THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1876

OF ALL THE ARTS, ARCHITECTURE ALONE HAS KEPT STEP WITH PROGRESS. IT HAS MET THE IMPERATIVE DEMANDS OF THE INVENTIVE MASTERS OF THE AGE IT HAS BUILT TO FIT THEIR NEEDS TO THE STRUCTURES CREATED, IT HAS IMPARTED BEAUTY, DIGNITY AND COMPLETE UTILITY. AFTER MORE THAN A HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE, THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS JOURNAL RE-DEDICATE IT TO THE PROFESSION THAT HAS GIVEN TO AMERICA ITS LEADERSHIP IN THE ART OF BUILDING

MDCCCLXXVI - MCMXXVI

AUGUST 20, 1926

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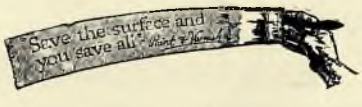

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THE
AMERICAN ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS CONSOLIDATED THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

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PLATES

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THE PUBLISHERS' PAGE

ARCHITECTS practicing in states outside the zone of inexpensive personal visits by manufacturers' representatives, are compelled to rely largely on the advertising that appears in their architectural magazines, or producers' catalogs and other literature, for knowledge of new or improved materials and equipment for use in buildings. They do not find their reception rooms thronged by representatives eager to show them the latest product of their firms and explain their advantages.

Manufacturers are today trying to keep these outlying architects informed, but it would appear that their methods are not altogether approved by architects. In our issue of July 5, on this page, we printed an extract from a letter received from an old subscriber, practicing in a Southern state. Since that date we have received a number of letters, quite agreeing with our earlier correspondent and inquiring if something may not be done about it. Whatever is done will, of course, have to be done by the manufacturer. All we may do is to put him in possession of the facts as they are presented to us.

Among the letters on this topic that have come to us, we have selected the following as more completely covering the many points that should be considered. This letter, written by Fred H. Halsey of the architectural firm of Witt, Seibert & Halsey, of Texarkana, Texas, speaks for itself. We suggest that our advertisers give it very careful consideration. The letter states:

"Our catalog file has always been a mess, so last November we went through it to cull out the useless catalogs. Then we wrote a form letter to all manufacturers describing the catalog we had and asking if that catalog was the latest published, and if not, asking for the latest. In describing these catalogs we found such a great majority to be without numbers, dates or short titles that we had to have a blank in our form for the kind of cover (stiff boards, cloth, etc.), color of cover, size of catalog, number of pages, name of printer, and even then some of them could not be described.

"My senior partner came to Texarkana eighteen years ago to work for an architect long since departed, yet we are still receiving catalogs addressed to him. A couple of years passed and they formed a partnership, which is still being honored with catalogs; then the first man passed on and Mr. Witt was alone, then Mr. Seibert came into the firm, then the writer. It was no uncommon thing to receive six copies of the same catalog. Some companies then got ambitious and added the roster of The American Institute of Architects to their list so that sometimes we received three or four copies addressed to the firm under various styles through which the firm name has evolved, and in addition we were blessed with three personal copies. We attempted to set forth these facts in the form letter and asked to have all but one name eliminated from the mailing list and received several apologies addressed to all nine parties asking forgiveness for an unintentional slight.

"We had one call from a salesman from Minneapolis whose company had sent him a 'hot' letter asking why he was neglecting such promising territory. The specialty, while a good one, is seldom used, and the salesman nearly had heart failure when I asked him to show me the letter which caused his trip. Neither he nor his manager had ever read it completely, yet had spent nearly $100 on a special trip of no value.

"Then the catalogs began to come in. They were all shapes, all sizes and only a very few had the standard classification number on them. Most of them covered two or more diverse lines not filed under the same number. Some even had the different lines on the two sides of the same sheet so that the different lines defied separation. One company sent us three different catalogs which were identical except for the covers. Practically none of the companies stated whether the catalog they sent superseded the one we mentioned in the letter.

"Your magazine has improved so greatly in the twenty years I have been reading it, and so completely fills the architect's need that you are the logical ones to try and overcome this time and money wasting difficulty by:—

"First: Printing the classification number on every advertisement and refusing to print an ad without the number or with more than one number.

"Second: Writing two separate and distinct ads for each article, one giving sizes, installation data, upkeep data, clearances (required to install, remove and repair), how to adjust, in short, the whole dope which you would want if you were five hundred miles from the factory with a strange piece of apparatus, and no one to fix it but yourself, and the other devoted solely to hot air or blah about who used it and where. Only one ad in a hundred thousand is worth carrying along when you go to tinker with the article when it is misbehaving.

"Third: Compiling a complete list without duplicates of the architects who are still alive and in practice and giving it to the manufacturers.

"Fourth: Editing the ads.

"Fifth: Incessantly pounding into the advertiser that practically never can the architects tell if the catalog they receive today supplements or succeeds the one they already have and that in the rare occasions when this news is included, the notification does not indicate the exact items modified or how modified."

ALONG THE QUAIS, PARIS

FROM THE WATER COLOR BY SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN

VOLUME CXXX AUGUST 20, 1926 NUMBER 2503

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1876

PARIS—ONE YEAR LATER

By Samuel Chamberlain

Illustrated with pencil sketches by the author

NEW YORK'S dizzy skyline, enhanced by a few new peaks of masonry and steel, is quite as disturbing to the departing pencil pusher as it is inspiring. One feels conscious of stealing away from a rare and short-lived opportunity to record some of the architectural romance of America. Exactly why should we hie for Europe in quest of architectural adventure when the most amazing changes of all are taking place at home, and the fascinated eye of Europe is turned upon us? Why seek out a forgotten town that has not changed for decades in preference to one whose avenues burst forth with a new pinnacle of architectural splendor weekly? A group of buildings is suddenly overshadowed by a new giant, a delicate bit of Renaissance detail is swept away to make room for a fantastic cluster of soaring rectangles, and rarely is anyone poised to record the change save a commercial photographer. Here is a subject of documentary importance vanishing without the farewell impression of a draftsman's pencil. Pennell proved that a strange beauty lay in the unexpected heaps of architectural bric-a-brac which occur in American cities; Walcot caught the airy grace of Lower Broadway and the magnificence of Park Avenue in a few swift hours with a drypoint needle and a copper plate. But few etchers seem to have followed their lead.

How many thousands of ignored subjects lie scattered about the villages of New England? What magnificent possibilities lie in our grain elevators. Imagine what Brangwyn would do with these soaring mountains of concrete! The dilapidated corner grocery store in rural France, pleasing as it is to the artistic eye and the romantic leanings of elderly ladies on Cook's Tours, is often no more choice as a subject than its cousin in America, the Greek fruit store, attempted proof of which lies in the two sketches of the patisserie and the fruit store here reproduced.

Many such disquieting thoughts pop up as one leaves these ever-changing shores. Why *do* we choose Europe as a sketching field in the face of all this? Of the many reasons (ignoring worn-out discussion of a certain amendment), there are two

RUE GRENIER SUR L'EAU, PARIS

which seem safe from contradiction. First: traveling at random over the United States is no leisurely nor comfortable nor inexpensive matter. American country hotels, considered as a whole, are no roses. The second reason, which is set down with some hesitation, concerns the lack in America of that elusive quality which may be termed a sympathetic atmosphere. Is not this charming commodity rather lacking in our fair land? He who essays to draw mushrooming New York must endure the clatter of steel hammers, the bedlam of busy streets, the stares of truckmen, porters and cab drivers, the giggles of lunch-bound stenographers. He must be inevitably upset by the atmosphere of frantic haste which characterizes our American cities. It takes almost too much fortitude to work under such circumstances. The sleepy quiet of a French village is heavenly beside this. And so, for no more commendable reason, we rush off to France.

An absence of a mere six months is sufficient to reveal the rocky surface of Manhattan restudded by new landmarks by the score, but Paris, of course, shows astonishingly little change after a year. The bookstalls along the quais and the shops in the select little quarter around St. Germain-des-Pres change not at all. More than one antique shop has the same pewter jugs and dusty old chromos in the window. Michaud's "Poulet au sauce supreme" is just as toothsome as ever, and a bit more expensive. The proprietor of the Cafe des Pre-aux-Clercs still shuffles around in carpet slippers and abandons his celluloid collar after eleven in the morning. Sculptors' dummies continue to assume pugilistic attitudes in the windows of the Pallette D'Or and the Blotto boys still run box-car bicycles.

Lamentably enough, some old landmarks are coming down, notably the far end of the Cour du Dragon. The gently spiraled staircases, so dear to the heart of many an architect and artist, are a scene of powdered desolation and wreckage, enough to cause a sentimentalist to burst into sobs. As if to compensate for this destruction, a most gratifying bit of restoration goes on in a forgotten old house on the Ile-de-la-Cité, No. 12 rue Chanoinesse. A young Frenchman, who boasts a title, a good many millions and the taste of an archaeologist, is having this old "hotel particulier" made into four marvellous medieval apartments. The courtyard is almost a miniature Cluny garden, filled with half crumbled colonnades, warped jugs and numberless fragments of old stone detail and wrought iron. Gothic windows and fine old stonework have been revealed under many layers of plaster and whitewash, the baronial hall has regained its former dignity, free from posters and schoolboys' inscriptions and everywhere the atmosphere of antiquity has been carefully restored. There are modern touches, an elevator shaft and an outdoor gallery high up in a second courtyard, but they are ensconced in the most amazing of half timbered framework. The wife of an American millionaire has rented one of the suites and Madame la Princesse Something-or-Other has

HOTEL DU CROISSANT, CHINON

"WHY SEEK OUT A FORGOTTEN TOWN THAT HAS NOT CHANGED FOR DECADES IN PREFERENCE TO ONE WHOSE AVENUES BURST FORTH WITH NEW ARCHITECTURAL SPLENDOR WEEKLY?"

another one, so a touch of "grand chic" seems to have descended upon this poor and unpretentious little quarter. Anyone with a penchant for peeking into courtyards is urged to remember No. 12 rue Chanoinesse.

The musty facade of Auguste Vincent's architectural bookshop on the Rue des Beaux-Arts has been scraped and painted a dizzy red. He has a few new publications of exceptional interest including a second volume on American architecture by Jacques Greber and a new work by Georges Gromort, "Jardins D'Espagne." This is a bang-up successor to his "Jardins D'Italie." To complete the trio, Monsieur Pean contributes the "Jardins de France." published within the year. The wildest rush of superlatives and huzzahs comes after shuffling through a new edition of Monsieur Gromort's "Choix de Plans de Grandes Compositions Executes." The greatest group plans in Europe from the Acropolis to Versailles have here been beautifully redrawn and reproduced. It is a treasure for anyone interested in city planning and the price is low enough to be shocking.

Louis Orr and Alonzo Webb, American etchers, have been busy on new architectural plates, to judge by the print shop windows. Webb is becoming more attached to Gothic lacework in stone, while Orr remains faithful to familiar landmarks in Paris for his subject matter. He has two new plates of Notre Dame and one of the Place Vendome which prove once again that he has a master's grasp of the medium. Simon has some new colored etchings, obviously gold-getters intended for the tourist public, and the virile Gobo has released some stunning big impressions.

A few new fragments of modern ironwork are visible on the boulevards, but not so many as one might hope. The new Delmonico's on the Avenue de l'Opera is studded with some very handsome wrought iron, which was furtively and somewhat inaccurately sketched to accompany these words. Dunhill (né Schulte) has a luxurious new shop front which would have been sketched also had not the bustle of the Rue de la Paix and the icy, lorgnetted stares of the passing duchesses been so terrifying.

The Ecole des Beaux-Arts is at present exhibiting a hallful of envois from the Grand Prix winners. The forceful Azéma, now in his fourth year, has submitted an imaginative restoration of an

THE CORNER FRUIT STORE, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

"THE DILAPIDATED CORNER GROCERY STORE IN RURAL FRANCE IS OFTEN NO MORE CHOICE AS A SUBJECT THAN ITS COUSIN IN AMERICA."

Egyptian shrine on the Nile which is truly a magnificent bit of work, conceived on a vast scale and rendered in the subtlest of color. He supplements his plans and elevations with moonlight perspectives and dramatic close-ups which put the current poster artists to shame. Péchin offers a rather dull detail restoration and Giroud is almost disappointing in his remapping of ancient Girgenti. But heaven, could it be realized. A few ghastly villas, a sparkling water color here and there among a dozen dead ones, and many handsome restorations, and the architectural side of the Salon is quickly told. There are vast acres of sculpture, of course, dominated by the overwhelming commemorative piece by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the original of which has just been unveiled at St. Nazaire. Mrs.

STRAY SKETCHES OF NEW IRONWORK IN PARIS

Azéma makes up for them both. Incidentally, the logists for this year's Grand Prix are now slaving over their final drawings. The problem is a Palace for the President of the Republique in Southern France. The gossip from the cafe terraces awards the winner's odds to either Labatut or the brilliant Aublet.

The architectural display at the Spring Salon contained one fine bit of work, a very complete and intriguing plan by Francois Vitale to remake Montmartre into a citadel for artists. A remarkable bit of city planning it is, and incidentally an artist's

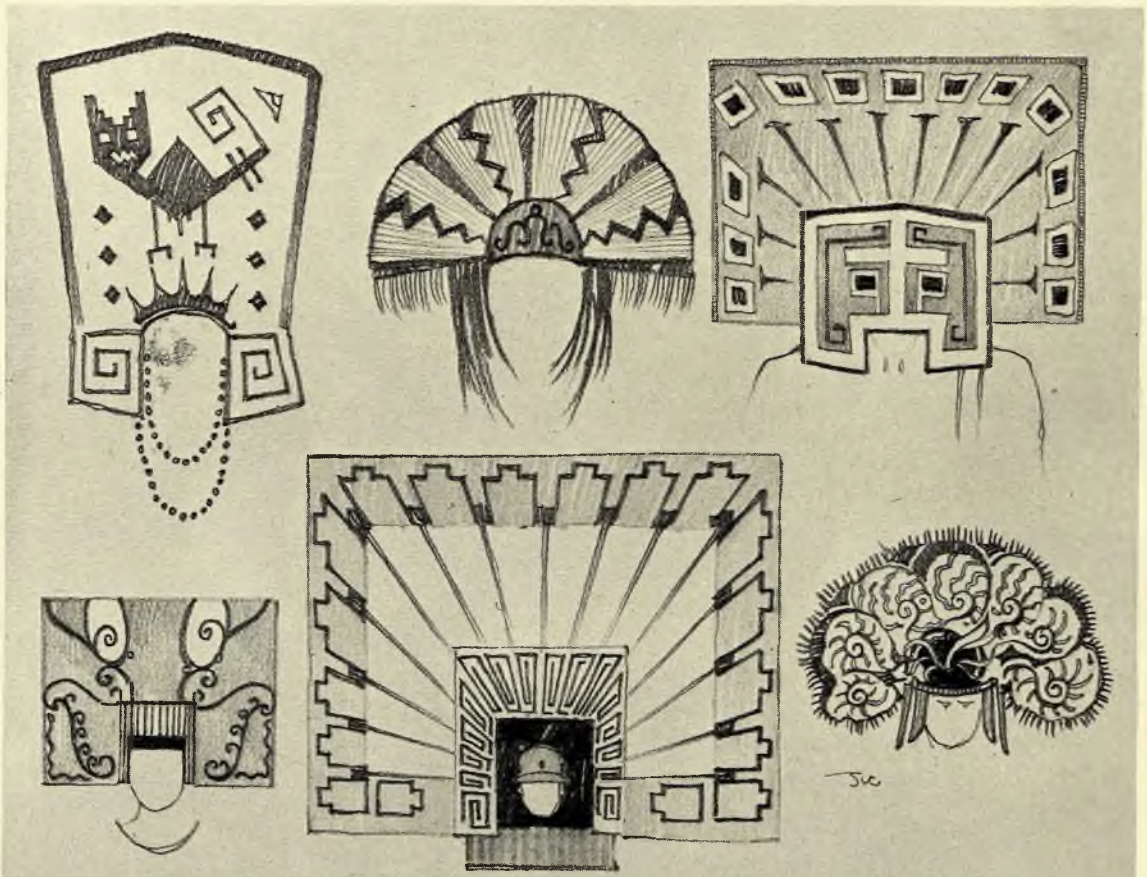
Whitney's doughboy seems a little pretty beside the heavy, suffering, Bourdellesque poilus on so many of the other war monuments. The paintings are exactly what one expects to find at the Salon. The only ones which have received the honor of being officially photographed are those representing unadorned ladies, and thus no reproductions embellish these staid pages.

Your correspondent rolled into Paris on the all-important night of June 18th, just as the hilarity of another Bal des Quatz' Arts was getting up steam. The Café des Deux Magots swarmed inside

HOUSES ON THE RUE ST. LUBIN, CHATEAUDUN

THE CORNER PATISSERIE, CHINON

with a shouting mob of painted Peruvians while the sidewalks were crowded with an even vaster throng of gaping publicans. This year the ancient Incas of Peru furnished the keynote for the costumes and decorations, and a dazzling assortment of head dresses bobbed around the café. The remainder of the costume usually consisted of painted epidermus, gilt or blue green or vermillion, with a gaudy blanket to serve as insulation against the chill of a June night in Paris. The sketches here reproduced give no idea of the flashing color, nor do they aid you in picturing the participants en route to the Salle Wagram, dancing on top of taxicabs, draped over the fenders in Micheal Angelesque poses and singing with feverish abandon.



SOME OF THE HEAD DRESSES WORN AT THE BAL DES QUATZ ARTS
PARIS - JUNE 1926

You perceive, therefore, that things have not changed greatly in this small quarter of Paris. The American boys in the Beaux-Arts still camp solemnly on the terrace of the Deux Magots. They remain, contrary to the notions of the Boys Back Home, quite free from the enjoyable but economically embarrassing encumbrance of a cocotte companion. Fanny Ward may have just opened up a commercialized Fountain of Eternal Youth but, as the lady buyer from Dubuque assures me, "It's the same Paris, after all."

HOUSES BUILT OF CHALK

ENGLAND, it is reported, talks of remedying the house shortage by constructing dwellings of chalk. The plan is not entirely new, for during the war chalk quarters were built in some places in France for the British Army. Soon after the war, when new dwellings were in great demand in England, the idea was again advocated, and some experiments were made at Amesbury, but were abandoned.

Now Major A. T. O. Quick, who supervised the construction of the chalk army headquarters in Northern France, has revived the idea. He says that substantial and comfortable houses may be built of chalk. The chalk bricks and slabs may be quarried from any chalk deposit by unskilled labor at a cost greatly under the price of any other building material, and these chalk cuttings are said to be the equal of ordinary bricks for the purpose of house building.

Tests show that chalk bricks will stand an average crushing load of 2,110 pounds per square inch. The experiment is being watched with interest by builders, brickmakers and the Government.

THE ARCHITECT AND HIS PROFITS—PART II

By Charles Kyson, *President, Architects' League of Hollywood, Calif.*

Get a Retaining Fee

If you have courage and are a reasonably good salesman you will demand a retaining fee and get it. Now the fast-talking, irresponsible promoter hates a retaining fee, as the old dragon hates a cost accountant. If you have the moral courage to stick out for a retainer fee, you won't do as large a volume of business, but that which you will do will be more profitable to you, and when you lose a job by pursuing this policy, console yourself with this fact—the jobs out of which you will make the most money are the jobs you never get. If you will follow this policy your item of "bad debts" will sink into insignificance.

Item No. 31—*Expense of Non-productive Sketches*—Here is the great leak in the average architectural business. This is the rock that has wrecked many a promising architectural bark. Don't let irresponsible promoters take up the time of yourself and your organization in making free sketches. I once overheard the following conversation between two fast-talking real estate promoters: "Now, to put this deal over we have to have some sketches of the building to go on the lot," said the first high pressure conversationalist. "I know," said the second, "but we will have to pay for them, and who is going to put up the money?" "Pay for them: I should say not," said the scandalized geographical merchant; "we'll get some boob of an architect to make them for nothing, and hand him a fast line that he'll get the job." An enviable reputation many of us have, is it not? Was the real estate promoter right? Friend architect, let your conscience answer.

A safe rule that will save you many thousands of dollars, years of time and much mental anguish is to say: "I'll be glad to furnish you sketches, they will cost you $300.00." Or, whatever amount will at least cover your costs. The amount you quote is immaterial to the light weight promoter; any amount quoted would be too much. This is the acid test. If they are irresponsible they will gently fade away. But console yourself with this—you have saved yourself a lot of time and that is money to you. This irresponsible type of promoter rarely puts a deal over. If he lacks confidence enough in himself to back his judgment with some money, he very rarely carries enough conviction to consummate a deal. The reputable promoter will meet you fairly and pay for his sketches. You can separate the sheep from the goats every time. Stiffen up your backbone and apply the acid test. If you don't, you will always be "chasing rainbows," and at the end of the year you will wonder why you didn't make any money. You will have the dubious satisfaction of knowing that it was because of your lack of business ability to figure out what your profits ought to be, or, if knowing them, it was your lack of moral courage to fight for them.

Know your costs, show your client that you do know them. He will respect your business ability all the more and have greater confidence in you as an expert in the building business. If by analyzing your costs you convey this impression, the time thus spent will pay you big dividends.

Item No. 32—*Drawing Account or the Salary to the Architect*—This is where the average architect falls down when it comes to figuring his overhead. You can never arrive at a correct solution of your costs of production or your profit until you have figured into your overhead a salary to yourself for the administering of your business. This is as much expense to your business as your rent. I wish you would pause at this point in this article and re-read that portion of it which quotes Wheeler Sammons' definition of profit.

With reference to the number of productive hours per year, this is figured in the following manner: Deducting two weeks for vacation and one week for holidays, equals 49 productive weeks per year. Now, 49 weeks times 44 hours per week equals 2,156 hours per year, or the time the architect has to produce his overhead and make a profit for himself. The items composing the overhead in Table No. 1 are very comprehensive. When an overhead is ordinarily figured, it is not as complete as the one bove enumerated. However, bear in mind, if you do not charge these items into your overhead, you are simply presenting your client with something to which he is not legitimately entitled, and it is coming out of your own very meager margin of profit. The problem of how much to charge against a given amount of drafting room expense is a very vital one for the architect to solve, otherwise his margin of profit can easily be wiped out. It is absolutely necessary that a simple time card system be kept, showing the number of hours, draftsmen's time, and the amount of dollars in drafting salary that have been consumed on any given job. No intelligent cost analysis of an architectural business can be made without this information, nor can any efficiency in a drafting room be maintained without a time card system.

This can be of the simplest character and can be kept by the office boy or the stenographer. The drafting room time in dollars is to the architect what the wholesale price is to the merchant. The merchant takes the wholesale price of an article and multiplies it by a percentage markup and thus gets his retail price. It is a very simple matter for the architect to apply this principle to his own business. He obtains the percentage markup in the following manner:

Method of Figuring Your Markup

FORMULA (A)

Formula for obtaining markup including profit:

$$\frac{\text{(SD) plus (O) plus (AS) plus (P)}}{\text{(SD)}} \text{ equals (MP)}$$

FORMULA (B)

Formula for obtaining markup showing actual cost only:

$$\frac{\text{(SD) plus (O) plus (AS)}}{\text{(SD)}} \text{ equals (MC)}$$

(SD) Drafting room salary
(AS) Salary or drawing account of architect
(O) Office Expense
(P) Profit
(MC) Percentage markup which does not include profit, and shows actual cost
(MP) Percentage markup which includes cost plus profit

It is well to note the distinction between the cost markup (MC) which merely gives the cost of producing the work. The profit markup (MP) includes the cost plus the profit made by the architect. For the sake of illustration, assume that the profit markup (MP) works out to be 360%. This (MP) will vary slightly from month to month. The architect could figure out these markups each month and also average them over a number of months so that he can judge more accurately what this percentage markup should be. There is one thing the markup does. When taken over an average of a long period of months, or even of years, it takes into consideration the factors of good times and bad times, busy periods and slack periods, vacations and times of illness, accidents, etc., so that when the markup covers such long periods of time as an average of 12, 24, 36 or 48 months, the business will have gone through practically every economic vicissitude, and these will be taken care of by the average markup.

A Markup Taken from an Actual Business

My bookkeeper has just handed me my markup figures for 29 months. (MC) equals 405.94%. (MP) equals 424.50%. This time includes a rush period, a very slack period, six weeks' vacation, and the luxury of a broken leg which put me on my back for two months in a hospital. The commissions I charged were never below the minimum schedule as set by The American Institute of Architects; in many cases they were higher by a considerable margin. The percentage markup is virtually an index figure in your business and should be watched very closely. It can be used in various ways as shown in the following problem:

Application of Markup System: Problem: The drafting room salary for a set of plans equals $100.00, and at this point of the work the client decides to discontinue the work, and wishes to know how much the architect will charge him. This works out as follows: His profit markup (MP) equals 340%:

$100.00 x 340% (MP) equals $340.00—amount of bill.

Problem 2: An architect has a $20,000.00 house. His commission is 7.0% for making the drawings (supervision not included). He wants to know how much he can afford to put into the drafting room salary:

$$\frac{\text{7.0\% x \$20,000.00 (cost of house)}}{\text{3.4 (340\% Markup) (MP)}} \text{ equals}$$

$411.80, amount he can afford to spend for drafting room salary on this job. If through efficient administration you could reduce this, as you probably could, you would increase your net profit. This method would give you a quick check on the job.

Personally, I use the markup system to a great extent in checking my costs and I find it invaluable. The Architects' League of Hollywood, in its desire to solve the problem of the correct allocation of overhead to each job in the office, employed a well known firm of cost accountants to work out a simple but effective system of bookkeeping for an architect's office that would show how much each job cost in drafting salary and how much overhead it should carry. The accountant preferred to use the following method rather than the markup system:

Take the drafting room salary or direct labor and add to it as overhead twice the amount of the drafting room salary. That would evolve what we know as the 1-2 Rule. The following was the line of reasoning of this firm of accountants: The work in an architect's office is inclined to be spasmodic. There are periods in which the office is very busy and then again when it is very quiet. Obviously during the busy period the overhead chargeable against each is less than when the office is quiet and there is not so much work on the boards.

For the purpose of comparison, through the years of his practice, it would be very valuable to the architect if some system could be evolved which would enable his bookkeeper to charge the same proportion of overhead to his drafting room salary from one year to another. He would then be able to compare one job with another as to its cost of production, hence the 1-2 Rule of allocating overhead.

Method of Allocating Overhead by the 1-2 Rule

The firm of cost accountants employed by the Architects' League of Hollywood found that a fairly definite relation existed between the amount of drafting room salary and the overhead. They came to this conclusion after having examined a large number of architectural businesses, and this was confirmed by the various architects on the Cost Committee, and the 1-2 Rule was evolved. This, briefly stated, is as follows:

To the drafting room salary add twice this amount. This will give you your production cost. In other words, the production cost equals three times the drafting room salary. This is a simple rule and because it is simple it is usable. The application of this rule gives the actual production cost of a definite job, without any profit to the architect, but including his salary. He would have to determine his profit and add it to this result. This rule is applicable under normal conditions when his office is fairly busy. When an architect's office is not busy it would not be logical to charge all of the overhead against one or two jobs. In this case the cost accountants advocated the showing in the monthly profit and loss statement and let each job be charged with overhead according to the 1-2 Rule. If all the overhead for the month was not consumed by the current jobs in the office, then the balance left of the overhead would show as a loss in the profit and loss statement for the month. If this method is followed, the architect then can compare one job with another, even though they be years apart, and each will bear the proper proportion of overhead. The above particularly applies to the making of drawings.

Variations to the 1-2 Rule

You will observe in Table No. 3 that the overhead does not always check with the 1-2 Rule, the reason for this being that these are actual costs as handed in by various architects and used in this table. At the present time there is no method of standardization of the overhead as would be in the case of the 1-2 Rule if adopted generally as advocated by the cost accountant of The Architects' League of Hollywood. This is probably the first time in America that any effort has been made upon the part of architects to arrive at a universal method of accounting for an architect's office. The Cost Committee of the Architects' League of Hollywood has not attempted to juggle the figures to prove any particular point. The League presents these to you as they were handed to the Cost Committee. The variation of the overhead is that the architects do not figure their overhead in exactly the same manner.

What Becomes of the Dollar Friend Client Pays You

The following table shows how the expense of an architect's business is distributed. The figures from which this table was compiled were taken from a wide number of architectural businesses and average over a long period of years. It will prove valuable to you in checking your own production costs and the performance of your individual business.

Table No. 2

Item	Percentage
1. Drafting room salary	29.62
2. Office expense, composed of items set forth in Table No. 1, except that the architect's time was omitted	25.68
3. Office expense plus drafting room salary, or, Item (1) plus Item No. (2)	55.3
4. Architect's salary	34.43
5. Total cost of production, or the total expense of the business	89.72
6. Profit	10.28
7. Gross collections	100.00

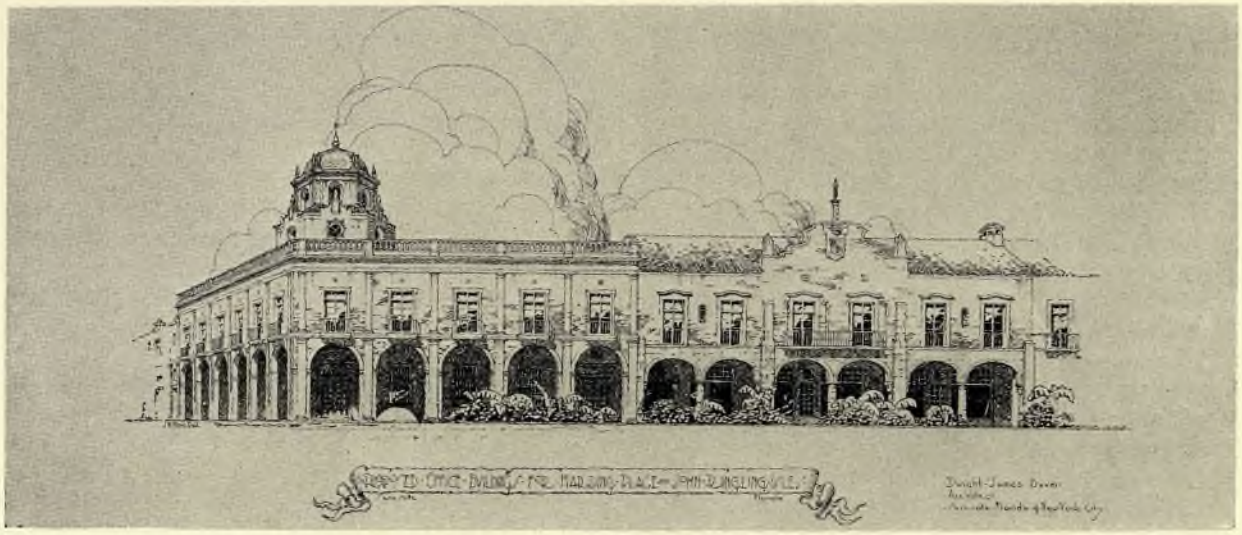
If Item No. 3 runs above 60% it is a sure indication of danger, and does not indicate a healthy condition of the business. For instance, if an architect makes a reasonably complete set of plans, and Item No. 3 runs over 60%, it is a sure indication of the following difficulties:

a. The architect is not getting enough for his services.
b. His office expenses may be too high.
c. Time may be wasted in his drafting room due to the high cost of conversation, cigarette smoking, or the various other time-wasting activities in which many draftsmen are adepts.
d. The plans are not being completed in the office in a reasonable time.

I wish this could be written in red ink in this article. A set of plans should always receive a sufficient amount of study to produce first-class results, but if this can be accomplished in one month do not let it run into two months. The clock is ticking off your overhead at 11½ cents a minute, or $6.83 per hour, and every unnecessary hour that set of plans remains in your office takes just that much from your profit. Think it over!! And now let us again glance over Item No. 3. If this runs 60% of the architect's gross collection, then most architects jump at the conclusion that their profit is 40%. Of course, they have neglected to figure in Item No. 4, or the architect's salary. In reality their net profit was only in the neighborhood of 10%.

What Should an Architect's Profit Be?

There is no question but what this condition of affairs exists in the majority of the architects' offices in America. The firm of cost accountants, employed by the Architect's League of Hollywood, made the statement that considering the risk and the expense of an architect's training, this profit should be in the neighborhood of 30% net. A profit of this sort is impossible for an architect to obtain under the accepted minimum schedule of architectural fees as set by The American Institute of Architects. It would appear that the net profit of the architect should be higher than in the ordinary business because the business of the architect is one largely of personal service. The average client employs an architect because of his confidence in that architect's artistic, technical and business ability. He therefore expects to have a personal contact with that architect and he is not satisfied if he is turned over to a paid draftsman. This naturally tends to lessen the volume of business the architect can do and still satisfy his clients. *(To be concluded)*



PROPOSED OFFICE BUILDING, SARASOTA, FLA.

DEVELOPING A REGIONAL TYPE

With Particular Reference to the Work in Florida of Dwight James Baum

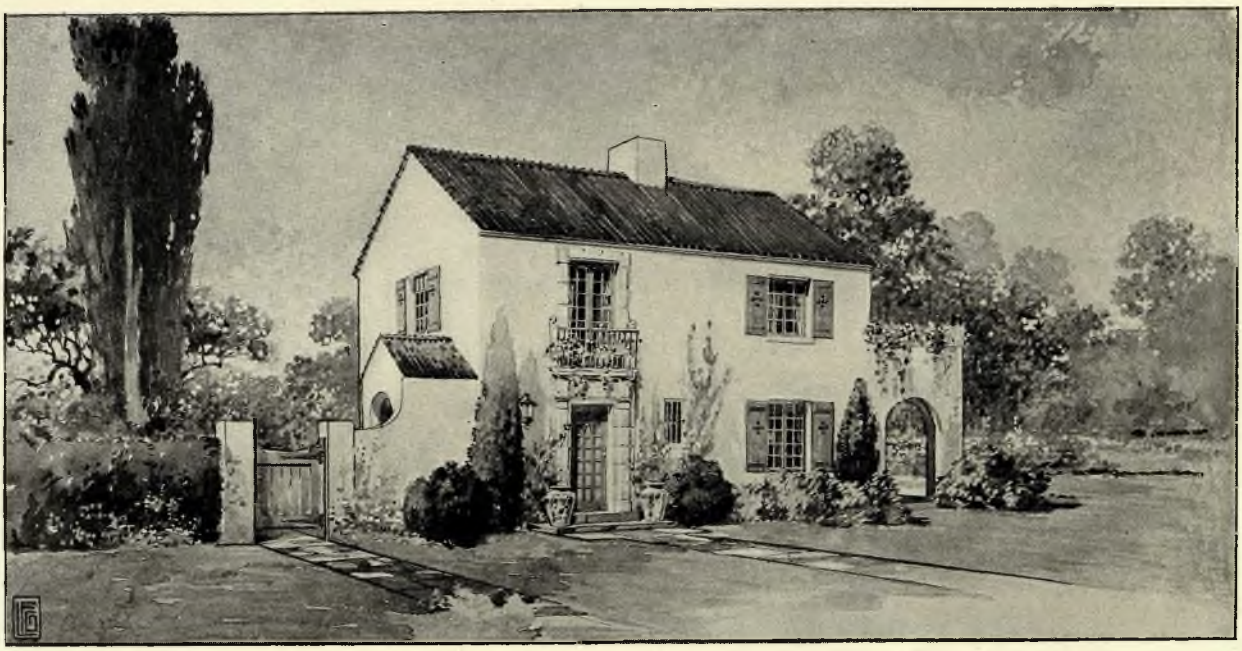
LAND booms are peculiarly American institutions. One may not look abroad for precedent, but must needs confine a study as to cause and effect entirely to this country. From the earliest recorded boom in this country, where out in the wilds of Montana and Colorado, mining towns spring up, mushroom like, in a night, there have been certain well pronounced features that have marked every boom, each high tension and feverish symptom in development and the almost certain ending in collapse. It will not interest us to analyze these things, save only in the matter of architecture. As a matter of fact, there has been little, if any, architecture developed. While there has been much hasty building to supply the rapid growth of communities, so centered have the thoughts of those who inhabit boom towns been on material things, the purely sordid results, there has been no gain to architecture, no development as one might reasonably expect in a style of architecture that would reflect the growth of new and often large communities.

The first instance that we can recall of a boom development resulting in good architecture may be found in Florida where has occurred the last of the many booms that this country has experienced. The mining camps had but the mineral deposit as a basis for its boom. When that was exhausted, the boom collapsed. But Florida has and ever will have

CARLETON CLUB, LAKE WALES, FLA.

PROPOSED HOTEL, SARASOTA, FLA.

Y. W. C. A. BUILDING, SARASOTA, FLA.



TYPICAL DESIGN FOR A CENTRAL FLORIDA HOUSE

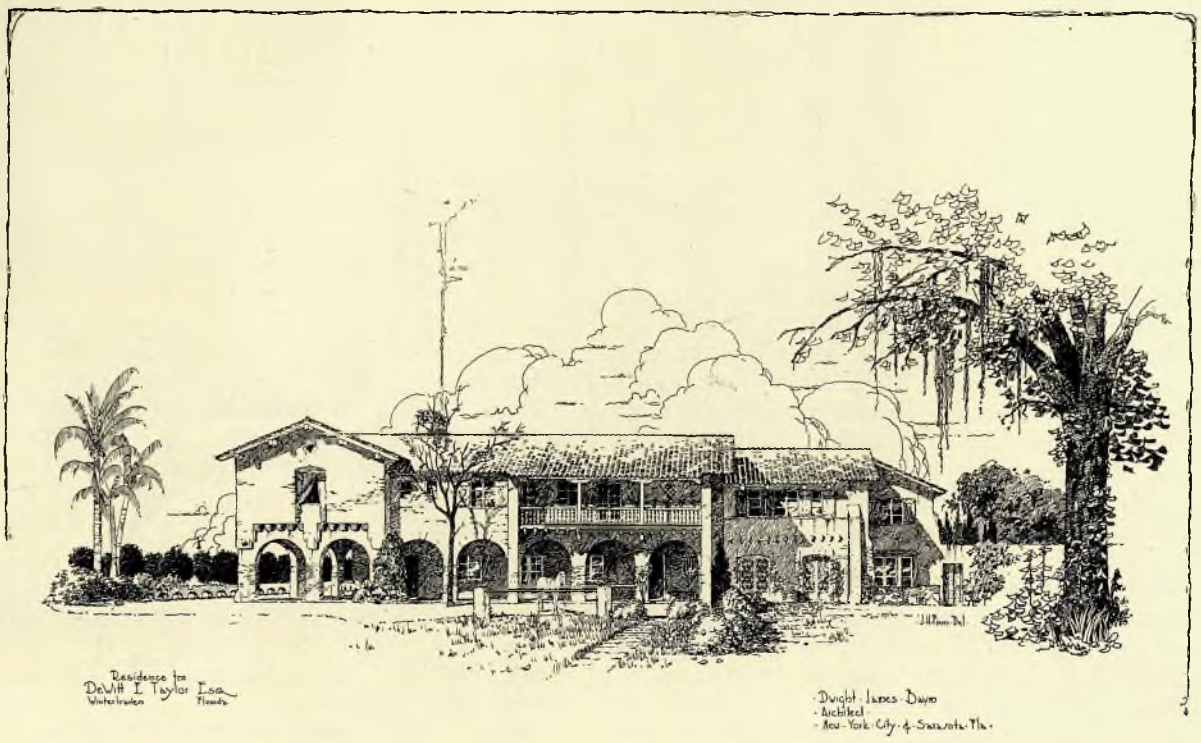
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SARASOTA, FLA.

PATIO COURT APARTMENTS, MELBOURNE, FLA.

a climate that is unsurpassed, and thus provides an alluring Winter home for hundreds of thousands of Northern people.

At the outset of the development that followed the boom in Florida, there was a certain dignified building movement. Much of that building was boom building, as it was done to fill a present and insistent need. The Northern man got from his Northern architect a set of plans and set off for Florida to build his Winter home. The result was, as might have been expected, disappointing. While most of these Northern planned houses were good enough to fit a Northern site, in Florida they were simple incongruities. Of good material, good workmanship, of fairly good planning, they just simply didn't fit.

Those who were behind the movement to realize from the boom conditions in Florida a development that would have permanent value, took up this vital question of architecture. It may not truthfully be said that there was no native talent to carry forward to a dignified conclusion the evolvement of a type of architecture that would fit. Florida, like the Middle Western section forty years ago, had

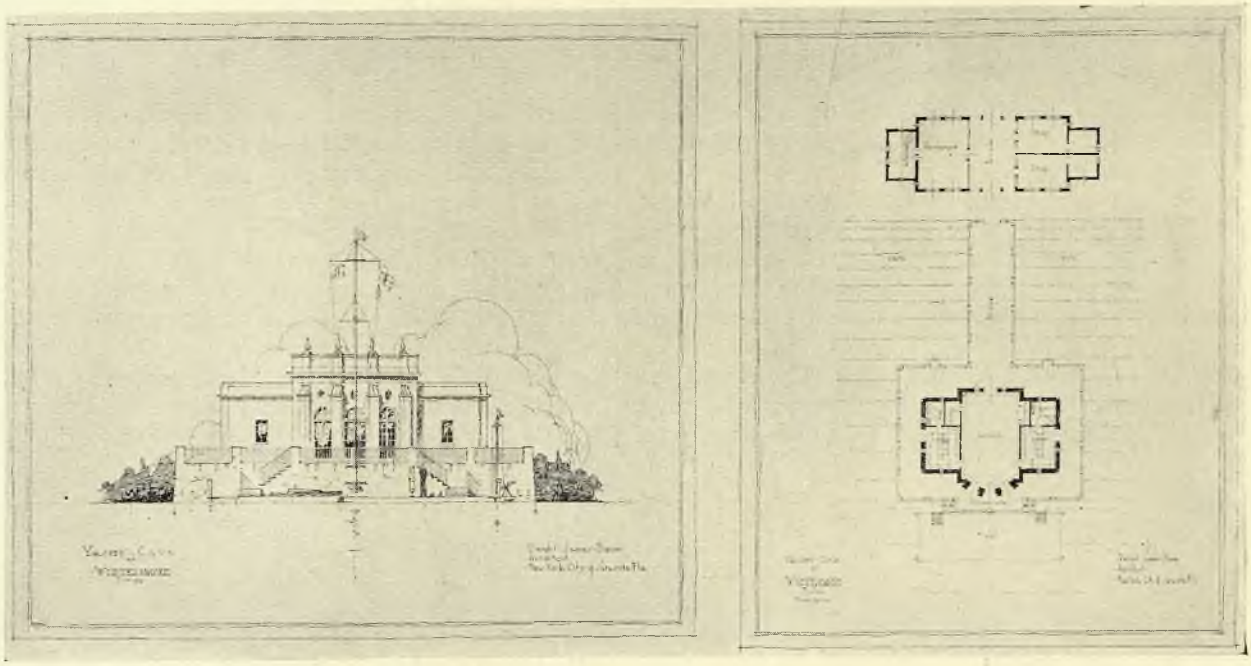


HOUSE AT WINTERHAVEN, FLA.

become a land of new settlement. Architects saw an unusual opportunity for new locations for service that would be the foundation of practice.

Among those who set up offices in Florida was Dwight James Baum. Mr. Baum had before the boom been practicing in Florida, and he had made an intensive study of the architectural needs of the state and of a type of architecture that would "fit" and find an easy and logical resting place in the architectural development. From a centrally established office at Sarasota, Mr. Baum has designed and built various types of buildings throughout the state. Reference to the examples reproduced in this issue shows that in the acceptance of the Spanish tradition, so generally conceded as best fitting Florida and its semi-tropical climate, there has been woven into each design a certain element that may justly be regarded as indicating a purely regional type. Not only do these buildings show thoughtful and artistic purpose in their design, but what stamps each one as distinctive is that it has been brought to its form and silhouette with strict regard to the site that it will occupy. This, it would seem, is the only logical method of procedure in the development of a regional type. Mr. Baum's buildings are as typically regional of Florida as the Mission style of Southern California and the stately Georgian in the South.

Florida's climate has saved it from the fate that has overtaken other boom places. Nor has Florida's boom collapsed. The speculator has had his day, retired with his quickly made profits and in departing has left to the country a desirable element whose idea of the upbuilding of a state or community is not speculative, but on the safe and sane basis of investment. And, it is gratifying to note that investment in good architecture is as seriously considered as the basic financial elements that control these operations.



BOAT HOUSE AND LANDING STAGE ON LAKE HOWARD, WINTERHAVEN, FLA.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY TO CREATE NEW DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE

THE organization of a new "Division of Architecture" differing in many ways from the typical architectural school, has recently been announced by New York University. Because of the adaptability of its organization, methods and schedule to the individual, the new program will fill a need long felt by the architectural profession. It will be very similar in its policy to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. It will neither duplicate nor compete with existing schools, but do useful work in providing complete training for those who cannot afford or do not care to spend five or six years at college. The new division will be particularly adapted to those who have to earn a part or the whole of their living.

Professor E. Raymond Bossange for eight years Dean of the College of Fine Arts of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, and now Director of the School of Architecture of Princeton University, has been called to take charge of this new Division of Architecture.

Among others who are to serve on the Advisory Board are: Benjamin Wistar Morris, Kenneth Murchison, C. Grant LaFarge, Raymond Hood, Lansing C. Holden, Chester Aldrich, C. C. Zantzinger and George C. Nimmons.

Bulletins announcing courses to be given, and other particulars, will be issued early in September.

HOUSE OF MRS. JOHN RINGLING, SARASOTA, FLA.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
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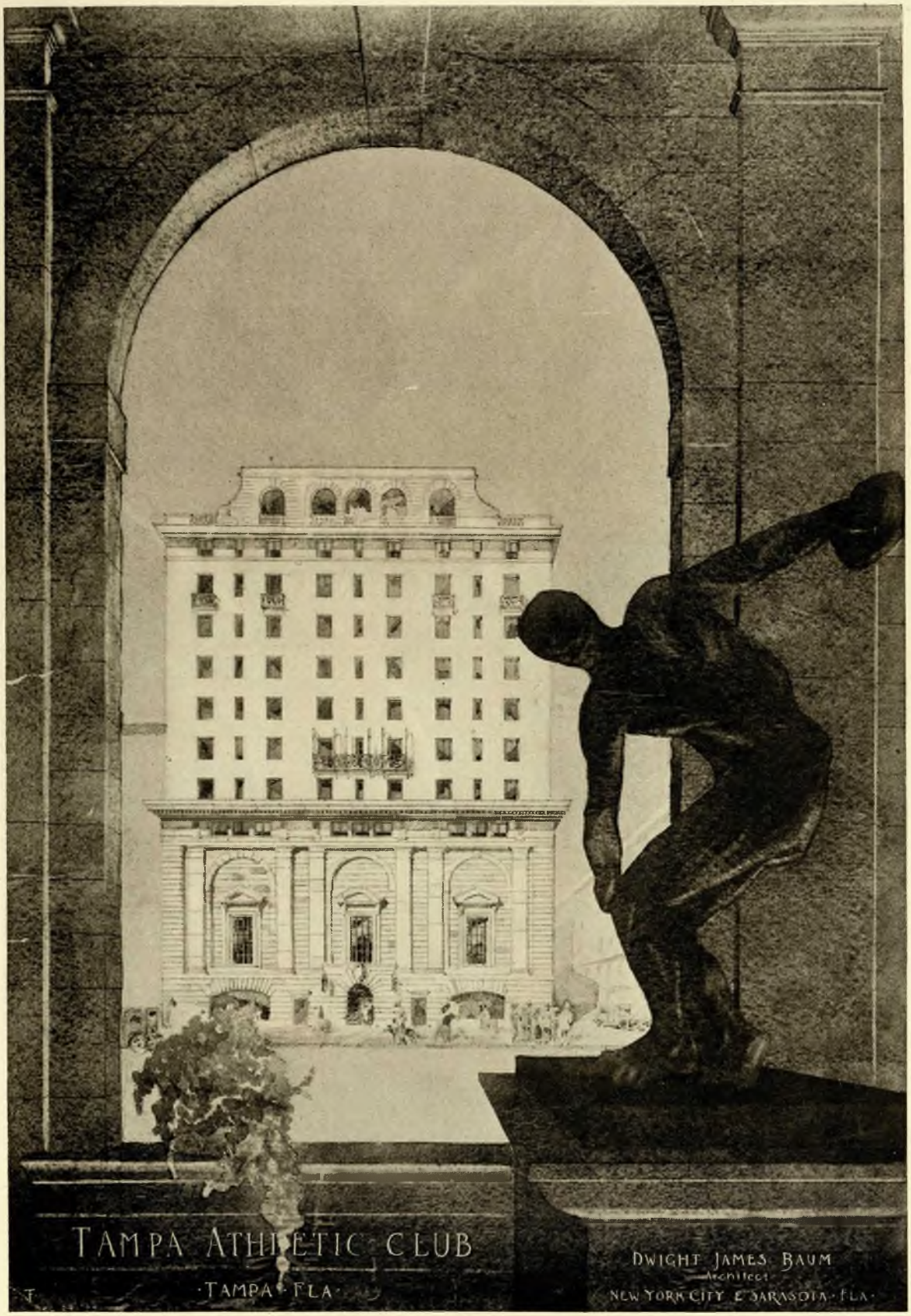


TAMPA ATHLETIC CLUB, TAMPA, FLA.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
August 20, 1926 PLATE 195

COURT HOUSE, SARASOTA, FLA.

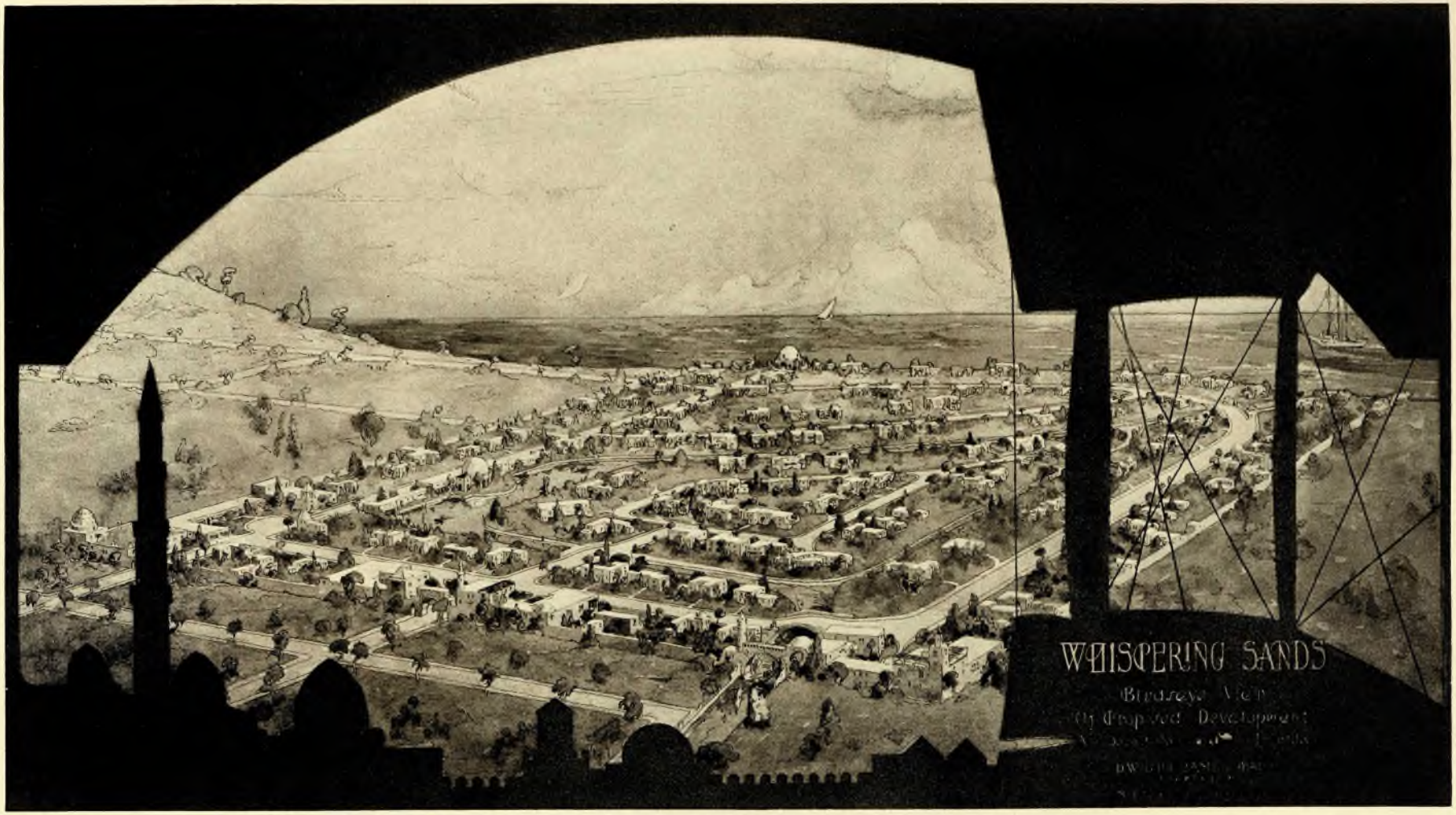
DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
August 20, 1926 PLATE 196

TAMPA TOWERS, TAMPA, FLA.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
August 20, 1926 PLATE 197



"WHISPERING SANDS"—A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT SARASOTA, FLA.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

HOTEL TAMPANA, TAMPA, FLA.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

BEAR CREEK COUNTRY CLUB, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM, ARCHITECT

AND, AGAIN, COMPETITIONS

Copy of a Letter Addressed by C. H. Blackall, F.A.I.A., to the Chairman of a Committee Inviting Him to Enter a Competition

Dear Mr. A. B. Blank:

I AM in receipt of your very kind letter, inviting me to submit some sketches in competition for your proposed synagogue, and you are good enough to state that the competition will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the A.I.A., and your Building Committee will pledge itself to award the competition to the design which is placed first.

From the standpoint of a young architect, who has not had much chance at such problems as you offer, and who is willing to roll up his sleeves and fight for the job, I should think the competition might be a very desirable means of giving him a chance, but if you consider, which I am sure you will wish to do, what you yourself would get out of the competition I believe you would see matters in a very different light.

I take it you are not primarily wishing to discover some budding genius, or to give a chance to a man who is unknown, but that you really and sincerely want to get the best results that you can both practically and artistically. If that is really so, then by all means do not have a competition.

If you will give a little study to results, you will find it is a pretty well established fact that hardly any architect has ever done his best work as a result of a competition; that a practical solution of a real problem is not the object of the competition from the architect's standpoint but rather he must regard it as a free for all where he hopes to get the job, and you would suffer thereby.

If you have a competition, no matter how carefully guarded, you would be liable to be saddled with a fortuitous solution to which you would be committed, on which, if the architect is like most mortals, there would be little chance of improvement, for, having been placed first in the competition would seem to set a kind of seal upon the design, which would almost preclude further study and would make the architect very loath to indulge in the severe self criticism which must precede an architectural achievement.

I, therefore, strongly urge you not to have a competition no matter how carefully or disinterestedly it may be conducted. There are plenty of good architects in our community who could solve your problem, and if you want the best results and are desirous of securing the most thorough co-operation between the architects and yourself, you would be wise if you would pick out the man, or the firm, who, in your judgment, would answer the following conditions:

First—Is he an artist?

Second—Is he a good business man?

Third—Has he a proper organization to handle the work?

Fourth—Is he the kind of man with whom you could work in sympathy?

These four are the essential points to be considered in choosing an architect, and as the personal equation narrows down the choice, you will find that the number of available architects which you would consider seriously would be reduced very materially—possibly even only to one. Give that man the job, and then trust him and work with him and you will get results a thousand times better than it would be possible to get with any competition. If, however, your choice finally includes several who are equally good, I would advise you to put their names in a hat, shake them up, and give the job to the first one whose name appears, but whatever you do avoid a competition if you want a successful building. I say this in perfect sincerity, whether I be one of the chosen or not. I do not believe a competition is a proper way to select a professional man for any capacity.

Thank you for considering me in this connection, and I hope that for your own sake, as well as for the public at large who know so little about architecture, you will find my advice worth following.

(Signed) C. H. Blackall.

A Communication from A. Ten Eyck Brown of Atlanta, Ga.

The Editor, The American Architect:

THE well known bromide that "competition is the life of trade" works rather with reverse English when applied to the architectural profession, as competition in the sense to which you refer has in the past put a terrifically heavy load upon the profession both from a financial standpoint and that of the use of time which might have been applied in a more lucrative manner.

It is probably unnecessary to go into the history of competitions and their effect on the profession in a letter that will be read by other architects, but I think it is pertinent to state that a great deal of the waste that has been caused to the profession was attributable to not only their acquiescence in the competitive method of awarding work, but also to their encouragement of it.

The original competitive method, known colloquially as the "open face" competition, without any rules or obligations, gave the public a very unsatisfactory opinion of the profession as a whole, and instead of keeping it upon a dignified basis, has had, as every one knows, an entirely opposite effect.

The work, however, of The American Institute of Architects together with its chapters and the individual members in the past ten or fifteen years, at any rate in this territory, has eliminated the unsatisfactory conditions referred to above almost entirely. The improvement in these conditions has, however, been caused, in the last analysis, by the taking of a very definite position by certain practitioners which has involved considerable sacrifice, but this is always true when any real principle is involved that is not one of only personal interest.

It is rather difficult to bring out any points that have not been touched upon by others who, by the length and character of their experience, are in a better position than I am to discuss the matter, and my views must be to a great extent of a personal nature.

When a project is discussed and a competition is suggested upon which to base an award of commission to the architect, I have for years taken the position that it is no more necessary for the architects to prepare sketches in competition with each other than it is in the selection of a lawyer to handle a case for several lawyers to be asked to submit sample briefs, or, in the selection of a physician for several doctors to be asked to perform an operation before a prospective patient who may contemplate a similar one so that the patient may make up his mind as to which one does it with the most efficiency and dispatch. In other words, there is no reason why the selection of an architect should not be based upon his reputation or past performance on projects of a similar nature to the one the client may have in mind, as a competition of drawings merely evolves the different solutions of several individuals on paper but can only be one solution when most projects are susceptible of developing several solutions. This method, therefore, eliminates the real value of an architect or any other professional man to his client by confining him to a solution according to a set of rules or a competitive program and results in the selection of a set of drawings when in reality the selection of an architect is what is desired, and this result could be obtained by the much simpler method mentioned above with an enormous saving of time and expense not only on the part of the client but of the profession at large.

The average client (and a great many architects, too, for that matter) fails to consider that in a competition on a large project there is used so much energy, money and time by the competitors as a whole that it represents approximately two-thirds of the final commission paid to the successful competitor, which to my mind demonstrates without further argument the fallacy and uneconomical results of the entire system, regardless of the simplicity of the program or the conditions governing the method of award or any other of the details which have been set up by the profession as constituting the proper and fair conduct of a competition.

While it is more or less apparent that the young practitioner finds it difficult to secure consideration, especially on large projects, except through the medium of a competition, at the same time this method has so many outstanding practical disadvantages and has such a tendency to lower the dignity of the profession that it seems to me unfortunate that it be used, and, after all is said and done, the young practitioner by building up a reputation eventually secures a practice that is of more real value and is based upon a more permanent foundation than the occasional success in a competition, the development of which is often beyond his powers and may do his reputation more harm than good.

There are cases where circumstances make the institution of a competition almost inevitable, but these cases are getting less and less in number, and their entire elimination is, as a matter of fact, dependent upon the attitude of the groups of practitioners and the individual practitioners.

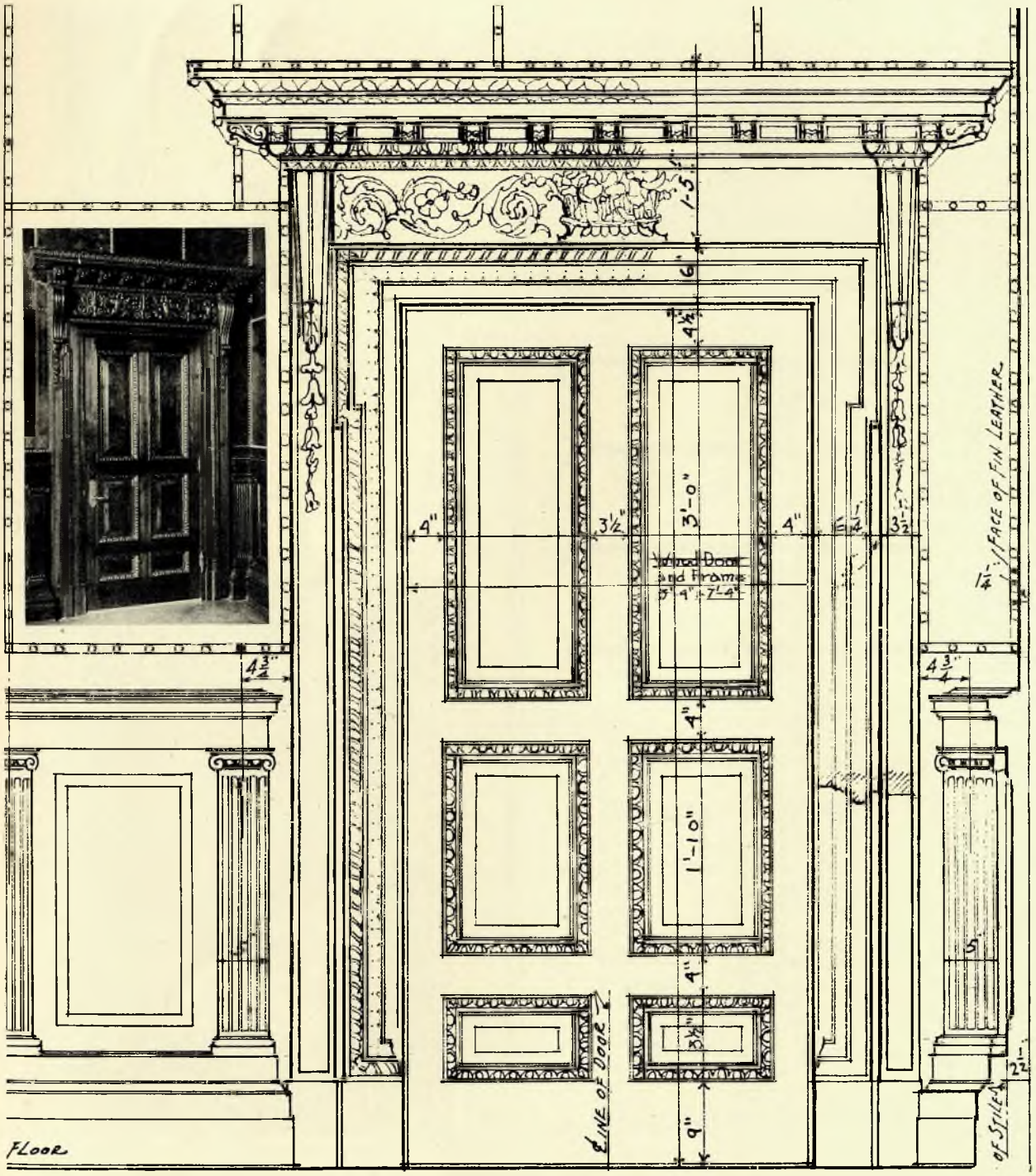
It is axiomatic that when the average client with a certain problem in mind investigates the qualifications of the architects within his knowledge and understands what an architect really does and can do not only from an artistic but from a practical standpoint, he will place the commission for his work without reference to the competitive method.

Therefore, the end of the circle puts up to the profession the solution of this perennially burning question, and all the members of the profession need do is to look back ten or fifteen years and see what has been accomplished to give them the courage of their convictions, if any, as to what can be done by a proper attitude and frame of mind in the future.

(Signed) A. TEN EYCK BROWN.
Atlanta, Ga.

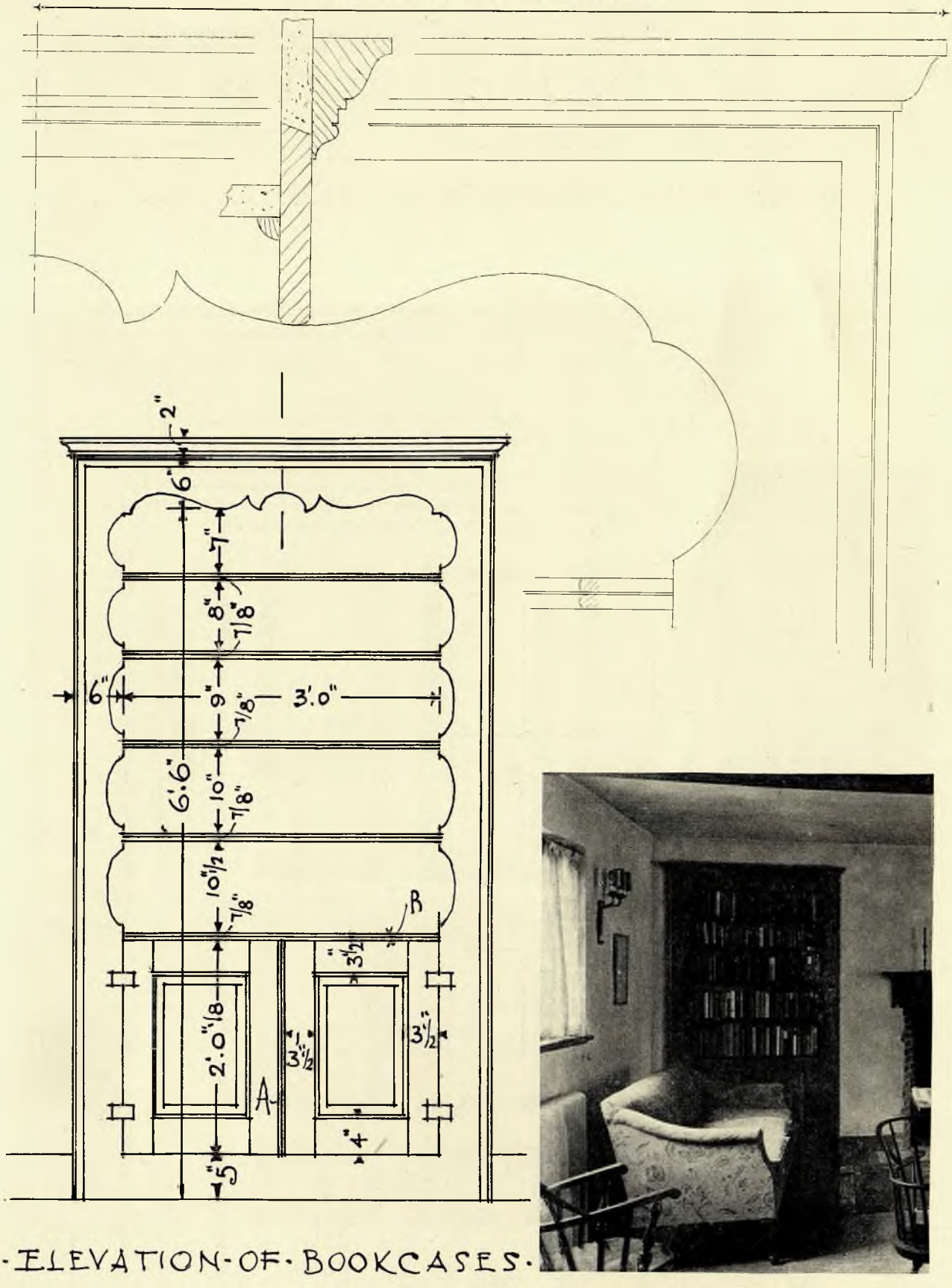
INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

MEASURED DRAWINGS OF INTERIOR DETAILS



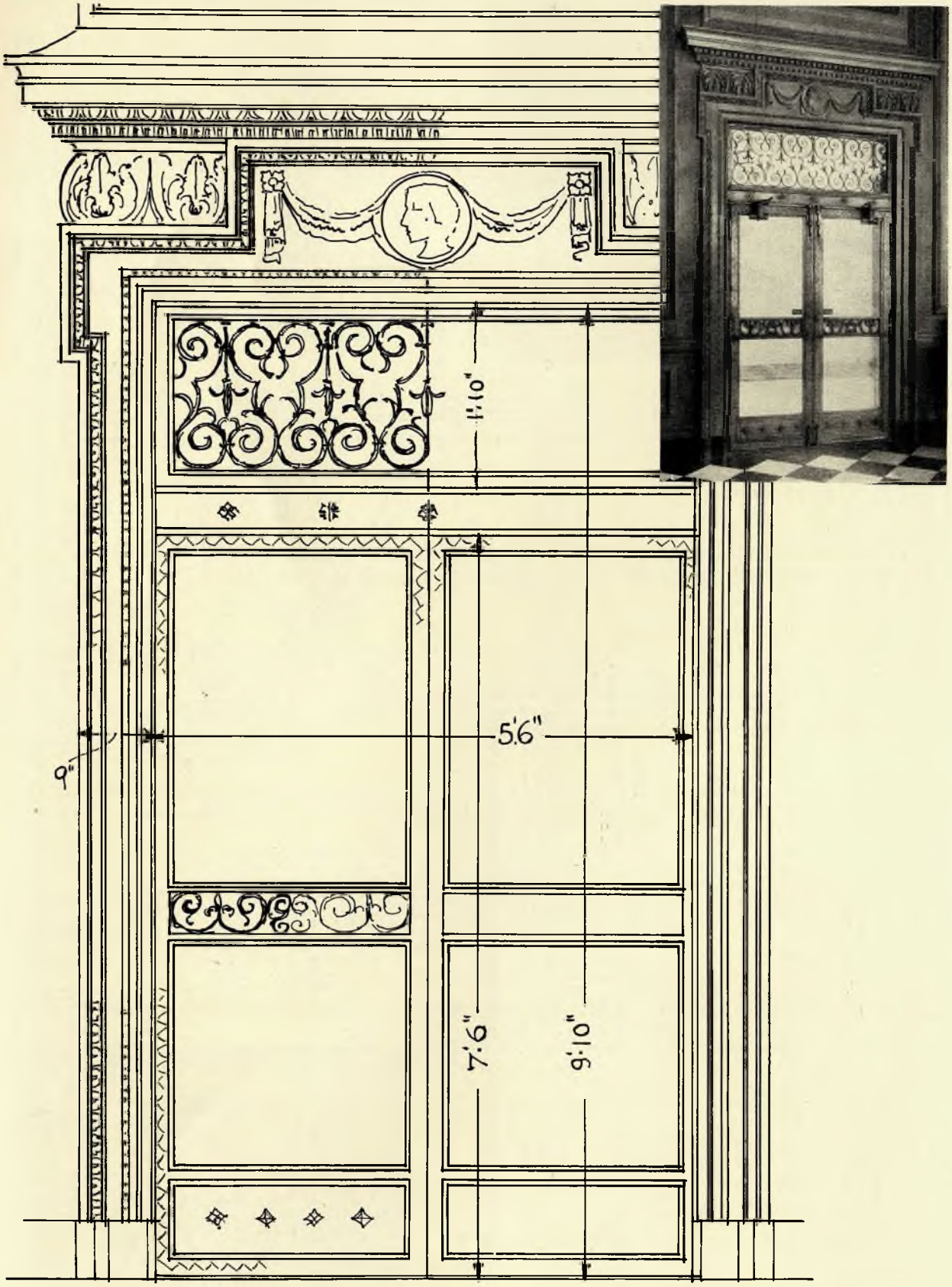
ENTRANCE DOOR, GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

CROSS & CROSS, ARCHITECTS



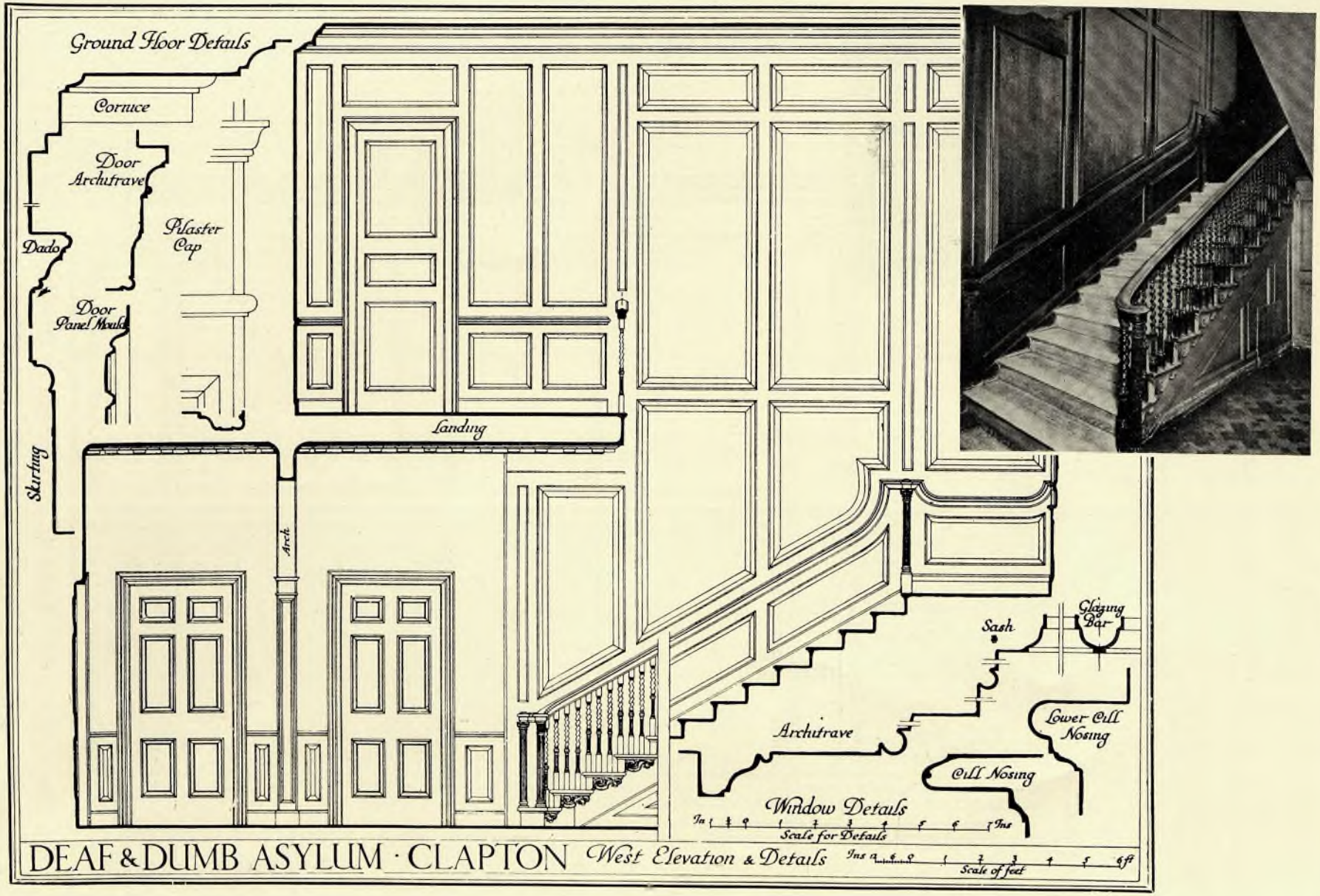
BUILT-IN BOOKCASES, LIVING ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF GERALD LAUCK, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FRANK J. FORSTER, ARCHITECT

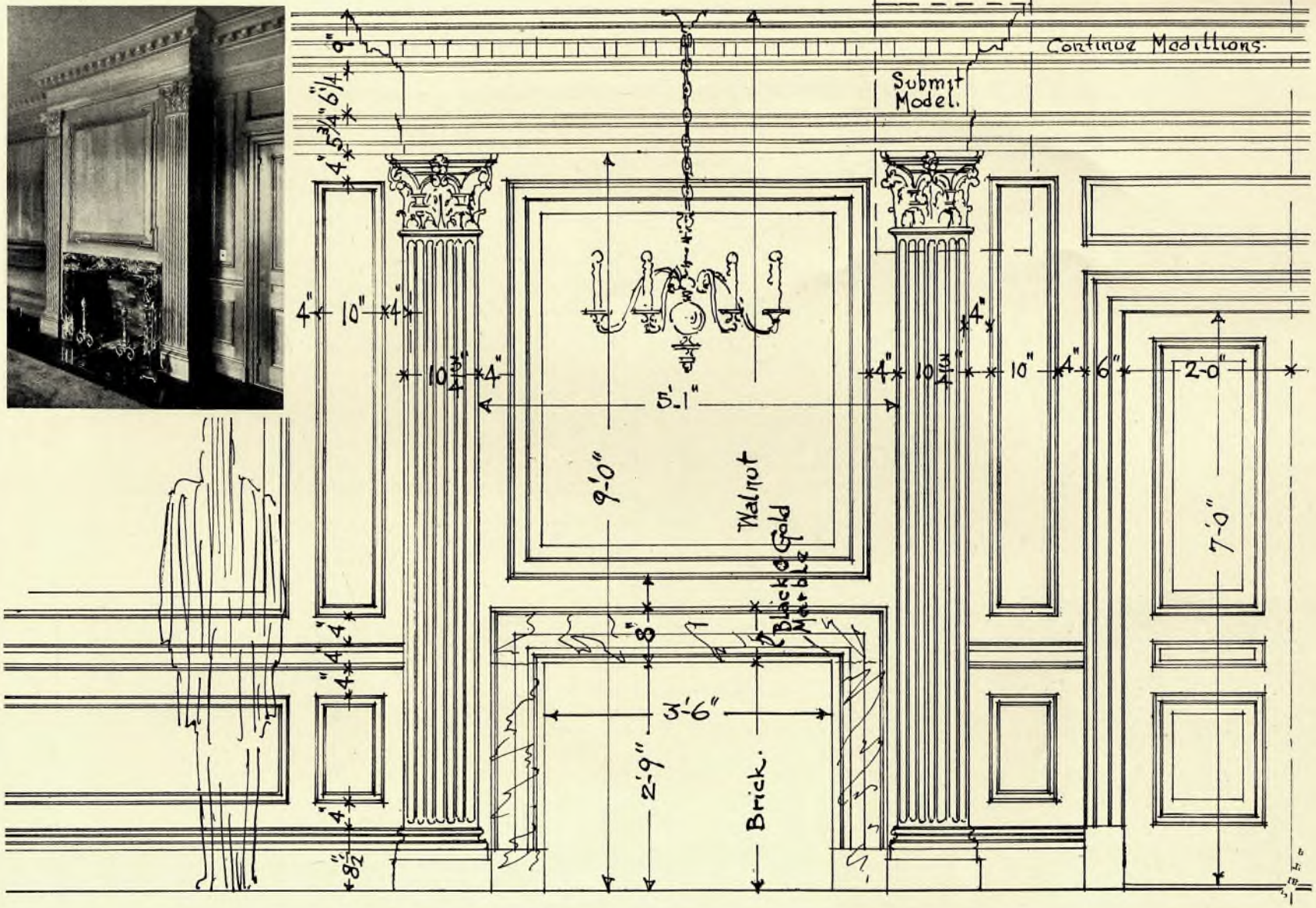


ENTRANCE DOOR. FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

PEABODY, WILSON & BROWN, ARCHITECTS



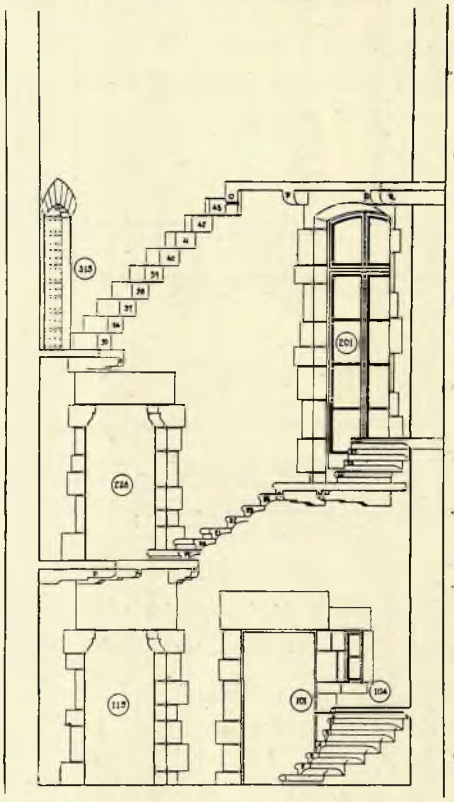
MEASURED DRAWING AND PHOTOGRAPH FROM "THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW," LONDON

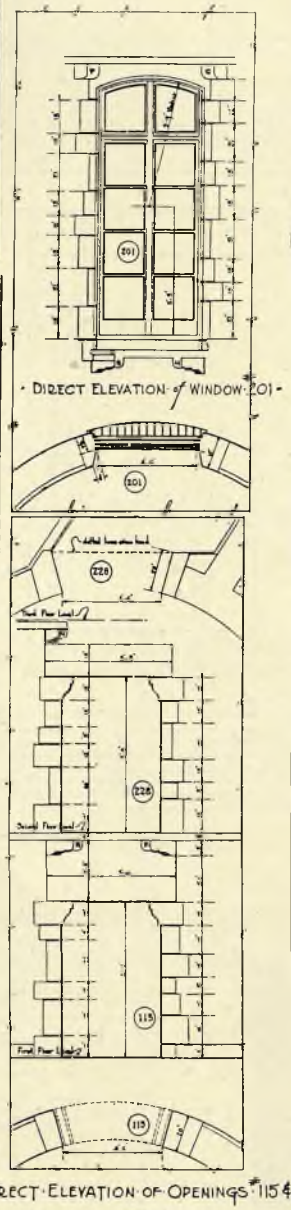


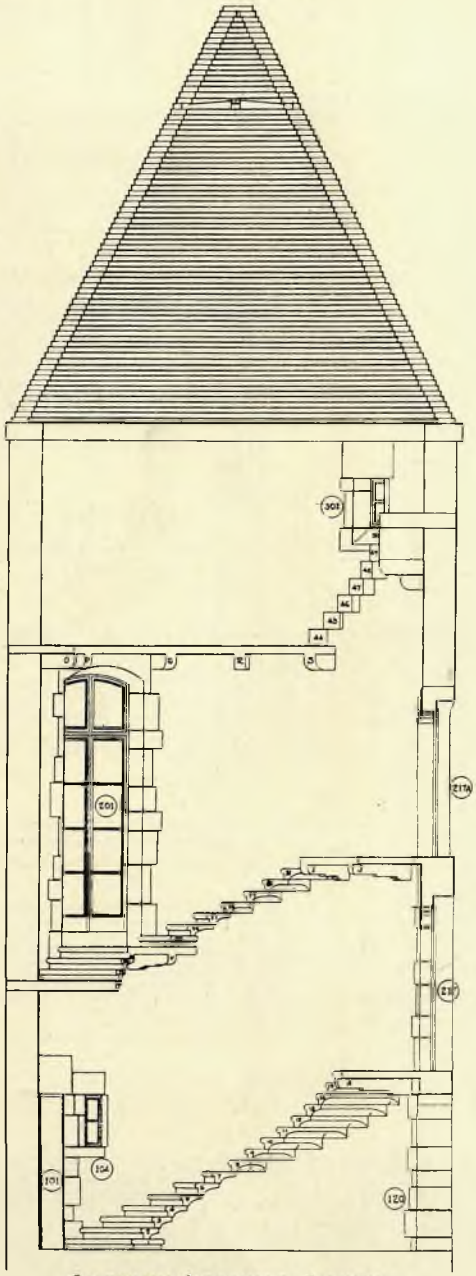
MANTEL BREAST IN DIRECTORS' ROOM OF SYNDICATE TRADING COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

CROSS & CROSS, ARCHITECTS—FRANCIS H. BACON COMPANY, DECORATORS

THE FORM GIVEN TO THE STRUCTURE GIVES TO THE DESIGN ITS DECORATIVE VALUE. STRUCTURE, THUS, RIGHTFULLY IS THE BASIS FROM WHICH DESIGN IS DEVELOPED







· STAIR · TOWER ·

STAIRCASE IN THE HOUSE OF ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, JR., LAVEROCK, PA.

MELLOR, MEIGS & HOWE, ARCHITECTS

(Courtesy of The Architectural Book Publishing Company)

CELLINI BUILDING, WEST 48TH ST., NEW YORK, DESIGNED FOR JEWELRY TRADE

JAMES C. GREEN, ARCHITECT

(*See description on back*)

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
August 20, 1926 PLATE 201

CELLINI BUILDING, NO. 48 WEST 48th STREET, NEW YORK, DESIGNED FOR THE JEWELRY TRADE

JAMES C. GREEN, *Architect*

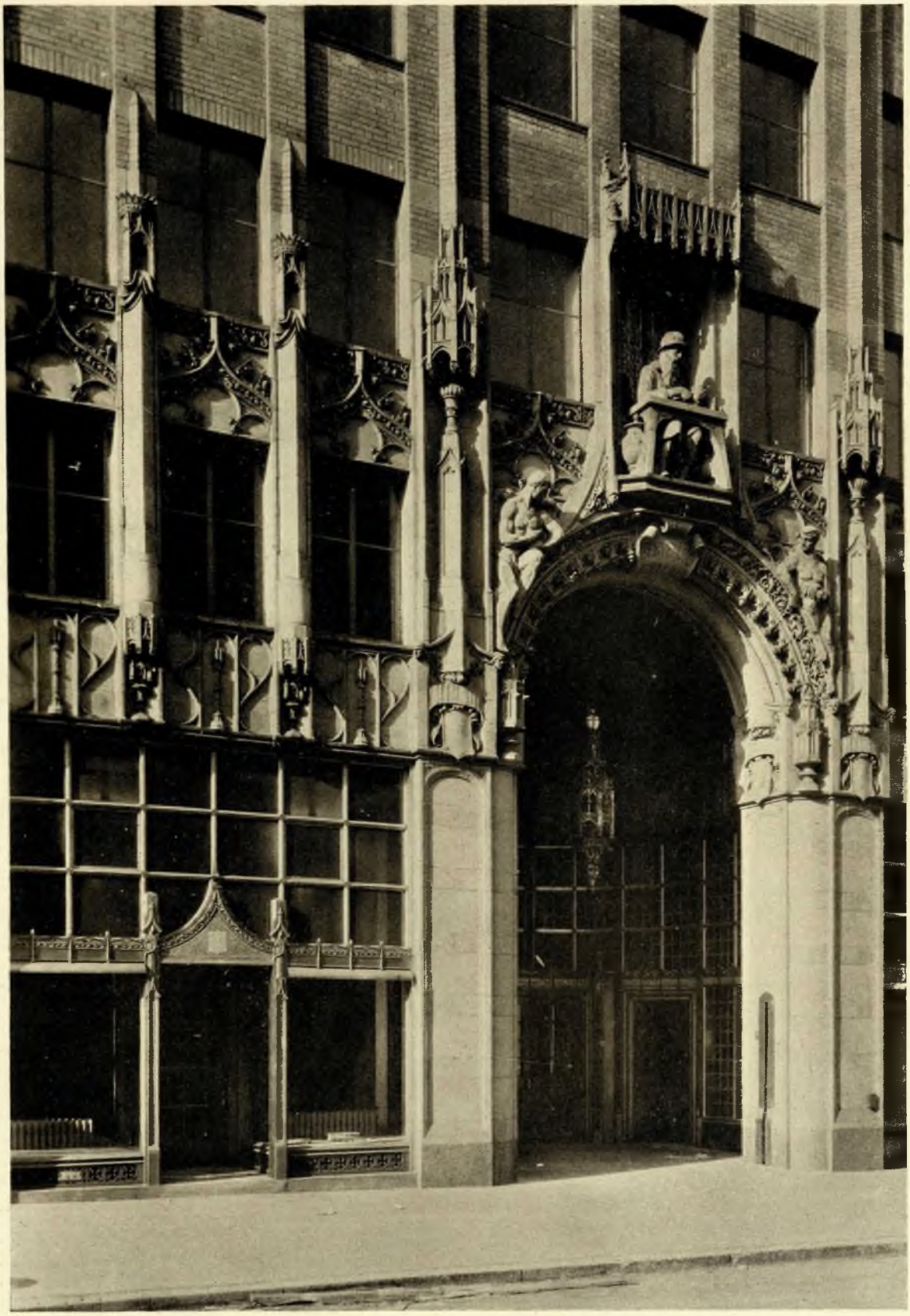
THE business section of New York fifty years ago, or that part of Manhattan Island lying south of Canal Street, was more or less divided into sections, each one of which was occupied by a particular industry. At that time when commercial buildings rarely exceeded four stories in height, each trade or industry covered a wide area. The only remaining section is the financial district or Wall Street, and that is not intact, for while the Stock Exchange occupies the site where it has been for more than half a century, and Wall and Broad Streets are yet the very vortex of speculation, the investment corporations are now grouped on Fifth Avenue, north of Forty-second Street.

Maiden Lane has been the jewelry district for years, but increasing numbers of firms, or those who specialize in certain better grades, have, for want of space, been crowded out, and following the uptown course of trade, are locating in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue, and logically near the investment section, as they were equally neighborly downtown. The tall building illustrated in this issue will house a population, all engaged in a similar industry, almost, if not quite, as great as the entire Maiden Lane district.

The building occupied by the jewelry trade, and designed by James C. Green, architect, has been appropriately called the Cellini Building, after the greatest of all known silversmiths. The entire design is significant of the art of the jeweler, and the building as it now stands a dignified addition to an increasingly large number of structures erected in this location.

Window muntins are of aluminum, with gilded rosettes. Store fronts are of cast iron, painted in color and lacquered. There is gold glass mosaic over store entrances and in entrance rotunda. Wrought iron lantern in colors introducing jewels. Concealed lighting in rotunda.

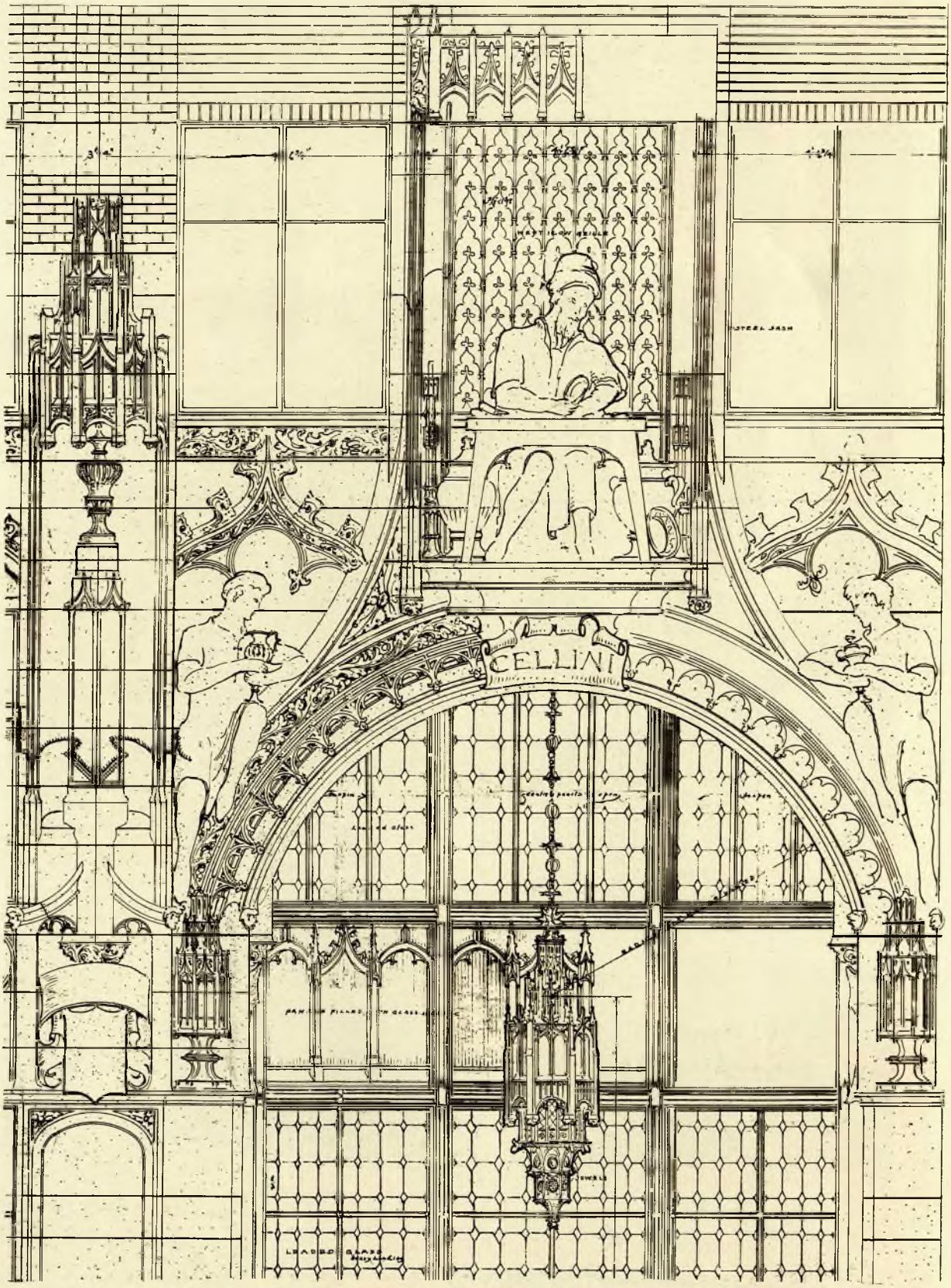
As this building was designed especially for the jewelry trade, it is interesting to note the introduction of various articles of silversmiths' work in details. The metal, wherever exposed, is treated to represent either gold, silver, bronze, brass or iron.



CELLINI BUILDING, WEST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK, DESIGNED FOR THE JEWELRY TRADE

JAMES C. GREEN, ARCHITECT

(*See detail on back*)



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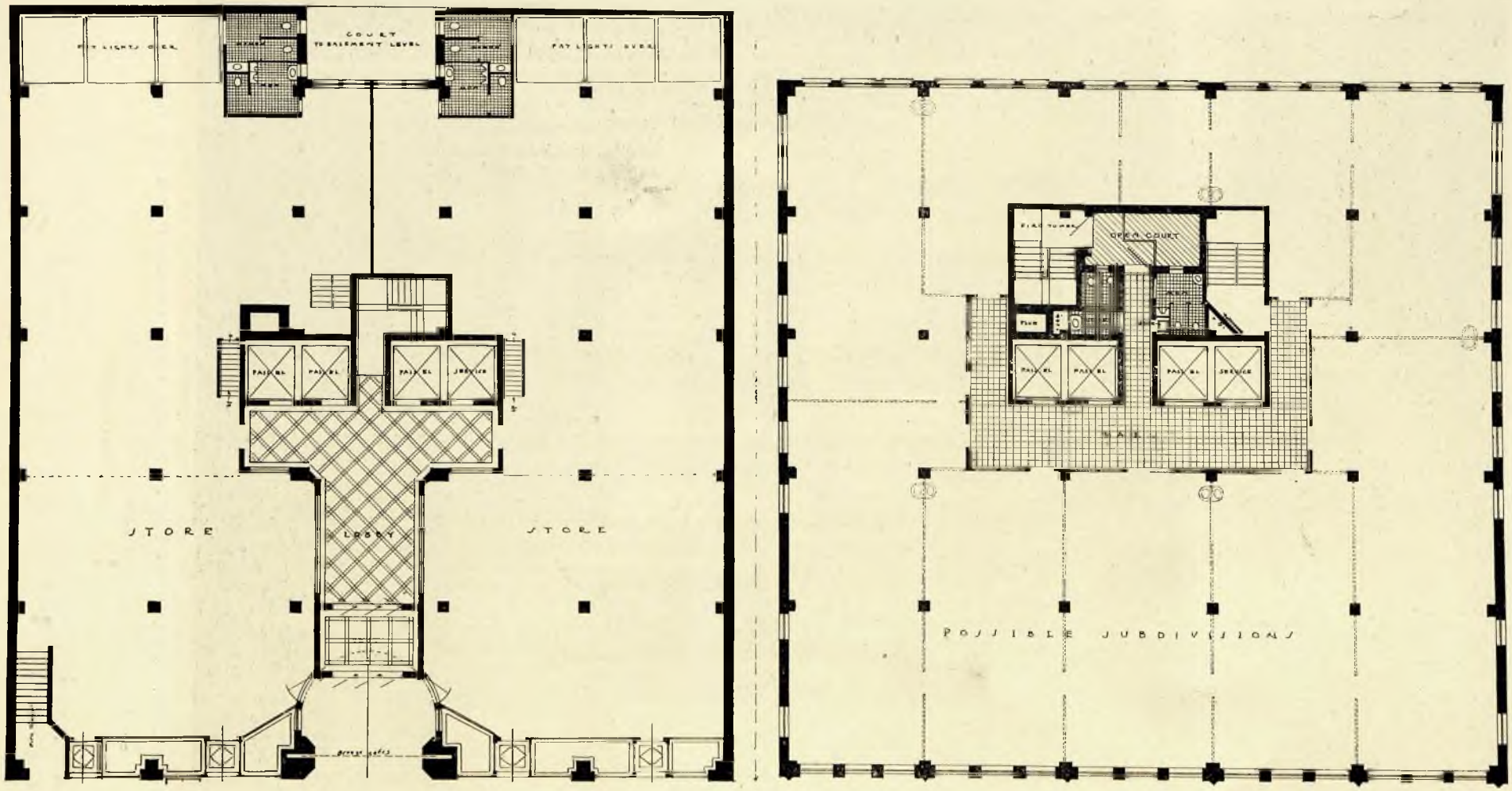
(See plans on back)



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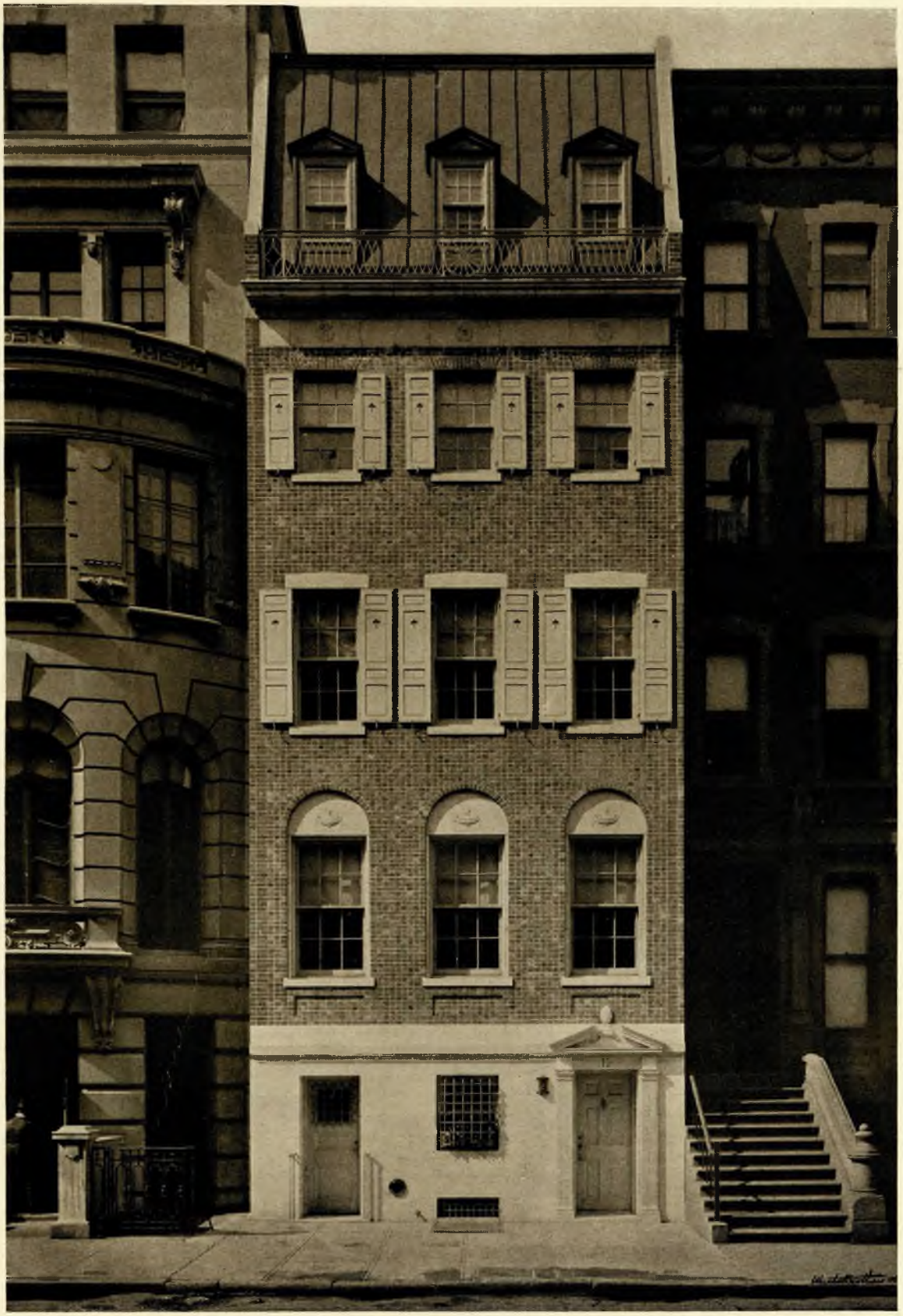
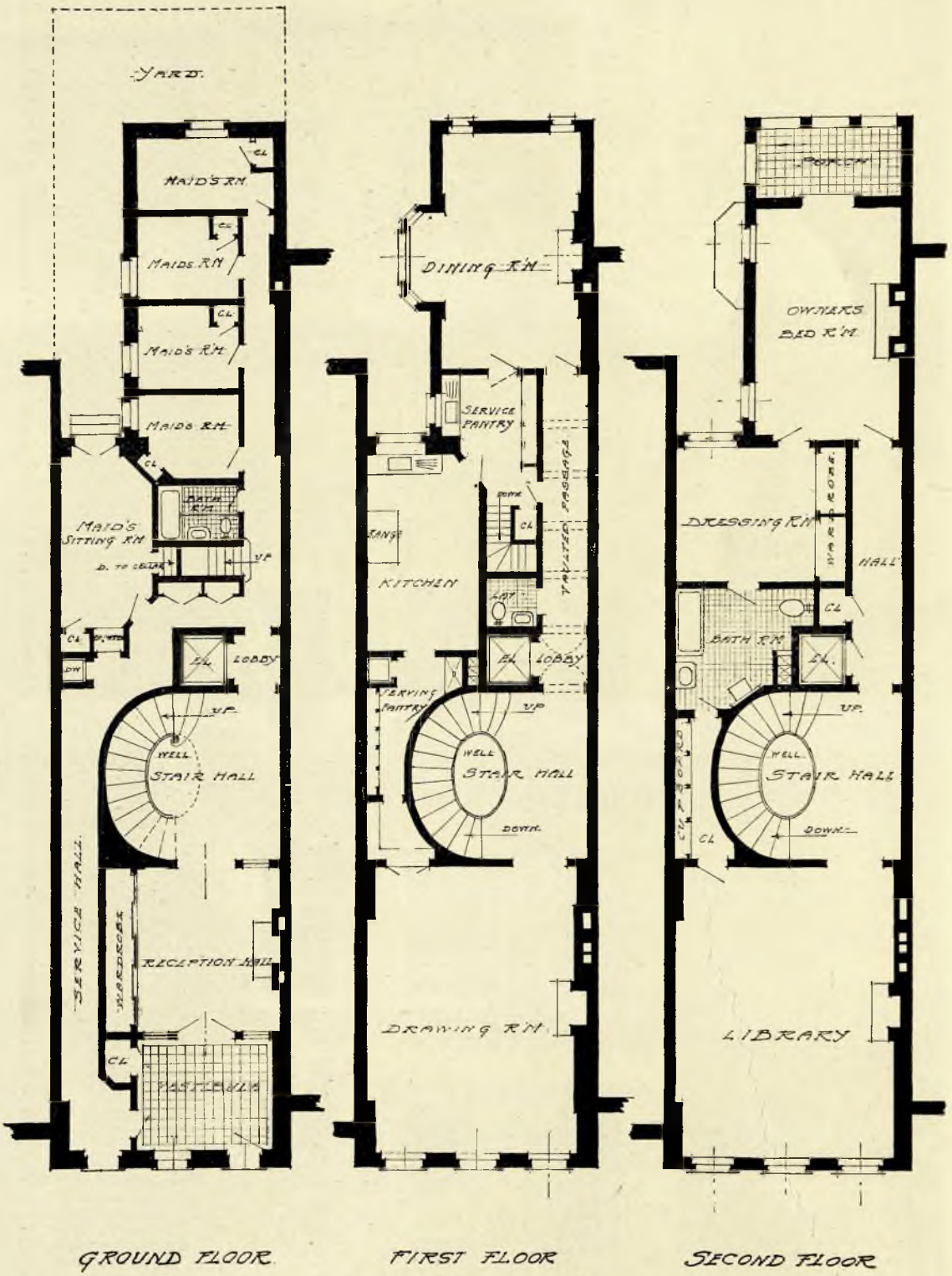


HOUSE OF W. J. RYAN, NEW YORK CITY

BRADLEY DELEHANTY, ARCHITECT

(See plans on back)



GROUND FLOOR FIRST FLOOR SECOND FLOOR

RESIDENCE OF W. J. RYAN # 12 E. 82 nd St. NYC

BRADLEY · DELEHANTY · ARCHTS 2 W. 45 th ST. NYC

HOUSE OF W. J. RYAN, NEW YORK CITY

BRADLEY DELEHANTY, ARCHITECT

HOUSE OF W. J. RYAN, NEW YORK CITY

BRADLEY DELEHANTY, ARCHITECT

HOUSE OF W. J. RYAN, NEW YORK CITY

BRADLEY DELEHANTY, ARCHITECT

LIGHTING OF THE NEW DUVEEN GALLERIES OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK

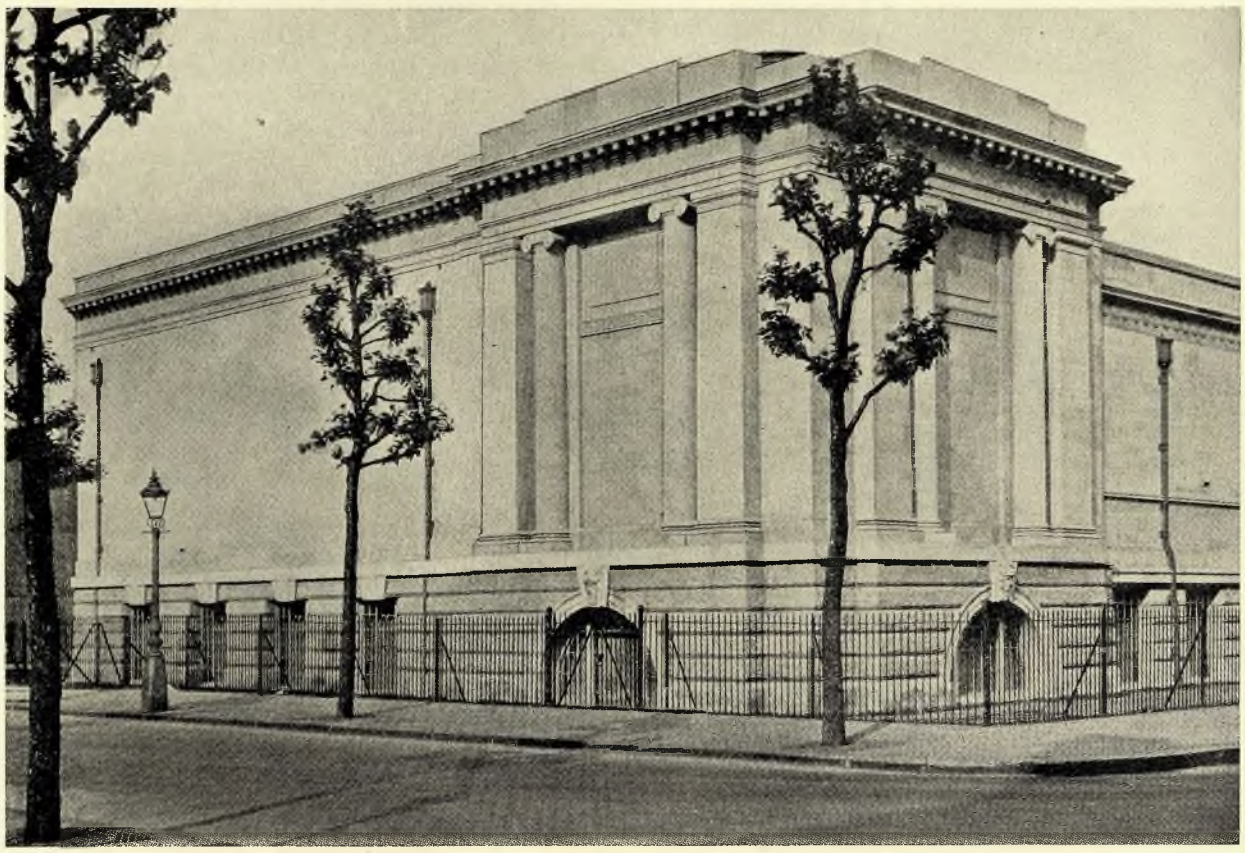
ROMAINE-WALKER & JENKINS, *Architects*

(Illustrations Reproduced from The Builder, *of London)*

SUPPLEMENTING a series of articles on the lighting of art galleries by S. Hurst Seager, F.R.I.B.A., which appeared in this journal, issues of November 7, November 21 and December 5, 1923, we reprint below in part an article appearing in a recent issue of The Builder, *of London. The lighting of the new Duveen galleries presents a solution of the problem of the proper lighting of picture galleries that is interesting, for the reason that it appears to have overcome many defects observed in the lighting of galleries of earlier construction.—The Editors.*

THE new wing added to the Modern Section of the National Gallery * * * is the result of a promise generously made by Sir Joseph Duveen in the early days of the war. * * *

His architects, Messrs. Romaine-Walker & Jenkins, had already designed the Turner wing, given by the late Sir J. J. Duveen, and Sir Joseph decided that the standard of decoration and finishings set by that wing should be carried through the new work. The simplified treatment of the style of the original exterior adopted in the Turner wing was continued, also the policy of utilizing the deep



SOUTH PAVILION, NEW DUVEEN WING, NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, MILLBANK, S. W., LONDON, ENGLAND

ROMAINE-WALKER & JENKINS, ARCHITECTS

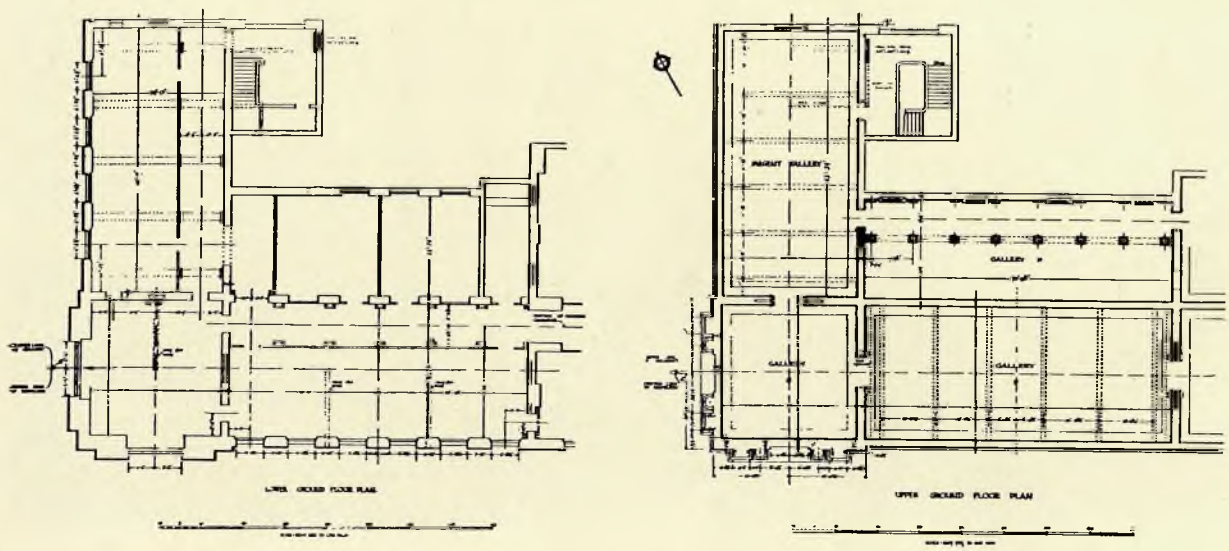
foundations (which extend 18 ft. down through the mud of the Westminster marshes to the gravel overlying the London clay), to form a good range of side lighted galleries on the lower floor.

In the Tate portion of the Gallery, this floor had been designed as a heavily rusticated basement, with small deeply recessed windows having semi-circular arched heads, the lighting being so poor and the light so restricted that the rooms were useless for anything except offices, refreshment rooms, lavatories, and stores. By excavating another 5 ft. of the mud and replacing the small windows by large square-headed openings, a fine series of secondary galleries has been provided in which hundreds of water colors, engravings and drawings may be exhibited, for which little or no room can be found on the main floor of a public gallery. * * *

The exterior treatment of this gallery has been still further simplified and sets the keynote treatment of the northwest front of the building. The great galleries on the main floor are an interesting illustration of the modern trend in architectural design to utilize the latest results of scientific research. * * *

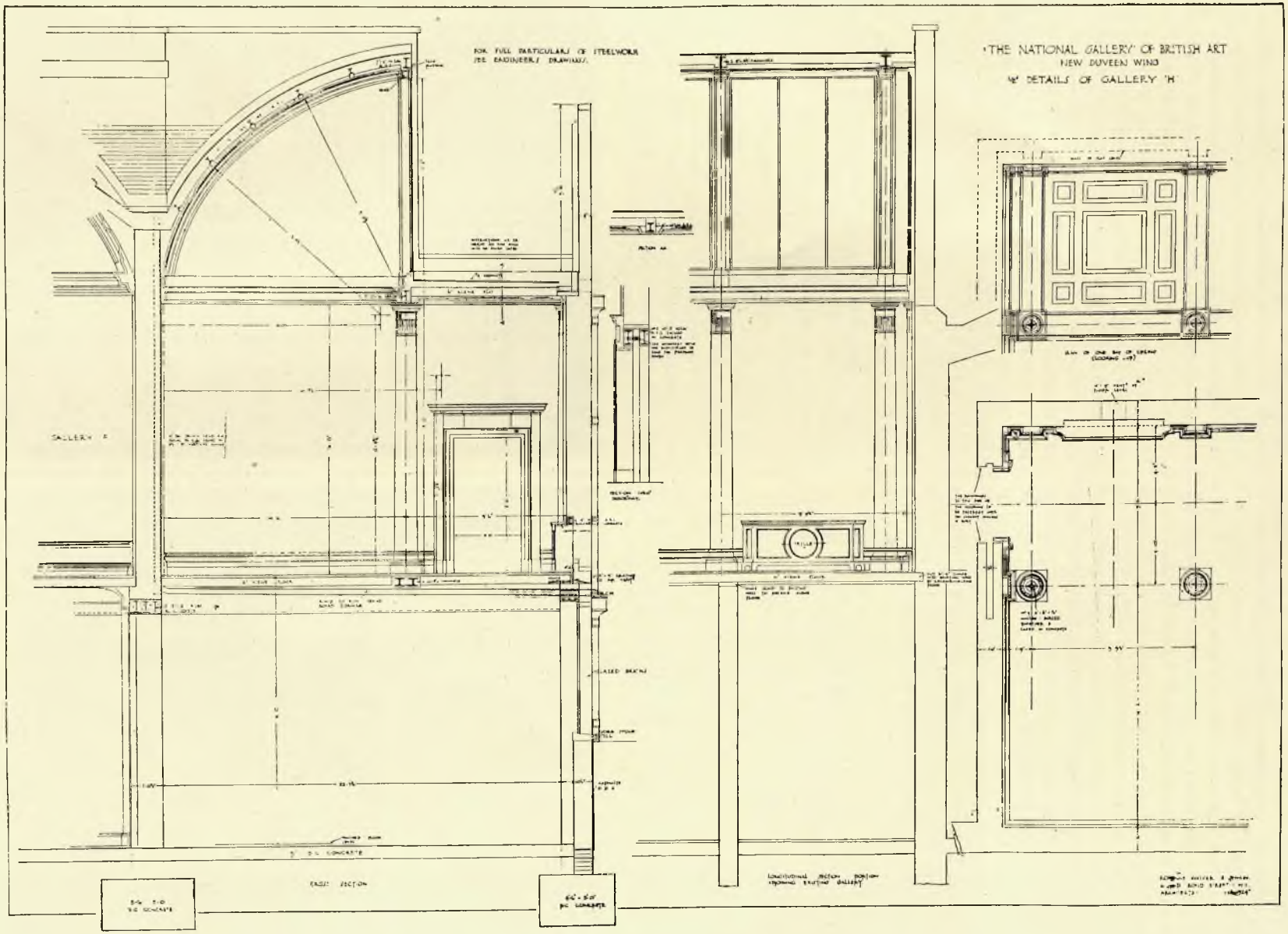
There are several problems in the design of a modern picture gallery which call for decision, chief among which are the scale of the gallery walls, the lighting of the works of art, suitable backgrounds for them, heating, and ventilation. As is usually the case in England, opinion is divided on several of these points, many of the ideas being merely founded on the tradition by earlier gallery buildings.

In many of the earlier galleries, the practice obtained of hanging at least three rows of pictures one above the other, the walls being high and lighted by lanterns with solid ceilings and side and end lights, as may be seen in the old Dulwich Art Gallery. The lantern was usually low in proportion to the height of the walls, which were consequently under-lighted, and a somewhat gloomy effect was produced. The design was, therefore, altered by arranging a deep-cove above the cornice, the whole of the center of the ceiling being covered by a skylight. This made a much more cheerful gallery, particularly during the winter in London, but it had the defect that the floor is far more highly illuminated than the walls, and the spectator suffers from eye-strain—with its resultant headache—after spending some time in such galleries, this being further aggravated by lack of a proper system of ventilation. The Royal Academy Galleries are a good example of this type. To overcome this defect in lighting and attempt to improve the decorative effect, flat ceilings of ground glass were tried, the Suffolk Street Galleries of the R.B.A. being an example of this system, but the dirty London atmosphere and consequent difficulty of keeping the glass clean produces a most displeasing result. A compromise was therefore tried by which the center of the skylight was made solid, the cove being retained. This appeared to be a good solution of the difficulty until the recent fashion of glazing pictures was started by the New English Art Club. The painter members of this Society found that by glazing their works, crudities in the painting were toned down and a brilliancy of effect was produced, giving quality to the work which was lacking if the glass was removed. As it would have been impolitic to admit this, the idea was fostered that the London atmosphere produced deleterious effects, impossible to counter without the picture being glazed.



NEW DUVEEN WING, NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, MILLBANK, S. W., LONDON, ENGLAND

ROMAINE-WALKER & JENKINS, ARCHITECTS



NEW DUVEEN WING, NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, MILLBANK, S. W., LONDON, ENGLAND

ROMAINE-WALKER & JENKINS, ARCHITECTS

That a good oil varnish laid on a year or two after the painting had been completed (to prevent its absorption by the pigments) can be a complete protection was proved by the restoration of Turner's oil paintings when they were removed to Millbank, the late Sir Charles Holroyd testifying that those treated in this way were in as perfect a condition as when they were originally painted. The glazing of pictures hung in public galleries results in the production of irritating reflections rendering it impossible to see clearly any dark or low-toned painting in any top-lighted gallery.

Before this problem was forced on the public attention by the letter to the *Times* of the late Frederick Harrison (who inquired whether it was the intention of the authorities to prevent people from seeing the exhibits in order to preserve them for a posterity who would also be unable to see them so long as they were glazed), the Tate Gallery had been built with curved ceilings with solid centers and straight sloping skylights, and the Turner Galleries had been completed on the same system, but with curved lights to improve the architectural effect. The new Duveen wing was designed to be *en suite* with the Turner Galleries, but after the war S. Hurst Seager read his paper at the Institute advocating top-side lighting, under which system the center part of the ceiling was dropped, so as to keep the spectator in the shade, while the sloping skylights were placed at such an angle that the light passed at right angles on to the picture walls, the effect produced being that of a shady corridor running between brilliantly illuminated recesses. He also advocated the use of blinds over the lower part of side-lighted galleries to produce a similar effect. The critics of this system argued that you did not see the reflections unless you looked for them, and that people did not really go to a gallery merely to look at the pictures, but to admire the architecture and decorations. As a result, the Trustees decided that the two new galleries of Modern French paintings should be built on the old system, H. M. Office of Works suggesting the widening of the solid center of the ceiling to throw more light on the floor.

There was one advantage which ensued from this discussion, as to have carried out lantern lighting on a gallery of the Hurst Seager type would have resulted in producing a gloomy effect by comparison with the highly illuminated Turner Galleries, as may be seen by visiting the National Gallery, where the Dutch School Gallery has this effect, although the lighting is really more suitable for seeing the pictures than the over-illuminated skylight galleries adjoining. * * *

The Sargent Gallery was therefore designed as now built, with lower walls and a very high lantern having a solid ceiling, the proportions being carefully calculated to throw the greatest light on

ANTI-REFLECTION GALLERY

LOGGIA IN ANTI-REFLECTION GALLERY

NEW DUVEEN WING, NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, MILLBANK, S. W., LONDON, ENGLAND

ROMAINE-WALKER & JENKINS, ARCHITECTS

"the line," the floor being much less illuminated than the walls. The architectural effect is doubtless finer than that of the gallery proposed, but the darker glazed portraits have pronounced reflections which could only be eliminated by a central screen of a dark color.

Sir Joseph Duveen courageously decided that, as a narrower gallery—not on the main range—was also to be given by him, an experiment on the lines of the architects' design should be carried out, but so arranged that it should be "single," with a side arcade instead of "double" with a central one and a screen. A model was made and approved by the Trustees, which was then handed over to the lighting experts—Dr. Rayner and Mr. Walsh—of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington—to test scientifically. They suggested slightly reducing the scale of the corridor in relation to the whole gallery and the building of a screen wall to prevent the cove over the lighted wall being too highly illuminated (this taking the place of the opposite vertical skylight in the original design). The gallery, with these modifications, has been built as Gallery XIII, and in it glazed pictures have been hung which it had been impossible to see elsewhere. The decorations—walnut columns, joinery, and parquet floor, brown silk damask, and a brown buff ceiling—have purposely been kept as low in tone and dark in color as was possible without producing a gloomy effect. Until the spectator walks forward to settle the point, he believes the pictures to be unglazed, owing to the wonderful lighting and absence of reflections. So long as the policy of glazing pictures continues, and it is desired to see them properly, some such system must be adopted, and there appears no reason why a whole gallery building should not be designed on these lines, with all lights facing north, provided the great central gallery were a sculpture hall, having special lighting of a different kind to suit the statues, busts, and reliefs.

The lower galleries are, in effect, top side-lighted from one side, and form an interesting study of how the basements of our galleries can be fully utilized. By the use of screen lights in the upper part of the inner walls, white ceilings and friezes with silver paper to the high exhibition dadoes, white terrazzo floors, and white painted skirtings and joinery, a surprising amount of light has been gotten into the corridors, enabling minor works of art to be exhibited. The new building may, therefore, seriously claim to contribute toward a scientifically sound solution of gallery lighting.

As a plenum system of ventilation for introducing washed air has been installed, under which the atmosphere in the main galleries will always be cleaned and purified, it is hoped that the problem of eliminating "gallery headache" has also been solved. Arrangements have also been made, in tubing the galleries for electric lighting, which may possibly solve the difficulties of artificial lighting, when it is decided to open our public picture galleries after the daylight has gone.

The new wing, which is 110 ft. in length, completes the whole of the southwest elevation facing Atterbury Street, and is continued for nearly the same length along the road facing the gardens in the rear. The late Sir Joseph Duveen built the center block of the facade and commenced the western half, which has now been finished. When the remaining galleries have been added, London will possess one of the largest art galleries in Europe, and, in fact, the largest gallery in the world devoted solely to modern art.

The new building is faced with Portland stone. The architects have endeavored to give a simpler and more dignified rendering of the style set by the original part of the building without destroying the unity and harmony of the whole facade now completed. The fact that this side of the gallery is nearly 400 ft. in length has enabled an entirely different treatment to be given to the new angle pavilion, which, with its Ionic piers and columns, sets a key for the new northwest front, nearly half of which has been erected by the donor.

A series of minor galleries has been made on the lower floor, well lighted, and providing invaluable space for showing many specimens of the graphic arts, previously locked up from view in folios for lack of such gallery space. Altogether nearly 800 ft. run of hanging space has been added on this floor, the largest gallery being 72 ft. long by 22 ft. wide. On the main floor, four great galleries are added. Three of these—32 ft. wide—are 72, 63 and 32 ft. long respectively, the fourth being 72 by 24 ft. The first two galleries of Sir Joseph's gift complete the southwest range of galleries and provide an impressive vista as one enters from the original building.

BETTER PLASTERING

MODERN Modes in Better Plastering is the title of a 32 page book issued by The Milwaukee Corrugating Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A number of photographs show excellent examples of modern plaster work of various types and character. In addition to the general illustrations, the plaster surface texture is shown by means of detail photographs. Detail drawings showing the correct application of lath as a proper plastering base are also included. The book is well arranged and the illustrations have been carefully selected.

NEW TOWN ON SUEZ CANAL

A NEW town, to be known as Port Fuad, is being built on the Suez Canal, opposite Port Said. Several hundred houses have already been erected. The town will be placed administratively under the Governor of the Canal and the Government has reserved for its own use 15,000 square meters out of a total of 210,000.

THE LIGHTING OF ART GALLERIES

(Reprinted from "The Builder," of London, issue of July 9, 1926)

IN the course of a recent lecture on this subject at Christchurch, New Zealand, S. Hurst Seager, F.R.I.B.A., said that the usual type of picture gallery, whether lantern-lighted, sky-lighted, or side-lighted, was either a partial or a total failure, and that if it was desired to possess a picture gallery truly worthy of the name all precedent must be disregarded entirely, and they should be guided solely by the few and simple principles which govern the problem. The laws could be summarized as follows:

1. To avoid reflections in the pictures from the source of light, the angles made by the lines from the source of light must be greater or less than the angles made by lines drawn from the eye of the spectator when standing in the most suitable position for viewing the picture. As this position would vary according to the size of the picture, the lighting suitable for large pictures requiring a distant point of view might be quite unsuitable for a small picture requiring a close point of view.

2. To avoid seeing in the pictures reflected images of spectators and objects in the room, the spectators and objects must be in a subdued reflected light, in marked contrast to the direct lighting which must fall on the pictures.

3. The darker the pictures the more brilliant must be the lighting upon them, and the greater the contrast between the direct lighting of the pictures and the reflected lighting of the room.

4. In order to obtain a brilliant light on the pictures, the pictures must be as close to the source of light as the other conditions will permit, and the lighting must not be obscured by secondary ceiling lights or glazing.

5. The pictures must be within the space formed by lines passing through the inner and opposite outer edges of the light opening.

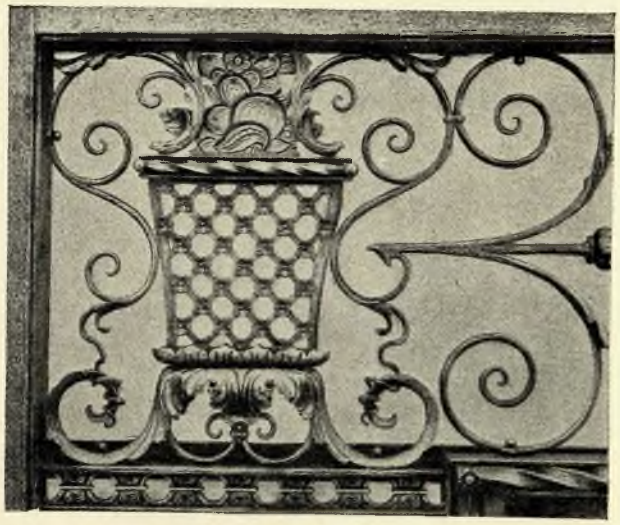
6. The rays of direct and reflected light, which fall on walls and floors, must be absorbed by dark colorings.

Glazed pictures formed the crucial test as to whether or not a gallery was successfully lighted; but while unglazed pictures could be seen fairly well under conditions in which it would be impossible to see glazed pictures, they could be seen to far greater advantage under conditions absolutely imperative for glazed pictures.

The lecturer then gave an exposition of the top-side lighted method and said that to be perfectly successful, the lighting must be so arranged that the windows on the right of the roof should throw their fullest light on the right wall, and those on the left on the left wall. One example shown was that in which the width of the roof of the gallery was divided into three parts—the central part having a flat or curved ceiling, and the side portions covered with a pitched roof, with skylights in the inner slopes adjoining the central portion. By this arrangement the light would fall with full brilliancy on the outer walls, leaving the central portion in shadow; the central portion should be, therefore, a wide corridor, and the outer portions should be divided by partitions into wide bays, and the partitions should extend to the roof of the bays, so that the lighting in each bay might be independent. By the division of the gallery into bays, a large amount of extra well lighted wall space would be provided. This system would provide twice the amount of well lighted and suitable wall space as would that provided by a rectangular room of the usual form. Seats should be placed within the bays at the correct distance from the pictures; the great fault in all galleries was that the seats were placed in the center, and the corridor, or thoroughfare, was between the pictures and the seats. The system of top-side lighting could be carried out in various ways, and could be adapted to all usual forms of rooms, and was as suitable for museums as for picture galleries.

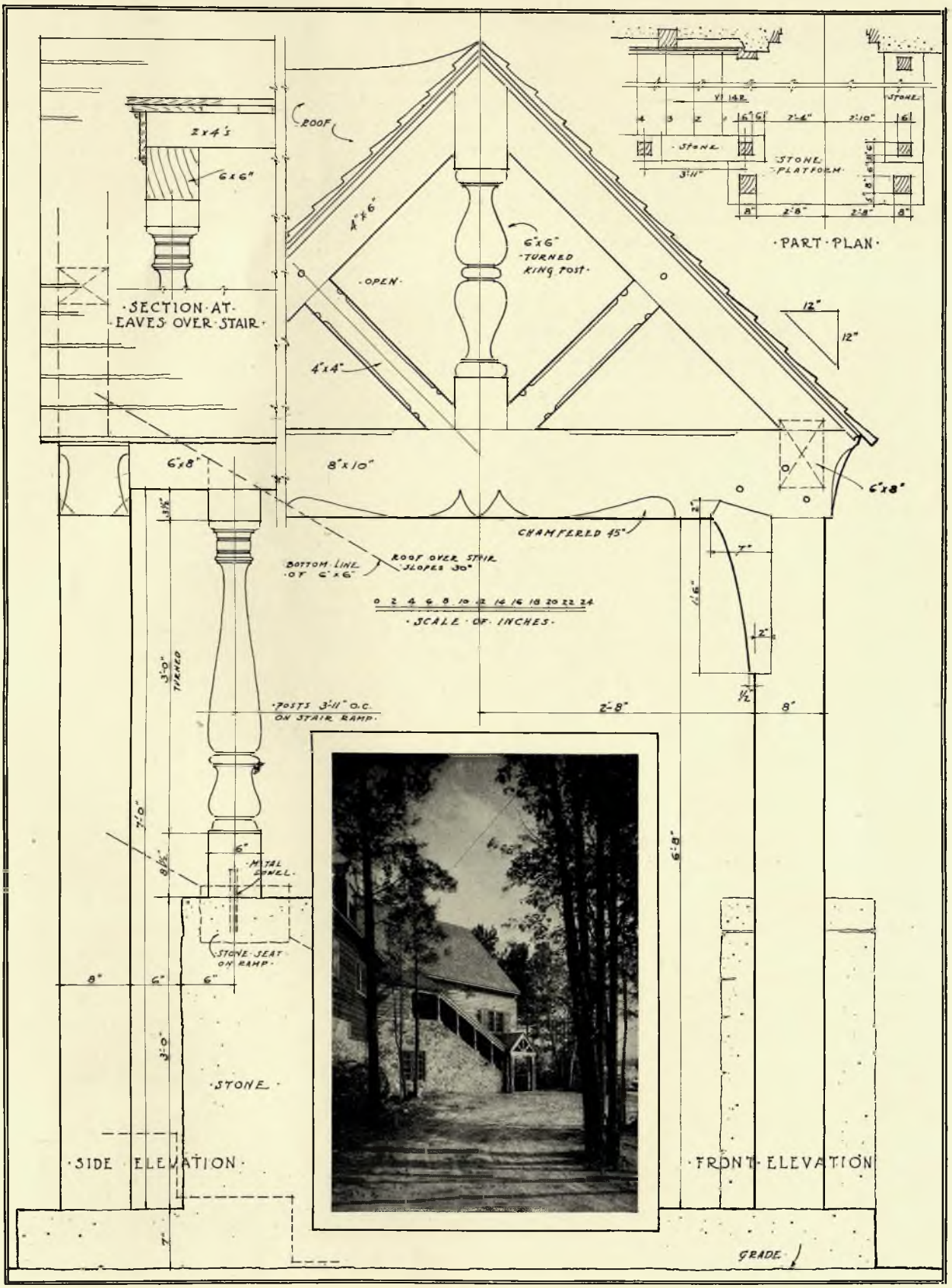
METAL WORK IN COLOR

THE Flour City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has recently issued a booklet showing metal work as produced for The Griswold National Bank of Detroit. The illustrations reproduced in color present details of the counter screen, check desks and a doorway in the banking



PORTION OF HAND WROUGHT IRON DOORWAY, HOUSE OF A. J. FISHER, DETROIT, MICH.
RICHARD H. MARR, ARCHITECT
(Reproduced from "Metal Work in Color")

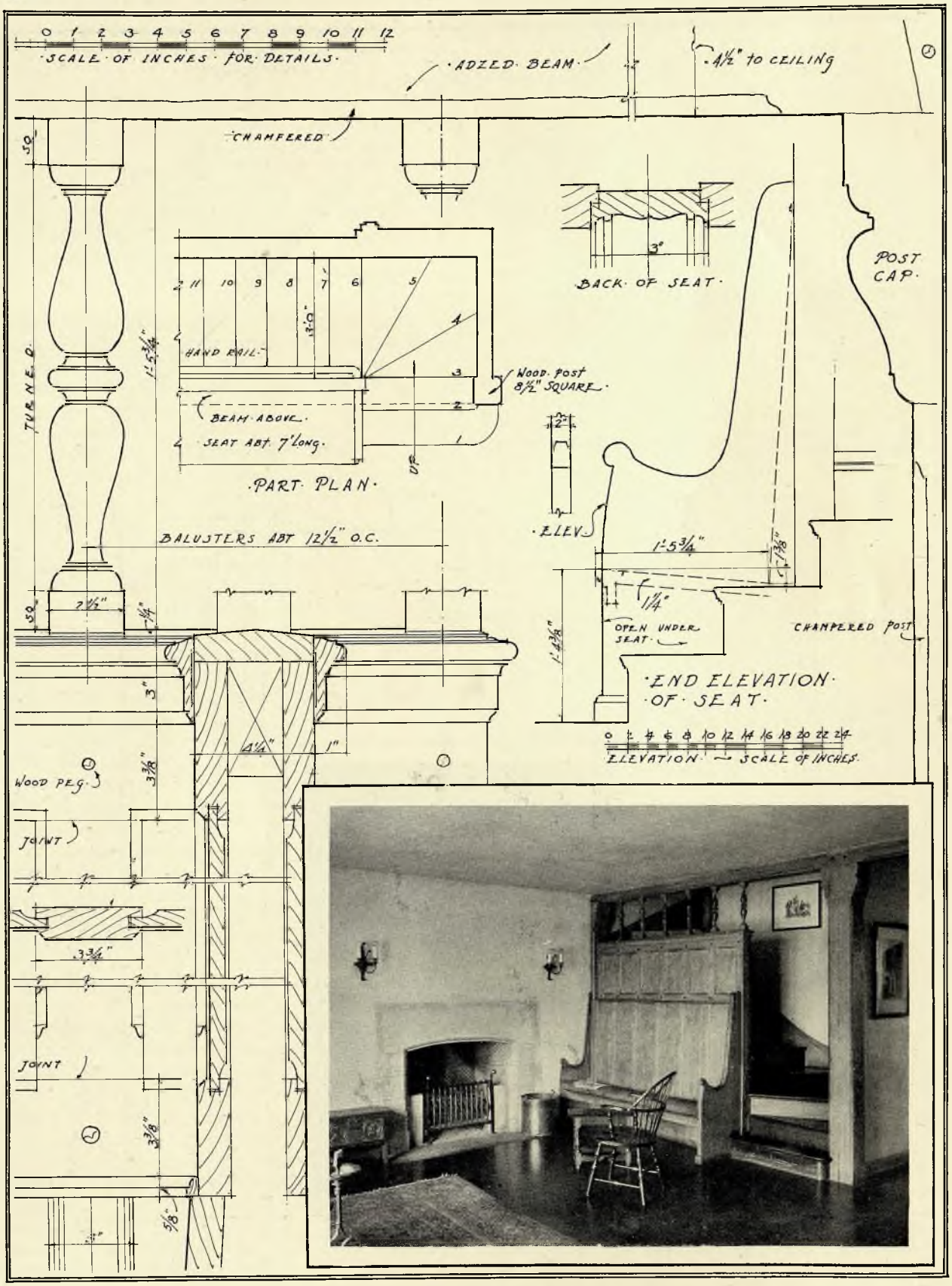
room, all of metal and all decorated in color. General views of the banking room are also shown. The booklet contains, as well, illustrations of doorways and grilles furnished for two Detroit residences. All of the designs are excellent in character, of general interest to members of the architectural profession, and have good suggestive value.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE STAIRWAY

LAKE SUNAPEE YACHT CLUB, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

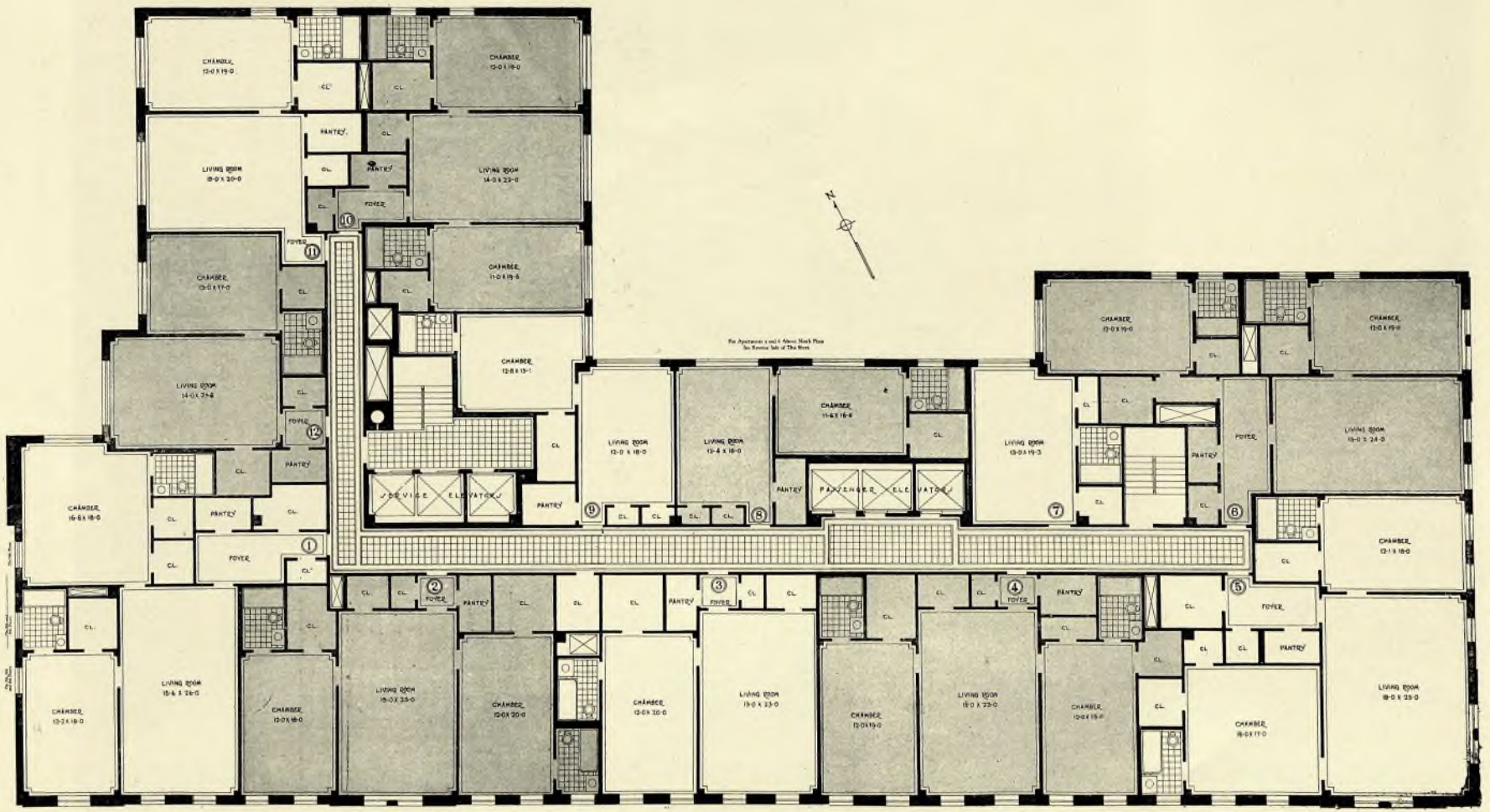
PRENTICE SANGER, ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF SEAT AND SCREEN AT STAIRS, MAIN HALL
OAKLAND GOLF CLUB, BAYSIDE, L. I., N. Y.
ROGER H. BULLARD, ARCHITECT

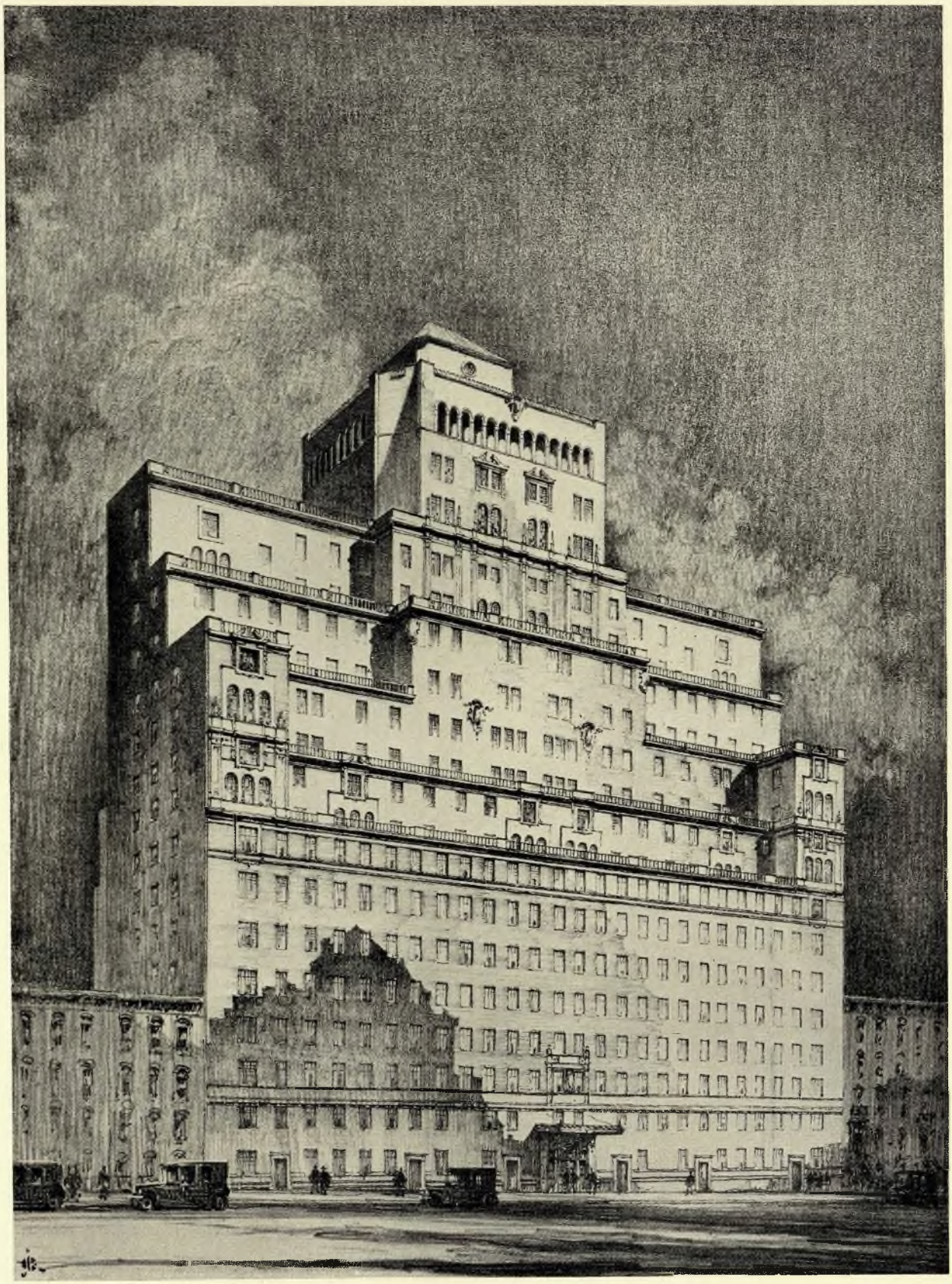
THE DRAKE, AN APARTMENT HOTEL AT 440 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT



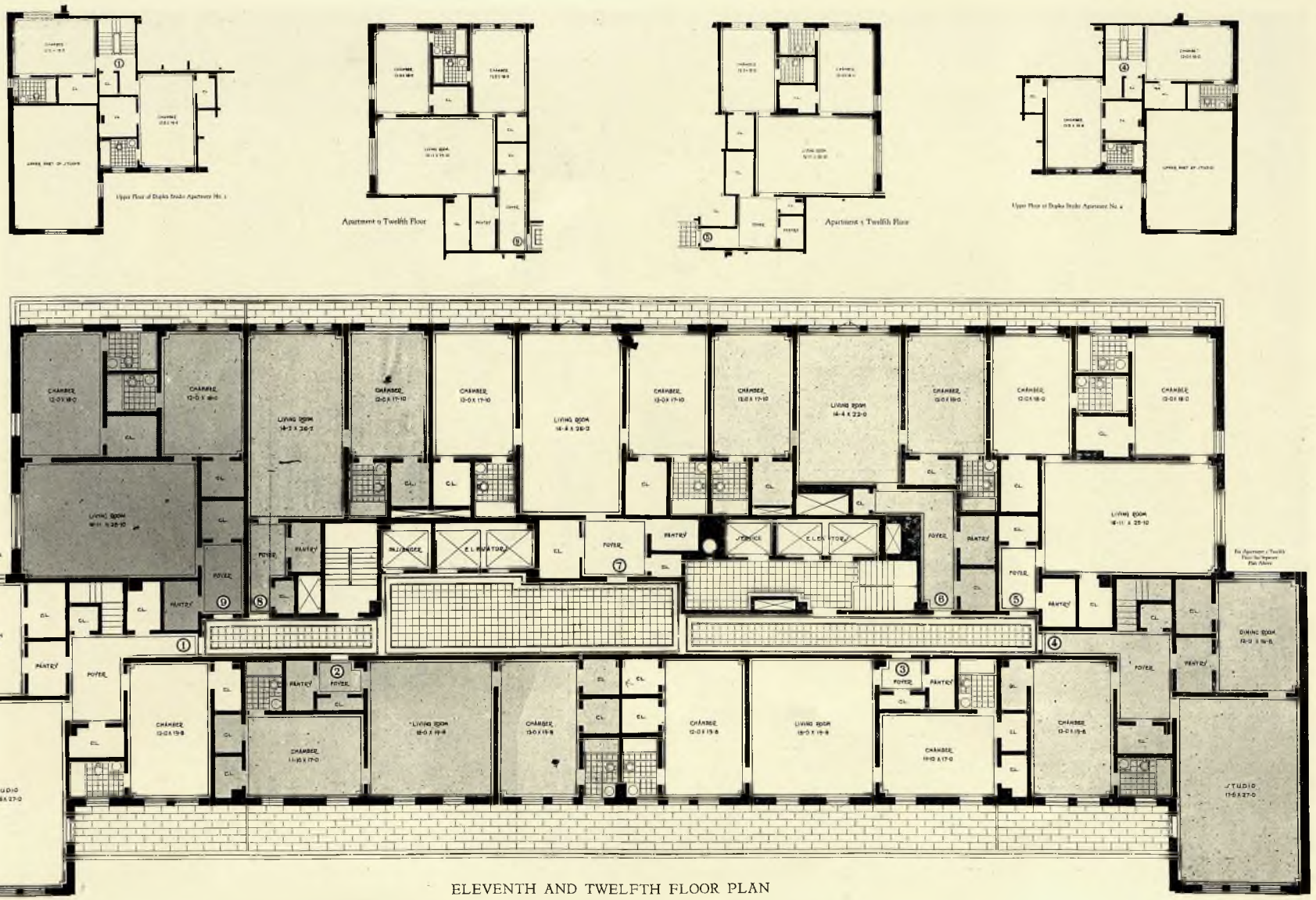
THIRD TO SIXTEENTH FLOOR PLAN

THE DRAKE, AN APARTMENT HOTEL AT 440 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK—EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT



THE DORSET, AN APARTMENT HOTEL AT 30 WEST 54TH STREET, NEW YORK

EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT



ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH FLOOR PLAN

THE DORSET, AN APARTMENT HOTEL AT 30 WEST 54TH STREET, NEW YORK

EMERY ROTH, ARCHITECT

LEVERICH TOWERS HOTEL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

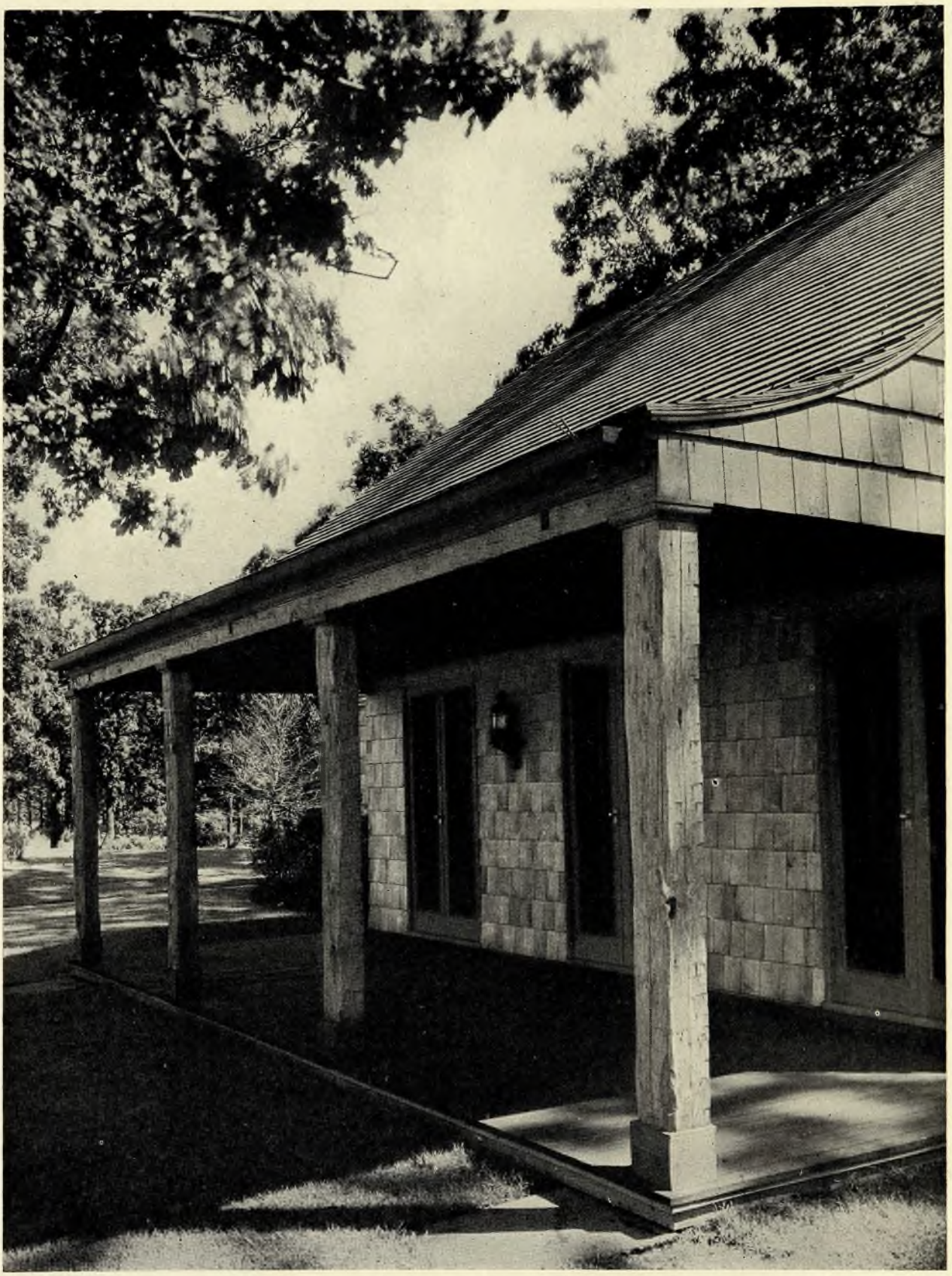
STARRETT & VAN VLECK, ARCHITECTS

BUILDING NO. 550 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

BUCHMAN & KAHN, ARCHITECTS

BATH HOUSE ON ESTATE OF MARSHALL FIELD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT



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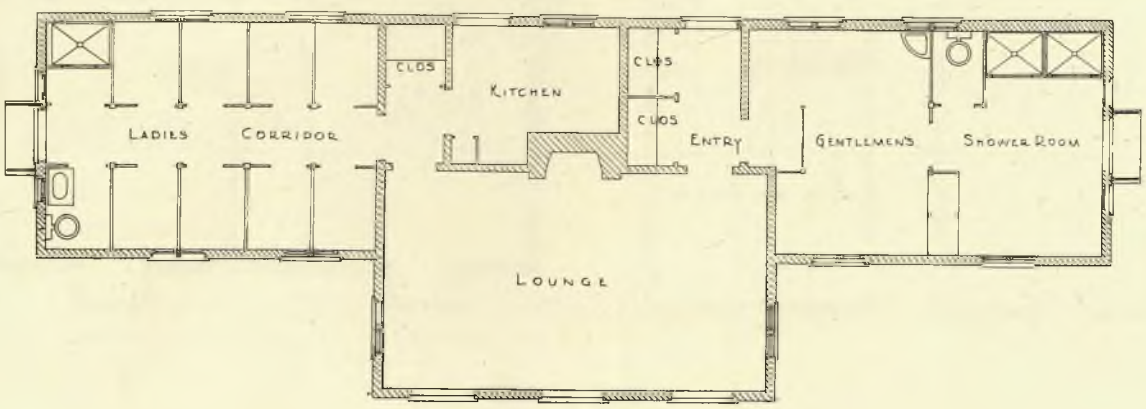

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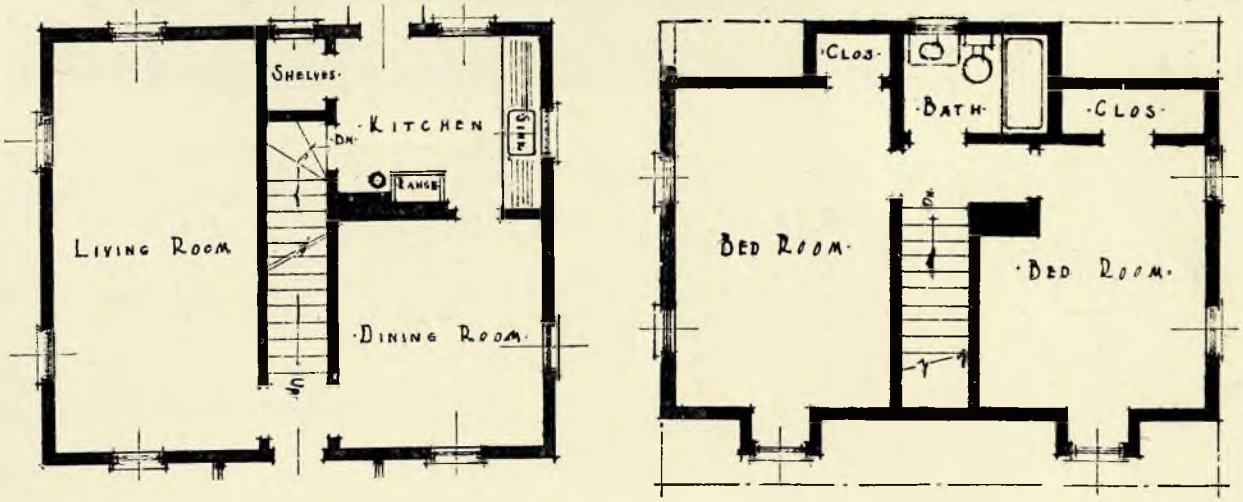
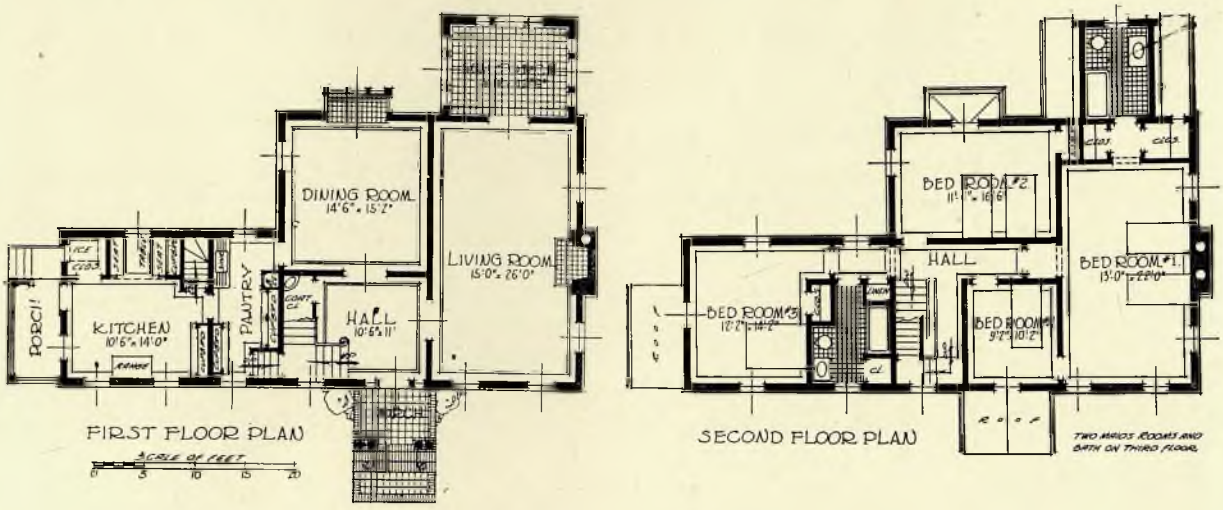


HOUSE AT BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.

FRED SMITH, ARCHITECT



HOUSE OF WM. J. DEVINE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

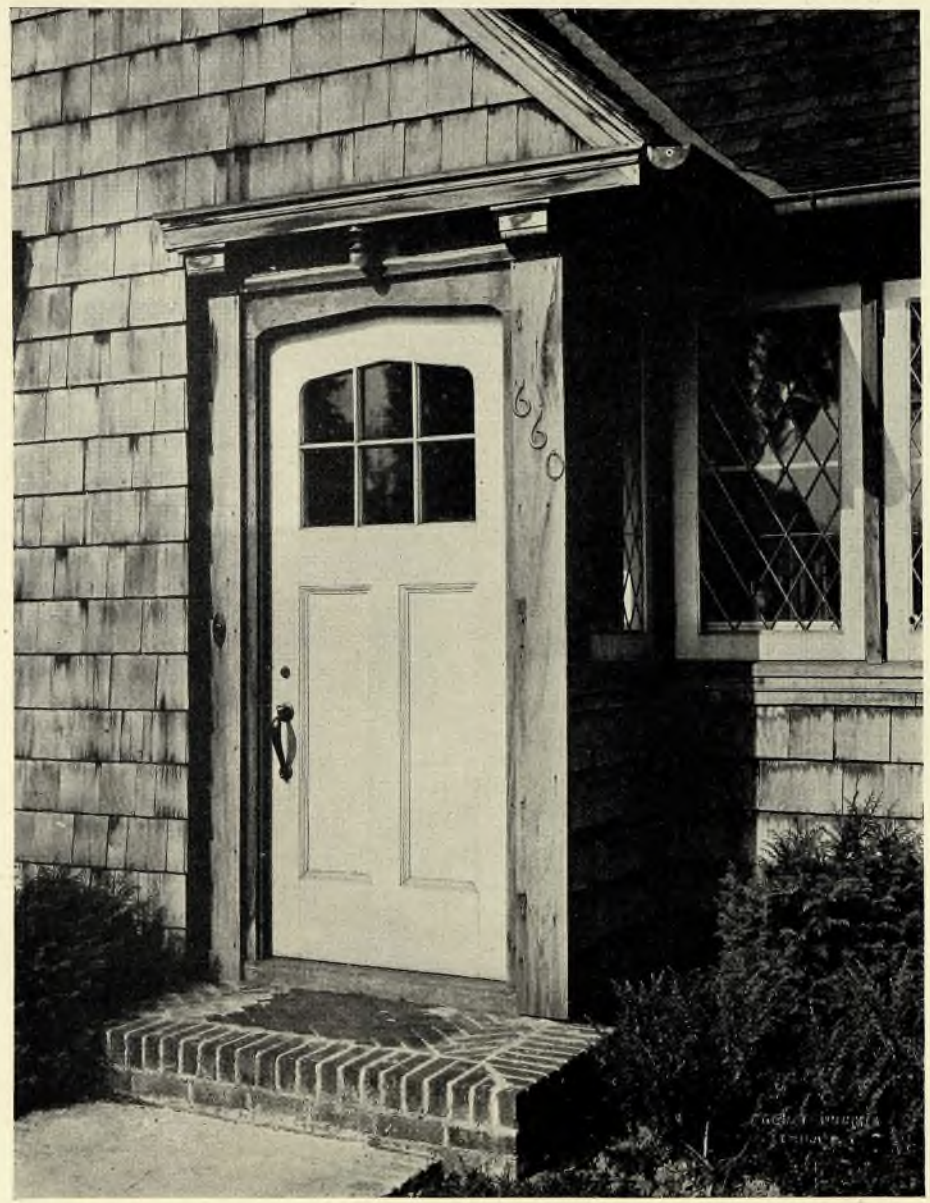
R. C. HUNTER & BRO., ARCHITECTS

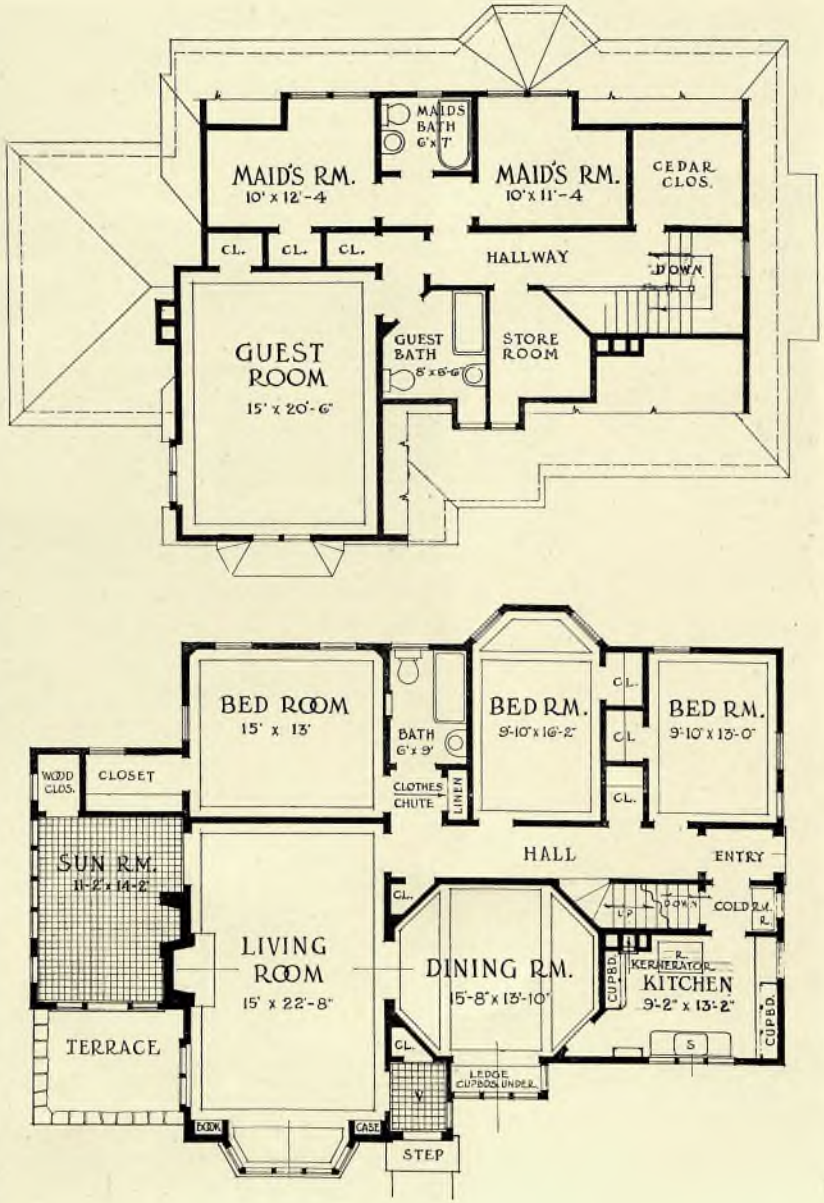
ENTRANCE DETAIL

HOUSE OF WM. J. DEVINE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

R. C. HUNTER & BRO., ARCHITECTS

HOUSE OF JOSEPH W. BUCK, ELMIRA, N. Y.—PIERCE & BICKFORD, ARCHITECTS

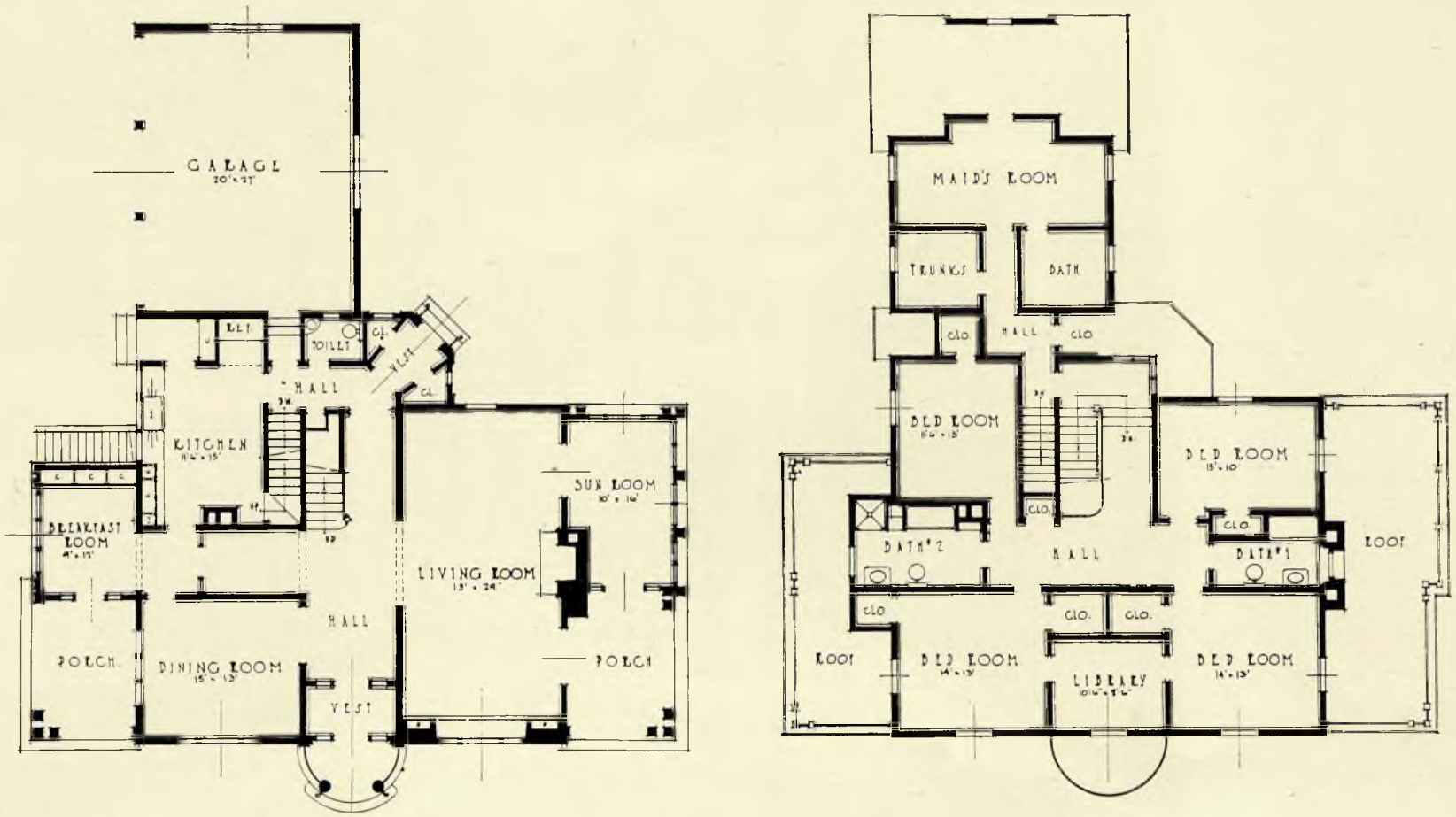




HOUSE OF JOSEPH W. BUCK, ELMIRA, N. Y.—PIERCE & BICKFORD, ARCHITECTS

HOUSE OF FRANK E. FLOYD, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WILLARD OSLER & LEE BURNS, ARCHITECTS



HOUSE OF FRANK E. FLOYD, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WILLARD OSLER & LEE BURNS, ARCHITECTS

This house is of frame construction, wood sheathed. Roof is of slate. Partitions, wood studs. Doors and windows, wood. Walls, plaster finished. Floors and trim, wood. Vapor heating. Knob and tube electric equipment. Has a dumb-waiter, and garbage disposal and refrigerating plants. Vitreous ware fixtures, wrought iron piping. Basement contains a large recreation room in addition to laundry and boiler room. Cost, $30,000.

Architect, William Macy Stanton, Philadelphia. General Contractors, The Taylor-Meyer Co., Pittsburgh. Plumbing Contractor, George H. Soffel, Pittsburgh.

Forever immune from troubles caused by rusty water pipe

THE COLTON MANOR HOTEL, now under construction at Atlantic City, is to be equipped with Anaconda Brass Pipe, thus protecting the building, for its entire life, from pipe troubles due to rust.

Anaconda Brass Pipe is constantly increasing in use for buildings which must be maintained at a profit. The major item of labor is the same whether brass, iron, or steel pipe is used—except that with Anaconda Brass Pipe this cost is incurred only once.

Based on actual service, Anaconda Brass Pipe is much cheaper than iron or steel. It not only provides clear, pure water at full service pressure as long as the building stands, but under normal conditions it costs nothing for upkeep.

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

When Anaconda is specified, the architect is assured of the highest quality brass pipe obtainable, and the security of dealing with the world's foremost manufacturers of copper, brass and bronze.

The Anaconda trade-mark is stamped in every length of Anaconda Brass Pipe for easy identification.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities
Canadian Mill: ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD., New Toronto, Ont.

ANACONDA BRASS PIPE

Installed by Leading Plumbing Contractors

THE LAW AS TO ARCHITECTURE

By CLINTON H. BLAKE, JR., *of the New York Bar*

THE question of the responsibility which the architect assumes in undertaking a job is receiving considerably more attention than formerly at the hands of the profession. The question has been presented recently with respect specifically to the responsibility of the architect in connection with the work of a resident superintendent.

Where a resident superintendent is employed and improper work is performed or improper materials are used, is the architect responsible? What, if any, would be the effect upon his responsibility if it appeared affirmatively that the resident superintendent had not given proper attention to his duties?

The architect is not and never has been an insurer of perfect work. He does not and never has guaranteed to the owner that every timber will be laid properly or that all material entering into the building and all work done upon it shall be of the highest character. Of course he may, if he wishes, assume these responsibilities by specific agreement to this effect with the owner. The cases where an architect assumes any such liability are rare indeed, however. In the absence of such a special agreement he is called upon only to give to the work the ordinary and reasonable degree of attention, care and skill which should characterize one skilled in his profession. If he uses ordinary care, diligence and skill in the work which he does and in the supervision which he gives to the building operation, he cannot be held liable for defective work or materials.

The present question raises the problem whether this ordinary rule is changed where a resident superintendent is employed. Does the employment of the superintendent and the fact that he is supposed to give to the work the continuous supervision expected from the clerk of the works so change the situation that if defects in material or workmanship develop, the architect is liable?

The fact that a resident superintendent or clerk of the works is employed should not change the status of the architect or the degree or extent of the liability which he assumes. The resident superintendent ordinarily, and especially under the standard practice and contract of The American Institute of Architects, is employed by the owner. It is true that he is employed with the consent and approval of the architect and in many cases is designated or entirely chosen by the architect. In the vast majority of cases, however, he is paid by the owner and legally is the representative of the owner and not the representative of the architect. This being so, the fact that he allows inferior work to be done should not add to the liability of the architect or expose the latter to claims by the owner for damage occasioned to the latter as a result of the defective work.

Even if the work is improperly performed and defective materials are used as a result of the failure of the resident superintendent to give proper attention to his duties, the liability of the architect would not be extended thereby so as to put him under a legal liability to the owner to make good the defects. The negligence or lack of care or skill on the part of a resident superintendent who is employed and paid by the owner, cannot be chargeable to the architect, except and to the extent perhaps that if the superintendent was chosen on the recommendation and at the instance of the architect, the latter might be liable if it appears that he recommended, without proper investigation, a man not competent to undertake the work assigned to him.

If the clerk of the works is, under the agreement between the architect and the owner, the employee of the architect and is paid by the architect and acts as the representative of the architect and not as an employee of the owner, a somewhat different situation is presented. In this case the acts of the superintendent become the acts of the architect's organization. If he is negligent, his negligence may be charged to the architect, inasmuch as the architect has undertaken to delegate certain of his powers and duties to him. If the architect chooses not only to select the resident superintendent but to treat him as his employee, he must be prepared to carry this employment to its logical conclusion and to be responsible for the character of the work which the superintendent does and the ability which he displays in carrying out his duties. It would not be a sufficient answer to a claim by an owner for damages, under these circumstances, that the architect had every reason to believe that the resident superintendent whom he employed was trustworthy and reliable.

It is obvious that the architect, employing his own resident superintendent and entering into a contract with an owner whereby it appears that this superintendent is the employee of the architect and not of the owner, must be quite sure that the superintendent employed is reliable and competent.

The importance of this point is emphasized by the fact that it is in the larger building operations that the resident superintendent is employed by the architect rather than by the owner. In the ordinary moderate sized job, the usual practice will be followed and a clerk of the works will either not be employed or, if employed, will be paid by the owner. When it comes to a large hotel or apartment house proposition or a commercial building running into a number of millions of dollars, however, the architect is usually expected to give a somewhat broader service, and in these cases the contract will often provide that the architect shall furnish the resident superintendent and, in many cases, all of the necessary engineering services as well. Where this is done, the architect will do well to be sure of the caliber of the men whom he employs to take care of the superintendent's end of the work. For his own protection he must be sure that they are skilled, competent and conscientious, and that they will not by incompetence or failure to give proper attention

to their duties, place him in a position where the client will seek to recover from him as damages losses resulting from improper workmanship or materials of inferior quality.

LEGAL DECISIONS

THE defendant, in erecting a building, made application for and procured from the proper authorities a thirty day permit to barricade the sidewalk. It was provided, however, in the permit that the defendant should maintain, for the use of pedestrians, a fenced-in passageway which should be at least four feet in width. This the defendant failed to do. The defendant, however, barricaded the sidewalk and continued this sidewalk barricade after the thirty day period mentioned in the permit had expired. It appeared, also, that the sidewalk in general was unreasonably obstructed by the defendant in the building operation. An adjoining storekeeper brought suit against the defendant for damages resulting from loss of business occasioned him by the obstruction of the sidewalk and the diversion of pedestrian traffic as a result of the obstruction and the barricade maintained by the defendant. The court held that, under these conditions, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the damages in question.

Trester v. Kahn, Supreme Court of Wisconsin, November, 1925.

THE defendant contracted with a building company for the erection of a building. The contract provided that the contractor should supply all necessary labor and materials for a fixed agreed price, subject to any necessary adjustments for extras or omissions. A bonding company executed for the contractor, also, a faithful performance bond for the security of the defendant and a bond for the protection of laborers and materialmen. Both bonds and the contract and specifications were placed on file. There was a delay in the completion of the building of about five and one-half months beyond the date that the contract provided it should be completed. The contract did not, however, contain any provision allowing the defendant to deduct damages from the contract price by reason of delay by the contractor.

The defendant claimed damages because of the delay and refused to pay the contractor the balance due on the contract price. As a result, the contractor brought suit to foreclose a mechanic's lien, which it placed upon the property. The defendant put in a counterclaim alleging damages and asking that these damages be offset against the unpaid balance of the contract price. Many other materialmen's liens had been filed and actions brought to foreclose them. The defendant in her counterclaim asked that the various lienors be allowed only to receive *pro rata* according to their respective claims the excess of the contract price which might remain unpaid after the damages attributable to the delay of the contractor had been deducted and allowed to the defendant.

The court held that the defendant must, from the unpaid balance in her hands, first pay the claims of the materialmen, because they had not received any notice that the defendant claimed a right to deduct damages from the contract price, the contract having no provision to this effect, as already noted. The court further held that under these conditions, the contract price was the measure of the limit of the aggregate amount of the liens which could be maintained by laborers and materialmen, and that, after the materialmen had been paid, the defendant might then apply the balance remaining in her hands on account of her own damages; that if, after this had been done, there still remained due her an unpaid balance for damages sustained, she must collect this amount by personal suit and judgment against the contractor and the surety, and not by withholding it from the payment of liens properly filed by materialmen.

Roberts v. Spires, California Supreme Court, January, 1925.

Note: It will be noted that the lesson pointed by the above decision is to include in the construction contract a provision for the payment of damages, by reason of delays. Due to the differing provisions of lien laws in the different states, the rule here laid down would not necessarily apply in different states. The inclusion in the contract of a clause for liquidated damages on account of delay can do no harm, certainly, however, and may give to the owner the exact protection which he would otherwise lack and which the owner in this case was forced to forego, because of the failure to include a liquidated damage clause in the contract. Any steps which can be taken to put materialmen and sub-contractors on notice, such as the inclusion of a provision for damages in the contract, the filing of the contract and the like should necessarily be done and the careful architect will do well to keep posted on the legal requirements in this connection, so that he may advise his clients, accordingly.

There are No Mental Hazards in Carney

HIBBARD SPENCER BARTLETT BUILDING*
Chicago, Illinois

WHEN Carney appears in the specifications, there is one thing certain—you can cast aside all misgivings and mental anxieties as to the outcome of the mortar.

In the first place, Carney forms a bond that is rarely equaled. Once set, Carney remains so forever. But, Carney does more than form a perfect bond. Certain inherent qualities actually protect Carney mortar against improper mixing.

In Carney Mortar, there are but three elements to be considered—water, sand and Carney. There is no soaking or slaking to be watched and no lime needed. These features alone are important, but Carney goes even farther to relieve the architect of mortar worries—Carney can't be over-sanded. The instant too much sand is added, the natural plasticity of Carney mortar is affected, making troweling difficult for the masons.

When you put Carney on a job, you will find a valuable check against mixing mistakes and adulteration.

THE CARNEY COMPANY

Cement Makers Since 1883

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:
CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, MINNEAPOLIS

Architects—GRAHAM ANDERSON PROBST & WHITE, Chicago, Ill.

Contractor—HENRY ERICSSON CO., Chicago, Ill.

Specifications: 1 part Carney to 4 parts sand.

CARNEY
for Brick and Tile Mortar

BOOK NOTE

OLD ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTHERN MEXICO

IT is a curious fact that while we have for many years been striving to evolve a type of architecture in this country that might be known as American, and that in striving to arrive at some distinctive design we have taken every available European precedent, the wealth of material on our own continent and at our border should have been overlooked.

For many years, archæologists have been exploring in Mexico and Central America. Their labors have been prolific of important results. Many works have been published by societies, and lately there have appeared important volumes by architects, notably those written by Alfred C. Bossom and George Oakley Totten, Jr. Both of these men have made important contributions to the literature of architectural design as found in prehistoric ruins in this country, and both have shown how fruitful are these early examples in suggestive value of types that would become thoroughly American in every sense.

The latest contribution to this topic is a work on Old Architecture of Southern Mexico, written by Garrett Van Pelt, Jr., A.I.A. Mr. Van Pelt has written a brief introduction to the series of photographs, that tells the reader wherein lies the charm of these long neglected examples of early Mexican architecture, and just where they are to be found in their best expression. The balance of the work consists of a series of plates, reproduced from photographs either made by the author or carefully selected from such material as was available.

The value of illustration of architecture made by an architect and for architects is large. The point of view is always the best, the selection of detail for presentation is of that most likely to have suggestive value. These plates will serve as a valuable guide to architectural design, and the book may be recommended as one of working value in the architect's library.

Old Architecture of Southern Mexico. By Garrett Van Pelt Jr., A.I.A. Full cloth, size 10 x 14 inches, with more than one hundred plates. Price $10.00. Cleveland, Ohio. J. H. Jansen.

COSTS OF OPERATION OF OFFICE BUILDINGS

A NEW contribution has been made to the science of modern office buildings by the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, which includes in its membership the owners and managers of America's leading office buildings.

The contribution made by the building managers is in the form of a sixty-page report containing an exhaustive study of the costs that enter into the operation of office buildings. The figures secured were furnished by 184 buildings located in 49 cities of the United States, and are classified by age, by rental rates, by building size, with an analysis by cities. Items of income and expense are shown in sufficient detail to enable architects, investments houses or banks to make comparative studies of prospective building operations in new or purchased buildings.

The figures include analyses of power costs, labor, investment, service income and expense. Tables are given showing the operation of buildings with various types of coal and fuel oil plants. The consumption of electricity, the costs of insurance, vacancies and rental returns and percentage tables of tax valuation and full valuation are given in the book. In brief the report is not only the only definite information available regarding the costs of operating skyscrapers, but it is likewise exceptionally comprehensive information.

Architects, bankers and investment houses have, through this report, which is the sixth of a series of experience reports, the means of obtaining information on actual costs in such form that comparisons may be made which will aid in estimating results from new projects or contemplated purchases.

For further information address Lewis B. Ermeling, Executive Secretary, 134 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

CAUSES OF FIRE

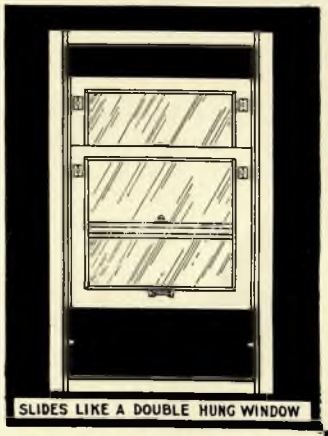
THE latest figures compiled on the above subject indicate the following losses in twelve months. Only the six causes having largest amounts of loss are noted.

The cost of carelessness in handling matches, cigars, cigarettes, etc., was $29,045,007. It cost $20,826,162 to pay for the losses occasioned by defective chimneys and flues. Stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes caused a toll of $18,658,-248. Spontaneous combustion caused a loss of $16,110,945. Sparks on roofs destroyed $15,-931,342.

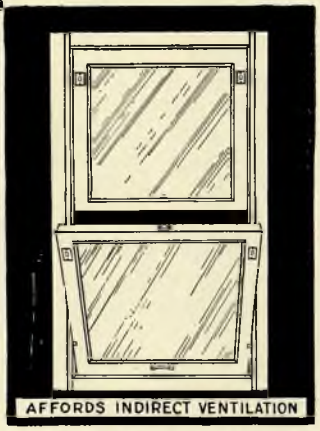
Carelessness in the handling of electricity and electrical appliances caused a loss of $14,091,789. Forty-six and two-thirds per cent of all fires caused by carelessness with electricity result from lack of care in the use of the electric flat iron. Much of the remaining electrical losses result from improper wiring and overloading of circuits.

Over sixty per cent of the number of fires take place in homes, which means a home fire for every four minutes.

The Sykes Ventilating Window


SLIDES LIKE A DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW

The Sykes Ventilating Window slides like a double hung window, but presents many advantages which assure satisfactory service as long as the building endures. It may be opened from the top and bottom because the sashes work independently of each other. It is rattle-proof and absolutely waterproof, due to complete weather stripping of pure zinc.

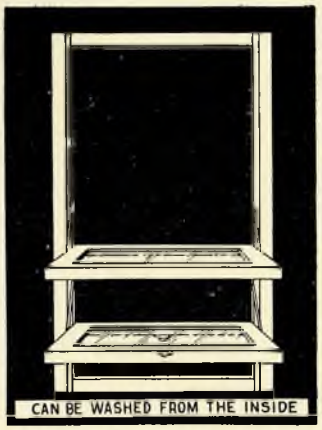

AFFORDS INDIRECT VENTILATION

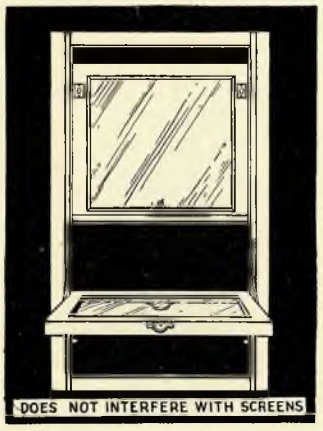
It provides for direct and indirect ventilation. Even in stormy weather it permits opening for ventilating purposes without exposing the room interior. It closes tightly and opens easily because of a perfectly balanced sash.

It may be cleaned from the inside by reclining the top and bottom sashes to a horizontal washing position, eliminating the fixtures and insurance required for outside window washing.

There is absolutely no interference with screens or storm windows because when opened horizontally the entire window reclines inwardly.

When specifying windows for schools, institutions, apartments, industrial and office buildings, consider the Sykes ventilating windows. They may be furnished of either steel or wood and are unmatched for beauty and utility.


CAN BE WASHED FROM THE INSIDE


DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH SCREENS

HISTORIC SITES FOUND ON NEW STATE ROAD BORDERING LAKE GEORGE

THE recent changes in the route of the State Highway in the vicinity of French Mountain between Glens Falls and Lake George, New York, have disclosed to tourists the monument marking the spot where Colonel Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College, was killed during the famous "bloody morning scout" of French and Indian War days, and the former grave of the soldier-educator nearby.

The small marble shaft which crowns the huge boulder upon which the intrepid leader is believed to have stood when he received the fatal bullet as he directed the fight of his small band of Americans against the more numerous French and Indian forces coming over French Mountain now is chipped and scarred, the handiwork of souvenir hunters. But the inscription placed upon the shaft so many years ago is legible, and the stone and pipe fence still marks the gallant Colonel's first resting place.

Just to the north of the grave the same highway skirts the shores of Bloody Pond, where troops from Fort William Henry engaged the foe after Colonel Williams was shot. The pond gained its name when, wounded and bleeding, friend and foe alike fell or were thrown into the water, staining it with their blood. Still further north along the highway are the ruins of the old Forts William Henry and Gage, and the restoration of Fort George.

PERSONALS

Frederick O. Bemm announces that his office is now located at 6816 Lakewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Herman M. Sohn, architect, has moved his offices to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company Building, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Noah & Frank, architects, have moved their offices from 602 Permanent Title Building to 1203 Akron Savings and Loan Building, Akron, Ohio.

Eugene De Rosa, architect, is occupying new quarters at 15-17 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, having moved his office from 110 West Fortieth Street.

Jay H. Morgan, architect, announces the removal of his main business office from Tokyo to the Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, 51-B, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, Japan.

Clifford O. Boyce, architect, has opened offices for the general practice of architecture in the Atlas Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Manufacturers' catalogs and samples are desired.

Herbert Foltz, F.A.I.A., Willard Osler and Macy G. Thompson have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture under the name of Foltz, Osler & Thompson, architects, with offices at 704-710 J. F. Wild Building, 129 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A HOUSE AT WOOD'S HOLE, MASS.

OFFICE SKETCH BY O. R. FREEMAN OF THE OFFICE OF KILHAM, HOPKINS & GREELEY, ARCHITECTS

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

STUDY SWEDISH FORESTRY

AMERICAN appreciation of Swedish forestry methods, by which this country's lumber reserves have been maintained virtually intact for several hundred years, is indicated in an invitation received some time ago by two Stockholm professors, Henrick Hesselman and Tor W. Jonson to lecture before American schools of forestry and other institutions devoted to preservation of natural resources.

Professor Hesselman is Chairman of the National Board of Forestry Census, which conducts a systematic survey of the country's timber resources, while Professor Jonson has served as an expert on the same board.

GAIN IN USE OF CLAY PRODUCTS

ACCORDING to figures announced by the State Department of Conservation and Development, the value of the clay products made in New Jersey during 1924 was $46,414,167. Despite the general decrease in the output of clay products throughout the country last year, it was said that New Jersey increased this manufacture by a value of $446,896 over that of 1923.

HALF A MILLION FARMS RADIO EQUIPPED

MORE than half a million farms in the United States are now equipped with radio, the Department of Agriculture estimates, following a nation-wide survey through county agricultural agents. A similar survey in 1924 showed 365,000 farms on which there were radio sets and in 1923 only 145,000 farms.

This rapid increase in the use of radio by farmers is due, department officials declare, to the need for prompt market information in merchandising farm products, to the educational value of radio and to its entertainment features. Many county agents reported that farmers have installed radio sets primarily to receive weather and market reports.

The department's estimate of 550,000 sets is based upon reports from 1,056 county agents. Illinois leads the list in number of sets on farms, the estimate for that State being 46,000 sets; New York is next with 39,000 sets on farms; Iowa also has 39,000 sets; Missouri is third with 37,000. The smallest number of sets is in Delaware, for which the estimate is 200 sets on farms.

OLD COPPER MINES

THE Island of Cpyress, in the Mediterranean, is again looked upon as a source of copper after the lapse of many years. An American corporation was formed some while ago to exploit the copper deposits of the island. In ancient days it was one of the principal sources of supply.

The American corporation, which has been preparing for its work in Cypress, believes that modern methods, revealing, probably, new supplies of ore never touched by the ancient Cypriotes, will make the exploitation of the mines worth while. Goguet, a French authority, says that the Greeks employed copper for all the purposes for which we now make use of iron. At the time of the Trojan war, iron was very little used; copper took its place.

NEW
BROTHERHOOD OF
LOCOMOTIVE
ENGINEERS
BUILDING

CLEVELAND
OHIO

JAMESTOWN "MEDESCO" PRODUCTS

ORDINARY STEEL PARTITIONS WOULD NOT ANSWER IN THIS BUILDING

AN UNUSUAL degree of flexibility was demanded in the sectional steel partitions for the new Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building.

Jamestown Metal Desk Engineering Service provided the solution, again meeting severe and exacting requirements.

The entire installation, designed and made in Jamestown Metal Desk factories, is one of a rapidly growing number of large contracts calling for skill and workmanship of high order.

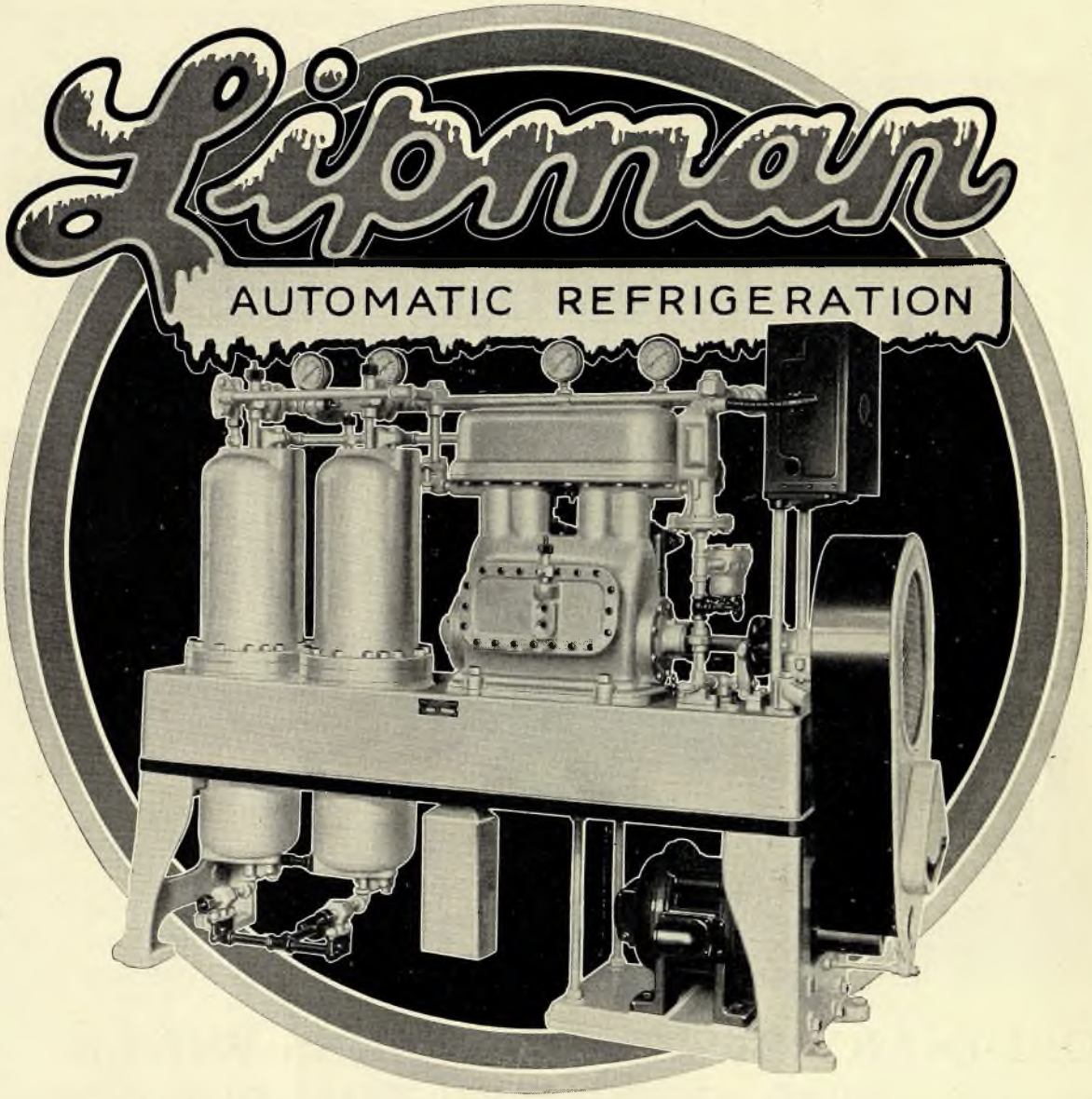
A 32-page illustrated book of details and specifications for architects' files will be sent upon request. Kindly ask for Catalog B.

JAMESTOWN METAL DESK CO., Inc.,
Jamestown, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN GIBRALTAR METAL DESK CO.

Hollow Metal Doors—Interior Trim—Elevator Enclosures—Office Partitions and Cold Drawn Moldings

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



When You Specify Refrigeration

When you specify electrical refrigeration equipment keep in mind these points. Economy of operation—dependable operation—long-lasting operation. Your client will expect you to provide those factors.

Lipman Full-Automatic Refrigerating Machines have these points in particular to recommend them. They are most economical. They are very dependable and enduring because of the good materials, careful workmanship and rigid inspection that goes into each machine.

Full details will be found in Sweets. Descriptive literature on request.

General Refrigeration Company

121-193 **Shirland Ave.** **Beloit, Wisconsin**

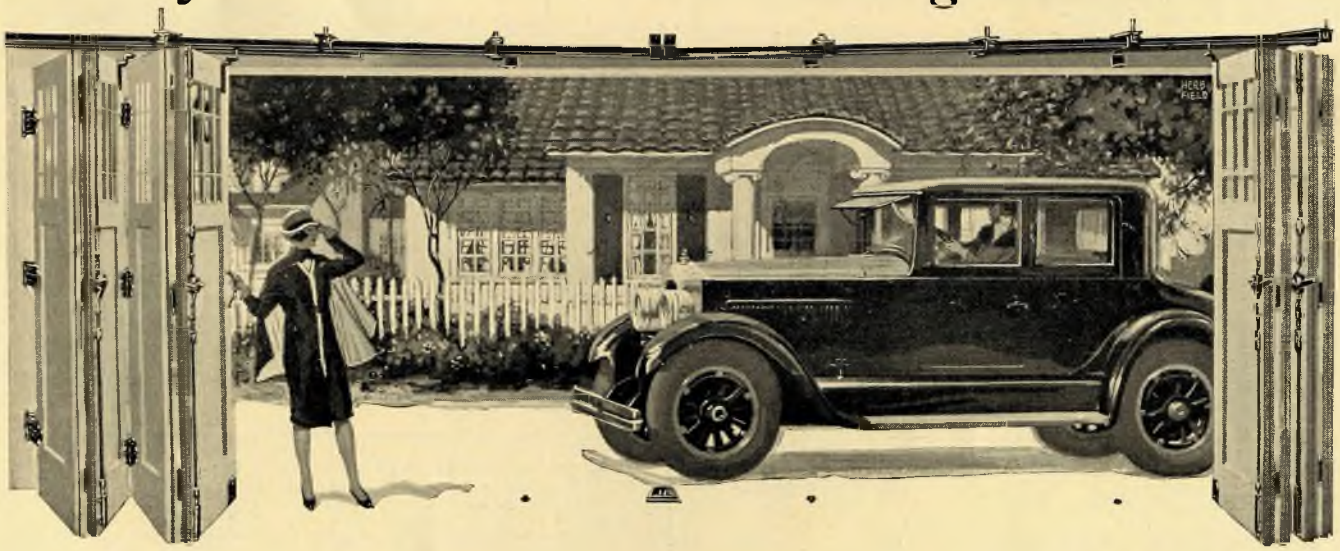
GR CO.

THE DRY, CONSTANT COLD OF THE MOUNTAIN TOP

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Slide the doors *on the inside*

They have to work—the building stands still

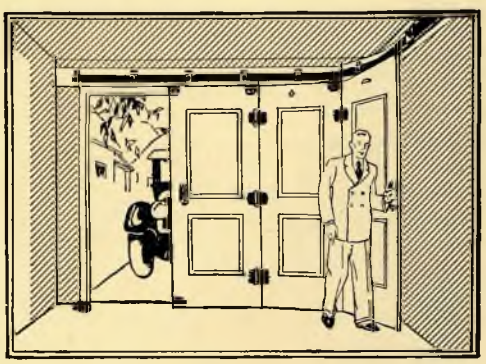


YOUR doors—like the pistons in a motor—are the working part of the garage. And door efficiency is almost entirely a question of hardware.

That's why *Slidetite* Door hardware is so universally used in equipping garage doorways. Its use insures doors that work right and stay right.

With *Slidetite* the doors slide and fold against the wall, *inside;* not exposed to rain and strong winds; not bothered by ice and snow. *Slidetite* equipped doors operate easily and surely and close as tight as the front door of your house.

Slidetite is the most practical hardware for doorways, containing from two to ten doors and any width up to 30 feet. Regardless of width, the opening is unobstructed when doors are open.



When a garage is not deep enough to fold the doors inside—*Slidaside* is the correct hardware. Doors so equipped slide around the corner, flat against the wall.

Slidaside can be used for two car garages by sliding doors to both walls, and is adaptable to any garage, regardless of distance from jamb to side wall.

Both *Slidaside* and *Slidetite* equipment provide for an entrance door—does away with expense of a separate entrance.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co.

"A Hanger for any Door that Slides."

AURORA, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

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Montreal · RICHARDS-WILCOX CANADIAN CO., LTD., LONDON, ONT. · Winnipeg

Largest and most complete line of door hardware made

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REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE

A Service arranged for the use of the Architect, Specification Writer and Architect Engineer

THIS list of the more important business literature of Manufacturers of building material and equipment is published each issue. Any of these publications may be had without charge, unless otherwise noted, by applying to The American Architect, 239 West 39th Street, New York, or obtained directly from the manufacturers. Either the titles or the numbers may be used in ordering.

Arranged according to the Standard Construction Classification adopted by the American Institute of Architects.

1. PREPARATION OF SITE

2. EXCAVATION

3. MASONRY MATERIALS

The Carney Co., Mankato, Minn.

1134. *Architects' and Engineers' Specifications* for use of Carney in brick, tile and terra cotta, mortar, A. I. A. File No. 3a4. Specifications for mortar and colored mortar and report of test. One page size, 8¼ x 10¼ in. Booklet "What twelve men said about Carney." Testimonials from architects and contractors who have used Carney in mortar. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The General Fireproof Building Products, Youngstown, Ohio.

941. *Fireproofing Handbook.* 64 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Illustrated. Gives methods of construction, specifications, data on Herringbone metal lath, steel tile, Trussit solid partitions, steel lumber, self-centering formless concrete construction.

942. *Hardening and Dustproofing New or Old Cement Floors.* Gives methods for both metallic and chemical hardening. Form A-541.

Hydraulic Press Brick Co., St. Louis, Mo.

F-944. *Ily-Tex Enamel Brick.* Polychromatic decorations, Vol. 1, No. 3, Commercial Exteriors. A. I. A. File No. 3f25. One of a brochure series on the uses of enamel brick illustrated in both black and white and in color showing suggested facades using Hy-tex enamel brick. Buildings faced with this material are also shown. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Kosmos Portland Cement Co., Louisville, Ky.

877. *Kosmortar. A Mason's Cement.* A circular describing the properties of this material, tests of strength and directions for its use. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8¼ in.

Louisville Cement Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

311. *Brixment, the Perfect Mortar.* The reading of this little book gives one a feeling that definite valuable information has been acquired about one of the oldest building materials. Modern science has given the mason a strong water-resisting mortar with the desirable "feel" of the best rich lime mortar. 16 pp. Illustrated, in colors. Size, 5½ x 7¾ in.

694. *Brixment for Perfect Mortar.* A description of the chemical and physical properties of Brixment, advantages of its use in mortars for brick and stone masonry, tests of strength and directions for use. In cover for filing. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

920. *Sweep Hardness Into Your Concrete Floors.* Pamphlet of information on Agatex chemical cement floor hardener, with specifications for use. Illustrated. 8 pp. Size, 4 x 9 in.

4. CONCRETE AND MONOLITHIC CONSTRUCTION

Cement-Gun Company, Inc., Allentown, Pa.

1030. *Gunite Bulletins.* A series of bulletins describing the adaptability of gunite, cement-gun product, for a wide range of construction and replacement work of all kinds. Illustrated. Size, 6½ x 9½ in.

Concrete Engineering Co., Omaha, Neb.

347. *Handbook of Fireproof Construction.* An illustrated treatise on the design and construction of reinforced concrete floors with and without suspended ceilings. The Meyer Steel-form Construction is emphasized and tables are given of safe loads for ribbed concrete floors. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Mitchell-Tappen Company, 16 John St., New York, N. Y.

257. *Booklet 20 on Standardized Metal Caging.* Description of various ways of reinforcing the concrete fireproofing on structural steel work, with particular reference to Standardized Metal Caging.

Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

595. *Concrete Floors—Proposed Standard Specifications of the American Concrete Institute.* Specifications with explanatory notes covering materials, proportions, mixing and curing. Plain and reinforced slabs are covered as well as one and two course floors and wearing courses. 18 pp. Size, 6 x 9 in.

636. *Concrete Data for Engineers and Architects.* A valuable booklet containing the reports of the Structural Materials Research Laboratories at Lewis Institute, Chicago, in abbreviated form. It is of great value to writers of specifications. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

317. *Truscon Floortyle Construction—Form D-352.* Contains complete data and illustrations of Floortyle installations. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

United States Gypsum Company, 204 West Monroe St., Chicago Ill.

819. *Sheetrock Pyrofill Construction.* A catalog describing a built-up construction for roofs and floors, consisting of sheetrock; a metal fabric and pyrofill. Details, designing data and specifications. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

5. BRICK WORK

American Face Brick Association, 1754 Peoples Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

1156. *Architectural Details in Brickwork.* Series One, two and three. Each series consists of an indexed folder case to fit standard letter file, containing between 30 and 40 halftones in brown ink on fine quality paper. These collections are inspiring aids to all designers. Sent free to architects who apply on their office stationery; to others, 50 cents for each series. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1157. *English Precedent for Modern Brickwork.* A book of plates and measured drawings of Tudor and Gothic brickwork with a few recent variations of modern architects in the spirit of the old work. Price, $2.00. 100 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1158. *Brickwork in Italy.* An attractive and useful volume on the history and use of brick in Italy from ancient to modern times, profusely illustrated with 69 line drawings, 300 halftones and 20 colored plates with a map of modern and XII century Italy. Bound in linen. Sent postpaid upon receipt of $6.00. Half Morocco, $7.00. 298 pp. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

WM. L. WELTON, *a leading Birmingham architect. Many of the most prominent structures in Birmingham—including such buildings as the Tutwiler Hotel and the Bankers' Bond Building—were designed by Mr. Welton.*

"In effect, we roof the coping"

says Wm. L. Welton

"WE have in times past tried various measures to prevent leaks from developing around parapet walls," said Wm. L. Welton, prominent architect of Birmingham, Ala. "The coping on parapets expands about 1 inch for every 100 feet, and when contraction takes place vertical seams are opened up between coping blocks, making it possible for water to run down under the roofing.

"But we have encountered no trouble from this source since adopting the method of construction we are now using. In effect, we roof the coping. And we do it by bringing the flashing up over the top of the parapet wall, securing the outer edge in place with plugs and g. i. screws and expansion bolts. This is now a standard specification on all our flat roof construction."

Mr. Welton exercises the same care in the selection of materials to insure against roof leaks as in his methods of construction. And the fact that Carey Built-up Roofing is extensively used on buildings designed by him is an impressive tribute to Carey. Carey Built-up Roofs can always be depended on, for they are made only of first quality materials. The tough, long-fibred felt is absolutely free from "filler". The asphalt is specially refined and blended at the Carey plant to meet the strictest standards in melting point, hardness and ductility. That's why Carey roofs cover many of the best known buildings in the country—office buildings, hotels, auditoriums, factories. Write for full information.

Note *to architects:* Send for our Architects' Specification Book.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

Carey BUILT-UP ROOFS

"A ROOF FOR EVERY BUILDING"

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

5. BRICK WORK—Continued

The Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America, Guarantee Title Bldg., Cleveland, O.

1011. *Skintled Brickwork.* A valuable brochure illustrating the effects secured by skintled brickwork made of common brick. Close-up views showing working details and general illustrations. Price 15 cents. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1012. *Hollow Walls of Brick.* A booklet containing general illustrations, detail methods and insulation qualities of hollow walls of brick. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

6. FOUNDATIONS

Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.

156. *Raymond Concrete Piles—Special Concrete Work.* A booklet with data concerning the scope of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., for special concrete work. It classifies piles, showing by illustration, text and drawings, the relative value of special shape and manufacture of piles. It gives formulae for working loads, and relative economy. Size, 8½ x 11½. 60 pp.

7. WATERPROOFING AND DAMPPROOFING

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1035. *Carey Waterproofing and Dampproofing Specifications.* A valuable file of eleven specifications for waterproofing and dampproofing various types of structures with different conditions. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10¼ in.

A. C. Horn Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

972. *Waterproofings.* A folder containing loose leaf specifications for waterproofings and dampproofings for all places, materials and for all conditions. Also service bulletin. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Sommers & Co., Ltd., 342 Madison Ave., New York City.

1118. *Permantite Liquid Waterproofing* for making concrete and cement mortar permanently impervious to water. Also circulars on floor treatments and cement colors. Complete data and specifications. Sent upon request to architects using business stationery. Circular size, 8½ x 11 in.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 114 Fifth Ave., New York City.

891. *Dampproofing and Waterproofing. Floor Treatments.* Bulletins of specification data for dampproofing structures and for floor hardening and coloring. Sent on request on business stationery. In folders. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Toch Brothers, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

1164. *"R. I. W." Toxement.* Integral waterproofing for concrete stucco and cement mortar. A. I. A. File No. 7a2. Booklet ready for filing contains data, details and specifications for the use of Toxement integral waterproofing. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

955. *Truscon Waterproofing Specifications, Book "A."* New and revised specifications for waterproofing mass concrete, cement stucco, brick masonry, also dampproofing paints, oil proofings and quick-set for concrete. How to use and quantity required. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

967. *Specifications for Truscon Waterproofing, Dampproofing and Oil Proofing, Book "A."* Complete specifications for all conditions requiring water and dampproofing for concrete, plaster, stucco, stone and other masonry. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

8. STONE WORK

Indiana Limestone Company, P. O. Box 503, Bedford, Ind.

366. *Standard Specifications for Cut Stone Work.* This is Vol. III, Series "A-3," Service publications on Indiana Limestone, containing Specifications and Supplementary Data, relating to best methods of specifying and using this stone for all building purposes. This valuable work is not for general distribution. It can be obtained only from a Field Representative of the Association or through direct request from architect written on his letterhead. 56 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

845. *School and College Buildings, Vol. 6, Series B.* A profusely illustrated booklet showing the use of Indiana Limestone in a large number of educational buildings of all kinds and types and in all parts of the United States. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

9. ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA

Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 19 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.

903. *Chimney Pots.* A booklet containing details of chimney pots adapted to Colonial, English, Gothic, Tudor and Georgian houses, colored plates, dimensions and specifications. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1166. *Atlantic Terra Cotta. Vol. VIII, No. 9.* June, 1926. Monograph of Architectural Terra Cotta manufactured by the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., of Georgia, illustrating many excellent buildings in Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida. 16 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

National Terra Cotta Society, 19 West 44th St., New York.

664. *Standard Specifications.* Contains complete detailed specifications for the manufacture, furnishing and setting of terra cotta, a glossary of terms relating to terra cotta and a short form specification for incorporating in architects' specification. 12 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

668. *Better Banks.* Illustrating many banking buildings in terra cotta, with an article on its use in bank design by Alfred C. Bossom, architect. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., 2525 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

96. *Architectural Terra Cotta.* A collected set of advertisements in a book, giving examples of architectural terra cotta, ornamental designs and illustrations of examples of facades of moving-picture houses, office buildings, shops, vestibules and corridors in which Northwestern Terra Cotta was used. Size, 8½ x 11 in. 78 pp.

10. BLOCK CONSTRUCTION

11. PAVING

12. ROOFING, SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

452. *Reference Book. Pocket Edition.* Covers the complete line of Sheet and Tin Mill Products. 168 pp. Illustrated. Size, 2½ x 4½ in.

463. *Copper—Its Effects Upon Steel for Roofing Tin.* Describes the merits of high-grade roofing tin plates and the advantages of the copper-steel alloy. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

John Boyle & Co., Inc., 112-114 Duane St., New York City.

212. *Boyle's Bayonne Roof and Deck Cloth.* List B-93. A prepared roofing canvas guaranteed waterproof for decks and the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun-parlors, sleeping porches, etc.

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

378. *Architects' Specification Book on Built-up Roofing.* A manual for detailers and specification writers. Contains complete details and specifications for each type of Carey Asphalt Built-up Roof. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

535. *Shingles and Spanish Style of Copper.* This book, illustrated in colors, describes the forms, sizes, weights and methods of application of roof coverings, gutters, downspouts, etc., of copper. 16 pp. Illustrated in special indexed folder for letter size vertical files.

Ludowici-Celadon Co., Chicago, Ill.

120. *Roofing Tile.* A detailed reference for architects' use. Sheets of detailed construction drawings to scale of tile sections of various types and dimensions, giving notes of their uses and positions for various conditions of architectural necessity. Size, 9½ x 13½ in. 106 plates.

1123. *The Roof.* Booklet illustrated in color and black and white containing historical outline of roofing tiles and description of Imperial Roofing Tiles. Imperial "Ancient" Tapered Mission tiles, Spanish tiles, closed shingle tiles, straight barrell mission tile and French tile are shown. Also folder containing details, data and specifications. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Milwaukee Corrugating Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

815. *Milcor Architectural Sheet Metal Guide. Catalog No. 24.* A complete catalog of sheet metal ceilings and side walls, zinc and copper ornaments, cornices, skylights, ventilators, gutters, downspouts and roofing tiles. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.

873. *The Roof Everlasting.* A booklet describing the advantages of the Mohawk tapered asbestos shingle with specifications for installation. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¾ x 6½ in.

Rising and Nelson Slate Company, 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

496. *Tudor Stone Roofs.* This leaflet discusses colors and sizes of Tudor hand-wrought slates; deals with the service given to architects and tells how the material is quarried for each product after careful drawing and specifications are prepared in co-operation with architects. Special grades are described in detail and illustrations are given of buildings with Tudor slate roofs. Contains also specifications of laying slate. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

571. *Tudor Stone Roofs.* A brochure describing the 7 special grades of Tudor Stone and the 7 grades of commercial slate produced by this company with illustrations of many structures on which it has been used. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9½ in.

13. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON

Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

1173. *Bethlehem Structural Shapes. Catalog S-18.* Handbook containing complete information on Bethlehem sections, dimensions, weights, and safe load tables for beams, girders and columns. This handbook also contains much valuable engineering data useful in the design of structural steel buildings. 216 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4½ x 7 in.

1081. *Standard Structural Shapes. Shipbuilding Shapes and Steel Plates.* Condensed catalog S-13. Explanatory notes, standard allowable variations, classification of extras, tables of weights, dimensions and properties of standard I-beams, channels, angles and Z-bars. Tables of sizes and tolerances of Universal plates and sheared plates. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6½ in.

1082. *Bethlehem Rolled Steel Slabs for Column Bases.* Catalog S-17 revised to December, 1925, general information, instructions for ordering, tables of minimum and maximum rolling lengths for various widths and thicknesses and weights and dimensions of rolled steel slabs for column bases. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6½ in.

Concrete Steel Co., 42 Broadway, New York City.

1177. *The Havermeyer Truss.* Information and designing data for the use of Havermeyer trusses as floor beams to support concrete slabs and metal lath ceilings in connection with structural steel or reinforced concrete structures. Booklet describes the trusses and construction methods. Tables of dimensions, spacing and total safe loads are given. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

13. Structural Steel and Iron—Continued.

Lally Column Co., Inc., 211-249 Lombardy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1125. *Lally Columns.* Handbook 1926 edition. Greatly increased safe load table. Construction details for various types of steel construction. The text describes advantages of endurance and economy of the Lally column. Various tests, tables of dimensions, weights, and data on other structural materials are given. 86 pp. Size, 4½ x 6¼ in.

Toch Brothers, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

1165. *"R. I. W." Steel Preservative Paints* for painting and protecting steel and iron against corrosion induced by acids, alkalis, moisture and other rust-producing agencies. A. I. A. File No. 13e. A book of information and specifications prepared for the convenient use of architects. Ready for file. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

14. MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND IRON

Colonial Fireplace Co., 4619 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

676. *Blue Print Details.* A valuable set of scale details of correct fireplace construction and examples of details to avoid. Instructions for setting the Colonial head throat and damper. Explanations of necessity for summer use of damper. Folder equivalent to 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 10½ in.

H. W. Covert & Co., 137 East 46th St., New York City.

774. *Fireplace and Flue Construction.* A treatise explaining the elements of fireplace construction with details and dimensions and description of dampers and other accessories. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Donley Brothers Co., 13900 Miles Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

912. *Donley Book of Fireplaces, 3rd Edition.* This book contains designs of fireplaces, valuable construction plans and data and catalog of dampers, grates and accessories. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Ferro Studio, Inc., 228 East 150th St., New York, N. Y.

991. *Craftsmanship in Wrought Iron.* A booklet illustrating wrought iron gates, doors, grilles, entrance gates, lanterns, railings, chandeliers, hardware and fireplace fittings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 50 Beekman St., New York, also Lexington Ave., at 65th St., New York.

171. Booklet showing general construction and size of chutes to receive coal. Two types are built into the foundation wall with glass panel in place of cellar window; another type is placed flush with the ground, and is placed adjacent to wall, or can be placed near the street curb. Size, 3½ x 6¼ in. 16 pp.

823. *Fireplace metal work,* including dampers, ashdumps, ashpit doors, andirons, firetools and spark screens giving dimensions and prices. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

The Pole and Tube Works, Inc., Newark, N. J.

1126. *Steel Tubular Flag Poles.* A. I. A. File No. 14f. Booklet contains list of distributors, sizes and price list of Standard and Light pattern steel tubular flag poles, details of cleats, trucks, finials, vanes, braces, etc. Poles ground set or roof. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Circular contains details and dimensions of concrete foundations for ground set poles. 1 page. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Safety Stair Tread Co., Wooster, Ohio.

828. *The Wear on Stairs.* A catalog describing the properties of white brass, brass and black safety treads for stairs. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 9¼ in.

829. *Wooster Safe Groove Tread.* Catalog describing safe groove treads and thresholds and security nosings, made of white brass, brass and black steel. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

641. *Truscon Steel Joist Data Book.* Complete data of steel joists giving properties, dimensions, safe loads, coefficients of deflection, details of connections, specifications, directions for installations. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

15. ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS

American Brass Co., Main Office, Waterbury, Conn.

138. *Price List and Data Book.* Illustrated. Looseleaf Catalog Covers entire line of Sheets, Wire, Rods, Tubes, etc., in various metals. Useful tables. Size, 3⅞ x 7 in. 168 pp.

139. *Illustrated Pamphlets.* Describes the use and adaptability of Extruded Architectural Shapes, Benedict Nickel, Brass and Copper Pipe in Iron Pipe sizes for plumbing installations. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

16. FIRE RESISTING DOORS, WINDOWS AND TRIM

Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.

1170. *Hollow Metal Doors and Trim.* Portfolio containing indexed details of metal doors, trim, frames, partitions, elevator enclosures and dumbwaiter enclosures prepared for use in the draughting room, together with general catalog, showing general details, photographs of executed work and descriptive matter. This valuable portfolio is sent to practicing architects having hollow metal projects. 100 detail pp., general catalog, 160 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1171. *Hollow Metal Doors and Trim.* Catalog for general but limited distribution to practicing architects contains details of doors, trim, mouldings, partitions and enclosures, photographs of executed work, partial list of installations and specification data. 160 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Crittall Casement Window Co., Detroit, Mich.

672. *Crittall Universal Casement, Catalog No.* 22. Contains complete description, photographs, specifications and details of steel casement windows for banks, schools, residences, churches, hospitals, set directly into masonry and with auxiliary frames. 76 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

1169. *Crittall Standardized Casements, Catalog No.* 1-26. For architects, A. I. A. File No. 16e1. An attractively prepared book of details, specifications and descriptive data on standard size and section steel casements. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

674. *Architectural Catalog.* Illustrated catalog showing styles and types of Dahlstrom Standard Construction Hollow Metal Doors and Trim. Conduo-Base, etc. Also various types of frames, jamb construction and architectural shapes. 178 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. in looseleaf.

International Casement Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

834. *International Casements. Catalog No.* 7. A complete catalog, including working details, hardware, screen, specifications and fine illustrations of modern American installations as well as 16th Century Tudor and Jacobean residences in England. 224 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Sent to practising architects on receipt of request on business letter-head.

1099. *Cotswold Casements, Catalog No.* 10. Steel casements with steel muntins or leaded lights in standard sizes and designs. Details of hardware, sash and suggested frame details. Schedule of standard sizes. Suggested specifications for the use of architects. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Wm. H. Jackson Co., 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1018. *Jackson Windows of Bronze. Catalog No.* 21. Standard bronze solid section double-hung, casement and special windows, details of types, illustrations of installations. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Jamestown Metal Desk Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Y.

1077 *"Medesco" Hollow Metal Doors and Elevator Enclosures.* Catalog B. Metal door designs, combination buck and jambs, finished steel jambs and mouldings. Detail drawings and sections. A catalog for filing. 32 pp. Ill. Size 8½ x 11 inches.

The Kawneer Company, Niles, Michigan.

933. *Kawneer Windows.* Catalog describing double hung and casement windows made of solid nickel-silver heavy cold rolled mouldings with welded joints. Construction details and specifications. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

958. *Kawneer Solid Nickel Silver Windows.* A catalog describing the construction and installation of Kawneer Solid Nickel Silver Windows in both double hung and casement types. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

David Lupton's Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

1131. *Lupton Projected Sash.* A. I. A. File No. 16e1. Details and descriptions of standard steel sash units, projected type for offices, schools and commercial buildings. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

796. *Fire Doors and Hardware. Catalog No. A-25.* A catalog of standard, approved tin-clad fire doors, steel frames, automatic door hangers, tracks and fixtures; also hinges, locks and accessories. Details, dimensions and installation diagrams. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Sykes Company, 2300 W. 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

978. *Integral Steel Door Buck and Trim. Specification No.* 134 *and Folder No.* 234. Specifications and details for four types of steel door bucks and trim. Each 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

979. *Sykes Steel Integral Door Buck and Trim. Booklet No.* 34. Describing an improved construction, method of installation and Sykes Hollow Metal Doors. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

348. *Truscon Steel Sash.* This handbook has been prepared for detailers and specification writers. The descriptions are clear and the details are complete. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

898. *The Donovan Awning Type Steel Window.* A catalog containing details, specifications and complete description of the working and advantages of the Truscon-built Donovan Awning Type Window especially adapted for schools, hospitals and other buildings. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The United Metal Products Co., Canton, Ohio.

968. *Architects' Handbook.* A very fine catalog of hollow metal doors, metal partitions, metal bucks and jambs, metal conduo-base, and metal mouldings. 108 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

17. SPECIAL DOORS AND WINDOWS

Irving Hamlin, 1500 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.

735. *The Evanston Sound-Proof Door: also The Hamlinized Folding partitions.* A circular explaining the construction of a sound-proof door and folding partitions hermetically sealed against odors, dust, light, weather and air, especially adapted to music schools, hospitals, etc. 8 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

907. *The Evanston Sound-Proof Door.* A catalog giving details and hardware equipment of sound, odor, dust and air proof doors for hospitals and music schools. Also Hamlinized folding partitions for churches, Sunday Schools and Public Schools. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

18. VAULTS AND SAFES

American Abrasive Metals Co., 50 Church St., New York City.

1172. *Ferros, Drill and Torch* resistant vault plates. Folder describes the advantages and use of Ferrox for vault doors and walls, gives typical detail and partial list of installations. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies, Braddock, Pa.

1117. *Protection—Steelcrete Armored Vaults.* Booklet of data, details, suggested designs and description of "Steelcrete" mesh and concrete vault construction. Partial list and illustrations of banks using this system are included. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in

The Rivet-Grip Steel Co., 2735 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

768. *The Rivet-Grip System of Bank Vault Reinforcement.* This handbook explains the fundamentals of bank vault design and the advantages of the Rivet-Grip System of Reinforcement. Details of vertical and horizontal types, specifications and installations. 34 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

19. CARPENTRY

Andersen Lumber Co., Bayport, Minn.

1109. *Andersen Frames, Catalog No.* 300. A. I. A. File No. 19 e 13. A valuable book for architects' files. Complete description of Andersen standard door and window frames. Dimensions, details, installation details for different types of frames, special conversion details and working specifications. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9¼ x 11¾ in.

Berriman Biltin Wardrob, 1618 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

1116. *Berriman Biltin Wardrob Details and Specifications.* A space saving device which combines a closet and chiffonier in one unit built into the space ordinarily required for closet only. Complete unit requires a space 1 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. Capacity equivalent to closet 3 x 4 ft. Folder illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.

The Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co., Akron, Oio.

541. *The Modern Way Up.* A book describing a stairway that helps utilize attic space. It folds up in the ceiling and is concealed when not in use. Letters are given from contented users. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4¼ x 7¾ in.

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.

1083. *Oak Flooring Specification Manual.* A filing folder, A. I. A. File No. 19e9, containing grading rules; uses of different grades; Standard sizes; laying instructions; methods of scraping and suggested specification form. 16 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association, 690 Call Building, San Francisco, Calif.

875. *Information Sheets.* These sheets, with folder, contain information, illustrations and data pertaining to the use of California White and Sugar Pine in building construction. Size, 8½ x 11 in. In folder.

1136. *"Cal" Pine.* Guardian of the grades. A simple and concise explanation of the grading rules for California Pines with examples of each grade illustrated. Standard sizes and shapes of drop siding, colonial and bevel siding, standard lumber sizes, standard mouldings and other valuable data for architects' files. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10½ in.

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., 1644 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

918. *Excluding Cold and Dust.* A booklet describing the dust and weather proofing of doors and windows. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7½ in.

919. *Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Details.* A catalog containing valuable details of the installations of Chamberlain Metal Weather Strips of all kinds of windows and doors. A draughting table book. 48 pp. Illustrated. In folder. Size, 8¼ x 10¾ in.

Curtis Companies Service Bureau, Clinton, Iowa.

663. *Keeping Down the Cost of Your Woodwork.* A book illustrating Curtis interior woodwork and built-in cabinets and fixtures designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman, Architects, New York. Colored illustrations and details. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 9¼ in.

926. *Curtis Woodwork.* A valuable booklet presenting the entire line of woodwork such as entrances, doors, windows, exterior mouldings, stairs and permanent furniture. Sent on request. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., Kansas City, Mo.

1059. *Interior Trim.* Booklet illustrating in color and describing the use of soft pine for interior mill-work throughout the house. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.

Hartmann-Sanders Company, 6 East 39th St., New York City.

334. *Catalog No.* 47. Illustrating Kell's Patent Lock Joint wood stave columns for exterior and interior use. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10 in.

The Higgin Manufacturing Co., 5th and Washington Ave., Newport, Ky.

353. *Screen Your Home in the Higgin Way.* A description of Higgin door and window screens with practical data. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.

Indiana Flooring Co., 234 Rider Ave., New York City.

F-935. *From Forest to Floor*—loose leaf catalog illustrating and describing all types of finished wood floors of Teak, Walnut, Oak, Mahajua, Yalapa, Maple, in plain, parquet and wide plank designs with historical notes, information on finishing, etc., photographs in color. A. I. A. File No. 19 e 9. 38 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 50 Beekman St., New York, also Lexington Ave., at 65th St., New York City.

90. *Wood Mantels. Portfolio.* Wood mantel designs of various types and openings, giving dimensions, projections and showing fireplace grate designs. Size, 9 x 6¼ in. 32 pp.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co., R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

204. *The Perfect Floor.* Tells how to lay finish and care for Oak Flooring. 16 pp. 14 illustrations. Size, 5⅛ x 7⅝ in.

McKeown Bros. Co., 21 East 40th St., New York City.

434. *Clear Floor Space.* A folder showing uses and advantages of McKeown "Lattis" and "Bowstring" long span wood roof trusses. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Monarch Metal Products Co., 5020 Penrose Street, St. Louis, Mo.

820. *Monarch Metal Weather Strip Manual.* This new manual contains the latest data on the subject of air infiltration through doors and windows with details and specifications for the installation of Monarch Metal Weather Strips. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wisc.

1068. *Roddis Doors, Catalog G.* Describes the construction and standard design of Roddis doors. 182 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1069. *Roddis Doors for Hotels, Hospitals, and Roddis "Fourteen-Seventy-Five" Flush Doors.* Three booklets describing and illustrating standard door designs. Each 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

G. E. Walter, 157 East 44th Street, New York City.

1167. *Duretta.* Booklet describing Duretta, a fireproof composition with which carved woodwork and metal can be faithfully imitated. Illustrated with examples of executed doors, panelling, mantels and grilles. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¾ x 8¼ in.

Watson Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

737. *Watson Insect Screens.* Reprint of space in Sweet's Catalog giving illustrations and detailed data for the use of architects. 21 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau, 5562 F. Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

1168. *Durable Douglas Fir.* America's Permanent Lumber Supply. A treatise on the growth, marketing and use of Douglas fir lumber by Prof. B. L. Grondal, M. Sc. F., College of Forestry, University of Washington. This treatise is interesting, instructive and contains much data of value to the architectural profession. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 11 in.

J. G. Wilson Corporation, 11 East 38th St., New York City.

760. *Sectionfold and Rolling Partitions. Hygienic School Wardrobes Catalog* 37. This catalog illustrates the construction and details of the partitions and wardrobes with plans for and photographs of installations. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

20. FURRING AND LATHING

The Bostwick Steel Lath Co., Niles, Ohio.

916. *Bostwick Metal Lath.* Leaflets describing the various types of metal lath, metal grounds, invisible picture moulding, expanded metal, corner heads, wall plugs and wall ties. 8 leaflets, 2 and 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.

Concrete Engineering Co., Omaha, Neb.

346. *How to Use Ceco Lathing Materials.* An illustrated treatise on the use of expanded metal lath. Contains construction details and complete specifications, with sample piece of lath in pocket on cover of book. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Milwaukee Corrugating Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

838. *The Milcor Manual. Catalog No.* 20. A data book for designing the use of expanded metal lath, expansion cornerheads and casings, steel floor domes and other fireproof building products. Specifications and details. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

316. *Hy-Rib and Metal Lath.* Tables, general data and illustrations of Hy-Rib and metal lath constructions. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

21. PLASTERING

Palmer Lime & Cement Co., 103 Park Ave., New York City.

938. *French Imported Caen Stone Cement.* A catalog describing the material and its properties, illustrations of its application in important buildings, specifications and instructions. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1110. *Portland Cement Stucco.* Book for architects' files, illustrating in color various stucco finishes with description; steps required to obtain these finishes are illustrated. Specifications for Portland cement stucco, recommendations on design and construction. Notes on prepared stucco, color materials, overcoating old houses and construction details. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Rocbond Co., Van Wert, Ohio.

1056. *Standard Specifications for Stucco Work.* Application of Rocbond for exterior work on wood lath, metal lath, patented basis and masonry. Specifications for over coating old frame and masonry. 3 pp. Size, 8 x 11 in.

United States Gypsum Co., 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

911. *Oriental Stucco.* A booklet describing the use of Oriental Stucco with specifications and especially embossed pages showing different surface textures in colors. 10 pp. and 10 plates. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

22. MARBLE AND SLATE

The Georgia Marble Co., Tate, Pickens Co., Ga., New York Office, 1328 Broadway.

634. *Why Georgia Marble is Better.* Booklet, 3⅜ x 6 in. Gives analysis, physical qualities, comparison of absorption with granites, opinions of authorities, etc.

The Vitrolite Company, General Offices: 133 W. Washington St., Chicago; Factory: Parkersburg, W. Va.

1087. *Color Chart of Decorated Vitrolite.* Chart, in ten colors, of ornamental border, pilaster and spot designs, prepared by the Vitrolite Company Art Department and carried in stock for decorating Vitrolite installations in bathrooms, toilet rooms, lobbies, corridors, restaurants, kitchens, etc. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

1096. *Vitrolite Sanitary Tables, Counters and Fixtures.* Catalog of Vitrolite fixtures and accessories showing their use in industrial, commercial, office and residential buildings. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

23. FLOOR AND WALL TILE, LINOLEUM AND ACCESSORIES

Armstrong Cork and Insulation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

901. *Linotile Floors and Cork Tile Floors.* Catalog 07 describing Linotile floors for residences and Catalog 08 describing Linotile floors for public and semi-public buildings, both with colored charts; Catalog Q-4 describing Armstrong's Cork Tile floors for all purposes. 26, 36 and 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

881. *Armstrong's Linoleum Floors. Fourth Edition.* Complete specifications and details for the installation of linoleum floors in all kinds of buildings and for all uses, also plates showing designs in color. 86 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

880. *Business Floors, Third Edition.* This valuable booklet is devoted to the use of linoleum for floors in business places and shows many designs by colored plates. Installations and cover of these floors is fully described. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6¼ x 9½ in.

Bonded Floors Company, Inc., 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A series of booklets, with full color inserts showing standard colors and designs. Each booklet describes a resilient floor material, as follows:

1159. *Battleship Linoleum.* Explains the advantages and uses of this durable, economical material.

1160. *Marble-ized Cork Composition Tile.* Complete information on cork-composition marble-ized tile and the many artistic effects obtainable with it.

1161. *Treadlite Tile.* Shows a variety of colors and patterns of this adaptable cork composition flooring.

1162. *Natural Cork Tile.* Description and color plates of this super-quiet, resilient floor.

1163. *Practical Working Specifications* for installing battleship linoleum, cork composition tile and cork tile.

United States Rubber Co., 1790 Broadway, New York City.

959. *Period Adaptations for Modern Floors.* This book illustrates the adaptability of "U. S." Tile floors to the different periods of architectural styles and also its use in a wide range of modern buildings. Price, $1.00. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Zenitherm Company, Inc., 390 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

1139. *Zenitherm, The Universal Building Material.* Booklet C contains the story of the development of Zenitherm, description of use of Zenitherm for wall surfaces and floors, exterior and interior. Specifications and partial list of installation details are given.

1140. *Architectural and Decorative Ornaments Achieved with Zenitherm.* Folder illustrates decorative mouldings, panels and ornament made from Zenitherm. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

24. PLASTIC FLOORS

Franklyn R. Muller, Inc., Waukegan, Ill.

242. *Asbestone Flooring Composition.* A book describing uses of and giving specifications and directions for Composition Flooring, Base, Wainscoting, etc. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Illustrated.

25. PAINT, PAINTING AND FINISHING

Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa.

1037. *Aluminum Paint.* A treatise on the physical properties of aluminum paint and its uses in modern industry. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 5¼ in.

1061. *Aluminum Paint Manual.* A booklet on selecting the proper paint, how to prepare it and how to use in on metal, wood or concrete. 14 pp. Size, 4 x 6¾ in.

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

341. *Cabot's Old Virginia White and Tints.* Describes a specially prepared "flat" white which architects say gives "the whitewash white effect." Also describes tints perfectly flat in tone, giving the "pastel effect." Used on wood, brick, stone, and stucco. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 8¼ in.

Craftex Company, 146 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

1001. *Craftex.* A circular describing a textural wall finish applied with a brush. Large range of finishes and colors. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1002. *Notes on Using Craftex.* Directions for preparing and using Craftex on various wall surfaces and finishes. 5 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

324. *Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint.* A pamphlet describing the physical properties of silica-graphite paint and especially the wide difference between it and other protective paints. Contains also sample color card with specifications. 20 pp. and 6 pp. in color card. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

419. *Architectural Specifications Book*—8⅛ x 10¾ in. 32 pp. Containing complete architectural specifications and general instruction for the application of Glidden Paints and Varnishes, including Ripolin. Directions for the proper finishing of wood, metal, plaster, concrete, brick, and other surfaces, both interior and exterior, are included in this specification book.

A. C. Horn Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

971. *Horn's House Paints.* Catalogs and color cards of paints for exterior wood work, porch and deck paints, shingle and stucco paints and china flat oil paints. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6¼ in.

National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

389. "*White-Lead Paint.*" Color folder for gloss finish and flat finish together with useful notes on painting and a collection of approximate formulas for obtaining the colors shown on the color folder. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3⅝ x 8½ in.

894. *Handy Book on Painting.* A handbook containing complete directions for the mixing and application of paints for all purposes. A most useful book. 124 pp. Size, 8¼ x 5½ in.

Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, Louisville, Ky.

909. *Architects' Specification Chart.* A series of 100 specifications for exterior and interior painting and finishing on all kinds of materials. 87 pp. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.

910. *Interior Decoration. Wood Finishing. House Painting.* Three catalogs containing colored combination charts for paints, stains and wall finishes. 20, 20 and 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12, 6½ x 8½, and 7 x 9 in.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

759. *Specification Manual for Painting, Varnishing and Enameling.* Complete specifications for painting, varnishing and enameling interior and exterior wood, plaster and metal work. 38 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

1045. *Painting and Varnishing Specifications.* A book of specifications, with color cards, for painting, enameling, staining and varnishing every kind of exterior and interior surfaces, roofs, furnishings, metal work, structural steel, dampproofing and wood preserving. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 114 Fifth Ave., New York City.

892. *Interior and Exterior Painting and Structural Painting.* Bulletins of specifications for interior and exterior paints, and paints for structural work, technical paints and roof protection. Sent on request on business stationery. In folders. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

921. *Assortment of Color Cards.* Information and specifications on the following materials: Bar-Ox Inhibitive Steel Paint—3½ x 6¼ in. 4 pp. Asepticote Interior Flat Wall Paint 8 pp. 3¾ x 8¾ in. Stone-Tex Exterior Masonry Paint. 8 pp. 3½ x 6¼ in. Waterproof Enamels, 4 pp., 3½ x 6¼ in. Waterproof House Paint, 8 pp. 3¾ x 8¾ in. Waterproof Varnish. 8 pp. 3½ x 6¼ in. Illustrated.

Unicum Chemical Co., Inc., 1221 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

1133. *Unicum Ready Sized Interior Paint.* Folder descriptive of Unicum paint for interior finishes on plaster, stone, concrete, etc., and Synston exterior paint for masonry walls. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¾ x 8½ in.

26. GLASS AND GLAZING

Brasco Manufacturing Co., 5025–35 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1053. *General Catalog including full size details.*

Detroit Show Case Co., Detroit, Mich.

77. *Designs. A Booklet.* Store fronts and display windows designs, giving plans and elevations and descriptions. Size, 9½ x 12 in. 16 pp.

78. *Details.* Sheets of full size details of "Desco" awning transom bar covers, sill covers, side, head and jamb covers, ventilated hollow metal sash and profile of members. Size, 16 x 21½ in. 3 sheets.

The Kawneer Company, Niles, Mich.

956. *Kawneer Solid Copper Store Front Construction Catalog L. 1925 Edition.* A treatise on the installation of Kawneer solid copper store fronts, with sectional and detail views of sash, corner and division bars, jambs, sills and transom bars. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Mississippi Wire Glass Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1015. *Mississippi Service.* A complete catalog illustrating the wire glass products and their adaptability for various uses. Technical data and sizes. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 8½ in.

1016. *Factrolited.* Circular showing tests of light distribution through "Factrolite" wire glass for industrial plants. Also fire resisting qualities. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

27. HARDWARE

The Austral Window Co., 101 Park Ave., New York City.

961. *Austral Window Hardware, Catalog No. 26.* Illustrating the application of Austral window hardware to windows of different types by details and specifications; also illustrations of important installations. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

27. HARDWARE—Continued

The Berbucker & Rowland Mfg. Co., Waterville, Conn.

F-940. *Authentic Cabinet Hardware, Catalog No.* 14, of knobs, pulls, escutcheons, hinges, corner plates, and keys in English antique finish. Illustrations are shown full size. Price list given. 5 plates, size, 8¾ x 11½ in.

The T. J. Callahan Co., 205 Apple St., Dayton, Ohio.

842. *Callahan Sash Control.* Bulletin (1) Sash Control in Power Plants; (2) Sash Control in Industrial Plants; (3) Simplifying Sash Control; and (4) Sash Control for Gymnasia and Halls. Each 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

861. *Callahan Catalog Bulletins.* Bulletins of sash operators for side walls, etc. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn.

540. *Automatic Exit Fixtures.* A catalog of fixtures that provide a ready exit at all times, as a child can operate them with ease. Doors to which they are applied can always be opened from the inside, even whem locked against entrance. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¾ x 11¾ in.

Monarch Metal Products Co., 5020 Penrose St., St. Louis, Mo.

975. *Monarch Casement Hardware.* Catalog illustrating casement window control locks, stays and checks, also checks for transoms. Dimensions and details for installation. 21 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

897. *Special Purpose Hinges, Catalog No.* 42. Devoted exclusively to special purpose hinges for every purpose. Hinge problems solved by Engineering Department, catalog sent on request. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

939. *Big Door Hardware Catalog No.* 41. This catalog describes a complete line of hardware and hangers for accordion, parallel sliding, vertical bi-folding and other types for large openings in round houses, freight houses, shipping rooms, mills and warehouses. Also overhead trolley equipment. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

940. *Sliding and Folding Partitions Door Hardware. Catalog No.* 40. A complete line of hardware for partition doors of all kinds and for all places. Description, details and directions for ordering. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

988. *Singleknob Garage Door Controller.* Catalog describing garage door operator by which one or both of a pair of doors can be opened and held in that position. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Sargent & Company, New Haven, Conn.

1145. *Sargent Locks and Hardware* 1926 *Catalog.* Fully illustrates Sargent finishing and builders' hardware, locks, butts, bolts, trim, etc. Book contains much valuable data and detail drawings for standard hardware. 534 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

11. *Wrought Hardware.* This catalog describes additions to the Stanely line of Wrought Hardware, as well as the older well-known specialties and various styles of butts, hinges, bolts, etc. 376 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6½ x 9½ in.

12. *Garage Hardware, Booklet, illustrated.* Garages and their equipment, such as hinges, hasps, door holders, latch sets, chain and hand bolts, showing illustrations and text with dimensions of garages, describing the Stanley works product. Size, 6 x 9 in. 24 pp.

495. *Stanley Detail Manual.* A catalog in looseleaf binder, consisting of five sections on Butts, Bolts, Blinds and Shutter Hardware, Stanely Garage Hardware, Screen and Sash Hardware. Detail drawings are given, showing clearances and other data needed by detailers. 116 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Steffens Amberg Co., 262 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J., successors to Frank F. Smith Hardware Co.

851. *Panic Exit Locks, Catalog No.* 20. A catalog describing panic exit locks of the gravity, mortise and horizontal rim types. Details, dimensions, specifications and installation data. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Vonegut Hardware Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

747. *Von Duprin Self-Releasing Fire Exit Latches, Reference Book—No.* 240. A complete catalog with details of the working part of these latches, handle bars, door holders and accessories. Dimensions and installation direction. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

28. FURNISHINGS

American Seating Co., 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

869. *Assembly Chairs.* Three catalogs illustrating all types of portable and fixed assembly chairs and seats, including tablet arm chairs, for all kinds of places and uses. 32, 16 and 33 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

898. *School Furniture. Catalogs* 255 *and* 56. Catalogs illustrating school house seating (No. 255), and a complete line of school-house furniture and supplies (No. 56). 32 and 104 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 and 6 x 9 in.

Frederick Blank & Co., 40 East 34th St., New York City.

1137. *Salubra Wallpaper, Sample Portfolio.* Washable, non-staining, non-fading, wall paper in flat colors, stock and special designs. Samples. Size, 4¼ x 5⅜ in.

Hardwick & Magee Company, 1220 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

826. *Fine Carpets in Famous Places.* A beautifully illustrated catalog describing the varieties of the Hardwick and Magee Co.'s Wilton carpets and rugs for hotels, theatres, lodge halls, clubs, churches, hospitals and railroad cars. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

1098. *Cameo Wilton Rugs.* Color plates of unusual small rugs in round, oval and half-oval shapes. Excellent in design, shape and color. Ten plates in color. Size, 7¾ x 10½ in.

The Hart & Hutchinson Co., New Britain, Conn.

1038. *Veneer Steel.* A folder showing construction details typical groupings of standard Veneer-Steel Units for toilets, showers and dressing room compartments, screens and coupon booths, and suggested specifications. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.

Kent-Costikyan, 585 Fifth Ave., New York City.

954. *The House of Kent-Costikyan.* A booklet describing the various types and grades of carpets and rugs, including antique rugs of the Ispahan and Kuba types, in the extensive stocks of this company. 16 pp. Illustrated in color. Size, 5½ x 8 in.

The Lincrusta-Walton Company, Hackensack, N. J.

519. *Lincrusta-Walton.* This book gives directions for buying, caring for and applying Lincrusta-Walton; together with color chart and many pages showing patterns. 67 pp. Size,8 ½ x 11 in. Illustrated. Bound in boards.

The B. L. Marble Chair Co., Bedford, Ohio.

973. *Office Chairs, Catalog No.* 32. Revised and enlarged catalog of chairs for lodges, court rooms, directors' rooms, every kind of office chairs, costumers', waste boxes, settees and accessories. 88 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9¼ x 12 in.

Charles W. Poulson & Sons Carpet Co., 295 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1062. *Character in Carpet.* A booklet illustrated in color and descriptive of Claridge wide seamless carpet and "Hermitage" high pile Wiltons. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9½ x 12¾ in.

Stewart Hartshorn Co., 250 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1039. *Hartshorn Shade Rollers.* Sizes and description of spring rollers of wood and metal, and brackets. Methods of ,hanging window shades, window and store awnings, and veranda rollers. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 8 in.

The Vitrolite Co., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

1007. *Vitrolite Slab Material.* Catalog showing the use of Vitrolite for table and counter tops, counter fronts and bases for industrial buildings, laboratories, stores and restaurants. Special catalogs for each purpose. 8 and 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Wallpaper Manufacturers Association of the United States, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.

913. *Wallpaper Magazine.* A monthly publication for architects, building contractors and wallpaper dealers to acquaint them with the many interesting and artistic uses for wallpaper. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Watson Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

788. *Watson Metal Office Furniture.* Catalog describing steel furniture for offices, banks and public buildings. Installations illustrated. 55 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Henry Wels Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.

790. *WeiSteel Compartments. Catalog No.* 11. Plans, specifications and details of metal partitions and doors for toilet rooms, shower and dressing rooms, hospital cubicles and enclosures of all kinds. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

["Linoleum" has been changed from file No. 28 to No. 23 in 1926 Revised edition of A. F. A. standard construction classifications.]

29. PLUMBING

W. D. Allen Mfg. Co., 566-570 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

1130. *Allen on Fire Protection.* A. I. A. File No. 29e2. Folder containing data, specifications, detail drawings and dimensions of hose cabinets designed for various types of equipment. Catalog includes notes on underwriters' requirements, hose racks, valves, couplings, details of fire pump and single standpipe system, etc. A valuable book of practical information for architects' files. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.

862. *Brass Pipe for Water Service, Publication B*-1. A compilation of data on corrosion of various kinds of pipe and the value of Anaconda Brass Pipe for permanent service, also comparative cost estimates. 31 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 11 in.

The American Pin Co., Div. Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.

1150. *Ampinco Showers and Bath Fixtures.* A. I. A. File No. 29h3. Loose leaf catalog. Secured in cover backs giving dimensions and roughing in measurements of M-VB Temperators, Ampinco showers of various types, valve parts, bath tub supplies and wastes and combination bath fixtures and showers. A booklet for the files. 56 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

J. H. Balmer Co., 259 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

1028. *China Necessities.* Catalog of bath room accessories consisting of towel racks; shelves; tooth brush, tumbler and soap holders, hand rails, hooks and paper holder. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8½ in.

The Beaton & Cadwell Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn.

813. *"Genuine" Perfection Line. Catalog No.* 7. A catalog describing a complete line of Simplex Flush valves, automatic air valves, floor and ceiling plates, towel bars, pipe hangers and accessories. 90 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

29. PLUMBING—Continued

Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

F-937. *Flush Valves.* Bulletin No. 24. Instructions and data book of Bridgeport-Keating flush valves illustrating foot control, handle control and push button control valves. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¾ x 9 in.

A. M. Byers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

679. *What is Wrought Iron? Bulletin* 26-*A.* Contains the definition of wrought iron, methods of manufacture, chemical and physical characteristics; advantages of wrought iron as a pipe material; service records from old buildings equipped with Byers Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe. How to tell the difference between iron and steel pipe. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10¼ in.

680. *The Installation Cost of Pipe. Bulletin* 38. Contains cost analysis of a variety of plumbing, heating, power and industrial systems, with notes on corrosive effects in different kinds of service. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10¾ in.

Chase Companies Incorporated, Waterbury, Conn.

1132. *Alpha Brass Pipe.* Information on brass pipe, corrosive waters, the importance of the Alpha Crystal, and Alpha Brass Pipe. A booklet that will bear reading and filing. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Crampton Farley Brass Co., 221 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

194. Several pamphlets describing various types of floor and areaway drains. Size, 3½ x 6¼ in.

The Dayton Irrigation Co., 261-263 High St., Dayton, Ohio.

F-936. *How to Keep Your Lawn Beautiful.* Folder descriptive of a permanently concealed Irrigation System for lawns and gardens. Details and diagrams of typical installation of Dayton Pop-Up sprinklers. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¾ x 8½ in.

The Duriron Co., Dayton, Ohio.

758. *Duriron Acidproof Building Equipment. Bulletin No.* 134. An architect's handbook describing the advantages of Duriron material in contact with corrosive liquids and fumes. Details and dimensions of drainage pipes and fittings and acid-proof exhaust fans and ducts. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1008. *Duriron Drain Pipe and Fittings. Bulletin No.* 134-*A.* Bulletin describing the physical properties, details and specifications for drain pipe and fittings which are non-corrosive to acid, alkali and other chemical wastes of industrial plants, laboratories, hospitals and colleges. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 11 in.

Excelso Specialty Works, 119 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

843. *Excelso Quality Water Heaters.* Catalog describing a complete line of water heaters to be attached to furnaces, steam and hot water heating boilers. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.

Hedges & Brothers, 105 South Street, Newark, N. J.

990. *Pilot Flush Valves. Price List "B"* 1925. Circular illustrating a complete line of valves for lavatories and urinals. Also mixing valves, spreaders, strainers and sanitary accessories. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., 1207 to 1229 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

860. *Hess Snow-White Steel Cabinets and Mirrors.* A catalog with details of construction, dimensions, weights and prices of Snow-White steel cabinets of various styles and mirror access doors and frames to pipe shaft. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6 in.

Jenkins Bros., 80 White Street, New York.

1153. *Jenkins Valves for Low Cost Valve Service.* An illustrated folder in color, showing various types of valves suitable for every purpose on steam, water, air or gas. Form 100. 16 pp. Size 3½ x 6½ inches.

The Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y.

801. *Kennedy Valves. Catalog No.* 45. A catalog illustrating a complete line of gate, globe and angle, check, back-water and sewer-gas valves for every purpose. Dimensions, details and specifications. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 8 in.

802. *Kennedy Pipe Fittings. Catalog No.* 45. A catalog describing a complete line of malleable iron and cast-iron flanged pipe fittings, reducers and cast-iron flanges for every purpose. Details, dimensions and drilling templates. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 8 in.

803. *Kennedy Fire Hydrants. Catalog No.* 45. A catalog describing a complete line of fire hydrants and accessories. Details, dimensions and installation directions. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 8 in.

Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis.

209. "*Kohler of Kohler.*" A booklet on enameled plumbing ware describing processes of manufacture and cataloging staple baths, lavatories, kitchen sinks, slop sinks, laundry trays, closet combinations. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5⅛ x 8 in. Roughing-in measurement sheets, 5 x 8 in.

531. *Catalog F.* This is a complete catalog of Kohler enameled ware for plumbing installations, together with high-grade fittings. There is also a brief and interesting description of the manufacture of high-grade enameled ware and a statement of the facts about Kohler village, one of the discussed experiments in modern industrial town building. 215 pp. Cloth bound. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10⅜ in.

756. *Kohler Automatic Power and Light.* A catalog illustrating a complete line of isolated automatic electric plants of 800 to 2,500 watts capacity, operated by gas or gasolene. Specifications. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 8½ in.

Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J.

696. *Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures.* A valuable and complete catalog of vitreous china lavatories, drinking fountains, bidets, water closets, urinals, slop sinks, bathtubs, kitchen sink accessories. Completely illustrated with roughing-in diagrams. 242 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

The Permutit Company, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City.

105. *Permutit (Water Rectification Systems.)* Illustrated booklet. Describes all methods of softening water, including the original Zeolite process. For homes, hotels, apartment houses, swimming pools, laundries, and industrial plants. Size, 8½ x 11 in. 32 pp.

Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa.

1112. *Handbook and Price List* of Reading Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings. Tables of sizes and other data including specifications. 50 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7 in.

1113. *Reading Wrought Iron Pipe.* In the making and in service. Bulletin No. 1. Booklet covering historical data, manufacture of Reading pipe, advantages of wrought iron pipe, uses of wrought iron pipe, model specifications. Reading Iron Co., guarantee and mill specifications for wrought iron standard pipe. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., Hartford, Conn.

1046. A looseleaf folder of water storage heaters, preheaters, water treatment, details and sales manual. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Bulletins, looseleaf, details and data water heaters and fuel oil heaters. 52 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8½ in.

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING

The American Foundry and Furnace Co., Bloomington, Ill.

1076. *The American System of Fan Blast Heating and Ventilating.* A looseleaf folder on the American system of direct transmission air heating for producing heat and ventilation in schools, churches and theatres. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

American Radiator Co., 40 West 40th St., New York City.

427. *Ideal-Arcola Heating Outfit.* A book describing a system of hot water heating for small and medium size houses. The boiler is placed in a room and resembles a stove. No cellar required. The ash carrying reduced to a minimum. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 8½ in.

Buckeye Blower Co., Columbus, Ohio.

960. *Heatovent System. Bulletin No.* 123. Illustrating individual heating and ventilating units for schools and places of public assemblage. Engineering data, details and specifications. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Buffalo Forge Co., 490 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

215. *Buffalo Fan System of Heating, Ventilating and Humidifying. Catalog* 700. This contains a general discussion of heating and ventilating under four heads. Part 1, Public Buildings. Part 2, Industrial Plants. Part 3, Buffalo Apparatus. Part 4, Fan Engineering.

976. *Fan Engineering.* An engineering handbook in three parts: Physical properties of air, heat and humidity; air movement for heating, ventilation, forced draft, etc.; performance tables and general information concerning standard apparatus for fan work; appendix, tables. 610 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4¼ x 7 in. Price, $4.00.

Burnham Boiler Corporation, Irvington, N. Y.

800. *Letters To and Fro.* A booklet which explains the difference between steam, hot water and vapor systems of heating and the relative cost of each. Questions, answers and boiler data. 34 pp. Size, 7 x 10 in.

C. A. Dunham Co., Dunham Bldg., 450 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

831. *The Dunham Heating Service Bulletins.* Bulletin 101, Radiator Traps; 102, The Dunham Blast Trap; 103, Medium Pressure Traps; 104, Packless Radiator Valves; 105, Oil Separators and Suction Strainers; 106, Reducing Pressure Valves and Vacuum Pump Governors: 107, Air Line Valves; 108, Home Heating Systems; 109, The Dunham Return Heating System; 110, Vacuum Heating System; 111, Installing House Heating System. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

993. *The Dunham Hand Book, No.* 314. Revised edition of valuable boo devoted to steam heating installations for all purposes. Describes apparatus, piping plans, engineering data. 190 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¾ x 6½ in.

1010. *Dunham Return Heating System. Bulletin No.* 109. Showing the application of the Dunham Return Trap and Radiator Trap to secure positive circulation of steam and correct disposal of return water. Complete details of installation, dimensions, specifications and design data. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

The Duriron Company, Dayton, Ohio.

1009. *Duriron Ventilating Fans and Hoods. Bulletin No.* 140. Bulletin describing a line of electrically driven exhaust fans for use with acid and other corrosive fumes in industrial plants and laboratories. Also non-corrosive equipment for laboratory hoods. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Frost Manufacturing Co., Galesburg, Ill.

1143. *Ross Steel Boilers, Catalog* 4*A.* Describes Ross steel boilers for steam or hot water heating, smokeless for coal or oil burning. Dimensions and data for boilers of steam ratings from 400 to 27,000 sq. ft. or hot water, 640 to 43,200 square feet. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

1144. *Frost Boilers, Catalog No.* 172. Illustrates and describes frost horizontal tubular boilers for 100 and 150 pounds working pressure. Details, measurements and tables of brick quantities required for setting. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

General Boilers Co., Waukegan, Ill.

799. "Bulletin SC-24 describes and illustrates, with specifications, all types of Pacific Steel Heating Boilers for operation on coal. Bulletin OF-24 covers Pacific Oil Fired Steel Boilers."

1071. *Bulletin SC-26.* Descriptive illustrations and specifications. Pacific Direct Draft and Up Draft Smokeless Boilers; Bulletin OF-26 covers Pacific Oil Fired Boilers; Bulletin RT-26 Pacific Steel Residence Boilers; and DD-26 Pacific Down Draft Boilers.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING—Continued

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

1128. *Visual Supervision for Ventilation Control.* Bulletin GEB-11 on the advantages of remote indicating control to the owner. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 7¾ in.

Gillis & Geoghegan, 545 West Broadway, New York City.

969. *The G. & G. Telescopic Hoist.* A catalog containing specifications in two forms: (1) using manufacturer's name, and (2) without using manufacturer's name. Detail in ¼-inch scale for each telescopic model and special material handling section. Fully illustrated with photographs of actual installations and descriptive matter of same. 24 pp. 2 colors. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Gorton & Lidgerwood Co., 96 Liberty St., New York City.

F-924. *Gorton Heating Equipment Catalog No.* 92. Valves, gauges, regulators and data for the Gorton single pipe heating vapor system. Valves for all systems of heating and miscellaneous data on heating. 84 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¾ x 6¾ in.

Daniel P. Gracom, 101 Park Ave., New York City.

995. *Radiator Enclosures.* A circular illustrating and describing a line of artistic metal radiator enclosures in various styles and colors. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¾ x 4¼ in.

Hart & Cooley Co., New Britain, Conn.

712. *Wrought Steel Registers and Grilles. Catalog No.* 24. A catalog of wrought steel floor, baseboard and wall registers, cold air intakes, lock registers, ventilators, furnace regulators and accessories. Dimensions, details and price lists. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10 in.

Heggie Simplex Boiler Co., Joliet, Ill.

1070. *Catalog No.* 26. Heggis-Simplex Electric Welded Stee lHeating Boilers. Descriptive illustrations and detailed data on size, ratings, etc. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¼ in.

Hess Warming and Ventilating Co., 1207-1229 South Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

178. *Modern Furnace Heating.* An illustrated book on the Hess Welded Steel Furnaces. Pipe and Pipeless, notes for installation, sectional views, showing parts and operation, dimensions, register designs, pipes and fittings. Size, 6 x 9½ in. 48 pp.

International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y.

1105. *International Warm Air Furnaces.* The Carton Self-Cleaning Furnace and the Economy Blue Front Furnace. Both types for hard or soft coal. Separate catalogs describe each type. Details, dimensions, capacities and designing data. 16-24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

1106. *International Economy Boilers.* Catalogs of cast iron. Sectional and round, steam and hot water boilers; hot water supply boilers; and economy smokeless boilers. Separate catalogs giving sizes, capacities, details, designing data and partial list of installations. 36-8-40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Jenkins Bros., 80 White Street, New York,

1152. *Jenkins Fig. 700 Modulating Valve.* A Bulletin descriptive of a new supply control radiator valve for low pressure steam, vacuum, and vapor heating. A. I. A., file number 30-C-2. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size 8½ x 11 inches.

Johnson Service Company, 149 Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.

391. *The Regulation of Temperature and Humidity.* A description of the Johnson System of temperature regulation and humidity control for buildings; showing many kinds of thermostatic appliances for automatically maintaining uniform temperature. 63 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

392. *Johnson Electric Thermostat, Valves and Controllers.* A catalog of devices mentioned in the title. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6 in.

Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.

840. *Kewanee Boilers.* Catalog 78, Firebox Boilers; Catalog 79, Power Boilers; Kewanee Boilers in Omaha Schools. Complete details, dimensions, setting diagrams, designing data, specifications and accessories. 52, 34 and 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

841. *Kewanee Radiators and Equipment.* Catalog No. 77, Radiators Catalog 75, Water Heating Garbage Burners. Tabasco Water Heaters and Tanks of all kinds; Selecting the Heating Boiler. Complete details, dimensions, setting diagrams. Designing data and specifications. 24, 30, and 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9in.; and 5 x 8 in.

Knowles Mushroom Ventilator Co., 204 Franklin St., New York City.

906. *Ventilation for Auditoriums.* A catalog describing fresh air diffusers used in connection with mechanical systems of ventilation in auditoriums, schools, churches, and public buildings. Complete details and design data. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Midwest Air Filters, Inc., Bradford, Pa.

924. *Midwest Air Filters—Baffle Impingement Type.* Bulletins, specifications, folders and catalogs covering the applications of these filters in the ventilation of schools, hotels, office buildings, theatres, museums, and other buildings, as well as the various uses in industrial plants, central stations, etc. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Modine Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.

1057. *Bulletin A.* Modine Unit heater for steam or hot water heating systems. Bulletin describes general and mechanical advantages of Modine Unit Heaters. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

National Tube Co., Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

670. *National Bulletin No. 25B. Third Edition.* Devoted to the installation of steel pipe in large buildings, architectural anti-corrosion engineering, gas piping, specifications and tables of strength and properties. 74 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.

The Herman Nelson Corporation (formerly Moline Heat), Moline, Ill.

411. *Univent Ventilation. Architects' and Engineers' Edition.* A scientific treatise on ventilation for schools, offices and similar buildings; with 40 pages of engineering data on ventilation for architects and engineers. 72 pp.

1115. *Invisible Radiator, Herman Nelson.* Book descriptive of the Herman Nelson Invisible Radiator which can be installed in any ordinary steel wall or partition without special construction. Illustrated in color; 16 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Booklet of mechanical data showing method of installation, tables of standard sizes, sq. ft., radiation equivalent, etc., of the Invisible Radiator for steam, vacuum and vapor systems. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9¼ in.

The Wm. H. Page Boiler Co., 200 Madison Ave., New York City.

1138. *Page Boilers, Catalog No.* 52. Containing detailed specifications and description of Page "Volunteer" round and "Monarch" square sectional Water Tube and Smokeless boilers, for vapor, steam and hot water heating, with any available fuel. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc., Skillman Ave., and Hulst St., Long Island City, N. Y.

1048. *PeerVent Heating and Ventilating Units.* Booklet descriptive of Unit heating and ventilating units, mechanical features and advantages. Directions for laying out unit systems, complete engineering data and details of standard units. 62 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 10¾ in.

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.

290. *The Richardson Vapor Vacuum-Pressure Heating System.* An interesting book which presents in clear non-technical language the principles of Vapor-Vacuum-Pressure heating; the economy over ordinary steam heating, steam and hot-water systems may be altered to use the principle with views of buildings where the V-V-P system is installed. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

291. *Perfect Warm Air Furnaces.* No. 203. Contains a full description of various types of warm air furnaces and parts, with dimensions and necessary data. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

1085. *Silentvane Fans. Catalog No.* 290. Illustrates and describes fans as installed in ventilating systems of buildings shown. Catalog includes Designs 1 and 2 with performance tables, dimension sheets and specifications. A-IA File No. 30-d1. 92 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1086. *Multivane Fans. Catalog No.* 271. A-IA File No. 30-d1. Catalog gives dimensions, capacities, horse-powers, performance tables, specifications and detail description of Multivane fans. Design No. 3. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Thatcher Co., 131-135 West 35th St., New York City.

748. *Thatcher Boilers and Thatcher Furnaces.* Catalog describing a series of cast-iron steam and hot water heating boilers and also one describing a series of cast-iron warm air heaters. Accessories, details and dimensions. 80 pp. and 24 pp. Illustrated. Sizes, 4½ x 7½ and 8½ x 11 in.

Young Pump Co., 230 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

965. *Young Centrifugal Vacuum and Boiler Feed Pump Bulletin No.* 5. Describes electrically driven centrifugal vacuum and boiler food pumps, and receiving or accumulator tanks. Capacities, dimensions and specifications. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

31. ELECTRICAL WORK

Frank Adam Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.

629. *The Control of Lighting in Theatres.* A book describing means for complete control of lighting the stage, auditorium and other parts of the theatres with distribution schedules and specifications. Also specifications of control to Masonic buildings, schools and colleges. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

741. *Panel Board Catalog No.* 32. A complete catalog of standard panel boards, steel cabinets, switches and accessories. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10¾ in.

American Steel & Wire Company, Continental & Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

1149. *Electric Wires and Cables.* Catalog and handbook of systems of wiring. Booklet illustrates and gives detail information on different types of wires from copper trolley wire and insulated copper wire to lead covered cables. Tables of wire gauges and useful data on electric wiring are also included. 134 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

Curtis Lighting, Inc., 1119 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

1079. *Architectural Detail Plates.* With suggestions and data for lighting equipment specifications. Plates Nos. 68, 69 and 70 deal with Church, Gymnasium and Public Building lighting respectively, and are sent free to any registered architect who requests them on his own letterhead.

Enameled Metals Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

584. *Pittsburgh Standard Rigid Conduit.* A catalog describing patented thread protected enameled conduit and galvanized conduit with specifications and useful wiring data. 31 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6¼ x 9½ in.

L. Erikson Electric Co., 6 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

1005. *Erikson Reflectors. Catalog No.* 91. A catalog covering Erikson Reflectors and special lighting equipment for Banks, Theatres, Stores, Churches and Hospitals; shows cuts of reflectors, illustrations of representative installations, and also gives valuable engineering data as to the application of this type of equipment. 73 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

31. ELECTRICAL WORK—Continued

I. P. Frink, Inc., 24th St. and 10th Ave., New York City.

150. *Light Service for Hospitals. Catalog No.* 426. A booklet illustrated with photographs and drawings, showing the types of light for use in hospitals, as operating table reflectors, linolite and multilite concentrators, ward reflectors, bed lights and microscopic reflectors, giving sizes and dimensions, explaining their particular fitness for special uses. Size, 7 x 10 in. 12 pp.

218. *Picture Lighting. Booklet No.* 422. A pamphlet describing Frink Reflectors for lighting pictures, art galleries, decorated ceilings, cove lighting, the lighting of stained glass, etc., and containing a list of private and public galleries using Frink Reflectors. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 7 in.

219. *Frink Reflectors and Lighting Specialties for Stores. Catalog No.* 424. A catalog containing a description of the Frink Lighting System for Stores; the Synthetic System of Window Illumination; and a number of appliances to produce the most effective lighting of displayed objects. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

220. *Frink Lighting Service for Banks and Insurance Companies' Reflectors. Catalog No.* 425. A very interesting treatise on the lighting of offices; with details of illustrations and description of lamps and reflectors. Contains a list covering several pages of banks using Frink Desk and Screen Fixtures. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

1129. *General Electric Catalog* 6001*B*. A complete catalog of electrical material, equipment and appliances made by G. E. catalog is conveniently thumb-indexed and bound in boards. A valuable volume for all who specify, buy or install electrical equipment. 1104 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Graybar Electric Co., 100 East 42nd St., New York City.

1052 *Electrical Supply Year Book,* 1926-27. A complete catalog of electrical supplies made by the Western Electric Company. The 1925 edition of the "National Electric Code" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters is included as well as valuable electrical data. 1012 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

1108. *Fan Catalog,* 1926, for A. C. and D. C. circuits, non-oscillating, oscillating, ceiling and ventilating (exhaust) fans. Descriptive specifications and details. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6 in.

The Edwin F. Guth Co., Jefferson and Washington Aves., St. Louis, Mo.

992. *Lighting Equipment. Catalog No.* 15. A looseleaf catalog illustrating a very extensive and complete line of lighting fixtures of all types and for all purposes. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Edwin F. Guth Co., St. Louis, Mo.

F-922. *GuthLite.* A. I. A. File No. 31f23. Folder illustrating and describing GuthLite super-illuminator lighting units for stores, offices, schools, hospitals, hotels, etc. Folder contains schedule of sizes. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1060. *Forge Craft Luminaires Wall Bracket.* Booklet illustrating and describing iron, copper and iron and copper electric lighting fixtures for small houses. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.

The Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co., 342 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.

871. *Architect's Handbook of H. & H. Wiring Devices.* This catalog was compiled by an architect. Contains description and prices of a complete line of switches, receptacles and outlets. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Harvey Hubbell, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

297. *Electrical Specialties. Catalog No.* 17, 1921. This catalog contains descriptions with prices of the thousand and one items connected with electric light, electric alarm and small electric appliance installations in modern buildings. 104 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

401. *Hubbell Flush Door Receptacles.* Description of a safe, convenient and practical wall outlet de luxe for fine residences, clubs, hotels, public buildings and offices. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.

Ivori Craft Corp., 290 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

1040. *Ivori-craft Flush Plates.* Folder describing Ivori-craft composition flush cover plates for convenience outlets and switches. Standard and special shapes, colors and price list. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Kliegl Bros., 321 West 50th Street, New York City.

1084. *Kliegl Theatrical, Decorative and Spectacular Lighting. Catalog M.* Description of complete line of lighting specialties and lighting effects for stages, etc. Catalog includes stage equipment, exit signs, aisle and step lights, dimmers, switchboards and other special lighting apparatus. 128 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10 ½ in.

Pittsburgh Reflector Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1101. *Show Window Lighting.* A. I. A. File No. 31 f 14. Booklet illustrating and describing various types of reflectors, conduit, spot lights, flood lights, and color lights used for show windows. Book contains valuable technical data and details of space required for reflectors, etc. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1102. *Cove Lighting.* A. I. A. File No. 31 f 17. Descriptive and apparent candle power distribution diagrams of various types of reflectors used for indirect or cove lighting. Book includes "easy-to-install" conduit, and details of typical cove lighting installations. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, New York, N. Y.

304. *Inter-Communicating Telephone Systems. Bulletin No.* 1017. A pamphlet giving just the information required for the installation of intercommunicating systems from 2 to 32 stations capacity. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10 in.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

1017. *Electrical Conduit.* Circular giving complete data about Buckeye Rigid Conduit and Realflex Flexible Steel Armored Cable with specifications. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

32. REFRIGERATION

Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc., Omaha, Neb.

661. *Baker System Refrigeration.* A catalog explaining the application of refrigeration for hotels, hospitals, institutions and restaurants requiring up to 50 tons daily capacity including mechanical details and specifications. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Delco-Light Co., Dayton, Ohio.

962. *Frigidaire.* Booklet describing installations and details of automatic refrigerating equipment for residential hotels and apartment buildings. 50 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa.

950. *F-P Raw Water Ice-Making Systems. F-P Bulletin No.* 4· This bulletin explain a method of raw water ice-making by the F-P low pressure systems and the economies effected. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Hagerstown, Md.

569. *Heavy Duty Cold Storage Doors. Catalog No.* 10. Complete description of both hinged and sliding cold storage doors for every equipment. Also description of cold storage windows and ice chutes. 79 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¾ x 9 in.

The Jewett Refrigerator Company, 27 Chandler Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

655. *Manual of Refrigerators.* This manual completely describes the construction of refrigerators for use in hotels, clubs, hospitals institutions and residences, with specifications. Numerous plans showing size and arrangement of refrigerators in kitchens, service and lunch rooms are included. 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

L. Mundet & Son, Inc., 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.

1104. *Insulation for Refrigerating Systems.* Folder describing jointile pure baked cork board and its application to general cold storage construction. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8 in.

33. ELEVATORS AND INCLINED ELEVATORS

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

1127. *Elevator Equipment Bulletins.* GEA-184. Electric Elevator Equipment in the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building, New York City. No. 61311 multi-speed induction motors for elevator service. No. 61308 varying speed induction motors for elevator service. GEA-63 Type GTE Gearless Traction Motors for elevator service. No. 61310 Double Motor Type, multi-speed induction motors for elevator service. Bulletins illustrate and describe motors and give over all dimensions. Each Bulletin, 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

Kimball Bros. Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

742. *Kimball Straight Line Drive Elevators.* A complete catalog of passenger, freight and garage traction elevators, push button elevators, dumbwaiters, sidewalk and ash hoist elevators, 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Otis Elevator Co., 260 Eleventh Ave., New York City.

651. *Otis Geared and Gearless Traction Elevators.* Leaflets describing all types of geared and gearless traction elevators with details of machines, motors and controllers for these types. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

652. *Escalators and Inclined Elevators.* A comprehensive catalog illustrating the use of escalators for transporting people in stores, subways, railroad stations, theatres and mills; also inclined freight elevators for stores, factories, warehouses and docks adjustable to tide levels. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

795. *"Ideal" Elevator Door Hardware. Catalog No.* 37. A catalog showing hangers for every type of elevator doors hand operated, interlocking door controllers, bar locks and accessories. 56 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Sedgwick Machine Works, 144 West 15th St., New York City.

60. *Hand Power Elevator and Dumbwaiters in Modern Architectural Construction.* Illustrated catalog. Size, 4¼ x 8¼ in. 80 pp.

A. B. See Electric Elevator Co., 52 Vesey St., New York City.

169. Photographs and description in detail of elevator equipment manufactured by the A. B. See Electric Elevator Co. Size, 6 x 8 in.

35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY

American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo.

1050. *Handbook on Gas Ranges for Architects and Builders.* A practical book of data on gas ranges and pipe sizes for the files of the architect and specification writer. 32 pp. Illustrated, Size, 8¾ x 11¼ in.

R. W. Clark Mfg. Co., 1774 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1151. *Clark Directories and Bulletin Boards.* A. I. A. File No. 35n3. Interchangeable letter equipment for office building directory, hotel, bank, apartment and public building directory and bulletin boards. Booklet ready for filing contains detail drawings with dimensions and specifications for various styles and sizes of bulletin and directory boards. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

J. C. Deagan, Inc., 189 Deagan Bldg., Chicago.

783. *Deagan Tower Chimes.* Describing the important features of Deagan Tower Chimes and including information concerning the space requirements and construction required for installing chimes in towers and belfries. 8 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

W. F. Dougherty & Sons, Inc., 1009 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

764. *Kitchen Equipment for Hotels and Institutions.* Several catalogs covering a complete line of cooking apparatus.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY—Continued

G. & G. Atlas Systems, Inc., 535 West Broadway, New York City

983. *G. & G. Atlas Pneumatic Tube Systems.* A circular explaining the advantages of pneumatic tube systems for department stores, banks, hotels, office buildings, hospitals and industrial plants. Illustrations of installations and details. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 50 Beekman St., New York City.

170. Booklet showing general construction and sizes of garbage receivers to be placed underground for suburban use; also types to be built into the walls of city homes and apartments; also types for the suburban wall with opening on inside for the maid and outside for the garbage man. Size, 3½ x 6¼ in. 16 pp.

Kerner Incinerator Co., 719 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

1154. *The Sanitary Elimination of Household Waste.* Booklet describes the construction, installation and operation of the Kernerator for residences, with cuts showing all details. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 9 in.

1155. *Folder.* Garbage and Waste Disposal for Apartment Buildings. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Pfaudler Company, Rochester, N. Y.

581. *Glass Lined Steel Laundry Chute.* Catalog describing a glass lined steel laundry chute with flushing ring at top and drain connection at bottom, specifications, dimensions and details adapted to hospitals and hotels. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 7⅜ in.

Reliable Stove Company, Division of American Stove Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

460. *Relaible Angleiron Gas Ranges.* A pamphlet illustrating hot plates, laundry stoves and a complete line of gas cooking stoves and ranges equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.

292. *Perfect Cooking Ranges.* Description and dimensions of the complete line of the new high enamel finish Richardson Perfect ranges with charts and information regarding combination coal and gas cooking ranges. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

36. CONSTRUCTION PLANT

37. INSULATION

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

918. *Nonpareil Cork Covering.* A treatise describing the production and manufacturing of cork pipe covering for steam and r efrigerating systems. Designing data, specifications and installation directions 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1122. *The Cork Lined House Makes a Comfortable Home.* Booklet describing the use and advantages of cork board for the insulation of residences from heat and cold. Includes tables of relative conductivity of various materials and types of construction. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7½ in.

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

379. *Pipe and Boiler Coverings. Catalog* 1362. A catalog and manual pipe and boiler coverings, cements, etc. Contains a number of valuable diagrams and tables. 71 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

The Celotex Co., 645 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1063. *Celotex Specifications.* Specifications and details for Celotex insulating lumber. Arranged for Architects' files. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Flax-li-num Insulating Co., St. Paul, Minn.

930. *Heat Insulation for Houses.* A scientific bulletin summarizing and condensing the data or research laboratories, explaining the theory of heat insulation and correct methods of bringing all wall or roof types within a standard heat transmission at lowest cost by use of Flax-li-num. Gives properties, uses and history of Flax-li-num. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

931. *For Comfort and Economy.* The non-technical story of heat and sound insulation, its theory, practice and history. Contains one-half inch sample of Flax-li-num and shows advantages of its use in all types of house and apartment construction. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7 in.

Hydrex Asphalt Products Corpn., 120 Liberty St., New York City.

757. *Sound Deadening and Insulation.* Illustrated pamphlet. Describes Hydrex "Saniflor" and gives specifications for use under floors, in partitions and under roofs.

The Insulite Co., Builders Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

1120. *How to Use Insulite.* Folder describing Insulite board for ceiling and roof insulation, sound deadening, etc., with file size sample. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1179. *The Prevention of Condensation.* No. 2 of a series supplementary to "Insulation of Proofs with Insulite." Information and valuable condensation chart on the prevention of condensation in various types of buildings where this condition frequently occurs. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

38. LANDSCAPE.

39. ACOUSTICS

The Celotex Co., 645 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1063. *Acousti-Celotex Specifications.* Specifications and details for the application and decoration of Acousti-Celotex for acoustical treatment. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Insulite Co., Builders Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

1121. *How to Use Insulite.* Folder describing the advantages and use of Insulite wall board for sheathing, plastic base, wall board, exterior siding, ceilings, etc., with generous sample. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Johns-Manville, Inc., 294 Madison Ave., New York City.

710. *Architectural Acoustics.* A treatise on the correction of architectural acoustics in churches, schools, hospitals, office buildings and other places. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

40. REGULATIONS

I PLANS AND DESIGNS

American Face Brick Association, 1754 People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

155. *The Home of Beauty.* A booklet containing fifty prize designs for small brick houses submitted in national competition by architects. Texts by Aymar Ambury II, Architect. Size, 8 x 10 in. 72 pp. Price, 50 cents.

The American Pin Company, Waterbury, Conn.

985. *American Renderers.* A series illustrating the work of American Renderers of which five of twelve are issued. A monthly publication free to architects. Each 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association, 690 Call Building, San Francisco, Calif.

874. *Pine Homes.* A valuable booklet containing details of frame building construction and the manufactured products of the association and illustrations of constructed buildings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 10 in.

The Long Bell Lumber Co., R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

1175. *The Book of Lawn Furniture.* Contains about 100 designs for lawn and garden furniture. Sent free to architects who apply on their office stationery; to others, 10 cents a copy. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6¼ x 9¾ in.

Ramp Buildings Corporation, 21 East 40th St., New York City

1021. *D'Humy Motoramps. Catalog No.* 25. Describes a type of construction for multi-floor garages with comparative data of other types, investment, cost and capacity data. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1022. *Garage Design Data.* Service bulletins to architects containing garage design data. Ask for preceding bulletins. 2 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

318. *Truscon Standard Buildings. Form D-398.* Describes Truscon Standard Steel Buildings, with diagrams, illustrations of installations, descriptive matter and list of users. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

638. *Daylighting Schools.* A treatise on the daylighting and window ventilation of school buildings quoting eminent authorities, illustrated with diagrams of lighting data and details of suitable windows. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

II GENERAL CATALOGS

American Lead Pencil Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York City.

268. *Booklet C-20. Venus Pencil in Mechanical Drafting.* And interesting illustrated booklet showing the possibilities of the Venus Drawing Pencil for drafting. Size, 6 x 9 in.

H. W. Covert & Co., 137 East 46th St., New York City.

775. *Fireplace Fittings in Iron and Brass.* A catalog of andirons, fire sets, fire screens, fenders, woodholders, willow wood baskets, hearth brooms, grates, candlesticks, lanterns and other accessories made in iron and brass. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8½ in.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Pencil Department, Jersey City, N. J.

325. *Finding Your Pencil.* A book explaining the various degrees of hardness of the Eldorado pencil and the grade most suitable for every man, who uses a pencil, be he business or professional man, clerk or draftsman. Accompanied by a color chart of Dixon colored crayons. 16 pp. and 4 pp. in color chart. Illustrated. In colors. Size, 3¼ x 6 in.

Johns-Manville, Inc., New York City.

752. *Johns-Manville Service to Industry.* A complete catalog of Asbestos Roofings, Heat and Electric Insulations, Waterproofing, Industrial Flooring, etc. Complete details and specifications. Valuable reference book for architects. 260 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

319. *Truscon Building Products. Form D-376.* Contains a brief description of each of the Truscon Products. 112 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

A. Wyckoff & Sons Co., Elmira, N. Y.

397. *Wyckoff Wood Pipe. Catalog No.* 42. A description of machine-made woodstave pipe and Wyckoff's express steam pipe casing. Contains also a number of pages of useful formulas and tables for hydraulic computation. 92 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

III FINANCING OF ENTERPRISES

The F. H. Smith Co., Washington, D. C.

1107. *Fifty-three years of Proven Safety.* Booklet relative to Smith First Mortgage Bonds, their safety, how they are safeguarded and how to invest in them. Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Minneapolis. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

S. W. Straus & Co., 565 Fifth Ave., New York City.

183R. *The Straus Plan of Finance.* A book describing the methods of S. W. Straus & Co., in helping to finance the erection of the larger class of properties such as office and apartment buildings, hotels, loft buildings and similar structures. A book valuable to the architect who desires to study the business side of the profession. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¼ x 10½ in.

Armstrong's Linoleum *for every floor in the house*

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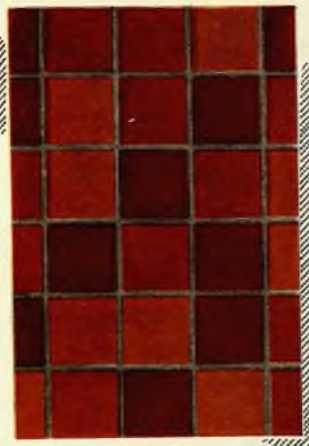
The blocks are 6x6 inches



ARMSTRONG'S NEW EMBOSSED HANDCRAFT
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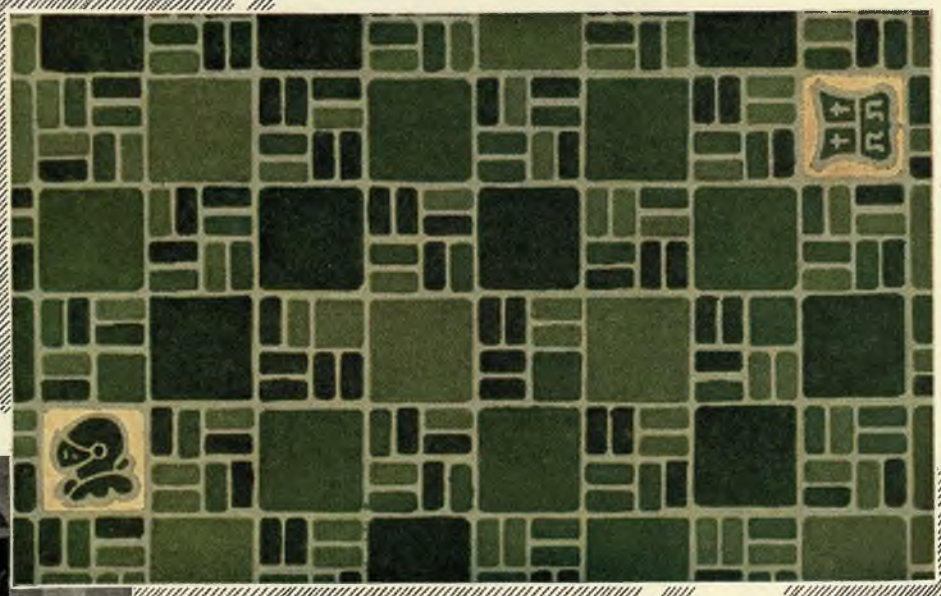

In this sun porch in the home of G. G. Greene, Woodbury, New Jersey, the floor is Armstrong's Marble Inlaid No. 73 with border of plain black linoleum.

EMBOSSED HANDCRAFT TILE INLAID
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The small tiles are about 1½ x 3 inches

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NEVER BEFORE was there a floor like this. Its uses are almost unlimited. Breaking away from the smooth-surface linoleum, "You have captured the one thing linoleum design needed—a natural, tile-like texture," said Julius Gregory, designer of country-houses.

Charles H. Emery, architect, saw the possibilities of these new Embossed Handcraft Tile Inlaid floors in the sun porch and entrance-hall of his own home. John F. Jackson, who has constructed some seventy-five Y. M. C. A. buildings, says, "These new floors are admirably suitable for boys' clubrooms and public hallways." And Richard H. Smythe, architect of many smart shops, sees a wide use for designs like these in tea-rooms, shops, and stores.

If you haven't seen this newest kind of linoleum—Armstrong's Embossed Handcraft Tile Inlaid—ask us to send you generous samples and colorplates to show the intriguing texture, the wonderful colorings, the splendid designs. A request from you will also bring decorative suggestions that may help you in planning your color schemes.

Remember that our Bureau of Interior Decoration is at your service. Call upon us when you want some new linoleum floor ideas.

Look for the CIRCLE A *trade-mark on the burlap back*

Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

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For every type of light occupancy building

Here is the economical solution for all your problems of fire-safe floor construction in light-occupancy buildings. Use GF Steel Joists. They represent a low cost construction, a thoroughly practical type for buildings of any height and insure a dependable rigidity and firesafety.

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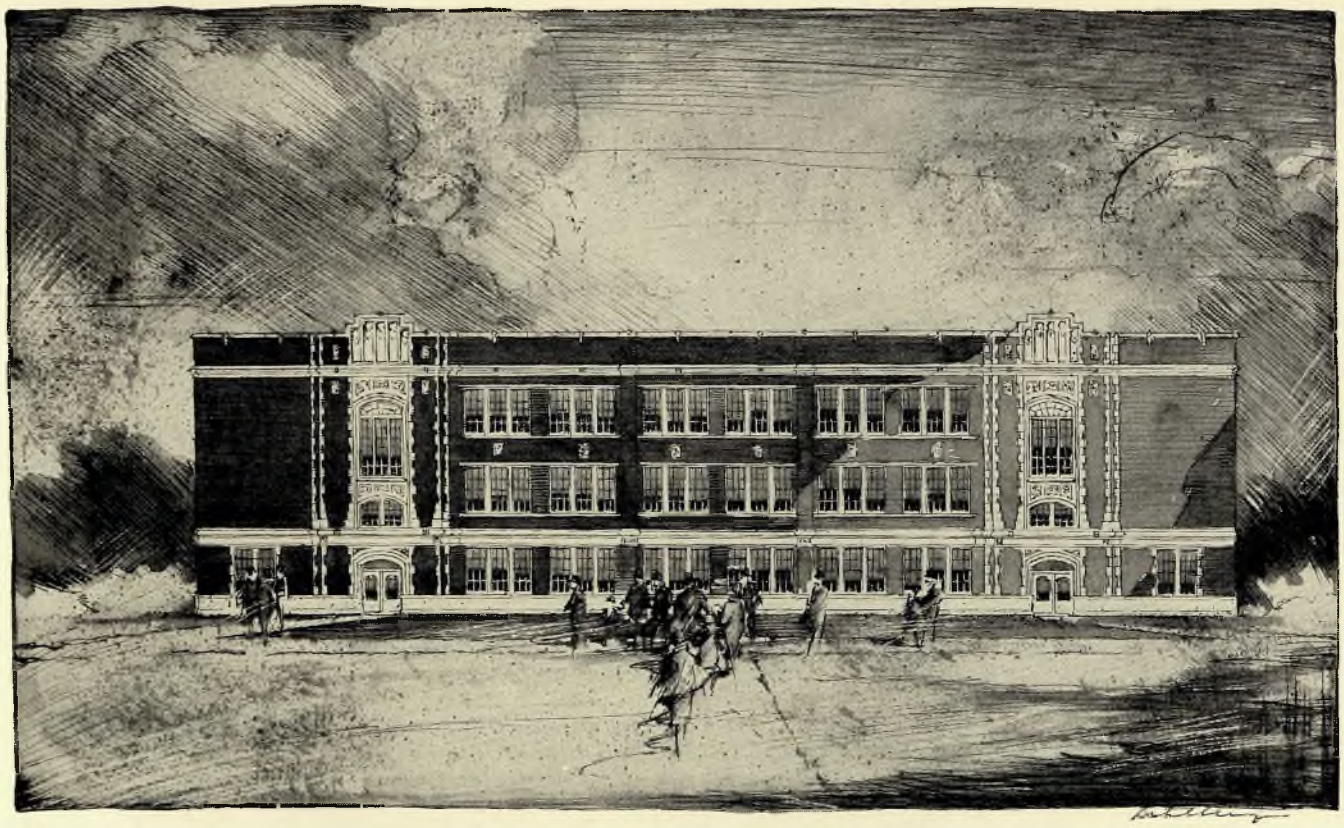

Kingsford Junior High School, Iron Mountain, Michigan. F. E. & G. F. Parmelee, Iron Mountain, Michigan, *Architects*

Architect *of* Lives

Upon the architect even more depends than beauty, comfort and structural greatness in buildings. Through his foresight and ideals of perfection—through his optimism—finally, through his insistence upon the creation of new and finer methods—come the vital improvements that build up greater human health and happiness.

It was by such, the architect's ideals, that the Univent system of ventilation was inspired. Ventilation that combines sound engineering principles with those of modern hygiene. Ventilation that is as nearly perfect as human skill can make it.

UNIVENT (TRADE MARK)

The Univent draws fresh air from outdoors, cleans it, warms it, and distributes it gently yet evenly throughout the room—without draft. If you are interested in the planning of schools, hotels, office and similar buildings, write for the book, "Univent Ventilation," architect's edition.

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Moreland Courts Apartments, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, O. Owners: Shaker Company. Architect: A.L. Harris, Cleveland. Builders: Craig-Curtiss Company, also of Cleveland.

Below: Views of representative kitchens, showing Dangler and New Process Gas Ranges with Lorain Oven Heat Regulators.

Don't Slight the Kitchen

TENANT-SATISFACTION often depends upon the equipment furnished in apartment kitchens. That is why the keen-sighted business men, responsible for the success of the finest apartment-building projects, are specifying Gas Ranges with Lorain Oven Heat Regulators.

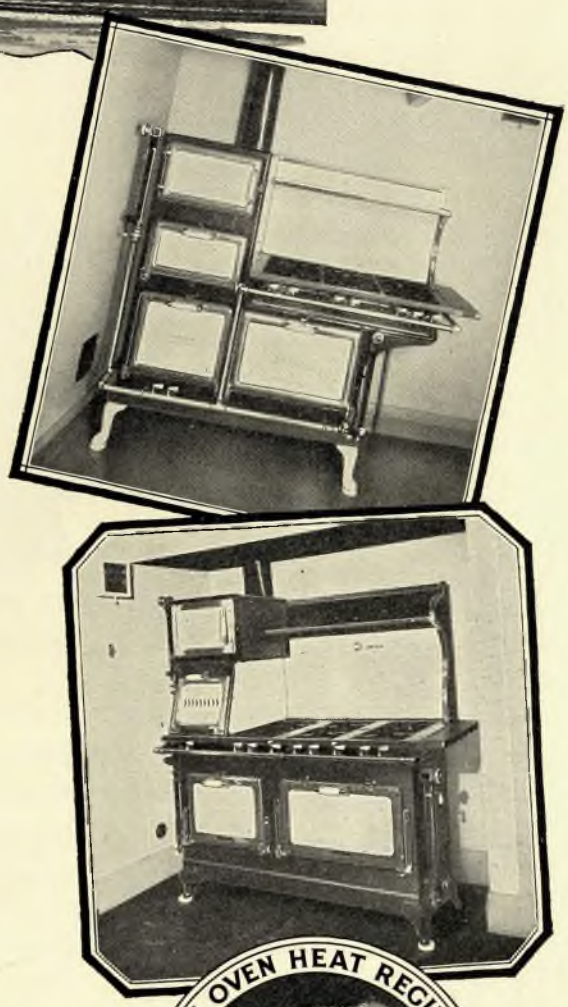
These men realize that millions of women see the advertisements of the Lorain in their favorite magazines every month. They know that women recognize the Red Wheel as a mark of superior quality and service—a guarantee of easier, better cooking and smooth-running kitchen affairs.

The Lorain Oven Heat Regulator measures the oven heat. After the Red Wheel is set, the Regulator automatically maintains the desired temperature for any length of time. Foods cooked by measured temperatures need no watching. The Lorain Self-regulating Oven saves time for maids and home managers, and assures uniformly perfect results with all oven cooking.

Lorain is the original oven heat regulator, used in more than 1800 schools and colleges to teach domestic science. It is the only oven regulator with a long compounding lever. It reacts quickly to the slightest change of oven temperature, thus insuring even oven heat control without excessive fluctuation.

To women who know the little Red Wheel, there is no "just-as-good" Gas Range. When they come to inspect suites in new apartment buildings, they look for the Lorain Red Wheel, found only on the following six famous makes of Gas Ranges: **Clark Jewel, Dangler, Direct Action, New Process, Quick Meal, Reliable.**

Gas Ranges with Lorain Self-regulating Ovens are made in sizes, styles and finishes suitable for use in homes, schools, hospitals, church and lodge kitchens—in fact, any building where cooking is to be done. For additional information, see 20th edition, Sweet's Catalog, Pages 2769-2778 or send for our *Handbook on Gas Ranges for Architects and Builders.*



One easy turn of the Lorain Red Wheel gives the housewife a choice of any measured and controlled oven heat for any kind of oven cooking or baking.

Unless the Regulator has a RED WHEEL it is NOT a LORAIN

AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY

Largest Makers of Gas Ranges in the World

333 Chouteau Avenue ∴ ∴ St. Louis, Mo.

LORAIN OVEN HEAT REGULATOR

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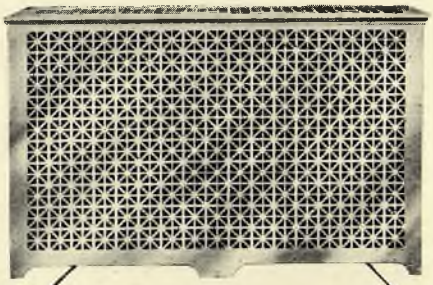

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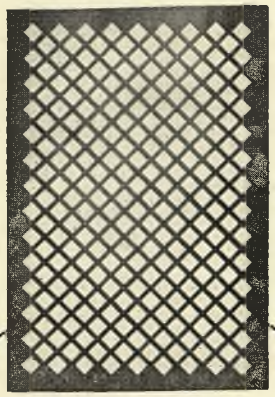
H & C All Steel Radiator Enclosures are superior in construction, pleasing in design and efficient in use. They are made to order in several types to fit all size radiators and may be had in American Walnut, Red or Brown Mahogany or flat colors.



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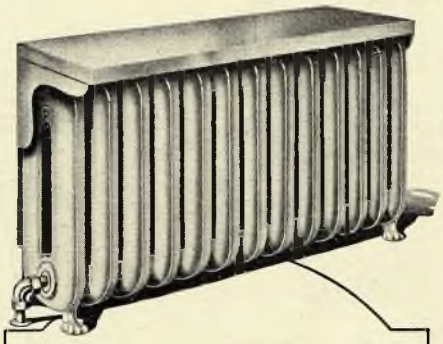

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H & C All Steel Radiator Shields are of the same high quality as all H & C Products. They are the bracket type with back extending to baseboard and are firmly attached to radiator. Also made with rod for curtain on ends and sides. Finished same as H & C Enclosures.

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The fact that an architect is confronted with no easy task when specifying for a building, products which in design, workmanship and construction will adequately fulfill their purpose, we readily appreciate.

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Whether it be Radiator Enclosures, Shields, Grilles or any of our products listed at the left, the architect can place entire confidence in their reliability and practical usefulness as well as the integrity of the makers. In addition, our constantly increasing manufacturing facilities enable us to meet delivery promises.

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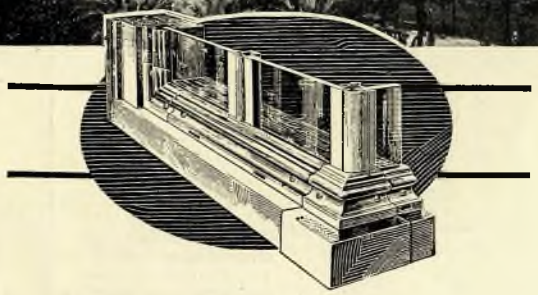

THE Biltmore Hotel, of Los Angeles, Calif., pictured here, is an impressive building. It is also impressive evidence—of the fact that everywhere architects and builders appreciate more and more the enduring service and beauty which Desco Store Front construction provides at moderate cost, for buildings of every type.

The same quality and cooperation which helped Shultz & Weaver, architects, and the Scofield Engineering & Contracting Company, builders, successfully solve the Biltmore store front problem, is available to you—in Desco.

Your correspondence is invited

Your request will bring complete working details and a price-list, without obligation. Sweet's Catalogue also contains further information. There is a distributor near you. A complete stock of "Desco" construction materials is carried in our New York City warehouse, 562 West 52nd Street.

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Desco METAL

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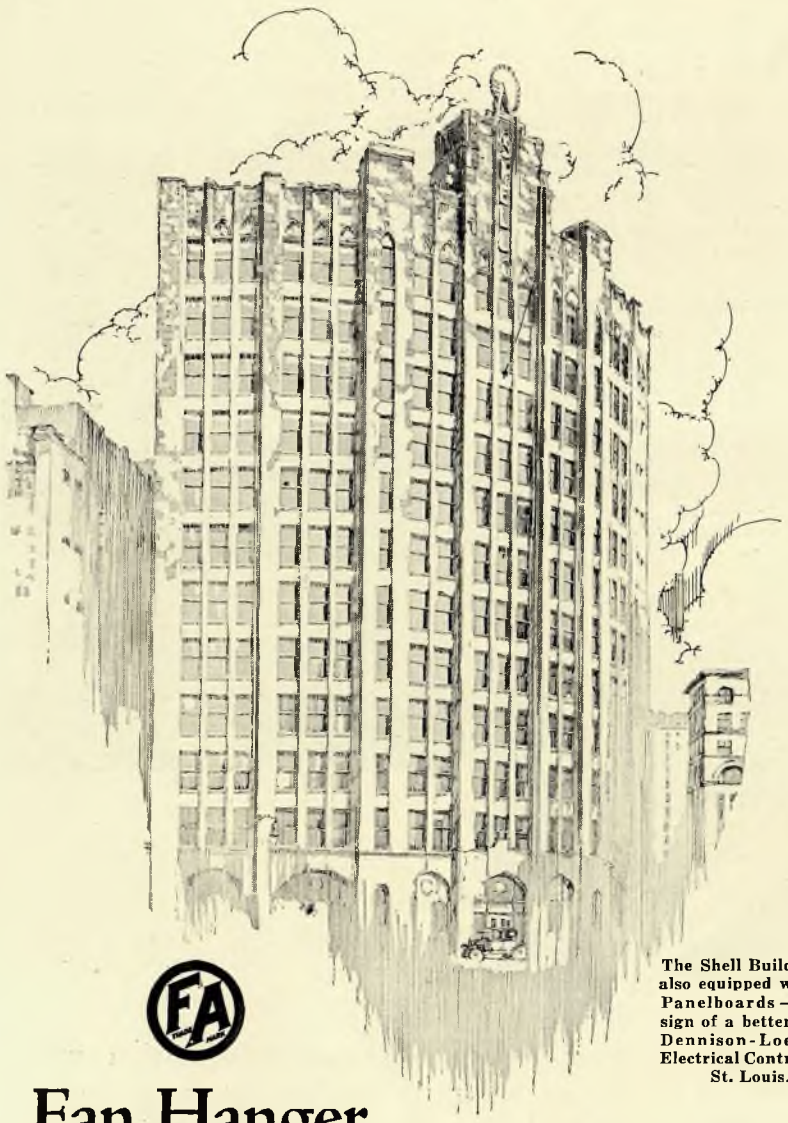

The Shell Building is also equipped with Ⓕⓐ Panelboards—"the sign of a better job." Dennison-Loepker, Electrical Contractor, St. Louis.

Fan Hanger Outlets Are a Proven Necessity

WHEN James P. Jamieson & Geo. W. Spearl, Architects, took over the designing of the Shell Building, St. Louis, they thought ahead and visualized the appearance and inconvenience of old fashioned fan shelves in this splendid structure. It was not in keeping. Hence Ⓕⓐ Fan Hanger Outlets were specified and supplied. Oscillating Fan Convenience was provided for summer use in the same manner heating equipment is installed as a winter necessity.

May we furnish you with the full details, catalog and estimates on Ⓕⓐ Fan Hanger Outlets? It is all without cost.

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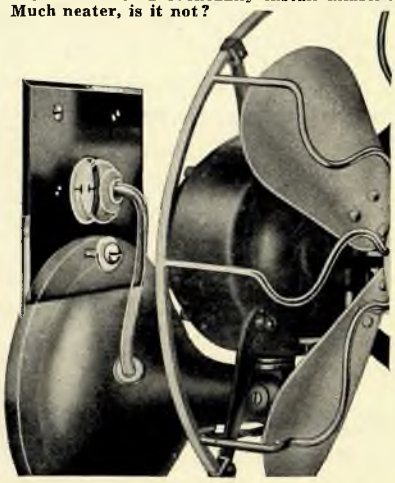
A Handy Place for the Fan

Two or three locations can be provided for in each room. The user may change the placing of the fan at his or her convenience. Ⓕⓐ Fan Hanger Outlets serve as Electric Heater hangers as well—continuous utility.

Neat in Appearance, in or out of Service

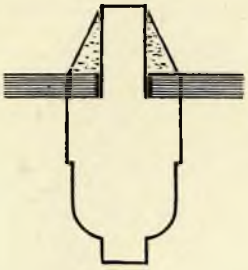
Note the size (in comparison with the hand) and the appearance. Visualize this on the walls of your jobs and judge it against the unsafe, dust catching fan shelf or brackets the owner would eventually install himself. Much neater, is it not?



Entirely Approved

By the Underwriters Laboratories for supporting oscillating fans up to and including 16 inches. A heavy duty bolt supports the fan; a standard plug receptacle makes the connection. No wall strain or vibration. No unsightly wiring. Installed at a safe location to eliminate the possible hazard of whirling blades.

FA TRADE MARK Fan Hanger Outlets



One of those little things that make the living room in Mr. Child's home beautiful in detail as well as in general design and proportions is the character of the moldings in the casement sash. If the photograph were larger you could see that each thin division bar between the panes of glass is delicately molded. The drawing above is a cross-section of a muntin, or division bar, and shows the exact shape of this molding. All Curtis Woodwork shows care in such matters.

Curtis Casement sash, in the living room of the home of Mr. Edward T. Child, in Larchmont, N. Y.; Aymar Embury II, architect; The New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company, New Rochelle, N. Y., dealers.

So much *beauty* is due to *woodwork* alone!

That is why some architects are able to build a wealth of beauty for very little money, into the homes of their clients

ASK the average woman what she considers essential to beauty in a room and the chances are she will mention rugs, furniture, curtains and antiques long before she includes doors, windows, trim and other woodwork or architectural details.

It is only when the architect points out that it is the architectural background of a house which makes it beautiful regardless of movable furnishings, that the average client begins to appreciate the service the architect renders for his fee.

What house designed by an Aymar Embury II or any other good architect is not capable of standing by itself, empty, if need be, and proclaiming its own intrinsic beauty? Such a house is homelike with even the most modest furnishings. It was because the manufacturers of Curtis Woodwork realized the importance of woodwork to both the architecture and furnishings of a house, that they went to the architectural profession for help in detailing Curtis designs.

The result is woodwork that architects of highest standing are glad to use in their residential work. An example is shown above, with a detail of the sash muntin.

This attention to design is seen in all Curtis Woodwork—doors, windows, trim, exterior moldings, stair parts, cabinetwork.

And Curtis designs are offered in such variety that no matter in what architectural styles you are working, you can use Curtis standardized woodwork to both your own and your clients' advantage.

Confine your selections to Curtis designs, sizes and woods (consult the Curtis dealer on this important point). Then there will be no errors in production, and no delays so common with made-to-order millwork.

Go see some Curtis Woodwork and judge for yourself. The leading dealer in woodwork in your town (if your work is east of the Rockies) probably handles the line and has some in stock or on display. He will also supply you with a Curtis Catalog from which you can select the designs and sizes to fit your plans.

The Curtis Companies Service Bureau
483 Curtis Bldg., Clinton, Iowa

Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wisconsin; Curtis Sash & Door Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Curtis Detroit Co., Detroit, Michigan; Curtis Bros. & Co., Clinton, Iowa; Curtis Door & Sash Co., Chicago, Illinois; Curtis, Towle & Paine Co., Lincoln, Nebraska; Curtis, Towle & Paine Co., Topeka, Kansas; Curtis-Yale-Holland Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota; Curtis Companies, Inc., Clinton, Ia. Eastern Sales Office: 25 W. 44th St., New York City.
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1866 CURTIS

Curtis Woodwork is sold by Curtis dealers east of the Rockies. Make sure the woodwork you buy bears this trademark. The makers of Curtis Woodwork are proud to identify their products by it

CURTIS WOODWORK

DOORS · WINDOWS · FRAMES · MOLDINGS · TRIM · BUILT-IN CABINETWORK

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An Atlanta, Ga., residence, the interior of which is finished with Ohio White Finishing Lime.

Like the Beauty of Old Gold

—*it lasts for generations*

Lime plaster, the standard plastering material since the Roman Age, still offers the architect his greatest opportunity in the creation of beautiful wall and ceiling effects.

There are only four brands of Ohio White Finishing Lime.

And where Ohio White Finishing Lime is used he has every assurance his creations will be *permanently* beautiful. The wall, ceiling, moulding, cornice, etc., on which it is used, becomes unusually hard, white and never chips, checks nor blisters. That's because Ohio White Finishing Lime is made from limestone 99½% pure dolomitic and having an unusual chemical content and peculiar natural composition. This also partly explains the wonderful plasticity of Ohio White Finishing Lime and accounts for the fact that any effect or any texture desired can be easily executed whether producd by trowel, sponge, cloth, stippler, cork or wood float.

Ohio White Finishing Lime is sold by dealers everywhere in any one of the four brands shown here. Complete specifications will be found in "Sweet's" and the "The American Architect's Specification Manual". Any other information which you may care to have will be gladly sent you upon request.

The Ohio Hydrate & Supply Co.

Woodville, Ohio.

"The Lime Center of the World"

OHIO WHITE FINISHING LIME "it spreads so easy"

Announcement of

An Architectural Competition

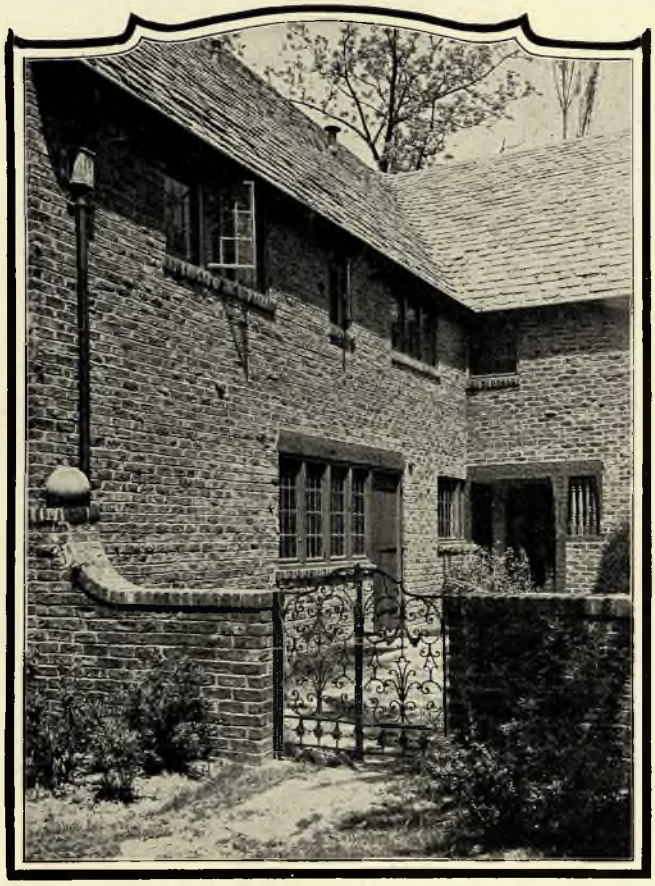
Photographs and Plans of Common Brick Houses

THIS competition has been simplified to an unusual degree. It is open to any architect, architectural firm or designer. It requires no sketch plans. It calls only for photographs and plans of houses or bungalows already constructed—or completed before the contest closes November 16, 1926.

Thus the contest requires very little time on the part of the architect, yet substantial rewards are offered. The jury will consist of three architects of national reputation in residential design.

The purpose of this competition is to bring together a collection of the best among the many houses being built with Common Brick exteriors. Whenever these photographs are published, the name and location of the architect will be given.

Full details of this competition may be secured by writing the COMMON BRICK HOUSE COMPETITION, care of The Architectural Forum, 383 Madison Avenue, New York.



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First Prize	$1,000
Second Prize . . .	500
Third Prize	300
Fourth Prize . . .	100

10 Honorable Mentions at $50 each

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These District Association Offices and Brick Manufacturers Everywhere

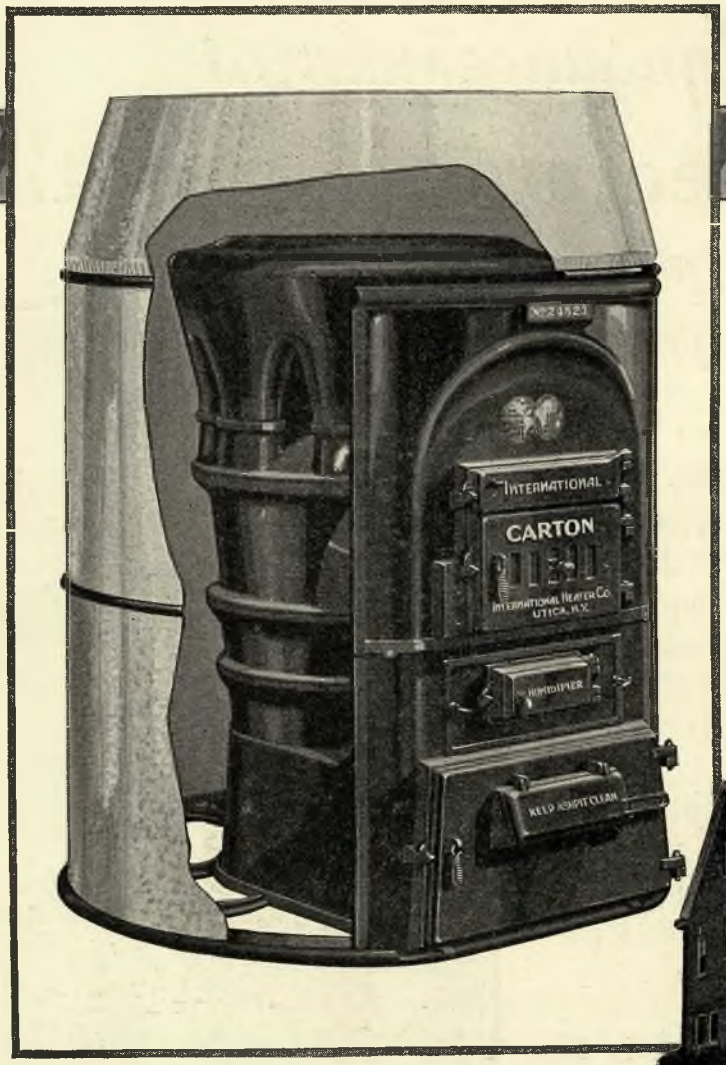
Chicago 614 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Denver . . . 1735 Stout St.
Detroit 400 U. S. Mortgage Trust Bldg.
Hartford, Conn. . . 226 Pearl St
Los Angeles . . 342 Douglas Bldg.
New York City 1710 Gr'd Cen. Term'l Bldg.
Norfolk, Va. . . 112 West Plume St.
Philadelphia . 303 City Centre Bldg.
Portland, Ore. . . 906 Lewis Bldg.
Salt Lake City . . . 301 Atlas Blk.
San Francisco . 932 Monadnock Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. . . 913 Arctic Bldg.
Springfield, Mass., 301 Tarbell-Watters Bldg.

BEAUTY and ECONOMY Burned in COMMON BRICK

Brick Books for Your Use

"Skintled Brickwork" (15c) ☐
"Brick, How to Build and Estimate" (25c) ☐
"Hollow Walls of Brick"—FREE ☐

Check above and send for any or all of these books.



SELF CLEANING
CARTON
FURNACE

Home of Louis Mosenfelder, Rock Island, Ill.; Cervin & Horn, Rock Island, architects. Warmed with a Carton Self Cleaning Furnace No. 583.

Self Cleaning—even with soft coal

This is the Carton's SELF-CLEANING RADIATOR. Soot cannot accumulate in this radiator, and any dust or ashes carried up there will fall back onto the fire.

THE International Carton is the ideal furnace for finer homes, anywhere. And especially where soft coal is used for domestic fuel!

For the Carton cleans itself. Its radiator is so designed that all soot drops back into the flames to be consumed.

So certain is this action that there is no clean-out door on the International Carton.

And when your client realizes that one-eighth of an inch of soot on any heating surface reduces its efficiency 28 per cent, it makes one more powerful reason for specifying the Carton in every home of the finer type.

Every last detail of the International Carton, from the smallest casting to the large durable casing is designed and built to heat efficiently, and to endure.

Installed according to the Standard Code, the Carton will give your clients an ideal heating system as long as the house itself endures. Architects—heating engineers—become thoroughly acquainted with the Carton. Send for Catalog 1751-X.

INTERNATIONAL HEATER CO.
UTICA, N. Y.

Cleveland Chicago Philadelphia Detroit
New York City Nashua, N. H.

INTERNATIONAL

STEAM AND HOT WATER BOILERS, WARM AIR FURNACES AND ONEPIPE HEATERS

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

On a "Cost per Year" Basis – Is There Any Argument?

Annual Cost per 1000 feet of 2" Pipe—

Figures based on actual experience by John J. Monteith, Chief Engineer, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia

Genuine Wrought Iron		*Steel Pipe*	
Age 40 years *and still in good condition.*		Age 10 years	
Depreciation, $366.30 ÷ 40 yrs.	$9.16	Depreciation, $199.80 ÷ 10 yrs.	$19.98
Average interest at 6%	11.26	Average interest at 6%	6.59
Maintenance and repairs to pipe and to rooms damaged by leaks	10.00	Maintenance and repairs to pipe and to rooms damaged by leaks	40.00
	$30.42		$66.57

MR. MONTEITH'S figures bear out the experience of architects, engineers, plumbers and builders everywhere. A conservative estimate of the cost per year of Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe is, *at most*, one-half the cost of steel pipe.

Such an estimate does not include loss which operators of a hotel or factory might sustain from closing down for repairs that part of the plant affected by pipe failure, or water damage to valuable goods.

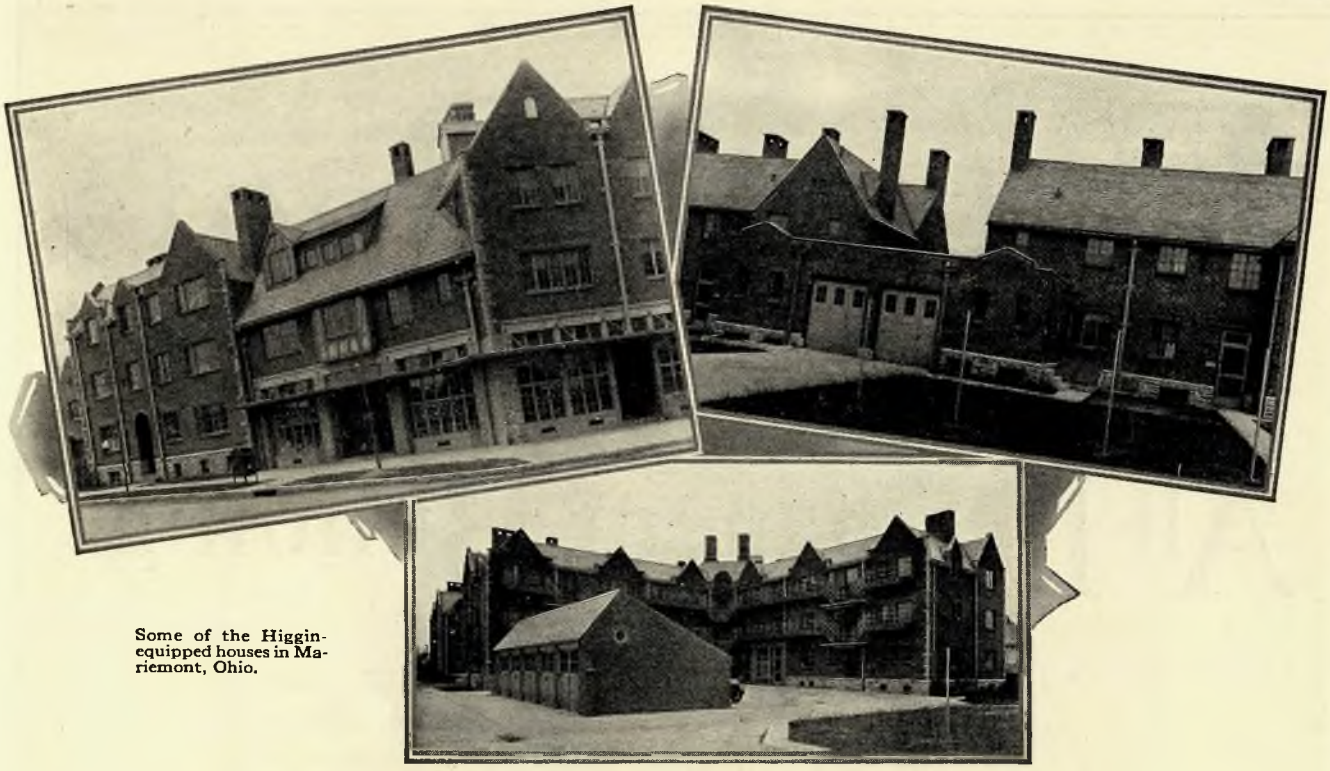
Judged from either the efficiency or the economy viewpoint, *is* there any doubt about the superiority of Reading Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe over steel?

READING IRON COMPANY
READING, PA.

World's Largest Manufacturers of Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe

Boston	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	New York	Cincinnati
Los Angeles	Philadelphia	Chicago	Baltimore	Seattle
Dallas	Tulsa	Detroit	Cleveland	Buffalo

READING PIPE
GENUINE WROUGHT IRON



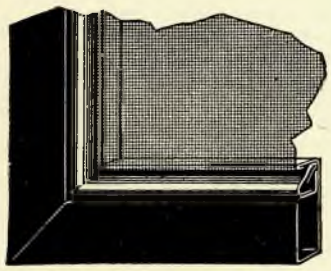
Some of the Higgin-equipped houses in Mariemont, Ohio.

A Model Town *uses* Model Screens

THE model character of Mariemont, Ohio, is evidenced in every detail of its construction. Only material that would give long service or enhance architectural values was accepted.

The use of Higgin Screens in the houses shown above attests their conformance to those requirements. They are noted for their resistance to rust and freedom from sagging. Also because they can be furnished in the required color to harmonize with the architectural tones.

You will always be successful with your screen installations if you follow the example of these Mariemont architects. The Higgin Man took the whole burden off their shoulders. Let him do the same for you.



Write for full details of Higgin Equipment.

THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Newport, Kentucky Toronto, Canada

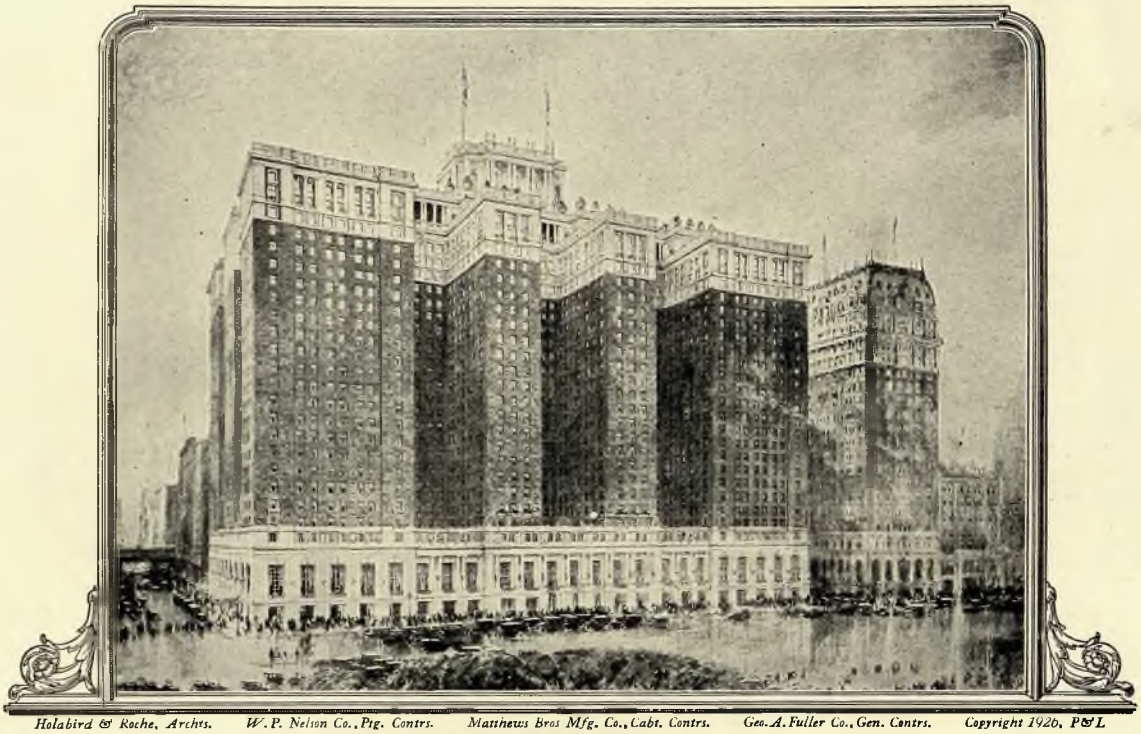
HIGGIN
ALL METAL
Screens *and* Weatherstrips

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Permanency of beauty on the woodwork in the new Stevens Hotel is assured with

"38"

PRESERVATIVE VARNISH



Holabird & Roche, Archts. W. P. Nelson Co., Ptg. Contrs. Matthews Bros Mfg. Co., Cabt. Contrs. Geo. A. Fuller Co., Gen. Contrs.

THE new Stevens Hotel in Chicago will be the largest hotel in the world — three thousand rooms, the woodwork of which is finished with "38" Preservative Varnish. The use of "38" Preservative Varnish on the interior woodwork is in keeping with the general high character of this new hotel, a monument to the architects and contractors. Made for the very highest type of interior woodwork, "38" Preservative Varnish is naturally selected for buildings of outstanding merit. Its full-bodied finish and exceptional durability are qualities that satisfy architects and owners alike.

"38" Preservative Varnish is but one of many Pratt & Lambert Varnish Products which have established a reputation for quality and service. Architects in the United States and Canada have long recognized their dependability and specify their use on all classes of buildings.

Consult the Pratt & Lambert Architectural Service Department — its members will be glad to help you solve your finishing problems.

Save the surface and you save all Pratt & Lambert

PRATT & LAMBERT-INC., 98 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N.Y. Canadian Address: 8 Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ont.

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISH PRODUCTS

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

This is the durable floor finish which successfully withstands the destructive elements of hard service. It is specified by discriminating architects, and used wherever careful consideration is given to the beauty and permanency of a floor finish.

Insist on Firesafe Construction—*Always!*

This is your responsibility—your solemn duty in stopping this frightful loss of life and property

By LOUIS KUEHN, *President*
Milwaukee Corrugating Company

Some dwelling burns every four minutes.

IN the United States last year, 15,000 persons were burned to death and 16,000 were injured by fire. Property worth $548,810,639 went up in smoke — an average loss per day of more than a million and a half dollars.

Every four minutes fire breaks out in some home. Every day of the year an average of 96 farm buildings, 6 department stores, 5 schools, 4 warehouses, 1 hospital, 5 churches and 15 hotels catch fire.

Ninety-six farm buildings burn every day.

87% of this appalling loss is preventable. Educational campaigns against carelessness, Clean-Up drives providing for safe disposal of rubbish and Fire Prevention Weeks are doing much to minimize the fire hazard.

They alone, however, cannot effect the full 87% prevention that is possible. For no matter how careful the citizens of a community may become in guarding against fire, their efforts will count for naught when fire gets under way, if they persist in erecting dangerous, quick burning buildings.

Five schoolhouses burn every day.

The only true safeguard against our disgraceful National fire loss, lies in building only *firesafe* structures. Progressive architects and contractors realize this and are taking every opportunity to impress upon their clients the advantages of firesafe construction. They have awakened thousands to the importance of *firesafe* construction, by emphasizing the fact that failure to build "firesafely" gravely endangers property, wages, business and clientele, and life itself.

One hospital burns every day.

Six department stores burn every day.

By using Milcor Metal Building Products to carry out your plans you can secure *firesafe* construction at very moderate cost.

Even wood stud construction can be made fire-resistant if protected by plaster on Milcor "Stay-Rib" or "Net-mesh" Metal Lath. Walls so built have been accorded a full One Hour Rating by the Underwriters' Laboratories, (as compared with a 4-minute rating for plaster on combustible lath). Milcor "Stay-Rib" Lath, presents a larger surface of metal than any other metal lath, and therefore requires only about two-thirds as much plaster — an important saving in material and labor is thus made possible.

Four warehouses burn every day.

Five churches burn every day.

For the roof, there is no safer covering made than Milcor "Titelock" Metal Tile. It provides an impenetrable armor against sparks and firebrands. It protects against lightning, too. It is storm-proof, long enduring, good-looking and economical. It can not chip, crack or rot. It serves faithfully throughout the life of the building. Because of its light weight, it does not require a costly, heavy supporting structure. Insist on firesafe construction, *always!*

Fifteen hotels burn every day.

Tucson's HEALTH COUNCIL* *decided in favor of* CHILD HEALTH *and* MENTAL ALERTNESS

Tucson, Arizona, High School. Lyman and Place, Tucson, Architects. Elliot Lee Ellingwood, Los Angeles, Heating Engineer

THIS impressively beautiful school of Tucson is a highly efficient educational plant. School board and architect decided the school should induce mental alertness as well as inspire it.

Fresh air—washed, warmed, humidified—supplied constantly to every pupil in every room, keeps absenteeism from sickness at a minimum and does away with dullness among the pupils.

Under the forced ventilation by fans in the basement, the condition maintained in the rooms, in regard to temperature, humidity, distribution, motion, odors, CO_2, dust and bacteria is 96% as perfect as that of a perfect day in June.

This healthful, stimulating condition is gained through the use of The American System—the unit system of Heat with Ventilation. The American System is low in both first and operating costs. No other furnishes an adequate amount of fresh, warmed, humidified air for the same money.

No fuel is wasted and any may be burned. Only as many units as are required for comfort need be fired. Asbesto-Steel casings conserve 25% more heat than do brick casings.

There are no boilers, pipes and radiators to freeze. The cast iron construction does not rust and is many times as durable, under fire, as steel. For forty years one company, through its engineers and its authorized agents, has installed and guaranteed The American System. Write to our nearest representative or direct to us. Get all the facts about The American System clearly before your Health Council. Decide for Child Health and Mental Alertness. Write today.

Memo to ALL *Architects!*

While this advertisement features schools, THE AMERICAN SYSTEM is also ideal for any building where fresh, warmed, humidified air is needed in ample quantities at reasonable costs (Schools, Theatres, Churches, Factories, Auditoriums, Public Garages, etc.). Write us for specific facts and call on our engineering department for technical data or actual help in solving your heating and ventilating problems.

The HEALTH COUNCIL*

Because—In the building of every modern school—health, as well as mental efficiency, of many generations of school children, depend on the decisions of this small group of public spirited citizens (School Board members, Superintendent, Architect)—we refer to them here as "THE HEALTH COUNCIL."

The American System *of* Heat *with* Ventilation

Equipment manufactured and guaranteed by

The American Foundry and Furnace Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Engineering and installations complete by

American Foundry & Furnace Co.
Bloomington, Ill. Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill. St. Paul, Minn.
Madison, Wis.

American Heating & Ventilating Co.
Philadelphia Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond, Va.

W. H. Johnson & Son Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.

American Warming & Ventilating Co.
Cleveland, O. Toledo, O.
Elmira, N. Y. Atlanta, Ga.

John H. Kitchen & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Michigan Warming & Ventilating Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Larimer-Lauer, Inc.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Lige Heating & Ventilating Co.
Auburn, Ind.

International Sales Corporation
San Francisco, Cal.

State Heating & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.

Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co.
Seattle, Wash. Portland, Ore.

Supreme Heater & Ventilating Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

Gillespie-Dwyer Co.
Chicago, Ill.

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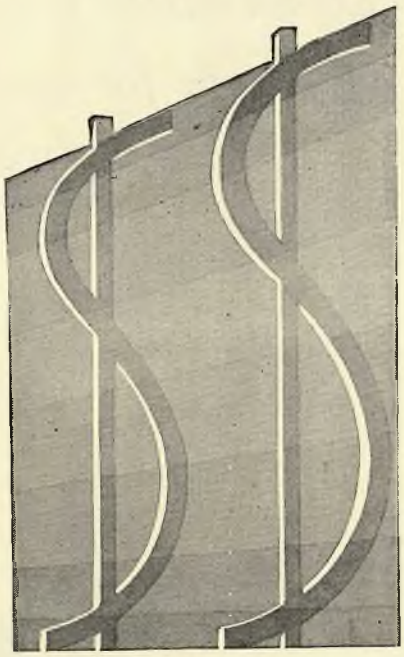
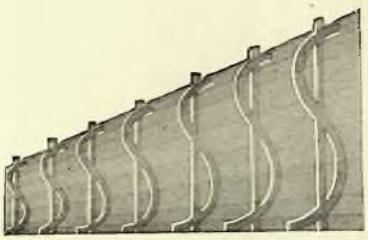
Look ahead in costs



It is poor business to invest high-priced labor in short-lived materials. The labor for repair and replacement is greater than the cost of the materials that are replaced, and many times greater than the difference in cost between temporary and permanent material.



Here is an example of a $16,500 house:

	STEEL	ALPHA BRASS
Original cost labor . . .	$ 60.50	$ 60.50
Original cost pipe . . .	36.31	131.25
Replacement cost labor* .	121.00	0
Replacement cost pipe* .	36.31	0
Carpenter work* . . .	30.00	0
Plastering*	30.00	0
Painting and Decorating*	60.00	0
TOTAL COST . . .	$374.12	$191.75

*In the above example, total replacement has been figured. The usual story is that pipe has to be replaced piece by piece, as it fails, which would add tremendously to this above replacement charge. No profits have been figured in these costs, nor cartage charges, cleaning, etc.

Of course, Brass Pipe should be used.
Why *not* Alpha?

Trade CHASE Mark

ALPHA Brass Pipe FACTS

ALPHA brass pipe is better because it contains more copper and more lead than ordinary brass pipe, and yet it costs no more. Copper gives a toughness and ductility and increases its resistance to corrosion. More lead makes it cut and thread easier. Alpha has a superior finish and can be bent cold, thus avoiding elbows.

Every length of Alpha is trade-marked and guaranteed against season cracking.

CHASE COMPANIES
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
Chase Metal Works *Chase Rolling Mills*
STOCKS
Chase Brass Companies, Inc., New York.
Chase Companies of New Jersey, Newark.
The Ohio Chase Company, Cleveland.
Chase Companies of California, San Francisco, Los Angeles
OFFICES
Boston New York Philadelphia Rochester
Pittsburgh Chicago St. Louis Denver Atlanta
Members Copper and Brass Research Association

Chase Companies, Inc., Waterbury, Conn.

Please send me free of charge a copy of your book on Alpha Brass.

Name_____

Firm_____

Position_____

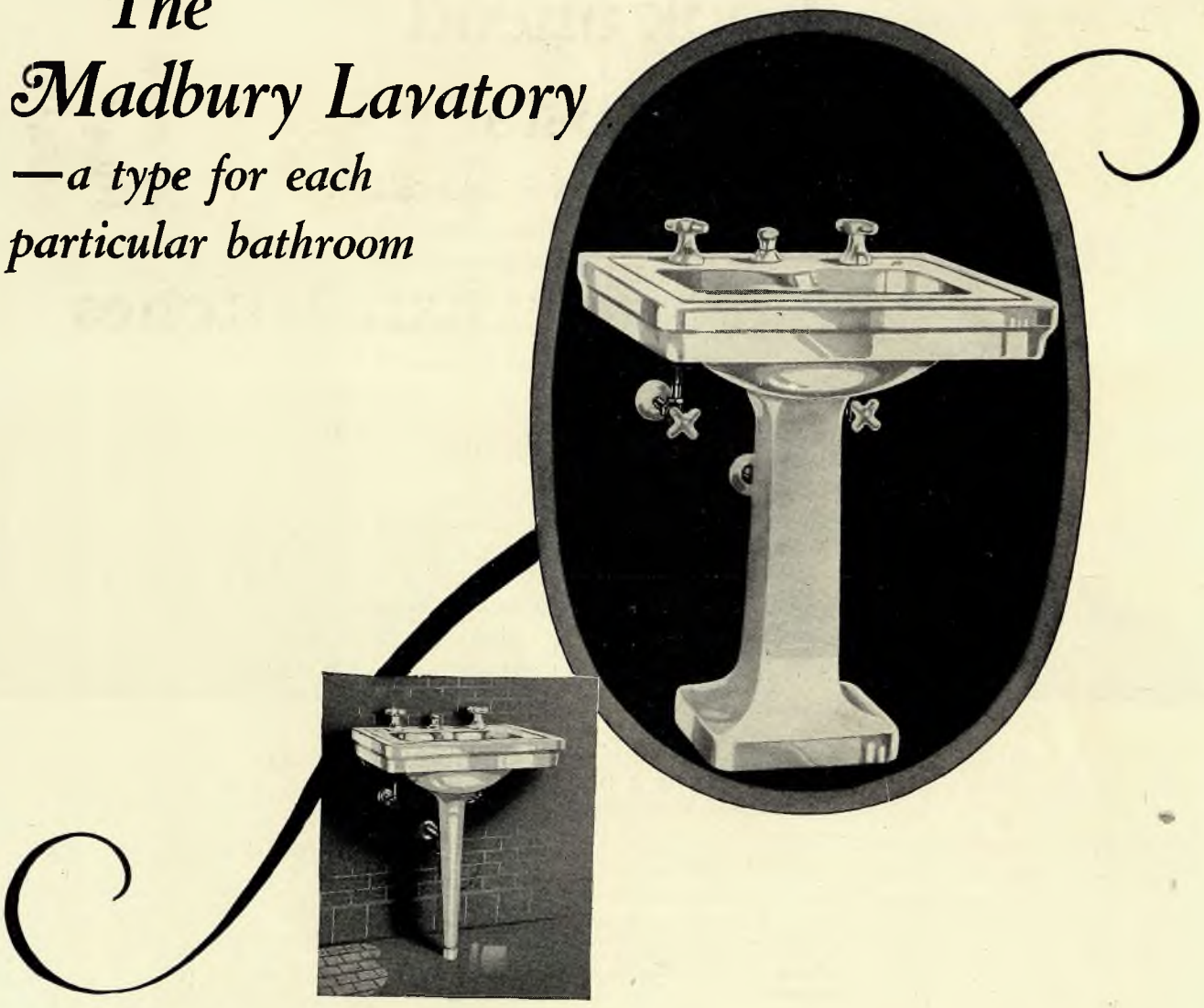
Address_____

1-6131-28

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

The Madbury Lavatory

—a type for each particular bathroom



THE Maddock "Madbury" Lavatory of Durock is the last word in beauty, convenience, cleanliness and durability.

The larger illustration shows the pedestal style; the smaller, the leg style. Both are identical in every detail except the method of support.

Because the leg style costs less to manufacture, it may be furnished at a somewhat lower price than the pedestal style; also it may be supplied, if desired, in a smaller size.

Both styles are made of all white Durock, including trimmings. Durock will not chip, crack, craze nor discolor.

The "Madbury" is the only lavatory made with a self-cleansing overflow, insuring complete sanitation. Hot and cold water, mixed to any desired temperature, is directed to the center of bowl in a single stream. There is a large square bowl with anti-splash rim.

Durock lavatories remain new indefinitely. They can always be kept spotlessly clean by merely wiping with a damp cloth.

Write us for as many copies as you can use of our booklet, "Maddock Bathrooms". They will help you "sell" clients on quality fixtures, and make them more appreciative of such fixtures when recommended. There will be no charge for the booklets.

THOMAS MADDOCK'S SONS COMPANY

Oldest Sanitary Potters in America

Trenton, N. J.

MADDOCK

DUROCK Bathroom Equipment

DUROCK

the perfect material for bathroom equipment

is stain proof

IODINE is often dropped on the lavatory basin. It will leave an indelible stain on ordinary coated ware but can be readily wiped off of a Durock lavatory.

Durock cannot be stained.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

The Miner Physicians' Hospital in Plattsburg, New York, was treated with Hydrocide Colorless. E. K. Fenno of Syracuse was the contractor

Frederick B. Townsend, Chicago, Architect

Damp-proof

The interior of this hospital will always be warm and dry— the exterior walls will always retain their natural beauty

THE exterior walls of the newly completed Miner Physicians' Hospital in Plattsburg, New York, were treated with Hydrocide Colorless, the invisible waterproofing. In addition to keeping the interior of the building warm and dry, this material preserves the natural beauty of the brickwork. It prevents the walls from becoming discolored. It is absolutely invisible when applied.

Hydrocide Colorless penetrates the brick and forms a non-conductive, protective layer. Since it contains no paraffin, it will not run in hot weather. It can be applied as easily during the winter months as during the summer. It can be painted. It will never collect dust.

Hydrocide Colorless will give you warm, dry, beautiful buildings. Buildings of which you can be permanently proud. Write us for further information and a generous demonstration sample.

Hydrocide Colorless
Waterproofing

Other Sonneborn Products

Lapidolith—The original concrete floor hardener. A liquid chemical that changes the floor surface to a fine, dense, crystal-like structure of flint-like hardness. Hundreds of millions of feet of concrete floor have been Lapidolized in leading industrial plants of the country.

Cemcoat—A paint that stays white longer than any similar paint; can be washed again and again; sticks to brick or concrete as easily as to wood; and usually requires one less coat. Made for both interiors and exteriors, in white and colors and in gloss, eggshell, or flat-enamel finish.

Lignophol—A preservative dressing for wood floors that penetrates and restores the natural oils and gums of the wood. Lignophol prevents rotting, splintering and drying out; it is not sticky; it can easily be washed; and it does away with ordinary floor oils.

Stormtight—The famous semi-liquid compound for mending and preserving roofs. The thick, adhesive rubber-like material can be applied by anyone, over any kind of roof, and gives a tight new surface that lasts for years. Made in four colors. Mends a single leak or makes an entire roof water-tight.

Send for free samples of these products

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

114 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Forget the mechanical aspect of automatic temperature and humidity regulation for the moment, and consider the human element which constitutes Johnson service, accompanying Johnson System Of Temperature And Humidity Control. The ability and responsibility of men and an institution of highest standing are the influence cooperating with you when you specify The Johnson System. And automatic temperature and humidity regulation, therefore, becomes reliably accurate and successful: in your behalf, as well as for your clients. . . .

JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY
MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE REGULATION SINCE 1885.
TWENTY-NINE BRANCHES, UNITED STATES & CANADA

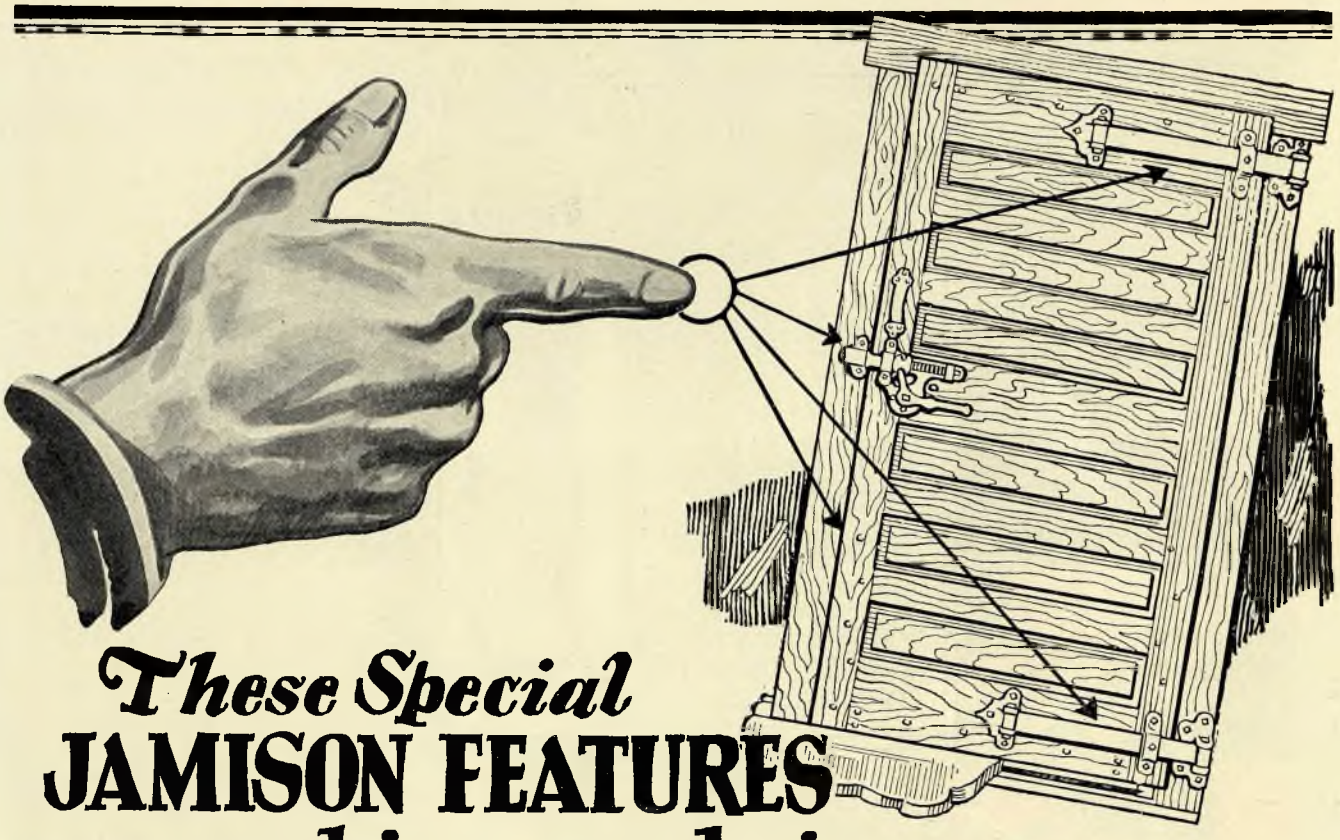
JOHNSON
SYSTEM OF TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY CONTROL

The All Metal System: And Designed, Manufactured, Installed Solely And Entirely By Johnson Engineers And Mechanics: Assuring Thoroughly Correct, Reliable Results Permanently.

JSC

Johnson Dual or Two Temperature Thermostat: one temperature for occupied rooms, another temperature for unoccupied rooms day or night. Write for details of this Johnson advantage.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



These Special JAMISON FEATURES are making good in plants on five continents

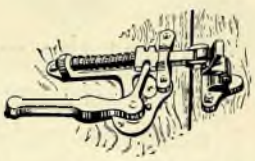
Refrigerating plant owners in Argentina, Brazil, Great Britain, France, Hawaii, China, Japan Australia and many other countries find that it is good business to send to the United States for Jamison Doors.

To say that these doors are performing creditably in more than half the cold storage plants of the entire world is probably not an exaggeration—and we believe Jamisons outsell all other makes combined.

The special Jamison features shown at the right are one reason. Honest workmanship coupled with the use of the finest materials obtainable—is another.

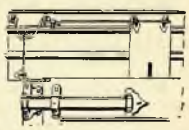
Write for Catalog

If your projects call for the use of refrigeration, the Jamison Catalog giving detailed information and blue print details of construction for the complete line of Jamison Products should interest you.



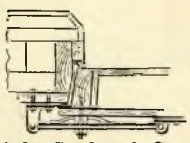
Automatic Self-Tightening Fastener

Tightens instantly when the door is slammed—the harder the slam the tighter it grips. No slackening in the latch—no chance for recoil or rebound. A patented Jamison feature.



Adjustable Spring Hinge

Practically indestructible because of great size and strength. Note the long reach. Adjustable spring pressure forces the door tight against its seals of contact. Only Jamison Doors have this hinge.

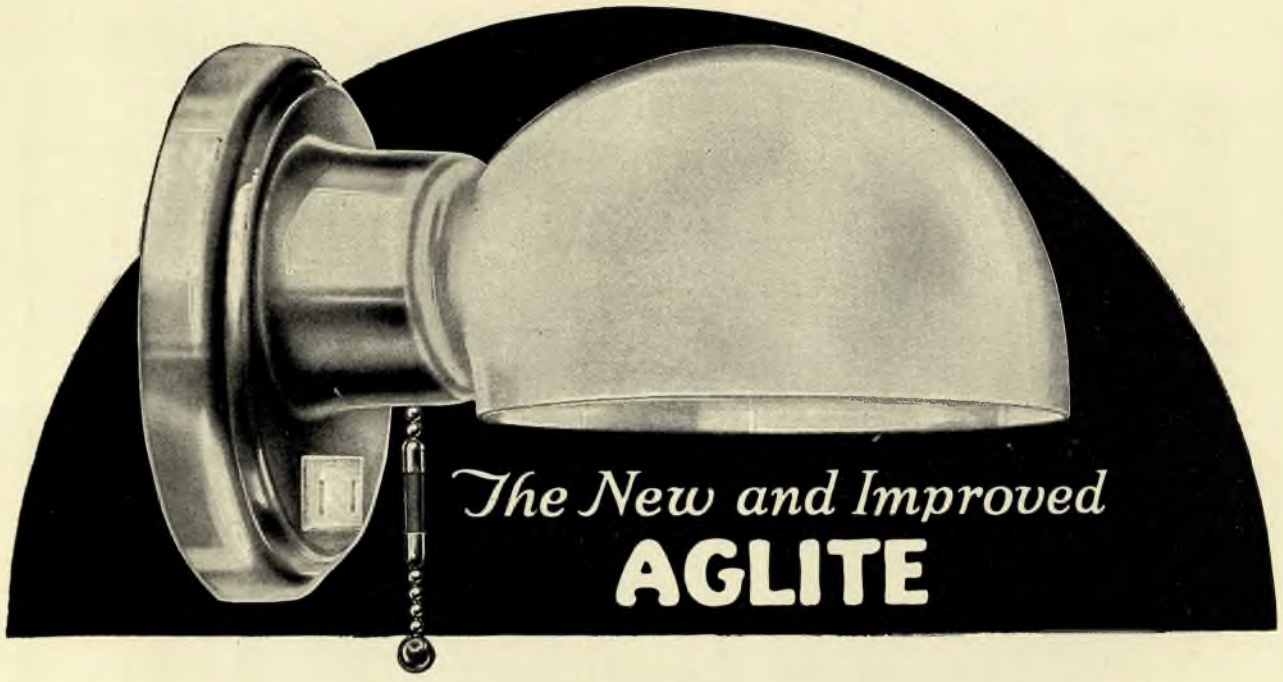


Multiple Seals of Contact

Jamison Doors are double sealed—two seals of contact all the way around. They are LEAK-PROOF and therefore —LOSS-PROOF.

Jamison Doors

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR COMPANY
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, U. S. A.



Now Made Better than Ever! Lower in Price!

Here's the new Aglite!

Smaller! More symmetrical! More compact! Better than ever! Lower in price!

For kitchens, bathrooms, hospitals and buildings of practically every type.

So durable and finely made it will last and *stay new* for years, long after inferior units that sell for only a trifle less have become old.

Permanent porcelain enamel finish in standard colors: white or ivory. Guaranteed never to discolor, rust or tarnish. Wiped clean in an instant.

Oval canopy permits installation in narrow spaces. Saves cost of wiring for separate wall or baseboard outlet. Has convenience outlet for attaching electrical appliances.

Opal glass shade, now made smaller. Can be adjusted to direct the light at any angle. Designed for the new style Mazda lamps. Write for descriptive literature.

New Low Prices:

With Adjustable Shade. Oval Canopy 3½ x 5¼".
Length of glass 5¾". Over-all extension 8".

A2573 Keyless, No Receptacle.....$2.75
A2574 Pull Chain, No Receptacle.. 3.60
A2575 Keyless, With Receptacle...$3.15
A2576 Pull Chain, With Receptacle 4.00

Guthlite

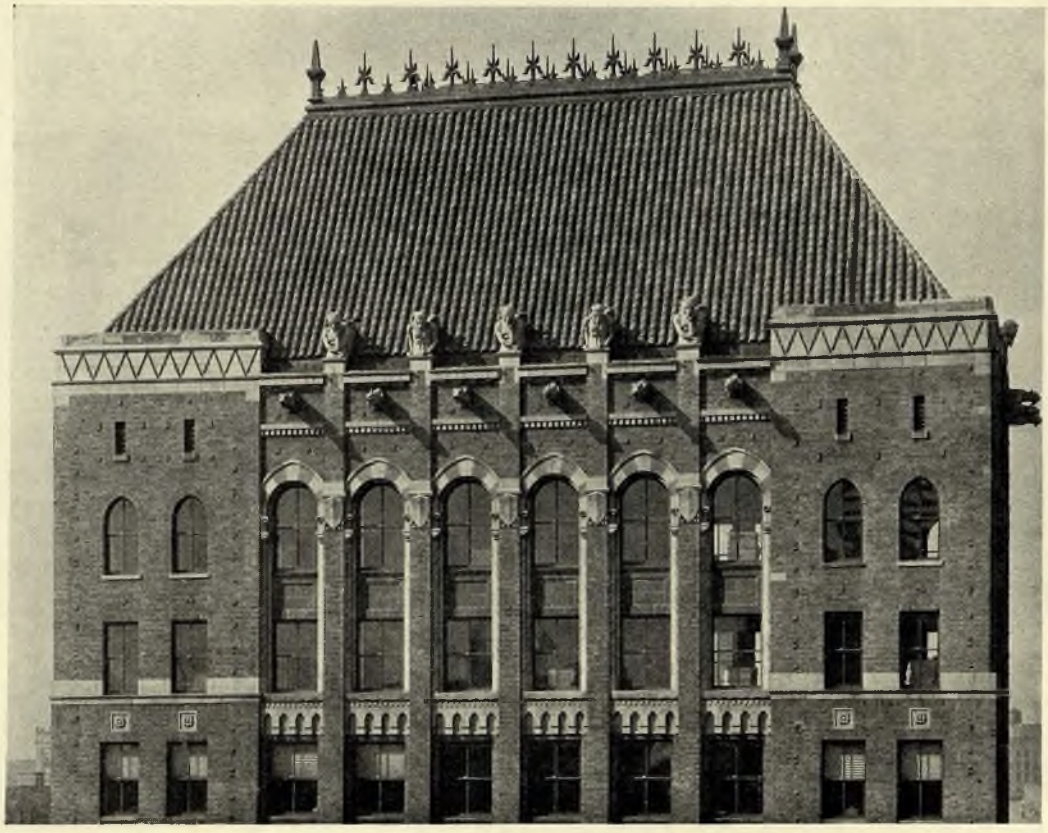
Brascolite

The EDWIN F. GUTH COMPANY

DESIGNERS - ENGINEERS - MANUFACTURERS

Lighting Equipment

ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.



Atlantic Terra Cotta

New York's Uptown Financial District

When a Bank or Trust Company decides to erect its own headquarters, beauty and dignity are required, and, to accord with the modern banking spirit, friendliness. These attributes are entirely consistent; the Architect expresses them architecturally.

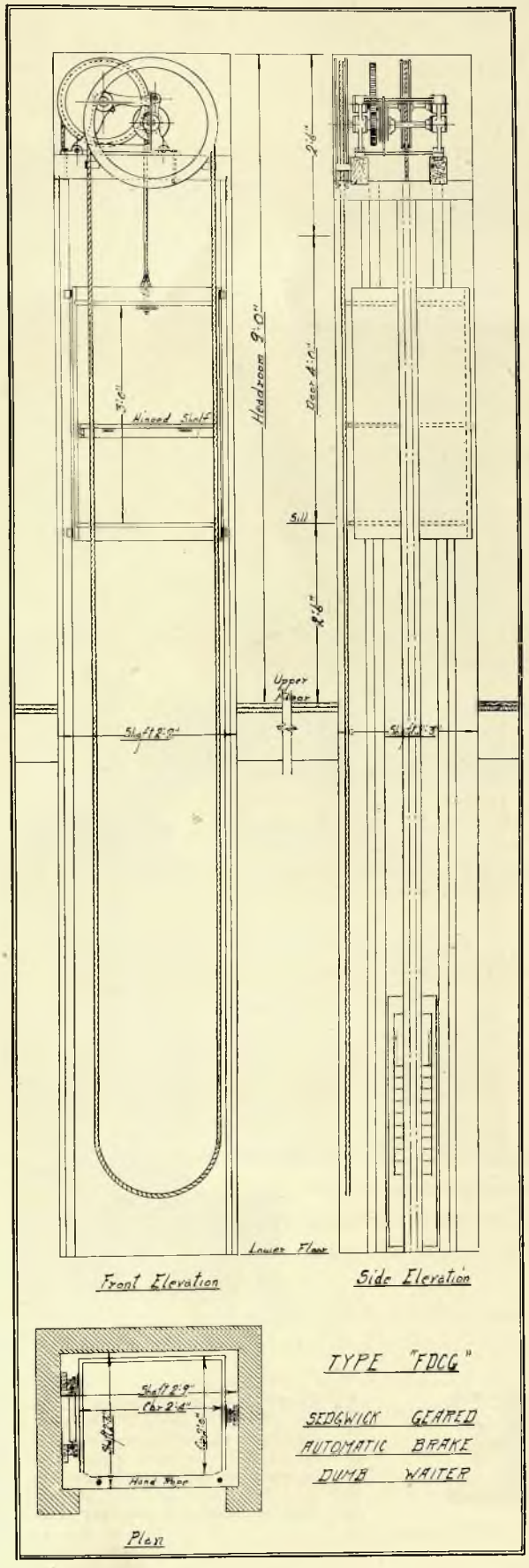
The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, Starrett and Van Vleck, Architects, is illustrated. Recently completed on Fifth Avenue at 41st Street, the building is impressive in mass and beautiful in proportion and in its detail of Atlantic Terra Cotta.

The frowning Terra Cotta demons at the roof level add an almost informal touch that prevents any appearance of austerity.

The Atlantic Terra Cotta detail of the shaft is executed in two shades of gray, unglazed. The 23d story spandrels are unglazed buff.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Company
19 West 44th Street, New York

Atlanta Terra Cotta Company
Atlanta, Georgia



Schrafft's, 31 Broadway, New York Chas. E. Birge, *Architect*

RESTAURANT DUMB WAITERS

Dumb Waiters for restaurant service should be durable, easy of operation, and safe.

Highest grade materials used in accordance with the best engineering principles give longest life in spite of heavy duty.

The full diameter hoist-wheel and machine cut spur gears of the Sedgwick Type "FDCG" Geared Automatic Brake Dumb Waiter require less effort to operate.

Breakage of dishes is practically eliminated by the automatic brake feature. The car is instantly stopped and held stationary at any point in its travel when the operator stops pulling hand-rope.

Five standard sizes are ready to ship. Special sizes built to meet conditions.

SEDGWICK MACHINE WORKS

159 West 15th Street New York City

Manufacturers of "The Invalid Elevator"

2000 Cubic Feet of Heated Air per Minute

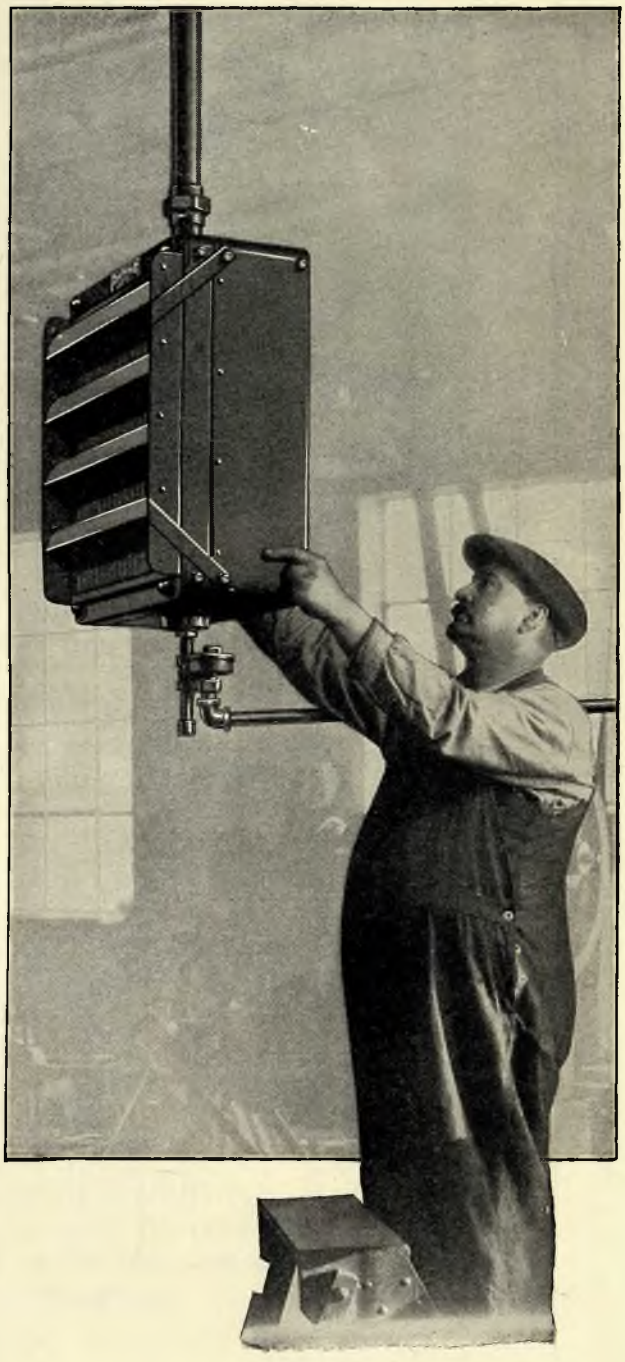
—wherever you want it!

SIMPLY loosen the top and bottom union connections of the Modine Unit Heater, turn the heater in the direction where heat is most needed, tighten the unions—and you are all set for a constant delivery of 2000 cubic feet of heated air per minute, *right where you want it!* The union connections serve as swivels — there are no braces, brackets or permanent mountings required to hold the heater rigidly in any one, fixed position.

No other steam or hot water unit heater has this directional advantage, which is further supplemented by the adjustable deflector which throws the heat downward at any desired angle within 60 degrees. No other heater suspends from an overhead feed line. No other unit heater weighs so little (125 lbs.) and occupies such a small space (4½ cubic feet), permitting "drop suspension" installation. No other heater delivers so great a volume of heat per unit of weight (165,000 B. T. U. per hour at 60°).

Write for Bulletin "A" which describes this revolutionary industrial heating system in detail.

MODINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Heating Division ThermModine *Racine, Wisconsin*
Chicago Sales Office, 720 Cass St., Chica go, Ill.



The illustration shows how simple it is to DIRECT THE HEAT from the Modine Unit Heater WHERE NEEDED — toward a bad door or window, lathe, work benches, etc. One man with a wrench does it in a few minutes' time.

MODINE
UNIT HEATER
FOR STEAM OR HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEM

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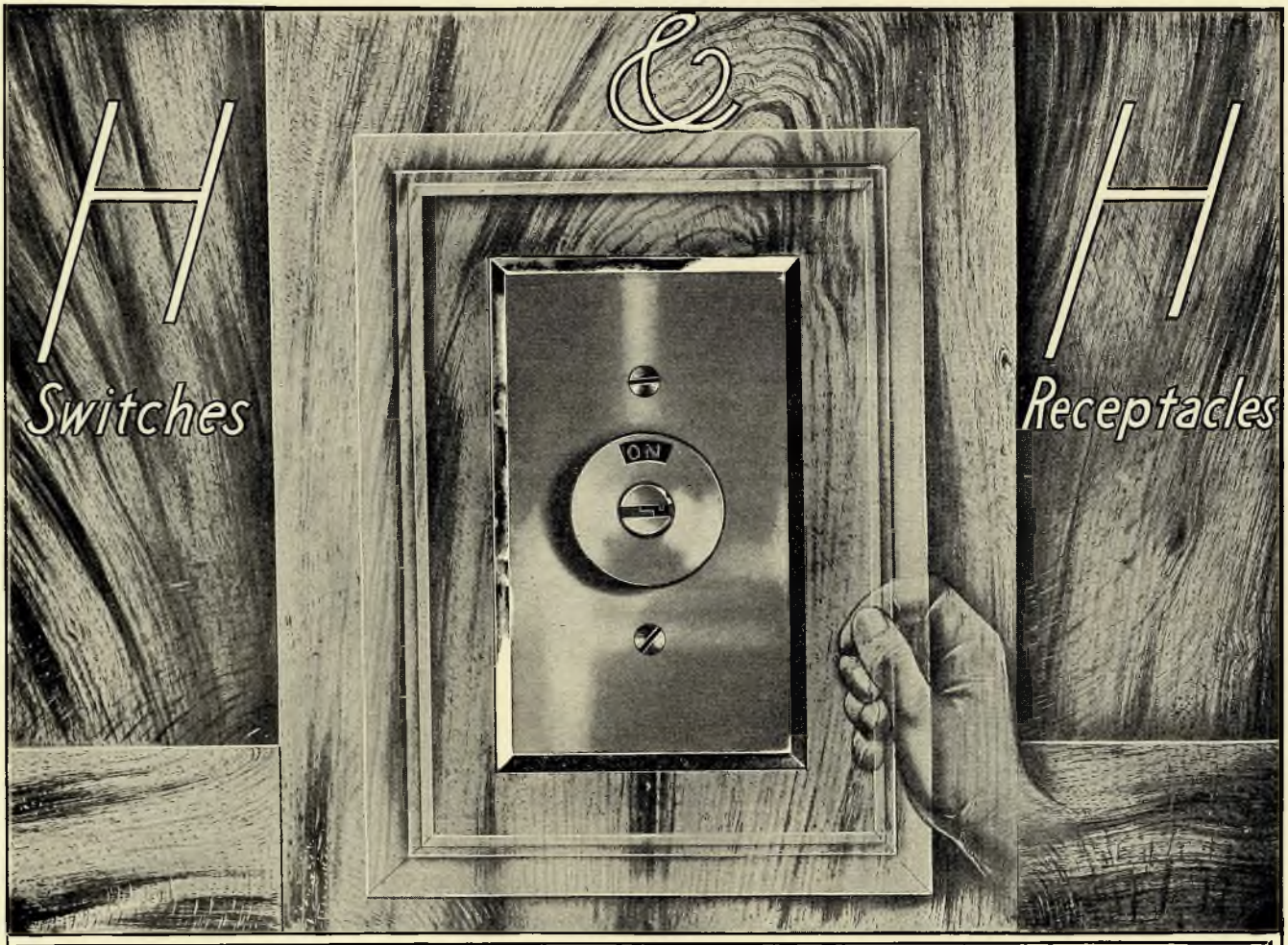


Tamper-Proof Lock Switch

for Public Buildings, Schools, Institutions

CONSIDER how large that class of buildings where "fooling with the lights" is serious business.

Source of annoyance and possible danger in theatres and auditoriums—where the thoughtless turning of a switch plunges the place in darkness.

And in schools, hospitals, institutions, where the lights should be controlled by the management, the Lock Switch *keeps* the control in the proper hands.

WHERE you specify the Lock Type switch, you will also save the waste of current when irresponsible persons leave it "ON."

In design, the Lock Switch pictured here is no ordinary switch with a locking device. It's a time-tested H & H Rotary "Snap," operated only by *turning key* in a genuine CORBIN Tumbler Lock.

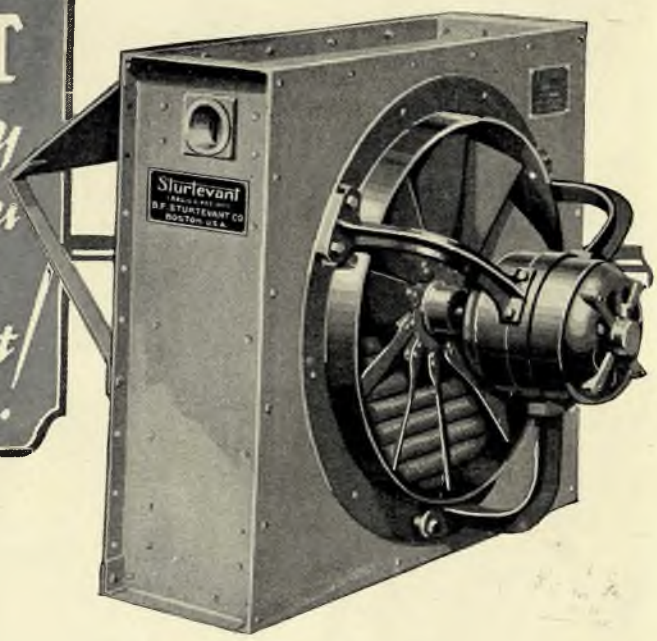
Each separate switch has a different key; three keys furnished with every switch; additional keys (or master key) at a slight extra cost. We'll be glad to send you a data sheet, with a sample of *No. 1281* Switch here illustrated.

THE HART & HEGEMAN MFG. CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

Makers of Electric Switches since 1890.

"HEAT with Unit Heaters"

HEAT
In a hurry
Where you need it
At low cost



In Oval: General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

In Square: Mack Motor Truck Company, Brighton, Mass.

THERE are no substitutes for experience and skill.

The Sturtevant Design No. 3 Unit Heater is the result of over 60 years of experience. It is the product of an organization whose research, engineering and manufacturing facilities in the domain of air engineering are unexcelled anywhere in the world.

A NEW CATALOG—Catalog No. 339 describes the Sturtevant Design No. 3 Unit Heater in detail and contains much helpful data of interest to architects and engineers. We would welcome your request for a copy.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY, HYDE PARK, BOSTON, MASS.

Atlanta	Charlotte	Dallas	Indianapolis	Montreal	Rochester
Boston	Chicago	Denver	Kansas City	New York	St. Louis
Buffalo	Cincinnati	Detroit	Los Angeles	Pittsburgh	Salt Lake City
Camden	Cleveland	Hartford	Minneapolis	Portland	San Francisco
		Seattle	Toronto	Washington	

Sturtevant Unit Heaters

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

with the Sturtevant Super-efficiency fan

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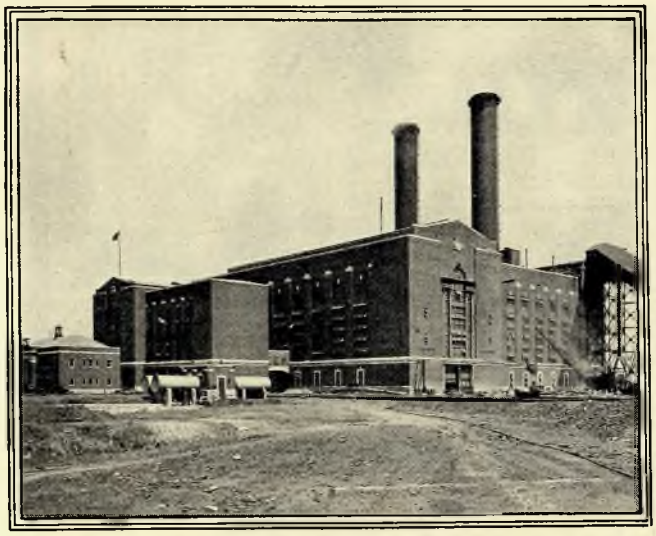

Public Service Electric Power Company, Kearney, N. J.

SHADING Industrial windows

THE splendid plant of the Public Service Electric Power Company, at Kearney, N. J. is a fine example of modern American industrial architecture. Naturally, the architects and engineers who built it considered every detail with painstaking care. And they chose Hartshorn Shade Cloths and Rollers for window shades.

Wherever dependable service and satisfaction are demanded, whether in industrial, business or residential construction, there you will find Hartshorn Shade Products.

Architects, builders and their clients know that Hartshorn on shade products have been a standard of excellence since 1860.

Our Architects' Service Bureau will gladly cooperate with you in the matter of window shade specifications. Stewart Hartshorn Co., 250 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A shade is only as  good as its roller

Hartshorn
SHADE PRODUCTS
Established 1860

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

MISSISSIPPI - WIRE - GLASS - CO. FIRE RETARDANT No. 32 WG

STRAUS BUILDING, Chicago

Graham, Anderson, Probst & White
Architects

Mississippi Wire Glass Co.
220 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Chicago St. Louis

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CLEAR the FLOORS!

USE LEGLESS RADIATORS

FLOORS that are clear of radiator legs and pipes are easier and quicker to clean. Legless Radiators do not interfere with mop and sweeper and provide easier carpeting or refinishing.

Hung with E-Z Radiator Hangers, legless radiators are absolutely practical on ANY wall—frame, concrete, brick, hollow tile or gypsum block.

The Ordinary Way

The E-Z Way

E-Z Hangers are adjustable, both laterally and vertically, and the anchor bolt does not require accurate placing.

Write for complete information and typical specifications.

HEALY-RUFF COMPANY
787 Hampden Ave.
St. Paul Minn.

E Z
RADIATOR HANGER

The Kernerator invariably survives the "*cost paring*"

YOU'VE gone through the "cost paring" process time and again. Your client demands certain things. You add others which are indispensable. The resulting total cost is too high. Then comes the "paring" — eliminating this and that to reduce costs.

But the Kernerator, once included in the specifications, is rarely, if ever, eliminated. No housewife, who has once glimpsed freedom from garbage drudgery, would think of continuing with the antiquated, tiresome, germ-breeding garbage pail method.

The architect will not consider eliminating the Kernerator because he knows it must be built in—it can rarely be installed after the building is completed.

That's why upwards of 2500 of America's leading architects habitually specify the Kernerator—the original flue-fed incinerator.

See Sweet's (1925), pages 2800-01. For additional information, phone your local Kernerator representative or write—

KERNER INCINERATOR CO.
719 East Water Street
Milwaukee Wisconsin

The Kernerator costs no more than a good radio—and the radio can be added any time while a Kernerator must be built in.

KERNERATOR
REG U S PAT OFF
THE CHIMNEY-FED INCINERATOR

Garbage and Waste Disposal without Leaving the Kitchen

FIREPROOF

MINERAL WOOL

Composed wholly of mineral fibre is fireproof. Used in connection with frame construction it is an excellent fire resistant.

It is also used for:

1 -- Heat and cold insulation
2 -- Sound Proofing
3 -- Vermin Protection

Samples and literature sent on request

U.S. MINERAL WOOL CO
280 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

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The American Architect

239 West 39th Street, New York

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PERSPECTIVES rendered in pencil by experienced pencil delineator; work done in any part of the country; quick service. Address 202-B. care The American Architect. (2502-2503)

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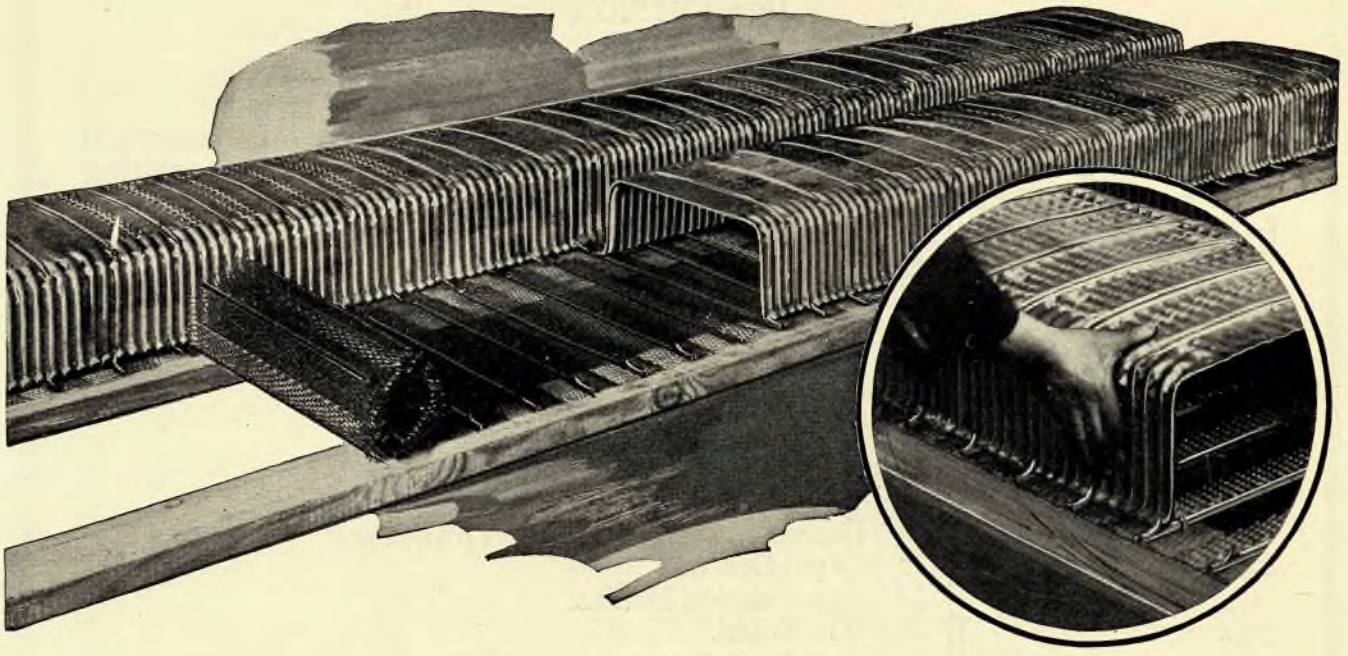
ARCHITECT in private practice 15 years desires association or partnership with good business getter who needs office and production assistance. Technical school graduate; expert in all office departments and business management. Special experience in schools, churches, theatres, office buildings, apartments and factories. Excellent connections and can control fair amount of business. New York connection preferred. Address 202-A, care The American Architect. (2502-03)

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers listed in this index without page designation will usually be found represented in the preceding or succeeding issue

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Again Truscon Leads in Development of Products for Reinforced Concrete



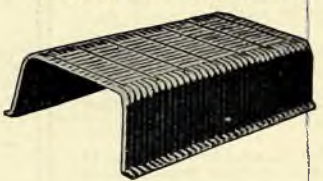
TRUSCON LOCKTYLE LATH marks another great advance in structural concrete design and reinforcement made possible by Truscon's tireless research and experimentation. Ribbed Steel tiles lock into prongs punched up on ribs of Locktyle Lath. Ceiling, joists and floor are made an integral, permanent construction. Absolute accuracy of spacing, minimum amount of handling, swiftest possible erection. Handled in rolls Locktyle Lath suffers no damage from other building trades on the job. And Locktyle is only one of the complete line of Truscon Steel Products for Concrete Reinforcing. Available quickly from warehouses at strategic distribution points.

Write for catalogs and engineering data.

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, Youngstown, O.

Warehouses and Sales Offices in Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere.

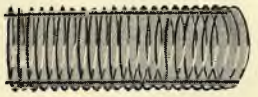
Truscon Steel Rib Bars



Truscon Steel Permanent Floretyles

Truscon Steel Removable Floreforms

Kahn Trussed Bars



Truscon Steel Column Hooping

Truscon Steel Hy-Rib

*TRUSCON STEEL FOR CONCRETE REINFORCING

*A complete line of Steel Buildings, Steel Windows, Metal Lath, Steel Joists, Steel Poles, Concrete Reinforcing for Buildings and Roads, Pressed Steel Specialties, Waterproofing & Technical Paints. Truscon maintains Engineering and Warehouse Organizations thruout the Country

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Bring the Refrigerator into the Kitchen Circle

With the electric refrigerator, the architect's kitchen planning need no longer begin with the iceman. Now his chief objective may be proper kitchen routing.

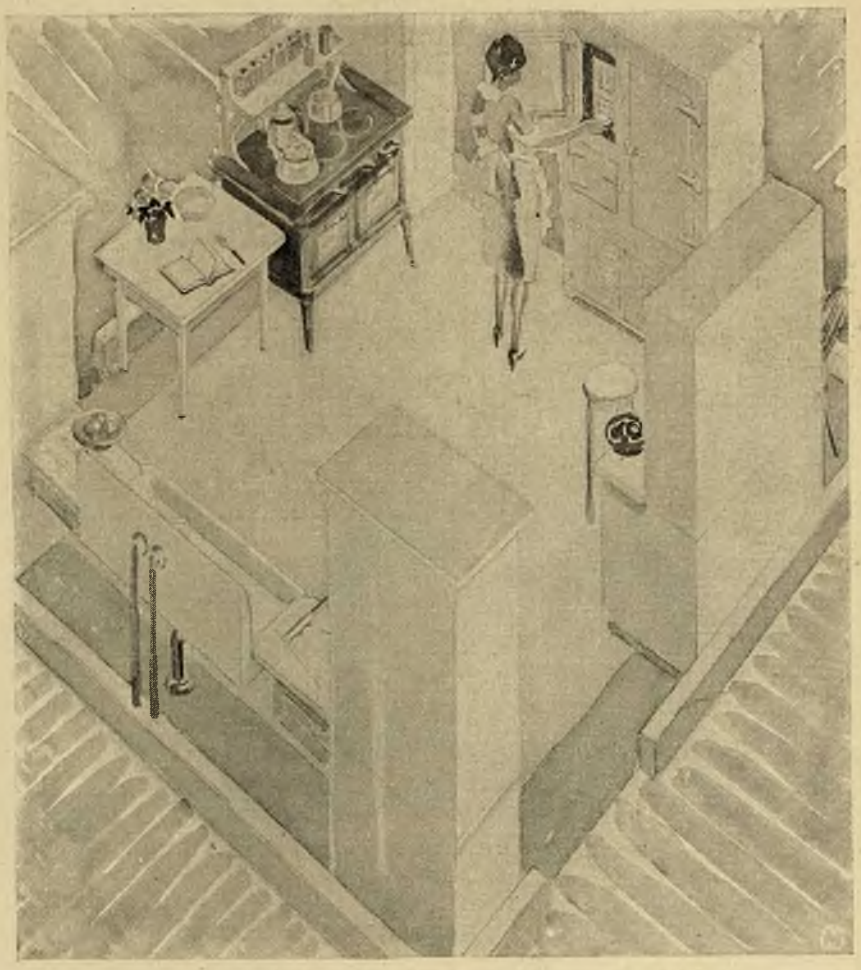


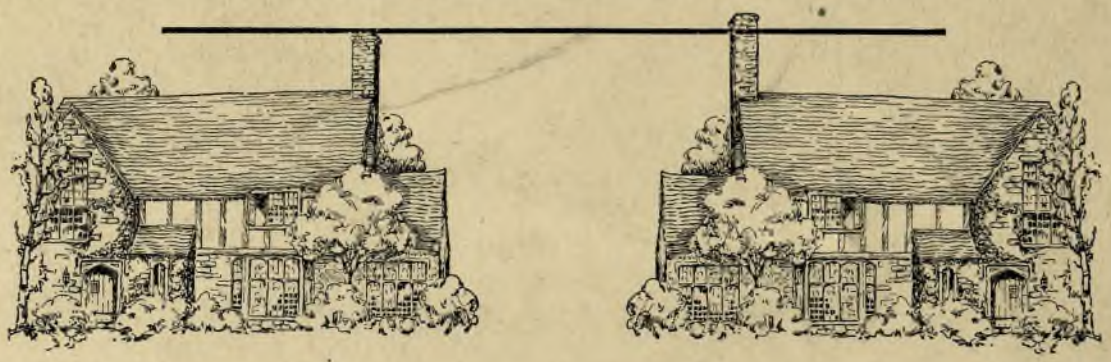
Diagram sketch of the kitchen layout suggested by Miss Eva Wilson, B.A., M.A. Miss Wilson is Instructor in Household Arts in the School of Household Arts of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

KITCHEN routing is a science. It has been highly developed by household management experts, and widely preached by the women's magazines.

Miss Eva Wilson's plan shows an almost ideal kitchen routing.

The food is brought into the kitchen and unwrapped on the kitchen-cabinet table. It then goes into the electric refrigerator. Here it is conveniently near the range, for food preparation. Here it is well placed to receive the food, after it has proceeded along its path from serving table to dining-room and back again from the dining-room.

Of course, the whole plan is made possible by the electric refrigerator. At last, the refrigerator can be brought in from the remote entry, and placed exactly where it is needed. Thus it eliminates relay races, in, out and around the kitchen. How the architect's women clients will appreciate this bit of understanding!



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YOU fully appreciate that comparative ratings and chimney heights go hand in hand.

That an over-rated boiler, within certain limits, can be forced to meet its rated capacity, *provided* the chimney is made higher than normal.

You fully appreciate that aside from the objection to factory-like chimneys, such practise can never be economical.

It's the old story of a *disproportionate amount of heat* being pulled up-chimney.

All Burnham Boiler ratings are based on normal height chimneys.

No violation of design—no sacrifice of economy.

Burnham Boiler Corporation

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