29/6; round or fancy gothic, $3 \times \frac{5}{8}$. ditto, $33 / 6$; $3 \times \frac{3}{4}$, ditto, $38 / 6$.

Redwood Shingles, 10/- per bundle. Four bundles cover one square. Redwood prices obtainable on application.

## JOINERY.

(Stock Sizes.)
Pully Styles (pine), $4 \times 1$, approx. 15/set; $5 \times 1$, approx. $16 /-$ set. Tels Styles (pine), $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$, approx. 20/-; $5 \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$, approx., $21 / 6$ set. Louvre or Louvre Shutters of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. pine, ordinary make, at $3 /-$ sq. ft. Box Frames, complete-in pine, $2 / 3$; n cedar, oak, or redwood, $3 /-\mathrm{sq}$. ft. Pine Arch Brackets, stock patterns, with key and drop-Size $3-0 \times 2-0 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 10 /$. pair; 3-6 $\times 2-0 \times 1 / \frac{1}{2}$, $12 /-$ pair ; 4-0 $\times 2-6$ $\mathrm{x} 1 \frac{1}{2}, 14 / 6$ pair. Pine Frame Braced and Sheeted Warehouse Doors, 2in. thick, approx., $2 / 3$ per sq. ft. Front DoorsF'ine (coloured glass), pattern 10 to 18 , :0/- to 77/- each. Doors, S.M.-Pine, ©-6 x 2-6, $1 \frac{1}{3}$ in. $31 /-, 1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} .33 / 6 ; 6-8 \times$ E-8, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $33 / 6,1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. $36 / ; 6-10 \times 2-10$, $1_{2}$ in. $35 / 6.1 \frac{1}{4}$ in. $38 /-; 7 \times 3,1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} .37 / 6$, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. 40/-. B.M. one side, 8/6 extra. Taised panels $8 / 6$ extra. Glass DoorsPine, 4 light, $160 \mathrm{z} .6-8 \times 2-8,1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} .38 /$-, $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} .41 /-; 6-10 \times 2-10,1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} .40 /-, 1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$, $43 /-$; S.M., $7 \times 3,1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $42 /-, 1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. $45 /-$; B.M., one side 4/- extra. Back Doors, sheeted below, coloured glass top, like sashes-6-8 x 2-8 $\times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 5$ lts. or 8 lts.. £ $2 / 13 /-$ each ; $6-10 \times 2-10 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 5$ lts. or 9 lts., £2/15/- each. Lattice Doors, square or diag. lattice, $1 \times \frac{1}{4}-6-8 \times 2-8 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, $\xlongequal{2}$ panels, $£ 1 / 14 /-$ each; $6-10 \times 2-10 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, 2 panels, $£ 1 / 16 /-; 7 \times 3-6 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, in pairs, 4 panels, $\mathrm{f} 2 / 16 /-$ pair ; $7 \times 4-0 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, in pairs, 4 panels, £3 pair. Margin Light, 6-8 x $2-8$, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $56 / 6 ; 1 \frac{3}{4}, 59 /-; D o o r s, ~ 6-10$ x $2-10,1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $56 / 6 ; 1 /, 59 /-$; Coloured Glass, $7 \times 3,1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $60 /-; 1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. 62/6. B.M.
one side 4/- extra. French Lights (4 lights, 16 oz. S.M.), $7 \times 3,1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $47 /-$; $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. $49 /-; 7 \times 3-4,1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $50 /-; 1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. $52 / 6$; 7 x 3-6, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. $52 /-$; $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in} .55 /-; 2$ or 4 lights, 21 oz . glass, S.M., $7 \times 3-4$, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $54 /-$; $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. $56 / 6 ; 7 \times 3-6,1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $56 /-, 1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. 59/-. B.M one side, $4 /-$ extra. If glass beaded in 4/- pair extra. Ledge Doors-6-8 x 2-6, 18/6; 6-8 x 2-8, 19/6. Frame and Sheeted Doors-6-8 x 2-8, 13 $33 /-$; 6-10 $\times 3-10 \times 1 \frac{3}{4}, 35 /-$. Sashes (Oak or Redwood) ; (Maple extra). 16oz. glass -Four light, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. 3-10 $\times 2-4,23 /-$; 4-6 $\times$ $2-10,25 / \frac{1}{2} ; 5-2 \times 2-10,27 / 6 ; 6 \times 3,32 /-$. $1 \frac{3}{4}$ in. $-3-10 \times 2-4,24 / 6 ; 4-6 \times 2-10,27 /-$; 5-2 x 2-10, 29/-! $6 \times 3,34 /-$, Two Light$1 \frac{1}{2}$ in., $3-10 \times 2-4,24 / 6 ; 4-6 \times 2-10,27 / 6$; $5-2 \times 2-10,29 /-; 6 \times 3,35 /-; 13$ in. $-3-10$ x $2-4,26 /-; 4 \times 2-10,28 / 6 ; 5-2 \times 2-10,30 / 6$; $6 \times 3,36 / \ldots$ B.M. Rails, $2 /$ extra pair. Sashes (Oak or Redwood; (Maple extra), 21oz. glass-Four light, 1者in. 4-6 x 2-10. $28 / 6$; $5-2 \times 2-10.30 / 6 ; 6 \times 3,36 / 6.1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. $-4-6 \times 2-10,30 /-; 5-2 \times 2-10,32 /-; 6 \times 3$ 38/6. Tdo Light- $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in., 4-6 x 2-10, 30/-; $5-2 \times 2-10,32 /-; 6 \times 3,39 /-; 13$ in. $-4-6 \times$ $2-10,31 / 6 ; 5-2 \times 2-10,33 / 6 ; 6 \times 3,41 /-$. Odd sizes with 16oz. glass, approx. 2/6 per square foot; with 21 oz . glass, $3 /-$ per square foot. Cedar Sashes, 2/- pair extra B.M. Rails, $2 /-$ pair extra. When orderng odd size sashes state which size in height. (Maple extra.)

Oregon Doors (Australian Made)-6ft . Sin. $x 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 8 in . $\mathrm{x} 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ( 8 designs), $26 /-$ per door.

Casements (Oak or Redwood)-4-0 x $3-0 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 6$ lts. or 10 lts., 16 oz . £1/10/-; 21 oz . $£ 1 / 15 /-.4-6 \times 3-0 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} 6 \mathrm{lts}$. or 10 its. 16 oz £ $1 / 13 / 6$; 21 oz . £1/19/-. 4-0 x $3-0 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 6$ lts. or 10 lts., col. glass $£ 2 / 5 /-$; $4-6 \times 3-0 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 6$ lts. or 10 lts. col. glass, $\ddagger 2 / 10 /-\quad$ Odd size sashes or casements with 16 oz . glass $2 / 6$; with 21 oz . glass $3 /-$ per sq. ft. (Maple extra).

Fisher's Patent Fly-Proof Windows.$4 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in} . \times 2 \mathrm{ft} .10 \mathrm{in}$.; 5 ft . $2 \mathrm{in} . \times 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 10 in . 85/- per set, less 5 per cent. discount. Smaller sizes, $80 /-$ per set, less 5 per cent. discount. Special sizes-prices ou application. These are complete with box frames, pulleys, sash cords, sashes and glazed with 16oz. glass, but less sasi weights.

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Forgings and Stamp-
ings of every
description

Fanlights: Pine, 160z. glass- $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. -$2-7 \times 1-4,9 /-; 2-9 \times 1-4,9 / 6 ; 2-9 \times 1-6$, 10/6; 2-11 x 1-6, 11/-; 3-3 x 1-4, 33/-; $3-3 \times 1-6,11 / 6 ; 3-5 \times 1-4,12 /-; 3-5 \times 1-6$, 12/6. $1 / \mathrm{in}$. $-2-7 \times 1-4,9 / 6 ; 2-9 \times 1-4$, 10/-; 2-9 x 1-6, 11/-; 2-11 x 1-6, 11/6; $3-3 \times 1-4,11 / 6 ; 3-3 \times 1-6,12 /-; 3-5 \times 1-4$, 12/6; $3-5 \times 1-6,13 / \ldots$. If Fanlights wanted in 21 oz . glass prices will be up to $2-11 \mathrm{x}$ 1-6 at $1 /$ - each extra; over that size to 3-5 x 1-6, $1 / 6$ extra. Oak or Redwood-$2-11 \times 16 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, 1lt. or 2 lts., $16 \mathrm{oz} ., 12 /-$ each ; coloured glass, 15/- each.

Turnery (Stock Patterns only).-Turned Top Newel-Length 4 ft . 6 in., size $3 \times$ 3 hardwood, $4 /-$; length 4 ft . 6 in., size 4 x 4 hardwood, $5 / 6$. Newel Tops-Size 3 $\times 3$ hardwood, $1 / 3$; beech $1 / 6 ; 4 \times 4$ hardwood $1 / 6$, beech $1 / 9 ; 5 \times 5$ hardwood 2/6, keech $3 / 3$; $6 \times 6$ hardwood $3 / 6$, beech $4 / 6$; $8 \times 8$ hardwood $5 / 6$, beech $7 /-$. FinialsLengths 3 ft. 6 in., size $3 \times 3$, pine $4 /$, beech $5 / 6$; length, 3 ft . 6 in. $4 \times 4$, pine $5 / 9$, beech $7 / 3$; length 4 ft . $6 \mathrm{in} ., 4 \times 4$, pine $6 / 9$, beech $8 / 6$ each. Verandah Balu-sters-length, $2 \mathrm{ft} .10 \mathrm{in} ., 1 \times 1$ hardwood $25 /-$; length, $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 1 \times 1$ hardwood 26/6; ıength. 3 ft., 11 -8th $\times 11$-8th hardwood 29/6; length, 3ft., $1 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ hardwood $32 / 9$ per 100. Verandah Balusters-Size, $1 \times 1$ hardwood, 8/- per 100. Gate Balusters, turned tops-length, 3 ft ., size $1 \times 1$ hardwood $1 / 6$, beech $1 / 9$ each; length 5 ft ., $1 \times 1$ hardwood $1 / 10$, beech $2 / 1$; length Eft., $1 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ hardwood $2 /-$, beech $2 / 3$ ea. Table Legs.-Length $2 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in} ., 2 \times 2$, 1 ine $5 /$-, oak $7 / 6 ; 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$, pine $6 / 6$, oak $10 /-; 3 \times 3$, pine $8 /-$, oak $12 /-; 4 \times 4$ pine 12/-, oak $20 /-$; $5 \times 5$, pine $21 /-$, oak $32 /-$; $\dot{0} \times 6$ pine $30 /$-, oak $42 / 6$ per set of four.
Mouldings (Stock Patterns only)(Sizes and Patterns other than standard charged at special rates).-Including stop beads, square edged stops, scotias. rugle beads, staff beads, ridge roll, partition rails, saddle cap, cornice architraves, skirtings, beaded facias, louvres, cap moulds, hav:drails, transoms, door and window sills (per 100 lineal feet). Pone$\frac{1}{8}$ in. $\mathrm{x} \frac{5}{8} \mathrm{in}, 8 /-; 1 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}, 9 /-; 1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}, 10 /-$; $2 \times \frac{5}{8}, 12 /-; 2 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}, 14 / 6 ; 3 \times \frac{5}{8}, 16 /-; 1 \times$ $1,9 /-; 1 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}, 11 / 6 ; 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 15 /-; 1 \frac{3}{4}$ x $1 \frac{3}{4}, 20 /-; 2 \times 1,15 / 6 ; 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1,18 /-; 2 \times$ i $\frac{1}{2}, 21 /-; 2 \times 2,26 /-; 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} 26 /-; 3 \times 1$,
$81 /-; 3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 30 /-.0 a k-\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}, 12 /-; 14$ x $\frac{5}{8}, 14 / 6 ; 1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}, 16 /-; 2 \times \frac{5}{8}, 19 /-; 21 \times 2$ ${ }_{5}^{5}, 25 /-; 3 \times \frac{5}{8}, 28 /-; 1 \times 1,16 / 6 ; 11 \times 14$, i $1 /-$; $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 26 /-; 1 \frac{3}{4} \times 1 \frac{3}{4}, 35 /-; 2 \times 1$, $25 /-; 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1,31 / 6 ; 2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 35 /-; 2 \times 2$, 50/-; $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 50 /-; 3 \times 1,35 /-; 3 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, 55/-. (Per lineal foot) Pine-3 $\times 2,5 d$. ; $\therefore \times 3,7 \frac{1}{2} d . ; 4 \times 1,3 \frac{1}{2} d . ; 4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 5 d . ; 4 \times$ 2, $6 \frac{1}{2} d . ; 4 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}, 8 d . ; 4 \times 3,9 \frac{1}{2} d . ; 5 \times 1$, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ; 5 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 5 \times 3,1 /-; 6 \times 1,5 \mathrm{~d}$.; $6 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 7 \frac{1}{2} d . ; 6 \times 3,1 / 2 ; 7 \times 3,1 / 5 ; 8 \times 1$, ti $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ; 9 \times 1,7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ; 10 \times 1$, 8 d . Hardwood$\because \times 2,6 \mathrm{~d} ; 3 \times 3,9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 4 \times 1,4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ; 4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, t.; $4 \times 2$ 글d.; $4 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} 10 \mathrm{~d} . \cdot 4 \times 3,1 /-$; $\because \times 1,5 \frac{1}{2} d . ; 5 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 7 \frac{1}{2} d . ; 5 \times 3,1 / 2 ; 6$ $\times 1,6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 6 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 6 \times 3,1 / 4 ; 7 \times 3$, $1 / 8 ; 8 \times 1,7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . ; 9 \times 19 \mathrm{~d} . ; 10 \times 1,10 \mathrm{~d}$. Beech-3 x 2, 8 d.; $3 \times 3,1 /-; 4 \times 1,5 d . ;$ $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 8$ d. $; 4 \times 2$, $11 \mathrm{~d} . ; 4 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}, 1 / 1 ; 4 \times$ S. $1 / 3 ; 5 \times 17 \mathrm{~d} . ; 5 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \mathrm{~d} . ; 5 \times 3,1 / 6$; $6 \times 1,8 \mathrm{~d} . ; 6 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 1 /-; 6 \times 3,1 / 9 ; 7 \times 3$ 2/-; $8 \times 1,11 \mathrm{~d} . ; 9 \times 1,1 /-; 10 \times 1,1 / 1$. Oak-3x2,11d.; $3 \times 3,1 / 3 ; 4 \times 1,6 \frac{1}{2} d$.; $4 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$, 11d. $; 4 \times 2,1 / 2 ; 4 \times 2 \frac{1}{2}, 1 / 4 ; 4 \times 3$ $1 / 6 ; 5 \times 1,9 \mathrm{~d} . ; 5 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 1 / 2 ; 5 \times 3,2 /-$; (i $\times 1,11$ d. $6 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}, 1 / 3 ; 6 \times 3,2 / 6 ; 7 \times 3$, $3 /-; 8 \times 1,1 / 2 ; 9 \times 1,1 / 3 ; 10 \times 1,1 / 6$.

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