

Southern Architect and Building News

WITH WHICH IS CONSOLIDATED "SOUTHERN BUILDING RECORD"

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Millions for Southern Building

THE value of Southern and Southwestern building operations probably reached a higher mark in 1912 than was ever attained in any previous year. In some localities there has been a decrease both in the number of permits issued and the cost of construction as compared with previous years, while in others there has been a decrease in the number of permits issued, but an increase in the cost of construction. In most of the representative cities however, there have been material increases in the number of permits and the cost of construction. The higher cost of construction is due in a measure to an advance in the cost of building material, but is more especially due to remarkable expansion of business which demands the most modern buildings and facilities.

A total of 912 permits for new structures was issued in Richmond during the year, representing a cost of construction of \$5,748,198. Permits for alterations and repairs aggregated 719 and represent a cost of construction of \$507,513, making the total cost of construction \$6,255,711. As compared with 1911, these figures show an increase of about \$150,000. Details for many cities follow:

Nearly \$3,000,000 is the estimated cost of construction for which permits were issued in Norfolk. This estimate does not include structures erected in the suburbs, in some of which costly residences were built. Operations were particularly active during December, which is usually a dull month.

In Asheville, N. C., permits were issued in the city limits for construction estimated to cost \$420,287, but outside of the city and in the immediate vicinity the cost of new construction undertaken will probably amount to more than \$1,000,000. The most important structure started is the Grove Hotel, to cost about \$500,000.

Operations in Winston, N. C., aggregated \$928,690, exclusive of operations in Salem, Centerville and Southside. An important feature was the number of dwellings erected, activity along this line not being confined to any particular part of the city. Among important structures erected were those of

the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Mengel Box Co., P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., B. F. Huntley Furniture Co., Ideal Dry Goods Co., First Presbyterian church, and other buildings. The cost of construction for which permits were issued in December was approximately \$20,000.

The cost of construction for which permits were issued in Charlotte was estimated at \$971,109. As compared with 1911, these figures show a decrease of about \$140,000.

In Greensboro, N. C., a total of 132 permits was issued, representing a cost of construction of \$387,510. As compared with 1911, these figures show a decrease of 26 in the number of permits, but an increase of about \$40,000 in the cost of construction. Operations in 1912 included 91 residences, costing \$219,355; 129 business buildings, \$109,155, and seven schools, \$59,000.

Building improvements in Charleston, S. C., were valued at approximately \$2,500,000, including buildings completed and improvements along the water-front, begun or now well under construction. The latter include the Clyde Line terminals to cost \$500,000; Consolidated Light and Power plant, \$500,000; Oakdene cotton compress, \$500,000; Charleston Terminal Co. warehouses and team-yard, \$109,000; immigration station, \$62,000, and other construction. It is estimated that the waterfront improvements will cost \$1,939,500.

It is estimated that operations in Sumter, S. C., aggregated \$600,000 in value.

The cost of construction for which permits were issued in Greenville, S. C., was estimated at \$586,557. This included the erection of residences costing \$260,850; business buildings, \$257,170; stables and garages, \$8,783, and alterations and repairs, \$59,754.

In Atlanta permits were issued for construction estimated to cost \$9,987,444. As compared with 1911, these figures show an increase of \$3,662,444.

Columbus, Ga., experienced one of its most active years during 1912. It is estimated that \$3,500,000 has been expended in new buildings and other developments. Among important structures erected are an addition to the Meritas Mills Co.'s

plant, costing \$360,000; addition to Columbus Manufacturing Co.'s plant, \$100,000; concrete bridge over Chattahoochee river, \$200,000; dam and power plant for Columbus Power Co., \$2,000,000; Bibb Manufacturing Co.'s addition, \$50,000; B. H. Hardaway residence, \$50,000; B. S. Miller residence and improvements, \$45,000; Lewis store, \$50,000; Racine Hotel addition \$25,000, and other buildings.

Permits were issued in Macon to the number of 507, representing \$1,085,777. This included the erection of 30 brick stores costing \$151,517; 7 frame stores, \$4,925; 8 brick dwellings, \$42,350; 221 frame dwellings, \$401,015; 32 public and business buildings, \$401,015; 32 public and business buildings, \$342,161; 141 additions, \$114,430, and 68 miscellaneous structures costing \$29,379.

Operations in Augusta were valued at \$1,060,937, an increase of more than \$500,000 as compared with 1911. The value of construction for which permits were issued in December was estimated at \$257,348. Among the structures erected during the year were 11 warehouses, 5 hospital buildings, 156 cottages, 9 stores and 17 brick residences and 84 frame residences.

A total of 3,412 permits was issued in Birmingham, representing \$3,813,079. As compared with 1911, these figures show an increase of \$258,922. A feature of Birmingham's operations was the erection of 947 frame residences, estimated to cost \$1,807,335.

Operations in Bessemer, Ala., were estimated at \$73,395, an increase as compared with 1911 of about \$24,000.

Permits were issued in Pensacola for approximately 200 buildings during the year, the cost of construction being about \$600,000. For December permits were issued to the value of \$18,810.

In Miami the cost of construction was estimated at \$2,030,700. Of this total \$9,650 represents the cost of water mains, \$525,500 cost of business buildings, \$315,500 cost of residences, \$815,000 cost of sewers, \$291,250 cost of streets, \$249,500 cost of churches, schools and club buildings, and \$114,000 cost of hotels.

An increase of 22 per cent in the value of building construction in Memphis, as compared with 1911, is indicated by the annual report of the building inspector of that city. A total of 3,658 permits was issued in 1912, as against 3,213 in 1911. The estimated cost of construction in 1912 was \$7,159,214, as compared with \$5,859,146 for the previous year. In December a total of 288 permits was issued, representing a cost of construction of \$371,156.

The cost of construction for which permits were issued in Nashville was estimated at \$1,388,243, an increase of about \$60,000 as compared with figures

for 1911. Operations in December were valued at \$125,819, an increase of approximately \$93,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Much greater activity prevailed in Knoxville during 1912 than in the previous year. In 1912 permits were issued for construction estimated to cost \$756,928, an increase of \$187,831 as compared with 1911. The most important structure for which a permit was issued in 1912 was the Holston National Bank building, to cost \$360,000.

Operations in Louisville exceeded those of 1911 by \$423,089. A total of 2,379 permits was issued, representing a cost of construction of \$6,522,730. July was the banner month of 1912, when permits were issued to a value of \$1,075,910.

Permits were issued in Shreveport, La., to a value of \$1,514,629, an increase of about \$250,000 as compared with 1911. Permits were issued in December to a value of \$79,690.

In St. Louis permits were issued to the number of about 8,600, representing approximately \$20,000,000. As compared with 1911, these figures show an increase of about 500 in the number of permits and about \$1,500,000 in the cost of construction.

In Houston the cost of construction for which permits were issued was estimated at \$4,538,230, an increase of \$1,287,618 as compared with 1911. A distinctive feature of Houston's operations was the large number of dwellings erected, these numbering 1,013. The cost of temporary improvements for 1912 was estimated at \$438,544. In December a total of 68 permits was issued, representing a cost of construction of \$177,100.

Operations in El Paso reached an estimated value of \$2,227,905. As compared with figures of 1911, there was an increase of nearly \$1,000,000. A total of 889 permits was issued in 1912 as against 617 in 1911. In December a total of 62 permits was issued, representing a cost of construction of \$111,745.

The cost of construction for which permits were issued in Dallas was estimated at \$4,869,448.

In Galveston approximately 600 permits were issued during the year, of which about 500 were for residences or improvements to residences. The total cost of construction is estimated at more than \$1,500,000. Among the more important structures undertaken are the American National Insurance Co.'s office building, Model Laundry's building, Seamen's Bethel and the Panama Hotel.

The cost of construction for which permits were issued in San Antonio was estimated at \$2,798,492, the number of permits being more than 3,200. As compared with 1911, these figures show an increase of \$603,552 in the cost of construction and about 200 in the number of permits issued.

Building operations in Fort Worth were esti-

mated at \$3,389,351, the most important single building being that of the State National Bank to cost \$300,000. Permits were issued for December construction to the amount of \$965,854.

The cost of construction in Beaumont was estimated at \$371,914, an increase of about \$21,000 as compared with 1911. Permits were issued in December for construction to cost \$32,000.

It is estimated that permits were issued in Fort Smith, Ark., representing \$750,000. These include 234 permits for residences estimated to cost \$321,462, and 44 buildings for business and factory purposes estimated to cost \$417,525.

Permits were issued in Kansas City for construction to cost \$12,396,328. For December the value of operations was estimated with the corresponding increase of \$439,254 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Statistics compiled by the secretary of the Board of Trade of Hagerstown, Md., indicate that \$2,000,000 was expended for improvements. Among important items of construction were the erection of a passenger station and improvements for the Western Maryland Railway, costing \$500,000; Frederick & Hagerstown Power Co.'s electric plant, \$250,000; Fidelity Cold Storage & Transfer Co.'s plants, \$165,000; People's National Bank Building, \$50,000; Hagerstown Country Clubhouse, \$50,000; Jones Cold Store Door Co.'s plant, \$40,000; improvements to municipal electric-light plant, \$32,000; erection of two churches and other buildings.

New buildings and improvements undertaken in Frederick, Md., represent an investment of approximately \$600,000. Among the important structures are the Frederick County National Bank, costing \$100,000; Boys' High School, \$60,000; Pythian Castle, \$27,000; improvements to the Evangelical Reformed Church \$25,000; improvements to the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$40,000, and other structures of minor importance.

Building operations at Baltimore, including alterations and additions, cost \$10,385,892. New buildings included 2,221 brick residences, to cost \$3,690,669; 124 frame dwellings, \$535,850; 10 apartment houses \$615,000; 8 churches, \$126,000; 104 manufacturing buildings and warehouses, \$1,706,548; 4 office buildings, \$555,000; 2 stores, \$186,775; 2 hospitals, \$114,000; 5 schools, \$426,688, and minor structures.

Dinner for Architect Barnett.

Tom Barnett of St. Louis, the architect and an artist of National reputation, experienced at Dallas, Tex., recently what he declared to be the supreme surprise of his life.

Toasted and feted as the guest of honor of the Noonday Club, which convened at midday dinner

in the English room of the Adolphus, his praises were sung in terms of rhapsody by those whom he trusted as his bosom friends. The guests, of whom there were some fifty or sixty, were eloquently assured by Henry L. Seay, who presided as toastmaster, of the ability of Mr. Barnett as an artist as well as an architect, and their attention was directed to the drapery in the north end of the room which concealed what was believed to be Mr. Barnett's masterpiece.

Even Mr. Barnett himself was led into a fervid description of the scene on the canvas about to be unveiled for the first time and at the conclusion of his remarks the drapery was laid aside, all but the lights surrounding the supposed painting were extinguished and in all of its grotesque details there burst upon the gaze of those assembled the product of one of the cartoonists of a St. Louis newspaper.

Mr. Barnett himself seemed the most delighted with the joke. Then, the cartoon was removed and on display there was revealed what was declared by the art critics present to be one of the most beautiful oil paintings, depicting an Italian scene, that they have ever had the opportunity of witnessing.

The painting is to be permanently hung in the English dining room at the Adolphus.

Roofing Material in Norway.

Fifty per cent of the roofs in Norwegian cities are of burnt-clay "stones," as Norwegians call them, or large, thick tiles. These are made in all parts of Norway and cost, inclusive of the labor of laying them, 1.60 crowns per square meter (35.8 cents per square yard). About 48 per cent of the roofs are slate. The slates are quarried in Norway, and slate roofing costs, including labor of laying it, 2.80 crowns per square meter (62.7 cents per square yard).

The remaining 2 per cent of urban roofs and a large proportion of roofs in the country for sheds, barns, etc., are of galvanized iron. This roofing, imported free of duty from England, is sold here for 27 ore per kilo (3.28 cents per pound) or for 1.50 crowns per square meter (33.6 cents per square yard). This does not include the cost of laying it, this labor being paid for at the rate of 90 ore (24.1 cents) an hour or 9 crowns (\$2.41) per day of 16 hours. The amount of galvanized iron roofing used may be estimated from the fact that in 1911 imports of this material into all Norway were valued at 7,496,200 crowns (\$2,008,982).

The lumber used for supports for roofs usually comes in pieces 5 by 6 inches by 6 to 24 feet. This lumber costs 20 ore per Norwegian foot (5.36 cents per 13 1/16 inches) and has to be renewed, builders state, about every 70 or 80 years. Lumber, therefore, does not enter largely into the cost of roofing after it is laid.



Tennessee Trust Building in Foreground and Central Bank and Trust Co. Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Southern Exchanges Elect Officers

THE annual meeting of the Jacksonville, Fla., Builders' Exchange in January at the rooms of the exchange on East Bay street, in that city.

There were many of the members of the exchange in attendance at the meeting and all were enthusiastic over the prospects of increased business during the coming year. The exchange was reported as being in a flourishing condition.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

W. P. Richardson, president.
O. P. Woodcock, first vice president.
James N. Coons, second vice president.
J. H. Kooker, secretary.
J. B. Yerkes, treasurer.

The following were elected to serve as directors for the next two years: John S. Bond, C. C. Bucci, A. F. Baines, W. T. Hadlow, and George R. Foster.

The directors who hold over for one year are: J. C. Halseman, O. A. Talley, J. W. Fowler, J. B. Yerkes and A. J. Cesery.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the annual banquet of the exchange, the date to be announced later.

Retiring President J. H. Kooker submitted his annual report, which was as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Builders' Exchange:

Gentlemen:

Since our last annual election another year has passed into history. The map of the world has been changed. Nations have been in conflict with each other. Great upheavals have occurred in the commercial, financial and industrial world. Investigation seems to have been the watch-word throughout the nation.

But beautiful Jacksonville in sunny Florida was not materially affected. We are still a prosperous and progressing city. Our people are happy and contented.

In the building line, the city is reaching out in every direction. Buildings of the most substantial and artistic architectural designs have been erected during the past year, buildings that would be a credit to any city of our nation.

As an organization we have shared in the prosperity and peaceful activities of the city. The relations between the Builders' Exchange and their employes have been of the most pleasant and agreeable nature. Our membership is united and progressive, our finances are the best in its history. None of our members died during the year, so far as I can remember, none of our members died since our organization in 1905.

Thanking the officers for their faithful service

during the past year, and trusting that the newly elected officers will be equally faithful, the new year opens up before us with many promises, and we hope by energetic efforts and faithful service, to see our city grow like the cedars of Lebanon, and the rose of Sharon.

Birmingham, Ala.

The annual election of officers of the Builders' Exchange of Birmingham resulted as follows:

President—L. L. Stephenson.
First Vice President—W. T. Estes.
Second Vice President—R. I. Ingalls.
Treasurer—J. H. Eddy.
Executive Committeemen—Charles W. Hall, C. F. Wittichen.

Directors—Frank H. Connor, H. A. Lockhart, John W. Sibley, W. W. Snead, G. T. Stafford.

Much interest was taken in the balloting, friendly contests having been on for several offices, and in some cases they were quite close. These contests were in the best of spirit, and showed an active interest in the affairs of the organization that was gratifying. Mr. Stephenson, the new president of the Builders' Exchange, is the well-known brick manufacturer.

The Builders' Exchange was organized two years ago and has been an active and important factor in building circles in the Birmingham district. It has a membership of 100, comprising leading contractors, manufacturers and dealers in building material, etc. The secretary of the organization, G. T. Stafford, is a progressive Birmingham business man, and is also a member of the board of directors. He gives general direction to the affairs of the Exchange and has been signally successful in that capacity. Mr. Stafford has been a member of five building exchanges or organizations of similar character in Birmingham, and the present organization meets his ideas of the ideal building exchange more perfectly than any of its predecessors. As a matter of fact the present Builders' Exchange is so conducted as to be of real service to its members. The marked success of the organization is well known in building circles in the South and Mr. Stafford is often in receipt of communications from other cities to visit them and make addresses, describing the plan of organization in Birmingham.

Nashville, Tenn.

At the annual election of the Nashville Builders' Exchange the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. T. Creighton; first vice-president, E. T. Lewis; second vice-president,

J. W. Patrick; treasurer, Albert W. Hutchinson; sergeant-at-arms, E. Y. Fitzhugh.

Directors to serve two years were elected as follows: R. L. Proctor, H. Griffin, W. F. Holt, T. B. Agerton, W. H. Grewar, Chas. A. Howell, H. T. Cooper, J. S. Minton, H. E. Parmer, J. P. Fulcher and B. S. Lewis.

There were two tickets in the field, the Reds and the Blues, and although the Blues won all the officers and eight out of twelve directors, there were many close contests and things were not as one-sided as the result would seem to indicate. There were fully one hundred members present at the election.

Atlanta City Planning Commission.

The executive committee of the Atlanta city planning commission met and took steps for permanent organization by the adoption of by-laws which will be submitted to the entire commission at an early meeting.

Letters were received from two institutions for the promotion of scientific city building, relative to beginning the much-needed work which the commission hopes to do for Atlanta. One was from the People's institute of New York, offering the services of a famous European expert, Dr. Hegemann, now in this country, for the purpose of making suggestions as to what is needed here.

The other was from the Sage foundation, and had reference to the social survey of the city, which endeavors to solve living problems, and especially those arising from the proximity of two races. Both letters will be taken up later.

South Carolina Architects Met.

The annual convention of the South Carolina Association of Architects was held at Columbia, S. C., recently, the meeting taking place in the city council chamber with the president C. C. Wilson, presiding. There were a number of members present and the meetings were strictly business.

Mayor Gibbes on behalf of the city of Columbia, welcomed the association, after which Harlan P. Kelsey, a landscape architect of Boston, was introduced and he was given a cordial welcome. His address was very interesting, dealing with the relation between the building architect and the landscape architect, and he made several suggestions, which if carried out would mark beauty and up-building of the community.

Favorable action was taken by the convention endorsing the bill before congress for the Lincoln Memorial.

At the business session the association elected the follow officers: C. C. Wilson, Columbia, president; A. W. Todd, Charleston, vice president; J. H. Sams, Columbia, secretary and treasurer, and the following executive committee: G. E. LaFaye, Columbia; J. T. Lawrence, Greenville; J. D. Benson, Charleston; J. H. Johnson, Sumter.

Between the business sessions the architects were entertained by John J. Cain, who showed them some of the building operations in Columbia and afterwards the Columbia members served a luncheon in the Arcade. The meeting closed with a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wilson.

The association will meet next at the Isle of Palms.



Tri-State Baptist Memorial Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Heat From Magic Carpet.

To heat houses by means of a magic carpet is the latest scheme devised by electricians. A German inventor has devised a floor covering in which a woven heating element is inclosed in a water-tight insulating envelope. The electrical heat is, of course, produced in the usual way, by a series of iron wires woven into the carpet, in which resistance to the current makes heat. By touching a switch on the wall the carpet becomes warm in a few seconds.

Soon one may be able to heat the house by merely pressing a button instead of going down cellar to fix the furnace fire. Indeed, there is no reason why, by using the magic carpet, one may not turn on the heat miles away and find the house warm when he gets home.

License Washington, D. C., Architects.

It is stated in the Washington, D. C., papers that a bill regulating the practice of architecture as a profession in the National Capital drafted by a committee of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, is now being considered. In the framing of this bill its provisions should be along lines of similar legislation in other states, unless they are found unwise or inadequate. As the licensing of architects will probably be ultimately required by law in all states of the Union, it is hoped that a look far enough ahead may be taken so that the various state laws will not seriously conflict in their provisions. A national law that will regulate the practice of architecture throughout the United States would then be feasible.

Brick Go By Parcel Post.

Postmaster Samuel Gordon of South River, N. J. near New Brunswick, believes he has qualified for membership in the bricklayers' union. This idea was fostered by the fact that he handled 539 brick. Each brick was neatly wrapped in paper and tied with string. The load came from a brick company at South River, to be transmitted to agents by parcel post.

Each brick weighed five and three quarter pounds, and the charge for sending it by parcel post was eighteen cents. Heretofore the company has been sending the sample brick by express at a cost of twenty-five cents each. There are many brick companies in South River and Gordon fears the worst.

Deplores Death of Fellow-Student.

At a recent meeting of the Architectural Society at the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta resolutions upon the death of Samuel H. Taylor a fellow-architectural student from Fort Worth, Texas, were read by the secretary and adopted.

Some very interesting talks were made and papers read by the following members of the society: J. L. Moore, "The New Australian Capital." F. T. Lockwood, "Letters to a Young Draughtsman," and W. E. Conklin, "The Origin of Furniture." The society's meetings are a source of entertainment as well as exceedingly instructive and beneficial to all its members.

Fire Escapes Ordered.

The St. Petersburg, Fla., city council has ordered fire escapes on the school buildings as a result of recommendations made by representatives of the Florida Fire Prevention Society who made a thorough inspection of the conditions in the city a few days ago. The gentlemen said that though they had found splendid conditions there were weaknesses existing which should be remedied.

Some Recent Patents.

1,049,671—Window-Sash Lock. Henry Chevola, Jr., New York, N. Y.

1,049,707—Window-Lock. Fredrick C. Guptill, Elgin, Ill.

1,049,381—Seal-Lock for Sliding Doors. William C. Martineau, Albany, N. Y.

1,049,396—Track-Hanger. Hugo C. Rassmann, Beaver Dam, Wis.

1,049,538—Adjustable Screen-Frame. Richard E. Sandt and Chester R. Umstead, Allentown, Pa.

1,049,566—Fireplace-Damper. Paul Delsing, Seattle, Wash.

1,049,569—Gas-Furnace. Alexander Folliet, Brussels, Belgium.

1,048,898. Saw Clamp. William R. Seaton, Pinson, Tenn.

1,048,936. Shade Roller Supporting Device. John W. Brewer, Atlanta, Ga.

1,049,096—Door Check and Closer. David James Hurley, Sale, Victoria, Australia.

1,048,628—Lock for Doors, etc. Richard Woolsey, Ore.

Inspectors Not to Blame.

The Kansas City building inspectors had no jurisdiction over the work that caused a floor to collapse and injure three workmen, according to F. B. Hamilton, superintendent of buildings, who made an investigation.

The new building was to have a cellar for which the excavation was made. The old building had no cellar. The concrete floor of the old building rested on the ground. When the inspector saw the work there was no excavation under the old building. After he had gone, earth was moved for a distance of five feet under the old concrete floor, which gave way without warning under the weight of a heavy laundry machine.



Memphis Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Deplores Repeal of the Tarsney Act

IN an address delivered by President Walter Cook, of the American Institute of Architects at its recent annual convention among other things, deplores the repeal of the Tarsney Act. He delivers some interesting remarks, extracts from which are herewith given:

"The one thing that stands out in the history of the Institution is the constantly increasing interest of our members in its aims and its aspirations, and the constantly increasing unity in their views as to the best means of attaining these. Our one purpose is the encouragement of the best architecture, in every sense of the word; any advantage to the architects themselves—the improvement of their position in the community or of their material interest—follows as a matter of course; but this is not first in our minds. During the year which is nearly at an end a great deal has been accomplished especially in furthering that education of the public toward a correct understanding of what we seek, which is our first and most pressing necessity.

If the results of these efforts of ours have come but slowly it is perhaps in part our own fault; for astonishing as it may seem, this public, or the best part of it, has listened to us with interest and good will, and in the great majority of instances has recognized the force of our arguments and the truth of what we have advanced. One example of this, and the most important one perhaps, has been the conduct of the competition for the Capitol of the State of Missouri. Beginning as it did with certain conditions laid aside, which were, as we believe, not for the best interest of the state, the Capitol Commission invited a delegation of the Institution, which had called its attention to these conditions, to visit them and confer with them. This conference was a most satisfactory one, and the result was a competition for this great public building conducted in a manner which was eminently judicious, and which bids fair to add one more to our great beautiful monuments. And recently the Capitol Board has sent its thanks to the Committee of the Institute whose members advised with them. Certainly all our thanks are due to these enlightened gentlemen for the aid they have given to good art, and for the example they furnished to our whole country. And this is only one—the most prominent it is true—of many such incidents in affairs great and small, which go to prove that after all our countrymen are broadminded and patriotic and only need to have the truth shown them.

Unfortunately we have to record one experience

of a quite different nature. The Tarsney Act, authorizing the designing of our government buildings by architects, has been repealed; and for the moment these great monuments of our country have been handed over to an official factory, to be turned out by the yard; for whatever the talent and the ability of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, this is what must of necessity result. Nothing of this sort has ever happened in any civilized country, so far as I know unless our own unhappy experiment of years ago may be considered an exception. It is quite unnecessary for me to speak of the so-called arguments which were employed in urging this repeal—the plea of an economy which has we believe been shown not to exist, and certain others which displayed such an almost ludicrous ignorance of the whole subject, that we can but shrug our shoulders and say with Figaro, that we hasten to laugh, lest we be obliged to weep. But if any of our special guests of this year—sculptors, painters or authors—are unacquainted with them, we hope they will without delay read certain of the official documents which have been published, for they will find them most delectable. And they will certainly appreciate the logical sequence of this repeal—the establishment shortly of a special department of the government for the manufacture of all sculpture and decorative paintings, followed rapidly by still another, whose duty shall be to turn out all odes, sonnets or lyric verse which may be needed to celebrate the achievements of our enlightened Republic.

However, we are hopeful and optimistic; we have faith in the sober second thoughts of our representatives in Congress; and we look forward with confidence to legislation in the near future which will not simply re-enact the Tarsney Act—for it had its imperfections—but will give us something even better for our country and its art.

All of our experiences, be they victories or defeats, only serve to accentuate the need of which I have already spoken—the need to do all we can to enlighten our fellow-citizens in those matters which are our special province; to awaken their interest and better their understanding of what we do and how we do it. And the Institute during the past year has given its best attention to this subject. It has established its own special organ in the Journal; the first number of which is before you, and for which I bespeak your earnest support and its Committee on Public Information has done good and faithful work, which will I feel assured result in much good.

And here I wish to thank the earnest and hard-

working members of the various Committees to whom the affairs of the Institute have been intrusted, and to whom all of us are so much indebted. Nothing has more impressed me than the disinterested devotion to our common cause of so many busy men, who have willingly sacrificed for it their time and given to it their best service. I trust all our members will realize this, and that all will be eager and willing to add their own efforts whenever the occasion demands it. Our growing influence and power in the community rest upon this—that we all work together for the good cause.

As for the architectural work of our country and our time, to which we are devoting our lives, it moves on apace. Every day sees new and important buildings, and we admire and blame and criticize as the mood is upon us. It is very hard for us, who are so much in the thick of the battle, to see clearly and to give any calm-minded judgment upon it as a whole. But within a few months I have had the good fortune to talk with two fellow-architects of acknowledged eminence from across the water. Their verdict was one of enthusiastic praise for our achievements; and they made comparisons between what we are doing here, and what is done in other countries, which were most flattering for us. So I think we are justified in some self-congratulation."

Would Handle Builders' Supplies.

L. Ferdinan Zerkel, Luray, Va., advises that he would like to represent manufacturers of building supplies of various kinds for the middle section of the valley of Virginia. Mr. Zerkel states that he has been identified for a number of years with the lumber, planing mill and builders trades in his sec-

tion, and, in starting the jobbing business, has the advantage of a long acquaintance and thorough experience. He wants commission sale privileges from Basic City, Va., to Charlestown, W. Va., on the N. and W. railroad, and from Strasburg, Va., to Manassas, Va., on the Southern railroad.

Unusual Feat in Concrete Construction.

An unusual feat in concrete construction was performed by the workers on the Grove Park Inn building at Asheville, N. C., recently when a steady stream of concrete poured through a channel for one solid week, forming in one piece the concrete ceiling for the lobby and the six mammoth columns which will support it. It was necessary that no interruption be experienced in constructing the ceiling and the columns as the superintendent of construction was determined that there should be no crack or break in the solid piece of concrete masonry. Lights were erected so that the workmen could work in shifts all night. For the week it has been found that 6,000 bags of cement had been used to furnish this stream of concrete.

Invited to St. Louis.

Architects in the Southeast have received invitations to attend the 1913 Architectural Exhibition to be given at St. Louis this month under the auspices of the St. Louis Architectural Club and the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It is stated that the exhibition will be large and comprehensive. Headquarters for the visiting architects will be at the Maryland Hotel. Among the various features of entertainment will be a theater party to be given by the Iroquois Engineering Company.



Plate by Christopher Engraving Co., Richmond, Va.

Residence of L. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., Shaw & Pfeil, Architects.



Plate by Christopher Engraving Co., Richmond, Va.
Residence of H. Mette, Memphis, Tenn., Shaw & Pfeil, Architects.

Making Our Cities More Beautiful*

WITH free opportunity it would seem but rational for any community to prepare for tomorrow as well as today; to remember future generations; to practice foresight; and where could a nation's intelligence be exerted to greater profit than in molding its cities? That combination and coordination and cooperation which make a city, also make it a model for town and village in most lines of material and intellectual advance. All this moreover is retroactive for "people are in a large way what the city makes them." How important then is a good and beautiful arrangement for a city. "It pays not only in the current coin of commerce but in the refinement, the cheerfulness, the happiness, the outlook on life of the poorest citizen."

But as a rule a city is not planned. Most cities just grow. Broadway, the most important street in the plan of the most important city in America, certainly was never planned. Originally a country road extending at Wall street beyond the city fortifications its natural course would have been, one would have said, into the Bowery and the Boston Road. Some accident turned it northward instead, and now, not only is it a serviceable and convenient street, but this accident creates the greatest element in picturesqueness in the stupid and mechanical plan of New York City. When it intersects the regular network of streets there is a constant succession of effective sites. One of these sites is occupied by the Herald Building and one by the Times Building, and there are many others from Union Square to Columbus Circle. All this happened without intention; but now comes Mr. Marshall with a carefully studied plan for a crescent shaped street making a much needed thoroughfare between the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroad stations, avoiding the great buildings, creating great values, and adding sites of great beauty to that portion of the city. Here then is one case of accident and one of design. The latter if carried out would give equally good results with the former fortuitous combination. Many towns and villages show unexpected results which are, like Broadway, fortunate; but they cannot be confidently counted upon. They should be considered rather as examples to rival when new work is to be done. There are undoubtedly many happy accidents and sometimes their accidental character gives them a special charm, but we cannot be uniformly lucky.

Many a town started on the open prairie does offer opportunity for a scientific town plan, but

these inviting chances are lost because of the scant resources at hand, because of the ignorance of the promoters, or from a desire to make a quick turn of capital. Hence we find so many of them laid out in uniform rectangles that stupidly disregard valleys or summits or natural contours. But at times real chances for town and city planning do occur. When Washington, with L'Enfant's help, planned and founded the city of Washington in unoccupied country, or when in our day the country capital Baguio is created by a paternal United States Government spending Filipino taxes wisely, real opportunities again occurred. Even today the rivalry of Melbourne and Sydney is bringing into the Australian world a new city seventy miles from the sea. It is to be equipped with a Parliament House and public buildings, a theatre, a university, an art gallery and a library.

But a residential and governmental city like these makes possible an undivided attention to beauty and stateliness. It differs from the ordinary city where men gather primarily for trade and manufacturing and for business intercourse, and where residence merely follows this trade, and it is plain that the world very seldom offers opportunity for a new plan of a great city where trade creates riches and riches luxury. But though entirely new cities are rare, yet renewed cities are far from rare. New quarters, new boulevards on the sites of fortifications or created by ruthless cutting through ancient blocks, all these may and in fact do offer live questions daily. Most new work must arise from chance occasions. Often a town may be improved. It is but seldom that opportunity comes to a community or an individual to plan a town. Hence the town planner must with us generally be an opportunist ready to act when the chance offers.

The World's Fair at Chicago awakened the American public if not to general civic improvement at least to a lively interest in effective monumental architecture. Already many Americans had traveled widely and many recognized the beauty of individual buildings; but at Chicago our whole people saw and many of them saw for the first time how splendid could be the effects gained by the intelligent grouping of noble architecture. The Chicago exhibition was followed by those at Buffalo and St. Louis and Norfolk. Now an interest in monumental architecture has seized the whole country until towns and cities on all sides are talking city plan and civic center. In Philadelphia last year was held the National Conference on City Planning. There was a vast exhibition of designs. You could county sixty American and forty foreign plans for

*Notes from a lecture before the School of Architecture of Harvard University, by R. S. Peabody.

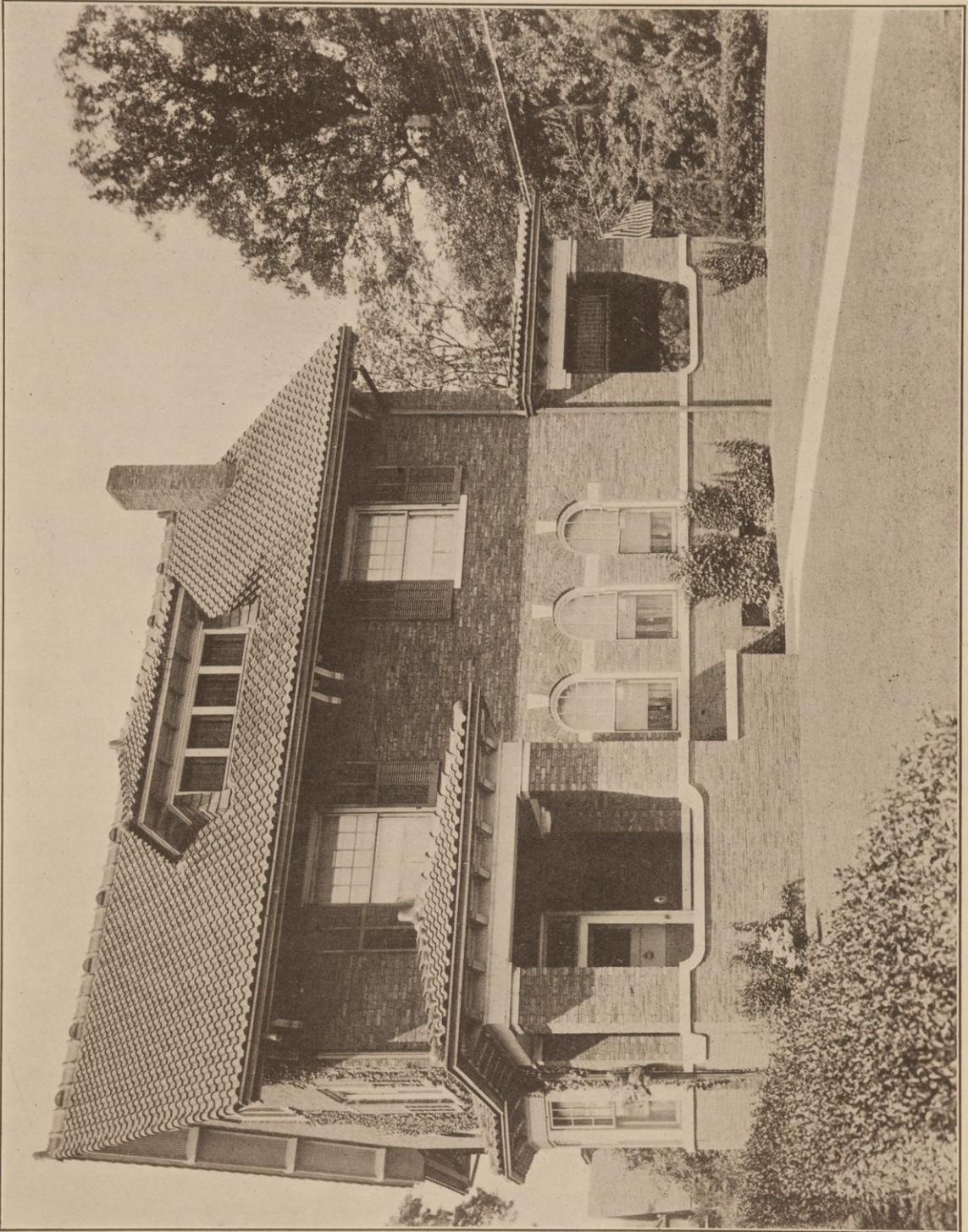


Plate by Christopher Engraving Co., Richmond, Va.
Residence of J. S. Williams, Memphis, Tenn., Shaw & Pfeil, Architects.

thorough-going city improvements besides the designs for numberless town centers and civic groups. Recent congresses in London and Berlin were even more extensive. These exhibitions made it plain to all that the Germans have beyond any question been the pioneers and the leaders in these modern studies. Commercial cities like Dusseldorf, Mannheim, Frankfort, Cologne, Wiesbaden and Stuttgart are vying with one another to make their surroundings serviceable, orderly and beautiful, and to increase the happiness, health and well-being of their people. In Germany also more than elsewhere this city planning is done by experts. Town planning has there become a science and is treated as such.

Accepting then the fact that these studies have seized upon the public mind and are worth while we next ask what is this "City Plan" which has so captivated the popular fancy, and what meaning has it? Mr. Brunner very aptly answers this question by saying

"What City Planning Does Not Mean.

"It does not mean the creation of a civic center and grouping of public buildings;

"It does not mean the arrangement of streets and boulevards, nor perfecting the system of circulation and traffic;

"It does not mean the planting, the location of fountains and statues, nor the creation of great vistas;

"It does not mean the formation of a park system with its connecting parkways and small city squares;

"It does not mean the treatment of the waterfront, nor the solution of the railway problem with its arches, tunnels and terminals;

"It does not mean the suburban development nor creation of garden cities;

"It does not mean the location of school houses or playgrounds, either for children or grown-ups;

"It does not mean the method of bonding the cost of the improvements—the law of excess condemnation—the legislation required;

"It means all of them considered together, the business side of city planning not being neglected, and I believe the most practical results to be attained is not the beauty of the city, but the consequent elevation of the standard of citizenship."

In fact we rapidly discover on investigation that city planning like other things has various ramifications.

It may mean little but humble municipal housecleaning and good civic housekeeping in a city already built. It may mean the designing for better opportunities for trade and commerce or for the housing of the poor; and all this in turn may lead to additions to or changes in such a city, or to the designing of a quarter of the city, or the establish-

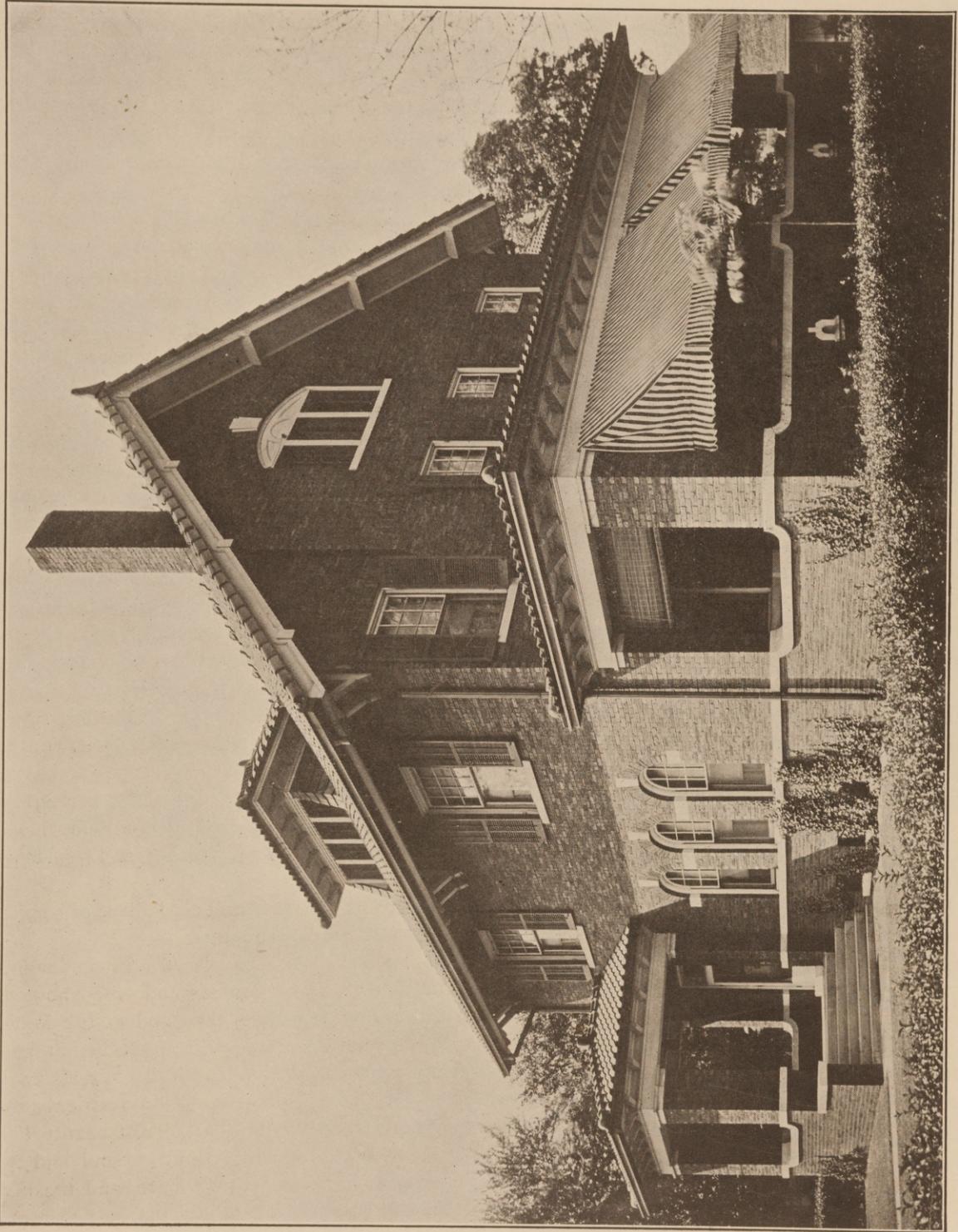
ment of a civic center, or finally on rare occasions to the planning of an entire town.

The general principles that underlie a city plan evidently depend upon what the people do and how they live. From this will grow first and foremost a plan to make the town convenient for business; secondly, it must be fit for residence and healthy; and finally beautiful. To make commerce easy we must have facilities for local and foreign transportation, permitting a ready transaction of business and hence prosperity. For this the essentials are railroads, docks and delivery roads. To make the city healthy and agreeable there must be economical and healthy homes. Finally, as the ultimate flower and result of what has gone before, there should be such a disposition of the physical city as will make it a fit and beautiful background for city life; the stage setting before which the life of the city is played.

The first need then is to make commerce easy by proper railroad and steamship connections with the rest of the world by land and sea. The docks must have piers long enough for great vessels and sheds large enough for the quick shifting of cargoes. In most foreign ports the docks are excavated in low land and are provided with tidal gates. The ideal dock is one where the tide has not exaggerated rise and fall and where therefore no gates are needed to control it; where the sheds are so large that the ingoing cargoes may be laid out in proper sequence; and where the railroads and teaming road reach all parts of the dock. Moreover, it should be in close proximity to store houses and factories. Indeed, the ideal dock on our coast is of this description and can be found and examined at the Bush Terminals in Brooklyn.

At a terminal or transshipment city besides the main entering railroads some method of intercommunication between them is also essential. This is accomplished either by a circuit railroad as in some cities, or by lighters on the water as in New York, or by a combination of the two. Too often this machinery for the distribution of merchandise is in the hands of large railroads or corporations who can crowd out the competition of other roads or control whole sections of country, but in practically every modern seaboard city that is keeping up with the march of improvement the machinery of the port at any rate is in the control of the public so that all commerce by land or sea may have a fair chance for the delivery and transshipment of goods.

Connected with the railroads must be good classification yards well outside of the city for sorting the arriving cars so that they may be sent in detail to the various different quarters of the city, and good delivery yards in these various quarters for delivering the goods from the cars for distribution through the city by teams and trucks.



Residence of J. S. Williams, Memphis, Tenn., Shaw & Pfeil, Architects.

The goods having reached the delivery yards by these varied means there is next needed a set of distributing streets for convenient carting. These must be radial roads in the main with occasional encircling circuit roads and of course their use soon extends from the distribution of merchandise to the intercommunication of the inhabitants themselves.

M. Henard of Paris has made interesting studies of the main thoroughfares or system of circulation in various cities. He points out that a tree but for distributing causes would be perfectly regular. It would have a straight trunk and a symmetrical bouquet of boughs—but shade or wind or lack of food often distorts it. It may have all the more character for the changes that come from accidents. M. Henard in making his theoretic schemes has reversed the process of nature, and from the more or less tortuous and irregular facts has extracted the ideal theory that governs the plans of the different cities that he illustrates.

He shows how Moscow centers in and radiates from the Kremlin, the citadel of political, religious and military authority in Russia.

In Berlin fourteen great roads connected by a circle radiate from the seat of this military government and lend themselves to effective and economical expansion of the city on all sides—an expansion which is in vigorous progress.

In London there are three principal civic centers: Trafalgar Square, the Bank and the Elephant and Castle. From the triangle thus bounded sixteen radial routes diverge. These, as in Berlin, lend themselves to city expansion, but London is deficient in circular boulevards, and the Parliamentary Commissions constantly endeavor to remedy this need.

Paris, on the other hand, has three circular boulevards, but is deficient in continuous radial avenues. Its great centers, the Arch of Triumph and the Place de la Nation, symbolize grandly military glory and the triumph of the Republic, but they serve no important currents or circulation. A study of these theoretic scheme-sketches shows how important it might be to a growing city to establish a large theoretic plan for its streets.

After commerce is established and prosperous by means of ports, railroad terminals and distributing thoroughfares, the next problem for consideration is found in economical and healthy housing and in that civic housekeeping which keeps all the city conveniences in the best of order. As time goes on our municipalities may concern themselves to see that the citizens of all classes are properly housed. Many see in this the chief and main end to be reached by city planning. Cities might create special quarters for residence or special quarters for different classes of residence. At present our

laws are merely restrictive and relate to the height of buildings, the area of land covered by buildings, prohibition of obnoxious occupation, etc. But if the housing problem has had comparatively little attention in most of our cities yet a great deal of energy has been usefully employed in the improvement of our cities by good civic housekeeping. Most of the reports on town planning so common today and much of what was shown in recent exhibitions lay most stress on such work. It is comparatively easy and inexpensive and it can work wonders. The main test is "Look ahead." Good civic housekeeping means close attention to work under the following heads:

Parks and playgrounds are the usual and well understood means of improving the surroundings of a town.

Provisions for water, gas, electricity and sewers are almost universal. Paved streets and sidewalks perhaps are less so. Then come subjects all of which tend to make living conditions better and more wholesome. Such as—

Tree planting for shade and the care of old trees perhaps in charge of a commission.

Neater systems of electric wires and poles, perhaps by carrying on one pole street lights, street names, letter box and fire box. Still better an enforced placing underground of a certain fair distance of conduit each year and the carrying of poles and wires through alleys where possible.

Reduction of the objects on the sidewalks, such as showcases, clocks, advertisements, etc.

Establishment of public comfort stations, transfusions, drinking fountains, waste cans, control of advertisements.

Establishment of building lines, of a percentage of lot areas that can be covered without congestion, and the creation of manufacturing and residence sections.

Electricity on railroads and abatement of smoke; abolishment of grade crossings.

When business has been placed on firm foundations and in prosperous courses and when housing is healthy and comfortable, then and as the finishing touch to more material things comes in with prosperity attention to the beautiful. We all know that if a city is prosperous and convenient and healthy there is sure to be that sort of beauty that fitness inevitably produces. But the soul and the imagination demand something more, and the final object of our studies—an object that we can well have in view through all the early stages of city growth—is to produce this something. Were our cities perfect works of art one would find a pleasing picture wherever he turned, whether toward the great church, the public building, the monument or simply down the street. On every hand would be agreeable impressions and a pleasing back-

ground for the life of the city. When the city is old and picturesque there is still an added interest, for "a beautiful old town represents an enormous artistic capital which pays ceaseless revenue in the form of grandiose or picturesque impressions." All that is old and beautiful should be, from its very rarity, a thousand times more precious to us than to dwellers in an older country. Indeed the history and social character of a town deserve every consideration. When we plan our city or its civic center and when the design can be controlled, it should continue and enforce the character which stamps the city as different from its neighbors. In making such designs, moreover, not only the relations of buildings in plan but their height relative to the width of squares and streets has artistic importance. In designing the various World's Fairs the relation of the height of the surrounding buildings to the width of courts has been a vital feature. The Senate and House buildings at Washington, beautiful in themselves, would make a far more effective scene if nearer together. In Paris the Place de la Concorde was always large compared to the beautiful buildings that surround it, and now that the Tuileries are destroyed and the Court of the Louvre is opened up one is lost in the vast expanse and looks vainly for the enclosing frame.

But after all the most striking features of a civic plan are the civic centers. They are the focal points in the plan, the high lights of the picture, the chief objects of interest, the most obvious means of gaining effect. It was inevitable that in the civic exhibitions the visionary designs for civic centers should compel attention. Town after town has paid large sums for exquisite drawings of more or less problematic schemes involving showy architecture at a civic center. These overshadow those dull and dry details which are the source of vitality and from which alone can come the resources for embellishment. Just as a plant must have its root and stalk and leaves before the flower graces it to which all the rest lend strength and sustenance, so the business plan is the fundamental need in a city plan. But the civic center, though but a small part of a complete city plan, is as important as the flower to the plant. It is the final culmination of the city plan. These focal points are what we remember about a town, just as the pictures of them engross us at the exhibitions.

There is, however, nothing very complicated about the designing of a civic center. It is a charming problem, but comparatively straightforward, even when vast like the Place de la Concorde and the other Parisian centers, or like the Courts of the various World's Fairs which it might easily resemble. It involves only the skill for which the whole training of a good architect prepares him.

Such centers can be better or worse. They can mar or give charm to the whole prospect, but the less inviting though necessary problems of town planning are infinitely more complicated and difficult. The civic center though vitally important is only a fractional part of a good city plan and is generally a straightforward simple architectural problem.

Favor Sky Limit in Ft. Worth.

Resolutions recommending that no limit be placed on the height of buildings in Fort Worth, Texas., were adopted at a conference of a number of local architects with Building Inspector Charles F. Allen, Fire Chief Bideker and representatives of the chamber of commerce.

Nine other amendments to the city building code were recommended by the architects. The main purpose of the meeting was to trim the code to meet the approval of all concerned. It is believed that the changes recommended by the architects and chamber of commerce members will be made by the city commission.

The limit of the height of buildings was the first subject to be discussed. Amon G. Carter representing the chamber of commerce, declared that to limit the height of buildings would be to put Fort Worth under a handicap—that it would be a pygmy city, while other neighboring cities were erecting skyscrapers.

Then followed a discussion of what it would mean to Fort Worth if a proposition now on foot to put up a fifteen-story building should fall through. The architects were unanimous in the belief that the buildings could be constructed with safety and a recommendation to that effect was adopted.

Technical faults of the building ordinance then came up for a discussion that lasted more than two hours. In many particulars the architect showed where certain portions of the code was a handicap to building in Fort Worth, and worked a hardship on the architects and contractors.

Most important of these was a resolution recommending that metal trimming for exterior windows be changed to read wood. Architects Staats showed how one big project might be blocked entirely if the prospective builder was forced to go to the expense of the metal trimming.

Just before the meeting adjourned, Frank T. Crittenden of Washer Brothers, offered a motion asking that the general public tender its hearty support to the building inspector to see that the code is enforced.

Charles F. Allen, city building inspector, presided at the meeting. C. B. Roulet of Dallas, state fire insurance actuary, and his assistant. Engineer Monroe, were present at the meeting and gave advice as to amendments in the code.

The Personal Side

Write Us a Letter.

We want our readers to feel that The Southern Architect and Building News is their paper, and that what interests them interests its publishers and subscribers. We will therefore appreciate most highly any communications, experiences or suggestions, or marked copies of local papers containing items of news pertaining to the interests of the fraternity.

Goes to Alexandria, La.

Architect Joe Carver has left Colfax, La., and has opened an office in Alexandria in the same state. He would welcome manufacturers' catalogues and samples sent to him at the latter place.

Opens Raleigh Office.

Mr. S. B. Coley of the firm of Smallwood & Coley, architects, New York City, has opened an office at Raleigh, N. C.

Until September first, Mr. Coley was draughtsman for Frank Simpson, a local architect, but resigned at that time to enter the Columbia University where he has been pursuing a special course in architecture. Recently Mr. Coley formed a partnership with R. F. Smallwood, a graduate of Columbia, formerly of New Bern, but now doing architectural work in New York City, and together they will maintain a northern and a southern office.

Overbeck Architect for New Jail.

Architect H. A. Overbeck, of Dallas, Texas, was chosen by the Dallas county commissioners to draw up plans for the new county jail at Dallas in competition with other well known architects among whom were H. M. Bernet, representing Mauran, Russell and Crowell, C. W. Bulger & Son, and Mr. Cole of Woerner & Cole.

Goes to Savannah.

I. P. Crutchfield, architect and superintendent who has for some time been located at Vidalia, Ga., has moved to Savannah and now has office at 805 Germania Bank Building.

Son of Architect Dies.

D. J. Ellsworth, son of D. G. Ellsworth, law agent of the United States Supervising Architect's

office, formerly of North Carolina, died recently by drowning.

It is understood young Ellsworth's mind had been affected by the hot sun in the Canal Zone and that he jumped overboard from the steamer Alliance on which he was being brought home.

D. G. Ellsworth is well-known in the State. He has supervised the plans for nearly every public building which has been constructed in North Carolina.

Goes to LaGrange.

Charles W. Carlton, a prominent Alabama architect who formerly resided at Anniston, Ala., and had his offices in that city has moved to LaGrange, Ga., where he will continue the practice of his profession. Mr. Carlton is an architect of wide reputation, many buildings of varied and important character in the Southeast having been planned by him.

Columbia's New Architect.

Columbia, S. C., has a new architect in the person of Edwin G. Rorke of Philadelphia, who, with Arthur W. Hamby of Columbia, will compose the firm of architects of Hamby & Rorke with offices for the present in the Sylvan building. Mr. Rorke was for eight years associated with prominent architects in Philadelphia.

Appointed Assistant Engineer.

T. F. Paturzo has been appointed an assistant in the engineer's department in the city hall at Charleston, S. C. He will look especially after the inspection of plumbing work but this will not be all of his duties as he will be of general use to Engineer Dingle.

New Firm of Architects.

G. T. Cox and H. R. Diehl, of Norfolk recently, will open offices in First National Bank Bldg., room 414, under name of Cox & Diehl, at Roanoke, Va.

Open's Architect's Office.

Frank Upman, formerly of the firm of Harding & Upman, architects, has opened offices for the independent practice of architecture in rooms Nos. 1003-6 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. He desires trade catalogues and samples of interest to architects.

An Atlanta Architect.

Mr. William L. Bell, architect, has opened an office in Atlanta, Ga., where he will practice his profession. He desires to receive manufacturers' catalogues and samples.

Is Now "Blair & Adams."

The firm of Blair, Kern & Adams, architects, Atlanta and Macon, has been dissolved, and "Blair & Adams" succeed it. The firm will continue to operate in both Atlanta and Macon, its Atlanta offices remaining at 812-13 Forsyth building, and its Macon offices at 673 Cherry street. The firm of Blair, Kern & Adams has met with marked success in competitive work in recent months.

New Orleans Architectural Club.

At a recent meeting the New Orleans Architectural Club elected the following officers for the new year: C. E. Maroney, president; A. Pumelia, vice president; W. R. Burk, secretary; G. A. Couret, treasurer; Thomas Harlee, librarian, and Henry Boettner, editor.

Mr. Boettner was the 1912 president of the club. Mr. Maroney was vice president of the old staff. Mr. Pumelia was elected to the vice presidency from secretary, and Mr. Couret was retained as treasurer.

Georgia Stone Causes Strike.

In Chicago, Jan. 18, 800 men walked out and tied up construction work on two large buildings in the downtown district, would spread unless the firm said to be responsible for the trouble settles its differences with the unions.

The men learned that building stone which had been ordered from Georgia had been handled by stone-cutters who belonged to a union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They demanded that a local contracting firm cancel its order for such stone. When this demand was refused the strike resulted.

Honolulu Building Record.

During 1912 Honolulu gained in new buildings to the value of \$2,202,152, while permits for repairs, etc., totaled \$179,271. For dwellings costing more than \$2,000 each, 94 permits were issued, the average being \$4,134. For business structures 32 permits were issued, averaging \$13,563. For public buildings the 12 permits averaged \$17,040. For miscellaneous structures, such as church, society, and private school buildings, 14 permits were issued, averaging \$10,813.

The Honolulu Iron Works will erect during 1913 a reinforced concrete office and sales building to cost \$150,000.

A big Catholic cathedral may be built here. Bishop Libert and associates have inspected a number of sites about the city for the possible relocation of the church and convent. It is understood that offers have been made by various business corporations to purchase the present cathedral site, which has been held at \$300,000.

New Officers A. I. A.

At the 46th Annual Convention American Institute of Architects December 1912 the election of officers resulted as follows:

Officers.

Those re-elected were:

President Walter Cook, New York; First Vice President R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston; Second Vice President Frank C. Baldwin, Fredericksburg, Va., Secretary and treasurer Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C., re-elected.

Directors For Three Years.

Burt L. Fenner, New York; C. Grant LaFarge, New York; H. Van Buren Magonigle, elected.

Auditor.

Robert Snead, Washington, D. C.

And the election of Fellows resulted as follows:

Fellows.

Wm. D. Austin, Boston, Mass.; W. Dominick Bones, Cleveland, O.; Henry Clay Carrel, New York, N. Y.; Walter B. Chambers, New York, N. Y.; Clinton Day, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. Adams Delano, New York, N. Y.; L. C. Holden, New York, N. Y.; Walter G. Peter, Washington, D. C.; Arthur Wallace Rice, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Rich, New York, N. Y.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank E. Wallis, New York, N. Y.; Arthur F. Woltersdorf, Chicago, Ill.

The honor of "Fellow" of the American Institute of Architects, to quote from the by-laws, "is conferred upon a member who is a citizen of the United States, who, in the opinion of an authorized jury of Fellows, shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the profession in design, construction, literature or education."

Richmond Architects For Wright.

Resolutions commending the work of the building inspector, and recommending the appointment of M. E. Wright as successor to Inspector Beck, were adopted at a meeting of the Richmond Architects' association of Richmond, Va., recently. The meeting was largely attended, most of the twenty-five members being present.

Besides the adoption of the resolutions, and the transaction of little routine business there was nothing else done at this meeting, the prime purpose of the gathering being to pass upon the qualifications of Mr. Wright, and to commend him to the administrative board.

American Artists to Incorporate.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters would be incorporated under two bills passed January 18 by the United States Senate. Both measures were introduced by Senator Lodge, and the incorporators include prominent artists, sculptors, musicians and authors.

Painting Concrete Houses

One of the advantages claimed for concrete houses is that the cost of repairs is light from year to year, and that the exterior surface does not require frequent painting to protect it from the elements, says George E. Walsh, in *American Homes and Gardens*. For this reason, concrete residences by the seashore, where the strong salty air quickly destroys ordinary paint and rots the wood, have grown into popular favor in the last few years.

Apparently, says the writer, the harsh sea air has no visible disintegrating effects upon the concrete surfaces. This strong feature of concrete structures carries with it one disadvantage which has caused an endless amount of discussion and experiment. Concrete surfaces, while proof against weather conditions, present such a monotonous color that, from an artistic point of view, many object to using the material for their homes.

But, for all that, we have the dull blue-gray of ordinary Portland cement, which offers little variety in effects when compared with the red and buff of terracotta or the clear white and warm gray of marble and granite. To secure the highest artistic results in concrete residences, therefore, builders and architects contend that we must have variety in color.

There are two methods adopted to secure colors in concrete houses. One is to mix coloring ingredients with the cement, which will present lasting qualities, and the other is to paint the exterior surface with some paint which will give somewhat similar results. The mixing of different colored sands with the cement to get color schemes, and the adding of certain shades are still in the experimental stage.

The difficulties in the way of applying colors to the exterior after the concrete house is finished are somewhat similar to those which apply to exterior painting of frame houses. The weather affects them and necessitates repainting at intervals. The use of lead and oil paints is not of lasting quality. The alkali of the cement has an affinity for linseed oil, and in time the oil oxidizes and causes the paint to peel off or dust.

Experimenters have realized for years that the ideal paint for concrete houses must be something more than a thin film. It must be a composition that will penetrate the surface and fill pores, so that firm adherence can be obtained. A paint composed of color pigments, with ground cement as the base, gives good results. The light chemical oils used are intended to dry out after performing their function of bonding the cement base to the concrete surface. The cement base thus becomes a part of the

wall and holds its color indefinitely.

When nature, in the form of wind, rain and sunshine, has neutralized the alkalies of the cement, it is much easier to paint the exterior structure and secure more durable results. Consequently, it is unwise to figure upon having a stucco or concrete house painted when finished. If this is intended the highest results cannot be expected.

Old concrete houses that have stood exposed to the weather for a year or two are in much better condition for the painting. The new house painted cannot undergo the same aging process. The film of paint is waterproof and hence checks the process of neutralization of the alkalies in the cement. If the house has had an opportunity to dry thoroughly the question of painting the exterior surface to get another color can be considered with hope of success.

Nearly all of the different methods of applying paint to cement surfaces have been tried on new houses, and the experiments were conducted with the fresh concrete or stucco in view. Therefore, all of these apply with greater force to the houses which have been allowed to stand a year or two and dry out.

One of the earliest processes was to treat the cement surface first with a wash to clean the surface and neutralize the alkali. Diluted muriatic acid or hydrochloric acid of 7 to 8 per cent, mixed with clean water, composed this wash. After treating the entire surface, all dirt, grease and other substances were removed, and the neutralizing of the alkali of the cement was hastened thereby. But, unfortunately, if the cement contains much lime, which is very commonly the case, the muriatic acid would tend to neutralize the lime and convert it into calcium chloride. This would prove most injurious to the cement surface. It would crumble and pit the surface, and when a paint is applied to such a surface it would have a very uncertain foundation. Any application of such a wash to the cement, therefore, means disintegration of both the surface and the ordinary paints. In the use of muriatic acid as a wash, and also sulphuric acid, which some have employed, an excess of acid is supposed to be washed off before the paint is used; but in spite of this the acid generally does injury to the surface.

There is a method called the zinc sulphate, which gives much better results than either of the former applications, and its cost is less. When the cement has dried properly an application is made of a zinc sulphate and water of equal parts by weight. When thoroughly mixed this solution is applied

over the whole cement surface with a stiff brush. A fine coat is thus formed, which at the end of two or three days dries hard and firm. The zinc sulphate changes the caustic lime of the cement into calcium sulphate or gypsum, and zinc oxide is deposited in the pores of the cement.

Zinc sulphate is one of the most important of the white paint pigments, and when paint is subsequently applied this becomes incorporated with it and gives lasting and durable qualities. The zinc sulphate has no known injurious effect upon concrete or cement surfaces, and consequently, there is no disintegrating chemical change set up. This method of treating cement surfaces to prepare them for painting has been used successfully on a great number of private and public buildings.

In preparing cement surfaces for painting, consideration must be observed as to the effect the first application may have both upon the cement and the paint. The strong acids that destroy the cement cannot be recommended anywhere.

There are several other methods of preparing cement and concrete for painting, so that durable color effects can be obtained, and some of these have given excellent results. One of these is to coat the surface with a solution of 10 pounds of carbonate of ammonia to 45 gallons of water. The solution is applied with a brush, once, and left to dry. Insoluble calcium carbonate is formed on the cement surface and a large amount of ammonia is

liberated. This leaves a perfect surface for painting. Where mortar containing lime is used in building a stucco house, it is better to use two weak solutions of this mixture rather than one strong solution.

Jacksonville Builders Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Builders' Exchange, which was held Jan. 30, Jacksonville, Fla.; on the terrace of the Burbridge hotel, proved a most elaborate and enjoyable affair and was participated in by a large number of members of the organization and their invited guests.

H. H. Richardson, secretary of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, who was, prior to his affiliation with the commercial body, engaged in the building supply business in this city, acted as toastmaster and introduced the several speakers of the evening in a humorous vein, proving a most capable toastmaster.

The head of the table was occupied by President Walter P. Richardson of Grant, O. P. Woodcock, J. C. Halsema, James N. Coons, F. C. Hedrick, Mr. Fowler, C. C. Bucci, Mr. Baines, Mr. Manuci, Rutledge Holmes, George Holmes, Allen J. Krebs, A. B. Russell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Irby, Mr. Burbridge, John Othen and H. R. Culley, Jr.

At the conclusion of the banquet an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to toastmaster Richardson for the excellent manner in which he presided.



Residence of J. G. Fall, Memphis, Tenn. B. S. Carnes, Architect.

School Building Damaged by Wind.

There comes from Norwood a story of a remarkable freak played by the high wind of Friday morning, January 3. One of the outside walls of the handsome new graded school building in that town was moved bodily a distance of six inches all the way from its foundation to the top. The wall, notwithstanding the tremendous strain it underwent, did not fall but was so badly damaged it had to be torn down and rebuilt.

Building Exhibition in Sicily.

The Bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy states that on the occasion of the Thirteenth congress of Italian Engineers and Architects, which will take place at Messina in the autumn of 1913, there will be organized in that city a building exhibition with the object of illustrating the best technical, artistic, and hygienic arrangements, decorating and building materials, etc., suitable for reconstruction of the destroyed city.

Pensacola's Progress Phenominal.

Editor Southern Architect and Building News:

There probably are not many cities of 25,000 in this country, that have made a better showing than Pensacola has in the last five years; an outline of what has been done here might interest your readers.

Five years ago there was five blocks of brick paving on Palafox street, all the rest was sand. A privately owned water plant with a pressure seldom above 30 pounds a joke of a fire department, d4zrs above 30 pounds; a joke of a fire department, open storm water drains along the sandy streets, onld wood slat sidewalks, and picket fences around the residence property, and the old Spanish Plaza, was the only one of the public squares that was improved.

Now we have thirty miles of fine brick and wood block paved streets, on 6-inch concrete; a complete system of storm and sanitary sewers; city owned water plant with 80 pounds pressure at all times; a fine up-to-date fire department. Fifteen blocks of well aid out street, parkways, with ornamental bronze electric lights, palm trees, etc. Bay view park on the beautiful Bayou Texar, has been improved into a lovely city park of forty acres. And of the twenty-five squares scattered about the city and reserved for public squares, seven of these have been improvd and connecting Boulevards laid out.

Lately there was an election authorizing \$400,000 bond issue for a start on city owned public docks and a connecting belt line railway along the water front; this as well as for Commission Government, carried with a large majority. And will be to the great advantage of the city.

Among the prominent buildings here during the last 5 years are: the City Hall \$80,000; Police Headquarters \$40,000; ten-story American Bank Building \$350,000; white marble First National Bank building \$100,000 (bank occupies entire building new wing to the Custom House \$100,000 (now building) L. & N. Railway Union Station \$350,000 (now building San Carlos Hotel \$500,000; Osceola Club house \$75,000; Progress Club house \$30,000; Country Club house \$15,000; new Methodist church \$100,000; new Lutheran church, \$25,000; Catholic Convent \$75,000; Catholic School \$50,000; Y. M. C. A. building \$50,000; County Criminal Court and Jail \$250,000; Consolidated Grocery Company building 200x200 three-stories high \$80,000; Armour, Swift, Cudahy, each have fine new buildings costing from fifty to sixty-five thousand each; there also have been a numebr of store and warehouse buildings built.

Among the residences, five years ago (there were mostly of the carpenterology style) now we have three each costing over \$100,000; and ten others costing from thirty to seventy-five thousand each and numerous bungalows and neat moderate priced residences, all with well laid out grounds and no fences to be seen.

Five years ago we had one railroad here, now there are three, and two more building into the city; so that the great trunk lines of the north and west, can take advantage of our splendid deep water harbor, where the city wharfs are only eight miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

All line of business are good, and the outlook is for a banner year here.

W. C. Frederic,
Architect.

Pensacola, Fla.

Property Owners Organize.

With a view of subserving the interest of the citizens of San Antonio, and especially the owners of realty, a Property Owners' association was organized, officers were elected and a committee on organization appointed at a meeting held at San Antonio, Texas, recently. It will be the duty of his committee to draw up constitution and by-laws, which will be submitted to the association for its approval.

L. J. Hart was chosen president; J. H. Kirkpatrick, vice president; D. K. Furnish, second vice president, and George V. Maverick, secretary-treasurer. The directors named are: T. F. Brady, F. W. Cook, H. G. Staacke, J. M. Nix, W. B. Tuttle, J. H. Kirkpatrick, Ernest Steves, J. H. Savage, L. J. Hart, D. K. Furnish, Charles Graebner, H. C. Feldman, Gus Zalmanzig, R. V. Negley and George V. Maverick, while the executive committee consists of the president, two vice presidents and Jake Wolff and I. M. Putnam.

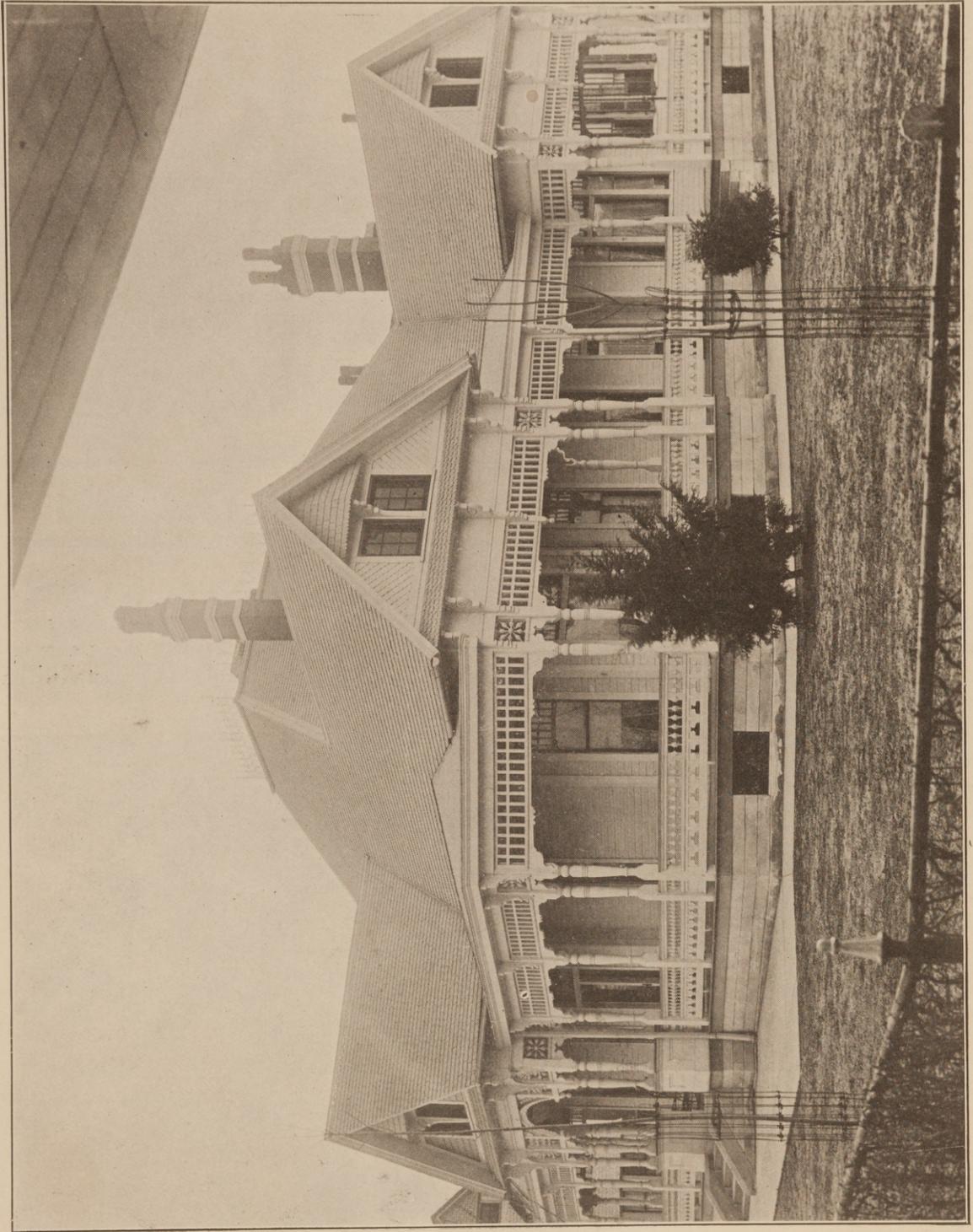


Plate by Christopher Engraving Co., Richmond, Va.
Residence of H. Luehman, Memphis, Tenn. Buddemyer & Burk, Architects.

The Johnson System

*of Temperature Regulation
Is the Greatest Improvement
Ever Made in Heating
Systems*

*Over 100,000 Plants now
in successful operation*

This system consists of automatic devices for regulating the temperature of air, water and other mediums, through its application to all known forms of heating and cooling apparatus. While especially adapted to regulating temperature of schools, office buildings, public buildings and residences it is equally useful in connection with manufacturing processes, where uniformity of temperature is an important factor in quality and economy.

For the Owner of Business Buildings it means satisfied tenants and a *direct saving at the coal-pile*—controlling the temperature by open windows is costly for the owner and unsatisfactory to the tenant.

For Public Buildings and School Houses all sanitary engineers endorse the JOHNSON system as the most satisfactory. It holds the temperature at any point desired without drafts or the possibility of overheating. Our thermostatic control can be regulated to act with every change of one degree. 90 per cent of all public schools in which temperature regulation is installed have the JOHNSON.

The Johnson System is not an Experiment. It is a success. We manufacture thermostats to fit every possible condition and they will do the work which we claim for them. Our system can be arranged to turn off the heat from any room or series of rooms if desired through the positive shut-off at the thermostat. The JOHNSON system is *simple in construction and operation and positive in action.*

Our *service* department means *service.* We have in all large cities a full operating department in charge of a competent engineer who is qualified to install and keep our systems in perfect condition.

Write our main office for the JOHNSON catalogs, we want you to know about the products that carry the JOHNSON name.



Forrest Avenue School, Atlanta, Ga., E. E. Dougherty, Architect.
Equipped by Johnson Service Co. Hood's Oriental Brick used.



Furman Hall, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Johnson Service Company

Branches Everywhere

Milwaukee, Wis.

Trade Notes of Interest

New Faces This Month.

The attention of our readers is directed to these new advertisements appearing this month, all representative in their several lines, and worthy the patronage of those interested:

The Multi-Rate Co., Dayton, Ohio, are the makers of a device that saves two thirds of the contractors' pay roll work and does it at a cost of one third as much as standard adders. Attention is directed to their illustrated advertisement. Write them for prices.

R. M. Rodgers & Co., 74 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., are makers of the Excelsior dumb waiters which they sell complete for \$18.50. Their illustrated pamphlet for the asking.

Lord & Burnham Co., New York, N. Y., build green houses which make flower culture a delight. They will be glad to furnish plans and specifications. Get in communication with them and let them figure on your wants.

Tiffany Studios, 347 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y., design and execute interiors for well appointed residences. Ask for pamphlets of their work.

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue.

Handsomely illustrated and containing analysis and valuable information for its use, the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Sandusky, Ohio, have issued a new catalogue of their Medusa product, a true portland, perfectly white, stainless cement. This catalogue and some valuable formulas may be had for the asking. Write for them if you are interested.

To Build at Dayton.

The Corbin Screw Corporation, Division of American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, Conn., is preparing to build a large addition to its branch factory at Dayton, Ohio. The company has a plant there now for the manufacture of wood screws. The building is about 150 feet long and there are 350 hands employed there. It is proposed to more than double the plant, if the present plans now in hand are carried out. The wood screw business has grown materially and it has become necessary to increase the production. In going west, the Corbin Company is following the same policy as pursued by the Stanley Works in building a large branch factory at Niles, Ohio. The reasons given for increasing the size of the plants in the west instead of building in New Britain, says a correspondent of the Hartford Courant, is that the location is much nearer the source of material, so that

there is large saving in freight rates, and the western cities offer the manufacturers every inducement in the way of low taxes and every other encouragement to settle there. The paper adds: "P. & F. Corbin have not, as yet, sought a foothold in the west, and people will be pleased to hear that the company is going ahead at once with the plans to build here. The first step, and one which will be carried out immediately, will be to raise the four-story building in the rear of Pearl street to seven stories. Plans are also in the works for building a seven-story addition to the plant, and figures are now being obtained."

Firedoor Hardware.

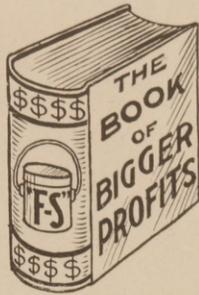
The latest rules of the Underwriters' Laboratories regarding firedoor equipment calls for very careful manufacture of the doors and equipment and rigid requirements as to installation. While there are a number of styles of doors which meet the requirements those made by the Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., 115 Third Street, Aurora, Ill., seem to be particularly well designed for the purpose.

Not only must the door work easily, but it must be at all times ready to close automatically in case of fire. The Richards-Wilcox Co. have recently issued a catalogue of firedoor hardware which shows the several styles of firedoor fixtures, tracks, hinges, etc., as well as instructions for installation. This catalogue is of value to the architect in designing the building, to the contractor in erecting the work; and to the owner as showing exactly what is permitted by the Board of Underwriters and what is recognized as the last word in fire protection. This valuable catalogue is sent free on request to the Richards-Wilcox Company.

Blaw's Steel Forms Used.

The use of steel forms in concrete construction has become to be generally recognized as a necessity in the more important engineering work now being done in the south and especially is it best adopted for large buildings of the reinforced kind, for they are the most fireproof, the most enduring, the strongest of structures. Foundations, floors and roofs, or as many of them as desired, may be cast as one stone, so as to be snug, warm and vermin proof, tensile stresses being cared for by the steel reinforcing.

The Blaw Steel Construction Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have issued many illustrated pamphlets showing the different kinds of work that can be turned out with their steel forms used, anything from silos



To Increase the Volume of Your Business, Use "F-S" Products— You Can Be Assured of Quality and Satisfaction.

Half a century of paint experience is back of "F-S" Superfine Oil Coolers. For beauty, wearing qualities and economy, they are in a class by themselves.

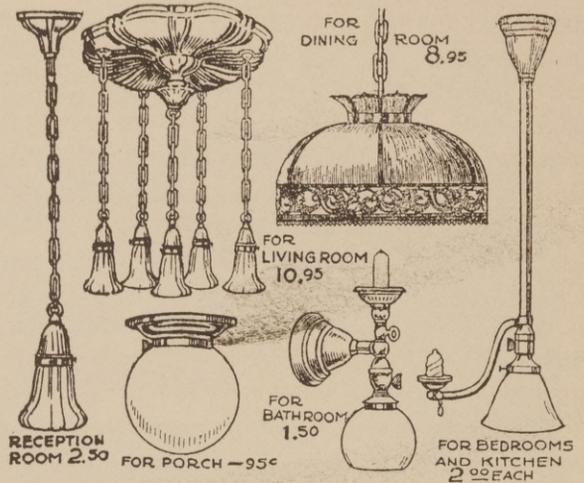
FELTON, SIBLEY & CO., Inc.

Mfrs. of Colors, Paints, Varnishes

136-140 N. 4th St., PHILADELPHIA

Complete Fixtures as Shown Below

- 4 Rooms for\$25.50
- 5 Rooms for\$27.50
- 6 Rooms for\$29.50

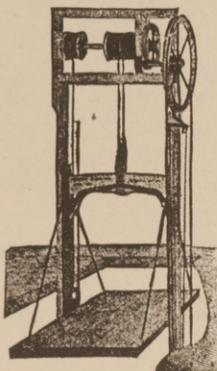


We will also sell single pieces at prices shown above Workmanship and quality guaranteed. Out of town orders \$1 extra for boxing. Write for free blue prints. Estimates cheerfully furnished and courteous treatment extended to all.

Chicago Gas Appliance Co.

28 W. Lake St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.



ELEVATORS

Hand, Belt or Electric Power
DUMB WAITERS—
CONCRETE MIXERS

Write for Prices and
Descriptive Matter
Mention this paper.

SIDNEY ELEVATOR & MFG.
COMPANY

Sidney, Ohio.

Re Roof Repairs

Geroofco Elastic Cement

Write for Circular

GRIFFIN ROOFING CO.

CONTRACTORS FOR COMPOSITION
ROOFING, WATERPROOFING AND
ASPHALT WORK

507 W. 26th St.,

New York City

Small Slates embedded in Asphalt
Over a Standard Built-Up
Waterproofing

FOR FLAT ROOFS

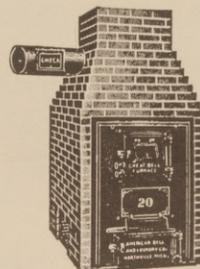
TO WALK ON

A practical roofing for Hotels, Apartment Houses, Office Buildings, Colleges, Schools, Public Buildings, etc., and being specified by leading Architects.

Patented.

INLAID SLATE CO.,

Pen Argyl, Pa.



A Hot Air Furnace

FOR LESS THAN A
BASE BURNER
For 5 and 8 Room
Dwellings

An unheard of Price and
a most Remarkable and
Indestructible Furnace. No
Pipes—no Lost Heat.

American Bell & Foundry Co.,

NORTHVILLE, MICH.

on the farms, street paving work to house constructed is described in these bulletins, which can be had by parties interested for the asking.

In figuring on your next contract let them know your wants and they will be pleased to send you information that will assist you in your work.

Adjustable Step Form Holders.

Park's Adjustable step form holders are no experiment and no contractor can afford to overlook their use, for they are the greatest labor and money saver of the time. No lumber-sawing or fitting necessary and are quickly and easily made.

At the recent cement show in Pittsburg, Pa., these holders were on exhibition there, and created a great deal of interest among the architects, cement engineers and cement users who sent in their contractors specially to inspect these steps.

These are made by H. L. Park, Reading, Mass., who will be pleased to send to anyone interested, illustrated descriptive circulars with prices to supply dealers. Write now, today, for particulars.

Publication of Greatest Interest.

Of greatest interest to all architects, contractors and builders is the publication recently begun by Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Ill., which they purpose to issue monthly and in each issue to have two or three pages which will be of particular interest to the trade.

"Door-Ways," the very suggestive name for the little magazine, will be sent to any reliable architect or contractor. Write for it.

The "Unit-Bilt" System.

The Unit Construction Co., Ligett Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., has acquired the interest of Ernest L. Ransome and the Ransome Engineering Co., in patents covering the Ransome Unit System of construction. This adds to its present methods of "Unit-Bilt" construction the benefits to be derived from the patents and experience of the Ransome organization. Mr. Ransome will co-operate with the engineering department of the Unit Construction Co., as consulting engineer.

Contracts Awarded.

The contract for the excavating for the new Baptist publication house, of Nashville, Tenn., has been awarded the Foster, Creighton & Gould Co., of that city. The Sneed Architectural Iron Works Co. has secured the contract for the steel frame work of the building. The awarding of these contracts means that the handsome building is really started on its way to completion.

Roanoke, Va., Builders Organize.

The Building Exchange of Roanoke, Va., was formally organized at a meeting recently in the assembly room of the chamber of commerce.

The question of obtaining a charter for the exchange was referred back to the committee on organization.

The finance committee reported that they had not as yet secured quarters for the exchange and were continued over until the next meeting when they will make report.

The following officers were elected:

President, R. A. Figgatt.

First Vice president, J. H. Marsteller.

Second Vice President, E. M. Herringdon.

Treasurer, George E. Markley.

Directors, C. H. Ruder, R. H. Angell, John Engleby, J. R. Carter, C. C. Shockey, J. C. Senter, W. R. Engleby, R. K. Stewart, B. F. Wine, C. F. Field, D. P. Magann, C. W. Wade, J. W. Shields, Taylor Gleaves, and H. E. Obenshain.

The objects of this exchange are to promote the building interest of the city of Roanoke, and more particularly to encourage the advancement and protection of the building and manufacturing interest of the city. It is the intention of the exchange to have a large exhibition hall in which can be displayed all kinds of manufactured articles and materials which enter into the construction of buildings.

In these rooms a prospective contractor will be able to obtain all the information necessary to purchase any class of building material without the necessity of leaving the hall. In this hall manufacturers and material men will meet the prospective purchaser on call from the exchange or by appointment. Suitable reading and committee rooms will also be provided. In these rooms of the exchange will also be displayed architects plans of buildings on which any and all material men can figure, and it is also planned to have displayed for estimating purposes plans of proposed structures from other cities and town from which both contractors and material men can obtain much valuable information and it is hoped from this that many contracts may be secured for Roanoke.

The exchange will not only be of general advantage to the building interest of the city, but will also disseminate valuable business information, which cannot fail to be of great benefit to both the builders and the city exchanges formed on similar lines are in successful operation in Baltimore, Norfolk, Cleveland, Washington, and other cities.

Building and Construction Department

Public Buildings.

Madison, Fla.—Election will be held on February 4 upon issuance of \$50,000 of bonds by Madison county for erecting school building. J. E. Hardee, chairman of Board of County Commissioners, Madison.

Greenwood, S. C.—Contract has been awarded to Smith Construction Co., Athens, Ga., to erect six-story hotel building for J. S. Bailey; 73 rooms; reinforced concrete frame; stone and marble; two passenger elevators. Plans by Architect A. Ten Eyck Brown, Atlanta, Ga.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Clark Edminster has contract to erect hotel for Anatasia Assembly.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Believed that erection of new hospital, including tuberculosis ward, for Duval county is assured. Commissioner R. D. Drysdale.

Sarasota, Fla.—Stated that building will be erected for Bay View Hotel, Manager Hunton, in place of one that was burned.

Tarpon Springs, Fla.—Financial arrangements have been perfected and site secured for tourist hotel to be erected here. Contract will be awarded, and it is expected to begin construction about May 1. I. B. Read, this city; W. J. and J. M. Akers, Cleveland, O., and others are interested.

Montgomery, Ala.—Estate of N. J. Bell will erect hotel building at cost of \$300,000; 9 to 11 stories; 150 rooms, each equipped with bath; summer theatre on roof, with seating capacity of 800; bids will be asked for both concrete and steel skeleton construction.

Kissimmee, Fla.—H. A. Georing, Bradentown Fla., will enlarge building of Park Hotel, which he has purchased.

Atlanta, Ga.—Reported that George W. Parrott contemplates erecting 10-story family hotel building.

Attalla, Ala.—Stated that Luke Harrison may erect hotel building in place of one that was burned.

Columbus, Ga.—C. W. Buck, this city, will supervise the remodeling of two-story brick building and addition of story for use as hotel building for Columbus Roberts, Atlanta, Ga.; 50x147 feet; steam heating.

Greenville, Ala.—The senate has passed a bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building in Greenville.

Louisville, Ky.—Plans for the erection of a club house have been discussed by the West End Kernels, at a recent meeting. D. Y. Fowles, president.

Albany, Ga.—Mayor H. A. Tarver, who is chairman of the building committee of the Albany Country Club, has received a number of proposed plans from various architects for the club building, but none of them has been decided upon as yet.

Harrison, Ark.—Boone county will erect a jail here.

Jasper, Ark.—The Walker county commissioners have decided to build a new three-story jail which will cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Pineville, Ala.—Plans are being prepared for two buildings to be erected at the Institute for Insane at a cost of \$70,000. Dr. John Thomas, superintendent.

Meadville, Miss.—At a recent meeting means for securing a new courthouse and raising funds for erecting the new Agricultural high school were considered. A committee was appointed to look after the work on the high school, which will begin within the next ten days.

Alexandria, La.—At a meeting of the board of administrators of the Pineville Hospital for Insane, it was decided to erect two cottage buildings in the dormitory plan to care for 2,000 additional patients. The cost of the two buildings will be about \$70,000.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Cicero Tise is erecting a three-story hotel at Wade Mecum Springs.

Whiteville, N. C.—Petitions are being circulated throughout the country for signatures asking that the legislature authorize the board of county commissioners to build a new court house.

Columbia, S. C.—The city contemplates the erection of a \$40,000 market house.

Latta, S. C.—A \$5,000 Carnegie library will be erected here. W. C. Allen, president of Library Association.

Memphis, Tenn.—The College Inn Co. will remodel their building.

Memphis, Tenn.—Plans have been started by the new directors of the Catholic club for the erection of a proposed building for the organization. John E. Colbert can furnish information.

Austin, Tex.—Plans have been completed by H. B. Thomas, of Dallas, for the city hospital to be erected here.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, incorporated under the laws of Texas, have decided to make extensive improvements at the Beaumont Institution, which is operated as Hotel Dieu, and to that end will construct a three-story brick building to cost between

PERFECT RESULTS ARE EASILY OBTAINED BY USING
SCHLUETER RAPID FLOOR SURFACER

This machine is built on the only correct principle. It is guaranteed to be **THE BEST** machine with which to produce an even, smooth surface on any kind of large or small wood floor, old or new, hard or soft, and in all buildings: Residences, Stores, Factories, Bowling Alleys, Roller Skating Rinks, Reception and Dance Halls, Etc.

The **SCHLUETER** will remove all joints or warped edges, on all kinds of Southern pine wood floors, as well as maple or oak.

EARNING CAPACITY, \$20.00 to \$35.00 PER DAY

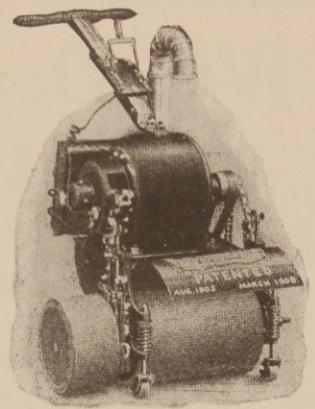
Send for Prices and Free Trial Proposition.

M. L. SCHLUETER,

103 North Canal Street

Chicago, Ill.

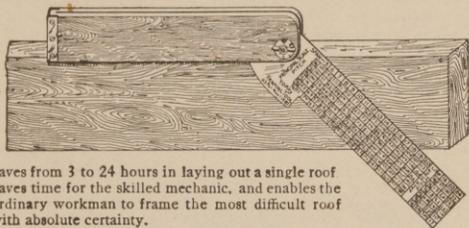
New York Office, 1001 Flat Iron Building



Roller Easily Adjusted to either side

For all Kinds of Stone and Concrete Floors.

Topp's Framing Tool



Saves from 3 to 24 hours in laying out a single roof. Saves time for the skilled mechanic, and enables the ordinary workman to frame the most difficult roof with absolute certainty.

A Perfect Tool, and the Only Tool for the Purpose Ever Invented.

Price, \$1.75

IT DOES ALL THIS { It gives angles for any pitch.
 It gives lengths for any rafters.
 It prevents all mistakes. It is accurate.
 It gives cuts for principals, jacks, hips, valleys and cripples.

G. A. TOPP & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. See Tool at Your Hardware Dealer. Circular on request

The Sanitary Seamless Steel Blackboard

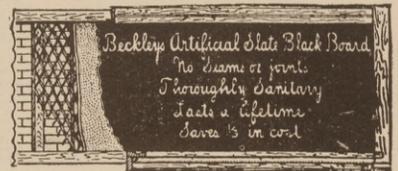
FOR MODERN SCHOOLS

Ground Slate, Steel and Cement, applied with a trowel on a base-coat of hard plaster makes a

Solid Concrete Slate Surface without seam or joint, lasts as long as the building, is

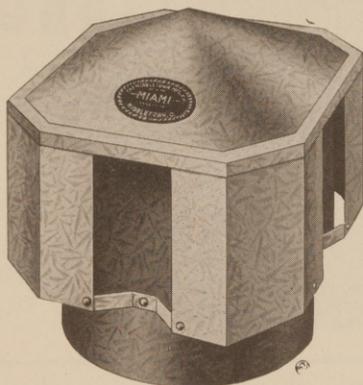
not injured by washing and is **Thoroughly Clean and Sanitary**

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"MIAMI" Ventilators



Manufactured from Rust Resisting American Ingot Iron
The "MIAMI" Ventilator

Is absolutely weather-proof, and there is always an upward draft because of their peculiar and scientific construction.

The "Miami" Ventilator will automatically exhaust hot and foul air, disease germs, gas, smoke and steam, in greater volume than any other of same diameter. It's an inspiration for smoky chimneys. No back draft, simple in construction, very strong and substantial.

When fitted with an automatic closing device the temperature of the room is easily regulated. The closing device has a vertical motion only, requires no attention after regulating, and can be arranged to automatically close in case of fire.

Manufactured only by

The Dixie Culvert & Metal Company

Southern distributors for American Rolling Mill Co.
 Genuine American Ingot Iron.
 ATLANTA, - GEORGIA.

Deitrich Brothers

SHIPMENT FROM STOCK

12 to 24 Hours from Receipt of Order

Beams, Channels, Plates, Angles, Concrete Bars and
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RAILINGS, GRILLES, DOOR SADDLES,
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A McKenna Manufactured Article is known by its "Quality."

We make a specialty of Structural Brass Work of all kinds for Office Buildings, Theatres and Churches. Write for Catalog.

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What is the advantage in Cutting
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Steel Forms?

Blaw Steel Forms are adjustable to all
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Sewers, Drains, Aqueducts, Tunnels
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Tanks, Granaries, Silos, Shafts
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General Offices
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Save
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50% in Labor

Make Your Steps With My Forms

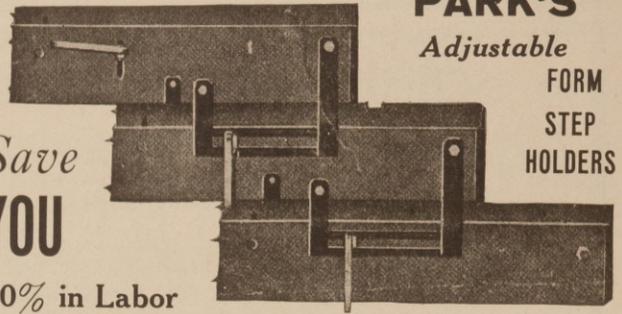
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Adjustable

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\$60,000 and \$70,000. The Mother Superior can give information.

Dallas, Tex.—Members of the commissioner's court are now considering plans for the erection of a new county jail, following the vote to purchase the site. No architect has as yet been employed. It is believed that the building with all equipment will cost upward of \$200,000.

Dallas, Tex.—Bids will be opened at the city hall at 2 p. m. on Jan. 31 for the construction of an underground public comfort station.

El Paso, Tex.—A seven-story lodge building for the local Odd Fellows, the cost of which will be about \$100,000, is being planned.

Ft. Worth, Texas—The Fort Worth club has taken initial steps toward the construction of a club building, the height of the structure to range between six and ten stories; the cost to be about \$175,000.

Dwellings and Apartments.

Tarpon Springs, Fla.—Residence will be erected here by Robert Babey, Corfu, N. Y.

Waycross, Ga.—L. B. Boggs has permit to erect residence to cost \$2,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Judge A. C. Howze has plans by Architect Edgar L. Love, American Trust building, Birmingham, for apartment house to be called "Rosewall Apartments;" three stories and basement; brick and concrete; front will have artistic treatment; twelve family apartments; local contractors are now making estimates.

Columbus, Ga.—Property-owner proposes to build apartment house, if he can secure tenant for it. Post Office box 608.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fitzhugh Knox has permit to erect apartment house; day labor; \$25,000.

Sarasota, Fla.—G. W. Blackburn will build residence.

Savannah, Ga.—Applications for residence building permits have been made as follows: Mrs. E. L. Tabb, two-story, frame; George Ball, two-story, frame.

Savannah, Ga.—J. B. Parsonage, Newport, R. I., plans to erect handsome residence for use as winter home.

Birmingham, Ala.—V. Papot has permit to erect residence; one-story frame, \$2,000.

Miami, Fla.—Henry J. Luders, Chicago, Ill., and Winter resident of this city, will build residence to cost about \$10,000.

Mobile, Ala.—C. L. Long, Chicago, will build residence on river frontage property purchased through W. P. Roberts & Co., 112 Masonic Temple, Mobile.

Montezuma, Ga.—Erection of residence will be begun in short time by Rev. J. M. Walters.

Pensacola, Fla.—Architects Alfred & Alfred, this city, are preparing plans for remodeling residence for Mr. McKinney; frame; cypress shingles; gas lighting; building is 30x60 feet.

Pensacola, Fla.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Alfred & Alfred, this city, for remodeling residence for R. E. Daniels, 40x70 feet, frame; steam heating; gas and electric lighting; cypress shingles.

Columbus, Ga.—MacDougald Dexter will erect frame residence; bungalow type; two stories; cost \$3,000 to \$3,500; plans will be prepared by Mr. Dexter; the dwelling will embody some special ideas in ventilation.

Covington, Ga.—S. C. Thompson is having plans prepared for residence; veneer of gray press brick.

Daytonia Beach, Fla.—Charles Lee will build residence.

LaGrange, Ga.—C. V. Truitt will award contract for erection of residence to cost about \$35,000.

Lakeland, Fla.—R. M. Marler will build residence.

Lakeland, Fla.—Residence will be erected by Mrs. W. C. McClelland.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—H. M. Sims will build residence, as will Noah Pirkle who may be addressed in care of Mr. Sims.

Leesburg, Fla.—Mrs. J. O'Brien will build a number of cottages.

Macon, Ga.—R. L. Pulliam will erect frame residence costing \$5,000; plans have been prepared by Architects Blair & Adams, 673 Cherry St., Macon, Ga., and Forsyth building, Atlanta, Ga.

Macon, Ga.—W. M. Fowler will erect \$4,000 frame residence after plans prepared by Architect Frank R. Happ, Fourth National Bank building, Macon; steam heat; hardwood floors; cypress shingle roof.

Savannah, Ga.—Application has been made by Peter Rabey for permits to erect two frame apartment houses of two stories each.

Savannah, Ga.—Apartment house will be erected by G. R. Butler; permit asked.

Tampa, Fla.—Apartment house will be erected by M. C. Nix; two stories; frame.

Louisville, Ky.—L. Jacobson has secured permits for the erection of six frame residences.

New Orleans, La.—W. T. Cootes will erect a \$15,000 residence.

New Orleans, La.—O. O. Provotsy has been granted a permit to erect a two-story frame residence to cost \$8,000.

New Orleans, La.—Permit issued to George Montgomery for a two-story residence to cost \$3,800.

Shreveport, La.—Permit issued to E. R. Oden for the erection of a \$5,000 residence.

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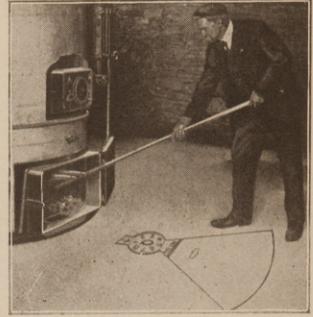


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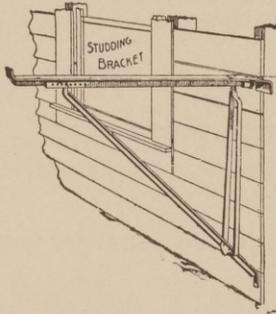
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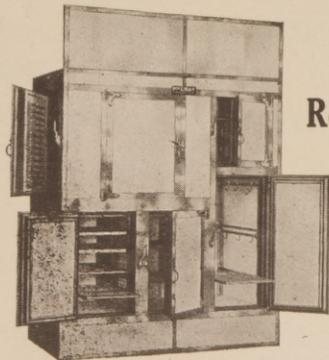
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Pressure Tank

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Write for catalog and style "C" tank.



American Valve Company
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To L. S. Edwards, residence, \$3,000, Steere Home Construction Company is having a \$3,000 house erected.

Ashville, N. C.—G. W. McKibbons has prepared plans for a residence to be erected by Fred L. Seely. The residence will be constructed along the lines of a Spanish castle and it will cover about three-quarters of an acre. It will be built of reinforced concrete with the interior walls constructed of native stones.

Gastonia, N. C.—F. L. Bonfoey, architect for the Holland Realty Insurance Company, is engaged in drawing plans for several residences soon to be erected. These include a bungalow for Charles D. Gray, an eight-room residence in modern style for A. R. Spencer and plans for remodeling a residence in Dallas for Evon L. Houser.

Charleston, S. C.—J. D. Matthews to erect a \$3,000 residence. De Bose Heyward, residence, \$3,000. Equity Investment Co., residence, \$2,500.

Athens, Tenn.—D. Sullins Stuart will erect a residence.

Knoxville, Tenn.—T. M. Michaels to erect a \$10,000 apartment. Plans for the new building which will be a three-story structure, 6552 feet, have been drawn by Charles Barber.

Memphis, Tenn.—Permits issued to Mrs. Ben Friedman, two-story brick residence, \$2,500.

To the Gilbert Real Estate Investment Co. to erect two residences to cost \$7,000.

Austin, Tex.—Herman F. Gerhart to erect a \$3,500 bungalow.

Austin, Tex.—Mrs. N. W. Holden has been granted a permit to erect a \$5,000 two-story brick veneer dwelling.

Beaumont, Tex.—The directors of the Duke Hotel Co. have authorized Architect F. W. Steinman to prepare plans and specifications for a two-story brick apartment. T. C. Riggs is secretary.

El Paso, Tex.—S. D. Gray & Son to erect a brick bungalow to cost \$3,800.

El Paso, Tex.—Dr. H. O. Darnell is having plans drawn for a five-room bungalow which will cost about \$4,500. The plans are being drawn by O. H. Thorman & Co.

Work on the new apartment house of Dr. M. O. Wright has begun. The contract for the work has just been let. The cost of the new building will be about \$30,000. It will be three stories high and will be constructed of brick and concrete.

The Mayfield Realty Co. to erect a brick bungalow to cost \$3,950.

Victoria, Tex.—P. Lastro and A. Simon will erect a residence to cost \$3,500 and \$4,500 respectively.

Yoakum, Tex.—F. Mergenthal will erect two residences at an approximate cost of \$10,000.

Richmond, Va.—The Rivermont Realty Company has secured a permit for the erection of a frame dwelling.

Richmond, Va.—G. N. Shuman to erect a three-story detached brick dwelling to cost \$15,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. W. Cook to erect two 2-story brick dwellings to cost \$4,750 and \$4,000, day work.

T. S. Lawrence, one-story brick dwelling, \$2,500, day work.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Dillin-Morris Co. will erect a number of two-story brick and stucco houses.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. H. Surber to erect a two-story brick veneer dwelling to cost \$6,000; day work.

Augusta, Ga.—J. A. A. Clark to build a \$6,400 residence; Mrs. Margaret Stokes to build a \$7,650 residence; Mrs. J. H. Day to build a \$8,400 residence.

Rome, Ga.—George Lawrence will erect two residences to cost \$2,500 and \$3,000.

Savannah, Ga.—F. C. Beckmann will erect a residence.

Washington, Ga.—T. W. Miller has purchased a lot and intends the erection of a residence thereon.

Stores.

Bessemer, Ala.—Louie Frost, this city, has contract to erect brick store building.

Savannah, Ga.—Contract has been awarded to A. A. Artley, this city, to remodel exterior and interior of stores in first story of building for United Cigar Stores Co., one of remodeled stores to be occupied by that company; new fronts on two streets. Plans by Architect H. W. Witcover, this city.

Clio, Ala.—L. R. Brown will remodel interior of store building.

Macon, Ga.—S. S. Shipp will alter storehouse, installing new front at cost of from \$3,000 to \$3,500; plate glass; iron beams; buff brick; galvanized iron cornice; limestone trimmings; construction may be by day's work; plans prepared by Architect Frank R. Happ, Fourth National Bank building, Macon.

Rebecca, Ga.—A. C. Bullington will erect brick store building.

Savannah, Ga.—George H. Miller will remodel first floor of building, converting it into stores, with flats above.

Seale, Ala.—Dr. W. B. Prather will erect brick building.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Levy Brothers will remodel two floors of store building; plate glass front.

Vidalia, Ga.—Brick store building will be erected by Sanford Darby.

Winder, Ga.—Plans have been prepared for store building to be erected by Woodruff Hardware

Veneered Hardwood Doors

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Oak, Plain and Quartered, and
Interior Trim to Match,
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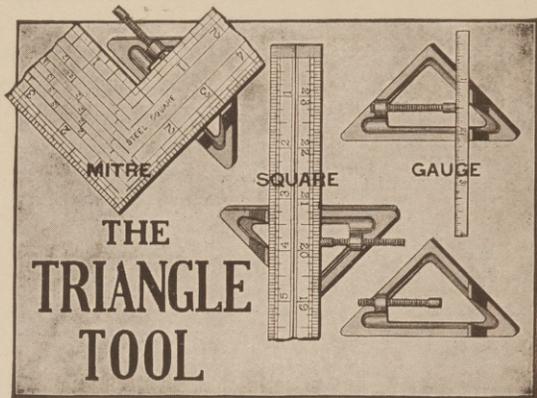
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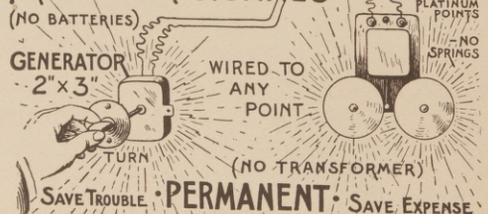
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CHICAGO

& Manufacturing Co. in place of one that was burned.

Bainbridge, Ga.—J. W. Callahan will erect two-story building; 100x150 feet; four store and theatre on first floor; offices above; brick construction; stucco front, probably; steam heat; plate glass; iron beams; composition or tar and gravel roof; cost, \$25,000; plans are now being prepared by Architect Frank R. Happ, Fourth National Bank building, Macon, Ga., and bids for construction contracts will be received in the early spring.

Nashville, Tenn.—Rosenheim & Co. will remodel and enlarge their building.

Work on the new store, which has already begun, will call for an outlay of more than \$25,000.

Excavations for the L. Jonas & Co. building, being erected at Eighth avenue and Commerce, have been finished. The New Jonas building will be seven full stories high and be 75x175 feet. It will be a daylight building throughout, no artificial lighting in the daytime being necessary.

Permit issued to the Central Cigar Co. to remodel building.

R. T. Wilson, remodel brick store; \$3,500.

El Paso, Tex.—F. L. Bock to erect a store building to cost \$14,000.

Argenta, Ark.—Charles L. Thompson, architect, of Little Rock, has prepared plans for remodeling the building of the Merchantile Trust Co. About \$5,000 will be expended for the improvements.

Little Rock, Ark.—Charles E. Shoemaker has purchased a site and will erect a \$15,000 brick building.

Kissimmee, Fla.—J. W. Thompson has awarded to N. F. Bass the contract for the erection of a building to be 25 by 70 feet.

Adams, Tenn.—J. R. Sugg and E. W. Robertson will erect a two-story brick business house. J. B. Suggs will also erect a one-story brick building. William Joseph has made plans for erection of a brick store building.

Sinton, Tex.—W. E. Payne will begin at once to build a two-story business building in which he will run a bakery.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Plans have been prepared and approved for a white pressed brick business house to be erected by J. E. Morgan.

Marks, Miss.—L. Marks & Sons contemplate the immediate erection of a brick business block to contain five stores with lodge hall, opera house and offices, on the second floor.

Black Mountain, N. C.—It is reported that Yates and McGuire, J. W. McKay and W. C. Hall are planning to erect modern structures, and work on them will be started within the very near future.

Charleston, S. C.—Architect J. D. Newcomer has prepared plans for a three-story brick bank and

store building to be erected for the Fidelity corporation. The Charleston Improvement Co. will erect a three-story brick store and apartment building. J. D. Newcomer, architect.

Washington, Ga.—R. A. Almond is preparing to erect a two-story building at the cost of several thousand.

Louisville, Ky.—Permits issued to Levy Bros. to erect five-story brick addition; \$50,000. Joseph & Joseph, architects. Hush Bros., alter store; \$3,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Permit issued to Levy Bros., for the erection of a five-story addition to cost \$30,000.

Lake Charles, La.—The Frank building will shortly undergo extensive repairs. It will be occupied by the Noble Furniture Company. The cost of this improvement will be approximately \$5,000.

Banks and Offices.

Waycross, Ga.—Plans are being prepared for brick and steel office building to be erected by J. R. Bunn and T. Bunn, Waycross and Fairfax, Ga.; building will be five to seven stories eventually; proposed to award contract next month.

Atlanta, Ga.—Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co. will remodel interior of building, which it will occupy. Keats Speed.

Birmingham, Ala.—General contract has been awarded to F. W. Mark Construction Co., this city, to erect 25-story bank and office building for Jefferson County Savings Bank; plans were prepared by Architect William C. Weston, this city.

Talladega, Ala.—The Browne building is being remodeled into an office building.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Adams and Boyles, of Little Rock, will erect a building here to be occupied by the Lyman Real Estate Co.

Marthaville, La.—Messrs. Ives and Hammons art promoters of the Marthaville Bank. The contract to erect a building has been awarded.

Vivian, La.—The Vivian State Bank will erect a brick bank building.

El Paso, Tex.—Plans for the new American Bank building are being drawn by Trost & Trost. The plans call for a seven-story business structure.

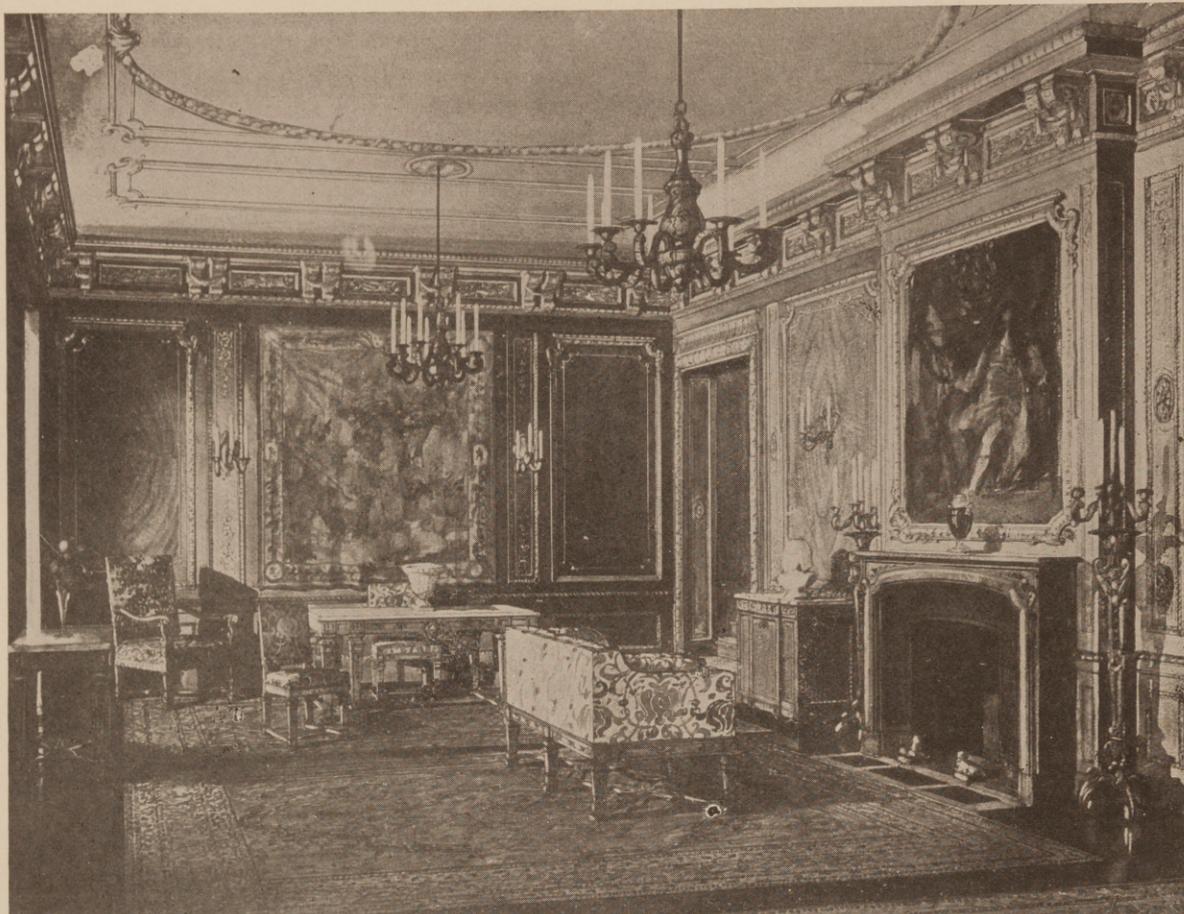
Houston, Tex.—The Houston Printing Co. will erect a four-story annex to their present building and purchase new machinery, the total improvements approximating \$100,000.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Lynchburg National Bank has purchased additional ground for the enlargement of the banking quarters in this city.

Richmond, Va.—The offices of the Standard Oil Co. are being remodeled.

Roanoke, Va.—The Roanoke Times Co. are having plans prepared for the erection of a fire-proof building.

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Churches.

Jackson, Miss.—Rev. William Mercer Green, pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, is planning to make improvements on the church building of the parish that will aggregate in cost \$10,000.

Montezuma, Ga.—The Methodist congregation are planning to erect a \$40,000 church. Rev. T. G. Lang, pastor.

Richmond, Va.—The vestry of the Meade Memorial Episcopal church have purchased a site for the erection of a new church.

Dallas, Tex.—At a recent mass meeting of the congregation of Temple Emanu-El it was voted to begin negotiations for a new site in South Dallas on which will be erected a building costing not less than \$100,000. D. A. Eldridge is secretary of the board of trustees.

Rockdale, Tenn.—The congregation of the Presbyterian Church at this place, has accepted plans for a new church building to cost about \$7,500. The house will be 45x80, with concrete basement. The superstructure will be frame, with stucco finish, inside and out. Steam heat will be installed.

Clinton, W. Va.—Architect George Dieringer of Wheeling, has prepared plans for a \$5,000 church to be erected here.

Waco, Tex.—The Morrow Street Methodist church is planning to erect an edifice to cost between \$25,000 and \$50,000. Rev. A. D. Porter, pastor.

Schools and Colleges.

Alamo, Ga.—Plans being prepared for municipal school building to be erected at cost of about \$10,000. H. L. Sears, mayor.

Macon, Ga.—Board of Public Education of Bibb County, C. H. Bruce, superintendent, Macon, is inviting architects to submit competitive bids until noon, February 28, for high school building for boys and girls; two stories and basement; 30 class rooms, principal's office, laboratories, etc.; industrial training features, including woodworking room, finishing and forge room, etc.; tile and concrete floors; fireproof stairs; fire escapes, gymnasium, lockers, shower baths; building is to accommodate 1,200 pupils; cost \$100,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—A contract has been let for the construction of a chapel as a wing to the four-story convent building in the Blessed Sacrament parish, West End.

Birmingham, Ala.—The training school of the Methodist institute, recently burned, will be rebuilt. Dr. J. D. Simpson, president.

Cabot, Ark.—The Cabot School Board contemplates erecting a \$30,000 brick school building.

Adams, Tenn.—A \$10,000 school building will be erected here.

Athens, Tenn.—A \$20,000 dormitory will be erected by the University of Chattanooga. President J. H. Race, of the U. of C., Chattanooga, Tenn., can furnish information.

Hickory, N. C.—J. S. Zimmerman, of Winston-Salem, has prepared plans for a graded school building to be erected here at an expenditure of between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Pineville, Ky.—Plans have been completed by R. F. Graf & Sons, architects, of Knoxville, Tenn., for the erection of a new \$35,000 high school building in Pineville.

Rustin, La.—Work has begun on the erection of an addition to the girl's dormitory of the Louisiana Industrial School.

Morgantown, W. Va.—The West Virginia University contemplates the erection of an agricultural building. Dean E. Dwight Sanderson, of the college of agriculture at the university, may be able to furnish information.

Supply and Hardware Companies.

Bartlett, Tex.—The Stokes-Blair Hardware Co. Capital \$50,000. Incorporators: W. L. Stokes, W. F. Blair, C. M. Gillespie and others.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Byrum Hardware Co. Capital \$2,000. George R. Byrum, president; J. J. Byrum, vice-president; J. W. Byrum, secretary-treasurer.

Laurens, S. C.—The Brooks Hardware Co. Capital \$15,000. Petitioners are: Charles F. Brooks, L. R. Brooks and W. E. Gray.

Jacksonville, Tex.—The Sam D. Goodson Hardware Co., of Jacksonville. Capital \$25,000. Incorporators: Sam D. Goodson, R. O. Watkins and F. L. Devereux.

Newton, Tex.—J. B. Kerr Hardware and Furniture Co. Capital \$25,000. Incorporators: J. B. Kerr, W. E. Davidson, L. E. Wightman.

Terrell, Tex.—The Phillips Hardware Co. Capital \$15,000. Incorporators: D. E. Phillips, W. M. Phillips and Frank Martin.

Hope, Ark.—The Hempstead Hardware Co. Capital \$20,000. Incorporators: W. G. McKean, G. R. Sissel, C. S. Lowthorpe and C. M. Pifer.

Pine Level, N. C.—The Pine Level Hardware Co. Capital \$25,000. Incorporators: D. P. Crocker, Clarence I. Godwin and B. Godwin.

Rowland, N. C.—The B. B. Hardware Co. Capital \$25,000. Incorporators: A. Baker, A. P. Bird and E. L. Wooten.

Norfolk, Va.—Dawkins Construction Corporation, Norfolk, Va. Officers: A. T. Stroud, president; Eph. Ball, general manager; W. S. Terry, secretary and treasurer, all of Norfolk. Capital: Maximum, \$20,00; minimum, \$15,000.

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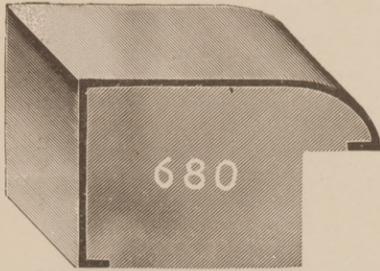
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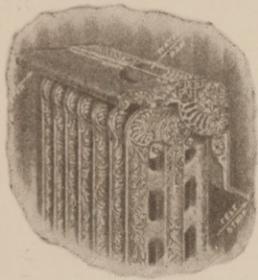
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