

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND PRIVATE PAVILION

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE FLA.

By EDWARD F. STEVENS, ARCHITECT

THIS group of buildings, just completed, embodies perhaps more up-to-date features of hospital construction than any in the South. The two buildings for contagious cases are in many ways unique in planning and equipment.

No attempt was made to produce an imposing architectural effect. The money appropriated was spent for the comfort of patients rather than for the pleasure of outsiders. The exterior of the hospital depends for its impression upon its spacious site, good grouping and pleasing color combination rather than upon elaborate ornamentation.

The site of the hospital is well away from the center of the city, but easily accessible both by street car and motor. The ground comprises nearly two city blocks. There is a boulevard on one side and a wide street on another. At the back runs a little stream. Across the boulevard lies a small park owned by the city. This makes practically an ideal location, since patients may be quickly reached by their friends, yet have all the spacious stretches of land and sky afforded by the suburbs and the

abundance of sun and fresh air which one gets in the country.

Jacksonville has had a phenomenal growth, having doubled its population in ten years. It is still rapidly growing. These facts were considered in laying out St. Luke's Hospital, and the scheme was planned for both present needs and future development. The administration portion of the institution was made of sufficient size to take care of many additional patients, yet not so large as to be unwieldy. All departments were planned to allow for future expansion without sacrificing any of the present construction.

THE GENERAL PLAN

With the spacious ground available and the Southern prejudice in favor of room and comfort, the pavilion plan was decided to be the best.

The hospital was designed after a careful study of the modern German institutions, and many of the ideas found in them were incorporated into it.

It consists of a group of semi-isolated buildings with roofed open corridor con-

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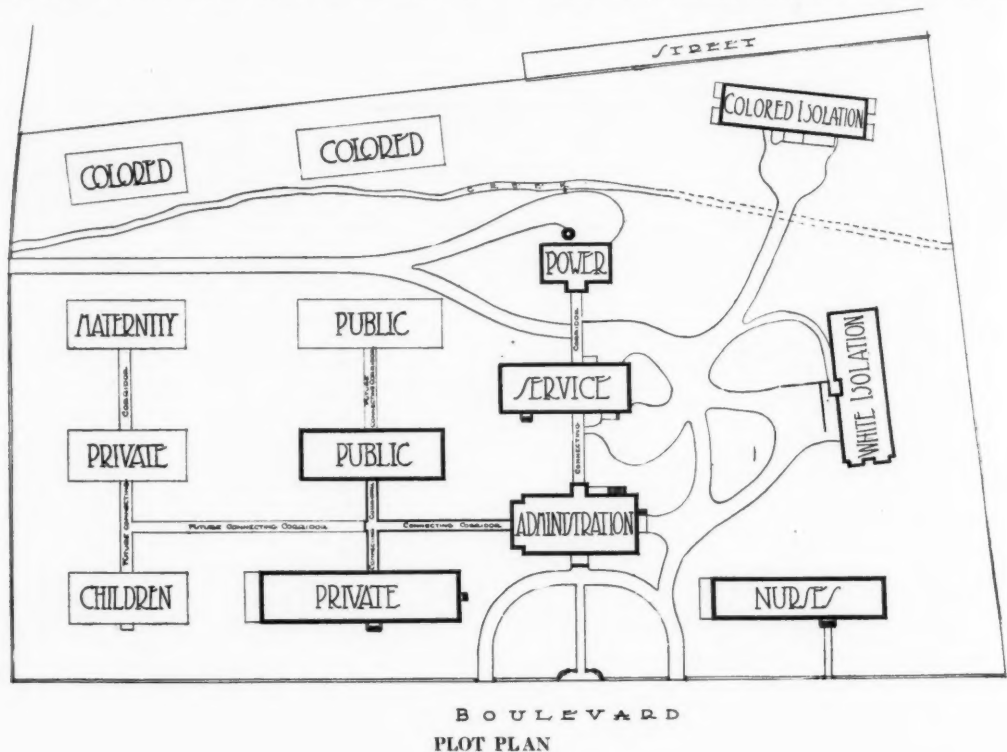
nections. Only four of the present eight buildings will house patients, but there is ample room reserved for four more, or even six if the land beyond the stream were utilized. The present buildings accommodate one hundred and ten patients, but the grouping is arranged so that the institution may develop to three hundred beds.

The buildings are modified mission type, simple in line, depending for light and shade upon the deep balconies. The walls are gray stucco, the roofs red tile, the

service building, containing kitchen and dining rooms, is directly behind the Administration building, and the laundry and power plant is in the rear of that. There is a service drive coming in at the back, well away from the working part of the hospital.

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

This is the highest of the group, the nurses' residence and private pavilion which flank it appearing much lower on account of



PLOT PLAN

blinds a dull, rich green. The glaring sand of the roadways and the dark green of the background of trees hung with gray Southern moss, make a pleasing mass of contrasting color.

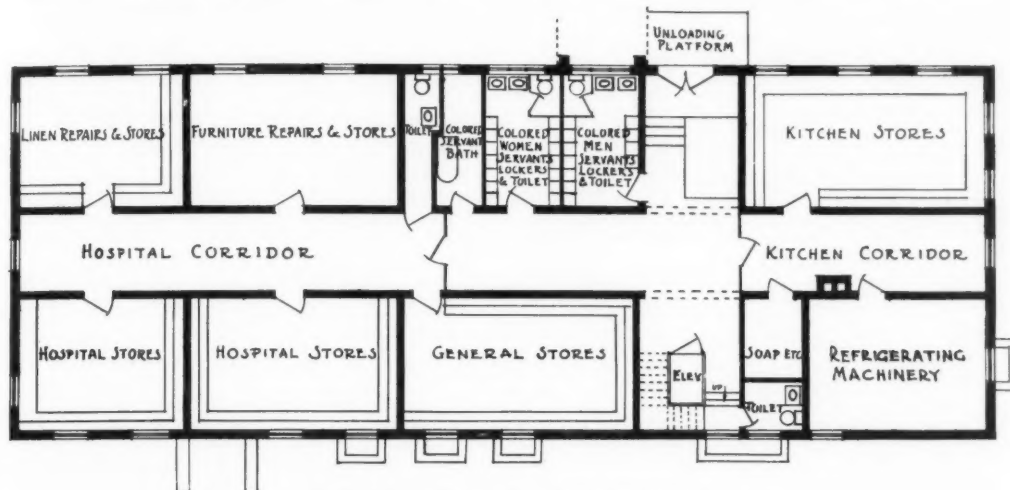
The group plan will show the general layout. The Administration building stands at the end of a street, and is reached by a semicircular walk and drive. The nurses' residence is at the right of it, the two buildings of the isolation department back of that; the private pavilion (for paying patients) is at the left of the Administration, and the public pavilion (for non-paying patients) back of that; the

their long, straight lines. In this building are the offices, general waiting room, board room, operating and accident rooms, admitting department for ward patients, laboratories, Roentgen ray department, hydrotherapeutic treatment rooms, autopsy, etc., and the rooms of the superintendent and house staff. Corridors run from this to the service building and through it to the laundry, also to each of the pavilions. Future pavilions will connect with an extension of this last corridor, so that patients and visitors may go everywhere under cover, but still be in the open air.

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A special ambulance entrance is arranged on the north end of the administration building, so that accident cases may be brought in and ward patients admitted without being seen by other patients or

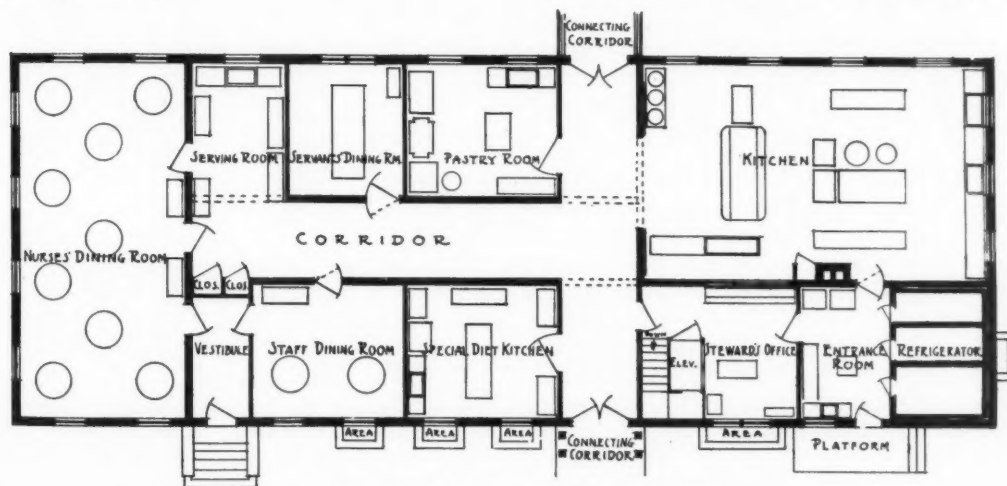
anesthetic room, nurses' dressing and work room, surgeons' room with its own porch, and a plaster room for the large orthopedic service which this hospital has. A water still with heating and cooling tanks sup-



BASEMENT PLAN, SERVICE BUILDING

by visitors; yet every patient must pass the office before going to the hospital proper. The entrance to the morgue is also under control of the office and out of sight of patients.

plies chemically and bacteriologically pure water. There is a window between the operating room and the sterilizing room, the instrument sterilizer being placed in front of it, so that the nurse may reach



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, SERVICE BUILDING

The accident and admitting rooms are on the first floor of this building and the operating department directly above them. For the latter, there are two operating rooms, scrub-up alcove, sterilizing room,

into it from one operation room and obtain instruments without leaving the room. The remainder of the second floor is given up to the medical treatment rooms, Roentgen ray, and laboratory.

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THE PRIVATE PAVILION

This has twenty-eight single rooms, four double rooms, and two three-bed wards, accommodating forty-two patients in all. There are four suites with baths, these being arranged so that the bath is entered from the hall or from the room on either side, making a very flexible unit, giving opportunity for these rooms to be used as bedroom, sitting room and bath, or as single rooms with bath. In this way, the patient may have a member of the family staying near by, a nurse within call without being in the room, or a sitting room away from the bedroom.

sufficiently wide to admit a bed; and all beds are provided with large, easy-rolling wheels. Electric, automatic elevators, large enough for a bed, are also a feature. The large roof ward is of itself a considerable inducement to patients to come to the hospital.

In planning the buildings to be occupied by patients, all utilities have been placed in the center, so that the nurses may work toward both ends of the building, saving time and steps. This also leaves the pleasant corner rooms available for patients, takes noises and odors away from the sick, and makes administration easier.



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PAVILIONS, SHOWING CONNECTING CORRIDOR

On the lower floor of this building is a broad balcony extending its full width, the actual floor space being twelve by forty feet. On the upper floor is an outdoor ward or roof garden, forty feet square, screened in, equipped with lights, nurses' calls, couches, hammock, steamer chairs, low tables, etc., so that it may be used either for daytime lounging or for continuous open-air treatment. The standard set for both this building and the public pavilion is that sufficient room shall be provided on the balconies to accommodate at one time all the patients in the hospital, at least half of them being out in their beds. With this also in mind, all doors leading to patients' rooms or balconies are made

The nurses' station is at the center of the corridor, where the connecting corridor enters, overlooking the stairway, elevator, serving kitchen and sink room. A head nurse sitting here has control of the whole building at a glance.

For the utilities, good-sized sink rooms and serving kitchens were planned, since these two places are the center of the chief activities and must provide working space for several nurses at once. Toilets for men and women, a separate one for nurses, broom closets, an ample bath room, a sink with large drain board and shelves above for taking care of patients' flowers, a large linen room, an extra closet for blankets and another for clothing, a tele-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

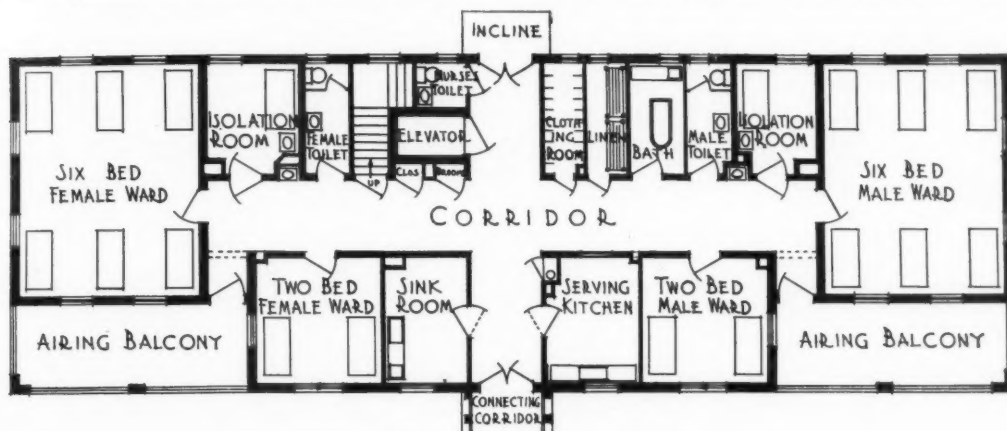
phone booth, and a locker and dressing room for special nurses, are provided.

The stairway is shut off by doors both at top and bottom, so that noises may not travel from one floor to the other.

There are no call bells, but the "silent signal" system, is used instead, the nurses

furnished to protect the window. In these, objectionable patients may be cared for without harm to themselves or annoyance to other patients.

Both this and the public pavilion are fireproof buildings, being of tile and concrete construction. The floors in all cor-



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, PUBLIC PAVILION

being summoned by electric lights. Aside from its noiselessness, this system assures one that all calls will be answered, as a call cannot be cancelled except by going to the patient's bedside.

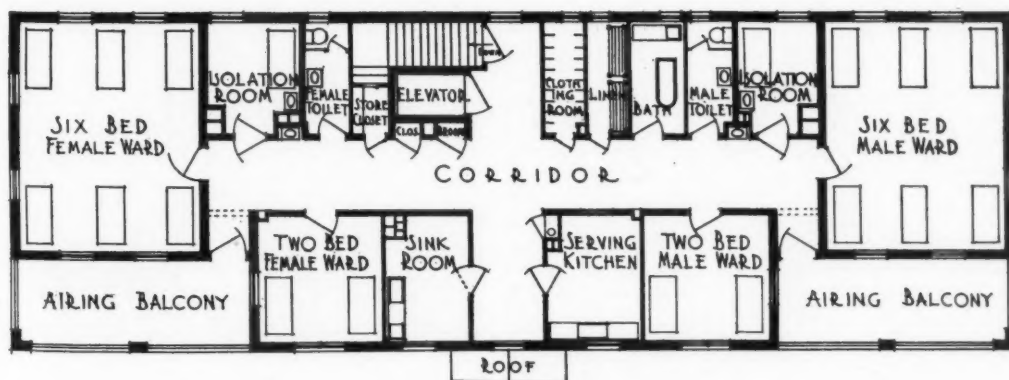
All private rooms have telephone connection with city and long distance service, so that a patient lying in bed may talk to the folks at home.

Two isolation rooms have been provided on each floor, to be used for delirious or otherwise disturbing patients. The walls of these rooms are sound-proofed, double doors used, and a removable iron grille

ridors and utility rooms are of terrazzo, those in patients' rooms being concrete covered with battleship linoleum cemented down. The floor is sunk slightly below the finished edge of the coved base, so that base and linoleum finish flush.

There are no door nor window casings, the frames themselves constituting the finish which is flush with the plastering. The coved base is also flush with the plastering, being set before this work is done.

Each room has a closet, built only as wide as its door, so that there is no angle

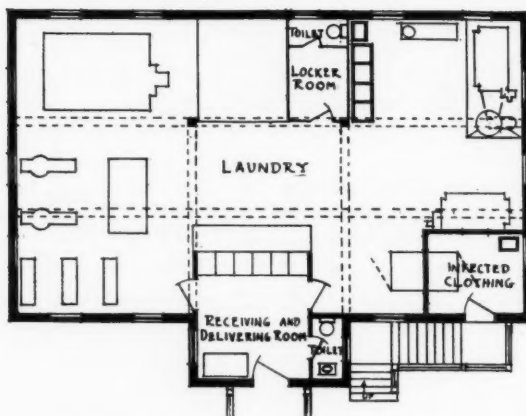


SECOND FLOOR PLAN, PUBLIC PAVILION

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

at the side to catch dirt; closet doors are cut short, and a vent is provided at the top, affording a circulation of air through the contents; closet shelves are set away from the wall an inch. These details give a closet which is both clean and cleanable.

There is a vacuum cleaning machine in the basement of each building, away from patients' rooms; outlets are provided on



FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF BOILER HOUSE AND LAUNDRY

each floor for the attachment of the cleaning hose.

The doors, which make up the bulk of the visible wood work, are of birch, stained a soft gray, and the wood furniture matches them, giving a very agreeable coloring.

THE PUBLIC PAVILION

This building consists of four exactly similar units, each unit consisting of a six-bed ward, a two-bed ward, an isolation room, and an ample airing balcony. The upper floor will be used for men, the lower for women and children.

As in the private pavilion, the utilities are placed in the center of the building, and are almost exact duplicates of the provision made for the care of private patients. A locker room for patients' clothing and a surgical dressing room are added and a special toilet for the nurses.

The corridors in all buildings are eight feet wide, giving ample room to turn a bed or stretcher and giving a pleasing sense of spaciousness.

In the equipment of these two pavilions, attempt was made to provide all labor-saving devices which were practical and

which would facilitate service and make it efficient. The food comes from the kitchen in covered, heated cars, and is served from the steam tables in each serving kitchen. Broken food, soiled dressings, and all other waste are consumed in incinerators built into a corner of the sink room, so that there need be no transporting of unsightly material. These incinerators are purposely made small, so as not to allow accumulation of material which might become odorous.

Ice is brought to each serving kitchen from the central plant, the refrigerators being those with one-piece white porcelain linings. Ice for cold baths, ice bags, etc., is crushed at the service building and brought to an ice box in each sink room.

Utensil sterilizers are provided everywhere, and gas plates for boiling instruments, etc.

THE SERVICE BUILDING

This has in its basement store rooms for all sorts of supplies, toilets and locker room for servants. It also contains the refrigerating plant, which cools the large kitchen refrigerators and provides ice for all the buildings.

On the first floor is the steward's office, next the unloading platform, where all supplies are delivered, one person being responsible for receiving and checking them, for putting them away and giving them out. This office controls the entrance to the basement, to the kitchen, laundry, dining rooms, etc.

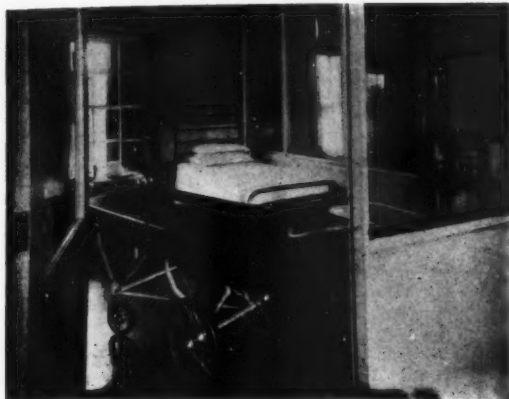


ADMITTING ROOM, SHOWING ADMITTING BATH, WHITE ISOLATION BUILDING

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The three-compartment refrigerator is immediately off the entrance for supplies and next the main kitchen. The steward's office has a large window opening into the kitchen, through which store-room supplies may be delivered, orders given, and general supervision had.

The main kitchen occupies one corner of the building, has large, high windows on



PRIVATE ROOM, WHITE ISOLATION BUILDING,
SHOWING PORTABLE BATHTUB

two sides and a monitor above for additional light and ventilation. Supplies enter at the right, are prepared at that end, are cooked in the center, and are served from the left or corridor end, giving no cross currents in the work. The fuel used is gas. The ranges, broiler, etc., are set in the center of the room, the vegetable steamers, jacket kettles, etc., being at the back of the range, facing the windows. The equipment includes an electric vegetable peeler, meat-chopping machine, bread and meat slicers, etc. The kitchen steam tables do double duty, caring for articles waiting for the patients' food cars and serving the dining rooms for staff, nurses and servants. The coffee and tea urns are similarly used.

Across the corridor is the special diet kitchen, where pupil nurses under the direction of the dietician prepare dainty articles of food for private patients or special food which has been ordered in the treatment of cases. This room is equipped with a large cabinet range, table with steam bath, supply cupboards, refrigerator, etc. Near by is the so-called pastry room,

where all desserts are prepared, hot breads, etc. This room has its own refrigerator, gas oven and jacket kettle.

The food cars come in at the broad entrance of the kitchen, are loaded at the steam table and urns, get desserts from the pastry room, stop at the diet kitchen for special articles, and are complete without leaving the building or retracing their steps.

The nurses' dining room occupies one end of the building and is sunny and airy. The staff dining room is next it. These two rooms have their own separate entrance. They are served from one serving room convenient to both, with ample cupboards and a dish-washing machine.

On the upper floor are two sets of rooms, each with its own bath and with a separate staircase, for men and women servants. Provision is made for very few servants, as in Jacksonville it is the custom for them to go home at night.

THE POWER HOUSE

This is designed to provide steam for heating, cooking, sterilizing, etc., for all the present buildings and more. Space has been reserved for additional boilers which may be required when the final pavilions are added to the group. A machinery room affords space for an electric generator if it becomes desirable for the hospital to put in its own plant.

The eighty-foot chimney is a not unpleasant feature of the group of buildings.

The laundry is on the first floor of the power house building, its only entrance



SERVING KITCHEN, WHITE ISOLATION BUILDING

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

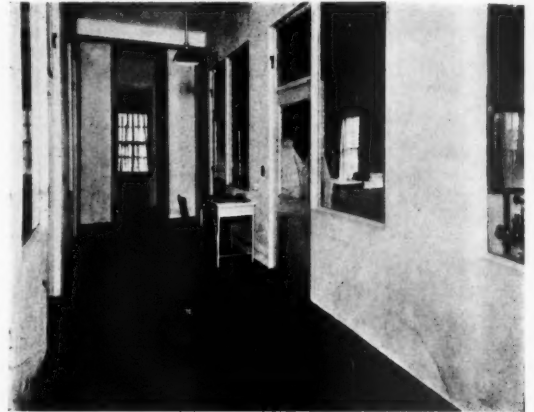
being by a bridge from the service building. Soiled and clean linen, workers and visitors must go through the office, putting the whole situation into the control of the person here.

The laundry is one large room, arranged so that the washing is done at the right, the ironing at the left. The clothes are sorted, washed and extracted at the north end of the room; the plain pieces go directly to the flat-work ironer, a high-speed, five-roll machine of the latest type, thence to the sorting table and boxes near the entrance. The nurses' uniforms, etc., are starched next the washer, dried in the central part of the room, and ironed at the farthest end, coming around back to the center for sorting. In this way there are no cross currents.

At the northeast corner of the building is a separate entrance for the linen from the contagious pavilions. The sterilizing washer has a door at the back which opens into this room, so that all goods may be put directly into the washer by the one who brings them and not handled by anyone in the laundry until after they have been boiled. This washer is so constructed that the boiling may be done under pressure, assuring complete sterilization.

A large cylindrical sterilizer, with a door at each end, is set into the partition between the infected linen room and the laundry. Infected clothing, shoes, pillows, or mattresses are brought into the infected room and placed in the sterilizer

from that side. There is a sink provided here, so that the person who brings them may wash his hands thoroughly before leaving. The valves for steam, etc., are on the clean side of the partition, and are manipulated by the engineer or head laundryman. The contents of the sterilizer



CORRIDOR, WHITE ISOLATION BUILDING

are removed on the laundry side, giving assurance that they are uncontaminated. The apparatus is so arranged that formaldehyde gas and ammonia may be used to disinfect materials which steam would spoil.

THE NURSES' RESIDENCE

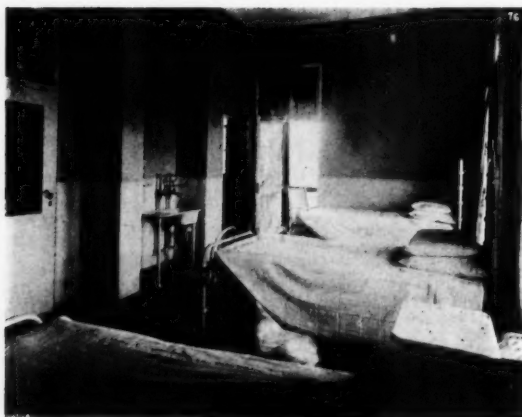
This provides for forty nurses in single rooms. In order to insure that these rooms shall never be used for more than one person, they are made only eight by twelve feet in size. A good-sized closet is provided for each, and there is just room enough for a single bed, a dresser, combination desk and bookcase fastened to the wall, and an easy chair.

On each floor there is one suite consisting of two bedrooms with a bath between. These suites are for the superintendent of nurses, dietician, night supervisor, etc.

Ample toilets, lavatories and baths have been provided, each bath or closet being in a room by itself.

Linen and broom closets are provided. There is a vacuum cleaning machine. A small room on the first floor contains wash tray, ironing board and electric iron, so

(Continued on page 329.)

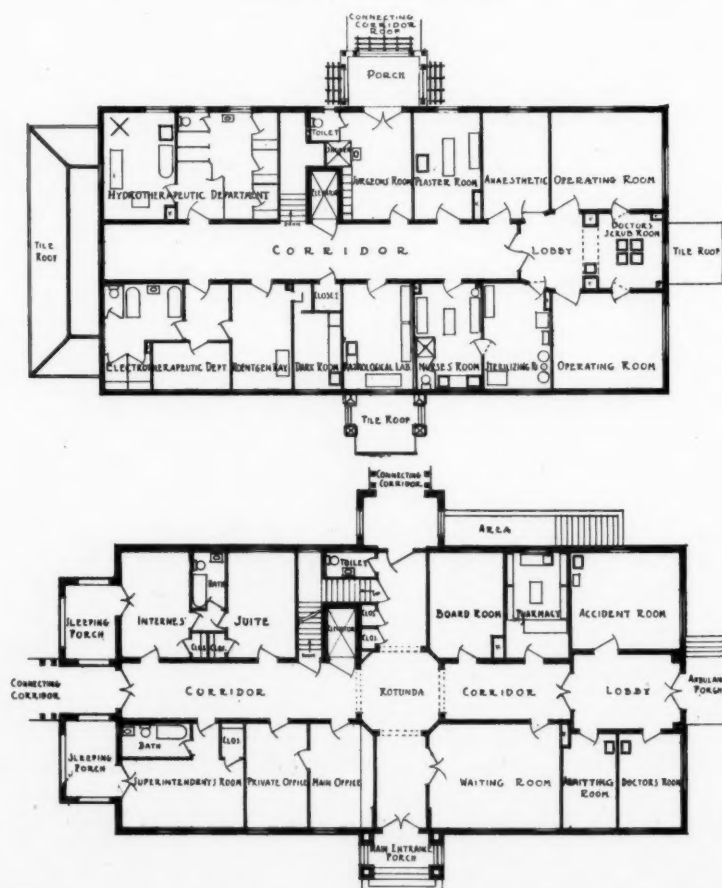


THREE-BED CONVALESCENT WARD, SHOWING SPECIAL SINK AND AIRING BALCONY

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



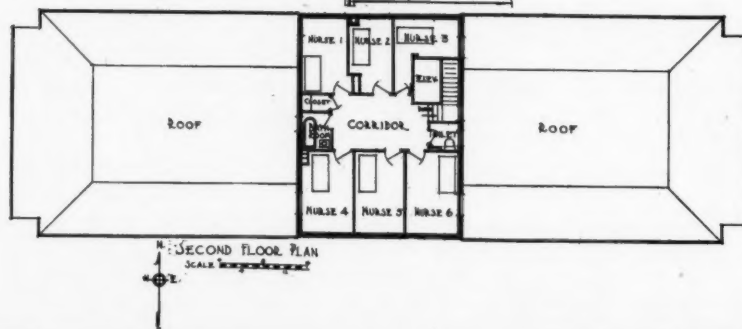
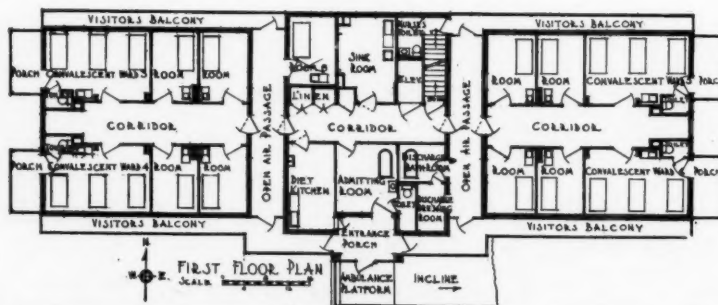
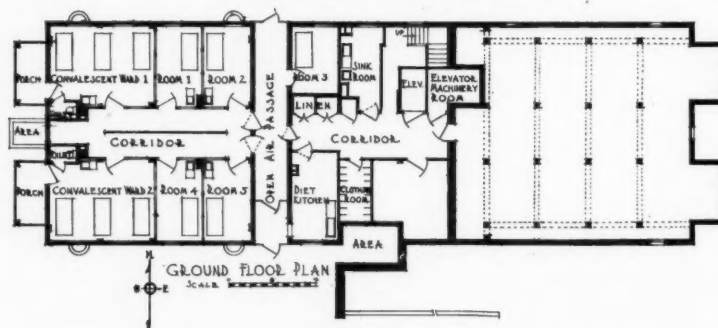
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MR. EDWARD F. STEVENS, ARCHITECT; MR. MELLEN C. GREELEY, ASSOCIATE



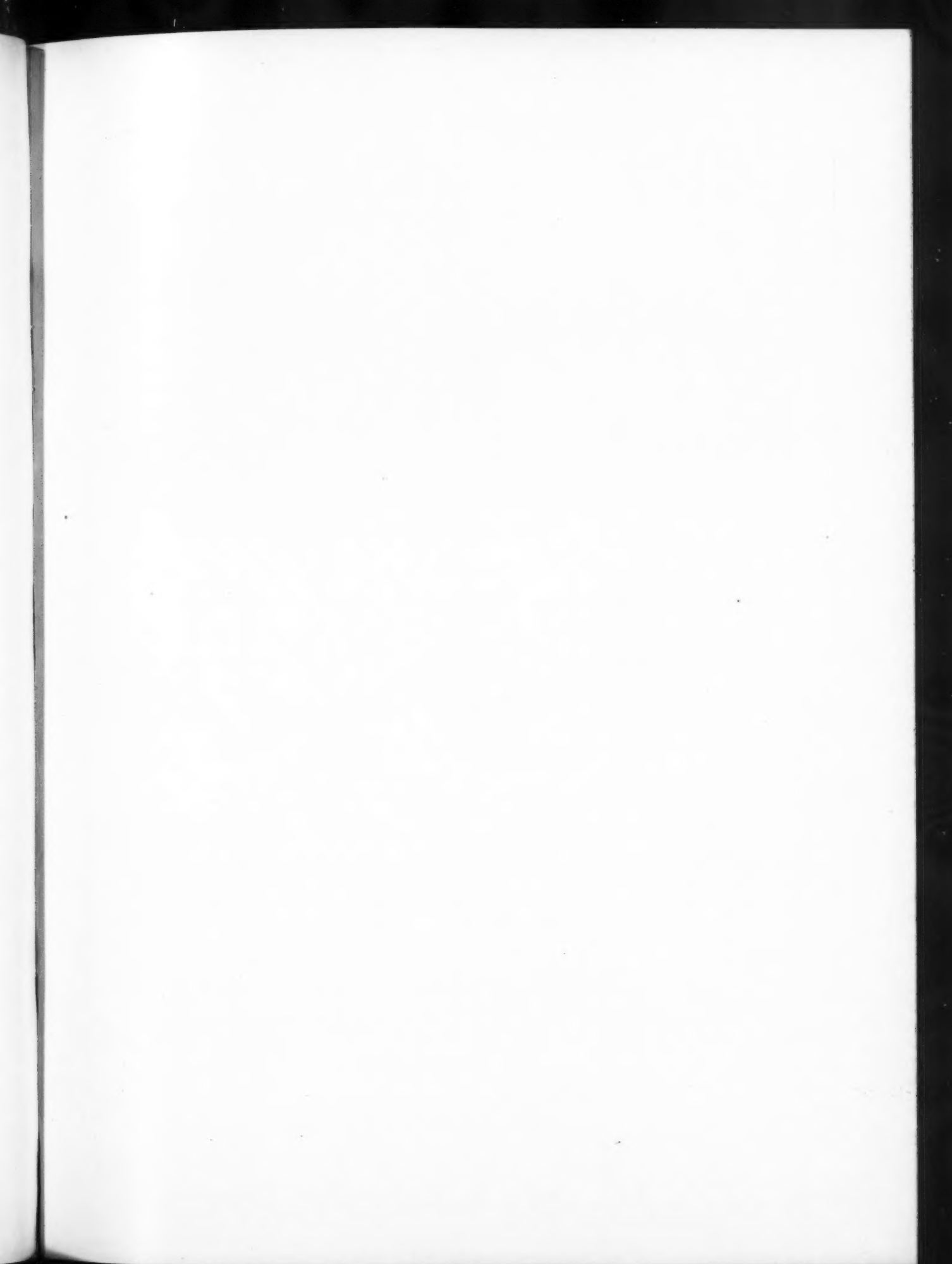


WHITE ISOLATION BUILDING



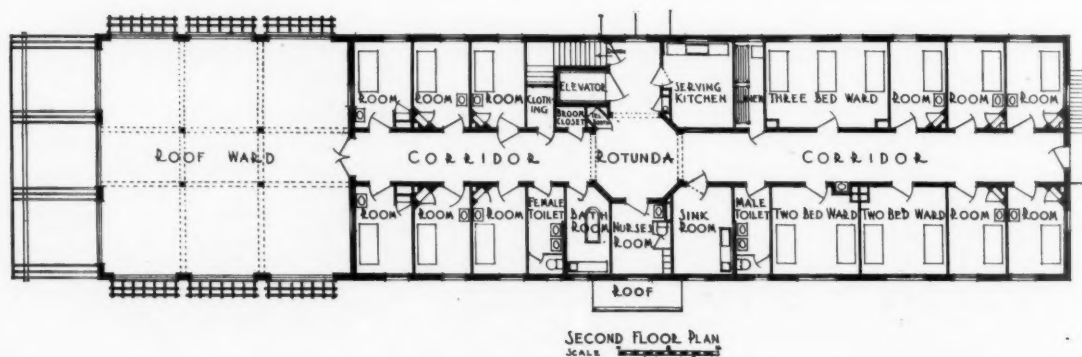
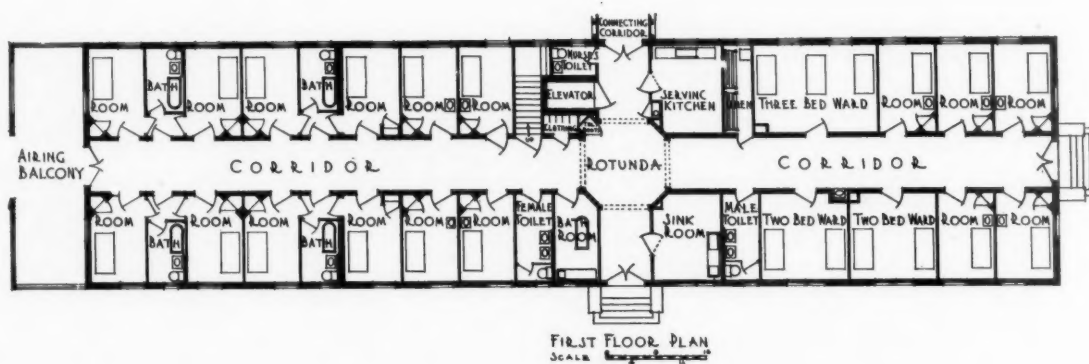
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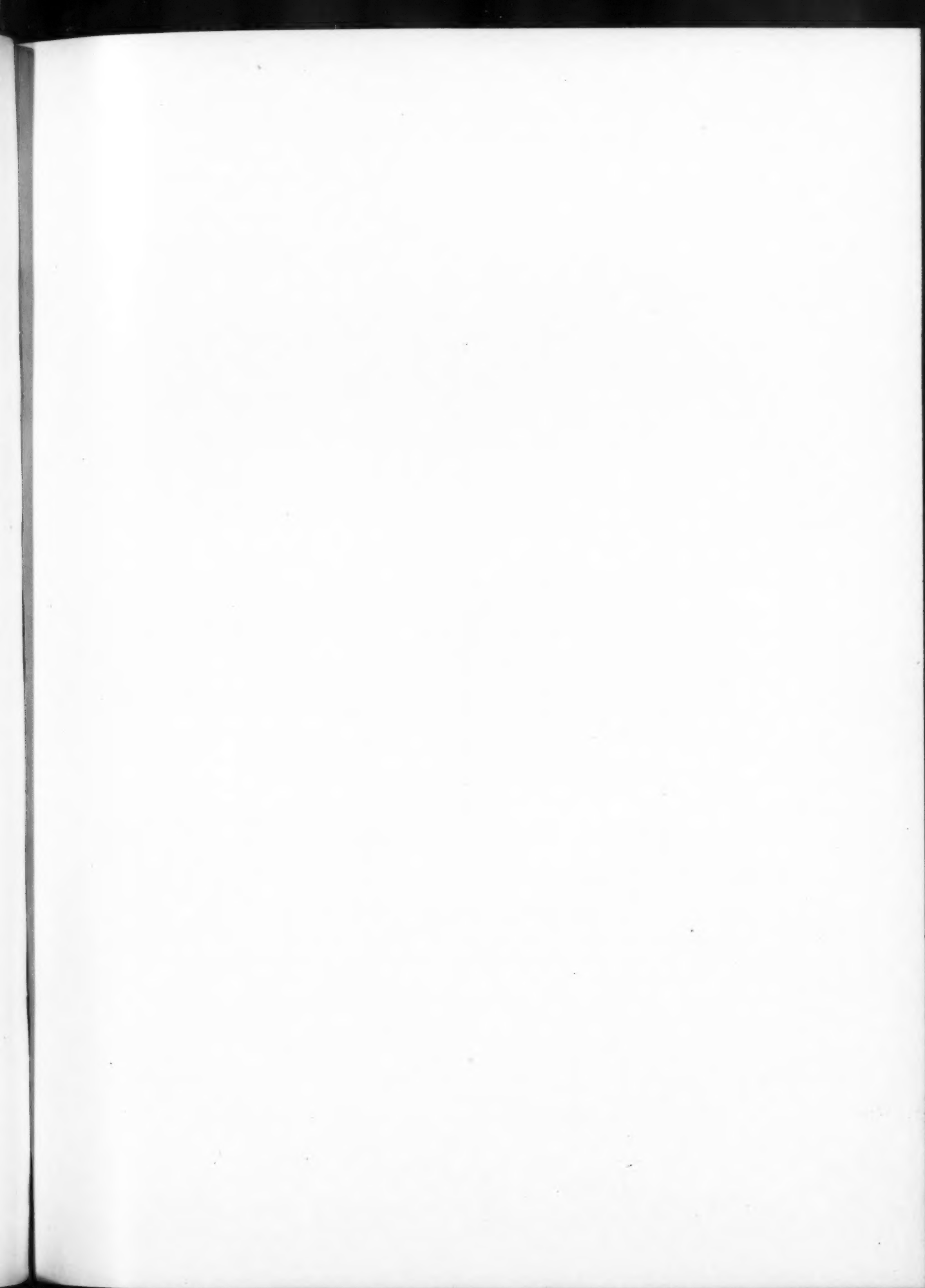


PRIVATE PAVILION



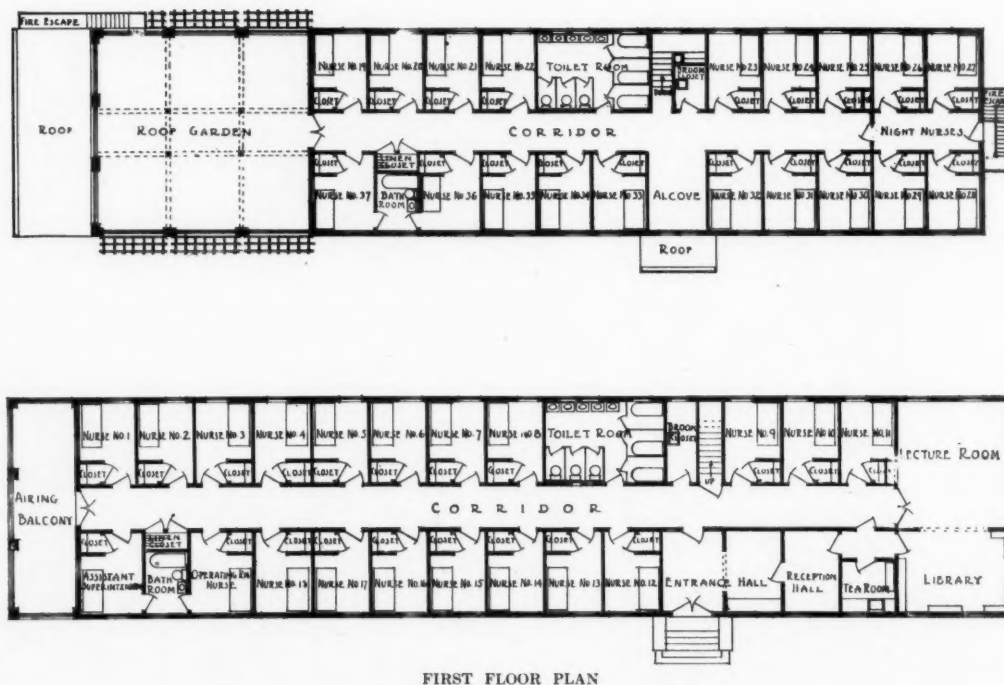
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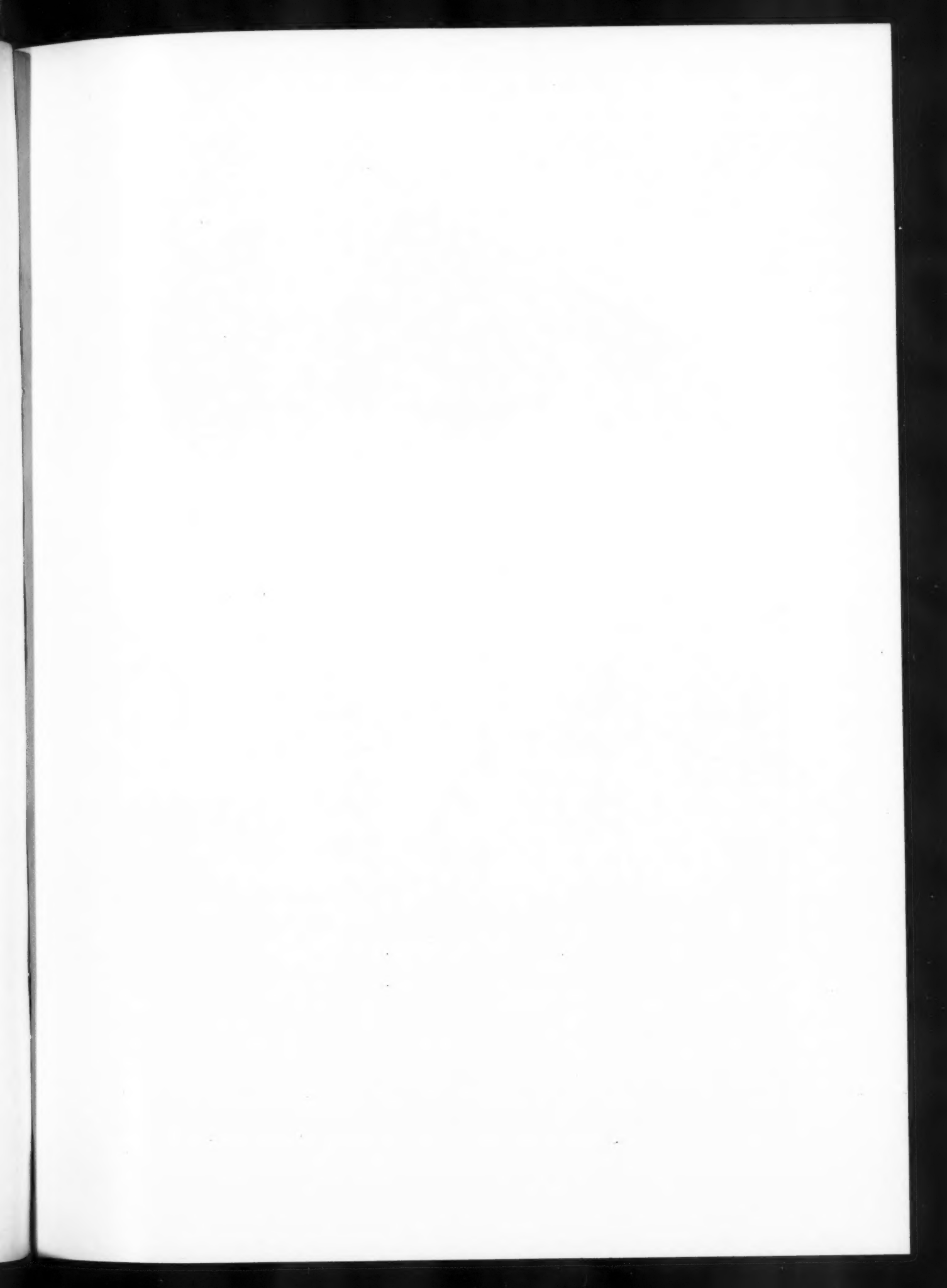
NURSES' RESIDENCE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

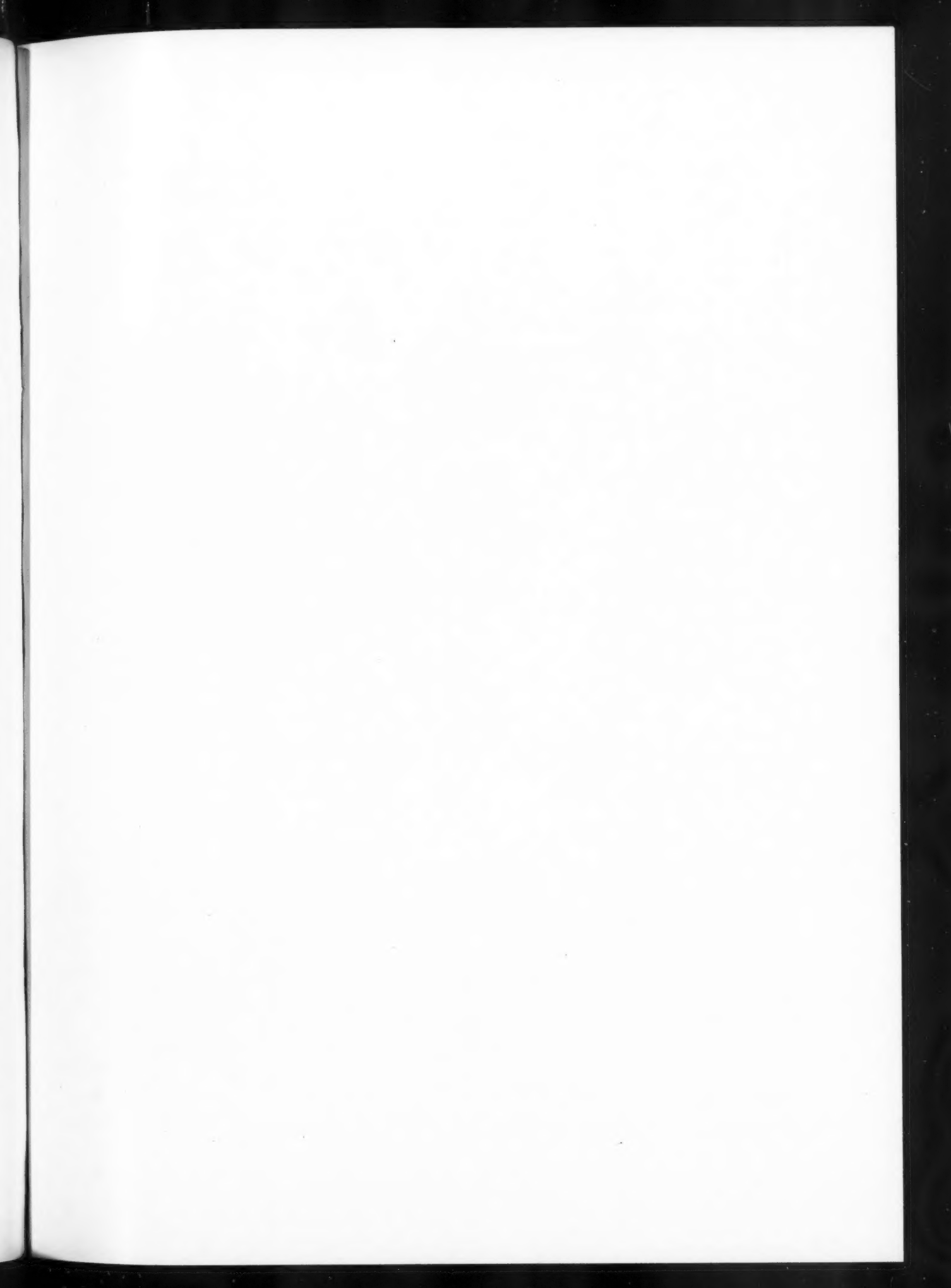
MR. EDWARD F. STEVENS, ARCHITECT; MR. MELLEN C. GREELEY, ASSOCIATE





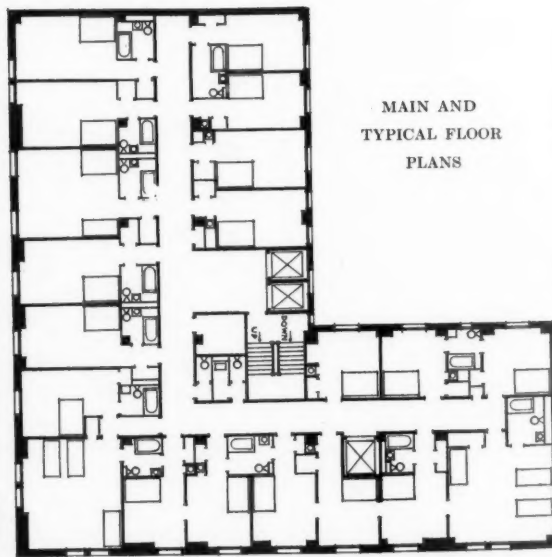
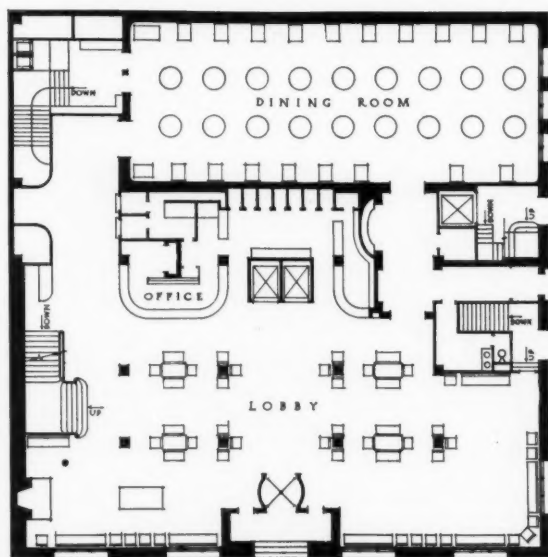
HOTEL OREGON, PORTLAND, ORE.

MESSRS. DOYLE, PATTERSON & BEACH, ARCHITECTS





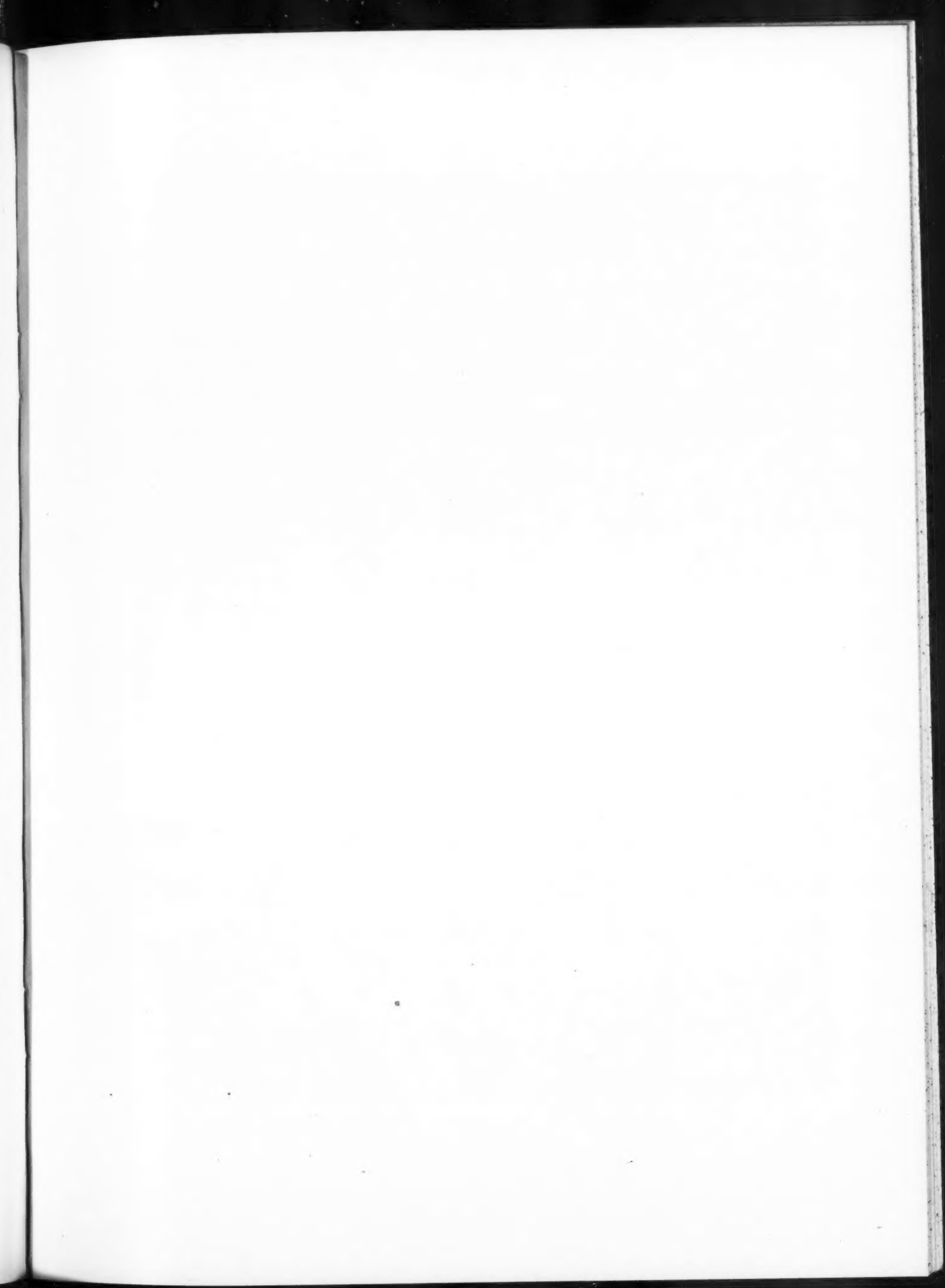
LOBBY



MAIN AND
TYPICAL FLOOR
PLANS

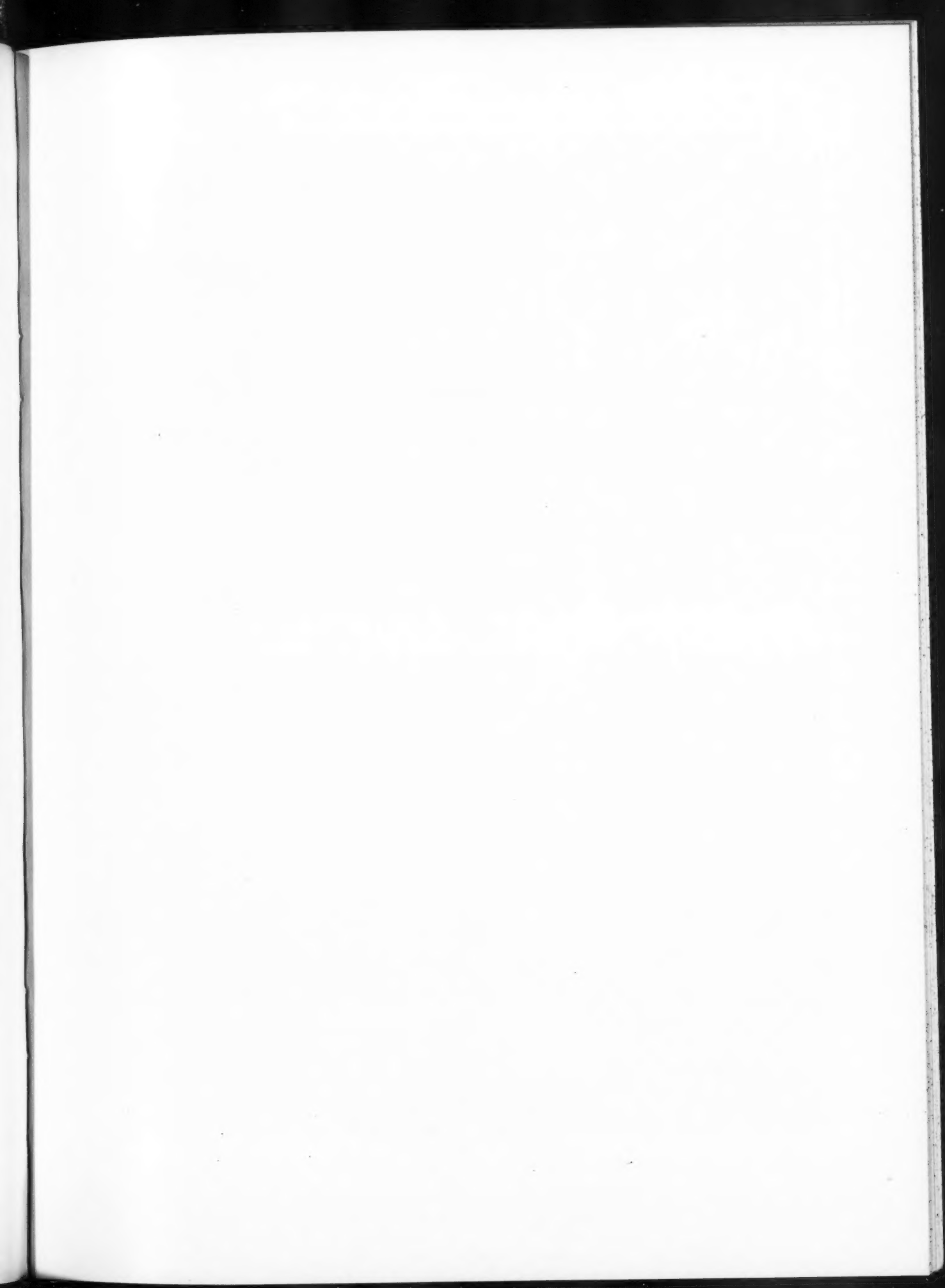
HOTEL OREGON, PORTLAND, ORE.

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DINING ROOM
HOTEL OREGON, PORTLAND, ORE.
MESSRS. DOYLE, PATTERSON & BEACH, ARCHITECTS





PARLOR



A CORNER OF THE LOBBY

HOTEL OREGON, PORTLAND, ORE.

MESSRS. DOYLE, PATTERSON & BEACH, ARCHITECTS



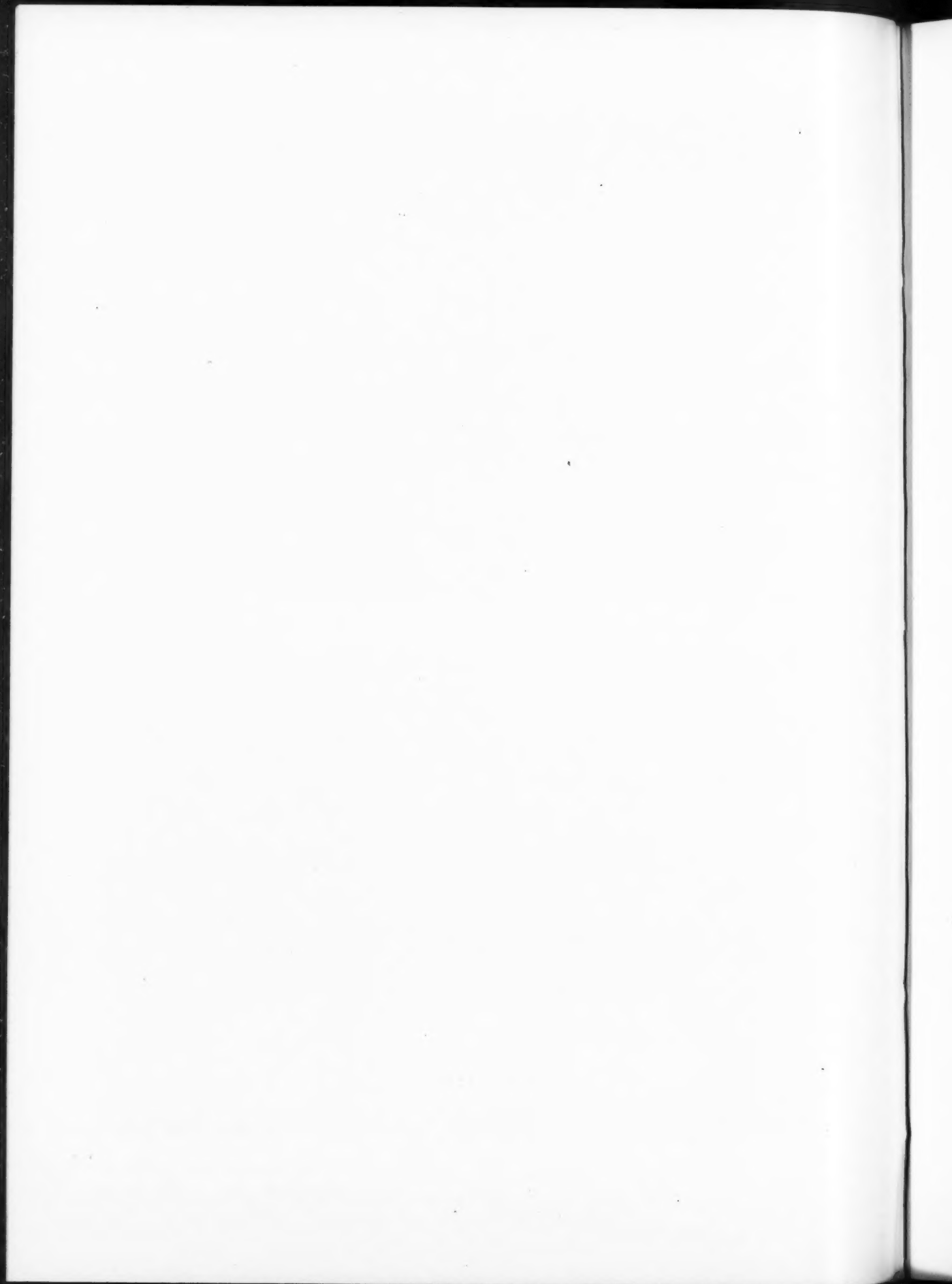
TYPICAL BEDROOM

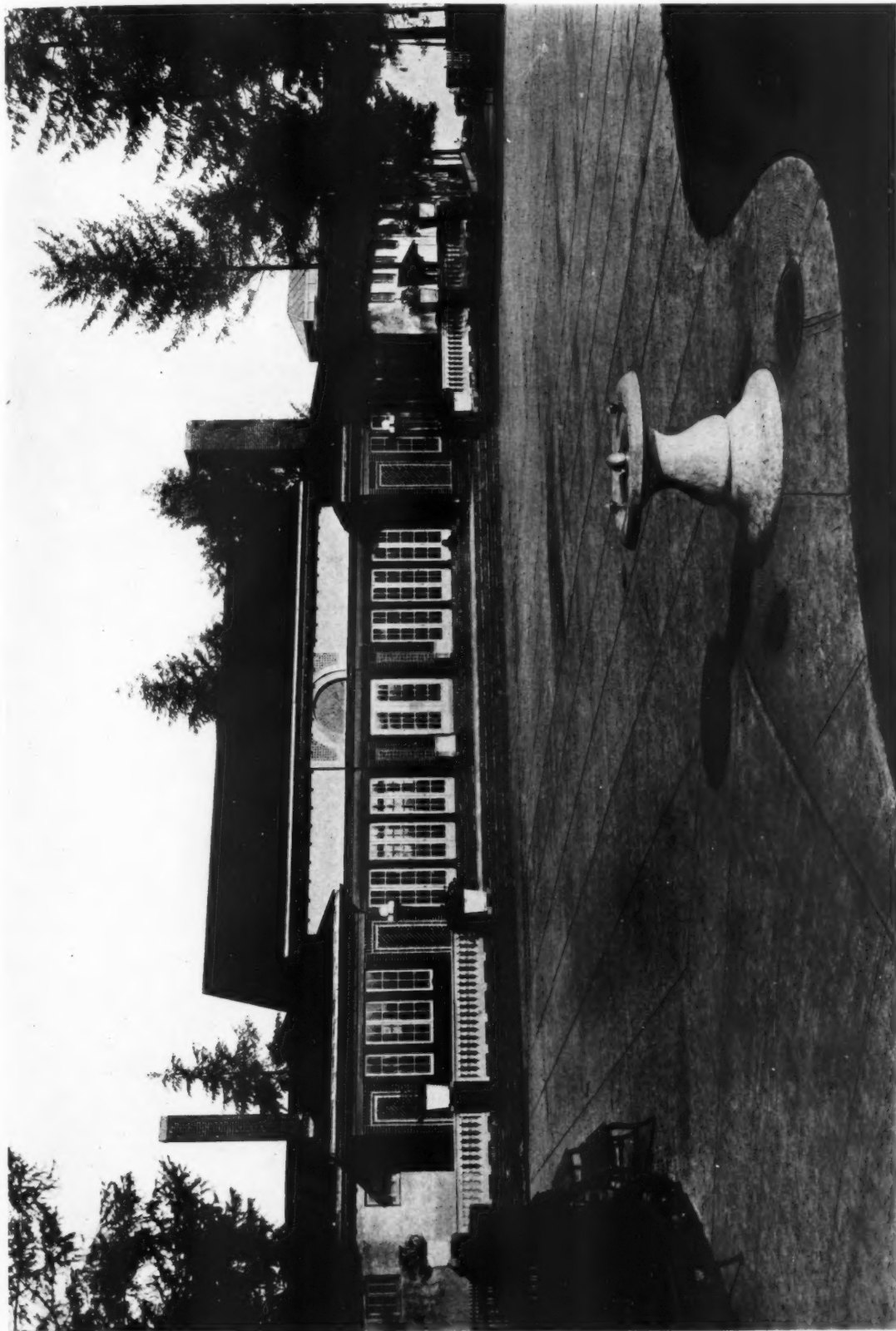


GRILL ROOM

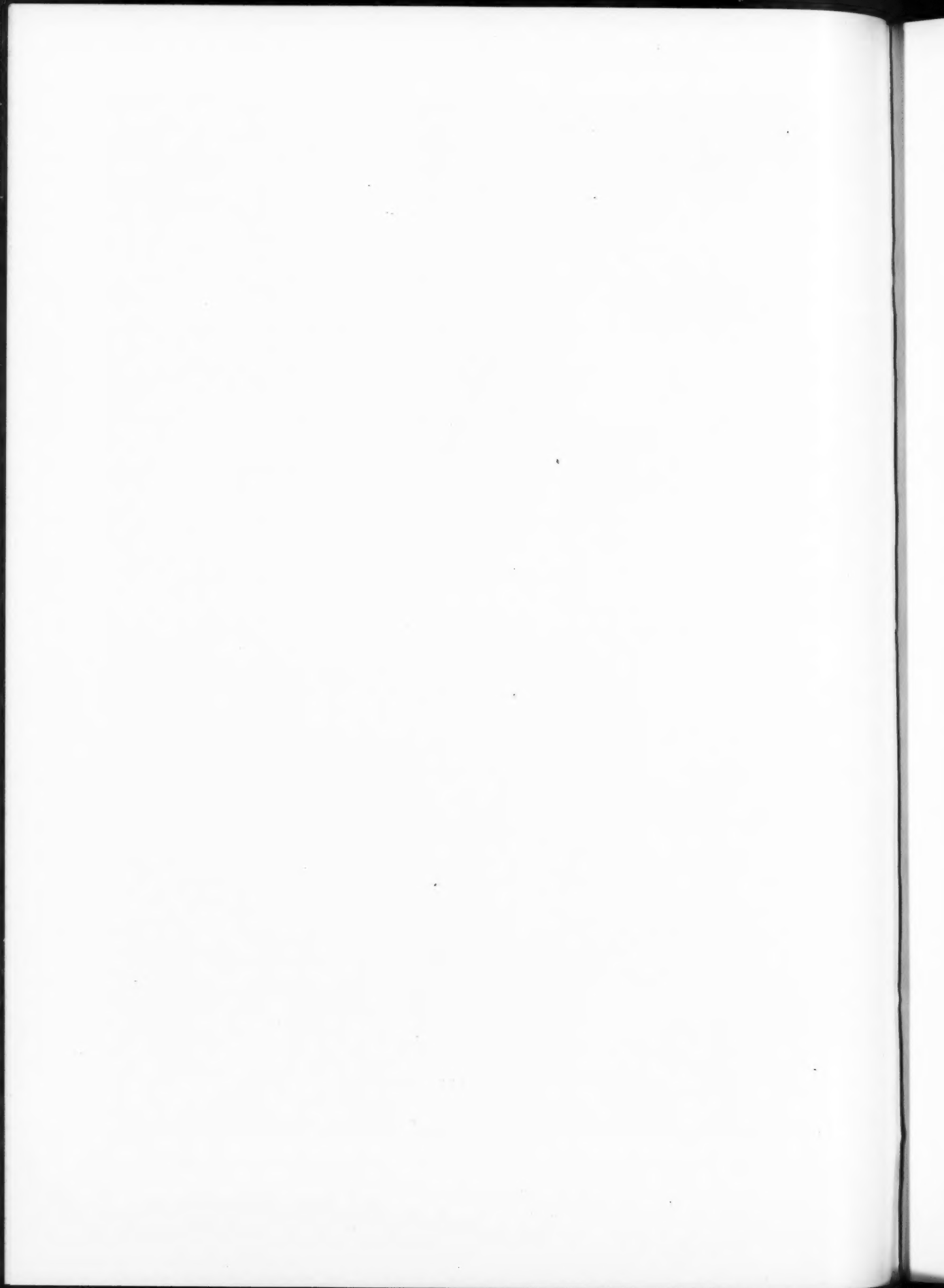
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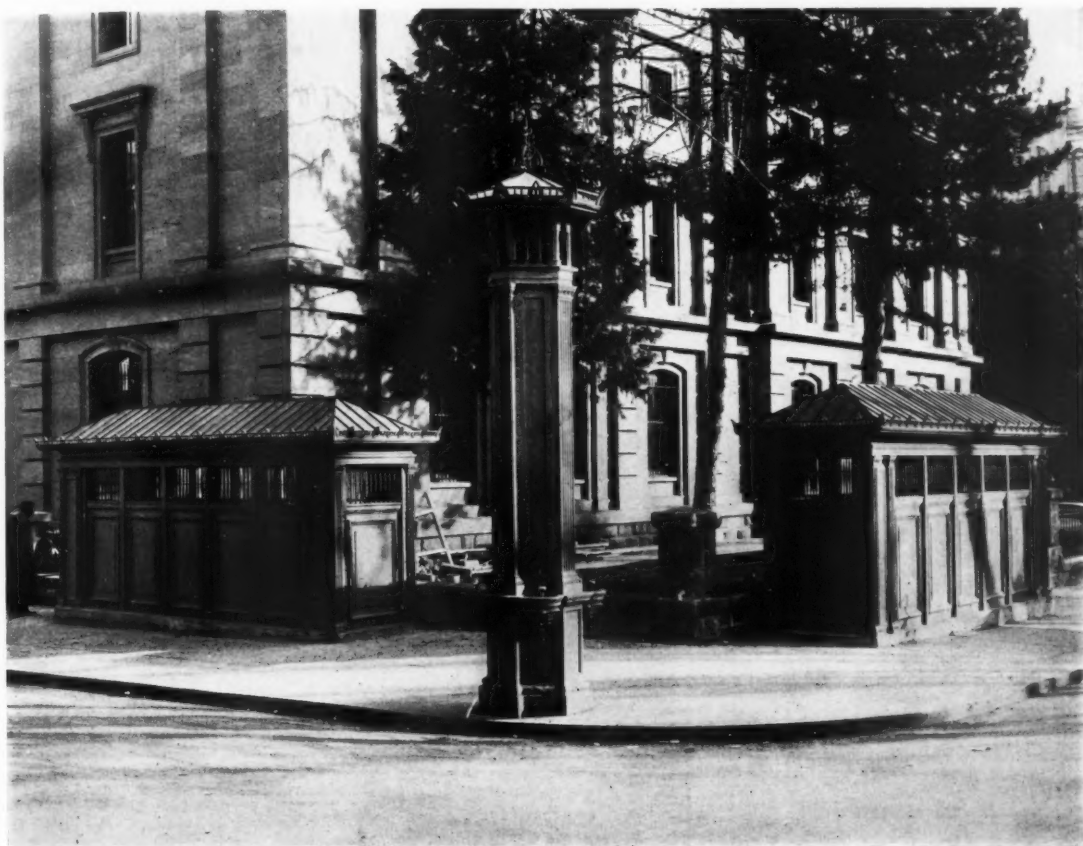
PUBLIC RECREATION BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, PORTLAND, ORE.
MR. ELLIS F. LAWRENCE AND MR. WM. G. HOLFORD, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS





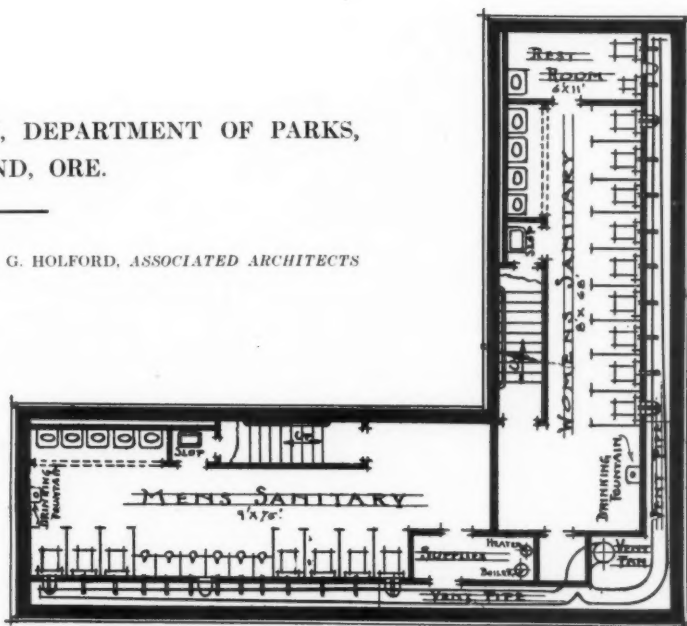
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PORTLAND, ORE.

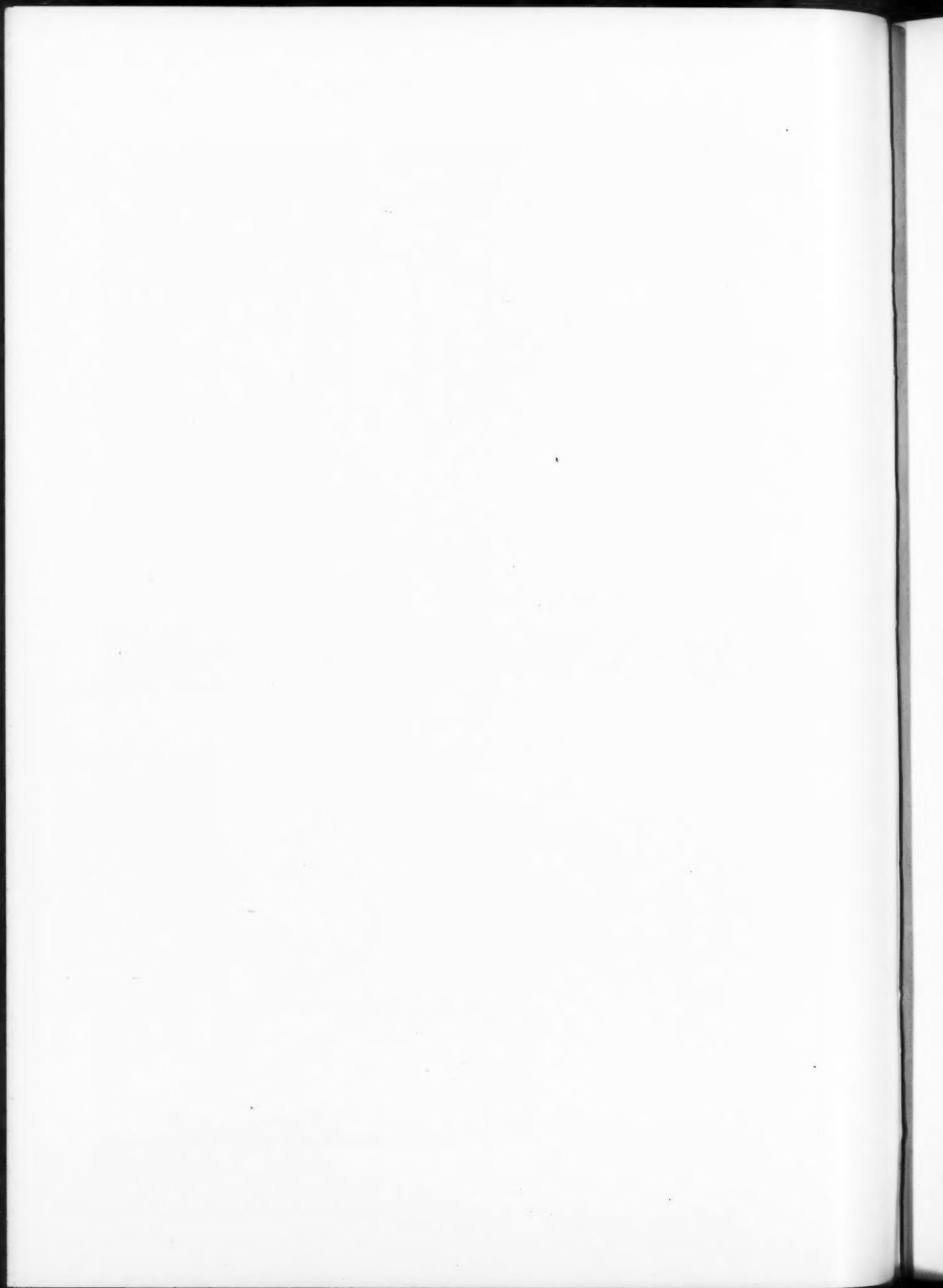
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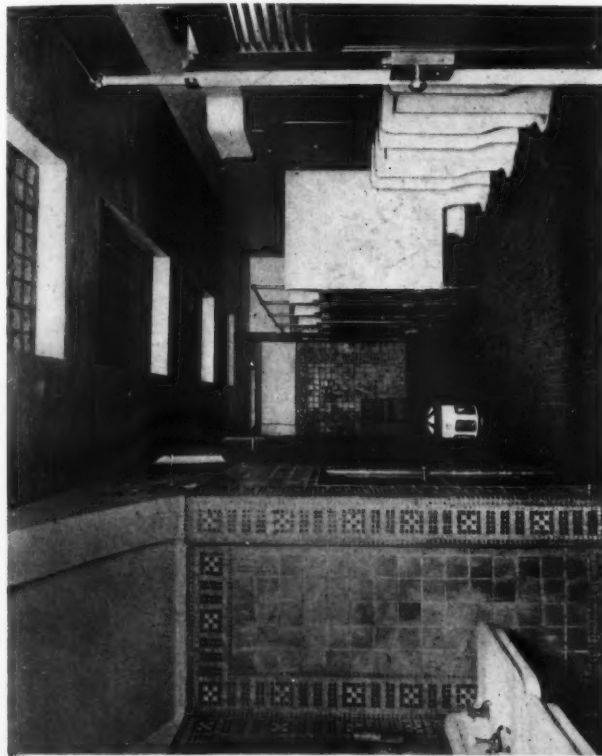
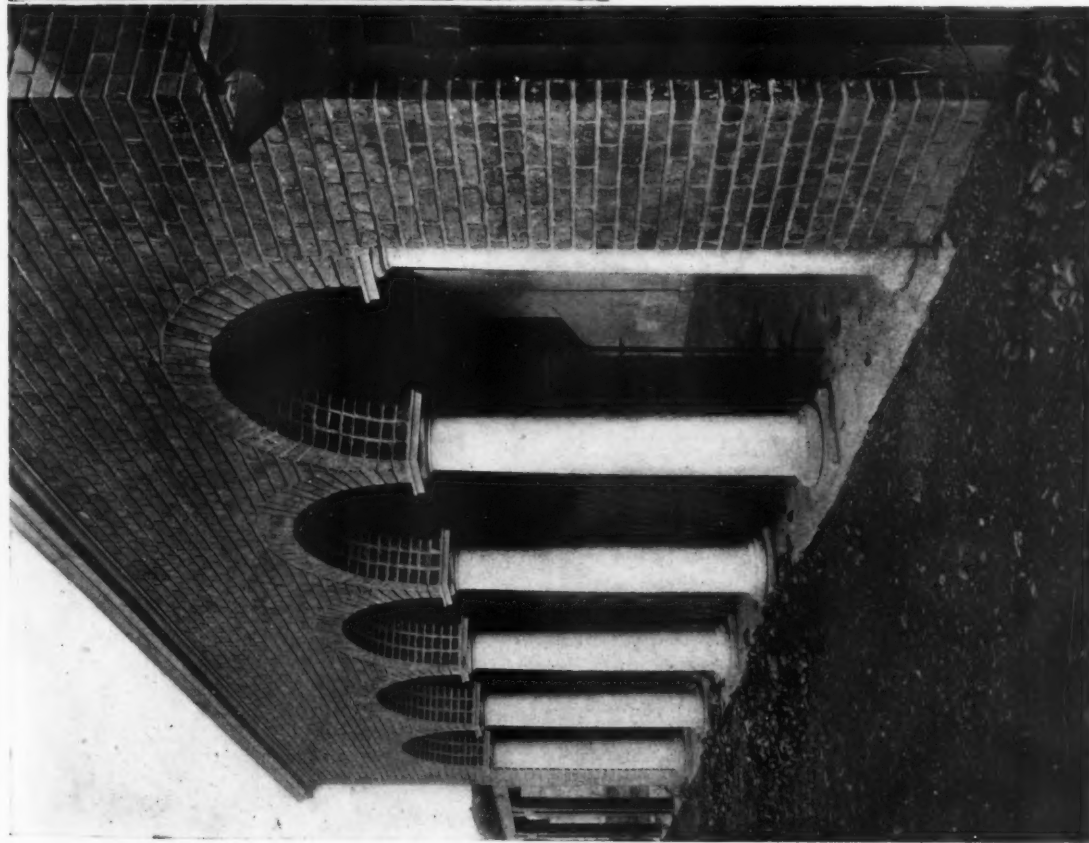


PUBLIC COMFORT STATION, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
PORTLAND, ORE.

MR. ELLIS F. LAWRENCE AND MR. WM. G. HOLFORD, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

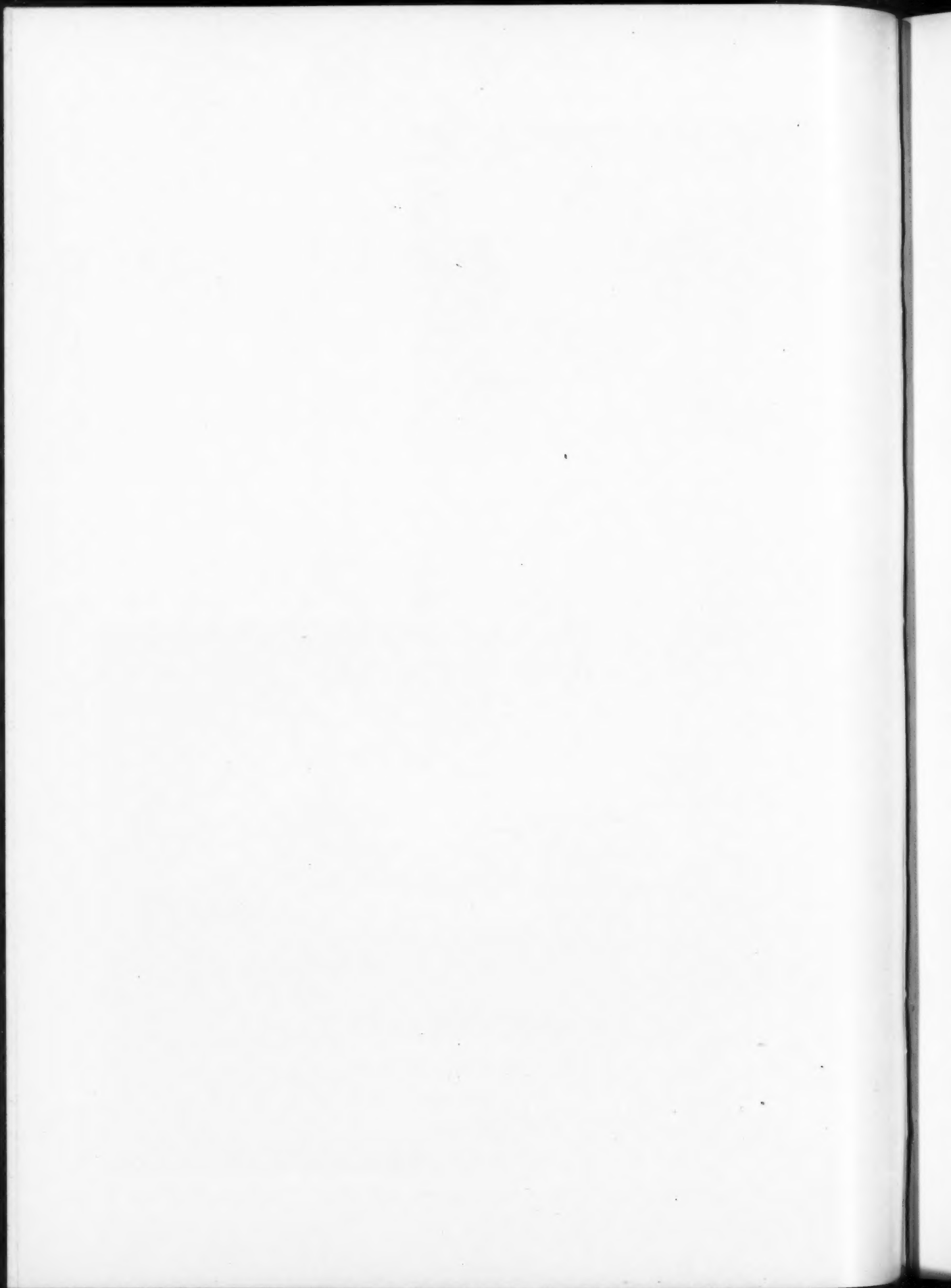


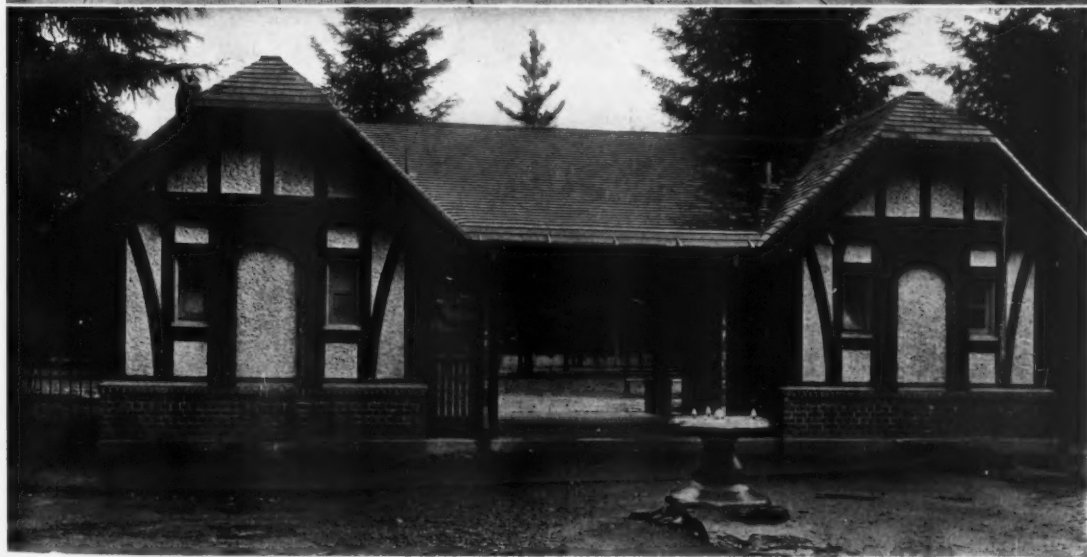




PUBLIC COMFORT STATION, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS,
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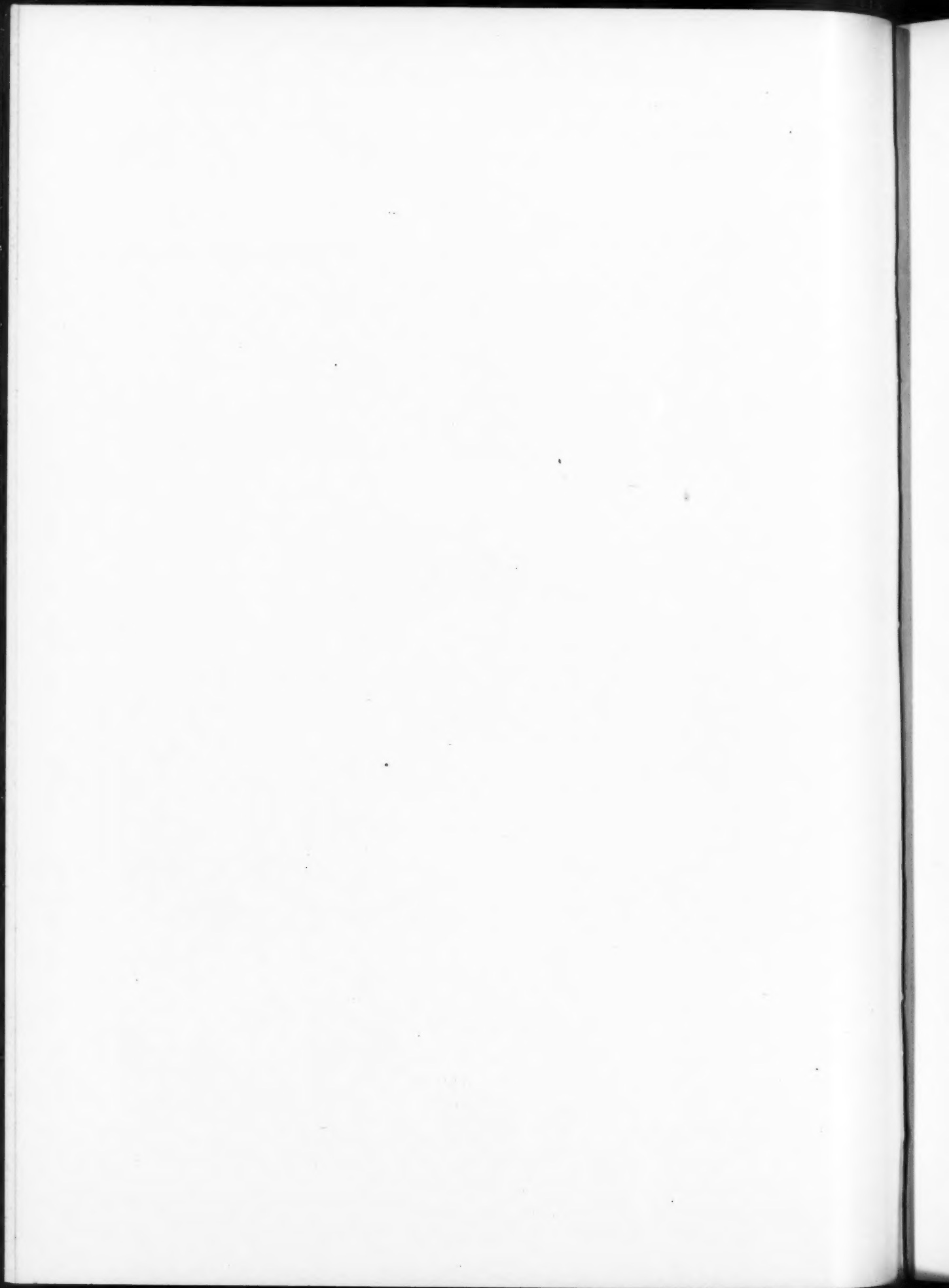
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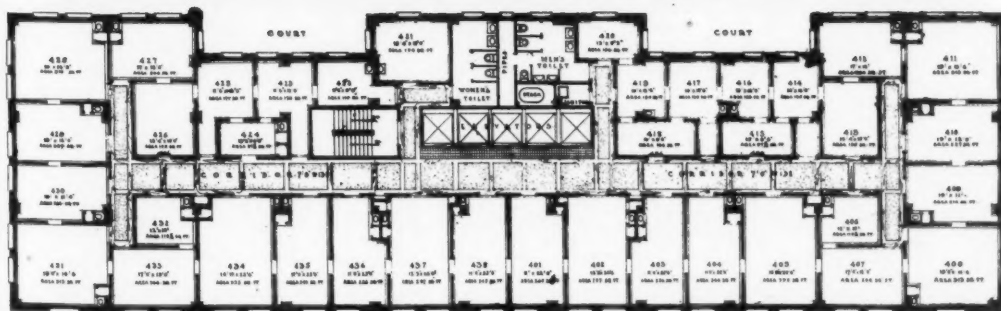




RESTS AND PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, PORTLAND, ORE.

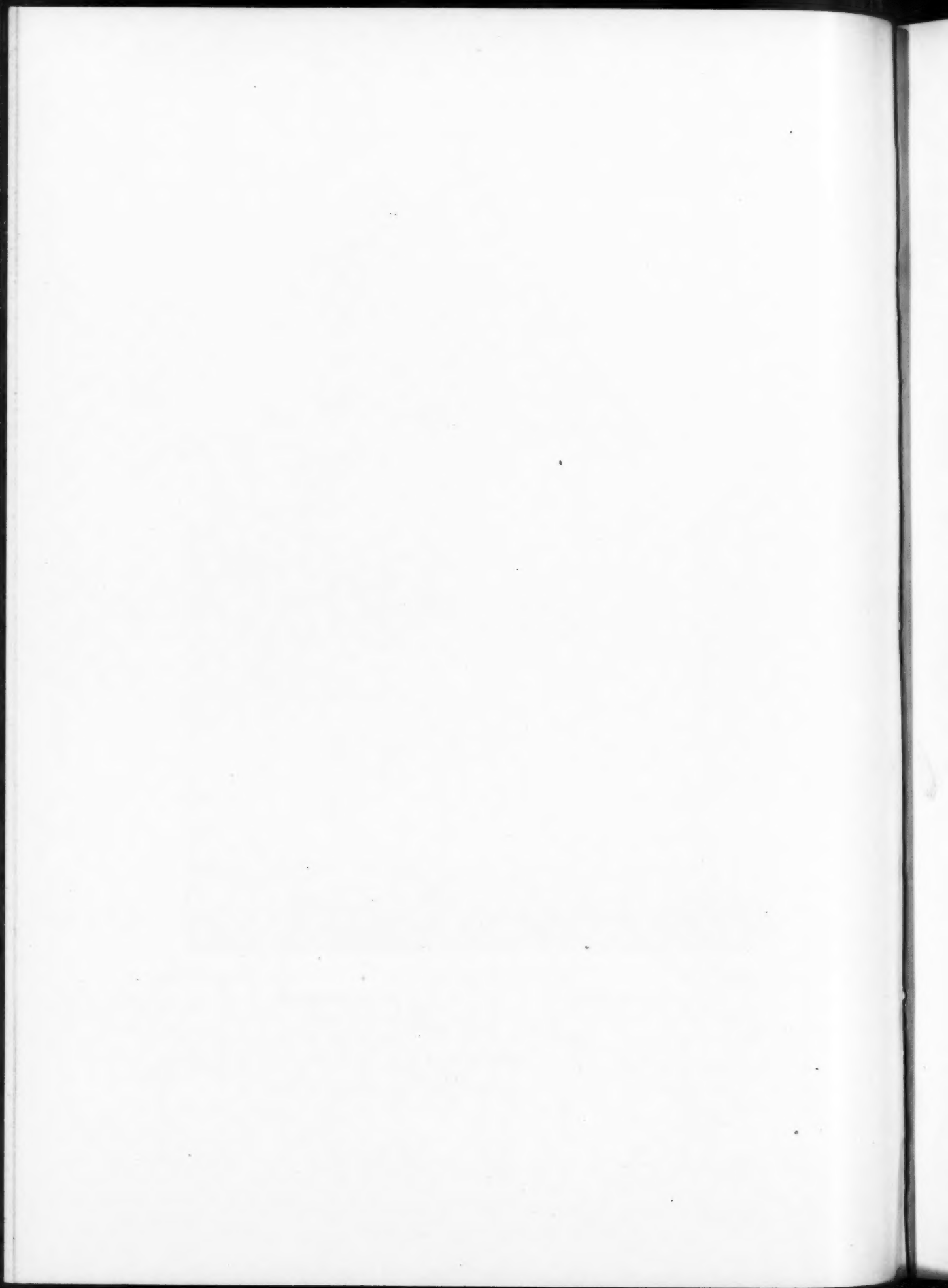
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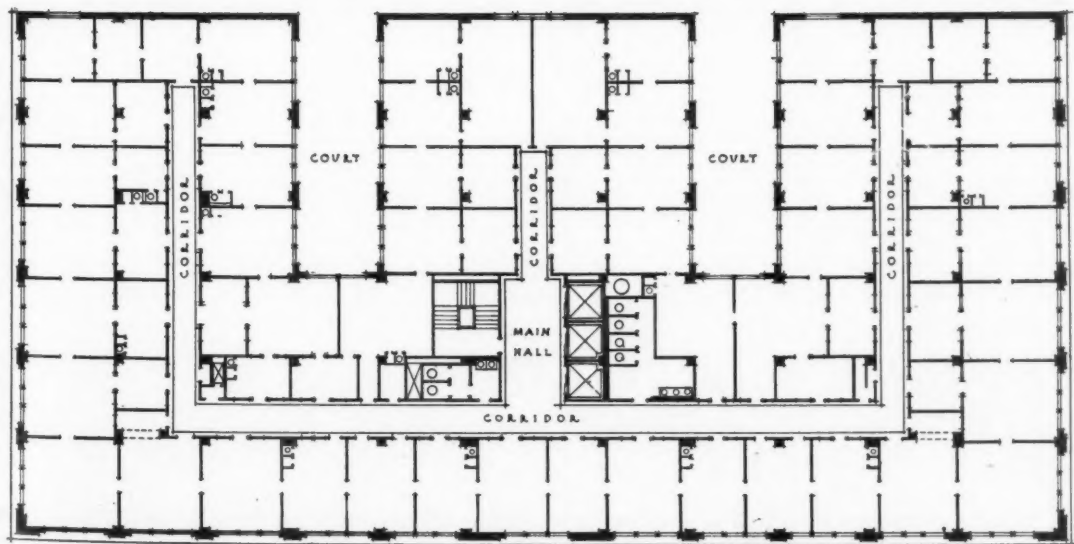




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THE ELIMINATION OF INCOMPETENT AND IRRESPONSIBLE PRACTITIONERS

Our attention has been called to a recent legal decision by which a reputed architect was deprived of his fee for services on the ground that by reason of incompetence or bad faith, or both, he had obliged a municipality to spend very much more than the amount at first agreed upon and appropriated for the construction of a schoolhouse. There is every indication that the ends of justice were served in this instance, and that a more or less effective warning was administered to those adventurous spirits who, under the guise of competent architects, operate to the loss of clients and the popular defamation of the profession.

It is almost needless to mention that the incident occurred in a state which permits anyone to style himself an architect, and to render "professional services" for public or private work regardless of his practical experience, technical training, or reputation for honesty. Private citizens and members of public building committees, inexperienced as they often are, especially in the smaller towns, are thus open to exploitation by irresponsible adventurers who will promise anything in order to secure a com-

mission. As the law makes no distinction between properly qualified architects and any others who choose to usurp the title, inexperienced persons often assume there is none, and proceed to engage the man with whom they can make the lowest price.

Doubtless the authorities of the town referred to now realize that their experience was dearly bought. The excessive cost of the building, even though they were relieved of paying the "architect's" commission, is probably more than it would have been if built under the direction of a thoroughly reliable architect who was paid an adequate fee, for such a man would be frank at all times in his statements of cost and act as a confidential expert adviser to his client. In a given operation the rate of compensation asked by a reputable practitioner, up to a reasonable amount, is ordinarily a fair index to the quality of service he is prepared to render and the man who is willing and eager to secure a commission at a compensation considerably less than thoroughly qualified architects are willing to accept for the same work, may confidently be expected to render inferior service of a kind that results in dissatisfaction and eventual monetary loss to the client.

One way of protecting the public from exploitation by incompetent and dishonest practitioners is through a vigorous educational campaign conducted by organizations of reputable architects. The value and nature of professional service is much more generally understood now than it was twenty years ago, but there is need of much more work to that end. Probably the best illustration of an architect's function is to be found in the relation of reputable members of the profession to their clients, but as a means of education this is very limited in its scope. Letters to the public press, however, expressing appreciation or protest regarding its position on matters affecting the profession are very influential, and hearty response to every similar opportunity cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

By far the most effective way of protecting the public against the irresponsible adventurer in architectural practice, however, is to eliminate him. It is too much

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to hope that this can ever be wholly realized, any more than that quack medical practitioners can be entirely eliminated, but the public should be accorded the same measure of protection in its relations with the one profession as with the other. The practice of registering qualified architects and forbidding others to represent themselves as such, obtains in less than ten states, but it is significant that very few reports of unprofessional conduct come from the states that have taken this progressive move.

Proper state registration laws not only protect society and the profession-at-large by requiring evidence of fitness before permitting a candidate to practice architecture, but also by making it possible to punish offenders for proven incompetence, carelessness or dishonesty and to disbar them from further practice. No more useful service invites the efforts of architectural societies than that of securing adequate registration laws in the states where they do not now exist.

INCREASED FIRE PROTECTION FOR THE TENEMENTS

The city of Boston will have taken a long step toward improving the safety of its tenement dwellers if it adopts a bill containing certain amendments to the building laws which has been unanimously reported by the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs. Boston is unfortunate in possessing some serious fire-hazards, the most obvious ones being long, continuous rows of wooden "three-deckers," but if the proposed amendments to the law are adopted, this form of operation will no

longer be tolerated, for no wooden buildings are to be erected less than five feet from any lot line and those to be occupied by three or more families are to be placed not nearer than ten feet from any adjoining lot line. The height of wooden buildings is proposed to be limited to forty feet.

These provisions, limiting the height and the lot area which may be covered, tend to act as preventives both of fire loss and of the many evils of congestion. They are commendable as far as they go, but the question will arise in many minds why these rather generous minimum requirements for public safety were not increased and, for that matter, adopted long ago by a city which in so many ways has been a pioneer in human progress. The fact that Boston seems to be aroused to a sense of error in tolerating housing conditions which many cities long ago forbade, would lead to the hope that it might now go even further than the others have yet done, and prohibit the building of any wooden tenements. In the light of experience, such a step would be highly desirable from a hygienic standpoint, and certainly it would reduce the fire hazards in a class of dwellings in which fires are most frequent and occasion the greatest loss of life. Economically considered, it may be doubted whether land that is not sufficiently valuable to warrant the erection of brick, stone or concrete tenements is valuable enough to justify the erection of even a wooden tenement.

It is to be regretted that in amending the building laws Bostonians are neglecting an opportunity to put into practice a principle that other persons, with less reputation for prudence, have long advocated.



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ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

(Continued from page 326.)

that the nurses may do light laundry work or pressing.

There are two reception rooms, affording a desirable privacy. Beyond these is a tea room or small kitchen, with gas stove, sink, refrigerator and cupboard, where the nurses may make candy or prepare lunches or refreshments for entertainments.

The lecture room and library occupy one end of the building. There are built-in bookcases, reading table and comfortable chairs in the library. The lecture room is furnished with students' chairs with writing arm, blackboard, etc. The floor of these rooms is polished for dancing.

On the second floor there is an alcove at the front which will accommodate a sewing machine and will be used for work or for lounging.

The most delightful feature of this building is the large roof garden on the second floor. It is an exact counterpart of the one at the private pavilion, and affords an ideal place for the tired nurse to rest in her hours off or to sleep out at night. It has cots, swings, tea tables and all comforts.

THE ISOLATION PAVILION

One of these is for white and one for colored patients. They are the most interesting feature of the group and are considered by experts to be the best of their sort in this country.

The plan is an adaptation of that of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and does away with all the cumbersome and elaborate arrangements of the old school. All classes of contagious diseases (with the exception of smallpox, which is still cared for at a distance from other people, largely on account of popular prejudice) are treated in one building. There are single rooms for fresh cases and wards for convalescents. The rooms are cubicles with glass partitions for ease of observation, each cubicle being a separate entity, complete in itself. Correct technic, the so-called "aseptic nursing," prevents the spread of infection, but facilities must be provided for carrying it out.

The central portion of the building is the administration department, being occupied

by the admitting and discharge rooms and the various utilities, with the office of the nurse in charge. An open air cut-off separates this from the part occupied by patients.

Each room or ward is furnished with a scrub-up sink with elbow faucets, so that after any service for the patient the nurse scrubs and disinfects her hands before leaving the room. She also wears a gown while caring for the patient, leaving it on a hook inside the door before she departs. Everything is clean when brought into the room, but any article which leaves the room is considered infected and must be boiled or disinfected before it is used again; it must not even be set down in a clean place.

It became necessary therefore to provide utensil sterilizers which could be opened by the foot; elbow handles for the faucets over slop sinks; dish sterilizers large enough to take a tray and its dishes; garbage incinerators which might be opened by foot or elbow; liquid soap dispensers with pedal action; lever door handles which could be opened by elbow or upper arm; and everywhere scrub-up lavatories with elbow handles. By means of these carefully worked out details the nurse is enabled to care for a patient, dispose of all waste material, and accomplish the disinfection of all utensils and appliances used in the process, without touching anything else. At the close of each procedure she sterilizes her hands and removes her infected gown, becoming clean again, to start upon the same round with another patient.

The whole technic assumes that there is no such thing as air-borne infection, and that practically all transmission of infection is by actual contact with the patient, his secretions, or his utensils.

When a patient is admitted, he is undressed in the admitting room, his clothing sent to the disinfector or sterilizing washer at the laundry, and a bath given him. There is a shallow white porcelain tub slab and a spray provided for this, so that the patient gets what is practically a shower bath or a shampoo in running water. Clean hospital clothing is then put on him and he is placed in a single room. When convalescent, he is transferred to the small ward where there may be other patients

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recovering from the same disease. This ward is treated as a unit, but the aseptic technic is still carried out.

A portable tub, similar in principle to the one in the admitting room, but made of wood covered with copper for lightness, set on a wheeled stretcher frame of the same height as the beds, is also provided. This may be taken to any room, the patient transferred to it, and bathed with a spray attached to the faucet at the scrub-up sink. A floor drain in each room receives the waste water from the tub. The tub is disinfected after each using.

When the patient has recovered and is to be discharged, he is taken through the open air corridor to the discharge room, given a cleansing and disinfecting bath, and passed into the dressing room, where he receives his own uninfected clothing. From this room he departs without coming into contact with other persons or parts of the building.

"Hospital finish" of the simplest and strictest sort has been carried out in these pavilions and everything made so as to be easily cleaned. The furniture is extremely simple, the rooms having no more than a bed, a comfortable chair, and a table, beside the all-important sink or lavatory. These little sinks were made specially, being provided with an integral drain-board upon which to place hand brushes, and other appliances.

The convalescent wards have toilets directly off them, and each has its own screened-in porch.

All floors are of cement, painted. Washable rugs are provided for the rooms of the convalescents.

Visitors are not allowed in the building, but there is a narrow balcony running in front of every room, so that parents and friends may come to the patient's window, see and talk with him and know how he is getting on. This one provision probably does as much as any one thing to establish confidence in a contagious hospital.

Though there is considered to be no adequate reason why the nurses caring for contagious cases may not mingle with other nurses, it was deemed wisest at the present time to house them in the isolation pavilion. The second floor therefore provides single rooms for six nurses, with bath, etc., these rooms being fully as commodious as those at the nurses' residence. This floor has a separate entrance, through one of the open air corridors.

The pavilion provided for white persons has rooms for patients on two floors, one accommodating twenty and one eleven patients. Only the first floor is used at the present time, the ground floor being finished but left without equipment until such time as it may be needed.

The pavilion provided for colored persons accommodates eleven patients. It is an exact counterpart of the administration portion and one wing of the white pavilion. Another wing may be added when necessary. This building is non-fireproof, but the interior is practically the same as the white pavilion.



IMAGINATION AND FANCY

IN an article appearing in a recent issue of *The Builder* of London a writer, discussing the different phases of imagination and fancy, makes fine distinction between these two attributes, as follows:

When Leigh Hunt in 1845 chose this title for one of his most charming books he proclaims:—"Imagination belongs to tragedy or the serious muse; Fancy to the comic. The one chases butterflies, while her sister takes flight with angels. Fancy is the genius of whatever is quaint and light, showy and capricious; Imagination looks out among the stars and is busied with spiritual affinities and the mysteries of the universe." And this is not true of poetry alone, of which he speaks. Where can we find Imagination—serious, spiritual, mysterious—better than in some great dome pierced with a shaft of light or among the clustering columns of a Gothic cathedral? Where should angels take flight save from the carvings of Rheims, or saints look out among the stars save in the dim religious light of the studious cloister?

Fancy, too, has her place in architecture; she inspires the grotesques of the Winchester Misereres and the grimmer jests of the gargoyles on Notre Dame; she plays among the fretwork of Gothic, becoming Renaissance in the chantry of Bishop West at Ely, and inspires the Tower of the Five Orders at the Bodleian, as she creates the cupid frescoes at Pompeii and the "School of Raphael" at the Vatican—those charming grotesques which take their name from the Grotte, more truly the Baths, of Titus. Hers is not the greatest art; the grand style is beyond her reach or her desire, but in her own realm she is supreme, whether she suggests the peeping lizards to the sculptor of the Ara Pacis or guides the plasterer's tool in the friezes of the Taj Mahal.

There are signs that the reign of the shoddily fantastic in architecture is over, that the world is abandoning the roof that slopes for its own sake, the curved converging walls, the "decorative" roof tile, and the stained-glass "substitute" in favour of a simpler style. So far so good; but if that simpler style be gained at the expense

of truth, whether of design or of material, there can be no return to the seriousness of imagination, only a change of fashion which it would be an insult to call art. Yet, if the promised reaction comes, it will come in the direction of seriousness. True Fancy has no chance of free play—and freedom is of her essence—where cost of production plays, as it plays today, so large a part in life. The artist who must make a living can rarely let his fancy stray into almost the only region in which it can flourish—decorative art on a large scale. Yet to paint the walls of a dwelling-house is a happy task for those who have the gift, even as Leigh Hunt himself, confined for libelling the Prince Regent, painted the walls and ceiling of his prison with vines grown over trellises, such as he loved in Italy, and the daughters of a famous prelate adorned the walls of his private chapel with outline frescoes of scenes from the New Testament. The one art was Fancy, the spirit of quaintness and light; the other the high seriousness of Imagination.

A RECENT LEGAL DECISION

OWNER'S DUTY TO RETAIN STIPULATED PERCENTAGE OF CONTRACT PRICE

A building contract provided for monthly payments of ninety per cent. of the value of the labor and material in place, the final payment to be made when the building was fully completed to the satisfaction of the architect. A condition of the contractor's surety bond was that, in case of default of the contractor, the surety should be subrogated to the rights of the contractor as to "all deferred payments, retained percentages," etc. The contractor failed to complete the building and pay the claims of some materialmen. In an action on the surety bond it was held that the measure of value on which the partial payments were to be estimated was the contract price for the completed building, and that the surety was discharged if the owner had failed to retain at least ten per cent. of the contract price.

O'Neill v. Title Guaranty & Trust Co., 191 Fed. 370. (J. S.)

ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS IN THE HEATING AND VENTILATION OF DEPARTMENT STORES

By CHARLES L. HUBBARD

Department stores are usually heated by a combination of direct and indirect radiation, the latter being installed in connection with the ventilating fans. The most crowded departments are generally those on the first floor and in the basement, and mechanical ventilation is usually confined to these sections of the building. While there may be special cases where a generous air supply is required on some of the upper floors, it will be found, as a rule, that ample ventilation will be secured by inleakage around windows, supplemented by the general upward movement of the air within the building.

Method of Air Supply: The entire floors in buildings of this kind are usually unobstructed by partitions, except those extending only part-way to the ceiling, and must therefore be treated as single rooms of large size. Here, as in the case of banking rooms, the flue arrangement will depend somewhat upon the building construction, and the available space. When the windows are placed seven or eight feet above the floor, as is often done to make room for cases and shelving, the warm air may be brought in directly beneath the sills, thus offsetting the effect of down drafts from the exposed glass area.

Another arrangement, often employed with good results, is to bring the flues up on the first row of columns and discharge the warm air toward the outer walls, as shown in Fig. 1. A portion may also be brought in through registers located in the bases of the counters, preferably at the ends where people are not likely to stand.

When the building occupies a corner, or has more than two outside walls, special provision should be made to distribute the heat over the entire exposure as evenly as possible. In many instances the building is surrounded by others and has only a

front and rear exposure, in which case the warm air is delivered near the outer walls with the larger portion at the front, adjacent to the main entrance.

Air entering through registers at an elevation may have a velocity of 500 to 600 feet per minute, but in counter and

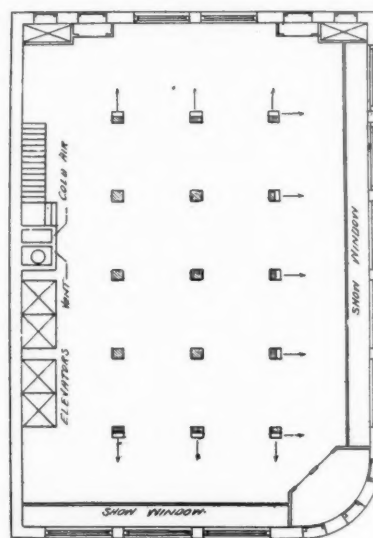


FIG. 1

base-board inlets it should be limited to about 300 feet.

The method of supplying air to the basement will depend somewhat upon the purpose for which it is used. If the appearance is not important, distributing ducts of galvanized iron may be carried on the ceiling, with inlets delivering air at frequent intervals near the outer walls. When overhead ducts are undesirable, the air may be brought in through wall flues in the form of pilasters supplied from ducts carried at the ceiling of the sub-basement.

Fans and Heaters: These are generally located in the basement or sub-basement, and the cold air brought down through a special shaft from a sufficient height to avoid drawing in an excess of street dust.

Separate units are usually employed for each floor, and the entire radiating surface is sometimes massed in the main heaters. In very large buildings a pair of fans may be used, one supplying each half of the floor, and each heater being regulated independently by a thermostat placed in that part of the room which it supplies. With this general arrangement, night warming must be provided for by air rotation through the heaters, taking the supply from the basement or other interior source. If a sufficient air movement is not obtained by gravity, it will be necessary to operate the fans at a very slow speed during cold nights.

In order to secure any effective air movement by gravity rotation, it will be necessary to place the main heater directly at the base of the uptake flue leading to the room above, and the higher the flue the stronger the flow of air.

Air filters or washers are very desirable in buildings of this kind on account of the damage done to goods by soot and dust. The washer occupies less space than a dry filter, is more effective, and requires less attention. When cloth screens are used, a large area is necessary and provision should be made for removing the accumulation of dirt from the filtering surface by means of an attachment to the vacuum cleaning system.

Exhaust Ventilation: It is not usual to provide exhaust ventilation from the main floor, as the various stairways and elevator shafts serve to distribute the entering air throughout the building, from which it passes out by leakage.

In basements which are comparatively low and without windows, provision should be made for removing a considerable proportion of the air supplied, by means of special fans.

A typical basement layout corresponding to Fig. 1 is shown in Fig. 2. In this building the fans for both the basement and first floor are located in the sub-basement. The basement is warmed by a single main heater at the base of the uptake flue, and the warm air delivered at a slight angle downward near the outer walls.

Exhaust ventilation is along the other side of the room through registers near the floor. Air for the first floor is tem-

pered by a main heater near the fan and reheated by stacks at the bases of the various uptake flues as shown. Rotation is secured by opening doors in the distributing ducts as indicated.

Toilets, lunch-rooms, etc., require the same treatment as already described in connection with office buildings.

Volume of Air Required: This may be based either upon the number of occupants or a certain number of changes per hour. In a large department store, erected a short time ago, the main floor was furnished with 75,000 cubic feet of air per minute, which was intended to supply a maximum of 2500 people with eighteen cubic feet each.

This volume of air gave five changes per hour for the first floor and served to supply the upper stories with a considerable amount of ventilation at such times as the main floor was only partially filled. The basement in this building, which was used principally for receiving and shipping purposes, was supplied with three changes

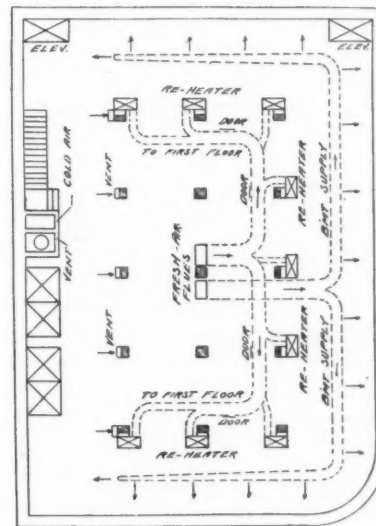


FIG. 2

per hour, which gave ample ventilation for the number of people regularly employed on this floor.

The Warming of Entrances: An important detail of store heating is the proper warming of the main vestibules. This should be done in such a manner as to

reduce the entrance of cold air, when the doors are opened, to a minimum. The best results are brought about by introducing a comparatively large volume of warm air by means of a fan so as to main-

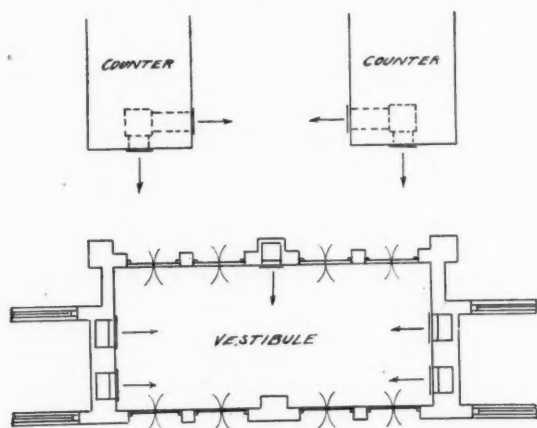


FIG. 3

tain a considerable pressure between the two sets of doors. This has the effect of resisting a sudden inrush of cold air when the outer doors are opened and provides a supply of warm air which flows into the store when the inner doors are used. The air is best introduced at each side of the vestibule near the floor, and the result is sometimes improved by adding one or more registers which discharge directly toward the outer doors. A typical arrangement of this kind is shown in Fig. 3. Waste heat is often utilized for this purpose by exhausting air from the basement at a comparatively high temperature, passing it through a shallow re-heater, and then discharging it into the vestibules as described above.

Arrangement of Direct Radiation: This may be either in the form of cast-iron sectional radiators or wall coils as most convenient. Where pilasters project into the room between windows, and where the sills are low, good results may be obtained by the use of double return bend coils, as indicated in Fig. 4. When there is sufficient height beneath the windows, cast-iron radiators may be used, if preferred, but if appearance is not important, wall coils are cheaper to install, and give

a good distribution of heat. When the building is exposed to prevailing winds from certain directions, as the north and west, the cooling effect of inleakage may be offset by increasing the direct radiation on these sides of the building. The amount of increase is usually taken as that required to warm a quantity of air equal to approximately one change per hour of the entire volume of the room. In determining the radiating surface, it is first computed in the usual manner for the entire floor, for the minimum temperature assumed, and evenly distributed on the outside walls. Correction is then made for leakage, as noted above, assuming the air to be raised from the assumed minimum temperature to seventy degrees. Another method is to compute the radiation for each side of the room separately and correct for the points of compass as described in the following chapter.

Systems of Heating: The same systems of steam and water heating are adapted to this class of work as described for office buildings, and the same general arrangement of piping may be employed. When plumbing pipes are carried in the roof space, the overhead system of steam or water distribution is to be preferred on account of the heat radiated from the mains and branches which prevents any danger of freezing in this space. Again,

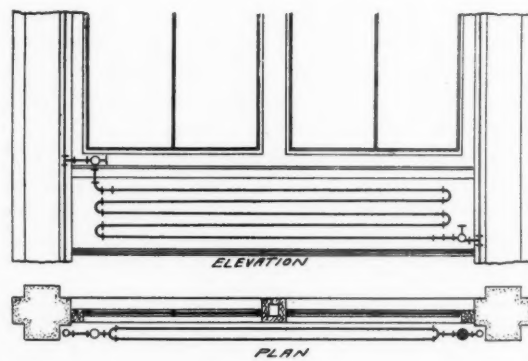


FIG. 4

in buildings of this type, the basement or sub-basement ceiling is covered with pipes and ducts of various kinds and it simplifies matters to place the distributing system for the heating in the attic.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

PROFESSOR GOODYEAR'S VISIT TO IRELAND

Word has just been received in Brooklyn of the great success of the exhibition and lectures of Professor William H. Goodyear, M.A., curator of Fine Arts of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, which were held at the Dublin Museum of Science and Art from May 1st to May 19th.

Professor Goodyear gave three lectures on his researches under joint auspices of the Classical Association of Ireland, the Royal Institute of Architects, and the Architectural Association. These lectures were delivered at the Royal College of Science. For a fortnight preceding the lectures, a series of drawings and photographs were on exhibition in the Dublin Museum.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A.I.A.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held May 21st, 1914.

Mr. Mooser reported that the competition for the San Francisco Public Library had been decided since the last meeting, the design of Mr. Geo. W. Kelham having been selected by the Jury of Award. Mr. Mooser also stated that he had in preparation a written report which would be submitted to the Chapter at the next meeting, calling attention to numerous cases of participation in unauthorized competitions by members of the Chapter competing, and others acting in a judicial capacity.

Mr. Louis Theodore Lenzen was unanimously elected a Chapter member.

With reference to the communication from the Institute Committee on Government Architecture, Mr. Mooser made a statement relative to the matters contained in the communication; and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the Institute Committee's statement to the California

representatives in the Senate and House. Mr. Mooser's full report follows:

To the Members of the San Francisco Chapter, A.I.A.:

Gentlemen: As a member of the Standing Committee on Government Architecture, I desire at this time to place before you a report just at hand prepared by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Edgerton Swartwout, of New York, in conjunction with President Sturgis. This paper treats with certain phases of the Government Architectural Work, and involves three firms of Architects who were declared the winners in three competitions for Government buildings to be erected in Washington, D. C.

I will read the report so that you may have the proper information, as it is earnestly requested that this Chapter, along with all Chapters, give its approval to the document and that the same be forwarded forthwith to all representatives in Congress.

I have also just received the report of the Supervising Architect at Washington and the report of the Public Buildings Commission on Government work; this latter report is a very full and exhaustive one and deals with all phases of the question of sites and building appropriations by Congress and the designing and erection of buildings. There is a majority and a minority report, the latter being sent in by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Burleson; from the limited time in which I have had to read its contents, it would seem that the minority report is the better one in all respects, and especially so as it relates to the architectural side of the question. Neither of the reports are very definite in their findings, and it would seem not a very difficult task to arrive at some proper solution of the subject.

The two reports treat with the standardization of plans for at least post-offices, but Mr. Burleson's report at least qualifies this scheme with some degree of thought to architectural effects.

I hope that at our next meeting it may be possible to discuss the matter fully, so as a member of the Committee on Government Architecture, I may have the Chapter's ideas and receive its suggestions.

I had the pleasure last week of meeting another member of this committee, Mr.

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Hugh Roberts, of New Jersey, Architect for his State's building at the Exposition; in discussing the subject as to a course of procedure and the kind of a bill the Institute might father to take the place of the Tarsney Act, it would appear that the ideas of the New Jersey Chapter expressed by Mr. Roberts are very much in accord with the sentiments of at least the majority of our members, and it is to be hoped that the committee will find a solution of the subject which will be of service to you, and at the same time give the Government what we, as Architects, deem a proper mode of securing the best results in handling its buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE RESISTIVE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The Committee of the National Fire Protection Association, heretofore known as on Fireproof Construction, appeared before the recent annual convention, having assumed a new name, that of Committee on Fire Resistive Construction.

Defining the various classes of buildings, this Committee in its report stated as follows:

"Inasmuch as certain descriptive terms are used in the Committee's Reports, it has been thought desirable to define those already used, to which others will be added from time to time as the conditions require.

"Those already defined are:

"Fireproof.—The use of the term 'Fireproof' is recommended to be discontinued. This general term has been erroneously applied to buildings and materials of a more or less fire-resistive or incombustible nature. Its indiscriminate use has produced much misunderstanding and has often engendered a feeling of security entirely unwarranted.

"Fire Resistive.—The term 'Fire Resistive' shall be applied to all structures or materials which will satisfactorily resist the effects of a serious fire in accordance with the classification given below.

"Incombustible.—A term applicable to structures or materials which will not readily ignite and burn when subjected to fire.

"Non-Inflammable.—Shall refer to material which may burn when subjected to fire, but will not support flame."

As to classification of buildings, the report stated in part:

"To facilitate the future work of the committee, which contemplates drafting standards for each group, all buildings have been classified into three groups according to occupancy, Public Buildings, Residence Buildings and Business Buildings."

THE WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE NATIONAL FOREST

The scheme to create a National Forest in the low-lying country between Washington and Baltimore—sometime ago referred to in these columns—has been revived. At a recent conference held in Baltimore, it was announced that the American Institute of Architects intends to take the proposal before Congress.

It is stated that there are more than 100,000 acres of comparatively poor land extending along the Potomac from Mt. Vernon northward toward Baltimore and the Severn River. It is proposed to acquire this tract, and create a forest preserve. Hon. James Brice, former British Ambassador to the United States, is said to have been the originator of this idea, and an earnest advocate of its being carried forward.

NEWARK, N. J., ENACTS SIGN ORDINANCE

Following the example of other Eastern cities, Newark, N. J. has approved an ordinance which will regulate the placing of signs on the streets in that city. The ordinance particularly refers to the projecting sign, which, during recent years has become a menace to life and a detriment to adjoining property.

The ordinance provides that there shall be no signs less than ten feet from the ground; that signs may project four feet if placed at a height of from ten to twenty feet, eight feet if placed from twenty to forty feet, and four feet if they are higher than forty feet from the ground. They may be at right angles to the building, except at corners, and may not be more than one foot thick. No sign, however, shall pro-

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ject beyond a horizontal line placed at an angle of forty-five degrees with the street building line, from the side lot line. No sign shall be higher than the structure.

LE BRUN PRIZE AWARDED

The Le Brun Prize of \$1,000, entitling its holder to a year of travel and architectural study in Europe, was recently awarded to Mr. John R. Lautenbach of New York. The award was made as the result of a competition, the subject of which was "The Embellishment of Columbus Circle." Honorable mentions were awarded, in the order given, to Messrs. Charles G. Beersman, Steward Wagner, and Jerauld Dahler, all of New York.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

Members of the State Board of Architects have been appointed by Governor Fielder as follows: Charles P. Baldwin, Newark; William A. Klemann, Trenton, and Louis H. Broome, Jersey City, for two years each; Frederick W. Wentworth, Paterson, and Arnold H. Moses, Camden, for one year each. All but the last two are reappointments.

NEW YORK TO PRESERVE ITS ANCIENT LANDMARKS

The art commission of New York has recently set about the procuring of a series of photographs of the ancient landmarks in New York City. The rapid changes that are occurring in every borough have in the past resulted in the demolition of many buildings of historic and architectural interest. Of these there is no record that would be of future value. It is to prevent a continuation of this state of affairs that the art commission has arranged to photograph every important street and all notable buildings in their various locations.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS

The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Arts was held at the Art Institute, Chicago, Ill., May 21st to 23d. Among the important papers pre-

sented were: Municipal Parks and Playgrounds, by R. Clipston Sturgis, President of the American Institute of Architects, Lorado Taft on Sculptor, and President Robert W. DeForest, President of the Federation, who spoke along lines of current art.

YEARBOOK, A. & M. COLLEGE OF TEXAS

The Architectural Yearbook of the A. & M. College of Texas, presents the claims of this recently organized architectural school to the recognition of the profession. Although this is only the second year that the school has been in a position to issue a yearbook it makes a commendable showing in the design problems and other work presented. The methods of study appear to be similar to those found successful in the older schools, and with a great undeveloped field in which to work this institution has splendid opportunities for the future.

ARCHITECT IS DECORATED

J. H. Freedlander, architect, of New York City, has, it is stated, been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, by the French Government.

Mr. Freedlander is president of the American Group of the Société des Architectes Diplomes.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA

A brochure issued by The National Terra Cotta Society, New York City, Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal., is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, eleven by fourteen inches. It illustrates and describes a number of schoolhouses of comparatively recent construction in which architectural terra cotta has been used. General views, floor plans and terra cotta details are reproduced.

In addition to the illustration of existing examples, there are also published a number of tentative designs for smaller school buildings in which terra cotta is properly and advantageously employed. These

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should be found of particular value to practicing architects engaged in school work.

An article by Fletcher B. Dresslar, Special Agent, United States Bureau of Education, treats of the influence of schoolhouse architecture on the community. This brochure forms the first of a series to be published by the Society, each of which will treat of a particular type of building.

The standard set by this publication is very high, insuring in a measure the character and value of succeeding numbers of the series. The brochures may be had by architects on request.

ENAMEL PAINT

Ripolin, which is designated as "An imported enamel paint for interior and exterior finish," forms the subject of a booklet recently issued by J. A. and W. Bird & Company, 88 Pearl Street, Boston, Mass., who are the sole distributors of this product for North America.

The booklet, consisting of some thirty-five pages, describes Ripolin, and dwells at some length on its various qualities. These are enumerated as depth, like the color in velvet, elasticity, which entirely prevents cracking and crazing, ease of application, covering capacity, and long life. It is stated that in Holland, where Ripolin is made, an ample supply of highly trained labor is available. This permits the employment of old hand processes, and repeated grindings that produce the exceptional cream-like consistency of Ripolin.

A large number of buildings throughout North America, in which Ripolin has been used, are shown in this booklet by means of half-tone cuts. In addition to this convincing evidence of the popularity and high regard in which Ripolin is held, there is appended what is termed "A partial list of architects who have specified Ripolin." The list is impressive, not only in point of number, but by reason of the prominence in the profession of the architects whose names are there given.

Accompanying this booklet are specifications covering the proper use of Ripolin in the finish of practically all woods used for interior trim and for plaster walls, imitation tile on Keene's cement, King's plaster, mixtures for filling cracks in

sheathed ceilings, walls, or plaster, swimming pools which have been lined with Keene's cement, concrete or Portland cement, interior brick work, metal ceilings and walls, etc., etc.

Copies of both the booklet and specifications for the use of Ripolin may be secured gratis by addressing the distributors.

UTILIZING WASTE STEAM

Benjamin F. Kelley & Son, 25 Church Street, New York City, in a pamphlet recently issued, illustrate and describe the Standard Water-Tube Feed-Water Heater, designed to utilize the exhaust steam from engines or pumps to heat the feed water for boilers. The increased efficiency of boilers when the feed water is served to them at practically the boiling point is common knowledge.

These feed-water heaters are described in much detail in the pamphlet referred to, which will be forwarded upon application.

HERBERT BOILERS

The General Catalogue of the Herbert Boiler Co., Root and LaSalle Streets, Chicago, Ill., presents a number of types of steam and water boilers, garbage burners, heaters, and tanks, manufactured by this company. It is stated that the ratings of Herbert boilers are on such a conservative basis that they are warranted in giving an absolute guarantee that every boiler will take care of the radiation listed.

The catalogue shows a wide range of types and sizes adaptable for all purposes, from the small house to the large commercial structure.

PUMPING MACHINERY

Catalogue No. 22, issued by Fred M. Prescott Steam Pump Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is a substantial book, six by nine inches, and of 165 pages.

It illustrates various types of pumping machinery made by this company for mining power house, boiler feeds and general equipment.

This catalogue will be forwarded on request.

