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Regular Edition

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

For CLASSIFIED LIST, See Page xviii. ADVERTISEMENTS of those listed below which do not appear in this issue will be found in the first issue of the month

SOCIETIES

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The annual election at Washington this week resulted thus: *President,* Frank Miles Day; *First Vice-president,* Wm. B. Mundie; *Second Vice-president,* R. Clipston Sturgis; *Secretary and Treasurer,* Glenn Brown; *Directors* for three years, Walter Cook, Edgar V. Seeler, J. S. Mauran; *Auditor,* Robert Stead.

The following Associates were advanced to the grade of Fellow: Wm. S. Post, Henry Bacon, John Russell Pope, James P. Jamieson, Allen B. Pond and C. A. Martin.

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The first business session of the North Carolina Architectural Association was held January 1, at Raleigh, at which time reports of the various officers and committees were received. The committee appointed to take up the matter of the consolidation of the North and South Carolina Associations into one body made a favorable report. The following architects were in attendance:

Mr. W. H. Lord, of Asheville; Messrs. Charles C. Hook, W. G. Rogers, L. L. Hunter, Franklin Gordon, and O. D. Wheeler, of Charlotte; H. C. Linthicum, of Durham; F. A. Weston, and W. L. Brewer, of Greensboro; Charles McMillen and Joseph Leitner, of Wilmington; C. W. Barrett, W. P. Rose, F. B. Simpson, and H. P. S. Keller, of Raleigh.

PROPOSED NEW CHAPTER, A. I. A.

A Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is the latest organization proposed for the State, and local architects have been asked to support the movement by accepting membership in the society. The plan is being forwarded by Mr. A. C. Clas, of Milwaukee, and is favored by many of the profession in the State. A license law for architects in all

States of the Union is one of the important projects which Wisconsin architects are interested in.

PERSONAL MENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Andrew Spence, a retired architect, died on Thursday, January 3, at his home, No. 56 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, after a short illness. He was born in Philadelphia, eighty-one years ago, and came to New York when a young man. He was an architect in this city for fifty years.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Jacob J. Seipel, a structural architect, died January 1, after ten days of illness, at his home, 7209 Michigan Avenue. Mr. Seipel was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, October 15, 1856. He graduated from the University of Vienna and the University of Darmstadt. He emigrated to this city in 1881, in which year he was married. Twenty years ago he entered the employ of Eames & Young, and had remained with that firm ever since.

PEORIA, ILL.—On December 29 Louis J. Parr, senior member of the firm of Parr & Hulsebus, architects, with offices in the Y. M. C. A. Building, died at his home, 117 Behrends Street, of cancer. Mr. Parr was born in Wyoming, Wis., January 15, 1870. In 1890 he took a course in architectural drawing at the University of Illinois, and soon after came to Peoria and formed a partnership with Sylvanus Whitford. About a year later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Parr and B. L. Hulsebus engaged in business, which relation continued until the time of Mr. Parr's death.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Jesse A. Oakley, architect, died December 20 at his home, 1201 East Broad Street. He was stricken with paralysis November 3, 1904, and since that time had been unable to practise his profession. Mr. Oakley was born in New York fifty-six years ago, and, removing to this city at an early age, was for a number of years associated with his father, the late Jesse A. Oakley, as a builder. He had been an architect many years, and was associated with his son, Charles W. Oakley, the firm executing plans for many handsome dwellings in Elizabeth and vicinity.

COMPETITIONS

SOFIA, BUL.—Minister John B. Jackson, at Athens, sends further details as to the architects' plans desired for the Bulgarian University building at Sofia. The time limit for submitting plans to the Bulgarian ministry of public instruction is April 1. In addition to the prizes of $2,000, $1,400 and $1,000, a further sum of $900 will be at the disposition of the jury for the purchase of other designs. On the jury there are to be two foreign architects—a Frenchman and a German. To any foreign architect who cares to apply there will be furnished gratuitously the programme of the competition and the plan of the ground at Sofia on which the university is to be built.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

CANADA TO TAX AMERICAN ELECTRICITY.—Legislation will be introduced at this session of Parliament, providing for an export duty on electrical power generated in Canada and sold in the United States. Companies selling power to Canadian consumers, up to a certain percentage of their total output, will be exempt from the export duty, provided their prices are reasonable.—*Exchange.*

A REMARKABLE CHURCH.—A small watering-place in Austria, named Eichwald, can boast of possessing a remarkable church. It was first built by an Italian architect, at Venice, at the expense of Prince Carlos Clary-Aldringen, who is a great admirer of Italian architecture. When it was finished the church was taken to pieces and packed in thousands of numbered cases for transportation to Eichwald. At that place it was eventually rebuilt and then made over to its inhabitants as a gift from the prince.—*New York Tribune.*

STATUE FOR POPE LEO'S TOMB.—The colossal statue of Pope Leo XIII., weighing 12 tons, for his tomb in the Church of St. John Lateran, was set in place this week. The monument to Leo XIII is practically completed. In the centre stands an urn, and at the side are two statues, one representing the Church and the other a workman.

UNSOLVED TRADE SECRETS.—The two oldest secret trade processes now in existence are said to be the manufacture of Chinese red, or vermilion, and the method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver, which seems to have been practised at Damascus ages ago, and is known only to the

Syrian smiths and their pupils even to this day.—*Exchange.*

A Whistler Anecdote.—*T. P.'s Weekly* prints an amusing Whistler anecdote told by Mrs. Mary Baun Ford. Whistler had been working for nearly three weeks on a scaffolding completing the ceiling of his famous "peacock room," and duly presented his bill to Mr. Leyland. Mr. Leyland refused to pay, on the ground that it was exorbitant. Whistler did nothing for some weeks; then he made another trip to the room, put on his studio clothes, and set to work in front of one of the two peacocks. A few days afterwards Mr. Leyland, who knew nothing about Whistler's finishing touches, brought a friend to see the room. To their astonishment, they beheld a peacock grasping a huge pile of gold coins in one of its claws. Next morning the artist received a check for payment in full, together with a polite offer of extra payment if he would "restore that portion of the picture under the bird's claw to the original design."—*Westminster Gazette.*

Some High Chimneys.—The Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company is building a chimney for its smelting plant at Butte, which, when completed, will be the largest chimney in the world. It will be 506 feet high and 50 feet in diameter. The next largest of which there is any record is at Townsend, Scotland. This is 474 feet high with a diameter of forty-one feet. Another Scotch chimney of great dimensions is at St. Pollox. Its height is 442 feet and its diameter is forty-two feet. Two German chimneys deserve a place in the front rank; one at Bochum measures 462 feet from base to top, with twenty-one feet diameter; the other at Mechernich has a height of 442 feet, with a diameter of twelve. A kodak factory in Rochester, N. Y., has a chimney 366 feet high, with a diameter of twelve feet, and there are two in New Jersey the dimensions of which are 365x12 and 350x10 feet respectively.—*Boston Transcript.*

Does Technical Training Pay?—With the object of answering in some degree the question, "Does technical training pay?" the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has recently collected some figures showing the salaries being paid to men who were graduated from that institution five years ago. Out of 75 answers received from members of the class, the lowest salary reported is $1,000 and the highest $6,000. The returns show that the best-paid men are the mining-engineers, who average $2,625, while the naval-architects average $2,200, the electrical-engineers $1,700, and the biologists $1,300. Compared with the amounts to be gained in trade or speculation, these figures may seem small, but when measured by rewards of the great majority of the world's workers, they are not meagre, and go to prove that technical education is more than an empty name.—*Springfield, Mass., Union.*

Another Petrified Forest Discovered.—H. H. Buckwalter, who has just returned from Arizona, reports that he discovered there a new and immense petrified forest which far surpasses those heretofore found, both in number of trees and beauty of petrifaction. He says that the trees in this forest are all solid agate most brilliantly colored, and one or two stumps taken to New York could be cut and polished into table tops and sold at fabulous prices.

Memorial Arch at Palo Alto, Cal.—It is reported that the alumni plan for the rebuilding of the Memorial Arch at the Stanford University must be abandoned because the raising of over $100,000 for reconstruction is not feasible. The authorities say that the arch could not be rebuilt out of the endowment fund of the University because all of that is needed for the restoration of the class-rooms.—*Exchange.*

Saving Hook Mountain from the Quarrymen.—Anticipating that at some time public sentiment would drive them from Hook Mountain, the quarrymen five years ago planned to accomplish with one gigantic blast the removal of enough trap-rock from the top and river-front of Hook Mountain to last them for several years. It was calculated by engineers that several thousand tons of trap-rock could be broken loose and sent to the foot of the mountain with a ton or two of dynamite. The fact that this blast, which, if set off, would practically destroy Hook Mountain, would also probably knock down the walls of half the houses in Ossining received no consideration from the quarrymen, and the work was begun. The work continued for upward of a year. The tunnel was practically completed. A few weeks would have seen

the top of Hook Mountain literally blown into atoms but for interference by the Federal government. From the evidence found—namely, the depth and size of the tunnel—it was estimated that serious damage would result from the blast to houses for miles around, and that in all probability enough rock would be blown into the river partly to fill the channel and endanger navigation. A peremptory order to discontinue work was served by the government officials upon the quarrymen and the plan was abandoned. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Perforating Machine for Quarries.—An illustrated account is given in *La Nature* of September 1 of a novel type of electric perforator, manufactured by the Charleroi Company for obtaining cylindrical sections of rocks or minerals. This is somewhat on the principle of the diamond drill, but in lieu of a crown of black diamonds, the drill consists of a steel cutter a foot in length, mounted on an iron cylinder 36.21 inches in diameter. The cylinder is driven electrically by a 20-horsepower engine at the rate of 50 to 70 revolutions per minute, and the cutter, aided by a stream of water containing sand and steel dust rapidly penetrates the rock and results in the production of cores of the above diameter.

What Is Meant by Annealing Steel.—If a piece of cast steel be allowed to cool freely from a casting temperature there will be a grain or crystal growth proceeding to a certain point, when the growth ceases. The metal in that condition will not possess its maximum ductility expressed as elongation and contraction of area. It will be more or less brittle, depending upon the carbon content. If that same piece of steel be re-heated to or about the point at which the grain growth stopped and allowed to cool slowly, the coarse grain developed during the first cooling will be greatly modified, broken up or obliterated and replaced by a finer grain than it had originally. In this new condition the ductility will be greatly improved; the metal will be tougher and better fitted for service conditions in any case than without a re-heating. Such a re-heating is, properly speaking, "annealing." The object, then, in annealing is to so affect the grains or crystals as to develop the maximum degree of toughness that a casting of a given composition is capable of developing.—*Iron Trade Review.*

Monte Carlo, the American and the Marine Hotel.—*Les Sports,* a Parisian paper of a character indicated by its name, gravely announces that next year Monte Carlo will have a unique hotel, namely, a great ocean liner, with 1,500 rooms, which will be anchored off the port of Monaco. Naturally only an American, in the eyes of

Les Sports, could be guilty of such a freak. This American, says *Les Sports*, was annoyed recently because the proprietors of the hotel at Monte Carlo, where he used to stay every season, refused to let him have the rooms he usually occupied, as they happened just then to be in possession of a rich Oriental. The American was furious, and offered to buy the hotel. This was also refused. He laid himself down on the floor and kicked and squealed. It did no good. Then he said he would have his revenge. Next season he would transport bodily some big hotel to Monte Carlo, and would take away half their customers. He found, in fact, a big trans-Atlantic liner which was being built for an English company, but had been refused because there had been some gross mistake in the lines. The unfinished ship, however, was just the thing for our American millionaire. He purchased her for spot cash, and next year she will float as a luxurious hotel off the harbor of Monte Carlo. Unfortunately, *Les Sports* omits to mention the name of the enterprising American millionaire, who, together with his ship, is probably as much a myth as the Flying Dutchman.

BUILDING NEWS.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Reports state that plans are being prepared for a hotel to be erected on the burned Sherman House site. Cost, $200,000. Address James and Patrick Ringrose.

Altoona, Pa.—Oliver & Rothers are reported to have accepted plans for a six-story furniture store, to be erected at an estimated cost of $100,000.

Ardmore, Pa.—Bids are being received for a three-story brick and stone Y. M. C. A. building to be erected at a cost of $50,000.

Armour, S. D.—Sealed proposals will be received by James Carlon, president, Armour, S. D., also at the office of the Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co., architects, Sioux City, Iowa, until 7:30 P.M. Thursday, January 17, for the construction of a public high school building at Armour, S. D.; also for heating plant for the same. Plans and specifications will be on file with Clark C. J. Hahn, Armour, S. D., Builders' Exchange, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Eisentraut-Colby-Pottenger Co., architects. Same can be secured from either of the above by depositing a check for $10 to insure prompt return of plans. All bids for general contract must be accompanied by certified check of 3 per cent., and to be sealed and marked "Bids for erecting public school building." All bids for heating must be accompanied by certified check of 3 per cent. and to be sealed and marked "Bids for installing heating system." The owners and architects reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Astoria, L. I., N. Y.—It is reported that a four-story school building will be erected on Depevoise Avenue. Cost, $258,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Bids will be received until January 21 at the office of Haralson Bleckley, architect, 617-18-19 Empire Building, for the construction of three buildings each in nine of the congressional districts of Georgia for the industrial and agricultural schools, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had by applying to architect.

Bruce, Everett & Hayes, Atlanta, Ga., have been selected as architects for the hospital building, Confederate Soldiers' Home. Bids will soon be called for.

It is reported that the Transportation Club, offices in the Equitable Building, will erect a $65,000 clubhouse.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Plans have been prepared by Architect S. H. Vaughn, Bartlett Building, for a four-story hall and lodge building for the local Order of Elks. Cost, $100,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Architects Simonson & Pietsch have been commissioned to prepare plans for a new structure to be erected by Messrs. Horn & Horn, on East Baltimore Street, the building to be of reinforced-concrete construction, four stories high, and the foundation and walls to be of sufficient strength to carry additional stories.

Baton Rouge, La.—Bids will be asked at once by the Louisiana State University for the erection of building to be occupied by the department of chemistry. Plans were prepared by Favrot & Livaudais, New Orleans, La., and call for a three-story building.

Billings, Mont.—The Masonic Temple Association is to erect a three-story Masonic Temple on North Twenty-eighth Street, at a cost of about $100,000.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Masonic lodges of this city, it is stated, are planning to erect a Masonic temple to cost $200,000.

Bogalusa, La.—Great Northern Railway Company will begin about January 20 the

construction of the various buildings to be located in Bogalusa, covering a ground space of about 20 acres and representing an investment of $500,000. The buildings will include a two-story office building with construction of stucco-covered frame, cost $40,000; machine shops, roundhouse and yards, to cost $250,000, of brick and stone construction, with steel roofs and concrete foundations; employees dwellings numbering about 200, costing $1,000 each; one-story frame freight depot, 30x200 feet, cost $5,000; two-story passenger depot, 24x90 feet, of brick and steel, cost $15,000. Harvey Murdock, 116 Nassau Street, New York, is architect, and will superintend the construction. He has also designed a $100,000 hotel to be located in the town. This company is identified with and will operate in conjunction with the Great Southern Lumber Company, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y., which is establishing the town of Bogalusa. American Bridge Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., which has the contract for the construction of sawmill, will begin work about January 15. About 7,000 tons of steel will be used in the construction of mill.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Grand Lodge of Red Men of Kentucky are said to be contemplating the erection of a home for the orphans and widows of the members of the order at an estimated cost of $100,000. H. H. Denhard, of Bowling Green, may be able to give further information.

Bristol, Tenn.—The Interstate Building Company, it is stated, has been incorporated to erect a five-story and basement office building, 78x70 feet, at a cost of $50,000. J. M. Barker is the president.

Buell, Va.—Press reports state that the United States Wood Preserving Company is arranging for the establishment of plant at Buell. It is stated that the company will utilize ten acres of land, erecting a plant costing $500,000.

Butte, Mont.—Plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a $200,000 Y. M. C. A. building in this city. For particulars address George Bechtel, Butte.

Charleston, W. Va.—Architects Elzner & Anderson, 136 Ingells Building, Cincinnati, O., it is stated, have prepared plans for a six-story brick wholesale house on Virginia Street, for the Payne Shoe Company. Cost, $50,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Knights of Columbus of Chicago, according to reports, will erect a central Roman Catholic lay temple here for the clubs and various fraternal organizations of Roman Catholics. Estimated cost, $300,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect Fritz Foltz, Hartford Building, 140 Dearborn Street, has prepared plans for a warehouse to be built at Blue Island Avenue and Wood Street for E. F. Rice, Masonic Temple. It will be four-story, 203x100 feet, have concrete foundation, superstructure of mill construction, with exterior of brick, composition roof, a small heating plant, two electric elevators, steel rolling shutters, and cost $100,000.

Architects Worthmann & Steinbach, 625 West Chicago Avenue, are preparing plans and will take bids about January 15 for a school building, to replace one recently destroyed by fire, at Noble and Bradley Streets, for St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church. It will be four-story, 90x230 feet, fireproof throughout, have pressed brick and stone exterior, reinforced concrete roof, hardwood finish, maple floors, vacuum heating system, contain forty-eight class rooms, and cost $200,000.

Worthmann & Steinbach are preparing plans and will take bids on a school building to be built at Chicago Avenue and Carpenter Street for St. John Cantius Roman Catholic Church. It will be three-story, 77x100 feet, of slow burning construction, have pressed brick and stone exterior, oak finish, steam heat, and cost $50,000.

The Board of Cook County Commissioners, 218 LaSalle Street, contemplate the erection of a $200,000 poorhouse to be located some distance from Chicago. Harris W. Huehl, Metropolitan Block, is the county architect.

Cincinnati, O.—The Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company, in which B. H. Kroger is interested, it is reported, will erect a business building at the southeast corner of Seventh and Vine Streets, at a cost of about $500,000.

College Station, Tex.—The Texas Mechanical and Agricultural College will, it is announced, petition the Legislature for an appropriation of $50,000 for a boys' dormitory, $75,000 for an engineering building, $40,000 for steam-heating plant, and $4,000 for farm equipment. H. H. Harrington is president.

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CONTENTS

JUDGE HOSMER, in the Supreme Court of California, on Saturday last, rendered a decision which would have suited Portia without question, and it isn't easy to see why it is not as good law as that which Shylock had to bow to. Seemingly, the decision upholds the validity of the famous "earthquake clause" in the insurance policies, where used, and this, of course, must be highly satisfactory to the insurance companies, for it is the one point they have been most anxious to maintain, since it would relieve them, seemingly, from paying a considerable number of losses where the fire broke out in the débris of earthquake-wrecked buildings. But Judge Hosmer, however, makes it plain that, in each case, the burden of proof rests on the insurer and not on the insured, and this will not be at all satisfactory to the insurance companies; for, given the case of a building that was swallowed up in the general conflagration, even with the protection of the exempting "earthquake clause," the insurers must pay the loss in full, unless to the satisfaction of a jury—and a local jury, at that—they can prove that the fire actually entered the building through some rent or crevice made by the earthquake. The insurance companies, very unjustly, have been made the butts of much vindictive, and of still more foolish, writing in newspapers everywhere, but it is our feeling that no chapter in the financial history of the country can be found that reflects greater credit on our financiers than is disclosed by the California disaster. It seems almost unbelievable that so vast a loss, entailing the sudden conversion of large amounts of securities into cash, should not have produced financial ruin all through the country.

WE are glad to do what we can to promote the comfort and welfare of American students sojourning in Paris, by publishing the American Art Association's appeal for funds that may be found in another column. We do not think the committee has placed the stress of its appeal at quite the proper point. There is not so much need of a fully-equipped club-house, lest its attractiveness may draw students away from their proper work in the ateliers; but there is the greatest need that whatever establishment can be provided shall be properly endowed, so that students, who are quite as likely to be desperately poor as to be in a position to disregard the cost of any luxury, may not be debarred from joining the Association and sharing in its advantages because of the high rate of entrance-fees and annual dues. The lot of the impecunious student in Paris is already sufficiently hard, and it should be the effort not to add to it the heart-burning due to finding himself shut out from an American club-house because he cannot afford to pay large fees. Such a club, to be of the greatest service, should be in no sense exclusive, but, on the contrary, should be absolutely democratic, and the only way it can be made such is to secure for it an adequate endowment.

WE still believe there was good sense in the recommendation we proffered to draughtsmen a few weeks ago to the effect that there was propriety in keeping their employers' secrets, although, judging from a news-item in a Western paper, there seems a possibility that now and again an over-zealous draughtsman may succeed in keeping his employer's secrets only too tenaciously. Mr. J. W. Stevens, of St. Paul, seems to have encountered lately service of this ultra secretive kind, and, as a consequence, has been obliged to sue out a writ of replevin which he hopes will enable him to recover from an elusive draughtsman once in his employ a number of negatives and drawings. As the value of the missing material is set at five hundred dollars only, and as amongst the drawings are listed some relating to the proposed high-school in Cincinnati, the new educational building at Albany, and a number of private houses scattered about the country, it is clear that in no case was an entire set of drawings abstracted, and the explanation must be that the draughtsman picked out those particular drawings which he himself had chanced to make and carried them off so that they might be exhibited to his next employer as samples of his skill. As the greenest of bookkeepers could hardly believe he had a right to abstract the account-books he had chanced to fill out with his handwriting

and figuring, one is rather at a loss for a proper color-term to apply to this extremely unsophisticated youth, who fancied he could set up a right in his employer's drawings because not his employer but himself had made them.

IF any one will stop to consider the matter, we think he will find that there are few callings of a commercial character that so incite to intellectual growth as that which is cultivated, so imperfectly—in the majority of cases—by "real-estate men," be they brokers, owners or speculators. For this reason we think the attempt making by the Young Men's Christian Association in a few of the larger cities to maintain "courses in real estate" is one that deserves not only watching but active encouragement. The true expert in real estate, the man who uses his intelligence as other professional men use theirs, finds there is vastly more to his work than the mere selling of land and buildings at a profit over purchase price, as if it were any other commodity. There is this difference at least: other commodities waste and are consumed, while land, at least, endures forever, and its possibilities of yielding a return are as various as the men who through the ages may turn their attention to it. Little as we know of real-estate men, we can perceive that they should have a fair legal education, so that they may do their own conveyancing, search titles and be able to give a safe answer to the ordinary run of legal questions clients are sure to propound. To this must be added a real knowledge of the general land laws of the country and State, and a profound knowledge of all special laws and ordinances affecting the locality where they practise. The care of improved property requires a fair knowledge of building construction and a thorough acquaintance with local building ordinances, while the improving of property demands, on the one hand, some knowledge of surveying, engineering and landscape architecture and, on the other hand, a familiarity with the economic laws that govern the use of capital and a close acquaintance with the workings of loans, mortgages and taxes. The thorough real-estate man should have a strong, but not too vivid, imagination and the broadest knowledge of the trend of business everywhere and of all kinds as it affects the growth and expansion of a community. There are so many directions towards which the intellectual effort of the real-estate man can be directed that it seems curious that some of the universities have not founded chairs for its development, instead of leaving it to the rather elementary fostering of the Y. M. C. A.

JUST as it is a matter of perennial dispute who was the youngest recruit to enroll in the Union Army during the Civil War, so it seems to be equally difficult to decide who is the rightful claimant of the honor of erecting the earliest fireproof building. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* a usually well-informed newspaper, makes the very sweeping assertion that "the first fireproof buildings ever erected" were designed by Mr. Robert P. Cammerer, an architect who died, last week, in Philadelphia in his seventy-eighth year. Unfortunately, no intimation is given as to where or what these early fireproof buildings are or may have been; but, presumably, as Mr. Cammerer, who was born and educated in Germany, practised his profession in Philadelphia for thirty-two years, these doubtless interesting buildings should be looked for somewhere in that city.

THE long-drawn-out litigation over the Westminster Chambers seems to have been brought at last to a definite and final stopping-place by the Massachusetts Superior Court denying, last week, the City of Boston's motion for a new trial. The time for filing exceptions has expired, and it is said there is now no means of reviving the litigation, and so Boston must pay as damages to the owners of the building $301,588 and to the contractors $40,721.94. It has all been a very expensive lesson—which, we hope, may profit the rising generation—that affirms the fact that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at least, intends that its laws shall be respected and observed by the wealthy as much as by the poor. It has been really a three-cornered battle, and, as usual, the public—the man on the street—is the party who really gets the worst of it, for not only he has to provide, indirectly, the money the city will now have to pay out in damages, but he has to endure the sight of the defaced upper story of the building which makes a plague-spot on the face of Boston's chiefest centre of architectural interest.

ONCE more a jury at the École des Beaux-Arts has been unable to award the Prix de Reconnaissance Américaine, and has had to content itself with awarding five "accessits" to the authors of the most deserving designs, based on a programme which called for the treatment of a lighthouse in New York Harbor. This year twenty-one competitors submitted *rendus,* a rather larger number, we believe, than has been of recent years attracted by the opportunity. While it is disappointing that this prize has not achieved a greater popularity, it is very gratifying to find the authorities acting their part conscientiously, and by the strictness of their rulings doing all that they can to maintain the significance of this prize: it would be too disheartening to have it cheapened through indifference on the part of the jury. Perhaps, in time, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects may succeed in persuading the French authorities to allow the winning of the American prize to count amongst the mile-stones that mark the road to Rome, in the same way that the French prizes count.

IT has not seemed desirable to delay the publication of this issue for the sake of including in it any account of the convention at Washington this week. It is enough to say that the occasion proved to be all that the promoters hoped to make it, the "jubilee" and festive character of the proceedings being sufficiently pronounced, while yet leaving sufficient time for the giving of proper consideration to the serious routine business of an annual meeting. Next week we shall, without undertaking to report the proceedings in full, give some account of the more important incidents, speeches, and discussions that marked the convention.

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January 12, 1907.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, PARIS.

IN the year 1890 there was an absolute demand for an organization in Paris that should meet two quite imperative needs. One was a house for the American student and artist. He lived in comparative isolation, often under conditions of great discomfort, and deprived of access to journals, reviews and current literature in his own language. He was largely restricted for companionship and social intercourse to public places which lacked everything that was homelike, and which imposed for their use a considerable burden of expense. The other need was the protection and furtherance of American Art and the consolidation of its interests. Paris was recognized and was being used as a great School of Art. American students and artists were separated units. Bound together in an organization, their national character could be better maintained and their influence be greatly increased when circumstances might call for its exercise.

On the 12th day of May, 1890, a number of students and artists met at No. 131, Boulevard du Montparnasse, in response to an invitation from Mr. A. A. Anderson, an American artist, who had been a student in Paris. Mr. Anderson's experience had demonstrated the needs referred to above and he had determined to meet them. He had found at this address an old rambling house with a garden. The house had been made comfortable, homelike, and attractive; the garden had been cleared and put in order. Mr. Anderson briefly stated to those assembled that the house (of which he held a nine years' lease) and its contents were theirs to use. The result of the meeting was a decision not only to enjoy but also to help this gift. Mr. Anderson was made President. A Secretary and Treasurer were chosen and also an Advisory Board of eighteen.

At the second meeting held on the 17th day of May, 1890, the name "American Students' Association" was adopted. In the absence of a Constitution the Association was declared to be for the mutual benefit of all American students in Paris, and that it was exclusively for men.

In March, 1891, the number of members on the roll was 270.

The name of the club at this date appears as "The American Artists' Association," which later, in 1892, was modified under the present title, "The American Art Association."

Early in 1896 it was decided to look for new quarters, as the home of the club was soon to be demolished in order to make room for the erection of apartment-houses that now occupy its former site. On March 22d, 1897, it was formally voted to move to No. 13, Quai de Conti. One motive of this move was the hope that the closer contact with the "Rive Droite" would bring into the Association members whose sympathy with art would prompt them to seek the fellowship of artists and art students. The interesting and historic house, known as the Petit Hôtel de Conti, between the Institut de France and the Hôtel des Monnaies, became the new hearth and home of the Association. Two floors were acquired and comfortably arranged.

The new quarters were formally opened with an entertainment on the Fourth of July, 1897. During the sojourn of the Club on the Quai de Conti, three noteworthy exhibitions of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture were held. Generous prizes, offered by Mr. John Wanamaker and by Senator Clark, were competed for.

The experience of the Association's sojourn on the Quai de Conti proved two important points: first, that to attract to the Association those who would be ranked as interested in Art, the question of locality was of no force; secondly, that for those who were to find the Association a benefit to them—for the students—the question of locality was supreme. The Quai de Conti had proved to be an impracticable situation. But few joined to fill the places of old members who were constantly leaving for home. These reasons prompted a return to the centre of the student community: the Montparnasse quarter. A house at No. 74, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, with a very large studio in it fell vacant. An adjoining building on the Rue de la Grande-Chaumière with two large studios, belonging to the same proprietor, also becoming available: the whole was leased from October, 1902, and in the course of a brief period was adapted to the uses of the Association and became its new home. The wisdom of this move was speedily justified by the scores of members who rapidly swelled the roll.

The formal opening of this new club-house occurred on the evening of December 13th, 1902. The rooms were crowded with new and old friends of the Association, and with its members. The hope then entertained that a new career of usefulness and success had been begun, has been fully justified by experience since this date.

With this brief *résumé* of the Association's history, we may ask what are the lessons of its past?

The undoubted usefulness of the Association to the student community is generally recognized.

The impossibility of self-support has been continuously and conclusively proved. The solution of the problem of maintenance has been found in personal effort on the part of members and through the generosity of a limited number of patrons. It is perfectly certain that for generations to come the appeal of art to our country's youth will remain as imperative as it is to-day, and it will doubtless gain in force. It is as genuine an appeal as that of any other profession. How much has been done all over our land for students in law, medicine, science, theology, and the liberal arts generally! The fine arts are entering more and more into the life and work of the nation. The best architecture, inner decoration, landscape gardening, gold and silver work, glass making, ceramics, all these, the dependent features of the fine arts, are in great demand. No less urgent is the claim for the best in painting, sculpture, engraving, music, literature, and languages. The answer to these demands and claims should come from our own youth. All kinds of productive effort at home have been stimulated and helped. Have we done our duty to art? Ought not students in this wide field that contributes so largely to the charm and pleasure of life and elevates to a higher standard of civilization, to be so encouraged, that the results of their work shall be better, and better worth the buying, just as we have helped the doctor, the lawyer, the engineer, and others, so that their labor is more worthy its price.

The American Art Association, of Paris, has proved itself to be a real and valuable factor in producing better results in art study and work, and in upholding moral principles of life. It should be so firmly established that its usefulness may be perpetuated, and its influence in the direction of a truer and higher national art increased and enlarged.

For these reasons, the present appeal and effort are made. Superior as the present quarters are to former homes of the Association, they are still far from meeting its needs.

The exhibition gallery and the room used as a restaurant are too small. There is no one room adequate for a lecture or important function. There is no place for a gymnasium, and baths are lacking. The plumbing and sanitary arrangements are anything but satisfactory, and no improvement can be made except at the expense of the Association and by taking a very long and unfavorable lease.

Those who are interested in, and who have worked earnestly for, the American Art Association feel more and more that its home and its provisions are inadequate to meet the requirements of the large American student community of Paris, and that it fails lamentably to express here in Paris, the interest that our art lovers and promoters of education in America are manifesting in art and education, and that it is quite unworthy of our great country. A well-equipped and partially endowed institution is what America should insist upon and give to its students in Paris, so that their work should be furthered, their lives dignified and brightened, and their love of country kept fresh and vigorous by the tangible realization in their midst, in a foreign land, of their country's generous thought for them, as well as its sympathy in their aims and efforts.

Hence the accompanying statement is offered for the careful consideration of Americans who hold education in high esteem, and who recognize in art an elevating and refining influence that should have as wide a sway as is possible over our people and land.

Annually about 1,000 American young men are studying in Paris: Painting, sculpture, architecture, music, vocal and instrumental; French language, and other subjects.

The French Government is lavishly generous to American students. Invaluable privileges are given free or for an exceedingly small cost.

These students need a homelike centre for rest, recreation, physical culture, a club-house that embodies as its features: library, reading-rooms, restaurant and café, billiard-rooms, gymnasium and baths, gallery for exhibitions of works of art, hall for lectures, and reunions.

Since its formation in 1890, the American Art Association has offered in a very modest, though useful proportion, some of the above advantages, thanks to the deep interest and generosity of a few persons.

The present condition of the Association is quite inadequate to meet worthily and fully the requirements of this large student community, and the inevitable financial problem is most difficult

to solve under the present circumstances. It is also keenly felt that the present limited institution is not at all what America should show as compared with what France is doing for our young men.

The Association needs $300,000, of which: $75,000 for land; $100,000 for building and equipment; $125,000 for endowment.

The home of the Association should be in the centre of the American student community, which is permanently fixed in the Montparnasse quarter of Paris. The junction of the Boulevards Montparnasse and Raspail forms the centre of a circle which, with a mile radius, comprehends 4-5 of the students.

Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, are the bankers of the American Art Association, and subscriptions should be forwarded to them.

Any special information will be furnished by the Secretary of the Association, 74, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris.

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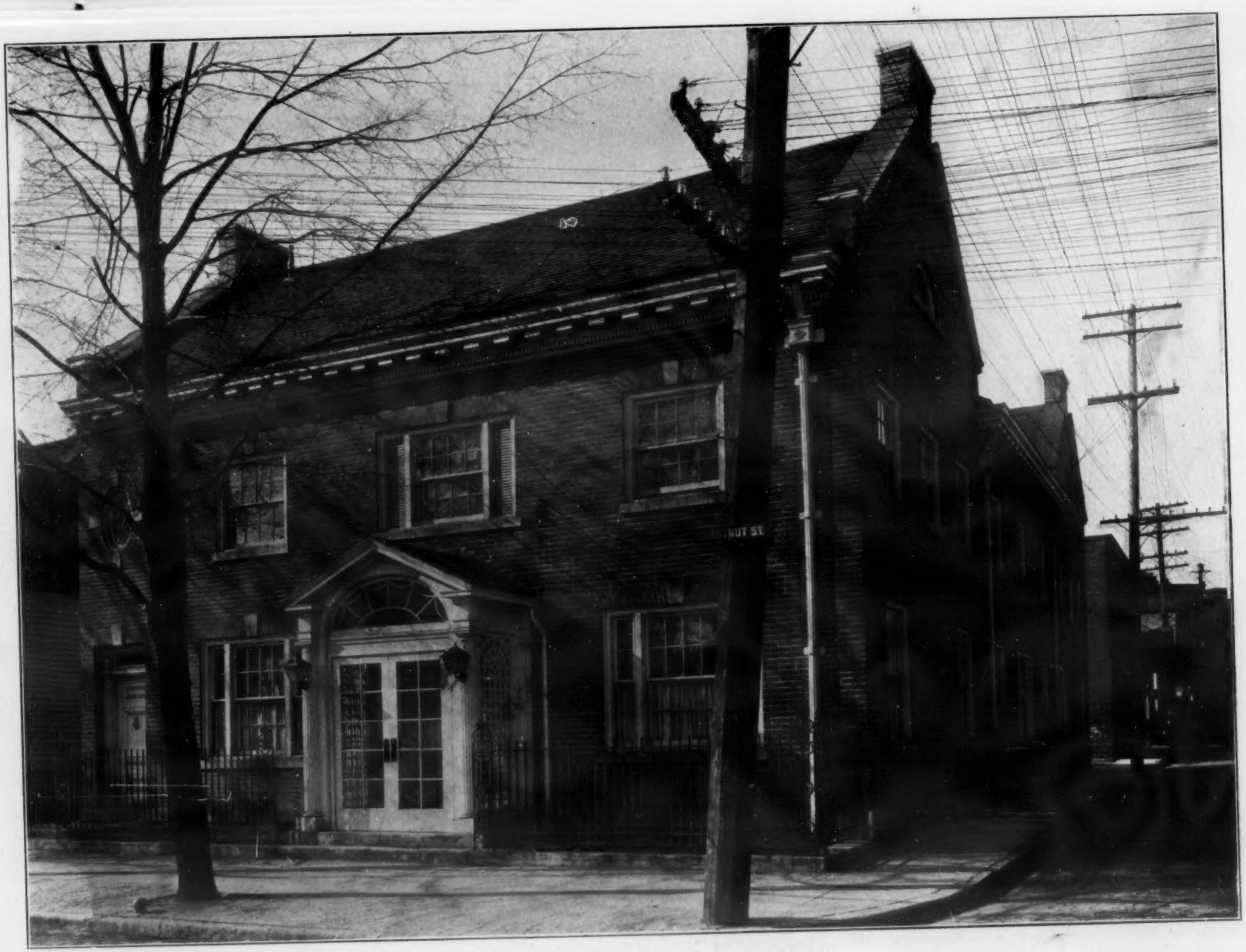

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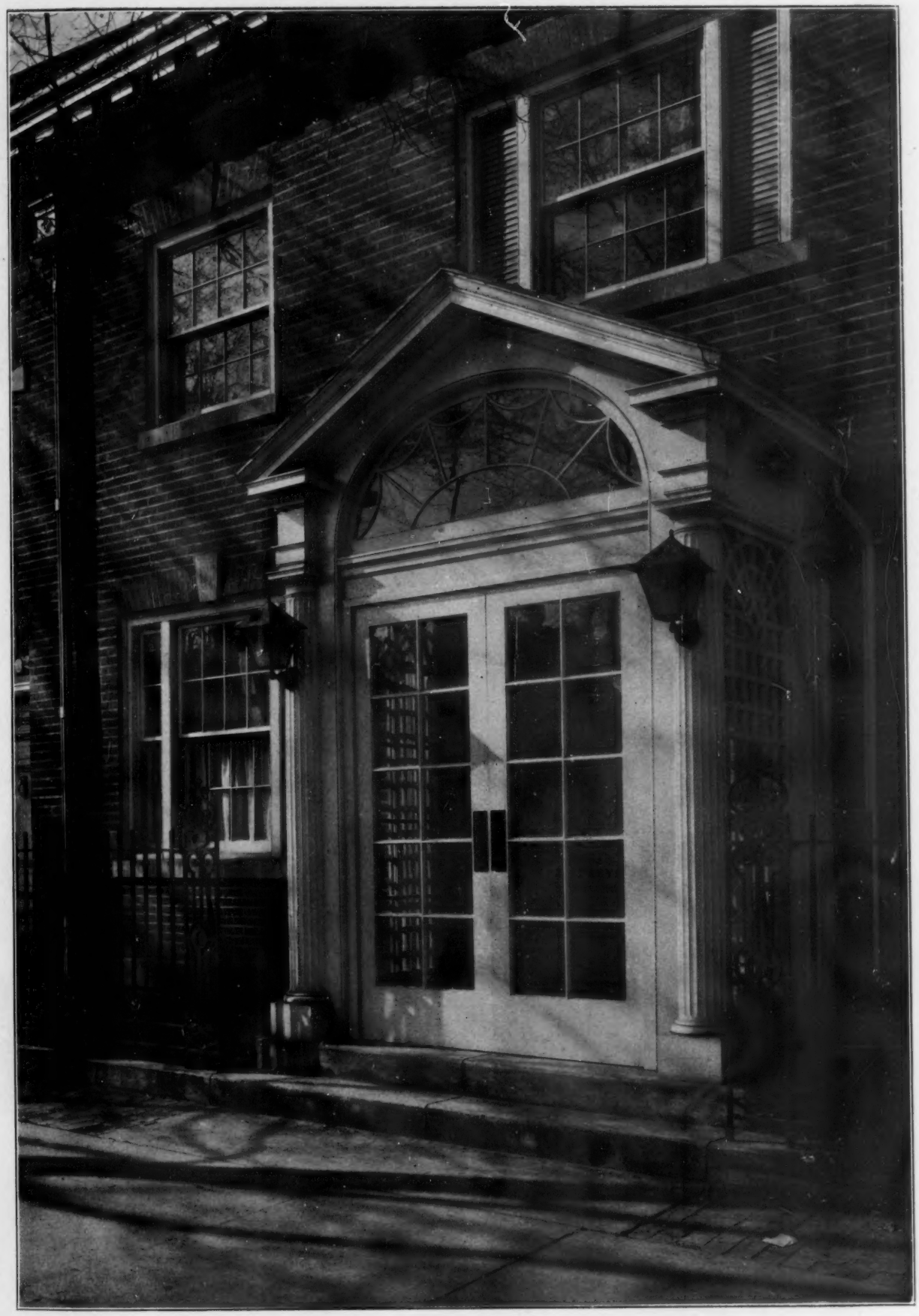

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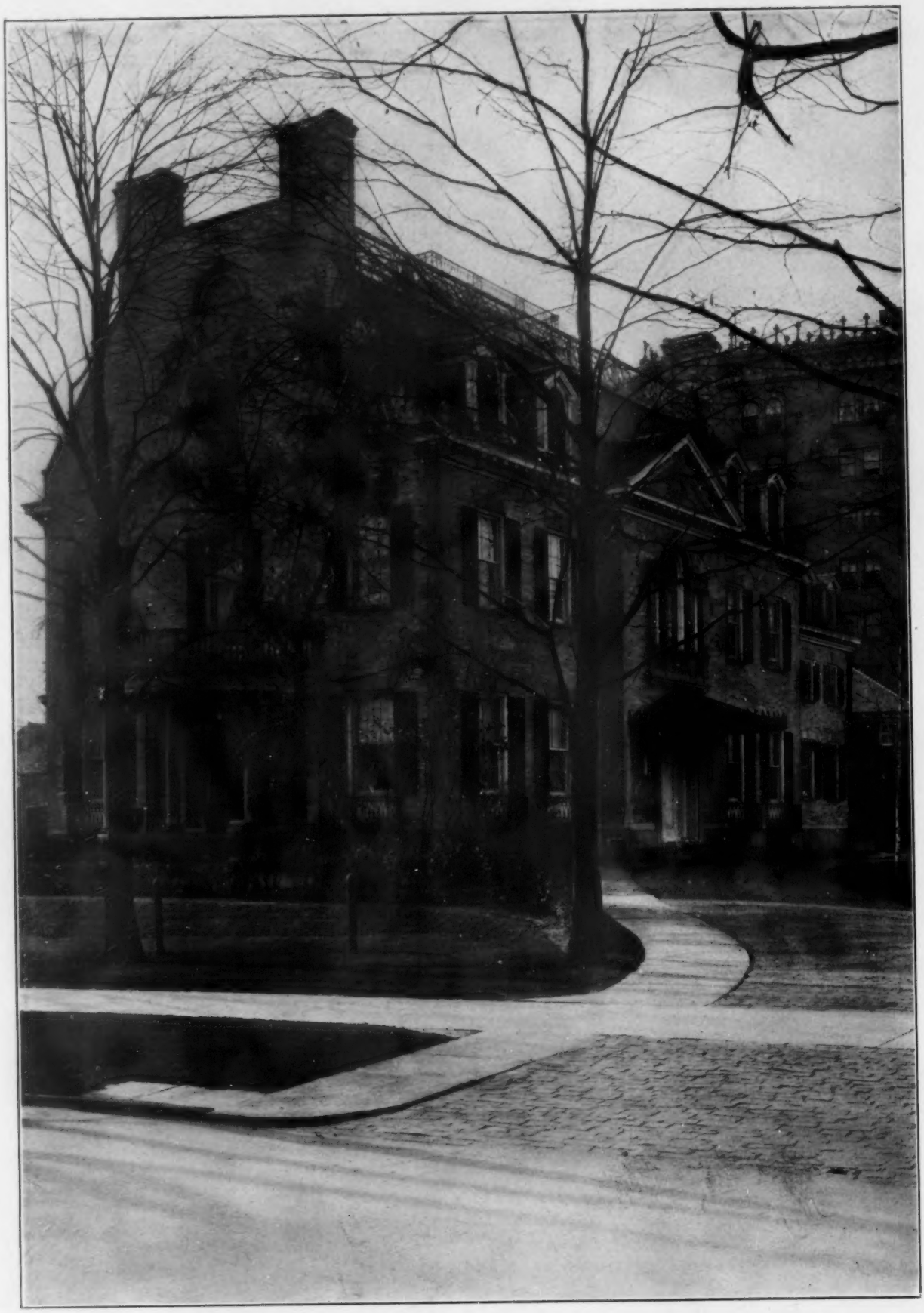

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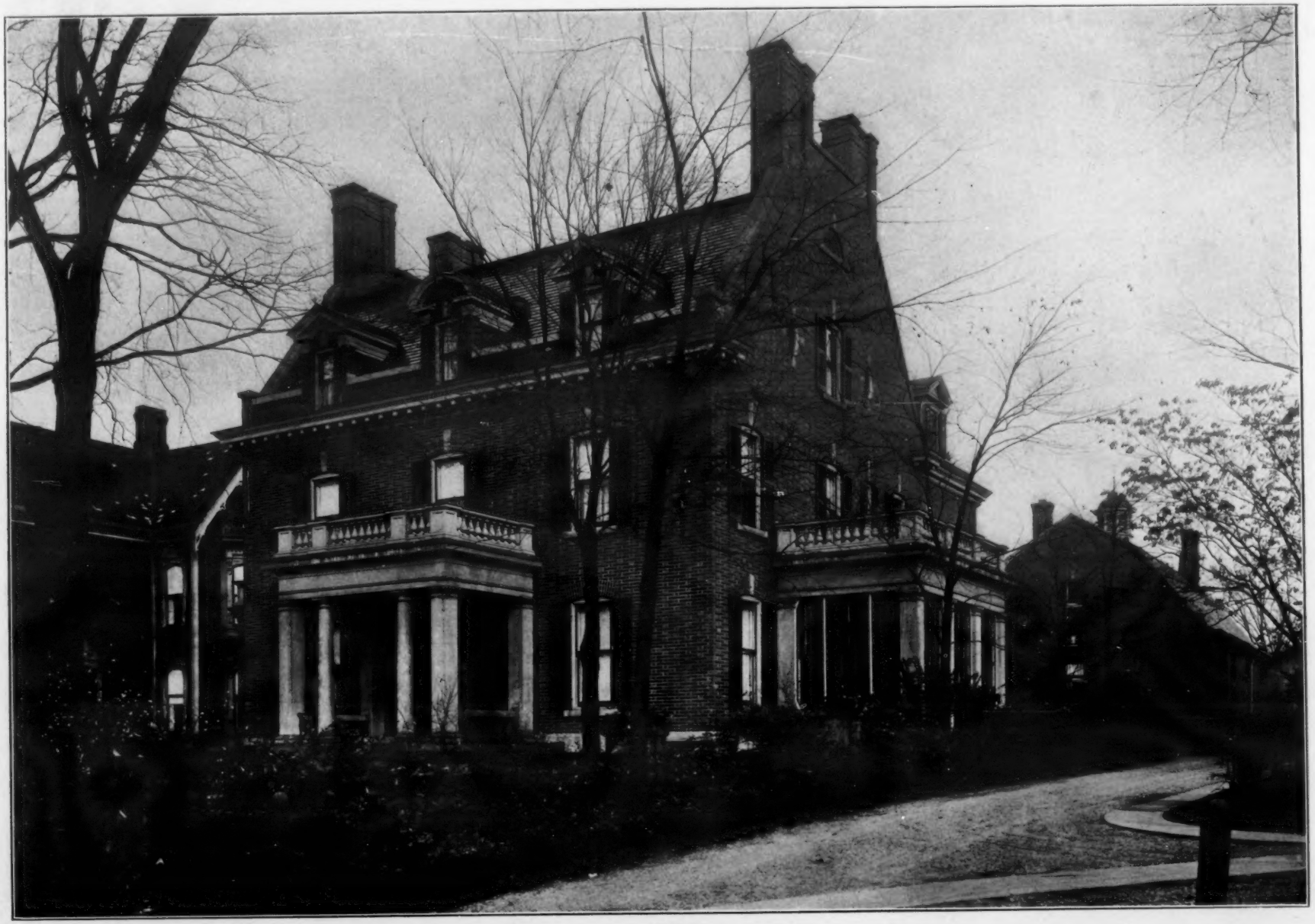

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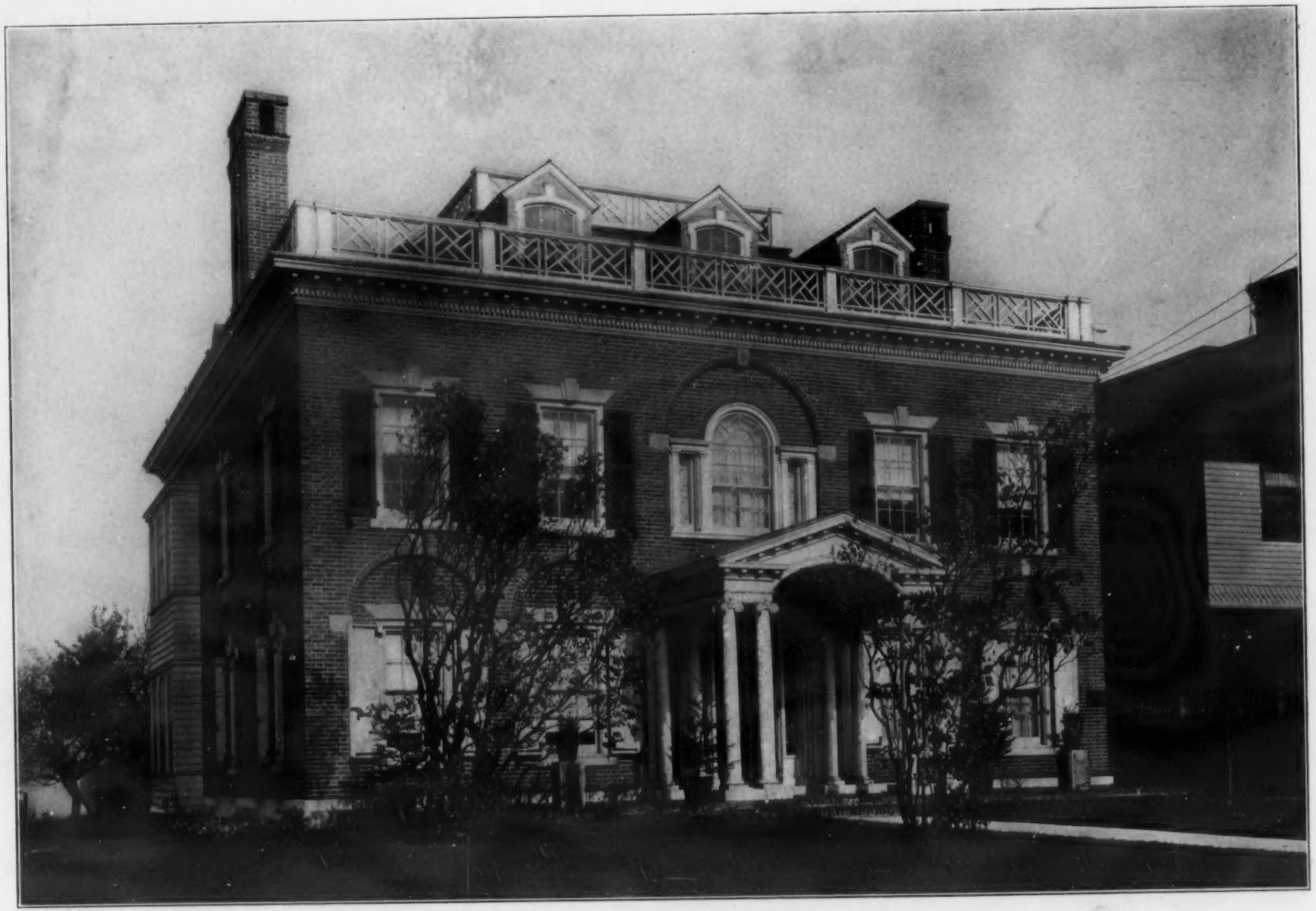

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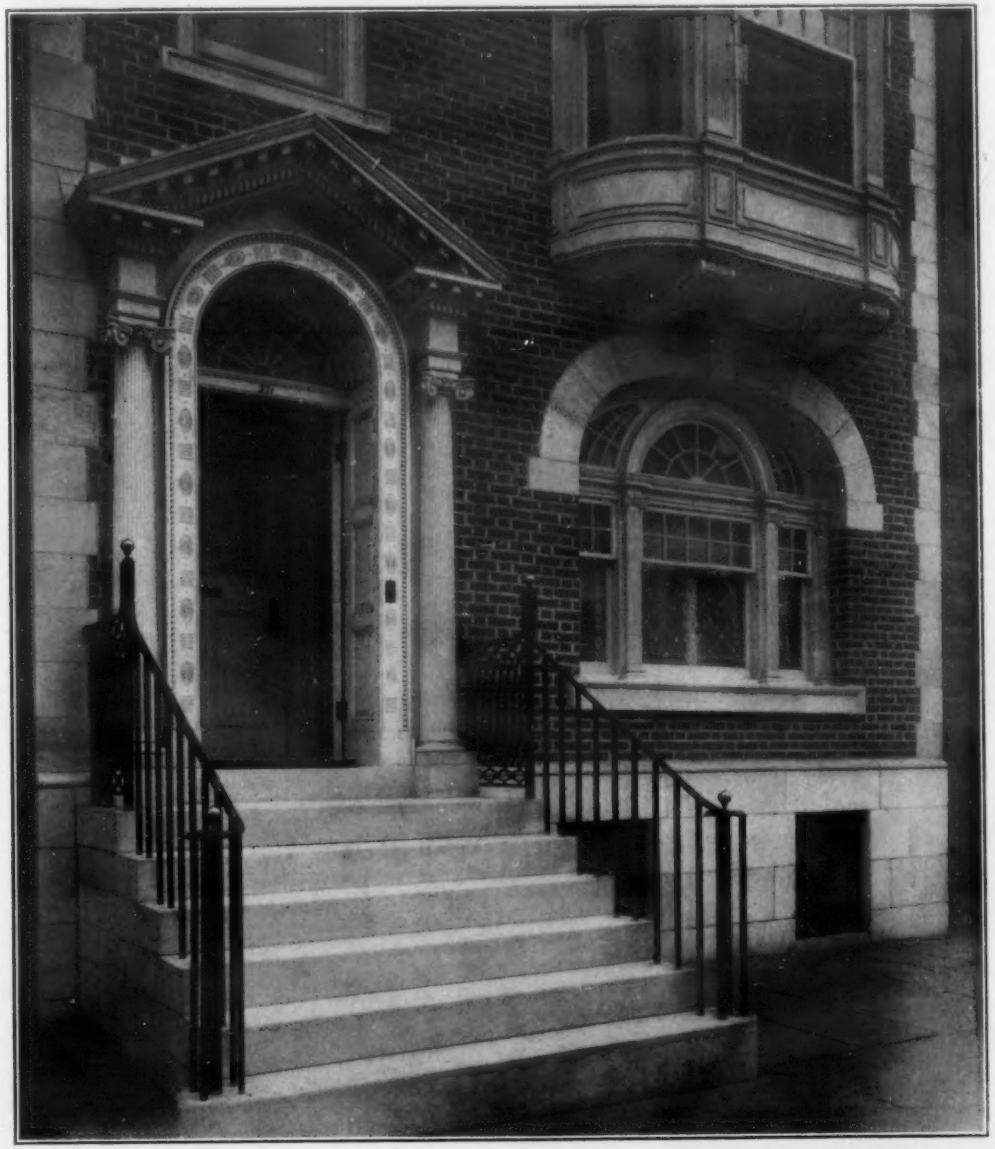

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A METHOD FOR RETONING THE NATURAL TINTS OF STONES AND MARBLES.

IT has been fonud by experiments and observation that many of the colored stones and marbles used in architectural work, especially in the northern climates and districts, where there is a phenomenal rainfall, are subject to deterioration in color or tinting, by a system of carbonization, and in some rare cases by oxidation. Many attempts have been made in consequence, by experts, to overcome this evil, and also to revivify this color or tinting, some of which may be said most decidedly to have been successful. The great object in all these experiments has been to nullify the action of the acid which works upon the mineral producing the color in the stone, and so prevent the change of one compound into another. In nearly every case this has been effected by using a basic compound composed of sulphate of lime and lime water, and then treating the stone with a solution of the metallic salt which produces the color or tint shown in the rock or stone. There are, however, other systems which will be dealt with in the course of this article. During the primary observations it was noticed that after heavy rain-storms a decided loss of color or tinting was produced, particularly in stone where there was no free lime. If, however, a very small quantity of free lime remained, the coloration remained fresh and clear for a much longer period. Experiments were therefore made with lime-water of varying strengths, according to the following scale:

1. The ordinary drinking water of about sixteen degrees hardness, or half an ounce of lime to the gallon.
2. Rain-water, into which had been introduced one-third by weight of quick-lime.
3. Ordinary river water, into which an equal quantity by weight of quick-lime had been introduced.
4. Rain-water, containing also an equal quantity by weight of lime.
5. Ordinary drinking-water, to which had been added sufficient quick-lime to make an equal weight.

These lime waters were placed in properly prepared tanks, and sulphate of lime was then added and allowed to remain until saturation had taken place, when the solutions were drawn off into other tanks, the stones to be experimented upon being then introduced, and allowed to remain until saturation had also occurred here. At the end of this time the stones were withdrawn, and it was then found that all the colors possessing an iron basis were as fresh and as brilliant as when taken from the quarries, and that although those possessing other metallic bases showed evident signs of the preservative qualities of the lime in solution, yet some toning agent was still further needed. From this it was considered as proved that the lime possessed an undeniably preservative action, and that the explanation of the phenomenon was the following: There ought not to be really any action produced by the water alone upon the stone, without the presence of a third body, and this third body was shown to be present in the form of carbonic acid. Now, when this gas comes into contact with the lime water, a combination is immediately brought about, thanks to the great affinity of the two, and a neutralization of the active properties of the gas is effected, thus preventing the deterioration of the tone and color, and so, consequently, preserving both the beauty and the value of the stone. Before proceeding any further it may be as well to consider the composition of many of the veins and spots found in the different stones and marbles. One of the principal materials is found in that compound known as dolomite or magnesian limestone, as for example in that well-known marble, the Porto Venere, or, as it is more popularly called, Black and Gold. In this instance, the magnesia has been introduced under the natural form of sulphate of magnesia. Another great factor in the veining, and also in the production of the different colors and tones, is the oxide of manganese, which, upon admixture at a proper temperature, namely, that of boiling-point, which is generally considered as being the most suitable, colorations or tints, varying, according to the chemical strength of the oxide from pink, rose-pink, up through violet and purple, are produced. Next in point of importance comes the oxide of iron, this being in fact one of the chief chemical substances used by nature in producing her works of art. These oxides comprise:

1. Limonite, or Hydrous Oxide of Iron—producing a brown or brownish-yellow color.
2. Protoxide of Iron—producing a range of color, varying from blue to grey.
3. Sesquioxide or Red Oxide of Iron—producing the various tints of red.

Two carbonates are also found in nature, namely, the Green Carbonate of Copper, whence an apple or emerald green is produced, and the Carbonate of Iron, producing tones varying from blue to grey. Taking these facts into consideration, it was deemed probable that with proper treatment of the stone with these chemical matters, a revivification or toning of the colors in the stone might be effected, and upon experiment this method was found to be successful. The stone was in every instance allowed to stand in lime-water, prepared in the manner described above, sulphate of lime being added to saturation, except in the case of those stones which were found to contain large quantities of magnesia, as in the Dolomitic Rocks, or in the Black and Gold Marbles. In this case, the sulphate of lime was replaced by the sulphate of magnesia. After the stone had been standing for the prescribed time it was removed and immediately treated with a solution of the metallic salt required to produce the coloration, these metallic salts being naturally so made up in solution as to give varying strengths, and so produce the desired effect. For instance, when using the green carbonate of copper—a solution of one to twenty-five was employed in retoning a light or apple green, whereas a solution of one to ten was made use of when dealing with an emerald green stone. So with the other salts, the irons and manganese, various strengths were given to the different solutions, according to the delicacy or strength of the tint which it was required to enliven or retone, the greatest strength rarely exceeding one in ten, whilst the minimum was never below thirty.

There remains just one other point to notice, which has proved of immense value in retoning some of the black and dark brown stones. This consists in dissolving treacle, syrup, or some similar saccharoid matter in boiling water, and allowing the stone to remain in this solution, preserved at about the boiling-point, for a period sufficient to produce saturation, as with the other stones, and then treating the

stone with diluted sulphuric acid. This will be found an excellent method in retoning all those stones which owe their color to natural carbonization.—*The Stone Trade Journal.*

IVORY SCULPTURE.[1]

FEW people, so far as my experience goes, even amongst those who are generally interested in works of art, seem to be aware of the extent to which ivory sculpture is practised at the present day by distinguished artists. We know that it is used for such prosaic things as billiard-balls, paper-knives, cutlery handles and toilet objects, and other objects of utility which we are accustomed to see in shop windows. Visitors to Dieppe also know that it is still famous as a centre of ivory carving, that crucifixes and figures, fan-sticks, and knick-knacks of all kinds which may be qualified as art of a certain kind abound there; that Chinese and Indian productions of a similar kind answer to the demand that is made for them, and that in recent years Japanese figures of a better type command comparatively high prices. But I am often asked whether any of our best modern sculptors work in ivory, and when we consider the beauty of the material, the esteem in which it is held by artists and their willingness to use it, the surprise to me is very great that so little is generally known concerning the practice of ivory sculpture, and the beautiful work which has been executed by our most distinguished artists. Now and again a figure or two may be observed at our Royal Academy, or perhaps a modest attempt at decorative work manages to insinuate itself at an exhibition of arts and crafts. But they are not the fashion; they attract some desultory attention, are acquired by a discerning collector, disappear, and are forgotten by the public at large. We have no museum for the encouragement of modern art like the Luxembourg at Paris, there is no fashionable lead and the encouragement of ivory sculpture would appear not to be within the terms of the Chantrey bequest.

Then again, ignorance concerning art in ivory still requires to be dispelled amongst the authorities who rule and manage our international exhibitions. Otherwise, would it be possible to believe that at these—certainly up to that at Paris in 1900—ivory carving has been classed with leatherwork, brushware, basketwork, and a number of other industries? The same juryman would be called upon to adjudicate on the decorative sewing of a boot, or the art value of a carved meerschaum pipe and the merit of a *chef d'œuvre* of ivory sculpture by a Frampton or a Dampt. It is little wonder, then, that artists of distinction declined to exhibit under such conditions, and that the public should remain in ignorance. Yet, after all, nothing is more certain than that the most distinguished amongst our sculptors have been accustomed to work in ivory. And it is pleasant to see that in recent times attempts have been made to place the art of ivory sculpture in the position which it once held and which it is entitled to hold; that is to say, on an equal footing and in an equal place of honor with sculpture in marble or bronze or in any other material. A first exhibition was held in Brussels some twenty years ago, at which all the most distinguished amongst the Belgian sculptors and some fifty others exhibited, and the year before last a most successful exhibition was held in Paris. It is true that in order to justify the expectation of a revival of ivory sculptors more than this is required. But everything must have a beginning. A great deal depends on the trend of fashion, that is to say, of patronage. It is useless to ignore this fact. Huge sums are given by the wealthy patrons of art for specimens of the antique, more or less genuine, the bulk of which goes into the pockets of the dealer. What is necessary is that their tastes or inclination should turn in the direction of the modern, of the living, artist.

The profession of sculpture demands in many ways expense. From the point of view of the quality of the material, it costs as much to execute a bust or a statuette in ivory, a foot or so in height, as to produce a life-size statue in marble. The sculptor is only too willing to use ivory as a medium, but he cannot be expected to sacrifice his material interests and educate the public at his own expense. Those whose work in ivory I shall presently briefly bring under your notice are in the first place great sculptors in marble. They naturally in another direction have regard to public requirements. Ivory is a delightful material to work, delicate and graceful in results, grateful in every way to the artist. It is to monumental sculpture what the miniature is to painting—or rather it takes its place with bronzes and goldsmiths' work. Any sculptor can work it. It requires no special knowledge or training. But from about the time of the Italian Renaissance it got into bad hands and became the product of the workshop rather than of the studio of the artist—there being all the time, however, in every age, sculptors of the highest distinction who kept alive its traditional position and redeemed its character. Still, generally speaking, as an art it fell, and suffered from its mechanical abasement. To the public nowadays carving in ivory suggests China or India or Dieppe, nothing more. People may pay for such things what they may be worth, but it is not at such a price that a sculptor of reputation can work. Then, again, the Church. When one thinks of the examples of ivory sculpture destined for the service of religion—the diptychs and triptychs, pastoral staves, statuettes, and crucifixes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries—one marvels at the horrors which have taken their place since the patronage and influence of the Church on art no longer are of value. And again, if one remembers the large sums obtained for a Byzantine or Mediæval ivory casket, one cannot help thinking what a great artist could produce if he were offered adequate inducement. What could be more appropriate for presentation caskets than a simple one in ivory deriving the principal value from the work of a great sculptor? What more worthless than the hideous productions of the silversmith's shop which our corporations present to foreign potentates and distinguished guests, or as prizes for distinction in the field or in sports?

Who, then, are the great sculptors to whom I have referred as being so little generally known? I wish, indeed, that there remained more time at my disposal, enabling me to do more than briefly refer to their work. The revival of ivory-carving in quite recent times is due to Belgian sculptors. This is as it should be, for throughout the golden age of ivory sculpture in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Flemish artists were particularly distinguished; and again in the days when the art of the rococo ran riot, the Fiammingos, the Van Opstals, and the Fay-d'Herbes were the masters when decadence reigned elsewhere. So it is at the present day; encouraged by the proprietor of the Congo to make fashionable a material which is one of the most valuable products of that possession, we have in ivory some *chefs d'œuvre* from the hands of such well-known sculptors as Julien Dillens, Meunier, Van der Stappen, Wolfers, and Samuel, not to mention a considerable number of lesser lights. Here is the charming statuette "La Gloire" of the first-named and the "Fée au Paon" of Wolfers. Wolfers's work—he is also a goldsmith—is nearly always an admirable combination of ivory with gold, silver, enamels, precious stones, and semi-precious marbles. In France I can only mention—for there is no time to do more—that such sculptors of the very first rank as Jean Dampt and Theodore Rivière, amongst a host of others, give us yearly most charming work in ivory. This is his famous "Salammbô chez Mathô." The original is in the Luxembourg. Dampt and others are famous also for busts and figures in ivory, or in ivory in combination with wood and other materials—portraits of celebrities and leaders of high life which ought to set a fashion and may become the rage. Then, again, ivory is largely used by such great artists as Lalique, and by Gardet and others for beautiful toilet articles, such as hair-pins and combs, mirrors, fans, and the like. And so to come to England, and if it cannot be said we can produce an extended list of workers, on the other hand it will be admitted that they number amongst them our greatest names. This is Frampton's beautiful "Lamia," exhibited at the Academy in 1900, and now in the collection of Mr. Willy Vivian. It is the "Lamia" of Keats—in ivory and bronze—at the moment of the transformation. The face, with its studied serenity—cryptic, snake-like—is carved in life-size from a very fine block of beautifully-grained ivory, which was supplied to the sculptor by the very long-established firm of ivory dealers, Messrs. Myers & Son, of Tower Hill. Mr. Frampton tells me that for some things he prefers the soft variety of ivory, for others the hard, and that he always uses live in preference to dead ivory. For large work a large grain is effective, for smaller, certainly less grain and closer texture. The block used for this bust weighed some 14 pounds. Whether ivory in sculpture should be polished or matted till it is almost like white marble, as some sculptors make it, and how far it should be used alone or in combination with other materials, are questions to which I can do no more than allude. Other admirable English sculpture in ivory in various private collections—our public ones possess not a single example—includes the work of such names as Alfred Gilbert, the late Harry Bates, and Reynolds-Stephens, and at Lloyd's Registry you will see it

[1] Extract from a paper by Mr. Alfred Maskell, F.S.A., read before the Society of Arts and published in the "Journal" of the Society.

beautifully used in the frieze by that clever young sculptor, Lynn Jenkins.

The subject of my lectures is so important and covers such a large extent of ground that, as you will have observed, I have on each evening been compelled to skip and abbreviate, and offer you scarcely more than indications for your consideration. As a matter of fact, it would not be difficult, I think, to make at least ten divisions, each one of which would afford more than sufficient material for an evening's lecture. But I shall be satisfied if the points I have indicated may have been sufficiently interesting to induce some of my audience to inquire further—there is ample and beautiful material in our great museums—and, at any rate, I am sure it will be admitted that ivory and its applications have played a more important part in the history of civilization than at first sight might appear evident, that the material itself and its working is full of interest, that its usefulness enters largely into our daily life, and that in the history of art it has a place which is on a level, at least, with any other of the sculptural arts, not excluding, indeed, even the graphic arts.

MORE WARNINGS FOR USERS OF CONCRETE.

IN a paper on "The Fatigue of Concrete," published in the *Proceedings* of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. J. S. Van Ornum says:

"The adhesive strength of concrete to steel, low in value at best, is undoubtedly severely tried by repeated application and relief of load, and the consequent successive production and relief of the various internal stresses which tax so severely this essential and vital factor of reinforced-concrete design and construction. Passing without comment the acknowledged fact that scale or thick rust will seriously impair the adhesion, it may be said that numerous critical examinations plainly indicated that any rust on the metal (while completely absorbed by the concrete and so effectively preventing further corrosion) did materially lessen the normal adhesive power of the concrete; the bond was often found lacking opposite the rust discolorations on the concrete, while remaining firm on each side where rust had been entirely absent; and, where the adhesive bond was destroyed in the middle portion of the beam, this destruction habitually terminated in a discolored section, apparently indicating the encountering of an increased adhesive resistance at the cleaner portions of the steel.

"Another fact that has escaped deserved attention is the probability that a material excess of water used in mixing the concrete apparently lessens its adhesive power. It is realized that a moderately wet mixture is desirable, in order to prevent voids in the concrete as ordinarily placed, and especially to secure sufficient plasticity to insure a complete filling of the space around and below the network of reinforcing steel; but there seems to be a real danger that the reaction against dry concrete is being carried too far. An excessively wet concrete not only contains numerous globules of water which, when absorbed, leave the concrete porous, but these, also, especially weaken the adhesion of the concrete to the steel, because there is a tendency for such water globules to seek the surface of the reinforcement, particularly on the under side. The weakening of the bond from this cause was evident in certain beams in which the adhesion was noticeably weak, the water cavities being apparent at the bottom and sides of the steel bars."

MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN BERLIN.

AFTER making an attempt to describe architecturally some of the most recent buildings in Berlin, Mr. R. A. Raven closes a paper in *The Builders' Journal* with these words: "But it is past a joke. The sad history of it all is clear. A simple, uneducated people, the Prussians; an inrush of money into the country after a victorious war with the one nation who could teach them refinement; rapid commercial success; mushroom millionaires, who require gorgeous and flashy houses to live in; slum architects finding themselves called on to build palaces; Berlin folk charmed with the result, and making a point of sending visitors to see the fine buildings in "modern style" at Halensee—and, above all, in the Kurfürstendamm. The whole thing has been done lightheartedly, but in a few years there will be grief and remorse. The cultured Berliner, now hardly to be found outside the University, will have made his way, and will have supplanted the retired army officer and the rich "Kaufman" from their leading position in society. Then there will be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth, and repenting in sackcloth and ashes. Then will the wretched Kurfürstendamm be the 'Champs Elysées' of expanded West Berlin. And then, too late, will arise a writer with the eloquence of Ruskin and the sarcasm of Macaulay to pour scorn, contempt and the vials of wrath upon the shameless, undignified heads of those who to-day are erecting these hideous things."

COMMUNICATION

THE GERMAN COMPETITION METHOD.

NEWARK, N. J., December 29, 1906.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—Thinking it might interest your readers, I have translated some of the "principles" governing competitions in Germany as formulated by the United German Architects' and Engineers' societies in 1897, and revised by the Thirty-third Convention of their delegates in Dusseldorf in 1904.

They have, first, competitions *open* to all the world; second, for Germans only, and, third, limited to architects residing in certain districts, where probably home pride exists, or where a thorough knowledge of the "*terrain*" is absolutely necessary to solve the problem properly. Then they have "limited competitions" in the sense of our "big five," where each competitor receives remuneration, and the names of the competing firms are made public. (That the standard of professional ethics would be raised by the selection of these "big five" by the aldermen of most of our cities I can only imagine.) The German code recommends a "sketch competition," first, *i.e.* for all larger buildings, a competition of ideas, at a scale of 1:400 and 1:200, and, then, a limited competition between the competitors successful in the first struggle, at a scale 1:200 up to 1:100.

The code insists that the number of judges in competitions must be *uneven* and that the majority of them must be *architects*, and that the programme must be agreed upon by all the judges and their substitutes before its publication. The architects selected as judges are men of reputation who have gained their position by winning just such competitions and by erecting buildings of importance themselves. They are judges to-day, competitors to-morrow.

The judges must follow this procedure: The entire board examines and decides which sets of drawings are entitled to consideration; whether the requirements, as to time of arrival, cost, etc., have been fulfilled, and also weed out the palpably inferior designs. The remaining drawings are then thoroughly examined by the technical members—the architects—of the board, never less than two passing on each set of drawings, and judgment thereon is reported to the entire board. The eliminating and sifting of designs by the entire board proceeds, and is continued until the number of remaining designs equals the number of prizes given. Usually a majority decides the elimination of a design. The judges must publish the reasons governing them in making the awards, and must furnish each competitor with a copy of them. All drawings, together with the verdict of the judges, must be exhibited publicly for at least eight days. The most prominent architects in Germany have no hesitancy in entering *open* competitions thus safeguarded, and it frequently occurs that unknown men carry off the prizes. No *one* man would consider himself competent there to decide anything more than a school competition among students. No less than "*tres faciunt collegium*" and they must be architects.

Very truly yours,

GUSTAVUS STAEHLIN.

ILLUSTRATIONS

JEFFREY'S UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. J. FOSTER WARNER, ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.: TWO PLATES.

HOUSE OF R. R. ROOT, ESQ., DELAWARE AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. M'KIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOUSE OF M. T. BUSH, ESQ., LINCOLN PARKWAY, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. LANSING & BIERLE, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOUSE OF WALTER HUBBELL, ESQ., EAST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. MR. J. FOSTER WARNER, ARCHITECT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HOUSE OF DR. CHARLES S. JONES, DELAWARE AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOUSE OF DR. SHERMAN, WEST FERRY STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOUSE OF MRS. MARTHA E. PALMER, STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y. MR. WORTHINGTON PALMER, ARCHITECT, ALBANY, N. Y.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

WAREHOUSE ON KOMMANDANTENSTRASSE, BERLIN. HERRN ALTERTHUM & ZADECK, ARCHITECTS.

This and the following plate are copied from *Blätter für Architektur.*

THE "CRÜWELLHAUS," A.D. 1530. BIELEFELD, PRUSSIA.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

BRIDGE-BUILDING IN AUSTRIA.—They have no grade-crossing in Austria. A railroad with 728 bridges has just been opened by the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. It connects Trieste with Assling, passing through the Tyrol. Besides the 728 bridges, there are 47 tunnels on this wonderful railroad. The bridge over the Isonzo River is one of the fifty largest bridges in the world and has a span of 270 feet. The reason for the multiplicity of bridges is the mountain country through which the railroad runs, but the level crossing for a railroad is not tolerated in Austria.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL HOUSING, 1905.—A return by the Housing of the Working-classes Committee of the London County Council shows that during the year 1905 there were provided in houses of the working class in London 26,076 new rooms, and in certain suburban districts described as "extra-London" 36,874 new rooms, making a total of 62,950. The total number of rooms demolished was 12,013, of which 8,708 were in the central area. The net addition was therefore 50,937.

The net addition to the number of rooms in the whole area was 53,499, 59,009, and 51,566 in the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 respectively. In the county of London the net addition was considerably less than in previous years owing to the unusually large number of houses demolished, the greater part of the new accommodation to replace this loss, so far as it has resulted from the exercise of statutory powers, having already been provided in previous years. It is worthy of note that of the 36,874 rooms added in the extra-London area, no fewer than 15,006 are situated in the eastern section, comprising East Ham, Leyton, Walthamstow, Wanstead, and West Ham.

The extent to which the new accommodation for the working classes has sufficed to meet the increase in the working-class population is a matter which cannot be ascertained with any great degree of accuracy. Upon consideration of the number of persons occupying the Council's dwellings it is found that an average of one and a half persons per room is a reasonable figure to take for accommodation provided within the county area, and an average of one and a quarter persons per room may be taken as a general basis in the extra-London area. If this basis be adopted it may be stated that in the whole area accommodation for 67,248 persons has been added in the course of the year, as compared with 71,317, 79,130, and 69,212 in 1902, 1903, and 1904 respectively. If the population increased in the same ratio as in the decennium 1891-1901, the increase would be 100,852 persons of all classes, although it is believed that an estimate on this basis shows a larger increase than has actually taken place. On the assumption that the increase in the working-class population amounted to two-thirds of the total, such increase would be 67,235 persons on the basis of the decennial period for the whole area, or 60,109 persons on the basis of the last quinquennial period for London and the decennial period for extra-London, whereas accommodation for 67,248 persons has been provided.—*The Architect.*

THE FRENCH AND THE FARNESE PALACE.—France's Senate has declined to ratify the vote of the Chamber of Deputies to purchase the superb Farnese Palace at Rome, which for a number of years past has been used by the French Government for its embassy to the Court of the Quirinal. The ambassador, Camille Barrere, had completed all the negotiations for the purchase, the price settled upon being 3,000,000 francs. The French Government had given its approval, and the entire transaction was regarded as completed. The action, therefore, of the Senate at Paris has attracted a good deal of comment and speculation. The fact of the matter is that if the Senate has declined to approve the purchase it is in deference to the wishes, privately expressed, of the Italian Crown. King Victor Emmanuel wishes to purchase the palace for himself. Neither he nor yet his father or grandfather has ever felt at home at the Quirinal Palace, a considerable portion of which is subject to the bann of the Church, and which has many drawbacks and disadvantages in point of comfort and convenience. Moreover, of late the objections to the Quirinal Palace have been still further increased by the tramcar tunnel which has been carried right under the royal abode, and which affords the most wonderful opportunities of outrage to the anarchists, who swarm in the Eternal City, since a bomb dropped from a passing car might easily wreck the palace above the tunnel. The Farnese palace has always been regarded as the grandest and most imposing palace at Rome, infinitely superior in every respect to the Quirinal, and represents some of the finest work of Michael Angelo, Bramante, Sangallo, and, above all, Caracci, who spent no less than eight years in painting the frescos of one of the great halls on the first floor. The palace owes its creation to the princely house of Farnese, which furnished several Popes to Rome, notably Paul III; reigned for several hundred years over Parma and other petty Italian states and became merged into the sovereign house of Bourbon through the marriage of its last survivor, Elizabeth Farnese, to King Philip V of Spain.—*Marquise de Fontenoy, in New York Tribune.*

SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRE LOSSES.—It is disappointing to find, eight months after the San Francisco disaster, that the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce can speak of the actual losses only in the most general terms. The most noticeable word in the following extract is the preposition "about," abhorred by the statistician:

"The total area burned was about 3,000 acres, or about 4.7 square miles, containing 520 blocks and about 25,000 buildings; one-half of these were residences.

"The amount of insurance covering property in the burned district was approximately $235,000,000 (estimated). All of this had been written by companies authorized to do business in the State, except $6,000,000, which had been placed outside of the State in some one hundred companies. The value of buildings and contents destroyed in the fire must have been about $350,000,000, being an estimate upon the insurance liability, the known ratio of insurance to value (about 70 per cent.), and a guess that there was about 5 per cent. of property that carried no insurance.

"An immense sum of insurance money has been paid into this city, a far larger sum than companies have ever been called upon a pay at one time before. In spite of the earthquake, in spite of the nearness in time of the Baltimore and Toronto conflagrations, the companies will finally have paid undoubtedly in the neighborhood of 80 per cent. of the amount of insurance involved. At Chicago there was 50 per cent. paid; in Baltimore 90 per cent."

THE COST OF SOME BUILDINGS.—The Capitol at Washington cost $13,000,000. The Congressional Library at Washington, covering acres of ground and regarded as one of the finest buildings in America, cost only $5,746,000. The Boston Public Library, with its wealth of decoration, cost $3,300,000.

The St. Regis Hotel, the most magnificient hotel in the world, was completed, including nearly a year lost in strikes, decorated and equipped in four years, at a cost of $5,000,000. The Waldorf-Astoria, with its 1,500 rooms, its magnificent decorations and its elaborate mechanical devices, cost $5,000,000. And the Hall of Records cost a million a year for ten years! Why?—*The Broadway.*

MELTING FIRE CLAY WITH SUN'S RAYS.—There is an apparatus which concentrates the rays of the sun from more than six thousand small mirrors on a spot about seven inches in diameter. The heat generated is about 7,000° Fahrenheit. Iron can be melted in less than a minute and fire clay fused in about three minutes by this machine. Magnesia, one of the hardest things to melt, requiring a heat of about 6,400° Fahrenheit, can be reduced to a molten state in twenty minutes. For the benefit of those who wish to forget the name of this instrument, it has been christened the pyrheliophor.—*Birmingham Weekly Post.*

POSITIONS OPEN.

WANTED — Experienced architectural draughtsman; must be a neat, accurate and reasonably rapid worker; permanent position for a competent man. State experience, pay expected and references. Griggs & Hunt, Architects, Waterbury, Conn. (1619-1621)

WANTED—A man with a good knowledge of

INTERIOR DECORATION.

To one combining sketching and drawing ability, adaptation of colors and aptitude in approaching and interesting clients, a very satisfactory engagement is offered. Answers will be received in confidence, and the advertiser has stock facilities to carry out interior decoration on the largest scale, and ample capital will be devoted to pushing this branch of the business, which is entirely house furnishing and interior decoration. Address 2-A, care American Architect. (1620-1621)

DRAUGHTSMAN—Practical man, with first-class office experience; well up on business interiors; capable of handling all drawing details of jobs from start to finish. "Manufacturer," care of American Architect. (1620-1621)

WANTED—Two good practical draughtsmen for architect's office in Canada; highest salaries will be paid to the right men. Address Huot & Payette, 260 St. James Street, Montreal. (1619-1620)

POSITIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT man, with experience in independent practice; thoroughly familiar with the practical side of the profession, and not afraid of work, would like to correspond with practicing architect desiring a partner. Address "Roxbury," care American Architect. (1619-1622)

DESIGNER—French, with long experience in New York; interior and ornament specialist; perspectives; rendering and full-size of ornaments; would like to increase his clientele of architects, general contractors, metal contractors, woodworkers, etc.; obliging, quick and reasonable. Address "1-B," care American Architect. (1619-1622)

POSITION WANTED—With architect or contractor, position as draughtsman or clerk of works; nine years experience with prominent architects and corporations, very good on quarter scale, complete working drawings from sketches and plumbing plans; competent superintendent; no objection to going South if a good position is offered, American, age 29; salary desired $25 to $35. Address 2-C, care American Architect. (1620)

POSITIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—First-class architectural draftsman, under employment, desires position. 18 years all around experience on commercial, ecclesiastical and residence work. Capable of getting out work from sketches to full scale details; and can design with due regard to constructional details and economical use of materials. Salary $25.00. Address 2-B, care American Architect. (1620-1621)

POSITION WANTED — Architectural draughtsman desires situation, 9 years experience in England. Tracing, coloring, setting our plans, etc., small salary to commence with. Experience in an American architect's office needed. Can submit specimens and testimonials. Address 2-D, care American Architect.

PROPOSALS.

COURTHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

The Courthouse Commission of New Orleans, La., invite proposals for the erection of a fireproof courthouse in the city of New Orleans. Building about 250x290 feet, four stories. Pile foundations. Exterior of stone and terra cotta. Electric elevator and wiring. Heating system. Proposals invited for both steel and reinforced concrete frame and floor construction. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commission, leans, La., and copies may be secured at 1201 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orthe offices of Frederick W. Brown, A. Ten Eyck Brown and P. Thornton Marye, associated architects, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga., upon request, accompanied by deposit of $25, of which $15 will be refunded on return of plans and specifications. A certified check in the sum of 2 per cent. of amount of proposal, payable to the Courthouse Commission, must accompany each proposal. The usual conditions to govern the return of checks. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals submitted. Proposals will be opened at the office of the Commission, 1201 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., at 2 o'clock p. m., MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1907. For further information direct the architects at Atlanta or Mr. Arthur McGuirk, secretary Courthouse Commission, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

By authority of the Courthouse Commission:

BERNARD McCLOSKEY, President.
ARTHUR McGUIRK, Secretary.

(1617-1623)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of January, 1907, and then opened, for metal vault shelving, etc., for the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, St. Paul, Minn., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at St. Paul, Minn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1620, 1621)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 8, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 4th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of extensions to the mailing platform and roof over same, etc., at U. S. Court House and Post Office building, New York, N. Y., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Public Buildings, 156 Post Office Building, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1620-1621)

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

299 Broadway.

New York, January 8, 1907.

Public Notice is Hereby Given that applications will be received until 4 P.M. Tuesday, January 22, 1907, for the position of

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

The examination will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 29 and 30, 1907, at 10 A.M.

For scope of examination and further information, apply to the Secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

Architect F. A. Rousseau, of Providence, located at 64 North Main street, has opened an office and would be pleased to receive samples and catalogues from manufacturers.

Columbus, O.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architect J. A. Jones, Dispatch Building, for a two-story residence, 66x45 feet, for Mrs. M. E. Valentine, 84 South Washington Avenue. Cost, $100,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—M. Strauss, it is stated, is planning to erect a modern theatre building for the use of the Western Vaudeville Managers' Association, at Eighth and Mulberry Streets. It will be fireproof, seating 1,600. Cost, $80,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects John Scott & Co., 518 Moffat Building, have prepared plans for an office building for the Detroit City Gas Company, Charles E. Ritter, secretary, 230-234 Woodward Avenue, to be eight-story and basement, 61x85 feet, fireproof, of steel frame construction, cut stone and terra-cotta, steam heating, gas and electric lighting, best open plumbing, electric passenger elevators, marble, mosaic tile, plate and art glass, hardwood interior finish, hard plaster, etc. Estimated cost, $250,000.

Durham, N. C.—Kendall, Taylor & Stevens, 93 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., are preparing plans for hospital to be erected by George W. Watts and given to the city. It is proposed to erect a modern fireproof building, probably reinforced-concrete; steam detached heating plant; electric fixtures; electric or water elevator; first cost to be $100,000 to $150,000, and planned to enlarge as needed.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Christ Church congregation, it is reported, is planning to build a $75,000 church.

Eddystone, N. J.—Plans are being prepared by Heacock & Hokanson, architects, Baily Building, Philadelphia, for a power-house and storage building for Henry Hitner's Sons. Estimated cost, $100,000.

Elkhart, Ind.—The School Board of Elkhart will, it is stated, receive bids for the erection of a $60,000 high school. Robert A. Bradley, Ft. Wayne, Ind., is the architect.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—William Elliott & Son, architects, 305 Scandinavian Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., are preparing plans for a new high school building to be erected here at a cost of $50,000. The structure will be three stories high, with basement, 128x58 feet, of pressed brick and pressed stone construction.

El Paso, Tex.—It is reported that a Y. M. C. A. building will be erected here at a cost of $100,000.

Estherville, Ia.—The Methodist Society has had plans prepared by C. C. Cross & Son, architects, of Des Moines, for a new church. It will be of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, gravel roof, art glass, etc. Bids will be taken soon.

Evanston, Ill.—A three-story art museum and clubhouse will be erected by the Northwestern University at the University grounds, on Arrington Avenue. Cost, $100,000.

Fort Collins, Col.—Reports state that Architects Fuller & Arbutt, Room 24, Welch Block, are preparing plans for a Y. M. C. A. hall, to cost about $50,000.

Goldsboro, N. C.—H. E. Bonitz, 15 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C., will, it is stated, prepare plans and specifications for edifice to be erected by St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Horsfield is pastor.

Highland Park, Mich.—Stratton & Baldwin, architects, Union Trust Building, Detroit, are preparing plans for a three-story orphans' home, to be erected at Highland Park, for Rev. J. P. Dempsey, 219 John Street. The building will be built of brick and stone, and will have modern plumbing, hard plaster, composition roof, etc. Estimated cost, $100,000.

Hull, Quebec.—The City Council has granted fifty years exemption from municipal taxes on $100,000 to the Canada Refining Company to establish its factory in Hull. The company will erect buildings costing $750,000.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Announcement is made that architects Gibb & Waltz have been commissioned to prepare plans for the new lodge to be erected by the Chi Psi Fraternity on the site of their former building, recently destroyed by fire. The estimated cost is $100,000.

Joplin, Mo.—A new brewery, to cost $100,000, will be erected by St. Louis parties. William Fehrenbeck is interested.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—E. D. Stair, 182-184 Randolph Street, Detroit, with Mr. Haviland, of Kalamazoo, have arranged to erect a four-story building, to contain an opera house and offices, at an estimated cost of $200,000.

The State Board of Education, at its last meeting under the present organization yesterday approved plans for a $60,000 addition to Western State Normal College in Kalamazoo, as prepared by Architect Arnold, of Battle Creek, and will open

bids for its construction at the next meeting, January 25. The appropriation for this building has already been made.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is reported that J. C. Gates will erect a brick store building at 918 Grand Avenue at a cost of about $150,000.

The Gloyd Lumber Company, it is stated, will erect a fifteen-story office building at 921 Walnut Street at a cost of $1,000,000.

LAKE CITY, S. C.—Charles McMillan, Wilmington, N. C., has been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for building to be erected by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

LAKE LINDEN, MICH.—The Adams School Board, it is stated, has decided to erect a high school at Painesdale to cost about $60,000. No plans have as yet been prepared.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Announcement has been made that a $100,000 Carnegie library will be erected here. For information address H. A. Auten, president of the library committee.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Reports state that the proposed temple and convention hall to be erected by Malaikah Temple, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, will cost $100,000. Hudson & Munson, Los Angeles, are the architects.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Plans are being prepared by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for an addition to the post-office, which will be of stone and steel, fireproof and three stories. Estimated cost, $80,000.

MILLERSVILLE, MD.—Wyatt & Nolting, Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md., have completed plans for the Woodward Memorial Chapel; to be of stone, stucco and half timber, 30x43½ feet.

MILTON, PA.—The School Board, James R. Milton, president, contemplates erecting a new high school. It will be a three-story brick building.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Kirchhoff & Rose, architects, 201 Grand Avenue, have completed plans for the $140,000 four-story brick store to be erected for Ed. Schuster & Co., Third and Garfield Avenue.

St. Joseph Polish Catholic congregation, West Allis, it is stated, has purchased a site at Mitchell Street and Fifty-eighth Avenue for a new $80,000 school and church building.

Press reports state that Marquette College has received a gift of $110,000 for the construction and equipment of a new home.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Edwin H. Hewitt, 716 Fourth Avenue, is preparing plans for a plant to be erected for the Washburn-Crosby Company. Cost, $250,000.

Great Northern Building Company, P. M. Hapstead, president, it is stated, is planning to build an eight-story hotel in this city. The hotel will be modern in every respect, have 250 rooms, and cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

A seven-story, 67x45-foot addition is to be built, according to reports, to Vendome Hotel, of which C. N. Chadburn is proprietor. The addition will cost $50,000.

Bailey & Bailey, of Winona, have decided to erect a three-story modern store building on Fifth Street, south, near Nicollet Avenue, to be used by C. S. Brackett & Co., the present lessees. The building will be of brick and reinforced steel construction, 57x157 feet. The estimated cost is put at $75,000. B

Robert Dobson, 500 Third Street, south, is president of a company recently formed in Minneapolis for the purpose of manufacturing plate and other kinds of glass. The company is having plans prepared for a factory to be erected in North Minneapolis, to cost $125,000. The plans call for a brick and steel constructed building, five stories high, 110x70 feet. B

R. S. Goodfellow, 918 New York Life Building, is having plans prepared by Buechner & Orth, 602 Manhattan Building, St. Paul, architects, for an addition to the building at 24-30 Fifth Street, south, now occupied by the Hartman Furniture Company. The building will be five stories high. It will be of brick and steel construction, and the cost is estimated at $100,000. B

Architect E. H. Hewitt, 15 Fourth Street, north, has been commissioned to draw plans for the Henry Christian Memorial Hospital to be erected at Lyndale and Thirtieth Avenues, north, at a cost of about $50,000. G. C. Christian, Chamber of Commerce, donor. B

The Racine-Sattley Manufacturing Company, J. S. Clapper, resident manager, 312 First Street, north, is having plans prepared for a modern warehouse building to be erected in the North Minneapolis wholesale district next spring. The building will be six stories high, of pressed brick and stone construction, fireproof throughout, and the cost is estimated at $150,000. B

Gaar Scott & Co., A. E. Puffer, manager, 610 First Street, north, will shortly begin the erection of a modern fireproof warehouse in the North Minneapolis wholesale district. The building will cost upwards of $100,000 and will be of brick and reinforced-concrete construction. B

The Roberts Heating and Ventilating Company, O. N. Roberts, president, 213 Third Street, south, has purchased property at Fourth Avenue, south, and Fourth Street, and will at once begin the erection of a six-story modern business structure to cost $75,000. It will be of brick and steel construction, fireproof throughout, and work will begin in the spring. B

The J. W. Thomas Company, J. W. Thomas, president, Nicollet Avenue and Fifth Street, has recently leased the Plymouth Church property at Nicollet Avenue and Eighth Street, and will at once begin the erection of a modern five-story brick and stone business building, to cost $250,000. B

The board of regents of the State University, James T. Wyman, chairman, 1027 Fourth Street, southeast, has recommended the immediate erection of a building for the College of Pharmacy and Dentistry, to cost $100,000, and another for the College of Engineering, to cost $250,000. Work on the two buildings will probably begin in the early spring. Both are to be of brick, stone and steel construction, modern in every respect and fireproof. B

The New England Carpet and Furniture Company, First Avenue, south, and Sixth Street, has purchased a site on Seventh Street, near First Avenue, south, and will at once begin the erection of a wholesale and retail business block, to cost $400,000. The building will be six stories high, with a frontage of 160 feet on Seventh Street and a depth of 115 feet. It will be of brick, steel and concrete construction, modern interior construction and fireproof throughout. B

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, P. B. Smith, president, has announced their intention of erecting a ten-story addition to the present structure at Fourth Avenue, south, and Fourth Street. It will be of steel, pressed brick, concrete and stone construction. B

Architects Kees & Colburn, 603 Kasota Building, are at work on plans for a warehouse to be erected at Second Avenue, north, and Third Street for the W. S. Nott Company, W. S. Nott, president, 200 First Avenue, south. The building will be of brick and mill construction, six stories high. Estimated cost, $100,000. B

Architects Reed & Stem, 601 Endicott Building, St. Paul, have been commissioned by the Great Northern Railroad Company to draw plans for a union passenger station to be erected on the site of the present union depot on Bridge Square. The building will be of brick, stone and reinforced steel construction, and the company has announced that upwards of $250,000 will be spent upon it. B

The Otto Gas Engine Company, Daniel O'Connor, Jr., manager, 318 Third Street, south, will shortly begin the erection of a manufacturing plant in South Minneapolis, to cost $200,000. The company has recently obtained an option on property immediately adjoining the present building, and plans are now being prepared. The building will be five or six stories high, of brick and steel construction. B

Minot, N. D.—Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary of the Masonic Temple Building Association, of Minot, N. D., at his office in said city, until the 25th day of January, 1907, for the erection of a brick temple in said city, including all materials and labor. All bids must be in strict accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the architects, Frost & Hosmer, which may be seen at their office in Minot, N. D., and at the Builders' Exchange, and at the office of the secretary, Minot, N. D.

Mitchell, Neb.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Mitchell, Nebraska, until 2 o'clock P.M. January 24, for furnishing about 125,000 pounds of steel bars for reinforcement of concrete, about 16,000 pounds of structural steel and about 50,000 pounds of cast-iron gates, guides, stands, etc. For specifications, forms of proposal and plans address the U. S. Reclamation Service, at Washington, D. C., or at Mitchell, Nebraska. E. A. Hitchcock, secretary.

Muncie, Ind.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at a cost of $100,000 is reported under consideration.

New Bedford, Mass.—Press reports state that the school board will issue bonds amounting to $225,000 for the purpose of erecting a new school.

Newberry, S. C.—Bids will be received until February 1 by George S. Mower, chairman building committee, Newberry County Court-House, for the erection of Court-House building in accordance with plans and specifications on file with Frank P. Milburn & Co., architects, Home Life Building, Washington, D. C.; also with County Clerk. Certified check for $1,000 must accompany each bid; usual rights reserved.

New Orleans, La.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architects Mackenzie, Goldstein & Biggs, New Orleans National Bank Building, for a ten-room hotel, to cost $50,000.

New York, N. Y.—Messrs. Post & McCord, 24 East Twenty-third Street, have received the contract to erect the structural steel work for the new Metropolitan Tower, to be erected at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, at the southeast corner. The American Bridge Company, 42 Broadway, will furnish the steel, and the V. J. Hedden & Sons Co., 1 Madison Avenue, have the general contract. The total height will be 657.5 feet above the curb level, and will comprise forty-six stories, five more than the Singer Building tower. The Metropolitan tower will be a part of an eleven-story annex to the main building, extending 150 feet on Twenty-fourth Street. The main part of the tower will be 74 feet square, and will be fitted with six passenger elevators, three on either side of the entrance. Napoleon Le Brun & Sons are the architects.

A new public bath will soon be erected

by the city at the northeast corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets, to cost about $125,000. The structure will be three stories, having a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet, with a pilaster façade of brick enameled in French gray and trimmed with limestone and terra-cotta.

Carrere & Hastings, 28 East Forty-first Street, are preparing plans for alterations to the four-story stone building occupied by them at Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street. The structure will be renovated for business purposes.

Elias A. Cohen, 171 Broadway, will soon begin the erection of a high-class apartment house to cover a plot 139.8 x 52.5 feet, on the north side of 114th Street, from St. Nicholas to Seventh Avenues, to cost in the neighborhood of $300,000. G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, is preparing the plans. There will be apartments for thirty-six families, of four families on a floor. No sub-contracts have yet been awarded.

Daily & Carlson, 694 East 136th Street, will soon be ready to receive figures on interior contracts for the new six-story apartment house, 99.11 x 67.6 feet, to be erected at Broadway, southwest corner 140th Street, at a cost of $150,000. Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are the architects.

Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, are preparing plans for a six-story, 37-family high-class flat, 100.11 x 90 feet, for Nicholas Conforti, 324 East 116th Street, to be situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and 124th Street, to cost $175,000.

No contracts have yet been placed for extensive improvements to the twelve-story mercantile building, 29 Broadway. Three additional stories will be added over the entire structure, and general interior alterations will be made at an estimated cost of $175,000. Spencer Aldrich, 271 West Seventy-second Street, is owner, and Youngs & Cornell, 125 East Twenty-third Street, are the architects.

Plans have been filed with the building department for a three-story public bath and gymnasium building to be erected at 342-348 East Fifty-fourth Street. It is to have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet, with a façade of brick trimmed with granite and limestone and ornamented with Doric engaged columns supporting a cornice and balustrade. Separate baths for men and women will be on the first two stories and a mezzanine story will be used for a running track. The building is to cost $200,000, and Werner & Windolph are the city's architects.

The Bronx Opera House Company are having plans prepared for a theatre, 100x169 feet, by Architect George Keister, 11 West Twenty-ninth Street. Myer R. Bimberg, vice-president, will let all contracts. Estimated cost, $250,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 East 125th Street, for two flat buildings, one at 142d Street and Broadway and the other at 143d Street and Broadway, for C. M. Silverman & Son, 1448 Madison Avenue. Cost, $350,000.

George H. Anderson, architect, 945 Sixth Avenue, has prepared plans for a ten-story loft building at 140 West Seventeenth Street, for the W. J. Galway Building Co. Estimated cost, $175,000.

Plans have been filed, it is stated, for the reconstruction of the present eleven-story Singer Building at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, to form the proposed fourteen-story section of the large remodeled office building with its forty-story tower. This particular section is to be 58 feet front on Broadway and 111 feet on Liberty Street. It is proposed to take down the present structure to the level of the seventh story and rebuild it with heavier walls and beams and to reinforce the new floors with additional steel columns.

Reports state that Charles S. Guggenheimer has commissioned Henry Allen Jacobs to prepare plans for a handsome residence which he will erect at 129 East Seventy-third Street, on a plot 22x102. It will be five stories in height, fireproof, of the English basement type and have a façade made up entirely in marble in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The features will be an elevator and a unique library.

It is rumored that the recent purchase by Henry C. Frick of the Lenox Library site, on Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, was for the purpose of erecting thereon an art building to house all the societies comprising the Fine Arts Federation.

North Yakima, Wash.—Reports state that a site will be purchased for the erection of a federal building. Cost, $150,000. Address Congressman Jones.

Oakland, Cal.—Press reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a $1,000,000 clubhouse for the miners of the world. Sam Davis, of Carson City, Nevada, is reported interested in the project.

Oklahoma, Okla.—Plans have been prepared by C. W. Bulgar, Levy Building, for building for the St. Luke's Methodist Church. Cost, $75,000.

J. C. Fisher, of Okene, O. T., it is stated,

is having plans prepared for a five-story building to cost $70,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Reports state that Judge Neville will erect a four-story building at Sixteenth and Dodge Streets, to be 54x66 feet, at a cost of $50,000.

PADUCAH, KY.—Plans are being completed for a ten-story steel structure, to be erected by the First National Bank. The building will have a spiral stairway, double elevators and twelve office rooms on each floor, and will cost $100,000.

PARK FALLS, WIS.—Sealed proposals for the erection of a stone and brick addition to the high school building at Park Falls, Wis., also separate sealed proposals for the erection of a steam heating and ventilating plant for the above-mentioned building, including all material and labor, will be received by the school board until 6 o'clock, January 25. All bids must be in strict accordance with plans and specifications, prepared by Parkinson & Dockendorff, of La Crosse, Wis.

PATERSON, N. J.—The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, to cost about $100,000, is reported under consideration.

PAULS VALLEY, I. T.—Reports state that plans have been drawn for a 100-room hotel for J. C. Jones.

PAWHUSKA, OKLA.—L. P. Clifton, architect, Tulsa, I. T., has plans and will ask for bids about February 1 for a four-story theatre and hotel building, 100x140 feet, for the P. H. Theatre & Hotel Co., Pawhuska. Buff brick, stone, marble and terracotta, fireproofing, concrete floors, composition roof. Estimated cost, $80,000.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Plans are being prepared by James Knox Taylor for a three-story addition to U. S. Post-Office. It will be constructed of brick, stone and steel.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans have been completed by Wilson, Harris & Richards, architects, Drexel Building, for an office building at Broad and Spring Garden Streets, for the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The building will be of brick and steel, fireproof and six stories.

C. B. Comstock, architect, East End Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., has prepared plans for a four-story brick and concrete fireproof, 152x165-foot meat-packing and storage house at Thirtieth and Market Streets. The building will cost $225,000 and is to be for the D. B. Martin Company, Land Title Building.

John T. Windrim, architect, Commonwealth Building, has been commissioned by the Trustees of the Maison estate to draw plans for an eight-story store building to be erected on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Market Streets. It will occupy the ground now covered by the old stores at 1101-03-05 Market Street and 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Eleventh Street. The building will be 52x180 feet and will cost $300,000.

Horace Trumbauer, architect, Stephen Girard Building, it is stated, has prepared plans and will invite estimates soon for a three-story brick building to be erected for the Polyclinic Hospital, at a cost of $75,000.

Stearns & Castor, architects, Stephen Girard Building, have been commissioned by Wolf Brothers to prepare plans for a ten-story brick manufacturing building to be erected at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Callowhill Streets, at a cost of $200,000.

It is expected that final details will be completed and estimates invited for the Y. M. C. A. building to be erected on Arch Street. The present plans call for an eight-story brick structure with stone base and trimmings. Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, is the architect.

Ballinger & Perrot, architects and engineers, 1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are completing for R. Davis Carey, Philadelphia, a wall paper warehouse 44x136 feet, five stories high, on Tenth and Nevada Streets, Philadelphia. The walls are of brick with granite trimmings, and the column, floor and roof construction is of reinforced-concrete. The building is equipped with a freight elevator and three 35,000-gallon sprinkler tanks.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Reports state that M. A. Stuart, care of Commonwealth Real Estate Trust Company, Fourth Avenue, will erect two buildings at 933-935 Liberty Avenue. Cost, $80,000.

A. M. Jenkinson, Liberty Avenue and Tenth Street, it is reported, is at the head of a movement to rebuild the Exposition Music Hall at the Point, making it a mammoth auditorium. Cost, $100,000. Address also Francis J. Torrance, Allegheny, Pa., or J. I. Buchanan, Water and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bids are asked until 3 P.M., January 30, by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., for completion of U. S. Post-Office, Court-House and Custom-House at Providence.

PUEBLO, COL.—Francis W. Cooper, 108 Pope Block, Pueblo, is reported to be preparing plans for a high school which is to be erected at a cost of $150,000.

PULLMAN, WASH.—The State College, it is reported, asks an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a recitation building and a domestic building.

RACINE, WIS.—Warden Robinson, of Racine College, will give information of plans for new college buildings, costing upwards of $75,000, which will be erected this year.

RHYOLITE, CAL.—Press reports state that Rol King, of Los Angeles, and Judge Bisbee Dunn, of San Bernardino, have received and approved architect's plans for a hotel to be erected here at a cost of $150,000. The hotel is to be erected on the California mission style, to be two stories high, contain eighty rooms, and to be 200x100 feet.

RICHMOND, VA.—The members of the Jefferson Club, it is stated, will erect a $60,000 clubhouse.

Bids will be received until February 1 for a fireproof high school building, 180x

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