

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



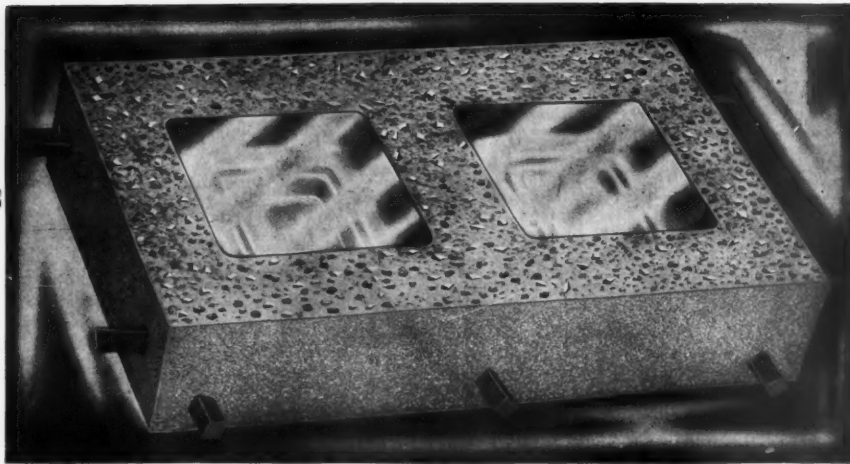
ILLUSTRATIONS
AND READING
MATTER PERTAIN-
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ARTS

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS IN N.Y. — FOUNDED 1876

VOLUME CVIII

DECEMBER 15, 1915

✓ NUMBER 2086



Luxfer "Crystolux" Surface (Non-Slip) Sidewalk

Here is a Luxfer Sidewalk which combines every advantage of the Luxfer System of Daylighting plus a "safety tread" feature.

The surface of "Crystolux" is finished rough and has mineral crystals in the top dressing as shown in illustration—possessing the greatest abrasive qualities.

In winter when sidewalks are very often wet and slippery, they are the source of danger to pedestrians.—Luxfer Crystolux Sidewalks prevent accidents by supplying a "safety tread" surface to which the foot clings and cannot slip. The abrasive properties are guaranteed to last as long as the installation itself and the cost is but little more than that of the ordinary smooth surface sidewalk.

The popularity of Crystolux is evidenced by the enthusiastic endorsements of those who have installed it. The architect above all men is in a position to appreciate good features in a product and the Luxfer products are well-known to him to contain the qualities which have *made* and *kept* Luxfer the only, original, predetermined and most scientific System in existence.

Luxfer Sidewalk Lights, Transom Lights, Roof Lights, Floor Lights and Vault Lights are Daylighting 55,000 buildings everywhere, from a small merchant's shop to large department stores, from little two-story buildings to skyscrapers—from roof to basement.

Our Daylighting Experts will be glad to co-operate with you on all your Daylighting problems.

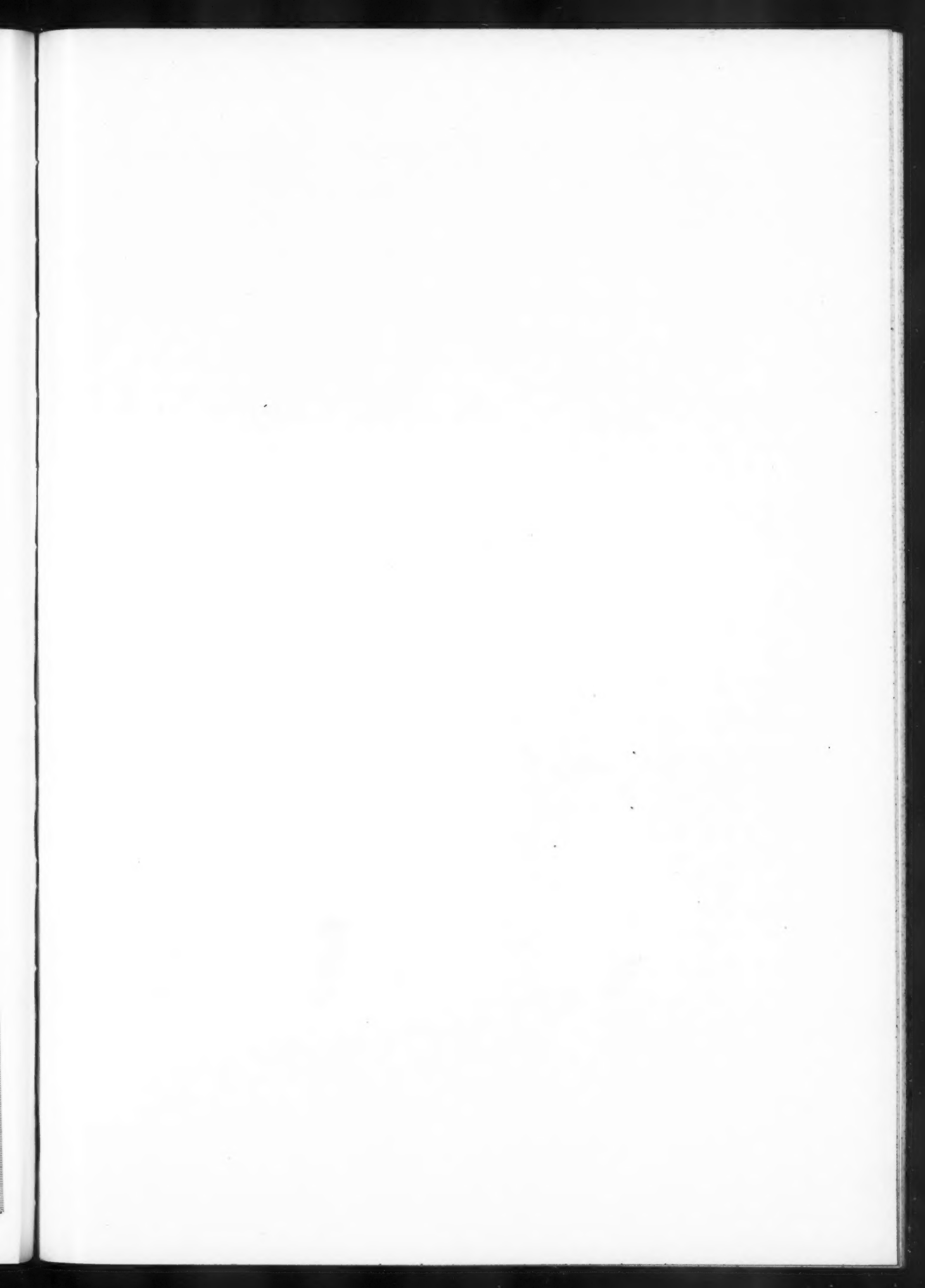
Remember that Luxfer will cost no more than cheap substitutes and from the standpoint of service, economy and durability cost *less*.

AMERICAN Luxfer Prism COMPANY

CHICAGO.....Heyworth Building
BOSTON.....49 Federal Street
CLEVELAND.....419-20 Citizens' Bldg.
DETROIT.....Builders' Exchange
DULUTH.....310 W. Michigan Street
MINNEAPOLIS...1165 Plymouth Bldg.

INDIANAPOLIS...20 Union Trust Bldg.
KANSAS CITY...909 N. Y. Life Bldg.
MILWAUKEE.....Stroh Bldg.
NEW YORK.....507 W. Broadway
NEW ORLEANS...904 Hennen Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA...411 Walnut Street

ROCHESTER.....38 Exchange Street
DALLAS.....Builders' Exchange
SAN FRANCISCO...445-47 Turk St.
LOS ANGELES...1835 S. Main Street
ST. PAUL.....365 University Avenue





DURHAM CATHEDRAL

From the Water-color sketch by Cass Gilbert

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CVIII

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915

NUMBER 2086

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

CASS GILBERT, F.A.I.A., *Architect*

WHEN the English-speaking colonists settled along the shores of Massachusetts Bay and slowly extended their possessions in New England to what is now Connecticut, they brought with them the traits of God-fearing people, the customs of a noble race, and, as far as they were able to set it forth, the art that they knew in their native land. It was logical that as the country developed the architecture of the Georges should find favor with them.

As from habits of austerity and frugality they prospered, so they increased the dignity of their buildings. Whether the humble home, void of embellishment, but true in proportion, to the church the centre not only of spiritual, but the social life, these forefathers of a great republic built with dignity, and with the reverence for good principles in the art of architecture that resulted in a type of Georgian architecture, often

miscalled Colonial, that remains and is the admiration of architects throughout this country.

No one would know these traditions of an architectural style better than Mr. Cass Gilbert, and no one more than he would conscientiously endeavor to embody them in a public structure. It was for that reason, no doubt, that he was chosen architect of the Waterbury Municipal Building, illustrated in this issue. In it we find a work of architecture that conserves not only the traditions of its location, but carries with it a refinement of style, a dignity of proportion and a keen artistic interpretation of detail.

In a work of this magnitude, it seems well to set down the details of its construction, and thus supplement such knowledge as can only be obtained by reference to the illustrations and the reproduction of the details and plans.

The exterior of the building is of brick and Vermont

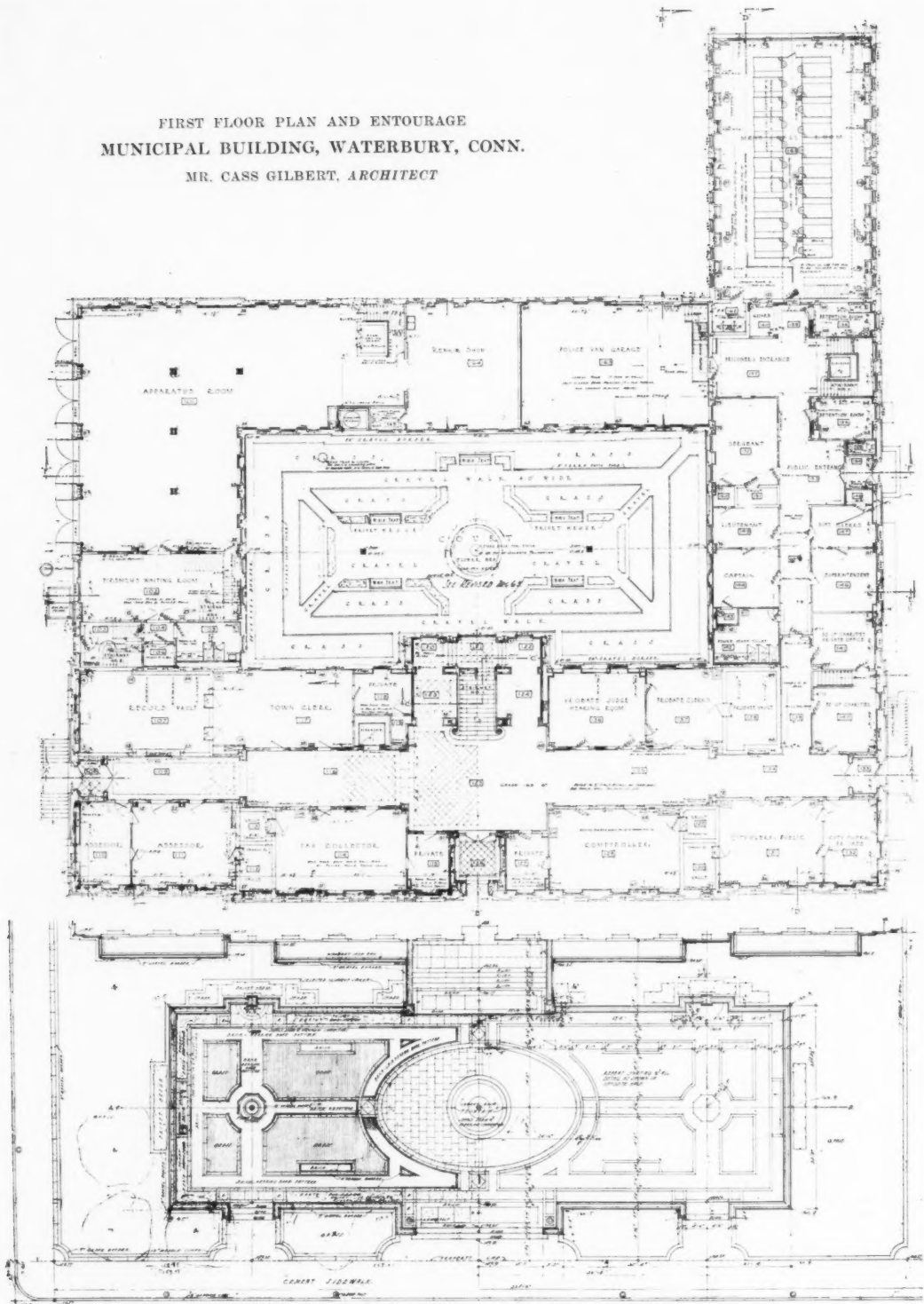


MAIN DOORWAY

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND ENTOURAGE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.
MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

white marble combined in the correct proportions to produce an attractive mass. The building stands about eighty feet from Grand street and is fronted by a terrace having a white marble fountain as its central motif and flanked at either side by a flagpole with a well-designed bronze base, smaller fountains, brick and marble paths, bronze lamp standards and planting.

The building is somewhat unique in that the requirements demanded that space be

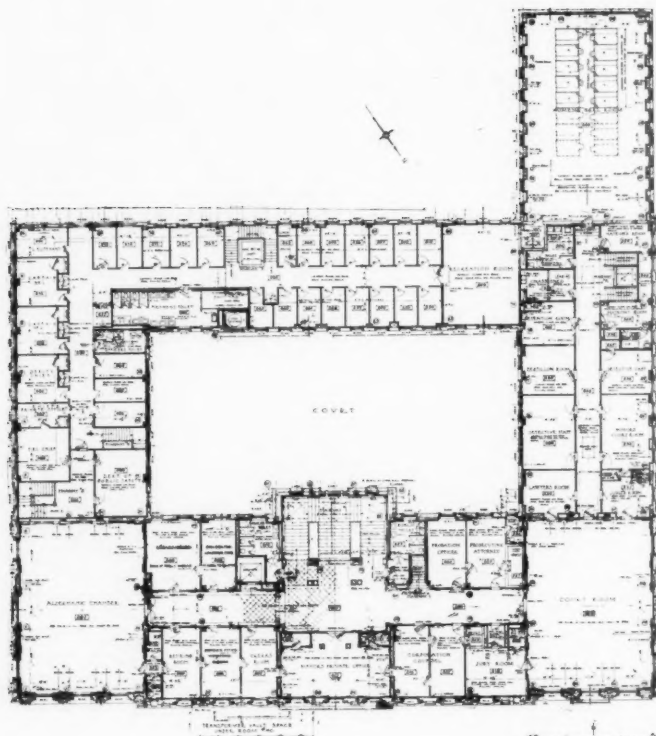
partment and the Police Department. The Police Department is also separated from the city administrative departments, but has direct corridor communication and is so arranged that prisoners may be delivered at the jail and placed in the cells without coming in contact with the public, for which a special entrance is supplied on the west side of the building. The interior design of the building is of the same general character and in keeping with the architecture as suggested



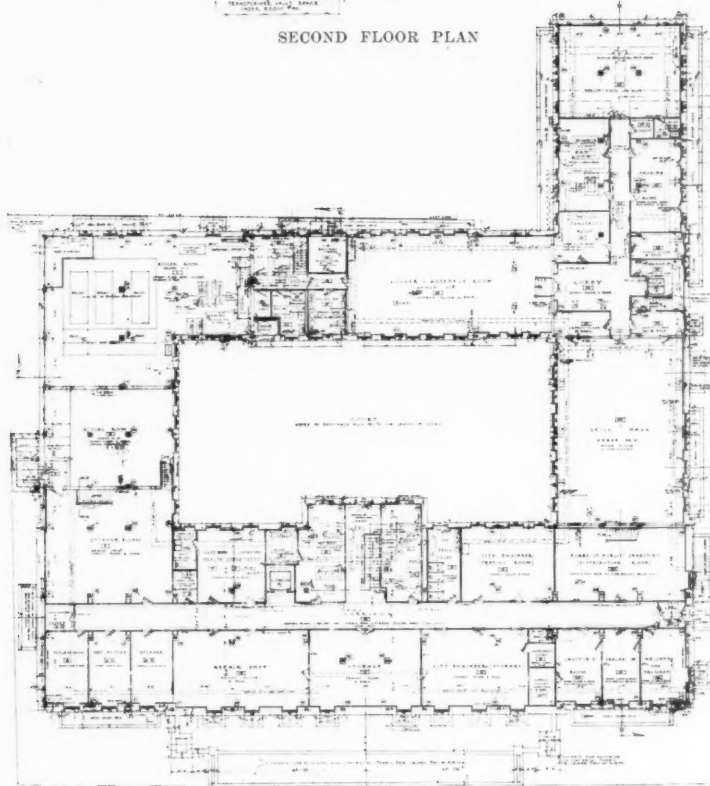
ROOF VIEW OVERLOOKING COURT

provided for not only the City Departments, but also the Fire Department and Police Department, including a City Court, each department having a distinct and different function. A large amount of detailed study was given to the practical planning to meet such requirements to the best advantage and while all these departments have been included within the one building, there is no direct interior communication between the Fire Department and the city administrative departments or between the Fire De-

partment and the Police Department. One may enter the City Hall proper from either the Field street or the west (Bronson Library) side, as well as from the main Grand street front of the building and is brought directly either to the grand staircase or to the service elevator. The grand staircase leads up to the main or second story, in which are located, among others, the offices of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, the Aldermanic Chamber and the City Court. The basement, first and third stories provides commodious offices for



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

the other officials of the city government.

The entire side walls and floors of the main corridor first story are of Light Cloud Vermont marble, enhanced in effect by a small amount of decorative carving, while the ceiling design of a low relief coffered pattern is painted to harmonize with the other architectural treatment. Marble is used throughout the grand staircase and the design is carried out in the second floor corridor with a marble wainscot and pilaster treatment.

ing room and with direct communication with the Corporation Counsel's offices.

The Fire Department has a special feature in that each officer and man in the department has a separate bedroom. A general waiting room is provided on the first floor, where the signal board is located adjacent to the apparatus room and a recreation room is situated on the second floor near the bedroom corridor. The alarm telegraph system is assigned to the third story.



THE COURT

Particular attention has been given to the Aldermanic Chamber and Court Rooms on this floor that they may be complete from all practical as well as artistic points of view. The scheme of ventilating and heating insures perfect results, while the lighting schemes and arrangements of the platforms, desks and other furniture are in accordance with the demands of the greatest efficiency and the best economy of space.

The offices of the Mayor are arranged en suite, with a large central reception or meet-

The Police Department, in the jail section, has thirty cells (with space for forty) in two tiers in the men's department and ten cells (with space for twenty) in one tier in the woman's department. Three private detention rooms are also supplied for use if needed.

The elevator in this department is of the automatic type with a push button arrangement, which entirely dispenses with the services of an operator.

An assembly room, recreation room, a



FIRE DEPARTMENT SECTION



POLICE DEPARTMENT AND JAIL SECTION

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

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drill hall and gymnasium with shower baths attached, as well as a shooting gallery, may also be mentioned as among the features of this complete equipment.

The light court is in the form of a sunken garden planted with grass plots framed with privet hedge borders and paths.

The building is also supplied with a com-



STAIRWAY TO SECOND STORY

The cupola, which surmounts the main building, is equipped as a clock tower, having four dials and with a complete set of tubular bells representing the Westminster peal, and also a bell to strike the hour.

plete furniture equipment, and as it stands ready for occupancy by the City Departments, represents one of the most modern and efficiently planned civic buildings of recent construction.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



DETAIL, MAIN HALLWAY

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

RIGHT OF ARCHITECT TO LIEN

(Minnesota) An architect who, under contract with the owner of land, furnishes plans and specifications for the construction of a building thereon is entitled to a lien upon the building and land upon which it is constructed, though he does not supervise the construction.

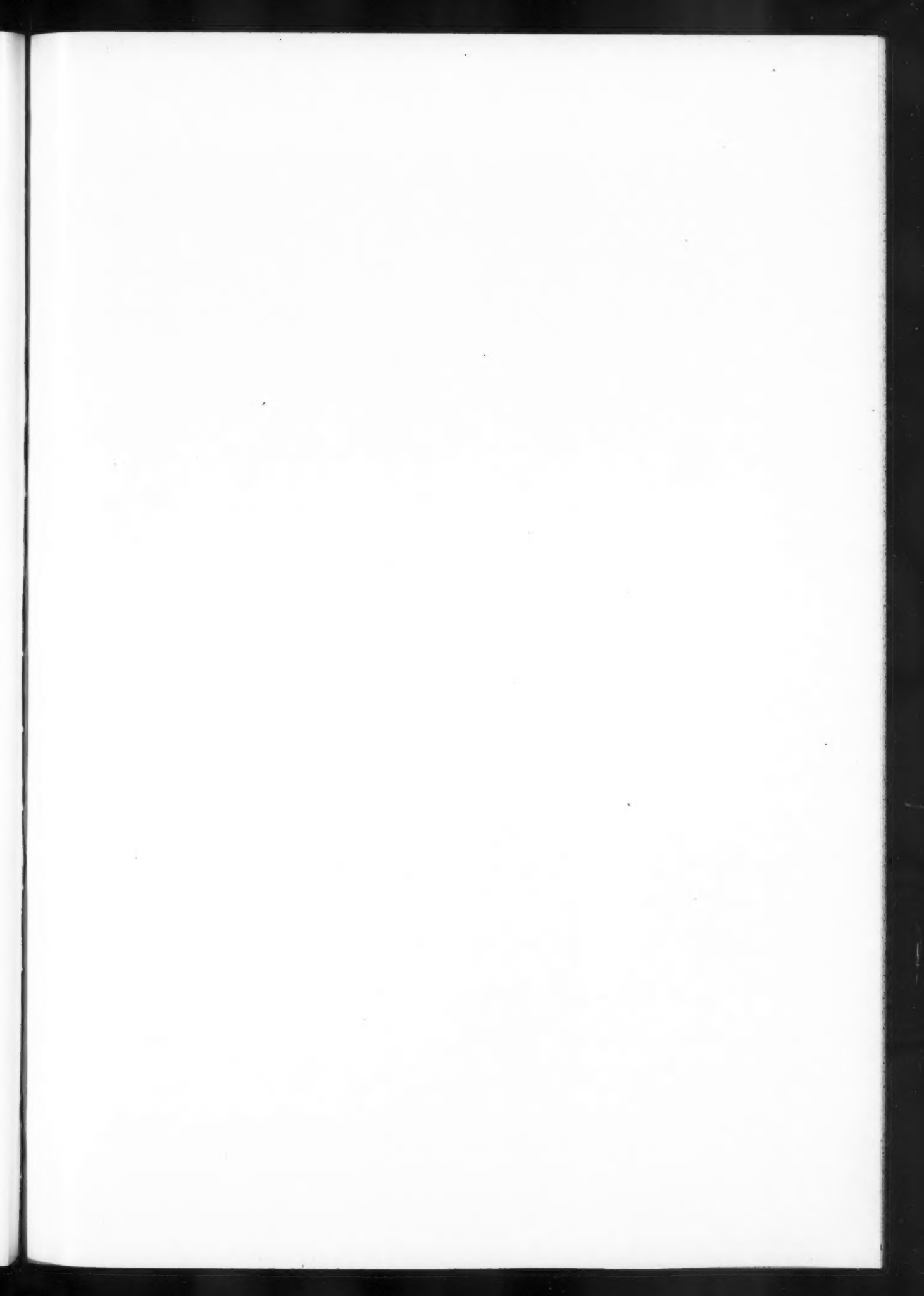
If the owner, after the plans are furnished, of his own volition and without fault of the architect abandons the construction of the building, the architect has a lien on the land. An actual improvement is not necessary to a lien.

The contract between the architect and the owner was that the former should furnish plans and specifications for and supervise the construction of the building for an entire consideration, based on a percentage of the total cost. The lien statement was filed within

90 days after the owner repudiated the contract. It is held that such statement was filed in time, though the last work on the plans and specifications was done more than 90 days prior thereto. (*Lamoreaux v. Andersch*, 150 N. W., 908.)

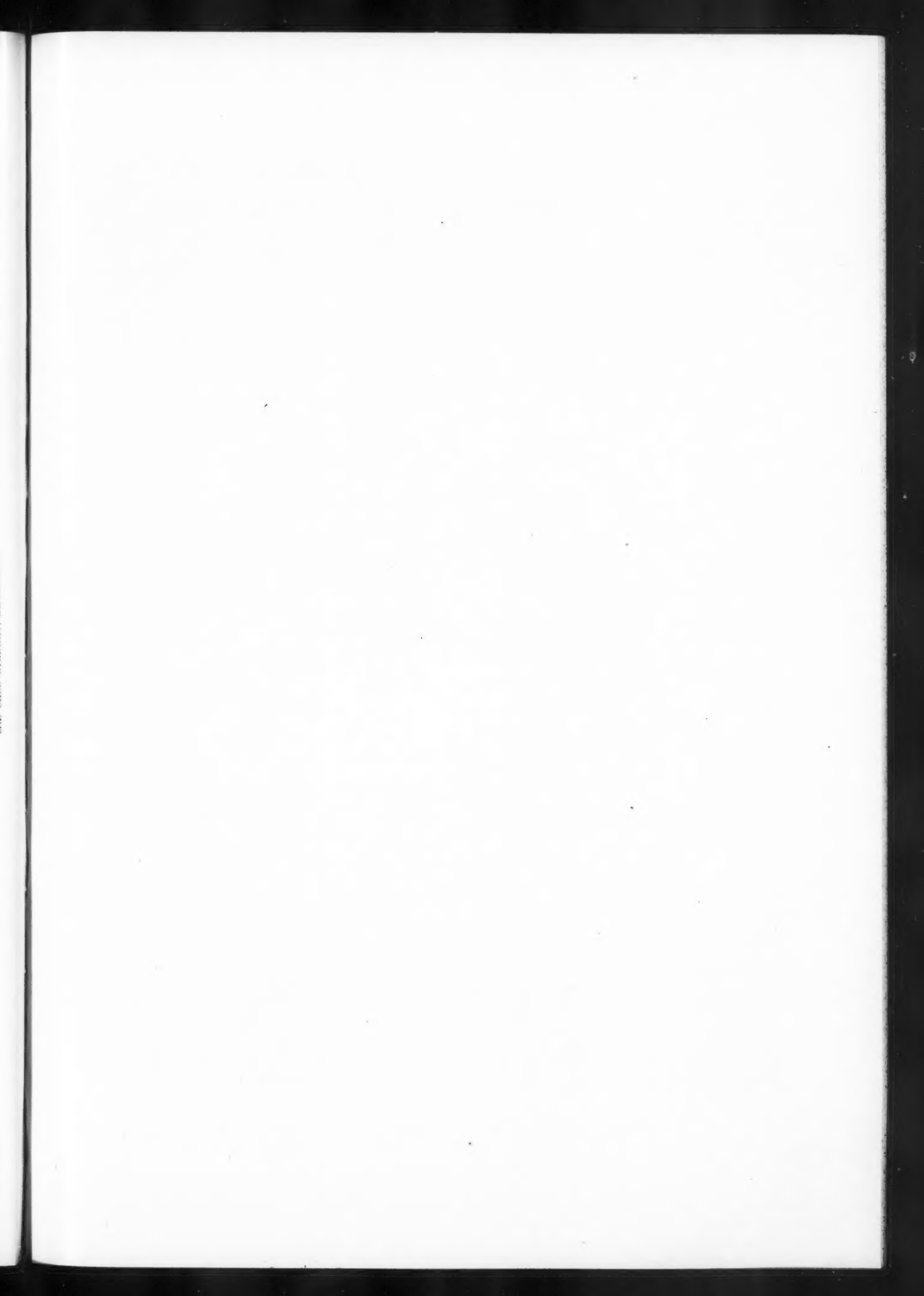
PURCHASE OF MATERIAL BY ARCHITECT

(Arkansas) A provision in a building contract that, upon neglect of the contractor, the architect will have power to provide materials, the expense of which shall be deducted from the contract price, does not make the architect the agent of the owner, so that his act in procuring materials will create a lien on the property in excess of the original contract price, to which extent a lien is allowed by statute. (*M. Sternberg v. Fort Smith Refrigerator Works*, 112 S. W. 174.)





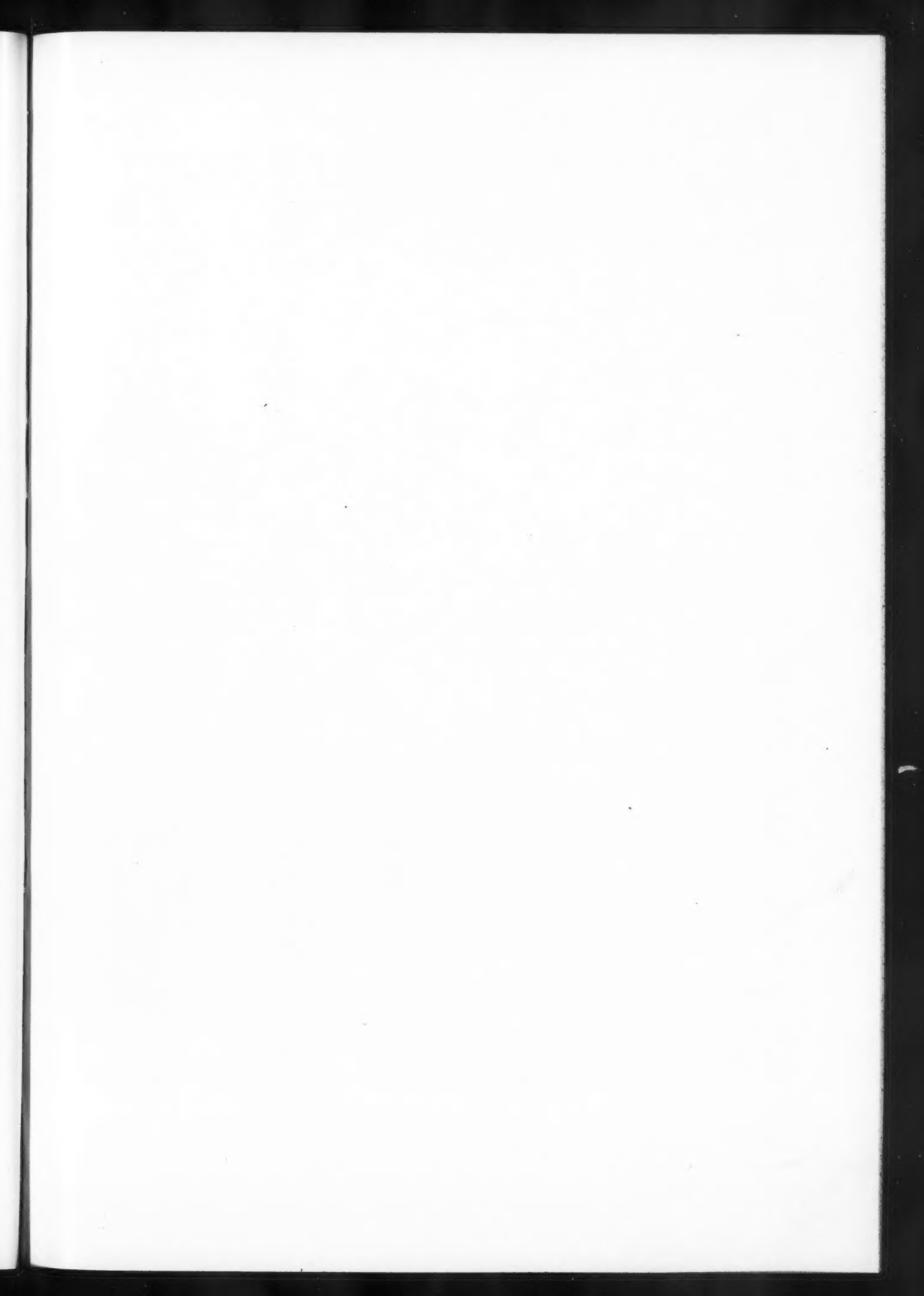
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.
MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT





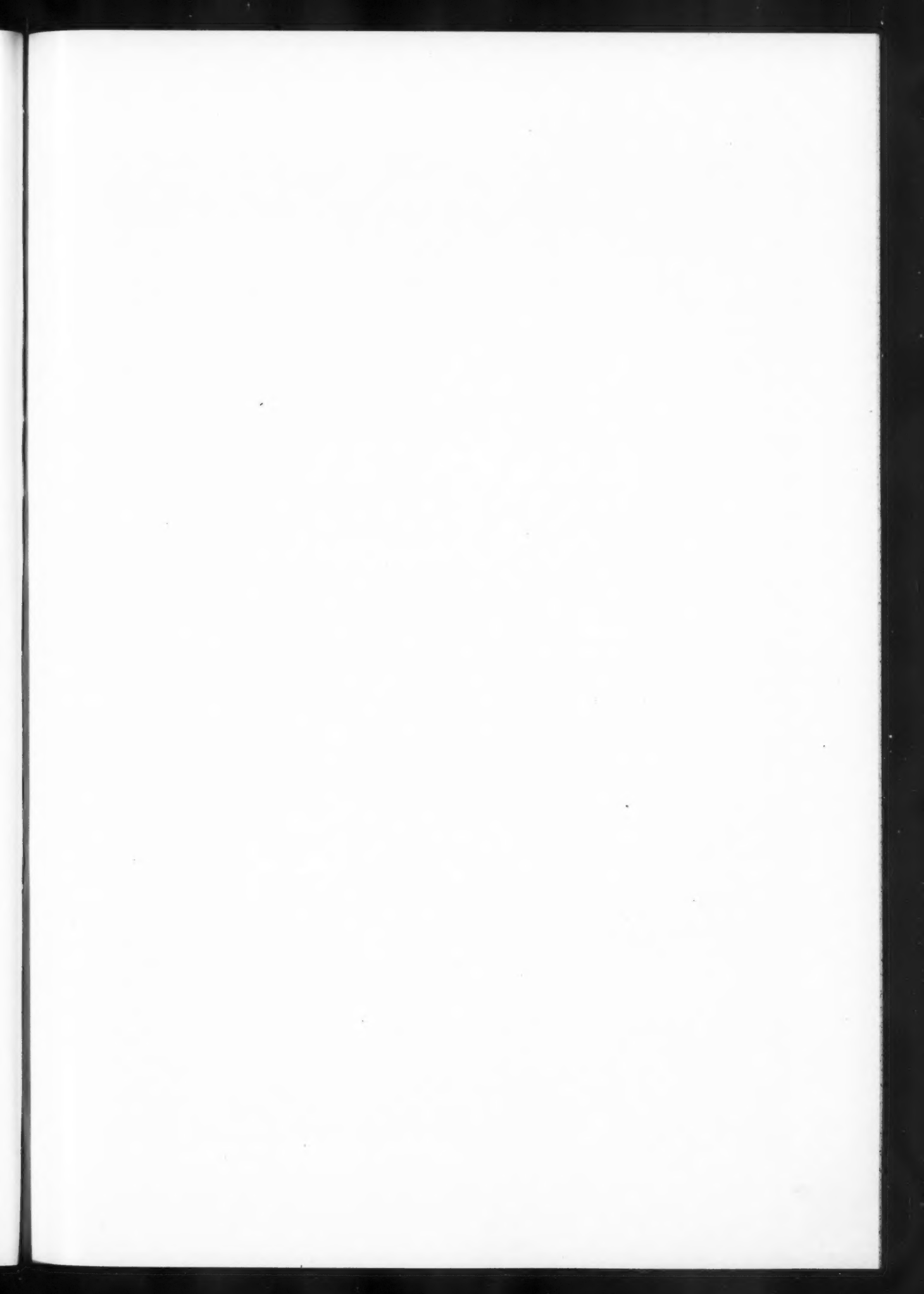
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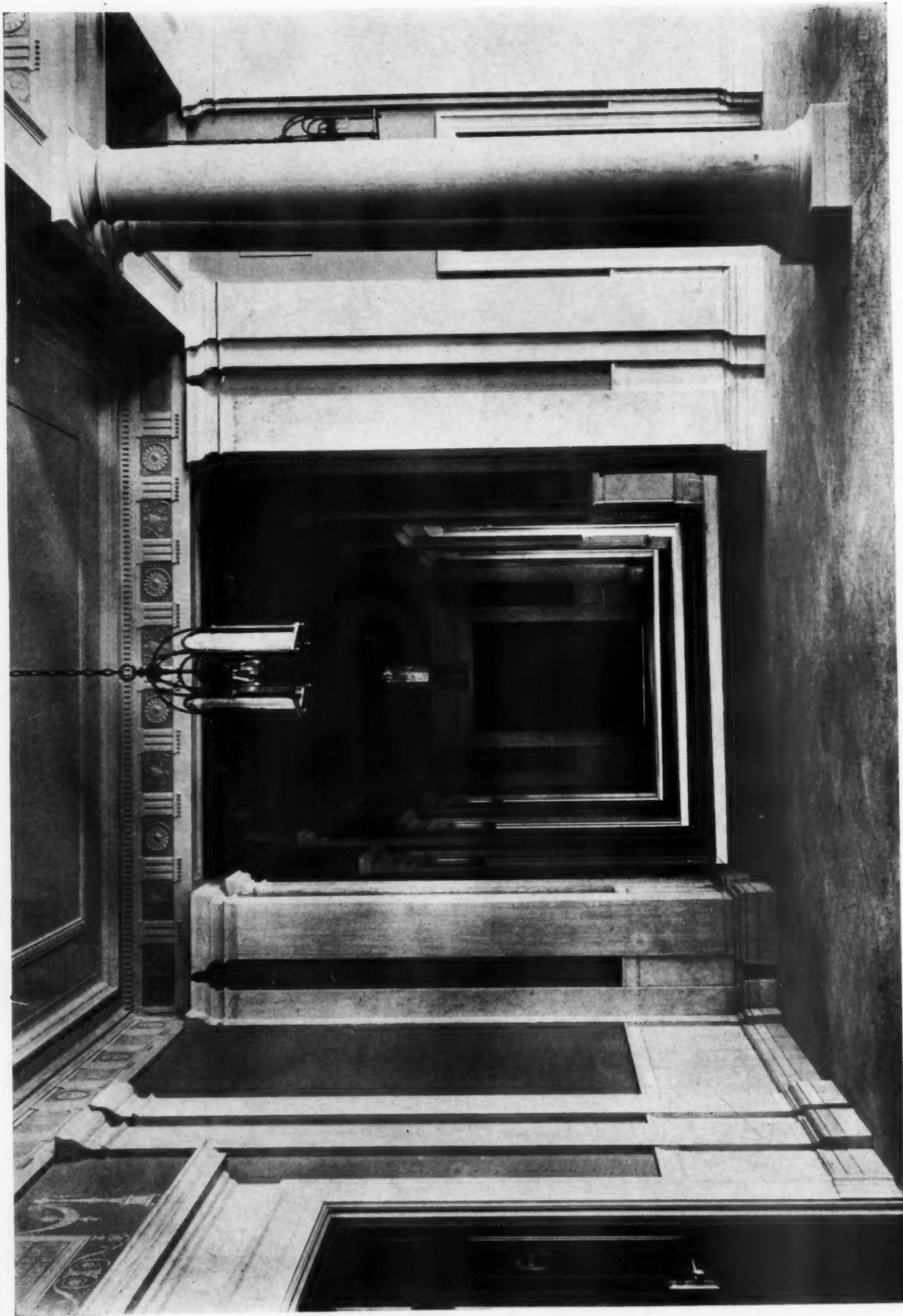
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MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.
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SECOND FLOOR CORRIDOR

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

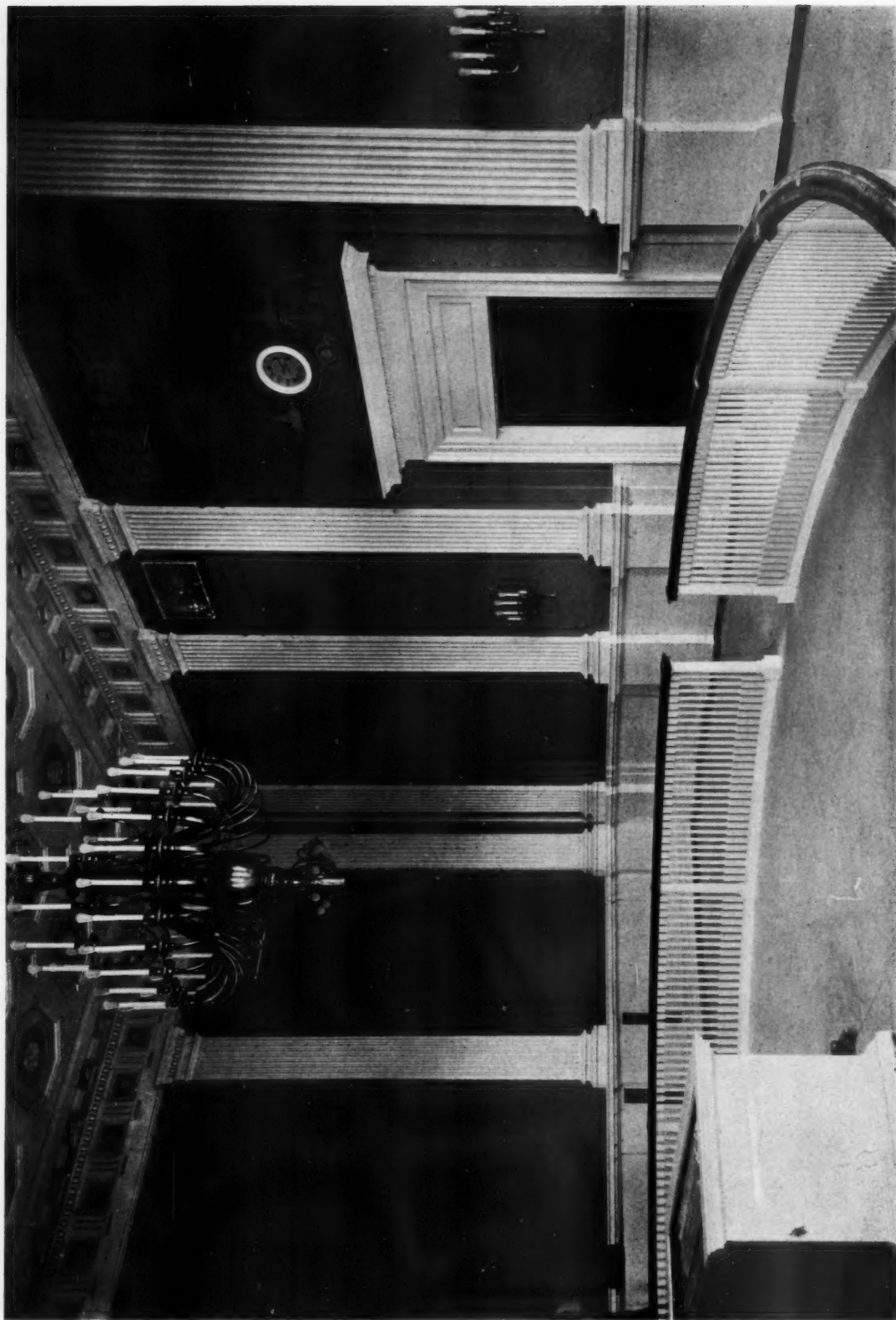
MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT



MAIN STAIRWAY, FIRST FLOOR

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

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ASSEMBLY OR ALDERMANIC CHAMBER

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

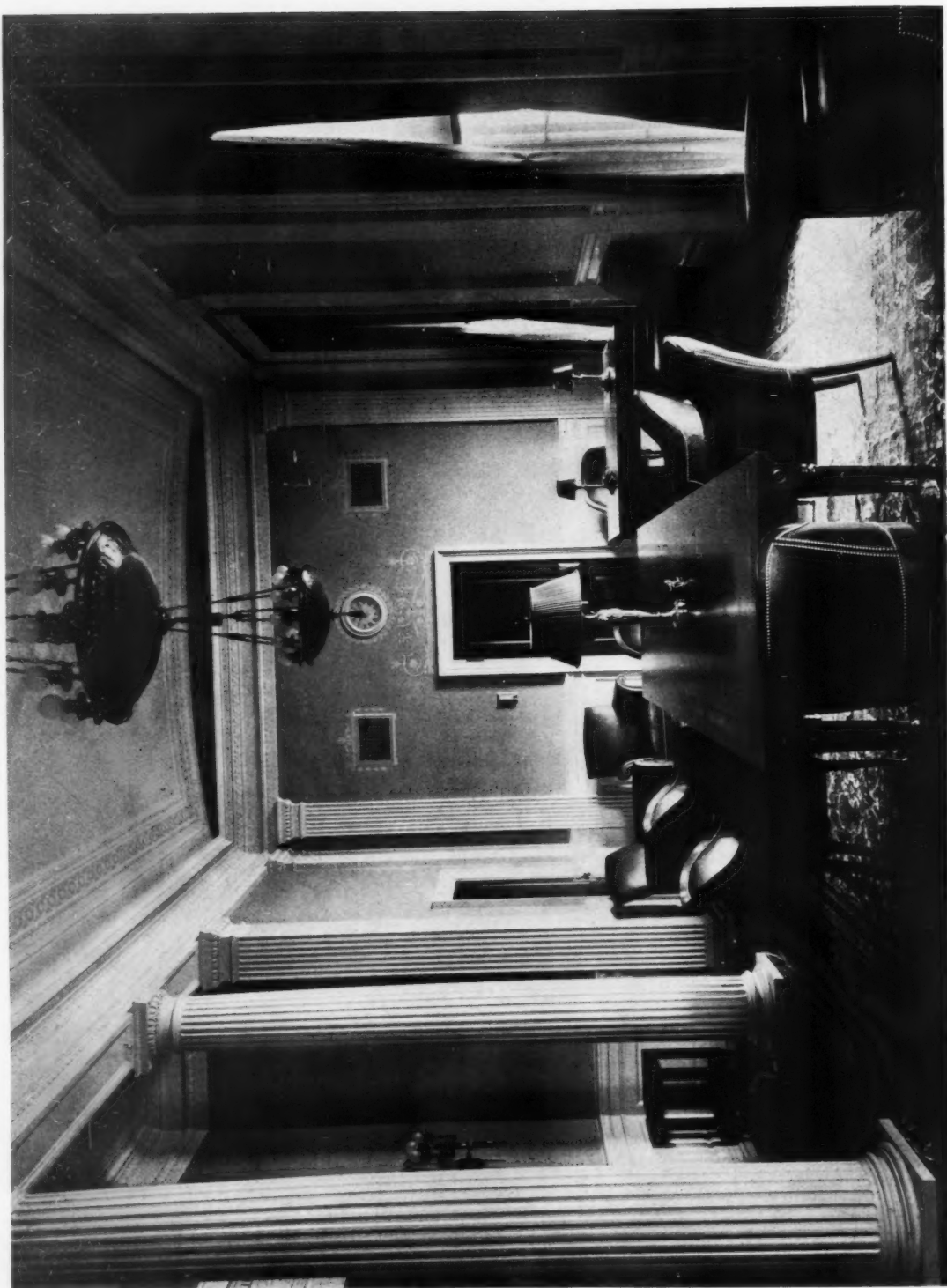
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COURT ROOM

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

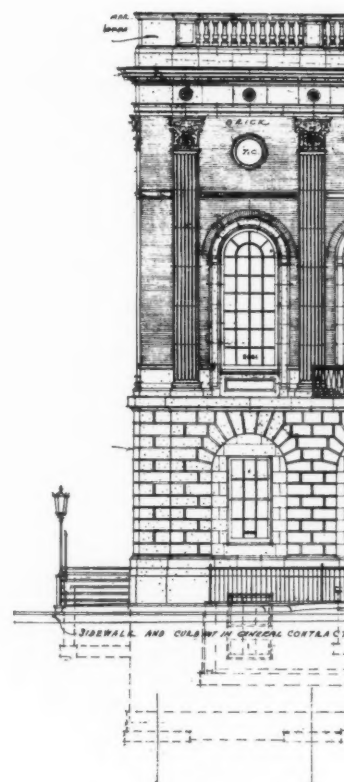
MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT



MAYOR'S ROOM

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

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This is a detailed architectural elevation drawing of the National Gallery in London. The drawing shows the facade of the building, which is characterized by its classical architecture. The central part of the facade features a series of columns supporting a pediment. To the right of the columns is a large arched entrance. Above the entrance is a clock tower with a clock face. The drawing includes numerous annotations and labels, such as "NATIONAL GALLERY", "CLASSICAL CONTRACT, SEE SHEET NO. 6", "DETAILS ON THIS HALF OF ELEVATION SAME AS ON OTHER HALF", and "CLASSICAL CONTRACT, SEE SHEET NO. 6". The drawing is a technical drawing, showing the building's structure and details in a precise and detailed manner.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

MR. CASS GILBERT ARCHITECT

CT

FOUR SECTIONS

CUMULATIVE

4002 V

REVIEW

OF THE

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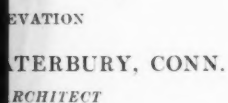
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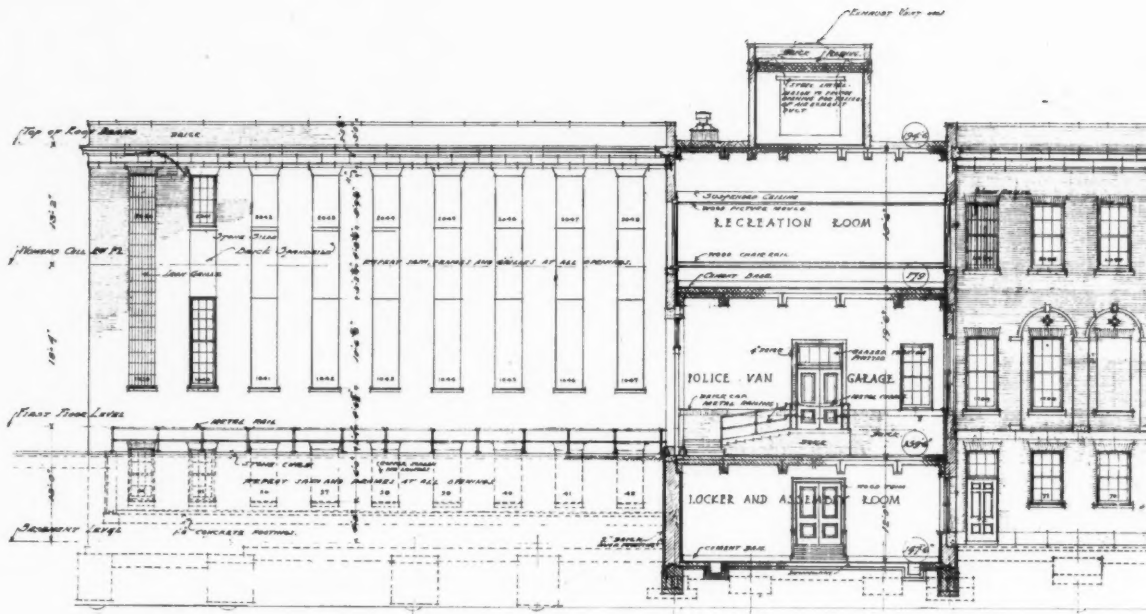
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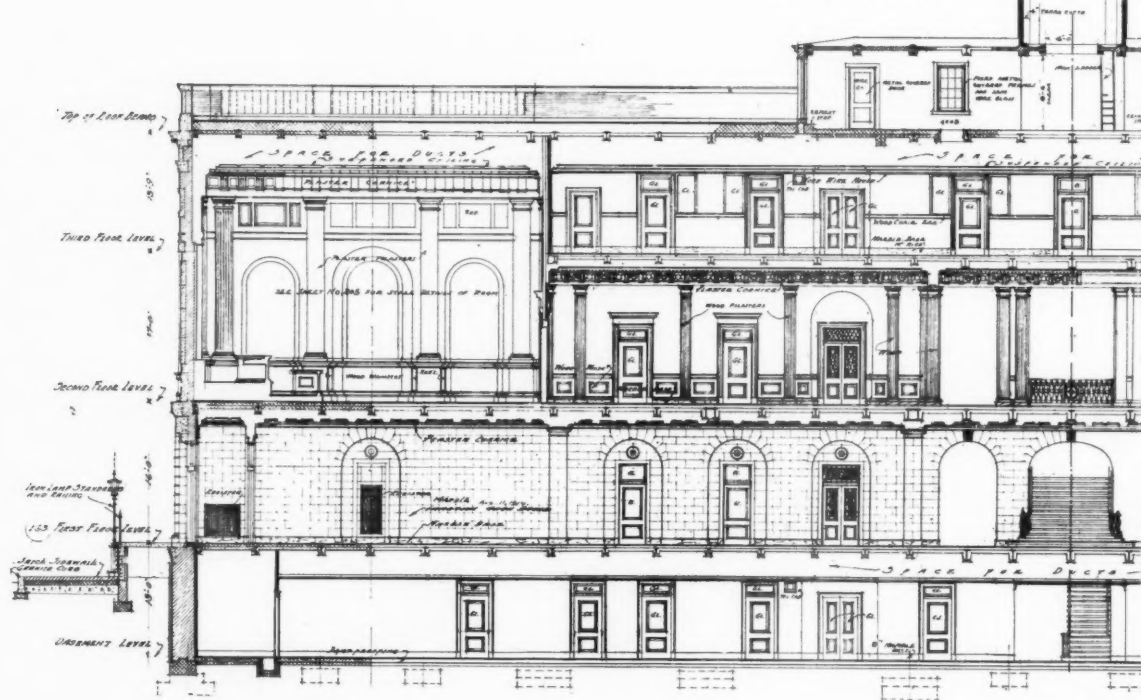
DECEMBER 15, 1915





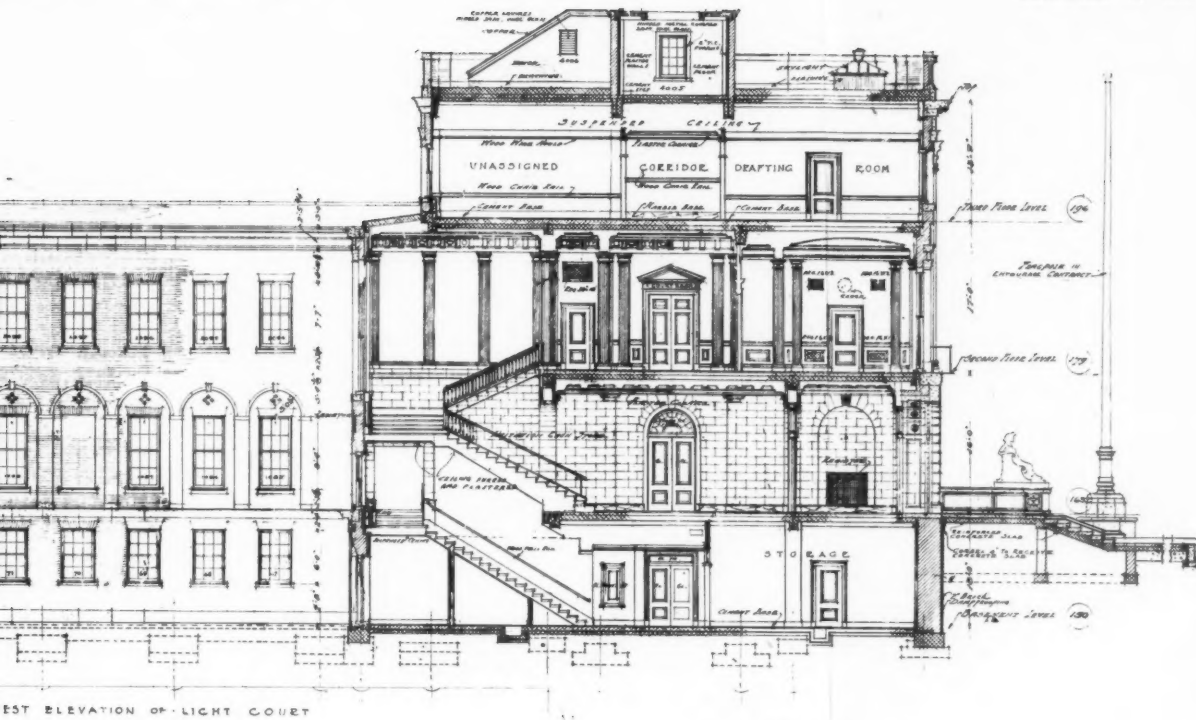
- WEST ELEVATION

CROSS SECTION



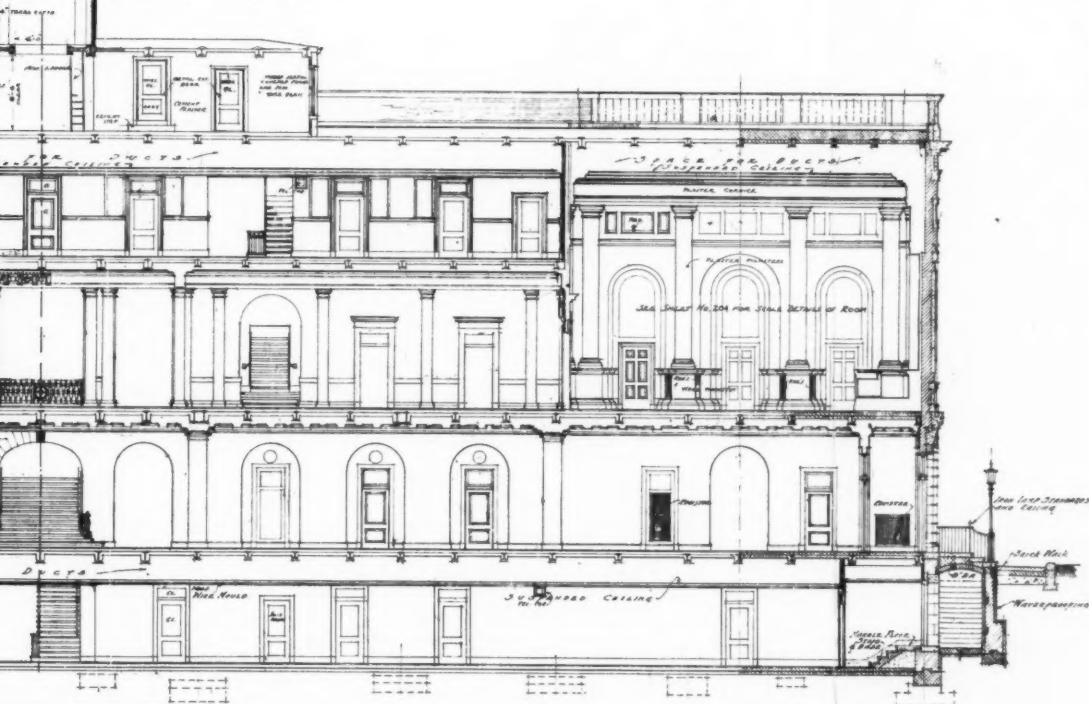
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

MUNICIPAL BUILDING,
MR. CASS GILBERT



SECTION B-B

NOTE: REFER TO SCALE DRAWINGS # 2 & 3, 4, 5 FOR LOCATIONS OF SECTIONS



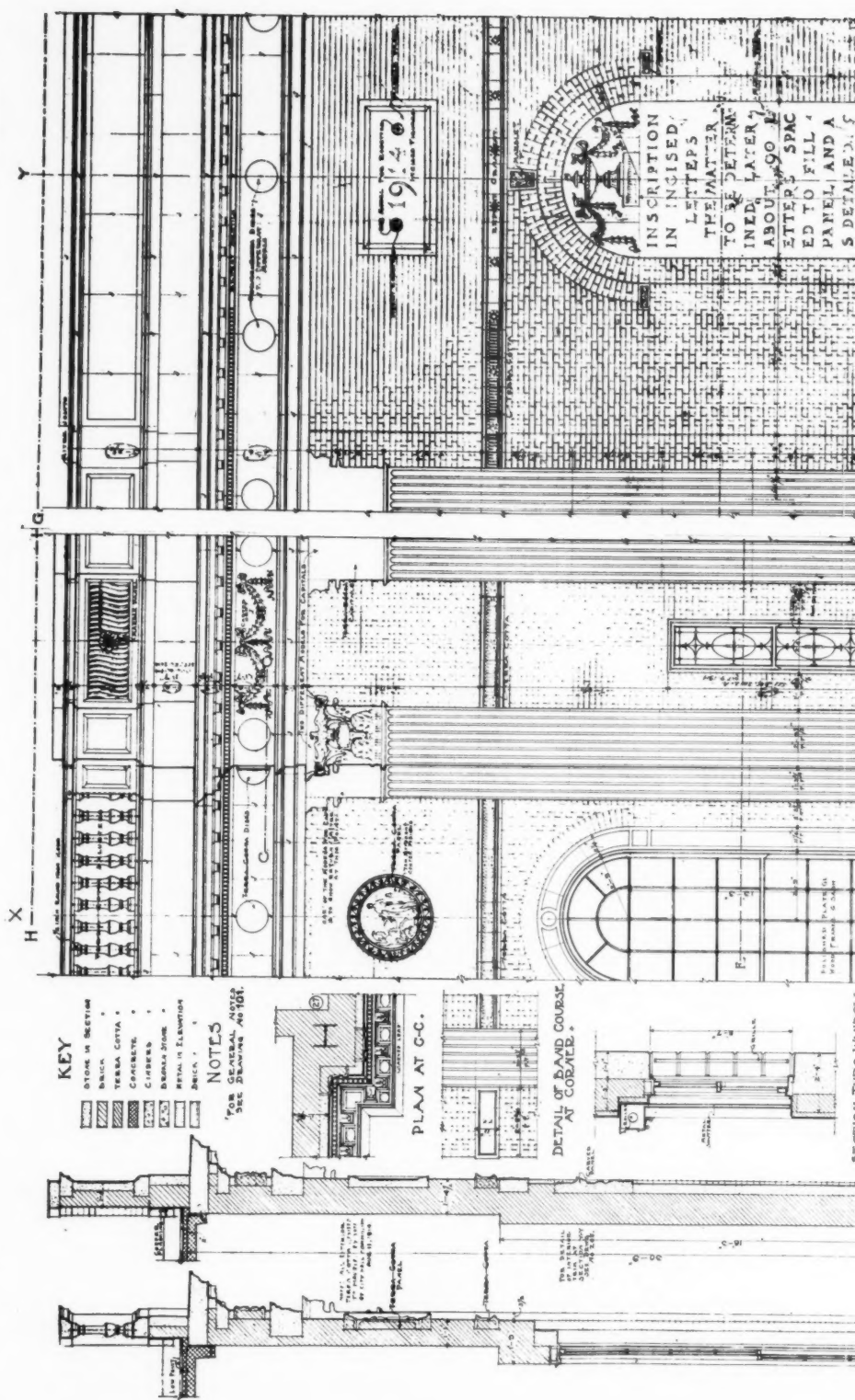
LONGITUDINAL SECTION, A-A

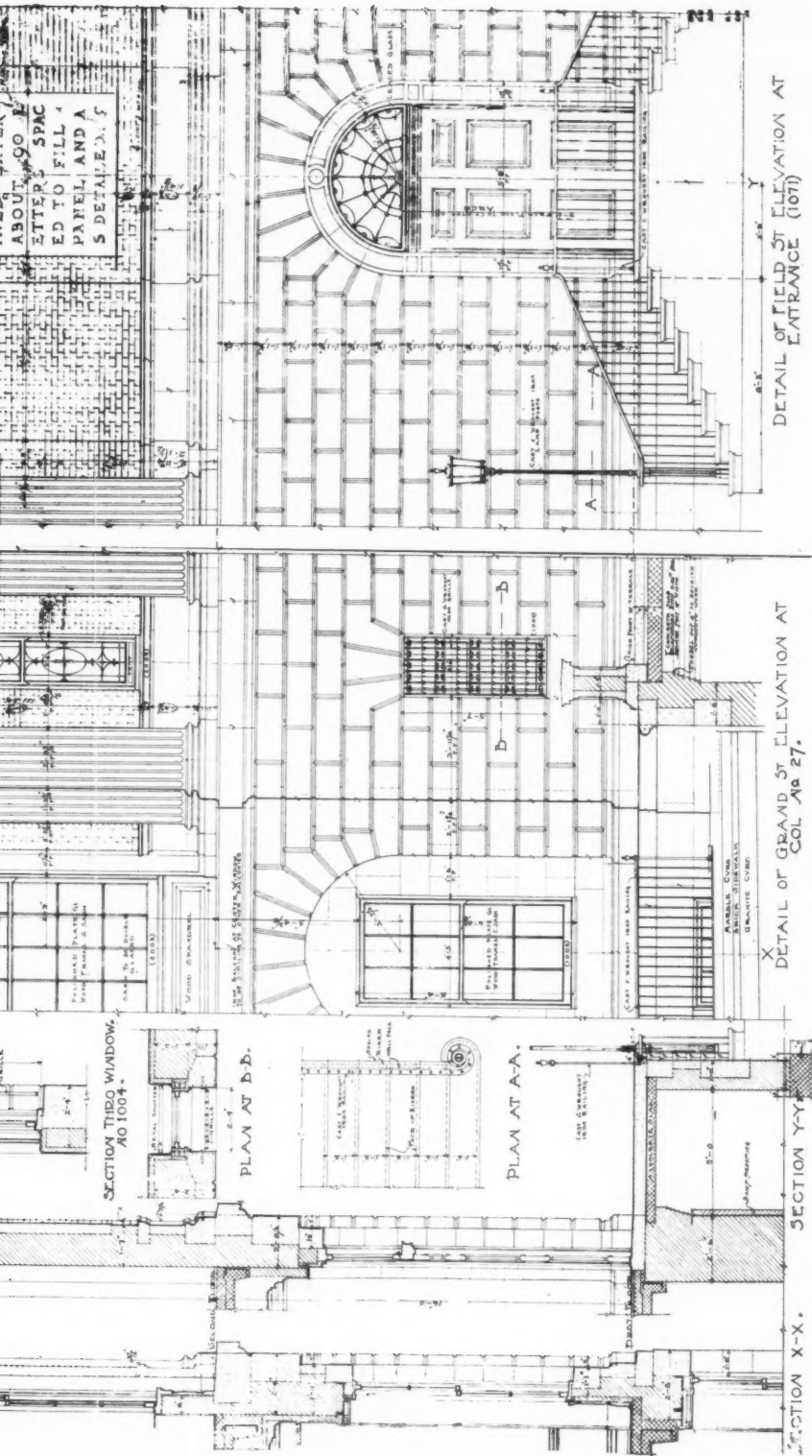
BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

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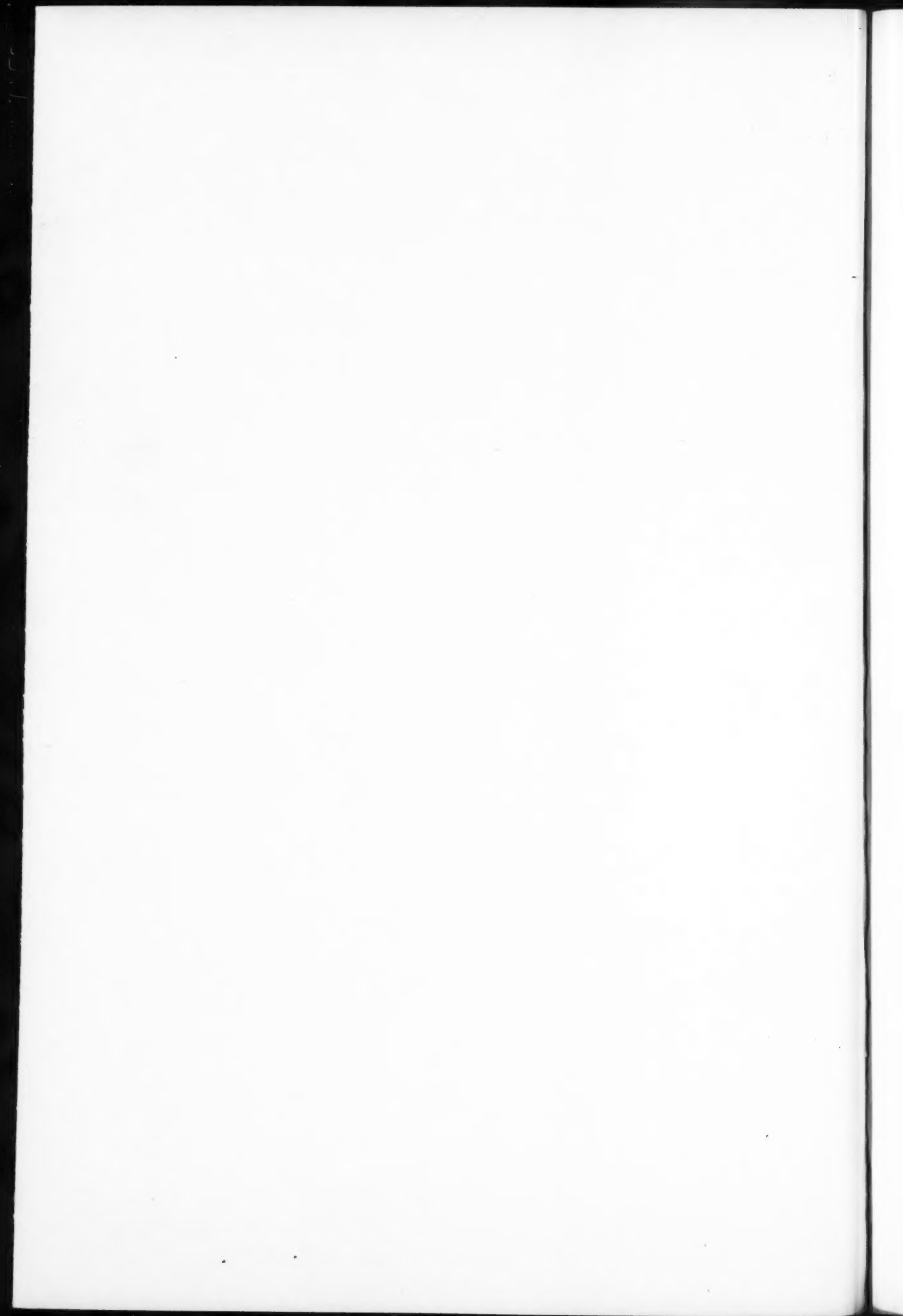
DECEMBER 15, 1915





MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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AN ATTEMPT TO FURTHER AGGRAVATE AN EXISTING EVIL

JUDGING from press reports it would appear that the artistic well-being of Providence, R. I., was in great danger of falling gradually into the hands of the Philistines. Certainly a determined effort is being made by interests not in sympathy with art as it is understood by the initiated to gain control of those elements of city life that can be made to contribute much or little to the artistic appearance of any city, depending on the manner in which they are directed. Already the control of municipal architecture has been taken from architects, whose knowledge and ability has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, and placed in the hands of a property committee whose training and experience in such matters is at least open to question. Apparently encouraged by the success already achieved, the "interests" have lately been busily engaged in an effort to revise the city ordinance controlling billboards.

It appears that the existing restrictions on the use of out-of-door advertising have stood the test of constitutionality, and are looked

upon in general as constituting a model law, erring on the side of liberality, if at all. It is planned, however, by the advocates of commercialism to allow the erection of larger billboards and billboards of various types not at present permitted. Under the existing law, no billboard upon a building may be more than 9½ feet high and 20 feet long and none on the ground may be more than 9½ feet high and 26 feet in length. It is now proposed to permit the erection of "open-face" billboards up to a height of 50 feet on the roofs of buildings, and to eliminate all restrictions with regard to their length.

While we thus see Providence considering what might be termed the abolition of reasonable restrictions on billboards, other cities throughout the country are taking steps to limit by every means possible what is generally acknowledged as an evil. In other words, the proposed change is directly contrary to the best thought and tendency of the times as reflected by the action of city councils everywhere. Both city and countryside have been disfigured by billboards erected at every possible point of vantage, until public sentiment is being aroused against the practice. If there is any proper action which the billboard committee of the Providence city council might take, it is in the direction of fewer billboards rather than more, and smaller ones rather than larger. The talk of the billboard interests of constructing artistic billboards is puerile in the extreme, and will not be taken seriously by any one possessing the slightest knowledge of the factors involved.

Our sympathy is with Providence, and it is sincerely to be hoped that her future position as a city possessing both artistic features and proper appreciation of them, will not be jeopardized by a continuance in power of those who either through ignorance or self-interest are not administering her affairs in the wisest manner possible.

CITY PLANNING

THE movement which has been going steadily forward in America with increasing momentum for the past decade, having for its object the scientific and artistic development of municipalities, will unquestionably receive further im-

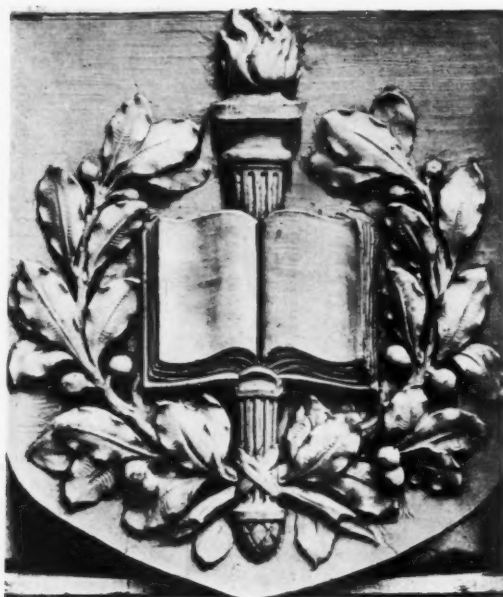
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

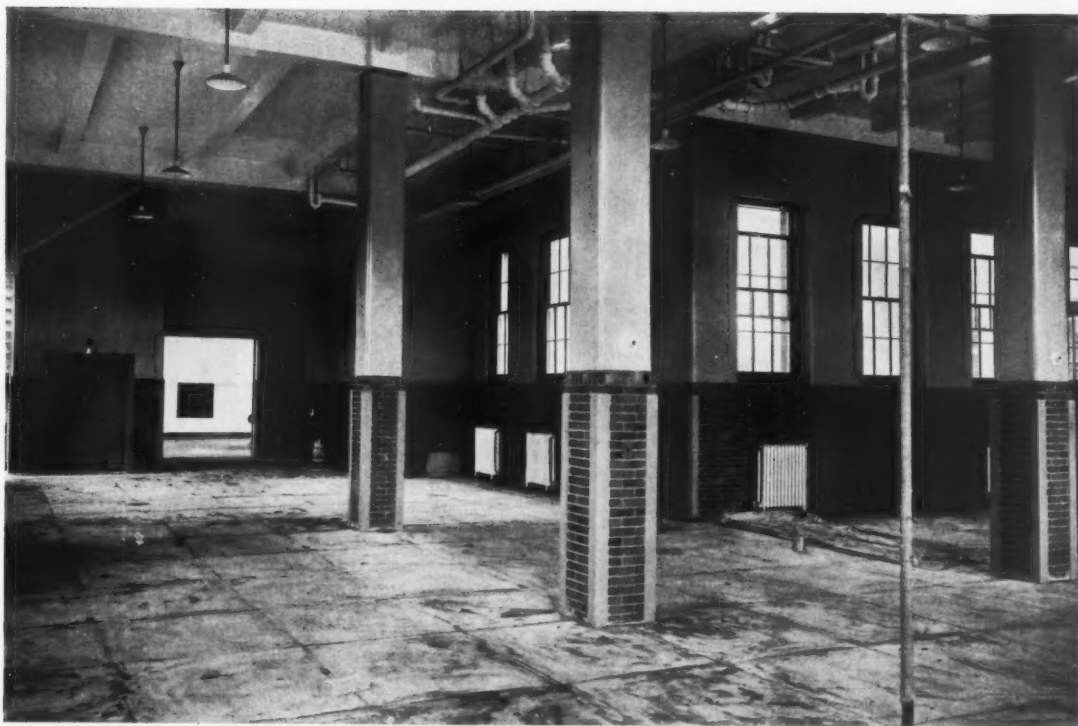
petus from the city planning exhibition and convention recently held in Boston. This latest exhibition in particular has enabled the public, as well as those intimately connected with the movement, to visualize the progress that has been made in this important department of municipal development, and estimate with some accuracy the value of the improvements that have resulted. In addition to these obvious benefits, a valuable work has been accomplished by demonstrating that city planning in its best sense no longer means a visionary scheme of model town building as evolved by idealists, but a practical plan of improvement adaptable to existing cities and towns.

Except in the newest countries, it is not feasible to evolve and carry out an ideal plan for the arrangement and building of cities which is neither hampered nor limited by existing conditions. In the greater portion of this country, cities and towns of some description are already built, and they can not be made over without unjustifiable expense and great inconvenience to their citizens. As adapted to the needs of the majority of cities of this country, therefore, the city planning movement means the culti-

vation of ideals toward which the course of city development may be gradually shaped. Each city must evolve, through the study of its experts, a plan for future development which when once determined and adopted must be rigidly adhered to even though instances occur in the course of its realization in which the individual is apparently obliged to suffer inconvenience or even monetary loss that the general public may gain.

Many of the cities of Massachusetts have organized city plan boards in accordance with recent legislation in that state authorizing such bodies, and the Boston exhibition will be of inestimable value in fixing definite ideas in the minds of board members, and impressing upon them the fundamentals governing the work with which they are now entrusted. Architects are, by training and experience, logical advisers on matters of this character, involving aesthetics as well as many utilitarian considerations so it would seem more than probable that this comparatively new or recently developed branch of professional practice will become one of great magnitude and importance in this country within the present generation.





FIRE DEPARTMENT SECTION



DETAIL OF JAIL SECTION

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

East India Satinwood

SATINWOOD is the trade name applied to an East Indian timber originally shipped into England as yellowwood. In America it is referred to as East India satinwood, in order to distinguish it from its numerous and somewhat inferior substitutes derived from the West Indies. The East Indian kind is called bois d'atlas or bois satin in France, and atlasholz or seidenholz in Germany. The botanical name of the tree is *Chloroxylon swietenia*, belonging to the same natural group of plants as the true mahogany of tropical America.

Satinwood was one of the first timbers exported from the East Indies; it is now one of the most expensive, not only because the wood is the most beautiful of all cabinet woods, but also because it is becoming exceedingly rare, and difficult of access. In order to meet the demand of this valuable wood, a number of other woods from various parts of the tropics have been introduced especially into the American markets. Most of these imitations are now obtained in Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica. One important kind is now being exploited in Brazil and will probably take the place of a good deal of the plain satinwood that is received from Ceylon and India by way of London and Liverpool. The German and French markets are partly supplied with spurious kinds from Africa and Madagascar. A great uncertainty still exists as to the true botanical source of the majority of the woods which now masquerade in the markets as satinwood, and are distinguished in commerce only by their deeper and lighter shades of yellows.

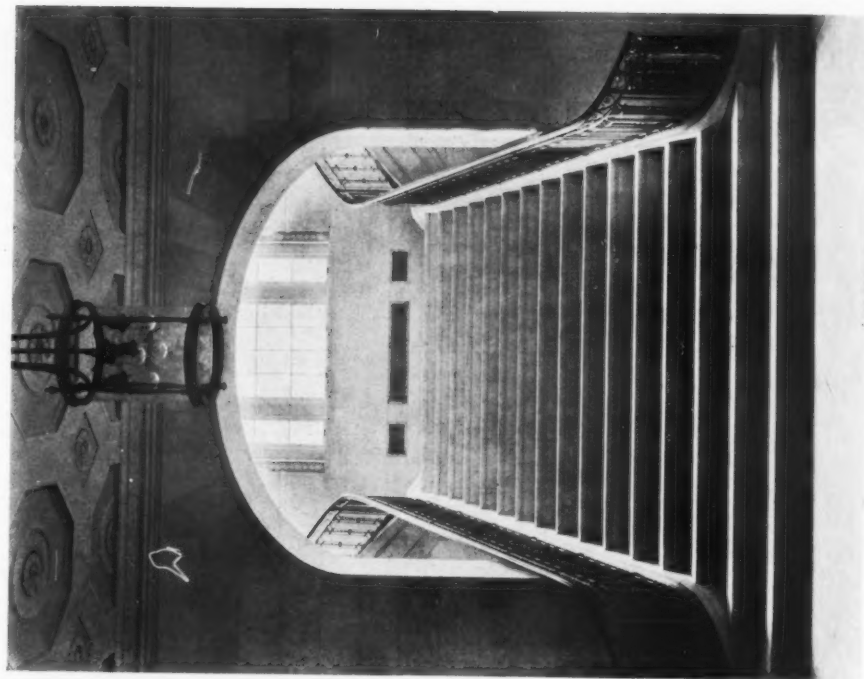
The true and original satinwood of commerce is the product of a moderate sized tree growing in Ceylon, in the northern and southern provinces, but chiefly in the eastern districts, where it is said to attain its best development. Its distribution in India is far more extensive, being found throughout southern India, and is at present most abundant in the central provinces. In India the trees are rather small, attaining an extreme height of 40 to 50 feet with a clear length of 20 feet. Planks from 10 to 15 inches in width may be procured.

The wood is of a bright canary yellow color with a characteristic smell of cocoanut,

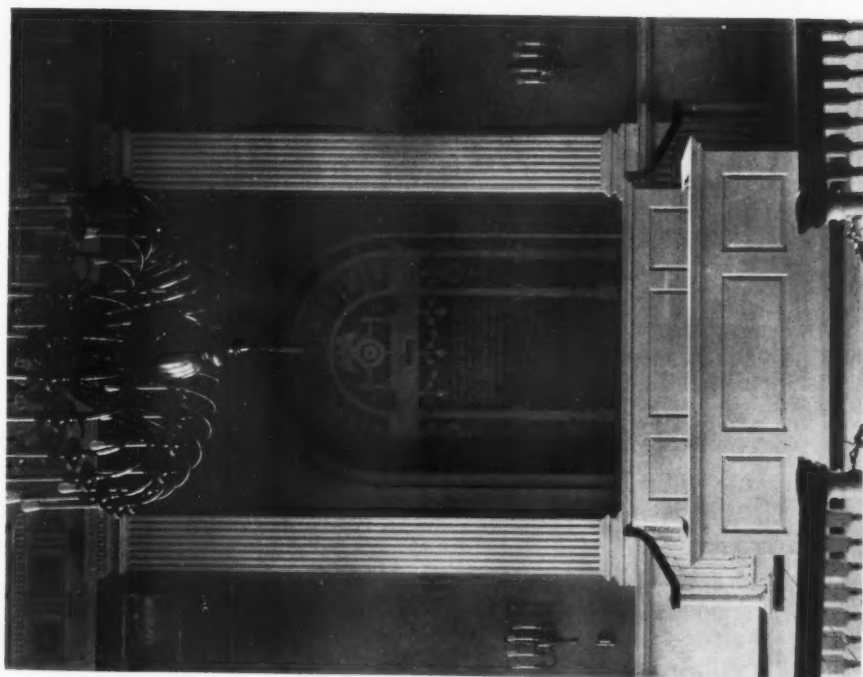
when being sawn. It is hard, heavy (about 60 pounds per cubic foot), very close and fine grained, strong, tough, flexible and very durable. The wood is liable to split and warp if it is not properly seasoned in the shade, but it saws well. The soft bands which alternate with narrower, harder bands of tissue occasionally plane execrably, but it yields to glass paper a perfectly smooth surface. The wood turns very well by hand and machinery and takes an excellent polish without trouble.

The grain of satinwood is often beautifully figured. That which comes from eastern part of southern India is of the superior kind, having a fancy mottled or fire appearance. The material from south western India is inferior in quality and appearance. It is claimed by dealers that only one out of every 20 logs shows the beautiful flowered or feathered figures. Such logs frequently sell for fabulous prices. They are usually converted into veneer and in this condition are used for interior trim of fine residences, ships, yachts and for fancy furniture and cabinet work. When the feather-veined satinwood is highly polished it is said to be the most beautiful wood in the world.

The local uses for satinwood are many. In this country the price of the wood is from \$200 to \$300 per thousand board feet and this naturally precludes its use for a good many purposes for which substitute satinwoods are not made available. The great strength and durability of this wood make it suitable for construction work in India. The Peradeniza bridge in Ceylon, which has a single span of 205 feet, is made of satinwood. In this country the wood is used for making fancy furniture, cabinet, interior finish of houses, ships and yachts, molding, flooring, ceiling, parts of vehicles, picture frames, small turned articles, fancy toys, backs of hair brushes and for numerous special purposes. In some of the fine residences in England it is being used for the most exquisite designs for dining-room, bedroom and library furniture. It is a wood whose popularity for special purposes will never be lost, though it has never been a wholly satisfactory wood for manufacturers to handle, because of the original high cost and the subsequent higher cost because of the large amount of waste in converting the logs into desired forms.



MAIN STAIRWAY, FIRST FLOOR



DETAIL, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WATERBURY, CONN.

MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

A Difference of Opinion

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" A certain city house was illustrated in the September issue of *Architecture*. Below, in parallel columns, is reprinted in part the critical remarks referring to this house of two architectural publications:

From *Architectural Review* for October.

In the September *Architecture* Mr. ———'s house on East 69th street, presents a facade so entirely devoid of ornamentation as to throw its entire interest back upon the stark composition and proportion of its wall opening, which confessedly are not of sufficient beauty in themselves to meet so searching and unusual an analysis. * * * * The chosen solution amuses rather than allays the suspicion that a better architectural use should have been made of so wide a frontage.

From *The Architectural Record* for November.

A few weeks ago the writer wandered along Fifth Avenue trying to find the ideal house facade. The house on E. 69th street by ———, stood out notably among the various buildings in its simplicity, bordering almost upon nakedness, but notwithstanding, or perhaps because of this quality, it possesses a gentlemanly character which is not so distinctively evident in some of its more ornate neighbors. * * * * One cannot help feeling that the owner of such an entrance way must have long traditions of Boylston street and Washington Square.

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The annual meeting of the Washington State Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held November 3d with the largest attendance of the year, together with a large number of the members of the Architectural Club.

The reports of the standing committees of the Chapter were read, and a committee appointed to consider instructions to delegates to the annual convention of the Institute at Washington in December. The delegates to the convention will be appointed by the Council.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected President, Arthur L. Lovelless, Seattle; First Vice-President, Joseph S. Cote, Seattle; Second Vice-President, George Gove, Tacoma; Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane; Secretary, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle; Treasurer, Ellsworth P. Storey, Seattle; Member of Council, Seattle; James H. Schack, Seattle.

Pennell's Plea for Preservation of Ancient Landmarks

Probably every artist in this country, and certainly every architect, will concur with Joseph Pennell's plea, made on the occasion of a recent address in Philadelphia, for the formation of a society "to stop the demolition of choice specimens of architectural beauty."

Mr. Pennell no doubt has knowledge of the very valuable work of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Institute in this direction and desires to awaken a more active spirit among the laity, whose appreciation of the value of these old buildings has not been sufficiently pronounced to arrest the hand of the vandal.

The Menace of the Zeppelin

The oldest and probably the finest example of stained glass in London is in the East windows of St. Margaret's Church, adjoining Westminster Abbey.

In view of the danger of future Zeppelin raids, this window has been removed to a place of safety. Its loss would be irreparable.

The window was made at Gouda, Holland, and was presented by the magistrates of Dort to King Henry VIII for the chapel of Whitehall Palace. The king, however, gave it to Waltham Abbey. The glass, of which the blues and greens are remarkably striking, suffered sundry removals and vicissitudes, and at one time was buried to escape the zeal of the Puritans. Eventually it was purchased by the wardens of St. Margaret for \$2,000. It is now valued at twenty times that sum.

Personal

Wilbur T. Trueblood and Theodore C. Link, architects, formerly with McKim, Mead & White, have, it is announced, formed a co-partnership for the practice of their profession. They have opened offices in the Carleton building, St. Louis, Mo.

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Personals

The firm of Withey & Davis, architects, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Pierpont Davis has taken new offices in the Exchange Bldg., and Mr. Henry F. Withey has moved into offices in the Van Nuys Bldg., both of Los Angeles.

George F. Miller, Jr., architect, Allentown, Pa., has opened offices at 1453 Liberty street, where he will practice his profession.

He desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

Mr. Rolland C. Buckley, architect, of Saint Cloud, Minn., has disposed of his offices to Messrs. Mann & Pineault, and has joined the firm of Kinney & Macomber, architects, of Minneapolis, Minn. The designation and address of the new firm will be Kinney, Buckley & Macomber, Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. August Geiger, Architect, Miami, Fla., announces the opening of a branch office in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., under the management of Mr. Clarence Wait. He desires manufacturers' catalogues and samples for the Ft. Lauderdale office.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Holophane Refractors for Street Lighting

The General Electric Company, with offices in principal cities, has issued a pamphlet treating of the fundamentals of street lighting. It is claimed that without the use of specifically designed and correctly made auxiliaries, the waste of light in street illumination is greater than it is at any other place.

In the street there is only one natural surface that is available, either as a limiter or as a reflector, namely, the ground, and its useful effect is very slight. Lateral limits corresponding to the walls of a room are, of course, impossible, if we disregard such approximations as the walls of buildings along the street. Light above a horizontal line drawn through a street lamp is useless for purposes of ground illumination. A properly designed reflector will save a large percentage of this top light and send it back to the ground. The result will be rather more illumination than is necessary directly under the lamp, but not nearly enough at a point between two lamps spaced at a considerable interval.

The principle of refraction has recently been adapted in street lighting, and it is claimed that within the past year the whole system of street illumination has been revo-

lutionized by Holophane refractors, now available in two types,—bowl and band.

A reflector bends light by providing an opaque polished or specular surface from which a portion of the light that strikes it is returned at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. A refractor bends light by transmission through a transparent medium designed to act as a lens.

The pamphlet referred to, which consists of some thirty pages, contains illustrations of the Holophane refractors and a scientific exposition of the manner in which they accomplish the desired results in street lighting. It would seem to contain much that is of interest to architects, particularly to those who are engaged in city planning or in the development of private estates requiring night illumination. It will be sent upon request.

Kloks

The Betts & Betts Corporation, 256 W. 55th street, New York City, has issued a number of bulletins and folders describing and illustrating the various "kloks" and time recording systems manufactured by this concern. Among these are electric self-winding "kloks," secondary "kloks" systems, program bell ringing systems, and various other specialties, including time-

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stamps, time recorders and accessories. It is claimed that owing to its simplicity, the Betts system can be installed by a local contractor. The advantages claimed are as follows:

The master "klok" winds only three times in twenty-four hours; winding motor is direct connected and gives a complete wind in less than one second; four dry cells operate the motor from fourteen to eighteen months; small current consumption; no weights to lift or contact points to burn out; less parts than other clocks; the secondary klok is positively locked after the meter klok has closed the circuit.

Correspondence with architects is invited.

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement

The Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Cleveland, O., has recently published a new edition of its Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement catalogue, which will be sent to architects upon request. The information which it contains, regarding the use of the material referred to, is very complete, and it would seem to be of value to the profession in general. Different finishes, and the manner in which they may be secured are described, and a great number of buildings in the construction of which Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement has been used, are shown.

Architects and Builders' Handbook

The 1915 handbook for architects and builders, published under the auspices of the Illinois Society of Architects, has just been

received. It contains the complete Chicago building ordinance, with all the amendments passed since its adoption, as well as all of the special rulings of the building department, and a large amount of other useful information. It is published in the interest of the architects of the State of Illinois, and is distributed to them free of charge.

Dependence for the existence of this handbook is placed upon the advertising which it carries. The handbook is well printed, is bound in flexible leather binding and presents an attractive appearance.

GF Steel-Tile

The General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, O., has recently issued a catalogue, calling attention to its product, which it designates "GF Steel-Tile; an economical system of floor construction."

This catalogue is, in effect, a statement of the many advantages of "T" beam floor construction, with particular reference to the use of steel-tile; containing also a collection of tables for designing and building steel-tile floors, and a complete specification for the work from start to finish.

The advantages claimed for this type of floor construction are—lightness in weight, strength, economy, and rapidity of construction. The pamphlet contains, in addition to the technical illustrations, tables and data and a number of views of buildings in process of construction, in which this system of flooring has been installed.

This catalogue, together with any desired information, either concerning the system in general, or with reference to a specific application, will be furnished upon request.

