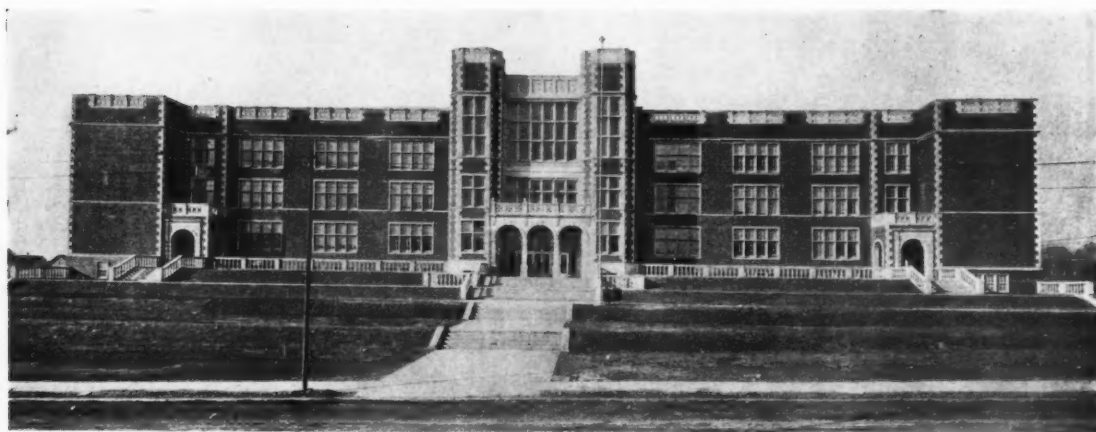


THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOLUME CVI

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

NUMBER 2023



HIGH SCHOOL

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

PART II*

By Wm. B. ITTNER, Architect

New Central High School, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE New Central High School at Minneapolis, recently completed, contains forty-two class rooms, accommodating 1,600 pupils. The rooms are of two general sizes, the smaller rooms twenty-one feet by twenty-six feet, accommodating thirty-five pupils each, and the larger rooms twenty-four feet by twenty-six feet to thirty feet, accommodating forty-eight pupils each, while several rooms are enlarged to serve as general study rooms and will seat sixty pupils. All rooms are unilaterally lighted, and fitted with bookcases and natural slate blackboards.

The library, of generous size, with its stack room, is placed upon the intermediate floor, and serves the double purpose of reference library and study room.

There are seven science laboratories, one for physical geography, two for physics, two for chemistry, and two for botany; the latter are placed under glass upon the ground floor, opening onto an experimental garden, and are provided with a class room, lecture room, store and instructor's room.

The chemistry and physics groups open en suite with lecture rooms, work rooms, store and dark rooms, and the physical geography laboratory has lecture room, instructor's and dark rooms.

The physics laboratories are equipped with a wireless telegraph apparatus with masts over the auditorium, and the receiving and transmitting equipment is placed in a small room under the auditorium gallery specially prepared to receive it.

The commercial group contains six rooms, one for bookkeeping, one for typewriting, one for stenography, and three for commer-

* For Part I see issue of September 16th, 1914, No. 2021.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

cial law and arithmetic; the group also contains a special library.

The art rooms, three in number, are located along the north front, and provided with studio lighting, while the rear corridor on this floor is arranged as a top lighted exhibition gallery.

The domestic art rooms consist of a cooking room and housekeeping suite, with connecting class room, store room, etc., two sewing rooms, with fitting and store rooms, and a laundry.

The auditorium is placed on the first floor with gallery opening on the second and third floor corridors; the room seats 1,800 persons, and has a stage of generous size.

The auditorium is supplemented by a music and lecture room on the third floor, seating 400 pupils.

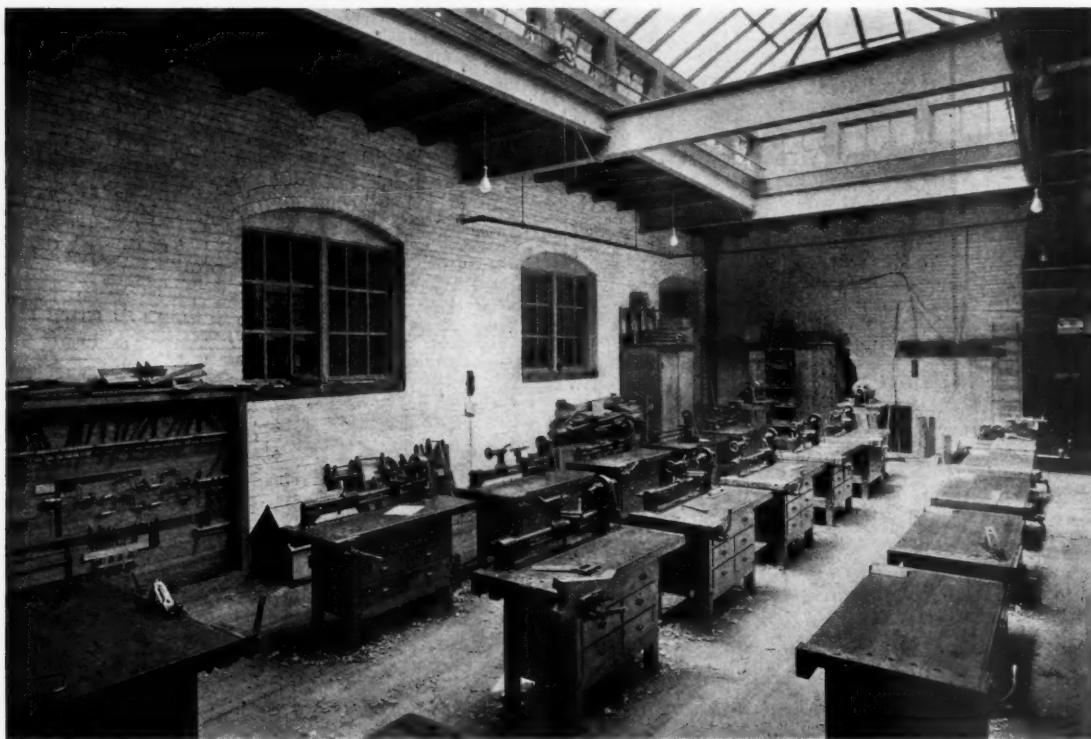
The gymnasiums, each forty feet by eighty feet, are placed side by side to the rear, and on the same level as the auditorium, and may be thrown together by means of the roller partition for joint use, a running

track serving the double purpose for athletics and spectators' gallery.

The administration group consists of general office, private office, and work room, is placed on the first floor near the main entrance, as is also a rest room, emergency room, or clinic, and a sales office to serve the auditorium.

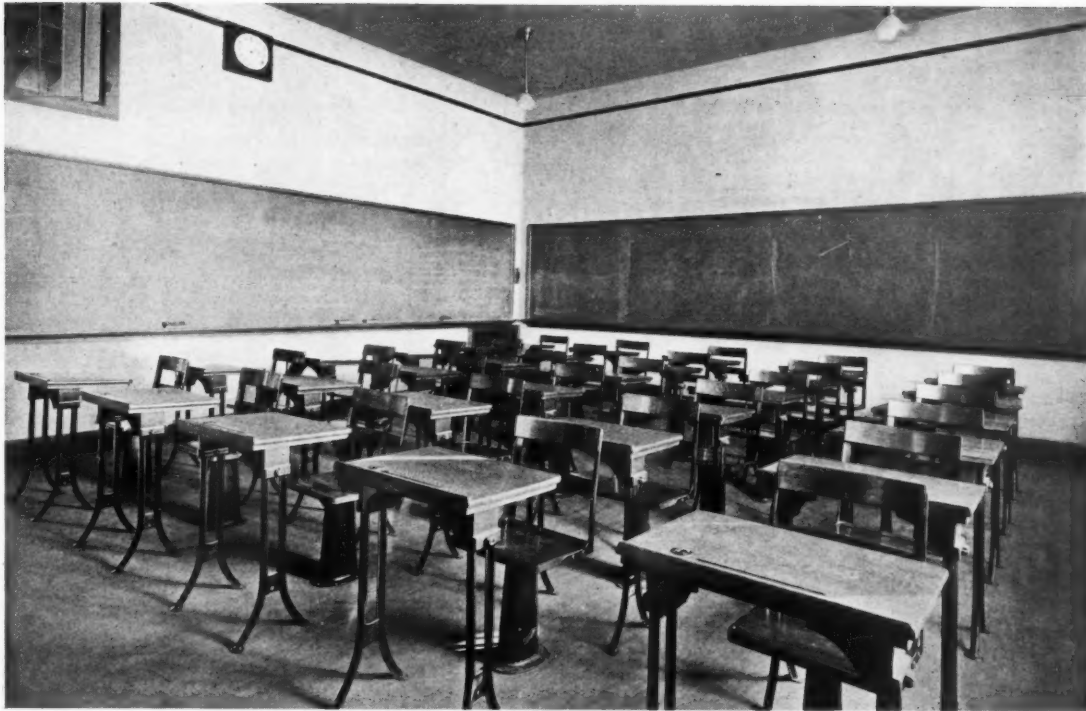
The manual training rooms are placed to the rear in a one-story annex; they consist of woodworking shops and metal working shops, with their lecture rooms, store rooms, finishing and preparation rooms, all conveniently arranged; there are also two mechanical drawing rooms, they are placed upon the first floor, and are reached from the shops by supplementary stairways.

The locker rooms are all placed upon the ground floor, are arranged for general, as well as gymnasium, uses by means of stairways leading directly from the locker rooms to the gymnasium. Shower baths for both boys and girls are placed in two of the locker rooms.



WOOD TURNING ROOM, FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



TYPICAL CLASS ROOM, MINNEAPOLIS HIGH SCHOOL

A lunch room accommodating 800 pupils, with serving room and kitchen, occupies a central position upon the ground floor.

The mechanical equipment consists of a steam plenum system of heating and ven-

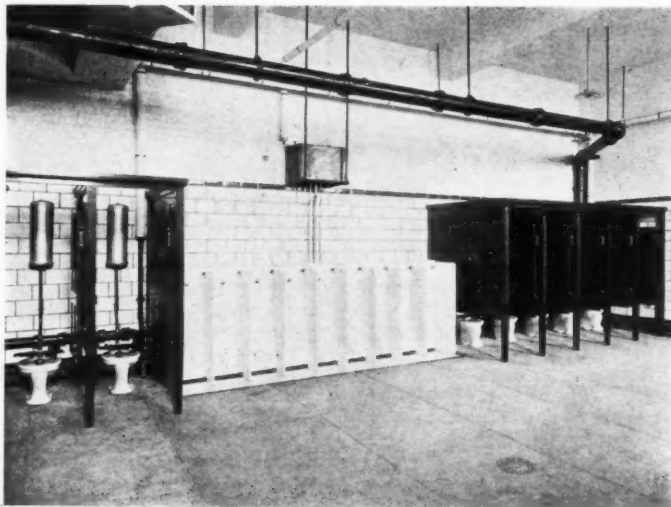
tilating, with direct radiation in all rooms, and with air purification and temperature and humidity control.

A generating plant, electric wiring and fixtures, a synchronizing clock and bell system, a house telephone system, and mechanical cleaning apparatus, complete the mechanical equipment.

The building is of fireproof construction throughout, contains 3,656,000 cubic feet, and was erected complete at a cost of 14.2 cents per cubic foot.

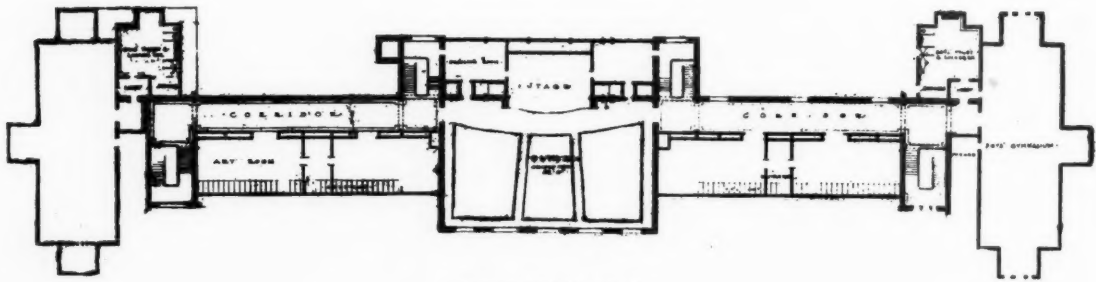
New High School, South Bend, Indiana

The New High School Building at South Bend, Ind., differs from the plan above described in the fact that it has two large study halls accommodating 300 pupils each; these rooms are forty feet by eighty-two feet, and are given a clear height of eighteen feet to insure their proper natural lighting. The

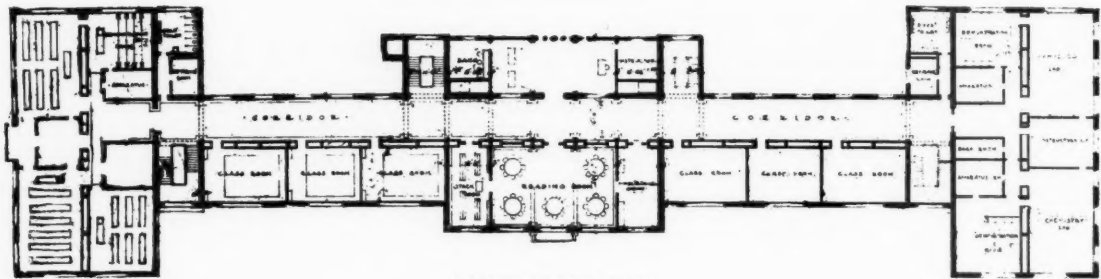


HALF SECTION, BOYS' GENERAL TOILET ROOM
OAK HILL SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

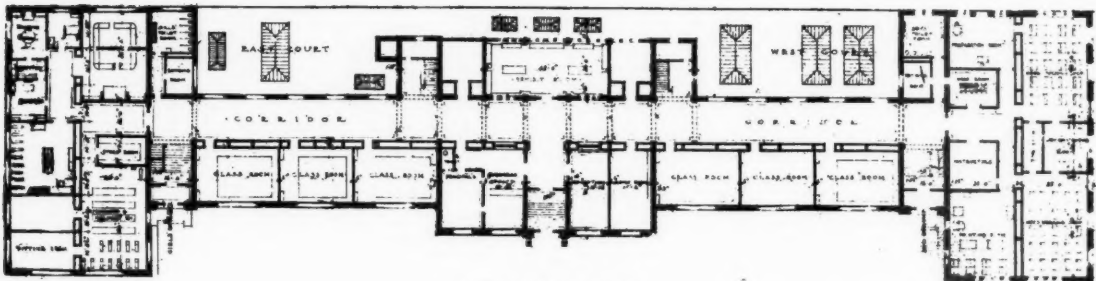
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



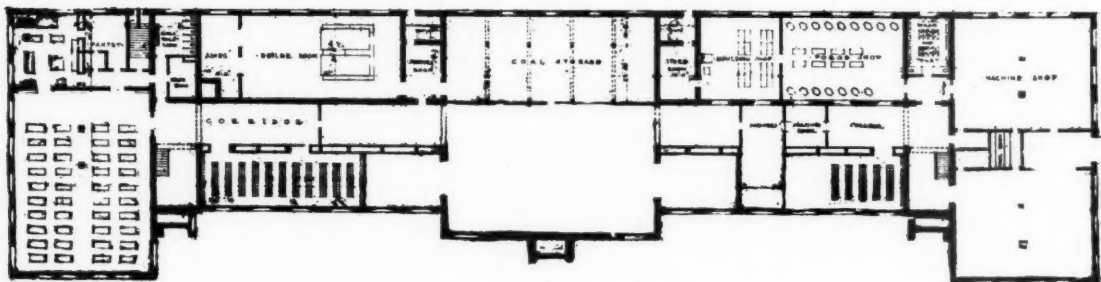
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

PLANS—SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

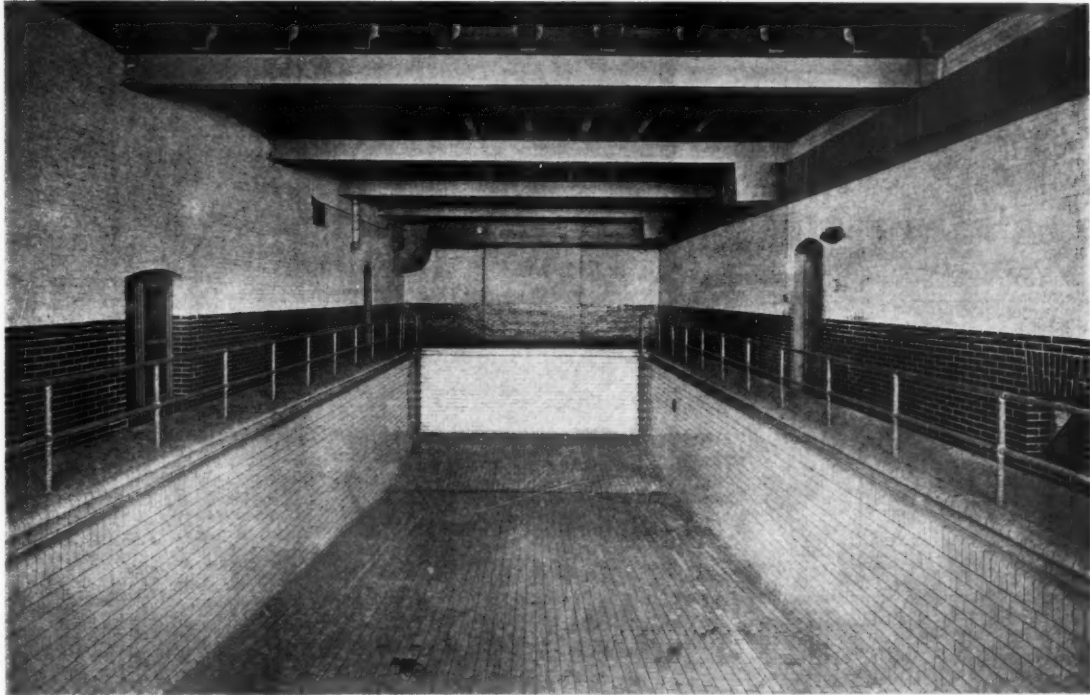
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

locker rooms, instead of being massed upon the ground floor are distributed on the three floors.

The school having a manual training annex, it was necessary to provide only for the domestic arts. A generous cooking room, with lecture and store room, a house-keeping suite consisting of a living room, dining room, kitchen and bedroom, a laundry and two sewing rooms, with store

and a public speaking room, arranged for general community as well as school uses. These rooms will seat 250 persons each, and are placed upon the ground floor, convenient to the north entrances.

There are four laboratories, one for chemistry with lecture room, instructor's work room, and dark room; one for physics with corresponding minor rooms; one for botany; and one for physical geography,



SWIMMING POOL, FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.

and fitting room, make up a generous provision for household arts.

There are two art rooms and one art crafts room, the former being arranged for art exhibition rooms.

There are thirty-two class or recitation rooms, two of which are large enough to serve as supplementary study rooms.

The commercial group consists of type-writing room, a bookkeeping room, a room for stenography, and a class room; a sales room for the distribution and sale of school supplies is also a part of this group, and under the supervision of this department.

A unique feature of the school is a music

the latter rooms opening ensuite with lecture room, conservatory and instructor's room.

The library is placed on the second floor and has book stacks along the inner wall.

A suite of offices for the school principal, and the general offices of the Board of Education are placed on the first floor flanking the main entrance on either side.

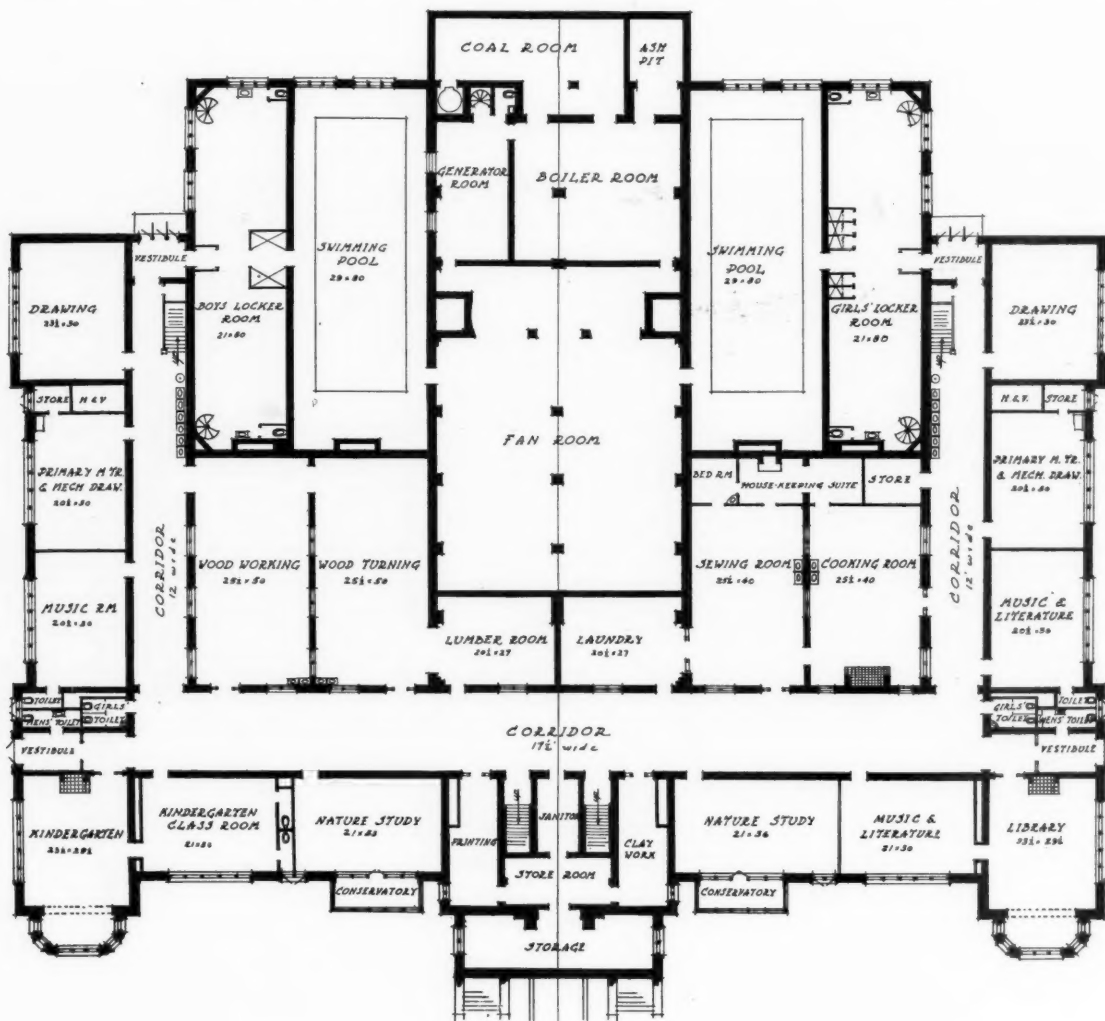
The auditorium is placed upon the central axis of the building on the first floor with gallery entered from the second floor. The room will seat 1,600 persons, and has housings for a grand organ with depressed console at the front of the stage. The

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

stage is twenty feet by sixty feet, arranged for maximum high school uses, and it opens upon the gymnasiums immediately to the north. The auditorium contains a fine mural painting depicting the prin-

The lunch room is located under the auditorium. It will accommodate 400 at one lunch period, and has a well equipped kitchen and storage room.

The shower baths and swimming pool, the



• GROUND FLOOR PLAN •
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1'-0"

FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.

(For other plans this school, see illustration form)

cipal characters from Shakespeare's works.

The gymnasiums are each forty feet by seventy-five feet, with a clear height of twenty-one feet; they are separated by a roller partition which, when raised, gives a room of adequate size for all high school uses.

latter eighteen feet by fifty feet, are also located on the ground floor within easy reach of the gymnasium by secondary stairways.

The boiler room is in a separate building to the north where boiler capacity is provided to heat the group of buildings. The heating and ventilating system is steam

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

plenum with air purification, temperature and humidity control, with direct radiation in the rooms sufficient to take up all heat losses.

The building is of fireproof construction throughout, contains 2,421,000 cubic feet, and cost complete, ready for its working equipment, 16.4 cents per cubic foot.

on the third floor one. With forty children per teacher this would accommodate 1,400 children, and on this basis the average architect would compute his per capita cost for the building, which would be about \$140.00. However, two of these rooms are intended for substation for the public library, one for a special music room, one



PHYSICS ROOM, HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Froebel School, Gary, Ind.

The schools of Gary, Ind., are unique in the fact that every part of the school plant, including the playground, gymnasium and manual training rooms, is used every school hour of the day, and in addition, night school students are accommodated without interfering in the work of the regular day school, all of which is secured at a lower per capita cost than ordinary school facilities elsewhere.

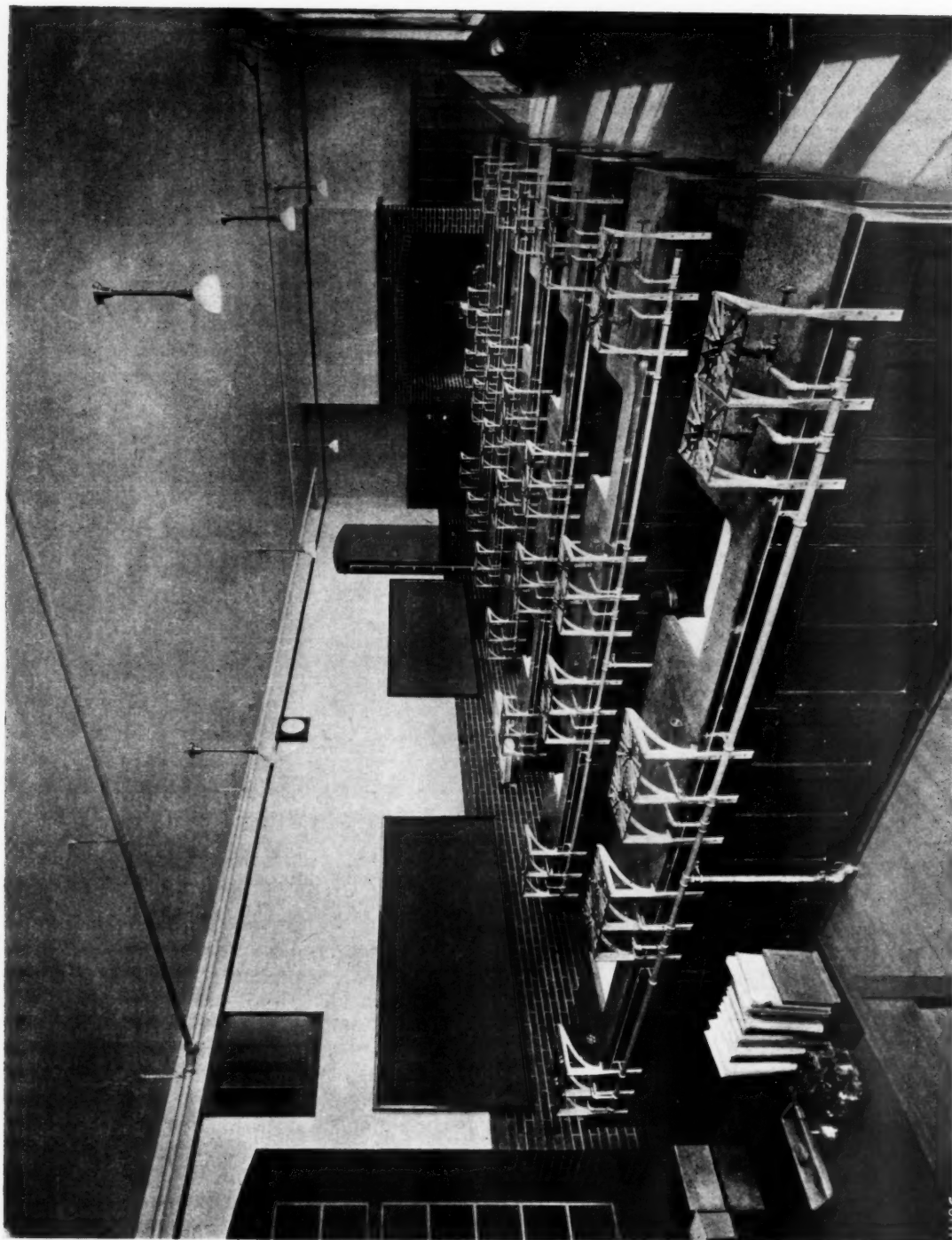
In his excellent report, Mr. W. A. Wirt, the Superintendent of Schools, in speaking of the Emerson School, says:

"With the customary school organization there are on the ground floor ten regular class rooms, on the second floor twelve, and

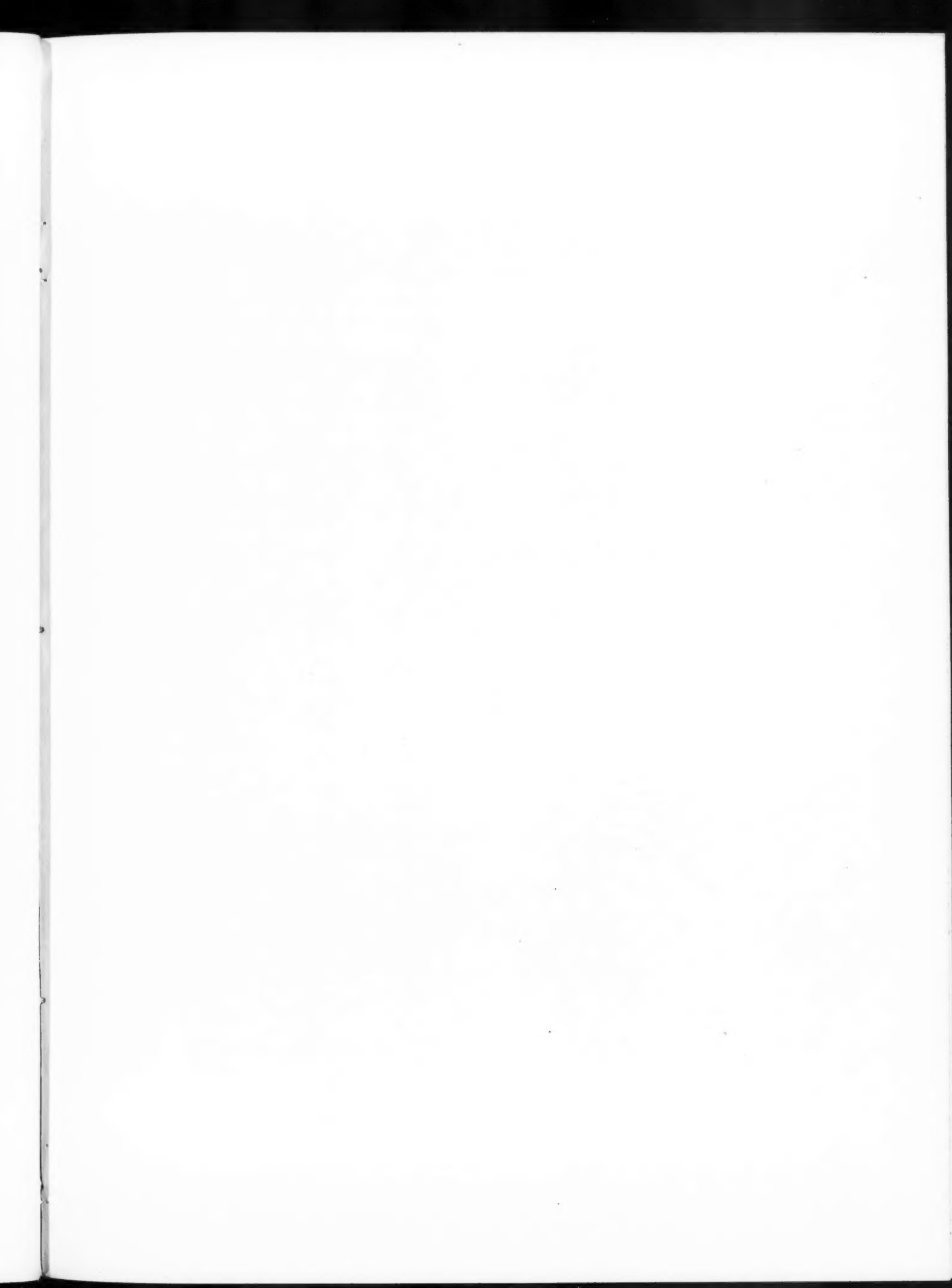
for a special drawing room, which would leave only thirty rooms for the regular class work. Of these thirty rooms four would be required for natural science laboratories, where only half school room classes can be accommodated at one time. Thus we would have twenty-six rooms for regular classes of forty students each and four school rooms for classes of twenty students each, making a total of 1,120 as the capacity of the building. The actual per capita cost with forty children per teacher would, therefore, be about \$178.00.

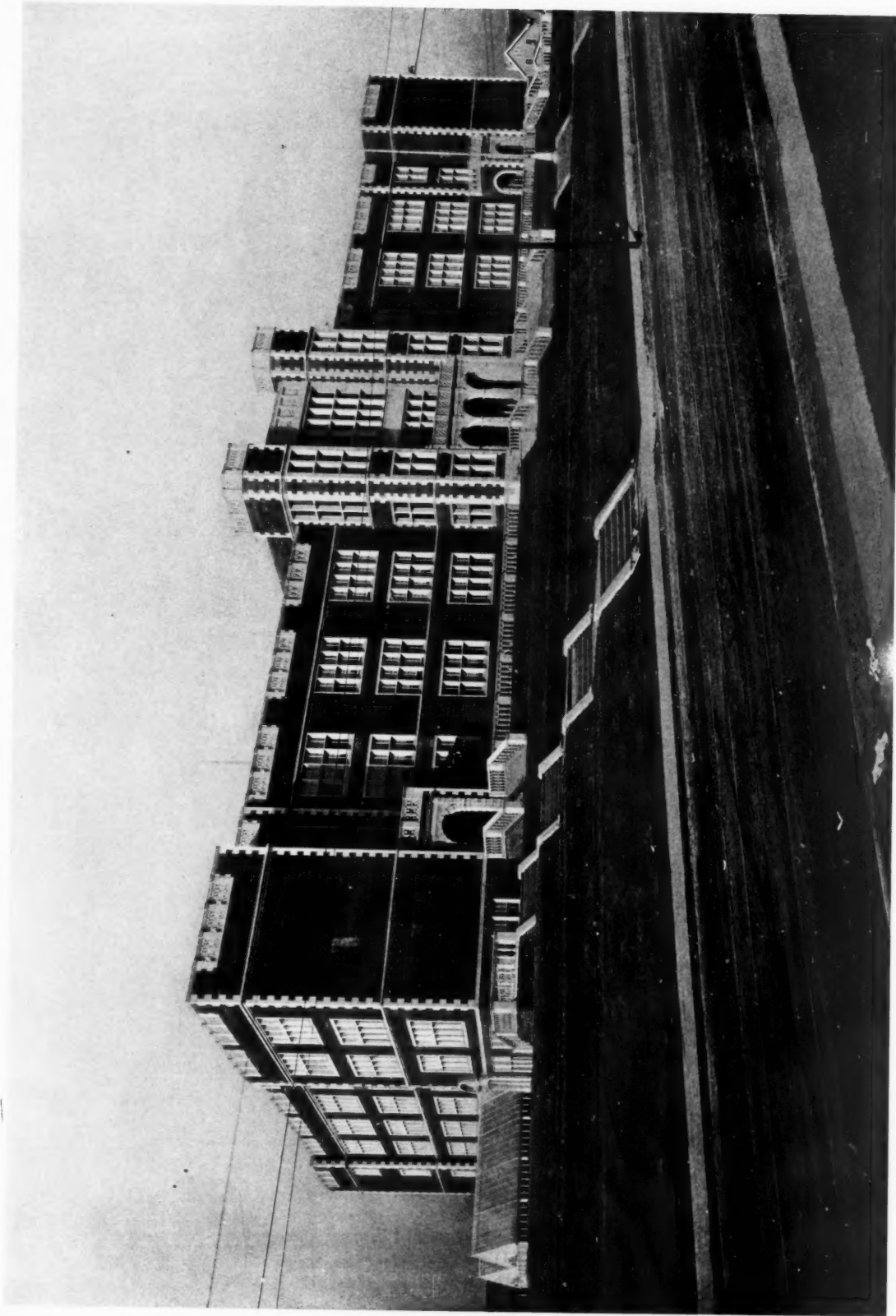
"The customary school organization takes for granted that each child must have a regular school desk for his own exclusive

(Continued on page 203)



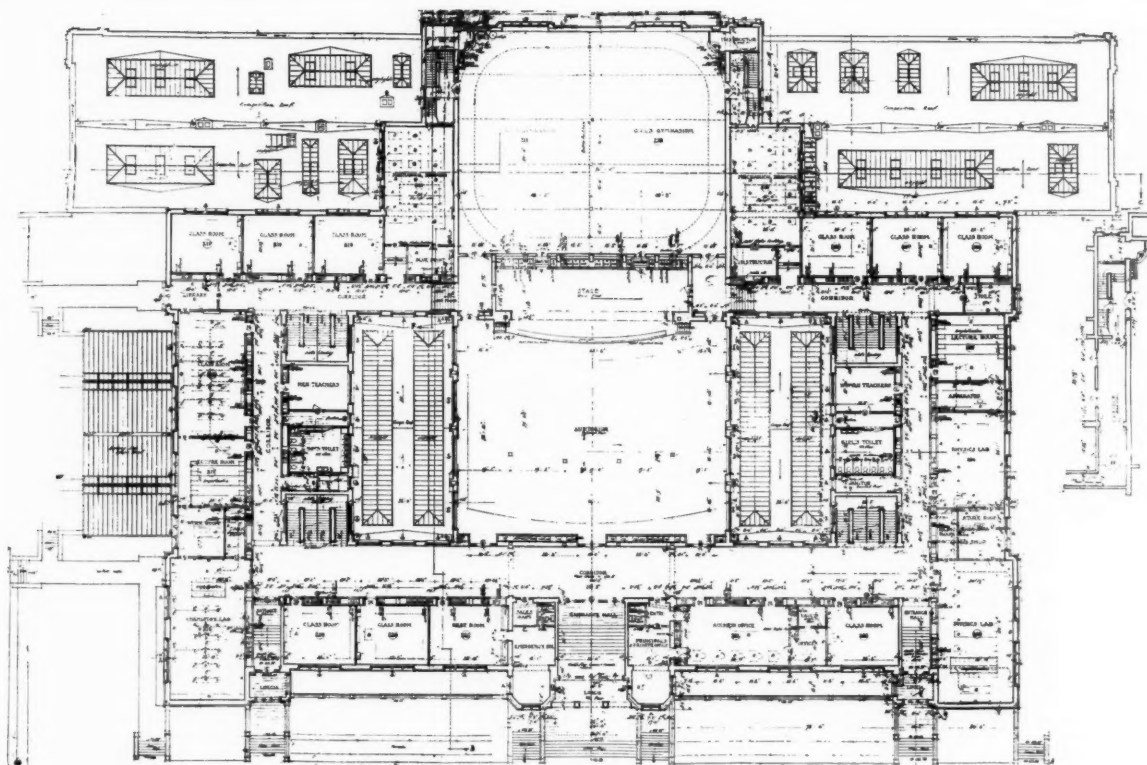
COOKING ROOM, HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT



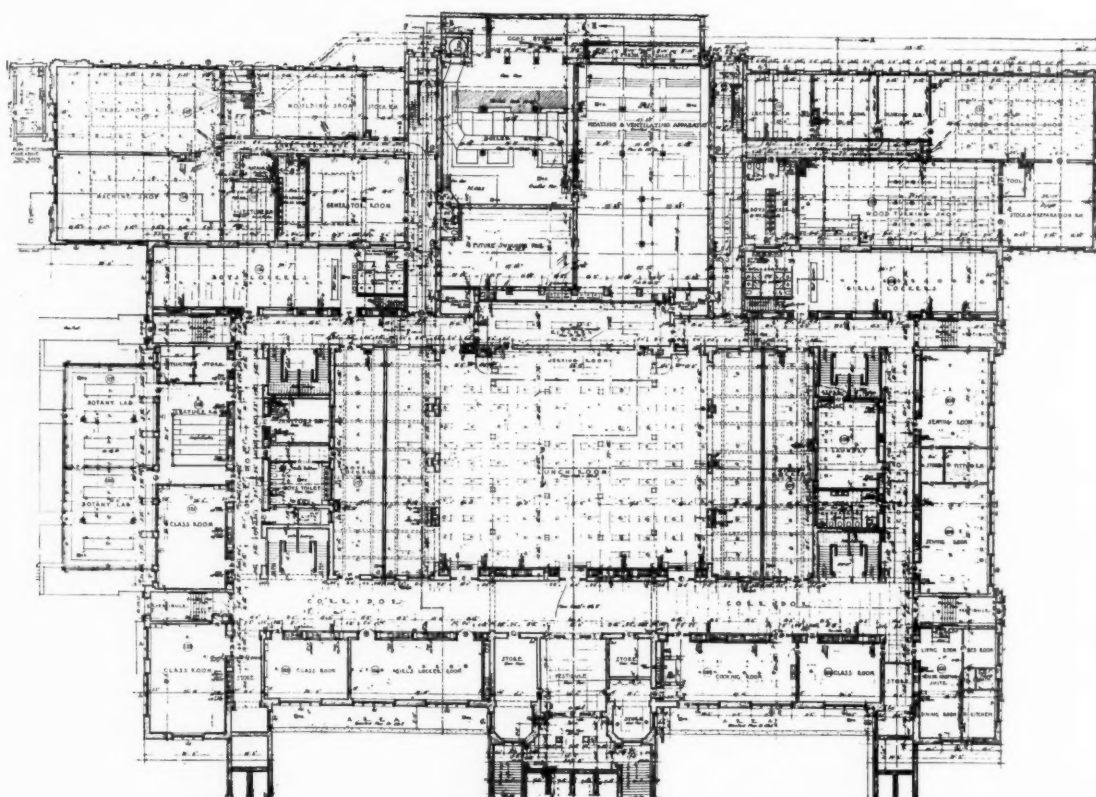


MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., HIGH SCHOOL
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT





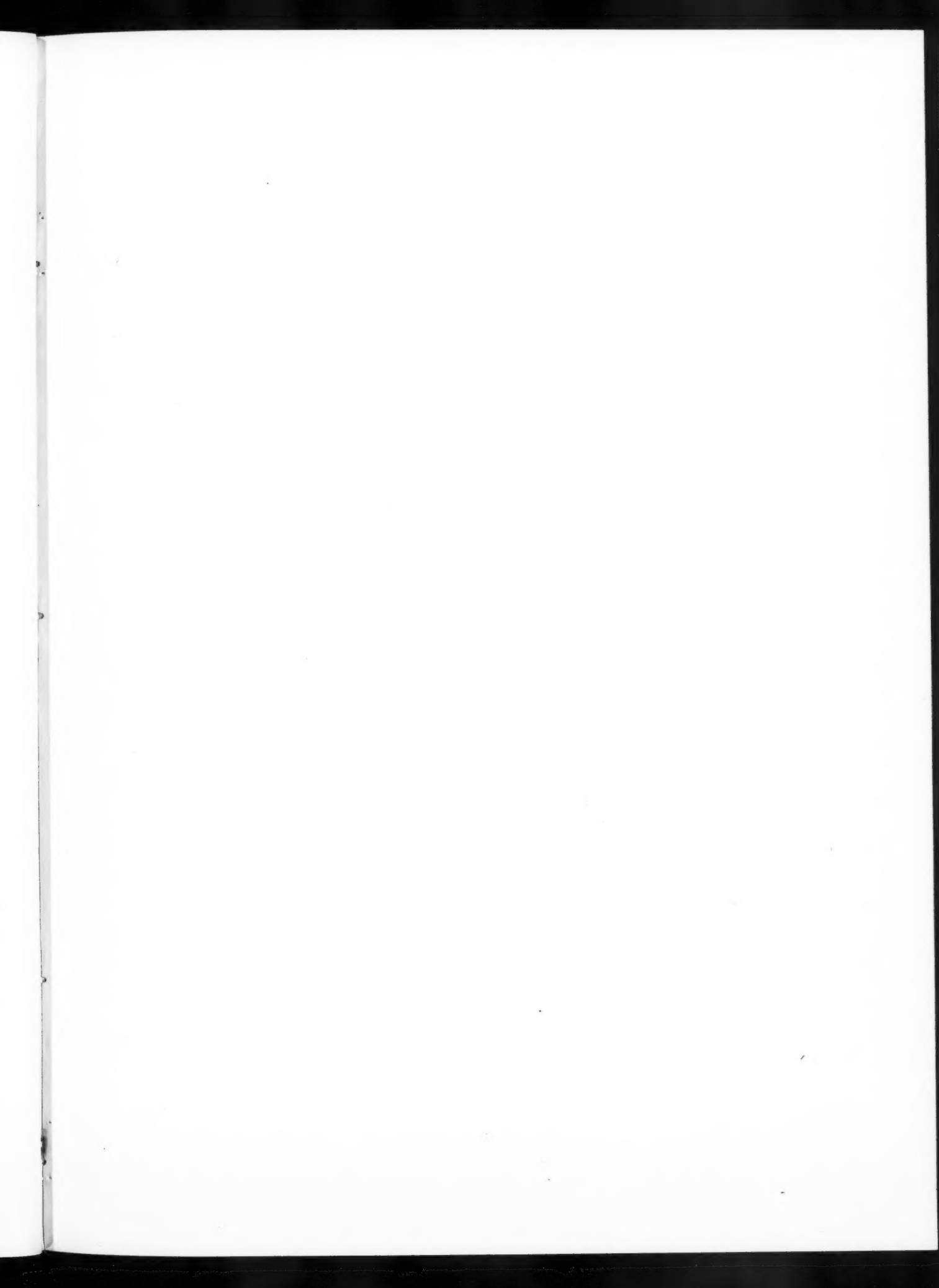
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

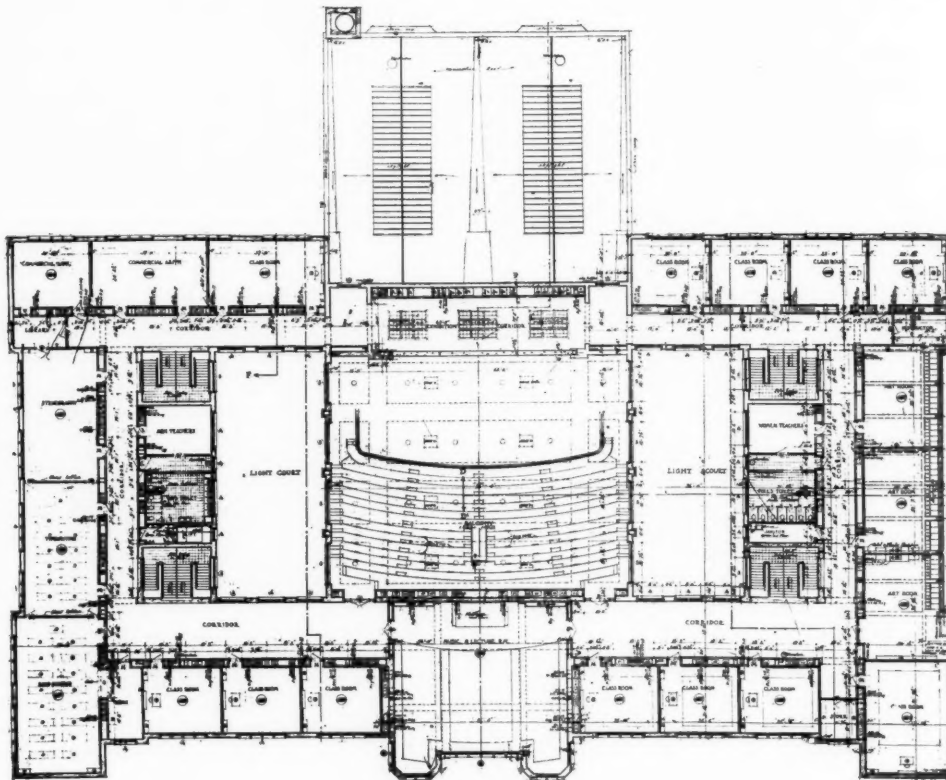


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

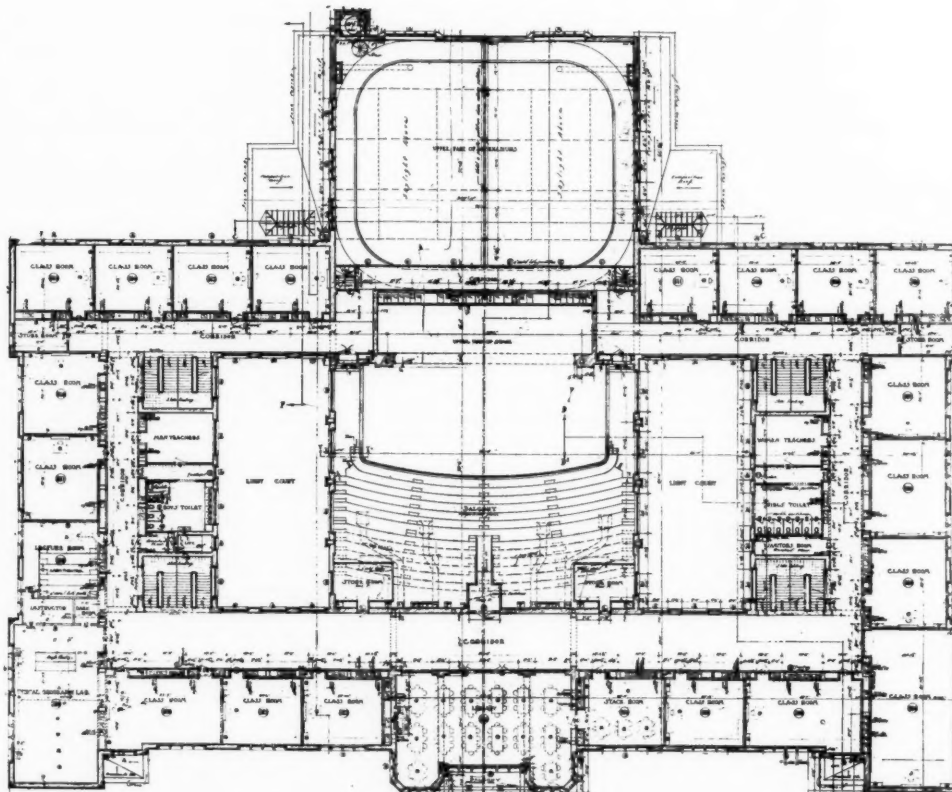
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., HIGH SCHOOL

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT





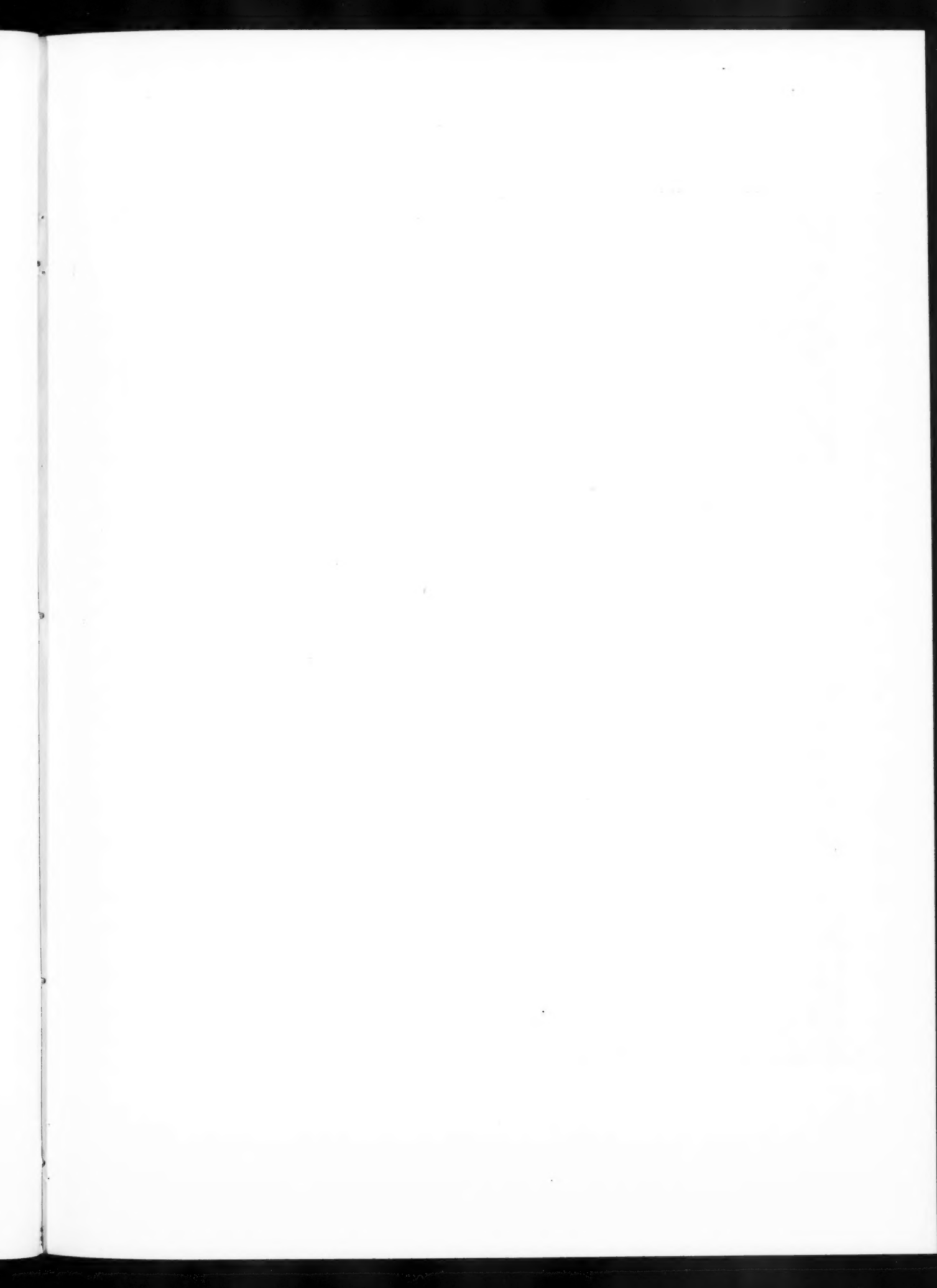
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

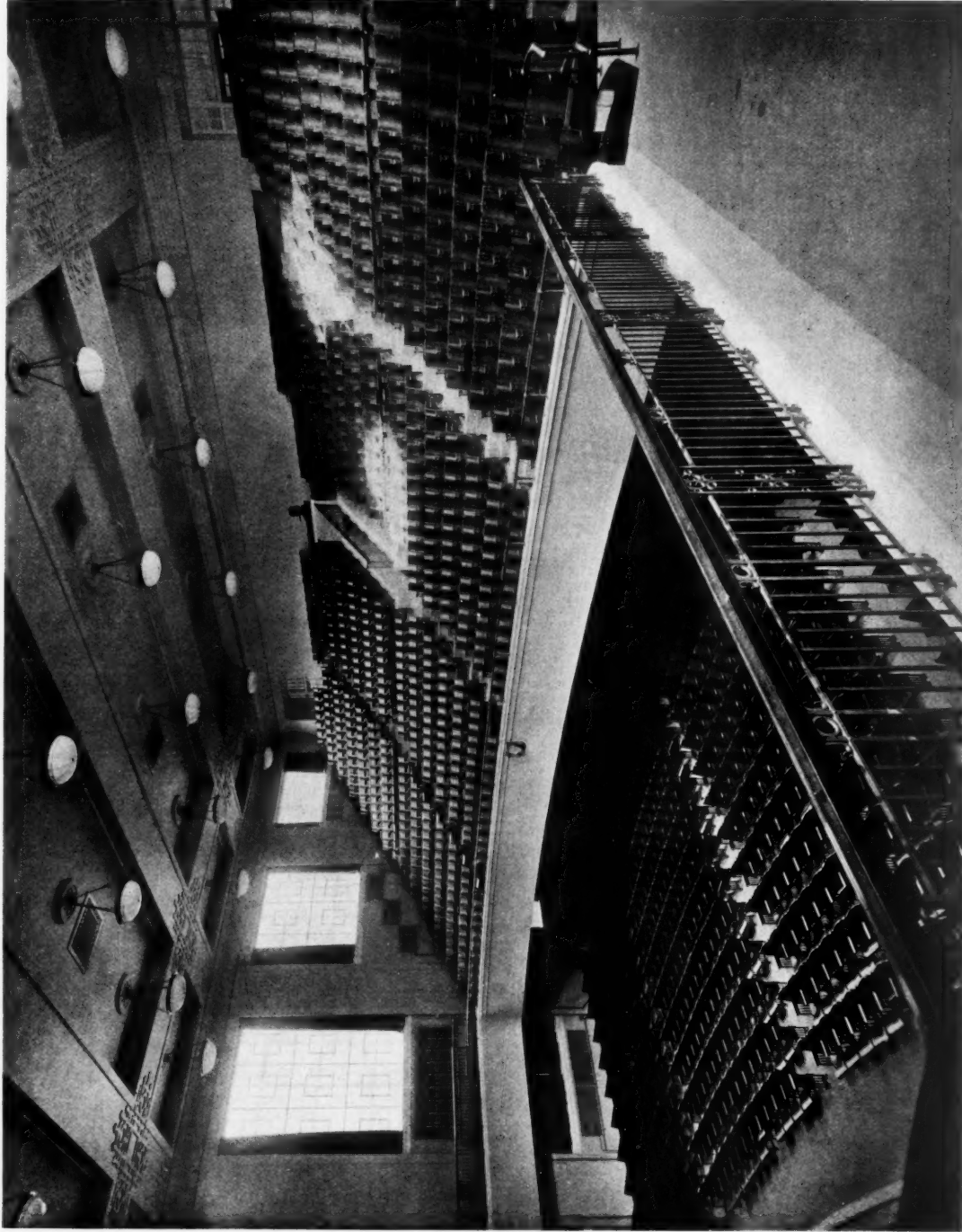


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., HIGH SCHOOL

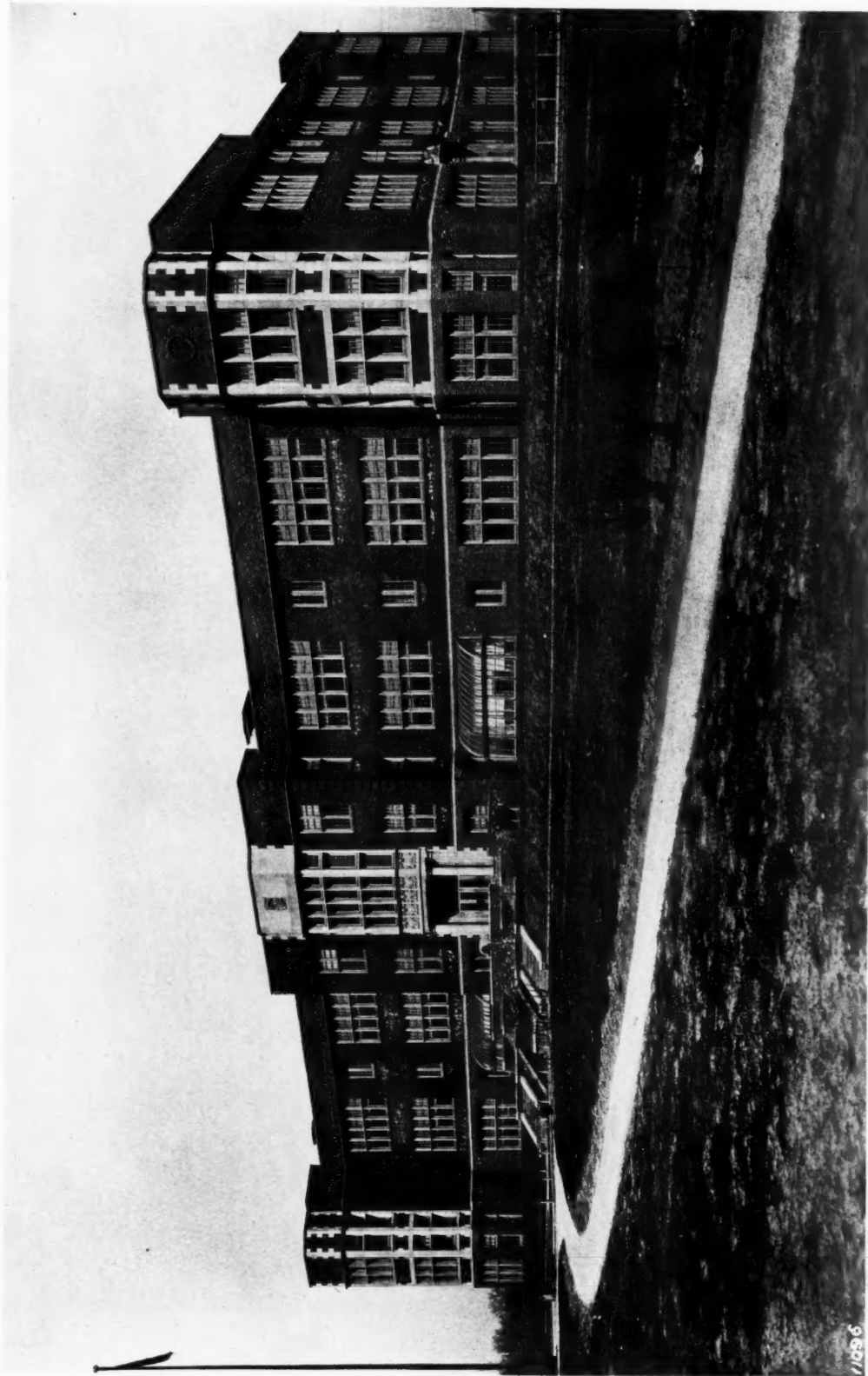
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT





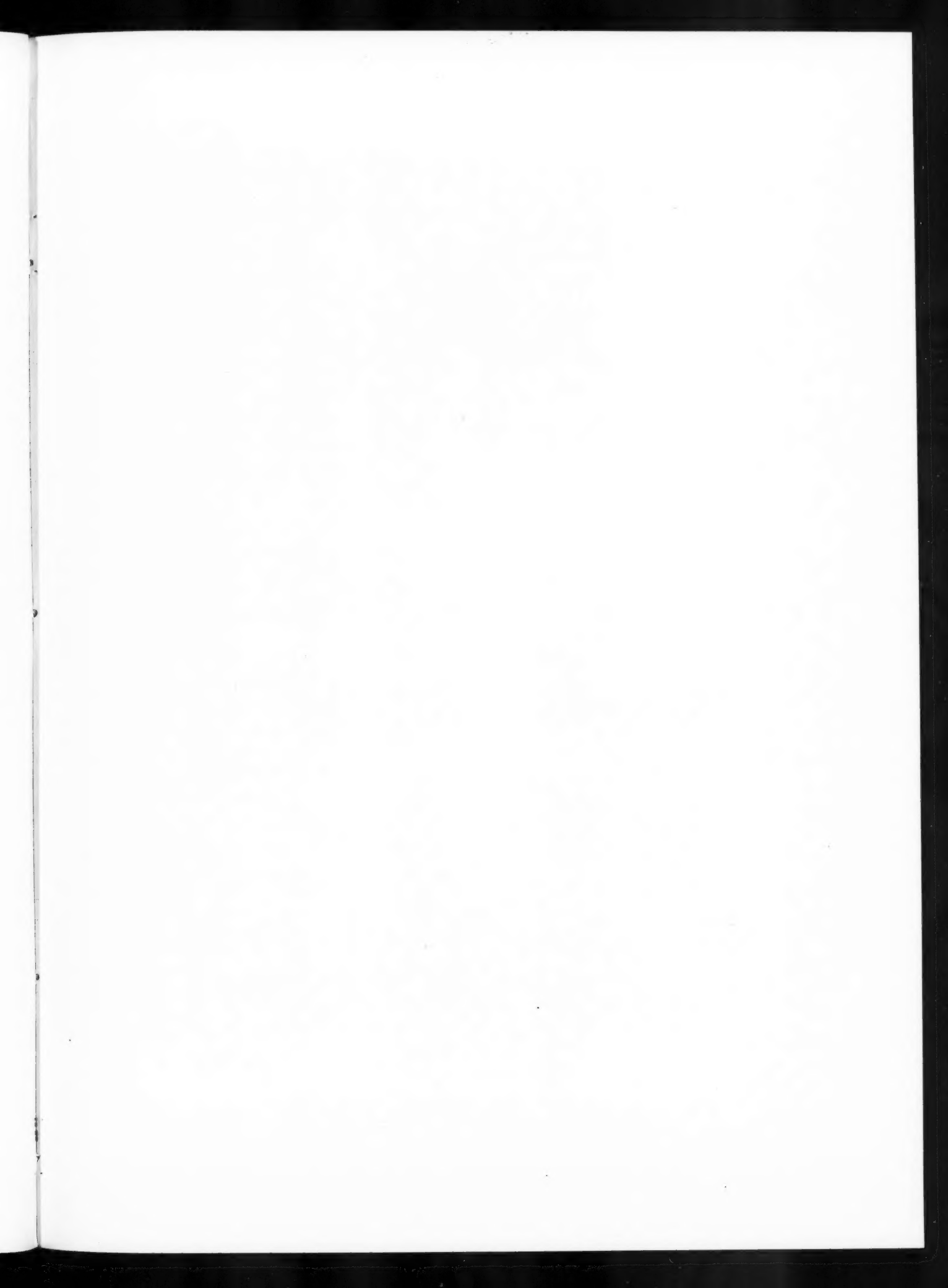
DETAIL OF AUDITORIUM

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., HIGH SCHOOL
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT



GENERAL VIEW

FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT





FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

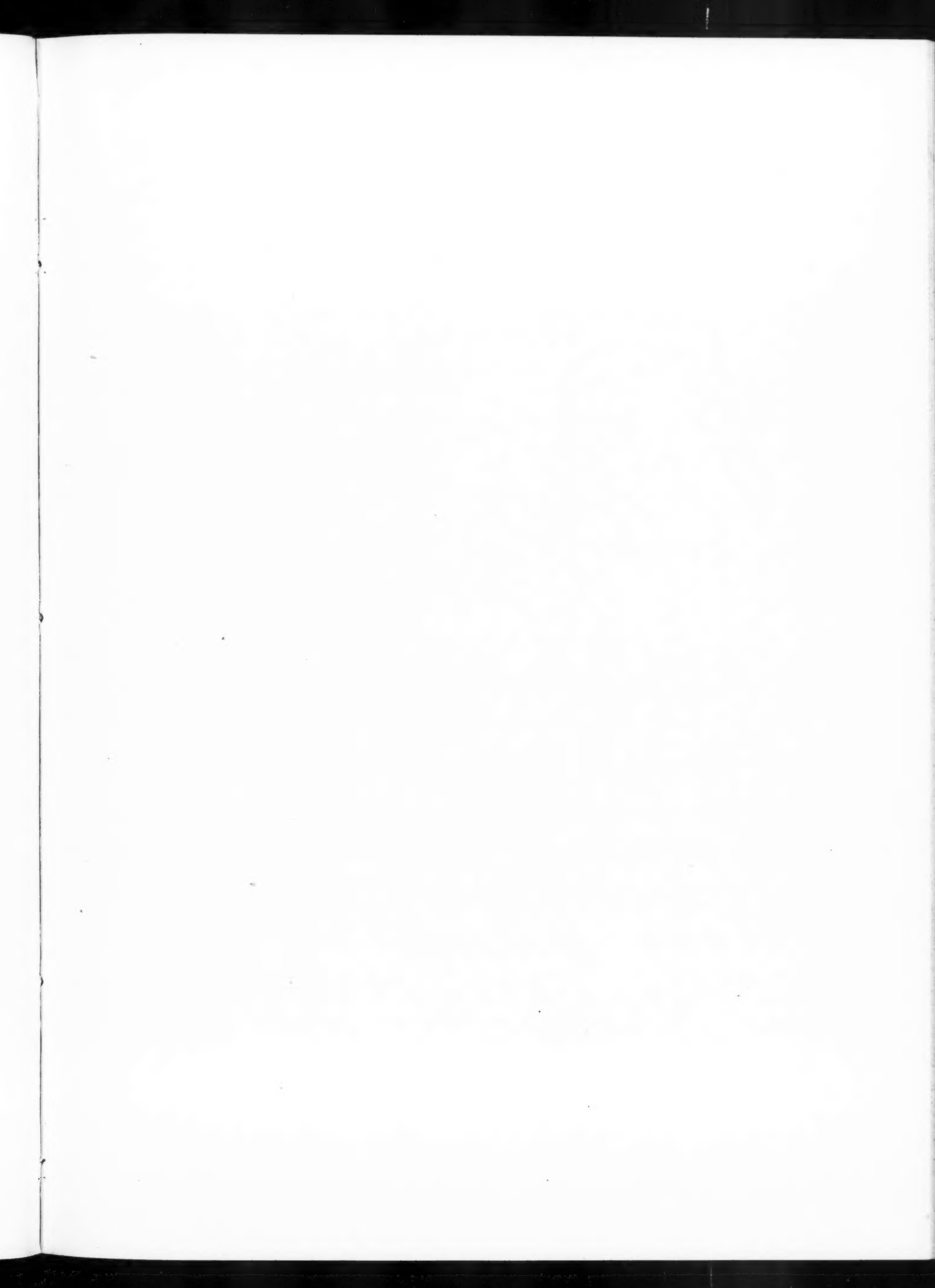


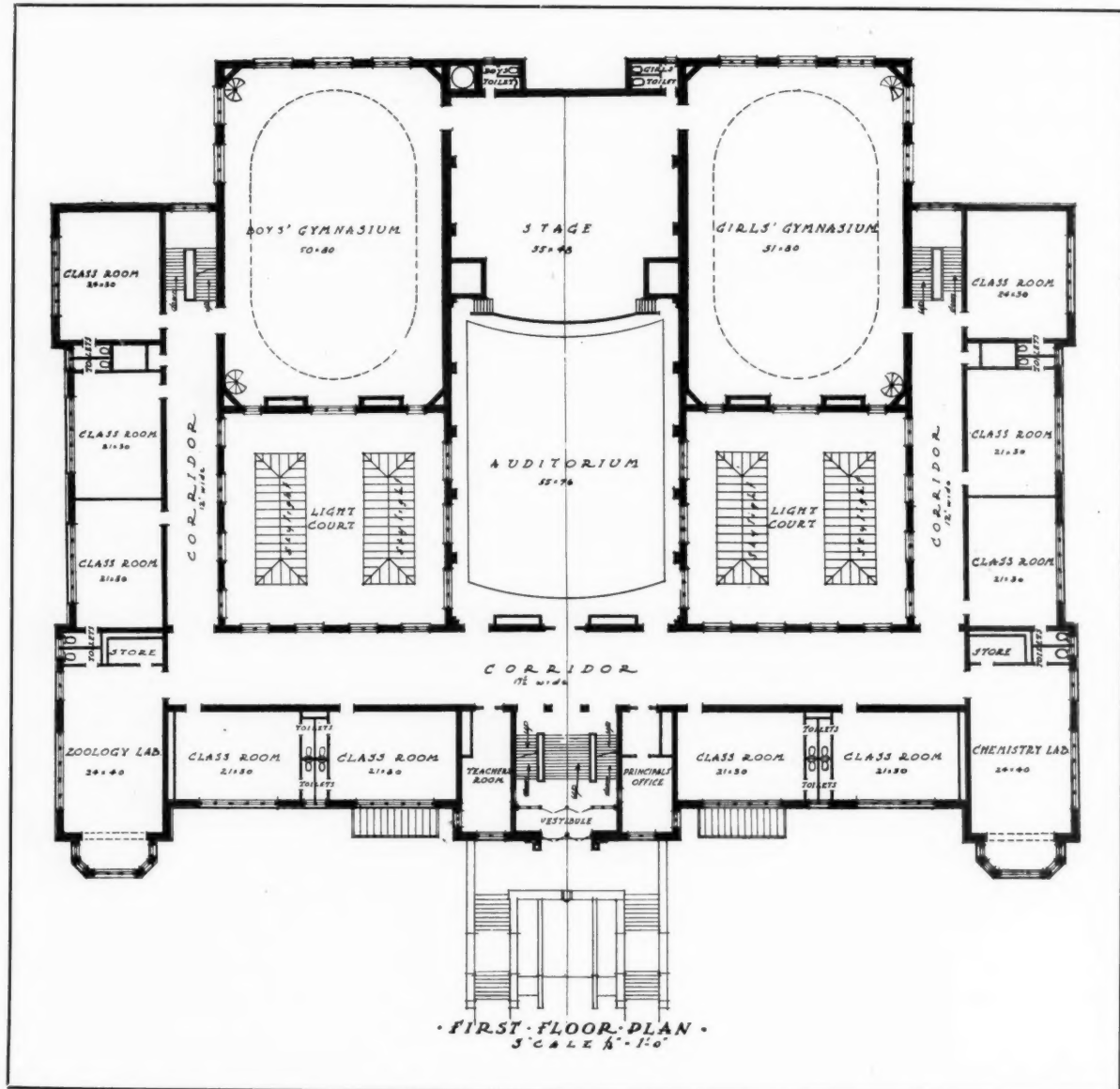


ENTRANCE DETAIL

FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

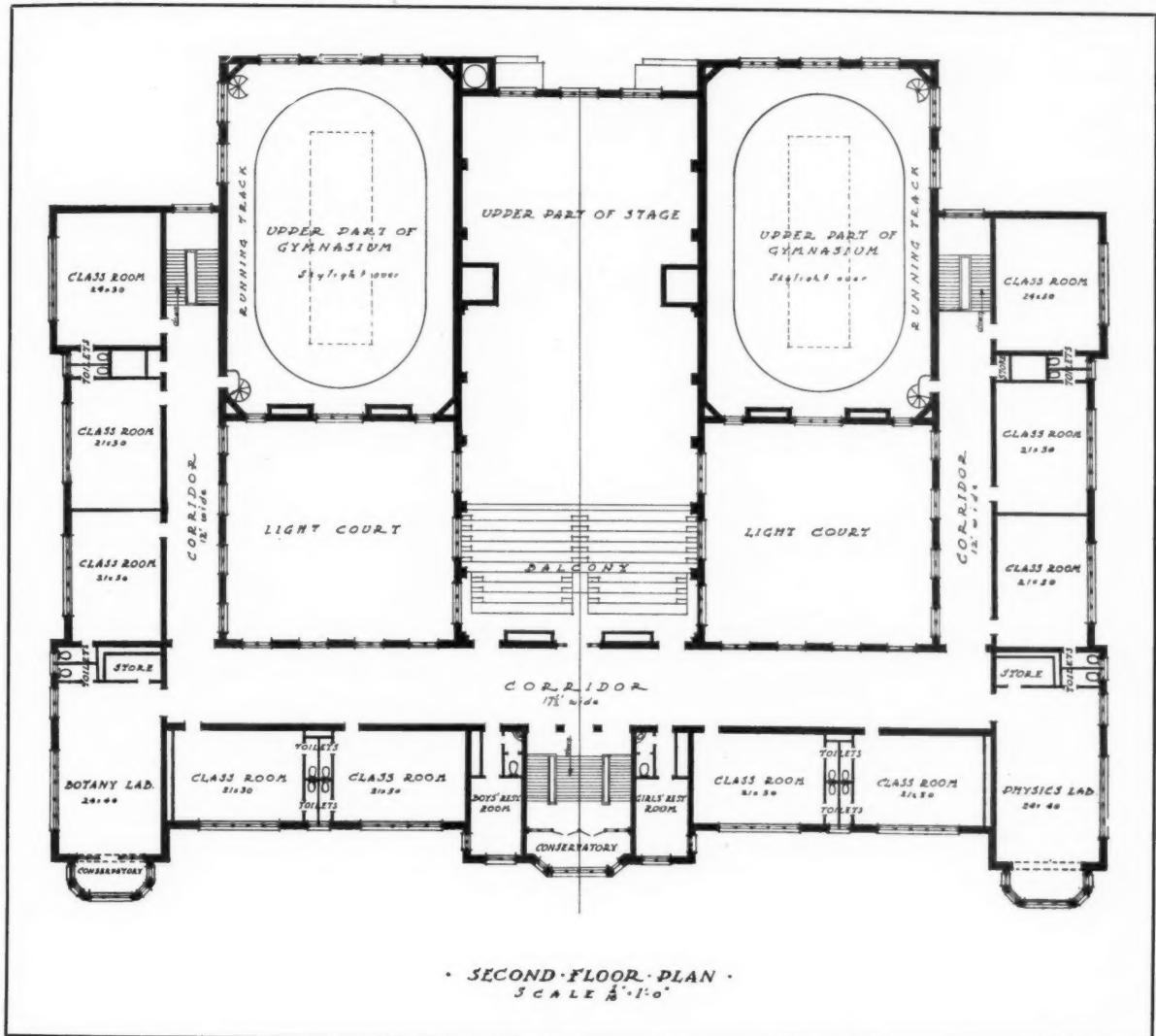




FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.

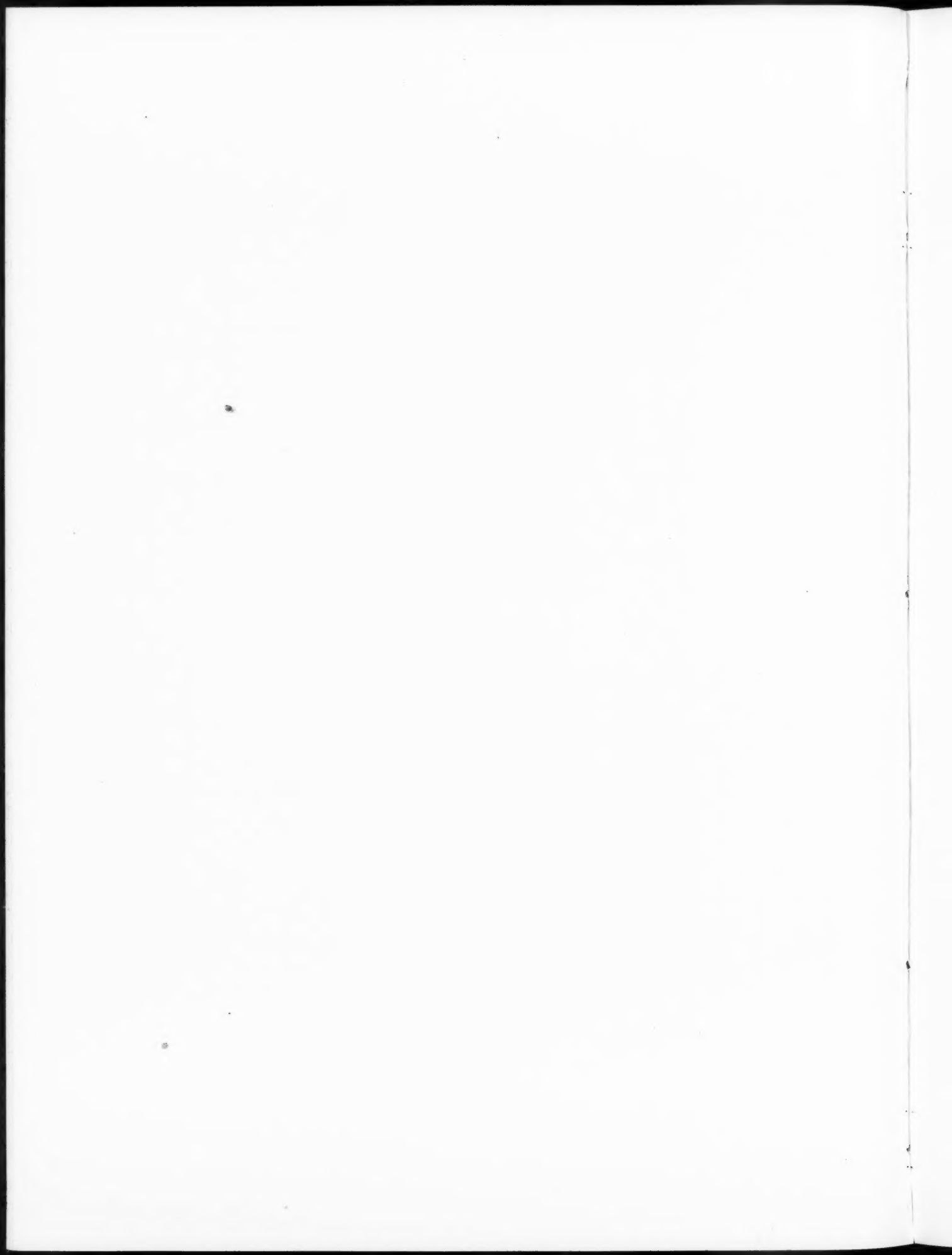
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

(For ground floor plan see text page 198)



FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.

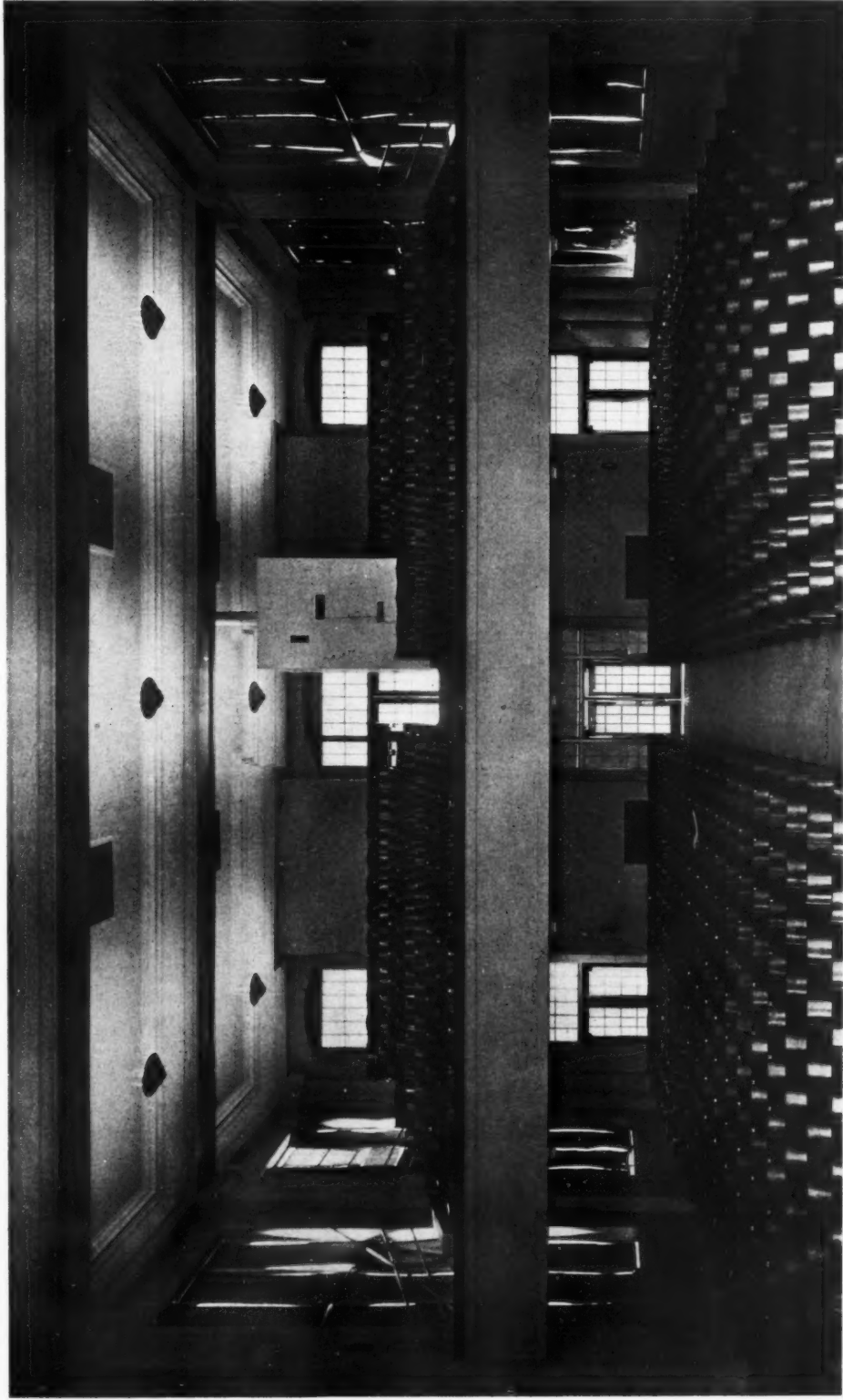
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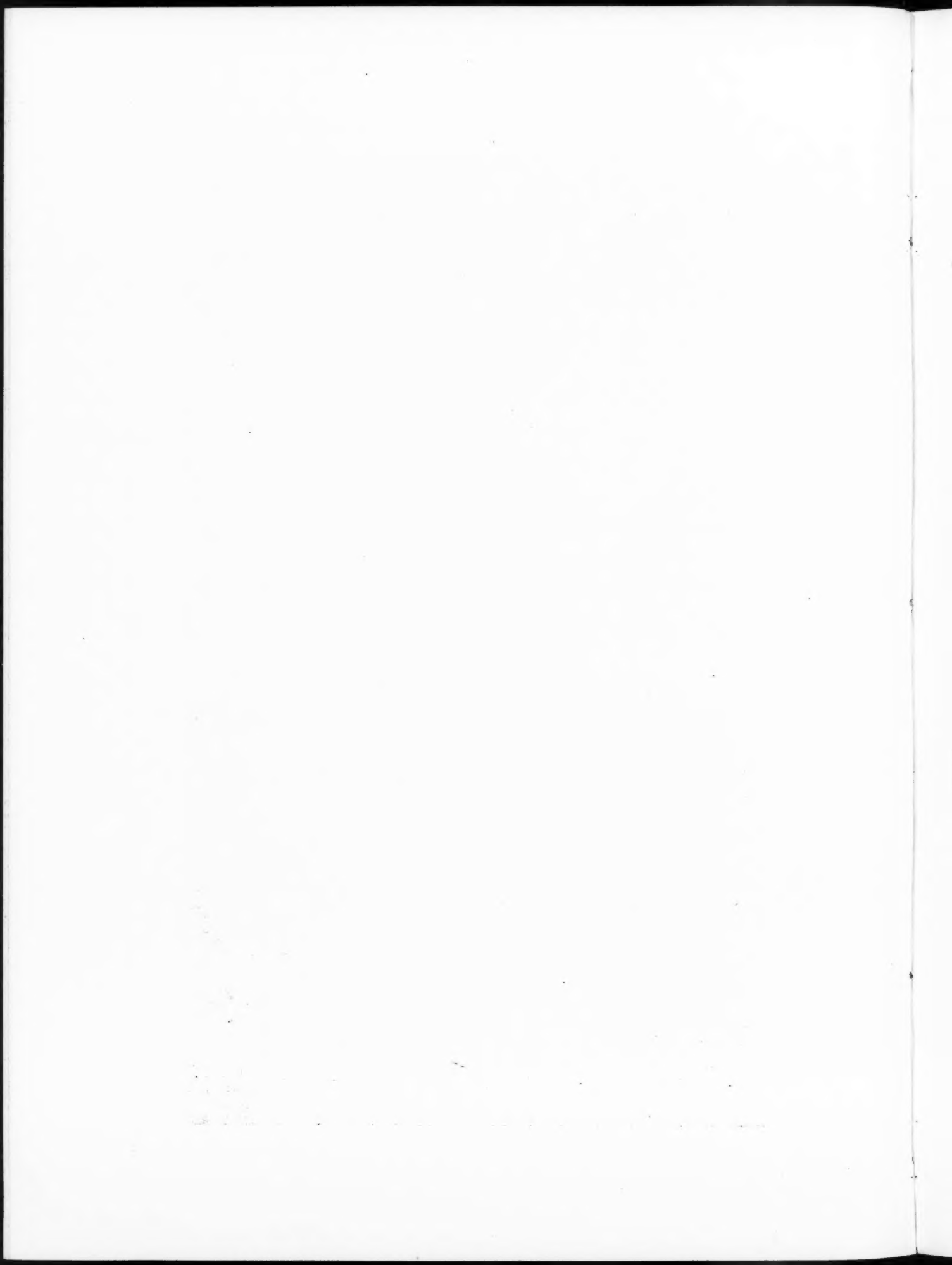
VOL. CVI, NO. 2023

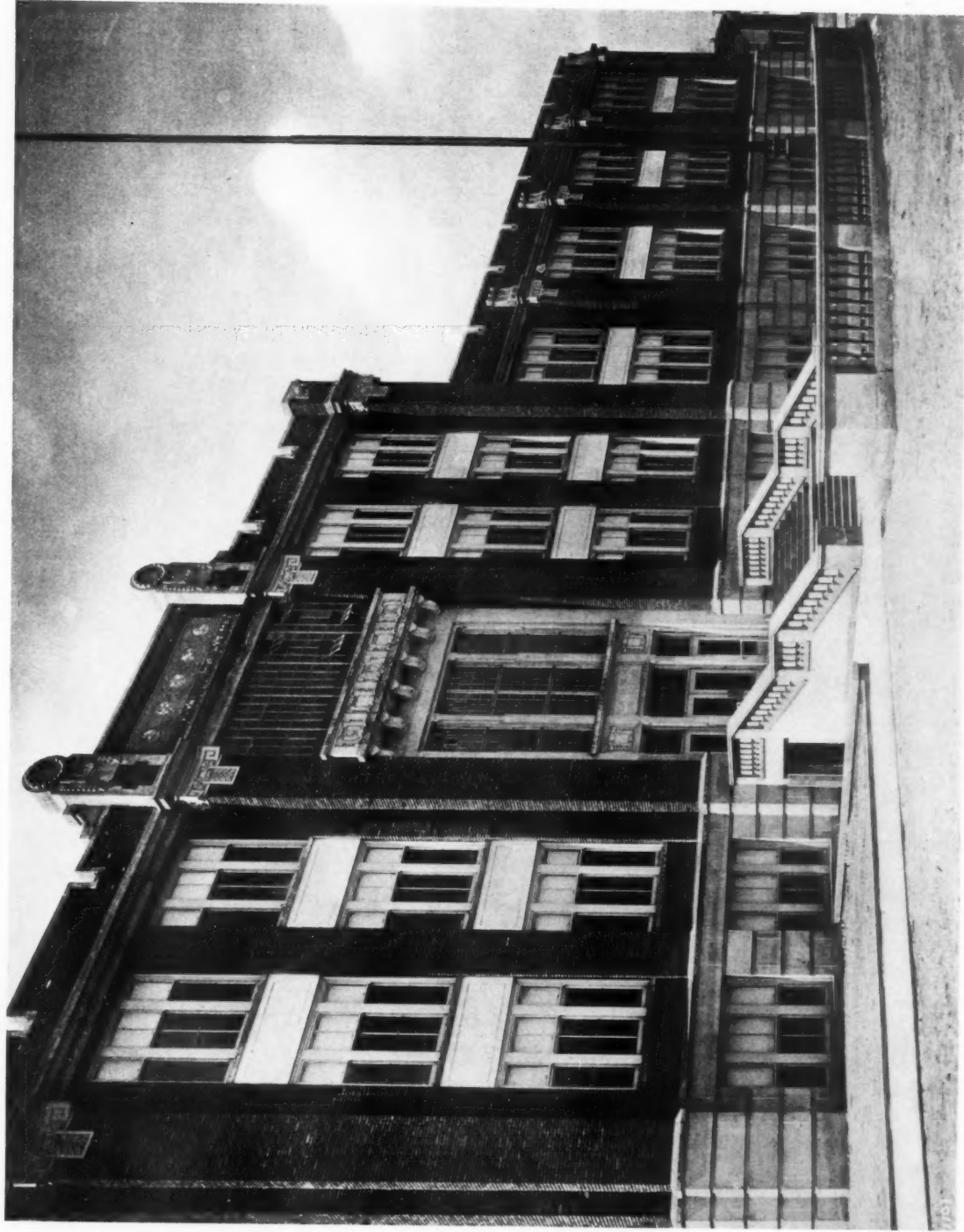
SEPTEMBER 30, 1914



AUDITORIUM

FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

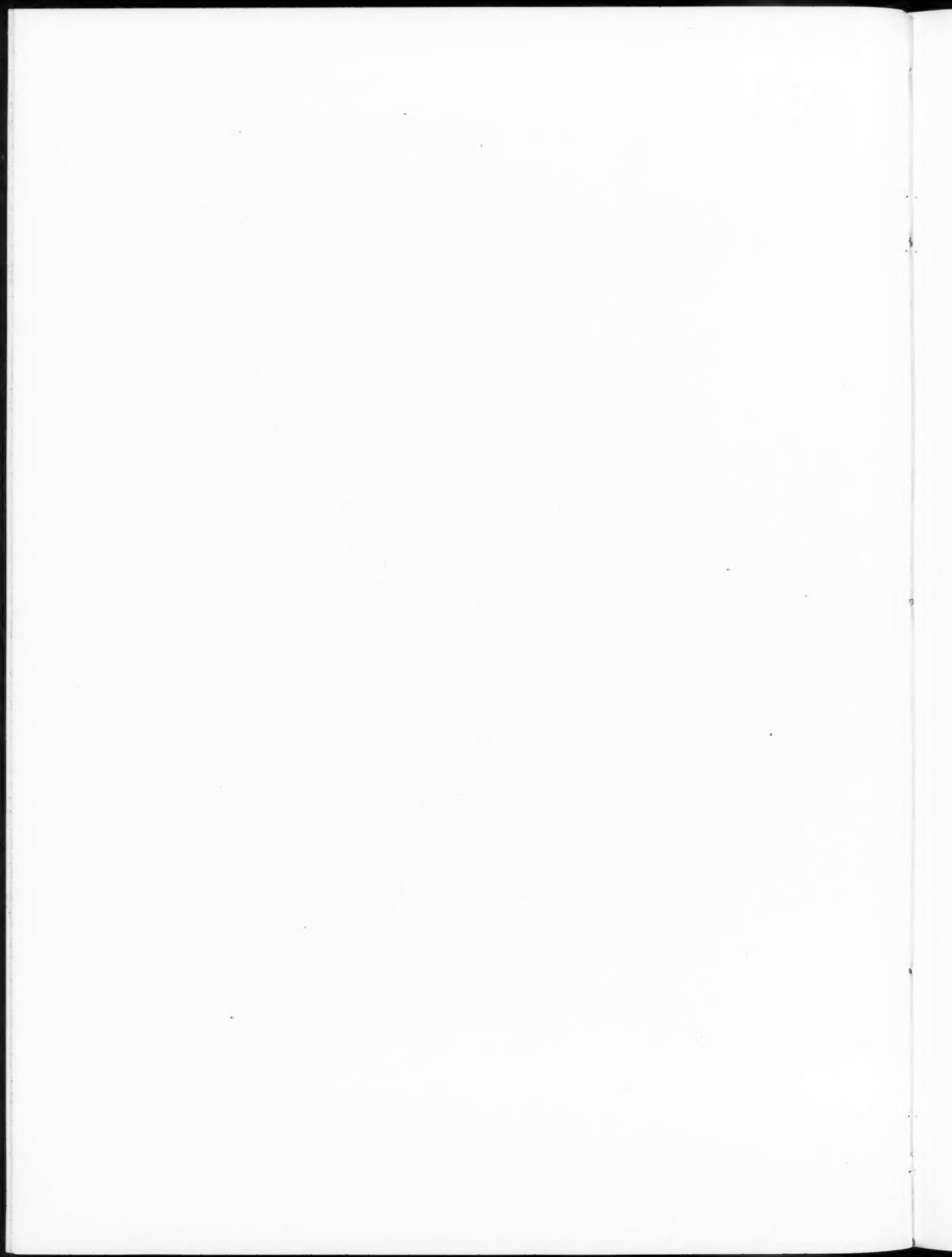




HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT



HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.
MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

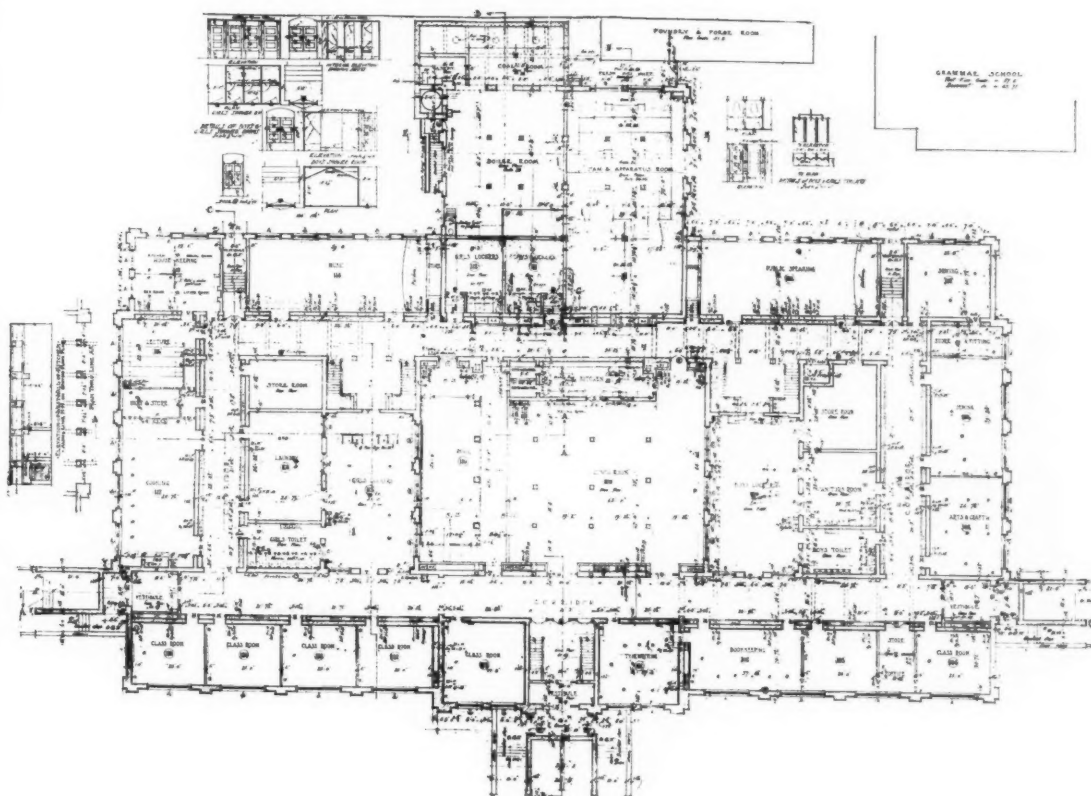




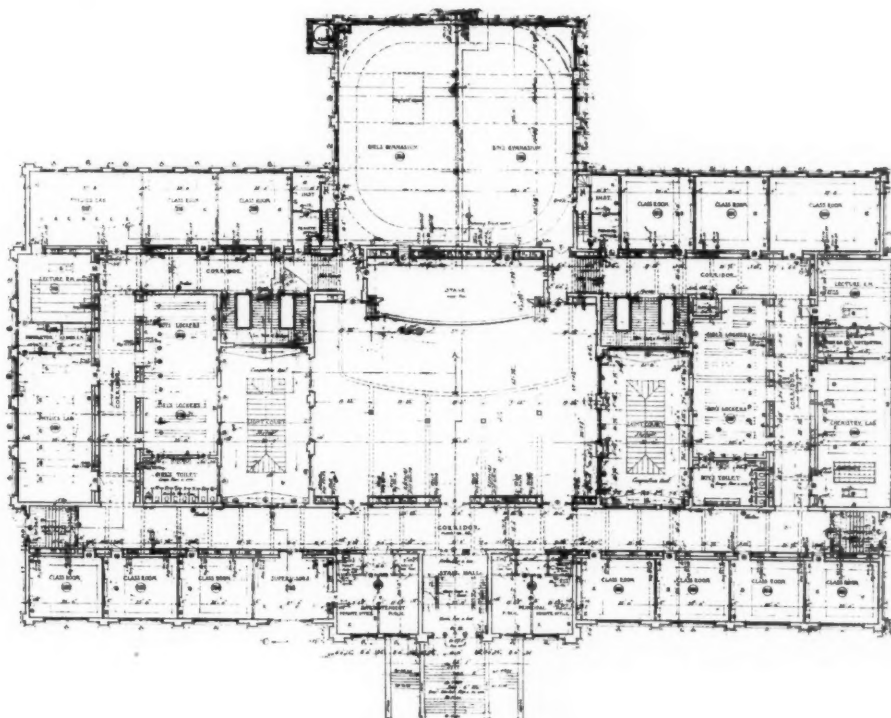
CENTRAL DETAIL

HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

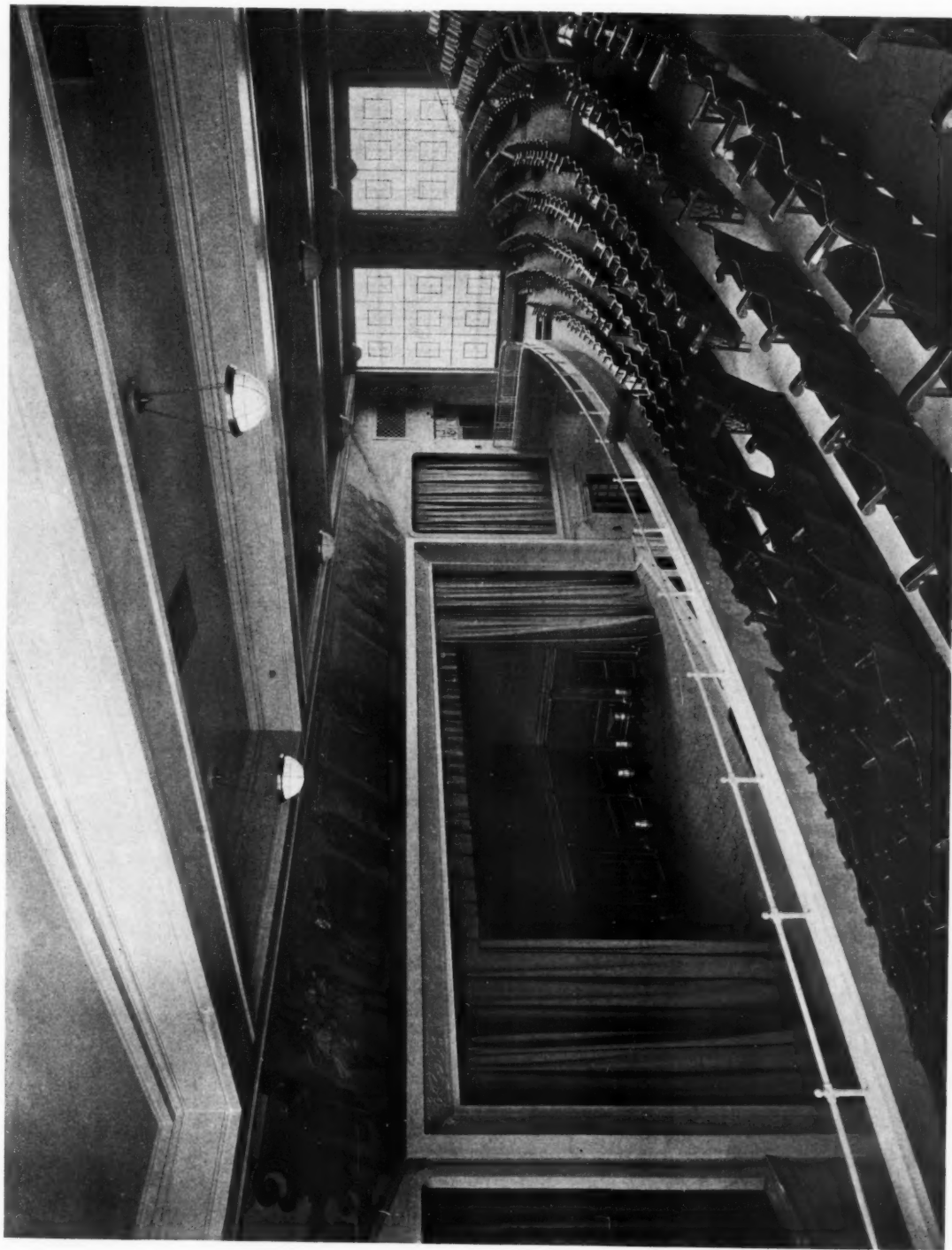


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

(For third floor plans, see text folio 204)



AUDITORIUM

HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT



CHEMISTRY ROOM

HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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VOL. CVI SEPTEMBER 30, 1914 No. 2023

RAVAGES OF FAMOUS BUILDINGS IN EUROPEAN CITIES INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR

The universal regret for the mutilation of Rheims Cathedral is variously expressed by outraged indignation, by sorrow for the always destructive forces of war, or by apologetic pleas of military necessity, according to one's point of view. Those who may be prone to condemn the act as one of "odious vandalism" may well cool their heated judgment—if such an expression of opinion, before all the facts are at hand, may be characterized as judgment—with the words of an editorial said to have been published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on September 8, a time when the army which recently attacked the city was in possession of it. The editorial is quoted in part as saying:

"Let us respect the French cathedrals, especially the Cathedral of Rheims, which is one of the most magnificent basilicas of the Middle Ages and is particularly dear to Germans, since the Master of Bamberg found inspiration in its statues and porticos for many of his drawings. The cathedrals of Laon, Rouen, Amiens, and Beauvais also are masterpieces of Gothic art.

"All these towns are now occupied by Germans. We consider with veneration these grandiose edifices. We will respect them, as our fathers did in 1870."

Surely these are words of generous appreciation, with no suggestion of a desire for wanton destruction. Very much the same sentiment is contained in an official statement which expresses regret for the "necessity" of the attack, but condones it on the ground that the enemy's fire came from that direction. Some weeks ago it was stated that the spires of Strassburg and other cathedrals had been used as points of vantage for machine guns and thus invited attacks from opposing armies. Whether the towers of Rheims also were thus converted into platforms for artillery has not been stated, but the possibility suggests interesting points likely to arise in the diplomatic discussions that will follow the war, especially in view of the statement that the cathedral was being used as a hospital instead of a fortress and flew the flag of the Red Cross.

Whatever the explanation for the attack on the Cathedral of Rheims, whatever the reparation ultimately demanded therefor, whatever steps may be taken for the preservation of the remaining walls, the fact appears to be that there has been mutilated one of the chief monuments of the 13th century, which, as a building epoch, was perhaps the most brilliant in the whole history of architecture. Of this flower of Gothic art, the place of coronation of the kings of France, Fergusson has written, "Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed portals, the beauty of the rose window that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade and serves as a basement to the light and graceful towers that crown the composition." The busy city of Rheims, once the mecca of thousands of apostles of Gothic art, may regain its commercial life, but it shares with the world and with future generations a most serious loss in its part-ruined cathedral. Whatever diplomacy may do or fail to do in assigning causes or demanding reparation, nothing can restore to the blackened walls the majesty formerly possessed by this masterpiece of the Middle Ages. The only explanation an impartial posterity will accept as in any sense satisfactory, is that a "scientific" war was in progress, a war which because of its extreme

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

destructiveness and a subsequent enlightened public sentiment, may be known in history as "The Last War" in which civilized nations participated.

"TECHNICAL WRITINGS BY UNTECHNICAL MEN."

The wide breach of sympathy too often apparent between the man who has imagination and the one who has none is emphasized by recent correspondence, addressed to a popular scientific journal, regarding an article entitled "Skyscraper," extracts from which were published in our issue of July 15th. In this description the author contributed to the literature of the skyscraper a refreshing bit inspired by an appreciative imagination, and most welcome it appeared to be after all the "dry dust of technicality"—to use his own phrase—which has covered the pages of engineering journals. In doing so he has disregarded technical exactitudes with a nonchalance that must strike dismay to the minds of those to whom imagination is a disease and bending moments the only grand reality.

For this reckless adventure into the fields of "technical" writing, a correspondent of the *Scientific American* subjects the author to a withering fire of scorn and sarcasm, using as ammunition those quotations from the article which seemed to him particularly extravagant or defiant of fact. Among the expressions to which he took exception are "angry clatter of the pneumatic riveters . . . in a shattering reverberation—bales of steel—mystic blue prints—wisps of steam—smear of smoke." Possibly the anger ascribed by the author of the article to the undeniable "clatter" of the pneumatic riveter might more exactly be attributed to the persons in the neighborhood whose nerves suffered from the "shattering rever-

beration," yet the phrase, in common with most of the others under criticism, is accurate in its impression upon the average man even though it would not pass the censorship of the specification writer.

In fact, as the author implies in his answer to his critic, he was endeavoring merely to give a vivid impressionistic sketch of a skyscraper in the making as seen through the rose-tinted glasses of a man who knows or cares nothing, for the time being, about physics and mathematics. He was no more endeavoring to write an exact description, which would make possible the duplication of the building than Mr. Joseph Pennell in his wonderful lithographs of scenes in lower New York was trying to furnish drawings for that purpose. Certainly when one is attempting a purely technical description roseate figures of speech are anathema, but the author's critic appears to have erred primarily in assuming that "Skyscraper" was a technical rather than a literary effort.

It would be unfortunate, however, if science and art were to be completely divorced in the personality of the architect. In fact the artist without constructive ability is not entitled to call himself an architect any more than is the engineer who is devoid of imagination. Rare indeed is the man of any calling in whom the artistic and the practical are largely developed and in perfect harmony, but that is all the more reason for our striving to cultivate that quality in which we are the more deficient. And, if we discover, as none of us ever will, that Nature has deprived us of the latent ability to build a house or paint what passes for a picture, we can at least cultivate a tolerant sympathy for the man whose talent differs from our own, remembering that although "Imagination rules the world" it is generally the practical men who do the work.

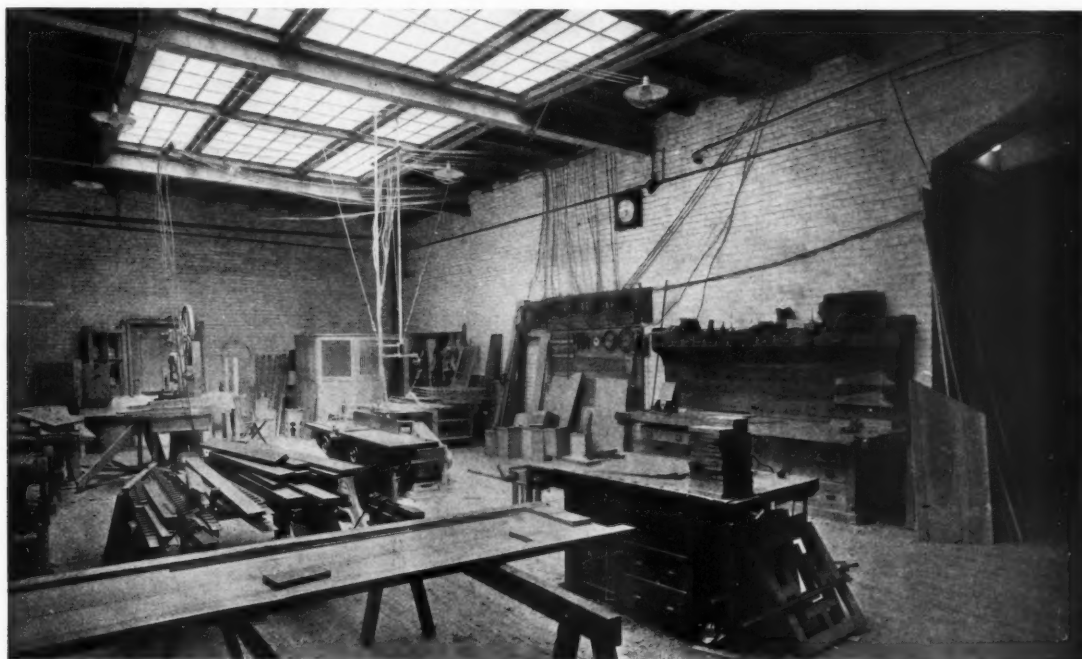
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

School Buildings of St. Louis, Missouri

(Continued from page 199)

use, where he can keep his books and equipment. Therefore, when any class is on the playground, in the auditorium, physical culture rooms, laboratories, library, or special class rooms, the regular class rooms where the school desks of the class are located are vacant. The separate school desk

the opportunity to return to the locker. With this plan no school desk belongs exclusively to any child, but may be used by other children during the day school period, and the school plant can be made to accommodate practically double the customary number of children. The day school rooms will also be available for use by the night schools. The steel lockers with the book compartments cost much less than the cloak rooms usually provided



CARPENTRY ROOM, FROEBEL SCHOOL, GARY, IND.

for each child's own exclusive use means practically that the school plant must provide two or more places for each child at the same time. Thus the school plant has a capacity for twice the number of children actually accommodated. Besides, the mortgage that the day school pupils have upon the school desks prevents the use of the school rooms for night school. An entirely different plan will be used at our Emerson School. Each child will have a steel locker for his wraps, books and equipment. When he places his wraps in his locker on arriving at the school he will take from the locker the books and equipment needed for his work until he is given

by the customary school organization and are much more satisfactory.

"This program figures an actual capacity for the building, on the basis of forty children per teacher, 2,240 children. We hardly expect to accommodate in actual numbers the full capacity figured, but fully expect to accommodate easily, on the basis of forty children per teacher, 1,800 to 2,000 students, which will make the per capita cost of the building \$100.00.

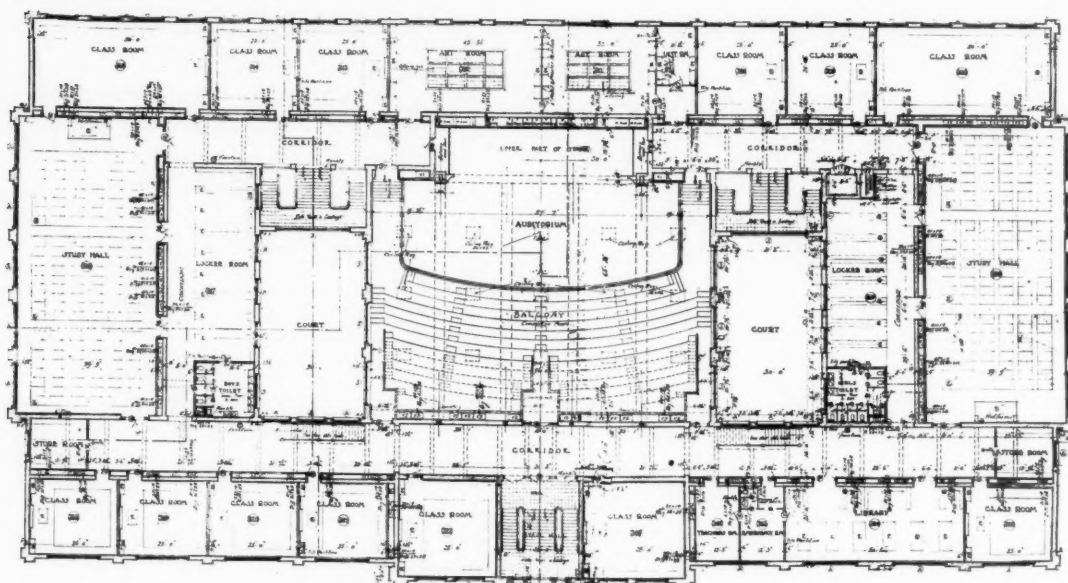
"In addition to accommodating day students, this school is so planned that we can accommodate easily 1,500 night school students without interfering in the work of the regular day school. With the cus-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

tomary school organization this cannot be done because it is difficult to use the regular school rooms occupied by day students with their individual desks containing their individual books and equipments for a different set of pupils in a night school. Our night schools will follow along the lines of the night school work of the better organized Y. M. C. A. courses, and we will use as a suggestive model for our work the German continuation school."

The educational system above outlined

are used throughout. The blackboards are natural slate. The interior finish is quarter sawed oak. All window stools are of glazed brick. A program master clock controls secondary clocks and the program bells in all class rooms, hall and playground gongs. Telephone system is installed to necessary points in the building, and in the basement from principal's office. Floors are marble, granitoid, or clear maple. The most approved heating and ventilating apparatus is used, with automatic tempera-



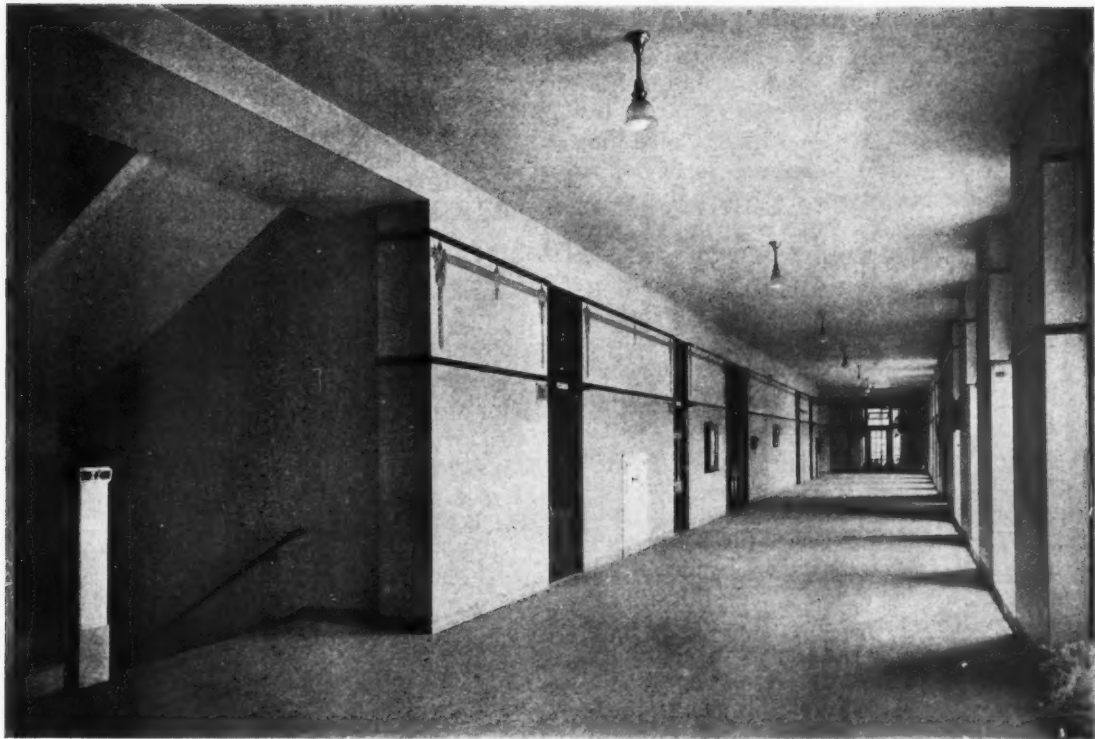
THIRD FLOOR PLAN, HIGH SCHOOL, SOUTH BEND, IND.

by Mr. Wirt was inaugurated in the Emerson School, which was the first large building erected by Gary. The same system has been carried into the Froebel School, with such changes in the plan as were suggested by the experience of the first building.

The Froebel School is of fireproof construction throughout. All walls are built of vitrified brick laid in cement mortar. Ground floor halls, manual training rooms, all locker and toilet and wash rooms, gymnasias and pool, have glazed brick wainscotings. All halls have marble baseboard. All stairs have marble risers, stringers, and newel posts. All closet and urinal stalls in toilets have marble partitions, and high grade plumbing and electrical fixtures

ture and ventilation control. All air for heating and ventilating is washed before it is delivered to school rooms, which lowers the temperature about ten degrees during hot weather, and brings up the humidity of the parched dry air in cold weather. This washer also removes all dust and soot which in a short time would otherwise ruin the school room walls and ceilings, which are oil painted.

The building is three stories high with its ground floor six inches above the grade of the site. On this floor are located two rooms for nature study, which are lighted through the conservatories, thus giving an abundance of light as well as a pleasing outlook. There are three rooms for music and literature, two rooms for drawing,



TYPICAL CORRIDOR, MERAMEC SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MR. WILLIAM B. ITTNER, ARCHITECT

two rooms for primary manual training, a library, a kindergarten, and kindergarten class room.

For manual training there are two rooms, a woodworking and a wood-turning shop, with large lumber store room.

The domestic art group contains a cooking room, a sewing room, a housekeeping suite, a laundry, and a large store room.

The remainder of this floor is given over to the heating and ventilating apparatus, and the swimming pools, dressing rooms, and lockers. The school lockers are placed in the corridors, which are of ample width to accommodate them.

There are two swimming pools of standard size (twenty-one feet by sixty feet) and in addition to the dressing booths for the school children, there are on the boys' side, 300 lockers for men, and on the girls' side 300 lockers for women; these rooms connect by spiral stairways with the gymnasiums above, and are arranged for general use by the people of the school district, and may

be so used without conflict with the school work.

The first floor contains ten class rooms, a zoology and chemistry laboratory, and the administration rooms.

The auditorium is entered from the first floor, with the gallery opening on the second floor corridor. The room will seat 1,000 persons, and the stage, forty-five feet by fifty-five feet, is arranged for an overflow gymnasium, as well as for maximum school uses.

The gymnasiums are fifty feet by eighty feet, with a clear height of twenty feet, and arranged for running tracks.

The second floor contains ten class rooms, a botany and physics laboratory, and rest rooms for boys and girls.

An unusual feature of the building is the arrangement of the toilet rooms; these open directly to the class room and are, therefore, at all times under the supervision of the teacher.

The building contains 1,625,000 cubic feet.

Colombian Mahogany*

COLOMBIAN mahogany is the trade name of a wood botanically known as *Cariniana pyriformis* Miers. It was called Colombian mahogany because it comes only from Colombia and resembles the true mahogany. It is not mahogany, however, but belongs to the monkey-pot family (*Lecythidaceae*). A more fitting name would be Cariniana. It seems possible now, when the demand for mahogany is greater than the supply, that there would be an accepted use for such woods as Cariniana, acknowledged not to be mahogany, but which are so similar to it in color, grain, effects, and working qualities as to serve for the rarer wood. There should be no objection to calling this wood by its proper name. Moreover, unless all good substitutes for mahogany were used it would be impossible to meet the demand.

How long the wood of *Cariniana pyriformis* has been used in the United States is not known. It has been exported from Cartagena, Colombia, to Havre, France, however, for more than thirty years and there sold in immense cargoes as genuine mahogany. Practically all the "Colombian mahogany" now marketed is cut at all points from 100 to 200 miles inland and shipped from Cartagena. The trunks of the trees are straight and cylindrical, from 24 to 70 inches in diameter, with an average of about 36 inches, and often with a clear length of 50 feet.

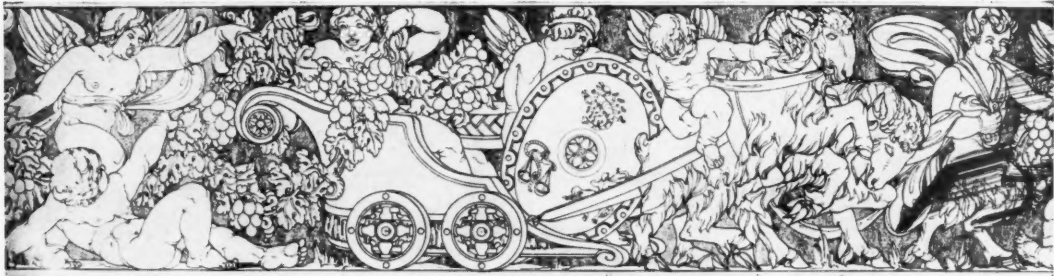
While Cariniana differs widely in its botanical and anatomical characters from true mahogany, its close superficial resemblance to mahogany and its physical proper-

ties at once distinguish it as an excellent wood. The wood does not exhibit true annual layers of growth, a characteristic also of true mahogany, especially that obtained from near the southern part of the tree's range. When properly seasoned it does not warp, check, or shrink, while much of the lumber is beautifully figured. It works well, takes a filler readily, and can be highly polished. There is no reason why it should not be employed for all purposes for which true mahogany is used. The wood is hard, heavy (42 pounds to the cubic foot, with a specific gravity 0.674), strong and tough, and in color and weight compares almost exactly with genuine mahogany. Those who work Cariniana wood observe that it dulls the saws and other tools very quickly, a fact which first cast suspicion on it as not being real mahogany. The following is a chemical analysis of the wood:

Insoluble in concentrated acid.....	53.4%
Lime	29.9%
Magnesia and traces of iron and soda	2.5%
Carbon dioxide, with small amount of unburnt carbon, and phos- phoric acid	16.2%

A microscopical examination of the wood shows a great abundance of crystals of calcium oxalate and calcium carbonate in the wood-parenchyma fibers. These fibers are abundant, and are scattered among the thick-walled wood fibers. The flinty and insoluble crystals of calcium oxalate doubtless have a great deal to do with the dulling of the saws experienced in milling this timber. Moreover, the walls of the wood fibers are very thick, leaving only very small cavities, which adds considerably to the density and hardness of the wood.

* "Colombian mahogany." Its Characteristics and Its Uses as a Substitute for True Mahogany. Forest Service Circular 185.



ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

RELATION OF HUMIDITY TO ARTIFICIAL HEAT

By W. R. BECKLEY

THE heating of homes in the last forty years shows wonderful development. In the early days the only heat available was that which was obtained by the open grate fire. Then came the parlor stove, and a house which could boast of a few heaters in different rooms was considered as one in which ideal heat could be obtained. Again the necessity for progress was recognized, and instead of having two or more separate heating plants distributed in different parts of the house, with the consequent necessity of attending two or more fires, the idea of a central heating plant originated. This led to the installation in the cellar with means of conducting the heat to the different rooms of the house. From this idea has developed the present day systems of heating with steam, hot water and warm air.

For a time it seemed that everything needed had been supplied by the various plants installed, but during the last few years many medical men, health officers and scientists have been bringing to the attention of the public the fact that moisture is a necessary and integral part of the human body, and that our heating systems must in some way take cognizance of that fact. The air we breathe must be pure and must, to be healthful, contain a certain amount of moisture or water vapor per cubic foot. Air lacking in moisture immediately attacks any object which contains moisture, and the greater the deficiency the greater is the affinity of the air for moisture. The per cent. of moisture in air is spoken of as relative humidity. Air at a given temperature is capable of containing a certain amount of water or water vapor per cubic foot. If it contains the full amount, then the relative humidity of this air is 100 per cent.; if it contains but half its capacity the relative humidity is 50 per cent., etc. As tempera-

tures increase the capacity of the air to contain moisture increases. Air at zero degrees F., for illustration, can only contain, when saturated, one-half grain of moisture per cubic foot; at 40° F., it can contain 2.8 grains per cubic foot; at 50° F., 4.1 grains; at 60° F., 5.7 grains; at 70° F., 8 grains, etc. If the relative humidity at zero is, say, 50 per cent., the air will contain 50 per cent. of one-half grain, or one-quarter grain of moisture per cubic foot. If a 50 per cent. humidity is obtained at 70° F., the same air must contain 50 per cent. of 8 grains, or 4 grains per cubic foot, or sixteen times as much. Therefore, as temperatures are raised, moisture must be added or else relative humidity drops.

The relative humidity in the Desert of Sahara is said to be about 33 per cent. The relative humidity in the average American home today, during the period when artificial heat is required, probably averages from 20 to 28 per cent., or dryer than the desert. The reason for this is that in spite of all the improvements, heating engineers have, to a large extent, ignored the advisability of adding moisture as the temperature of the air is raised. Take an average winter day, for illustration: Assume that the out-of-door temperature is 20° F., with a comparatively high relative humidity of 80 per cent. This means that the outdoor air will contain 80 per cent. of complete saturation at 20°. Air at 20° is capable of containing 1.2 grains per cubic foot. It contains, under these conditions, 80 per cent. of 1.2 grains, or .96 grains. Suppose that this air containing .96 grains of moisture is raised in temperature to 70° without any moisture being added. Air at 70° is capable of containing 8 grains per cubic foot. The relative humidity, therefore, will be .96 divided by 8, or 12 per cent. In other words, in raising this out-of-door air from 20° to

70° without adding moisture, the relative humidity drops from 80 per cent. to 12 per cent. The result of such a condition is that this excessively dry air immediately attacks every object which contains moisture and is able, by its attack, to raise the relative humidity from 12 per cent. to possibly 28 per cent., but this increase in relative humidity is obtained at the direct and permanent loss and damage to the object from which it seizes the moisture.

Experience shows that one of the largest contributors is the human body. Many physicians have expressed the opinion that much of the illness prevailing during the winter months is directly traceable to excessively dry air in houses. Dry skin, throat trouble, glandular overactivity with its resultant detrimental effects upon the human body, catarrh, colds, etc., are prevalent in winter and are thought to be caused in many instances by the loss of moisture from the body.

Although the human body may be and probably is the largest contributor, every object is attacked. Furniture cracks and dries up, bookbindings warp and break, and seams in floors open, house-plants fail to thrive, foodstuffs dry up. Summer out-of-door temperatures are higher than winter indoor temperatures, and yet these conditions do not prevail to an equal extent in summer. Temperature, therefore, is not alone responsible.

The heating expert, although partially realizing this condition, has not always provided adequate or efficient means of overcoming the difficulty. The steam and hot water man, as a selling argument possibly, has made the statement: "My system does not need moisture because it doesn't roast the air." The furnace man has installed a water pan in the furnace and has said that the water pan restores to the air any moisture that may be lost. Granting that the steam system does not roast and the warm air system with its water pan restores the air to its original condition, the fact remains that the original condition of the air is not sufficient. As a matter of simple mathematics, an average eight-room house, for illustration, demands a daily evaporation of

from 30 to 60 quarts per twenty-four hours. The steam and hot water system has no evaporation. The average water pan will evaporate from four to eight quarts per twenty-four hours, but this evaporation practically does no more than to restore the amount of moisture which is baked in the process of heating. The result, therefore, is inevitable. Temperatures are raised and relative humidity drops. The heated air in its attempt to become normal at once attacks all objects which contain moisture and the resultant damage is done.

Probably one reason why this matter has not received earlier attention is because of the fact that the damage and injury, although more permanent, is not so immediately apparent. If a heating system fails to heat, the room is cold and the result is immediate. If there is poor ventilation, or none at all, the result is immediate. If the air does not contain the proper relative humidity, the result upon the human body, furniture, etc., does not ordinarily become apparent until the damage is done.

The importance of this matter is well illustrated by the fact that the specifications for nearly all public buildings today, and especially school houses, call for proper heating, proper ventilation, and *proper humidity*. A large part of the day is spent within one's home. It is, therefore, even more important to have the same conditions in the home as in the public building, and it is for this reason that so much attention is now being given to this subject. Public welfare cannot be a fact without private welfare. A solution to this problem must be found and an efficient and reliable method of introducing into the heated air of houses a sufficient amount of moisture to obtain a livable indoor humidity condition must be devised. Moisture or water vapor must be brought into contact with the air during the process of heating in such a way that it will produce, at a temperature of 70° or 72°, a normal relative humidity. The difference, during the period when artificial heat is required, between out-of-door humidity and indoor humidity, must be eliminated if anything approaching ideal conditions are to be enjoyed.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

"Classic" and "Classical"

Many words in common use have through habit of adaptation lost or at least suffered impairment of their true meaning. This is particularly true in the discussion of matters pertaining to the Fine Arts. For example, what really is "Classic Architecture" and what "classical"?

An article in the *Architects' and Builders' Journal* of London so thoroughly discusses this question that we print it in part herewith:

We hear a good deal of "Classic" architecture, with a capital "C," and also of "classical" architecture with a small "c." Wherein lies the distinction between the two, if any?—and, as the examination paper would say, "give reasons for your answer." Here it is necessary, I fear, to go very warily, else the gods of philology be upon me. Dr. Murray has long ago gone past the third letter of the alphabet in his great Dictionary, and is ready to give us any amount of information respecting the various applications of the words in question. But he does not happen to be at my elbow just at the moment, and I must rest content with the authority of a bulky Webster, who tells me that "classic" is a work of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author, as opposed to romantic—that is, restraint and repose as contrasted with freedom of fancy in conception and treatment.

"Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One classic drama, and reform the stage."
—Byron.

But all this does not help us a great deal when applied to modern architectural literature. What is "Classic" architecture and what "classical"? I will venture on this explanation—that "Classic" architecture is, strictly speaking, architecture of superlative character, and that "classical" architecture is in the manner or after the style of the other. There has only been one architecture of superlative character, that of the Greeks, and therefore the term "Classic"—with a capital "C" to give it distinction—is properly applicable only to Greek architecture. But the architecture of the Romans (done,

indeed, in large part by men of Greek taste and extraction) also achieved a sublime quality almost akin to that of Greece, and the custom of extending the term "Classic" to Roman architecture is therefore warranted. For the rest, the architecture of the Renaissance in Italy, in France, in England, as well as the architecture of the Revivals: the work of Brunelleschi, Scamozzi, Palladio, Perrault, Gabriel, Sufflot, Inigo Jones, Wren, Elmes, Cockerell—it is all "classical" architecture, not because it may not in its way be perfect, but because it came after the great first exemplar. An alphabet had been invented, a language had been brought to a state of perfection, and all that followed was an application of it: but here I must hasten to add *pace* to the Goths. The mediæval cathedral, admittedly, though essentially different in conception from the Athenian temple, might with good show of reason lay claim to be called equally "Classic," in so far as it was a sublime expression of its own style. We cannot make a new universe, however; we must take the world as we find it; and the term "Gothic" stands for quite another ideal. Now we get into a labyrinth of meanings, to escape from which I must leave the matter with the final remark that, following precedent, if there be "Gothic" architecture there should be "gothical" architecture. But where is it?

Fire Waste and Fire Protection

In a recent address by Hon. Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner of New York City, it was stated that the fire tax in this country falls heavily on the manufacturer. With this fact in mind Commissioner Adamson set forth what in his opinion was the duty of the general public in contributing toward such measures as would tend to lessen the enormous loss that is now sustained, in the following words:

"The extent of the fire tax in the country is so tremendous and such a large share of it falls upon the manufacturers, that you, it seems to me, are naturally a body which

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

should first take up a subject of this kind. The amount of insurance actually in force in the United States last year was \$65,000,000,000, and the total amount of premiums paid out for insurance last year was \$383,000,000. The total amount of losses paid by the fire insurance companies last year was approximately \$220,000,000. These last two figures represent the tremendous tax in which you have to share so largely.

You may be interested to know that last year, out of about 12,000 fires in New York City, there were only 260 that occurred in factories; but there were something like 3,700 that occurred in the homes of the people. An analysis of the figures shows that they occurred from simple acts of carelessness."

Historical Furniture

A series of historical furniture, much of which has not heretofore been exhibited, is now installed in the Hall of History in the older United States National Museum building at Washington.

In addition to the Colonial and Revolutionary furniture there are a number of French and English pieces of early times and types. These, together with more recent examples, bring the collection through the Civil War period, making the exhibition complete in every way.

Planning Uniform Specifications

A joint committee composed of ten members of the American Institute of Architects and as many members of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges met on September 15 in the Master Builders' Exchange, No. 20 South Seventh street, to consider the question of adopting a uniform form of building specifications and contracts.

Owing to the fact that much confusion and misunderstanding has been caused in the past by vaguely or inaccurately worded specifications and contracts, both the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and the American Institute of Architects, at their last conventions, provided for a special committee, composed of members of both bodies, to take up the question of pro-

viding a uniform system of specifications and contracts. Frank Miles Day, of this city, is presiding over the conference. The members of the architects' section of the committee are: Chairman, Frank Miles Day, Milton B. Medary, Jr., D. K. Boyd, Edward A. Crane and Walter Smedley, of Philadelphia; Joseph Evans Sperry and William G. Nolting of Baltimore; E. L. Tilton and Sullivan W. Jones, of New York; William Stanley Parker, of Boston. The builders' section is composed of John Atkinson and Franklin M. Harris, of Philadelphia; Herbert J. West, chairman; John Trainor, I. H. Scates and J. Kemp Bartlett, of Baltimore; Charles A. Langley and William B. King, of Washington, D. C.; C. G. Norman, of New York, and H. L. Lewman, of Louisville. — *Philadelphia Record*.

Art at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Many of the best private art collections in Eastern cities will lend works of art to the sixty galleries which are to be exclusively devoted to the products of American artists in the Fine Arts Palace of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. There seems to be no doubt that many masterpieces which were counted upon to come from Europe will be missing, and the director of the fine arts section, John E. D. Trask, will, therefore, have more space than was anticipated for American pictures and sculptures. In the event of the probably non-participation of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, etc., the proposed loan collection of foreign as well as of early American paintings may be greatly extended in numbers. That this policy has already been virtually decided upon is indicated in the following statement given out by Charles Francis Browne of Chicago, president of the Society of Western Artists:

"The artistic side of the exposition will suffer but little because of the unfortunate war abroad. Some of the galleries of Europe will undoubtedly be unable to prepare for shipment from their vast treasures, but this fact will result in the opening of the treasure

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

houses of American art. For half a century American collectors have been importing priceless collections of European art from the Old World to the New. Public and private American galleries and museums may be relied upon to more than make good any weakness in foreign-owned exhibits."

—*Exchange.*

Altering Works of Art

Any building sufficiently monumental or architecturally meritorious to be classed as a work of art should be treasured by its owner, and if alterations become necessary they should not be lightly undertaken. It would be a matter of common faithfulness to the cause of art to entrust all such changes to the direction of the original architect, or if his services cannot be secured to search out some accomplished architect who would have the good taste to submerge his own personality in the spirit of the original. It often happens that the architectural unity of a fine building is ruined by ill-advised alterations, and it might easily happen as an eventuality that the reputation of the author would suffer. Alterations of one sort and another have been the curse of art from the earliest times, and it would seem that in this respect of all forms of art architecture has received the least consideration. If it were possible to do for buildings as is indicated would be advisable to do for other forms of art, in an old book called the "Everyday Philosopher," where alterations are contemplated, the case would not be so hopeless, viz.: "If you pretend to show us Raphael's picture, let it be exactly as Raphael left it. Call it what it is; to-wit, Raphael altered and improved by Snooks. If you take a sovereign, and drill several holes in it, and fill them up with lead, you will be made to feel, should you endeavor to convey that coin into circulation, that though you may sell it for what it is worth as a sovereign plugged with lead, you had better

not try to pass it off upon people as a genuine sovereign. All this is as plain as may be."

—(*Extract from an address by Prof. Baleson, president British Association for the Advancement of Science.*)

War's Ravages in Belgium

Apart from the tremendous amount of human suffering which the European war must necessarily entail, one of the most saddening of its aspects is the demolition of buildings by bombardment. Belgium is rich in buildings of all periods—Gothic, Romanesque, Renaissance, Classic—and that many of them must suffer severe damage if not total destruction, at the hands of the invading forces, is an eventuality greatly to be feared. The news that Brussels had capitulated without resistance was received with relief by all who had any appreciation for the architecture of the Belgian capital. The destruction of Poelaert's magnificent Palais de Justice, for instance, is no more to be contemplated than the destruction of St. Paul's, in the event, happily remote, of an invading force ever reaching London. The danger of indiscriminate bomb-dropping is one which, of course, has to be faced in times of war; but the wilful destruction of great architectural monuments is a positive crime, and it cannot be countenanced by the rules of international warfare.

—*Architects' and Builders' Journal* (London).

Personal

Mr. William Charles Hays, architect, San Francisco, Cal., announces the removal of his offices from the Foxcroft building to the First National Bank building.

Mr. James Scott Shattuck, architect, Albany, New York, announces that he has opened offices at 356 State street, where he will practice his profession. He desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Steel Casements

The Detroit Solid Steel Casements is a recent addition to the Fenestra line of windows made by the Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Michigan. These casements are illustrated and described in a pamphlet that will be mailed to architects on request.

These casements, according to the pamphlet, have large lights, extending the full length of the windows, swing to almost any angle, and combine with the most perfect structural efficiency the highest requirements of architectural excellence. Other features to which the makers direct attention are low maintenance cost and protection against storms of wind and rain.

Drinking Water Systems

An interesting pamphlet has been recently issued by Armstrong Cork & Insulating Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., describing drinking water systems that have been devised to meet legislative enactments and a growing appreciation of the physical and economic advantages of an adequate supply of pure drinking water.

Particular reference is made to a system installed in a large industrial plant in Pittsburgh.

Pipe insulation being an important feature of all well-equipped systems, the merits of Nonpareil Cork Covering, made by this company, are thoroughly described, and its method of application explained. The pamphlet will be mailed on request.

A System of Concrete Reinforcement

The Electric Welding Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., have recently issued a pamphlet illustrating and describing the Cummings system of concrete reinforcement. This system is supplied in factory made units, there being no loose rods.

The different units and their accessories—tested, it is claimed, by many years of practical application—are guaranteed to possess those qualities that are necessary to an absolutely dependable method of reinforcing concrete.

Water Filters

The Roberts Filter Mfg. Co., of Darby, Pa., make water filters of both pressure and gravity types, and the various appurtenances. These are most fully illustrated and described in a catalogue recently issued, which will be mailed on request. Inspection of this catalogue will give an idea of the methods, both scientific and practical, that have been evolved to safeguard the purity of water.

In addition to the many types of filters shown, adaptable to every condition of water filtration, are types of valves which enable users to control in a positive manner the various services rendered by the filters to which they are attached.

Mazda Lighting Fixtures

The General Electric Co., whose principal office is in Schenectady, New York, has issued a pamphlet illustrating a line of Mazda lighting fixtures for multiple service, exterior, interior and industrial lighting.

The work of the illuminating engineer has resulted in securing the highest efficiency in lighting practice. Co-operating in the highest sense, the makers of fixtures have largely increased the range of service and the adaptability of methods devised. This pamphlet, which will be sent on request, affords an opportunity to study the value of electric lighting accessories designed on scientific principles.

Show Cases

Catalogue No. 28 has been issued by Joseph Knittel Show Case Co., Quincy, Ill., to illustrate the line of show cases, store, bank and office fixtures made by them.

The accessories that form an essential part of equipment of the modern shop receive the same care in their selection and design that is given to the merchandise displayed. In fact, the most successful shops are those where all the fittings are in harmony with the period of design of the interior.

The catalogue referred to offers in this respect an extensive line for selection and has suggestive value. It may be had on request.

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George W. Northwood
Architect



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Before Concrete Is Used

After Concrete Is Used

ARCHITECTS SHOULD WRITE FOR SAMPLES

BUILDING NEWS

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it all. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Parties in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Judge John Pelham, of Montgomery, who has been spending the summer in this city, will build a new house here and make this city his permanent place of residence.

MOBILE, ALA.—Plans have been prepared by Architect George B. Rogers, Van Antwerp Bldg., for a clubhouse for Mobile Country Club, to cost \$50,000, and contract will soon be awarded.

The Pollock Estate will erect an office and store building in this city, costing \$65,000, according to plans prepared by Architect George B. Rogers, Van Antwerp Bldg.

MOBILE, ALA.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Hutchisson & Denham, for a two-story hollow tile stuccoed house to be erected for M. Warring Harrison at a cost of \$17,000. Contract will soon be awarded.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—According to Lee Coward, commissioner of immigration and manager of the Alabama Panama-Pacific Commission, contract for Alabama's building at the exposition in San Francisco will be awarded about the middle of October.

ARIZONA.

MCNEAL, ARIZ.—The Board of Trustees of the McNeal School District, Number 55, Cochise County, will receive bids for the construction of a two-room school house on present school house site, until 2:00 P. M., October 26th, according to plans and specifications on file with L. Burton, clerk of said district.

CALIFORNIA.

ANAHEIM, CAL.—F. A. Yungbluth will erect a new two-story building on the corner adjoining the post office, which he recently purchased.

BERKELEY, CAL.—J. Arthur Elston and George Clark will erect a new moving picture theatre to cost \$10,000, at the corner of Telegraph and Durant avenues.

FRESNO, CAL.—Architects Swartz, Hotchkin & Swartz, Fiske Bldg., have prepared plans for a grammar school building, costing \$80,000, to be erected in Fresno City School district.

A modern building will be erected for Romeo Pozzi, to replace the creamery building at the corner of E and Third streets.

OROVILLE (BUTTE CO.), CAL.—Architect C. L. Kaiser has been selected by the Board of Supervisors to prepare plans for the proposed \$40,000 Hall of Records, to be erected in this city.

POMONA, CAL.—It has been stated by President Meyer of the Milwaukee Building Company of Los Angeles, that his company has entered into a contract with E. S. Good to erect a hotel building, to cost \$30,000, on the south hills in this city.

RIO VISTA, CAL.—The State Industrial Accident Commission will purchase a \$60,000 bond issue of Rio Vista high school district. The trustees of the school district have plans for a new school building.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—A library and office building for State officials in this city will probably be erected in the near future. A bond issue for \$3,000,000 for these buildings will probably be endorsed by all five conventions, as delegates from San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento are working upon planks favoring this bond issue.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Architect R. A. Herold, Forum Bldg., is completing plans which will be submitted to the board of supervisors shortly for the new county hospital building to be erected at a cost of about \$500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Travelers' 1915 Congress was held recently at 44 Market street, and plans for a clubhouse, which this organization contemplates erecting in the downtown district were discussed. W. J. Barrett is president of this society.

SANTA ANA, CAL.—Architects Eley & Hawley have completed plans for a new seven-room residence to be erected for Supervisor Fred Struck, and bids will soon be requested.

STOCKTON, CAL.—The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church has selected the site of the late Henry E. Adams, at the southwest corner of Flora and Eldorado streets, as the site of the proposed new edifice to be erected. Rev. J. W. Lundy is pastor of this church.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The board of education will purchase three vacant sites on Linwood avenue upon which to erect a new school building.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The property, 30 Charter Oak Place, owned by the Taylor estate, has been purchased by the Rev. Stanislaus Lozowski, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church of St. Cyril and St. Methodius. The house on the property will be converted into a convent for the Felician Sisters.

MANCHESTER, CONN.—The Bon Ami Company has purchased a large tract of land here near its present plant, to be used for the future development of the business. The first proposed improvement will be the erection of a large power plant.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Bids for the erection of a new post-office building on Atlantic street will be received until 3 p. m., November 4th, by postoffice officials.

St. Mary's R. C. Church, Rev. John F. Murphy, 540 Pembroke street, pastor, will erect a new edifice at the corner of Sixth street and Connecticut avenue.

Adolph Sherman, owner of the property at the corner of Elmwood avenue and Wood avenue, is making arrangements to erect a three-story building thereon, according to plans prepared by Architect F. A. Cooper, 1217 Main street.

Architect A. S. Meloy has completed plans for a store and apartment building to be erected at the corner of Beardsley and Smith streets for Charles Ciuci.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Bids will be received by Architects Freney & Jackson, 51 Leavenworth street, until 5 p. m., October 5th, for a new gymnasium to be built for the Waterville School District on the Sprague School site.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Architects Freney & Jackson, 51 Leavenworth street, have completed plans and bids are being received for the new gymnasium building to be erected for the Waterville school district.

Architects Tyler & Duham, 27 West Main street, have completed plans for a new bungalow to be erected on Bunker Hill for Harry T. Greene, of 30 Woodruff street.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Architect Walter E. Hance will soon receive bids on plans for a motion picture theatre to be erected by Dr. H. G. Elbert, at 810-12 French street, at a cost of about \$25,000.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—A campaign is in progress to raise funds with which to erect a headquarters building for the Christian Endeavor Society. Structure will cost about \$150,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The District Commissioners will receive bids about October 1st for the erection of a three-story and basement high school building to be erected on First street, between N and O streets, N. W. Cost, \$550,000.

FLORIDA.

MIAMI, FLA.—Architect A. E. Lewis is preparing plans for a combination church, school and dwelling for Candler College, to be erected at Virtudes and Industrio streets, Havana, Cuba. Cost of structure will be about \$75,000.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Architects Talley & Sumner, West Bldg., have been selected to prepare plans for the new armory building to be erected at a cost of \$150,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The board of county commissioners have approved the changes in plans for remodeling the jail and court house. This improvement will cost about \$368,000.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—A. G. Martin has purchased two sites on Saragossa street, and will erect a large home on the property in the early future.

GEORGIA.

LAGRANGE, GA.—At the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Unity, Elm City and Manchester Cotton Mills, held recently, a plan to organize a \$500,000 corporation to build a large cotton manufacturing plant near here was submitted.

INDIANA.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—\$3000 has been pledged by citizens of this city for the new \$100,000 gymnasium to be erected for Depauw.

JULIETTA, IND.—The board of county commissioners will receive bids on October 19th, for a sun parlor to be erected at the Hospital for the Incurable Insane, located here. This improvement will cost \$6000.

MT. SUMMIT, IND.—The lumber yard of Frank P. Rice & Son, in this city, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at once, according to announcement made by Mr. Rice.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architects Marshall & Fox, First National Bank Bldg., have completed plans for the new Lyon & Healey building to be erected at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson Boulevard.

The Republic Bldg., at the southeast corner of State and Adams streets, owned by Gordon Strong, is to be remodeled at a cost of about \$250,000. Plans for these improvements are being prepared by Architects Holabird & Roche, 104 South Michigan Boulevard.

Mrs. Ellen N. vonSchaick has purchased the vacant property at the northwest corner of 67th street and Stony Island avenue from George H. Young, and plans to improve it with a store and office building, to cost about \$100,000. Harrison L. vonSchaick represented the purchaser in this sale.

The southwest corner of 26th street and Clifton Park avenue has been leased by F. W. Woolworth & Co., 5 and 10 cent store operators, for a period of fifteen years. Property was leased from Mrs. Jonas Roth, who will erect a two-story building to cost about \$30,000. George S. Lurie & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Henry C. Kracher has purchased from Louis C. Barnett, through George S. Lurie & Co., brokers, the southwest corner of 26th street and Clifton Park avenue, and plans to erect a store building fronting on Clifton Park avenue.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas J. and C. W. White have acquired the property at the northwest corner of South Water street and Fifth avenue from Luther, Frank and Harry T. Pardee, trustees of the estate of Theron Pardee. By the terms of the lease a building to cost not less than \$100,000, must be erected upon the site within seven years.

FREEMONT, ILL.—J. H. Haywood, a representative of a Chicago building syndicate, was in this city recently negotiating for the purchase of the W. E. Guy property at 580 and 582 Stephenson street. If the deal goes through, the syndicate will erect an apartment house on the two sites. Mr. Guy and family contemplate moving to New York City.

PEORIA, ILL.—The building committee of the school board has been instructed to advertise for bids for the erection of the new high school building.

INDIANA.

HARTFORD CITY, IND.—According to information given out by Dr. G. W. Sweigart, who has just returned from South Bend, Hartford City is to have a new \$10,000 factory building to be erected by managers of a factory in that city.

LAPORTE, IND.—Zahrt Brothers have purchased the Monroe street building and site in which they operate their market, from Mrs. J. H. Bradley, and plan to erect a new building on the site some time in the future.

RICHMOND, IND.—A new building for the Dickinson Trust Company is to be erected at Eighth and Main streets.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Edgar G. France, superintendent of the Singer Manufacturing Company's plant in this city has purchased property on East Jefferson Boulevard, upon which he intends to begin the erection of a residence next year.

IOWA.

LEWIS, IA.—Dr. Jones of this city will soon begin the erection of a new 25-room hospital in this city, old hospital being too small to accommodate his increased patronage.

KANSAS.

BUHLER, KAN.—J. C. Ratzlaff is planning the erection of a two-story brick drug store building in this city.

A new structure will be erected for the Buhler Bank.

NEWTON, KAN.—The Quiring Estate has plans under way for a new building to be erected for the First National Bank, and for the W. D. May shoe store.

SALINA, KAN.—The members of the First Methodist Church of this city are planning the erection of a new edifice. An architect will be selected by the building committee to prepare plans for the building.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Plans for the erection of a \$30,000 labor temple here by the Topeka Industrial Council are being worked out by a committee representing sixteen Topeka trades locals. It is planned to erect a structure to cost \$30,000.

KENTUCKY.

JANE, KY.—The Black Mountain Academy here is completing arrangements to build a \$25,000 modern school building.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Bids will be received at the office of Samuel D. Jones, Business Director of the Board of Education, Administration building, southwest corner Eighth and Chestnut streets, until 3:00 p. m., October 1, for the heating and ventilating plant for a public school building to be erected at 42nd and Herman streets, according to plans prepared by Architect J. Earl Henry.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Bids for a school building to be erected at 42nd and Herman streets, will be received until 3 p. m., October 1st, by Samuel Jones, Business Director of the Board of Education, according to plans prepared by Architect J. Earl Henry, Atherton Bldg.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Architect Louis Levi, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, is preparing plans for a new six-story building to be erected for the U. S. Woolen Mills Co. on West Pratt street.

BALTIMORE, MD.—E. J. Storck, of this city, has filed plans for twenty-four two-story houses to be erected from 3200 to 3240 Abel avenue, North Baltimore.

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company will erect a new building on a site on Fleet street near Central avenue.

A. Perel & Son, jewelers, have purchased the property at 801 East Baltimore street, and a five- or six-story building will be erected on the site. This firm has leased their present property at 913 East Baltimore street to a syndicate, which contemplates the erection of a motion picture theatre.

BALTIMORE, MD.—A new \$400,000 building is to be erected for the Young Women's Christian Association of this city, Mrs. John B. Ramsay, president.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Oriental Rug Company will erect a three-story building at Linden avenue and Preston street, according to plans prepared by Architect Stanislaus Russell. Bids are due October 1st.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Plans for alterations to a store building at 118 North Howard street, have been prepared by Architect Otto G. Simonson, Maryland Casualty Tower.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS.—Plans have been completed by Architect J. J. Smith, for a one-story theatre and store building to be erected on School street, at a cost of \$80,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—Dr. Emile Porlier will erect a four-story brick block at the corner of Lafayette and Harbor streets, at a cost of \$40,000.

CLIFTONDALE, MASS.—The members of the Cliftondale Methodist Church are planning to have a new edifice erected on the site of the old C. H. Bond estate in Cliftondale square. Cost of structure will be about \$35,000.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.—Plans have been prepared by Architect James T. Ball, 11 Wareham street, Boston, for a machine shop to be erected at 60-70 Ceylon street.

HOPEDALE, MASS.—At a recent town meeting, it was decided to appropriate \$10,000 for the erection of a new school house building on Park street.

MICHIGAN.

CASSOPOLIS, MICH.—A new Catholic church building is to be erected in this city, on a site on Walter street, north of the courthouse. William Reagan and W. J. Schultz of this city recently appeared before the Commercial Club, with the request that the organization secure a site for this building.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Frank Allen & Son are preparing plans for a new warehouse which J. L. McKee proposes to erect on Market avenue, S., near Godfrey avenue. This will probably be leased by the carloading department of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of this city.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—A new hospital-sanitarium is to be erected on the River road, north of this city, at a cost of \$150,000. Monsignor F. A. O'Brien will erect this institution building.

The members of the Beaver Island Club are planning the erection of a new clubhouse on the club grounds.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—The postoffice building in this city is to be enlarged. Bids for the work will probably be received some time in October.

MINNESOTA.

CLOQUET, MINN.—Dr. Shoemaker, of Washington, D. C., Supervisor of Health of the United States Indian Department, was in this city recently inspecting sites for the new Indian hospital to be erected by the government.

DULUTH, MINN.—Architects Wagenstein & Gillison, Terry Bldg., are receiving bids on plans for the remodeling of and an addition to the Delmonico restaurant on West Michigan street.

The John Wahl Candy Company has acquired two sites on Michigan street, near 29th avenue, west, as a site for its proposed new factory building.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Childs Company, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, is planning to remodel the building at 388 Wabash street into a restaurant, at a cost of \$50,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—New bids will be received for the Y. M. C. A. building to be erected here, to cost \$50,000.

MISSOURI.

CARTHAGE, MO.—Plans will be revised and bids read-vertised for the erection of the new Lincoln school building in this city. \$9000 is available for this building. Samuel McReynolds is president of the school board.

NEBRASKA.

OHIOWA, NEB.—The C. W. Way Company, Architects, have completed plans for a new brick bank building to be erected here.

OMAHA, NEB.—Architect F. A. Henninger, Omaha National Bank Bldg., has completed plans for the new Omaha Grain Exchange building to be erected next Spring.

Robert McClelland of Tabor has purchased the Charles Turner home at 3316 Farnam, and is having plans prepared for converting the residence into a sanitarium. The sale was made through George & Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER, N. H.—An addition is to be erected to the factory building of the Beckwith Box Toe Company. Building will cost approximately \$12,000.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Plans are being revised by Architect Wilfred E. Provost, 581 Union street, for a three-story and basement hospital building to be erected at Mammouth Road.

NEW JERSEY.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—At a regular meeting of Neptune Township Board of Education, held recently, it was decided to soon begin the erection of the Whitesville school building on the site of the present building, and bids for the work will be advertised for at once. Marcus Clayton is chairman of the education committee.

ATLANTIC, CITY, N. J.—An eleven-story addition is to be erected to the Hotel Rudolph in this city.

BAYONNE, N. J.—The City Hall Commission is planning the erection of a new building for this city.

BELMAR, N. J.—At the fourth annual banquet of the Belmar Board of Trade, held at the Buena Vista hotel, Claude Reed, of the Inlet Terrace Company, stated to the members present that his company was planning the erection of a modern hotel building for Belmar.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—The board of trustees of the East Orange Public Library will receive bids for additions and alterations to the library building, to cost \$40,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The board of education has received competitive plans from eleven architects, for the proposed new high school building to be erected in this city at a cost of about \$150,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Architect George Keister, 56 West 45th street, New York City, has prepared plans for a five-story theatre building with hotel annex to be erected in this city at a cost of about \$550,000.

B. H. Shepard has completed plans for a four-story brick apartment building to be erected at 18 Broad street by the Empire Construction Company. Building will cost about \$40,000.

Plans have been completed by Architect Henry J. Weiler, for a two-story frame house to be erected at 53 and 55 Frankfort street for Gustave Krueger.

Architect Michael Silbertstein, 17 Market street, has completed plans for a three-story brick building to be erected at 100 Morton street for J. Vinarsky. Cost \$5000.

At a cost of \$5000, Louis Green will soon start the erection of a three-story frame three-family apartment building at 45 Kenmore avenue.

PATERSON, N. J.—The plant of the East Jersey Pipe Works here, recently destroyed by fire, will be replaced with a modern structure, to cost \$300,000.

PATERSON, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, James McWilliams, president, held September 18th, it was announced that plans for the new barn at the almshouse would be ready very soon.

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—At a recent town meeting here, a \$12,500 bond issue was authorized for a new school building.

NEW YORK.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Medical Superintendent C. G. Wagner of the Binghamton State Hospital has stated that he has been in Albany in conference with the State Architect over plans for the new building for women patients, which is to cost \$225,000.

BLOOMINGDALE, N. Y.—The erection of a new public school building for this place was discussed at a meeting of the taxpayers of the district held recently.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Lancor Realty Company will erect a four-story seventeen-family apartment house at 558 and 560 Lafayette avenue, to cost \$35,000.

At a cost of \$50,000, two four-story brick buildings will be erected at 692-694 Hendrick street by the Hadrian Realty Company.

Nuns of the Order of St. Dominic will erect a three-story brick convent at 422 to 444 95th street, east of Fourth avenue.

Eight two-story brick dwellings will be erected at 352-370 Atkins avenue by the Egel Light Company, 111 Humboldt street.

Sixteenth Avenue Realty and Building Company will erect two four-story brick houses at 343-347 42nd street near Ninth avenue, at a cost of \$60,000.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in the Borough of Queens, has filed plans for a four-story brick parochial school at Flushing, on the south side of Madison street, west of Union street. Cost, \$125,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed by Architect Frank Haimle, 190 Montgomery street, for a new Roman Catholic Church for St. Athanasius, to be erected on the north side of 62nd avenue, at a cost of \$15,000.

GREAT KILLS, S. I., N. Y.—This borough is to have a new school building for District No. 8, to cost about \$105,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Frederick Ayer, of Milk street, Boston, has filed plans with the Queens Department of Buildings for a five-story brick factory building, to be erected at William street and Ely avenue. Cost, \$150,000.



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NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architect Anton Pirner, 2069 Westchester avenue, for two one-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, to be erected on Stephens ave. near O'Brien avenue, for Philip Diedrick, Clason Point. Cost \$5000.

Plans for alterations, costing \$14,000, to a seven-story factory building at 432 and 434 East 71st street, owned by Leissner Realty Co., on premises, have been filed by Architect G. E. Steinback, 15 East 40th street.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architects Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th street, for a 12-story apartment building, costing \$500,000, to be erected on Park avenue, corner 54th street, for the Four Hundred Park Avenue Company, 30 E. 42nd street.

Plans for a five-story brick apartment building, to cost \$70,000, and to be erected on Southern boulevard, corner 176th street, by the Park Hill Construction Co., Harris Ratner, 779 Crotona Park North, President, have been filed by Architects Holdner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th street.

Architect R. T. Lyons, 119 E. 40th street, has filed plans for a 12-story apartment building, costing \$450,000, to be erected on Park avenue, corner 92nd street for the Akron Building Company, 119 East 40th street.

Plans for alterations, costing \$18,000, to a 10-story exchange building at 8 to 16 Broad street, 13 Wall street, and 6 to 16 New street, owned by the New York Stock Exchange Building Company, have been filed by Architects George B. Post & Sons, 101 Park avenue.

Plans have been filed by Architect G. M. McCabe, 96 Fifth avenue, for two- and three-story and basement dwellings at 1072 and 1074 Lexington avenue, owned by Thomas Fitzgerald, 778 Sixth avenue. Cost, \$5000.

The Oesting Building Company is preparing to erect twelve five-story apartment houses on property purchased by the company at the Hennessy estate auction sale on University Heights, Bronx Borough.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architects Moore & Landsiedel, Third avenue and 148th street, for a five-story brick apartment building, costing \$50,000, to be erected on Southern Boulevard, near 172nd street, for the Waner Realty Corporation, Herman Waner, president, 1534 Bryant avenue.

Architect Charles F. Lohse, 428 East 82nd street, has filed plans for a two-story brick store and dwelling to be erected at a cost of \$10,475, on Westchester avenue, near Mayflower avenue, for Carlo Marrollo, 1236 Edison avenue.

Plans for a two-story brick store and office building, to cost \$10,000, have been filed by Architect Thomas H. Adams, 2322 Andrews avenue. Building is to be erected on Webster avenue near Fordham Road for George Hitchcock, Fordham Road and Park avenue.

Plans prepared by Architect Robert T. Lyons, 505 5th avenue, have been filed for an apartment house to be erected on Park avenue, north of 86th street, by the Akron Building Company, Leo S. Bing, president. Cost, \$450,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—Plans have been filed by Architect John P. Bayland, Fordham road and Webster avenue, for three five-story brick apartment buildings, costing \$120,000, to be erected on 188th street, south of Washington avenue, for John O'Leary, 991 East 167th street.

Plans prepared by Architect N. Langer, 81 E. 125th street, have been filed for alterations, costing \$5000, to a three-story stable at 5 to 7 E. 133rd street owned by James Everard's Brewery, on premises.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The Santo Rubber Company will build its plant at Whirlpool avenue and Sugar street next spring, according to announcement made by Industrial Agent Williams. Cost of structure will be about \$11,000.

OSEETAH LAKE-IN-THE-ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.—The Oseetah Park Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to build a clubhouse on the lake.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Members of the Congregation Tifereth Israel are planning the erection of a modern synagogue to replace their present structure at 31 Traverse avenue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The trustees of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on East avenue, have purchased five sites on Denver and Parkside streets, upon which to erect a church building and parish house. Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin is pastor of this church.

ROME, N. Y.—A new school building is to be erected at the corner of Liberty street and Dextater avenue.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The University Heights Land Company has sold to A. W. Marks three lots in Livingston avenue. The purchaser plans to build three bungalows on the property, to cost \$6200 each.

Thomas J. Timmons has purchased through H. D. Andrews, fourteen building sites in Cook avenue, and is having plans prepared for several houses which he intends erecting the coming year.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Architect William Goding has completed plans for the rebuilding of the artillery stables and making that portion of the building fireproof by an all-steel construction. Reconstruction will cost about \$30,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—R. Young Brothers Company will soon award the contract for the erection of a two-story stable on Bank street, near their large elevator.

NORTH DAKOTA.

MEDINA, N. D.—Bonds have been voted for the erection of a new school building in this place. Construction on the building will probably not begin until next spring.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O.—Philip Krug will erect a nine-story building to cost \$150,000, on the site of the present buildings adjoining the Atlas National Bank on the east side of Walnut street.

CINCINNATI, O.—Albert Giltz has purchased, through John D. Prout, a Price Hill broker, a site at the southeast corner of St. Lawrence and Beech avenues. The new owner intends to erect a large store and apartment building on the site at a cost of \$6000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Preliminary plans have been prepared for a large freight terminal and warehouse to be erected for the Cleveland and Youngstown Railway Company at the intersection of Broadway and Orange avenue, this city, at a cost of about \$750,000.

LAKEWOOD, O.—Architect W. S. Lougee, Marshall Bldg., Cleveland, O., is preparing plans for a new residence to be erected on Lake avenue, at a cost of \$40,000 for M. F. Bramley.

NORWOOD, O.—The Norwood Presbyterian Church is planning to erect a one-story and basement church building, at a cost of \$50,000.

RAYMOND, O.—Architect F. L. Packard, Hayden Bldg., Columbus, has completed plans for a new school building to be erected in this city, and bids will be received by W. E. Hall, clerk of the school board of this place, until noon, October 6th.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Architect Roy M. Gables, Bushnell Bldg., is preparing plans for remodeling the fifth floor of the Mitchell building into suites for prospective customers.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Schenck & Williams, Arcade Bldg., Dayton, for the proposed new Shuey factory building to be erected at Jefferson and Center streets at a cost of between \$120,000 and \$150,000.

The Simmons Publishing Company will probably remodel its building on Wittenberg avenue into a modern two-story structure, at a cost of between \$20,000 and \$25,000. William Miller, Kelly Bldg., is the architect.

Plans have been completed by Architect William Miller, Kelley Bldg., for remodeling the Arcade Hotel building, at a cost of \$20,000 or \$30,000.

TIFFIN, O.—A detention hospital is to be erected in connection with the Kentucky Memorial Hospital, at the Jr. O. U. A. M. Home. John Alcorn is business manager of the home.

OKLAHOMA.

ATOKA, OKLA.—A new warehouse is to be erected in this city to be known as the Atoka cotton warehouse, according to plans adopted by a committee of the Atoka Club.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, ORE.—It is announced by the Mount Scott Park Cemetery Association that work will soon start upon the \$25,000 building to be erected just inside the cemetery.

Architects Whitehouse & Foulhoux, Wilcox Bldg., and Jacobberger & Smith, Board of Trade Bldg., are completing plans for the proposed Catholic church, archbishop's residence and parish school, to be erected on the block bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Couch and Davis streets. Total cost of structures will be \$250,000.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Architects Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, 1218 Chestnut street, are preparing plans for four three-story houses, costing \$8000 each, to be erected for Dr. George Woodward at Allen's Lane and Lincoln Drive, this city.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Architects C. C. & A. L. Thayer, Lawrence Svgs. and Trust Bldg., have prepared plans for the new addition to be erected to the Knitting Mills in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect A. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut St., has prepared plans for alterations to the building at the northwest corner of 20th and Chestnut Sts.

A one-story factory building is to be erected on the east side of Swanson St., south of Snyder Ave., for the General Manufacturing Company. Cost will be about \$12,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect Carl Berger, 1418 So. Penn Sq., has invited bids on the new boiler house, engine and pump room for the A. Schoenhut Company, Boston avenue and York street.

Bids are being taken by A. Raymond Raff and the Roydhouse-Arey Company for the erection of a one-story addition to the plant of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, 36th street and Gray's Ferry road.

Architect J. Horace Cook, 742 City Hall, is preparing plans for a two-story addition to the Paxson School annex at Orianna and Callowhill streets.

Plans are being revised by Architect Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Walnut street, for a clubhouse to be erected for the Young Men's Hebrew Association at No. 1616 Master street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Cherra Anshe Libavick Nussach Ari Association has purchased from Albert H. Ladner, Inc., the property at 831 North Eighth street, and will erect thereon a synagogue.

Charles J. Heckler has purchased through Horace Groskin a tract of land at Park avenue and McFerran street, in the 43rd ward, and plans to improve the property with an operation of forty-three houses, to cost about \$150,000.

Architects Stuckert & Sloan, 1420 Chestnut street, have prepared plans for a reinforced concrete dairy building to be erected at 45th and Parish streets, for the J. W. Scott Dairies.

H. Griscom will erect a two-story fireproof stable building at 429-431 Spruce street.

Bids are being received by the H. C. Rea Company for alterations to the property at 23 North Lansdowne avenue, converting the building into an apartment-house for R. C. Schreiner.

Mark Haller has purchased from the King Estate two tracts of land on the east side of Fourth street from Ritner to Wolf streets, and plans to develop the property with an operation of 214 dwelling houses.

Architect Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street, is preparing plans for an iron and copper greenhouse and conservatory at Somerton, for George W. Makenzie.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Architect C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut St., has prepared plans for alterations and additions to the building at the northwest corner of 20th and Chestnut streets, for the Estate of Stephen B. Fotherall.

Elkins Park, Inc., is having plans prepared for ten two-and-one-half-story houses to be erected in Elkins Park.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Heacock & Hohanson, 1220 Chestnut St., for a manufacturing building to cost \$14,000, to be erected by the Barclay White Company at 2415 to 2437 North Howard street.

Charles Gilpin is requesting bids on revised plans by Architects Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street, for the memorial Y. M. C. A. building to be erected at 1616 Master street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Architects Janssen & Abbott, Renshaw Bldg., have prepared plans for a three-story brick building, costing \$50,000, for the Tuberculosis League.

A two-story addition is to be erected to the German Club house in this city. William E. Benklser is president of this club.

SCRANTON, PA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect John S. Duckworth, Coal Exchange Bldg., for a two-story concrete steel garage building, to be erected for the Scranton Gas Water Company.

WAYNESBORO, PA.—Architects Shattuck & Hussey, 19 So. La Salle St., Chicago, are preparing plans and specifications for the new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected in this city.

WILSON, PA.—A new town hall and jail building will be erected in this city, at a cost of \$10,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bids for the erection of the new post office at Narragansett Pier, to cost nearly \$70,000, have been asked for by the treasury department, and bids will be opened on October 7th, at 3 p. m.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANDERSON, S. C.—In a letter received by Commissioner E. J. Wilson, of the State Department of Agriculture, it is stated that a company has been formed in this city to erect a 40,000 bushel grain elevator.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—Forty-seven thousand dollars has been appropriated by the board of education for the erection of a new school building on the East Side.

TEXAS.

EL PASO, TEX.—Bids will soon be requested for the new \$500,000 high school building to be erected in this city.

YOAKUM, TEX.—Bids will be received by City Council here until 4 p. m., October 8th, for the erection and completion of two two-story and basement brick school buildings for this city, according to plans prepared by Architect J. Henry Yentzen, this city.

UTAH.

OGDEN, UTAH.—It has been stated by P. D. Kline, manager of the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, that his company and the Salek Lake & Ogden Railway Company will jointly occupy a new depot on 24th street, between Grant and Lincoln avenues. Plans for this building have not yet been definitely worked out.

VIRGINIA.

ASHEVILLE, VA.—The Sisters of Mercy have announced that plans have been adopted and bids are being received for the erection of two new buildings at their hospital in this city. Structures will cost \$100,000.

GRUNDY, VA.—Plans will be made by Architect C. H. Hinnant, 417 Watt & Clay Bldg., Roanoke, for a \$15,000 dormitory to be erected for the Grundy Presbyterian School.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The Yorktown Fish and Ice Corporation has acquired a factory site at the municipal boat harbor, and will spend between \$40,000 and \$60,000 in erecting buildings at the harbor.

NORFOLK, VA.—The Coca Cola Bottling Works have purchased property at the southeast corner of Duke street and College place, for the erection of a modern bottling plant.

ROANOKE, VA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect C. H. Hinnant, 417 Watt & Clay Bldg., this city, for a four-story fireproof structure, costing \$40,000, to be erected for the Hammond Printing & Lithographic Company.

Architect C. H. Hinnant, 417 Watt & Clay Bldg., is preparing plans for a \$20,000 edifice to be erected for the West End Presbyterian Church.

Plans have been completed by Architect H. M. Miller, S. West Va. Trust Bldg., for a 50-room hotel building, costing \$35,000, to be erected here for R. H. Angel.

Architect H. M. Miller, S. West Va. Trust Bldg., has prepared plans for a two-story and basement bakery building, to cost \$25,000, to be erected in this city for Walter C. Michael.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, WASH.—Plans have been prepared by Architect C. Frere, Henry Bldg., Seattle, for a four-story lodge building for the Tacoma Elks' Hall Association, to cost \$100,000.

WISCONSIN.

BURLINGTON, WIS.—A new Federal building is to be erected on the Louis Smithers property at the corner of Pine and Jefferson streets, according to a letter received by Mr. Smithers, from B. R. Newton, assistant secretary in the treasury department.

October

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



INTERIOR DETAIL—PALAZZO DEL COMUNE, PISTOIA, ITALY