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## Visualizing the Blue-Print

FRED W. BURGESS in "System."

EDGED out of the field of machinery demonstrations by the moving picture, the miniature model has found a new and increasing zone of usefulness in the visualizing of factory and office plans and situations for buyers of new or old buildings as well as of rented space. Instead of exhibiting to a customer blue-prints of important projected construction or changes and photographs of plants he has no time to look over in person, progressive contractors, architects and real estate men have begun to set down in front of him models constructed to scale and showing not merely "how things look," but how individual offices, work-rooms, buildings and power plants lie in relation to one another and their proportions.

The business man—the average buyer of any class, indeed—has confidence in his senses and in his perceptions of concrete things. He can make

up his mind quickly about anything he can see, touch and measure in terms of width, height and thickness, whether the thing submitted be a sample of the product desired or a small-scale model of something too large to transport to him. He spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year on familiar lines on the strength of the story told by mere pictures and specifications. But when it comes to the construction of new buildings and new houses or the improvement of real estate, however, his caution makes the miniature model a powerful selling agent and closing argument.

In new construction or in the remodeling of existing buildings or estates, the small-scale reproduction frequently effects great savings. The architect or builder is used to "reading plans"; the layman, owner or buyer frequently fails to visualize the blue-prints and so fails to detect errors in



Plate by Lanman Eng. Co., Washington, D. C.  
13 Room Chalet of J. F. Rhodes, Jr., Pasadena, Calif. Cost. \$9,000.



arrangement or proportions until the construction has proceeded beyond the point where corrections can be made without heavy expense. Actual reproductions of the buildings, plant groups or sites under consideration, whether in plaster, cement or wood, allow the customer or client to see things as the architect sees them and to note and change the feature which might prove a handicap on efficiency, or suggest alterations which may make the handling of customers or inter-departmental business much easier and swifter.

This is the service side of the small-scale model's function. Their utility in making sales (whether of actual business or residence properties or of plans for the improvement of vacant city or country real estate) is susceptible of great development. In the United States their use has been limited more to the graphic presentation of city plans, park and country club projects and a relatively small number of large business and residence undertakings.

In Germany and England, the model has been used much more freely in working out for architects' clients, small-scale reproductions of the houses or factories the latter want to build. All most easily understood or to exploit properties held of the pictures illustrating this article are from photographs of models used by English architects, builders, or real estate firms to present improvements to the attention of customers or in the form most easily understood or to exploit properties held for sale. In the offering of "residence estates" (groups of suburban houses planned and built as a neighborhood unit with a park or pleasure ground in common), small-scale models have repaid the cost of their construction several times over.

Photographs suggest the advantages of models in factory planning. By building the model in sections and providing partitions and floors, the plant can be shown as a whole or it can be opened up like a child's toy-house and the interior arrangement of each floor made perfectly clear to the men who must use the space and who should know beforehand whether the building or rooms will meet the practical demands of the business. In this particular case a conference of the manager and department heads over the model pictured here, brought out several departures from the arrangement which would be most economical and efficient.

To have made, after completion, the alterations determined upon at this conference would have cost several thousand dollars. In addition, it was discovered that the unit construction of the plant contemplated would make the erection of one addition very costly because of the extra handling of

material required and the interruption of production. Not only was the physical plan of the company's factory changed, but also the construction program was altered and a considerable saving accomplished.

When the words erected are of such character or extent that there is risk of claims for damages, the construction of a model is simple business foresight.

Again, in the prosecution of large engineering works, whether public or private, the great value of a small-scale model is evident. It visualizes the completed undertaking for the men who must authorize the expenditure or supply the cash and thus puts the financing of the undertaking or the granting of the franchise needed on a basis of solid fact. It also serves frequently to point out to the architect or engineer in charge omissions which must be supplied or details where the maximum of safety or convenience has been overlooked.

#### Work of Atlanta Builders' Exchange.

Writing in an Atlanta paper recently, President R. M. Walker of the Atlanta Builders' Exchange, gives this interesting resume of the work of that organization:

A great and increasing influence over the building interest of this community has been exercised by the Atlanta Builders' Exchange. This was organized in 1908 and has grown steadily till it has reached the size previously referred to. In 1909 it was called on by the mayor to select a number of its members to serve on the committee to which was intrusted the preparation of the new building laws. Thus within a year of its foundation it was officially recognized as a representative body in the building world. The exchange stands for constructive methods in ideals as in material affairs. It favors trade schools, and has urged upon its members the encouragement of attendance at the night school of the Georgia Tech. Its members, accustomed to handling hard facts, are not very susceptible to passing fancies, and hence form a conservative element in the community. Much of the growth and success of the exchange was due to it, recognizing from the start that a spirit of fairness to all concerned was necessary for real progress in the building business. It has, therefore, striven to encourage fair play between its members, and just dealing with the owners and architects on the one hand and the army of workmen on the other.

The magnificent building record of Atlanta proves that the first of their objects is being attained. The kindly feeling existing in the building trades between employer and employee and the scarcity of strikes and other labor disputes shows





St. Marks M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga.

that much is being accomplished towards the latter end.

The harmony which has generally prevailed in this city in the building trades has produced an efficiency which has given Atlanta her buildings at a reasonable cost compared to other cities and yet permitted a fair wage to the workmen employed. The favorable building weather prevalent here during such a large part of the year also conduces to this result.

The outlook for building is reported good throughout the country, but nowhere is the prospect brighter than in Atlanta.

#### To Study City Planning.

Mr. Flavel Shurtleff, 19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., who is secretary of the National Conference in City Planning, announces that a specially appointed committee from that body is to conduct this year a study in city planning, taking an area on the outskirts of a growing city of about 200,000 or 300,000 population.

The description of the area and the details of the study may be had by writing the secretary.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Mormon church will erect a house of worship.



# Ornamental Street Lighting Systems<sup>\*</sup>

THE growing and ever-increasing use of our streets by night demands adequate street illumination. The best lighted streets attract the largest crowds. An increase of intensity of illumination increases traffic, and the property values fluctuate with the density of the crowd. It is a note-worthy fact that, in many of our cities and boroughs, one street or section thereof, or perhaps one side of a particular street, is congested with traffic, while other sections in the immediate locality are practically deserted. In some cases this can be attributed to the character of the business houses, but in a large proportion of the cases, there is no doubt but that the illumination of the several sections is responsible for the condition.

Very little need be said to convince the average citizen of the positive value of well lighted streets. It remains, therefore, to profit by the experience of others with the various systems in use, and to select the one which more nearly fulfills the requirements of local conditions. The fundamental problem to consider in the illumination of any street is the intensity of the illumination required and its production at a minimum cost. The cost includes the expenditure of energy, cost of maintenance and interest and depreciation for the lamps, plant and all auxiliary equipment. The area to be lighted is a long and comparatively narrow strip. The result to be obtained is an approximately uniform intensity of illumination along the street with a somewhat higher intensity at street intersections.

When considered from the standpoint of economy without regard for illumination and decorative requirements, if energy cost is low, large units at great distances apart are better, and if energy cost is high small units placed at frequent intervals are more economical.

The long period of insufficient and generally unsatisfactory illumination of the streets is now being succeeded by a period in which central stations, civic organizations and merchants are making a gigantic effort to improve conditions. This effort has resulted in the installation of a large variety of lighting systems. The ornamental lighting systems in general use may be classed under three general heads, as follows; Festoon, arc and post systems. We shall mention briefly the chief advantages and disadvantages of each, as given in various reports.

The arc system was perhaps the first one installed which could be classed as an ornamental

system. It consisted of incandescent lamps supported by arches extending from curb to curb. It gives an extremely spectacular appearance, and the large source of light eliminates sharply defined shadows. The experience with this system extends over a number of years, and the principal defects may be noted as follows:

The arches are long, comparatively heavy, and are difficult to support with sufficient rigidity to withstand high winds. The material used for the arch construction deteriorates very rapidly. The lamps are in such position that they are not readily accessible for replacement and cleaning. The distribution of candle power is such that bright bands of light are secured immediately under the arch and dark spots midway between the arches. The individual position of each lamp makes it impracticable to use any form or reflector for properly directing the light rays, and considerable light is wasted. The ends of the arches are necessarily low—and the lamps produce a glare in the eyes. The daylight appearance is unsightly and detracts from the architectural beauty of the buildings. This system is rarely installed at present, and has been succeeded by the arc or post system, or possibly a combination of the two.

In the arc system, use is made of the metallic flame style of lamp. The efficiency of the system is very high and the maintenance cost low. The maximum candle power of this type of lamp is near the horizontal, and it is, therefore, possible to place the posts at great distance apart and at the same time secure uniform intensity of illumination. This makes it possible to use a minimum number of poles—and possibly to make use of existing trolley or arc lamp posts. The lamps can be supported at great heights above the street, above the critical angle of the eyes. The small number of poles required for this system simplifies the installation of service wires, particularly in underground districts.

The principal defect noted in a large number of arc lamp systems is the tendency to support the lamps too close to the ground. This is particularly objectionable on account of the fact that the glare effect produced by the bright light in the eye causes a contraction of the pupil, which limits the amount of light entering the eye, and no advantage is gained by a high intensity of illumination.

The ornamental post system is perhaps the most popular of the three systems classed as ornamental. There is a large number of post designs on the market, for from one to five light units. These are installed on both sides of the street, and compara-

<sup>\*</sup>Paper before Pennsylvania Electric Association by C. E. Stephens.





Concrete Summer Cottage, 9 Rooms, \$6,000. C. C. Clark, Altadena, Cal.

tively close together. The lamps are supported in a pendant or inverted position, and are ordinarily supplied from an underground system. The lamps and globes are easy of access for renewals and cleaning. The maintenance cost is reasonably low, particularly where the series type of lamp is used. The illumination of the street, when units are properly spaced, is quite uniform, and the required intensity is readily secured by a proper selection of lamp sizes. Since the lamp posts are on the curb lines, the resultant effect is a street of great width.

The first cost of installation varies with local conditions and the type of posts adopted, and the available source of energy supply. The principal objection to this system is the large number of posts required. This is particularly an objectionable feature in districts where there exists also a large number of trolley, telephone and other service poles. Summing up the general situation, it appears that no one system can be adopted as the best for all installations. Local conditions very largely determine the best systems to be installed.

One of the very first questions that arises in connection with an installation or an ornamental street lighting system is "Who pays for it?" The stadning committee on ornamental street lighting of the National Electric Lamp Association received reports from sixty-five systems. The installation

and maintenance costs were paid for as follows:

	Install- ation	Main- tenance.
City .....	26	2
Merchants .....	23	18
Central Station .....	5	14
Property owners .....	6	19
City, property owners and tenants..	1	..
Property owners and merchants ....	1	3
City and central station .....	1	1
City and property owners .....	1	1
City and merchants .....	1	1

Contracts have been made with so many parties and combinations of parties that it has been impracticable to standardize on any particular scheme. Local conditions almost entirely determine the contracting parties, depending to a great extent on who agitates the movement for better street lighting.

Ordinarily it is very unsatisfactory for the company to have a contract with the property owners, merchants or tenants, individually. This form of contract involves so many people that there is a constant source of annoyance when anyone becomes dissatisfied, moves away, or for other reasons desires to be released from his portion of the expense. Perhaps one of the best methods of handling this class of business is to secure contract with the city for the service, and if necessary a special tax assessment on property holders and merchants in the affected district can be made.



# Big Building Gains in the South

**T**HAT the south is making rapid strides along all lines of construction, especially as regards the erection of buildings in various cities, is shown by the quarterly and monthly building reports of the inspectors, summaries of which are given in this connection. To those who have been keeping their eyes open, the enormous gains reported come as no surprise.

For several years there has been gratifying activity in the erection of new buildings and the improvements of old ones throughout the south, the outlay for which have been many million dollars.

## Louisville's Fine Showing.

The building report for Louisville, Ky., for the fiscal year ending in August as submitted by Building Inspector Robert J. Tilford shows an increase of more than a million dollars over that of the year previous, there having been 8,801 permits issued with a total estimated cost of \$7,845,091 which include the erection and repair of buildings, installation of elevators and fire doors, plumbing, electrical work, etc. For the month of September building operations show an increase of 68 per cent, totalling \$348,000 while the October figures, when compiled, will, it is believed, go as high as \$450,000.

## Birmingham's Growth.

According to the report of Building Inspector Matthews for September the number of permits issued at Birmingham, Ala., was nearly double that of a year ago. The report does not include the larger buildings under construction, as permits have not been issued for either of the two large hotels nor the new bank building on Second avenue and Twenty-first street. The report showed 309 permits issued; buildings in operation, \$470,262; inspections, 1,230; September 1, 1911; 299 permits at an estimated cost of \$240,792, an increase of \$229,470.

## Atlanta's Great Gain.

Atlanta's building figures have climbed during October to \$2,743,481, by far the greatest total of any month in the year 1912. The figures have been boosted by the issuance of permits for \$2,450,000 in the Healy building at Forsyth and Walton streets, the Hurt building at Edgewood avenue and Exchange place, and an \$850,000 permit for work on the new court house at South Pryor and East Hunter streets, and the only other months that approximate these figures were April, with \$1,135,396, and July, with the Albert Howell apartments at the corner of Peachtree and Ponce de Leon with \$1,039,551. The total for the year to date is \$8,459,583, distributed among the months of 1912 as follows: January, \$294,295; February, \$402,337; March, \$419,050; April, \$1,135,396; May, \$788,089; June, \$589,-

538; July \$1,039,551; August, \$478,159; September, \$568,587; October, \$2,743,481.

## Jacksonville's Record Month.

Building activities at Jacksonville, Fla., for the month of October show a marked increase over those of September, the increase in valuation of structures begun during the month being \$116,320 in excess of those of the previous month. During the month of October permits for 105 structures were issued from the office of the building commissioner, with a total valuation of \$285,735 as compared to 76 permits issued during the previous month, showing a total valuation of \$169,415.

## At Greenville, S. C.

According to figures obtained from assistant city engineer Mauldin, there were thirty-seven building permits taken in the month of September at Greenville, S. C., representing a total amount of \$64,687, whereas in August thirty-two permits were issued, representing \$34,399. This makes an increase of nearly \$31,000 over August for the past month. Autumn and winter will find building activities at full swing as an unusual large amount of work is going on in the city now. The buildings for which a number of permits have been issued will really not be started on before October.

## Permits at Winston-Salem, N. C.

There were 35 building permits issued in the city of Winston-Salem, N. C., during the month of September. The aggregate cost of all the buildings, according to Secretary Jackson's books, is \$70,920. The buildings are as follows: Fifty-four dwelling houses ranging in cost from \$250 to \$6,000; repairs to a theatre; additions to eight buildings; repairs to two buildings; ten tobacco storage sheds; two stores; one garage, and one large addition to the Kelly Handle Company's plant in Fairview.

## Activity at Greenwood, S. C.

Building permits granted by the city of Greenwood, S. C., to Oct. 1, amounted to \$154,000 according to the report of City Engineer Wells. Plumbing permits for the same period made a total of \$4,000. During the same time last year, permits amounted to about \$112,000. There are yet approximately \$20,000 to be reported. The new Oregon hotel is not included in the above figures.

## At Palatka, Fla.

During September permits were issued for the construction of fifteen new houses in Palatka. This is a fine showing and suggests that the board of trade has been active and has accomplished good work. Among other important things happening in Palatka during the past few months was the es-



tablishment of the factory of the Putnam Handle Works. This establishment is well located and has orders for some time ahead.

#### Atlanta and Her Architects.

Speaking directly of the achievements accomplished by the architects of Atlanta in developing the beauty of the city in the matter of her architecture, The Atlanta Constitution in a recent issue says:

"Atlanta architects and engineers deserve a high place in any record of Atlanta's achievements, for it is through the foresight and sincere devotion to the true principles both of engineering and architecture that the city of Atlanta has not only become the 'New York of the South' and the southern leader in many branches of industrial activity, but also a city of remarkably beautiful buildings, schools, churches and homes.

The truth of this assertion rests not only with the visual evidence that these edifices give of the devotion of Atlanta architects as a body to high ideals in design and construction, but has frequently been acknowledged by the leading architects and builders of the country.

"All of the leading architectural and engineering bodies of the United States are represented here by active chapters, and there is perhaps no set of men in the country who take more interest in association work than the architects and engineers of this city.

No city in the south can show a superior skyline than Atlanta, none can muster as many tall and beautiful buildings as this city boasts, and few can equal its fine churches, schools and private homes."

#### Tech's Architectural Department.

The Department of Architecture at the Georgia School of Technology has, since its organization, grown by leaps and bounds until now it has fifty-three registered students.

By the addition of Professor Gailey, the department has secured one of the finest instructors in the country. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having received his degree of M. S. in architecture there last year. He was also for a while instructor in drawing at Pennsylvania.

Many beautiful new casts have been placed in the studio and will prove of great assistance to the students of free-hand drawing. Some very valuable books have already been obtained for the library and a number of others are soon to be purchased. The course of lectures in the History of Art will be greatly strengthened by a number of new stereopticon slides.

This year the society will have lectures from

some of the leading architects of Atlanta, and thus learn many practical points of interest to the profession.

On October 2, the juniors and seniors of the department were given a nine-hour Sketch Problem, the subject of which was a Zoological Museum for a large city. Out of the number of sketches submitted the work of the following men was chosen: J. C. Denins, H. S. McCrary, W. E. Dunwody, Jr., F. L. Rand, J. M. Russell and S. H. Taylor. The drawings of these men were sent to New York to be judged by the Beaux Arts Society.

#### Needed Covering.

John Sloan, the well-known artist of New York, takes the same intelligent interest in architecture as in painting.

A New York architect, aware of Mr. Sloan's excellent taste, took him in his motor car to see a huge and costly country house that he had erected for a millionaire on a bluff overlooking the Hudson.

As the architect stood with Mr. Sloan on the terrace of the new property he looked up at the mansion's showy facade and said, thoughtfully:

"Stupendous! But I haven't decided yet what kind of creeper to have in front."

"The Virginia creeper," said Mr. Sloan, "would cover it up quickest."



Plate by Lanman Eng. Co., Washington, D. C.  
Interior Door to Brewton House, Charleston, S. C. Now  
Over 100 Years Old.



### Architect Bleckley Urges "City Efficient."

Dr. Horace McFarland, a well-known architect and an authority on matters of civic beauty in an address before an Atlanta audience on "City Efficient"—the need of Atlanta, so enthused his hearers that Architect Haralson Bleckley heartily gives endorsement in the following plea recently appearing in one of the local papers:

We who are so proud of Atlanta are sure that it is a great city, in fact, a remarkable one. We are so obsessed with this idea that we become incensed if any one suggests that we are, in many instances, provincial in the extreme.

We invite a man from a distance, as a guest of the city organization, to come here and tell us what's wrong, and, armed with that privilege, he tells us some truths which we wouldn't countenance from one of our own citizens; many of whom are competent to do so, but are afraid.

In our eagerness to acquire the best we very often overlook our home talent and seek expert services from other cities and especially when we have large sums to invest, although the foreign expert may not be familiar with local conditions.

However, if that is the way to awaken us to the consciousness of our own mistakes let us have them and try to profit by their suggestions.

The chamber of commerce has launched many laudable enterprises, some to a successful result and others have died "aborning." What the chamber must have is the co-operation of its members and the people generally. Were we not such a commercial-ridden city we would not begrudge an hour, or more, out of each week to the able president of the chamber and the work he is trying to do for our physical and moral welfare.

What we want now is a "City Efficient," as Dr. McFarland so aptly expresses it. When we have the "City Efficient," the "City Beautiful" will naturally follow. By acquiring the first we can not escape the second.

Let's get the people as a whole interested in the "City Efficient," not forgetting the children. Begin at the foundation—the school houses—using them as "community centers." Teach the children what we are trying to do in such an attractive way that they will spread the "gospel" in the homes. Most all of the schools are provided with auditoriums, especially the new ones, where the people of the community could assemble in the evenings and be told of the "City Efficient."

Had the "plaza plan" been referred to as making a "city efficient" rather than a "city beautiful," the progress toward its ultimate realization would probably have been further advanced. It is gratifying to know that we can not have a "city plan" and avoid building the "plaza," because its erection

is the first solution of the problem of congestion at Whitehall and Peachtree streets, not to mention its other enormous advantages. When we can inspire in the legislature the same pride for their capital as is enjoyed by the nation for Washington City, then we can hope for permission to build such a boulevard over the railroad tracks in the heart of the city. No discerning citizen who has observed the remarkable growth of Atlanta can doubt that the "plaza" will be built.

A St. Louis man, a one-time Atlanta visitor, in remarking upon this city's population said that on almost any afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 6, Atlanta's one hundred and fifty-four thousand inhabitants could be seen passing the corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets.

There is more truth than imagination in this remark and those of us who happen to be in a hurry at these hours find great difficulty in making any headway through this motley crowd. There seems no immediate relief from this state of affairs until the "plaza" is erected to divert this traffic.

When we have a commission that must be consulted when we cut or grade a street, cut a tree, lay a sidewalk, erect either a building, street lamp, trolley and telegraph wires (the latter we hope will soon be placed underground), or sign boards of any description; then, and not until then, can we hope to begin to see the light of progress.

Adequate central parks, less smoke and more breathing spaces in wider streets, for the young folks as well as grown-ups, are all pertinent and must be accomplished by a vigorous systematic campaign for health and right living.

Built on a hill of natural drainage and with an elevation of 1,050 feet, what excuse is there for being rated as the third city in such a disease as typhoid fever? Each individual citizen is responsible and must give serious consideration to the subject. Something must be done. What are you going to do about it?

### Exit Shingle Roofs at Waycross.

A committee from the Waycross, Ga., city council is working on a new building ordinance which it is understood will be death to the shingle roofs in that city. Quite a number of metal roofs have appeared there without orders of council, but when the proposed ordinance goes into effect it is expected to greatly reduce the fire loss in that municipality.

Then, an inspector will be elected by the council to see that these laws are duly observed. In fact, he will have general supervision over all new buildings of every kind to be erected in Waycross.





Plate by Christopher Eng. Co., Richmond, Va.  
Fall River, Mass., Iron Works Building, Showing Interior Finish.



# Pensacola, from an Architectural Standpoint

By W. C. FREDERIC.

OUR city will compare favorably with cities of twice our population. About the only criticism that can be made by one in my profession is, that of the many prominent buildings put up here during the last five years, too few of them have been done by local architects; \$75,000 would be a low estimate of what has been paid to out-of-town architects, for work that could, to a great extent, have been done by us who live here. It is a failing here, to spend money out of town; one of the best ways for a city to prosper, is to keep all its money possible at home, and induce outsiders to come in and spend theirs.

Pensacola has two churches that would be a credit to any city; the stately new Methodist church and that gem of architecture, Christ church, that strangers so much admire.

Each city has some peculiarity of its own. Pensacola has no fashionable street, like St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, or Government street, Mobile, or the famous Peachtree street, Atlanta, and no really fashionable residence quarter, for fine modern homes are scattered all over town; but the trend here like most cities is north and west, and the North Hill section will eventually be the place. Already there are several fine homes on the bayshore, but from a boat they are too far away to see, and from the car line one only sees the backs of them; there ought to be a Bayshore Boulevard, extending from the little to the big Bayou, this could be made one of the finest driveways in the south.

We have fine streets and parkways; but why in the name of peace, is one obliged to ride on a car, from fifteen to forty minutes, to get to a place five to fifteen minutes away? This is probably the only city in the county where cars don't run both ways and pass on switches.

As one comes down Palafox street, and sees the majestic facade of the San Carlos (that looks at present, like a woman whose face has been artistically enameled, and been out in the rain, spotted)—but this will probably be fixed before long.

And now we come to the what-is-it, on the Garden street parkway, either this is the right thing in the wrong place or the wrong in the right place; however, it serves a purpose in blocking up the parkway vista. Garden street will undoubtedly be a fine business street, when the bay-line cars get to running down it, let us hope in the near future.

The business section of Palafox street, with a

few exceptions, is uninteresting from an architectural standpoint; the buildings are too low and temporary looking, but if one keeps under the village-like sheds, and looks into the beautiful show windows, he won't notice that.

The Plaza is an asset worth many thousands of dollars to this city. The public buildings look well; although it might have been better instead of the "white sepulchre" costing upwards of \$250,000, if seventy-five thousand had been used for a neat strong jail, which does not necessarily need to look like a white marble government building, seventy-five thousand for a new civil court building, and one hundred thousand for four fine modern fireproof school houses, we are way behind other cities in our school buildings.

And now we come to the foot of Palafox street. Here is where strangers come hot-foot for their first view of our incomparable bay, after stumbling over this rickety old wharf what do they see? What do they smell? Pensacola, to again make a feminine comparison, is like a beautiful woman with a dirty, torn pair of shoes on, the water-front being the shoes.

As one looks into the not too distant future, he sees many changes in our fair city; at Garden and A streets is a million-dollar terminal railway station; at the corner of Palafox and Wright is a perfectly equipped free library, and art gallery; in the old Escambia lot, the entire square has been taken for a fine tourist hotel, and beautifully laid out grounds. Farther down the street a modern theater and arcade building; East Garden street through to Intendencia street, has been cut a wide space with a modern market house and driveways on each side; from the corner of Palafox and Garden a new street has been cut to run northeast to Granada square and from there to the Bayview park, this, with car lines on it, makes a fine business street; from the old St. Michael's cemetery all the graves have been removed to a new cemetery away out from the built-up part of town, and this spot has been utilized for a botanical garden, aquarium and aviary, a beautiful place visited by thousands of people.

The city will have public docks and a belt railroad, and Palafox wharf, where, Oh where, is it? There will be in place of it a two-thousand-foot concrete pier, with the car lines running on it, and ornamental electric lights along the sides, and at the shore-end on each side will be ferry houses, one running hourly boats to Santa Rosa Island, where there will be a fine amusement park and



modern seaside hotel; and the other ferry will run to Santa Rosa point, where there will be great railway terminals, ship-building plant and dry dock, and the fine town of South Pensacola. Then from the south end of the pier will be a fifteen-story hotel, with the waters of the bay on three sides of it, a hotel noted the world over for its fine view and famous sea-food cuisine.

These sound like dreams, but many of these things will come true; ten years ago, had anyone suggested what we have here today people would probably have said to him: "Go to, thou dreamer."

#### October Building Figures.

Building statistics from some fifty cities throughout the country show a gain for October of 8¾ per cent as compared with October, 1911. Reports for the past 10 months show a gain of 4 1-5 per cent in the same cities, as compared with the same months of the past year. Taking political disturbances into consideration the showing is more than satisfactory. For the month of October over 50 per cent gain is shown in the following named cities: Akron, 67 per cent; Atlanta, 530; Baltimore, 89; Buffalo, 76; Des Moines, 117; Detroit, 67; Evansville, 83; Ft. Wayne, 61; Manchester, 436; Memphis, 97; Minneapolis, 55; Norfolk, 247; Paterson, 56; Philadelphia, 55; Shreveport, 77; Wilkes-Barre, 64. Twelve cities scored a gain of over 25 per cent for the past ten months as compared with the same period of the past year.

#### The Electric Hotel.

In the October Strand there is an interesting article descriptive of the electric hotel which George Knap is building in Paris.

Every room in the hotel, he says, is in direct communication with the pantry, which is situated in the basement. Around the combined kitchen and pantry you see the electric cookers and the various switchboards controlling the electric currents.

But the apparatus to which I would specially draw your attention are the electric lifts—I can not think of a better word for them—which are placed on the numerous little tables seen here and there. What happened? An occupant in one of the rooms desires breakfast. He rings a bell placed near his bedstead, and immediately a voice, issuing from the chandelier, where one of my loud-speaking telephones is hidden, asks what the monsieur desires. Without going to the trouble of seizing a telephone and speaking into a receiver, he gives his orders. Every word he says, though it is spoken in quite an ordinary tone, is heard by the invisible servant.

First of all, he wishes the shutters to be opened and the blinds drawn. All such things are controlled from the servants' quarters. The room he finds too hot; its heat must be modified. Then he will be glad to have his morning coffee and rolls, his newspaper, and his correspondence. No sooner said than done—that is to say, in five or six minutes his wishes are attended to. How does he receive his breakfast, etc.? Through the door, to which it is carried by a servant? No, no. I have changed all that. It comes to him through the top of the little bedside table which is to the right of his bed. This table is in communication with one of the lifts in the kitchen below. All the servant has got to do is to place the petit déjeuner on the round tray of the lift and turn on the electric current. On the tray and its contents reaching the top of the table, the top opens automatically, and the tray, secured by a catch, forms the top of the piece of furniture. The reverse of this happens when the occupant of the room has finished his meal. He touches a button, and immediately the tray and its contents descend to the office.

#### Landscape Architects Open Office.

There has been opened in Atlanta the first office of its kind in the south for the practice of landscape architecture by E. Burton Cooke and Harold Brown Swope, who are located in the Hillyer Trust Building and the announcement of this firm has gone out to a large number of possible patrons.

Both of these gentlemen are well known to the profession and come to the chief city of the south with thirteen years of training in every phase of their profession in the employ of Olmstead Brothers Brookline, Mass.; O. C. Simonds & Co., Chicago; the late Daniel W. Langton, New York; the Vanderbilt Estate, Biltmore, N. C.; and the P. J. Berckmans Co.'s Nurseries at Augusta, Ga.

Their work being new in the south, the firm sets forth in their announcement just what landscape architecture covers, the study and development of home grounds, public parks and playgrounds, the subdivision of land for residential purposes and for cemeteries, and the planning of farms and agricultural communities. In the field of town and city planning he collaborates with other experts in anticipating and providing for the future development of the community. In addition he should be qualified to give advice in all matters pertaining to the maintenance of the works he or others have designed.

The firm is placed in a position to undertake work hereabout with every assurance of satisfactory results and to that end will take pleasure in furnishing any information desired.



# Government Tests of Building Material

The government wants to know why now and again the span of a bridge collapses, carrying a score of workmen to death; why a pillar gives way under a great building and it falls in upon itself; why a handsome new federal building the second year after its erection reveals a great crack running across its front; why a rail breaks and a train load of people go over an embankment. All these things happen because some piece of material has failed to do what was expected of it. The government proposes to find the value and strength of all manner of building material and to let the people using them know these findings.

To this end the bureau of standards has set itself a new task. It is testing the values and strength of all these materials. It is finding faults where these exist and assigning new virtues where the facts point the way. All this work is being done in Washington, D. C.

There is the case of the steel rail, for instance. Often a rail develops a flaw and hammers to pieces at a given point. Again, it may break and a disaster result. In either case there was something wrong, for other rails of the same age and doing the same work have not given away. The defective rail is sawed in two. The cross section is sure to reveal the defects. There will be streaks through it. These may be caused by some impurity in the steel that has gotten between two layers of it and prevented their welding, or it may be caused by some fault in the working of the steel. For steel is like dough in the working. If dry flour is put between two portions of the dough of a biscuit those portions do not become a homogeneous whole. If two of the pieces are not pressed thoroughly into each other they do not weld and are easily separated from each other.

So when there is a defect in a rail the fault lies with either the original material or with some process in its manufacture. The bureau traces the rail back through all the stages of its making and attempts to locate the fault. There are many stages in the work of finishing a rail. In this case there was no fault to be found until the investigators had reached the ingots in which the molten steel had been poured in the molding of the rail. It had been previously noted that the fault followed the shape of the rail about a quarter of an inch below the surface. It was found that in the process of cooling the temperature of the rail had been quickly reduced to this depth. This had made a crust about a central part that was still molten. Between this temporary crust and

the molten part occurred the flaw. A different method of cooling was recommended and flawless rails were the result. It may be that a hundred or a thousand lives were saved by this sleuthing for the cause of a defect, for a weak rail is a public menace.

If one will look across the break of a bolt he will usually find a streak. This streak is a fault in the steel or iron just as that in the rail. There is a fault in its making at some stage of the process which leaves a weak place in the bolt and it breaks at this weak point. The breaking of the bolt may cause danger and loss of property. Certainly it fails to fulfill the purpose for which it was intended.

The makers of steel are themselves constantly making a study of these same points, but these makers work as individuals, and do not interchange findings. The government bureau knows the methods of them all, and by comparing and putting together is able to draw conclusions that are ahead of them.

This is even more true in such building materials as cement, concrete and all kinds of stone. Individual builders are too busy to make very exhaustive studies into the character of the substances they use. When a big new building reveals a crack across its walls nine out of ten architects will say that its basement has settled or some such thing. Cracks in the walls are usually from an entirely different thing, however. The bureau of standards has so found, and it has gone sufficiently into the causes of cracked buildings to know. Buildings usually crack because there is more weight on one portion of the wall than upon others, and because brick and mortar are compressible just as rubber is, but to a less extent.

Given a four-story building, the weight of the floors above will fall largely upon certain pillars or sections of the walls. These sections are built thicker and heavier to stand the strain. But they are built of exactly the same brick and mortar as are the walls nearby, which bear comparatively little weight. The result is that the weight compresses the pillars, while the nearby walls are not so compressed. This causes a strain and probably a crack.

Now, if this building had been rightly constructed there would have been a stronger resistant material used in the pillars than in the ordinary wall. There would have been more cement and less sand in the mortar. But there are few builders who know anything of this principle.



And here is the proof of the correctness of the principle. A pillar of ordinary brick and mortar is built up in a machine specially prepared for placing it under great pressure and measuring that pressure and its result. There are but two or three machines in existence that will do this, and there are no others that will record results like that newly installed at the bureau of standards.

This machine is capable of putting on a pressure of two million pounds, a considerable weight. It is so delicately adjusted that it takes the exact measure of the column before the pressure is applied. Then, when there is upon it a load such as the column in an ordinary building would have to bear, another reading is taken and the compression is known. This compression is compared with that which would result from the weight the other portions of the wall would have to carry, and lack of alignment is definitely known.

But this is an unimportant part of the work of the great compress. Its primal purpose is to test the strength of materials. There is the pillar under a big building that gives away, for instance. That pillar gave way because the architect who erected it did not know what load its material would safely carry. He is not largely to blame, because he had no way of knowing. But with the big testing machine it is easy to determine just what load any given size of pillar will carry.

A pillar of ordinary brick and mortar will carry a given load. Its carrying strength may be increased to a certain point by making the percentage of cement greater in the mortar. Then there is the concrete pillar that is subject to the same conditions. Concrete is made of cement, sand and broken rock. The more cement, the more expensive the pillar, but the stronger it is. With the pressure machine it will be possible to prescribe just the size of pillar and proportion of ingredients needed to carry a building of a given weight.

The same machine may be used in testing the resistance of any sort of building material. There are different stones, for instance. A builder does not know whether a certain sandstone is strong enough for a basement for a given building. He knows, however, what is the weight it will have to carry. The bureau of standards is testing all such stones, and if it is not ready to report on the stone in question just now, it will be in the near future.

The bureau has installed two of these pressure machines. One of them is comparatively a toy. It is of but 200,000 tons capacity, as against the 2,000,000 tons of the other one. The machines are hydraulic, controlled by water pressure, which is the method of getting the greatest pressure of

them all. The machine is capable of most delicate adjustment, and as a consequence may be set to register automatically just what pressure is being applied. This pressure may be increased gradually to the breaking point and observations taken at all stages of the operation. When a test is completed a record is to be had of the given material, its resistance, its compressibility, its breaking point and all. This is the data that is to be given to the public.

The great steel beams that go into the making of monster bridges may be tested on these machines. Just the strength of one of these beams has always been hard to get at because nothing was to be had strong enough to test them. The strain on these beams may be in a score of ways, depending on the purpose they are to serve and their strength in these different directions should be known. Likewise, by reversing the machine, it is possible to test the strength of great cables, such as go into the making of suspension bridges. These may be put into the machine and pulled in two and the point of breakage accurately noted.

These are, of course, the more spectacular parts of the work. There are many matters taken up that are less striking, but which reveal current mistakes of builders. The government contracts for cement, for instance, until very recently carried a stipulation that when mixed with water the cement should generate only a certain heat. There is a chemical action between the cement and water that generates heat. It was currently believed that no great amount of heat should be generated. A careful examination has revealed, however, that the better the cement the higher the temperature it produces in the mixing. It is thereby shown that government specifications in this respect have been enforcing the use of an inferior cement.

An investigation is now being made to ascertain whether or not steel gets tired. That is to say, does it weaken under constant strain? To determine this the scientists are studying the strings of pianos. Here they find an experiment ready prepared for them. A string on a piano twenty years old has been under a strain of some 160 pounds for that twenty years. Has it weakened because of that strain? This is the question as yet undecided. There are scores of others. Progress is, however, being made toward solving them. There is now established an authority whose business it is to work out all these problems of the builders. In the course of the next few years there is promised a setting forth of such an array of practical facts as will very materially affect the building of those structures that put roofs over the heads of every man and every woman. Uncle Sam is after the facts.



### Now Issued as a Monthly.

The following announcement comes from the office of Mr. Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects concerning the change of the quarterly publication containing the proceedings of their various chapters to now appear monthly with departments of a serious technical nature:

Shortly after the last annual convention of the institute the board of directors appointed a committee to report upon a plan to increase the usefulness of the publications of the society. This committee consisted of Messrs. Glenn Brown, W. A. Boring, Edward A. Crane, Milton B. Medary, Louis C. Newhall and F. C. Baldwin, chairman.

After a thorough investigation and careful consideration this committee reported to the board that, in their judgment, the quarterly bulletin could be expanded to a monthly journal which would include all the publications of the society and could be made, in addition to being an official organ, a most valuable medium to the profession.

This committee was thereupon discharged and a smaller committee, consisting of Mr. Glenn Brown, Mr. C. L. Borie, and Mr. F. C. Baldwin, chairman, and known as the committee on publications, was instructed to proceed with the monthly. The committee has entered into a contract with Mr. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., as publisher, and has engaged Mr. R. M. Hooker of New York as business manager for The Journal.

It is the purpose of the committee to publish a dignified and serious technical journal. The title proposed is, "The Journal of the American Institute of Architects."

Besides taking care of the activities of the various chapters, the proceedings of the convention, the membership lists, and the work accomplished by the board of directors and committees of the institute, it is proposed to publish illustrations of the work of the profession in the best possible manner. It is hoped to keep the standard exceedingly high, so that it will be considered a distinguished honor to have work so published.

The contributed articles, both short and continued, will be confined to technical and professional matters. There will also be a department for communications and correspondence, as well as news items. This latter department will be under the editorship of Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, chairman of the institute's committee on public information.

The committee on publication feels that in time it will be justified in securing writers whose compensation would be sufficient to insure material of the first importance, but in the meantime it will

be obliged to depend entirely on contributed matter from the members of the profession.

As a medium for putting before the profession the best building materials and the most useful devices, it is thought that the Journal can be given an additional usefulness. This part of the work has been given most careful and conservative thought. It is the view of the committee that so-called advertising pages may not only be dignified but that by systematic arrangement and the introduction of interesting data their value as reference material may be inestimably increased.

It is, of course, necessary that the undertaking begin on a modest scale. The first number will be in the hands of the members of the institute at the next annual convention to be held in Washington, early in December.

The Journal will be delivered to the members of the institute at a nominal yearly subscription price, that is, a figure only sufficient to cover postage and to conform to the postoffice regulations concerning second-class matter.

The Journal will be the official organ of the institute and will endeavor to convey to the profession the latest word upon all topics of interest pertaining to the practice of architecture and the development of artistic ideals, ethical standards and safe construction.

It is intended that The Journal shall serve as a medium for the interchange of thoughts as well as of interesting news from the various centers of activity.

In addition its pages will offer articles of literary and professional merit from the pens of recognized authorities.

It will be the effort of the institute to make the publication interesting and valuable to the profession, by presenting in its illustrations the best types of buildings, from the small cottage to the monumental capitol; and by depicting the proper relation of sculptural and mural decoration furniture, floor coverings and hangings to the buildings of which they form an artistic part.

It is also intended to treat of the important bearing that the design of one structure has upon another in its vicinity, and the necessity that the gardens and parks should be so designed as to make an artistic composition with the buildings.

The broad subject of "Town Planning," showing the relation of structures to the streets, squares and city parks, will receive careful consideration.

The various divisions of the fine arts and their relation to each other, and their harmonious combination, will be treated by those most competent to advise.

Education in its relation to the atelier, the college, the student and the practicing architect will



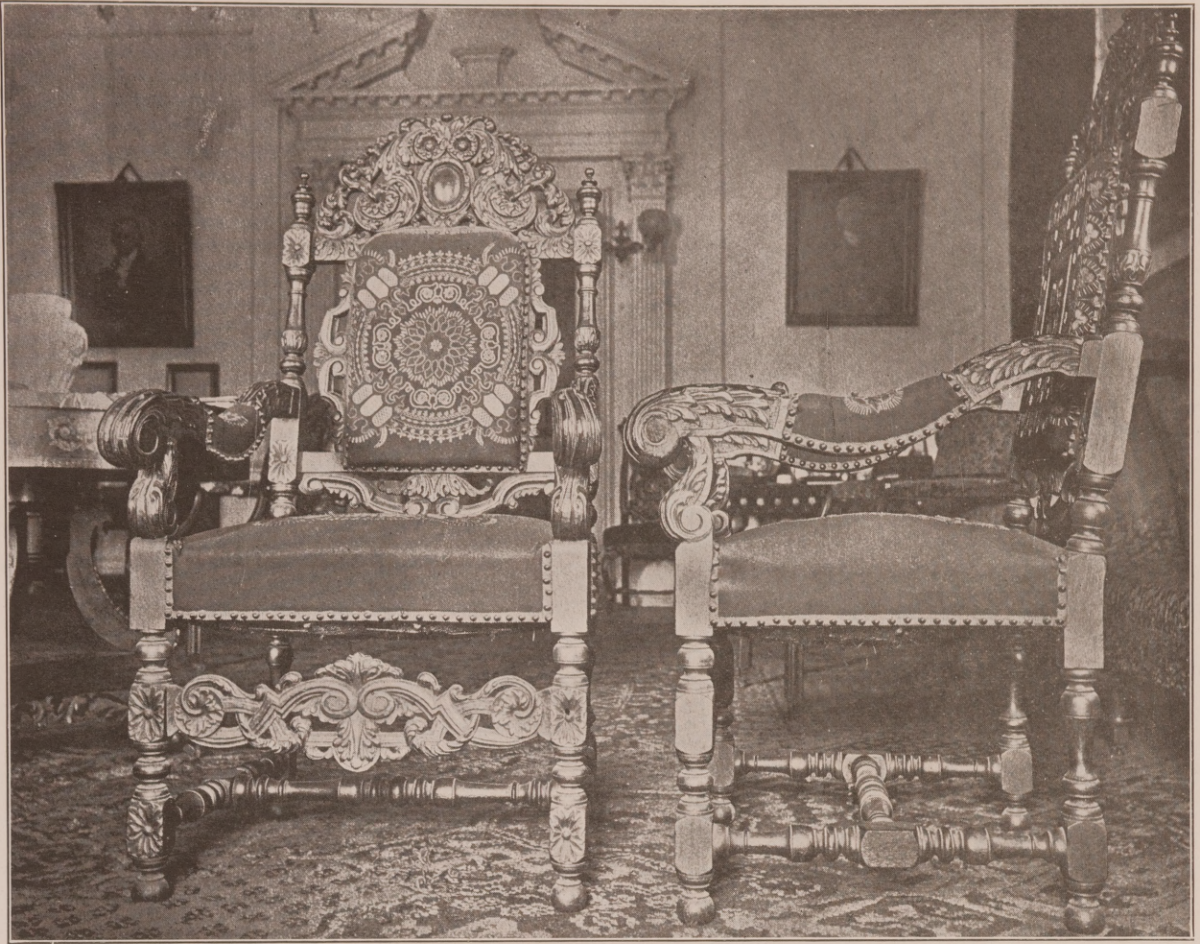


Plate by Lanman Eng. Co., Washington, D. C.

**Carved Chairs in Brewton House, Charleston, S. C. Perhaps the most expensive carving in this country at the time—1800**

be discussed by those who have devoted themselves to this topic.

Books of value to architects will be reviewed by those best informed on the subject treated.

It is proposed to republish the most interesting features of foreign publications.

Institute news and matters of public information will be presented each month, thus keeping the members in close touch with the affairs of the national body, with the public and with each other.

The committee feels that it should have the earnest and loyal support of the chapters and their members to the end that it be kept in intimate touch with the professional work throughout the country. The committee hopes to secure this assistance through the officers of the various chapters, and possibly through a board of contributing editors with a representative in each chapter. But the co-operation of each individual member is necessarily depended upon.

A more detailed notice will be issued in the sum-

mer, but in the meantime the committee will welcome material suitable to the publication. This should be sent to the committee on publication, "The Octagon," Washington, D. C.

Furthermore, members of the institute are invited to transmit any items of news concerning individuals or professional matters in general to Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, chairman of the committee on public information, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, and to mark or clip and send to him any articles in the public press, which come under their notice, and that seem to warrant commendation or to require correction as "public information."

#### **North Carolina Architects to Meet.**

The semi-annual meeting of the North Carolina Architectural Association will be held this winter at Charlotte, N. C., December 13-14.



# The Architect and the Fire Waste<sup>\*</sup>

ARCHITECTS, in many individual cases, and through their associations have done much to assist in bettering conditions. The late Mr. Alfred Stone of Providence gave a great deal of time, for years, to work in connections with the National Electrical Code. Mr. Robert D. Kohn, as the representative of the American Institute of Architects on the Executive Committee of the N. F. P. A., and your own Mr. C. H. Blackall and others have been of invaluable assistance to us in our work for better standards of construction; but this is not enough, and we look earnestly for the time when the men who, if they will, can control the general practices and customs of the building trade, will present a united front, pressing forward to the adoption of such standards as will entitle this nation to the reputation of caring more for future results than for the profits of today; when we can refute the claim that we are interested only in our individual, selfish monetary profit and pleasure, and can justly claim that we take some care for the profit, pleasure and protection of the brotherhood of man.

The recklessness of the American people in taking a chance, and the love for the almighty dollar are characteristics which must be modified before we can accomplish the desired ends.

It was dollars that made the old building in Newark, N. J., a better investment to rent or buy; it was dollars that crowded the Asch building and locked the doors; it cost dollars to give employees time for fire drills, and it costs dollars to erect properly protected stairways, and efficient fire escapes; in fact, it is all a question of dollars.

The American people mean well, but they have acquired the habit of thinking in dollars instead of lives, of thinking in dollars for today instead of in thousands of dollars for the future. We are not a people who are taught by startling examples. The effect of these is transient. Our teaching must be by education which makes for permanent character.

Only a few years after the Collingwood disaster Boston decided to change the school building requirements from strictly fireproof to sub-standard fireproof. It costs too much to give absolute protection to her school children!

Less than two weeks after the Bangor conflagration the Massachusetts General Court killed a bill prepared by experts and recommended by the mayor to lessen the conflagration hazard in Boston by requiring fire-resisting roofs, fireproof party walls,

and open spaces between frame buildings in the tenement and apartment house district. The mayor says, "What methods the lumber interests, which were so active in opposing the bill, may have used I can not say, but I know that in the fair field of open argument, they were completely overthrown and left without a single plausible excuse for their opposition." Here again the action of the lumber interests was due to the question of dollars being placed above lives.

Less than a year ago I was obliged to send an expert to appear before the aldermen of a city which adjoins Chelsea, to argue against the repeal of an ordinance which prohibits shingled roofs. One might have thought that the Chelsea conflagration, which was largely due to shingled roofs, would have outweighed the influence of the builders who build simply to sell, for it was from that class that the proposition for repeal apparently originated. A slate roof costs but little more, and in the long run is cheaper than shingles, but in a cheap house built to sell the builder cares nothing for the long run and everything for the first cost.

If we are to prevent conflagrations, we must have better fire-resistive construction. We must build so that our fire departments may confine the fire to the building in which it starts. Inflammable roofs and other similar superstructures breed conflagrations from flying sparks and embers. Unprotected window openings allow the lateral spread of fires from building to building. Frame sheds and out-buildings in the rear of otherwise fairly good fire-resistive buildings carry the fire in the rear from one building into another. Good internal protection such as is afforded by automatic sprinklers is a powerful adjunct in confining fires to the building in which they originate. Reasonably small floor areas and protected vertical openings in floors, especially where buildings are filled with combustible goods, are a great advantage. Fire extinguishers, inside standpipes and hose, and fire pails which are readily accessible, will frequently control a fire which otherwise might prove serious and even result in a conflagration.

No body of men are in better position than the architect to assist in the education of the public along the lines of better building construction, which will do much to relieve us of the disgrace of every year burning half the value of the new buildings we erect.

Experts of the United States government, after thorough investigation, estimate the cost of our annual ash heap, excluding forest fires, at nearly half a billion dollars, and Massachusetts alone in

<sup>\*</sup>C. M. Goddard before the Boston Society of Architects.



the first six months of 1911 destroyed over half a million dollars in forest fires. May I not justly claim that the conservation of our created resources from destruction by fire is a subject worthy of your attention?

I think I fully appreciate the position which the architects occupy,—that it is your business to produce what your customers want, as they want it. At the same time, you must admit that your customers come to you because they believe you know more about what a building should be than they do, and that you can, to a great extent, influence them to build along safe and sane lines. Your knowledge of the strength of materials tells you just what is necessary for the safety of a structure from the standpoint of stability, and I venture to assert that you would refuse to stand sponsor, as architect, for a building if you felt it must be so built that it was a menace to its owners and occupants. Is it not equally your duty to familiarize yourselves with the requirements which will prevent a building from becoming a menace, through fire, not only to its owners and occupants, but to its neighbors and perhaps to a whole city? You go abroad to study architecture in cities more beautiful than ours. Is it necessary on your return that you use wood to build and shingles to cover the buildings you design from what you have gathered there, when such materials are practically unknown in the places you have visited?

Gentlemen, there is just one way in which we may effectually and permanently put a stop to the appalling loss of life and property by fire, and that is by educating public opinion so that we will look upon the unnecessary loss of life and property some one's carelessness or neglect as we do upon manslaughter and stealing, as a crime rather than as a misfortune. Our laws and building codes will then be enforced because we all wish it, rather than be evaded as now, if it can be done by deceiving or corrupting the building inspector. Law alone, without this public opinion, will not accomplish the result.

Cities will still discover that almost every known law as to theatres is evaded as soon as such spasms of public horror as the Iroquois disaster have subsided.

Courts will acquit men, like the proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, in the face of conclusive evidence that violations of the law caused the death of 146 human beings, because, forsooth, it could not be proved that the violation was the actual cause of the death of the poor girl specifically mentioned by name in the indictment!

People still plead for the shingled roof from aesthetic and commercial reasons, in spite of the fact that it is admitted by all experts and every

fire chief to be one of the most flagrant causes known for spreading fires and producing conflagrations.

Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of lives and millions of dollars are annually lost through fires from "strike-anywhere" matches, men will offer to Massachusetts legislators as a reason why sale of other than safety matches should not be prohibited, that the carrying of a box of matches in the pocket would disfigure the symmetry of the outline of a man's dress-suit, and still not be hooted from the committee room; and items such as recently appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, announcing that five babies were burned to death in that city from match fires inside of three days, will still adorn our daily papers.

It has not been my intention to speak to you this evening simply as the representative of the fire insurance interests. No man can call his life a success who uses his chosen vocation simply as a means of getting the dollars which buy his daily bread and never draws lessons from his work which may assist him in being of benefit to someone besides himself. What I have said has been with the idea of emphasizing the necessity of arousing public opinion, a lesson that comes to me whether I wish it or not in my daily contact with the effects of fire; most useful when our servant, most cruel when our master.

May we not, every one of us, go back to our daily tasks with the determination that none of the responsibility for the fire curse of this country shall rest on us, and that in so far as in us lies we will do our part toward hastening the time when our cities and towns shall be so built, so protected and so cared for that we may point with pride instead of shame to our fire record when compared with that of other nations.

### May Trim Singer Building.

The department of public works of New York City has just completed a series of surveys which it declares show that the Liberty street side of the Singer building projects 15 inches beyond the building line. Formal legal notice will be served upon the owners that they must pare down the building or the city will do it for them.

The owners declare that no alterations will be made until after some very active litigation. Their answer to the formal notice will be an injunction in which street locations, sidewalk locations, official surveys, ordinances and laws beginning around 1787 and running down to date, will be challenged.

The action to be taken against the Singer building will be the most extensive yet undertaken in the campaign of the city to recover its sidewalks.



## *The Personal Side*

### **Contractor DeLeon Located.**

Press dispatches give the information that Moise DeLeon, the prominent Atlanta contractor who disappeared from Atlanta last August, has been located in Australia, at Sidney, after wandering three months with brain fever and that he now is returning to this country to spend Christmas with his family.

Shortly after Mr. DeLeon's absence became known his business affairs were thrown into bankruptcy as a means of holding together and carrying on the work which he had undertaken, notably the concrete construction work on the new Fulton county court-house.

### **A Southerner's Rise.**

A southern young man who has made wonderful progress in the profession of architecture is that recorded of Mr. Nicholas Holmes who spent his boyhood days in Pensacola, Fla., and whose friends in the south feel a deep interest in his career. Mr. Holmes and his partner, Mr. Uffenell are the architects for the International Harvester Company.

### **Opens Galveston Office.**

Cooke & Co., architects, of Houston, Texas, have opened an office in the Security building in Galveston, Texas, the same to be in charge of Mr. Alan T. Cooke, a son of Mr. H. C. Cooke, who is the senior member of the firm.

### **Southern Branch at Nashville.**

Ludlow & Peabody, the big New York architectural firm has opened a branch office in Nashville, Tenn., known as Ludlow, Peabody & Hoffman, Mr. A. B. Hoffman being the resident member of the firm. Besides directing the work for buildings of the Peabody College, the firm will furnish plans for other construction work around Nashville.

### **Opens Architectural Office.**

Architect N. B. Turpin announces the opening of an architectural office in Richmond, Ky., for planning and remodeling buildings of all kinds.

### **Architect Bruce Injured.**

Mr. A. C. Bruce, a prominent Atlanta architect, 77 years old, was struck by a trolley car as he was crossing at "Five Points" in Atlanta recently. Surgeons report he was not seriously injured.

### **Architectural Change at Houston.**

The architect firm of Meador & Bailey, at Houston, Tex., has dissolved. Mr. Bailey purchased the interest of Mr. Meador. Immediately a new firm was organized, Mr. Bailey entering into partnership with Mr. M. C. Parker.

### **Texas Architect is Dead.**

Mr. W. L. Gull, a prominent architect of Sherman, Texas, died at his home there Saturday morning, October 19th. Mr. Gull had planned the high school and new ward building, besides other buildings in that vicinity.

### **Opens Louisville Office.**

Messrs. J. S. McDaniel and George C. Murphy have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture in Louisville, Ky. Offices have been established in the Realty Building. Manufacturers' catalogues and samples are requested.

### **Benz and Brown in Partnership.**

Announcement has been made that an association has been formed between Mr. L. R. Benz, an architect of Valdosta, Ga., and Mr. A. Ten Eyck Brown of Atlanta, Ga., with associate offices in Valdosta and Jacksonville, Fla. The Valdosta office will be operated as L. R. Benz, Architect, A. Ten Eyck Brown, associate architect. The Jacksonville firm will be styled A. Ten Eyck Brown, Architect, L. R. Benz, Associate Architect.

### **Architect E. D. Sompayrac Honored.**

Edwin D. Sompayrac, of the firm of Wilson & Sompayrac, Columbia, S. C., has been elected a member of the American Institute of Architects and has received notice of his election.

No architect is elected to the society until he has had five years of actual practice in the profession. Unless the architect is a graduate of a technological college of the first class, he must pass a severe technical examination for admission to the institute, and in any case specimens of his work must be submitted to the institute's committees for inspection. Mr. Sompayrac being a graduate of Cornell, one of the six accredited colleges, was not required to stand the examination.

Only a very few architects in the South have been elected to membership in the institute. C. C. Wilson, senior member of Mr. Sompayrac's firm, being one of them.

The institute may be said to fix the standards of practice and ethics in the profession throughout the country, and its membership is composed of the architects of recognized attainments and character and is carefully guarded.



### Architect Lamar Jones Dead.

Mr. Lamar Jones, prominent Atlanta architect, passed away at a private sanatorium October 29, after an illness of several weeks. He was 35 years of age.

Mr. Jones had lived in Atlanta nearly all his life, having come here from Walton county, where he was born. He was a graduate of Columbia University, New York, and had also attended the Georgia School of Technology. At Columbia he took a degree in architecture, and had attained a high place in architectural circles. Many of Atlanta's finest buildings are the result of his work.

### New Richmond Inspector.

By the appointment of Marcellus E. Wright, a well-known Richmond architect, as a deputy building inspector for Richmond, Va., way was paved for his election as building inspector when Henry P. Beck retires on January 1 to take his seat as a member of the administrative board. Mr. Wright assumed the position of chief deputy in the office on November 1, thus having two months in which to familiarize himself with the routine of the office under Mr. Beck's direction.

After January 1 the election of building inspector, as of other departmental heads of the city government, is at the hands of the administrative board, and it is believed that the other members will be guided by Mr. Beck's judgment in regard to the selection of his successor in the office of building inspector.

Mr. Wright now has offices in the Travelers' building, and makes his home at 2621 Grove avenue. He is a member of the Richmond Association of Architects, and is understood to have the endorsement of practically the entire membership as well as of many business men. Mr. Wright has been connected with building operations for the past sixteen years, having first entered the office of William C. Noland, now of Noland & Baskervill, where he remained for five and one-half years. Later he was associated with the office of Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia, graduating in 1905 from the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. After a brief residence in Newport News, he was associated with C. V. R. Bogart at Hackensack, N. J., passing the rigid examination of the state board of architects of New Jersey.

Returning to Richmond, he was associated for several years with Charles M. Robinson, and has been in charge of a number of large public and private building operations in different parts of the state. Recently Mr. Wright has been conducting his own offices.

### Savannah Building Inspector.

Mr. John F. Glatigny, an experienced contractor, well known and popular in Savannah, Ga., has been elected building inspector of that city by the council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Henry Bartlett, who formerly held the position. The other candidates were Mr. John R. Eason and Mr. Christian Black.

### Henry Bartlett Dies in Savannah.

Mr. Henry Bartlett, who had for ten years been building inspector of the city of Savannah, Ga., died at his home September 28th after an illness of about a month from a bronchial affection which developed complications.

Mr. Bartlett was appointed to office a decade ago when the office was created and had held the place through successive changes of administration, always conducting the office on strictly business lines, eliminating all politics.

Before he was appointed building inspector, Mr. Bartlett was engaged in the contracting business and scores of large and small buildings in Savannah were built by him.

### It's Now Prof. James Knox Taylor.

Prof. James Knox Taylor has been appointed head of the department of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to succeed the late Prof. Desire Despradelle.

This appointment has received the unqualified approval of those interested in the development of this important department of "Tech." It seems to give assurance that the work so successfully inaugurated by Professor Despradelle will be successfully carried forward.

### In New Offices.

William Leslie, Walton, one of the leading architects of Birmingham, Ala., and the Southeast, has moved his office from the Brown-Marx building to the nineteenth floor of the new American Trust building, where he has fitted up an artistic suite of offices. The suite includes an estimating room, commodious and well lighted draughting room and tastefully decorated reception hall. The latter is a real work of art. A large brick mantel in the background with a stretch of unique tapestry above, harmonizing perfectly with the soft tints in the brickwork, gives a striking effect.

### Well-Known Builder Dies.

Mr. John W. Brown, a well-known contractor and builder of Sanford, N. C., died October 12th after an illness of several weeks. He was 53 years old and leaves a wife and several children.



# Acetylene Lighting the Home

IN considering the question of lighting the country home it is necessary above all things, that safety shall be first considered, as this is of vital importance to any home. The purchaser should by no means consider a make of generator that was not fully permitted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, for the permitted generators of the single-tank construction for insulation above ground are absolutely safe, and you may install same anywhere about your premises—in the house or barn—without the slightest risk or additional fire insurance premium.

The best system to be had is none too good for your home, as it may be the very foundation of comfortable living and safety. There are many reputable manufacturers of acetylene generators, with several established agencies in Portland. To the cautious buyer, the company who is established within your own territory would in most cases have the preference, owing to the fact that it is more careful with its work than the agent who is here today and gone tomorrow.

Every lighting system should be large enough to afford an ample supply of light in case of emergencies, or to supply additional light for out-buildings, for it is here one of the real values lies.

Experts now admit that a generator of less than 50-light capacity is not practical for the home, for the following reasons: The generator of a lesser capacity in the ordinary home would be overtaxed from time to time, necessitating the re-charging of the generator too often, while the 50-light capacity has practically 500 light hours, and will last, without recharging, for the average consumption of gas, four to eight weeks during the winter months and from three to five months during the summer. A 50-light capacity is very satisfactory for the light cooking which enables the housewife to have a hot plate attached near her cooking stove for emergency use which makes acetylene invaluable. In cases of sudden sickness, the after hour's meal, canning of fruit, ironing, and a host of other occasions which suggest themselves, its convenience and readiness will doubly be appreciated by those who are so fortunate to have the same.

The care of recharging an acetylene generator is accomplished by very simple means, and where running water is at hand the entire operation can very easily be accomplished in 15 minutes by any member of the family over 10 years of age. The residuum from the generator is merely slackened lime, as I explained in a former article, which has been found very useful as a fertilizer and very

useful for all ordinary purposes for which lime is used.

The cost of installing a modern acetylene lighting plant depends to a great extent upon the amount of light required and whether it is expected to use the gas for cooking purposes. It is always advisable to install a generator with at least double the capacity of lights that you expect to use. The average country home with eight or ten rooms will have from 15 to 25 lights, with an average use per day of say half the amount; at this ratio the generator works smoothly at all times and is never overtaxed. To furnish a house of this kind with first class polished brass or oxidized fixtures, the cost of installation would approximate as follows. A 50-light capacity generator, capable of running lights with 25-candlepower to each light, would cost \$150; the accessories as burners, solid brass chandeliers with elegant glassware, all pipe and fittings, labor of installation, ready to turn on the light, approximately \$85; making a total of \$235 for the complete installation. Where the barn and outbuildings are lighted with enclosed lanterns, such as required in the hay mow, drive ways, horse stalls and cow barn, the cost is very small in addition to lighting the house.

The figures given above are based on the assumption that very artistic and attractive fixtures and good glassware will be adopted for the better rooms, and that simple but artistic fixtures be used throughout the rest of the house.

The installation of the pipe and fixtures can be accomplished by an ordinary careful workman, and can be done in four or five days and in such a manner that the piping is not visible, nor will the introduction of an acetylene system inconvenience the family at all.

The acetylene generator is shipped completely set up and has no intricate parts to be adjusted. It can be placed in the basement or in a separate building if so desired. Generators are usually accompanied by complete instructions, which are so simple that they can be followed by an ordinary workman without difficulty.

When purchasing an acetylene generator, it is advisable to purchase the same from a reputable firm, who will furnish all material, labor, etc., ready to turn on the light, and stand back of the work, for an acetylene generator not properly installed is very unsatisfactory. If every main is not absolutely gas tight, there is a constant drain on the generator which causes it to generate gas when not in use, and, it may be said, the only feature necessary to make acetylene absolutely satisfactory is to have the plant properly installed.



Acetylene gas can be produced in a complete individual lighting plant installed on your premises and always ready for instant use, fully permitted by the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters, thereby in no way affecting your fire insurance, and the decision of the underwriters is that acetylene is safer than any illuminant known. It's white, sun-like beauty is unrivaled. Reflected from a cluster of handsome globes suspended from brass chandeliers, it supplies the up-to-date, citylike appearance of comfort, refinement and elegance which the average country home lacks. The lights throughout the house, and in the barn and outbuildings are so arranged to light with an automatic pull chain—no matches are required. When there's a team to put away, cows to milk, or a sick animal to be doctored, you simply pull the chain, or push the button, which turns on a flood of white light as wanted.

In considering the question of the illuminant to be used, it is necessary above all things that safety shall be first considered. The illuminant selected should be adequate in candle power, convenient, and the quality of light should be agreeable to the eye, cleanly and instantly available. It must be economical, healthful and reasonable in cost of installation.

Acetylene has advantages of safety which are not considered from any insurance standpoint. The heat generated by the small acetylene flame is but little more than one-tenth the heat generated by ordinary city gas, and is about the same ratio of one-tenth in comparison with kerosene. Kerosene, of course, is a movable unit, as candles, so that danger to life from the upsetting of movable units is in the case of acetylene eliminated.

Acetylene has no poisonous qualities and there is absolutely no danger from asphyxiation. The quantity of acetylene escaping into a room through a burner is so small that danger from explosion is eliminated, and the perfection of the acetylene generator as now constructed under the direction of the board of engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters is acknowledged to be such that it is mechanically safe and "fool proof."

Acetylene can only be consumed in small burners and owing to its richness gives an intensely brilliant flame, yet soft and easy on the eyes, its rays will diffuse to a far greater extent than any other known illuminant. It has been shown by government test that acetylene gas has 12 times the power of ordinary gas, and six times that of electricity. A test recently made while installing the Cape Blanco light off the coast of Oregon showed that a 25-candle power acetylene light could be seen 50 miles out at sea.

The very small flame of acetylene and its ex-

tremely high candle power in proportion to consumption of oxygen makes it by far the most healthful of illuminants. It emits no odor when burning, the flame is clear white and steady, without smoke. It is the nearest approach to that of sunlight known—in fact, its equal, as plant life will thrive and grow by its healthful rays, while it has that same effect upon the human body as sunlight.

For cooking acetylene gas when burned in an ideal range produces an intensely hot blue flame, and compared with city gas it costs considerably more, but in the country where it would only be used for light cooking the cost is not great at all. In respect to cooking we are glad to note the farmer is now willing to admit that the housewife is entitled to something better than a wood range for summer cooking. As statistics show, a larger percentage of farmers' wives are chronic invalids and inmates of insane asylums than any other class. That cooking on a hot wood range is largely responsible for this condition, with its drawbacks of ashes, fuel, heat, etc., is an altar on which the woman who cooks usually sacrifices her good looks, her health and oftentimes her mind.

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#### Architect Sues For Fees.

F. J. Hart, a well-known architect of Hot Springs, Ark., brought suit against W. S. Jacobs and Harry Hale, owners of the Lyric Theater, for \$1,068, which he claims as his per cent as supervising architect of the recent improvements of the Lyric at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent. He sets forth that he had been employed to finish the work but was discharged before the job was through and sues for the total per cent of the job. The sum asked for is alleged to be balance due.

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#### Dallas Architects at Luncheon.

The Dallas, Texas, Society of Architects met at luncheon and awarded prizes to draftsmen in the contest for the best design of a badge to be worn by the Dallas architects to the state meeting of architects at Houston, November 12 to 14. Leslie E. Sparrow with Bulger & Son, won first prize. F. C. Warner with C. D. Hill & Co., won second prize, and Guy F. Cahoon with C. D. Hill & Co., received third prize. Mr. Sparrow's design, which will be used by the society, is a handsome combination of bronze and leather, about two inches in diameter. The letters standing for Dallas Society of Architects are formed by a clever arrangement of architectural instruments. The "D" is formed with a protractor, the "S" with an irregular curve and the "A" by the inverted compasses.

H. A. Overbeck is president of the Dallas architects and D. F. Coburn is secretary.





12-Room Concrete House, C. W. Buchanan, Architect, Pasadena, Cal.

#### Supply and Hardware Companies.

Bogata, Tex.—The Bogata Hardware Co. Capital \$12,000. Incorporators: E. G. Hutchings, T. A. Deberry and H. Allen.

Charlotte, Tenn.—The Charlotte Hardware Co. Capital \$4,000. Incorporators: R. Johnson, T. E. Gray, R. E. and R. D. Eubanks, Jr.

Charleston, S. C.—The Strohecker Hardware Co. Capital \$10,000. H. O. Strohecker, Jr., vice-president, and W. G. Mazyck, Jr., secretary.

Ellerbe, N. C.—The Richmond Hardware Co. Capital \$20,000. Incorporators: Joy C. Nance and others.

Avant, Okla.—The Peck Hardware Co. Capital \$5,000. Incorporators: A. E. Peck, Dollie Peck, I. R. Rinehart.

Humbolt, Tenn.—The Tennessee Hardware Co. Capital \$20,000. Incorporators: B. F. Farrel, T. N. Nelson, W. I. Bradford, H. N. Thorpe and others.

Hydro, Okla.—The Palmer Hardware Co. Capital \$6,000. Incorporators: J. D. Palmer, W. L. Townsend and J. V. Stone.

Jackson, Tenn.—The Jacksonian Publishing Co. Capital \$35,000. Incorporators: J. C. Felsenthal, W. W. Heathcock, W. A. Caldwell.

Camden, S. C.—The Home Builders' Supply Co. Capital \$5,000. Petitioners: F. E. Brooks, James DeLoach and C. W. Burr.

#### Americus Buildings Must Be Fireproof.

A strict building law has been adopted by the Americus, Ga., city council, the substance of which is that all buildings that go up in the fire limits in the future must be strictly proof against fire. It was cited that at the present time there are no fireproof buildings in that city, even the postoffice building which was cited as a model structure as the nearest approach as to what was wanted, failed to meet the requirements of the new law.

#### Wedding Bells in Carolina.

The marriage of Miss Sadie Green Jones, a prominent and popular young lady of near Wilmington, N. C., to Mr. John Russell Page, a well-known New York architect, was an event of society October 31 at the home of the bride's parents at Airlieton-the-Sound, the handsome estate of her parents. The family is prominent socially in New York, Newport, Baltimore and other places.

#### Washington, D. C., Architectural Club.

At a recent meeting of the Washington, D. C., Architectural Club the following officers for the coming year were elected: B. F. Flourney, president; A. L. Blakeslee, vice-president; W. B. Cash, secretary; P. Le C. Stevens, treasurer; R. S. Bubb, governor; J. H. Lehti and C. O. Stevens, auditors.



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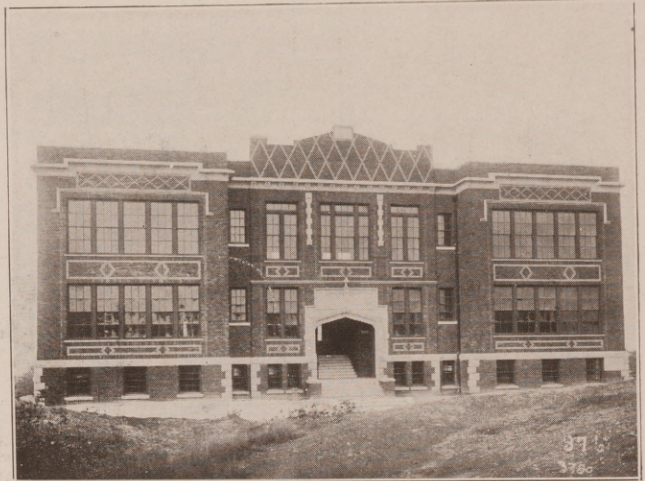
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### In a Minor Key.

The Builders & Traders Exchange at Birmingham, Ala., has just issued a catalogue to be distributed among members and prospective builders as a guide to the organization. It is a convenient compendium for the contractor and builder.

The city commission of Montgomery, Ala., has adopted the voluminous city building code that has been under consideration for several years. It is being manufactured near St. Augustine. It is being extensively used for interior work where beauty of finish and a saving of expense are desired. It is made in many colors.

At Paragould, Ark., the East Arkansas Building & Loan Association has been organized there for the purpose of promoting building enterprises.

For an alleged violation of the ten-hour law, J. H. Randall, a contractor, was arrested at Brookhaven, Miss., by a federal officer. Mr. Randall was erecting a federal building at Brookhaven.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted to the Southern Railway permission to establish rates on crushed stone in carload lots from Lancaster, S. C., to points in North Carolina and adjacent states without observing the long and short haul provision of the interstate commerce law.

### Jackson Can Use Wooden Shingles.

The Jackson, Miss., city council has repealed the ordinance requiring all buildings erected in that city to be roofed with metal or slate.

The ordinance originally adopted, after being held up for a year, went into effect two months ago, but there was such strong opposition to it, it has been finally repealed.

The opposition contended that it was a detriment to the erection of cheap homes and that its enforcement was to take away the demand for a natural forest resource manufactured in that city.

### Little Rock's New Code.

To insure the reduction of the city's fire hazard, the Little Rock, Ark., city fathers have at last, after a fight of almost a year, passed a measure that provides that all structures inside of the fire limits more than 40 feet in height shall be of fireproof construction and also embodies a code regulating the construction of all buildings within the city of Little Rock. The fire chief and the superintendent of public works urged its passage.

### Pioneer Contractor Dead.

T. C. Wolsoncroft, a pioneer Annistonian, and a well known contractor, was found dead in his bed in South Anniston, Ala., recently, by his wife, Mrs. Marie Wolsoncroft. Mr. Wolsoncroft built the Cal-

houn county court house, the Wilmer Avenue public school building, the Knox building and other large structures. He was 60 years of age and is survived by a widow, four daughters and a son.

### Richmond Architects Meet.

The first of a series of lectures on technical subjects was given at Richmond, Va., recently, before an enthusiastic meeting of the Richmond Architect's Association in the Business Men's Club by W. R. Murphy, of Richmond. While his general theme was "Heating and Ventilation," he treated the twin subject with particular reference to theatres, auditoriums, churches and other public buildings. Between thirty-five and forty members of the association were in attendance. This is the initial lecture of a series which will be delivered before the association during the course of the winter.

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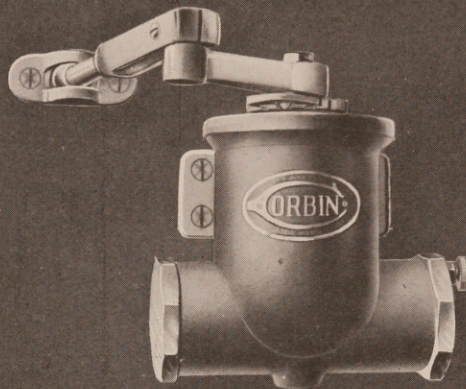
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### Named Consulting Engineer.

John Ruddle, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, formerly engineer and superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as consulting engineer by Lombard & Co., in the Third National Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Ruddle is an engineer of wide and varied experience in industrial and transportation matters in the north. He comes to Atlanta after a long study of the south and its conditions believing that here is the place above all others where large developments both industrially and in agriculture will be centered and controlled.

### New Government Buildings.

The following new government buildings will soon be erected in the south, and bids on same are asked to be submitted to Oscar Wenderoth, supervising architect, Washington, D. C., on or before the dates given, these to include wiring and lighting fixtures:

Postoffice at Washington, N. C., installation of an electric passenger elevator, November 23.

Postoffice at McAlester, Okla., construction complete including fixtures, December 6.

Postoffice at Crowley, La., construction complete including fixtures, December 23.

Postoffice at Cullman, Ala., construction complete, including fixtures, Dec. 13.

Postoffice at Morgantown, W. Va., construction complete including fixtures, January 2, 1913.

Storehouse at Quarantine Station, Galveston, Texas, one story wood frame construction complete, November 22.

### Public Building Illumination.

A valuable pamphlet containing a reprint from an article on church and auditorium illumination by Mr. H. B. Wheeler, as originally appeared in the proceedings of the Illuminating Engineering Society, has just been issued by the National X-Ray Reflector Company, 235 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

From as high an authority as this, the pamphlet should possess undue interest for architects interested in the close study of this absorbing and all-important subject of illumination for large interiors where the beauty and architectural design is an essential.

The National X-Ray Reflector Company are giving their best talent to the making of good lights and are using every means for the education of the architects on this subject. They will be pleased to send any architect or builder this interesting pamphlet upon request.

### Enameled Brick.

"American" enameled brick are made by the American Enameled Brick Co., Inc., No. 1182 Broadway, New York. Their use and application in interiors where a sanitary, light-colored and reflecting wall surface is desired is shown in a pamphlet issued by this company which will be mailed to architects on request. The photographs reproduced show a wide variation in type of buildings ranging from small pumping stations to the largest class of power-houses, cotton mills and factory buildings.

The makers claim that the strength of these brick against crushing is greater than in the common form of brick and that since they have their own backing they are easily bonded or tied to a common brick wall.

Other qualities claimed are described at length and their selection for use where imperviousness, germ-proof and sanitary features are a requisite are shown in their selection for the different types of buildings illustrated.

### Kanneberg's Metal Ceilings.

The Kanneberg Roofing & Ceiling Company, Canton, Ohio, invite dealers to ask for their catalogue and discount sheet, advising that they can show how to make big money on their metal ceilings. The company also manufacture Cushman metal shingles, metal tile, cornice, sklights, ventilators, eaves trough, conductor pipes, etc.

### Foster-Creighton Gould Company Secures Good Contract.

H. M. Gould, vice-president and general manager of the Foster-Creighton-Gould Company, of Nashville, Tenn., in a letter to The Tradesman, states that the L. and N. Railroad Company, Mr. Jni. Howe Peyton, chief engineer of construction, has awarded them a contract for furnishing and erecting the metal work of all its bridges on its new line between Winchester, Ky., and Athol, Ky. This is single track work, and requires approximately 5,500 tons of steel. The largest structure will cross Red River at a height of 200 feet and have a length of approximately 1,800 feet.

The Virginia Bridge and Iron Company will fabricate the metal work.

### Southern Agents for Majestic.

Notice is directed to a change of advertisement of the Majestic Furnace & Foundry Company, Huntington, Indiana, which describes the "Majestic" Foundation Coal Chute, detailed circulars to be had any of these agents on request: Wimberly & Thomas Hardware Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Crumley Hardware Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.



# Trade Notes of Interest

## McKeown Hoisting Engines.

All of the patterns, jigs and special machinery of the McKeown Hoisting Engine Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Newport, Ky., have been acquired by the Portsmouth Engine Company, of Portsmouth, O. The Derric equipment, McKeown Concrete Mixers, patterns and equipment, have also become the property of the Portsmouth Engine Company.

The McKeown Hoisting Engine is a steam hoisting engine which has long been popular with contractors, stone quarries and trade which requires a simple hoisting engine of few parts. This engine has been successfully manufactured and sold for the past fourteen years and seems to have given satisfaction with every one who has used it.

McKeown Hoisting Engines are made in six sizes: The double cylinder sizes being 14-20 and 24 horsepower, and the single cylinder engines being 7-10 and 12 horsepower.

The McKeown Derrick Equipment is very complete and the small concrete mixer is said to be a first-class machine for contractors.

## A Good Roof Advocate.

We are just in receipt of a very interesting copy of Cortright's Metal Shingle Advocate. This is a monthly publication issued in the interests of good roofs, and we suggest that you write for a copy of The Advocate, if you are contemplating re-roofing or building a new property. It is free, and sent postpaid. Write to Cortright Metal Roofing Co., 50 North 23d street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Topp's Framing Tool.

This is a perfect framing tool and the only tool for the purpose ever invented, it is said. It saves from three to twenty-four hours in laying out a single roof and is endorsed by the leading carpenters, architects, contractors and mechanics everywhere. Its measurements and angles are with absolute certainty.

## Venetian Blinds and Screens.

Venetian blinds, screens, for both windows and doors and various types of inside sliding blinds, made by the Burlington Venetian Blind Co., Burlington, Vt., are illustrated and described in a pamphlet prepared for free distribution.

Particular attention is directed in this pamphlet to the ready application of this form of blinds and screens to sleeping porches, now no longer simply a remodeled part of the house, but designed with special purpose to provide approved sanitary features.

The makers claim that the Venetian and sliding blinds, as constructed by them, serve the purpose of giving the necessary privacy, but also, owing to the care exercised in their design they contribute an attractive aspect to the sleeping porch.

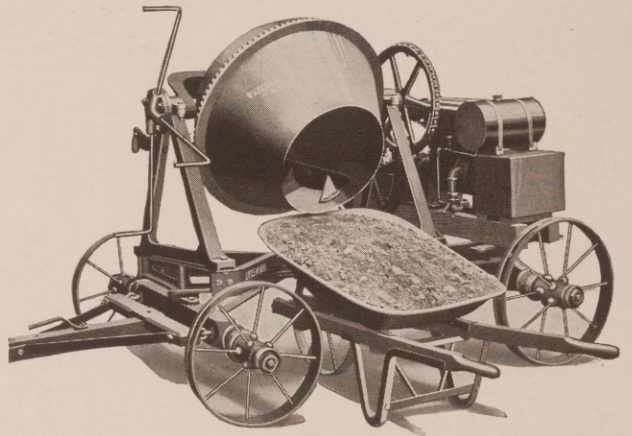
Illustrations are included in this pamphlet showing the application of Venetian blinds to transoms or other curved openings.

The window screens illustrated are in two styles—one used inside and covering the lower sash only and those used outside covering the entire window or a part as may be desired.

## The Little Wonder Concrete Mixer.

Architects and building contractors who employ concrete to greater or less extent, are discussing, and large numbers of them are buying the Little Wonder Concrete Mixer.

The sensation aroused in these professions by the remarkable utility of the machine, its simplicity, easy portability and operation, is greater than has attended the appearance of any other machine in a decade. The usual conception of concrete mixers for small work is one of something fearfully and wonderfully made. It suggests cumbersome hoppers and chutes and a rattling aggregation of small parts that indicate trouble and repairs. It is not surprising, therefore, that the extreme simplicity of the Little Wonder and its busi-



ness-like appearance, should interest every man who uses concrete, for it is the climax of mechanical genius. It reduces concrete mixing to its simplest terms and dispenses with the paraphernalia common to other machines for small work.

A tilting drum of peculiar shape, in which there are no movable parts whatever, is the only mechanism aside from the 2 1-2 horsepower gasoline engine. The machine charges from the material pile on one side and discharges direct into barrows or forms on the other. The mixing pro-



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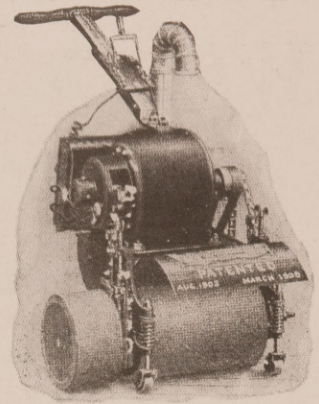
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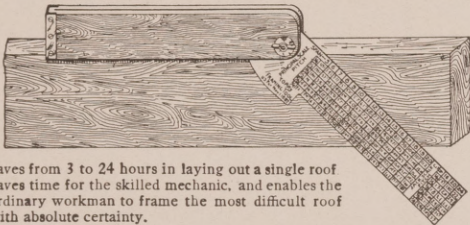
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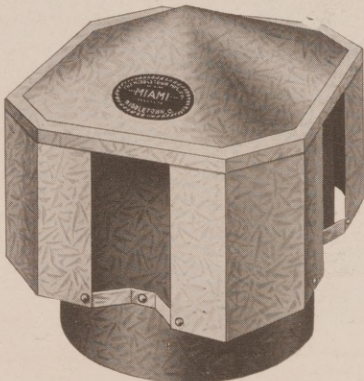
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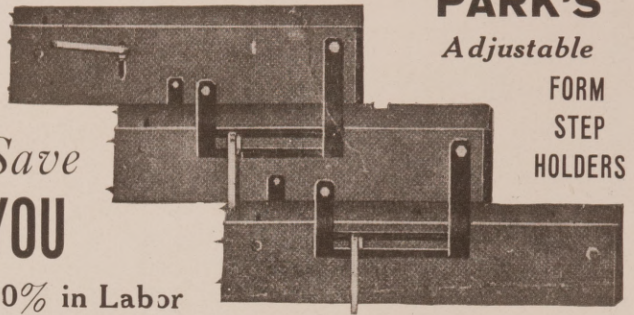
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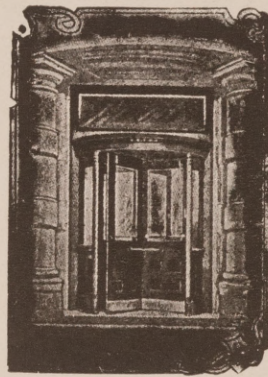
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cess is in full view all the time and the consistency of the mix under perfect control. The batch can be dumped any moment at the will of the operator, and the drum is so evenly balanced that a boy can tilt it. The mixing is as perfect as it is rapid, the capacity being three to four cubic feet per minute, or 25 to 35 cubic yards per day, at a cost of only about one cent per cubic yard for gasoline.

The Little Wonder is called "The Small Job Money-Maker" and has demonstrated that there is no longer any question as to the utility of the power mixer, even on the smallest jobs. Hand mixing, in view of the pace set by this machine, is positively a losing operation for the contractor. On small jobs like culverts, bridges, foundations, drives, and especially in sidewalk construction, where frequent moving is a large factor, the Little Wonder is immeasurably superior to other machines. Based on average wages and conditions, the Little Wonder saves 47 cents per cubic yard over hand work on such jobs, which, on 25 cubic yards per day, a conservative output, amounts to \$11.75 per day. This will pay for the machine in less than twenty days.

As the quickest, surest way of bringing the new principles employed in the Little Wonder, to the knowledge of builders and contractors, the manufacturers, the Waterloo Cement Machine Corporation, Waterloo, Iowa, are placing the machine reservedly in their hands for ten days' trial on such work as it is expected to do. This affords a practical test of the mixer under personal control and the decision is left entirely with the contractor, with no expense—not even the freight, in case the machine is not satisfactory to him in every respect. This demonstrates, as nothing else could do, the great range of adaptability of the machine—how it combines large capacity with light weight and easy portability. Its closely coupled trucks allow of turning in narrow places. It is readily installed in basements or on upper floors of buildings, and it can be used to great advantage at points where the amount of concrete to be mixed does not justify setting up a large machine.

Anyone who reads "Recent Remarks"—a collection of some of the latest testimonials received by the manufacturers of the Little Wonder, will instantly perceive the spontaneous enthusiasm of purchasers of this machine, which is something unique in the annals of concrete machinery. It is suggested that those interested should send for these "Remarks" and other literature regarding this mixer as a matter of information on the development of this class of machinery, if for no other reason. R. S. Armstrong & Bros., of Atlanta, Ga.,

and the Standard Supply & Machinery Co. of Rome, Ga., are representatives for the Little Wonder in this territory, and both houses will take pleasure in placing every facility for investigation in the hands of our subscribers.

#### Hydronon-Damp-Proofing Paint.

The Barrett Manufacturing Co. have issued from the press an interesting little booklet dealing with their new product, Hydronon—The Damp-Proof Paint, which is especially recommended for use above the ground level on the interior of stone, brick or concrete walls to exclude dampness, which by tests have proven an effective, lasting coating, perfect bond with the surface and resistance to dampness and other destructive agencies. It bears the stamp of approval of all the leading architects who have had occasion to specify its use on the buildings under their supervision.

Hydronon is denser than other waterproofing paints, contains a lower percentage of volatile ingredients, has superior covering capacity and is vastly superior in its resistance to dampness.

It penetrates readily into the pores of the stone, brick or concrete so that the seal cannot be broken by abrasion.

In fact, it unites so thoroughly with the wall that plaster may be applied directly upon the Hydronon without danger of cleaving off in later years. By making lath unnecessary, Hydronon greatly reduces construction expenses where plaster is used.

#### Newman Co. Big Theatre Contract.

The Newman Mfg. Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 101 and 103 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., have contract to furnish all of Jake Wells' circuit of theatres with all their brass work, which contract represents quite a tidy sum. Business is so very good with this firm, who are the largest manufacturers of theatre fixtures, making a specialty of brass poster and photo frames, brass easels, brass push plates, brass rails and brass program signs, that they are of necessity compelled to operate their plant till 9 p. m. daily. Their New York plant in charge of Messrs. S. & E. C. Newman at 101 and 103 Fourth Avenue, have lined up quite a number of theatres during the past month in the Eastern and New England States. This firm has furnished all brass rail work, and brass lobby display frames and easels for the new Colonial Theatre in Dayton, Ohio, one of the prettiest theatres in the country. The Newman Mfg. Co. were selected to do this work on account of the high class of work they turn out and the excellent reputation they bear, having been established since 1882, thirty years.



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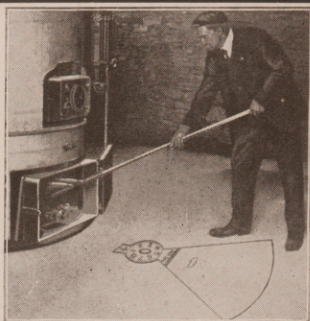


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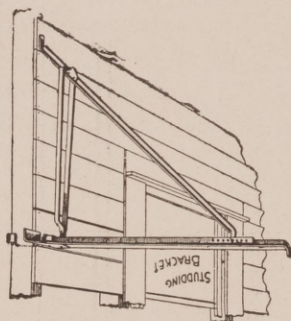
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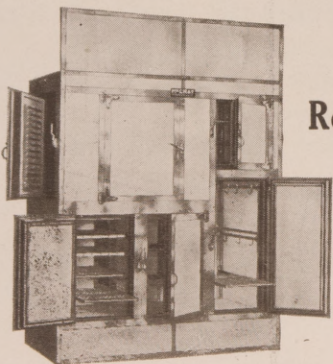
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High or low water pressure has no effect.

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#### Pressure Tank

Absolutely noiseless. Uses the least water. Air cushion in tank protects entire system.

Write for catalog and style "C" tank.



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# Building and Construction Department

## Public Buildings.

Melbourne, Ark.—The county levying court at its recent meeting made an appropriation for a new courthouse for Izard county and plans will be made at once and work begun soon.

Sandersville, Ga.—Contract has been awarded to Lane Variety Works, this place, for materials to be used in remodeling portion of building of Hermann-Evans Sanitarium and fitting up offices.

Macon, Ga.—Contract was awarded to Manly Jail Co., Dalton, Ga., to remodel Bibb county jail; story will be added; \$26,559. M. H. Taylor, chairman of Board of Commissioners of Bibb county, Macon.

Bradentown, Fla.—Contract has been awarded to Falls City Construction Co., Louisville, Ky., to construct courthouse for Manatee county; \$97,445. Plans by McGuckens & Hyer, Tampa, Fla. M. C. Davis, chairman of Board of Commissioners of Manatee county, Bradentown.

Paragould, Ark.—\$4,000 has been appropriated for the erection of a two-story addition to the court house.

Cortez, Fla.—A city jail is under course of construction.

Ragland, Ala.—Proposed site near here for state tuberculosis sanitarium was inspected by Dr. W. H. anders, state health officer, Montgomery, Ala., and others; \$40,000 was appropriated by state legislature for establishing the institution.

Opelika, Ala.—Opelika Elks propose to organize Opelika Investment Co. to erect \$25,000 building for their occupancy; expected to begin construction by January 1, next. J. E. Cobb, A. G. Smith and G. E. Clower.

Valdosta, Ga.—Trustees of Carnegie Library Association have selected plans for library building prepared by Architect L. R. Benz, this city and A. Ten Eyck Brown, Atlanta, Ga. Architect Benz was commissioned to prepare working plans and superintend construction.

Augusta, Ga.—McKenzie Construction Co., this city has contract to erect supply house at municipal filter station; \$2,850.

Opelika, Ala.—The Elks will erect a \$25,000 home.

Batesville, Ark.—Announcement has been made that the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Pine Bluff has made an appropriation of \$20,000 for additions to the Orphans' Home of the order in Batesville.

Hoxie, Ark.—Arrangements for rebuilding the Boas-Gibson Hotel here, which was burned October 20, have been practically completed.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Quapan Club will erect

a building. The building committee is composed of W. B. Smith, F. B. T. Hollenberg and Judge W. M. Kavanaugh.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Forsyth Amusement Co. are having plans prepared by Architect Westover, of Philadelphia, Pa., for a theatre to be erected here at a cost of \$125,000.

Tarpon Springs, Fla.—Peter Economos, proprietor of the Ferns Hotel, will construct a three-story brick hotel building.

Dawson Springs, Ky.—Plans for the five-story addition to the New Century hotel at Dawson Springs, have been completed, and bids are being received. The addition will cost about \$30,000. Mayor Head, of Louisville, is interested.

Louisville, Ky.—Frank Eckert to remodel hotel, \$4,500.

Maysville, Ky.—The Dover Lodge of Knights of Pythias, which was recently burned, will be rebuilt.

Ashville, N. C.—The Elks will erect a \$65,000 four-story brick and stone home.

Ashville, N. C.—The Masons have decided to erect a four-story, \$50,000 temple. The building committee is composed of Dr. C. P. Ambler, J. C. McPherson and R. S. Smith. A home, three stories high, built of brick, with stone trimmings, and costing approximately \$20,000, will be erected by the Asheville Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. R. S. Smith, architect.

Charlotte, N. C.—W. W. Barber, of Columbia, S. C., has purchased the Edgemont Inn. He will remodel and enlarge the building.

Hendersonville, N. C.—A syndicate of Jacksonville, Fla. business men, headed by S. S. Crittenden of that city, has purchased Hendersonville property and have begun to transform it into a club to be known as the Colonial Club of Hendersonville. An administration building will be constructed. Architect H. C. Meyer has been engaged to make plans at once for 25 bungalows, which will be stationed over the grounds.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Lookout court, No. 31, of the Tribe of Ben Hur, has inaugurated a campaign for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building.

Jackson, Tenn.—Dan L. Williamson has completed plans for the construction of a theatre.

Memphis, Tenn.—A club house may be erected at Overton Park. The members of the commission are Robert Galloway, J. T. Willingham and Dr. B. F. Turner.

Memphis, Tenn.—John Sneed Williams is having plans drawn for a \$40,000 residence.

Dallas, Tex.—The board of directors of the



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Oak, Plain and Quartered, and  
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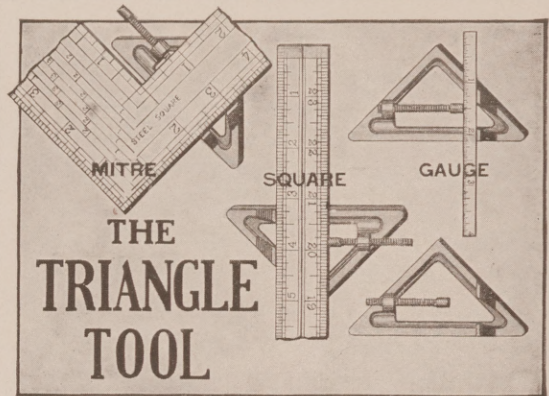
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Lakewood Country Club have decided to begin immediate construction of a \$25,000 club house on their grounds near White Rock reservoir. William G. Breg is president.

Humble, Tex.—The contract has been awarded to Dunderdale & Eastburn, architects, for plans and specifications, calling for the construction of the new Woodmen of the World building at that place. The new building will be of concrete structure and will be two stories in height.

### Dwellings and Apartments.

Birmingham, Ala.—Louis Pezitz will erect a \$35,000 apartment house.

Little Rock, Ark.—Fred Gougeon for Alex Keith, to build two-story brick residence with tile roof; \$25,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—J. H. Leveck to build two-story bungalow, \$5,00.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. E. H. Hopkins to erect one two-story frame residence.

Jacksonville, Fla.—I. P. Bennett to erect one two-story frame house.

Lakeland, La.—G. Daniel has purchased a site for the erection of a residence.

Miami, Fla.—William Deering will erect a residence on the \$80,000 tract which he recently purchased.

Miami, Fla.—W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, Ga., will expend \$50,000 for erection of twenty cottages here. Mr. Witham will also erect a \$15,000 residence here.

Atlanta, Ga.—Dillin-Morris Co. to erect 18 frame dwellings at a total cost of \$63,425.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. C. Oliver to erect a \$3,000 frame dwelling.

Atlanta, Ga.—Announcement is made by I. F. Jeffers that he has signed a contract with the Wallace-Smith Realty Co. for the construction of a ten-story apartment house at a cost of \$300,000. Plans for this building are being drawn and it is expected that the work of construction will begin within two months.

Anderson, Bros. Co., to erect two dwellings, estimated cost \$6,000.

Savannah, Ga.—Mrs. Clara L. Davis to erect a two-story apartment.

Louisville, Ky.—W. E. Hess to erect a two-story brick dwelling at a cost of \$3,500.

Oklahoma, Okla.—W. F. Bland to erect frame dwelling, \$4,000.

M. W. Wier to erect frame dwelling, \$4,000.

Charleston, S. C.—C. Bissell Jenkins to erect residence at a cost of \$20,000.

Greenville, S. C.—W. J. Foster to erect dwelling, costing \$4,500.

Memphis, Tenn.—T. T. Walker to erect a residence, \$5,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—The contract will be let soon for the brick and stone flats to be erected by Charles Keeler. The apartments will be three stories in height and will contain twelve flats. The cost will be about \$30,000. John Gaisford, architect.

Nashville, Tenn.—F. C. Guthrie and M. F. Green, of this city, and H. B. Dunn, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., will each erect residences here.

Nashville, Tenn.—Permit issued to Mrs. Josephine Lomasney, brick veneered residence, \$5,000.

El Paso, Tex.—George Beaudette to erect a two-story dwelling estimated cost, \$6,000.

Houston, Tex.—Plans have been drawn by Jones & Tabor, architects, for a two-story, eight-suite apartment house to be erected for John Sherman. Contract awarded.

San Antonio, Tex.—G. F. Allensworth to erect a two-story dwelling to cost \$3,500.

San Antonio, Tex.—J. H. Weymouth, two-story dwelling \$3,450.

Norfolk, Va.—Anna J. Saunders to erect a two-story frame residence to cost \$7,000. W. J. Mason to erect a two-story brick residence, \$4,000.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Architect W. B. Camp, Board of Trade building, Jacksonville, has prepared plans for apartment house to be erected by Mrs. Selma Swartly, at cost of \$3,000; two stories; plastered walls; plumbing; hardwood floors; asbestos-shingle roof; gas and electric lights; contract for construction will be awarded about November 15.

Birmingham, Ala.—Bids are wanted by Robert Jemison, Jr., agent for Major Edward M. Tutwiler, for apartment house to be erected by the latter; eight stories. Bids will be opened November 14.

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Reynolds will erect residence.

Atlanta, Ga.—McKenzie Trust Co. has permit to erect one-story frame building; day work; \$2,000.

DeLand, Fla.—Residences will be erected here by Rev. Mow Y. Fung, Sparta, N. J.

Jacksonville, Fla.—R. H. McMillan has plans by Architect W. B. Camp, Board of Trade building, Jacksonville, for \$5,000 residence; two stories plastered walls; plumbing; hardwood floors; gas and electric lights; asbestos-shingle roof; construction contract will be awarded November 15.

Newnan, Ga.—Residence will be erected by B. C. Kersey.

Brunswick, Ga.—Paul Kiene will erect residence.

Brunswick, Ga.—Judge D. W. Krauss will erect bungalow.

Brunswick, Ga.—J. Hunter Hopkins will erect \$6,000 residence.

Brunswick, Ga.—Reported that S. S. Rickett will erect residence.



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Rev. J. B. deVallee, Fall River, Mass., speaking of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston, installation, here shown.



D. H. Burnham & Co., Architects.

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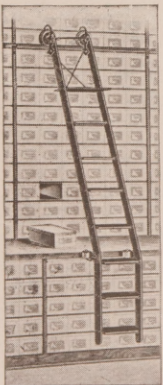
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**Blocks, Sawed, Turned, Planed**



Chipley, Fla.—Residences will be erected by Chipley Building Association. Manager Laney.

Savannah, Ga.—Application has been made by Dr. J. H. Collins for permits to erect 26 residences; each two-stories; frame; metal roofs.

Savannah, Ga.—J. M. Byington will build two-story frame residence.

Thomasville, Ga.—J. W. L. Yates will erect six residences.

### Stores.

Birmingham, Ala.—Ramsey & McCormick to erect a brick building to cost \$6,000.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Rizk Bros. will erect a two-story brick store.

Jacksonville, Fla.—William Hazelhurst to erect one two-story stone building. B. C. Dorsey also contemplates erecting a brick business house. The Central Investment Co. will erect a four-story building.

Louisville, Ky.—Lampton-Crane & Ramsey Co. to repair fire damages, \$5,000.

Asheville, N. C.—A two-story brick building is being erected for J. W. Neely and H. E. Burns.

Asheville, N. C.—G. F. Stradley will erect a three-story store and apartment house. The building will have a stone and concrete foundation and will be built of concrete, brick and stucco, making it fireproof.

Asheville, N. C.—R. E. Bowels will erect a two-story brick business house.

San Antonio, Tex.—H. C. Reese to erect a \$4,000 brick store.

Trinity, Tex.—Paul H. Cauthan has let the contract for the erection of a brick building to be 20x80 feet dimensions.

Waco, Tex.—T. Brooks Pearson has prepared plans for a two-story pressed brick business block to be erected by T. J. Primm.

Dunn, N. C.—John Draughon and R. L. Howard will erect a brick business building.

Georgetown, Tex.—A \$10,000 business building will be erected here to be occupied when completed by the Gray department store.

Madisonville, Tex.—R. J. Randolph has let the contract for the erection of two brick business houses.

Tulsa, Okla.—Peter Hriskos will erect a two-story brick store building.

Dallas, Tex.—Clarence E. Linz is having plans prepared for a two-story pressed brick business building.

Norfolk, Va.—Work has begun upon an addition to the building occupied by Miller Rhoades & Swartz. It is understood that the work is being done under the direction of B. F. Mitchell, architect, at an approximate cost of \$40,000.

Charleston, S. C.—Maud Baconet to erect building at a cost of \$4,700.

Centerville, Tenn.—R. J. Wayrick has let the contract for brick business house.

El Paso, Tex.—J. J. Crawford to erect a brick building, estimated value, \$5,000.

Bishop, Tex.—J. H. Herron will erect a brick business building, 120x100 feet.

Key West, Fla.—Newton Curry will erect business building; three stories; concrete construction.

Manchester, Ga.—Brick store building will be erected by Dunn Bros.

Savannah, Ga.—United Cigar Stores Company of America has leased store building and will remodel; several thousand dollars will be expended in alterations and improvements.

Social Circle, Ga.—O. N. Stanton will erect building to replace one burned with loss of \$10,000.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—J. G. McCrory, New York, operating 5 and 10-cent store in this city, will erect three-story building here; concrete construction; plans now being prepared.

Atlanta, Ga.—Mrs. Henry W. Potts awarded contract to the Mackle-Crawford Construction Company, Grant building, Atlanta, for erection of mercantile building; two-stories; 100x115 feet; reinforced concrete; cost, about \$70,000.

LaFayette, Ala.—A. Zobel, this city, has contract to erect store building for Miss Norma Allen; press brick and plate glass.

Atlanta, Ga.—R. E. Riley has permit to erect two-story brick building; day work, \$10,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Adair & Weinmeister will erect one-story brick building; permit issued; \$3,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Building to be erected by Franklin, Stiles & Franklin, wholesale produce firm, will have four stories; brick; fireproof construction.

Brunswick, Ga.—A. Zolmenovitz will remodel interior of two adjoining store buildings for occupancy by department store.

Gadsden, Ala.—Construction of two-story building will be erected by The Kress Co., Atlanta, and New York, will be begun soon after Jan. 1; about \$25,000.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Three-story building will be erected by H. R. Flynn; store on first floor and offices above; to be constructed entirely of press brick.

### Banks and Offices.

Birmingham, Ala.—A four-story building will be erected by Emmet Collins to cost about \$30,000.

Hot Springs, Ark.—The Young Men's Trust Co., recently organized, with a capital of \$200,000, will erect a two-story building. M. A. Sheets, of Terra Haute, Ind., and W. S. Kirkman, of this place, are interested.



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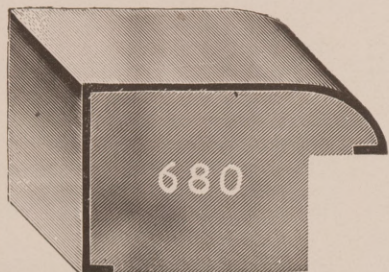
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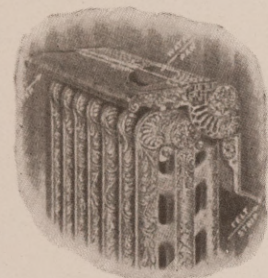
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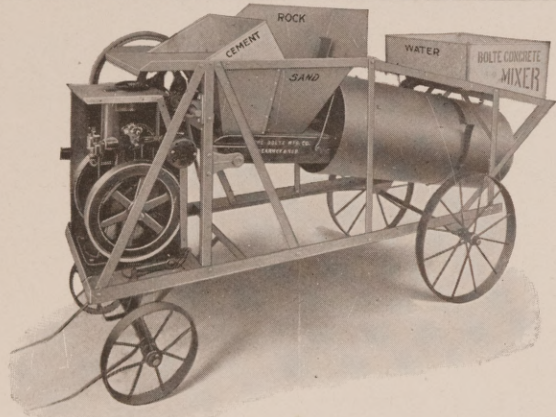


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El Paso, Tex.—As a result of recent plans to consolidate the First National Bank and American National Bank of El Paso, two new office and bank buildings will be erected. A new building will be erected on the site of the First National, at a cost of \$130,000, and a new seven-story structure will be erected on San Antonio street, to join the present seven-story American National building, at a cost of \$150,000.

Houston, Tex.—Permits issued to the Southern Loan and Investment Co., for the construction of two three-story buildings. One will face on Main street and will cost \$30,000. The other will cost \$26,000.

Richmond, Va.—The Manchester National Bank will spend approximately \$100,000 in remodeling the Leader building recently purchased.

Richmond, Va.—Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. (Adams Grain and Provision Co.) to erect a two-story brick office building and warehouse.

Lumber City, Ga.—Contract has been awarded to John T. Ragan, architect and builder, Lyons, Ga., to erect office building for Knight Agency Co., and Dr. C. J. DeLoach; to be constructed of "Cravennette" brick; \$2,500. Plans were prepared by Mr. Ragan.

Birmingham, Ala.—Announced that extensive office building will be erected by Southern Development Co., represented in Birmingham by F. E. and L. A. Whitehead, president and vice-president, respectively, of Standard Home Co. Stated that lot 75x115 feet has been purchased for \$50,000 as site for structure. Detailed plans have not been announced.

Birmingham, Ala.—Building to have three stories or more, will be erected by Andrew Colias; 25x100 feet; store on first floor and offices above; \$30,000. Plans are being prepared by Architect Harry B. Wheelock, this city.

### Churches.

Helena, Ark.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church contemplate erecting a \$25,000 edifice.

Atlanta, Ga.—M. E. Center will erect a \$4,000 church.

New Orleans, La.—The Methodist church will erect a new edifice. Rev. W. W. Holmes can give information.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The First Methodist church may erect an edifice. Rev. C. H. Myers, pastor.

Memphis, Tenn.—St. Brigid's congregation will erect a church. Rev. F. T. O'Neill, pastor.

Memphis, Tenn.—The contract has been let for \$18,000 church to be erected for the Calvary Baptist congregation.

Hartselle, Ala.—Church building will be erected by congregation of First Baptist church; brick; about \$6,000. Rev. R. L. Quinn, pastor.

Montgomery, Ala.—Central Christian church, Rev. O. P. Spiegel, pastor, has bought site and will erect edifice; bungalow type; building will be erected at once.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—St. Ann's Roman Catholic church will erect \$25,000 edifice; fireproof construction; red Spanish tile roof; indirect illumination; bids will be received by the architect, John Charles Norton, 207 Mahan building, Ardmore, Pa.

Miami, Fla.—Contract has been awarded to J. J. Holly, this city, for concrete construction and woodwork on church building for First Methodist church. Plans by Architect G. L. Pfeiffer, Lemon City, Fla.

### Schools and Colleges.

Waycross, Ga.—Two brick dormitories are to be erected at the Bunn-Bell Institute.

Bay St. Louis, Miss.—The bond commission of Bay St. Louis, composed of Jos. O'Mauffray, chairman; Chas Sanger, R. R. Perkins and Chas. Marshall, are considering plans and specifications for a school house to be erected in the Fourth ward.

South Pittsburg, Tenn.—An \$8,000 school building will be erected here.

Bessemer, Ala.—School building will be erected by St. Aloysius church; \$12,000. Building committee: H. F. Mundes, John Hagerty, J. D. O'Gara, Stephen Durick and James Sullivan.

Greensboro, Ala.—City has sold its bonds and will proceed with construction of school building; plans will be prepared at once. The Mayor.

LaGrange, Ga.—Municipal bonds of \$40,000 were voted for providing additional public school facilities. J. D. Edmundson, mayor.

Williamson, Ga.—Williamson school district voted bonds for erection of school building to cost \$3,500. Dr. J. C. Beauchamp.

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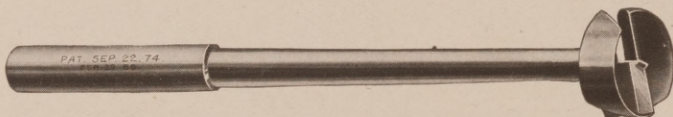
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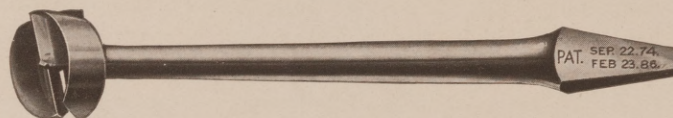
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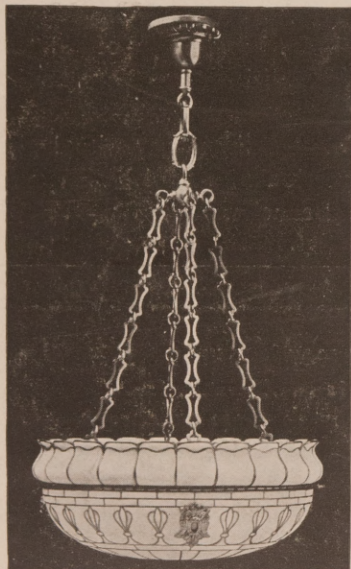


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