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WE regret to find that we must repeat our warning in the matter of a certain F. B. Kenneth who has lately been making use of our name in the cities of Northern New York and, apparently, finds it so magnetic that he is able easily to draw ready-money in our alleged behalf from men who know nothing about him. We regret sincerely that there seems to be no way to put a stop to his operations, as the losses are likely to fall mainly upon young men not yet familiarized with the world's ways and, being young, are probably less able to stand the loss. We have, however, had claims presented to us by men of mature age, which shows that unsophistication is not purely a matter of years.

IN pursuance of our endeavor to make each succeeding Part of the "Georgian Period" equal, even if it do not surpass, its predecessors, we sent Mr. E. Eldon Deane on a trip to the South in search of material that might be found in that comparatively unsearched field, which we had very good reason for knowing contained a very large amount of unusually interesting matter. In one of his letters, to show the nature of the material obstacles that met him in the prosecution of his undertaking, he gives the following condensed account of one of his side trips:—

"Mail-boat from Georgetown — down the bay — through the canal — to Daisy Bank Bridge — say eighteen miles — put off there — in quest of an old house — fruitless! — taken care of by Mr. Lucas — of Government Repair Station — drove me to his house on South Island — up at 5 A. M. next morning — drove back six miles to Government Station — at 4 P. M. went aboard mail-boat and arrived Santee landing 6.30 P. M. — drove in mail-wagon eight miles to McClellansville — up at 6 A. M. and spent the day in a thirty-mile stretch — after three houses — next morning up at 5 o'clock — and back the eight miles to boat-landing and return to Georgetown — left there in afternoon for St. Stephen's — and this morning started with horse and buggy for two plantations twelve miles out in the woods — and after supper — on my return — took train for Charleston fifty-five miles. (I have enjoyed this rural trip most of all.)"

AS our readers know how great is Mr. Deane's skill with brush and pencil, we feel that they can rely on his work alone, irrespective of the work of other contributors, to make the final volume of what Mr. W. J. Loftie, in the *London Architectural Review*, is good enough to call a "great work" the freshest and most interesting of the series. As travelling in the Southern States is not only costly in itself but time-consuming, it is evident that the manufacturing cost of this final volume will greatly exceed that of either of the others, and that if it is not to be published at a loss it will probably be necessary to raise the price. Fortunately, under our method of publication, this is a step that can be taken if, as of course we shall,

we fill the orders already received for this final volume at the present rates. Further, we will for the present be content with issuing this preliminary warning, and until further notice will book and fill all orders at the present rates. We think, however, that those whose sets are still incomplete to date, as well as those who have delayed to purchase any of the Parts, will show wisdom in sending in at once their orders for immediate or future delivery.

WHAT looks like a very promising innovation in fireproof construction has been introduced by a Swiss architect, Herr Siegwart, of Lucerne. In this method iron beams are entirely dispensed with for spans of sixteen feet or less, and, in place of them, the floor is formed of what may be called box girders, made of concrete, reinforced with iron, and laid close together. The joint between the girders is made with grooves, and is left a little open at the top, so that it can be filled with cement by grouting. The advantage of the system is that, the concrete beams being made at the factory, much greater uniformity and strength can be obtained in them than is possible with concrete laid in place. The concrete boxes are, moreover, comparatively light, and can be laid without centring. Where a wood floor is to be laid over the fireproof construction the joint is recessed on top to admit a wooden sleeper, which can be held by a simple method of dovetailing. On account of the high price of structural steel in this country, any method of meeting the demand for fireproof construction without the use of metal is of importance; and, on a large scale, hollow flooring blocks of this sort could be manufactured very cheaply. It would only be necessary to make a few stock sizes to be able to furnish at once the material for any floor, thus avoiding the delays which seem to be inevitable in procuring iron floor-beams ready for use, and the floor, when set, could be plastered beneath, and the wood flooring laid on top, immediately, without the necessity for waiting for mortar to harden before removing centring, or the delay and annoyance inseparable from our present system of filling up between the sleepers with wet concrete, and thus saturating the whole construction with moisture, just before laying the finished floor. We should like to see the new system tested by actual fire before approving it unreservedly for spans as great as sixteen feet; and certain details of framing around staircase and other openings will need study; but there is not likely to be any insuperable difficulty in adapting the construction to our needs, and a form of fireproof floor so simple and cheap, presenting, also, the great advantage that it can be penetrated in any direction by pipes or electric conduits, is worth developing.

A GOOD deal of talk has been running through the newspapers in regard to the erection in London of an immense mercantile building, of steel construction, on the American system, to be ten stories high, or more, and to cost about ten million dollars. The site selected is on the north side of the Strand, not far from Morley's Hotel, and it is said that options have been secured on estates giving a frontage of more than seven hundred feet on the Strand. The London County Council, however, must sanction the transfer of this site, and is said to have refused its consent, so that another tract may be chosen. The syndicate interested in the enterprise is said to be composed equally of American and English capitalists. As nothing like encased steel construction is recognized in the Metropolitan Building Act, it will be necessary, before any office-building of the American sort can be erected in London, to obtain from Parliament a modification of the Act; and, as Parliament is seldom in a hurry in such matters, it is likely to be a good while before the structure is actually completed. That American office-buildings are far superior to those in London, not only in lighting, cleanliness, elevator-service and other details, but in economy of space and attractiveness to tenants, is unquestionable, but the erection of a "sky-scraper" of any sort on a street so narrow as the Strand, and in a city where light is so precious as in London, is likely to be energetically resisted by the owners of neighboring buildings; and the peculiarities of the English law in regard to "ancient lights" may make it very difficult to conduct the enterprise to a successful issue.

THE friends of art will be, perhaps, more interested in the reciprocity treaties which are to form the most important subject of discussion in the coming session of Congress, from knowing something of the operation of such a treaty in the case of a bas-relief imported by Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer. This relief, representing a Madonna and Child, was invoiced at about eleven thousand dollars, and, on its arrival in New York, a duty of fifty per cent, *ad valorem*, was imposed upon it. Under the reciprocity treaty with Italy, "statues and statuary" pay a duty in the United States of fifteen per cent only, and Mr. Havemeyer naturally appealed from the Collector's ruling to the Board of Appraisers. Until now, the Board of Appraisers has held that only figures "in the round," or entirely detached from a background, are "statues or statuary," and that bas-reliefs are something else; but, in the case of the Havemeyer Madonna, it took the testimony of experts, and concluded that even a bas-relief was really statuary, and that the Madonna ought to come in under the reciprocity treaty at fifteen per cent duty. In any other country, a man would be thanked for securing for himself and his fellow-citizens such a prize as the Mino da Fiesole Madonna, but we do such things differently.

THE reciprocity treaties now awaiting the sanction of Congress contain other provisions of interest to art. For example, that with France, in return for concessions made by France in favor of our products, reduces very materially the duties on jewellery and other semi-artistic objects, in which the French have for centuries led the world. This provision is likely to be furiously resisted by the manufacturing jewellers of this country, who have found in the sixty per cent duty on foreign jewellery very acceptable assistance in lining their pockets, and it is said to be improbable that the treaty containing it will be ratified; but it will, at least, be a comfort to the friends of art to reflect that the attempt to pass such a treaty has been made, and will be repeated, if necessary. Whether a reciprocity treaty will promote the importation of such objects is a different question. It is natural to suppose that if the beautiful and comparatively inexpensive French jewellery could be delivered here free of duty, or with a small duty, there would be a great demand for it; but a very comprehensive reciprocity treaty has existed for several years between this country and Japan, and the sale of Japanese porcelains and other artistic wares is said, instead of increasing under the treaty, to have fallen off enormously, so that the importation of porcelains, particularly, is only about one-tenth as large under reciprocity as it was before the conclusion of the treaty. It is probable that fashion has been the principal factor in this change, but fashion may act in the same way in regard to the products of other countries; and, while as free interchange of works of art as possible is desirable in the interest of art, it may well be that the abolition of duties on artistic objects, by arousing our artists and artistic workmen from their comfortable slumber under the shadow of an enormous protective duty, and stimulating them to try to attract customers by merit, and not by the aid of Custom House officers, will lead, in time, not to the flooding of the American market with European art, but to the capture of a large share of the European market by American artists, who, as we believe, are quite capable of such a capture, if they would really try for it.

THE new French law laying a heavy tax on gardens and land held for pleasure is likely, in the opinion of French architects, to work havoc with the beauty of Paris. Under the old law, taxes were levied in Paris only on land actually covered by buildings, with the idea of encouraging people who could afford to do so to devote a portion of their land to gardens and open spaces, which, it was believed, by adding to the beauty and assisting the aëration of the city, were an advantage to all the citizens. The theory was that if a rich man would invest his money in land to be used for a garden, it was not only fair, but politic, for the rest of the citizens who derived benefit from the garden to abstain from taxing it so long as it was kept open. Under this system, which has been in force for many years, the newer portions of Paris have been built up in a manner which has made the city the admiration of the world. Even in the districts where land is most costly, the houses are very commonly built in such a way as to reserve a space for shrubbery in front, with, in many cases, a large and beautiful garden at the rear. Many millions of dollars have

been invested in these open spaces, on the supposition that they would cost the owner nothing more than the interest on the investment, and the imposition of a heavy tax will not only prevent the reservation of such spaces for the future, but will make it necessary to build over those which already exist. A greater misfortune could hardly befall the city, and the gradual conversion, through the operation of the new law, of, let us say, the beautiful gardens in front of the houses on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne into cafés, automobile stables and provision-stores will be watched with painful interest by tourists.

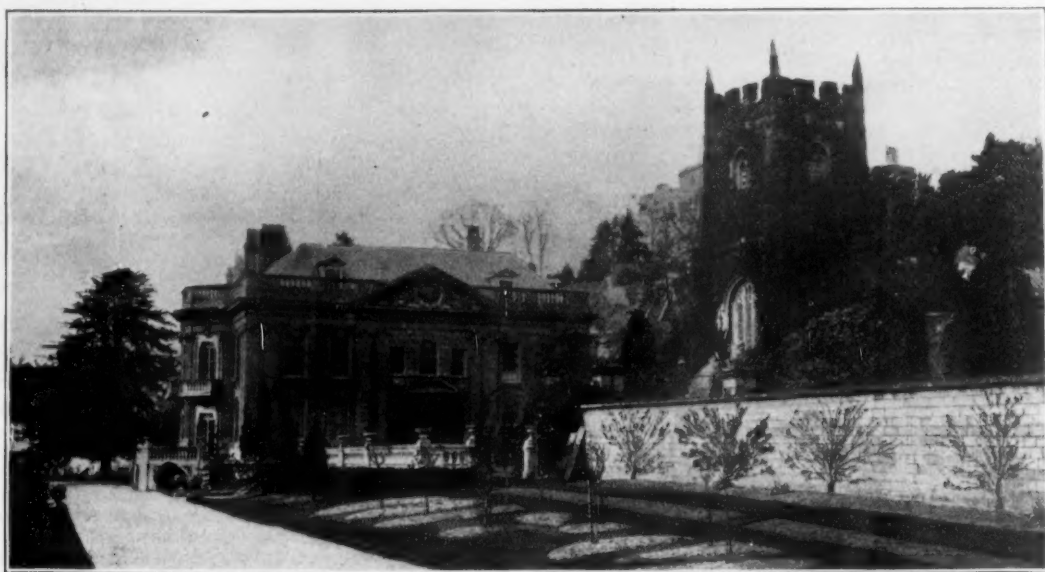
IN the case of the large estates, which form some of the most interesting points in Paris, the change will be hastened by the unendurable magnitude of the tax. The French journals mention, particularly, the property of La Muette, situated just inside the fortifications, in the Passy quarter of Paris, and overlooking the Bois de Boulogne. This estate, although the greater portion of it has already been sold and built upon, yet retains a beautiful park, about a third of a mile long and nearly the same in width, in which still stands the Château de la Muette, in which the young Archduchess of Austria, Marie Antoinette, on the fifteenth of March, 1770, supped with her future father-in-law, King Louis XV, and Madame du Barry. The estate is now owned and occupied by a member of the family of Erard, the famous piano manufacturers, a man of great distinction in the intellectual world. Under him, the beautiful park has been used with generous hospitality, and it will be a misfortune to a very large community to have it taxed out of existence.

A VERY serious danger threatens the coal trade of France, which has already passed through two or three years of distress. The miners throughout a large part of the French coal-regions have voted in favor of a general strike, to secure from the mine-owners consent to certain demands, one of which is that the working-day shall consist of eight hours, two of which, in coal-mines, must be devoted to meals, and to the transportation of the men between the surface of the ground and their places in the mine. The Government, which, in France, is always benevolent to workingmen, but is not devoid of common sense, has addressed a circular to the mine-owners, to ask whether it would be practicable to make the working-day eight hours; how far the output would be affected by the change, and whether, by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the same output could be assured with a smaller number of working-hours for the men. A strong flavor of the regular Socialist theories will be observed in these questions, to which the mine-owners return interesting answers. They are unanimous in saying that, notwithstanding the Socialist theories, the output in their mines is proportional to the number of hours' labor devoted to the work; and that the assertion, so often made, that a man will accomplish as much work in eight hours as in ten, on account of the increased energy and vigor which he derives from resting sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, has, in coal-mines, no foundation in fact. On the contrary, they recall an experiment made last year, when the miners agreed, if the owners would reduce the working-day by half an hour, to accomplish in nine and one-half hours as much as they had been accustomed to accomplish in ten hours. The men, as the mine-owners say, tried faithfully to fulfil their promise, but without success, and the output soon fell off in practically exact proportion to the diminution of the time devoted to the work. Supposing the same result to follow the reduction of the working-day from ten hours to eight, the number of hours actually devoted by the men to getting out coal would be reduced from eight hours to six; and it is reasonable to infer from past experience that the output would be correspondingly reduced to three-fourths of what it is at present. As to whether the deficit could be made up by labor-saving machinery, the owners say that no mining machinery yet designed could work in the narrow galleries of most of the French coal-mines, or extract in salable shape the crumbling French coal; and the result of the reduction of hours, even if wages were reduced in proportion, must inevitably be to throw the coal trade of France into the hands of the Germans and English, or, possibly, the Americans. Whether the French miners will follow the example of the Belgian glass-workers in destroying the industry in their own country, and emigrating to the United States to work in coal-mines here, remains to be seen; but the French journals think that the business of coal-mining has a gloomy prospect before it.

THE PALLADIAN ARCHITECTURE OF BATH.

BATH may be distinctively called an eighteenth-century city; for, although known to the Romans as *Aquæ Solis*, to the Saxons as *Akemaneseaster*, *Bathan*, and other varieties of the same derivation, it remained a small city until the two Woods (father and

Various persons tried to make Bath a success. It was visited from time to time by royalties, notably Queens Elizabeth and Anne; but, practically, in size, it remained much the same from the Roman period to the eighteenth century. In the first quarter of that century it was extended a little to the west; but until the time of Wood the elder no great additions were made to the map of 1572.



Widcomb Manor, Bath. Erroneously attributed to Inigo Jones.

son) set to work upon rebuilding and extending it. From the Roman period, the baths were more or less famous. The monks kept the springs in their hands as long as possible, but the dissolution of the monastery brought in the reign of the medicine-men. The whole history of Bath is one long, weary tale of destruction. The mediæval architects destroyed and built onto the Roman remains, and probably used up the stone in their monastic constructions. The abbey-church was perpetually falling into decay, and has only been restored or rather rebuilt since the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; indeed, its whole history is a terrible example of robbery and rapacity; but, as it now stands, still under repair, it is a more or less good example of Perpendicular architecture. Its

The real improvers and rebuilders of Bath were Fashion and Gaming; and the spoilers were Beggars and Squalor. The beggars of Bath are historical. In olden time they were kept upon the south side of the river at Holloway. There, too, lived the pack-horses which brought coal to the city; and so terribly steep were the hills that the treatment of the animals was one long agony of goading and flogging. When fashion took up its residence in the city, the beggars swarmed across the river to ply their calling, and then began a series of blunders which modern times cannot rectify. The flat land on both sides of the river was built over, and the beautiful prospect from the parades, which Fanny Burney notes in her "*Evelina*," was destroyed. The old churches were all rebuilt, and if we can give



The Circus, Bath. Wood, Sr., Architect.

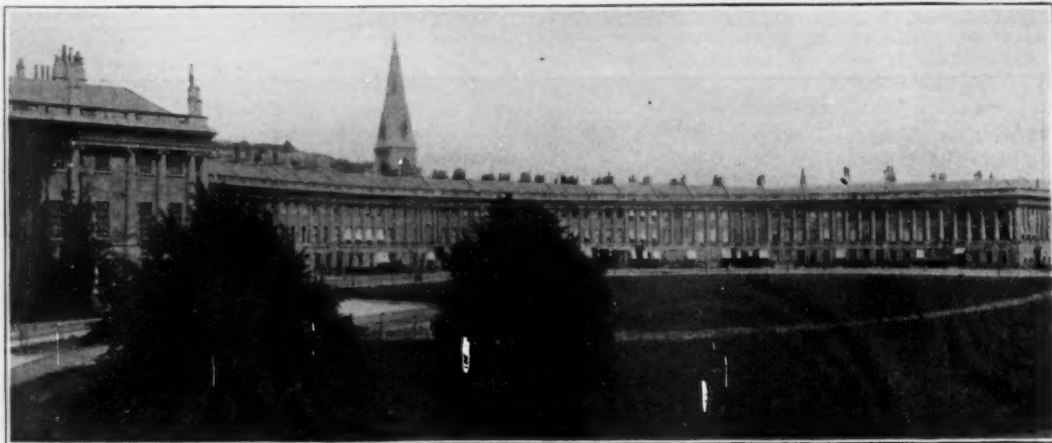
fan-vaulted roof and huge windows are effective, and it has a few interesting tombs and a chantry; but the impression it makes upon the visitor is one of intense sadness, for he sees the result of inane havoc and still more senseless restorations.

praise without stint to the Palladian architecture which rose on all sides, we may surely be allowed to lament the destruction of gabled timber houses, and Norman and Early English churches.

But fashion was Wood's opportunity. He was a speculative

builder as well as a distinguished architect. He bought land and raised fine dwelling-houses. Between the years 1728-1735 he built Queen Square, Gay Street and the Circus. The latter is a mixture of the three orders, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian; and were it not for

tenements. Prior Park was Wood's great achievement. The land with its stone quarries belonged to Ralph Allen, and in order to prove his cõlité as good a material for building as Portland-stone, he commissioned Wood to build him a house regardless of expense.



The Royal Crescent, Bath. Wood, Jr., Architect.

the dismal blackness of the stone, one would still be enthusiastic about its dignified beauty; but Bath, although it has no factories, is a smoky city, and to the rest of us who know the modern stone cities of the Continent, the universal blackness of the streets of Bath is exceedingly depressing.

In prowling about the city one comes upon decayed grandeur in the veriest slums. Kingsmead Square still possesses a very fine house in a state approaching ruin, and the same may be said of

The land had been part of the domain of the Abbey, and consisted of many acres of picturesque woods as well as farms and waterways. The neighboring manor-house of Widcombe with its beautiful terraced garden may also have inspired Allen with a desire to possess a fine mansion. He was a rich man, the friend of Pope, Fielding, Bishop Warburton (the Shakespearian commentator, and the husband of Allen's niece and heiress) and Lord Chatham, and he is believed to be the original of Squire Allworthy in "*Tom Jones*."



Palladian Bridge, Prior Park, Bath. Wood, Sr., Architect.

Ralph Allen's town house. Formerly facing the walks where the fashionable world took its airings, its master obtained a fine view of his country mansion of Prior's Park from the windows; but it is now, with its Classic façade, wedged in between the backs of ungainly

The style of the house is Corinthian. It has a central portico and wings, but modern additions have marred the beauty of the general plan. The central portico, raised upon a rustic basement, is very fine. It is surmounted by a pediment supported by six columns.

Its plan is hexastyle, and the edifice is said to have been intended by Wood to rival Wanstead House, Essex, the work of Colin Campbell. The columns are 3 feet 1½ inches in diameter, the intercolumniation being systyle. An entablature was carried all around, except at the west end, and the front was ornamented with a balustrade. The beautiful steps descending to the grounds, which give



Prior Park. Wood, Sr., Architect.

the building an Italian character, were added later. The west wing extended 172 feet beyond the central mansion, and was 34 feet deep. The dwelling-rooms were in the centre, having domestic offices in the basement connecting them by long stone passages with the side pavilions. In these were the stables, granaries, hay-barns and pigeon-house, 20 feet high, as well as three coach-houses and harness-rooms. The stables were vaulted in stone, and the flooring everywhere is also of stone. It is now occupied as a Roman Catholic school for boys. Many of the rooms and out-buildings have been turned to other purposes, and a splendid new chapel having Corinthian columns takes the place of the stables.

The central hall has a gallery around it supported upon columns. The rooms are from 16 feet to 18 feet high. The beautiful original chapel has the Corinthian order upon a sub-structure of Ionic pillars. The modern chapel (still unfinished) was designed by Mr. Scole. The Palladian bridge is a *fac simile* of that erected in Wilton Park by Sir William Chambers a few years earlier.¹ Pope was a frequent visitor at Prior Park, but he took offence for some reason and revenged himself upon Allen by leaving him £500 to refund the expenses of his hospitality, adding that if Mr. Allen refused to receive the money, he might pay it into the funds of Bath Hospital. This Allen did, observing that "when Mr. Pope was expressing the *sum of obligation*, he certainly had forgotten to add one more cypher to it." Allen was a most generous man and used his great wealth for the benefit of the Bath charities. He was the forerunner of our modern postal-service, by instituting a system of cross-road mounted post-boys, which brought out-of-the-way country-places into touch with the great mail-coach services. Bishop Warburton spent much of his time at Prior Park in study. After a long absence from Court, the King (George III) once asked him if he had come from his diocese. "No, please your Majesty," replied the bishop, "I am come from Prior Park, near my diocese, but not in it, where I have been combating the enemies of that faith of which your Majesty is the avowed and zealous defender."

The Royal Crescent and other fine streets and squares were the work of the younger Wood, and are considered by many judges to exceed in beauty the designs of his father. Bath abounds in crescents with magnificent views and terraced houses raised upon and faced by broad paved walks fitted for the sedan-chairs of the eighteenth century. It may be noted also that the railings on each side of the doorways are much wider than the street-door, to enable the chair to be placed close to it.

The old pump-room at the baths was built by Baldwin in 1797. It is 46' x 60' and 30 feet high. The interior has pilasters of the Corinthian order and an entablature. At one end is a music-gallery; at the other, an alcove with a statue of Beau Nash, the celebrated master of the ceremonies of the eighteenth century. In the centre of this noble room is a marble fountain from which the hot mineral-water gushes forth. The drinking-water is not nearly so hot as that in the Roman reservoir, as it passes through many pipes.

It is a pity that in constructing the new baths, the façade had not either been the same in elevation as the old building, or else something quite different in design. As it is, there is a front of entablature and pediment supported by columns as in the old bath-house, but somewhat higher and broader, so that the two have the character of being a misfit or a bad match.

Some of the rules of Beau Nash's for conducting the baths in 1742 give an insight into eighteenth-century manners, as they were composed in order to reform the said manners.

¹There seems to be no doubt that Chambers's bridge preceded Wood's; but whether the Prior Park bridge was a complete copy of the one in Wilton Park, or whether both were built from a plan or a description by Palladio, I cannot discover. Comparing the photographs, they are identical.

"3. That gentlemen of fashion, never appearing in the morning before the ladies in gowns [dressing-gowns] and caps [night-caps], show breeding and respect.

"6. That gentlemen crowding before the ladies at a ball show ill manners; and that none do so for the future, except such as respect nobody but themselves.

"7. That no gentlemen or lady take it ill that another dances before them, except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

"8. That the elder ladies and children be contented with a second bench at the ball, as being past or not come to perfection.

"10. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for their authors.

"11. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunned by all company except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

"N. B. Several men of no character, old women, and young ones of questioned reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of levellers.

"No gentlemen in boots or half-boots were to be admitted into the assembly-rooms on ball-nights."

S. BEALE.

HINTS ON FORESTRY.

A PAPER by the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M. P., in the *Nineteenth Century* for October, which deals in a most interesting manner with the "Sad Plight of British Forestry," has so many things in it that have useful application to conditions, present and quickly coming, in this country that we feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to reprint here the following copious extracts:—

DURING the last session of Parliament I was asked by a well-known naturalist to invoke the interference of the Home Office with the wholesale slaughter of crossbills on a certain estate in the north of Scotland. Although I was distressed to hear of the destruction of a beautiful and interesting bird, whereof the splendid flame-color on head and breast fades, sooner or later, after death to a greenish ashen hue, I felt unable to comply with my friend's request by reason that the Wild Birds' Preservation Act of 1894 was specially designed to commit to County Councils the responsibility for protecting such species as the interests and special features of different districts rendered it desirable to encourage. But knowing the owner of the estate in question to be a genuine lover of nature, little likely to sanction, still less to direct, the persecution of any wild creature without good reason, I took occasion to ask him the reason for the killing of the crossbills. He gave one to which it was not easy to demur. The owner of extensive fir woods, he has set himself to intelligent and economic management of the same, and is most naturally anxious to avail himself of natural regeneration—that is, the growth of self-sown seedlings upon ground where ripe timber has been felled. To ensure this, which is far the most economic method of securing a fresh crop, a plentiful supply of natural seed is essential; and that, in the case of pine woods, is precisely what flocks of crossbills prevent. They split the cones with their powerful beaks, devour the seeds, and defeat the object of the forester. If the choice were proved to lie between pine forest and crossbills, most people would give their vote in support of the pines, as contributing most both to the beauty and wealth of the district; but in fact the case for the pines is stronger than that, for it is the presence of pines that attracts these large flocks of crossbills. It comes to this, therefore, that if you do not reduce the number of your crossbills, you must do without natural pine forest; and if you do not have extensive pine forest you will have no crossbills, for they will go to other lands where their favorite diet can be had in plenty. Troublesome as crossbills are, their presence with us in larger numbers than formerly is a gratifying proof of the extent to which reafforestation has made headway in the Highlands during the last half-century. Of all the counties of the United Kingdom, Invernesshire now contains the largest extent of woodland, 150,929 acres; at the beginning of last century there were few more treeless wastes. . . .

When we turn to consider the general quality of the timber grown in our 3,000,000 acres of woodland, the prospect is even more discouraging than the deficiency in extent. The average English land-owner knows nothing of economic forestry; but he knows all that is to be known about shooting; he has also a fine taste for great trees, which it is only dire necessity can induce him to sacrifice. Now, the combination of these two motives—desire for game and pride in great trees—has wrought the ruin of English woodland from the forester's point-of-view. Clean, long stems, such as one may see in the well-managed Forêt de Blois, or, still more admirable, in the fine oak wood between Blois and Cour-Cheverny, are incompatible, except on soils of exceptional character, with thick undercover for game, because they can only be obtained by growing trees so close together as to sustain an unbroken canopy of foliage until they have attained their full height. . . .

If the quality of the timber produced be unsatisfactory compared with that from Continental forests, still more prohibitive to profitable trading is the uncertain and intermittent nature of the supply. An English timber-merchant knows exactly what he wants, and can be sure of getting it through his Continental agents; but it is all a matter of chance what he could get in any season out of the 3,000,000 acres at his door, so to speak. Sentiment, love of landscape, solicitude for game, all render land-owners in this country very half-hearted

in getting the most out of their woods. A few weeks ago I was staying at a fine historic castle in the Midlands. The far-reaching park was rich with glorious masses of woodland, just verging on the turn of the leaf. The prospect from the lofty terrace was enchanting, and I gladly accepted my host's invitation to take a turn with him through his trees. Alas! nearer acquaintance with them revealed an innumerable series of might-have-beens. The soil is generous, the varied fall of the ground just what affords foundation for the noblest forest; all that has been lacking is the directing mind of man. Lavish, unrestrained growth in every direction; traces of arbitrary unequal felling; in the blank spaces headlong jungle of seedlings and saplings crowded in a mutually wasteful struggle for existence.

We passed through an extensive wood which had once consisted mainly of oaks, clothing the northern declivity of the hill whereon the castle stands. These oaks have been grown well and sufficiently close to draw them up to a great height, thus taking full advantage of the good soil and propitious shelter; they averaged about 80 feet in height, with noble clean stems, some 40 or 50 feet without a branch, and seemed to be about 200 years old. Assuming that the wood consisted of about 50 acres, there could not have been less than 9,000 or 10,000 cubic feet of sound oak timber per acre (according to the reduced British measurement of square-of-quarter girth) when this oak crop reached maturity fifty years ago. At 1s. per foot this represents a value of £22,500 or £25,000. The greater part of this value has been sacrificed in the supposed interest of the landscape. Ten or fifteen years ago the oaks were suddenly and severely thinned, by way of improving the beauty of the wood; and the admission of light has brought up a strong growth of ash and beech saplings, with other undergrowth, among which have been planted a number of what are usually classed as ornamental *conifera*, but which in such a scene are simply so many eyesores. So far from the beauty of this fine woodland being enhanced by what has been done, it has been ruined. My host pointed out with much concern that the oaks were failing. His forester, had he known the rudiments of his business, when he was directed to change the close oak wood into an open one should have warned his employer that the trees left standing were bound to fail. The inevitable result of suddenly isolating an oak which has been grown to middle age or maturity in close highwood is that an eruption of twigs and branchlets springs from the trunk and from the branches below the crown; the tree becomes "stag-headed," and the timber is greatly spoiled. That is exactly what has happened in the wood I am describing. These oaks have passed their best; they could not have improved even had they been let alone; treated as they have been, they are past praying for, and the rest of their existence must be a long-drawn process of decay, diversified with random and morbid growth.

Now, so great is the prejudice of English land-owners against treating woodland commercially, and so great their affection for individual trees, that had I spoken the thought in my mind my host had dubbed me a miserly, bawbee-hunting Scot. So I held my peace. None the less am I convinced that the proper treatment of these remaining oaks is to fell and sell them, to make way for a fresh crop. There seemed to be about thirty of these lofty oaks left upon each of the 50 acres. At present prices these clean-grown stems cannot be worth less than £7 10s. apiece as they stand. The aggregate value, therefore, of the whole wood still amounts to £11,300.¹

Here was a typical instance of the condition of things on many estates. The owner is generally devoted to his trees, and regards it as sacrilege to treat them as a crop. He takes pride in what he believes to be judicious thinning, which is nearly always thinning carried to an injudicious extent, so as to induce a maximum of great limbs and a minimum of clean stem. He dabbles in arboriculture, but is ignorant of the principles of forestry,² with the result that what might have been a valuable and productive woodland is turned into a mixture of arboretum, pleasure-ground, and game-preserve, which neither covers the expense of keeping (at least in many instances) nor yields any equivalent to the agricultural rent of the land. . . .

The forests of Belgium cover 1,750,000 acres, and yield a return of £4,000,000 sterling a year. The existing 3,000,000 acres of woodland in Great Britain and Ireland, if under management equally skilful and careful as the Belgian, ought to give £7,000,000 a year. What is the income from them? Who can tell? . . .

It is no use discussing a project of this long-range character without entering upon details. Let me do so as briefly as possible.

Suppose that Parliament could be persuaded to vote a sum of £10,000 a year for the purchase and planting of suitable land. There are tens of thousands of acres now offered for sale in Scotland, producing an annual rent of not more than 2s. an acre as sheep pasture, of indifferent or no merit as grouse ground, but very suitable for growing timber. Thirty years' purchase—a liberal price, as times go—would secure 1,000 such acres for £3,000. Planting this at 3' x 3' (probably the most profitable distance on level ground, although many planters save expense by placing the

trees 4 feet apart)³ will require 4,840,000 trees for the 1,000 acres (it will take one-third or one-half less on sloping ground), and will cost about £6 an acre = £6,000.⁴ Here we have an immediate initial outlay of £9,000, supposing the whole area to be planted at once; but it might be found expedient to spread the planting over five or even ten years, so as to secure a successional period of maturity, if the same kinds of trees are used on the whole of the ground. The balance of the £10,000 voted, £1,000 invested at 3 per cent, would pay the annual tool bill, in addition to which an annual charge must be reckoned upon:—

Head forester.....	£120
Four woodmen at £60.....	240 ⁵
Repairs and buildings.....	100
	460

or say £500 a year. Shall we be able to meet this charge, receive interest on the capital sunk, and find our capital in hand at the end of the century? We ought to do so, if the statistics of commercially managed woods on the Continent are trustworthy, for we intend to manage this forest on stringently economic principles, not planting oak here to please somebody's fancy, nor fir there because it will look romantic. We shall not even be guided in choice of trees by the highest prices current at the moment for different species, but we shall suit our crop to soil and situation, so as to grow the maximum weight of timber whereof every acre is capable.

For the first ten years no return can be expected from the plantation; therefore the capital of £9,000 originally sunk will have increased in that time at 4 per cent compound interest to £13,322 3s. 6d. In order to receive 4 per cent upon this money, and to defray the annual expense of £500, we must make a net profit of £1,033 a year off our 1,000 acres. Between ten and fifteen years, thinnings will be worth little except for fencing purposes, and cannot be reckoned on as doing more than covering the expense of cutting and removal. From fifteen years onwards the income will steadily increase, beginning with pit-props, for which there is an almost insatiable demand in this country, proceeding to the medium-sized trees removed in judicious thinning, until the period of commercial maturity, which in the case of Scots fir and larch should be at about eighty years, when the regular falls will begin.

I venture [says Mr. Nisbet] to say that an anticipation of 75 cubic feet per acre is quite justifiable as an average annual yield. Often much over 100 cubic feet in actual solid contents, and therefore still considerably in excess of 75 cubic feet, even if all be reduced to correspond with the customary British (square-of-quarter girth) measurement, which makes an allowance of 21 1-2 per cent for wastage in conversion, is not an unusual yield for conifer crops on good soil.

I confess that I am not quite clear whether Mr. Nisbet claims that the "average annual yield" is to be held to include the first ten unproductive years, or whether it is applicable only to an established woodland in full working order. But if the German returns mean anything, they include such portions of an established woodland as have been cleared in rotation, and are under seedlings or young planting.

Taking prices at the improbably low figure of 6d. a foot, 1,000 acres, yielding an annual average of 75 cubic feet per acre, will give a gross return of £1,875 5s., or 37s. 6d. an acre, from land which, as sheep pasture, yielded a rent of 2s. an acre, or £100 for 1,000 acres. The average balance-sheet would appear as follows, subject to a slight additional charge for insurance:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
Interest at 40 per cent on capital £13,332.....	£532 18	Sale of 75 cubic feet per acre at 6d., on 1,000 acres.....	£1,875 5
Average annual expenses.....	500 0		
Net profit.....	842 7		
	£1,875 5		£1,875 5

If no more than £10,000 were voted annually for the next fifty years the State would have made a progressive investment of half a million—about the cost of four days' war against the Boers—and earned a gross revenue of £93,750, supposing the price of timber fifty years hence at no more than 6d. a foot. The experiment would seem to be worth trying. . . .

Yet another consideration. It is upon trees that have arrived at or have passed commercial maturity that storms tell with most disastrous effect. Where such trees are preserved for scenic or ornamental effect, they must take their chance; but it is part of the system of economic forestry that trees shall not be suffered to stand after the annual increase of their cubic contents shows a falling off.

Let me illustrate this point from a page in my private record of folly. My first election to Parliament in 1880 was a costly affair; Sir Henry James had not then passed his Act restricting candidates' expenses in proportion to constituencies. A thousand pounds of ready cash would have been a welcome contribution to paying the

¹I have purposely made this calculation extremely low. It is a fact that my friend showed me where one of these oaks on the outskirts of the wood had been recently felled, and the timber thereof sold for £20.

²The two crafts are very different from each other; yet the terms are often treated as synonymous. It is ominous of this misconception that the chief organization for promoting forestry in Scotland should be called the Scottish Arboricultural Society.

³I have submitted a case where planting is necessary, but there is much ground where the soil will respond readily to the infinitely cheaper method of dibbling seed. A sown crop gives a far more liberal return in thinnings than a planted one.

⁴No provision is made in this for fencing, which would not be required where a whole farm is to be planted.

⁵A larger number of woodmen will be required on 1,000 acres after ten years, but by that time the forest will begin to return some revenue.

bill, and that is just about the sum which I was told I could get for 30 acres or so of Scots fir and larch growing on a remote corner of the estate. I rode up to look at the trees: they were about ninety years old, and better grown than most on our exposed seaboard. Unluckily, it was a lovely autumn day: the wood looked so gracious — a roebuck stood so picturesquely in a sunny glade where the heather was in bloom — the whole scene was so bewitching, that I had not the heart to order its destruction. The trees were spared, but I never stood among them again. The gales of 1882-83 made a clean sweep of that wood, and I had to content myself with £100 for the ruin. . . .

Lastly, the social effect of establishing a healthy industry like forestry in a thinly populated region is not to be overlooked. From every quarter of the realm comes the lament that the sons of the soil are flocking into the great towns. Give them steady and attractive employment, lodge them comfortably, pay them liberally, and plenty of men will remain on the land, as is proved by the fact that there is never the slightest difficulty in obtaining men as gamekeepers, gardeners, stalkers, and gillies in the most remote parts of the country. Where a single shepherd now suffices for the care of sheep on 1,000 acres, eight or ten men will find employment on a similar extent of woodland.



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

A COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE CITY-HALL, NEWARK, N. J.: TWO PLATES. SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. KIESLING, RICHMOND, & HENRY, BOSTON, MASS.

THE ALBANY PUBLIC BATH BUILDING, ALBANY, N. Y. MESSRS. A. W. FULLER & W. B. PITCHER, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN this building, which has just been completed at a cost of \$30,000, the office is opposite the principal entrance and is so placed that the person in charge may readily supervise the entrance and the reception hall as well as the private bath-room, which is directly in the rear of the office. Persons desiring to use the bath apply at the office for soap, towels, bathing-suits, etc., and are given also a key to their dressing-room. If they purpose to use a private shower or tub bath, they return to the private room assigned them and after completing the bath return to the office and pass out. Persons using the swimming-bath go directly from the office to the dressing-room assigned them and exchange their street clothing for bathing-suit or trunks, and having taken the required preliminary shower-bath, are allowed to pass the gates guarding the pool. On leaving the water, the bathers return to their dressing-rooms, passing through the turnstiles, which work only as exits. Resuming their street garments, they return keys, etc., at the office, and pass out. Separate toilet-rooms for men and women are not provided, as it is supposed that both sexes will not use the building during the same hours. The matter of separate hours for the sexes is recognized as essential in modern bath-houses that are not elaborate enough for separate administration — separate swimming-pools, etc. A careful study of the administration of bath-houses in other cities has afforded many useful suggestions which have been of value in completing the drawings submitted. Space for a future gallery above the dressing-rooms is provided and may be of value either for additional dressing-rooms or may be used as a running-track. A visitors' gallery (shown on the section) extends along the western end of the swimming-bath building and is reached by a passage above the private bath-rooms along the south side. Admission to the visitors' gallery is by a stairway leading from the office.

[The following named illustration may be found by reference to our advertising pages.]

DETAIL OF WAITING-ROOM: GARE DE LYON, PARIS, FRANCE. M. TOUDOIRE, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *La Construction Moderne*.

[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

SCHOOL-HOUSE FOR THE MORRISTOWN SCHOOL, MORRISTOWN, N. J. MESSRS. BORING & TILTON, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE ENTRANCES: HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, MASSACHUSETTS AVE. AND BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS. MESSRS. WHEELWRIGHT & HAVEN, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSE OF NATHAN STRAUS, ESQ., 27 WEST 72D ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. JOHN H. DUNCAN, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOUSE OF H. J. VERNER, ESQ., BRYN MAWR, PA. MESSRS. NEWMAN, WOODMAN & HARRIS, ARCHITECTS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAIN HALL IN SAME HOUSE.



[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

COMPETITIONS UNDER THE TARSNEY ACT AND OTHERS.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 5, 1901.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—Some time ago I noticed in the *Architect* the programme of a competition drawn up by Mr. Alfred Rosenheim and subsequently some comments upon it, since which time I have wanted to write you—I should have preferred to talk with you—about this and other competitions, and about other things architectural. I beg leave to differ with Mr. Rosenheim on one item of his programme—that the drawings should be signed. This condition, it seems to me, has generally more weight with the committee of award than it should, and militates against the discovery and encouragement of new men—and the young fellows coming home every year from Europe are what we want, and what we want to encourage. Some of the older men here have tried to make the signing of drawings one of the conditions. While I certainly do not intend to discount the guaranty (?) of the signed design to the client, the author of the unsigned drawing may always be discovered in ample time to avoid any serious error; but the name and prestige of the older man should certainly not crowd out the talented ambitious younger man, who will quite probably give the client an equal amount of his services—possibly give him *all*, or almost all, of his time, etc. But you surely know both sides of that question by this time. Mr. Taylor (my successor in Washington) told me that when the first few competitions were held he would send some one else into the room before he or any of the judges had seen the drawings, and have each name covered, so that it might not be known, and when Mr. Stone, of Providence, and I served on one of these committees we requested Mr. Taylor, if he knew who the competitors were, not to tell us their names, and we did not know till after.

Then, it seems to me, there are too many drawings, and often at too large a scale, asked for in the average competition.

So far as my experience goes, I do not know of a better conducted competition than that for the Department of Justice in Washington. Ten men were invited. Two plans and two elevations were asked for. The drawings were all at $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch scale. Three men were premiated and requested to submit a section and a perspective. The time for rendering was ample, the time for judging and announcing decision long enough for careful discrimination, but not so long as to weary the patience of those interested in the announcement. There were but two points which might have been improved upon—that each of the competitors should have been paid (and not only two of the three premiated), and that the Attorney-General should have appointed the judges to act and report to him. Not that he himself should have been one of the judges; that was not only unnecessary (for of course the award having to be submitted to him as Attorney-General he would have the final decision in any event), but it could not fail to be a positive hindrance. Men are but human, and I feel positive (not from any prejudice in this case, but because I know Washington) that one, and possibly both, of the others on the committee of award could not have failed to be unduly impressed by the opinions of the Attorney-General—and those drawings were signed.

And that brings me to the question of the selection of the Judges. Now, having acted (once) in that capacity in Washington, also having served as Supervising Architect, with the familiarity of about seventy-five or eighty buildings of various grades and cost and in every part of the country, I feel I do not speak unadvisedly. Of course, Mr. Taylor and his associates select men in whom they and the competitors have confidence; but are they especially fitted? We will take, for instance, the recent competition for the Department of Agriculture. The Judges were Messrs. McKim, Burnham, Olmsted and Taylor. With all due respect to Mr. Olmsted, what does he know about a Government building? Most of all, what of a building for one of the Departments of the Cabinet? Mr. McKim has designed and built quite a number of large and important public buildings; but even Mr. Burnham, with all his office-buildings, residences and churches, etc., has a comparatively limited experience and knowledge of public buildings. Mr. James G. Hill, Mr. W. A. Potter, Mr. O'Rourke and other ex-Supervising Architects might be

invited to advise in such instances; for, while these buildings are not necessarily involved or specially difficult to design, surely those who have had several years' experience in the study of their planning and construction should be more competent to discriminate than certain others who, however well they may stand in the profession or socially, may perhaps have never been farther than the post-office lobby of any public building in this country. Furthermore, it would be a graceful act of courtesy to request the (or some of the) ex-Supervising Architects to act once in a while, if even they should not be invited to form a permanent board of award for all the Government competitions. (I have been asked, as I have stated above, so that it is not my grievance I am airing; but I believe that the Government would be better served and the office would be honored by honoring those who have seen service at the Capital.) Or such a board might be composed partly of ex-Supervising Architects, partly of those who had won (or had stood well) in Government competitions; for every one of those men would be familiar with the problems and that should mean something. And not only Government competitions, but all others, are yearly growing more and more expensive to the architect, whose percentage, on the other hand, does not increase with the constantly growing competition of the younger, more travelled and better educated recruits to the profession. If the clients think they cannot offer bigger prizes to the competitors (the Department of Agriculture offered \$350 to each, and each set of drawings probably averaged a cost of \$1,000), then it would be only fair and business-like to curtail their demands. Two plans and two elevations should be sufficient, or perhaps the section and perspective might be added, and these drawings should certainly serve as a means by which to select the architect, for the building is very seldom built directly from competition drawings, and the architect is continually paying out money, with "not a cent for tribute," until the contract drawings are made, months afterward. Moreover, if all the essential elements of a design can be clearly noted from an illustration in a magazine or an encyclopedia at the scale of 100 to 1, surely $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch or $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scale should satisfy competent judges as to the main characteristics of preliminary studies, as many of these are and must be: *e. g.*, in the case of the Department of Agriculture, where the very people who drew up the programme did not know exactly what they wanted — as I was told by one of them — for the Department is so young as not to know its own needs just yet, and as it has grown it has put up additional temporary buildings in the vicinity of the original building, the winning design (Lord, Hewlett & Hull's) had the library and museum on the top floor. Now, if libraries and museums are to educate — and I presume that is their purpose — they cannot be made too accessible to the employees or to the public, and those who have lived in Washington know with what avidity the visitors to the Capital "do" the public buildings. To many of them — not only to the bridal couples — it is the occasion of a lifetime, and for years afterwards where they went and what they saw form the topic of conversation, not only at their own firesides, but for many of the families of their community. I believe that the library, and especially the museum, should stand as near to the threshold as possible. It is not necessary that the public should be conducted entirely through the building to find and see the museum, and often the time at their disposal may be limited. It is not only their privilege and their right to know what is doing in each of the Government buildings, but the sight of, and the familiarity with, these things is one of the best object-lessons in citizenship and patriotism. There are some Government employees who are very conscientious and hardworking, and the constant sight of objects which are considered of sufficient importance to be placed in a museum, or of books worthy to be read, would be a recreation of their energies. There are others who feel that the world owes them a living, and do as little as they can for that living, and to these a museum, more even than a library, is necessary to rouse them from their lethargy, so that gradually they may have it borne in upon them to do something for themselves — perhaps even something for others.

But these competitions are doing good in a public way, as the over-frequent expositions are doing good, and our cities everywhere are showing it. Did you notice in one of the daily papers a short while ago that the city of Cleveland, which is about to erect several large and costly public buildings, is seriously considering the grouping of these buildings around a "Court of Honor"? And such a state of public interest in municipal architecture has come about since 1893! Is not that the greatest step — the greatest leap — that American public spirit has taken in that direction since the days of Washington and Jefferson? If, therefore, the stockholders of Buffalo do lose a few millions as a direct result of their Exposition, but learn some lesson of that kind, they may well afford it, and the country at large congratulate and share with them their good fortune.

Very truly,

W. M. AIKEN.

[The discussion of the "Competition Evil" will, and can, never cease, simply because it is impossible for the profession to agree upon just what the evil is that is to be cured: the same men at short intervals will reverse their lines of reasoning and argue against conditions which a short while before they had warmly supported, and their change of front is due solely to selfish personal interests which temporarily outweigh motives of true public professional good policy. They blow hot and, anon, they blow cold. The man who yesterday declared that the only proper way to conduct a competition for a municipal building, in another State be it understood, was to make it a free-for-all affair will to-day, when a similar building is to be erected in his native town, proclaim that a limited competition with

signed drawings is the only fair and desirable form for such an undertaking. The profession is not sincere, even from day to day. Much less is it sincere when the lapse of time is great, for the young man who once argued so strenuously for open competitions argues as convincingly for limited competitions when his hair has grown white and he feels that his name and reputation should have a money value for him. As to the unfairness to younger men in requiring the submission of signed drawings, protests in their behalf would come with better grace if the young men and their friends did not quite so strenuously assert that they, in the language of the street, were "it." If their education has been so vastly better than that their elders had, if they and they only possess the true architectural genius, why such unwillingness to give the poor old duffers, these gray-headed and ill-educated fossils, any poor advantage that may be found in their names? It seems to us there is lack of sincerity here also. We do not seek to traverse Mr. Aiken's line of argument, nor mean to insinuate that the sincere conviction he holds now will to-morrow, when conditions are altered, be replaced by other convictions held with similar sincerity. We simply mean that we have never met the architect who at all times held the same opinions on the competition evil — the men who come nearest to achieving this impossible virtue are those who make it a rule never to enter a competition.

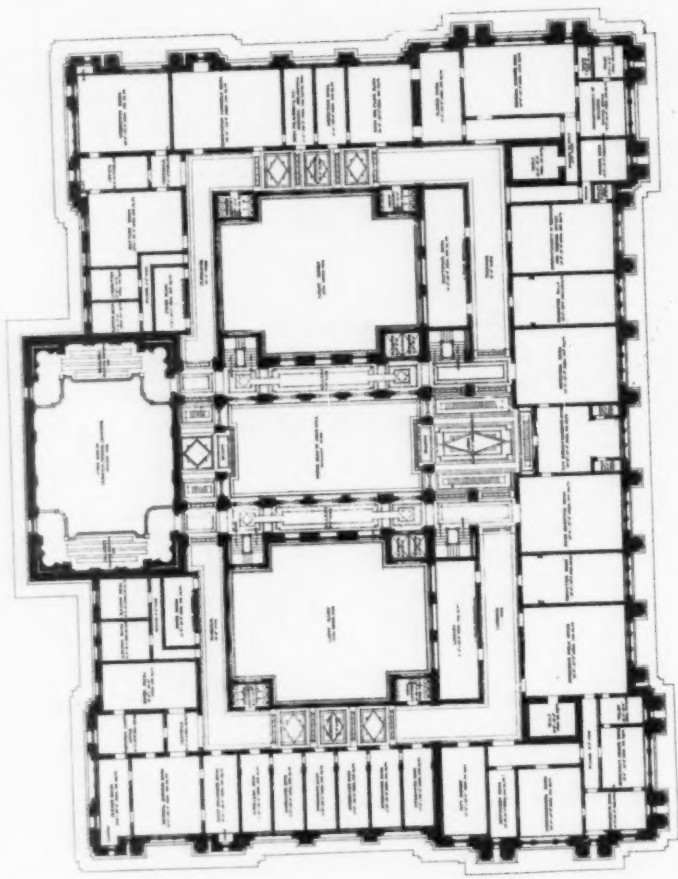
Mr. Aiken's suggestion as to the employment of former Supervising Architects as jurors or judges seems to be made in forgetfulness that the incumbent of that office is *ex-officio* a member of the jury of award, and through him the Government assures itself that the practical service requirements shall properly be provided for. The object of the movement which resulted in the execution of the Tarsney Act was to secure not better plans nor better construction, but, simply and entirely, better architecture; and surely a jury drawn from private practitioners who have won a name for themselves is likely to be more satisfactory than one drawn from a small body of men who, whatever their real ability may be, have none the less been political appointees, and so must share the measure of appreciation which the public usually accords to their fellowship. — EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]

NOTES & CLIPPINGS

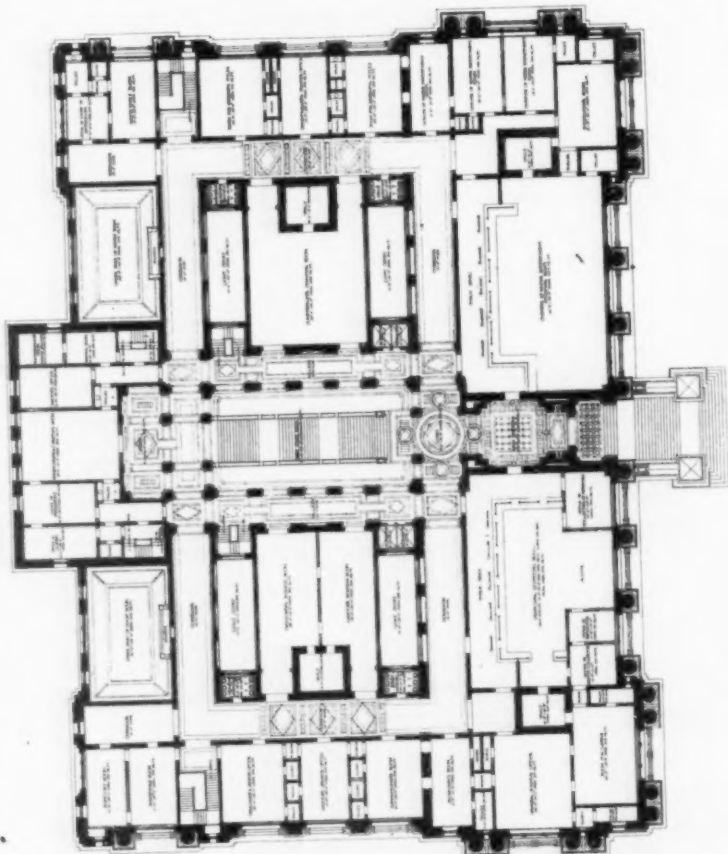
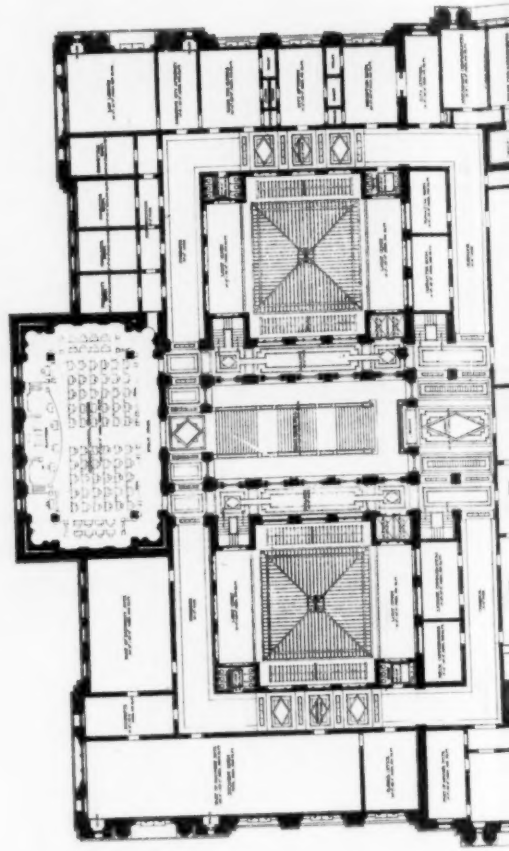
RUSKIN'S EXPERIMENT IN ROAD-MAKING. — Ruskin's classical essay on road-making at Oxford is the subject of an interesting article in a recent *Independent*. — Alfred Milner, now of Transvaal fame, was then an undergraduate of strong practical parts, and he met the advances of Ruskin's æsthetic road-makers with a certain good-humored scorn. Toynbee had shouldered the pick rather "because he saw no reason why he should not join than because he saw a reason for joining." Milner told the diggers that personally he preferred rowing. "But," he added, with the dominant air that came over him when he was roused, "the road-making is all right. It's a good thing, and when you have all left off, I'll go down and finish it." The deputation retired in indignation. Towards the end, as Milner had predicted, the road-building lagged. In short, the body of men whom Ruskin had attracted together were too heterogeneous to be welded into any unity of spirit. First of all, those self-interested mortals who had joined with the hope of learning a useful accomplishment became irregular and dropped off. Then those who revelled in old prints, and who cherished dubious masterpieces in the curtained recesses of their rooms, came no more. Those who were attracted by the social aspect of the work remained longer, but even these became fewer and fewer. At last a single individual, looking for a companion of his labor, found no one ready to go with him. He was about to relinquish his purpose, when he recalled Milner's words. He went to his room and told him that the time had come for him to fulfil his promise, for all the workers had abandoned the road. Milner went down to the ferry, and together the two finished the road, thus saving Ruskin's project from the fiasco of being completed by hired labor. In finishing his own and other men's work in South Africa, concludes the author, "Sir Alfred Milner may find it no detriment that he appreciated the ideas and even defended the vagary of a master like Ruskin."

A DEEP DRILL-HOLE. — A diamond-drill boring 4,800 feet deep has been put down by Mr. Edward Chester, of the Chester Drilling Company, on the Turf Club ground at Johannesburg, South Africa. A special Sullivan drill was used, made by the Sullivan Machinery Company, of Chicago, Ill. The hole was started in January, 1899, but was stopped in October, owing to the Boer war, and work was resumed on June 14, 1901; exclusive of the stoppage by the war the hole was drilled in ten and one-half months. As the rods weighed about sixteen tons, to prevent this weight from pressing too heavily upon the carbons while drilling, the rods were suspended from a hydraulic cylinder in such manner as to permit any desired pressure upon the drill-head. This hole was put down to test the position of the Rand reef, and this formation was struck within 25 feet of the estimated depth. The deepest holes previously sunk in the Rand are the Rand Victoria bore-hole, 2,400 feet deep, and the Bezuidenville hole of 1895, 3,251 feet deep. — *Engineering News*.

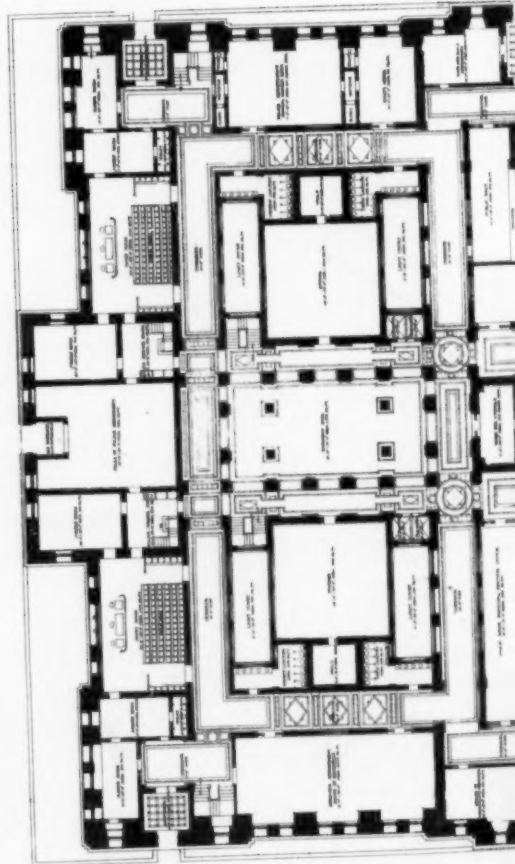
CHICAGO'S STATUE OF LIEF ERICSON. — A bronze statue of Lief Ericson, the Norseman and viking, who is said to have set foot on American soil 400 years before Columbus, was unveiled in Chicago's Humboldt Park a week or two ago. It is a gift to the city from its Norwegian citizens. The statue is 10 feet high, and rests upon a pedestal consisting of a gigantic boulder of red granite from Wisconsin, weighing 25 tons. The sculptor is Sigvald Asbjornson, a young Norwegian, who came to Chicago during the World's Fair period, and has since acquired much local reputation as an artist. Some of his work, particularly a bust of ex-President Cleveland, and one of the late James G. Blaine, found many admirers. The present work is greatly praised. There are now three statues of the Norseman in this country, one in Milwaukee, one in Chicago and one in Boston. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

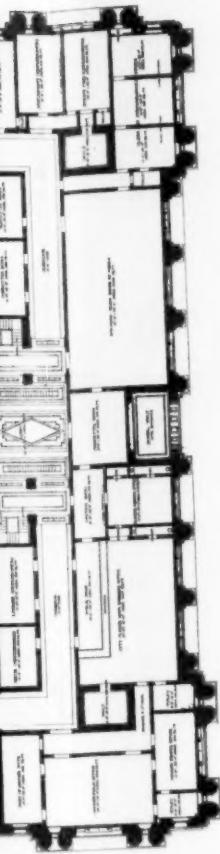


10TH FLOOR PLAN

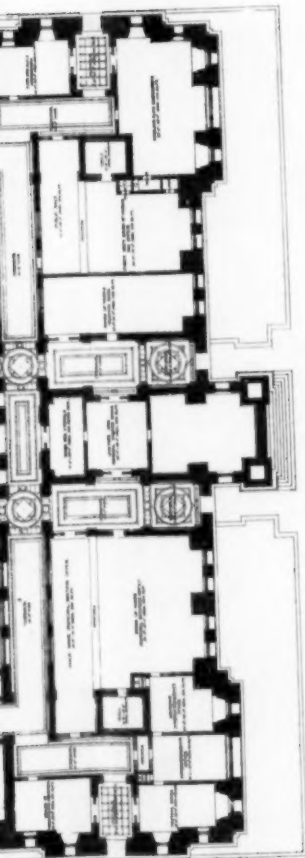


12TH FLOOR PLAN

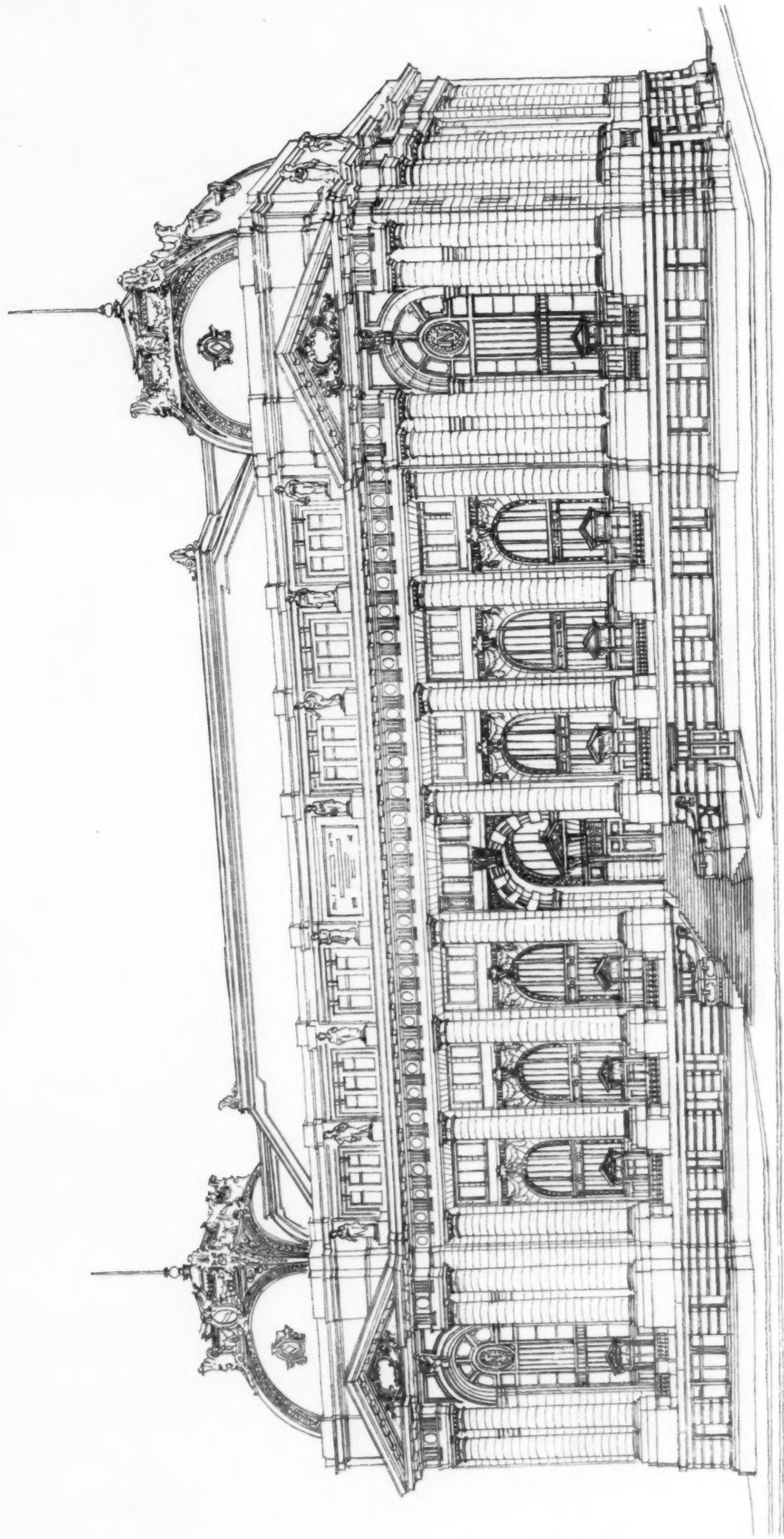




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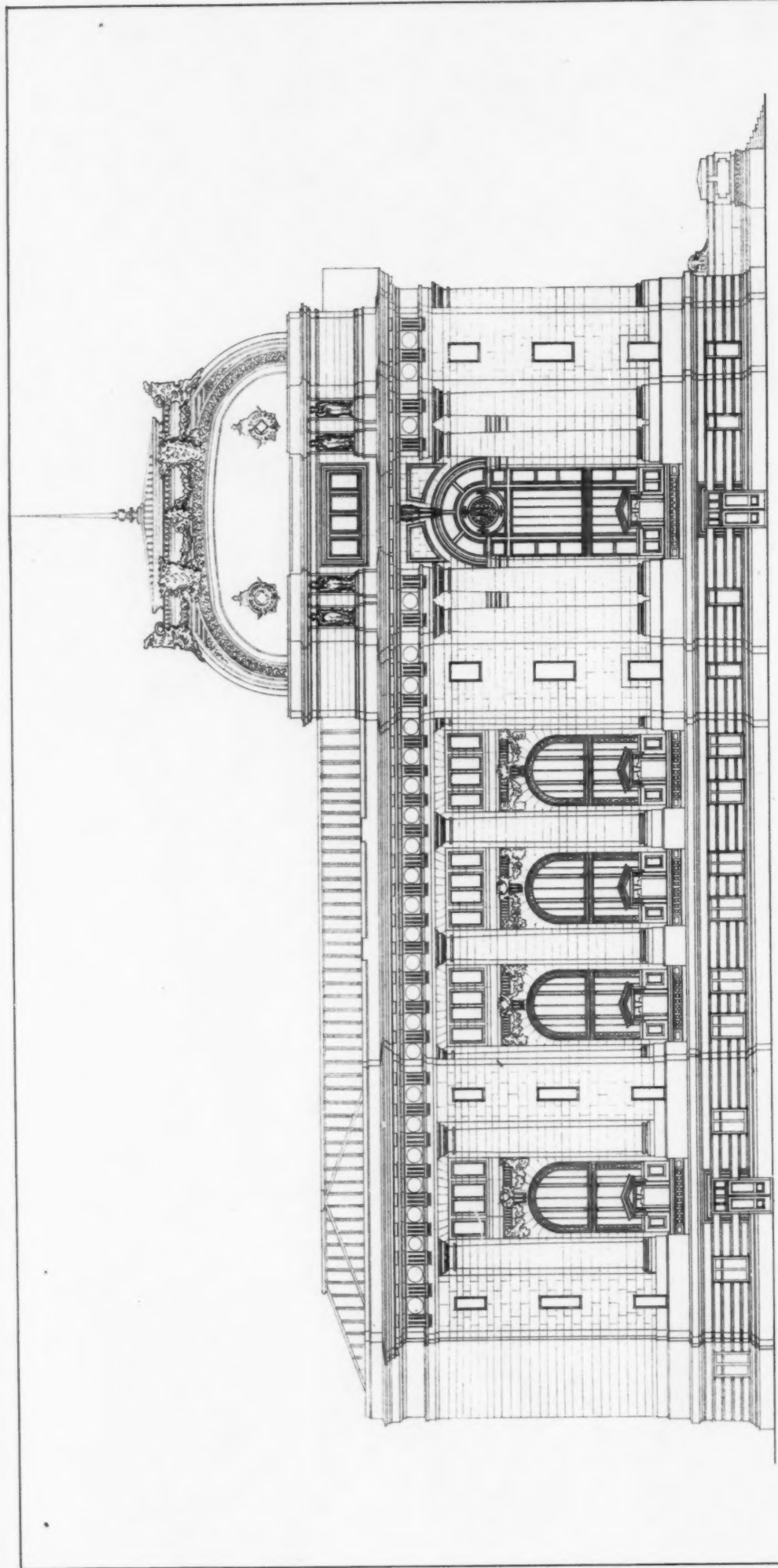


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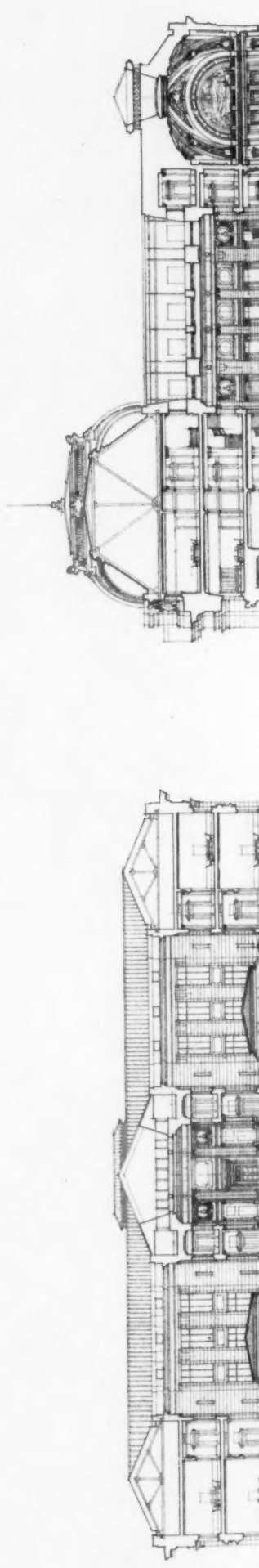
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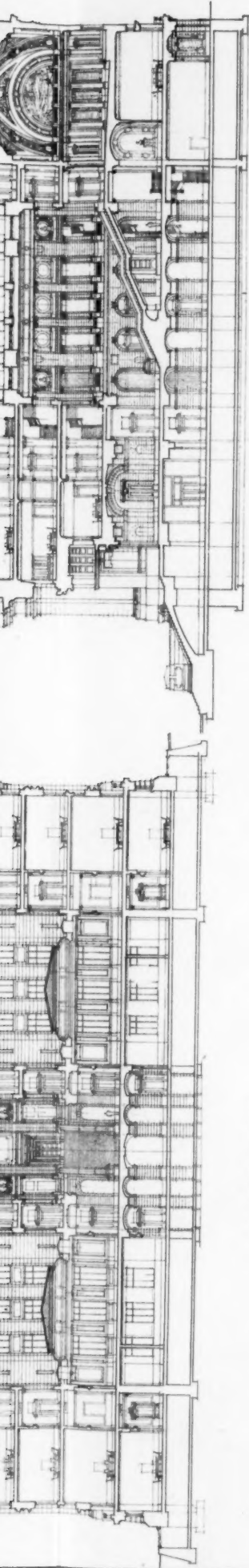
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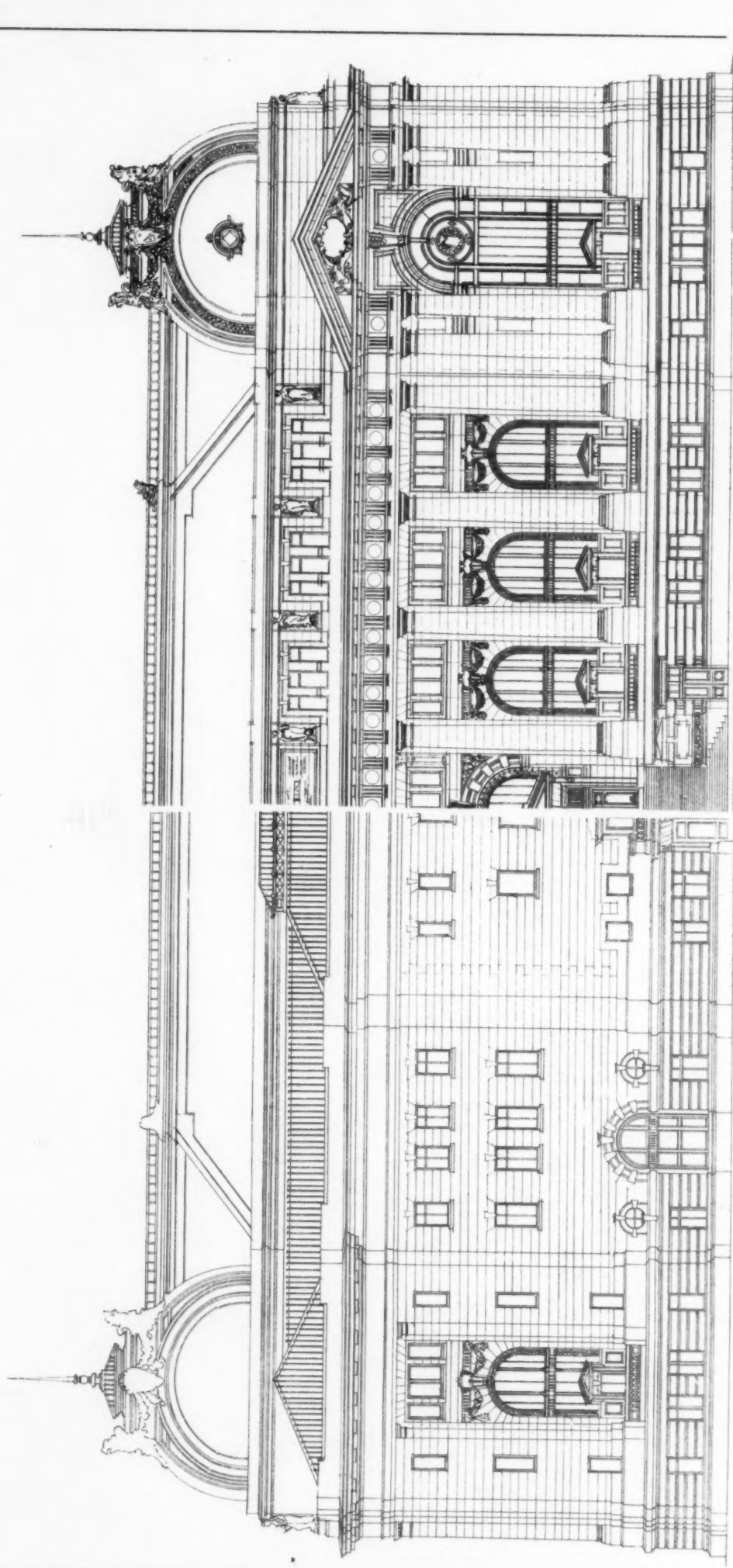
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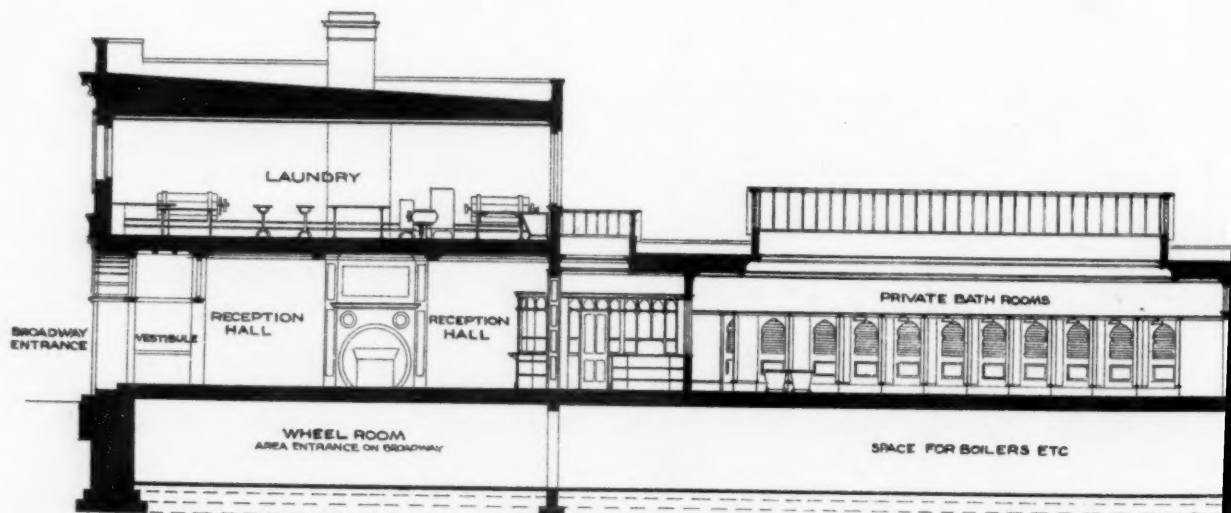
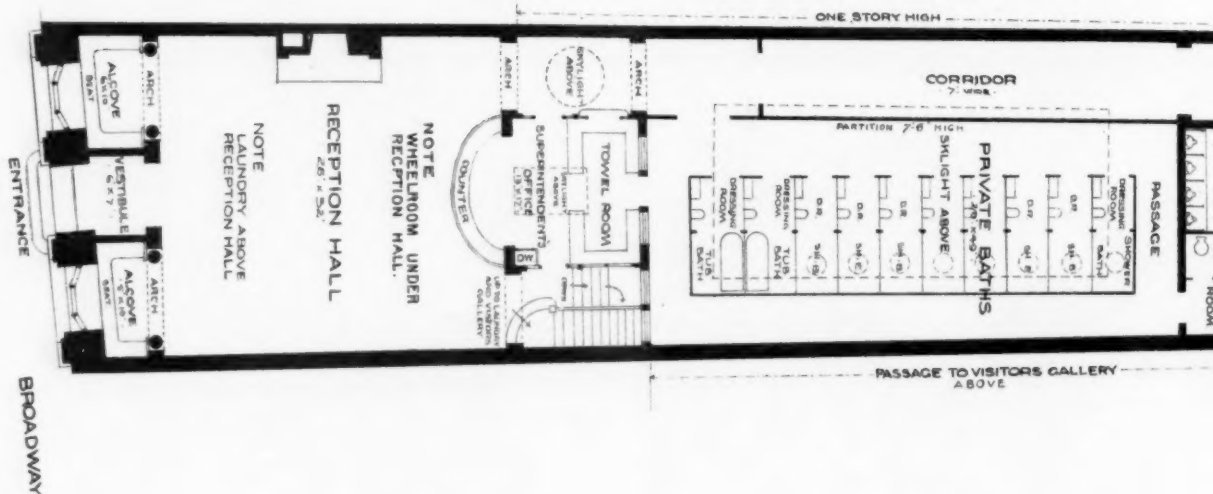
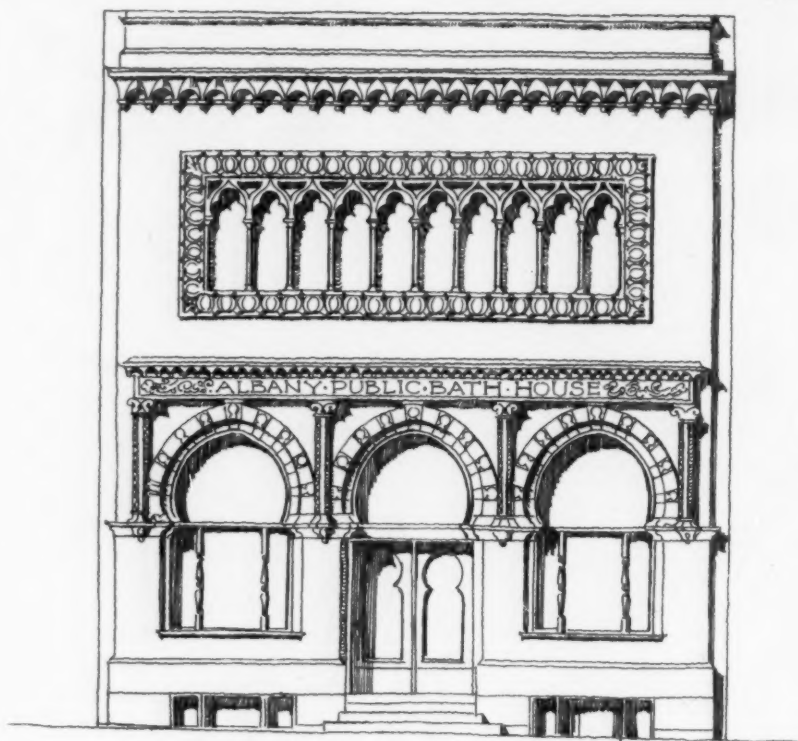
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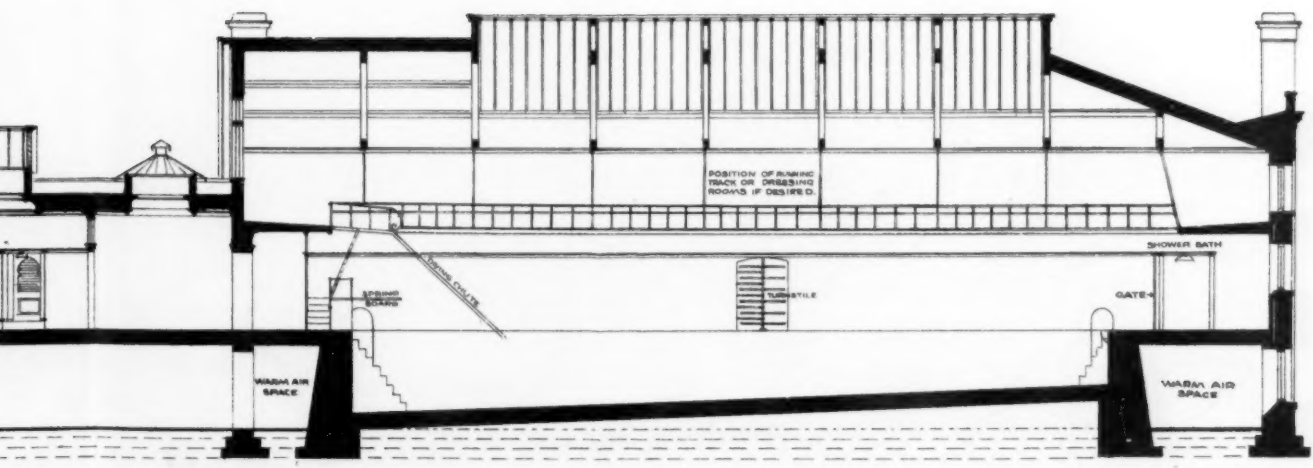
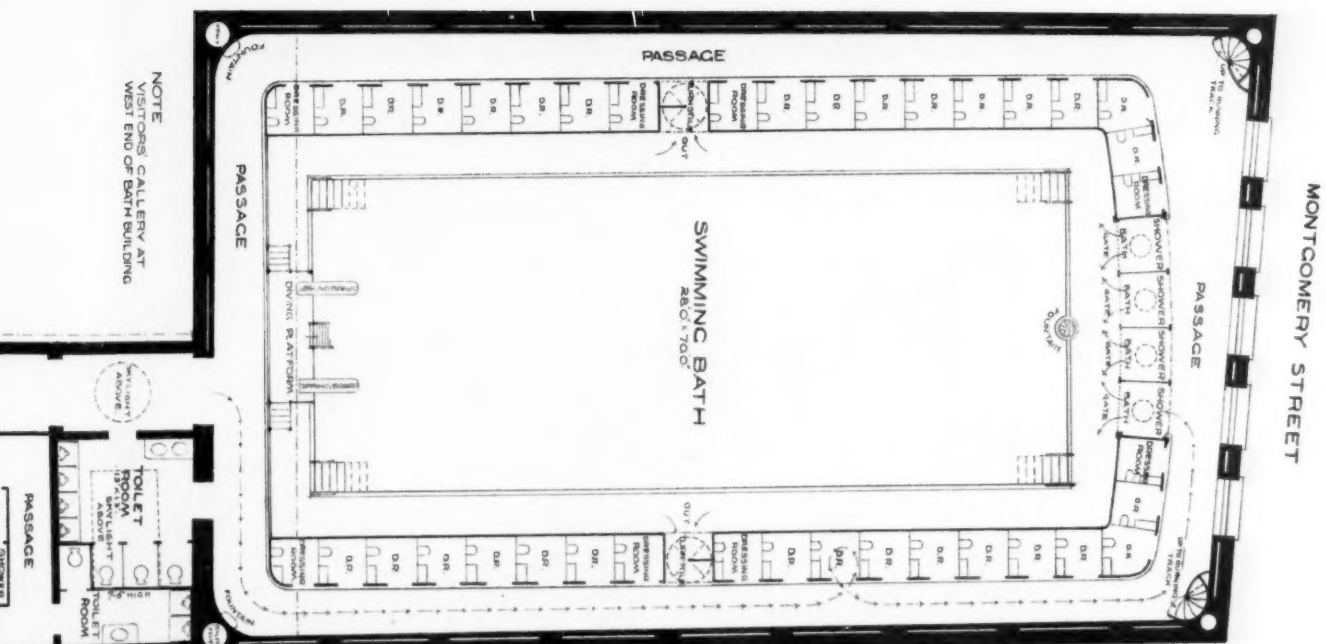
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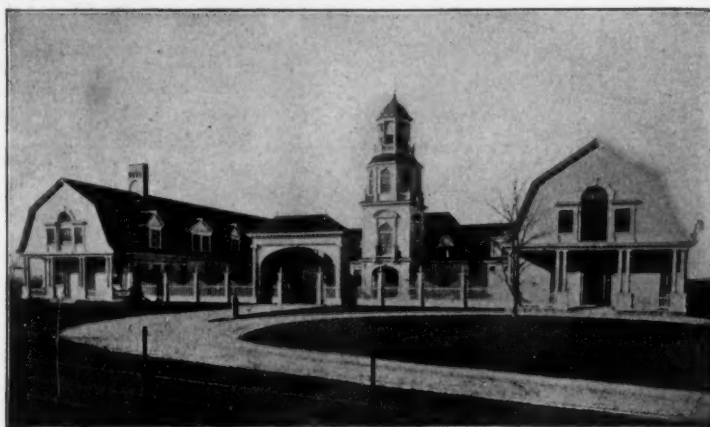
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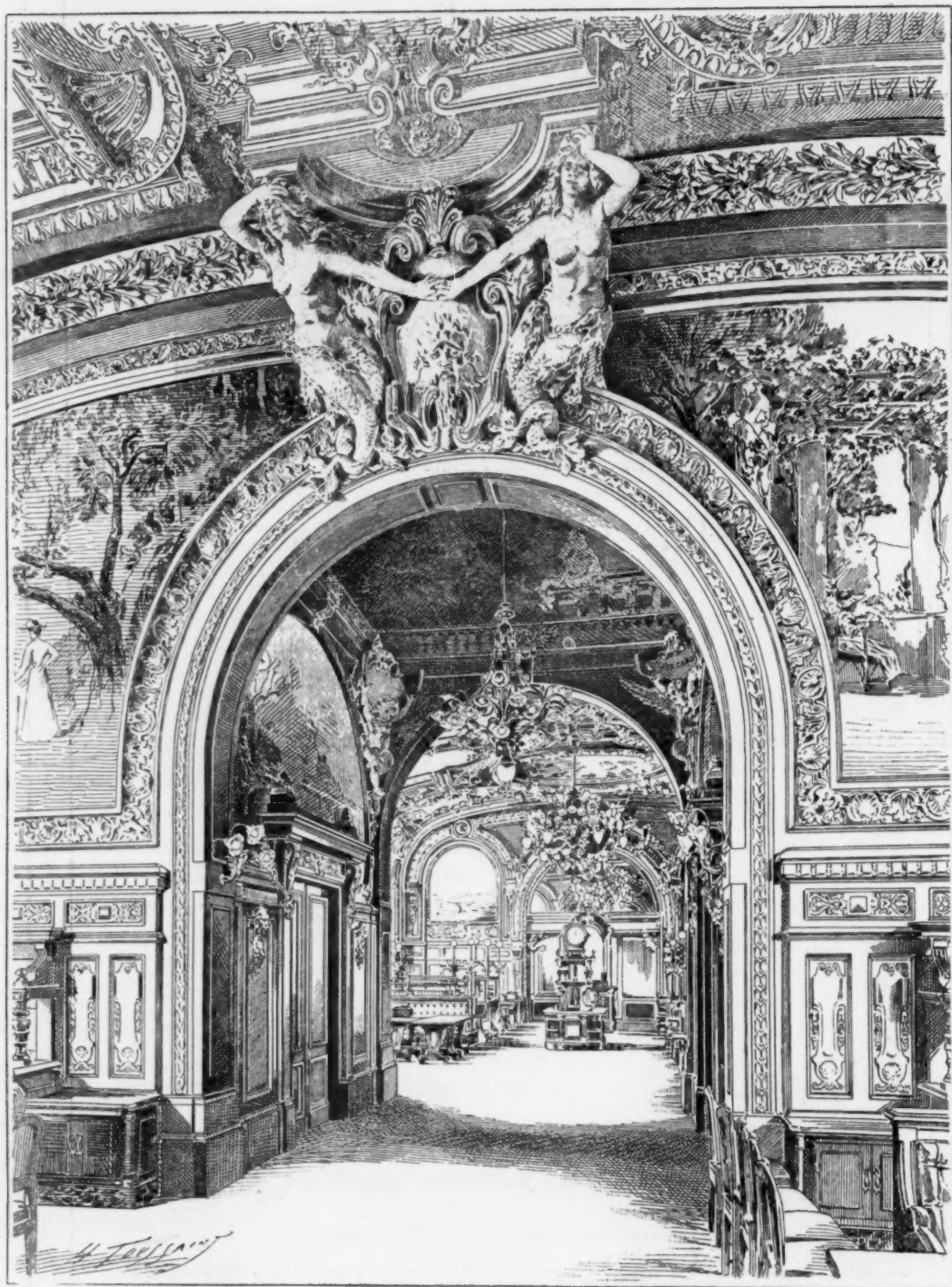
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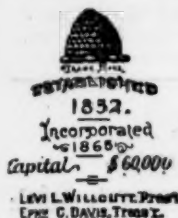
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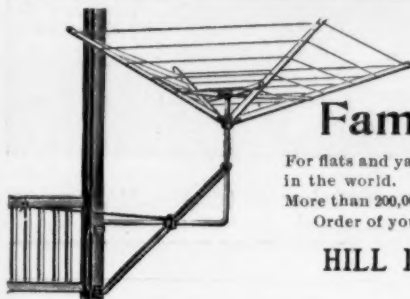
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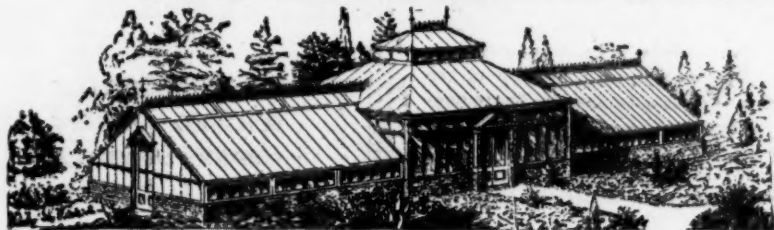
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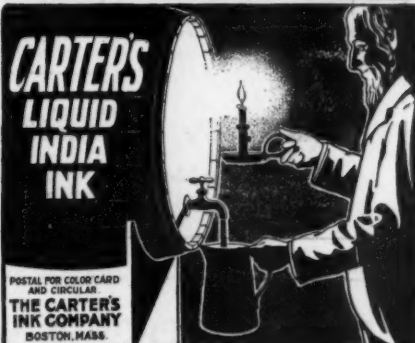


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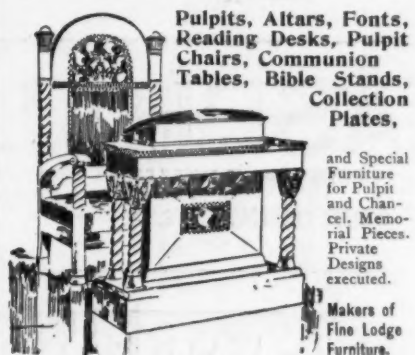
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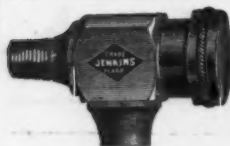
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Cincinnati, O.—Architect Benj. C. DeCamp has drawn plans for a \$30,000 pressed brick and free stone apartment-house for Jas. R. Rimmer, of New York City. The building will be five and one-half stories high and contain 30 suites of three, four and five rooms.

The American Laundry Machine Co., whose factory was destroyed by fire, will rebuild at a cost of \$62,500.

It is said that the trustees of the City Hospital will petition the Ohio legislature for money to erect a new building.

The freight-house of the C. & O. R. R., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once at a cost of \$100,000.

Report states that the Order of True Reformers is negotiating to erect a ten-story temple for negroes, with a store and bank on the ground floor, offices for colored business men and lodge rooms and industrial school rooms on the upper floors. Col. W. S. Taylor, of Richmond, Va., is president, and Wm. Griffin is chief of the Cincinnati division.

L. W. Ault, of Ault & Wiborg, contemplates the erection of a three-story brick, stone and steel residence on East Walnut Hills, at a cost of \$100,000.

Reports state that the Cincinnati Gas, Light & Coke Co. will construct a retort house to cost \$250,000.

Cleveland, O.—President Ashmun of the City Council introduced an ordinance for the erection of suitable buildings for a Home for Boys, at a cost of \$15,000.

Clinton, Ia.—The First Methodist Society will erect a \$30,000 church to seat 1,200. St. Patrick's Society will also erect a new church to cost \$25,000.

Columbus, O.—Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati, have drawn plans for a twelve-story fireproof building, 100' x 187', for Joseph E. Blackburn, to cost \$300,000. The tenants have been ordered to vacate at once and the old building will be razed.

A new \$50,000 edifice will be built for King Ave. M. E. Church. Rev. Carl G. Doney, pastor.

Conshohocken, Pa.—The Alan Wood Co. have purchased 8 acres of land near here, on which a steel plant, to cost \$1,000,000, will be erected.

Conyers, Ga.—A \$250,000 cotton-mill company is to be organized here and is to build a mill.

Crowley, La.—Plans submitted by James Riely Gordon & Co., of Dallas, Tex., were accepted for the \$75,000 fireproof court-house for Acadia County.

Decatur, Ill.—It is stated that the plans recently prepared by a Chicago architect for the group of buildings to be erected for the James Milliken University have been accepted.

Denver, Col.—Plans will be made by Frank Edbrooke for a five-story fireproof warehouse, 69' x 120', to be built at 12th and Waseo Sts., by the Denver Dry Goods Co.; cost, \$50,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Detroit, Mich.—Malcomson & Higginbotham have secured the contract from the Board of Aldermen for preparing designs for remodelling the City-hall. Mayor Maybury expects \$500,000 for the work.

N. Wardrop is preparing plans for the buildings required for W. M. Finck & Co., manufacturers of clothing; estimated cost, \$10,000.

Donaldson & Meier are the architects for a new building to be erected on Griswold St. for the National Loan & Investment Co.

Malcomson & Higginbotham are preparing plans for a new \$50,000 school-building to be located in the rear of the Central High School.

The plans of Al. W. Chittenden, 34 Congress St., have been accepted for the Detroit Boat Club's house at Belle Isle, to cost \$50,000.

Plans have been drawn by R. E. Rasmussen, 38 Buhl Block, for a residence on Rowena St. for Edwin F. Conely, 13 Butler Building, 43' x 78', three stories high, built of vitrified paving brick; cost, \$20,000.

Fairhaven, Wash.—The United Fish & Cold Storage Co., incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, will erect a fish and cold storage plant in this city.

Findlay, O.—J. T. Adams, president of Adams Brothers & Co., will erect a seven-story office-building, 100' x 140', at a cost of \$70,000.

Flint, Mich.—It is reported that W. A. Patterson has begun work on the foundations of a five-story building, 66' x 150', to be erected at S. Saginaw and 2d Sts., at a cost of \$60,000.

Galveston, Tex.—The plans of Eames & Young have been accepted for the Rosenberg Library; cost, \$100,000.

Gambier, O.—Rev. John Hazen White of Episcopal diocese of Michigan City, Ind., makes the announcement that he has succeeded in adding \$100,000 to the endowment of Kenyon College at this place in addition to a gift of \$50,000 for the erection of a new dormitory.

Haverford, Pa.—Lindley Johnson, 1113 Harrison Building, Philadelphia, has completed plans for a three-story terra-cotta and stone residence to be erected by H. H. Ellison, at a cost of \$25,000.

Highland Park, Ill.—Architect E. A. Mayo, Chicago, has plans for enlarging the Moraine Hotel, at a cost of \$25,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Knights of Pythias and the Rathbone Sisters propose constructing a home for orphan children to cost \$60,000.

The Eastern Building Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000, and will erect 3 three-story brick and terra-cotta flat buildings.

Iowa City, Ia.—The legislature has been asked to appropriate \$50,000 for a site for a new medical building at the University of Iowa to cost \$200,000.

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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

La Crosse, Wis.—The question of a new \$200,000 court-house for La Crosse County is being agitated. St. Rose Convent is having plans prepared by E. R. Leibert, of Milwaukee, for a brick church, with stone trimmings; cost complete, \$90,000.

Lexington, Ky.—At the next meeting of the State Legislature the Board of Trustees of the reform school will ask for an appropriation of \$100,000 for new buildings.

Lincoln, Neb.—Mr. Ode Rector will build a new residence, 40' x 160', at 15th and L Sts.; cost, \$85,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—Plans have been prepared by Chighizola & Harker for a theatre and office-building for the Gaiety Theatre Co. It will be constructed of brick and stone, have steam heat, slate roof, and will cost \$35,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architect Fred Graf has plans for a \$30,000 four-story apartment-house, 56' x 90', for E. Eldred Magoe, at 496 Marshall St.

Montclair, N. J.—Plans for the proposed new Carnegie Library in this town have been drawn, and after approval by the librarian of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, the work of building will be begun. The present structure is to be moved back to a corner lot, and the new library, to cost \$30,000, will be erected.

Newark, N. J.—Fifty-six plans were submitted for the new City-hall, Mowbray & Uffinger, 92 Liberty St., New York City, and J. H. & W. C. Ely, 800 Broad St., Newark, associated architects, being the successful competitors. The building will be of steel construction, five stories, of granite and marble, 180' x 240', costing \$1,100,000.

New Bedford, Mass.—A new fine goods mill, of which Geo. S. Homer of this city is to be treasurer, and John Sullivan of Fall River, superintendent, is to be built on the west side of Clark's Point, this city. The capital stock will be \$500,000, of which \$350,000 is subscribed by Fall River parties and \$150,000 in this city.

New Castle, Pa.—The Hileman Co. has been organized with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a six-story business building.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

New Haven, Conn.—The corner-stone of the Yale bicentennial memorial building was laid recently with a very simple ceremony by officers of the university and a few members of the corporation. Various Yale publications and bicentennial records were placed beneath the stone.

New York, N. Y.—The Wall Street Exchange Building Association has been incorporated at Albany with an authorized capital stock of \$2,000,000, half of which is common stock, to erect an office-building at Exchange Pl. and William St., with an "L" running through to 41 and 43 Wall St. The directors are Richard L. Edwards, president of the Bank of the State of New York, which is to occupy offices in the building; Robert M. Thompson, Frank K. Sturgis, Charles T. Barney, Hugh J. Grant, Harry F. Morse and Charles W. Morse.

Fred R. Morse, 553 Prospect Ave., is drawing plans for an eight-story semi-fireproof apartment-house to be erected on Boston Road; cost, \$315,000. The building will cover nine city lots, and will have 12 apartments on a floor.

Plans have been drawn by Gilbert Robinson, 39 Hancock Pl., for a nine-story apartment hotel to be erected on Gramercy Park and to cost \$225,000. He will be ready for estimates about December 1.

Potter & Brother have bought the buildings at 155, 157 and 159 W. 47th St. They will build a twelve-story apartment-house on the premises. Potter & Brother were also the buyers of 129 and 131, 145 and 147 W. 47th St. Eight-story apartment-houses will be built on these sites.

Northampton, Mass.—Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick, Main St., Holyoke, have drawn plans for a four-story brick building to be erected at the Northampton Insane Asylum; cost, \$40,000.

North Chelmsford, Mass.—George C. Moore is putting in the foundation for a \$30,000 addition to his mill. It will be of brick, three stories, 80' x 200'.

Olneyville, R. I.—A new post-office building will very likely be built here in the near future. It probably will be a three-story brick structure erected at the junction of Broadway and Westminster St., on the Broadway side. The Waterman estate which owns this property proposes to erect a

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

brick building that will afford 3,000 square feet of floor-space for the post-office on the first floor, the second and third floors to be used for offices and general business purposes. It is estimated that the cost of constructing such a building would amount to \$30,000.

Orange, N. J.—At a meeting of the Common Council's special committee on a City-hall, it was decided to recommend the purchase of the property of Col. Daniel F. Minihan, at Main and Cleveland Sts., at a cost of \$53,000. The property has a frontage of 185 feet in Main St. and extends back 220 feet in Cleveland St., and there is also a rear lot, 165' x 200' in size. The house now on the place will be torn down.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Hodges & Hodges have drawings ready for a building for the Ottumwa Telephone Co.; Gothic design, brick and stone. The first and second stories will be used for general offices and the third story is for the exchange and has locker and resting-rooms for employees; cost, \$15,000.

Passaic, N. J.—Report states that Peter Reid, of the Reid and Barry Mills, has given the sum of \$50,000 to this city for a public library. The site of the library will be in the foreign section of the city and the building is to be a memorial to Jane Watson Reid.

Paterson, N. J.—The Paterson Safe Deposit & Trust Co. has decided to erect a new seven-story bank building on Market St., adjoining the Paterson National Bank. The building will occupy a lot 40' x 100', and will cost upwards of \$75,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Plans for a house for T. E. Ryan have been drawn by Julius Speyer & Son. The building is to be a three-story apartment-house and will be erected on the east side of the boulevard, near 38th St. It is the intention of the architects to have the front appear like 5 three-story dwellings. The cost of the building is estimated to be about \$125,000.

Architect Thomas McCall has completed plans for a three-story apartment-house for Joseph Cormack to be erected at the corner of Connell Ave. and 55th St., and will cover an area of 60' x 300'; cost, \$70,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

L. C. Hickman, 323 Chestnut St., has completed plans for a three-story stone, marble and steel stock exchange building for the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; cost, \$50,000.

The Leach Carpet Cleaning & Storage Co. will build a six-story brick and iron warehouse on Columbia Ave. and Lydenham St.; cost, \$50,000.

William W. Rea's Son has commenced to tear down the old Friend's meeting-house at the corner of 9th and Spruce Sts. On the site he will erect an eight-story brick factory, covering the entire lot, 68' 10" x 99' 1", at a cost of \$98,000, for G. H. Briant-nail.

Announcement is made that Meyer Guggenheim, of New York, a former resident of this place, in a letter to Judge Mayer Sulzberger of this city, signified his intention of giving the sum of \$50,000 to the Jewish Hospital Association. The money is to be used for the erection of a hospital building for the treatment of private patients.

Princeton, N. J.—Ground will shortly be broken for Princeton's new gymnasium building. It will cost \$250,000.

Rosemont, Pa.—Lindley Johnson, Harrison Building, Philadelphia, has plans for a three and one-half story stone dwelling costing \$35,000, for H. H. Ellison.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Bell Telephone Co. will erect a new building, at a cost of \$40,000. Mr. Wallace, president.

San Jose, Cal.—Plans have been prepared for a one-story pressed brick and terra-cotta library building, 74' x 102', to be erected at a cost of \$50,000.

Scranton, Pa.—Seymour Davis & Paul A. Davis, Jr., of Philadelphia, have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for a new structure for the First National Bank of this place. About \$100,000 will be expended on the building.

Springfield, O.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 for a library building.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Steuenville, O.—It is stated that Steuenville will need 500 new houses next spring to accommodate employees of new factories recently built there. Citizens will hold a mass meeting to devise means for the erection of the houses.

St. Louis, Mo.—The historic Brant homestead on Chouteau Ave. has been sold for \$16,000 to Robert E. Collins, the well-known attorney. Mr. Collins is supposed to represent John B. Holman, of the Holman Paper Box Co., in the purchase, and it is probable that a manufactory will be erected on the spot. The lot is 154' x 177' in area, fronting on Chouteau Ave., 8th and Paul Sts., and contains the substantial-looking old mansion that was occupied by General Fremont part of the time during the Civil War as headquarters.

Thompsonville, Mass.—The corner-stone of the new building for the United Presbyterian Church was recently laid, and it is expected that the dedication of the building will take place next July.

Tuskegee, Ala.—A friend of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has given \$15,000 for an administration building.

Vandergift, Pa.—President C. M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation has tendered a gift of \$50,000 to the town for a Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Washington, D. C.—The Home Savings Bank has had plans prepared by Appleton P. Clark, Jr., 605 F St., N. W., for a six-story stone and brick bank building, to be erected at a cost of \$100,000. Howard University is to have a new \$100,000 dormitory from an unnamed graduate.

Watertown, N. Y.—A new edifice will be erected by the Church of the Holy Family, at a cost of \$40,000.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y.—Hudson St., cor. Chambers St., five-story terra-cotta covered with galvanized iron office & store building, 27' x 53'; \$30,000; o., Fred'k Gerken, 90 W. Broadway; a., Horgan & Slattery, 1 Madison Ave.

Fifth Ave., cor. 34th St., fourteen-story marble & terra-cotta & st. office-building, 61' x 100', tile roof; \$450,000; o., The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 5th Ave. & 27th St.; a., McKim, Mead & White, 160 Fifth Ave.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

STABLES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bradford St., nr. Fulton St., two-story bk. stable & morgue, 25' x 35', steam heat; \$3,700; o., City of New York, Dept. of Public Charities; a., L. H. Voss, 65 De Kalb Ave.

STORES.

New York, N. Y.—Columbus Ave., nr. 100th St., two-story bk. store, 16' 5" x 60', tar & gravel roof; \$6,000; o., John H. Diersen et al., 112 W. 90th St.; a., Jas. W. Cole, 403 W. 51st St.; b., Jas. J. Spearling & Son, 49 W. 29th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Northampton, Mass.—Four-story bk. infirmary ward at insane asylum, 45' x 140', slate roof, steam; \$40,000; o., State; a., Ellsworth & Kirkpatrick, Holyoke.

COMPETITIONS.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

[At Philadelphia, Pa.]
Office of Clerks of Common Council, Room No. 494, City-hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Competitive designs for the erection of a monument in honor of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who served in the War for the suppression of the Rebellion are invited; to be submitted on or before March 3d, 1902. Competition open to any architect who is a citizen of the United States. Copy of a printed programme will be furnished on application to GAVIN NEILSON, Clerk of Committee on Soldiers' Monument. 1357

PROPOSALS.

CITY-HALL.

[At Bridgeport, Conn.]
Bids are wanted December 11 for erecting a city-hall. HUGH STIRLING, chmn. com. on new municipal bldg. 1353

BUILDING.

[At Norman, Okla. Ter.]
Bids will be received by the Regents of the University of Oklahoma, care Arthur J. Williams, archt., Oklahoma City, until December 6, for erecting a

PROPOSALS.

University Building at Norman. D. L. LARSH, sec'y. 1353

HOSPITAL.

[At Polk, Pa.]
Bids will be received by the Secretary of the State Institution for Feeble Minded of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, until December 11, for erecting a hospital for the Institution. JOHN A. WILEY, sec'y. 1353

BUILDING.

[At San Marcos, Tex.]
Bids are wanted December 16 for erecting a building for the Southwest Texas Normal School at San Marcos. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Gov. 1354

JAIL.

[At Boise, Idaho.]
Bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners until December 16 for erecting a jail and fireproof vault adjoining the court-house. M. W. CLARK, chmn. 1354

ORPHANS' HOME.

[At Mason City, Ia.]
Sealed proposals will be received by the trustees of the I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home until December 11, 1901, for the erection of a two-story and basement brick orphans' home building at Mason City, Ia. Also separate bids for steam heating and plumbing of same, according to plans and specifications of Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, architects, Des Moines, Ia. J. W. MARSHALL, sec'y, Storm Lake, Ia. M. P. SHARTS, chairman, Burlington, Ia. 1353

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 21, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of January, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits), of the U. S. Post-office at Jamestown, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1353

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 23d, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2

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PROPOSALS.

o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of January, 1902, and then opened, for the foundations, superstructure and roofing of the U. S. Custom-house at Baltimore, Maryland, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect on application to this office, or the office of the architects, Hornblower & Marshall, 1509 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Application must be accompanied by a certified check for \$250, which will be held at this office until the return of drawings and specifications. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1354

DORMITORY, SEWER SYSTEM, ETC.

[At Pryor Creek, Mont.]
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs. Sealed proposals addressed to the commissioner of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until December 16, 1901, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion of dormitory, water and sewer system at Pryor Creek, Crow Agency, Montana, in strict accordance with plans and specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at this office, U. S. Indian warehouse, 235 Johnson St., Chicago, Ill., and the offices of the Montana Daily Record, Helena, Mont.; Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.; Post-Intelligencer, Seattle,

PROPOSALS.

Wash., and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., and at the Crow Agency, Mont. Also bids will be received for furnishing the pipe, delivered at Crow Agency, Mont. For any additional information apply to this office or J. E. Edwards, U. S. Indian agent, Crow Agency, Mont. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1354

EMPLOYEES' QUARTERS.

[At White Earth Agency, Minn.]
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals addressed to the commissioner of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until December 17, 1901, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion of one brick or frame employees' quarters at the White Earth Agency, Minn., in strict accordance with the plans and specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at this office, the U. S. Indian warehouse, 235 Johnson St., Chicago, Ill., and the offices of the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.; News-Tribune, Duluth, Minn., and the Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill., and at the White Earth Agency, Minn. For additional information apply to this office or the U. S. Indian agent, White Earth Agency, Minn. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1354

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 14, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of January, 1902, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and wiring system for the U. S. Post-office building at Salem, Oregon, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Salem, Oregon, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1353

BRIDGE.

[At Des Moines, Ia.]
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works of the city of Des Moines, Ia., at the office of the said Board of Public Works, until December 14, 1901, for material and the construction complete of a steel highway bridge across the Des Moines River from the south end of E. 6th St. to the north end of an extension of Main St. in Seavastopol, according to plans and specifications to be on file in the office of the city engineer and the Board of Public Works on or before December 1, 1901. G. A. EBERHART, J. E. STOUT, Board of Public Works. 1354

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ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1, . . 1895. . .

SECTION 1. No Member should enter into partnership, in any form or degree, with any builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership in any building material, device or invention, proposed to be used on work for which he is architect, should inform his employer of the fact of such ownership.

SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to a building contract except as "owner."

SECTION 4. No Member should guarantee an estimate or contract by personal bond.

SECTION 5. It is unprofessional to offer drawings or other services "on approval" and without adequate pecuniary compensation.

SECTION 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in any other way than by a notice giving name, address, profession, and office hours, and special branch (if such) of practice.

SECTION 7. It is unprofessional to make alterations of a building designed by another architect, within ten years of its completion, without ascertaining that the owner refuses to employ the original designer, or, in event of the property having changed hands, without due notice to the said designer.

SECTION 8. It is unprofessional to attempt to supplant an architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member to criticize in the public prints the professional conduct or work of another architect except over his own name or under the authority of a professional journal.

SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish designs in competition for private work or for public work, unless for proper compensation, and unless a competent professional adviser is employed to draw up the "conditions" and assist in the award.

SECTION 11. No Member should submit drawings except as an original contributor in any duly instituted competition, or attempt to secure any work for which such a competition remains undecided.

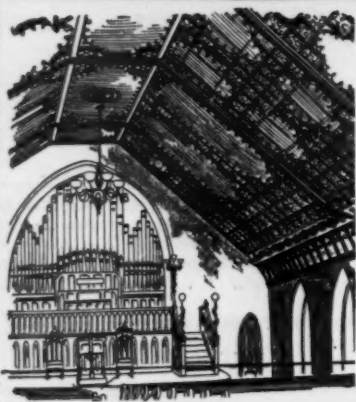
SECTION 12. The American Institute of Architects' "schedule of charges" represents minimum rates for full, faithful and competent service. It is the duty of every architect to charge higher rates whenever the demand for his services will justify the increase, rather than to accept work to which he cannot give proper personal attention.

SECTION 13. No Member shall compete in amount of commission, or offer to work for less than another, in order to secure the work.

SECTION 14. It is unprofessional to enter into competition with or to consult with an architect who has been dishonorably expelled from the "Institute" or "Society."

SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of "Architect" should be held to mean that the bearer has the professional knowledge and natural ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake.

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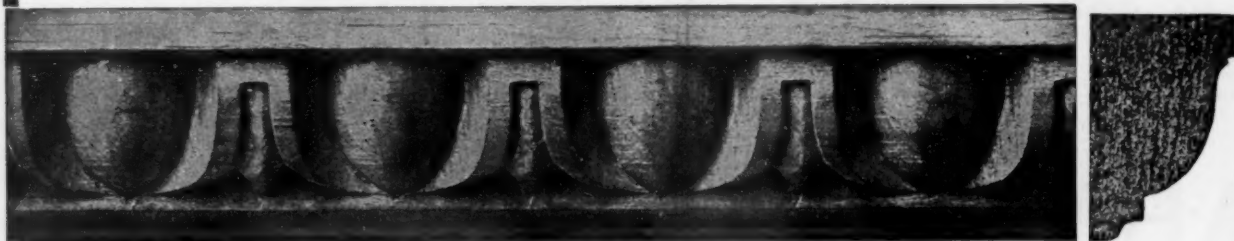
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