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SUMMARY:—

The New Director of the Boston Museum of Fine-Arts.— The Baltimore Art Commission protects the Battle Monument of that City.— Failure of a Grain-elevator of Concrete Cylinders.— Burning of an All-Steel Grain-elevator.— Death of James Brown Lord, Architect.— Death of J. J. Benjamin-Constant, Painter.— Operations of the Art Students' League of New York.— The Proposed Charles River Dam and its Effect on Boston Harbor.	73
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IT would take a very strong and nearly unanimous appeal from our subscribers to induce us to continue the form of publication which, during the current quarter, has been given experimentally to our International Edition. We are not satisfied with the practical working of the new method, which seemed to have the promise of many desirable possibilities in its favor, and believe that no mistake will be made in returning at the earliest practicable moment to the original form of publication. From the first issue for July, therefore, subscribers to the International Edition will again receive their copy in its familiar blue-covered weekly form.

ARCHITECTS, to many of whom Mr. Edward Robinson is personally known, will be pleased to hear of his unanimous election as Director of the Boston Museum of Fine-Arts, in place of General Charles G. Loring, who, after holding that position since the organization of the Museum, recently resigned it. Mr. Robinson has long been reputed one of the best American authorities on classical antiquities, which he has studied for many years. After his graduation from Harvard University he spent five years in Europe, much of the time in Greece, and, on his return, was appointed Curator of Classical Antiquities in the Boston Art Museum. This office he has held ever since, but he has, in the meantime, been employed to assist in the formation of collections of casts and other objects for various institutions, making several trips to Europe for the purpose, and has published several essays of great interest on his favorite topics. Personally, Mr. Robinson is peculiarly fitted for a position which demands, not only industry and learning, but great patience and tact in dealing with the perplexing problems incident to the management of a great semi-public institution, and his friends, and the community in general, will join in the hope that he may be spared to occupy it for many years.

THE Baltimore Art Commission has distinguished itself by arresting in the bud the operations of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, who had men at work "chiselling off" the dirt on the faces of the figures on the Battle Monument. The Monument was certainly dirty, and the Superintendent, who seems to be a friend of neatness, if not a very discriminating one, gave authority to a person to "clean" it. The latter is said to have begun his work by applying a strong acid to the marble, and, as this does not seem to have worked rapidly enough, he followed it up with a chisel. Fortunately, some one saw what was being done, and reported it to the Art Commission, which immediately applied to the Mayor to have the work stopped; and the Mayor readily complied with the request, at the same time appointing a committee of the Commission to investigate the matter, and make recommendations. The Committee, which included two architects, discovered that some of the reliefs on the Monument had been nearly destroyed by successive cleanings of the same kind. As the members picked up fragments of marble around the Monument, which had been knocked off by the zeal of the cleaners, it may be imagined that their prediction, that a few more years of such

treatment would ruin the artistic beauty of the structure, was fully justified, and their recommendation, that, for the future, the cleansing of marble sculpture belonging to the city should be limited to the application of water with sponges or bristle brushes, will, we hope, be kept in mind, not only in Baltimore, but elsewhere.

AS it is unquestionable that the Baltimore Monument, after eighty years of existence, had become very black, and as marble sculpture streaked with black and brown is not so attractive as new work, it is worth while to consider whether, under the conditions which necessarily prevail in large modern cities, the placing of marble statues out of doors is not a mistake. In Washington, perhaps alone among the principal American cities, marble sculpture has been able to resist nearly a hundred years of weathering without great injury, but, elsewhere, bronze seems to be the only successful material for municipal decoration. In Paris, the local limestone takes, with age, a brown color which is not unpleasant, and it is possible that some of our limestones or marbles might weather in a similar way; but those which have hitherto been used seem to resemble the London stone in assuming a dingy, disreputable color. Fortunately, none of the stones used here for sculpture are subject to the mangy cutaneous disease characteristic of the London work; but there is room for a great deal of discrimination in the choice of material. Undoubtedly, our granites might be used with advantage, so far as durability is concerned; and some of the milky white granites, as well as the black and red Maine granites, would lend themselves to artistic effects.

TWO accidents to grain-elevators have taken place within a few days, each of which teaches an interesting and important lesson. In one case, the Peavey Grain Company, of Duluth, with an intelligent enterprise which cannot be too highly commended, had sent men to the Danube Provinces, to study the small grain-elevators in use there, made of concrete. On their return, plans were made for an elevator of the same sort, but on a much larger scale. We are told that the plans were "carefully studied," but, judging from the newspaper accounts, it seems impossible that any competent architect or engineer could have been concerned in preparing them, or with the supervision of their execution. In general, the structure consisted of a number of cylindrical bins, each one hundred and four feet high, standing three feet apart. We are not told the diameter of the bins, but only that they were of concrete, strengthened by "steel tie-rods one and one-half inch wide," spaced eight inches apart the whole height of the bin. The thickness of the tie-rods is not given, but they seem to have been mere bands, and the intelligence with which the dimensions and the spacing were made the same at the top of the bin, where the lateral pressure was nothing, as at the bottom, where it amounted to many tons, seems to have directed also the mixing and laying of the concrete work, which was carried up at the rate of thirty inches a day, the whole being completed in eighty-six days. In order to utilize all the space, short walls of concrete were made, connecting the nearest points of the circular bins, thus forming bins with concave sides. A few days ago, the building was tested, by filling one of these concave-sided bins with wheat. Dry grain of this sort exerts a lateral pressure very similar to that of a column of water, so that the lateral pressure at the bottom of a bin one hundred and four feet high would not be far from fifty pounds to the square inch. Supposing the circular bins to have been ten feet in diameter, and one of them to have been filled, the lateral pressure on a section at the bottom, eight inches in height, would be about seventy-two tons. As concrete, particularly concrete made so rapidly as this seems to have been, has very little tensile strength, the designer of the structure seems to have depended, for resisting this enormous strain, on a little steel hoop, an inch and a half wide. Calculated with reasonable prudence, the lowest hoop should have been about four inches wide, and an inch thick, the strength required diminishing from this point to the top; and the joinings would have demanded double fish-plates, and many large rivets. Even then, the tie-rings could not resist a pressure from the outside, which would bend them inward, without calling their

tensile strength into play; yet it was just this strain to which the very inadequate hoops actually used were first subjected, by filling, at the test, one of the concave-sided bins with grain, without providing a counteracting pressure by previously filling the cylindrical bins around it. It is not surprising to read that the bin had hardly been filled to the top when it burst, carrying away with it the empty bins around it, and opening in the side of the building, according to the newspapers, a hole sixty-five feet high and fifty feet wide. The owners, with true American courage and persistency, have, as we are told, determined to make repairs, and try another test, believing that the principle of construction is a good one, and that errors of detail were the source of the trouble. In both these points we heartily agree with them. With proper ties, the cylindrical concrete bins should be very durable, and perfectly fireproof, and the concave-sided spaces between can be safely used for storage of grain, if the surrounding circular bins are full, but not otherwise. Of course, it is easy to provide for having the concave-sided bins always filled last, and emptied first; and, with greater knowledge, the system is likely to come into extended and successful use.

THE other grain-elevator mishap affords a good illustration of the ignorance which prevails in the community in regard to the requirements of a fireproof building. A grain-elevator was built, not long ago, by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which was intended, we are told, to be "absolutely fireproof." The main building was of steel, "heavily constructed," steel being known to be a heavy material, and the floors were of steel plates. There was no wood in the building, "except four cleaning-machines and two elevator-legs," but it was so full of dust and chaff that, when fire started in it, the steel is said to have been actually melted by the intensity of the heat. With such material to feed a fire, a better construction to secure speedy ruin could hardly have been devised. The steel seems to have been exposed everywhere, and the steel-plate floors, of course, curled up as soon as they felt the heat, allowing the flames to run up freely through the building, which formed simply an enormous blast-furnace, as long as the fuel lasted. Spruce boards would have been better than steel plates for floors in such a building. At least, they would keep the fire back until they were burnt through, while metal begins to curl long before it reaches a red heat. *Fire and Water* says, mournfully, that the total destruction of this building has "taken everybody by surprise." It certainly has not taken any architect by surprise, and the people who, like *Fire and Water*, are in search of the "absolutely fireproof building" can easily obtain, by applying to any architect, information which will, at least, prevent them in future from attributing fireproof qualities to any structure of exposed steel used for operations which produce inflammable dust and residues.

MR. JAMES BROWN LORD, one of the most brilliant of the New York architects, died a few days ago after a long illness. Mr. Lord was of distinguished family, his grandfather having been a famous lawyer, while his mother was a daughter of James Brown, the founder of the banking-house of Brown Brothers. He graduated at Princeton University in 1879, and immediately began the study of architecture, under William A. Potter. On beginning practice on his own account he found ready employment, and designed many public and private buildings, including the two Delmonico buildings; the White Plains Insane Asylum; the Babies' Hospital, and the new and magnificent Appellate Court-house, in Madison Square. This beautiful building, of which we have published many illustrations, deserves to rank among the notable works of American architecture yet produced, and we trust that its brilliant and lamented author may be worthily commemorated in it.

JEAN JOSEPH BENJAMIN CONSTANT, one of the most famous of modern painters, died in Paris a few days ago, at the age of fifty-seven. Benjamin-Constant, as he was always called, received his early education in the South of France, and entered the Paris School of Fine-Arts with a high reputation from the preparatory school at Toulouse. He went through the usual routine in Paris, under Cabanel, and was twice "logiste" for the Prize of Rome, but, before his third trial, he came across the works of Fortuny, and, seized with the desire of becoming a colorist of the Fortuny sort, he left Paris, and, soon after, went to Turkey, as an attaché of the French Embassy at Constantinople. Here and in Egypt he

studied Oriental color to his heart's content, and his most popular pictures have been of Oriental subjects. Of late years, he had been almost continually engaged in painting portraits, many of them of Americans, and he made several visits to this country in fulfillment of engagements for this purpose. Although not the most sympathetic of French painters, his work was always solid and inspiring, with a certain nobility of character which found quick appreciation among Americans, who, whatever may be said of their ignorance of the details of art, are very sensitive to its higher qualities.

THE Art Students' League of New York offers four prizes for the best work done in the schools of the League during the winter term, and the award for the term now concluded has just been made. The prize in sculpture, of one hundred dollars, given by a member of the League, was awarded to Miss Abastenia Eberle, a second recompense, consisting of a year's free tuition in the classes of the League, being gained by Mr. John Burdick; while two honorable mentions were given. In design, a prize of fifty dollars, offered by Mr. William T. Evans, was awarded to Mr. Wallace Fahnestock; and a similar prize, for the best architectural composition, was carried off by Mr. George F. Of, Jr. The Summer School of the League begins June 1, continuing through June, July, August and September, with daily classes in drawing and painting from the life or the antique, four hours daily; still-life work in any medium; and instruction in practical book-illustration. Every Saturday morning a sketch class, with costume models, is open free to students of other classes, and to special students for a fee of three dollars for the first month, and two dollars a month thereafter. For the regular daily courses the fee is seven dollars for a single month, or five dollars per month for two, three or four months. It is hardly necessary to say that the instruction given in all the League classes is of the highest order, and students find there the invaluable encouragement and stimulus of a great school of art which now has nearly a thousand members.

THE question of building a dam across Charles River, at Boston, so as to form a basin, always full of water, extending from the city water-front to Watertown and Newton, in place of the present tidal stream, pleasant to look at when the tide is high, but filthy and disgusting at low water, is still under discussion, and some interesting points have been brought out. The main objection to the construction of the dam has always been that the checking of the tidal flow might injure the harbor below by interfering with the scouring action of the current in the channel; but this objection has been answered by a communication from Professor Davis, of Harvard University, who, speaking as a geologist, points out that the channel of Boston Harbor was never due, as the engineers of forty years ago imagined, to the erosion of the waters of Charles River, but was formed, probably by glacial action, when the present harbor bottom was above the level of the sea; and that the subsidence of the land, which followed in many places the recession of the ice, carried the surface down without change, the valleys among the glacial moraines forming the channels of the harbor of to-day. Although the Charles River undoubtedly availed itself of the outlet afforded by the new channels, it did not form them, but, on the contrary, brought down, as it still continues to do, mud and silt to fill them up; and the tidal currents, which in some cases, as Professor Davis says, run swiftly enough through the old channels to keep sediment from accumulating in them, bring to other places enormous quantities of sand. The beaches of Nantasket, Cohasset and Revere were formed in this way, out of sand brought by the tides, probably from islands in the outer harbor, which have now been entirely washed away, and the material of which they were composed deposited at favorable points. The salt marshes of Dorchester and Quincy have had a similar origin, and it would appear that the scouring action of the tides, while it exists in certain places, is, so far as Boston harbor is concerned, very limited, and is liable to variations dependent upon the gradual changes in the configuration of the shore brought about by tidal action of another kind. Whether the damming of the river at its narrowest point, as is proposed, would affect the scouring action, Professor Davis does not, as yet, undertake to say, the evidence available for studying the changes which have taken place in the channel being very meagre; but it is probable that new examinations will be made, and a clear light thrown on this very interesting and important problem.

JOURNAL SKETCHES IN CHINA.¹—V.

CANTON.

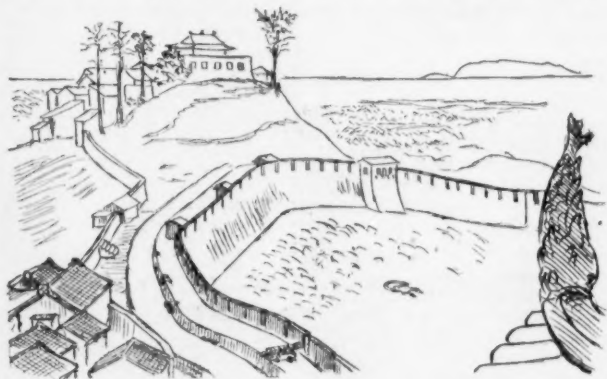
AFTER spending a few interesting hours at this place, Mr. Sampson accompanied me on a trip to one of the city-gates and around the city-walls. In the palanquin, or chair, one sits rather high, as the poles supporting it are attached to the chair nearly two-thirds



View from City Wall, Canton.

from the top, so that one gets a better view than in riding in the Japanese *kago*, which is entirely below the suspending pole, and one is near the ground. The encircling wall of Canton is 20 to 25 feet in height and of great thickness. It is nearly seven miles in length and consists of an immense mass of masonry resting on a sandstone foundation. The top of the wall is reached by steps and also by gently rising inclines. At intervals are gates over which are large building structures. The gates within have a semicircular wall perforated by another gateway. In the days of bows and spears, which the Chinese still retain, these grim walls must have rendered a city almost impregnable, but they offer little resistance to foreign artillery and dynamite. A broad roadway is found on top of the wall which is apparently never used except by loiterers like ourselves, and yet this thoroughfare is wider and cleaner than any avenue I found in the city with its crowded thousands. Such are some of the exasperating perplexities that one encounters in China. In the following sketch of the walls a huge building is shown through which the road passes and below which is one of the city gateways. The building was erected in the fifth century and is leaning slightly. The crest of the wall is pierced for cannon, and, at intervals, were small iron cannon, rusted and utterly neglected. The obsolete and puerile methods of defence explained at once the easy capture of the city by the English and French in the Opium War.

I rode in my chair for a considerable distance and then got out and walked. In the crevices of the wall and in a shady nook the last violets of the season were blooming. Our walk led us to a five-storied pagoda built in the thirteenth century. From the top of this structure a fine view of the city was obtained. It was interesting to look over this vast city where no tall buildings or factory chimney overtopped the uniform low level of the roofs. Here and there were the imposing roofs of Buddhist temples and the many-roofed pagodas rising conspicuously. It is a remarkable sight to have a clear view across a city to the country beyond. The absence of coal-smoke accounted for the clarity of the atmosphere. This condition was markedly so in Tokio twenty years ago and presented an agreeable and startling difference from the smoke-begrimed cities of Europe and America. From the pagoda I made a sketch of the wall which we had just traversed. In the distance is seen a cluster of Buddhist buildings, monasteries and the like. Outside the walls, on



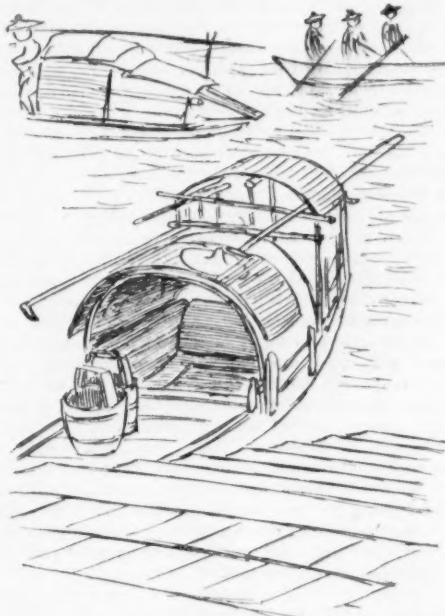
View from five-storied Pagoda, Canton.

a sloping hillside, were thousands of little hummocks of earth, each having a tablet of some sort; here and there an amphitheatre-like structure of stone marked the burial-place of some wealthy mandarin. I examined the region afterwards from the wall and could not find a

trace of tree, flower, green leaf or path even. The shocking state of the place, in view of the fact that the Chinese are supposed to worship their ancestors, was in marked contrast to the care and devotion shown by the Japanese, or by our own people, in their burial-places. The ground around the pagoda was covered with a tangled mass of dead leaves and shrubs. Here I found the shells of a large snail, a species which as a boy I had preserved in my cabinet as a rare and valuable object. The ground was strewn with them and a little boy who had observed me collecting them at once gathered a handful and brought them to me, at the same time promptly holding out his hand for pay. A few people were in the enclosure gathering the dead grass and twigs for fuel.

Tired out with the novel and interesting experiences of the day, I reluctantly gave orders to return to the hotel, and again we passed through the same seething mass of people crowding the narrow streets. The night was spent in writing up my notes. My room opened on a platform directly over the banks of the river, and the rear of the hotel came into immediate contact with the Chinese houses. The river was almost as active with traffic as the streets. A continual humming sound with occasional shouts came over the water, and from the region behind the hotel the same eternal din of the various activities was going on, though it was past midnight; this din was now and then punctuated by loud explosions of cannon-crackers, or small cannon, in saluting some high official just returning or departing from his house. With this and the banging of drums and every conceivable form of racket sleep was wellnigh impossible. The streets of an old New England town on the night preceding the Fourth of July are the nearest approach to it, and are a manifestation of the same heedless barbarism.

The manufacturing activities seem to be as lively at night as in



Boats on River, Canton.

the daytime. I walked out back of the hotel at midnight, going through several streets, not daring to go far, however, lest I should be lost. The streets were certainly not so crowded as in the daytime, the shop-doors were closed, but through the crevices glints of light could be seen and the coppersmiths and carpenters and other artisans were apparently just as active as in the daytime, judging from the various sounds that issued from these places. Every one familiar with the appearance of the Chinese laundries in our country will recall the fact that no matter how late one may pass them at night the Chinese are usually found at their occupation. It is said that the Chinese farmer utilizes the moonlight for his work and one can readily believe it.

The next day I visited a Buddhist temple. In general style of architecture, with gateway, huge, carved figures as guards on each side of the entrance, and the various appliances within, the temple followed closely the Japanese type. In the inner court were twenty or more priests chanting at their devotions, with a few curiously-inclined Chinese looking on. Such dreary, dirty-looking priests, shoes, stockings and all, fairly dingy with dirt, presenting a striking contrast to the same class in Japan! The enclosure had evidently never been swept; sticks, dead leaves and noisome pools were everywhere. Back of the temple was a famous flower-garden which was in an equally dilapidated state. There were, however, some interesting evergreens in large flower-pots, which had been artificially trimmed and trained to represent various objects, such as a fan, a kind of fruit, figures, etc. The figure of a man was quite remarkable in its way, though the feet, hands and head were made of some other material. These curious dwarf-trees were in the midst of broken pots, piles of rubbish and festering puddles of water. During my rambles about the grounds I was aware of a new stench commingled with the other vile odors which filled the air, and wondered what

¹ Continued from No. 1378, page 63.

could be its origin. In an enclosure back of the temple were a number of great fat, lazy hogs, and my guide told me they were never killed, but allowed to live and die under the care of the priests of the temple. They were wallowing in their filth, swarming with flies, and spreading over the neighborhood a most horrible stench.



Ceremonial Gateway, Howqua's House, Canton.

It struck me at the time that here was an emblematical animal that ought to be emblazoned on the Chinese flag beside the imperial dragon. Justice compels me to confess, however, that the hogs were much dirtier than their patrons, though hardly more useless. How many centuries this practice has been kept up I did not learn, but in "*Cleveland's Voyages*" the author records that in 1799 he visited this temple and found several of the priesthood "whose dress bore some resemblance to that of Franciscan friars, and whose business was principally to take care of the sacred hogs. These were about twenty in number and were in an enclosure. They are never killed, but are left to die in the regular course of time; and several of them were so unwieldy that it was not without great difficulty they could move themselves a few feet one way or the other."

With this briefest glimpse of a few temples in two great cities of the Empire I was inclined to believe that Buddhism in China was moribund. I saw no evidence of devotion in the people, no earnest, prayerful attitude as one sees in Japan. The cult apparently excites no religious enthusiasm. What must be expected of a people who, losing their religion, have no science to fall back upon! At night I noticed a Chinese come out of his house, yawning and evidently bored, and burn a little joss-paper before the shrine at his doorway. The burning of paper, incense and lighted tapers seems to be done in the most perfunctory manner. It reminded me of the way in which some people rattle off an unintelligible blessing at home. In all these brief glimpses I could not help contrasting the vigorous and healthy condition of Buddhism in Japan; the fresh-looking temples, though hundreds of years old, so carefully kept and repaired, the surroundings so cleanly swept and in perfect condition, with the utter destitution and decay of the same monuments in China. Here was wrack and ruin everywhere, gnarled roots, by their growth, prying off delicate sculpture from the walls or overturning coping-stones, and no one arresting the destruction.

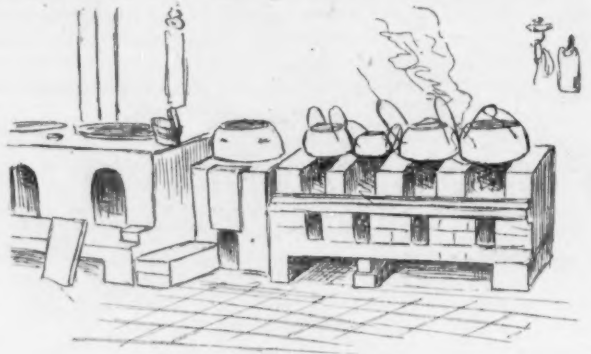
The few dwellings I had already seen in China were those belonging to the more favored classes, with the exception of the farmhouse near Shanghai. For purposes of comparison it was important to get access to the house of some person of great wealth, and this opportunity was offered me in Canton. By good fortune I got a letter to the family of Howqua—a family of unbounded wealth. The great Howqua was considered one of the richest merchants in Canton. He was known as a person of sterling character and benevolence. In accounts of the Opium War his name often occurs as



Third Side of Howqua's Kitchen.

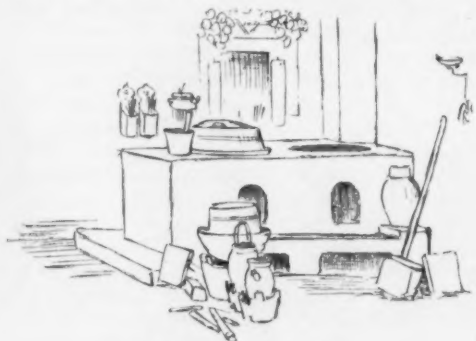
mediator. The old Boston and Salem merchants knew him as a man of absolute rectitude, whose word was as good as his bond. He died some years ago, leaving a great fortune to his sons. The house was well known to my guide, who piloted me through the narrow streets to the place. Facing the street was a huge blank wall in which was a single gateway, through which we passed and entered a great

square courtyard paved with stone and surrounded on three sides by walls of considerable height, one of which was the wall through which we had passed; the fourth side, which ran at right angles to the street, appeared to be the front of some fine public building, but was in reality a gateway which led to another court and building containing the ancestral tablets upon which were inscribed the names



Kitchen, Howqua's House, Canton.

of Howqua's ancestors. On the anniversaries of the deaths of these various ancestors the head of the family passes through this imposing gateway in the ceremony accompanying the burning of incense and offering prayer. It is only on these occasions that the gateway is used. The accompanying sketch gives only a faint idea of its appearance. The lower portion was composed of fine-grained granite exhibiting the most delicate and beautiful work and finish; the upper portion was of brick; the long, slender columns were monoliths of the same kind of granite; the cross-beams just below the eaves were of wood and at their junction with the stone were elaborately carved; the cornice was richly wrought in intricate designs and was evidently of terra-cotta; the circular drum-shaped discs of the entrance, as well as all the lower portion of the structure, were fine examples of stonework. The whole effect was quite imposing and architecturally very beautiful. The sketch does but slight justice to its stately appearance, though the outlines and proportions are in the main correct. I had made an appointment to meet a grandson of Howqua's, who, with his brother, then occupied the mansion, and so, after making the gateway sketch, I was guided through an alley across a dilapidated garden, then through a gateway to the mansion itself. After waiting some time one of the brothers finally made his appearance and invited me into the house. His brother soon joined us, accompanied by numerous servants and nurses, the latter bearing in their arms diminutive specimens of humanity, the offspring by wives and concubines of these men who had come into the inheritance. The brothers were not particularly gentle in their bearing, and made no effort to relieve me of the pressure of the crowd about me. Every sketch that I made was rudely snatched from my hand by one of the brothers, who disappeared for awhile for the purpose of showing it to the women, who, by etiquette, could not be seen. The contrast in the behavior of these men with that of the Japanese, high and low, was striking. After some time I was invited to sit down and a most delicious cup of tea was brought me. The various rooms through which I was conducted were marvels in the way of elaborate wood-carving and intricate tracery. I found it useless to attempt any sketch of them. The brothers asked me to make the most impossible sketches, which had I attempted would have involved days of the most assiduous labor. When I asked to see the kitchen they were amazed and expressed their rather disgusted astonishment that I should prefer to sketch this region of the house rather than their more elaborate apartments. I was finally conducted to the place and found it quite as dirty and disorderly as any I had seen. Had

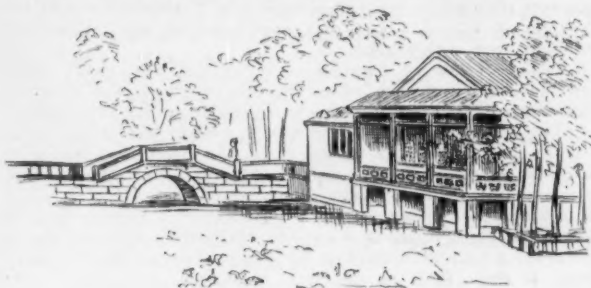


Rice Kettle, Howqua's Kitchen.

the Chinese any realization of what we call dirt, it would be impossible for them to permit a place wherein food for the table was being prepared to be in such a lamentable condition. Filth tracked in from the streets, plus the dirty accumulations that come from their domestic work, made the kitchen a most unsavory place. I cannot but believe that in some of the houses of the richer classes

the apartments must be clean, yet how can we unite such an idea with what has already been seen in the houses thus far described?

Howqua's kitchen was very interesting. I was told that it was a fine example of the old Canton kitchen. It was over one hundred years old and quite different from the kitchens I had already seen, though the differences were probably such as one might see at home



Lotus Pond, Canton.

between the ordinary cast-iron stove and the elaborate range in the kitchen of great houses. Later I saw the interior of a country-house, north of Canton, said to be two hundred years old, and the kitchen was on the same general plan as the one of Howqua's, so I am inclined to believe that the Cantonese affair differs, in many respects, from the northern kitchen, though in both cases, as before remarked, the rice-boilers are very similar. In the drawings three sides of the kitchen are represented. It will be seen that the long range with a number of openings is not unlike the Japanese range, or *kamado*. The fireplaces are square, and open from top to bottom, and the vessel simply rests on the opening above.

In comparing certain Chinese objects with the Japanese it should be understood that the Japanese have in every case derived these objects from China. The ornamental dwarf-trees, the form of range, the carpenters' tools, musical instruments, etc., of the Japanese have all been derived from China in precisely the same manner that our ancestors, the English, derived similar methods and devices from contiguous regions on the Continent.

The kitchen was a large, spacious room and had all the appliances for preparing a great banquet; copper kettles, large boilers, ladles, etc., were all there and so was the dirt. In this respect it was precisely the same as those I had already seen. Now, the amazing thing about it is this, that if a Chinese cook could be transported to

a kitchen of some great house in this country and see the immaculate floor of tile or wood, the polished coppers, the incredible neatness and sweetness of everything, it would not excite the faintest emotion or envy. He would probably look upon it all as a vast waste of human energy, and would say, if he were capable of reflecting on anything, "So long as I keep the dirt out of the food, or at least render it invisible, what's the use of all this effort at dirt removing?" and he might quote our saying which is such a comfort to slovenly people, "Every man has to eat his peck of dirt."

In the rear of this great house was a large lotus-pond walled-in with brick; on each side were substantial summer-houses in which dwelt the concubines. A

glimpse of the large reception-rooms only was permitted. Little bridges such as one sees depicted on old china spanned certain narrow places. Here was every opportunity to make a charming retreat, yet the pond was covered with slime and rubbish, the summer-houses were neglected and dirty, and, knowing the great wealth of the family, one was compelled to recognize this condition of matters in China as a national trait.

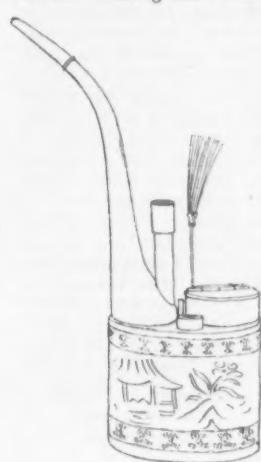
During my brief visit to this place it was plainly evident that I was *non persona grata* and the intrusion would never have been made

had any one given me the slightest premonition of the possible character of my reception, so my frankness of comment cannot be considered a breach of hospitality; there was no hospitality to breach.

I am not criticising the Chinese for this attitude, for it is about the only evidence of manhood from the standpoint of a Christian nation that they possess. It is too much to expect of a man that he should treat with more than cold reserve an individual who belongs to an alien race that has systematically robbed his people, filled his land with emissaries who have done their best to break down every sacred belief and cherished superstition, and that has defrauded his nation of vast tracts of territory and of enormous money indemnities.

I left the place by a narrow alley bordered by high walls of brick. The top of the walls had great rounded curves like the gable-ends of the Shanghai houses; these were imbricated with roofing-tiles, and just below the edge was a line of glazed panels having designs in high-relief. The water-conductors in the form of huge bamboo were made of cement, the joints and buds being well represented, the upper portion bulging out with flowers modelled in stucco and having no relation botanically with the bamboo. It is such incongruities in present Chinese art that jars upon the eye. It is possible, however, that some sentiment was to be conveyed by these flowers. The whole structure was an interesting illustration of the survival of form when the material of the device or the method of construction has been changed. This example was, of course, an obvious case, as bamboos are still used everywhere in the East as water-conductors.

The Chinese are inveterate smokers of tobacco as well as snuff-takers. The tobacco is milder than ours and is cut in the finest threads. Among the wealthier classes a form of water-pipe made



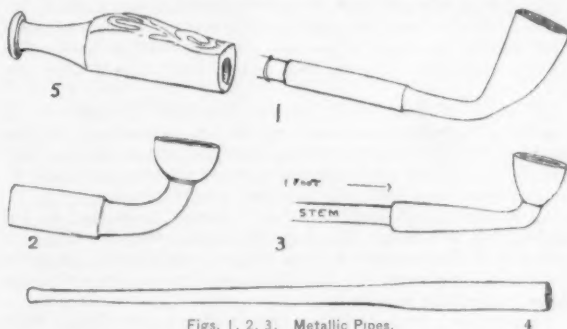
Tobacco Pipe with Water Receptacle.

entirely of metal is used. These are often very elaborate and highly ornamented. The Salem Museum has a number of these pipes, and the accompanying sketch is a figure of one of them.

A common form of pipe among the poorer classes consists of a metal bowl with short stem combined. Into this a wooden stem is fitted and on the other end a mouth-piece is secured. The mouth-piece is usually of metal, though bone, horn or jade may be used. The wooden stem may be 6 inches or 3 feet in length; when the stem is short it is often wound with tinsel or brass wire. The pipe-bowl may be a rough casting of brass or very thin white metal, the method of making being somewhat puzzling.

In Foo-Chow, according to Miss Gordon Cummings, the poorer classes use pipes in the form of large globular bowls of porcelain which are gaudily decorated. The thick wooden stem is 3 feet long and is used as a cane as well. These people use a coarse tobacco for their own use. The accompanying figures illustrate some of the pipe-bowls and mouth-pieces.

The Koreans use a similar form of pipe with long reed stems, and these are variously ornamented with curious designs burned on the



Figs. 1, 2, 3. Metallic Pipes.

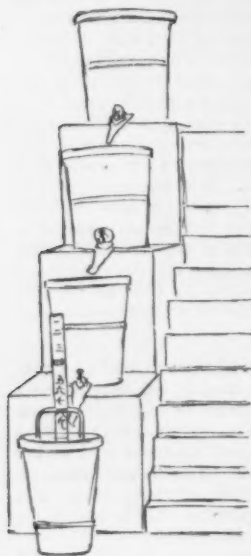
Fig. 4. Metallic Mouthpiece.

Fig. 5. Jade Mouthpiece.

surface. A fine collection of these Korean pipe-stems may be seen in the Museum in Salem.

The doorways seen on the street were in many cases very high, evidently to give ample room for the palanquins to enter. The doors are elaborately panelled and were double, and each door had two folds and these were hinged together. The door itself, instead of being hinged to the frame, was provided with a pivot above and below and close to the frame; these were held in appropriate sockets, the upper one being in the form of a carved embossment on the frame, the lower socket being made in the sill. This device is very ancient and may be found in the earliest Egyptian, Greek and Roman structures.

In my interesting wanderings about Canton my guide led me to the famous water-clock. It was a high building which looked as old as the clock, which was said to have been running for 400 years. The water-clock consisted of four deep copper vessels arranged on steps one above the other. A flight of short steps was at the side of this contrivance to enable the attendant to fill the upper bucket with water, and this has to be done twice in 24 hours. The water slowly drips through a faucet in the upper bucket to the next in turn, and so on down to the lowest one. In this is a float to which is attached



Water Clock, Canton.

an upright strip of wood having painted upon it the characters for one, two, three, and so on. This strip passes through a bail which spans the bucket, and as the float rises the numbers pass in succession through the bail and thus the hours of the day are rudely indicated. The keeper has a set of large boards upon which numbers are painted in black, and as each hour is indicated by the float the keeper hangs out a board with the corresponding number, and this may be seen only by those who are in a line with it down a rather wide avenue. Here the number remains in sight till the next hour is indicated by the float; in the meantime, unless one has closely followed up these sign-boards, there is no way of determining whether the time is one minute past nine, for example, or one minute to ten. To know the time within an hour seems to be quite enough for these peculiar people. I did not learn that a gong was beaten or a trumpet blown or a bell struck to announce the hours. Nothing, it seemed to me, could better illustrate the stolid and disastrous conservatism,

(To be continued.)

NEW JERSEY ARCHITECTS' LICENSE LAW.

AN Act to regulate the Practice of Architecture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:—

1. *Board of Architects.*—Within sixty days after the passage of this Act the Governor of the State of New Jersey shall appoint five persons, at least four of whom shall be, at the time of this appointment, architects residing in the State of New Jersey, and who have been engaged in the practice of their profession for at least ten years; the said five persons shall constitute the New Jersey State Board of Architects, two of whom shall be appointed to hold office for one year and three of whom shall be appointed to hold office two years.

2. *Succession of Board.*—Upon the expiration of the term of each member, the Governor shall appoint his successor for a term of two years, in like manner as the previous appointments; each member shall hold over after the expiration of his term until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

3. *Vacancies; Compensation.*—Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the State Board of Architects shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in like manner; the members of the Board shall serve without compensation for their services, except as hereinafter provided.

4. *Organization; Oath.*—The members of the New Jersey State Board of Architects shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and within thirty days after their appointment, take and subscribe an oath before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the State, for the faithful performance of duty, and file the same with the Secretary of State; they shall annually elect from their number a President and a Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer, each of whom shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; the Secretary and Treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as may be determined by the Board.

5. *Rules, Records, etc.*—The Board may adopt all necessary rules, regulations and by-laws to govern its proceedings, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States; the Board may adopt a seal, and the Secretary shall have the care and custody thereof, and shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Board, which shall be open to public examination.

6. *Quorum.*—Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

7. *Special Meetings; Examinations.*—Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary upon the request of any two members by giving at least five days' written notice of the meeting to each member; the New Jersey State Board of Architects may adopt rules and regulations for the examination and registration of applicants desiring to practise architecture in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and may amend, modify and repeal such regulations from time to time.

8. *Public Notice of Changes.*—The Board shall immediately upon the election of each officer thereof, and upon the adoption, repeal or modification of the rules and regulations for the registration of applicants, file with the Secretary of State and publish in at least one daily newspaper in the State, the name and post-office address of each officer, and a copy of such rules and regulations or the amendment, repeal or modification thereof.

9. *Semi-Annual Examinations; Applicants.*—Provision shall be made by the State Board of Architects for holding examinations at least twice a year of applicants for registration to practise architecture, if there shall be any such applicants; any person over twenty-one years of age, upon payment of a fee of \$5.00 to the Board, shall be entitled to enter any examination to determine the qualification for such registration.

10. *Who may be licensed.*—If the examination of any applicant for registration shall be satisfactory to the majority of the Board, and upon the payment of an additional fee of \$15 to the said Board, a certificate shall be issued to the applicant, authorizing him to practise the profession of architecture; any person who shall at the time of the passage of this Act be engaged in the practice of architecture in this State, and who shall present to the State Board an affidavit to that effect, or a certificate from a similarly constituted Board of another State, and any person who is a member of the American Institute of Architects, shall be entitled to receive such certificate, upon the payment to the said Board of a regular fee of \$5.00; each person licensed shall cause such license to be recorded in the Secretary of State's office.

11. *Revocation of License.*—Any certificate granted by the said Board or obtained by affidavit, as above provided, may be revoked by the said Board of Architects, for gross ignorance, recklessness, incompetency, dishonest practices, or other good and sufficient reasons; but before any certificate shall be revoked, the holder shall be entitled to at least twenty days' notice of the charge against him, and of the time and place, within the county of his residence, of the meeting of the Board, for the hearing and determination of such charge; for such purpose the Board shall have the powers of a court of record, sitting in the county in which its meeting shall be held, to issue subpoenas, and to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses; witnesses shall be entitled to the same fee as a witness is allowed in the Circuit Courts of this State, to be paid in like manner; the accused shall be entitled to the subpoena of the Board for his witnesses, and a reasonable opportunity to produce his witnesses, and to be heard in person, or by counsel, in open public trial; the members of the Board shall have power to administer oaths and conduct such examination of witnesses under oath; and no certificate shall be revoked, except upon the unanimous vote of all the members of the Board; and any such revocation of certificates shall be certified in writing by the said State Board of Architects, under the hand of its President, or its President for the time being, and attested by the Secretary, with the official seal of said Board affixed thereto, and such certificate shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall be paid the usual fee for filing similar documents in his office.

12. *Certified Copy in Evidence.*—A copy of any certificate granted by the said Board, or any revocation of the same, as by this Act provided, certified by the Secretary of State where the original certificate or revocation thereof is required to be filed by the provisions of this Act, to be a true copy of the original filed in his office under the hand and seal of the said Secretary of State, shall be competent and plenary evidence to prove the facts contained in the said certificate, to the same extent as if the original document had been produced and proved in any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction whatsoever.

Refusal of Certificate reviewable by Court.—Any person whose certificate shall be refused or revoked by said State Board shall have the right to appeal by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court for a review of such action, and the Supreme Court is hereby authorized and empowered to review and correct the action of said State Board, and the State Board shall forthwith carry out the judgment of the Supreme Court on such review.

13. *Penalty for practising without License.*—If any person shall pursue the practice of architecture in the State, or shall engage in this State in the business of preparing plans, specifications and preliminary data for the erection or alterations of buildings, or shall advertise or put out any sign, card or drawing, designating himself as an architect, having an office and doing business within this State without a certificate thereof, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 and not more than \$500 for each offence, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than one month.

14. *Exceptions.*—But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit students or employés of licensed architects from

acting upon the authority of such licensed architects, or to prohibit any person in this State from acting as designer of any building that is to be constructed by himself or his employes, or to prevent any person from employing another person to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of any building with the full knowledge upon the part of said owner that said person is not a regularly registered architect according to the provisions of this Act.

15. *Expense of Board.*—The expense of said Board, and of the officers thereof, and of the examinations held by said Board, and of any other matter in connection with the provisions of this Act, shall be paid from the registration-fees above provided for, and not otherwise; and in no case shall any of such expense be paid by the State of New Jersey or be a charge against the said State.

16. *Annual Report.*—An itemized account of all receipts and expenditures of the said Board shall be kept by its Secretary, and a detailed report thereof, each year ending with the thirtieth day of September, duly verified by the affidavit of the said Secretary, shall be filed with the Secretary of the State within sixty days thereafter; the said Secretary of State to be paid such fees therefor as are now paid for filing similar papers in his office.

17. *Expenses met.*—The members of the Board shall be entitled to reimbursement for their travelling and hotel expenses, incurred in pursuance of their duties, not to exceed \$5.00 per diem for each member of the said Board; the Secretary and Treasurer of the State Board of Architects shall receive such annual compensation as shall be provided by the Board, by resolution adopted by it at a regular meeting; no member of the Board shall be held personally responsible for any portion of the Secretary and Treasurer's salary, should the fees for certificates received by said Board be insufficient to meet the same.

18. *Disposition of Surplus.*—Any surplus of fees remaining in the Treasury after the payment of the expenses of the members of the Board, and the salary of Secretary and Treasurer, as herein provided for, shall be paid annually to the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey and shall only be paid out upon the warrant and authority thereafter of the Comptroller of the State.

Approved March 24, 1902.

RULES OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS.

RULES.

1. Roberts's Rules of Order shall govern the conduct of business at the meetings of the Board.

OFFICERS.

2. The State Board of Architects shall annually elect from its number a President and a Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer. Said officers shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all the Proceedings of the Board, which shall be open to public examination.

HEADQUARTERS.

3. The headquarters of the Board and the office of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be at 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

FINANCE.

4. All funds collected shall be deposited in bank to the credit of the Board, and all checks shall be signed by the Secretary and Treasurer and countersigned by the President, and no disbursements shall be made except on order of the Board. There shall be an Auditing Committee composed of the three members of the Board other than the President and the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall audit the Treasurer's accounts at least semi-annually. All bids shall be presented to the Board at a regular meeting.

MEETINGS.

5. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held at its headquarters on the third Friday of each month at 3 P. M., unless the time and place shall be otherwise ordered by the President. Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Secretary upon the request of any two members by giving at least five days' written notice of the meeting to each member. Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

6. Any person over twenty-one years of age, upon the payment of a fee of Five (\$5.00) Dollars to the Board shall be entitled to enter any examination to determine his or her qualifications for such registration. If the examination of any applicant for registration shall be satisfactory to the majority of the Board, and upon the payment of an additional fee of Fifteen (\$15) Dollars to the said Board, a certificate shall be issued to the applicant authorizing him or her to practise the profession of architecture. Any person who shall at the time of the passage of this Act be engaged in the practice of architecture in this State, and who shall present to the said Board an affidavit to that effect, or a certificate from a similarly constituted Board of another State, and any person who is a member of the American Institute of Architects, shall be entitled to receive such certificate upon the payment to the said Board of Five (\$5.00) Dollars.

Each person licensed shall cause such license to be recorded in the Secretary of State's office.

The examination of applicants for the practice of architecture shall be conducted by the Board, who shall publish a programme for examinations for certificates and for all other matters connected therewith.

The Board shall issue certificates to architects entitled to receive them as provided for in Sections 9 and 10 of the Act to regulate the Practice of Architecture as approved March 24, 1902. In all cases

where an applicant for a certificate to practise architecture in the State of New Jersey shall cite to the Board existing buildings erected from his or her design and under his or her supervision, and when the character of such work and the applicant's connection therewith are such as to satisfy the Board of the applicant's ability to practise architecture, said demonstration shall take the place of written or oral examination. In carrying out this rule the Board shall require the personal attendance of the applicant when said applicant is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Applications for certificates from residents of other States may be considered at any meeting of the Board without the personal appearance of the applicant. If the proofs submitted in connection with said applications from resident and non-resident architects establish an ability equal to that demanded by the regular written and oral examinations, the Board may issue its certificate to the applicant.

Regular written and oral examinations shall be held as provided by the Act of March 24, 1902. The time shall be devoted to ascertaining the ability of the candidate to make practical application of his or her knowledge in the professional work of an architect. The examination shall be directed toward ascertaining the qualifications of the applicant in draughtsmanship, rendering, construction, design and the art of planning.

A diploma of graduation from the full course in architecture in any university or technical school approved by the Board may be accepted as satisfactory evidence of a competent knowledge of architectural design and construction, and shall entitle the recipient to a certificate to practise as an architect in the State of New Jersey, providing said applicant shall present evidence satisfactory to the Board that he or she has acquired the ability to successfully apply his or her knowledge to the designing construction and supervision of buildings, and shall have paid the fees of Five (\$5.00) Dollars for admission to examination and the additional fee of Fifteen (\$15) Dollars for certificate as prescribed by the Act.

Application for examination will be received at any time and should their number and urgency make it seem expedient to the Board to hold examinations at any time other than heretofore mentioned, due notice of such additional examinations will be forwarded by the Secretary to those whose applications are already filed at his office. Applications to enter a semi-annual examination should be at the Secretary's office one week before the time set for said examination.

Each member of a firm of practising architects must have a separate certificate. All certificates shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

SEAL.

7. The Board shall adopt a seal for its own use and shall have the words "New Jersey State Board of Architects" inscribed thereon, and the Secretary shall have the care and custody thereof.

Every registered architect should have a seal, the impression of which should contain the name of the architect, his place of business and the words "Registered Architect," with which all plans prepared by him should be stamped. Seals should be circular and 2 inches in diameter. The words "State of New Jersey" should appear at the top, the words "Registered Architect" at the bottom, the name and place of business in the centre. Where there is a co-partnership of architects the different names of the several members may appear on one seal. A seal should be used and not a rubber stamp.

CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Newark, President; HUGH ROBERTS, Jersey City, Secretary and Treasurer; ARNOLD H. MOSES, Camden; CHARLES EDWARDS, Paterson; DAVID B. PROVOOST, Elizabeth.



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

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.
MR. ISAAC S. TAYLOR, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE new National Bank of Commerce Building, located on south-east corner of Broadway and Olive St., is an office-building and bank combined, covering an area of 90' x 187', and cost, completed, \$1,000,000. The exterior is built of Somes Sound, Me., granite, except cornice, which is of terra-cotta, to match the color of granite. The principal innovation introduced in this building is the fourteen marble columns in the bank-building. These were turned from the solid marble, then cored and slipped over the steel supports before second-story framing was installed.

DESIGN FOR THE ALBANY CHAMBERS, ALBANY, N. Y. MR. L. W. LOTH, TROY, N. Y., AND MR. F. R. COMSTOCK, NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY, BIRMINGHAM, ENG. MESSRS. ASTON WEBB AND E. INGRESS BELL, ARCHITECTS.

This plate is copied from the *Builder*.

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

DESIGN FOR NEW ORGAN-GALLERY AND CASE IN THE CHAPEL, HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, ENG.

This plate is copied from the *Builder*.



[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.]

THE INSURANCE ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT-STATION.

BOSTON, MASS., June 3, 1902.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—In rejoinder to your editorial of May 31st on the Insurance Engineering Experiment-Station, please state that any architect, insurance-man, owner or other person who is interested in this undertaking may consider himself insured for \$100,000 whether he holds such policies or not. He may then make a voluntary assessment upon himself of one cent per \$100, say \$10, remit that to me and thus become entitled to all the reports which may be issued on the work done in the Experiment Station. He will take his chance, as all the contributors have done, on the work proving to be worth its cost.

If "architects understood much better than mill-engineers or insurance-men the departures from the standard construction which really constitute the greatest danger in modern steel-frame buildings," as you put it, nothing could be more conducive to the work which we have undertaken than to have them communicate their knowledge to us or to put any questions to us which they themselves have not yet been able to answer. The doubts about present methods of steel-construction and the durability of the buildings are at present nearly all hypothetical. If architects can point out the way for us or show us the place where any actual examination of the condition of steel structures is now possible, they will do us a great service. Permit me to express a doubt as to there being any real knowledge based on facts which can be proved, as to most of the problems which we have undertaken to solve. If examinations could be made into the condition of existing steel frames, it might not be necessary to wait ten years, more or less, for the development of our own experimental structures. But where is the owner who will permit the steel in a building controlled by him to be uncovered, and where is the owner who will permit any thorough examination of a building ten or fifteen years old to be made?

You refer to the "usual underwriter's scorn for architects," hoping that we may invite suggestions from them. I think you are in error in using that term. Mutual underwriters have a great deal of sympathy for architects who, knowing better, are forced by owners and contractors to plan bad and unsafe buildings. On the other hand, to the mutual underwriter the common instruction in architecture appears to be defective. I have yet to know or hear of a problem being submitted to students in architecture for the construction of a textile-factory, paper-mill, workshop or warehouse, under the condition that the plan, elevation and decoration shall be made subordinate to the motive of the building and that the aesthetic effect shall be gained without wide variation from the customary cost, and with no variation that will impair the effective use of the building for its purpose. When such a problem is submitted and worked out by students in their architectural course it may become safe to employ the professional architect in industrial work. There are many owners and promoters of mill-construction who would be eager to relieve their buildings of the dreary monotony and lack of æsthetic effect by which they are afflicted, but they cannot sacrifice the effective use of the buildings merely to promote architectural effect.

During my business experience I have dealt with one large mill in which the services of a professional architect were called for in order to give it a good æsthetic appearance. He put on a roof-story which cost \$10,000 for alteration before it could be made safe and which was never well adapted to the necessary work. In another instance I myself called for a plan of a mill-tower, in order to give good effect to an otherwise rather bare structure. The plan given me, in spite of all the caution that I could submit, was one that would have made the tower cost more than the mill.

My understanding of what constitutes good architecture is that the first consideration shall be given to the motive and use of the building and that all exterior effect shall be subordinated and so worked out as to be consistent with the prime motive of those who are putting up the building. A fine elevation of a costly stone church covering in and screening a dangerous interior construction of wood may not be called a "whited sepulchre," but may surely be entitled a concrete form of "petrified religion screening a sham."

Yours very truly, EDWARD ATKINSON.



VORONIKHIN, THE RUSSIAN ARCHITECT.—In 1800 the Emperor Paul conceived the idea of building a magnificent cathedral in the "Nevskii

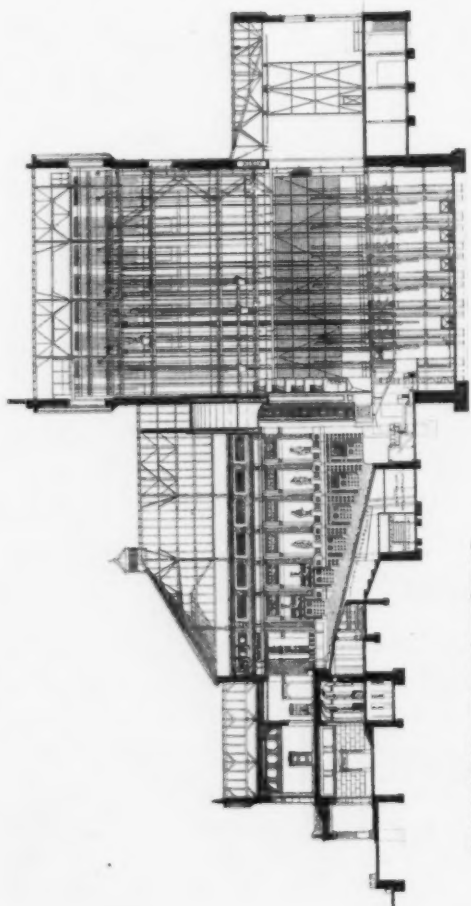
Prospect" of St. Petersburg, to be dedicated to "Our Lady of Kazan," and Voronikhin, who was then professor at the Academy of Arts, was appointed architect. In the following year the first stone was laid by the Emperor Alexander, and the edifice was completed and solemnly consecrated in September, 1811. Criticism has not been sparing of its remarks—some of them exceedingly captious—on this piece of architecture. For no other reason than because the principal façade is extended by a semicircular colonnade, it has been called a copy of St. Peter's at Rome on a reduced scale, whereas there is no one point of similarity between the two buildings in any other respect. To note but one or two trifling differences, the front of St. Peter's has no prostyle or portico, and the pediment is a mere sham, one of most insignificant proportions; the colonnades again are there neither on the same scale nor of the same order as the church itself, nor are they combined with it. Andrei Nikophorovitch Voronikhin, the architect, was born in 1760, among the peasantry of Count Alexander Stroganov, who having heard of his talent for drawing sent him in 1777 to Moscow in order to be properly educated as an artist, and he there received some instruction from Bazhenov and Kazakov, two eminent architects. He was then sent to travel with his patron's son, Count Paul Stroganov and after visiting the southern provinces of Russia, Germany and Switzerland, resided for some time at Paris, diligently profiting by the opportunities there afforded of pursuing his architectural studies. In 1790 he returned to St. Petersburg, where Stroganov's protection soon brought him into notice and obtained for him employment.—*The Architect*.

PENAL-CODE SECTION RELATIVE TO HOURS OF LABOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Subdivision 1 of Section 384 of the Penal Code of the State of New York, making it a crime on the part of any person or corporation, "who, contracting with the State or a municipal corporation shall require more than 8 hours' work for a day's labor," has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Beattie of the Orange County Court. The Orange County Road Construction Company had secured from the State and the Board of Supervisors of Orange County a contract to improve and construct certain roads in that county, and had been indicted for requiring of its workmen more than 8 hours as a day's labor. Judge Beattie bases his decision on the case of *People ex. rel. Rodgers vs. Coler* (166 N. Y., 1), in which the Court of Appeals practically held the labor law to be unconstitutional. He says in part: "The obvious purpose of the labor law was to narrow as far as possible the field from which a supply of laborers could be obtained, by prohibiting directly the employment of aliens, and indirectly the employment of non-residents, and, having done this, to destroy, to the extent that the extra time represented actual value and labor, the benefit to be derived by contractors from work which might have been accomplished in 10 hours as distinguished from the work done by the same laborers within 8 hours. The whole effect of the legislation was to compel payment for time during which no labor was to be performed. The law fixed the length of the day, not with reference to the ability of a person to labor or with relation to the hours during which labor could not be properly or advantageously done. It did not undertake to strike at early hours or late hours, but arbitrarily fixed the length of the day, so that for a day's pay the employer should receive just so much less labor. If it is permissible to impose such burden upon the employer by fixing the length of a day at 8 hours, there is nothing to prevent a lessening of the time, so that at the dictation of some interest, a half-day's labor should be counted as a full day's work."—*N. Y. Times*.

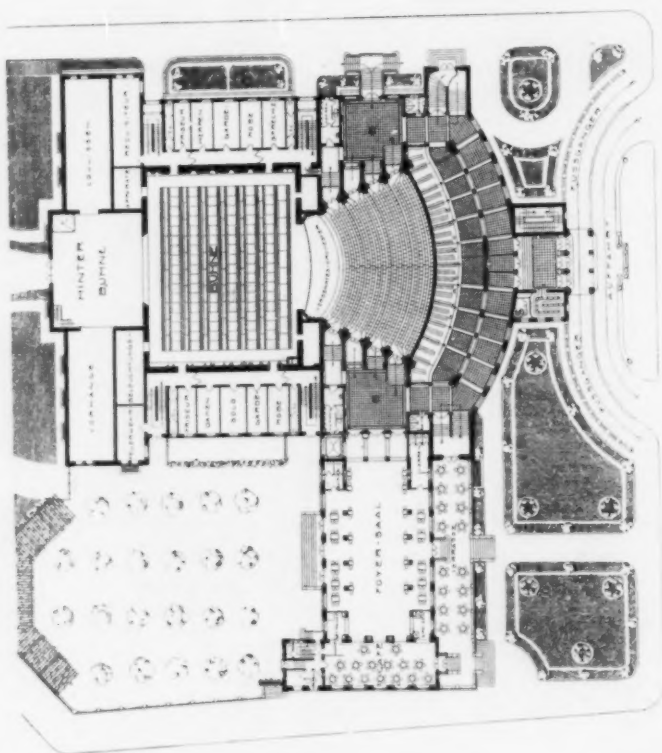
WIND CAVE, SOUTH DAKOTA.—The Government has just finished making a survey of the famous Wind Cave, a remarkable freak of nature near Hot Springs, which is to be thrown open as a public park. Wind Cave was discovered some dozen years ago by a cowboy, a gushing wind blowing his hat some distance down the gulch. The following day returning with unbelieving friends, the discoverer found the current reversed and his hat was sucked in out of sight. The direction of the wind is governed by the barometer. There are 3,000 chambers, and over 90 miles of passage-ways have been explored and opened to the public. The area is more than 2 miles square. It is the intention of the Government to give the public free access to the cave, but it will never be visited without a guide. While there are well-trod trails, no one not familiar would dare venture far from the entrance. The trip through one of the three principal routes can be made in about 3 hours, the distance being 5 to 7 miles. The principal chambers have been named and dedicated by lodges, fraternal orders and denominations, so that nearly every person visiting the cave finds special attractions.—*Boston Transcript*.

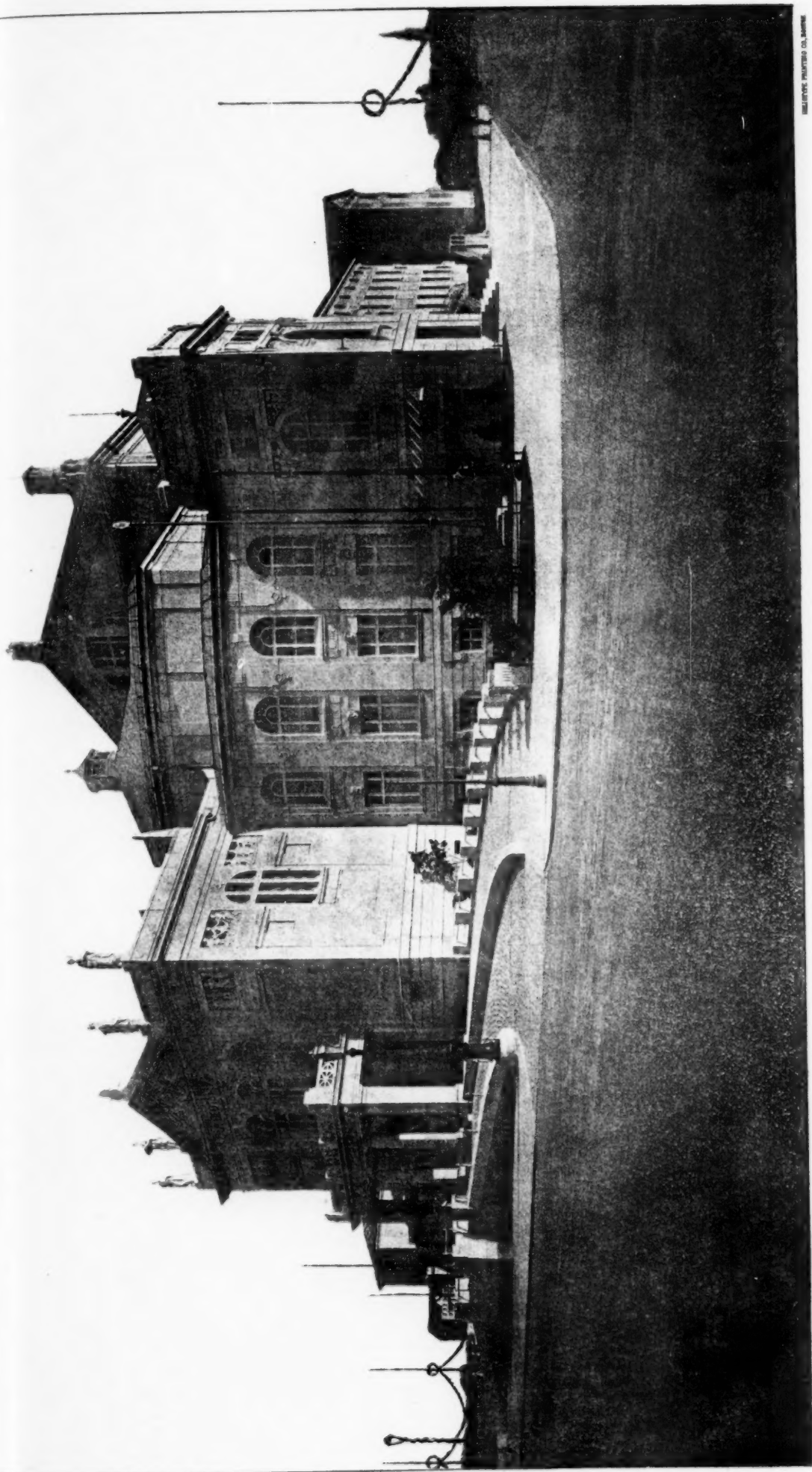
PROFESSOR MERRIAM'S MONUMENT AT ATHENS.—The monument which the members of the Archaeological Institute of America decided to erect over the grave of Professor Merriam at Athens has been completed. Professor Merriam was Professor of Greek Archaeology and Epigraphy in Columbia University. His death occurred in January, 1895, in Athens, where he was on leave of absence. The monument was designed by Edward L. Tilton, the architect of the Argos excavations, who offered his services as a personal tribute to the memory of Professor Merriam. Funds for the monument were provided by William E. Dodge, Heber R. Bishop, Frederic J. De Peyster, S. P. Avery and ex-President Low.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

BLASTING WITH FREEZING WATER.—An interesting bit of quarrying was recently accomplished at Rubislaw quarries, Aberdeen, Scotland. A large stone had been drilled, ready for splitting, when the thought struck the foreman that the severe frost which prevailed might be utilized. Water was poured into each of the drill-holes, and it was found after a couple of days that the block of granite had completely burst open. An idea of the immense power of the frost will be gathered when it is stated that the stone thus detached measures 12' x 5', and has a weight of about six tons.—*Exchanges*.



Tafel 50.

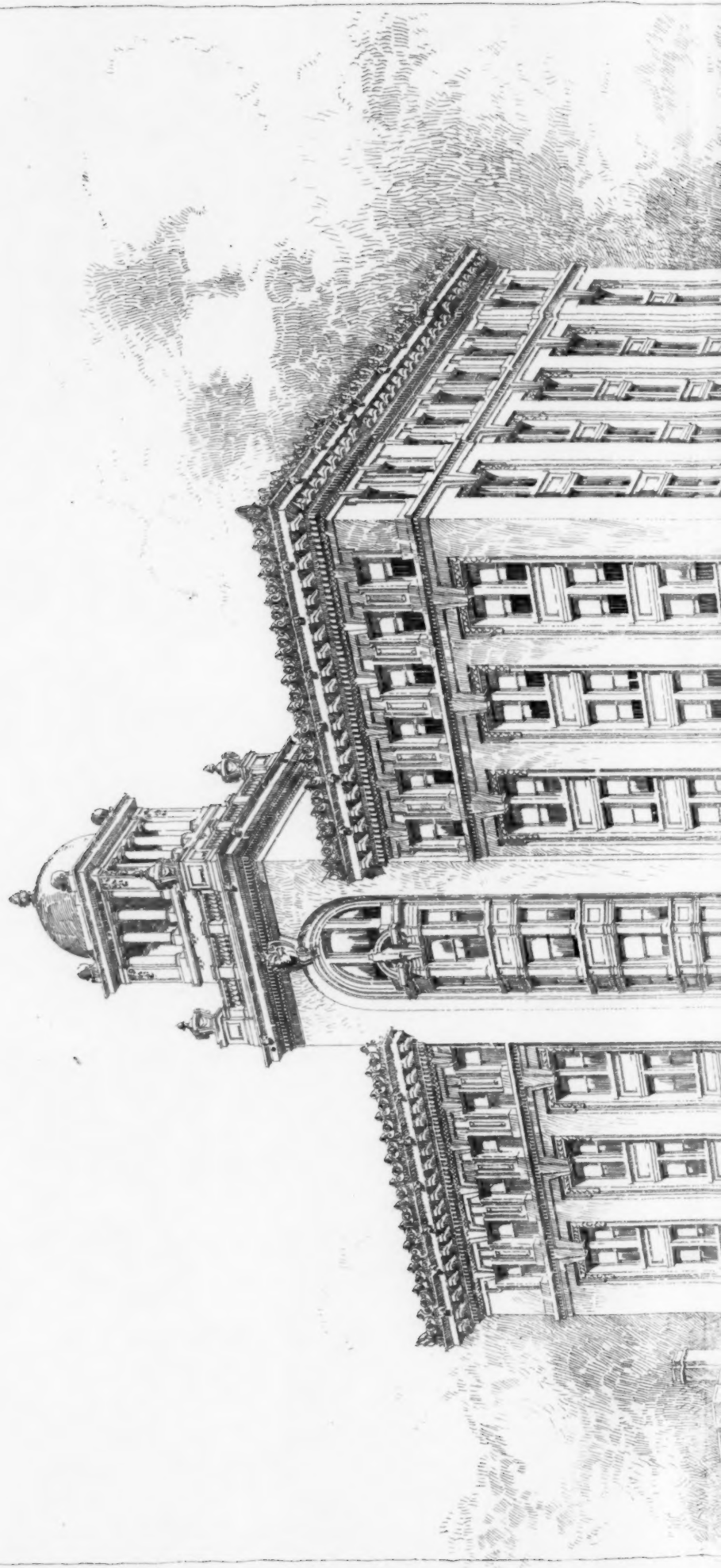


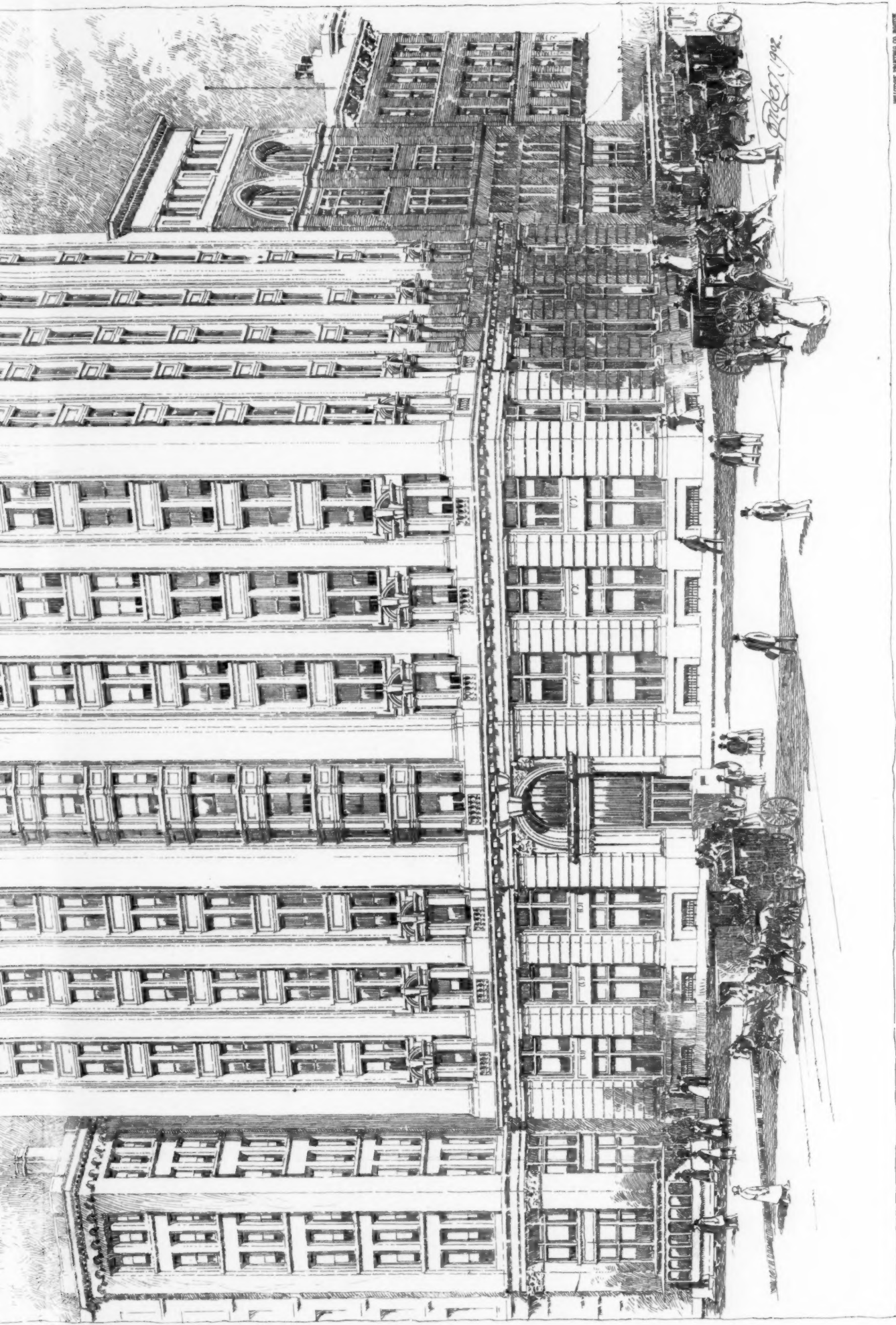


From Architektonische Rundschau

THE PRINCE REGENT'S THEATRE, MUNICH, BAVARIA.
HEILMANN & SITTMANN, ARCHITECTS.

The American Architect
June 7, 1902.
No. 1389.



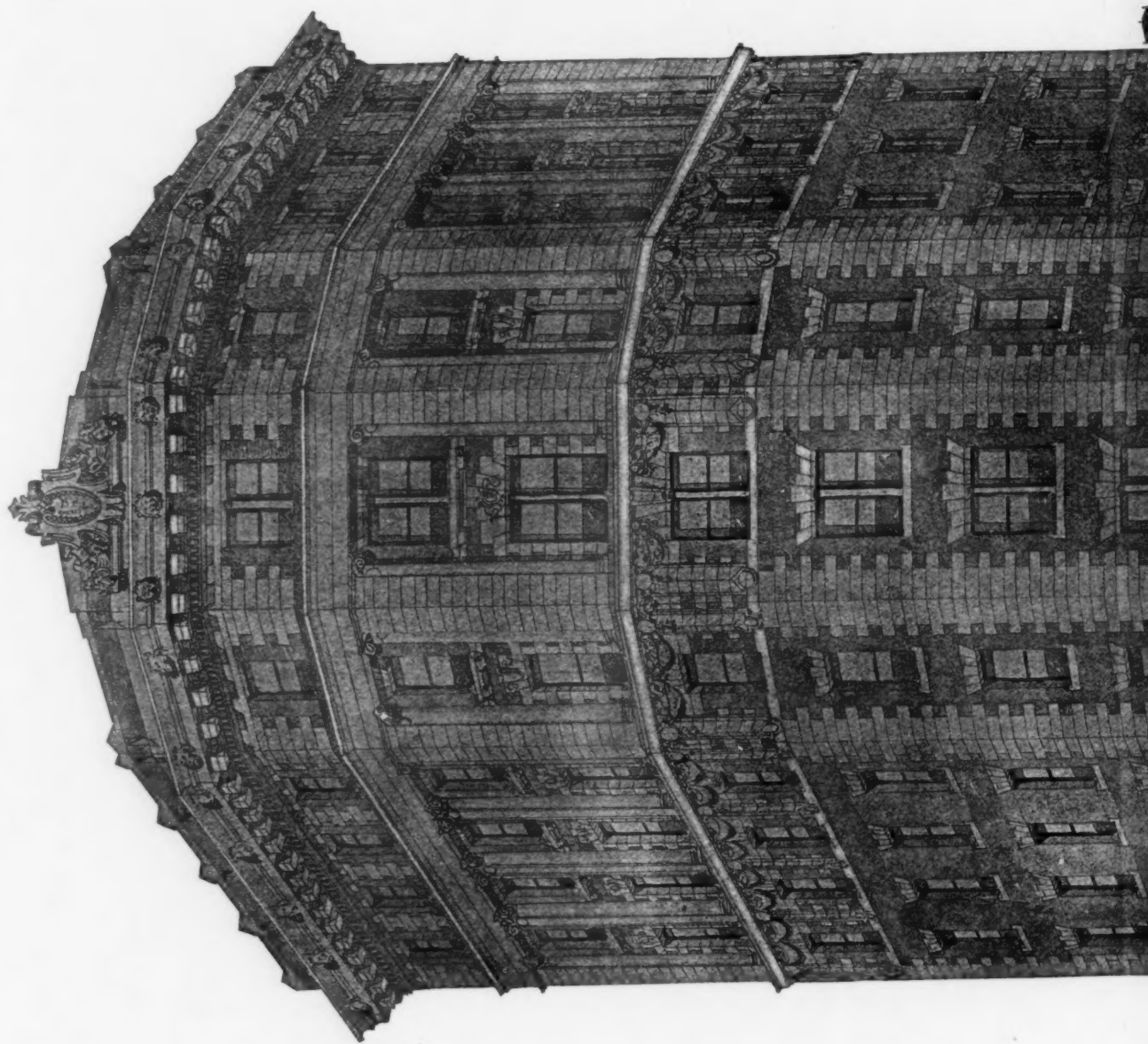


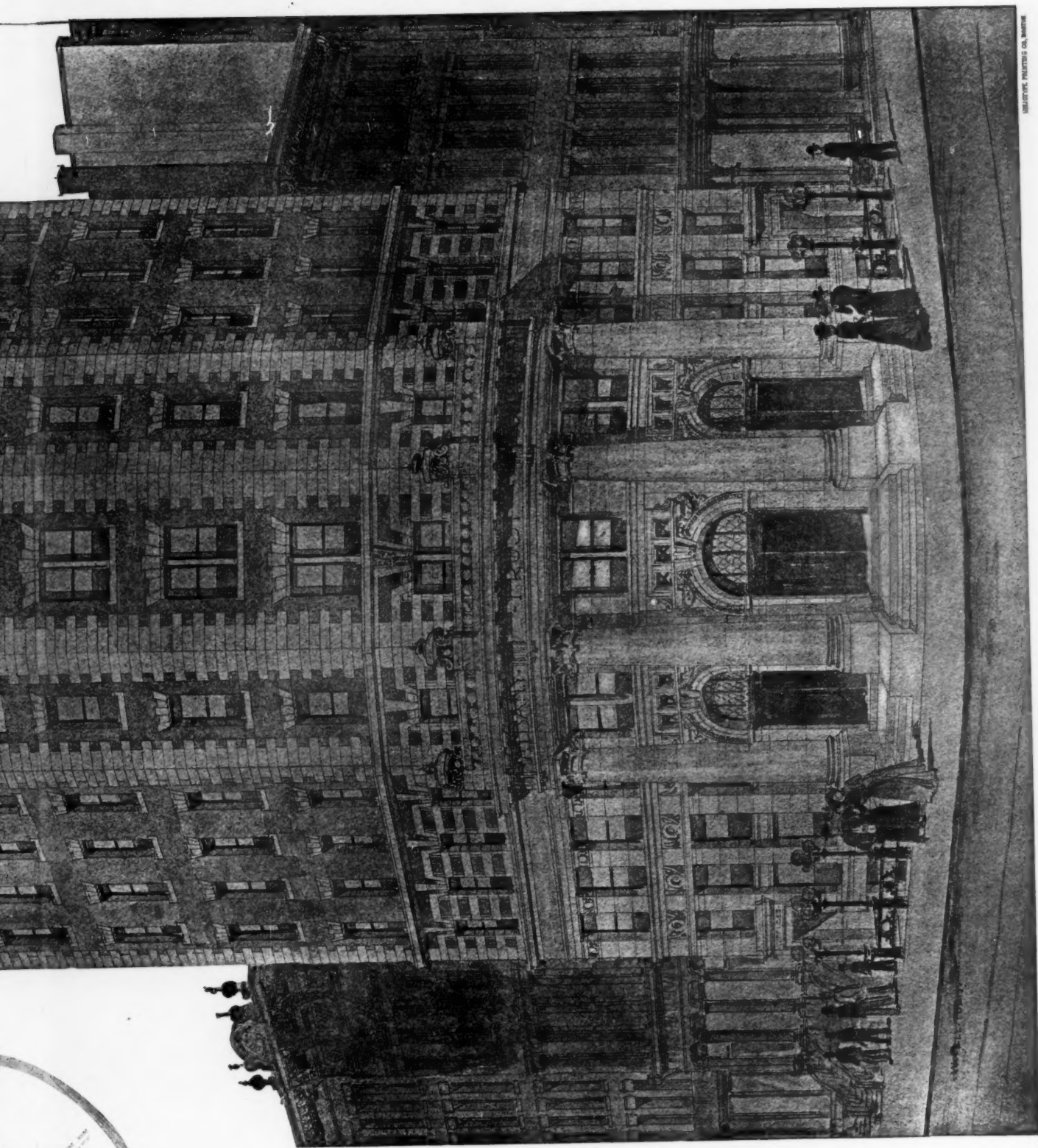
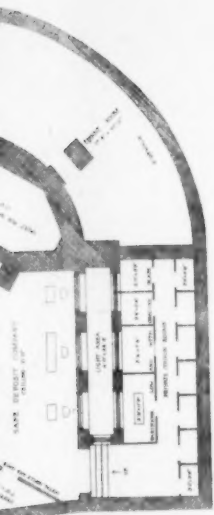
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NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MO.
ISAC S. TAYLOR, ARCHITECT.

The American Architect
June 7, 1902.
No. 1389.





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DESIGN FOR THE ALBANY BUILDING CHAMBERS, ALBANY, N. Y.
E. W. LATH AND F. R. COMSTOCK ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

The American Architect
June 7, 1902.
No. 1389.

REPRODUCED BY THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS CO.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT

No. 241

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902

VOLUME LXXVI
No. 130

THE CRAWFORD BOILER.

THIS new Boiler has many excellent features. It is designed to maintain a steady fire and uniform heat for 10 or 12 hours, or longer, without attention. It has every essential for easy management and regulation.

The expense and annoyance of repairs are avoided by making all parts of extra strength.



The grates are very heavy and durable and should last many years, if ordinary care is used in keeping the ash-pit clear. They are easily replaced, however, without taking the heater apart, and by even an inexperienced person, no tools of any kind being required. The grates are the only parts subject to destructive wear. There are no brick linings, sheet-iron parts or perishable packed joints.

A novel feature of this Boiler is the large amount of heat-absorbing surface that it contains, exposed to the direct action of the fire and flame contact. This additional surface is obtained by the use of "extended surfaces," or heat ribs, spaced at proper intervals in "staggered" form, situated above the fire-line, both vertical and circumferential. By this means the capacity of the boiler is increased to a greater degree, and the action of the fire improved.

The slightly ribbed surface in fire-pot that comes in contact with the coal is so arranged that it entirely frees itself from ashes when the grates are operated. It also has the advantage of maintaining and keeping the fire bright around the edges, and prevents its dying out.

Above the fire-pot in the water-boiler there are two separate water-sections, having flues through which the smoke passes by an indirect course. The sections are united by malleable-iron, tapered push-nipples, copper-coated, fitting accurately reamed holes in the sections. These are drawn to a tight fit and

the sections retained in position by a pair of heavy bolts (cast-iron heads), with nuts easily accessible on the top of the boiler.

All the sections have extended-surface ribs. On the upper sections they are arranged in circles so as to be easily cleaned.

The upper flues in both the water and steam boilers are easily cleaned. The flue-doors are kept in place without the use of turn-buttons, hinges, or other devices liable to breakage.

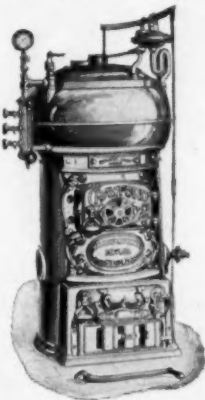
The depth of fire-pot below the feed-door is 12 to 13 inches in the various sizes. With coal well rounded up in the pot, the fire will be 16 to 18 inches deep, and may, therefore, be left in cold winter weather for 12 hours or more without replenishing, needing attention only twice a day.

The steam-boiler has a single large dome section above the fire-pot section. These sections are connected in the same manner as those of the water-boiler, by a malleable tapered push-nipple of large diameter, smoothly turned and copper-coated. All steam-boilers have fusible plugs. The water-line is low, as is shown by the table of dimensions. The ash-pit, shield, doors, etc., are the same as for the water-boiler.

All the capacities of both the steam and water boilers are on our "honest rating" plan, and are guaranteed.

Coils for heating water for domestic water-supply can be fitted to all boilers, if desired; outlets being provided.

The steam-section provides a large area of water-surface, thereby ensuring dry steam, the water-surface being over 50 per cent of the grate-area. There is also ample steam-space.



Reasonable variation in height of water-line will not affect the efficiency or durability of the boiler. The vertical flues in the upper section are easily cleaned through an opening in the smoke-bonnet.

Attention is called to the symmetrical form of this Boiler and the appropriate ornamentation. The feed-door and ash-door are of unusual size. It will be noted that there are no hot-flue surfaces except the smoke-bonnet in the steam-boiler to radiate heat into the cellar.

Especial attention has been given to the height of the combustion-chamber. The arched surfaces of the combustion-chamber are at good height above the level of the fire.

The entire boiler rests upon a substantial base-plate. All details of its construction are perfect. The heads of the bolts by which the sections are held together are of cast-iron, and are protected from direct heat.

Careful study has been given to devices for regulation. There is a light, quick-acting lifting wicket in the ash-pit door and also an independent draught-slide. For checking there is an air-admitting damper at the rear, conveniently operated from the front of the boiler. Both the draught and check dampers may be operated by hand, or from a room above by cord or chain, or by any form of damper-regulator.

These Boilers are unlike any other in construction and superior in heating-power.

WALKER & PRATT MFG. CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

PIPE CUTTING AND BENDING.

WE believe that we have, in Chicago, the most complete plant in the country for doing this line of work. Not only to do it expeditiously but with greater accuracy than any one else. In all our work the pipe is carried completely through the flanges and bolt-alignment secured. Then the flanges are re-faced to bring them parallel with each other, and the end of the pipe turned off flush to make a gasket bearing. This method ensures perfect alignment. Flanges on pipe-bends are put on in the same manner, but by the use of special machinery the faces of the flanges are brought to the absolute angle required.

No expense has been spared to make this department of our business as perfect as possible.

CRANE CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

WE beg to announce that we have just published a new edition of "Modern House Heating," which will be of interest to architects in their professional work.

We would be pleased to mail a copy free of expense on application. Gorton & Lidgerwood Co., No. 96 Liberty St., New York.

FRESH AIR AND VENTILATION.

WE can live without food for weeks, but we cannot live five minutes without air. This shows the importance of plenty of fresh air in buildings that are used for the housing or assembling of people, as well as those used for the shelter of animals.

Stage-managers should know that if the ventilation is good in their theatres the audience will keep awake and take more interest in the



Fig. 1.

proceedings, so that a simpler play with cheaper costumes and actors will serve to please the audience of a well-ventilated house fully as much as would a more gorgeous play with grand scenery, splendid costumes and high-priced actors, before an audience stupefied by the dead air of a non-ventilated theatre. And from this it follows that a fine production will be a greater success in a well-ventilated theatre than in one with little or no ventilation. Hence, from a financial as well as an artistic standpoint, it pays to spend money for ventilating theatres.

The same idea applies to churches and other places of public assembly. If the ministers could know that their auditors feel better physically, mentally and morally when assembled in an auditorium filled with pure air, constantly replenished, they would pay more attention to ventilation and less to eloquence. It would not take so much eloquence to keep the people awake, and a good ventilating-system would relieve the minister of much hard work and cudgelling of his brain in the search for inspiring thoughts.

Carrying the idea still farther, it pays to ventilate well our factories, salesrooms, offices, etc., so that the workers therein will do more and better work, keep in better health and spirits than when huddled in close, poorly ventilated rooms. As for the proper ventilation of our dwellings, its importance cannot be overestimated. Here are where the children live, and their sleeping-rooms at night should have a constantly flowing supply of pure air. This serves more to keep them healthy than all the infant foods, cereals and like mush ever invented.

Fresh air is food for the human furnace. It provides the impetus for our work and cures all ills except a wooden leg.

This brings us to the subject of ventilators. There are two systems, one that may be called the local, and the other the general, system. The former may comprise such devices as window-ventilators, such as little tin wheels let into panes of glass, or perforated boards inserted in or above window-sashes, or slat-ventilators in walls or in gables of skylights, or tubular ventilators in roofs and skylights. These are efficient as far as they go.

The general system is a comprehensive arrangement of pipes and ducts taking in all the rooms of a building, supplying them with fresh air from outside and removing foul air through ducts into one general-discharge outlet. The motive-power for moving the air in the pipes varies with different systems. Sometimes a fan sucks the foul air out, the pure air filling its place. Or a fan sucks pure air in, warms it over steam-coils and blows it through pipes into the rooms, forcing the foul air out through the cracks in doors and windows. Sometimes heat is used to warm the air in a main stack, which then, owing to its lessened weight, rises, drawing with it the foul air in the pipes. Again, roof-ventilators are used, which utilize the action of the wind blowing against them to create internal upward draughts. It is with these latter that this article has to deal.

The Clover-leaf Ventilator is made of sheet metal, usually galvanized iron, sometimes copper, and consists of a vertical pipe, or barrel, surmounted by an overhanging three-gabled roof, with open vertical gables. Opposite each gable is a shield (or clover-leaf) to deflect the wind. (See Fig. 1.) When the wind blows horizontally it strikes the shield and draws the internal air out of the barrel by suction, the exit being at the spaces between the gables and shields, as shown by the arrows in Fig. 2.

When the wind is blowing downwards, it strikes the gabled roofs and is deflected outwards, making a suction in the barrel and emptying the internal air at the bottom of the shields.

In rating the capacity of a ventilator care should be taken to see that its actual capacity is equal to its nominal capacity. By this we mean that the area of the foul-air exits in the ventilator should be double the area of that of the barrel, because only half the exit-area is used when the wind is blowing horizontally. Many ventilators, in order to save cost, are made with a small projection, or spread, which gives small exit-area.

The Clover-leaf Ventilator is built with enough spread to ensure an exit-capacity equal to double the area of the barrel, thus providing for the discharge of all the air in the barrel at once.

This Ventilator is remarkably efficient and

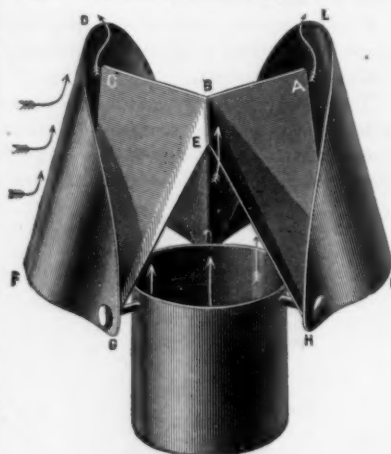


Fig. 2.

sensitive to the external air-currents in motion.

In a letter received from J. E. Judson, Civil Engineer, Pawtucket, R. I., he says; "You may be interested to know that the Clover-leaf Ventilator you furnished is doing more than I supposed any ventilator could do." This was a Ventilator 30 inches in diameter used on a brick flue 34 inches square, inside measure.

These Ventilators have been made for a

number of years past and can be found on paper, woollen, cotton and worsted mills, dye-houses, shoe-factories, machine-shops, foundries and public buildings throughout New England, the South and West. They are made by E. Van Noorden Co., 944 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass., who will send full description on application.

HOW "TAYLOR OLD STYLE" LASTS.

THIS make of roofing-tin has been on the market for over seventy years, and can show the greatest test of durability.

We have in our possession a piece of our tin taken from a residence at Edgewater Park, N. J., put on in 1855, in active service for 35 years and never painted but once. The sample is just as good as the day it was put on.

Old Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is covered with the "Taylor Old Style" brand. This roof is just as good to-day as when first put on, years ago. This building was originally covered with wooden shingles; then with sheet-copper, which was very unsatisfactory, and lastly with the "Taylor Old Style" tin.

One of the old landmarks in our city was torn down some years ago, the old Bloodgood Hotel on Dock Street, to make room for the Pennsylvania R. R. freight-station. When the roof was taken off, notwithstanding it had been in active service for 44 years, the tin was bright and perfect, and in fact, just as good as when first laid.

We are making the same kind of tin to-day as was made then.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO. (Sole Manufacturers),
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE VIRTUES OF GRAPHITE AS A PAINT-PIGMENT.

AN English contemporary says that graphite-paint is one of the most excellent preservatives which has ever been brought out for the protection of ironwork from rust. It is already very largely used for this purpose, especially for galvanized-iron roofs, and on railways; the paint has excellent covering power, and, being a natural lubricant, flows readily from the brush, so is very easily applied. It is non-poisonous, and unaffected by moisture, so that rain-water collected from the roof may be used for drinking quite safely. Owing to its much greater covering power, the cost of painting on iron with graphite-paint is not greater than with oxide-of-iron paint; but there is no comparison possible as to their protective value against rust, the graphite-paint being immeasurably superior to the oxide-paint in this respect. If the rather sombre color is objected to, the first coat only may be of graphite-paint, followed by two coats of some more decorative pigment, with excellent results. — *Paint, Oil and Drug Review.*

WATER-HEATER AND GARBAGE CREMATORY.

THE Wilks Water-heater and Garbage Crematory is the most economical Heater on the market for heating water in large quantities for apartment-buildings, hotels, private houses, etc.

The magazine and feed-box have been reconstructed and enlarged in order that garbage may be burned in connection with the coal. The garbage is placed in the magazine and becomes thoroughly dried by the action of the hot gases surrounding the magazine. It then feeds down readily with the coal and is consumed.

Atlas PORTLAND CEMENT

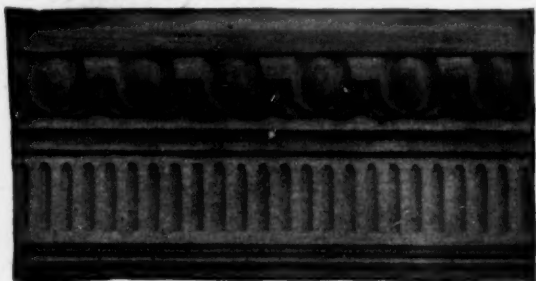
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"setting for incidents in Colonial
"history, it is not only consistent
"but necessary, in order that a com-
"plete idea of the lives of our fore-
"fathers may be obtained."—*The
Dial.*

By this means the garbage is converted into fuel and aids materially in heating the water, thereby reducing the amount of coal ordinarily used.

S. WILKS MFG. CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE DOINGS OF EXPANDED METAL.¹

The fire-resisting qualities of cement may

be said to be a comparatively new discovery, one of the many unexpected practical applications of this valuable material which the past few years have revealed. It really seems as though manufacturers might safely go on pro-

¹ From a paper by S. B. Newberry read before the annual meeting of the Associated Expanded Metal Companies at a dinner given to them at the Union League Club, Chicago, February 20, 1902.

ducing more and more cement, leaving it to engineers to find new uses for the material as fast as it is offered. It is well known that Portland-cement is practically infusible, and that the water with which it combines in hardening is given off very slowly under the action of heat. The surprising feature of its behavior when strongly heated is that it does not crumble, crack, warp, or scale off, as most other materials do. Even after long calcination at high temperature it still shows considerable cohesion and adhesion to metal, resists the impact of powerful streams of water, and does not crack under sudden cooling. On moistening with water after ignition it again hardens. Even if this last property be found unavailable for practical purposes, yet concrete exposed to fire and water is easily replaced, and its purpose is fulfilled if it protects from injury the steelwork upon which the safety of the building depends.

The two principal sources from which cement-concrete derives its capacity to resist fire and prevent its transference to steel are its combined water and porosity. Portland takes up in hardening a variable amount of water, depending on surrounding conditions. In a dense briquette of neat cement the combined water may reach 12 per cent. A mixture of cement with 3 parts sand will take up water to the amount of about 18 per cent of the cement contained. This water is chemically combined, and not given off at the boiling-point. On heating, a part of the water goes off at about 500 degrees Fahr., but the dehydration is not complete until 900 degrees Fahr. is reached. This vaporization of water absorbs heat, and keeps the mass for a long time at comparatively low temperature. A steel beam or column imbedded in concrete is thus cooled by the volatilization of water in the surrounding cement. The principle is the same as in the use of crystallized alum in the casings of fireproof safes: natural hydraulic cement is largely used in safes for the same purpose.

The porosity of concrete also offers great resistance to the passage of heat. Air is a poor conductor, and it is well known that an air-space is a most efficient protection against conduction. Porous substances, such as asbestos, mineral-wool, etc., are always used as heat-insulating material. For the same reason cinder-concrete, being highly porous, is a much better non-conductor than a dense concrete made of sand and gravel or stone, and has the added advantage of lightness. In a fire the outside of the concrete may reach a high temperature, but the heat only slowly and imperfectly penetrates the mass, and reaches the steel so gradually that it is carried off by the metal as fast as it is supplied.

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Highest Quality, Most Reliable, Best Color, Most Enduring Surface, Greatest Bulk to the Barrel.

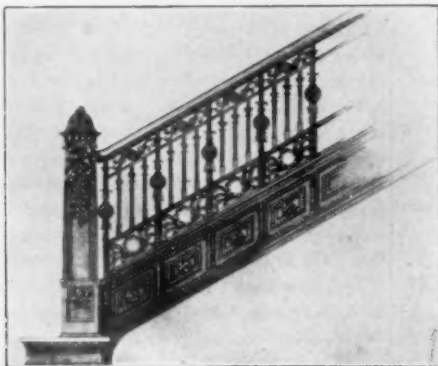
NOTABLE INSTANCES WHERE ALSEN'S CEMENT HAS BEEN USED BECAUSE OF ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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SEA WALL, LAKE FRONT, CHICAGO.
BRIDGES OVER HARLEM RIVER, N.Y.
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The thickness of concrete required to prevent injury to metal structures is more or less a matter of conjecture, based on observation of the results of fires. Mr. Wm. Parker, in a discussion before the American Society of Civil Engineers, June 26, 1901, states that practically no experiments on this point are on record. In his opinion the maximum depth to which concrete is liable to injury in fire is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and this only in case of very intense heat and impact of powerful streams of water. A depth of 2 inches he considers sufficient to ensure against possible serious injury. There is great need of careful experiments to determine the temperatures reached by steel beams protected by concrete coatings of varying thickness, and exposed

for varying periods to heat of measured intensity. Such experiments could be carried out with little difficulty, and would form the basis for the establishment of exact rules for safe practice which would guarantee the protection of steel structures from temperatures liable to cause warping or undue strains due to expansion.

NOTES.

THE International Sprinkler Co., whose main Office and Works are located in Philadelphia, have recently closed contracts with the following firms to sprinkle their buildings:—

B. F. Keith's new theatre, Philadelphia.
Jacob Miller Sons Co., Philadelphia.

S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Otto Gas Engine Co., Philadelphia.
Hensel-Colladay Co., Philadelphia.
Gustavo Berger, Philadelphia.
Penn. Steel Castings & Machine Co., Chester, Pa.
H. F. Watson & Co., Erie, Pa.
Ansonia Brass & Copper Co., Ansonia, Conn.
Coe Brass Mfg. Co., Ansonia, Conn.
Coe Brass Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn.
Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J.
Lehigh Valley Silk Mills, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Bloomsburg Silk Mills, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Benedict & Burnham Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
The Evans Dry Pipe Valve made by the above Company has been universally approved by all Stock Insurance Boards and Companies, and is widely accepted by the New England Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. It is the best Dry Pipe Valve now on the market. Electrical Alarms or Mechanical Water Motor Alarms, either or both, can be furnished with these valves. Alarm-valves are also supplied of approved type. Broad patents not in litigation cover these devices.

THE International Sprinkler Co., of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Clarke Merchant, President of Merchant & Co., Inc., is the sole owner, has taken the following contracts during the past six weeks: Brunswick Refrigerator Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; William Sellers & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Fire Engine Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; C. F. Rumpp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Alexander Cameron Co., Richmond, Va.; Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.; J. S. Thorn, Philadelphia, Pa. Also for 29 cotton-seed-oil mills of the American Cotton Co., located at Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma, O. T.; Little Rock, Ark.; Houston, Texas, and other large cities throughout the South.

A DUPLICATE of the works to be built at Economy by the American Bridge Company will be erected at Chicago, at a cost of between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, according to a decision recently reached by the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. It will be one of the results of the pending bond-issue of \$50,000,000, and the Chicago plant will be used to concentrate the works of the Western district.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF CONSTRUCTIVE AND DECORATIVE ART

VOL. LXXVI. — No. 1380.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.

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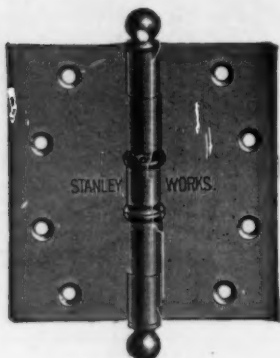
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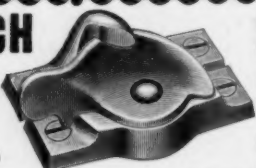
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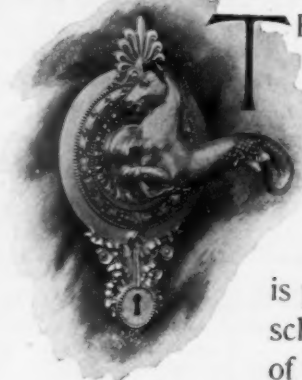
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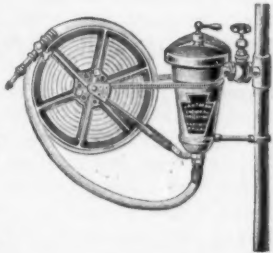
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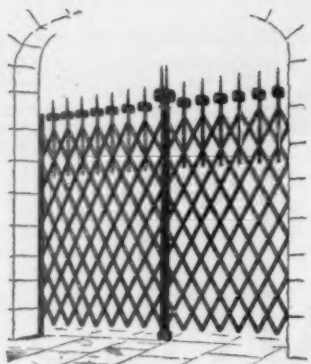
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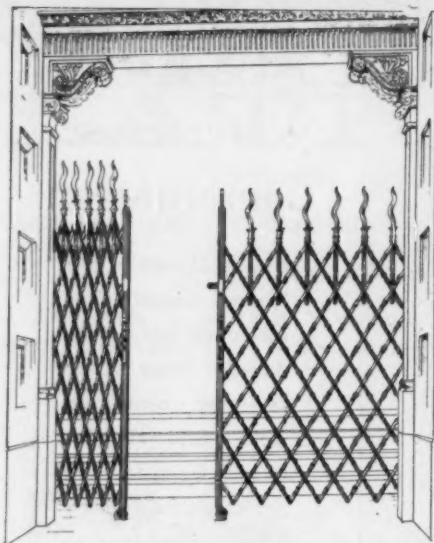
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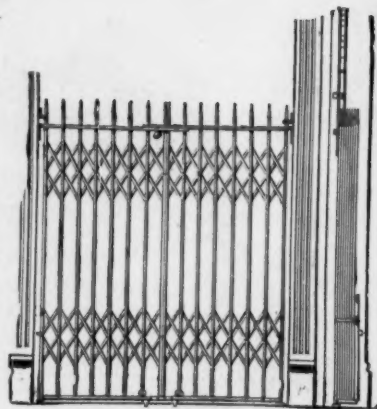
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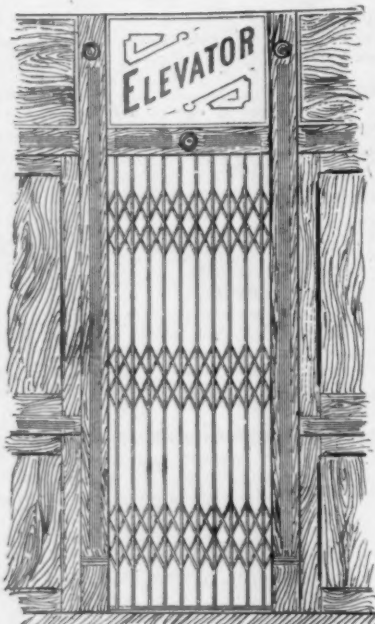
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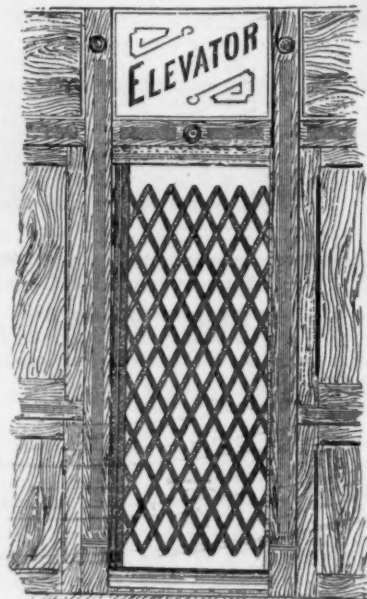
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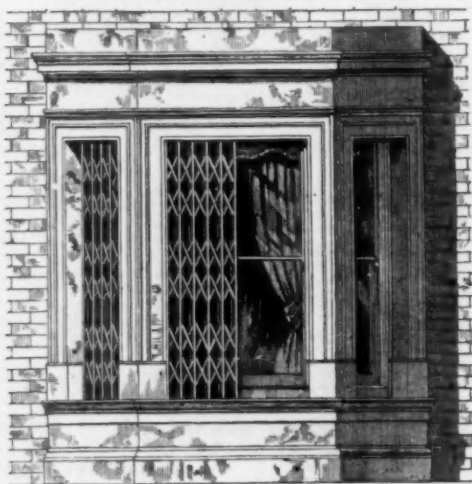
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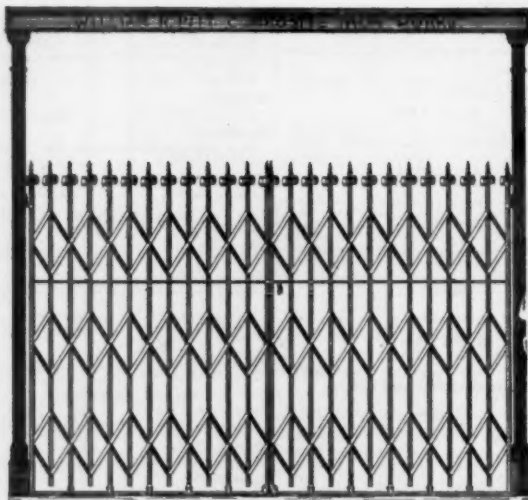
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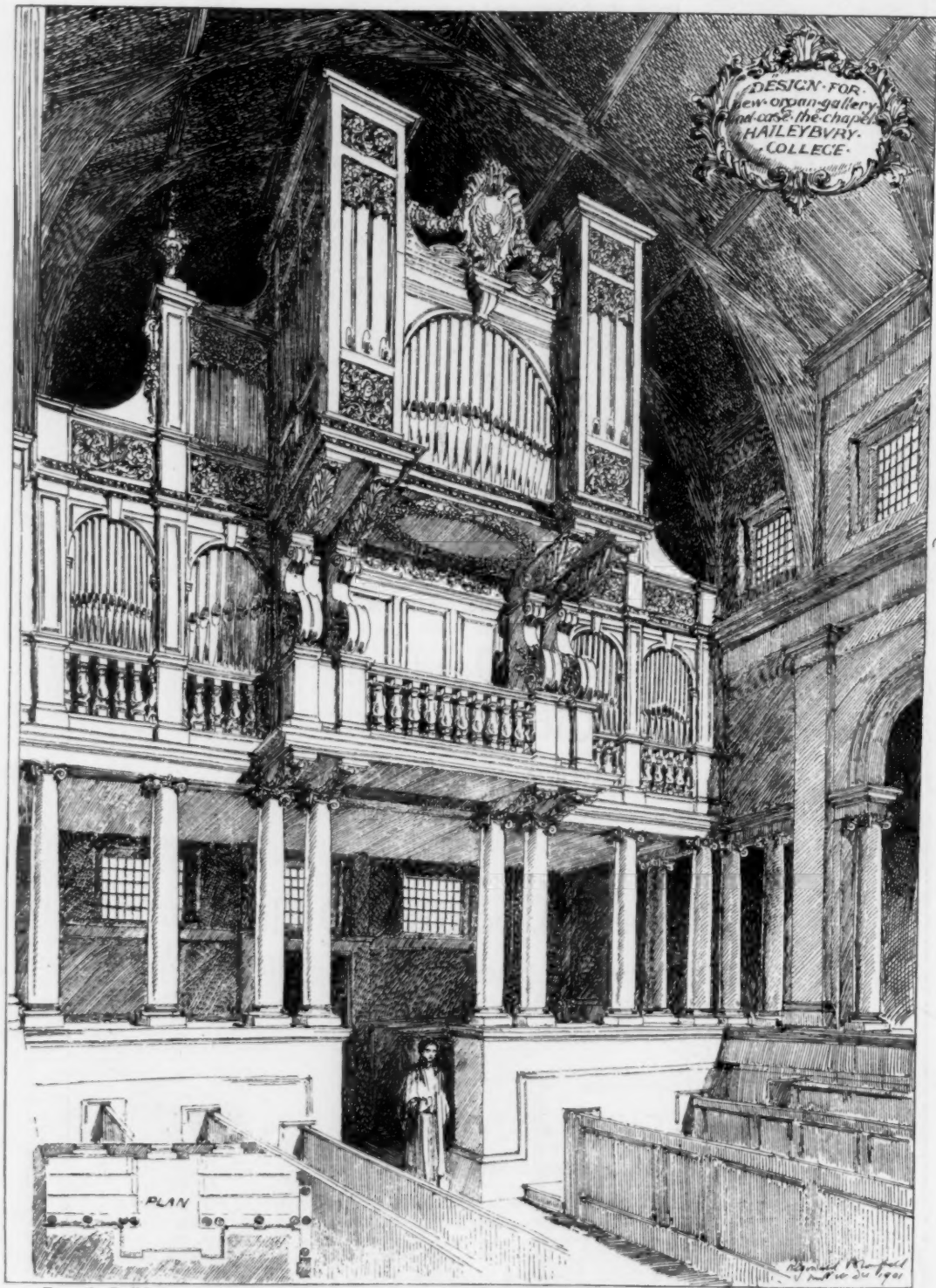
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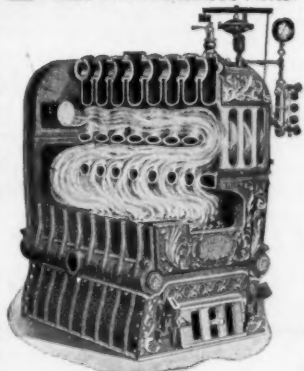
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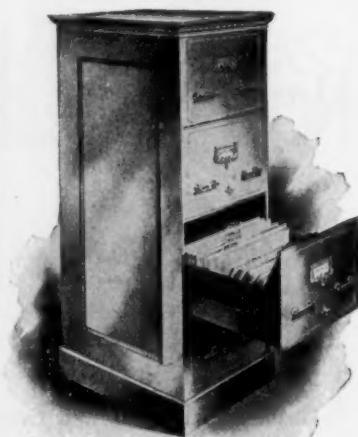
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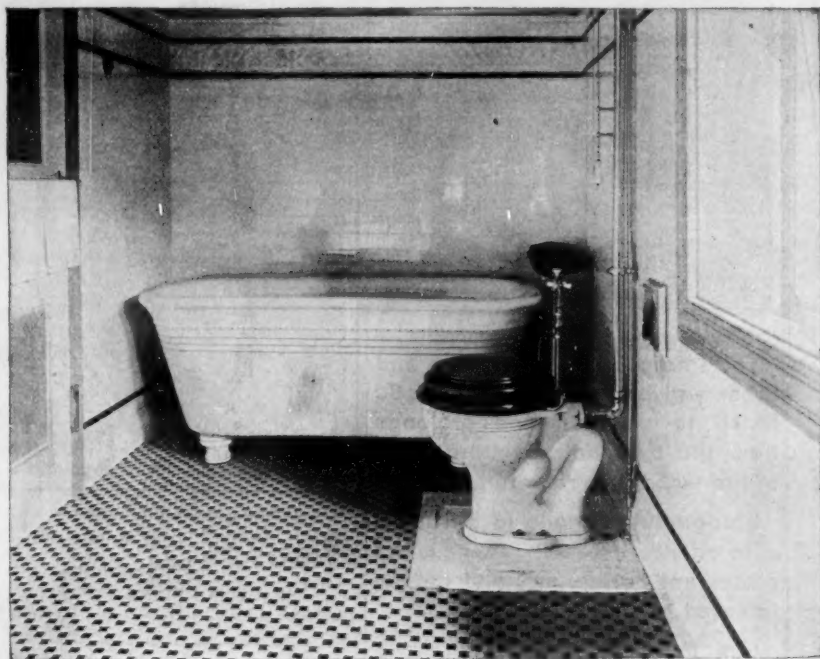
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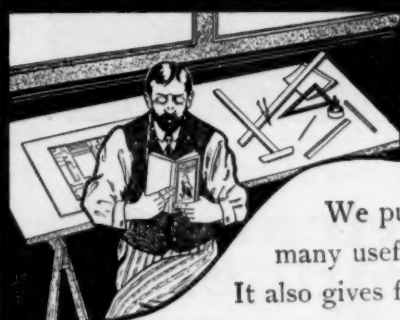
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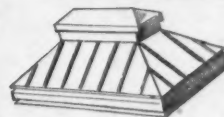


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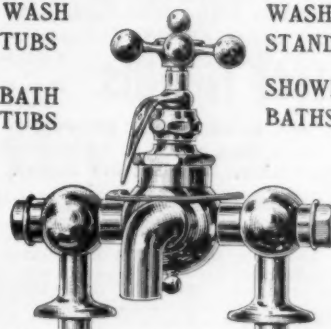
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Memphis, Tenn.—Locomotive and car works have been started here. Capital, \$300,000.

Meriden, Conn.—It is reported that Swift & Co., Ames Building, Boston, are preparing for the erection of a two-story brick cold storage building on Colony St.; cost, \$20,000. W. B. Page, company's architect, Ames Building, Boston, drew the plans.

Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan University is stated to have received a gift of \$75,000 for the erection of a science building.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Washburn-Crosby Co. has completed plans for the erection of a six-story brick flour-mill which will be equipped with all of the latest modern appliances. The cost will be about \$125,000. The structure will be erected on the site of the Humboldt mill, which is to be torn down.

Nashville, Tenn.—A \$200,000 company has been formed here for the manufacture of chewing gum, candies, etc.

New Iberia, La.—James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, has drawn plans for a new post-office to be erected here, and all estimates on the work should be sent to him by July 10.

New Orleans, La.—A \$250,000 flour and grist mill is to be erected here.

New York, N. Y.—The construction of the new Norwegian Hospital, which is to be built in 46th St., near 4th Ave., Brooklyn, just across the street from the present building, will be begun within two months. Plans for buildings, which will cost about \$100,000 have been accepted. Hill & Stout, of Manhattan, are the architects. The two new buildings will be of the Renaissance style of architecture. The main building will be three stories high, and will have twenty-five private rooms and accommodations for seventy-five patients in wards. The present building will be used as a home for the nurses when the new buildings are done.

Plans have been filed for a two-story brick armory to be erected on Bathgate and Tremont Aves., Boro. of Bronx, to cost \$27,000. Owner, Rev. Peter Farrell, Washington Ave. and 176th St. Architect, John E. Kerby, 1432 Broadway.

It is stated that Mayor Low has approved the resolution of the Board of Aldermen calling for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the N. Y. Zoological Society in Bronx Park.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Plans have been filed with the Bronx Building Department for a new building in Hughes Ave., east side, near Pelham Ave. It is to be a block of 7 two-story brick dwelling-houses, each 14' 4" x 42'. Thomas F. Costello, owner, 184th St. and Washington Ave., and Arthur Boshmer, 757 Tremont Ave., architect; cost, \$24,500.

Plans have been drawn by Charles A. Rich, 35 Nassau St., for a twelve-story apartment-hotel at 415-417 Fifth Ave., to be erected by Mrs. A. A. Anderson, at a cost of \$750,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Newman & Hoy, Chamber of Commerce Building, secured the general contract to erect the building on Minnesota St., near 7th, for the Emporium. Work on excavating will be begun immediately; cost, \$20,000. They also have the general contract for rebuilding the People's Church on Pleasant Ave. W. J. Stevens, architect. Cost, \$80,000.

City Engineer Rosewater has prepared plans for the proposed market-house on Capitol Ave., to be 50' x 264', of iron; cost, \$30,000.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Mrs. Collie P. Huntington, of New York City, desires to give a contribution to erect a brick building for the use of the academic department of the Tuskegee Institute.

Uniontown, Pa.—H. S. Blair, 1000 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, and A. P. Cooper, of this city, have drawn plans for the new building for the Uniontown Hospital Association. It will be of pressed brick, three stories high, 100' x 150', and cost \$50,000.

Upland, Pa.—Bids are being received for the construction of the Crozer Homeopathic Hospital, after plans by S. & P. A. Davis, 907 Walnut St., Philadelphia. The main building will be three stories high, 91' x 160', with two wings two stories high; cost, \$50,000.

Versailles, Ky.—The wife of J. B. Haggin, the millionaire, has given Ashland Seminary a building that may cost her \$20,000. Ashland Seminary is a female boarding school conducted by the Episcopal diocese of Eastern Kentucky, where Mrs. Haggin was born and reared. Two months ago its dormitory was burned. She imposes no conditions except that the seminary shall never be removed from here.

Waco, Tex.—It is stated that the Masonic Lodge will erect here a temple to cost about \$100,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Washington, D. C.—The Public Building Appropriation Bill includes changes as follows: Battle Creek, Mich., increased to \$100,000; Butte, Mont., increased to \$300,000; Des Moines, Ia., increased to \$150,000; Baraboo, Wis., increased to \$45,000; Tacoma and Spokane Falls, increase for sites, each \$100,000; Superior, Wis., increased to \$225,000; Kalamazoo, Mich., increased to \$50,000; Stillwater, Minn., increased to \$60,000; Flint, Mich., increased to \$65,000.

Waterbury, Conn.—The Omnibus Public Building Bill adds \$135,000 to appropriation for public building here.

White Plains, N. Y.—A. P. W. Kinnam, of J. Romaine Brown & Co., New York City, has bought from Louise Schaeffer a tract of 3½ acres fronting on the road between White Plains and Elmsford. The tract adjoins the Knollwood Country Club. Mr. Kinnam will build on the property a dwelling-house for his own occupancy.

Williamsburgh, N. Y.—The Williamsburgh Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has raised \$125,000 for a new building. According to the agreement on which subscriptions were taken \$150,000 must be on hand by the end of this week if the pledges are to be binding. A general canvass is being made. If the necessary amount is raised, an architect will be engaged at once to prepare plans.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—Astor St., No. 141, three-sty front addition, 31' x 37'; \$25,000; a, David B. Jones, 1104, 204 Dearborn St.; a, Henry Ives Cobb, 1602, 100 Washington St.; b, C. Everett Clark Co., 1405, 100 Washington St.

New York, N. Y.—Twenty-third St., nr. 6th Ave., five-sty extension, 40' 8" x 98' 9"; \$100,000; o, Ehrlich Bros. et al., 359 Sixth Ave.; a, Buchman & Fox, 11 E. 59th St.

Willoughby Ave., cor. Clermont Ave., extend porch & interior alterations on church; \$10,000; o, Simpson M. E. Church, on premises; a, O. S. Teale, 35 Broadway; b, H. J. Brown & Son, 1530 Fulton St.

E. Sixty-fourth St., No. 16, three-sty & base, rear extension, 9' x 25', to four-sty bk. dwell.; \$20,000; o, S. H. P. Pell, 116 E. 40th St.; a, S. E. Gage, 3 Union Sq.

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(Alterations and Additions Continued.)

E. Fifty-fourth St., No. 64, two-sty & base, front & rear extension, 7' 6" x 17', to four-sty bk. dwell., \$11,000; o., Wm. M. Benjamin, Garrison, Putnam Co.; a., Foster, Gade & Graham, 281 Fourth Ave.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill. — Indiana Ave., Nos. 5900-8, three-sty apart., 103' x 118'; \$55,000; o., John W. Coots; a., Thomas McCall, 167 Dearborn St.; b., Harper Bros., 92 La Salle St.

Ellis Ave., Nos. 6104 12, four-sty apart., 88' x 155'; \$80,000; o. & b., Thomas Byrne; a., R. S. Smith.

Vincennes Ave., Nos. 4159-61, 3 three-sty apart., 43' x 48', 43' x 48', 45' x 60'; \$55,000; o., Frank M. Utt, 218 La Salle St.; a., William Langtry, Reaper Block; b., R. E. Perham.

Grace and Robey Sts. and Wilton Ave., three-sty bk. & st. apart., 33' x 256'; \$160,000; o., M. S. Gregory and John Goldman; a., W. G. Krieg, 84 Washington St.

New York, N. Y. — Hester St., Nos. 197-199, six-sty bk. flat & stores, 50' x 87'; \$15,000; o., Baum & Lapin, 107 Livingston St.; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

Lenox Ave., cor. 115th St., six-sty bk. flat & stores, 90' x 100' 10" & 87'; \$150,000; o., Martin Tully, 734 E. 145th St.; a., Harry T. Howell, 138th St. & 34 Ave.

Greenwich Ave., cor. Bank St., six-sty bk. flat & stores, 60' 2" x 64' 8" & 51' 11"; \$50,000; o., Greenwich Construction Co., 81 Greenwich Ave.; a., Saxe & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row.

Madison Ave., cor. 60th St., six-sty bk. flat, 50' 5" x 81'; \$55,000; o., Madison Ave. Realty Co., 99 Nassau St.; a., Bernstein & Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

CHURCHES.

Etherville, Ia. — Two-sty bk. church, 66' x 118', hot air; \$20,000; o., Presbyterian Society; a., J. S. Cox.

EDUCATIONAL.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Seventh Ave., bet. 4th & 5th Sts., four-sty & base, public school, 84' x 206', slag roof, steam; \$600,000; o., City of New York; a., C. B. J. Snyder, Park Ave. & 69th St., Manhattan.

Osseo, Minn. — Two-sty fr. school, 45' x 60', steam; \$7,000; a., E. S. Stebbins, Minneapolis.

FACTORIES.

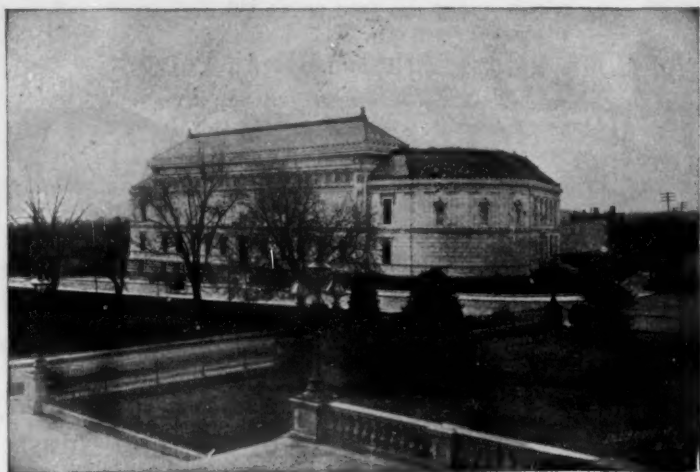
Chicago, Ill. — Racine Ave., Nos. 910-924, four & one-sty factory, 123' x 201'; \$40,000; o., American Color Type Co.; a., F. D. Monell, 184 Dearborn St.; b., George Belise, 1240 Newport Ave.

Polk St. and the river, three-sty factory, 95' x 128'; \$80,000; o., Western Electric Co., Desplaines & Clinton Sts.; a., S. A. Treat, Fisher Building; b., Falkenau Construction Co., Stock Exchange.

New York, N. Y. — W. Twenty-seventh St., Nos. 520-528, four-sty bk. factory, 80' x 96' 11", tar & gravel roof; \$35,000; o., Israel W. Lyon, 139 Charles St.; a., Roy W. Wingate, 41 Grand Ave., Arlington, N. J.; b., Andrew J. Robinson Co., 123 E. 23d St.

Sixty-fifth St., nr. 3d Ave., six-sty bk. factory, 56' 3" x 94' 3", slag roof; \$20,000; o. & b., Sloane & Moller, 319 E. 64th St.; a., Hy. Brandenburg, 319 E. 64th St.

Park Ave., 129th St. to 130th St., 2 six-sty bk. factories, 90' x 109' 10" x 110', slag roof; \$100,000; o., A. S. Nichols, 105 E. 128th St.; a., G. Robinson & Son, 39 Hancock Pl.



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New York, N. Y. — Thirty-first St., nr. 5th Ave., twelve-sty & base, bk. & st. hotel, 53' 8" x 104', tile & felt roof; \$400,000; o., Jos. Fleischman, 65 Central Park West; a., Buchman & Fox, 11 E. 59th St.

Fifty-fifth St., nr. 7th Ave., twelve-sty bk. & st. hotel, 50' x 111' 4", asphalt roof; \$300,000; o., James Byrnes, 350 W. 56th St.; a., George Hill, 100 Broadway.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass. — Bay State Road, Nos. 172-180, block of three-sty bk. & st. dwells.; \$50,000; o., George Wheaton, 24 Congress St.; a., S. D. Kelly, 200 Washington St.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Seventh St., nr. 8th Ave., 6 three-sty & base, bk. dwells., 16' 8" x 45', gravel roofs; \$39,000; o. & a., J. T. Allen & Co., 306 Clinton St.

Second Ave., cor. 75th St., two-sty & attic fr. dwell., 36' 6" x 42', shingle roof, steam; \$7,500; o., C. C. Ammermann, Shore Road & 79th St.; a., Petit & Green, 11 E. 33d St., Manhattan.

E. Eighteenth St., nr. Avenue R, two-sty & attic fr. dwell., 32' x 34', shingle roof; \$5,500; o., W. E. Hamm, 257 Broadway, Manhattan; a., I. B. Ellis, 154 Montague St.

E. Sixteenth St., nr. Avenue D, 2 two-sty & attic fr. dwells., 29' x 34', shingle roofs; \$11,000; o., W. F. Steinmetz, 850 Flatbush Ave.

Aryle Road, nr. Albemarle Road, two-sty & attic fr. dwell., 34' x 35', shingle roof, steam; \$8,500; o., Cyrus O. Rockwell, 1617 Beverly Road; a., A. W. Pierce, 1127 Flatbush Ave.

Chicago, Ill. — N. Lawrence Ave., Nos. 2255-67, 2 two-sty fr. dwells., 40' x 50'; \$16,000; o., Paul O. Stensland, 415 Milwaukee Ave.; a., J. J. Meldahl, 225 Dearborn St.; b., S. N. Nelson, 132 W. Erie St.

Sheridan Road, Nos. 2181-3, 2½-sty dwell., 35' x 45'; \$15,000; o., J. L. Cochrane, 95 Dearborn St.; a., Murphy & Camp, 279 Dearborn St.; b., John Peterson & Co., 122 La Salle St.

Greenwood Ave., Nos. 4542-48, 2½-sty dwell., 42' x 71'; \$30,000; o., C. A. Goodyear, 4514 Greenwood Ave.; a., W. C. Zimmerman, 1101 17 Van Buren St.; b., W. M. Crilly, 167 Dearborn St.

Janesville, Wis. — Two-sty fr. dwell., 34' x 57', shingle roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., Wm. E. Shoemaker; a., L. L. Hilton.

New York, N. Y. — Davidson Ave., cor. 184th St., 6 three-sty bk. & st. dwells., 16' 8" x 47' & 38', plastic

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(Houses Continued.)

slate roofs; \$41,500; o., H. U. Singhi, on premises; a., Hy. Andersen, 1133 Broadway.

Jerome Ave., nr. Minerva Pl., two-sty fr. dwell., 21' x 58'; \$5,000; o., Rachel Goodman, 671 Third Ave.; a., John E. Kerby, 722 Tremont Ave.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y. — Broadway, nr. Liberty St., three-sty bk. & st. bank, 23' 5" x 109' 3", tile roof; \$150,000; o., Washington Life Ins. Co., Broadway & Liberty St.; a., Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, 1123 Broadway; mason, Mare Eidlitz & Son, 489 Fifth Ave.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y. — Wall St., cor. Pearl St., thirteen-sty bk. & st. office-building, 72' 10" x 61' 7" x 39' 10", bk. roof; \$300,000; o., Orient Co., 137 Broadway, a., Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St.; b., Geo. A. Fuller Co., 137 Broadway.

STABLES.

Chicago, Ill. — S. Chicago Ave., No. 7126, private bk. barn, 26' x 32'; \$1,500; o., F. J. Schmidt, 7126 S. Chicago Ave.; b., O. Mattison, 7149 Rhodes Ave.

New York, N. Y. — Sherman Ave., nr. Dyckman St., one & two-sty bk. stable, 25' x 144', tar & gravel roof; \$7,000; o., Chas. A. Lehmann, 256 W. 113th St.; a., Jas. W. Cole, 403 W. 51st St.

Park Ave., nr. Ryerson St., two-sty bk. stable, 33' 6" x 31', gravel roof; \$2,000; o., T. W. Huber, 52 Sumner Ave.; a., W. B. Willis, 17 Troutman St.

Fifty-fifth St., nr. 4th Ave., one-sty bk. stable, 20' x 80'; \$2,000; o., M. T. Lewis, 414 Fifty-fifth St.; a., Pohlman & Patrick, 322 Fifty-third St.

STORES.

New York, N. Y. — Broadway, Lafayette Pl. and Astor Pl., 2 one & eleven-sty bk. & st. lofts & stores, 96' 9" x 11' 4" x 27' 4" & 137' 8"; \$1,600,000; o., William E. Flinn, 1994 Madison Ave.; a., Buchman & Fox, 11 E. 59th St.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

New York, N. Y. — E. One Hundred and Twentieth St., Nos. 341-343, 2 six-sty bk. & st. tenements, 37' 6" x 87' 6"; \$80,000; o., Haft & Hirsch, 416 E. 52d St.; a., Geo. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

Avenue D, Nos. 133-135, six-sty bk. tenement & stores, 42' 6" x 57' & 78' 6"; \$40,000; o., Sarah Michelson, 351 E. 3d St.; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowers.

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(Tenement-Houses Continued.)

Avenue D, n.e. cor. 3d St., six-st'y bk. & st. tenement & stores, 48' x 67' 5"; \$45,000; o., Feldman & Weiss, 133 Varet St., Brooklyn; a., Geo. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

Eldridge St., Nos. 112-114, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 38' 2" x 75' 4"; \$30,000; o., Louis Oshinsky, 208 E. Broadway; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.

Allen St., Nos. 16-18, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 37' x 45' 6"; \$35,000; o., Friedman & Feinberg, 329 E. 116th St.; a., Bernstein & Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

Forsyth St., No. 117, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 25' 1" x 57'; \$20,000; o., Mandel & Maran, 451 Grand St.; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.

WAREHOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—Blue Island and Hoyne Aves., three-st'y warehouse, 40' x 240'; \$70,000; o., McCormick Harvester Machine Co.; a., James R. Haskins; b., W. D. Price, 7 Monroe St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago, Ill.—S. Albany Ave., Nos. 821-41, 3-st'y home, 55' x 170'; \$60,000; o., Home of Orthodox Jews; a., Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Block; b., R. & S. Solitt, Hartford Building.

New York, N. Y.—Bathgate Ave., nr. Tremont Ave., two-st'y bk. armory, 108' x 129' 8"; \$27,000; o., Rev. Peter Farrell, Washington Ave. & 176th St.; a., John E. Kerby, 1432 Broadway.

COMPETITIONS.

BUILDING.

[At Fall River, Mass.]

The County Commissioners will receive competitive plans until June 16 for a building for the registry of deeds for the Northern Dist. GEO. T. DURFEE, Chmn. 1380

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOLS.

[At Eureka, Cal.]

Bids will be received until June 16 for erecting schools in the 3d and 5th Wards. Bids are to be submitted separately for each school and are to include the installation of a Morgan & Co. heating and ventilating system in each building. 1380

COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

[At Kalispell, Mont.]

Bids are wanted June 17 for erecting a two-story and finished basement brick and stone court-house, and a two-story jail and jailer's residence, according to plans prepared by Bell & Kent, archts., Helena. W. H. GRIFFIN, Chmn. Bd. Co. Comrs. 1380

BUILDING.

[At Ann Arbor, Mich.]

Bids will be received by the Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Mich. until June 14 for erecting an Engineering Building on the Univ. grounds, according

PROPOSALS.

to plans prepared by Mason & Kahn, 1116 Union Trust Building, Detroit. JAS. H. WADE, Sec'y. 1380

GRADING AND PAVING.

[At Coshocton, O.]

Bids will be received by the City Council until June 18 for furnishing material and labor necessary to grade, curb and pave 7,020 sq. yds. with brick on portions of three streets. EDW. M. WIMMER, City Clk. 1380

GRADING.

[At Fort Washington, Md.]

Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Washington, Md. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until June 17, 1902, for grading parade grounds and constructing gravel roads at this post. Information regarding plans and specifications may be obtained at this office. GEORGE H. McMANUS, constructing quartermaster, U. S. Army. 1380

ARMY BUILDING.

[At New York, N. Y.]

Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City. Sealed proposals, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until June 14, 1902, for the construction and complete equipment of a standard steel screw steamer for the harbor service of the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with conditions, specifications and drawings, which can be seen at this office. A. S. KIMBALL, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen'l, U. S. A. 1380

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PROPOSALS.

HOSPITAL COTTAGE.

[At Toledo, O.] The Board of Trustees of the Toledo State Hospital will open bids on June 14 for furnishing material and erecting a hospital cottage to be known as Hospital No. 3, according to plans prepared by B. L. Stine, Valentine Building. H. A. TOBEY, Sec'y. 1380

PIPE LAYING AND MASONRY.

[At Southborough, Mass.] Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 1 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass., until June 13, 1902, for Sec. 1 of the Weston Aqueduct in Southborough, Mass. The work consists mainly in laying 1,720 lin. ft. of 60-inch and 48-inch pipes, placing 2,300 cu. yds. of concrete and 150 cu. yds. of stone masonry in structures, and excavating about 17,000 cu. yds. of earth and rock. Plans may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, 1 Ashburton Pl., Boston, and at the Saxonville office. Henry H. Sprague, Chairman, Henry P. Walcott, James A. Bailey, Jr., Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. Frederic P. Stearns, chief engineer. WILLIAM N. DAVENPORT, Sec'y. 1380

JAIL.

[At Harrisburg, Ark.] Bids will be received until June 16 for a brick jail building for Poinsett County. E. COUCH, chairman jail commission. 1380

WATERWORKS.

[At Carthage, O.] The City Council will receive bids until June 23 for constructing a complete system of waterworks. R. LUNDY, city clerk. 1381

SCHOOL.

[At Dixon, Ill.] Bids will be received by the School Bd. until June 20 for erecting a Ward School in W. Dixon. F. A. TRUMAN, Pres. 1381

DRY DOCK.

[At Portland, Ore.] Bids will be received by the Port of Portland Bd., 666 Worcester Block, until June 26 for constructing a floating wooden dry dock of 5 sections, according to plans and specifications prepared by Jas. E. Blackwell, consulting engineer, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Wash. E. T. C. STEVENS, Clk. 1381

SCHOOL.

[At South Brooklyn, O.] Bids will be received by Geo. W. Huhn, Clk. Bd. of Educ. of the Village School Dist., until June 23 for furnishing material and labor necessary to erect a four-room brick school. 1381

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock

PROPOSALS.

P. M. on the 23rd day of June, 1902, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the extension of the U. S. Court-house, Custom-house and Post-office at Omaha, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Omaha, Neb., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1381

SEWERS.

[At Washington, D. C.] Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia until June 20 for constructing sewers in the District of Columbia. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND et al., Commissioners, D. C. 1381

CHURCH.

[At Jackson, Miss.] The vestry of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church will receive bids until June 20 for erecting a \$30,000 stone edifice. 1381

BUILDINGS.

[At Fort D. A. Russell, Denver, Col.] Sealed proposals will be received here until June 23, 1902, for constructing two brick buildings for officers' quarters at Fort D. A. Russell. Information furnished on application to Q. M., Fort D. A. Russell, or the undersigned. MAJ. J. W. POPE, C. Q. M. 1381

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Elizabeth, N. J.] Offices of Ackerman & Ross, architects, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sealed proposals for the construction of the Union County Court-house on the northwest corner of Broad St. and Rahway Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., will be received at this office until the twenty-third day of June, 1902. Plans, specifications and blank forms for proposals may be obtained upon application therefor, at the office of the architects, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. E. M. WOOD, County Collector. 1381

BANK BUILDING.

[At Oakland, Md.] Sealed proposals will be received by Mr. F. A. Thayer, President, First National Bank at Oakland, Md., on or before the fourteenth day of June, for the construction of a brick business and banking building to be erected for the First National Bank at Oakland, Md. Bids are invited for the building complete as well as for the following separate parts: Excavation and foundation, brickwork, and stone and terra-cotta trimmings, carpenter work, plastering, galvanized-iron trimmings, metal ceilings, painting, glazing and hardware, heating, plumbing, acetylene gas illuminating plant and electric-light wiring, roofing, and bank fixtures and furniture. All to be in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the office of the President and the office of John G. Tibbets, architect, Grafton, W. Va. 1380

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24 day of July, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Court-house, Post-office and Custom-house at Tampa, Florida, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Postmaster at Tampa, Florida, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1380

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 24th, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of June, 1902, and then opened, for the extension and changes incidental thereto, of the low-pressure and exhaust steam heating and mechanical ventilating apparatus, etc., in the U. S. Court-house, Custom-house and Post-office at Omaha, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specification, which will be furnished at the discretion of the Supervising Architect on application at this office or at the office of the Superintendent, Omaha, Nebraska. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1380

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of July, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at New Iberia, La., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at New Iberia, La., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1380

WATERWORKS.

[At Carthage, Mo.] The Council of the City of Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, will receive proposals for a complete waterworks system, for said city, up to June 23d, 1902. The most liberal and best contract offered will be accepted by the city and a franchise granted, subject to ratification by a vote of the legal voters of said city. R. LUNDY, City Clerk. 1381

WATERWORKS.

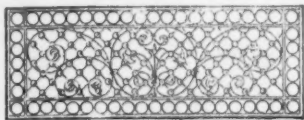
[At California, O.] Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Trustees, Commissioners of Waterworks, of the City of Cincinnati, O., until June 24, for the construction of the buildings, foundations and drains for the eastern pumping-station on the waterworks grounds near the village of California in Hamilton County, O., in accordance with plans, specifications and detail drawings on file in the office of the chief engineer of the Board of Trustees, Commissioners of Waterworks. Plans and detail drawings of the work can be seen and copies of the specifications, form of proposal, forms of bonds and form of contract can be secured at the office of the chief engineer of the Board of Trustees, Commissioners of Waterworks. 1381

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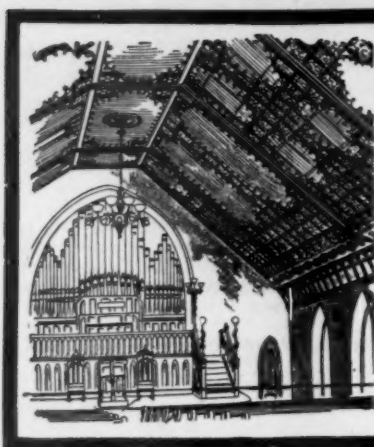
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.. 1895. . .****SECTION 1.** No Member should enter into
partnership, in any form or degree, with any
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in any building material, device or invention,
proposed to be used on work for which he is
architect, should inform his employer of the
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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 draw-
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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 altera-
tions of a building designed by another archi-
tect, within ten years of its completion,
without ascertaining that the owner refuses
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of the property having changed hands, with-
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to supplant an architect after definite steps
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to criticise in the public prints the professional
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over his own name or under the authority of
a professional journal.**SECTION 10.** It is unprofessional to furnish de-
signs in competition for private work or for
public work, unless for proper compensation,
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is employed to draw up the "conditions" and
assist in the award.**SECTION 11.** No Member should submit draw-
ings except as an original contributor in any
duly instituted competition, or attempt to
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remains undecided.**SECTION 12.** The American Institute of Archi-
tects' "schedule of charges" represents mini-
mum rates for full, faithful and competent
service. It is the duty of every architect to
charge higher rates whenever the demand for
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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
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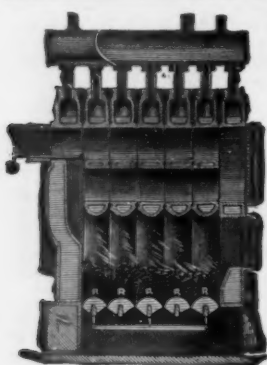
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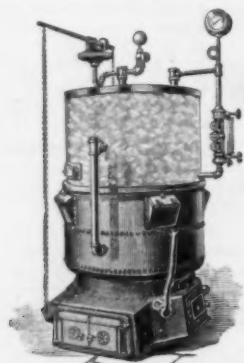
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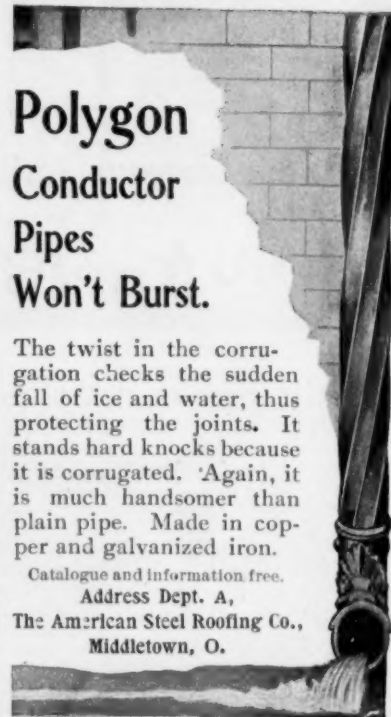
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