BUILDING AT $2,599,765 IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT. 1920

Drops Away in 1920 From Record High Figure of $3,502,380 in Year Before

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS IN CITIES

New London County Had $1,489,765 Expended in Building Construction Work—$1,110,000 in Windham County—Additions to Mill Property, Dwellings and Garages in Norwich—New Bank Building, Church and Dwellings in New London—Putnam Hospital is Added to and Mill Property Built—Willimantic Bank Improves Its Building—Residences and Mill Property in Danielson and Killingly—Jewett City Mill Erects New Weave Shed and Many New Tenements.

Recession in the tide of building activity that had made 1919 a banner year in New London and Windham counties was evident in 1920. The figures show that the Eastern Connecticut building total for 1920 was $2,599,765, where it was $3,502,380 in 1919.

New London county fell off to $1,489,765 in 1920 from $2,652,380 the year before. Norwich had $762,925 of the 1920 total, New London $526,840 and the other towns $200,000.

Windham county contributed $1,110,000 to the 1920 total, but had only $350,000 the year preceding. In Willimantic there was $300,000 in building construction work in Putnam $270,000, and in the rest of the county $540,000.

NORWICH BUILDING SHOWED $762,925 IN PAST YEAR

107 Building Permits in City Issued by Fire Marshal—73 Were For New Buildings.

Building figures in the town of Norwich in the past year ran up to a total of $762,925, of which $350,925 was represented by expenditures for construction work in the city and covered by permits issued by the fire marshal, while $412,000 was added by two contracts for new wards at the Norwich State hospital and the balance in building in the town limits. In the preceding year the fire marshal's permits for city construction covered $277,200.

Fire Marshal Howard L. Stanton issued 107 permits for building in the city, of which 7 were for buildings for mercantile or manufacturing purposes, 13 for new dwellings, 39 for new garages, and 42 for alterations or additions. In the previous year the permits issued in the city were 112.

The following is a summary of the building permits issued by the fire marshal:

First Quarter.	
New buildings, frame	9
New buildings, brick	1
New buildings, stone and cement	1
Alterations, frame	2
Alterations, brick	2
Total	15
Second Quarter.	
New buildings, frame	21
New buildings, brick and stone	1
Alterations, frame	8
Alterations, brick	2
Totals	32
Third Quarter.	
New buildings, frame	18
New buildings, brick	2
New buildings, cement	1
Alterations, frame	14
Alterations, brick	1
Total	36
Fourth Quarter.	
New Buildings, frame	16
New buildings, brick	2
New buildings, stone	1
Alterations, frame	4
Alterations, brick	1
Totals	24
Yearly Total in City.	
New buildings, frame	64
New buildings, brick	6
New buildings, stone and cement	3
Alterations, frame	28
Alterations, brick	6
Totals	107

Expenditures in City Building.

	Permits	Amt.
Mercantile and manufacturing buildings	8	$183,500
New dwellings	13	89,000
Barns, garages, alterations, etc.	81	78,425
Total in city	107	$350,925

Enlargements and improvements made in industrial and mercantile buildings were comparatively few in number but several of them were of much importance. The United States Finishing Co., at the plant in Greeneville, has been erecting a new boiler building which fill house, when completed, a battery of five 500 horse power boilers. The building is of reinforced concrete and structural steel, with sidewalls of brick and all windows of steel construction. It is two stories high, with floors of reinforced concrete and roof of the same material, laid on steel trusses. The building is 107 feet long, 48 feet wide and 60 feet high.

The Atlantic Carton corporation on Golden street has erected a new two story building, 193 feet long by 49 feet wide. It is of brick mill construction, steel sashes, wood floors and tar and gravel roof.

Another building in the industrial class is a new two story brick and stucco building erected by the Peck-McWilliams Co., on Central Wharf for a planing mill and lumber storage. It is 50 feet square. The Crescent Firearms Co. has built a small one-story brick building, 18x34, on Falls avenue, and the E. Chappell Co. has built on Central Wharf a new two story frame barn, 24 by 32.

Two new stores have been added to the Main street business section by changes made by Charles A. Hagberg in his property at 310 Main street. The building was raised and a brick first story built in to make two stores while the front was extended to the sidewalk front.

New residences built in the city were of a type that averaged around $4,000 in cost and were widely scattered as to location. At Taftville, the Ponemah Co. furnished an important addition to the village in the erection of sixteen new two-tenement houses. They were of brick with slate roof, were piped for gas and water and wired for electricity, making altogether a fine type of mill tenement property. The new houses were erected in a row just off Norwich avenue and to the rear of the company's row of frame houses on the avenue.

Building Statistics In Norwich
SHOWN FOR 10-YEAR PERIOD

Year	Mercantile and Manufacturing	Institutional	Dwellings	Barns and Garages	Miscellaneous and Repairs	Totals	Amounts
1910	8	13	30	...	32	83	$488,030
1911	13	..	27	...	30	70	257,850
1912	15	12	22	7*	31	87	609,965
1913	10	5	36	17	20	88	671,350
1914	11	14	52	25	9	111	512,527
1915	30	5	61	25	21	142	587,600
1916	21	..	18	18	29	86	462,600
1917	5	1	9	27	20	62	104,425
1918	4	2	6	21*	17	50	178,750
1919	9	..	22	34*	47	112	277,200
1920	7	2	34	39*	43	125	762,925

* Garages Only.

PUTNAM BUILDING SUFFERS FROM PERIOD OF DEPRESSION

But New Mill Was Erected, Addition to Hospital Built and Residences Added to City.

Like many another city in the nation, Putnam suffered, as to its building program, during 1920, as the result of the rapid and unexpected fading away of the great wave of prosperity that the country was enjoying.

The great part of the building done in this city during the past year was carried out by the Manhasset Manufacturing company, which added another splendid mill to the group it has been developing here for several years past and gave the city many new and pretty dwellings for the housing of its operatives.

What has been done by the Manhasset company has greatly improved the appearance of that section of the city where the activities have been carried out. The new dwellings are very sightly, vary in type of architecture, are equipped with all modern conveniences and are fine examples of what is being done by big concerns in housing their operatives.

As happened almost everywhere, the slowing up of the tire fabric industry brought a curtailment of development work by the Manhasset company, but the prospects are good that the development will be resumed as soon as the present period of depression passes away.

One notable feature of the building activity here during the past year was the construction of the Overlock wing to the Day Kimball hospital. The new structure is of brick and is rapidly nearing completion. This improvement in an institution which serves all of the towns of eastern Windham county is being carried out at a cost in excess of $50,000, much of this sum coming as gifts from manufacturing concerns in Killingly, Putnam, Plainfield and Thompson and a great deal more from individuals and concerns in the towns mentioned and from Woodstock people, too.

A splendid brick residence and garage and other outbuildings on Grove street were completed during 1920 by Byron D. Bugbee, who also caused to be erected a pretty little bungalow of brick on King street. Mr. Bugbee's residence is one of the finest that has been built hereabouts for many years and is one of the show places of the city.

A few dwellings have been erected in the Sunnyside section of the city, but on the whole there has not been a great amount of construction activity hereabouts excepting that carried out by the Manhasset company.

The completion of a cement roadway through Grove street, the cost meet by the state and the city of Putnam, was one of the fine features of building work in Putnam during 1920, a year marked in its last six months by the suspension of building activity.

The Lynch building on Canal street, completed during 1920, was the only addition to the structures used for business purpoes in the heart of the city. This neat new structure is of brick and a fine addition to the business property of the town.

Here and there throughout the city alteration work on dwellings and other buildings has been noted during the year, which was not productive of any great building boom, however.

BIG WEAVE SHED ADDED TO JEWETT CITY MILL

The Ashland Cotton Co. at Jewett City made important additions to its mill property in the past year in the erection of a new weave shed at an approximate cost of $184,000, equipping it with 546 modern Draper looms at a cost of approximately $290,000. The company built also twenty-eight new tenements on Ashland street, furnished with all modern improvements, and costing approximately $175,000. This is one of the prettiest layouts in Jewett City or anywhere around. A new house for the superintendent has also been erected on Wilcox street at an approximate cost of $12,000.

Besides these new buildings, the Ashland Co. has installed machinery in its two mills amounting approximately to $300,000.

Lloyd E. Minor has just completed a new modern bungalow on the East Main street highlands. There are six rooms and bath on one floor, and electric lights. The heating system is the new pipeless furnace. The house is 33x42 feet with hard wood floors, the inside finishing is done in South Carolina pine with painted walls. This bungalow was built from plans by a Boston architect, was completed by skilled labor and is one of the finest homes in the town. It is valued at $10,000. Like all the other houses in the Highlands section there is the unsurpassed view of the upper Ashland reservoir.

KILLINGLY BUILDING BOOM CAME TO ABRUPT HALT

Big Apartment House Has, However, Been Erected in Danielson and Cement Stockhouse For Mill Built.

A sudden reversal of industrial conditions abruptly halted during the summer of 1920 the greatest building program that Killingly had ever known. At Goodyear the Goodyear Mills Company, Inc., had embarked upon a $5,000,000 construction project, which was well underway, when the breaking down of the great wave of prosperity on which the nation had been riding forced a suspension of operations—after hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of building material had been accumulated and the actual work of building was well underway. As yet there has been no recovery from this suspension. A score or more of new dwellings and a great hole in the ground—the cellar of the splendid spinning mill that had been contracted for—is all that remains to show what was being done in Goodyear, where the building activity of the town for the year was centered.

With the holding up of the mill company's building program there also came a halt in the joint plan of the town and the mill company to erect a $100,000 school building at Goodyear, and this project remains in abeyance until such time as a recovery in the textile industry makes possible the carrying out of the enlargement plans that are promised for Goodyear.

In Danielson a big building program by the Connecticut Mills company, which has created one of the finest textile plants and surrounding property in New England, also was curtailed by the slump of business. However, something has been going on in the building line there through the year and at the present time progress is being made on a 27-apartment house, at Morin avenue, which will cost in excess of $100,000. This great dwelling is to be known as The Cloister and is located near The Gables, another of the show places of Connecticut Village.

More than a dozen new dwellings have been completed by the Connecticut Mills company at Connecticut Village during 1920, and the group has added greatly to the splendid appearance of this new section of Danielson.

Mill Practically Rebuilt.

A part of the expansion work of the Connecticut Mills Company during 1920 was the acquiring of the property of the Danielson Cotton Company, the purchase including the big mill on Main and Maple streets and all of the mill company dwellings on Main, Water, Cottage streets and along the White Row. Since this property has been taken over the mill was completely stripped of machinery and for six months past a force of men has been engaged in remodeling the interior. New beams and floors have been put in, new elevators installed. In fact, the mill, excepting for the exterior walls, has been practically rebuilt. In the near future its new machinery equipment, as fit for use in weaving tire fabric, will be installed, giving Danielson two plants owned by the Connecticut Mills company, one of the largest manufacturers of tire fabric in the world.

The Quinebaug company figured, too, in the building operations of the 1920 in Danielson, this concern having erected a great cement stockhouse, completed in September, at its plants on the West Side. This stockhouse cost in excess of $100,000 and is one of the finest of its kind in this section, having a capacity of 10,000 bales.

Another mill property that has been improved very considerably during the past year is that of the Ferrales company at East Killingly. This is a new concern engaged in the manufacture of a fabric similar to Palm Beach cloth.

Dayville Mill Tenements Improved.

At Dayville the Assawaga Woolen company has greatly improved the appearance of the village work by construction operations carried out during 1920, in which period the concern acquired by purchase a large tract of additional land, running south on the south side of the highway at its plant and village. Just west of its mill the company has greatly improved its tenement property, opened a new street, running north and south, along with other dwellings have been built, and beautified the grounds surrounding the mill and tenement houses by grading and laying cement sidewalks. Other property of the company on East Main street has been entirely remodeled, so that this concern has contributed very materially to the construction progam of Killingly during 1920.

Bungalows in Danielson.

There was a revival, too, in home building operations in Danielson and other parts of the town of Killingly during the past year. In Danielson a group of bungalows was constructed on School street and on Maple street another group is being built. New dwellings were built at Dayville and on the highway between Dayville and Attawaugan.

At Attawaugan the Attawaugan company has spent liberally in grading about its property, west of its weave shed and the improvement brought about is very fine and very much appreciated.

High material and labor costs have prevented great activity in the building of private homes in all parts of the town of Killingly during the past year, while the greater building work that was underway was held up by adverse business conditions throughout the nation.

BUILDING BOOM HALTS IN CITY OF NEW LONDON

But Important Business Structures Are Being Erected—217 Permits Represent $526,840 in Building Expenditures.

Compared with 1919, the building has fallen off more than one-half in the city of New London, due in the main to the high cost of labor and material and the general business unrest. The high-waged working man who contemplated building his home, as well as capitalists who build as an investment, seem to have observed the railroad slogan to Stop, Look and Listen, before unloosening the purse string for building investment. The reduction in the working force of the Groton Iron Works, and other local industries, and the consequent moving elsewhere of the workmen and their families, have brought more tenements into the market, whereas a vacant tenement was unknown in the city a year ago. That, too, had much to do with the cessation of that class of building.

This does not indicate that building is at a standstill at the present time in New London, for as a matter of fact there is some building on a large scale, buildings of a nature that will add to the citified appearance of New London and add to its general progressiveness. Benjamin R. Linicus, the competent and accommodating building inspector, reminds of the construction now in progress of the large and attractive Methodist church edifice, the First National bank building and the big theatre structure in Bank street. These are the big jobs, he says, which with the smaller work added, demonstrates beyond question that building is not at a standstill. It is not booming, though, as it was a year ago.

Following is a general summary for the year 1920 as taken from the records of the building inspector:

	Permits.	Valuation.
Industrial and mercantile	56	$210,840
Dwelling houses	41	154,200
Garages	73	38,275
Additions and alterations	47	23,565
Totals	217	$526,840

In 1919, there were 453 applications with valuations of $1,715,180. In 1918 the permits numbered 247 and the valuation was $726,795, about $200,000 more than in 1920.

WILLIMANTIC BUILDING AT OVER $300,000 IN 1920

Include Dwellings, Garages and Extensive Improvements to Windham National Bank Building.

Building operations in Willimantic during 1920 totalled over $300,000 according to applications filed with Wade U. Webster, building inspector for the city. Although this figure falls over $200,000 short of the figure for 1919, the amount of building done was more than double that of last year. There were nine new residences built during 1920. Five of these dwelling permits were two story structures, three were for bungalows, and one was for alterations and additions to a building already constructed but not available for use as a dwelling. Eight new garages were built during the year, having a capacity for one or more automobiles. The largest garage built had a capacity of five autos, this being built by David and Annie Ahearn. Nine of the twenty-six permits issued by Inspector Webster were for alterations and improvements on buildings already in use, these permits involving about two-thirds of the total sum spent in building in the city.

During the first six months of the year thirteen applications were received, the total amount of money involved in construction and improvement totalling about $200,000. From June until October 1st no applications were received, but during the last three months of the year building took a decided jump and thirteen permits were issued, a number equal to the total for the first six months of the year. The sum involved, however, was about one-half the value of those granted earlier in the year. Inspector Webster gave the following as his version of the increase: During the last two months of 1920 building materials began to drop and those persons that had waited for an opportunity tobuild at a lesser expense took advantage of the drop and applied for permits. Many of the buildings, however, will not be built until the spring of 1921.

Two applications for alterations of buildings now occupied by local business houses were figured at an expense of about $100,000, this sum being spent in alterations on the building occupied by the Windham National Bank, and by the Church-Reed Company.

The Windham National Bank contract calls for an expenditure of about $90,000 and will be completed by February 1, 1921. The entire frontage of the bank building measuring fifty feet, has been torn down and a new front of granite has been built in. The granite front extends to the second story and on either side of the building to a depth of twelve feet. The old stairway that separated the two departments of the bank has been torn down and a new stairway has been constructed on the west end of the building, halfways connecting with the offices on the other floors of the building. The interior of the lower story has been remodeled and now present an attractive appearance. All woodwork finish is of mahogany. The savings department is located at the west of the building and the commercial department remains on the east. A spacious lobby extends between the two, affording patrons all modern conveniences. The vaults in the east of the building will have a capacity of 1,500 safe deposit boxes, the vaults on the west of the building being used entirely as a bank vault.

At the rear of the building are five rooms for use of depositors, and a ladies' waiting room has been constructed to the left of the main entrance to the building. A new addition at the rear of the building, measuring 15 x 20 feet has been fitted for a directors' room. The basement has been remodeled and two new heaters installed, one being

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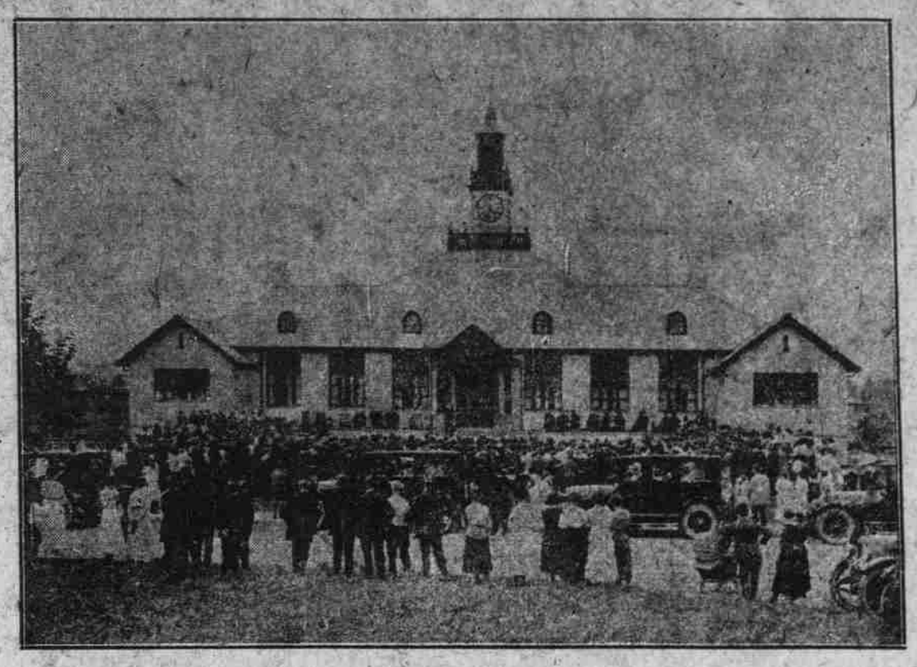

PLAINFIELD COMMUNITY HOUSE, ERECTED BY LAWTON MILLS CORPORATION

LAWTON MILLS CORPORATION PROVIDES HANDSOME COMMUNITY HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF PLAINFIELD

Furnished Completely in Best Country Club Style—For Use of Mill Employes and People of Plainfield—Contains Memorials to Harold Lawton, Founder of the Big Mill—Auditorium and Swimming Pool Features of Building.

Fifteen years ago the Lawton cotton mills were established in the town of Plainfield by the late Harold Lawton. probably the most important industrial addition to the town in many a year. Today, grown to four times the original size, with 900 employes on the payroll, the Lawton Mills corporation has just made a substantial addition to the life of the town in the erection of the Community house, which was formally opened about Oct. 1st.

Erected on the mill property, with every appointment about the building the finest that could be secured, the Community house is intended primarily for the workers in the Lawton mills, whose management has been noteworthy for its concern for the health and happiness of its employes; but the privileges which the building affords are extended as well to the residents of the entire village and town.

The Community house stands at one end of the playground and has a frontage of 110 feet and extreme depth of 140 feet. The exterior is in stucco with green slate roof, and the main entrance is of the half timbered type of English architecture, which is also carried out in the tower, containing a clock and Westminster chimes, memorials to Mr. Lawton.

Through the main entrance one comes at once into a large common room, 30x30, with fireplaces at each end. One side is for men and the other for women. Rugs cover the polished beech floor, the furniture is mission style, leather upholstered, the walls are finished in light buff and the ceiling is of dark-stained woodwork and open rafters in the old English style. A bronze memorial tablet to Mr. Lawton has been placed on the rear wall.

Back of this room is the hallway in which is provided space for a small office room and a coat room with a small kitchen and pantry off the hall. To the left the hall leads to three rooms, one of which is used as a class room for classes in basketry and dressmaking and will eventually be prepared for classes in domestic science, for which electric cooking apparatus will be installed. The other two rooms are class rooms, attractively furnished with art square centerpieces and wicker easy chairs and rockers. They can be thrown together or used separately and each has a door into the large common room.

At the opposite end of the hall are two rooms for use as general committee rooms or gathering rooms and another smaller room is provided for first aid and rest room. It is planned later to use the larger committee room as a library.

Passing directly back from the large common room and up a few steps the entrance to a handsome auditorium, 75x55, is reached. At the entrance to the auditorium are two tablets, one of bronze to two Plainfield boys, Joseph Vanasse and Charles Palmer, who gave their lives in the world war, and the other containing the names of the 82 men from the Lawton mills who went into the service in the world war. The names of Mr. Vanasse and Mr. Palmer are in letters of gold.

The auditorium is provided with a stage, 22 feet wide and 15 feet deep, a fine beech floor for dancing, and is to be equipped for basketball and gymnasium. It makes an admirable place for dances, concerts, lectures, and large community meetings.

Directly under the auditorium is one of the finest swimming pools in New England, 62 feet long and 31 feet wide, with the water ranging in depth from 3 1-2 feet at one end to 7 1-2 feet at the other. The general size of the room, 80x55, gives ample space around the sides and ends of the pool, while windows at each side of the room and an overhead lighting system provide for abundant light, day and night. The pool is built of white tile with tile floor and wainscotting in the swimming room.

In the basement under the front of the building is a 75 foot shooting gallery, concrete on six sides, assuring safety in its use, and adjoining this is the bowling alley room, containing four alleys and three pool tables.

In the basement also, and easily reached from the swimming pool, are the separate locker rooms, shower baths and toilet rooms for men and women. On the women's side each shower bath has a small dressing room next to it. On the men's side there is a separate locker room for the boys, and all lockers are of steel. From the basement floor there is entrance on to a brick terrace that overlooks the playground.

The building is electrically lighted and steam heated from the power plant of the mill. The construction work was done by Archibald Torrance of Norwich under plans prepared by Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston.

A very full weekly program is conducted at the Community house by the Plainfield Community association, which is in charge of the activities of the house, and the Lawton Mills corporation maintains a service secretary who is in charge of this department among the employes.

Numerous societies of Plainfield hold their meetings in the Community house, about 15 organizations now holding meetings there.

ADDITIONS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS MADE IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT

New Receiving Ward and New Tubercular Ward Erected at Norwich State Hospital—New Receiving Hospital Built at State Farm For Women—Further Extensions in Buildings Needed at Both Places.

Two of the state institutions in Eastern Connecticut had additions made to them in the past year which will be important buildings for the work of these state agencies for the amelioration of the condition of those unfortunate ones whom the state is called upon to provide for. At the Norwich State Hospital appropriations of $316,000 were expended in building a new receiving ward and a new tubercular ward, while the state farm for women, which is situated in the town of East Lyme, has been using an appropriation of $60,000 in building a new receiving hospital.

NORWICH STATE HOSPITAL HAS TWO NEW WARDS

Two new wards at the Norwich State hospital are approaching completion at the present time and can soon be put into use, each one supplying a need that has long been felt at the institution.

One is the new receiving ward, a two-story building of brick construction, fire resisting, which will have a capacity for 100 patients. It will be ready for occupancy, it is expected, in about two months. The building has been erected at a cost of $250,000 and is placed on land north of the superintendent's house, a tract that was bought from the Wheeler farm.

DR. FRANKLIN S. WILCOX
Norwich State Hospital Superintendent

New Tubercular Ward.

The other building is the new tubercular ward which has been built at a cost of $60,000. This is pleasantly located among the pines at some distance from the rest of the hospital buildings. This gives seclusion as well as the healthful atmosphere of the pines which is considered desirable. Superintendent Wilcox is having the underbrush of the pines cut and the trees trimmed up, which will give a parklike appearance to this section as well as guarding against the fire hazard.

The building is a two-story frame srtucture of the mill construction type and will accommodate 80 patients. It is now ready for the furnishings and it is expected it can be ready for occupancy in another month.

An addition to the ice house and an addition to the slaughter house have been other pieces of construction work at the hospital in the past year.

Further Needs of Hospital.

At the present time there are 1,378 patients at the institution in charge of Dr. Franklin S. Wilcox, the superintendent, and his capable staff of assistant physicians and employes, but there is a constant influx of new patients which makes a constant new demand upon the hospital facilities, both as to buildings and other appointments, so that the hospital trustees are to ask the next legislature for further appropriations. These will include $30,000 for a septic tank for sewage disposal, $20,000 for building porches on the wards, $15,000 for a root cellar with 1,200 bushels capacity, $3,000 for improvements of the grounds, $7,000 for replacing electric lines, and $10,000 for replacing steam pipes.

NEW RECEIVING HOSPITAL AT STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

At the State Farm For Women, which is located in the town of East Lyme, the state has been building a new receiving hospital during the past year at a contract price of about $60,000. It is a three story wooden building which will have separate accommodations for 28 girls and will make a valuable addition to the equipment of the farm when completed, which it is believed will be some time during this winter. On the first floor are the office and examining rooms, while the individual wards take up the second floor. In the basement are half a dozen shower baths and lockers for the use of girls coming in from work in the fields.

Four Remodeled Farm Houses.

At the present time four remodeled farm houses make up the buildings, where the staff of officials, the 80 women inmates and the 15 babies are housed. The great majority of the babies were born on the farm after their mothers were committed.

In the opinion of Superintendent Petersen, the institution should be equipped in the next two years with at least five more cottages each with a capacity for housing 25 girls. If the farm is to continue to expand it will be absolutely necessary to provide better housing and training facilities. Among other things for which a need is felt is a building in which suitable educational and vocational instruction can be given the inmates. Experience in handling the women has demonstrated to the authorities that the younger girls should be taught fundamental academic work, while the older women should be given instruction along vocational lines.

With the present rather crude facilities at the farm it is not possible to carry out satisfactorily the work of educating and training the girls. The inmates not confined to the hospital are divided into what are termed the senior and junior groups, each consisting of about 12 women or girls, as the case may be. These groups live in separate cottages, under the supervision of an attendant. The cottages are crowded to capacity. In fact, they are overtaxed. Judges have been asked to stop committing girls to the farm.

Training in Household Duties.

It is the desire of the superintendent to grade the girls and women, but this is impossible at present for want of space. As it is, the inmates now receive practical training in general household duties. Nearly all of them arrive at the institution lacking even fundamental knowledge as to how to care for themselves. The plan now in operation at the farm gives each inmate a term of three months duty in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room and about the farm. In addition she is instructed in personal hygiene and other everyday matters, to such extent as is possible under the present inconvenient facilities.

A barn where 27 milking cows, 16 calves and 55 pigs are kept, and an up-to-date dairy and refrigerating plant comprise the other buildings on the farm of 120 acres.

Adequate water supply for the entire farm has been a difficult problem, due to the fact that the various buildings are so haphazardly scattered. Up to the present, individual artesian wells and wind mills for each building have been resorted to. This difficulty is being met now, however, with the installation of a five thousand gallon tank at the edge of Bride lake. Between the tank and the lake a 150 foot sand filter has been constructed over a well of 8,000 gallons' capacity. Pipes will eventually connect this water supply with all the buildings on the farm.

To carry on the work of the farm for the next six months, Superintendent Petersen has found it necessary to ask for an emergency appropriation of $46,000. The work already accomplished by the institution is noteworthy, but it is only an indication of what might be done if the scope of the farm were enlarged, and sufficient funds provided for its proper development. It is estimated that throughout the state there are nearly 2,000 girls and women who should be in a similar institution. Yet the state farm has scanty accommodations for only 86.

ERECTING WOMAN'S BUILDING AT CONN. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Legislature Made Appropriation of $335,000—Will Be One of Best Equipped Buildings in Country For Teaching Home Economics.

Through an appropriation of $335,000 made by the special session of the general assembly, Connecticut Agricultural college at Storrs is to have a fine addition made to its buildings with the erection of the woman's building, on which foundation work has already been finished, materially helped by the open season so far this winter, and the brick work is under way. The foundation work was done by the college but the rest of the contract is to be finished by a Meriden firm. The contract entered into with the Meriden contractors calls for the completion of the building by September 15, 1921. This would be in time for the opening of school next fall.

When the new building is completed it will provide housing accommodations and laboratory and classroom facilities for one hundred young women. It will be the largest, best appointed building on the campus and one of the most up-to-date structures for the teaching of home economics to be found in the country.

The new building will be 40 x 184 feet with a wing 40 x 72 feet. It will be three stories high, with a basement. Material will be of brick and artificial stone, with oak trimmings for the interior. In so far as modern building precautions will insure against fire, the building will be of fireproof construction.

The appropriations made by the legislature cover not only the construction of the building but the equipment and furnishings of the structure. Steam connections will be made with the central heating plant of the college and electrical connection with the Willimantic-Rockville lines.

The new building was the Willimantic-Storrs highway on the east side of the road and is at the intersection of the Gurleyville road with the main highway. The proposed new road from North Coventry will pass to the north of the building and will supplant the present Gurleyville road, which will be closed.

It is expected that no trouble will be found in filling the dormitory space in the new building as the number of women students in the institution has increased greatly the past few years. Many young women were turned away last September because the college could not provide accommodations.