

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903



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WE are glad to see that the New York *Evening Post* agrees with us in thinking that the foundation of a National Gallery of Fine-Art in Washington, about which so much has been said lately by a certain set of artists and amateurs, would be of doubtful advantage to the community. The *Evening Post* says that it would only increase the amount of bad art in the world, a proposition which might be questioned, as the advocates of the scheme desire and expect to have the Gallery filled with valuable works, presented by rich collectors; but it is, at least, doubtful whether a great national collection, even of good works of art, does much to develop art in the nation possessing it. The *Evening Post* thinks that such collections, and, still more, great national academies, paralyze true art, and cites the example of the vigorous modern school of painting in Holland, where there is no national or official academy, in contrast with the feebleness of current work in England, which possesses its Royal Academy, and the superficiality and vulgarity which characterize much of modern French painting, although France offers greater official honors and rewards to successful artists than any other country.

AS everything which concerns the art of painting is important also to those of architecture and sculpture the views of the *Evening Post* are of great interest. It seems to us, however, only fair to point out that, although a great deal of modern French painting is undeniably vulgar, unfeeling and bad, the official rewards, whether they have any influence in producing that kind of painting or not, are never bestowed upon it, and nothing could be further from vulgarity than the work which is annually chosen from the Salon to be placed in the Luxembourg or the Louvre. The truth more probably is that the tempting official rewards offered by the French Government attract to the career of art multitudes of people who are vulgar of mind and unfeeling of heart, and these people simply express, with the skill and cleverness which Frenchmen so easily acquire, what is in them. When we remember that more than four thousand new works of art are accepted every year for the May Salon, to say nothing of the multitudes of works rejected, and reflect, also, that the vast majority of men over twenty-one years old have acquired hopelessly mean and vulgar habits of thinking about the matters which usually form the subject of art, it is not surprising to find that the ratio of beautiful and affecting works in the Salon is not much greater than the proportion of pure and elevated thoughts among those which occupy the minds of average Frenchmen. As French painters are generally very ignorant of earlier masters and their work, the great galleries probably influence them very little, either for good or evil; but the publicity

given in France to artistic success undoubtedly fosters the exaggerated effort to catch the eye of the public which is so offensive to the inexperienced visitor to the Salon.

IN England, where artists read a hundred times more, and paint a hundred times less, than they do in France, worse evils follow from the opposite cause. Where a Frenchman who can barely write his name, but is destined for an artistic career, has always a brush in his hand, and paints the pigs feeding out of the trough in the back yard of his house, if he can find nothing better, the Englishman who has it in mind to astonish the world as an artist begins by reading all the books on art that he can get hold of, following this exercise by visiting the National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum, guide-book in hand, to study the *chiaroscuro* of Correggio and Rembrandt, the decorative effects of Perugino and Fra Angelico, the coloring of Titian, and a dozen other things that the Frenchman never heard of. By the time that the Frenchman has completed fifty or sixty sketches of his porkers in various attitudes, the Englishman has made up his mind that he will take, as his first subject, that simple, but attractive animal, the hog. Having fixed upon this point, his next step is to ascertain how Botticelli treated hogs. Not finding, after laborious search through the National Gallery, any Botticellian pigs, he turns to Fra Angelico, and discovers, perhaps following a procession of angels, some minute representations of whitish animals, which may be pigs, or dogs, or even cats. The indeterminateness of their form, as he sees at once, is intentional, and is essential to their decorative effect, and he lays the lesson to heart that the representation of a pig, to possess the decorative effect inseparable from true art, must also resemble a cat, and be not unlike a dog. Having settled these preliminaries, he goes to work, and, by the time that the Frenchman has turned out some hundreds of caricatures, not only of his pigs, but of most of his relatives, and a part of the public, the Englishman produces a truly decorative hog, in the pearly colors characteristic of the Japanese fan, seen against a background of Chinese "sky after rain" color, and enhanced in decorative effect by "values" of brown and green in the foreground. His next step, like that of the Frenchman, is to advertise himself, but where the Frenchman hangs a life-size picture of his pig, very cleverly painted, and rendered more striking by a representation of a black kitten, with yellow eyes, biting its ear, in front of the entrance-door at the Salon, the Englishman begins by admitting, with great mystery, a few privileged friends, connected with the newspapers, to see his work. These, having been told beforehand that the picture has wonderful qualities, soon discover them. The dog-like jaw, and the furry, catlike tail, remind them so much of Botticelli that it seems as if the early Florentine school must be about to be revived in England. Their impressions having been duly made known through the medium of their journals, the way is prepared for the exhibition of the decorative hog to the admiring public at the Grosvenor Gallery. For several months it is discussed and criticised, while the complacent artist rests on his laurels, awaiting inspiration for a fresh effort. Very often, undoubtedly, the English artist is a man of finer feeling than his French contemporary, but he talks about painting, and studies about painting, and reasons about painting, while the Frenchman paints, and the consequence is that the latter acquires a skill of eye and hand which the Englishman seldom attains, while the Englishman endeavors to hide, even from himself, his technical deficiencies by pretending to mysterious decorative or æsthetic qualities which, as he and his friends claim, are of superior value.

OF the two paths to artistic paralysis, the English one, through self-deception and conceit, is the most direct; and the love of the English for moralizing over everything, assisted by their interminable disquisitions over the pictures in their galleries, has, undoubtedly, done much to lead them into it. The people of this country are, probably, too cosmopolitan to be carried away by the Ruskinian, or Pre-Raphaelite, or æsthetic crazes which successively overwhelm England, but our artists are by no means free from the disposition to talk about

their art, instead of practising it, and to devote to placing themselves before the public precious hours which might be better spent before their easels. At the same time, the love of beauty, although, as yet, hardly more than an instinct, is strong among us, and sentiment, as a rule, is purer and more elevated with us than with any other people; so that, if we can keep the purity and chivalry of heart which is still as characteristic of Americans as ever, and can avoid all attempts to deceive ourselves or other people as to our talents, we may hope, with or without national galleries, for an artistic future as brilliant as that of any people.

WHERE is no doubt that the result of the recent election in New York is very unfortunate for the artistic future of the city. We are not inclined to bewail political occurrences, believing that voting, not howling, is the way to avoid political disappointments, and that political opponents are rarely so black as they are painted; but every Tammany régime in New York has been a period of contemptuous disregard of artistic propriety, and of decent courtesy and consideration toward artists; and it is not likely that the next few years will prove an exception to the rule. The prediction is openly made that the rather over-sumptuous schemes of the coming administration, instead of being pursued with the aid of the best artistic talent, as would have been the case under Mayor Low, will be carried out in the Tammany manner, with an enormous expenditure of money, but with little result, the money being diverted into the pockets of the politicians. Although there is justification in analogy for such a prediction, it is fair to say that it is only a prediction, of the fulfilment of which there is at least a reasonable doubt. New York has had some excellent officials under Tammany government, and there is no reason why it should not have others. Moreover, the election was, probably, won to some extent by the claim that a Tammany administration would be more economical than that of Mayor Low, and the elected candidates could hardly turn their backs upon their own pledges; so that, although we shall not expect to see New York, under Mayor McClellan, make great artistic strides, we are quite ready to believe that he intends to give the city honest and economical government.

TO those who remember New York twenty years ago the idea of "congestion" of traffic in Fifty-ninth Street is a little amusing. At that time building had extended somewhat sporadically up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and even a little beyond, and some scattered buildings faced the Park above Fifty-ninth Street on the west side; but, unless some goat found too many companions to share the tin can provision of the region, there was no one else who considered a street a hundred feet wide too narrow, or congested. Now all this is changed. Enormous hotels, clubs and business buildings line the street, while an immense amount of traffic between the east and west sides of the island, intercepted above Fifty-ninth Street by the Park, pours through this, as its most available thoroughfare. It is already necessary that something should be done to increase the width of the roadway, and estimates are being made of the cost of doing so. To cut away the lofty buildings along the street eastward from Fifth to Second Avenues to a distance of twenty feet from the present line would involve an expense of more than four million dollars, and the New York *Tribune* proposes, as a less costly method of obtaining the space desired, to arcade the street on both sides, putting the sidewalks under the buildings, and throwing the space that they now occupy into the roadway, as is done in the Rue de Rivoli, in Paris, in most of the business streets of Berne, in Switzerland, in Venice, Bologna, and in many other cities. Most of the American tourists, who have walked under the arcades of Paris or Berne in rainy weather, grateful for their shelter, have probably wondered why some, at least, of the New York and Boston streets could not be similarly arcaded. In our climate, where violent winds, torrential rains and broiling suns make the life of the dwellers in cities miserable during a large part of the year, the shade and shelter of arcaded sidewalks would be peculiarly valuable. Undoubtedly, the ground-floor rooms of buildings thus arcaded would lose a little light; but, for mercantile purposes, such as those to which most of those buildings on Fifty-ninth Street are already devoted, the arcading would probably be advantageous, through the attraction which it would offer to foot-passengers. On the Rue de Rivoli, and in the Palais Royal, which is also arcaded, are situated many of the best-known and most prosperous business houses in Paris; and in Berne and Venice also the

principal shops are under the arcades. In none of these cities is the climate as warm, and the sun so bright, as it is in New York, and a well-planned arcading of a street of suitable length, and favorably situated, in that city, would be well worth trying.

THE United States Department of Agriculture has issued an interesting *Bulletin* on a disease of the Western yellow pine, known locally as the "bull pine." This timber constitutes the principal growth of the Black Hills Forest Reserve, in South Dakota, and it is rather startling to learn that about half the trees in the Reservation, containing some six hundred million feet of valuable lumber, are either dead or dying. The disease, known to lumbermen as "bluing," is caused by a beetle, which burrows under the bark of the bull pine, and gnaws longitudinal channels through the cambium layer, just under the bark, and the newly formed sapwood next to the cambium. The larvæ of the beetle are hatched in these channels, and immediately begin to eat cross channels, which connect the longitudinal channels, and soon completely girdle the tree. Every one knows that the upward flow of sap in trees in spring takes place through the soft layer just under the bark; and, when the flow is interrupted by the cutting of the layer, the tree dies. This is the result of the channelling of the bull pine by grubs, the leaves turning yellow and then dropping off, while the wood, exposed to infection from the spores of fungi, soon assumes a blue color, from the development in it of a blue parasite. The blue color affects only the sapwood, and it is found that the strength of the timber is not injured by it; but the way is prepared for other fungous growths, and, in a year or two, a red parasite, something like the familiar dry-rot fungus, attacks the wood, feeding upon the cellulose, and completely destroying it. The author of the *Bulletin*, Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, advises that all trees of which the wood is blued, but not yet decayed, should be cut down at once, and the timber utilized before the "red rot" renders it unserviceable; and that the rotten and useless trunks, which menace the entire forest with destruction by fire, should be removed. The forests of South Dakota are of such great importance in that thinly-wooded country that Dr. von Schrenk's warning should be carefully heeded.

THE Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston has not passed without some unhappiness. Citizen Gompers, it appears, took a room at a hotel with a bath attached, and this aping of the ways of what Citizen Kearney used to call the "leecherous" capitalists afflicted a great many of his followers. Some of these referred gloomily to the large proportion of "sons of toil" who "could not afford to take baths," and prognosticated misfortune to an organization presided over by persons so little in sympathy with their constituents. Severe pain, amounting almost to agony, was also caused by the forgetfulness of the Mayor, in omitting to invite to the official banquet tendered to the Federation the representatives of another labor organization which seceded from the Federation some time ago, in consequence of being, as it thought, "milked" too energetically in the way of dues. As President Gompers considers it the duty of organized labor to raise union dues, it is possible that the "milk" question might have been over-warmly discussed at the banquet, and Mayor Collins perhaps acted judiciously in excluding inharmonious elements.

THE most alarming development of the week in labor matters is, perhaps, the demand on the part of a tailors' union that organized labor shall henceforth abstain from having its trousers buttons sewed on by its wife, or other female members of its family. What will be the penalty if this demand is disregarded we are not informed, but presume that the usual sort of "expostulation" with boots and clubs is to be applied to the offending females, until they desist from interfering with the vested rights of the tailors. It is worth remarking, for the consolation of union workingmen with tender consciences, that if, by having their wives sew on their buttons, they save the money which would otherwise go to the tailors, they are enabled to spend that money for more clothes, or for shoes, or other manufactured products, which they would otherwise not be in condition to purchase; so that labor, after all, gets the benefit of the women's work; and, in the same way, the shooting and beating of non-union car-drivers in Chicago, which is now going on, by preventing these men from earning wages, takes just so much from the pockets of other union men, who make the things which the car-drivers would buy with their wages if they were allowed to earn any.

ROME AS AN ART SCHOOL.

IN connection with the various papers on the American Academy in Rome read at the late Convention of the American Institute of Architects, the following remarks, published almost contemporaneously in the *Architect*, will be found of interest:—

The Convention of the American Institute of Architects, as we mentioned recently, was to be occupied at Cleveland, Ohio, with a consideration of such subjects as the "Advantages of Rome to Mural Painters, Sculptors and Architectural Students." It is not a little remarkable to find busy men, in so modern a place and so remote from Rome, in the beginning of the twentieth century turning their attention towards the ancient capital with as much eagerness as an inhabitant of Western Europe might have shown in the tenth century. We must remember also that Rome and all it still possesses can become more familiar than in any former age to every student of painting, sculpture and architecture without undertaking a voyage across the Atlantic and a journey across Europe. There have been countless descriptions of the city, its buildings and its treasures published in English as well as other languages. There is hardly a picture or statue which has not been made the subject of an engraving or a photograph, and the representations are of unquestioned accuracy. What more does a student need than to sit down in one of the public libraries in America, which are so richly endowed, and there to become acquainted with the appearance of every model which is likely to be useful to him? He can also learn with but little research how many artists have been successful in Europe without spending one day in Rome.

While all this must be admitted, it has been shown by experience that impressions are received by a visit to the city which can be gained in no other way. What Gray, the poet, said of the Tiber is applicable to much else belonging to the city. The river, he wrote in one of his letters, is made more considerable than any merit of its own could have done. Anywhere else it would be little more than a muddy stream, but in Rome it becomes Father Tiber, and we do not wonder at the people praying to it. If the Townley and other marbles in the British Museum could be brought back to Rome and set up in some ancient villa, they would all gain in majesty and beauty.

The peculiar state of mind which we have suggested will be familiar to many of our readers. It has been often noted by travellers from all lands, and never more accurately than by Joseph Woods, the English architect, in 1817. "In spite of all that may have been seen elsewhere of magnificent buildings, and all the views and drawings which have been published of the eternal city, Rome is still," he said, "a new world to an architect. You may know in detail the appearance of every building here, but you can feel nothing, you can imagine nothing, of the effect produced on seeing, on finding yourself thus among them. A vague feeling of admiration mixes itself with every perception and every recollection, and the mind forcibly rejects all inharmonious ideas. It is not any one thing that you see any more than it is one point of history that you have to remember; multitudes of fragments are included in one view, not very perfect and distinct in their forms, yet sufficient to excite the imagination. They crowd on the eye as the scenes of history on the memory. The strong emotion and the high tone of feeling excited leave no power of criticising. There seems to be a magic in the mere names. The first eight days I spent in Rome were all hurry and confusion. I could attend to nothing systematically, nor even examine anything with accuracy; a sort of restless eagerness to see everything, and know something about everything, gave me no power of fixing my attention on any one particular."

It is well to experience an emotion of that kind, although it may sometimes be accompanied by disappointment. It is only when we begin to realize how many revolutions and how much confusion in the world were necessary to bring about the tumble-down condition which we still can see before us in several parts of the city that Rome can be properly recognized. All the troubles and outbreaks, civil wars, invasions of enemies, which elsewhere were spread over immense areas, appear to have been concentrated in this one spot. On that account it must be allowed the student of archaeology can no longer have the same sentiments in modern Rome that he used to feel before Italy was united. Logically and politically it is right there should be tall new buildings and broad streets, convenient railway stations, tramways, and so on, for they are the concomitants of a modern city, an imitation of the fain would and couldn't kind of Paris. It used to be brought home to us in a more convincing way than was possible in any German treatise that if the streets were narrow it was because the Romans, like most southern people, cared little about their own firesides, and were willing to live in small rooms in tall houses so long as there were open spaces like the Forum, where they could congregate, or immense theatres like the Colosseum, where they could enjoy spectacles, rarely of a refined kind, and baths, where they were operated on not merely by water, but by vapors, where they could witness gymnastic exercises or theatrical performances, lounge among paintings and statues, or, if they were studious, enjoy the pleasures of a library. The contrast between the present and the past, which is now so apparent, may cause some visitors to undervalue the remains of antiquity; but, in spite of all the transformations, enough yet remains to make Rome unique as a representative of the past whose influence continues potent.

It is still repeated so often that the Romans did not originate anything great in art, there may be some surprise at Americans going there for inspiration. But is not the system practised by the Romans prevalent in all lands? We continue to be in the fullest sense heirs of other ages, and if it were not for our predecessors' wealth we must be poor indeed so far as the arts are concerned. For mechanical and other inventions the Americans have no need to go to Rome; but for painting, sculpture and architecture they are wise in following the example of older peoples, and to take their share of the spoils of antiquity. Nowhere are they more abundant than in Rome.

If the Romans were not inventive they demonstrated at least surprising powers of adaptability. The old notion that their forms were stereotyped is not entirely dispelled. There is infinite variety in their arrangements of architectural details; and, if we possess more refined power, then let us surpass them. In modern times domestic architecture is most in request. Unfortunately there are no survivals of the Roman houses, but the Renaissance palaces and villas are an excellent substitute for them. The Italian style prevails beyond all others throughout the world, and in Rome some of its noblest examples are standing.

There may be cities like Florence and Venice which some will maintain afford better schools for the student of Italian architecture. But there can be no question about the superiority of Rome as a school of sculpture. Of John Flaxman it was recorded that "whether he was drawing from the antique, or making studies from the living groups and figures abounding in the venerable city and its environs, each object, animate and inanimate, was to him beautiful or noble and all-inspiring; no day was lost; and except his health and strength failed, no hour of the day was suffered to pass without some improvement." The value of Rome as a means of inspiration, which he had tested by his own progress, was always present to him, and he never failed to recommend a study of the Roman collections when he was lecturing on art. It is true that while he lectured on Egyptian, Grecian, Gothic and modern sculpture he did not attempt to treat that of Rome, for he was doubtful whether the artists of the Republic and Empire were competent to produce works which were worthy of survival. The Roman compositions, he declared, owed no inspiration to the Muses. Describing the warriors on columns and arches, he said, "the forms of their bodies and limbs are interrupted by mail or plate armor, and most of the heads are so brutal and savage as to excite compassion for the barbarians who have fallen into their hands." There are, however, incomparable Greek works in Rome. It is true, casts of them are to be found in many places, but who can deny that a wide gulf separates the figures from the people who gaze on them? In Rome the old statues do not appear as strangers or to stand aloof from modern life. Imagination easily makes out relations between them and the Romans. In the same way an early Gothic figure does not seem strange in London or any English town. The value of the sculpture is therefore enhanced, for it ceases to be a representation of something beyond the world. To those who know Rome there seems to be no absurdity when Hawthorne, in his "Transformation," makes one of his characters, an American lady and a painter, say that their friend Donatello was the very form of the Faun of Praxiteles, and ask whether the resemblance extends to the very tips of his ears. Donatello was probably a representation of Thoreau of Walden, but for the occasion his New England characteristics were modified, and he became a Roman with the spirit of the groves within him. And thus it happened that when the girl and the youth improvised a dance in which others joined, "it seemed the realization of one of those bas-reliefs where a dance of nymphs, satyrs or bacchanals is twined around the circle of an antique vase; or it was like the sculptured scene on the front and sides of a sarcophagus, where, as often as any other device, a festive procession mocks the ashes and white bones that are treasured up within." Anywhere else the dance would be commonplace tripping, but in Rome it was subjected to the *genius loci* and became sculptural. No modern writer has expressed the assimilative virtue which we have claimed for Rome so well as Hawthorne, and his "Transformation" must always exert influence on his countrymen who possess artistic instincts.

A few weeks ago we gave some extracts from the letters of Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy. Against his will he went to Rome to paint a portrait of the Pope, and he was not in a mood to be smitten by its attractions. But no sooner was he in Rome than the blasé man of the world who was laden with cares was conquered by its fascination. As he said, he became more and more charmed with Rome as the period approached when he had to leave it. All Rome, according to Reynolds, is an academy, and it is no wonder that in its early days students of the Royal Academy were sent there as if it were a necessary stage in the education of a painter. Of ancient paintings Rome has little to show. But of the periods of the Renaissance it is a true treasury. Strictly speaking, there was no Roman School, but for the modern student that is an advantage, for all the schools of Italy have taken part in enriching the city. What is of great importance is that the principal works are to be found in the positions for which they were painted. There is in consequence a fitness which is not to be understood from seeing works in a picture-gallery amidst surroundings which were never contemplated by the artists.

There is no doubt that in contemplating the possibility of studies in Rome for painters, sculptors and architects the American architects have shown they possess large measure of the shrewdness of

their countrymen. All the important countries of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain and Turkey, have made arrangements by which students should be provided with opportunities to derive advantages from Rome. In some cases the gain has been slight, but in all human affairs we must calculate on a proportion of failures. There are artists who can dispense with such studies. But the experience of those most competent to judge has been favorable to a sojourn in Rome, and Americans will do well to assert their equality with France, Germany, Spain and Russia by sending representatives who will utilize its artistic wealth.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

ALTHOUGH far from complete, this International Exhibition, in the Grand Palais des Champs Elysées, Paris, was officially opened on August 8 by the French Minister of Commerce, supported by officials connected with the departments of Public Instruction, Agriculture, the Colonies and Posts and Telegraphs, while the President of the Republic was also represented.

The principal, and indeed the most interesting, feature of the Exhibition is constituted by six houses, actually built up full size, of suitable materials, the great object of the organizing committee having been practically to demonstrate that hygienic and comfortable dwellings can be erected at a moderate cost.

The house of the Société d'Épargne des Retraites "l'Etoile du Foyer," a philanthropic and provident institution, contains in the basement a wash-house and cellar; on the ground floor, a kitchen, 3.3 metres by 3.08 metres (10' 10" x 10' 3"), dining-room, 4.6 metres by 3 metres (15' x 9' 10"), and w. c.; and on the first floor, two bedrooms 3.66 metres by 3.08 metres (11' 11" x 10' 3"), and 4.75 metres by 4.4 metres (15' 6" x 14' 5"), with a dressing-room. The price of the whole is quoted at 7,500 francs (£300) net for cash; but, reckoning the sinking fund at 5 per cent, and interest on capital at 3 per cent, the cost may be paid off in twenty years, at the rate of 50 francs (£2) per month. This house, and also that about to be mentioned, were designed by M. G. Lavirotte.

The workman's dwelling, 3,500 francs (£140), contains (all on the ground floor) a vestibule, a common room, 3.25 metres by 3 metres (10' 8" x 9' 10"), with (outside these dimensions, and screened off if desired) a kitchen, scullery and baker's oven, besides two bedrooms, 2.35 metres (7 feet 8 inches wide), one being 3.5 metres (11 feet 5 inches) and the other 3.35 metres (10 feet 11 inches) long.

The *Maison de famille* has been put up, to the design of MM. Umbdenstock et R. Bouvard, by the workmen's societies connected with the Chambre Consultative des Associations Ouvrières de France. It contains, on the ground floor, a vestibule, kitchen and w. c. with separate entrance; and on the first floor an ante-chamber and dressing-room, with three bedrooms, one 2.75 metres by 3.70 metres (8' 11" x 12' 1"), one 2.30 metres by 2.45 metres (7' 6" x 7' 11"), and one 3.75 metres by 2.75 metres (12' 3" x 8' 11").

The *maison démontable* designed by M. Benouville, is constructed with double walls, the space between them being utilized as cupboards, and it consists of kitchen and common room on the ground floor, two bedrooms and bathroom on the first floor, and also three attics and a small loft. The price of each house, built in series of six, is 10,000 francs (£400).

A shooting-box is built in the very original style of M. Guimard, who designed the entrances to the stations of the Paris Metropolitan Railway.

The modern house, occupying a site of 8 square metres (9 square yards), designed by M. Charles Plumet, has been built by M. Parizy entirely of asbestos bricks, and contains, on the ground floor, a large common room, with kitchen and conveniences; and on the first floor, three bedrooms, with bathroom and w. c. The price, (including bath and heater, with pipes) is 18,000 francs (£720). All the houses are fully furnished, ready for occupation; and, in the present case, the prices of the furniture for the three bedrooms are 700 francs (£28), 530 francs (£21 4s.), and 310 francs (£12 8s.).

The asbestos bricks, of which this last-named house is built, are called "*briques amiantines ou amiantolithes*," which can now be made at a moderate cost owing to the large deposits of asbestos that have been found in Canada. They have the great advantage of being absolutely incombustible and unattackable by acids, while at the same time being bad conductors of sound, heat, cold and electricity. They are composed entirely of asbestos, lime and silica in strictly defined proportions; and the substances, intimately mixed by special machines, are compressed in the form of ordinary bricks by powerful presses. The bricks are afterwards subjected to the chemical action of high-pressure steam, owing to which a double silicate of lime and magnesia is formed. These new building-materials, the structure of which is perfectly homogeneous, are said to be equal to the best clay bricks as regards resistance to crushing stress. They are easily cut with the trowel, and take mortar well, while the thickness of joint is reduced to a minimum owing to the perfectly regular form of the brick. The external appearance is that of dressed stone; and, as the bricks can be colored unalterably while in the state of paste, they lend themselves admirably to polychrome decoration. They are produced by MM. Féodor Boas et Cie, at Choisy-le-Roi, near Paris, the works, which may be visited by those interested in the subject, being capable of turning out 40,000 bricks daily.

The same firm holds a concession from the Compagnie Générale

Française d'Asbestic, of Lyons, for its application of asbestos to building. The asbestic, mixed in equal proportions with cement or hydraulic lime, is used for an outside coat, and mixed in the proportion of two to one of plaster-of-Paris for inside plastering, the only change in these operations being that the coat sets more quickly than usual; but it is necessary to mix the substances, dry, very intimately before the water is added. The advantages claimed are incombustibility (including the protection of rolled joists and iron floors from expansion and consequent lateral thrust), deadening of sound, absence of cracks and maintenance of temperature, so as to preserve the inside warmth in winter, and protect from outside heat in summer. One weight unit of asbestic covers the same surface as 1.354 of plaster; and the additional cost, as compared with ordinary plastering, is very slight, considering the advantages offered.

A third application of asbestos to building is made by M. Coutillier, of Asnières, who supplies several Government departments, and was awarded a *grand prix* at the Hanoi Exhibition of last year. This application takes the form of a tissue, and also of "slates," as they are termed, or rigid plates of very hard surface, employed for roofing, and also for outside coating or inside lining. In the first-named case it is stated that the duration is equal to that of zinc, at one-third the cost; and the plates are also lighter (weighing about four pounds to the square yard), while air, dust and snow are kept out better than by any other substance. The aspect of a roof or wall covered with these plates in lozenge, or diamond, form is decidedly pleasing; and, being flexible, the plates lend themselves readily to covering an arched roof.

The use of compressed cork (under the name of "lidium") for building purposes is shown by a moderately-sized room, constructed entirely of this substance, in which it is stated that no binding material whatever is used, so that the non-conducting property of cork is preserved in its entirety, while those of impermeability and non-inflammability are given by chemical treatment. For lining structures formed of other materials, panels and flooring, slabs are used, which latter may be laid directly, without a flooring of cement or timber. For the floors of bathrooms this substance is very cleanly and comfortable, while what are called *descentes de bain*, or mats for stepping upon on leaving the bath, are supplied at small cost by the Lidium Company of Paris and Saint-Denis.

A model (to 1:20 scale) represents the "Sunflower" house, which weighs in reality 800 tons, and is made to revolve bodily, so as always to present its front to the sun, by a force of 140 kilogrammes (308 pounds), in order to realize the physical law, that it is the light absorbed by substances which exert an action upon them, and that the chemical effect of light is in direct proportion to the quantity of light absorbed. — *Journal of the Society of Arts*.

HOUSING REFORM IN GERMANY.

ACORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes: The pressure of the housing difficulty has been felt and the necessity of dealing with it widely realized for a good many years. The problem has been attacked in many ways and by various agencies — by the State and the local community, by building societies, building companies, philanthropists and manufacturers — and in the aggregate much has been done. The Germans are not the people to sit down before a difficulty and wring their hands or call for help; they tackle it individually and collectively. The subject is very large, and I must confine myself to Prussia, and particularly to the Rhineland and Westphalia, where the need and the activity have both been greatest.

1. The State has provided housing for its own servants, and principally for the subordinate classes of railway men. In October, 1901, there were built or building in the two provinces 473 houses, containing 2,231 dwellings and 7,009 rooms, at a cost of £451,160, including sites. The interest on the total outlay comes out at 3.65 per cent. These houses are principally situated in the railway districts of Essen and Elberfeld, where the need is greatest. Further, in the Saarbrück coal mines, which belong to the Prussian Government, a system of helping the men employed, who numbered over 40,000 in 1900, to build their own houses by means of gifts and loans has been developed on a large scale. The gifts are to the value of from £37 to £45; the loans are free of interest up to £75, and at 3½ and 4 per cent beyond that. The conditions are that the recipient shall be married and the owner of a building plot free of debt. The houses so built are, as a rule, single cottages for one family. The loans are repayable in ten years. Down to 1901 the amount provided in gifts and loans amounted to £767,725. In addition the administration itself erected houses for 441 families.

2. *Local Communities*. — Some municipalities provide houses for their own servants and for needy families; but a number of local authorities have gone beyond this and have built houses for the lower classes at large. This has been done in fifteen Rhine districts and five Westphalian. The earliest was the Merzig district, which was stimulated to the step by a housing investigation in 1894. Among the most active is Düsseldorf, which had in 1901 built dwellings for 141 families; 80 of the tenants were in the service of the municipality. The 141 dwellings were thus classified — 43 of two rooms, 85 of three rooms, 13 of four rooms. Local authorities have further promoted building by lending money from the public savings-banks at low interest, and by coöperating with building societies in various ways. They provide cheap building sites, take over shares,

guarantee interest on loans, facilitate the laying-out of streets, and reduce the ground and building rates.

3. *Charitable Endowments.*—These are rather scanty. The most considerable is the Aders fund at Düsseldorf. The testator, a judge, left about £100,000, of which half was to be applied to educational purposes and half to the provision of dwellings at moderate rentals for factory workers, or others of the same class who were not in receipt of Poor Law relief. The town took over the fund in 1890, and in 1902 had provided out of it dwellings for 257 families, while the fund itself had risen to the value of £82,100. As it increases, in the course of time it will play a correspondingly important part in the matter of housing. Other endowments in the district are the Krupp fund of £25,000 at Essen, the Guillaume fund at Cologne, the Hösch fund at Düren, and the Simonson fund at Godesberg. The aggregate number of dwellings provided from these endowments in 1902 was 364 at a cost of £107,300. They are only for rent, not for sale.

4. *Building Societies.*—These are numerous and active. They claim the character of public utility and the merit of providing unexceptionable housing at the lowest cost for persons of small means, and thereby raising the standard of life. Details from 109 societies in the Rhine province were furnished to the Düsseldorf Exhibition in 1902. The 109 consisted of 20 share companies, four limited liability companies, 83 registered societies and two others. To these may be added 37 unions in Westphalia, which also furnished details. Putting them together we get the following:—

Houses.	Dwellings.	Rooms.	One-family houses.	Two-family houses.	Three-family houses.	Four or more family houses.
3,877	9,714	32,467	748	2,155	377	567

Three-fourths of the houses, therefore, only contain one or two families. They are, in point of fact, semi-detached, and with gardens in the majority of cases, and are obviously a great improvement on the tenements of the speculative builder. The total expenditure on sites and building was £1,657,602. Of the houses 2,631 were sold and 1,216 were let; the amount paid off on those sold was £231,863.

5. *Employers.*—I have referred in several previous articles to houses built by manufacturers. Employers have indeed done more for housing than all the other agencies put together. In 1902 the two provinces could show the following remarkable record pretty evenly divided between them:—

Houses.	Dwellings.	Total Expenditure.	Loans and Gifts for Building.
22,269	62,539	£10,466,960	£268,896

Of the total number of families so housed more than half belonged to the mining industry. Their distribution, according to the census classification, was as follows:—

Mining, 32,396; iron, 16,471; textiles, 6,659; quarrying, 3,987; various, 3,026. Naturally the housing provided for the mining population is chiefly situated in Westphalia, where about 19,000 dwellings have been built; and the same industry accounts for £110,000 of the loans granted for building. The other industries preponderate in the Rhine province.

It is hardly necessary to add that savings-banks, whether public or private, play an all-important part in the building and acquisition of workmen's dwellings.

COMMERCIAL MARSH COAL.

UNDER date of November 16, Mr. Edward Atkinson addresses the following communication to the *Boston Transcript*:—

In order to cut off the possibility of bottom patents or of other obstructive patents, I made a rather premature disclosure of the potential of what I called "mud fuel." Since then the subject has been developed here and in Europe with great rapidity. I am now preparing a final report of the work of the Insurance Engineering Experiment-station, ending our part in the present aspect of the case. The manufacture of artificial coal and of coke from salt water and fresh water mud being now undertaken on a commercial scale, we await its rapid development.

I now send what will constitute the conclusion of a report of the present state of the art, now going through the press.

At this date, November 14, 1903, when the final proofs of the report on bog fuel are before me for correction, I have to report very rapid progress in what may now be called the applied science of converting marsh mud from fresh and salt water meadows (that are not peat-bogs in the ordinary sense in which that term is used) into effective fuel. An engineer of high repute and ability, Mr. H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr., 150 Nassau Street, New York, has lately returned from an exhaustive investigation into the manufacture of fuel on the continent of Europe. While as yet no records have appeared in print or in consular reports of the rapid development of what I

named originally mud fuel and now term bog fuel, it yet appears that during the last two years attention has been turned to Europe in this direction, the art has been developed, and the mud bogs of Holland, of some parts of Germany, and yet more of Russia, are being worked commercially on an extensive scale for the supply of what is in fact artificial coal, resembling it in appearance, in specific gravity, in heat units and in effective service. Samples, figures and proofs of this are upon my table in this office at 31 Milk Street.

The secret of conversion has been solved. Heretofore we have assumed that there might be questions in physics, chemistry and mechanics to be solved before this work could be established on a commercial scale, and that compression and possibly a bonding material other than that derived from the mud might be necessary in the conversion. The practice in Europe has developed the fact that in this mud there are forms of hydrocarbon in particles distinct from the fixed carbon which forms the great body of the solid in the material. These hydrocarbons are of the nature of starch or glucose, and when the mud is worked mechanically these particles are broken. The adhesive hydrocarbon then distributes itself throughout the mass, which being moulded into the form of briquettes or blocks at once begins to lose the water content by rapid evaporation without artificial heat; the mass contracts and becomes in many instances as solid as ordinary bituminous coal. So dense and hard are some of these blocks now being made commercially in Holland that they have been substituted for bricks in the repairs or construction of their brick roadways. These hydrocarbon particles have been named in Germany "protozane." They will be investigated by our chemists. These bricks of artificial coal are made in Holland at a cost of less than one dollar per ton.

The machine in which the working of the mud is done appears to be a rather costly and clumsy counterpart of the machine which the writer invented in 1867, for working peat into fuel for the supply of the boilers at the Indian Orchard Mill. It would now appear that I accidentally applied the breaking-up process to the hydrocarbons in this material, but that I did not then comprehend its importance. I now recall the fact that our fuel dried in the air much more rapidly than the blocks of peat cut out with a spade and stacked up for fuel without being worked. Moreover, it held its shape and condition, and there was no difficulty in feeding the boilers without any considerable waste in handling. It also appears from our test that while ordinary peat fuel, and while some kinds of fuel now made from peat by compressing the dry material without previously working, will soak water, the briquettes made from the mud after it has been worked mechanically do not absorb water but remain even more free than bituminous coal from such absorption. There is, of course, a certain percentage of water in all this material, in the hygroscopic form, but not enough to prevent its being a most effective fuel.

Our purpose in bringing public attention to the potential of bog fuel has been accomplished. The subject is now being taken up in many places by divers people and by the application of different methods, some of them on a commercial scale. It will not therefore be expedient or necessary for the Experiment-station to build special works merely to prove the possibility of converting mud into bog fuel on a commercial scale at low cost. We may develop a fuel and gas plant as a part of our future undertaking in testing various types of concrete and other buildings by heat and by fire.

In conclusion, we may therefore feel justified in having called wide public attention to the fact that in our bogs of mud, both fresh and salt, which had not previously been considered of any fuel value in this country, we have a vast source of power, light and heat. We may feel justified in considering it proved by our laboratory experiments and by the evidence from abroad that New England and many other sections of this country distant from coal mines, are in possession of material that can be converted into domestic fuel at lower cost than any coal can be secured, and in many respects of better quality for cooking and other domestic purposes.

We may be justified in considering it proved that in this material we have a source of supply of gaseous fuel and of materials for conversion into water or producer gas at low cost, of the most effective kind.

We may be justified in considering it proved that this material can be converted into coke at a lower cost and of purer quality than any other fuel that can be obtained in New England and in many other sections for the finer processes of metallurgy, possibly tending to restore many branches which have depended on charcoal, now embarrassed by the scarcity and high cost of that material.

We may hope to be justified in our expectation that in this bog fuel we have a source of energy that may be applied in large plants on an extensive scale wherever coal is now required.

You may remark that if these almost incredible statements can be proved and if this work can be developed on the lines indicated both by theory and practice it means revolution in the generation of heat and power. Is it not time that such a revolution should come? Is it not time for New England to become independent of the coal barons of Pennsylvania? May it not be possible that the Irish peasants who have been converting the turf of their hill slopes into domestic fuel for generations have taught the scientists a lesson in heat and power which they had wholly overlooked? If you doubt you may send an observant man to my office to review the collection of artificial coal, coke and mud fuel derived from New England bogs, Dutch mud, German peat and Russian morasses. Let him weigh the evidence, and await events.

AMERICAN STEEL IN ENGLAND.

H. CLAY EVANS, the United States Consul-general at London, has forwarded to the State Department the following interesting correspondence on the British steel industry, which recently appeared in the London *Daily Express* :—

"AMONG the more important industries of Great Britain which have of late been seriously affected by our present fiscal system of so-called free trade, none have greater reason to complain of being sacrificed on the altar of an ancient fetiche than that of iron and steel manufacture. If existing conditions should be continued no trade has more reason to dread the future. Whether it be the Northern maker of ship steel or pig-iron, the Derbyshire pipe-founder, or the South Wales tin-plate bar-producer—all have the same tale to tell of unfair competition from abroad in their domestic markets. In order to realize the huge and rapidly growing import of foreign iron and steel into this country, it is only necessary to state that whereas the quantity in 1900 was 761,402 tons, for the first eight months only of 1903 it had reached the total of 817,537 tons, an equivalent of nearly 1,250,000 tons per annum, and this without taking into consideration the probability of a further increase from now until the end of the year.

"By far the greater portion of this large quantity came from Germany, as America has enough to do latterly to satisfy home requirements. But the Steel Corporation's London agents have recently been instructed to take orders in this country. Every thinking Englishman who has been to the States and studied American conditions will tell you that competition from that quarter is to be feared more than from Germany. In fact, what is there under existing fiscal conditions to prevent our present annual import of 1,250,000 tons being increased to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 in the not very distant future, or, indeed, to prevent the British steel trade from being wiped out altogether?

"It will be of interest to deal with the actual position of the steel trade to-day in such an important centre of manufacture as South Wales and Monmouthshire, a district which possesses two of the most necessary natural qualifications for the economic production of iron, viz, proximity to the seaboard and to fuel which in quality is probably unsurpassed the world over. Let us discover why its manufacturers as a whole are unable to hold their own in the large market at their very door. Although the steel productions of South Wales comprise railway material, which is an important branch of manufacture at several of the larger establishments, it is its principal product of semi-finished steel known as 'tin-plate bars' which comes mainly within the scope of this article. Until 1898 tin-plate and galvanized sheet manufacturers drew practically all their supplies of raw steel (in the shape of bars) from the local works; and although prices waxed and waned according to the natural ebb and flow of trade, they never fell for any length of time to a lower point than that at which fairly up-to-date works could profitably produce them.

"Just when the recent trade boom had reached its zenith, however, cargoes of American bars first made their appearance in the district, and were freely offered at £2 (\$9.73) per ton under local quotations. The result of this was complete demoralization of the market. Owing to the high values of fuel, ore and pig-iron then ruling, local steel-makers were quite unable to meet the competition. Although, of course, prices have fallen all round considerably since that time, this relative condition exists to-day and is gradually growing worse. The only difference is that German competition has entirely supplanted American during the last two or three years—for reasons already stated—and the extent of the imports may be gauged by the fact that the port of Newport alone has this year received an average of 18,055 tons per month of foreign bars and billets, the exact quantity for August, 1903, being 21,658 tons, as against 7,965 in the same month last year. The prices of these bars fluctuate considerably, and even for brief periods have approached those of the home producers. As a rule, however, the foreign material has been sold in South Wales at anything from 5s (\$1.22) to 12s 6d (\$3.04) per ton under the figure which Welsh makers could afford to accept.

"There is an additional factor to be reckoned with in competition from Germany, and that is the preferential rates granted by the State railways on iron, steel and other goods destined for export, and which practically amount to a small Government bounty. Railway rates as a whole, however, are decidedly lower there than in England, and with this further rebate will be remarked another advantage the German exporter has over his British rival. Now, the effect of all this upon the British steel-maker is not difficult to estimate. He is simply being gradually driven out of the market—some works are stopped or running short time, men are out of employment, and even tin-plate makers and other consumers of this and similar semi finished material, who themselves own steel works, have found it more profitable at times to close down the latter and buy German bars and billets. This renders capital unproductive and prevents workmen from obtaining their full wages.

"Unless some powerful assistance in the shape of fiscal reform is forthcoming the trade must rapidly decline; and a little later, still, dependent industries, which doubtless now consider themselves more or less impregnable from outside attack, will find that our trans-Atlantic and Teuton friends (who will then be practically controllers of their raw material) will be able to deal with them piecemeal in the same way, sending the finished article instead. Thus would pass

away an important trade, which, in conjunction with other valuable industries, has contributed so largely to make Britain what she is. And without such industries she would undoubtedly quickly fall to the level of an agricultural State."

BOOKS AND PAPERS

PROFESSOR BURRAGE and Mr. Bailey have produced a book¹ which is good enough, and interesting enough, to make us wish that it might have been still better, and more interesting, in the way of having a little more of novelty, and, perhaps we might say, of personal conviction. Certainly no one can object to the proposition that sites for school-houses should not be sought in peat-bogs, or in the neighborhood of "piggeries and duck-ponds," but this warning is a little superfluous at the present day. In fact, an animal more to be feared than the pig in his influence upon school-house sanitation is the corrupt committee-man, who, by his overbearing persistency, succeeds in having the new school located on an unsalable lot in which he has a secret interest, and manages to throw its construction into the hands of incompetent and dishonest contractors of his acquaintance. Some animadversions upon this beast, who is by no means so rare as most people suppose, would have been very timely, and we regret that the opportunity for them should have been lost. Another piece of advice which is, at least, of questionable advantage, is that relating to stairs in school-houses. After mentioning the fact that "many school-house architects" "advocate box stairs enclosed with brick walls," the book tells us that "such stairways do not present a good appearance," and that where the building "is not more than two or three stories high it would seem safe to build the open staircase," which is "an attractive architectural feature." Architects would probably have their own ideas about following this suggestion, but it may be taken as certain that any one who did so would be denounced by the whole community, under the lead of the insurance men, if his building, fitted with these "attractive features," happened to take fire, and some of the pupils were suffocated by smoke, in attempting to descend his "grand, open stairs."

With these criticisms we have exhausted all the unfavorable comments which we have to make on Professor Burrage's part of the book, and there is still left a great deal of information, rather trite, perhaps, to architects, but new to the public generally, and given in clear and interesting form, with suitable illustrations.

Mr. Bailey's part of the book naturally holds the principal place in regard to the illustrations, many of which are given in the form of photogravure plates, scattered impartially through the whole volume, and selected with admirable judgment as examples of the works of art which children appreciate best, and which do them the most good. Thus we find Michael Angelo's "Moses"; the "Fates" from the Parthenon pediment; the Louvre Corot; Millet's "Gleaners"; Guido's "Aurora"; a "Holy Family" of Murillo; Lerolle's Boston Art Museum picture; Donatello's best known Madonna relief, and his little Saint John; a Della Robbia bambino and the "Madonna della Seggiola"; besides one of Abbott Thayer's pictures, Turner's "Temeraire," Thorwaldsen's "Lion of Lucerne," and Burne-Jones's "Golden Stair," which have less to commend them. We have no intention of entering here into the vexed subject of the choice of works of art for the decoration of school-rooms, but it is, at least, safe to say that, in general, pictures and sculpture into which the artist put his whole heart, as Millet did into his pictures, and as the Italians of the Renaissance did with theirs, are much more suitable for the pleasure and instruction of the young than the self-conscious and affected works of the impressionist and æsthetic schools, or even the intentionally decorative painting of such a master as Abbott Thayer, however sincere may be the admiration which people more learned in art feel for their great qualities. For example, Mr. Bailey's list of works suitable for school-room decoration, a list which should be of the greatest value to teachers and benefactors of school-children, he gives Bastien Lepage's "Jeanne d'Arc," Sargent's frieze of "Prophets," from the Boston Public Library, and certain other pictures which, to unsophisticated children, would be much less interesting to young people than, for example, a Bouguereau "Holy Family." It is not that the latter would afford any inspiration, Bouguereau's "Holy Families" being little more than agreeable groups of nice-looking models; but a good portrait of a nice-looking model is a better thing for children to look at, than a "conventionalized" or "decorative," that is to say unnatural, composition, the spirit of which they are, as yet, unable to comprehend. Mr. Bailey's own remarks on the subject are extremely judicious, and he at once illustrates his points, and shows how much talent exists in school-children, by several reproductions of work by pupils in grammar and high-school grades. No one can see these clever little drawings without regret that, in nearly all cases, the artistic feeling which they show will never be further developed, and the hope that, in the future, it may be possible here, as it is in France, to select children of conspicuous artistic ability, and train them for a distinguished career.

¹ "School Sanitation and Decoration": By Severance Burrage, S. B., Professor of Sanitary Science in Purdue University, and Henry Turner Bailey, State Supervisor of Drawing, Massachusetts. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago.

A NEW series of art books, "Little Books on Art," will comprise volumes treating of Roman, Greek and Japanese art, Jewelry, Christian Symbolism, Illuminated MSS., Enamels, Furniture, Bookplates and Miniatures, as well as the lives of artists, of which perhaps we already have sufficient in other series. The first volume treats of "Romney,"¹ that charming and fascinating portraitist who worried himself to death, by the desire to become an historical painter. From his youth up, his heart was in subject pictures, and he did his best to gain prizes in competitions. Now and then he succeeded, but who now cares for "Canute rebuking the Waves," the "Death of Rizzio," and such like compositions? And yet Romney himself was so satisfied that delightful portraits, such as that of "Mrs. Currie," of "Mrs. Carwardine and Child," and the "Clavering Children" were mere pot-boilers, that he speaks of stripping himself of the "drudgery in the shabby part" of his art, and hopes he may be able to get on without "taking it up again." He was always hankering after illustrations to Shakespeare, and many of his and Sir Joshua's were published in mezzo-tint in Bodley's edition of Shakespeare's plays. Romney, like all painters of the day, was not in vogue until he had visited Rome, and it is amusing to read his views of French people in a letter to his friend Thomas Greene from Paris. He comments upon the imitation of dress and customs by both nations of one another, so that "the manners and dresses of the two great cities are brought pretty nearly upon a level. . . . The principal difference in dress is that the men . . . wear muffs of an enormous size strung around their waists. . . . The English ladies dress with more elegance and greater variety; and as to beauty and sentiment, the French hold no comparison with them."

Romney was a tremendous worker. Four or five sitters a day, besides sketching during his walks into the country (not far from Cavendish Square in those days) and in the evening. He was modest and generous to others; and in spite of Sir Joshua's jealousy, and sometimes bitter speech, Romney reproved his admirers when they belittled his rival. On one occasion when he was told that the public preferred his portrait of Mrs. Siddons to Reynolds's, saying it was better painted, he replied: "The people know nothing of the matter, for it is not." And upon another occasion he observed to some one making depreciative criticisms upon Sir Joshua's "Hercules strangling the Serpents," "Gentlemen, I have listened to all you have said. Some observations are true, and some are nonsense; but no other man in Europe could paint such a picture."

There is, of course, much about Lady Hamilton in the book—more than enough; for what matters it, that she played so active a part in the lives of so many men? The only essential details of her career in a life of Romney, are those connected with her sitting to him as a model. All else might be allowed to die. She must have been exquisitely beautiful, and no one can wonder at the fascination of such a face to a painter; but of the rest, the less said the better. It has all been thrashed out over and over again, and now, in the twentieth century, her memory and her career might be allowed to rest in peace.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

THE TOWN-HALL, WEST BOYLSTON, MASS. MESSRS. COOPER & BAILEY, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

DETAIL OF THE MAIN FACADE OF THE NEW POST-OFFICE, MEXICO. SR. ADAMO BOARI, ARCHITECT; SR. GONZALO GARITA, ENGINEER.

This plate is copied from *El Arte y Ciencia*.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, ZEHLENDORF. HERR OTTO KUHLMANN, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *Architektonische Rundschau*.

DETAIL OF PYLON: METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, PARIS, FRANCE. MR. J. FORMIGÉ, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *La Construction Moderne*.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

"ALDEN HALL": HOUSE OF W. C. LITTLE, ESQ., ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. W. ALBERT SWASEY, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PONTIFICAL THRONE: S. LORENZO FUORI LE MURA, ROME.

CHOIR STALLS: CATHEDRAL CHURCH, MONTECASSINO, ITALY.

¹"Romney." By George Paston. Forty illustrations. Methuen & Co. 2s 6d.

ARMORY STREET SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MR. G. WOOD TAYLOR, ARCHITECT, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE FOUNTAIN OF NEPTUNE IN THE BOBOLI GARDENS, FLORENCE, ITALY.

COMMUNICATIONS

[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.]

A CORRECTION.

WINDSOR, VT., NOV. 13, 1903.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—In your report of my address, read at Cleveland, I note a few errors; may I ask you to correct one—in the second line of paragraph three, which should read, "I do think," instead of "I do not think." You will understand, I am sure, my desire to have that mistake, at least, corrected.

Yours very truly, AUGUSTIN SAINT-GAUDENS.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE R.I.B.A. STANDARD SIZE OF BRICKS.—The following standard has been agreed upon between the Institute and the Brick Maker's Association, and has been draughted in consultation with these bodies and representatives of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and ordered to come into force on May 1, 1904. The Council recommend that members should insert this standard in their specifications under the title of "The R.I.B.A. Standard Size of Bricks." 1. The length of the brick should be double the width, plus the thickness of one vertical joint. 2. Brickwork should measure four courses of bricks and four joints to a foot. Joints should be $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick and an extra $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, making $\frac{3}{8}$ inch for the bed joints to cover irregularities in the bricks. This gives a standard length of $9\frac{1}{4}$ -inch centre to centre of joints. The bricks, laid dry, to be measured in the following manner: A. Eight stretchers laid square end and splay end in contact in a straight line to measure 72 inches. B. Eight headers laid side to side, frog upwards, in a straight line to measure 35 inches. C. Eight bricks, the first brick frog downwards and then alternately frog to frog and back to back, to measure $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A margin of 1 inch less will be allowed as to A, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less as to B and C. This is to apply to all classes of walling-bricks, both machine and hand-made.—*Building News*.

THE ADA REHAN SILVER STATUE.—It is again announced that the famous silver statue of Ada Rehan has been taken to a smelting establishment. This alleged work of art, which is said to have a bullion value of about \$40,000, has had an eventful history. After its exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, a dispute arose over its ownership, and for seven years it has been stored away in a cellar, in the hands of a receiver appointed by the courts. Now it is to be melted up, and the proceeds divided among the creditors. It is about time. And in the name of art let us hope that this sort of enterprise will never be duplicated.—*Boston Herald*.

ITALIAN ART TREASURES.—Peasants digging near Pulazzolo Acrede, Sicily, found a rich treasure of ancient objects from Syracuse. The most valuable were an artistic diadem incrustated with precious stones, a belt of solid gold and several rings of beautiful shapes; also a number of coins of different values. The Government authorities took possession of the treasure on the ground that it was national property, but will compensate the proprietor of the estate according to experts' estimate.—*Exchange*.

SOME WATERY FIGURES.—Writing of the phenomenal rainfall that descended on New York city in the middle of October, *Fire and Water Engineering* says: Some small idea of the enormous quantity of water that fell from the clouds is given by the following figures showing the record for New York City alone during less than twenty-four hours: Total rainfall in New York city (inches), 10.60; weight of water which fell in New York city (in tons), 240,595,688; gallons of water which fell during the storm, 57,038,452,030; depth of water, if the storm's rainfall were confined to a square tank as big as Central park (in feet), 207.5.

THE NEW FRENCH DIRECTOR OF FINE-ARTS.—The nomination of Henri Marcel to the post of Director of Fine-Arts is hailed with satisfaction by the numerous American painters, sculptors, musicians and architects studying or established in Paris, who are brought into close touch with the administration over which he presides. Henri Marcel is a favorite among the Americans here, and was for some time chief of cabinet at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He possesses a choice collection of modern paintings, has written a capital book on the Millet school, is an excellent art critic, and, without being revolutionary, has fearless, independent ideas about art in all its branches.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

YELLOW PINE FURNITURE.—We have recently noticed in several exchanges mention of an advertisement by a furniture dealer in New York of bedroom suites of Georgia pine: "Bed, bureau and washstand, \$95; reduced from \$120." Surprise is expressed at the high price, and it is evident that it is not owing to the cost of material, for "Georgia pine," like all other yellow pine in the South, does not yet command such a price as to justify the figures above quoted. Evidently the value was owing to the extra style and finish of the work. Commenting on the incident, some of our contemporaries jump to the conclusion that all the furniture makers should at once devote themselves to yellow pine, and that it will at once take the place of the hard woods, which are fast becoming scarce and expensive. Mahogany, rosewood and other fine foreign woods are too high-priced for people of limited or moderate means, and even our native hard woods are disappearing and furniture made from them is bringing high prices, when well made. We admit all this, and admit that our Southern pine has a beautiful grain, and that it can be easily worked into any shape or style desired. Much of it bears a fine polish, but its one great defect is the turpentine in it. When polished and varnished like other woods, it looks well for a brief time, but after a little the turpentine forces its way to the surface and destroys the finish. That is the great obstacle in the way of fine work. This New York manufacturer may have some method by which he can so "kill" the turpentine that it will not exude and destroy the finish and appearance of the work, but if he has his plan is not generally known. We have seen a great deal of yellow pine work which was handsome when new, but in a short time its beauty was destroyed by the action of the turpentine. If that difficulty can be overcome or avoided, it will be easy to make handsome furniture out of pine, and at prices far below those of the New York dealer. — *Montgomery Advertiser*.

STEEL vs. CAST-IRON PIPE.—In a report on new inventions and processes in Europe, by Consul-General Oliver J. D. Hughes of Coburg, Germany, are the following remarks on the advantage of steel over cast-iron pipe for underground use: The frequent cases of land subsidence, especially pronounced during heavy rains, and more or less experienced where extensive coal mining has been carried out, has once more brought to the front the great advantage of steel over iron pipe. The latter has long been universally used, largely because of its cheapness and of the simplicity with which water tightness and gas tightness have been insured. Experience has shown that leakages, if not also breakages, may result from the settlement of the surrounding earth, hence the adoption of steel pipe has become a matter almost of expediency rather than of choice, notably in the case of the producer-gas distribution scheme throughout the honeycombed district of South Staffordshire in England. The most important first application, however, was in connection with the line of piping for Coolgardie water-supply in Australia, which extended for 300 miles inland. In that case, one of the considerations was the lighter weight and facility of transport provided by the steel pipe as compared with the thick cast-iron conduits. The experience gained has been all in favor of an extension of the system of steel piping, but the producing capabilities of the country have scarcely been adequate. The only technical difficulty is the forming of the longitudinal joints of the plates forming the pipe and the design of a suitable coupling connection. But the problem has been solved in connection with the Coolgardie scheme and the South Staffordshire gas-supply, and it is interesting to note that a large Glasgow concern intends to manufacture pipe up to 48 inches in diameter. — *Exchange*.

PARALLEL PERSPECTIVE.—A professor of mathematics dreamed that his son was under the radical sign, and he could not get him out. A Boston drawing teacher had a similar experience. She had been studying perspective one evening, and during the night her sister heard her groping about the room and opening and closing bureau drawers. "What are you hunting for, Mary?" inquired the sister. "Oh, dear!" moaned the somnambulist, "I can't find the vanishing point." — *Christian Register*.

A JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL.—The convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy has accepted the design of a memorial to President Jefferson Davis by Sculptor Edward V. Valentine of Richmond. It is to be erected at Richmond, at a cost of \$70,000. — *Boston Herald*.

WIRES THAT INJURE TREES.—A telephone company which removes, destroys or injures trees planted by an abutting owner along the street adjacent to his property, under the terms of a city ordinance, in erecting poles and wires under its franchise, is held in the case of *Bronson vs. Albion Telephone Company* (60 *Lawyers' Reports Annotated* 426) to be liable for resulting damages, though no unnecessary injury is inflicted. — *N. Y. Times*.

NOISE ON ELEVATED ROADS.—Some interesting experiments are in course of prosecution on the Berlin elevated electric railway. Complaints have been frequent concerning the noise made by the cars on the elevated structure. The first experiment consisted in inserting three layers of felt between the rails and the wooden cross-ties on which they were laid. This was inadequate, however, although it gave some improvement. Next, hollow iron girders filled with loose sand were substituted for the wooden sleepers; this also was partially effective, but not entirely so. The rails were then laid on long longitudinal sleepers with cushions of lead under them. Finally, the car wheels have been lined with wood, so as to break the continuity of the path for vibrations through metal. These experimental remedies are still on trial, but no definite conclusions concerning them have been announced. — *Consular Reports*.

ACCIDENT TO THE PORTICO OF OCTAVIA.—One of the great stones of the portico of Octavia in Rome fell recently in consequence of a storm. The report was for a time current that the whole monument was threatened. There is, however, no danger of further damage. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

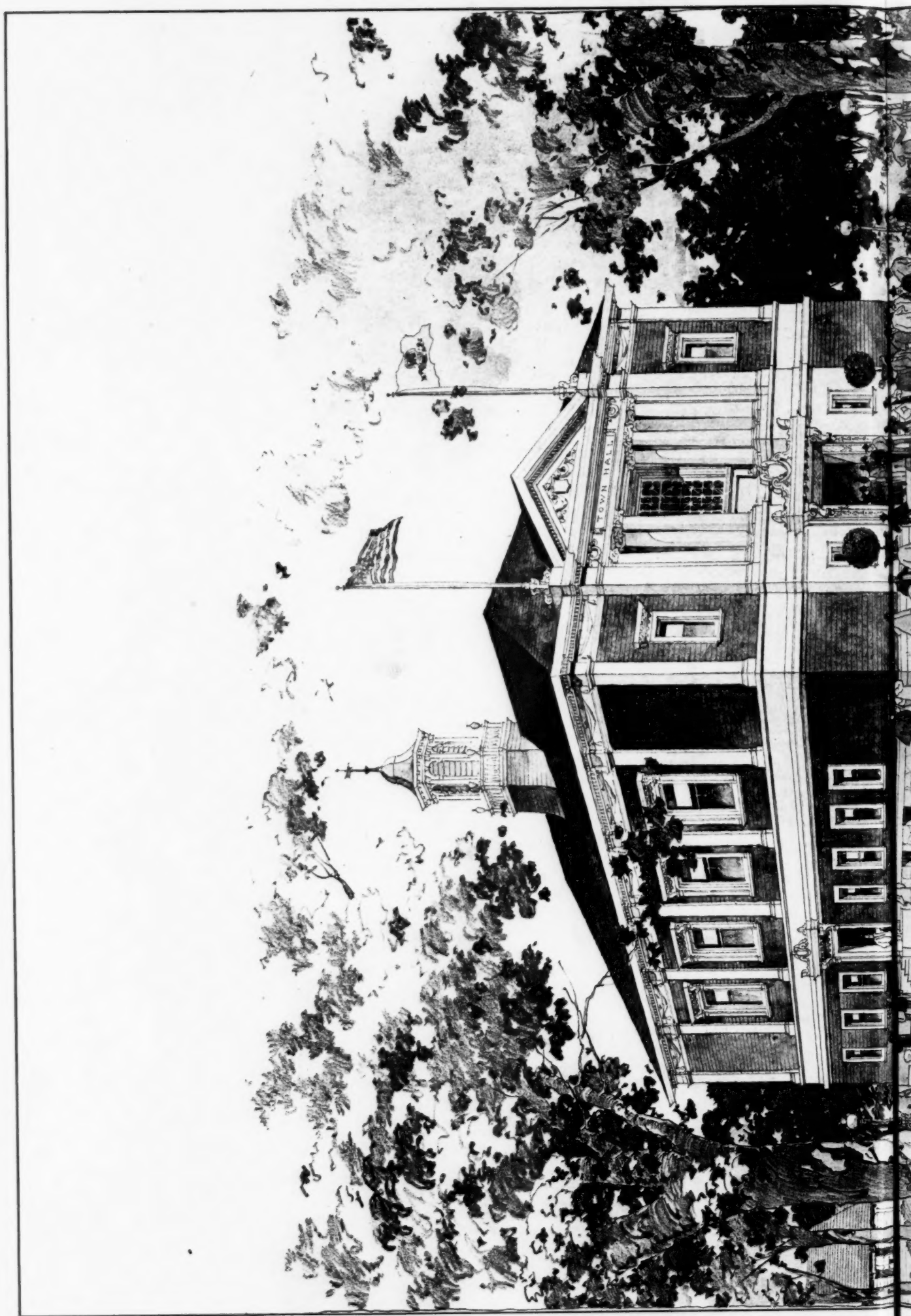
TUNNELING FOR WATER.—The citizens of the town of Sweet, Canyon County, Id., have adopted a novel method of obtaining a water-supply for domestic and irrigation purposes. The water is dug out of the hillside, with wells run like tunnels, and not down into the earth, as ordinary wells are dug. Just back of, or, rather, on the east side of the town there is a bluff and high land above. Out of the bluff clear, sparkling mountain water can be procured almost anywhere by merely running a tunnel in from 20 to 40 feet. At one point in town a stream sufficient to irrigate a fine orchard and garden, besides an ample supply for domestic use, and for watering all the teams that pass that way, comes pouring out of the 40-foot tunnel. Neither the spring freshets nor the summer droughts affect its flow. In the summer time its waters are cool and refreshing; in winter, warm, and no teeth chattering is the result of a sip from this sparkling rivulet. — *Washington Star*.

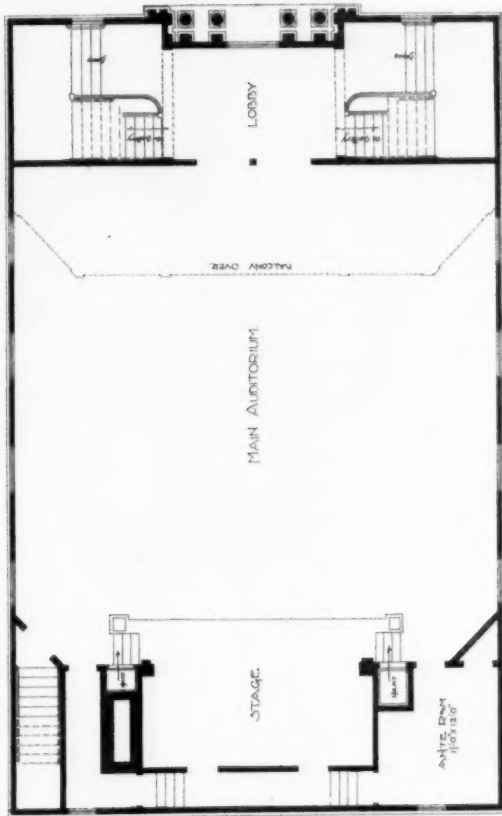
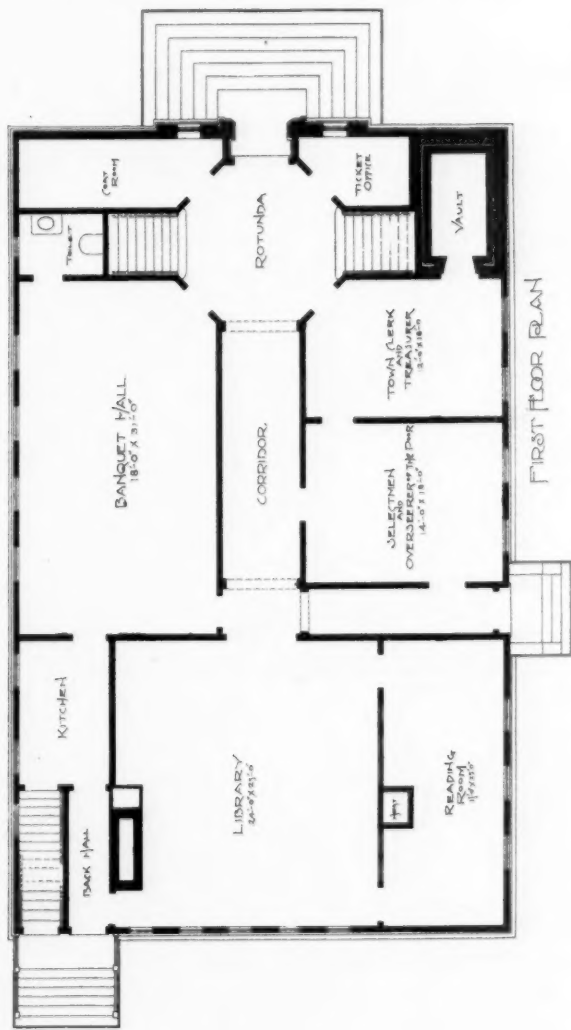
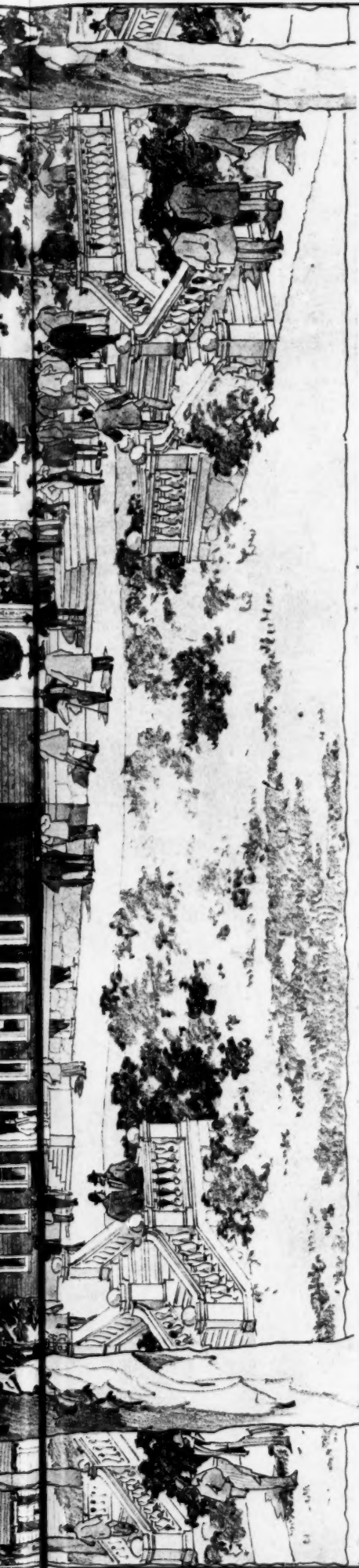
BENDING COPPER TUBES.—Writing on various methods of bending copper tubes "M. S. H." in the *Metal Worker* says: Seamless drawn hard pipe requires annealing by heating red along where the bend is to be made. The balance can be left hard to help resist the strain of bending. Hand-made pipe from brazier's copper is soft, and no effort was made to further anneal it. When bending brazed pipe the seam is placed about midway between the neck and the side of the bend. Brazed pipe often requires hollow blocking all along the part subject to strain to make it bend only at the particular place if the ends must be straight. If a worm is being made, some permanent strain between the block and form wheel is of no consequence, since that part, too, will be reached and bent more in the same direction. Sand packs too much to be of real service in bending copper pipe. Lead or rosin is nearly always used, and rosin principally—it is light and serves the purpose. The lengths are closed at one end, stood upright and filled by pouring in the rosin, melted, until full. After bending the rosin is melted out at the forge, beginning to heat the pipe at the end. I had an experience in "melting out" when a boy, that was disastrous to the shop and work in progress. Some filled lengths of 5-inch pipe were needed for a straight run. The smith telephoned to the shop to the bookkeeper to have them melted out. No journeyman was in, and, being as ignorant as the boy, he put the boy at it; even helped him get the first length on the forge. The boy had been told to jump into the middle of things and get something done. He followed instructions literally, of course, and began to heat the pipe in the middle of the length. Being stopped once to bring a bucket of fresh water to the office, the pipe had time to heat itself loose from the rosin plug, nearly to the ends, and when the boy got back to the forge he began with a vengeance to make up for time lost. There was some muffled grumbling within the pipe and then an explosion. When the stifling smoke cleared away the boy saw a 2' x 10' hole in one side of the shop, and outside the whole top of a newly painted covered wagon was wrecked beyond repair. A plug of rosin 4 feet long did it. In the shop a two barrel house still was stoved into a cocked hat by the pipe itself recoiling with the balance of the rosin in it.

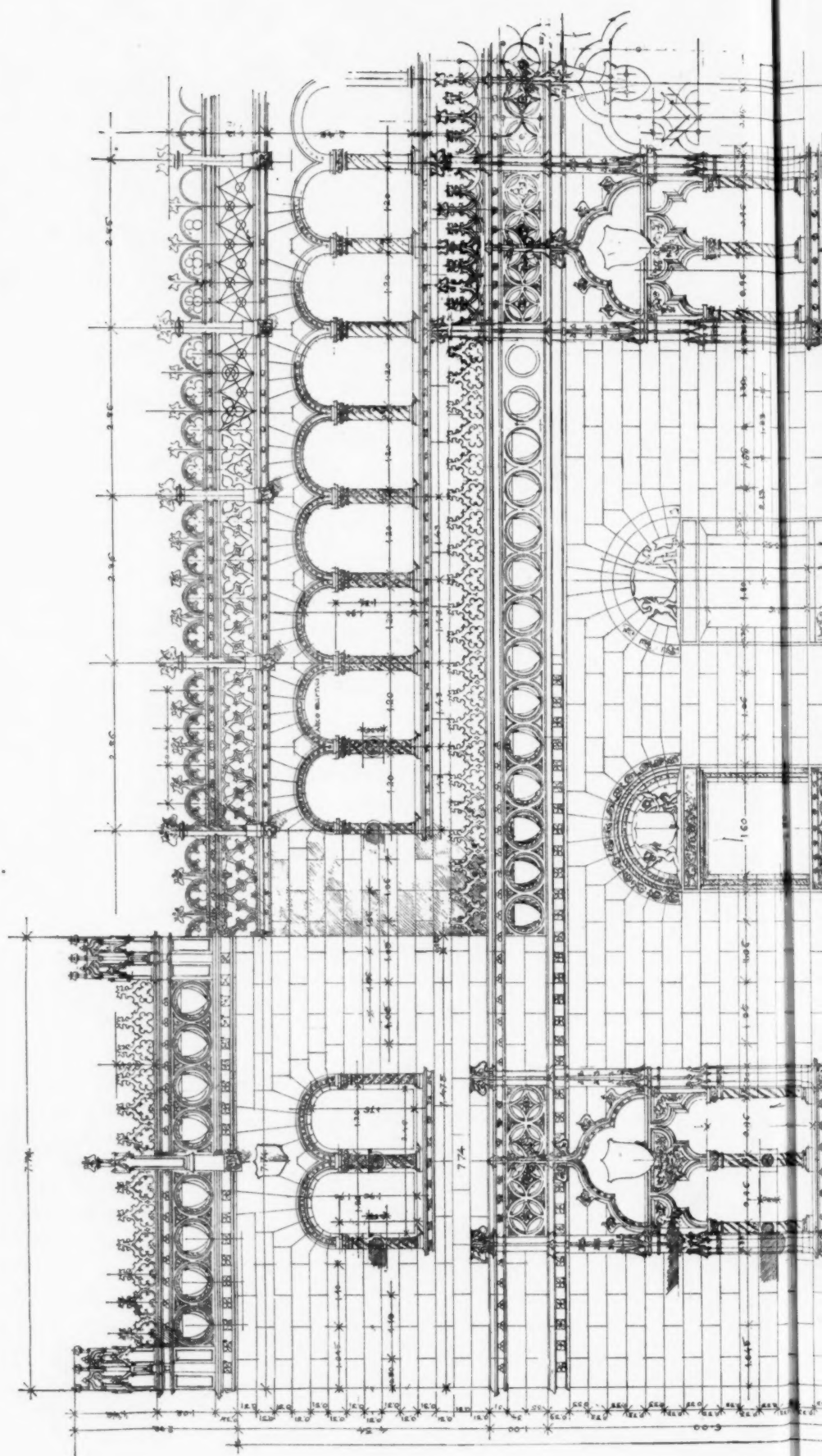
THE TOWER OF SAN GIORGIO, VENICE.—The tower of San Giorgio dei Greci, which is such a conspicuous object in the views of Venice about the lagoons toward the Adriatic, is said to be at least 3 feet out of plumb. There is talk of taking it down and rebuilding it, although Italy can show a great many belfries which have stood for centuries with a greater slant than 3 feet. But since the fall of the Grand Campanile the nerves of the Venetians are on edge, and their buildings are being measured and plumb-lined with the greatest care. Last month the big flagstaff, 66 feet high, which stood in a large metal socket, and was erected in 1885 to commemorate the launching of the "Morosini," the first battleship built at the Venice arsenal, came down with a crash in the midst of a storm. It is a small matter, but adds to the nervousness of the people. — *N. Y. Times*.

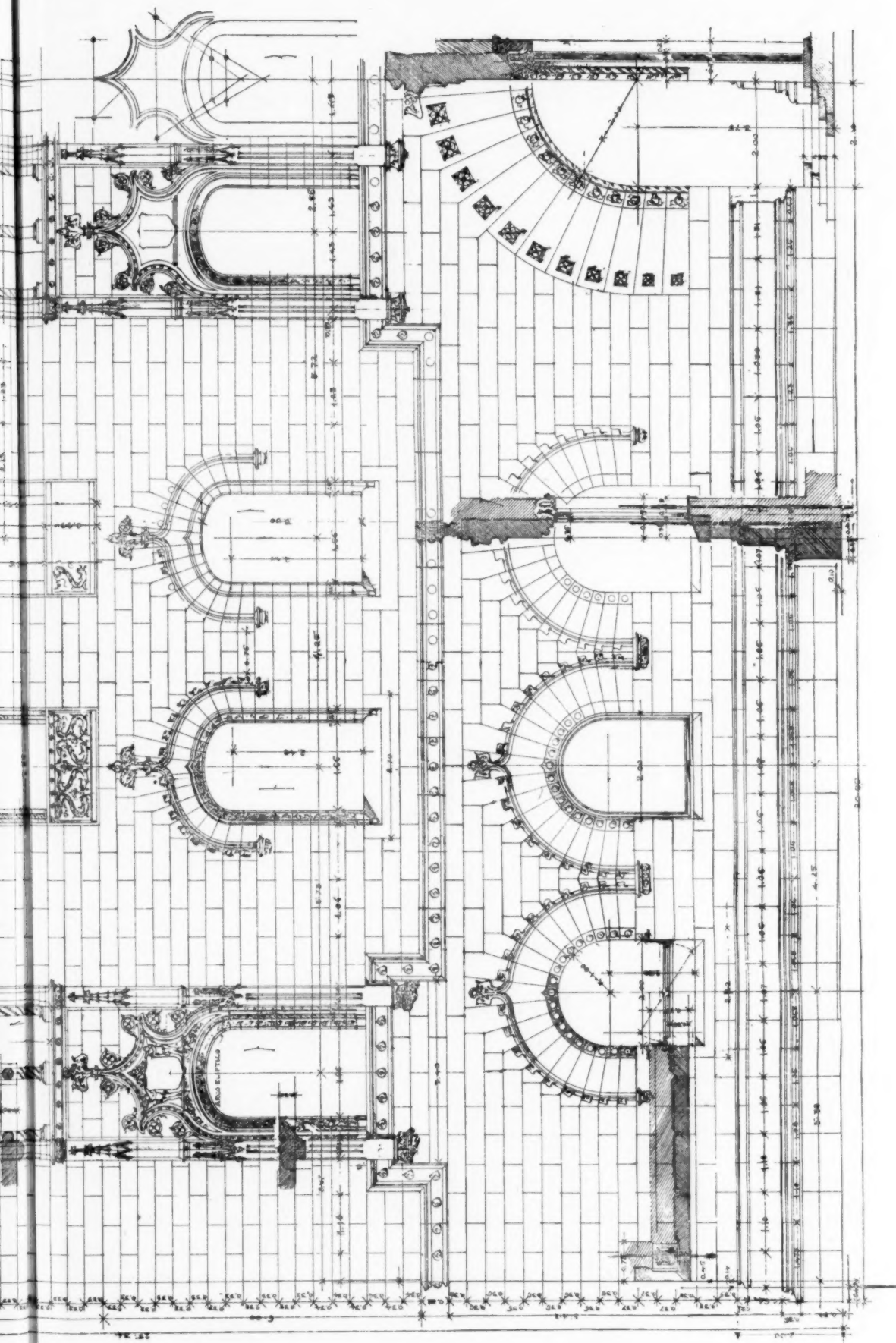
A WHISTLER BON MOT.—Save by his valuable help to the Royal Academy in procuring pictures for the annual winter shows at Burlington House, the late Mr. J. C. Horsley was little known to most people interested in art matters. His contributions to the Academy, which began in 1836, ended some years ago. The careful, learned *genre* pieces which gained him a considerable name in the fifties are not now esteemed, and one rarely sees one of them in a public exhibition. As he retired from the Academy six years ago, his death leaves no vacancy in the ranks. Mr. Horsley's most important public act was his protest against the nude in art, both in the council of the Academy, where it is said he objected to the hanging of a well-known picture by Albert Moore, and by his letter to the *Times*. It is an old controversy, typical of its time, and hardly likely to be reopened, but it is perhaps worth recalling because of a *bon mot* it aroused. Shortly after Mr. Horsley's protest, Mr. Whistler exhibited a picture of a nude figure with this sentiment pencilled below: "Horsley soit qui mal y pense!" — *Manchester Guardian*.

TREE-FELLING BY ELECTRICITY.—In France trees are now cut by electricity, a heated platinum wire being used in place of a saw. There is no sawdust, and the time needed is only one-eighth that required by the old method. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.







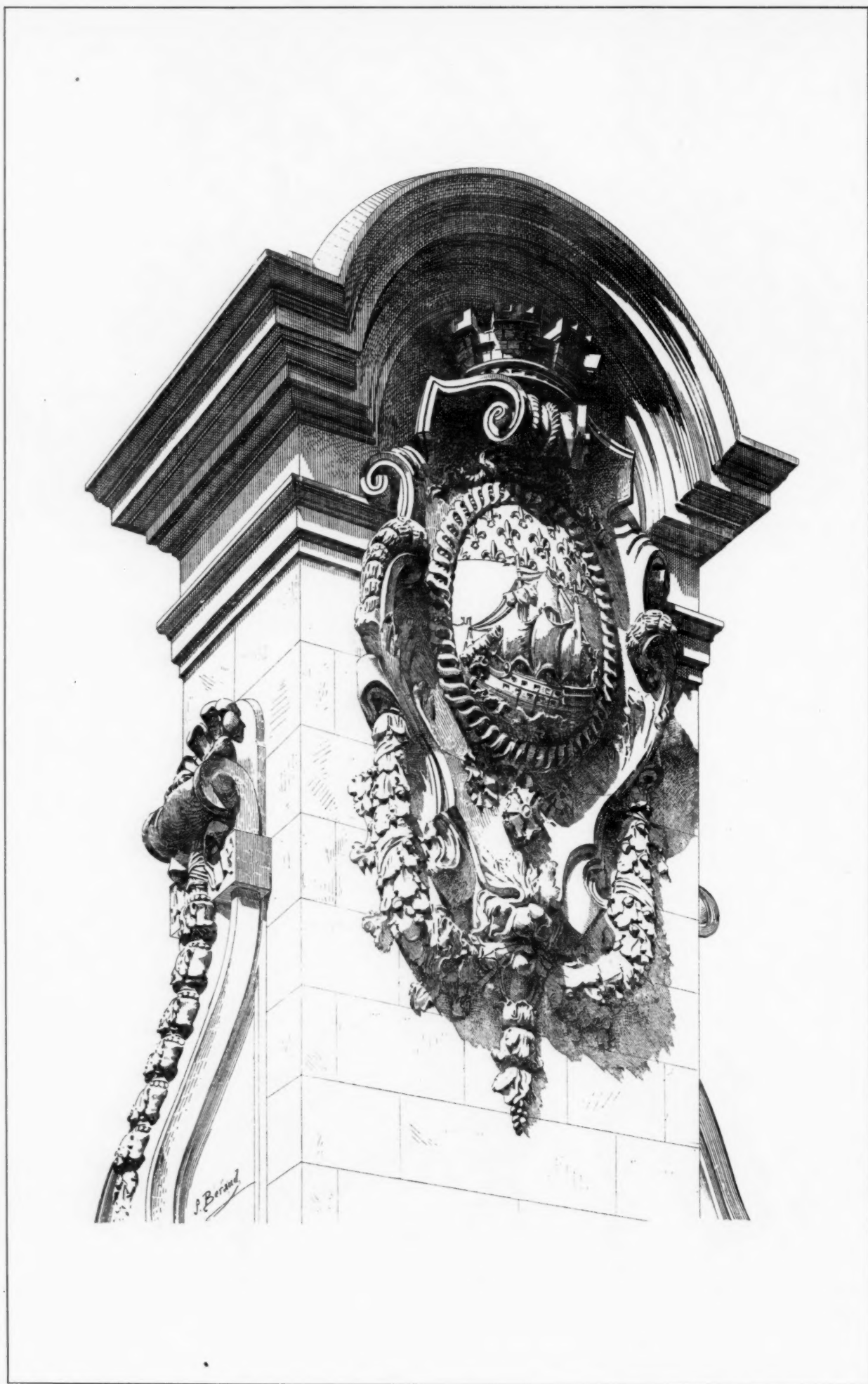


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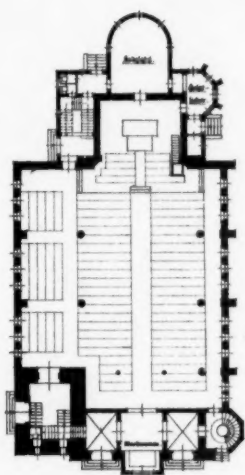


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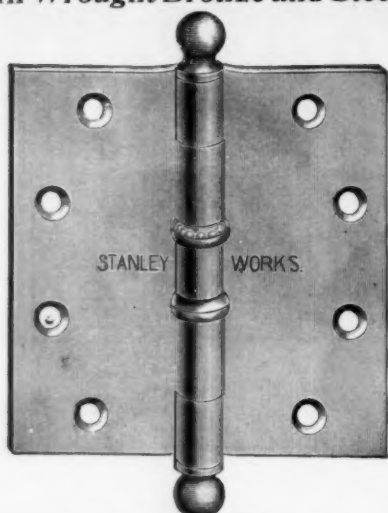
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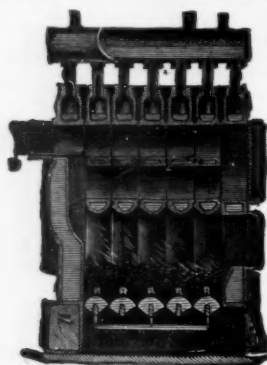
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CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SUB-ESTIMATING AND SUB- CONTRACTING

Adopted by the Master Builders' Association of the City of Boston, Aug. 2, 1894.

ARTICLE I.

Obligation of Principal Contractor to Sub-Contractor.

A principal contractor is under obligation to treat upon an equal basis all estimates which he "receives" prior to putting in his own bid. Estimates must be considered as "received" when they come into a principal contractor's possession, either by his direct solicitation or by being accepted by him. The opening of a bid, knowing it to be such, constitutes receipt of the same.

A principal contractor is under no obligation to use a bid which he has not solicited, accepted, or received, but if he does not wish to use the estimate of a sub-bidder he should decline it, if proffered personally, or should return it unopened if sent to him by mail or otherwise. The retention of a bid should be construed as a receipt of the same.

A principal contractor, when making up his estimate, is not entitled to receive bids from sub-contractors if he is at the same time making himself their competitor by figuring their portion of the contemplated work. It is legitimate for a principal contractor to figure all portions of work, depending upon no one for what are usually known as sub-estimates, but it is not legitimate for him to receive bids from others for sub-work if he is himself figuring those portions independently.

ARTICLE II.

Award of Sub-Contracts.

The principal contractor having been awarded a general contract should immediately award the sub-contracts to the lowest bidder in each branch.

ARTICLE III.

Penalty for not Awarding Contract to Lowest Sub-Bidder.

A principal contractor failing to award a sub-contract to the lowest sub-bidder to whom he is under obligation as previously provided should be liable to pay damages to the said lowest bidder, in amount not less than ten per cent of the amount of the estimate.

Payment of such damages will not relieve the principal contractor from liability to discipline under provisions of Article X of the By-Laws of this Association.

ARTICLE V.

Payments to Sub-Contractors.

Unless the contracts made with sub-contractors otherwise provide, payments during the progress of the work should be made by the principal contractor to the sub-contractors upon the same basis of payment, in relation to amount of work performed, as is prescribed in the contract made by the principal contractor with the owner.

Final payment to a sub-contractor should be considered as due at the expiration of thirty days after the completion of his work and its approval by the architect or owner, unless otherwise provided by the sub-contract or agreement.

ARTICLE VII.

Obligation of Sub-Contractor to Principal Contractor.

Should a sub-contractor refuse to contract at the amount of the estimate he has given to a principal contractor who has used the said estimate in good faith, he then should be liable to the said principal contractor for damages in amount not less than the difference between the amount of the estimate which was submitted by him and the amount at which the principal contractor may be obliged to contract the work.

Payment of such damages will not relieve the sub-contractor from liability to discipline under provisions of Article X of the By-Laws of this Association.

ARTICLE X.

Bids to Architects or Owners.

When bids for separate departments of work on a building are solicited by the architect or the owner, they should be submitted with the understanding that they are direct estimates, for which direct contracts are to be made by the owner with the lowest bidder, and no other disposition of such bids should be permitted without consent of the bidder submitting the same.

Sub-bids should be given only to the principal contractors who are estimating the work in question, and should not be left with architects or owners for the inspection and information of principal contractors. Sub-contractors must understand that bids thus left with architects or owners are in great danger of losing their confidential character, and that if they so leave them they cannot claim protection or redress under the first article of this Code.

SUGGESTIONS.

Members of this Association having sub-contracts to let, or material to buy, should, as far as may be consistent with business principles, deal only with members of the Association, or at all events give their fellow-members an opportunity to compete, and then give them the preference, other things being equal.

All bidders should take cognizance of the danger they may be subjected to through the practice, so prevalent in some architects' offices, of making change in plans or specifications, or in both, during the progress of estimating. Correction of this pernicious practice can only be obtained through refusal by contractors to estimate under such conditions.

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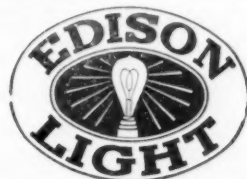
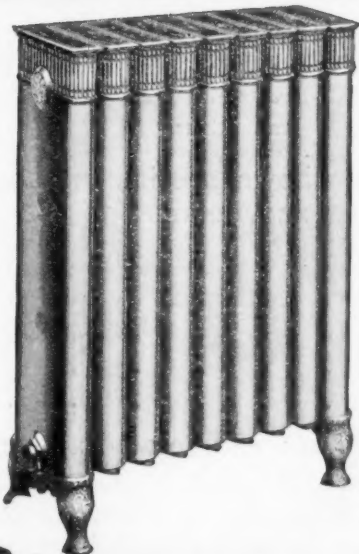
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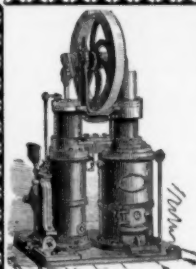
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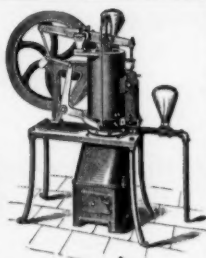
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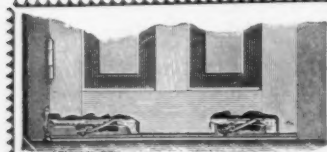
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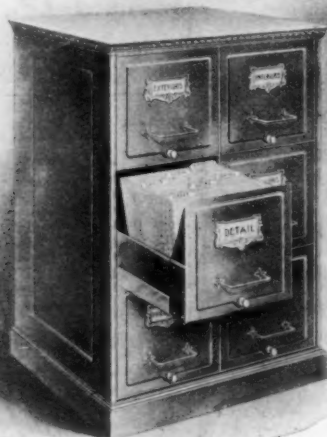
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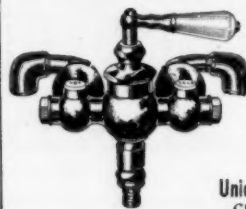
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

is interested in the erection of an \$85,000 hospital in this city.

Cedar Rapids, Mich.—Plans have been presented to the Board of Library Trustees for a two-story and basement library which is to be erected at 3d and 5th Sts.

Chariton, Ia.—The county has voted to erect a county building here at a cost of \$25,000.

Chicago, Ill.—The Union League has decided to erect a fireproof addition to its present building. Probable cost, \$300,000.

Wm. K. Johnston, 184 La Salle St., has prepared plans for a four-story storage warehouse to be erected at 649-51 Fourth St., for Dr. R. F. Campbell. Probable cost, \$45,000.

A \$50,000 apartment-house is to be erected at Ellis Ave. and 42d St.

The management of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum has had plans prepared for a three-story hospital, to be built at N. 43d Ave. and George St., at a cost of \$20,000.

W. A. Otis, 175 Dearborn St., has prepared plans for a three-story pressed brick and stone residence to be erected for Mrs. Francis D. Kellogg, at Woodlawn Ave. and 50th St., at a cost of \$60,000.

The Presbyterian Society will erect a \$50,000 stone church at Edgewater.

Wm. B. Mundie is drawing plans for a fireproof structure to replace the Graham School at 45th St. and Union Ave., one wing of which was destroyed by fire. The new building will be three stories high, and will cost about \$150,000.

The Hedges School, at W. 48th St. and Winchester Ave., is to be enlarged by a three-story addition at a cost of \$100,000.

W. C. Zimmerman has drawn plans for an eight-story building to be erected at 21st St. and Calumet Ave. for W. C. Gunn at a cost of \$100,000.

Handy & Cady, 172 Washington St., have prepared plans for a three-story store and flat building which J. Frank Tyrrell intends erecting at Cottage Grove Ave. and 61st St. at a cost of \$50,000.

Cincinnati, O.—A seven-story building, of concrete,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

will be erected by Louis Houck at the corner of 7th and Main Sts. for the Bieler Sons Co. Cost, \$135,000.

Clarion, Pa.—Contractor C. W. Ackerman, of Fort Dodge, has the contract for the construction here of a \$10,000 depot for the Chicago Great Western. The building is to be a two-story brick and will be started at once.

Cleveland, O.—The County Commissioners hope to realize about \$1,500,000 from the sale of the old court-house site on the Public Square to apply toward the building of the proposed court-house on the lake front. It is thought that the court-house site would make an excellent site for a large hotel or office-building. Should this amount be received, it will go a long way toward the erection of the proposed \$3,000,000 building.

Concord, Mass.—This city will improve its fire service by building a new central station and purchasing a steamer.

Crowley, La.—The Catholics of this place have definitely decided upon the erection of a new church to cost \$20,000. The plans for the erection of the new edifice will be completed at once.

Denver, Col.—Two business blocks will be erected on Welton St. A large brick dwelling-house near 15th St. will be torn down and a two-story brick block erected, costing \$25,000, for Bennet & Myers. The other building will be erected just across the street, adjoining the Brunswick. The block will cost \$20,000 and will be built by G. E. Hannan.

A permit has been issued for the construction of a five-story brick building for the Littleton Creamery Co. at the corner of 18th and Wynkoop Sts. Four lots will be covered, giving an exterior dimension 100' x 125'. The estimated cost is \$50,000.

Detroit, Mich.—The city supervisors have voted to allow an expenditure of \$150,000 for the proposed improvements to the City-hall. This is a cut of \$25,000 as the aldermen were looking for \$100,000 for this purpose.

The supervisors have also voted to allow the \$50,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

000 for an addition to the Art Museum. The city will be bonded for these amounts.

East Liverpool, O.—The Potter's Building & Savings Co. will erect a \$25,000 business building on Washington St.

Ennice, La.—It is stated that a company is being formed for the erection of a large new rice mill of a 600-barrel capacity at this place. The mill will be in operation before next season.

Fayetteville, Ark.—The Fayetteville Cotton Mills Co. has been formed with a capital stock of \$600,000 to erect a mill to contain 10,000 spindles and 300 looms.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Work has begun on the \$25,000 hospital which Vernon A. Wright will erect as a memorial. Excavation and concrete footings are to be completed this fall.

Findlay, O.—The Van Buren, Heck & Marvin Co., maker of the Buckeye traction ditcher, etc., has bought 5½ acres of land and is breaking ground for a 100' x 300' main building of brick.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Yard & Hichborn have taken the contract to erect 2 two-story fifteen-room houses for the Arizona Lumber and Timber Co. Rustic stone fireplaces, log walls with boulders for the first story, shake roofs and native pine interior finish. The two buildings will cost \$30,000.

Glassport, Pa.—Earhart Bros. have the contract to erect for Michael Gross, of McKeesport, a three-story brick hotel and store building near the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. station. Cost, \$25,000.

Glenville, Ill.—It has been voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$15,000 for a library building. Glenville has written to Mr. Carnegie for \$25,000 more, and in anticipation of receiving that sum will commence operations looking towards a \$40,000 building. It is expected that the site will cost \$10,000.

Gloversville, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared for the new brick and stone armory for the Nineteenth Separate Company. It will cost \$50,000.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Greenfield, Mass.—Mt. Hermon is to have a new dining-hall in the spring. The building will be planned to accommodate 500.

Hammond, Ind.—The several trunk lines entering this city will erect a union station. The cost and plans have not been made public.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Jeremiah S. Shanahan & Son, Box 950, Annville, Pa., will erect a factory here for making artificial limbs and orthopedic instruments.

Holyoke, Mass.—The contract for the new block to be built on the old Windsor Hotel site has been awarded by J. H. O'Connell to A. A. Jones for about \$50,000. The building will be of two stories, and will cover the entire lot, making it all available for business purposes.

Iona Island, N. Y.—It is stated that specifications have been prepared at the Navy Yard on which bids will be asked for the reconstruction and repair of buildings damaged or destroyed by the explosion on Iona Island. Probable cost of work, \$100,000.

Jersey City, N. J.—There is every indication that this city will have a new court-house within two years. The proposition is still in embryo, but it is known that nearly all are in favor.

Kokomo, Ind.—A large intermediate station for the Indianapolis Northern Traction Co. will be erected. The building will cover an entire block and be four stories high. The company has purchased the ground and will begin construction at once.

Lancaster, Pa.—A bill has been introduced providing for extending and enlarging the public buildings here. \$125,000 is asked for ground and building.

Lansing, Mich.—H. L. Vander Horst has the contract for the masonry and carpenter work on the Olds Gasoline Engine Works. Cost, \$60,000.

Lewiston, Idaho.—H. T. Madgewick, of Lewiston, and F. L. Peterson, of Spokane, Wash., have the contract to erect the Masonic Temple and opera-house at \$54,000, after plans by J. K. Dow.

Lincoln, Neb.—The corner stone was recently laid for the Second Presbyterian Church. Cost complete, \$25,000.

Live Oak, Fla.—The County Commissioners have accepted the plans of B. B. Smith, of Montgomery, Ala., for a \$40,000 court-house and bids will be received the first Monday in December. The building will be a very handsome and commodious one, up-to-date in all respects.

Lockport, N. Y.—The Boston & Lockport Block Co. is having plans and estimates made for a new plant here.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The erection of 2 three story frame apartment-houses has just begun for Lewis Newman on S. Figueroa St. One is to stand on the west side of the street between 11th and 12th Sts., and the other between Pico and 14th Sts. Each will cost \$16,000. The plans were drawn by Edward Neisser.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Plans and specifications for the new Solano Street School as prepared by Hudson & Munsell have been adopted. Cost, \$20,000.

Lowell, Mass.—Plans have been drawn by a Lowell architect for a new mill to be erected for the Bigelow Carpet Co. in the rear of Market St. The building will be 100' x 200' in dimensions and four stories high.

Marquette, Mich.—The corner stone for the Catholic parochial school has been laid. Cost, \$50,000.

Medford, Mass.—This city will build a \$4,000 fire station.

Meridian, Miss.—Plans are being prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Southern Railway for the new passenger station in this city. The railroads have already spent \$8,000 on the site and the depot when finished will cost about \$250,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Cream City Brewing Co. will erect a bottling house at Sheridan Lane and Cherry St., three-story, 54' x 90', of red brick and stone. Cost, \$26,000.

The Molitor Box Co. will erect a brick four-story factory building at Hanover and Lake Sts., to cost \$75,000.

The local camps of the Woodmen of the World propose to erect a temple to cost \$60,000.

The Wilbur Stock Food Co. expects to erect a new building in the spring. A building to cost \$50,000 is projected.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Commercial Club will erect a \$100,000 building and are looking up a desirable location.

George W. Peavey will build a handsome \$33,000 brick and stone residence at 2214 Park Ave.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. will erect a \$25,000 brick station in this city and also a freight building.

New Haven, Conn.—It is reported that Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$300,000 to this city for a new public library if the city appropriates \$30,000 to maintain it.

New Orleans, La.—A \$20,000 theatre is to be erected in this city.

Newton, Mass.—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has just purchased of David S. Farnham a lot of land on Beacon St. opposite the house occupied by Dr. Hartshorn, and will erect a building for a central station, and the exchange will be removed from Newton Highlands to this structure when it is ready for occupancy.

New York, N. Y.—Plans have been filed for a four-story brick and stone school to be erected at 127th St. and Madison Ave., at a cost of \$135,000. Architect, C. B. J. Snyder, 59th St. and Park Ave.

Northampton, Mass.—The Northampton Young Men's Christian Association has received a communication from a person whose name is not made public, stating that if the sum sufficient for a building lacks but \$2,500 the 1st of next month, the writer will complete the amount. The amount which the association wishes to secure is \$30,000, of which about \$18,000 has already been raised. It is also stipulated in this offer that work shall be started on the building before the end of the present year.

Oakland, Cal.—John Galen Howard, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, has prepared plans for the city hall, providing for a five-story structure, 64' x 170', and to cost about \$350,000.

Olyphant, Pa.—E. H. Davis, Connell Building, Scranton, has prepared plans for a \$20,000 store building for B. J. Lynch.

Omaha, Neb.—The erection of a \$500,000 hotel and theatre in this city is contemplated.

Oneonta, N. Y.—The sum of \$50,000 has been appropriated for the new brick and stone armory for the Third Separate Company.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Opelika, Ala.—It is reported that a stock company is being formed to erect a \$75,000 opera-house and hotel on the site of the Cooper House.

Parkin, Ark.—The Lansing, Mich., Wheelbarrow Co. is about to build a factory here to make spokes, staves and ladder rounds.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Little time will be lost in completing the arrangements for the erection of the new building for the College of Physicians, at 22d and Ludlow Sts. The lot was purchased last spring for \$80,000. Several offers, it is said, have been received for the present college building at 13th and Locust Sts.

The President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has appointed a committee to obtain plans for the proposed library hall which is to be erected on 22d St.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Roman Catholic congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Polish) is to erect a handsome church edifice in Brecken Ave. to replace the wooden chapel now in use. Work on the structure will begin during January of next year and it is expected to be completed within two and one-half years. Plans for the new building are being prepared by Architect William P. Gintner. The building will cost \$100,000, according to estimates, and the furnishings will cost \$25,000 more.

The Allegheny County Prison Block, which has control of the county jail, has taken initial steps looking toward increasing the capacity of the prison. M. Nirdlinger is to prepare plans for a ten-story hotel which J. S. Wilson will erect at 4th-10th Ferry St., at a cost of \$150,000.

Portland, Me.—The Odd Fellows Association proposes to purchase a lot and erect a new hall in the near future. The lot is on Forest Ave., nearly opposite the Jackson School.

Portsmouth, O.—It is reported that the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer R. C. Church are preparing to erect a \$25,000 church.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Thomas Brennan, of New York, has been awarded the contract for building the new Presbyterian Church edifice. The contract price is \$90,875, which includes everything except plumbing and heating.

The Board of Education has passed a resolution authorizing the receiving of plans for the 1st Ward School. Cost not to exceed \$20,000.

Providence, R. I.—An eight-story brick and stone business block will be erected in Westminster St., for John B. Lewis, of this city. The structure will have a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 140 feet.

Racine, Wis.—The council of Racine has instructed Architect A. Guilbert to prepare plans for a central fire and police station on Wisconsin St. Cost, \$20,000.

Richmond, Ind.—Marlett & Daxler have prepared plans for alterations to the Grace M. E. Church.

Roxbury, Mass.—A plot of land at Nos. 214-16 Dudley St. has been purchased as the site for the four-story brick and stone club-house for the Inter-colonial Club of Boston. Estimated cost of the structure is \$75,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—A ten-story office-building is to be erected on the block bounded by California, Sacramento, Kearny and Webb Sts. Probable cost, \$1,000,000.

San Mateo, Cal.—Press reports state that a \$100,000 hotel is proposed in this city.

Spokane, Wash.—S. J. Rosenhaupt has started work on a new three-story brick building at the corner of Riverside Ave. and Division St. The structure will have two store-rooms on Riverside Ave. and one fronting on Division St., and is estimated to cost \$15,000. The upper floors will be fitted for living or office rooms. Outside, the structure will be finished in white brick. The contract for renovating the old wooden building and putting

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

up the new one has been let to O. S. Davis, who will rush work and have it completed early in the spring.

The preliminary plans are reported to have been approved for Spokane's new federal building. The building will cost \$400,000, and is to be 108' x 148', three stories high, and of fireproof construction.

St. Louis, Mo.—An appropriation of \$30,000 has been recommended to the Board for the erection of a new normal school building.

Stockton, Cal.—It is reported that the Stockton Savings & Loan Society intend erecting at San Joaquin and Main Sts. a seven-story pressed brick and terra cotta bank building, at a cost of \$80,000. Henry H. Meyers & Clarence R. Ward, Associated Architects.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Stronge Millinery Co. intends erecting a seven-story building on Sibley and E. 4th Sts. There are to be 4 elevators installed and the cost is reported to be about \$150,000.

The Otis Elevator Co., N. Y. City, has secured the contract to install 2 passenger elevators in the State Capitol at \$20,000.

It is reported that a high school, which will accommodate all the pupils of the city, may be erected at a cost of at least \$500,000, in St. Paul within the next three years.

Plans have been drawn by Mark Fitzgerald for the stable, 9th and Rosabel Sts., for J. B. Cook & Son. It will be 50' x 110', two and one-half stories, of brick and cut stone, with gravel roof, heavy construction, and conveniences for a first class horse and wagon stable. Geo. J. Grant has the general contract. Work will be begun soon. Cost, \$25,000.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Plans have been accepted for a \$30,000 edifice to be erected by the congregation of All Saints' Episcopal Church.

Tampa, Fla.—The Dacarie Co., of Minneapolis, will erect the crematory here at its bid of \$15,700.

Toledo, O.—An appropriation will be asked for a sum to purchase a site for the proposed government building.

Traverse City, Mich.—The Board of Education has authorized plans prepared for an 8 room brick school to be erected in the 4th Ward, the cost, including furnishing, to be about \$20,000.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Jos. Taschi will erect a three-story store and apartment building. Cost, \$40,000.

Washington, D. C.—It is probable that there will be erected here an international building, provided Congress does its part. Every nation of South and Central America, except Colombia and Brazil, has responded to the appeal of the committee, either with the cash or with an absolute agreement to contribute to the building fund. Congress will be asked for an appropriation of \$70,000 to defray the proportionate contribution of the United States government, and it also is expected that it will set apart a suitable site for this building.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Senator Scott will introduce a bill in the Senate increasing the cost of the public building to be erected here from \$250,000 to \$450,000.

Youngstown, O.—The corner-stone for the new Memorial Presbyterian Church was laid very recently.

EDUCATIONAL.

New York, N. Y.—One Hundred and Twenty-seventh St., nr. Madison Ave., four-sty' bk. & st. school, 61' x 142', gravel roof; \$135,000; o., City of New York, City-hall; a., C. B. J. Snyder, 59th St. & Park Ave.

FACTORIES.

New York, N. Y.—Cypress Ave., nr. 136th St., six-sty' bk. piano factory, 50' x 101' 11 1/2', flat slag roof; \$60,000; o., Francis H. Ruhe and I. G. Hensten, 55 W. 119th St.; lessee, Krakaur Piano Co., E. 126th St.; a., Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House.

HOTELS.

New York, N. Y.—W. Forty-third St., Nos. 153-155, twelve-sty' bk. & st. hotel, 28' 8" x 40', tile & plastic slate roof; \$210,000; o., Estate of Ogden Goeliet, 9 W. 17th St.; a., Hugo Kafka, 99 Nassau St.

HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Avenue F, cor. E. 21st St., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell., 36' x 37', shingle roof; \$6,500; o., J. R. Corbin & Co., 1516 Flushing Ave.; a., B. Driesler, 13 Willoughby St.
Seventy-ninth St., nr. Narrows Ave., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell., 28' x 43', shingle roof, steam; \$5,500; o., Mrs. A. L. Paley; a., I. B. Slee, 186 Remsen St.
Gravesend Ave., cor. Lotte Lane, three-sty' bk. stores & dwell., 38' 2" x 55'; \$20,000; o., J. B. Sil-

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

man, 697 Fifth Ave.; a., Pohlman & Patrick, 5123 Third Ave.

PROPOSALS.

STEEL BRIDGE.

[At Bay City, Mich.] Sealed proposals will be received until November 28, 1903, by the Clerk of the Bay County Road Commission for furnishing material for and constructing a steel bridge across the Burger Creek. Plans and specifications on file in the office of the engineer, 309 Shearer Building, or at the office of the County Clerk, JOHN G. BUCHANAN, Clerk. John H. Blomshield, Engineer. 1456

OFFICE-BUILDING.

[At Portsmouth, N. H.] Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Under Specification 1327," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until December 5, 1903, for constructing a brick and steel office-building, about 50' x 120', at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Plan and specifications can be seen at the bureau, or will be furnished by the commandant of the navy yard named upon deposit of \$20 as security for their return. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. 1456

CHURCH.

[At Petersburg, Va.] Bids for the erection of the new Catholic church at Petersburg, Va., will be received by Rev. P. O'Dowd, Petersburg, Va., up to December 1, 1903, brick, sand, lime and water and all hauling of material from Petersburg station to be furnished by committee; balance of material and all labor for completion of building to be furnished by contractor. Plans and specifications may be seen at Architect Beck's office, Dubuque, Ia., or at the parochial residence, Petersburg, Va. 1456

REPAIRING WALLS.

[At Savannah, Ga.] U. S. Engineer Office, Savannah, Ga. Sealed proposals for repairing ironing walls, Savannah Harbor, Ga., will be received at this office until December 9, 1903. Specifications, blank forms and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. JAMES B. QUINN, Lieut. Col. of Engrs. 1457

PROPOSALS.

ROADS AND WALKS.

[At Fort Meade, S. D.] Sealed proposals will be received until December 7, 1903, for the construction of macadam roads and cement walks at Fort Meade, S. D. Information furnished upon application. C. B. VOLGES, Capt. 1457

GRADE RAISING.

[At Galveston, Tex.] Sealed proposals for grade raising at Galveston, Tex., involving over 11,000,000 cubic yards of filling, will be received by the Chairman of the Grade Raising Board until December 7, 1903. For information apply to E. R. Cheeseborough, Secretary Grade Raising Board, Galveston, Tex. C. S. RICHE. 1457

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 10, 1903. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of December, 1903, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Chillicothe, Ohio, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1456

CELL BLOCK.

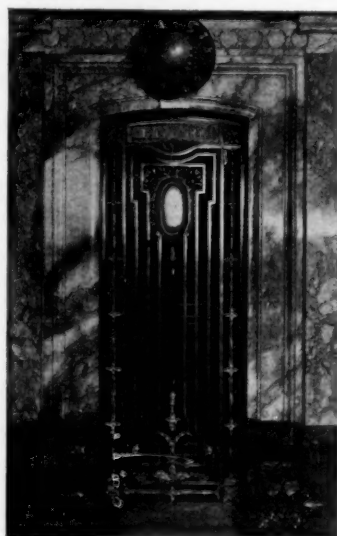
[At Jackson, Mich.] Bids are wanted November 30 for removing old brick cell block and erecting new cell block of 340 steel cells, including ventilating and heating system, plumbing, electric lighting, concrete and tile floors, elevators, etc. W. H. BILLS, M. D., Pres. Bd. Control. 1456

JAIL AND RESIDENCE.

[At Towner, N. D.] Bids will be received January 25 by J. Christian, Co. Aud., for erecting a jail and sheriff's residence, work to include steam-heating apparatus, steel and iron work. 1457

SCHOOL.

[At Lakepark, Ia.] Bids will be received December 1 by D. C. May for erecting a school, including a heating plant and plumbing. Murphy & Ralston, architects, Waterloo. 1456



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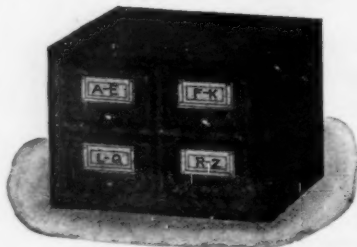
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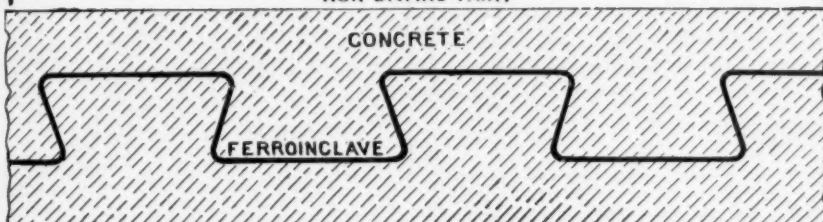
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SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to a building contract except as "owner."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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