

THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. L.

NUMBER 5

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1924 SCHEDULE FOR ADVERTISERS

For Jan. and Feb. issue copy and all cuts must reach us by	Dec. 20th
For March	Jan. 20th
For April	Feb. 20th
For May	Mar. 20th
For June	April 20th
For July	May 20th
For August	June 20th
For Sept.	July 20th
For Oct.	Aug. 20th
For Nov.	Sept. 20th
For Dec.	Oct. 20th

EDITORIAL COMMENT

A THOUGHT WORTH WHILE.

IN the article appearing in this issue entitled, "Southern Architecture for Southern Homes," the author, Mr. Albert A. Chadwick has given us a thought that we feel should be impressed upon the mind of every architect in the South and eventually brought to the attention of the public.

In the rapid development of the new South we seemed to have lost all respect ARCHITECTUALLY for the old, and completely lost sight of the beauty, dignity and charming characteristics which were so admirably incorporated in the architectural style which our forefathers adopted and followed throughout the early years when this section of our great country was being settled.

Today we stand on the verge of losing forever that style, which through its superiority to any that has been developed in recent years, is thought of when one speaks of the architecture of the South. The old houses that were the proud work of our ancestors are fast decaying, and yet we do not seem to realize that when these are gone we lose forever the very earmarks of the old South, and an architectural style that would rival in beauty and inspiration any that this country or any other ever knew.

It is time that we were waking up to the possibilities that are before us for drawing inspiration from these old houses and creating an architectural style for the new South that will be a part or rather a continuation of the old style and adopt it for our present day needs.

While the houses that are now being built in the South are very pretty and have a charm that is pleasing, yet they are absolutely void of that spirit which was characteristic of the architecture that was known and admired in the years gone by.

As Mr. Chadwick has said in his article, practically every section except the South has made a study of its old architecture and having found in it beauty and strength of character has caught the spirit and interwoven it into their present day style.

Surely by study and thought we can give to the South an architectural style that will at least express in a small degree that beauty and inspiration of the old South which is ours by right of inheritance. If we are to accomplish this end it is imperative that our present school of architects take serious thought of this matter and begin at once some movement that will bring about a revival of the old style, for if it is left to the future generation it will be too late, for as we have

said before the old houses are fast disappearing.

While a great many of the old houses are faulty in design yet there are many that contain details that as perfect as any work that has ever been done in this country, and fortunately the owners of a great majority of these old buildings have retained throughout the years the same beautiful surroundings that help to mold the character of the house itself.

If we will but catch the spirit, beauty and strength of character of these houses of the old South and incorporate their main characteristics into our modern houses, and give them the same beautiful surroundings, we are sure that the whole South will welcome this revival of our architectural style.

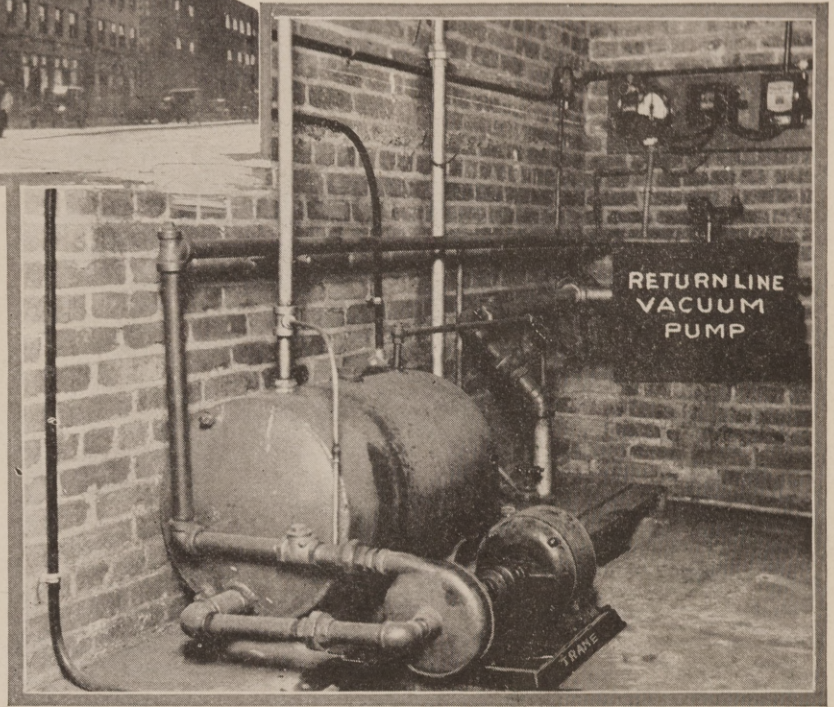
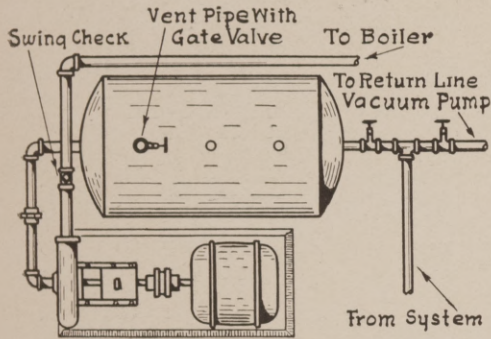
CHARLES MOORE HONORED.

The Medal of Honor of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement, which is given from time to time to laymen for distinguished service in the advancement of Art and Architecture, has been awarded this year to Mr. Charles Moore, who, as is well known to all architects, has been for many years chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission in Washington, the only body in our National government which occupies itself with Art. The presentation of this medal took place at a dinner given by the S. A. D. G. at the Metropolitan Club in New York on Saturday evening, March first, at which addresses were made by His Excellency, the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, Mr. Moore, Dr. John H. Finley of the New York "Times," and Mr. Chester H. Aldrich, of Delano & Aldrich, president of the American Group of this society. Among those present were: Messrs. Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, John Russell Pope, William M. Kendall, Loui C. Ayers, Harvey W. Corbett, H. V. B. Magonigle, Charles A. Platt, Siddons Mowbray, James A. Fraser, Frederic A. Delano, Edwin H. Denby, Herbert Adams, Thomas Adams, Donn Barber, John M. Howells, Benjamin W. Morris, and John Van Pelt.

The medal given by the Society to the School of Architecture having the best record of accomplishment for the year was awarded to Yale University School of Fine Arts at a meeting held on March third at the University. Addresses were made by Mr. Aldrich, who presented the medal, and by President James R. Angell of Yale University.



Ratz Building, Cleveland. Below: View of corner in boiler room where Trane Condensation Pump is helping out an overloaded return line vacuum pump.



Some day you may run across a job like this

(A Trane Pump will fix it.)

The return line vacuum pump took care of the vacuum requirements of the heating system, but it was too small to handle the condensate. A Trane Condensation pump proved to be a good, economical cure.

The trouble here was that the return line vacuum pump is of the type that has the air pump and the water pump combined in the same case. Such construction is anything but flexible.

More water capacity was needed on the Ratz job, but the vacuum was sufficient. One way to secure the increased capacity was to install complete new, larger, equipment; another way was to add just a con-

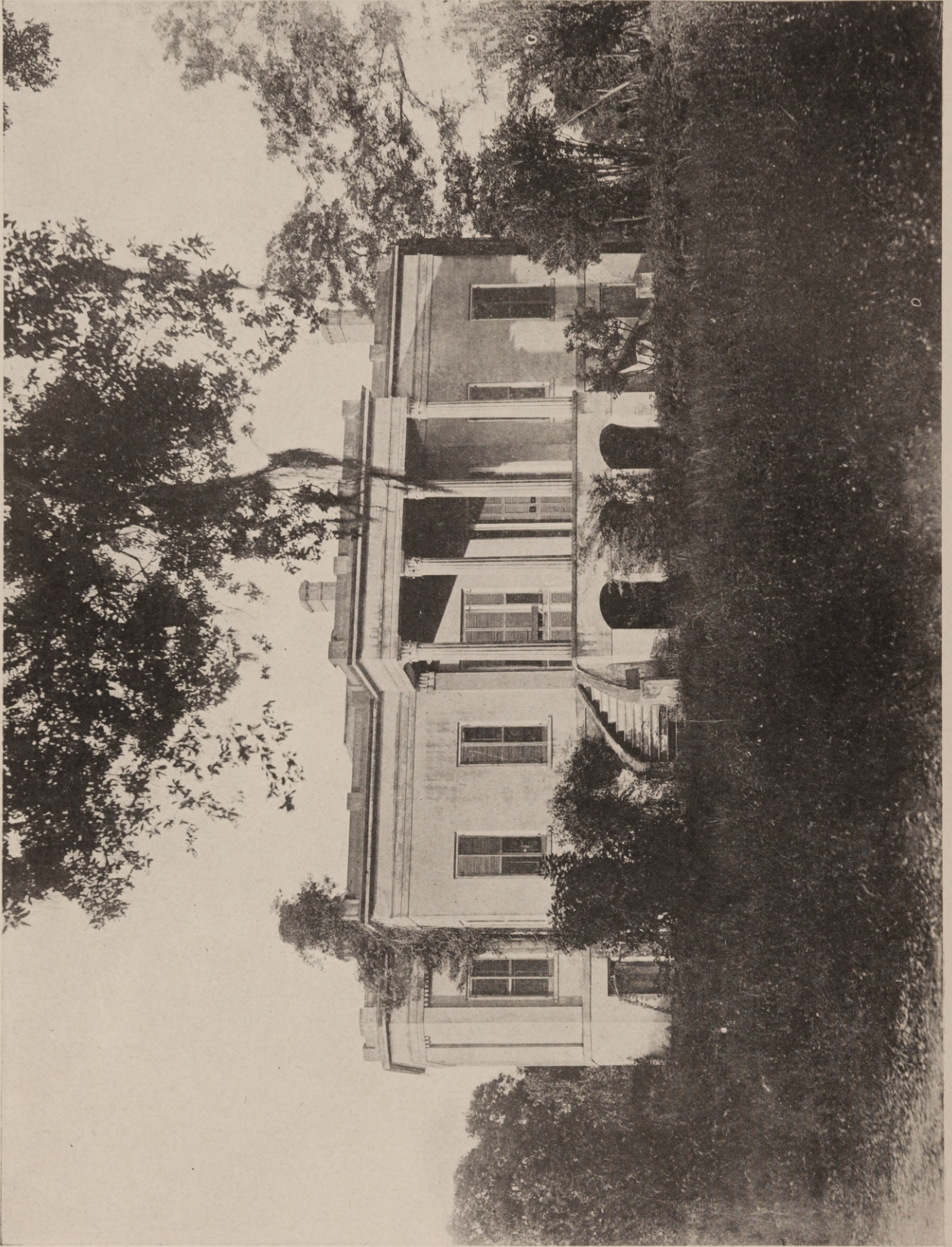
densation pump. By deciding on Trane condensation equipment, the owner was saved a good many dollars.

If Trane Return Line Vacuum equipment has been installed originally, the problem of taking care of increased condensate would have been simple—just a change in the water pump size. Practically no trouble or expense. You can't beat Trane separate case construction and interchangeable units.

Write for Bulletin 2, Condensation, Circulating, and Booster Pumps. Bulletin 4, Air and Return Line Vacuum Pumps. List prices of Jan. 21, 1924.

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TRANE PUMPS



THE HERMITAGE—SAVANNAH RIVER NEAR CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.

THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOLUME L.

JUNE, 1924

NUMBER 6

Southern Architecture for Southern Homes

By Albert A. Chadwick

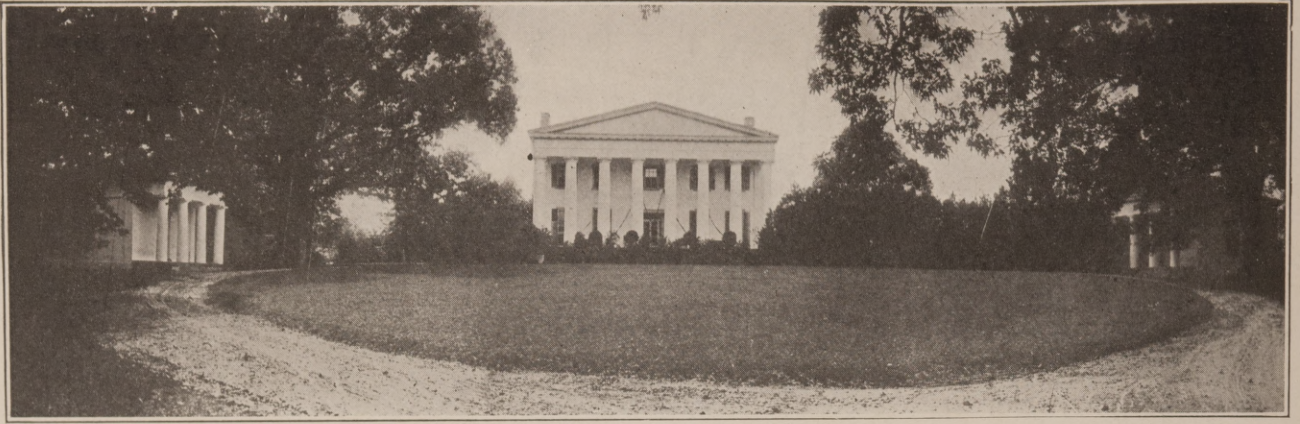
AMONG the things of most value to a community are its local traditions, its local atmosphere through them the community gets that character that distinguishes it from other communities. So, when you destroy the traditions and atmosphere you go a long way towards destroying the individuality of the place; you produce a nonentity. There is nothing that tends more to preserve traditions, to create atmosphere than the architecture of a town's homes and the setting and surrounding of those homes. These for the perpetuation of an indigenous architecture is of grave importance and yet we of the South are letting our own architecture gradually disappear. In the rush of modernity it is being swept away by a flood of imported styles.

Various other parts of the country have architectural styles that are both characteristic and suited to the local climates and habits. The most of these are what are known as Colonial. Thus New England has rather simple, somewhat austere houses depending largely on the detail of their entrances and cornices, and on careful fen-

estration for their character; New York and New Jersey have their story-and-half houses with gambrel roofs that they have inherited from their Dutch ancestors. In Pennsylvania the architecture was somewhat more pretentious, houses being built largely of stone or brick with more elaborate detail. California has a style peculiarly her own, inherited from the Spaniards. The first four of these states long failed to see the beauty of their old buildings. It was not till the last of the nineteenth century that they awoke to the fact that while they were going to England, France, and Italy for inspiration that they had an architecture of their own that was worthy of perpetuation. Since then they have made a careful study of their Colonial homes, making careful measured drawings of the more interesting details and have developed and adapted their architecture and are using it with great success. California was the last to awake, but under the influence of a group of capable architects they are adapting and using their Spanish Colonial types and are now equal to the best—even if they



BERRY HILLS—VIRGINIA



BERRY HILLS—VIRGINIA

haven't surged ahead of the other parts of the country.

In the towns and villages of the South there are smaller houses of almost equal interest. In Georgia these houses were mostly built during the Greek revival and many of them have Greek Corinthian or Doric Columns with deep cornices. In Alabama the Greek is combined with Spanish. And at times one sees the pure Spanish save where the tile roofs of Spanish architecture has given place to low tin roofs and the stone cornices to wood. Of course these old houses that are still standing are not entirely adapted to our modern needs and some of the design is faulty, but the spirit is there if we would only study it and capture it, and it is a style that is easily adaptable.

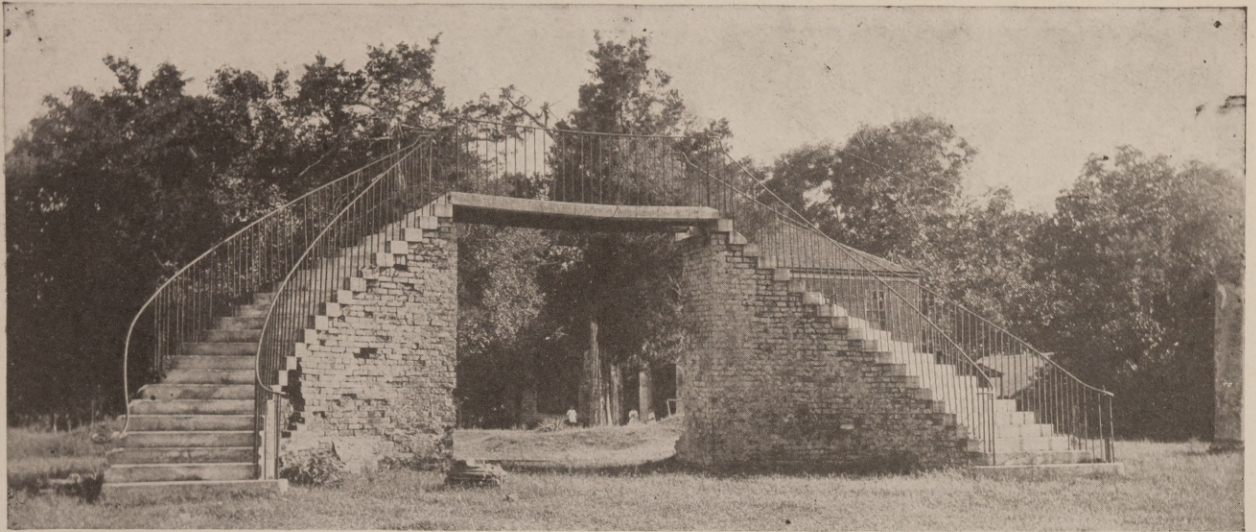
The South alone seems apathetic, blind to the beauties that we have inherited. How long are

we to disregard them? Georgia, Alabama and Florida all have their old houses that are exceedingly interesting. Old houses with broad porches, high ceilings, big fluted columns; houses that are stately, majestic, gracious and hospitable, set in grounds shaded by old water oaks and magnolias, flouted with crepe myrtle, jassamine and roses. Between the yards or screening off out-buildings are old brick walls often whitewashed or ivy covered. When we see one of these old homes there comes an instinctive feeling that there lives a family of breeding and culture, a family that is loyal to the best there is in it.

I don't know that we are much to blame for running after fake Gods; for many years the South was impoverished, it lacked education facilities and there was no great amount of building. We are farther from the sources of inspiration than our Northern cities so it has taken us



COLONIAL RESIDENCE OF MAJOR SPENCE, TUSCALOOSA, ALA.



STAIRWAY TO OLD "CONCORD," NEAR NATCHEZ, MISS.

longer to awake, architecturally. Now that we are beginning to appreciate better buildings most of our architects either come from the North or have been trained in the North and it is not surprising if they follow the lead of the men of the East and give us New England Colonial, English and Italian architecture—anything but our own style. Then "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and a client is apt to look with disfavor on the houses he has known his whole life. He wants people to see

that he has a new house, he dislikes things that are old and only too often an architect must do that which he would rather not do in order to please a client.

We may admit the above exigencies and condone a certain laxity but if we do not act quickly we are apt to act too late. One by one the old buildings are going and some day we are apt to wake up and find them gone and we will be without any definite record of the real architecture of the South—not even a decent photograph. Then they will be lost forever. We should get out and take good photographs of these old buildings, measure them and make good detailed drawings. These are the essential initial moves, because we cannot all go and see the actual buildings, we must, most of us, do our studying from books.

But these are only the preliminaries, the furnishing the architects with the necessary tools. The essential thing is to translate them into buildings and to do that we must study them, learn what are the essentials that go to give character to these old buildings and last we must use it and adapt it. Instead of building some English-Georgian house, build a house modeled after, say, some old house of La Grange, Athens or Montgomery. Give them characteristic surroundings and the results will be startling. Not that I would slavishly copy the old work, but I would catch the spirit of it and imprint it on our modern homes and even on some of the smaller public buildings, such as city halls, court houses, churches, and libraries. If we can do that we will go far towards doing away with our present architectural anarchy and our towns will gradually become real Southern towns once again.

Of course this cannot be all accomplished in a year or two years, it means steady work by a number of men for many years to come. It can



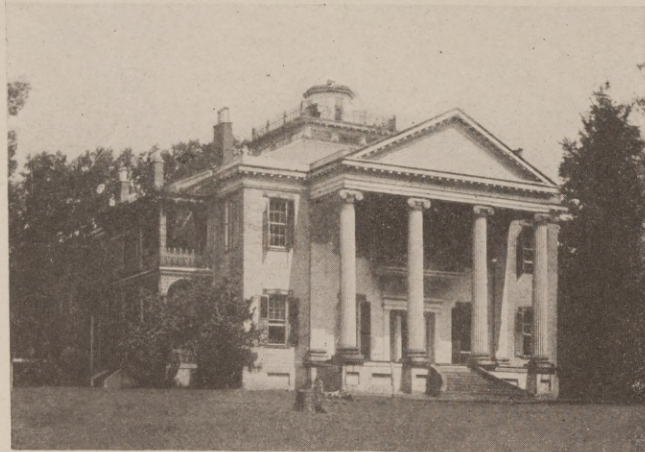
SIDE ENTRANCE—KENMORE, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

only be done gradually, a building here and a house there, and constant attack through all possible educational channels. First, the architects must be brought to appreciate the beauty of these old buildings and the possibilities for adaption, and then the public must be gradually educated to appreciate them.

There is one danger that always comes when we seek to revive a style, and that is the danger of slavish copying. We get out books and see old buildings that are interesting and "crib" them cold regardless of what is good and what is bad, and there is a great deal that is bad. In fact it has been the history of most revivals that at the first the bad features were emphasized more than the good. The proper thing to do is to become so familiar with the style that we come to know the details to which it owes its character and then design our houses without reference to books. But above all we must give the houses appropriate settings—a house is dependent upon its settings as a beautiful woman is upon her clothes. Put a good house on a barren lot and it is without beauty, while very often we over-

look the sheer ugliness of a house and even think it is beautiful because of its surroundings. If you take a formal house, suited to a city and put it on a wooded hill it is ridiculous. The study of the accessories is equally important with the study of the houses themselves, garden walls, gateways, fences, walks, out-buildings, all add their quota of character. Besides these there must be carefully chosen plants, the rejection of exotic and foreign plants and the use of those trees, those shrubs and flowers that our grandfathers used and loved.

If we will only do this we will be going far to establish the beauty and character of our Southern towns and cities. Even more than that it would react on the character of the people; there would be something to gratify civic pride, something to honor, something to bind us more closely to the hills and plains that we now love so well. What is more we would be putting our section of the country on a par, architecturally, with other sections of the country. We would not be copying New York or Chicago but we would have an architecture of our very own that we should be proud of and that outsiders would admire.



HOMEWOOD—MISSISSIPPI

PORTFOLIO

EARLY COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE



INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SAVANNAH, GA.



EARLY LOUISIANA RESIDENCE



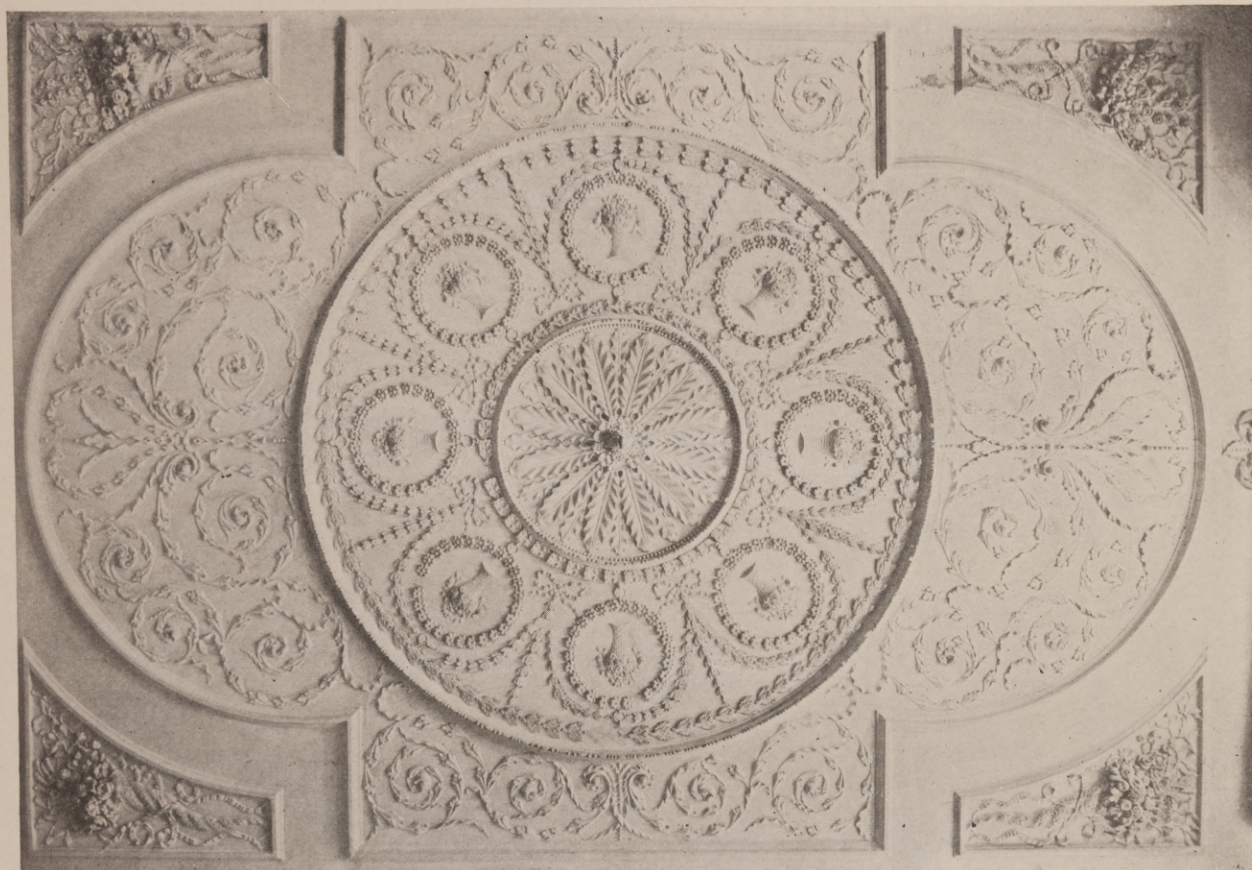
WEEKS HALL—NEW IBERIA, LA.



SALON—KENMORE—1752
HOUSE OF COLONEL FIELDING LEWIS, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



OWENS HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.



DETAIL OF CEILING PANEL—KENMORE, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



COLEMAN HOUSE, MACON, GA.—BUILT 1830.



MINUS HOUSE, ORLEANS SQUARE, SAVANNAH, GA.



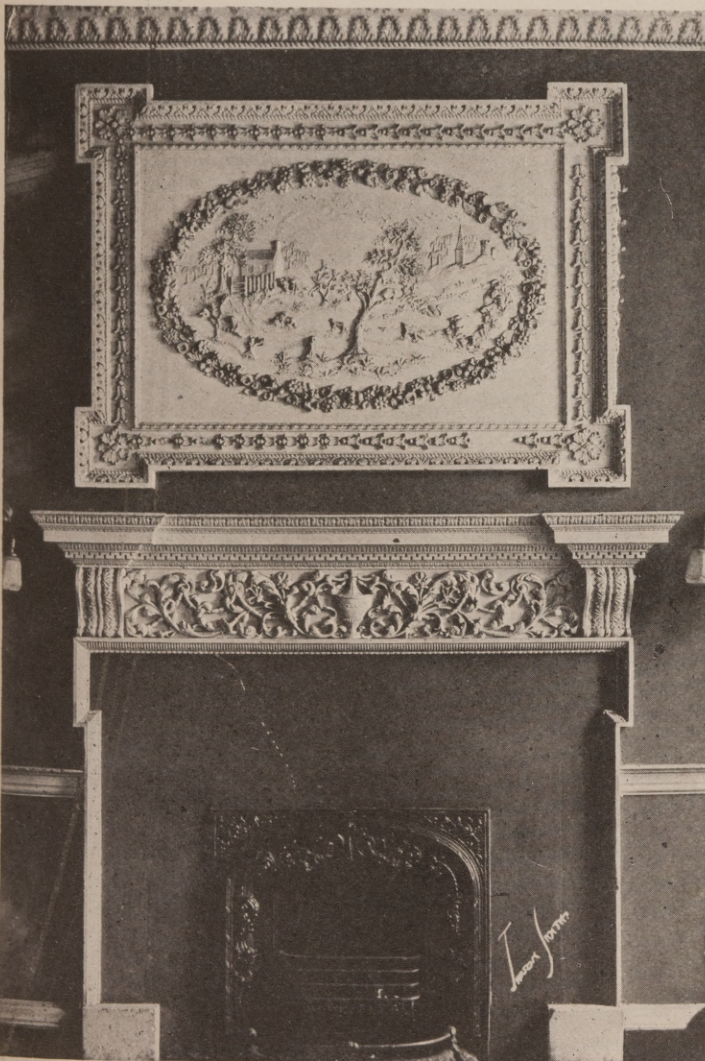
LATHMORE HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA. (1850)



"DEVEREAUX," NATCHEZ, MISS. (1830)



MONTICELLO—NATCHEZ, MISS.—BURNED 1898.



MANTELS IN KENMORE—HOME OF FIELDING LEWIS, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



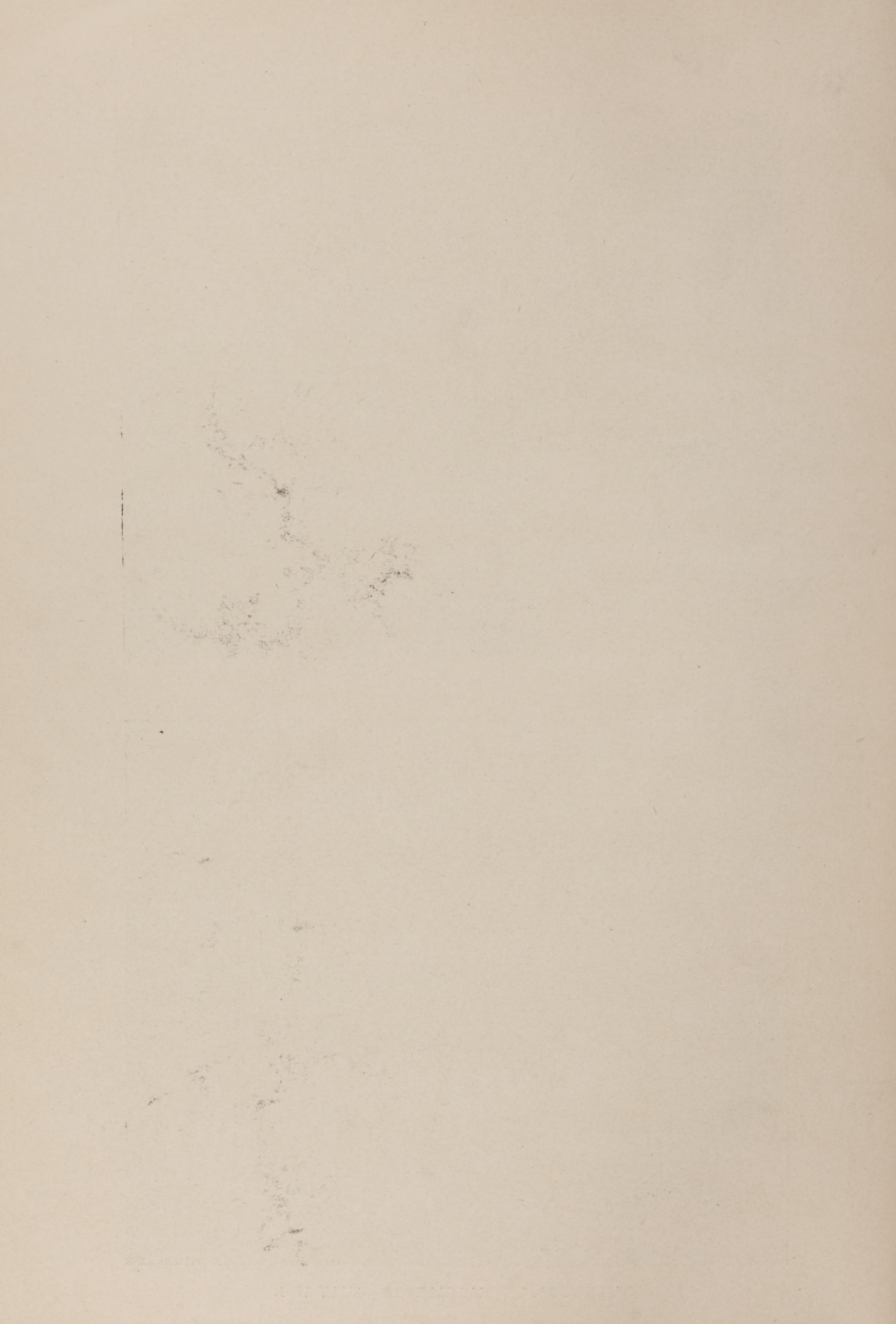
McALPIN HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA. (BUILT 1820)



DETAIL OF EAST WING



GREENWOOD, THOMASVILLE, GA.—BUILT 1835.





OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ATHENS, GA.—BUILT 1820.

PERSONAL MENTION

William R. Frampton and H. L. Bowers have been taken into the firm of Richard M. Bates, Jr. The firm will be known as Bates, Frampton & Bowers, Architects, 412-414 Eleventh Street, Huntington, W. Va.

William E. Spink, Architect, has opened an office at 511 Canal-Commercial Building, New Orleans, La.

W. E. Gore, architect and engineer, registered architect State of Illinois and specialist in school design, is located now at 411 Realty Building, Louisville, Ky.

Samuel W. Carrington, architect, 502 Melba Theatre Building, Dallas, Texas, announces the opening of an office at the above address, and would like very much to receive manufacturers' cards, catalogues, and samples.

Clarence E. Shepard, architect, announces the removal of his office to Suite 42-415 Huntsinger Building, 114 West 10th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Wilford S. Bogue, architect, 206 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas, will be glad to receive manufacturers' catalogues and samples.

Clifford F. Reichert, architect, announces the opening of his office at 1003 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky. Manufacturers' catalogues and samples are desired.

Brickey & Brickey, architects, 212 North Lancaster Avenue, Dallas, Texas, announce the opening of new offices at 611-612 State National Bank Building, Houston, Texas. Catalogues requested at Houston office.

Clyde M. Hites, designer and builder, announces the opening of his offices at 300 Commercial Building, Louisville, Ky.

Herbert L. Cain, church architect, Richmond, Va., announces the opening of an office on February 1, 1924, at 1709 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,



ST. PHILIP'S CHURCHYARD, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Pricing Quantities on a Unit Hour Basis

How the Associated Building Contractors of Illinois Renders Exceptional Services to Its Members.

Experience has taught that a Trade Organization like any other form of commercial endeavor, must render a service carrying with it a definite value, to its members, if the organization is to endure and prosper. The Associated Building Contractors of Illinois has long ago recognized and heeded this essential and built up an organization occupying a first place in importance among other similiar organizations in the country.

During the year 1923, the Association presented the subject of "Overhead Expenses of Contractors." These discussions were presented at each of the district conventions during that year, and led by Mr. Gerhardt F. Meyne of Chicago. The attending success of these discussions proved so tremendous, that, at the annual convention last January, a formal resolution was adopted, directing the officers to specially feature "Pricing Quantities on a Unit Hour Basis" during the present year. As occurred last year, Mr. Meyne was again appointed to lead in this program and a committee consisting of Mr. John C. Wuellner of Alton, (former President of the Association) and Mr. George L. Rood of Chicago, appointed him to assist him. This committee undertook to emphasize the following essential features in connection with cost finding.

FIRST: To place before the builders of the State, what may be termed a standard estimate sheet.

SECOND: A standard method of taking-off quantities in the various branches of the trades.

THIRD: A standard of field overhead, etc.

FOURTH: A standard method of cost-keeping and from it develop a method of pricing quantities.

With this purpose in mind, the committee prepared a somewhat extensive scheme in working out its endeavor to thoroughly cover each of the trades that go into the ordinary building construction. The object being, to get a uniform method as early as possible, to which the contractors of the State could subscribe; never losing sight of the

fact that, the chief purpose of these discussions were, to develop a practical system of pricing quantities. To permit the practical presentation of this purpose, a complete set of plans and specifications were procured of a residence possessing nearly every factor entering into the general building construction industry. Copies of these plans and specifications were presented to the members just as they would have been handed them by an architect for bidding purposes, without any corrections either in plans or specification. A careful study of these and the quantity sheet showed up the mistakes that are usually found in ordinary plans and specifications. The object of the program was, to get as near as possible,

a commercial proposition, as is ordinarily handed the contractors in the State almost daily.

Obviously, it was not the committee's intention to say: "This should be considered a standard sheet" or "This should be considered a standard method." It was the purpose of the Com-

mittee however, to develop a discussion from which might develop a more satisfactory scheme of taking-off. The scheme exemplified being a system adopted in one of the contractors' offices and found satisfactory.

The specifications were copied verbatim. The plans had been photographed from the original tracings and from plates printed and assembled in regular form so that any builder could take off the quantities. It was the expressed hope of the committee that the members would do this and prove or disprove the correctness of the quantities as noted on the sheets distributed. A complete set of prints showing details of drawings not included on the plans, were also distributed.

Quantity Sheets.

The quantity sheets prepared to cover each of the building trades represented in the construction of the building plans and specifications offered, quantity take-offs and marginal notes were made. These sheets were so prepared to permit obtaining prices from the various fabricators and

It has been the fixed purpose of the Associated Building Contractors of Illinois, in its yearly program of work, to offer at least one major feature, presenting both instructive and constructive elements, for the benefit of its members. Mr. Gerhardt F. Meyne of Chicago, Vice-President of the Association, has given special attention to this feature of organization work. Mr. Meyne is an authority on "Contractors' Overhead and Training of Apprentices."

RELIANCE FIREPROOF DOORS



EMPIRE HOTEL, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Frederick I. Merrick, Architect

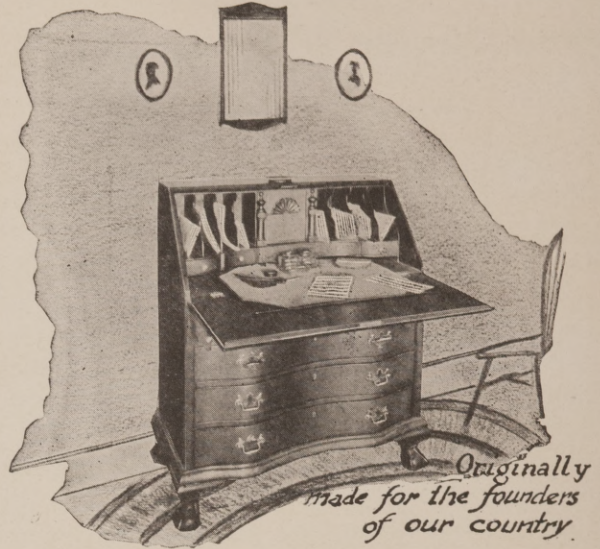
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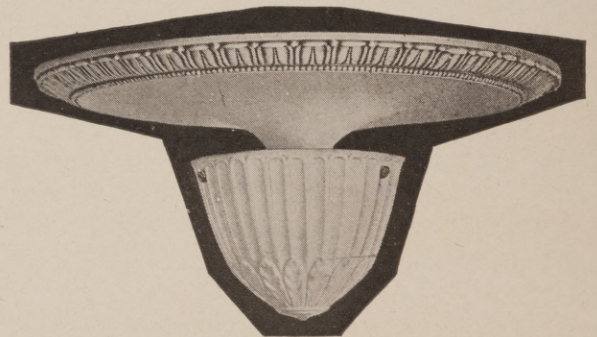
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manufacturers of materials as well as the staple materials. The sheets showed in detail, for instance, sheet metal work; masonry piers, mill-work, etc., that were not clearly brought out in the plans; curb walls, etc. All these items were shown in marginal notes on these sheets, which because of the expense of printing, were mimeographed and therefore did not present the same opportunity for practical demonstration, printing would have permitted, however, the printed detail plates, as for example, Plates M and M-I gave those special details regarding cement work calling for extraordinary execution and permitting contractors specializing in same, to figure thereon.

The mill-work was carefully taken-off to permit obtaining separate figures thereon from manufacturers in that line, as Plate C I-C 5. The entire scheme of the committee being of course, to place before the contractor, a comprehensive outline of quantities when he is pricing his work on the unit hour basis, and offer a splendid opportunity for the exercise of his judgment or refer to past records for proper pricing.

Presented at First District Convention.

The first opportunity the committee had to present this program occurred on March 12th, at the city of Joliet, which meeting represented the district convention of the second district in which the State has been divided. Over one hundred and seventy-five members attended and following the meeting, it was freely expressed that the program was appreciated as probably the best effort the Association ever made in presenting discussions tending to improve upon the accepted but obsolete business methods of contractors. The committee also was pleased with the success of its program and had particular pride in the complete manner in which its purposes were presented to the members. The placing of all plans, specifications, detail drawings and quantity sheets, in complete form before each member, represented a detail preparation, never before attempted.

Presentation of Program.

The presentation of this program, was of course, a matter of approaching each individual building trade separately and discussing all phases appertaining to it with regard to the subject matter at hand. Excavating and grading received first attention because it represented the first operation; masonry and concrete followed and thereafter the carpentry, heating, decorating and the various other trades that collectively enter into construction work.

It was pointed out that, contractors in taking-off quantities from architects' drawings will discover many discrepancies both in the plans and

specifications and will also find portions of same entirely unworkable. To avoid friction and trouble on such ambiguities and conditions leading to possible misinterpretations, frequent marginal notes on the quantity sheets, attracted attention to the discrepancies and exemplified situations that required the contractor's attention as representing conditions that must be corrected by the architect to avoid misunderstandings later. To wait until after the job is let and contracts signed, would prove of little avail and only invite trouble finally.

In explaining these sheets on quantity, attention was called how necessary it is to have each and every item clearly defined, and if necessary, with thumb-nail sketches on the margin opposite each item requiring special explanation, so that, the builder may determine at once what his unit price may be without referring to either the plans or the specifications, if he chooses to do so.

As may be imagined, in the course of this discussion, a wide range of opinions were expressed on cost variations. This ought not have occurred if the contractors had properly analyzed the pricing on a unit hour basis. For example, the excavating that had to be shovel work, trench digging, wide trench digging, pier hole digging, narrow trench digging and back filling.

The general discussion also developed several systems of pricing concrete. Some considered it best to place it on a cubic foot basis, while others thought it ought to be placed on a cubic yard basis. The discussion brought out that the best way to price concrete work, was to make marginal showings on the estimate sheets, what form work was to be done, as for instance, beams, columns and floor slab to develop the form also, the placing of the concrete and the final cost of the finished floor.

In carpentry it was emphasized that lumber ought never be priced on an average basis. It developed that floor joists costs differ from the cost of the erection of 2x4 studdings as also the cost of erection of roof rafters. It became obvious that first floor sheeting ought not be priced the same as roof sheeting or wall sheeting. These developments are of course based on fundamental principals and proven to experienced builders. It was shown that mill-work should be taken off carefully in order to have the proper quantities, but also, to permit obtaining a proper quotation on same and finally to be able to place the installation of same on a unit foot basis. The value of installing mill-work can never be safely arrived at if the contractor merely guesses or takes a percentage of the lowest mill bid. Window frames and door frames should be taken off as well and marginal notes made on the quantity sheets to facilitate quickly checking and proper pricing.

BRONZE LETTERS

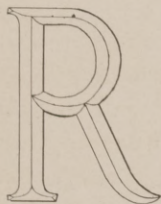
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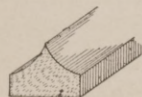


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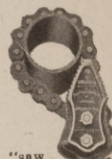
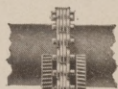
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The discussion developed that, a contractor in order to know what he is doing, must price the installation of his mouldings on a foot basis. That he must know and price the cost of hanging doors, as it is obvious that doors of higher quality cost more than basement or attic doors. Placing of the base in the living room costs more than the base in the laundry, pantry or garret.

One thing that particularly pleased the committee was the evident concurrence in the necessity of properly pricing quantities to keep cost records. Mr. Wuellner of the committee, exceptionally well explained this to the members and magnanimously explained the system followed in his own offices. He showed that although it may appear difficult, it is a very simple method to install and follow. Both Chairman, Mr. Weyne and Mr. Wuellner generously invited any member to visit their offices for an exemplification of the systems installed.

An analysis on the cost of concrete work was explained in detail by Mr. V. L. Page of Rockford, President of the Association and Mr. Oscar W.

Rosenthal of Chicago, Director at Large of the Association.

In presenting this program, the committee of course presumed that the members present were experienced builders and able to take-off quantities.

The Big Thing Brought Home.

The one big thing brought home at this Convention was, that no matter how carefully a committee might study this subject; no matter how attractively it may be put on standard sheets; no matter how much is said about it, very little general good will come out of it unless each member takes home the plans, specifications, drawings and sheets and studies them carefully, finds faults, flaws or applause in them and begins to apply them to his business and himself.

It was further pointed out that each individual locality should take up and discuss this system of take-off and pricing on the unit hour basis in their own midst and that each craft in such locality should hold discussions among themselves as to what might be a proper method for their own individual needs.

What the American Construction Council is Doing

National Apprenticeship Movement Launched.

Definite steps to further the training of apprentices for the construction industry, national in scope, and to assist in assuring proper employment for them are actively being taken through the Apprenticeship Committee of the American Construction Council.

The primary purposes of the program are two-fold:

First, to determine and make available complete facts as to the scope and facilities of present apprenticeship training courses in each trade by localities throughout the entire country. The results of this fact inquiry will furnish an accurate picture of conditions under which training is now being furnished.

Second, to reach definite conclusions of a constructive nature looking toward the improvement of apprentice training from the viewpoint of employing, labor, manufacturing and all other elements interested.

Why a National Program on Apprenticeship.

National action is desirable, in addition to the activities being conducted in the various localities with respect to local needs, for a number of reasons.

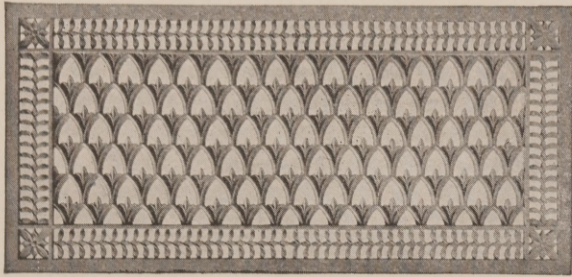
First, it is necessary to promote in a broad and effective manner the idea of apprenticeship among all elements affecting the industry in order

to secure the active and wide-spread support required to insure permanent results. Second, it is essential to bring together the various activities already under way in order to develop materials, methods and experience of common value and to make them readily available to all. Third, an adequate and efficient labor supply must be based upon national, as well as individual local needs and resources. Fourth, the relation of apprenticeship to unemployment and the need of assuring employment to apprentices on an all year-round basis from year to year makes it necessary that apprenticeship needs, and conditions for training, be related to and assist in the stabilization of employment throughout the important construction centers of the country.

Makeup of Committee Insures Effective Action.

The Apprenticeship Committee of the Council is not a paper committee but is composed of men thoroughly practical and actively interested in the work.

For the first time in the history of the industry a group of men, representing all the elements of the construction industry of the United States—employing, manufacturing, professional and labor interests—have got together to consider the apprenticeship problem and to formulate a defi-



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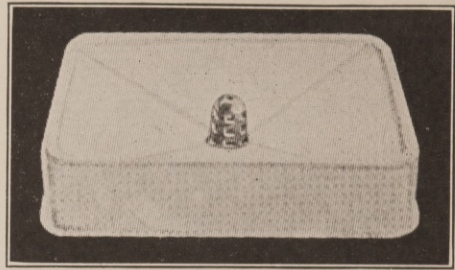
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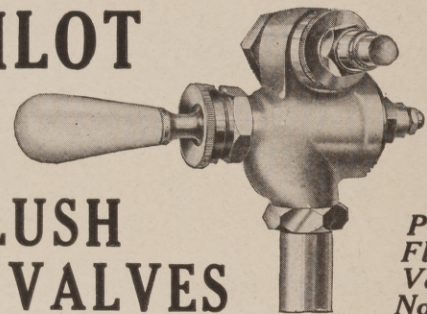
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nite program of action which, in a national way, would meet existing needs.

Indeed a glance at the membership of the committee indicates that every basic interest affected by the problem, which in reality includes everybody, is represented.

Full Co-operation Between Apprenticeship Committee and Public Officials.

The extent to which the activities of the Apprenticeship Committee is receiving the support of the Federal Government and other public officials and will be the basis for effective co-operation between all elements interested is indicated by the statements made on the occasion of the meeting of the Apprenticeship Committee in Buffalo on December 5th.

Hon. Herbert Hoover, extending his greetings to the Committee, in "coping with one of the most difficult problems that faces the country today," said:

"At the time of the meeting of the American Construction Council's Committee on Apprenticeship I am very glad to extend my best wishes for its success in coping with one of the most difficult problems that faces the country today. There is no solution except by cooperation of the employers and labor and that is the purpose of your conference. There has been too little attention paid to the training of building trades workers and that this is partly responsible for the shortages which have been complained of recently no one can deny. Limitations in some trade unions have their corresponding action in some contractor's unwillingness to give facilities for apprentices. The printing trades have solved the problem by joint action of the employers and employees and that your committee should have taken it up gives hope of real consideration. It is my hope that the Department of Commerce will be able to give active support to such constructive measures as may be agreed upon by all the groups represented in the council."

Secretary of Labor, Hon. James J. Davis, extended his best wishes and cordial support as did also Dr. J. C. Wright, Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, who pledged the support of the Board in every way within its power.

Mr. Roosevelt, as President of the Council, outlined its interest in the problem and the extent to which the Council's influence would back the activity of the Apprenticeship Committee. He emphasized the duty before the Council of "arousing the country to the need of placing skilled manual labor on a par with the clerical and non-

manual occupations in public esteem," and the necessity "for more appreciation of the dignity of craftsmanship."

Fullest Co-operation with Local and National Groups.

The Council's Committee on Apprenticeship recognizes that much valuable work, including principles, materials and methods, has already been developed by local and national agencies such as building congresses and various organizations of employers and workers. Co-operation with these groups is not only assured by the membership of the committee itself, but the specific plans being developed by the committee include the closest possible working relations with these various agencies.

The Apprenticeship Committee of the American Construction Council does not conduct apprenticeship schools of its own. These in their actual operation must be arranged so as to conform with local conditions. The Council devotes its effort to assisting the apprenticeship agencies already in the field, to the promotion of further agencies for proper apprenticeship training and to the handling of those phases of the problem which are essentially national in their scope. This program will be utilized by the various branches and localities as they may deem suitable to their particular needs.

How the Committee is Working.

To carry out its program the general apprenticeship committee directed, by resolution, the appointment of four special sub-committees as follows:*

First, a committee on survey of apprenticeship needs and distribution of labor; second, a committee on instructional facilities and standards; third, a committee on finances; and fourth, a general executive committee.

These special committees are now actively at work.

The Committee on Apprenticeship and its special committees are proceeding with the utmost dispatch and it is confidently believed that an important part of its major findings will be made available to the industry at an early date. At the same time the committee is fully appreciative of the fact that a sound and permanent program on apprenticeship must be projected for years into the future and cannot be completed in a short time.

*This Committee of the Council was created by resolution of its Executive Committee last August to further the development of apprenticeship in the construction industry, which action was ratified by the Board of Governors of the Council at its meeting on September 21st, 1923.

In addition, a national program on apprenticeship for the construction industry was referred for action to the American Construction Council on November 15th by a vote of a conference of all elements of the construction industry called in Washington, D. C., by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

A meeting of the Council's Committee as a whole was held at Buffalo on December 5th at which time representatives of all branches of the construction industry throughout the country, including employers, labor, manufacturers, and professional men, agreed upon a program for the Council to undertake.

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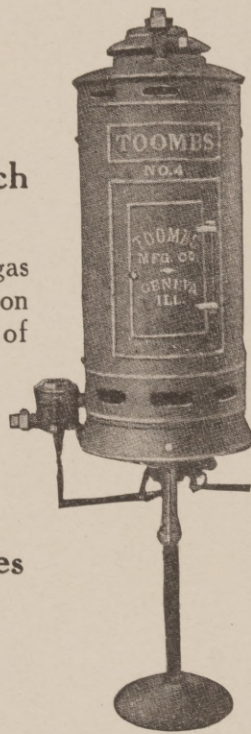
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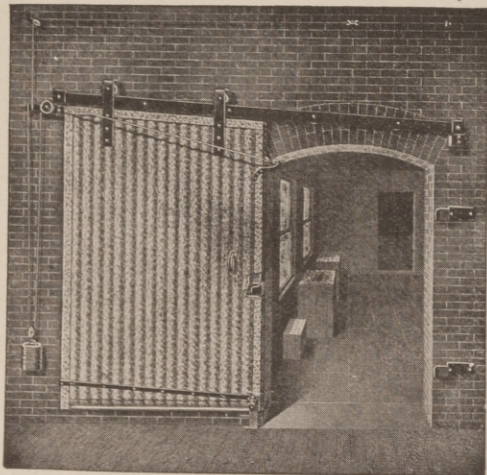
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The Martin Fifth Wheel & Trailer Company of Springfield, Mass., has completed plans for

greatly enlarging and extending its business. This was necessitated by the increase in the demand for trailers. The entire plant of the old Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Machine Company has been taken over and will be immediately fitted up with the newest up-to-date machinery for quantity production.

The Martin Fifth Wheel Company was started in 1915 with only a few thousand dollars and has multiplied the original investment a great number of times until it is now one of the largest manufacturers of trailers for motor trucks in the United States. The product, which consists of two-wheel and four-wheel trailers from one to twenty tons capacity, is sold not only in every state in the Union but in all parts of the world—Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Java, India, Australia, England, France, Poland, Switzerland and South America.

The Company recently brought out a semi-trailer for lumbermen which greatly reduces the cost of moving lumber and, as handling lumber is one of the big items in its cost, this new trailer should do its part in reducing building costs.

The advantages of this particular trailer are many. There is no necessity for raising and lowering the front end by jacks for disconnecting and connecting. In operation an empty trailer is backed up to a lumber pile; the support is lowered until the wheels touch the ground; the driver pulls a lever disconnecting truck and trailer and drives away. This operation takes less than one minute and the truck is ready to be attached to another trailer that we assume is already loaded.

To connect, it is only necessary to back the truck against the trailer. The attachment is made automatically. A binding chain is thrown over the load and is drawn tightly by a toggle binder—time twenty seconds. The driver then gives the wheel operating the jack a whirl and the supporting wheels are raised clear of the ground—high enough to avoid striking any obstacles in the road.

When the trailer reaches its destination, the driver disconnects the toggle binder, rolls the load back until it tips and the load slides until the rear end hits the ground. Then by driving out from under, he leaves the lumber piled on the ground in exactly the position it occupied on the trailer. The final drop is only a few inches, so there is no danger of splintering the ends of the lumber when it falls to the ground.

The first announcement of this new trailer brought an avalanche of orders and it is this increased business that necessitates moving into larger quarters.

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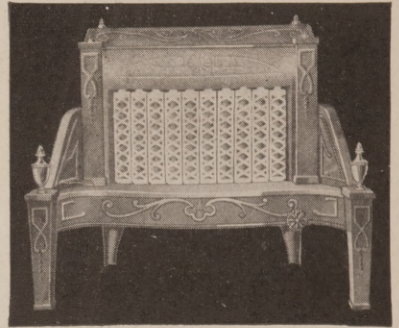
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Manufacturers' Literature

The Associated Tile Manufacturers.
Beaver Falls, Pa.

A handsomely printed book on "Glazed Tiles and Trimmers" has recently been issued by the Associated Tile Manufacturers.

The guiding thought all through the book has been one of simplification. It is the result of several years of co-operative work on the part of the manufacturers, architectural profession, and tile contractors. This has led to the elimination of many obsolete, unnecessary, and uneconomical patterns which were thus far carried by each factory.

The real purpose of the standardization work of this book is to make it easier and simpler to select and use tiles and trimmers, so that the architect, draftsman, and specification writer will have available a centralized source of information.

The 80 pages of the book are replete with drawings and explanations of the use of tile, and every architect will find it a real text-book of information. It is to be regretted that the Association was restrained from publishing their tabulations of list prices.

The Truscon Steel Company

205 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

The Truscon Steel Company have issued an interesting and well-illustrated circular on "Daylighting Schools" that should be in the architect's files, and "Load Tests Conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Nebraska, Purdue University, and the Truscon Steel Company to Determine the Strength and Internal Stresses of Practical Examples of Truscon Construction" comes from the same company.

The Truscon Company are also issuing a port-

folio of Drafting-Room Standards. All the questions concerning steel windows are answered graphically. A folio of complete specifications is included on steel windows and industrial steel doors.

The Spencer Turbine Co.
Hartford, Conn.

As a result of their many installations of Spencer Vacuum Cleaning Apparatus in buildings over the country, also their thorough experience in this field, the Spencer Turbine Co. have issued for the attention of the profession a valuable booklet concerning their manufacture.

The booklet describes the Spencer Central Cleaning Systems from every angle, and shows a number of prominent Spencer Cleaned buildings.

In introduction the catalogue says that:

"The desirability of a cleaning method that employs air suction to draw dust, dirt, and germs out of their lodging-places into a remote receptacle is so apparent that it is scarcely necessary even to speak of its advantages. It would be difficult to find a more striking contrast between old and new methods than the contrast between broom sweeping and vacuum cleaning. The dust receptacle of the vacuum cleaner tells a story of cleanliness and disease prevention whose appeal is so strong that it has won a whole nation in fifteen years, for it is scarcely longer than that since the first practical vacuum cleaner appeared."

Atlantic Terra Cotta

350 Madison Avenue, New York.

In their booklet "Atlantic Terra Cotta," issued in February, the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company have shown a very interesting set of photo-

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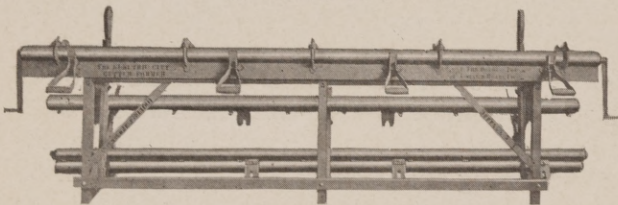
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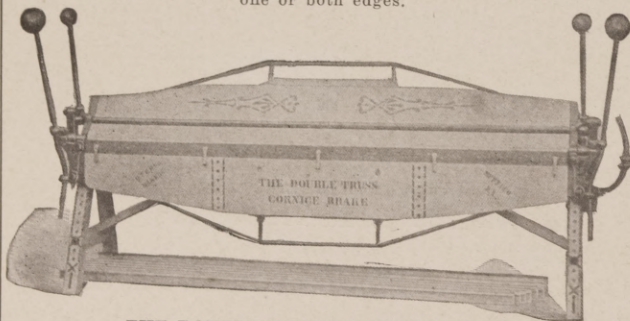
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Austral Window Company.
101 Park Avenue, New York.

"Austral Window Hardware for Wood, Rolled Steel, Metal-Covered and Hollow Metal Construction" is the title of a catalogue issued by the Austral Window Company. The booklet contains information and data concerning the Austral window, together with diagrams, detail sections, specification forms, and views of important buildings equipped with Austral windows. The Austral Window Company also have for distribution among architects a cardboard demonstration model of their window, which is a very novel and helpful method of showing the working parts.

The J. G. Wilson Corporation.
11 East 36th Street, New York.

The J. G. Wilson Corporation have issued their Catalogue No. 35, an interesting and instructive bulletin on Wilson Rolling Steel Doors, and also their attractive catalogue on "Doors for Industrial Buildings." The architects will find explained in these booklets the fine qualities of the Wilson doors, the methods of their construction, views

of installations in well-known buildings, and valuable facts on industrial construction.

Elevator Locks Company.
Peoria, Kans.

A record of ten years' successful experience in the manufacture of M-C-K Elevator Locks is evidenced by a booklet issued by the Elevator Locks Company. The catalogue gives a long list of names of buildings in which the M-C-K Locks have been used, together with illustrations of a number of the buildings.

Henry Weis Manufacturing Company.
Atchison, Kans.

Catalogue No. 11 on Weisteel Compartments has recently been issued for the attention of architects. The catalogue, 8½ x 11, with the A. I. A. file number, gives manufacturers' specifications, details of construction, data on installations in all types of buildings, and suggested layouts for toilet, shower, and dressing-room compartments.

The McCabe Hanger Mfg. Company.
425 West 25th Street, New York.

Three bulletins of interest to the architects' offices have been issued by the McCabe Hanger Company: "McCabe Elevator Door Hangers," "McCabe Special Folding and Accordion Door Hangers," and a catalogue dealing with expansion bolts and ball-bearing wheels of all descriptions.

Graver Corporation
East Chicago, Ind.

The Graver Corporation have recently issued their bulletin describing the Graver Horizontal Pressure Water Filters. The tables and facsimile blue-prints in the bulletin are an advantage to architects in designing plants and laying out new equipment.

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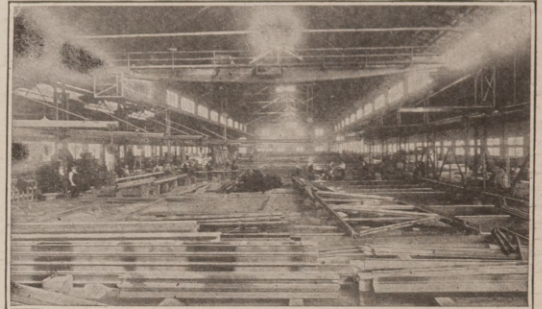
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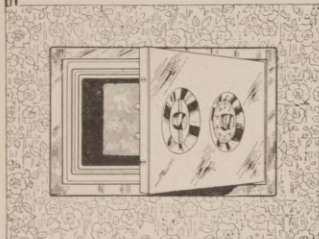
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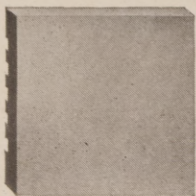
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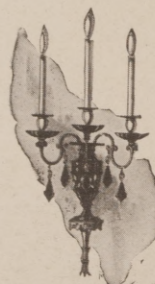
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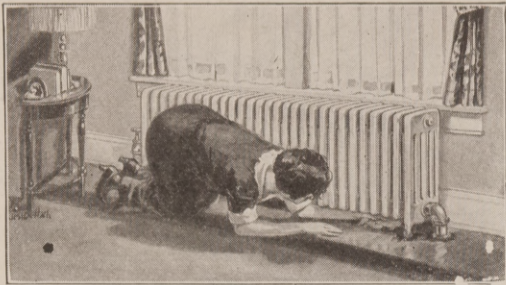
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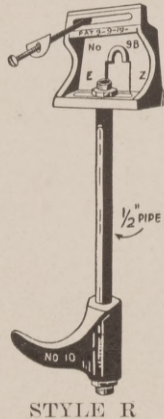
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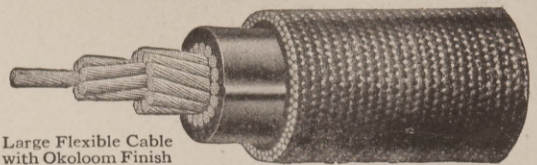
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