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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCI.

MARCH 9, 1907

No. 1628.

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Detail of Street Front: House of Mrs. R. H. Townsend, 2121 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

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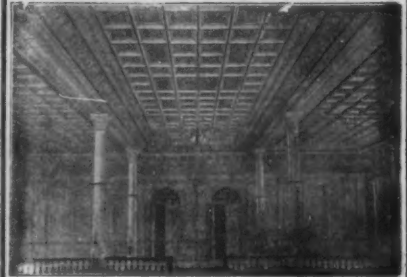
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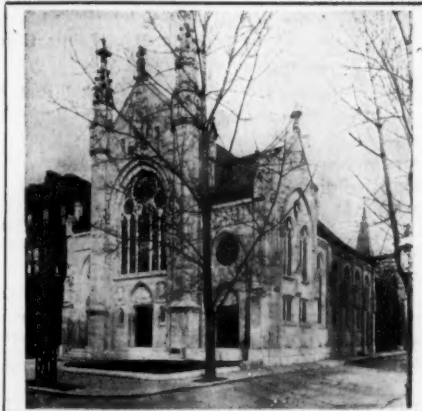
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COMPETITIONS

At a recent meeting of the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics it was

Resolved, That the architect for the new building at Washington, D. C., for the Bureau of American Republics be selected as follows:

1. That not exceeding ten architects or firms of architects of repute be selected by the chairman of the board and invited to submit plans; that they be paid the sum of one thousand dollars each to cover the expense of the plans.

2. That a general notice be issued inviting the submission of plans by all architects in the American Republics who choose to compete.

3. That all the plans submitted under the foregoing invitations be passed upon with the assistance of a committee of architects to be selected after consultation with the competitors, and the architect submitting the accepted plan be chosen as the architect for the building.

4. That to the maker of the plan which is in the competition deemed to be first in merit among those submitted by the competitors not specially invited the sum of \$3,000 be paid, and to the second in merit thereof \$2,000, and to the third \$1,000.

BUILDING NEWS.

(The editors greatly desire to receive information from the smaller and outlying towns as well as from the larger cities.)

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill has been passed by the Assembly appropriating \$362,500 for a new State hospital.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Atlanta Auditorium-Armory Company, recently reported incorporated, will erect a fireproof auditorium and armory building, 200x300 feet; cost, \$200,000; architect has not been selected.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by J. F. Leary for a hotel, to cost \$200,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—It is stated that Philadelphia architects are preparing competitive plans for the large lodge and hall building to be erected at Atlantic City for the Atlantic City Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The building will be located on South Carolina avenue, and the lodge will spend about \$100,000 on the project.

AUGUSTA, GA.—MacMurphy & Story, it is said, are preparing plans for a 100-room addition to Bon Air Hotel, to cost about \$100,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Henry E. Cook, 537 East Monument St., for a residence on Calvert Street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets. Cost, \$170,000.

BERKELEY, CAL.—The directors of the

University Savings Bank will, it is said, erect an eight-story building at Shattuck Avenue and Center Street, to cost \$200,000.

BIDDEFORD, ME.—Plans are being prepared for a new edifice by the St. Andre parish. Cost, \$75,000. Rev. Louis Bergerous, pastor.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—It is stated that J. A. Van Hoose and the McLester heirs have plans under way for the erection of a seven-story steel-frame store and office-building on site 87½x100 feet.

It is said that arrangements are completed for the erection of proposed stone edifice for Simpson Methodist Church, to cost \$40,000. Address the pastor.

Bids are being received for edifice to be erected by Southside Baptist Church after plans by Warren & Welton; 200x130 feet; cost, \$70,000; main auditorium seating capacity of 800.

Press reports state that the Powell Hardware Company will erect a seven-story building, at a cost of \$100,000.

Wimberly & Thomas Hardware Company are arranging for erection of four-story brick warehouse, 250x140 feet, to cost \$165,000.

BOISE, IDAHO.—Reports state that the regents of the State University will ask the Legislature for \$225,000 for the erection of the new building. It is to be strictly fireproof, of reinforced-concrete and steel construction.

BOONE, IA.—The Boone National Bank announced the erection of a new \$60,000



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Florida East Coast Ry. Co., Miami, Fla. (48-24 in.)
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United Verde Copper Co., Jerome, Ariz. (9)
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill. (11-24 in.)
Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y. City. (2-36 in.)
Buckeye Engine Co., Salem, O. (4-30 in.)
C. P. Taft's Residence, Cincinnati, O. (3-20 in. and 1-24 in.)
J. G. White & Co., N. Y. City. (6-36 in.)
Northwestern States Portland Cement Co., Mason City, Ia. (18-24 in.)
Santee River Cypress Lumber Co., Ferguson, S. C. (4-48 in. and 4-36 in.)
Magnet Knitting Mills, Clinton, Tenn. (13)

Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo. (2-30 in.)
Wm. J. Oliver Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn. (8-30 in.)
Stuart W. Cramer, (Mill Architect,) Charlotte, N. C. (9-12 in.)
Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J. (2-48 in. and 2-16 in.)
Pioneer Cotton Mills, Guthrie, Okla. (7-30 in., 5-20 in. and 4-12 in.)
Rhodes Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C. (15-24 in.)
Mallison Braided Cord Co., Athens, Ga. (15-30 in.)
Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Tex. (10-30 in.)
Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga. (15-30-6-24.)

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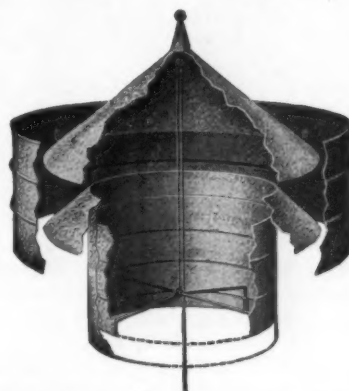
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building and has purchased two business blocks, 51x75. The buildings now occupying the lots will be razed to make room for a new five or six-story structure with a banking house of large and modern proportions.

BRISTOL, TENN.—It is reported that arrangements are being made to build a \$100,000 hotel at Bristol. No further information.

Reports state that the Interstate Hotel Company has been organized with a capital of \$100,000 to build a new hotel in this city.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The directors of the American Brass and Copper Company, 193 Center street, have commissioned the Murphy Construction Company, 5-7 East Forty-second street, to design the plans and erect the new twelve-story business structure which they will build on the southwest corner of Lafayette and Howard Sts., on a plot 100.5x87 feet. The building will be of steel frame construction, with exteriors of brick and terra cotta. The estimated cost is placed at about \$350,000.

Plans have been approved by the Building Department for the large new apartment-house which is about to be built at 778 to 780 Madison Avenue by John T. Williams, 27 William Street. Gordon, Tracy & Swartout, 244 Fifty-ninth Street, are the architects, and plans provide for ten-story building, measuring 40x63 feet, to be built of brick, stone and iron, with composition roofing, hardwood finish, steam heating, electric lighting, tile and mosaic work, etc. Approximate cost, \$100,000.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The Board of Health,

care of Dr. H. H. Davis, is having preliminary plans prepared for a two-story municipal hospital. Brick, slag roof, open plumbing, electric light fixtures, tile and marble work, plate glass, etc. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

CARTHAGE, ILL.—Bids are asked by County Supervisors, J. W. Westfall, County Clerk, until 2 P.M., April 9, for the erection and completion (except furnishing) of a new Court-house, to be erected in Carthage, in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by Joseph E. Mills, architect, 510 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich. Plans, etc., with architect and County Clerk.

CARTHAGE, MO.—Plans have been prepared by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for a post-office building, 75x100 feet. Cost, \$75,000.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Capital City Supply Company will erect a four-story and basement reinforced-concrete building, 63x146 feet; cost, \$50,000. Electric freight elevator will be installed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The contract for the Southern Railway's new passenger station, to be erected here, at a cost of about \$800,000, will be let in about thirty days.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect Andrew Sandegren. First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn Street, it is reported, is preparing plans and will take bids on a store, office and theatre building to be built at Fifty-ninth and Halsted Streets. It will be three-story, 135x125 feet, have pressed brick, iron and plate-glass fronts, gravel roof, contain five stores, be partly of fireproof steel construction and partly of ordinary construction,

have seating capacity of 1,200 in theatre, oak finish throughout, marble, tile and mosaic work in the lobby and corridors, steam heat, electric light, and will cost \$125,000.

Architects Treat & Alschuler, 1507 Fisher Building, 279 Dearborn street, have prepared sketches for a warehouse and an office-building, to be built on the east side of South Sangamon Street, between Fourteenth place and the C. & B. Q. Railway Company's tracks, for the Spiegel House Furnishing Company, 1039 West Thirty-fifth Street. The warehouse will be four-story, 85x225 feet, and the office-building two-story, of reinforced-concrete construction, have brick exteriors, composition roof, steam heat, wiring for electric light, elevators, and cost in all about \$175,000.

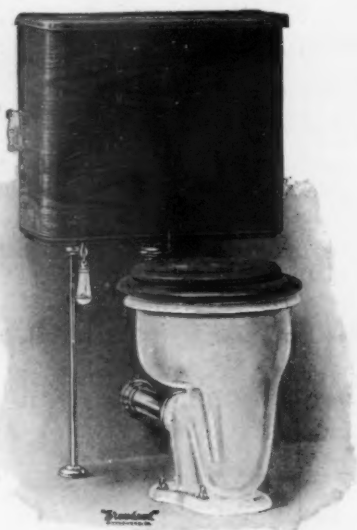
CINCINNATI, O.—A. L. Pachoud, it is said, will erect an apartment-house containing 120 rooms, 200x250. Iron spot-brick will be used, with stone trimmings. No architect engaged. Cost, \$100,000.

COLUMBIA, MO.—According to reports, a \$50,000 Y. W. C. A. building will be erected at the State University.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Crane Company announce their intention of erecting a warehouse, to cost between \$65,000 and \$90,000. The proposed new building is to be six stories high.

Reports state that the Brown Cracker Company will begin the erection of a new \$100,000 addition to the present plant. The plans for this new building have already been prepared.

Alex. Sanger, it is said, will erect a large building, at a cost of \$100,000, on the corner



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of Main and Lamar Streets as an addition to the present quarters.

N. J. Clayton, of Galveston, Tex., it is said, is preparing plans for a three-story addition, to be erected at the Ursuline Convent. Cost, \$50,000.

It is reported that the Crane Company, of Chicago, Ill., will erect a six-story warehouse of reinforced-concrete construction. Cost, about \$90,000. James Ludlow is local manager.

It is reported that the First Methodist Church will erect a \$100,000 edifice with a seating capacity of about 2,000. W. C. Everett, C. W. Pardue, W. Reid and others are members of committee recently appointed. Dr. J. W. Hill is pastor.

DAVENPORT, IA.—The Y. M. C. A., it is said, is planning the erection of a new building.

DENVER, COL.—Plans have been completed, according to reports, by G. L. Bettcher, Mack Block, for a hotel at Fifteenth Street and Cleveland Place. Cost, \$100,000. W. H. Garner is interested.

DES MOINES, IA.—H. F. Liebke, State Architect, it is reported, has plans for the proposed arsenal to be erected in East Des Moines, to cost \$100,000.

Reports state that Architects Liebke, Nourse & Rasmussen, 724 Walnut street, have plans for a six-story building on Locust street for the Bankers' Life Company.

DETROIT, MICH.—Architect Albert Kahn, 1117 Union Trust Building, is preparing plans and will be ready about the middle of March to take figures for a business block for Grinnell Brothers, 219-223 Woodward avenue, to be six-story and basement,

60x100 feet, to contain stores, auditorium, studios and offices. Pressed brick, Bedford limestone, structural steel, composition roof, plate and art glass, steam heating, electric lighting, finest open plumbing, electric passenger elevator, marble and tile, hardwood finish, hard plaster, etc. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

St. Joseph's Memorial Protestant Episcopal congregation, it is said, has decided to purchase a site, 247x200 feet, upon which to build a church, chapel and rectory at an estimated cost of \$50,000. Plans will be ordered at once.

DUNCAN, I. T.—J. H. Pry is reported as having plans and specifications prepared for a \$300,000 hotel.

The Duncan Commercial Club is considering a proposition for the construction of a \$50,000 military college.

EARLY, IA.—Bids are asked by F. J. Kirwin, Secretary Building Committee, until March 15, for a parochial school building to be built at Early, Ia., this spring. Building to be 34x50 feet, two stories high. To be built of cement blocks.

C. H. Miles, of Bemidji, Minn., contemplates erecting a vaudeville theatre here to cost \$125,000 to \$150,000.

EAST CARROLL, LA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Jury of the Parish of East Carroll, Lake Providence, La., until noon on March 19, 1907, for the construction of a high school building at said place. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Police Jury and at the office of the architects, Gibb & Sanders, Nos. 2 and 4 Reider Building, Little Rock, Ark. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$800 to insure that the

bidder to whom the contract is awarded will enter into contract and execute a good and sufficient bond within ten days after the letting.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—According to reports, the Herald News Co. will erect a seven-story steel or concrete office building on site 50x96 feet.

FARIBAULT, MINN.—About \$75,000 will be spent by the Shattuck School in additions to their present building. Cass Gilbert of St. Paul has prepared plans for the Johnson Memorial Building, to be built at this school.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—The Board of Education is receiving plans from Fond du Lac architects for the new high school building, for which \$40,000 bonds were recently issued.

FORT DODGE, IA.—Reports state that plans have been received by the First National Bank of this city for a new six-story building to be erected on the corner opposite the Court-house. The new home will cost over \$100,000. The building will be 60x140 feet and will contain every modern convenience. The bank proper will occupy a space 28x100 feet on the first floor.

FT. SMITH, ARK.—A site has been purchased here, according to reports, by the Pine Bluff School Board for the purpose of erecting a school thereon, at a cost of \$75,000.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—Sanguinett & Staats, Hoxie Building, have prepared plans and are taking figures on a five-story-and-basement store and warehouse for Andre Long. Press brick and stone, modern plumbing, steam heat, prism lights, etc.;



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plans on file with architects at Fort Worth, Dallas and Houston, Texas.

FOSTORIA, O.—Architect Herny L. Newhouse, 4630 Prairie avenue, is preparing plans for a residence to be built at Fostoria for Dr. Schaltenberger. It will be two-story and attic, 50x66 feet, of pressed brick and stone, have slate roof, elaborate hardwood finish, steam or hot water heat, all modern appointments, and cost \$60,000.

FRANKLIN, LA.—It is stated that plans have been prepared by Architect F. B. Hull & Co., Jackson, Miss., for a Court-house at Franklin. Cost, \$115,000.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—It is reported that plans are being prepared by J. M. Vance, architect, Pittsfield, Mass., for a hotel to cost \$250,000. H. C. Eldridge, 341 West 84th street, New York, is interested.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 P.M., March 23, for the construction (except elevators, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, nests of metal front postoffice boxes

and letter drops in screens, and interior lighting fixtures) of the United States Post-office and Court-house at Green Bay.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Press reports state that E. T. Hapgood of Hartford and Donn Barber, 24 East 23d street, New York, have prepared plans for a library and Supreme Court Building, three stories high, 80x337 feet, with a wing 20x34 feet. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is to be asked from the Legislature.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—A five-story addition to the Brazos Hotel is proposed, and plans for it are now being prepared.

Architects Sanguinett, Statts & Seuter, First National Bank Building, it is reported, have prepared plans for an eight-story office building at Preston avenue and Fannin street for Allen Paul. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

JAMAICA, L. I.—It is said that plans have been prepared for a brick church to be erected for the St. Joseph Polish Church, Father Emil Strenski, pastor. Estimated cost, \$50,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Reports announce

that Smith & Rea are preparing plans for a seven-story addition to the Victoria Hotel.

Plans are being prepared by Architects Lee & Smith, 515 Main street, for a two-story residence, 50x100 feet, for Mrs. S. Talamnia, Fourth and Locust streets. Cost, \$150,000.

Baltimore Hotel Co., according to reports, is having plans prepared by Louis G. Curtis for a twelve-story addition, 115x120 feet, to the hotel.

KINGSTON, CANADA.—The project of a fine hotel on the site of the British American is again under review, and plans are being prepared for a structure to cost \$120,000.

LAUREL, MISS.—It is said that plans by P. J. Krause, Meridian, Miss., have been adopted for proposed \$120,000 Court-house.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Thompson Hotel Company, owners, have plans for a seven-story addition, 50x142 feet, to the Lincoln Hotel, to cost \$125,000 to \$150,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The apartment house to be erected by Charles S. Stefft, for which Charles L. Thompson was re-

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ported last week as preparing plans, will be seven stories, 150x65 feet; ordinary construction, with fire-proof walls, electric fixtures; cost, \$40,000 to \$50,000.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—J. B. Hartwell, V. R. Townsend and others, of Long Beach, are said to be arranging to erect a \$100,000 summer resort at Santiago Canyon.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. W. Robinson & Co., proprietors of the Boston Store on Bway., it is stated, are having plans prepared by Theo. Eisen, Wilcox Building, for a five-story building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$180,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The erection of a new edifice for the members of the McFerran Memorial Baptist Church, it is stated, is contemplated. Probable cost, \$45,000. Rev. W. A. Hamlett, pastor.

The McFerran Memorial Baptist congregation, at Fourth and Oak streets, it is stated, will erect a new church on the site of the present structure, to be of stone and brick and to cost about \$75,000.

MACON, GA.—It is reported that about \$50,000 will be expended in enlargements and improvements to the Bibb county Court-house. Address County Judge.

MATTAPAN STATION, BOSTON, MASS.—Plans are being received by the Consumptive Hospital trustees for the consumptive hospital, to cost \$85,000.

MILFORD, CONN.—Lewis A. Walsh, 51 Leavenworth street, it is stated, is preparing plans for a \$72,000 school building. C. A. Tomlinson, secretary of Board of Education.

MISSOULA, MONT.—The directors of the Y. M. C. A. have decided to erect a three-story building at a cost of \$50,000.

MOBILE, ALA.—James Strong, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a twelve-story apartment house to be erected by James A. Lewis and associates at a cost of \$200,000.

A factory, 300x100 feet, will be erected, according to reports, by F. Benemelis, of

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The erection of a fourteen-story building is reported under consideration. W. R. Bizzer, architect, of Mobile, may be able to give further information.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Reports state that a general contract has been awarded to the Wells Brothers Company, No. 160 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, for the erection of a twelve-story fireproof steel frame office-building at Montgomery for the directors of the First National Bank, A. M. Baldwin, President, to cost about \$350,000. Messrs. Carpenter, Blair & Gould, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York, are the architects.

N. I. Bell, it is said, will erect a twelve-story office-building, to cost about \$300,000.

The Jake Wells Company, of Richmond, Va., it is reported, propose erecting at Dexter Avenue and Lawrence Street a theatre to cost about \$75,000.

MONROVIA, CAL.—It is said that plans have been prepared by Architects Ridgway, 733 Main Riverside, and Metcalfe for the Redburn Hotel at Monrovia, by W. B. Redburn. Cost, \$300,000.

MONTCLAIR.—The Town Council has appointed a committee consisting of Mayor Crawford and Town Attorney Boyd to draft a legislative bill to permit of erecting a Town Hall. Estimated cost of land and building, \$100,000. No plans yet ordered.

Reports state that competitive plans are being prepared for the proposed edifice for the congregation of the First Baptist Church.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.—Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa., it is said, are working on plans for a handsome residence to be built at Moorestown, N. J., for I. Wayne Clark.

MUSCATINE, IA.—Reports state that plans have been prepared by Architects Temple, Burrows & McLane, McManus Building, Davenport, Ia., for a four-story bank building, 28x140 feet, for the German-American Savings Bank.

The members of the Muscatine Club, it is reported, are planning the erection of a clubhouse on the levee, to cost about \$1,000,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—It is said that plans are being prepared by N. D. Overall for a residence to cost \$150,000.



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THE hearings that have been going on before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature upon the proposed bill to fix a height-limit for buildings (outside of Boston) throughout the State, interesting as they are, merely emphasize the difficulty of reaching a reasonable, if not wholly equitable, solution. Ranged upon one side are arguments founded absolutely upon dollars and cents, and opposed to them are arguments that are based on several different and quite intangible assumptions. The attack, that is, is concentrated, while the defence is scattered and weakened. But Dr. Philip Kilroy, of Springfield, discloses a line of argument which makes it possible to marshall the defence upon a single field, and that field the one already occupied by the attacking forces; that is, he offers a common measure by which the opposing arguments can be weighed and compared, a measure, too, that is strictly a commercial standard. Briefly, he alleges, with supporting proof, that high buildings are inimical to health, and he asserts that "it is a commercial asset to have health," and here we have at once the same sort of dollars-and-cents measure that the opponents of the bill seek to apply. Now, if the supporters of the bill could go farther, and take a leaf out of Professor Breckenridge's book, they should easily prevail. A week or two ago, Professor Breckenridge, while reading a paper before the City Club on "The Commercial Possibilities of a Smokeless Chicago," produced, as

mute and terrible witnesses to the soundness of his contentions and the genuineness of his own earnestness, a number of jars containing the lungs of deceased Chicagoans, the exhibit showing that the lungs of an adult citizen who had lived long in the city were about as black as those of a coal-miner. With time and thought, the doctors, physicists, botanists and bacteriologists could get together as convincing an object-lesson for Massachusetts as was afforded in Chicago by those carbon-loaded pulmonary passages, an exhibit that should make short work of the dollars-and-cents argument.

MUCH impressed by the old-time aspect of the city, a writer in some Western newspaper, who had not then seen the report of the Boston Society of Architects, to which we referred last week, recently declared that "the whole country would rise up against any attempt to Haussmannize Boston," and we feel that such a protest would be thoroughly justifiable—if Buda-Pesth were to be accepted as the all-desirable model. While a certain amount of reformation and modernization is needful, and for that reason desirable, it seems to us rather singular that amongst the many suggestions made by the Boston Society of Architects there should be none that suggests the desirability of reclaiming to public use and enjoyment some part of the harbor frontage of the city proper; and this is all the more singular because half the members of the reporting committee are old enough to recall the enchanting panorama that was revealed to an astonished public when the great fire temporarily opened up the water-front to its view. At that time Baron Haussmann, if in Boston, would have given the State-house a quarter-turn, and then have cut an avenue through the ruins to the water's edge, finishing there with a plaza of moderate size. Baltimore, since its fire, has done a little something to improve its harbor front; Chicago still fights to preserve its "Lake-front;" New York remains loyal to Battery Park and has added to it the splendid Riverside Park. But Boston has parted with its chief birthright, and Bostonians of to-day, not realizing what they have lost, might, for all the joy of living that Nature affords them, as well be inhabitants of Worcester.

AS will be seen by the report elsewhere in this issue, the jury of award on the recent architectural exhibition in Philadelphia makes a strong, but, as we think, a mistaken plea for the hanging of plans explanatory of the elevational drawings and photographs exhibited. If the recommendations should be modified so as to require exhibitors to send-in plans to the hanging-committee, leaving it discretionary with that body to hang them or not, we believe the recommendation would accomplish all that is desirable, for we feel sure that very few [scale] plans would be hung. The matter has been threshed out again and again by different committees in many countries, and it is now generally accepted as proved that an architectural exhibition to be successful and popular with the public, and, so, of real commercial use to the exhibitors, must be almost wholly pictorial in its nature, and that the higher its technical merits are from the professional standpoint,

the less is it able to draw the public. The superficial area of most plans is out of all proportion with the area required by the other drawings of a set, and it is unreasonable that wall-space should be consumed needlessly, for it is only about one plan out of ten that is something more than a perfectly obvious and uninteresting statement. Our objections lie, of course, only against scale drawings. We thoroughly believe, and perhaps this is what the jury intended to advise, that photographs and perspective drawings should always be explained by small sketch-plans, sufficiently enlightening for the purpose, but consuming a minimum of wall-space.

THE probable serviceableness of the explanations that may be found in another column as to the hazards that attend the use of refrigerating systems that involve the use of ammonia, is instanced by the serious mischance that happened last week in New York City. The first of the firemen to attack a fire in a burning butcher-shop were overcome by escaping vapor of ammonia, and still others succumbed during the attempt to rescue the first victims, the final result being that, aside from those temporarily injured, two firemen lost their lives through suffocation. The interesting facts are that not only was the fire itself a small one, and the shop and refrigerating-plant of only medium size and capacity, but the owner declares that the refrigerating system had not been in use during the last seven weeks of cold weather, and that the expansion coils were consequently empty. The accident proves, once more, that even after we succeed in building really fire-proof structures we must still maintain efficient fire-departments, and that the fireman's occupation will always involve a real personal peril.

THE justness of our prevision that architects and their clients might, at times, suffer annoyance and loss, because of the patents that have been placed on the various methods of reinforcing-concrete, seems to be borne out by the case of *Mouchel vs. Cubitt & Co.*, recently disposed of in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. The defendants, a firm of London contractors, had procured a license from the plaintiff, the sole and general agent of the Hennebique system for the United Kingdom, to execute reinforced-concrete work after that system in the town of London; it was, however, one of the stipulated conditions of the license that the defendants should not carry out any reinforcing work which should be "an infringement of said patents, or be in competition with the same." In spite of this prohibition, they carried out a small contract for reinforced-concrete after another system for a certain brewery, and, when brought into court, sought to justify their act by alleging that the limiting condition in the contract was void, because it was wider than was necessary for the protection of the plaintiff, and, further, that it imposed undue restraint upon the defendants' trade. Mr. Justice Neville ruled, however, that the stipulation was pertinent and granted the plaintiff an injunction as desired, pointing out, merely, that the words "at any time" in the temporal condition were of course limited to the duration of the license. The case is merely symptomatic, but it shows how contractors, to whom architects may have awarded a contract, may be

prevented from carrying it out according to the specifications, because they have not a license to employ the method in question. In such case there is obvious danger that the contractor may seek to substitute, with the architect's consent or without it, some other method than that which the specifications call for.

ALL of us have, at times, had the spirit of combativeness stirred by the arrogant impertinence of some public or semi-public office-holder which receives its best, or worst, exemplification in the case of the theatre or railroad ticket-seller who, securely entrenched behind window and counter, sometimes vents his spleen and rests his racked nerves by inexcusable insolences. It is not usual, however, to find the same sort of irritation finding expression in written official communications, but that is just what stands out unmistakably in the singular correspondence over the Trenton city-hall competition, which was published in our issue for February 16, a correspondence which finds its closing word in another column. Architects will note that this is the only reply the committee deigns to make to the implied question as to the credibility of the rumor that the committee's own expert-adviser is to be allowed to submit a design for the building. In view of the fact that the original programme authorizes intending competitors to apply to the committee "for any further general information," the manner in which such information has been denied indicates that the committee lacks the prime essential of a deliberative and judicial body—fairmindedness, and that architects will do well to avoid them.

A CASE of some interest to architects, who have now and then to cope with the obstinacy of recalcitrant contractors, was recently decided in the Eleventh Judicial District Court for Texas. In 1904, one Koehler contracted with Applegate & Wilson to erect a brick building at Houston, after the plans of L. S. Green, at the cost of \$20,159. Apparently, the contractors found the architect so exacting in his supervision that it was clear to them that they must lose money on the job, and so they began to take liberties with the specifications. On the architect's advice and in conformity with the terms of the contract, the owners in the following September instructed the contractors to surrender the contract and abandon the work, enforcing their demand by securing a temporary injunction forbidding Applegate & Wilson to proceed with the work. This injunction the builders succeeded in having dissolved, after which they proceeded to complete the building in their own time and with such modifications in material, arrangement and workmanship as suited them. Thereafter they rendered their bill for the full amount of the contract plus some fifty-five hundred dollars for extras, and on being refused brought the suit which is now decided against them, but only in part. On the evidence, it was proved and admitted that the owner at length received a building that was worth as much as the contract price, and the question turned on whether he must pay for the extras as well. As the owner succeeded in proving twenty-five variations and omissions, the bill for extras was cut down to three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

TWO LAYMEN ON THE OPPORTUNITIES OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTS.

ALTHOUGH the matter comes to hand a little belatedly, perhaps our readers will relish the following examples of after-dinner speaking which were called out at the "banquet" that formed one of the important features of the recent A. I. A. convention in Washington:

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE: Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, I suppose it would be useless for me to say that I am unaccustomed to public speaking, but I can repeat with truth that remark which was very familiar to some of us in our college days—that I am "not prepared." I have been speaking within the last two or three days, but the subject was a very different one from that which we have before us to-night. Brownsville, Texas, does not suggest architecture. I have tried, however, to get assistance, and I have had suggestions made to me. Mr. McKim told me anxiously that he was glad I was going to speak and asked me what I was going to talk about. I said, "Architecture, I suppose." He said: "Oh, don't talk about architecture—talk about architects." This, the Secretary of State was unkind enough to declare, was equivalent to saying, "Talk about something you understand." But if I should talk about architects, it is possible that my remarks might degenerate into a commination service, for, as you remember, when Lord Macaulay was a small boy, the nurse maid having disturbed a little garden which he had laid out for himself, he said: "Cursed be Sarah, for it is written that cursed is he that removeth his neighbor's landmark." I then asked my friend, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, what I should say. "Oh," he said, "if you have not thought of anything, repeat the speech you made in the Senate the other day." I agreed with him it was a very good one, but I did not think it would do. I then asked Mr. Hopkinson Smith what I should say. He is to follow me, so it is perhaps advisable that I should say as little as possible on the subject. He said: "Say anything you please." Well, if I said everything I pleased about architecture and architects, I should take a good deal of time and grow unpopular. So I feel a little adrift, and I have thought that perhaps what I did say I might treat as a distinguished impressionist painter treated a picture when he showed it to a friend, who admired it and then asked, "What is it?" "Well," the painter replied, "I painted it as a sunset, but I have changed my mind since and I think I shall exhibit it as a portrait of my mother-in-law."

If what I have to say does not answer to the toast, why then we will simply call it something else. I shall disobey Mr. McKim's unkind suggestion that I ought not to talk about architecture. I shall speak of it—not from the professional point of view, but from the standpoint of a student of history, which I have been for many years in a humble way, because to me as a student of history architecture has been a great teacher. Ruskin, you know, in his book on "St. Mark's Rest," says that every nation writes its history in three books—the book of its Art, the book of its Words and the book of its Deeds. And in the book of its Arts there is surely none that is so full of meaning, to the historian at least, as architecture. For that embodies, if anything can embody, the soul of the people, and in the earliest records which we have of the history of man on earth we have to read that history very largely in his architecture. And the secret of all great architecture is that it should embody the national life, and should in its course exhibit the aspirations of the people. For it has a great permanency, and if it does not represent the people and the time, it is essentially a failure. If I may use an illustration which occurs to me at the moment, as I have looked at those wonderful Norman churches in Normandy, the Cathedral of Coutances for example, with that façade which still has the aspect of fortification, before the Gothic had fully developed, it seemed to me, I say, as I stood and looked at it, as if I could read in it the story and the aspirations of that wonderful race which came forth out of the dim mists of the North, with the clashing of arms, with their long boats, to go up and down over the face of Europe and make themselves kingdoms, from Scotland to Sicily, and from France to Russia. I seemed to read in those stones the whole story of that great fighting, building race of statesmen and scholars and prelates. And I think the same may be said of a great deal of the architecture in the world—of the greatest architecture, and that which the historian, at least, best loves to study. It is that which we must have here, if we are to have a great architecture, as I fully believe we shall have, and as we are developing it now it must be one that represents us. I do not mean that we must go to work to invent something

which is wholly new and strange, which the world has never seen before. The forms of architecture are old, and not likely to be much changed. The secret of success lies in the application of the old forms to the conditions of the people who use them.

We have here a new country, but we are not a new people. The people who first came upon this Atlantic coast and started those little settlements which have grown into the United States were the representatives of an old civilization; they were the heirs of the ages, and here their problem was to apply the forms in consonance with what the new country, with its new aspirations and its new desires, demanded. That is one reason, I think, that we find what is called the Old Colonial forms are, as a rule, so agreeable, because the colonists took the forms of English architecture, the simpler household forms to which they were accustomed, and applied them to the purposes of the New World. They did not merely imitate; they did not merely try to reproduce something which had no connection with its surroundings, which was not of the soil, but they tried to apply the forms which had been tested elsewhere in a way to make them represent the New World in which they found themselves. The Greeks and the Romans, despite the fact that the Greeks produced the most wonderful art and literature which any people in the world have ever produced, developed a civilization which was largely an economic one. Our civilization is pre-eminently an economic and commercial civilization, and the forms to which we should naturally turn for application here are forms congenial to a civilization of that kind, and not the forms which represent an age of faith and force. We have applied these Classic or Renaissance forms here and with success. I think it must always be a gratification to every American, whatever may happen hereafter, that we can always point to the Capitol in this city, to show that we had a succession of architects who understood at least the purpose for which they were working, and who have left us something at once noble and permanent.

We are working in new forms to meet new conditions. If I make a mistake in what I am now about to say, you will set it down to an error of taste. But I never pass under the Brooklyn bridge, especially at night, without thinking that that great bridge, dependent from its piers, is a splendid piece of engineering and architecture, which belongs to our time and represents our feeling and meets our needs. It is a confession of age, perhaps, to say that I remember the first skyscraper, but that first appearance of the skyscraper struck me as something abnormal and rather dreadful. I have come gradually to the conclusion that this hostility was simply because it was new. It takes a long time to get accustomed to anything which is new, and we are very apt to think that because something is new that therefore it is bad. I do not mean to say that all skyscrapers are good, and I think the examples we meet in Washington, a city which has some beautiful public buildings, of really fine architecture, a city of large spaces and of indefinite room for extension, I think these scattered skyscrapers which we have here are little better than blemishes on the general aspect of the city. I wish we could have some law here as to the height of buildings, for I feel that Washington is not the city of any one of us—it is the city of the whole country; it is the one city in the United States that is not, and never can be, local. I think it is the common interest of every one of us to do all that we can to make this particular city beautiful, and as a member of Congress, charged in a certain degree with the welfare of Washington, I feel a deep debt of gratitude to Senator McMillan, who is now dead, and who, with Mr. McKim, Mr. Burnham and the rest, laid out a foundation so wisely that in all that we do in Washington we can proceed on an intelligent plan, so that we shall not erect buildings here and there, but we have a scheme on which we can work, and which we can carry out—a great plan which would open the park from the Capitol on to the Washington monument, and so on to the driveway and the greater park lying outside the city.

Not being "prepared," I have been led into a digression on Washington. I will return, then, to the skyscrapers in New York, where there was a necessity, on that narrow island where the only space to expand for the room necessary for the business of the city was upward. Mr. Wells, the English novelist, who was here a year ago, when he went away said at the close of his last paper that, as he left New York, it looked like a collection of packing-cases set on end. Mr. Wells was still entangled in the delusion that what is new is necessarily ugly. Mr. Charles Whibley, another Englishman, also a distinguished writer, who has been here still more recently, has likewise given in his verdict. I read a paper of his in *Blackwood's* not long ago. When he

went away, he said, he could not exactly define what it was about New York that struck him, but he was convinced that it was very impressive, and he was certain that there was being worked out there something in the way of architecture and building which the world would one of these days greatly admire. Now you have two opinions, both quoted from—I won't say foreigners, but not from citizens. Certainly there can be no domestic bias in either opinion. And it seems to me as I come occasionally up the harbor, that the multiplication of those great buildings which look as if they were huge towers gathering together as you see them in some Italian town have a great impressiveness about them, and I believe that when it is all complete it will be one of the great architectural effects of the world. I do not mean to say that there are no mistakes and no ugliness and no crudities, and I know very well it is all unfinished, but I do believe that we are working out and applying the old forms to our new needs in a new way, and I am certain that this is the true road to follow.

I am sure that nothing is more important to our national life, nothing can express that national life better and more permanently, than the architecture of the country. Any individual man can do but little in that direction, but there is one thing we can all join in doing, and that is in leading and helping the Government itself in erecting buildings all over the United States which will be a joy instead of a sorrow to those who come after us.

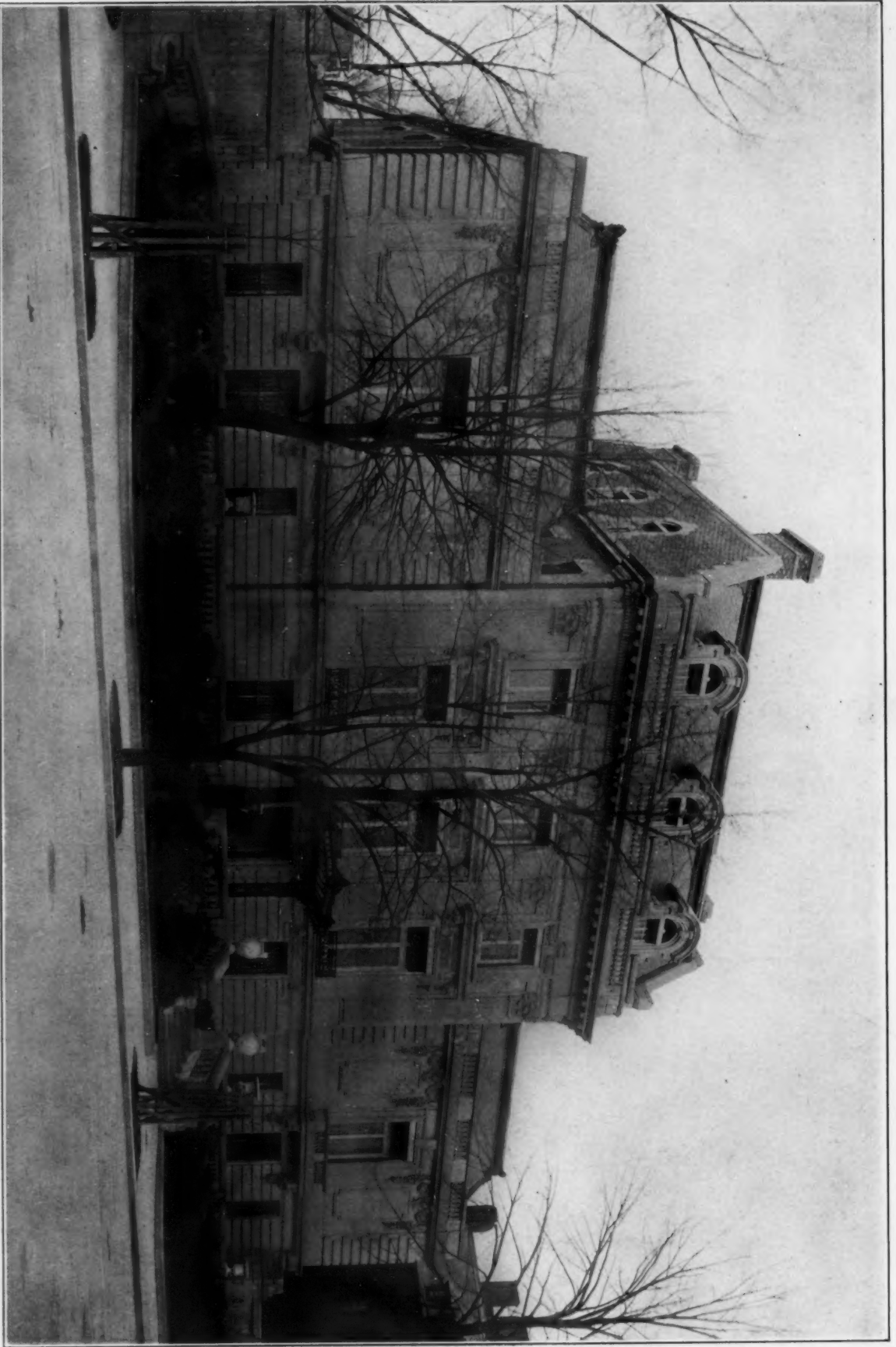
The United States is the great builder. Congress, I think I may say, is anxious to do what is best, but Congress, with the multiplicity of things pressing upon it, cannot give proper attention or consideration to any one thing, unless the people and those outside who take an interest in it will press what is right upon them. Don't regard Congress or the Government as merely tasteless people who don't care whether a thing is ugly or not. They are just as anxious to make the architecture of this country fine and permanent as anyone else. They can have no other purpose in mind. But it is to you, gentlemen, who have shown so much interest which has had such good effect of late years that we must look for the assistance. Do not weary of well doing. I am sure that though the progress may be slow, both the progress and the advance are undoubted. The Government today builds better buildings than it used to build. There are better standards, there is a desire to have better buildings and good buildings everywhere. Let us make them representative of the national life and of the best aspirations which we have. To do this you must help those of us who are temporarily charged with the work of government. You must help us to carry the great expenditures of the Government into the right path, and then if you do you may be certain that in the end you will have Government buildings like the Capitol and you will set an example in all parts of the country which cannot do otherwise than improve the taste and the architecture of the people of the United States.

MR. OWEN WISTER: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, have you ever had the forlorn experience of traveling by land between New York and Boston on the New Haven Railroad? However—that does not come in just yet. I shall come back to it because I cannot keep it out. In attempting to make some response to your double subject, Mr. President, I find myself a good deal in the predicament of a young man who wrote a book and took it to Thomas Carlyle and asked him to read it and to make some criticisms. Mr. Carlyle did read it, and he did make some criticisms, and this is what he said: "Your book contains much that is new and much that is true. But the trouble is that what is new is not true and what is true is not new." It is impossible to say anything true that is new about such subjects as literature and music. And, I will add, all the other arts, too, because they are all absolutely the same thing when you get to the bottom of them, and they simply differ in their formulation. If you take an art, no matter what it is, you will find that it expresses what I shall call plastic symmetry, the art of a people, the science of a people, a people's aspiration, a people's deeds, a people's customs, a people's view of life—that is what any art must always express through its special vehicle, and the vehicle is always plastic, although that word has been confined to one or two arts. But I assure you that color and sound and words are every bit as plastic as stone or marble, and it makes no matter whether it is the Apollo Belvidere, or the Temple of Vesta, or the Angelus of Millet, or the Merry Wives of Windsor of Shakespeare, or the "Scarlet Letter," or whether (and I must put in a skyscraper, whether it is considered by you as art or not) it is a successful skyscraper that expresses the science of a people; they are all the same. Almost all great art is indigenous. It may be, sometimes, that a Browning can sing of Italy, or a Keats

write about a Grecian urn, but to succeed an artist must express the essence of a people in some way or other. I don't suppose that anything could be more German than Goethe's "*Faust*," and the reason it is universal is because any art that is deeply indigenous transcends its own frontiers and is understood and acquired by the rest of the world. When Goethe tried to write "*Iphigenia*," he tried to write something Greek and did not succeed. That is merely the failure of a great man. Who in this room would prefer that Saint Gaudens had made, let us say, an Apollo Belvidere or a Hercules rather than an Abraham Lincoln? No, gentlemen, art must, essentially, always be indigenous and of the soil. It must be, in a great sense, what we call "wine of the country."

Now, everything I have said is perfectly old, and therefore I hope perfectly true, and out of the general haystack of knowledge I shall only pull one or two straws for your consideration. And I think I shall take first the Monroe Doctrine, which can be applied politically, and can be applied intellectually, and when our Government puts a tariff on fine arts, almost prohibitive, so that a Raphael, for instance, cannot be introduced by a private person except by paying a heavy fine, our Government is misapplying the Monroe Doctrine in the intellectual world. It was very natural, indeed, that we should want to protect certain things and it is natural that we should still want to protect them. But you must not keep from our republic the empire of Beauty. In keeping it out you simply impoverish us. I do not know whether this is familiar to you all—you certainly knew it once—architecture is frozen music, consequently music is molten architecture; and I shall talk about them all at once, because the arts are all one, and everything that you say about one applies to all the rest. What we call Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was first read—do you know the name of its architect? His name was Andrew Hamilton. He was very clever, had good taste, had designs to study, and he made by care and prudence a perfectly respectable building. Nevertheless, I do not think it is a good thing to go, as they did in Boston, not to the specialist for what they wanted, but to an outsider. In the middle of the century, in Boston, there was a gentleman whom I shall call Mr. B—. He is now dead. And he had an uncle, and the uncle had been to Europe. Few people had been there in those days—it was in 1820—and the uncle had seen the Parthenon, and this and that and the other buildings in Greece, Italy and England, and when he came back to Boston he was supposed to know about building, so that whenever the Bostonese wanted a house or a public institute they went to Mr. B.'s uncle. Now, at that time Boston had Bulfinch; but that made no difference, they went to Mr. B.'s uncle. This habit of going, not to the specialist, but to someone outside, applies sometimes even in the medical profession. It is ingrained in the American people. I hate to generalize, for with eighty millions of people you will find every kind of thing going on, but a great many of the eighty millions are not inclined to go to the masters in any profession, but to somebody outside, who will give them something cheaper. That spirit, I am very sure, gentlemen, is passing.

It is natural that when we were young people, colonists in fact as well as in mind—when our imagination and association reverted to the mother country—it was natural that we should go to the mother country for all those forms of plastic art which they had there, and which we had not yet, and bring them over. It was natural that our early buildings should be Classical, it was natural that Greece should suggest to our republic some of our buildings, and it was most fortunate also. At that same time it was natural that Charles Brockden Brown, the first novelist of this country, should imitate the English novelists of his time and write such horrible romances as Mrs. Radcliffe had made popular. He was a pioneer, and he went to the mother country. So also it was natural that poets should use expressions borrowed from the English landscape and literature rather than that they should look here and talk about the chickadee and the Bumblebee, as Emerson did. Indeed, he was looked upon, when he first did it, as a skyscraper. It was most natural that the pioneer of all our most serious music, John Knowles Paine, my dear and honored professor at Harvard, in composing symphonies, should look to German models—he could not get better ones. He did not think of the American climate, or the music that comes from the African race. Now we have men like McDowell, whose work-days may possibly be over, but who has done enough to make him famous. We have men whose music has foreign recognition, music which could not have been written anywhere but here. These men do not make their music as the



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Carrère & Hastings, Architects.

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MARQUISE: HOUSE OF MRS. R. H. TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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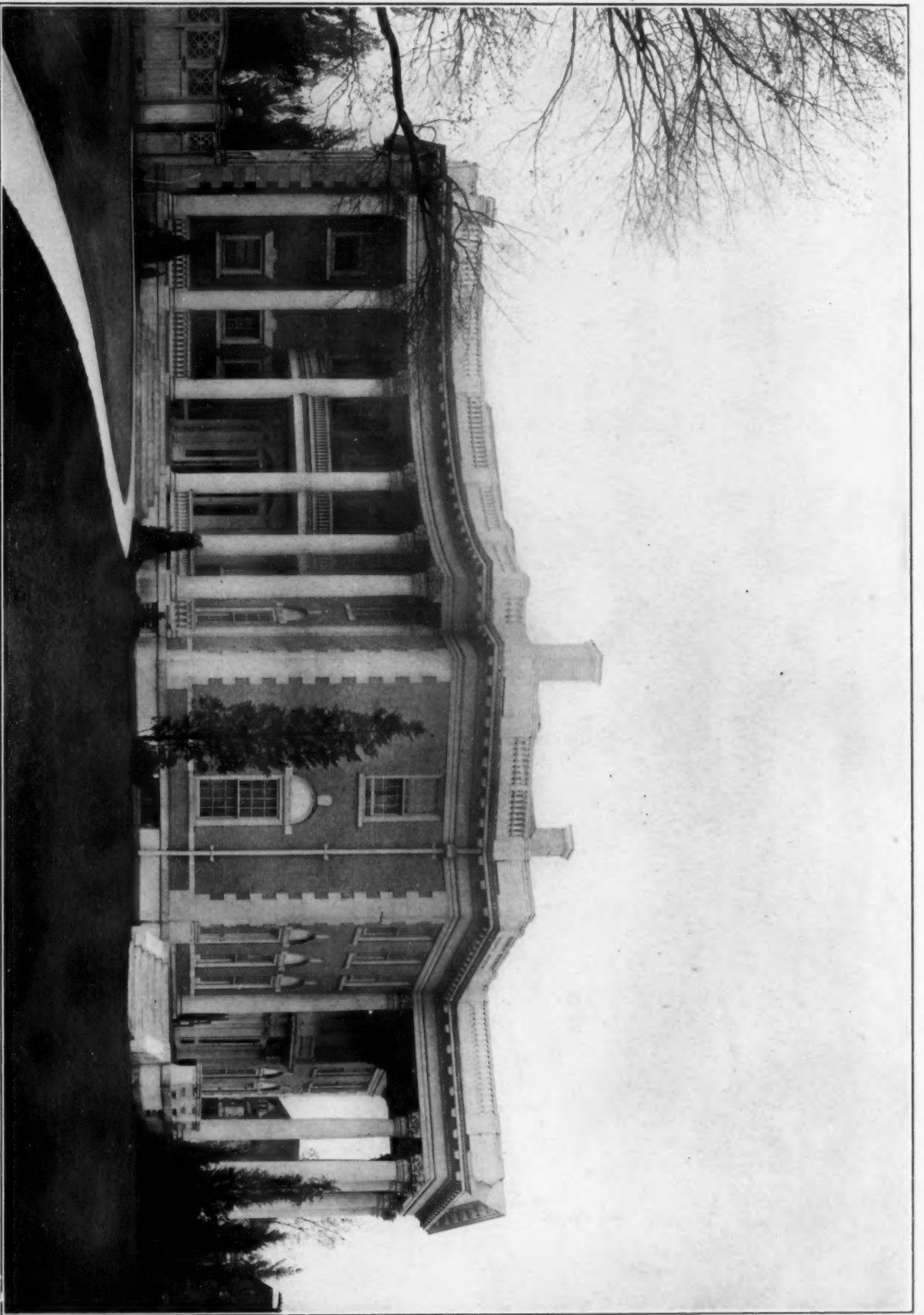
STREET FRONT: HOUSE OF PORTER NORTON, ESQ., GATES CIRCLE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect.

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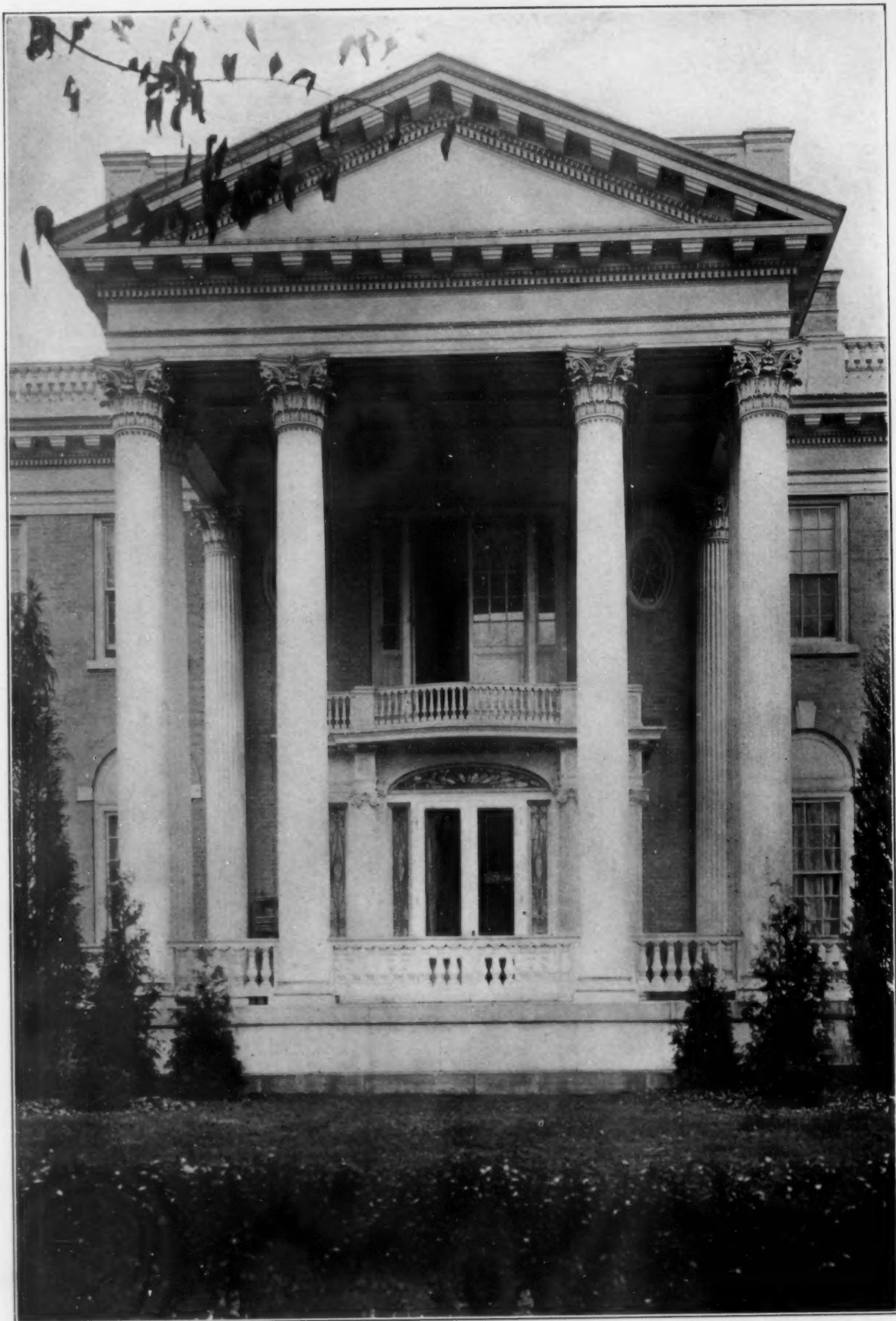
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PORTICO: HOUSE OF PORTER NORTON, ESQ., GATES CIRCLE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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HOUSE OF DR. JAMES W. PUTNAM, DELAWARE AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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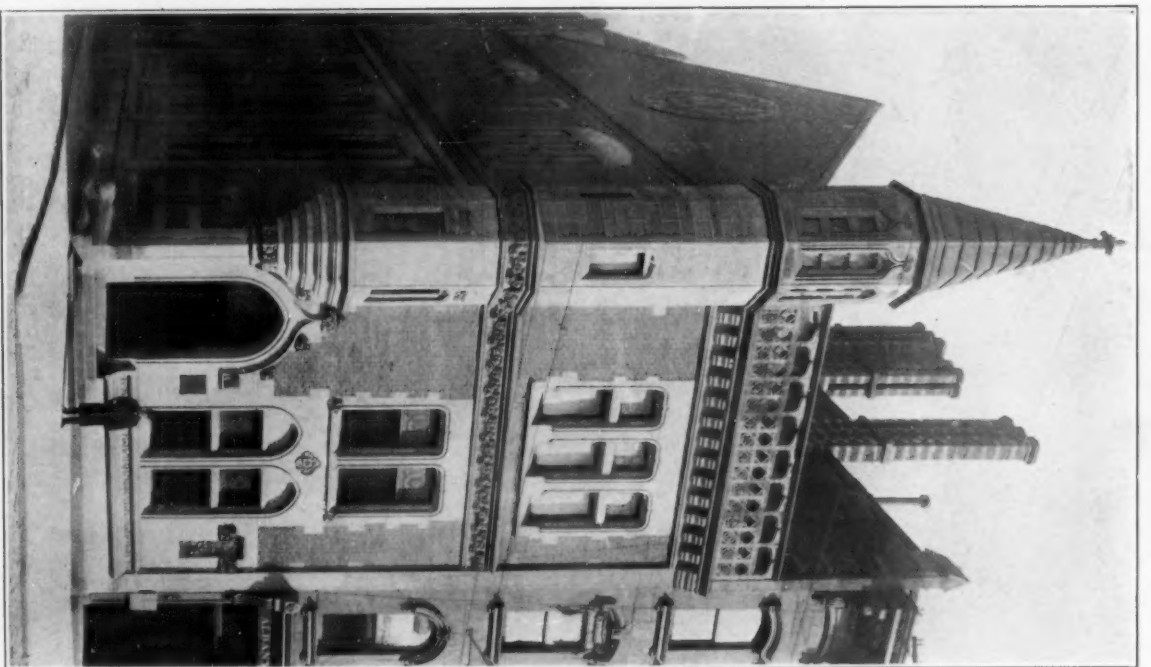
DETAIL: COLONY CLUB, MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

The American Architect and Building News.
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The American Architect and Building News.
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MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK BUILDING, STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

Russell Sturgis, Architect.

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California winegrowers made their wine. When they made a wine that was red they called it claret, and a white wine they called sauterne; when it was a fizzy wine they called it champagne. Calling the California wines by French names made them seem bad, but if you treat them as native wines they are quite good.

I have kept literature to the end, because you know of that far better than I do, because literature to-day, under our great masters, is steadily assuming American characteristics; also it is indigenous, and it is expressing, just as our poetry and our paintings are expressing, the essence of our people—just as a skyscraper will express it beautifully, I am sure. (I think that so far the engineers have solved their problem in the skyscraper perhaps a little better than the architects have done.) Now all these things go to show that we are getting to have an art which is indigenous, something expressing in plastic symmetry the essence of the American people.

Now I will go back to the New York and New Haven Railroad. I have a small "muck-rake" in that direction. There is no use in shouting that things are as good as they can be, when there is not the slightest ground for doing so. That is not optimism; it is merely moral paralysis. If anybody in this room has ever had the deplorable experience of traveling between New York and Boston and has looked out of the window, he has seen the product of the jig-saw period of American architecture. All along the line you can see the contemptible private houses of people who could well have afforded a better thing, if only someone had told them how to get it. But many of the American people have a voracity for the hideous. It spreads over the entire country. Now, appearances are a great deal. Foreigners visit us, and first they look at the visible thing. They don't inquire about our music or poetry. They may ultimately do so, but they look at us as we look at strangers. If we see a man with his hair nicely brushed and his nails clean, and a clean tie, and his boots brushed, we think favorably, at first blush, of him. But if his nails are dirty and his feet muddy, we judge against him. Very well, let us consider the appearance of our country as shown in the dwellings of its population. Let us consider how far we have wandered away from the old Colonial forms that were indigenous, and got to this contemptible jig-saw architecture. Here comes in your part. The literary fellows and the musicians can do nothing about this, but you fellows of the Institute can. Gentlemen, the appearance of our country lies in your hands. A man can do nothing without the people behind him; but the people can do nothing unless they have a man they can get behind. Gentlemen, it is your particular task of citizenship to make the appearance of your country presentable and civilized.

THE HAZARDS OF THE AMMONIA SYSTEMS OF REFRIGERATION.¹

THE hazards of an ammonia system [whether "compression" or "absorption"] that may be attributed to the refrigerating media are few and not very serious, whereas the other hazards that may be present are those due to physical conditions under which they are found, and not due to the use of ammonia, as will be shown later on.

Let us bear in mind the physical properties of ammonia which may be summarized as follows:

Ammonia (NH_3) consists of one volume of nitrogen and three volumes of hydrogen and is the only compound of these two elements known to exist. When pure it is colorless, an irrespirable gas having a pungent odor and a burning or caustic taste. It is lighter than air and a gas at ordinary temperatures. Under atmospheric pressure it liquefies at 28.6° below zero F. and solidifies or freezes into a transparent crystalline mass at 115° below zero F., in which state it is almost odorless and is heavier than its liquid. It can be liquefied at higher temperatures (up to 266° F.) by increasing the pressure, so that at 86° F. it requires 170 pounds' pressure for liquefaction. Anhydrous ammonia is the name for that used in compression systems, and, as its name implies, contains no water. Ammonia gas is poisonous (irrespirable) and an atmosphere containing one-half of 1 per cent. is considered dangerous.

Anhydrous ammonia is manufactured by a purifying process from the ammonia liquor obtained from gas and coke plants, where it forms one of the by-products of the plant. Even that which is manufactured by one of our large packers here is made in this way and not as is commonly supposed from waste products

of the packing-house. Manufacturers of anhydrous ammonia have reached the highest degree of perfection; less than fifteen years ago ammonia with 2 1-2 per cent. of impurities was considered amply pure for refrigerating purposes, whereas at the present time the impurities to be found are nothing more than traces that almost defy detection, and a drum of anhydrous gas that would show 1-100 of 1 per cent. of impurities would be discarded; each drum as filled being weighed and tested. The liquid gas is forced into steel drums, which are tested to 1,000 pounds pressure and are about ten inches in diameter and four feet long for fifty-pound size and seven feet long for 100-pound size, one manufacturer putting out a drum of 150 pounds' capacity. These drums are not completely filled, there being space about 20 per cent. of the volume for the expansion of the gas due to the change of temperature.

Ammonia is not combustible and a flame is extinguished if plunged into the gas. In a liquid form it will extinguish a flame in the same manner as if water were used. If a flame of sufficient heat is applied to a jet of ammonia, the hydrogen due to decomposition in presence of oxygen burns as long as the flame supplies the heat for decomposition, and as long as an atmosphere of oxygen is present to support combustion. The writer has verified most of these assertions, making his experiments with the liquefied gas as taken from several drums at the factory, a blow torch held across the stream of escaping gas from a drum was almost blown out, and when gas escaped with less force it blew a hole through the flame. In this, as also when a torch was applied to the outer edges of the stream of escaping gas, it was only with an interrupted, weak and flickering flame that the disassociated gas would burn.

Ammonia in air or mixed with air is not explosive. If mixed with pure oxygen it may be ignited and burns with a pale yellow flame, and, as claimed by some authorities, if mixed in proportions of four volumes of ammonia and three volumes of oxygen it becomes explosive if ignited by a spark or flame. Ammonia in combination with chlorine or iodine forms explosive compounds, but are of no interest to us at the present time. Like any other gas, if confined in steel drums and temperature raised sufficiently the pressure of the expanding gas will rupture the drum.

Ammonia does not attack iron or steel but rapidly attacks and corrodes copper, brass, nickel or any of their alloys. For this reason, in all ammonia systems piping and fittings are made of iron, steel or semi-steel, lead gaskets being used at the unions.

In the ammonia compression system the pressure from compressor to the expansion valve ranges from 125 to 170 pounds under normal working conditions, though in warmer climates it reaches 220 to 250. From the expansion valve back to the suction valve of the compressor the pressure seldom exceeds 30 pounds. We will, therefore, start at the compressor where the pressure is created and follow the hazards as they occur in the cycle of operations.

The compressor is usually driven by a steam-engine which necessitates a steam-boiler plant, the hazards of which are too well known and not any different from that of any other steam plant. This also applies to any other motive power that might be used, be it electrical, gas or water power, i.e., the motive-power hazard is not altered because of the fact that it is used to operate a refrigerating system. The compressor cylinder is lubricated by sight-feed lubricators, little lubrication being required, especially in wet-gas machines where they depend only on the small amount of oil introduced by the piston rod. One system referred to later uses injected oil in the cylinder for other than lubricating purposes. The lubricating oil used is a paraffine oil of light color, one that will not saponify, will not congeal above 0° F., and has a flash point above 360° F. This lubricating oil, even in small quantities, is carried over with the hot gas to the oil trap nearby, where the oil is separated from the gas, falling to the lower part of the trap.

This oil has always been regarded as a hazard of some importance, since the presence of an open flame in years gone by when a cylinder head was knocked out and an explosion occurred, presumably from the oil that was atomized, which is possible, but which no doubt was caused by the impurities contained in the ammonia gases, consisting mostly of ethers. However, the recommendation of removal of open lights near the compressor or oil trap is not a severe one, especially in these days when the incandescent electric light is so universally used in and about engine-rooms. The gauge glasses on the oil trap and ammonia receiver are all provided with automatic ball stops that shut off the gas if gauge glass should break. The oil trap in some in-

¹Extract from the Report of the Committee on Special Hazards and Fire Record of the National Fire Protection Association.

stances has an auxiliary attachment called an oil separator connected with the suction side of the machines to facilitate withdrawal of oil from trap without loss of ammonia.

Quite recently manufacturers are seeing the importance of and providing an automatic valve check in the exhaust pipe of the compressor, which prevents the entire charge of ammonia gas escaping should something go wrong with the compressor. This should be required in all installations and mounted either directly above the valve at the compressor or between the oil trap and the condenser, thus automatically shutting off all ammonia in condenser and liquid receiver, which may amount to 50 per cent. of the charge. There is practically no hazard from the oil trap to condenser and back to the liquid receiver. At the condenser a small cock is provided for drawing off air or other inert gas that might be in the system but forms no hazard. There are traces of oil that get past the oil trap which in some installations are taken up by an auxiliary oil trap at the condenser, in others at the liquid receiver. An engineer who is ignorant or careless might let his trap get too full, in which case it would pass to the liquid receiver, and even go beyond to the expansion valve, where it would settle in the well at the bottom of the riser. Beyond the expansion valve the pressure seldom exceeds thirty pounds, and in freezer rooms runs as low as one pound or even less. The hazards are nil, for a break in this part of the system, even with an ordinary open flame near at hand, would not cause an explosion or fire; if anything, the gas would extinguish the flame depriving it of oxygen. Of course, the presence of ammonia might retard the action of the firemen, but not very long, since the water thrown on the fire would soon absorb the gases, carrying them away.

The hazard of having a gas in a confined space at high pressure, without a safety-valve, is one that we find at the tanks in which the anhydrous ammonia is delivered. And yet, at ordinary temperatures there is but little danger. If fire occurred near one of these drums the pressure would increase to a point where drum would rupture, causing an explosion. These drums, where supply must be kept on hand, should be stored in one of the cooling rooms and not left in a warm engine or boiler room, or even exposed to the hot sun in tropical climates. The hazard of an explosion due to liquefied gas in the ammonia receiver is not very great, owing to the open system back to condenser, and in other directions to expansion coils. In case of fire near the receiver, the liquid would vaporize and go to a cooler portion of the system, except in a general fire, where the temperature would increase the pressure and cause a rupture at the weakest point in the system. Another condition where a considerable increase in pressure might cause a rupture in the system would be where, through some accident or error, the condenser water was shut off, when the pressure would increase as the temperature rises, due to heat of compression, a condition the writer has never heard or read of where the engineer did not discover such derangement before any serious accident occurred. Of course, they might provide a safety-valve with vent to the outside to meet such contingencies, but, so far, the manufacturers have never found it worth their while to consider.

In the absorption system the hazards are even fewer than in the compression system. Steam is used in the generator, exhaust steam being used in the smaller installations, forming the ordinary steam-pipe hazard. There is no oil in the system, and the one condition under which decomposition of ammonia might take place would be if the strong liquor were not supplied fast enough to the generator, allowing the gas above the liquor in the generator to come in contact with the steam pipes. This is provided for by the installation of an automatic float valve, which controls the height of liquor in the generator. If some of the gas were disassociated into the hydrogen and nitrogen it would be retained in the system and it would not be long before the engineer would discover it.

The hazards of the carbon-dioxide systems are somewhat lessened by the fact that the gas is not inflammable or explosive and a good extinguisher of fire when confined at the fire. Nevertheless, the excessive pressures might cause explosions which indirectly might be the cause of fire, such as the breaking of gas-pipes, electric wires, etc. In this system the lubricating-oil hazard, if anything, is increased owing to the high pressure.

As to the hazards in the various systems of utilizing refrigeration, whether by direct expansion, brine, indirect air blast or suction, sheet or other systems, the hazards are not any other than the same conditions and arrangements of apparatus would produce if used for other purposes, i.e., a motor hazard would

not be altered, because the motor drives a fan that blows air over refrigerating-coils, or operates a brine-pump which circulates the cold brine through pipes in the cooling room.

THE T-SQUARE CLUB'S EXHIBITION AWARDS.

FOLLOWING out the letter of instructions received from the President of the T-Square Club, the Jury of Award on the Joint Architectural Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and T-Square Club, Philadelphia, Pa., met on the afternoon of December 28, 1906. All the members of the jury were present, namely: James P. Jamieson, Esq.; Carl Newman, Esq.; Thos. P. Anshutz, Esq.; Paul P. Cret, Esq.; Charles Grafty, Esq.; E. A. Crane, Esq.; C. C. Zantzinger, Esq. (chairman). The jury determined to make no distinction in the nature of the awards to be made to the exhibits of the several societies taking part in the exhibition. They, however, determined to subdivide the awards into several categories, to wit:

First, second and third mentions to be given to the exhibits of the several societies, on drawings, paintings or models.

A mention for photographs to be given for photographs of executed work.

A mention for school-work to be given on the school-work properly so called—that is, on all drawings exhibited by students or institutions or by traveling scholars.

On all work exhibited by the Allied Arts or others the jury have expressed their commendation.

Before proceeding to make these awards the jury placed "Hors Concours" the admirable drawings exhibited by the United States Library of Congress—namely, the plans for the improvement of Washington, and the drawings of M. G. Chedanne.

The awards follow:

FIRST MENTION (Blue and Gold).

Messrs.

E. H. Blashfield.....Exhibit as a whole
E. J. A. Duquesne.....Exhibit as a whole
Daniel Chester French.....Exhibit as a whole
Cass Gilbert.....Exhibit as a whole
Charles Grafty.....Exhibit as a whole
A. Marcel.....Exhibit as a whole
Carl Newman.....Exhibit as a whole
Palmer & Hornbostle...Drawings for the Carnegie Technical School
Robert Reid.....Exhibit as a whole
Carrère & Hastings...Perspective of the "New Theatre," New York

SECOND MENTION (Gold).

Messrs.

Jean Hebrard....."Palais de l'Automobile"
Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.....Exhibit as a whole
Carrère & Hastings...Drawings for the Palace de la Paix a la Haye
Wilson Eyre.....Exhibit as a whole
Lord & Hewlett.....Exhibit as a whole
A. B. Wenzell.....Exhibit as a whole
W. B. Van Ingen.....Exhibit as a whole

THIRD MENTION (Blue).

Messrs.

Maitland Armstrong....Sketches for a window in St. Paul's Chapel
Delano & Aldrich....Drawings for the "New Theatre" Competition
John La Farge.....Exhibit as a whole

MENTION FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Messrs.

Donn Barber.....National Park Bank, New York
Cope & Stewardson.....
McMillan Dormitories and Bryn Mawr College Library
Duhring, Okie & Ziegler.....
Fireplace for Library, Chestnut Hill Academy
McKim, Mead & White.....Library of J. P. Morgan, Esq.
George B. Page.....Exhibit of Photographs
Rankin & Kellogg.....Indianapolis Court House and Post Office
York & Sawyer....Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co's Building
Horace Trumbauer.....Hartman Kuhn's Residence
Olmsted Bros.....Exhibit of Photographs
C. C. Zantzinger.....Alterations to House of L. C. Madeira, Esq.
Miss Violet Oakley.....Exhibit of Photographs

SCHOOL MENTION.

Messrs.

Frank Lea Bodine..."Tower in the Style of the French Renaissance"
C. Edgar Cope....."Subway Kiosk"
W. W. Hannon....."Automobile Club"
Frederic C. Hiron.....Preliminary Study for "Paris Prize"
C. E. Howell.....Exhibit as a whole
W. T. Karcher.....Measured Drawings of a House at Chartres
W. H. Fenton....."Hunting Lodge"
M. H. Whitehouse....."State Automobile Club"
W. W. Sharoley....."Auditorium"

COMMENDATION.

Messrs.

Grueby Falence Company.....Tile Work
 Henry C. Mercer.....Tile Work
 Walter F. Price....Remarkable Collection of Photographs of Travel

The jury takes pleasure in congratulating the management of the exhibition upon the excellence of the exhibition as a whole. The bringing together of the Allied Arts under such favorable conditions as are offered by the Academy was a new departure this year and seems to the jury to have been very fortunate and successful. The excellent hanging and grouping of the exhibits greatly facilitated the work of the jury.

The jury hopes that another year it will be possible to make the exhibit of the American Society of Landscape Architects larger.

With regard to the exhibits of architectural drawings, it should be said that the absence of the plan and section of the buildings for which the drawings were shown in many cases greatly lessened the interest of the exhibits, and the jury would suggest that another year exhibitors be encouraged to make the exhibit of their work more complete in this respect. In fact, it seemed to the jury that in the future only such drawings as include plans should be considered for the highest awards.

As a guidance for the juries of the future, the jury of this year would lay down the general proposition that they believe that awards should be made on the exhibits shown on the walls of the exhibition, irrespective of the executed work, and that consequently a complete set of plans, elevations and sections should militate in favor of the higher award.

The jury consider an exhibit of photographs of executed work, accompanied by plans of the same, as a very satisfactory form of exhibit, though it should not be susceptible to an award as high as that offered to drawings.

C. C. ZANTZINGER, *Chairman.*

February 18, 1907.

THATCHED ROOFS.

THATCHED roofs are now becoming very prominent among decorative geared features of Pennsylvania country-seats and surrounding well-kept farm homes, and it is a question whether the Pennsylvania German ancestors are responsible for instilling in the hearts of their descendants love for the quaint building methods of the Fatherland or whether it is a mere following of the popular fad for introducing Japanese gardens on extensive estates.

Certain it is that much of the roofing of summer-houses and other garden retreats is decidedly Dutch in design, being characteristic of the picturesque thatching that attracts the attention of the traveler in the vicinity of Rotterdam and throughout the country districts of Holland, while other quaint roofs of thatch are distinctly Japanese in design.

On the Mercer estate at Doylestown some of the finest types of thatching are found throughout the garden decorations, and especially in the pheasant yard, where the gayly plumed fowls have charming houses, walled with bark and roofed with thatch. The long, low shelters for the pheasants extending along the end of the yard are finished with a thick warm thatch extending to the ground, on the northern exposure, with the sunny southern exposure left open.

For the thatching various materials are employed. For the commonest work straw is used; better kinds of thatch are made of long meadow grass, and there is a tough kind of reed used for this purpose, and also a certain species of rush. The roof requires no special preparation to receive the thatch, save that the rafters and framework shall be close enough together to receive it.

The thatch is formed in suitable masses, combed with the fingers, and otherwise arranged so that the straws all point in the same direction. These masses are then secured and bound down to the roof by long poles, which are afterward removed. While the thatch is bound down in this way it is beaten into place by a wooden mallet. The thatch is then trimmed into shape by a pair of long-handled shears. This is only the barest outline of the process of thatching, and the methods differ slightly according as to whether the Dutch or the Japanese thatches are copied. When a roof is finished it presents a clean, trim and symmetrical appearance, which seems surprising, when the nature of the material is considered. The eaves are trimmed off square or slightly rounded, and are often very thick, being sometimes two feet or more in thickness. This does not indicate, however, that the thatch is of the same thickness throughout. The thatch seen in

these various ways is thus seen in sections, and sometimes by way of contrast there will be successive layers of light and dark thatch.

While a good deal of skill and patience are required to thatch a roof evenly and properly, vastly more skill will be required to finish the ridge, which is often very intricate in its structure, especially when Japanese methods are followed. In some types taken from the Japanese plans vertical ridge-poles are seen with their ends freely projecting beyond the gable, and wrought in a gentle upward curve, and this style is effective in giving a light and buoyant appearance to what might otherwise appear heavy and commonplace.

A roof is sometimes seen which shows the end of a round ridge-pole projecting through the thatch at the gable peak, and at this point a flat spur of wood springs up from the ridge, to which is attached at right angles a structure made of plank and painted black, which projects two feet or more beyond the gable. This appears to be a survival of an exterior ridge-pole, popular in the early days of Japanese architecture.

Ridges composed of tile are also popular in the novel forms of thatch found on American country-seats. The construction of this kind of ridge is very simple and effective; semi-cylindrical tiles are used for the crest, and these in turn cap a row of similar tiles placed on either side of the ridge. The tiles are sometimes bedded in a layer of cement or mortar (in Japan a layer of clay or mud and chopped straw is used), which is first piled onto the thatched roof, and when laid in this the tiles are seldom displaced.

In the best types of thatching, special attention is given to the proper and symmetrical trimming of the thatch at the eaves and at the edges of the gable; and there are very clever ways in which this is managed. Sometimes at the peak of the gable a cone-like enlargement of a circular depression is curiously shaped out of the thatch and a good deal of skill is also shown in bringing the thick edges of the eaves, which are on different levels, together in graceful curves.

In some of the bark-walled summer-houses a novel bark finish is also found in the roof thatching. The ridge roof, which has a much sharper incline than the roof proper, is covered with bark, this being bound down by parallel strips; and spanning the ridge at intervals are straw saddles, sheathed with bark. These are very narrow at the ridge, but widen at their extremities.

A strikingly decorative feature of some of the thatched roofs of Japan should be more widely copied here: in many cases the ridge is flat, and this area is made to support a luxurious growth of iris, or the red lily. A most charming feature is often seen in the appearance of a brown, sombre-colored village in Japan, where all the ridges are aflame with the bright red blossoms of the lily, or where the purer colors of the blue and white iris form floral crests of exceeding beauty. This is a feature that might be introduced with strikingly picturesque effect for finishing the decorative thatched roofs of American gardens.

Another style of roof, sometimes of circular form, has the thatch on the slopes of the roof trimmed in such a way as to present the appearance of a series of thick layers, resting one upon another like shingles, in some instances from eighteen inches to two feet apart, with thick edges. Again the circular, evenly trimmed layers are very close and regular. A good example of this style of roof finish is found on the Harrison estate, at Glenwood Summit; and roofs of the close, thick, shingle-like thatching are also found in square form on some of the decorative garden houses of nearby country seats.

It is a matter of surprise to the uninitiated to discover how long these roofs will remain in good condition. Even with our unskilled thatching, merely for garden decoration, it is claimed that a roof may be depended upon to last from fifteen to twenty years with very little repairs; and it is said that in Japan the best kinds of thatched roofs will endure for fifty years. As they get weather-worn they are often patched and repaired until they have to be entirely renewed. In Japan and in many of the thatched roofs of France and Holland the oldest roofs are the most decorative, as they become filled with dust, assume a dark color and get matted down. Plants, weeds and mosses of various kinds then grow upon them, as well as masses of gray lichen, which cover the entire roof slope. And where the effect of antiquity is desired in the quaint forms of thatching now popular among Pennsylvania landscape gardeners this weather-worn, lichen-covered type might be readily imitated.

When properly constructed these thatched roofs shed water very promptly and do not get water soaked, and therefore prove serviceable as well as decorative.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"LAUGHABLE OR PITIABLE, WHICH?"

IT seems desirable to complete, by the publication of the following communication, the curious correspondence had over the proposed competition for a City-hall at Trenton, N. J., and published under the heading as above in our issue for February 11 last:

CITY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Trenton, N. J., February 15, 1907.

Messrs. Lacey & Adams,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th, and note that you consider the program issued for the competition in question "unfair." Under the circumstances, the Commission considers it useless to continue correspondence with you on the subject.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. W. ROEBLING,
President, City Building Comm

ILLUSTRATIONS

HOUSE OF MRS. R. H. TOWNSEND, 2121 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C. MESSRS. CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MARQUISE OF THE SAME HOUSE.

HOUSE OF PORTER NORTON, ESQ., BUFFALO, N. Y. MR. GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

STREET FRONT OF THE SAME.

PORTICO OF THE SAME.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK BUILDING, STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y. MR. RUSSELL STURGIS, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HOUSE OF DR. JAMES W. PUTNAM, DELAWARE AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y. MESSRS. GREEN & WICKS, ARCHITECTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DETAIL OF THE COLONY CLUB, MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. M'KIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

We believe this plate will convince our readers that we were fully justified in saying, a while ago, that this building exhibited the "most immoral piece of brickwork to be found in the City of New York."

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

DETAIL OF STREET FRONT: HOUSE OF MRS. R. H. TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON, D. C. MESSRS. CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE HUGE RAILROAD STATION AT JUVISY.—There is now being built at Juvisy, in the outskirts of Paris, a station which it is believed will, when finished, be the largest in the world. At Juvisy there meet all the lines of the Paris-Lyons-Marseilles and of the Orleans systems, about thirty pairs of rails being interlaced. From this point there radiate the lines which carry traffic to southeastern France, to Italy, to Spain and Portugal. The new station covering all these rails is to be built on the latest principles, and its electric lights will illuminate the country at night for miles around. There is to be a large bridge, carrying the trains over a certain point at a height of twenty-one feet. —*London Globe*.

THE PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision, February 8, affirming, without opinion, the judgment of the court below in the case of James J. Carey against the city. Carey obtained a judgment for \$162.06 under the provisions of the law requiring the city to pay the "prevailing rate" of wages. He was employed as a painter in the Fire Department at \$3 a day, and Justice Bishoff found the "prevailing rate" to be \$3.50 a day.

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE.—On January 25th, Representative Kahn of California addressed the House of Representatives on fire-insurance companies and their relation to the city of San Francisco before and after the earthquake and fire, saying that at the time of the fire 118 companies had policies on property in the devastated district, all of which were American except thirty, and that of the foreign companies seventeen were English, six German, two Scottish and Canadian, respectively, and one

each in Austria, Sweden and New Zealand. Most of the American companies had paid their losses in full, with the result of depletion of their capital and in several cases of insolvency. He paid a compliment to the English companies and most of the American companies, but said that the foreign companies, other than English, had endeavored to repudiate their obligations, and most of them have withdrawn from the State. In the cases of the German and Austrian companies, however, through the action of the German courts and the good offices of the State Department, he said, the insured will probably receive a settlement of fifty cents or more on the dollar. "Not one of the six German companies doing business in San Francisco prior to the fire of April 18, 1906, has paid its policies at a hundred cents on the dollar," said Mr. Kahn. "This is in marked contrast with the seventeen English companies writing business in that city, for most of the latter paid their obligations in full. Three of the German companies had immediately after the fire denied all liability and withdrawn from the State. Up to the present time these companies have not paid a dollar on their policies in that city."

A TRUE BLUE MARBLE.—When the deposit of white marble was unearthed at Talladega, Ala., U. S. A., it was said to be equal to the far-famed quarries of Carrara and Paros for statuary, quarry-owners at other places and the expert marble men in other States and cities pronounced the quarry a fiction. But an additional and different quarry has been opened near the original bed, containing fine-grained marble of good texture and of solid cobalt blue in color. The new marble is said to combine the texture of both Carrara and Parian marbles. The quarry is three miles south of Talladega.—*Stone Trades Journal*.

REAL ESTATE VALUES IN FIFTH AVENUE.—The Knickerbocker Trust Company and other buildings in the immediate vicinity of the intersection of Fifth avenue and West Thirty-fourth Street, afford an interesting study in values uptown. The assessed valuation of the Knickerbocker Trust Building is only \$300,000, while that of land on which it stands, measuring 61 feet and 9 inches in Fifth Avenue, and 100 feet in West Thirty-fourth Street, is \$1,100,000. At the Corporation Counsel's office the statement was made the other day that the Trust Company's officials testified at the recent proceedings for sidewalk obstruction that to tear down and replace the front of the building would cost \$250,000. The building is four and a half stories high. The 16-story Waldorf-Astoria across the street has an assessed valuation of \$4,550,000, and the land on which it stands, 187 feet and 6 inches by 350 feet, has an assessed valuation of \$7,600,000. Æolian Hall is a 12-story structure, standing just beyond the Knickerbocker Trust Building, on a plot 50 by 100 feet. The assessed valuation of this building is \$175,000, and of the land it occupies \$725,000.—*New York Tribune*.

CORNELL SYRIAN EXPLORATION EXPEDITION.—Four Cornell explorers will start on March 9 for a trip through Asia Minor and Syria. The expedition will be headed by Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, and with him will be Dr. A. T. Olmstead, '02; B. B. Charles, '06; J. E. Wrench, '06, and Dr. C. O. Harris, '98. All are members of the American School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, and have had experience in field-work in Palestine.

They will get permits from the Turkish Government, and will leave Ancyra about May 1. They will travel through Asia Minor, going through Armenia, Syria and Palestine into Persia and Turkey. They will make extended surveys, identify ancient cities, and translate inscriptions.

The money for the expedition has been subscribed by W. K. Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick, J. P. Morgan, James Stillman, Mortimer L. Schiff and others.—*Exchange*.

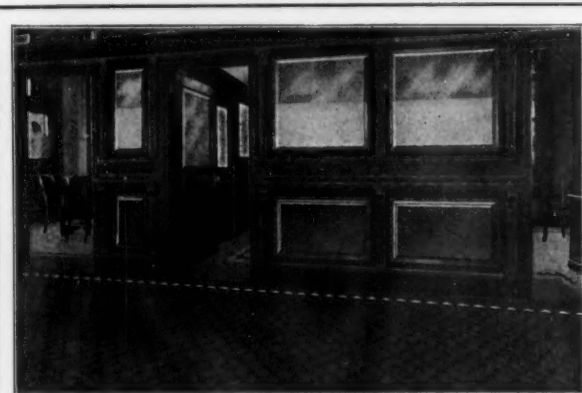
THE TOTAL LOSS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The committee of the thirty-five insurance companies, which acted in unison in settling their San Francisco losses by fire and earthquake, made public last month the list of their net losses by the disaster. The estimated sound value of the destroyed or damaged property insured by the 233 companies in San Francisco was \$315,000,000, on which there was a net insurance loss of \$180,000,000, covered by 102,000 policies. The gross loss of all kinds by the disaster is estimated by the committee at \$1,000,000,000. The thirty-five companies in their settlements handled 42,077 claims. The largest settlements on individual buildings were: St. Francis Hotel, \$992,200; Fairmount Hotel, \$200,000; Merchants' Exchange, \$582,000; Shreve Building, \$384,497; Spreckles (Call) Building, \$515,000; Chronicle Building, \$80,000; Palace Hotel, \$1,265,000.

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Noiseless, non-slippery, sanitary and extraordinarily durable, the finest floor that can be laid in business offices, banking rooms, court rooms, vestibules, halls, billiard rooms, cafes, libraries, churches, hospitals and hotels. It is specially adapted for steamships, yachts, etc., standing, without cracking or separating, the

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POSITIONS OPEN.

WANTED—Two architectural draughtsmen; a permanent position and good salary offered. J. Walter Stevens, 905 New York Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. (1626-1629)

POSITION OPEN—Energetic young men with architectural experience wanted to act as salesmen for a concern manufacturing reinforcing steel for concrete. Address 10-D, care of American Architect. (1628)

WANTED—Competent draughtsmen wanted; permanent position, opportunity for advancement. Address Albert Kahn, 1117 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit, Mich. (1628)

POSITIONS WANTED.

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, thoroughly experienced in the design of steelwork, reinforced concrete, and heating, wishes a change. Well up in the building trades generally. Special experience in factory and industrial plant, railway structures. Can write specifications and take entire charge of work, and inspection. Address 9-A, care American Architect. (1627-1628)

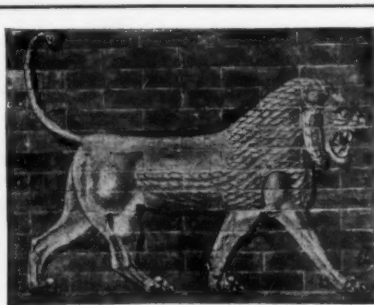
ARCHITECTURAL engineer, college graduate, capable of preparing complete set of plans, specifications, plumbing, superintendence for high-class buildings, desires responsible position with prominent architect; would accept partial time proposition or any work for architects outside their office, as steel work, foundations. Address 10-C, care American Architect. (1628-1629)

POSITION OPEN—"Willing" young man, with draughting ability, wishes to enter the office of a good architect, with view to become a draughtsman; modest salary. W. H. Stautemeister, 500 West 147th Street, New York. (1628)

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A young architect with technical education and 9 years' practical training with New York architects of recognized ability, and who is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the office work, on country as well as large city buildings, wishes to form partnership in a fair sized Eastern city, with an established architect; particularly adapted to handle the outside end of the business, and having a practice that could be increased by good team work. Address "8-A," care American Architect. (1626-1628)

YOUNG ARCHITECT, college graduate, and who has studied abroad, having held for years responsible positions as designer and in charge of competitions in prominent offices in the East, wishes to form partnership with an established architect in some fair-sized city, east or west. Should like to take over the designing and



THE LION OF BABYLON

THE Lion of Babylon is made of green and yellow glazed tiles baked several thousand years ago. The figure which adorned the city gate of ancient Babylon is now in the British Museum. The tiles composing it look as if they had been taken from the kiln but yesterday, retaining even their original brilliancy of color. For suggestion on the artistic, sanitary and durable qualities of tile as the most economical and appropriate covering for floors and walls, write:

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draughting-room end of the work. Address 10-A, care American Architect. (1628)

PARTNER WANTED—A well-established architect, in one of the best cities, desires to form a partnership for the purpose of enlarging the business and dividing the work. Only architects of recognized ability, thoroughly conversant with all the branches of the profession, and in such circumstances where an equitable arrangement of money matters can be reached, need apply. Address 10-B, care American Architect. (1628)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 28, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 9th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the construction, including heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, of the U. S. Post Office at Little Falls, New York, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of Site, at Little Falls, New York, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1628-1629)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 11th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House, Asheville, North Carolina, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian of the Building at Asheville, North Carolina, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1628-1629)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the extension to the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Tyler, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian of the building, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1628-1629)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 12th day of April, 1907, and then opened, for repairs to the East Front of the U. S. Treasury Building, Washington, D. C., in accordance with specification, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—J. H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary. (1628-1629)

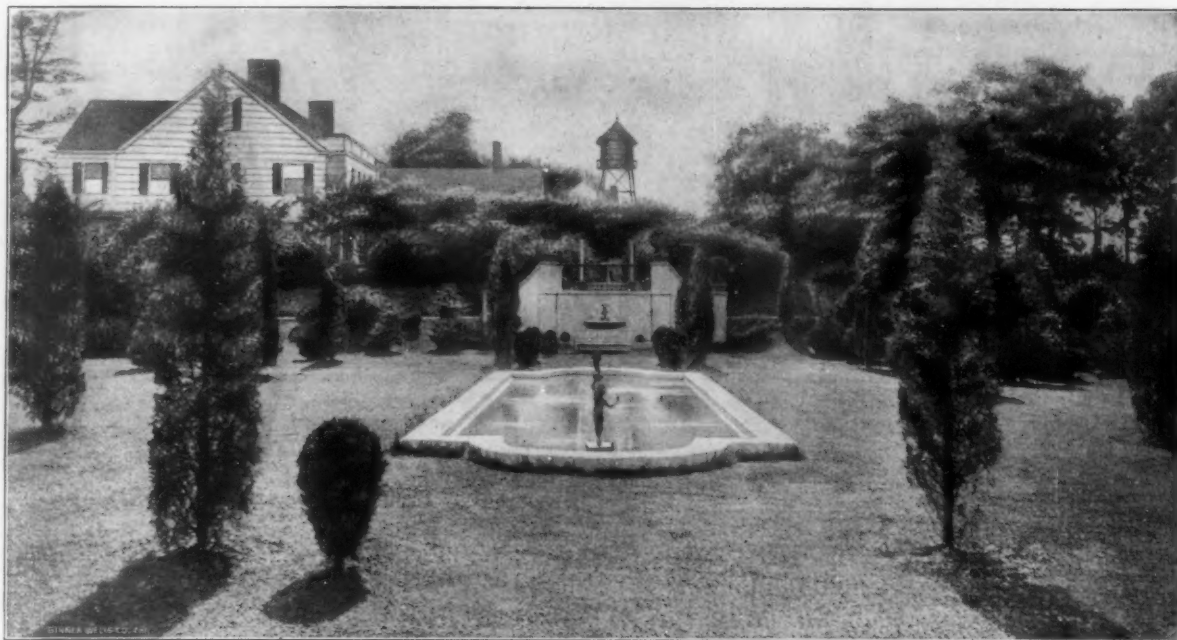
COMPETITION

For County Hall and Offices.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites competitive designs for the erection of a new County Hall and offices on a site of about five and a half acres, bounded on the west by the river Thames, on the south by

“A Blot on the Landscape”



Even in a view like this, where the elevated tank is in the extreme background, it is conspicuous and is an “eyesore,” marring the natural beauty of the scenery.

Mr. Charles Barton Keen, a well-known architect of Philadelphia, who combines landscape architecture with his general practice, has written as follows:

Replying to your favor of the 12th, beg to say that Mr. Caverno quoted me correctly, viz.:

“Anyone who makes it possible to do away with spoiling the scenery by elevated tanks, deserves the thanks of mankind.”

I also added that tanks put in so-called ornamental towers were almost as much of a blot on the landscape as the kind which frankly confess their purpose.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you see fit.

Architects who have given this phase of the water supply subject some thought, recognize that Mr. Keen is right.

The Kewanee System of Water Supply solves this problem completely. With this system of water supply, it is not necessary to pump the water *up* in order to get it *down* again. *Water will run up hill*—with a Kewanee System back of it.

The Kewanee System is out of sight. There is nothing to mar the landscape view, no exposed tank to freeze, and the dangers of collapsing, leaking, etc., are entirely avoided.

Expert engineering service for the solution of any water problems is offered absolutely free. We take all the responsibility for the successful operation of each plant. The “Kewanee” guarantee goes with every Kewanee System. That means satisfaction or money refunded. Over seven thousand Kewanee Systems in successful operation.

Write for our Art Catalog, and please mention “American Architect.”

KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY

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is easier in paint than in almost anything else one could name. Pure White Lead can be imitated perfectly as to appearance by any number of worthless materials and the words "Pure White Lead" on the keg are no guaranty to the buyer.

The Dutch Boy Painter on the side of the keg is a sure guaranty of absolute purity in White Lead. The new trade-mark does not signify a new brand nor does it displace our old brands. It is an additional mark, appearing uniformly on all of them.

Specify National Lead Co.'s White Lead and have your superintendents see that the Dutch Boy Painter is on the side of the kegs.

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the approach to Westminster Bridge, on the east by Belvedere Road, and on the north by the premises occupied by the Council's works department.

The competition will be divided into two stages, (a) the preliminary and (b) the final. The preliminary competition will be open to architects of any nationality, and not less than ten and not more than fifteen of the best designs will be selected in private by the assessors. The final stage will be open to (1) the authors of the designs selected by the assessors in the preliminary stage, and (2) eight architects who have been specially invited by the Council. There will be two professional assessors for the preliminary stage and three for the final stage. Mr. R. Norman Shaw, R.A., and Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., the Architect of the Council, will act as assessors in both stages, and the competitors in the final stage will vote for the third assessor, who will only act in that stage. Each of the competitors in the final stage will be paid a sum of £210.

Copies of conditions, plans, etc., will be ready for dispatch to competitors on Wednesday, 27th February, 1907. The designs accompanied by the necessary reports, schedules, etc., in the preliminary stage must be delivered at the competitor's own expense within a period of six months; that is, before noon on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1907. Under no circumstances will this period be extended. For the final stage there will be allowed three months, commencing from the date on which the drawings are despatched to the successful competitors in the preliminary stage of the competition.

Applications for conditions, plans, etc., relating to the competition should be addressed to "The Architect, London County Council, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S. W." Each application must be accompanied by a cheque or post-office order for £3 3s., made payable to the "London County Council" and crossed. This amount will be returned to each competitor who submits a bona-fide design and does not subsequently withdraw the same, and also to any architect who, on the receipt of the conditions, etc., decides not to compete and returns the copy of the conditions, etc., within two weeks.

G. L. GOMME,
Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Spring Gardens, S. W.
20th February, 1907.

Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, Charlotte, N. C., have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for proposed steel and concrete fire-proof jail building.

Plans for \$75,000 edifice, previously reported to be erected by McKendree Church, will be submitted by W. A. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Blair & Carpenter, Nashville and New York, N. Y.; Wheeler, Runge & Dickey, Nashville, and Charlotte, N. C.; G. A. Lockhart of Nashville, and McDonnell & Todd, Louisville, Ky. E. B. Stahlman is chairman of the building committee.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. W. Brunner, 33 Union Square, Manhattan, has been selected by the Congregation Oheb Sholem to prepare plans for a temple to be located on High street, between Spruce street and Waverly avenue, of brick and stone, to cost \$60,000. E. Heyman, 117 Market street, is chairman of the building committee. No details have been decided upon.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Architect Cass Gil-

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bert, 79 Wall street, New York, N. Y., has plans for a depot for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad (Edward Gagel, chief engineer), New Haven. Estimated cost, \$600,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It is said that plans are being prepared by MacKenzie & Goldstein, 211 Camp street, for a residence to cost \$75,000.

New Orleans Council, Knights of Columbus, it is reported, has adopted plans for proposed \$100,000 building.

Audubon Hotel Co. is reported to arrange for the erection of proposed \$2,000,000 hotel.

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Finlay, Dicks & Co. are arranging for the
erection of a ten-story building.

MacKenzie, Goldstein & Biggs are com-
pleting plans for a six-story apartment
house of reinforced concrete construction,
absolutely fire-proof, equipped with the most
modern conveniences, including steam heat,
sanitary closets, etc.; cost, \$65,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—We are advised that
Tracy & Swartwout, architects, have pre-
pared plans for the ten-story apartment-
house which is to be erected at 778-780
Madison Avenue, for John T. Williams.
Raymond concrete piles will be used for the
foundation.

Messrs. Hale & Rogers, 11 East Twenty-
fourth Street, have been commissioned to
prepare plans for a fireproof brick and
stone residence to be situated on Fifth
Avenue, northeast corner Seventy-fifth
Street. This site is vacant, and contains
35x115 feet. The owner is Edward S.
Harkness, of 26 Broadway. No building
contracts have yet been given out.

The Cerabone Construction Company,
574 West 182d Street, will erect on the north
side of 113th Street, 175 feet west of Broad-
way, a six-story, twenty-five-family build-
ing, 75x87.11 feet, to cost \$100,000. Messrs.
Schwartz & Gross, 35 West Twenty-first
Street, are preparing the plans.

Press reports state that Messrs. Harde
& Short, of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street,
have been selected to prepare the plans
for the new studio and apartment-house to
be erected on a plot, 100x102.2 feet, on the
south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 150
feet east of Columbus Avenue. The Day-
ton Construction Company, with offices at
437 Fifth Avenue, will perform the general

contract. The building will be twelve-
stories and contain two passenger and two
service elevators.

It is reported that plans were approved
for the Home for the Aged and Infirm,
and other charitable buildings on Black-
well's Island, about a dozen in all, to cost
from \$10,000 to \$150,000 apiece. Work
upon them will be begun this year.

The Rosehill Realty Company, 35 Nas-
sau Street, will build at the southeast cor-
ner of Broome and Sullivan Streets a six-
story store and tenement, 63.6x70x72 feet,
to cost \$60,000. C. M. Straub, 122 Bowery,
will be the architect.

Figures will soon be taken by H. C.
Pittman, 14 East Twenty-fifth Street, on
the general contract for the ten-story fire-
proof warehouse, 50x100 feet, which Messrs.
Ward & Thompson, 656 West Thirty-fourth
Street, are about to erect on the north side
of Thirty-second Street, near Eleventh
Avenue.

Plans have been filed for a nine-story
printing house to be erected for Albert
Fillmore Hyde, as owner, at 257 West Sev-
enteenth Street. It will be 127x72 feet, with
an extension and a facade of Indiana lime-
stone. It has been leased by William
Steiner Sons & Co., and will be known as
the Steiner Building. It is to cost \$200,000.

The North Ward Realty Company, of 100
William Street, it is stated, has filed plans
for a twelve-story brick building to be
erected at 45-49 John Street. Architects
Howells & Stokes. Estimated cost to be
\$250,000.

Plans have been filed for a six-story
loft building to be erected by D. W. Rich-
man at 56-58 West Thirty-fifth Street, at

an estimated cost of \$125,000. Samuel Sassa,
architect.

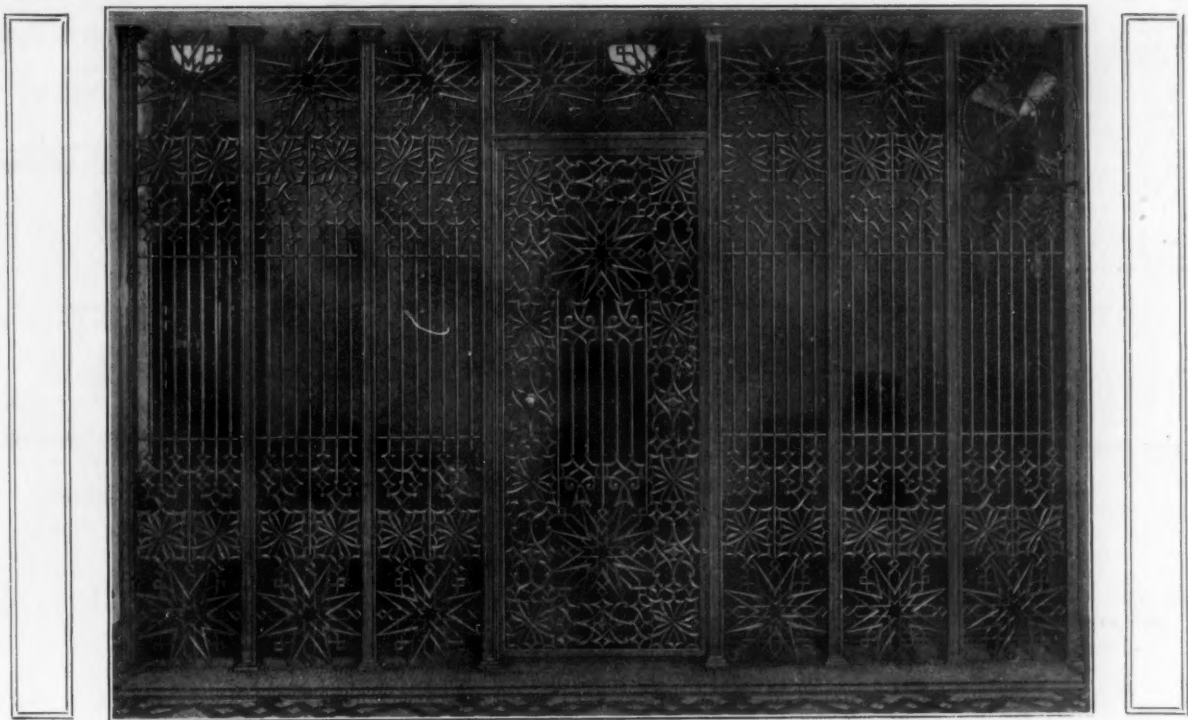
Plans have been prepared by George B.
Wilson, Pennsylvania Building, Philadel-
phia, Pa., for a twenty-story hotel, 118x97
feet, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-
third street. Cost, \$2,000,000.

Press reports state that G. Siegel & Co.
of Stuttgart, Germany, will erect a \$150,000
chemical factory at Rosebank, Staten Isl-
and.

Architect George Fred Pelham, 503 Fifth
avenue, has been commissioned to prepare
plans for an eleven-story loft building to be
erected on a plot 53x92 feet, at Nos. 17-19
West Seventeenth street, at a cost of about
\$250,000. The R. M. Silverman Realty &
Construction Co., 66 West 107th street, is
the owner. No sub-contracts have yet been
issued.

Plans have been completed and work will
soon be started on the erection of a busi-
ness building for the Sebastian Wagon Co.,
224 East Forty-fourth street. It will be
located at 425-429 East Fifty-third street,
and plans by Architect G. Knoche provide
for a five-story building, measuring 75x90
feet, of brick, stone and iron, with steam
heat, electric lights, elevators, etc. The
cost will be \$75,000.

Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th street,
are the architects for the new apartment
building to be erected at the southeast cor-
ner of Broadway and 159th street, for the
Fluri Construction Company, 1809 Amster-
dam avenue, who recently purchased this
property. The new building will be six
stories high, measuring 100x115 feet. It
will be built of brick, stone and iron and
have steam heating, electric lighting, ele-



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vators, telephones, etc. Approximate cost, \$250,000.

Plans have been filed for a six-story brick and stone sanitarium at 118 East Fifty-eighth street for Howard W. Pierce. Cost, \$110,000. William Strom, architect, 39 Cortlandt street.

NORFOLK, VA.—Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, and Hugh Gordon Miller, of New York City, propose erecting a \$600,000 manufacturing plant in the near future.

NORTH BEND, ORE.—Mayor L. G. Simson is said to be arranging to erect a four-story \$50,000 hotel.

NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Bids are asked until noon, April 1, at the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for the construction of buildings at the naval training station on the Great Lakes at North Chicago, Ill. If possible, the contract for the entire work will be let as a whole, instead of dividing it into smaller contracts for respective buildings and other projects connected with the new institution. There is a fund at present available of \$750,000, but the contract itself will aggregate \$2,000,000. Plans and specifications can be seen after March 1, upon application to the architect, Jarvis Hunt, 1407 Monadnock Block, Chicago, or the Commandant of the Naval Training Station, North Chicago.

OMAHA, NEB.—It is reported that Hamilton Bros. will erect a five-story apartment building at Twenty-fourth and Farnam streets, to be of brick, fire-proof construction, costing \$50,000.

John Latenser, architect, it is said, has prepared plans for the three-story Masonic

Temple at Twentieth and Douglas streets. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

OSBORNE, KAN.—Architect J. C. Holland of Topeka has been commissioned to draw plans and specifications for a new Court-house that will be erected here at a cost of about \$50,000.

OWOSSO, MICH.—Bids are asked by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 3 P.M., March 21, for the construction, complete, of the U. S. Post-Office at Owosso, Mich.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Plans and specifications have been completed by Churchman & Thomas for the new chapel for the Church of the Reconciliation. It will be located at the northwest corner of Fifty-first and Spruce streets and will be built of brick and stone, and to be handsomely finished and decorated.

It is said that plans are being considered by Bernard Fischer for a seven-story residence at 1632 Arch street. Cost, \$125,000.

An eight-story store and office building will be erected at Eleventh and Market streets for the Dencla estate. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

PIERRE, S. D.—Press reports state that the Legislature has passed a bill for the erection of the State Capitol Building and the commission is now enabled to proceed with the erection of the building. Cost, \$600,000. Bell & Detweiler, architects, Minneapolis.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—A site has been purchased upon which to erect a high school which will cost about \$75,000, and plans and specifications will be asked for at once.

PITTSBURG, PA.—It is reported that plans

are being prepared by A. S. Hunt for a residence on Fifth avenue near Woodland road. Cost, \$75,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect S. A. Marsteller, Third avenue and Wood street, for a residence on Louis street and McKee place for Gault & Giffin Land Trust Company, 415 Fourth avenue. Cost, \$50,000.

The congregation of St. Joseph's German Catholic Church is having plans prepared for a handsome parochial school building, to be erected on a large site adjoining the parochial residence on George street.

Press reports state that Architects Palmer & Hornbostle, of New York, have won the competition for the Allegheny County Soldiers' Memorial Hall, their plans having been approved by Prof. W. M. Laird, of Philadelphia, Consulting Architect, and accepted by the County Commission. The building will face entrance to Schenley Park and will cost about \$1,000,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The Board of Education, it is said, is considering the erection of a twelve-room brick school at Darrow avenue and Essex street, to cost \$75,000.

PORTAGE, WIS.—Reports state that the architect of the Wisconsin Portland Cement Company is preparing plans for a 10,000-barrel cement factory to cost \$400,000, equipped with latest pattern machinery. The plant will be located at Lake Ennis, near Portage.

PORTLAND, ORE.—S. Morton Cohen and R. B. Lamson will erect a modern six-story brick hotel in the near future on Eleventh and Washington streets.

Reports state that a new ten-story hotel,

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to cost not less than \$350,000, will be erected by the owners of the Hotel Portland and known as the Hotel Portland Annex.

The Board of Trustees of the Good Samaritan Hospital, it is stated, has authorized the erection of an addition to the hospital to include an administration building with chapel.

E. A. Baldwin, McKay Building, reports that an office building for the medical profession, 100x100 feet, is to be erected at Park and Alder Streets. The building will be constructed of pressed brick with a steel frame, and will be six stories high. Whidden & Lewis, Concord Building, are architects. Estimated cost, \$175,000.

PRINCETON, W. VA.—It is said that J. M. Wolford and associates, of Norfolk, Va., are having plans prepared by S. B. Chandler for the erection of a \$50,000 hotel; constructed of concrete block, with metal roof.

Plans are being prepared, it is said, by S. B. Chandler for a hotel to cost \$50,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—A new Y. M. C. A. building will be erected here, to cost about \$226,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—American Amusement Co., it is stated, will shortly let contract for hotel and theater to be erected after plans by F. C. Bonsack: twelve stories, 127x118 feet; cost, \$500,000.

A \$250,000 one-story fire-proof factory will be erected by the Acme Tool and Truck Company. J. D. Paulus, Laclede Building, architect.

SALINA, KAN.—A hotel, to cost \$100,000, is contemplated for erection on the corner of Santa Fe and Walnut streets this year.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Reports state that Frederick T. Scripps will erect a six-story building at the southwest corner of Sixth and C streets. Cost, \$100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Architects Havens & Toepke, 55 Flood Building, have prepared plans for a new Class A office building, 66x100 feet, to be known as the Maskey Building, on Kearny street, between Post and Market streets. Estimated cost, \$170,000.

Architects Meyers & Ward, Crocker Building, it is said, are preparing plans for a building for C. F. Kohl on the west side of Third Street, between Market and Mission Streets. Estimated cost, \$150,000.

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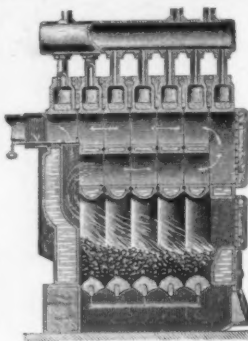
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Company will erect a ten-story building at the corner of Market and First Streets. Cost, \$200,000.

Chas. E. Green, it is reported, will erect a six-story building on Post Street, between Powell and Stockton Streets, to cost about \$300,000.

The Sheldon Estate, it is reported, will erect an eight-story reinforced-concrete building on the corner of Market and First Streets. Estimated cost, \$140,000.

Reports state that Wm. F. Burbank will build a 200-room hotel on the corner of Post and Stockton Streets, Union Square, at a cost of \$200,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—It is reported that plans for an eight-story hotel building at State and Barrett streets have been completed for Wasson Bros. Specifications call for an expenditure of \$150,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Architects Graham & Meyers, Globe Building, it is reported, have prepared plans for a ten-story office building, 120x120 feet, at the corner of Third Avenue and Stewart Street, for C. J. Smith. Estimated cost, \$300,000.

Announcement is made that a theatre, to cost \$200,000, will be erected at Westlake, Pine and Fifth Streets. J. P. Howe, local manager.

Architects Saunders & Lawton, New York Block, have plans for an eight-story building to be erected at the corner of

Second Avenue and Spring Street, at a cost of \$400,000.

It is reported that Albert Hambach will erect a six-story building at First Avenue, South, and King Street, to cost about \$125,000.

Plans are being prepared, according to reports, by Graham & Meyers, Globe Block, for a residence on East Union street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, to be erected by Meacham & Vansant. Cost, \$200,000.

Stirrat & Goetz will erect an eighteen-story building at Third avenue and Cherry street.

James H. Shaack, architect, has plans for a modern church for the First Methodist congregation, to cost \$125,000.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The Continental Bank and Trust Company, it is reported, will erect a six-story building to cost \$125,000.

The Commercial National Bank of this city, it is said, will erect an eight-story building at a cost of about \$150,000. Pete Youree, of Shreveport, La., is the president.

It is stated that a court-house, to cost \$50,000, is to be erected here, for which plans are being prepared.

SIoux CITY, IA.—G. W. Burkhead, architect, is drawing plans for W. H. Barnes, of this city, for a building to be used for exhibition purposes at the Jamestown Exposition. It will be 100x150, frame con-

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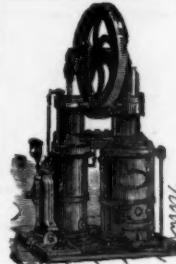
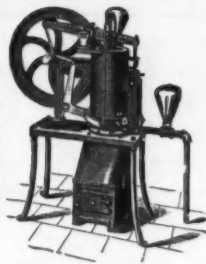
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struction, with a specially designed, novel front.

Reports state that the Schenck Company, wholesale groceries and dry goods, have increased their capital to \$1,000,000, and will erect a seven-story building, 100x150 feet.

It is reported that plans are being prepared for alterations to the Garretson and Mondamin Hotel, New Grand Theatre Building. Cost, \$500,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Washington Trust Company will erect a four-story brick building, 113x142 feet, on Post Street and Main Avenue, to be occupied by the Palace Department Store. Cost, about \$150,000. Architect, Albert Held, Hyde Block.

O. F. Smith, president of the Spokane Marble Company, it is said, will expend \$80,000 in a five-story brick building, 100x150 feet, at First Avenue and Adams Street.

We are advised that A. G. Hanauer and Malloy Brothers have bought, on Riverside Avenue, near Post Street, for \$50,000. They will raze the structure and erect a five-story office building to cost \$100,000. The site is 50x90 feet.

Philip Wilson, formerly partner of "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, will erect a four-story structure, 100x100 feet, at Howard and Third Avenues, for \$80,000. The walls will be constructed for six stories.

August Paulson has made alteration in plans for his \$750,000 building at Riverside Avenue and Stevens Street. It will be eleven stories high, 175 feet from the basement to the apex.

The Spokane Realty Company will erect a building to cost \$75,000 at Bernard Street, near Sprague Avenue. It will be three stories, 70x155 feet. The upper floors will be used as a hotel. The basement will be in solid stone and cost \$10,000.

Plans and specifications for Spokane's post-office and Federal building, to cost \$500,000, have been received by Millard T. Hartson, postmaster, who announces that

bids for construction will be received until March 14. The specifications require that the material shall be of the highest grade and that eight hours will constitute a day's work. The plans call for light granite to the moulding cause above the first-story windows, other stories being of light lime or sandstone. The structure will occupy 120x178 feet at Riverside Avenue and Post Street. The entrance on Riverside Avenue will be 56 feet wide, three revolving doors being used. The interior will be of mosaics and tinted plaster, with iron, marble and glass ornamentation. The design is of the Roman period. The structure is to be completed in two years.

TACOMA, WASH.—It is reported that the Northern Pacific will erect a new depot here to cost \$750,000.

TOLEDO, O.—We are advised that Ralph King, Cleveland, O., has had plans prepared by Architects Bacon and Huber for a four and a ten-story store and office building, but has not yet decided as to which he will erect.

The Toledo Yacht Club, Frank Frey secretary, has retained Architect A. Burnside Sturges, Spitzer Building, to prepare plans for a clubhouse to replace the one which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. The club will invest about \$35,000 in its building.

Architects Bacon and Huber, Spitzer Building, have been retained by the Moreton Truck Company, Huron street, to erect a five-story fire-proof storehouse.

TORONTO, ONT.—A theater, to cost about \$150,000, is to be built here, according to reports, by the manager of the Star Theatre.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Architects Wyeth & Cresson, 1517 H street, Northwest, Washington, are preparing plans and specifications for the central powerhouse building for the Congressional Building at Washington. Estimated cost, \$180,000.

The Security Storage Co. has commis-

sioned Hill & Kendall, architects, Corcoran Building, Fifteenth and F streets, Northwest, to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of a fire-proof storage warehouse to cost about \$100,000.

Harry Wardman, builder, 1333 G street, Northwest, will erect an apartment house at 1733 Twentieth street, Northwest; four stories; 42x135 feet; brick with stone trimmings; slag roof; structural iron and steel; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; steam heating system; cost, \$50,000. A. H. Beers, architect, 1333 G street, Northwest.

George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has secured contract for constructing a \$500,000 residence at Eighteenth Street and New Hampshire Avenue, for Perry Belmont, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. It will be three stories high, and will be constructed of stone and steel.

WEST PITTSBURGH, PA.—Architect W. G. Eckels will furnish plans for the new Baptist Church to be built here. It will cost \$50,000.

WICHITA, KAN.—Press reports state that the new \$80,000 Carnegie library for Fairmount College is now assured and work will be commenced at once.

WILKINSBURG, PA.—Reports state that W. E. Hammett, Wilkesburg, Pa., contemplates the erection of a four-story flat building at Penn Avenue and Coal Street. Cost to be \$50,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Plans are being prepared by Architect Brown, 41 East Fourth street, of Cincinnati, O., for a new M. E. Church in Pine street. Cost, \$90,000.

WOONSOCKET, S. D.—Plans are under consideration for the new court-house. Cost, \$50,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Board of Education will ask the voters to sanction a bond issue of \$250,000 for a new high school building on the South Side and for an addition to the Rayen High School Building.



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Miller, William L., Boston.....
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Chicago,
Ill.....</p> <p>CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Frank B. Gilbreth, New York.....
Underwriters' Engineering and Con-
struction Co., New York.....</p> <p>CORDAGE.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston....</p> <p>CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.
American School of Correspondence,
Chicago.....</p> <p>DETAIL PAPER.
Mittineague Paper Co., Mittineague,
Mass.....</p> <p>DOORS (Inlaid Wood)
E. J. Davis Mfg. Co., Chicago.....</p> <p>DOORS (Fireproof Metal-covered).
Fire Proof Door Co., Minneapolis,
Minn.....</p> | <p>DRAUGHTSMEN'S SUPPLIES.
Favor, Ruhl & Co., New York.....
Soltmann, E. G., New York.....</p> <p>ELECTRIC SIGNALS.
Elevator Supply & Repair Co., New
York.....</p> <p>ELEVATORS, ETC.
Otis Elevator Co., New York.....</p> <p>ENGINES (Hot Air).
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New
York.....</p> <p>FILTERS.
Loomis-Manning Filter Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa.....</p> <p>FIREPROOFING.
Associated Expanded Metal Co.,
New York.....
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar
Co., St. Louis.....
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Imperial Expanded Metal Co., Chi-
cago.....
National Fireproofing Co., Pittsburgh,
Pa.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit..
Underwriters' Engineering and Con-
struction Co., New York.....</p> <p>FIREPROOF LATHING.
Hayes, Geo., New York.....</p> <p>FLOOR POLISH.
Butcher Polish Co., Boston.....</p> <p>GLASS GLOBES.
Holophane Glass Co., New York.....</p> <p>GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.
Wm. H. Jackson Co., New York.....</p> <p>HARDWARE.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn..
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford
Conn.....</p> <p>HEATING APPARATUS (Hot Water).
Garney Heater Mfg. Co., Boston....
H. B. Smith Co., New York.....</p> <p>HEATING APPARATUS (Steam).
Smith Co., H. B., New York.....</p> <p>INSULATED WIRE.
The Okonite Co. (Ltd.), N. Y.....</p> <p>INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING.
See Tiles (Interlocking Rubber)....</p> <p>IRONWORK (Ornamental).
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio....
Winslow Bros. Co., The, Chicago,
Ill.....</p> <p>LAUNDRY MACHINERY.
Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Troy,
N. Y.....</p> <p>LIGHTNING RODS.
T. W. Jones, New York.....</p> <p>MAIL CHUTES.
Cutler Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y....</p> <p>MARBLE-WORKERS.
Batterson & Eisele, New York....
The Robert C. Fisher Co., New York..</p> | <p>METAL CEILING.
The Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio...
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, Ohio....
See also Fireproofing.....</p> <p>METAL LATHING.
American Rolling Mill Co., Middle-
town, Ohio.....
G. Hayes, New York.....
Truss Metal Lath Co., New York....</p> <p>MINERAL WOOL.
U. S. Mineral Wool Co., New York..</p> <p>MORTAR COLORS.
Sam'l. H. French & Co., Philadelphia,
Pa.....</p> <p>PAINT.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey
City, N. J.....
National Lead Co., New York.....</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. W. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.....</p> <p>PLASTER ORNAMENTS.
Samuel H. French & Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa.....</p> <p>PLUMBING GOODS.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pitts-
burg, Pa.....
Wolff, L., Mfg. Co., Chicago.....</p> <p>PNEUMATIC TANKS.
Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewa-
nee, Ill.....</p> <p>PRISM LIGHTING.
American Luxfer Prism Co., Chicago.
Holophane Glass Co., New York....</p> <p>PUMPS.
Rider-Ericsson Engine Co., New York.</p> <p>REFLECTORS.
I. P. Frink, New York.....
Holophane Glass Co., New York....</p> <p>REINFORCED CONCRETE.
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass.
Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar
Co., St. Louis.....
Gabriel Concrete Steel Co., Detroit,
Mich.....
Gilbreth, Frank B., New York.....
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Detroit.
Turner Construction Co., New York.
Underwriters' Engineering and Con-
struction Co., New York.....
W. N. Wight & Co., New York.....</p> <p>ROOFING MATERIALS.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.,
Pittsburg.....
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Phila-
delphia, Pa.....
Bird, F. W. & Son, East Walpole,
Mass.....
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler,
Pa.....
See also Asphalt Roofing.....</p> <p>SASH-CORD.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston....</p> <p>SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.
Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard
University, Cambridge, Mass.....</p> | <p>Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology, Boston.....
Ohio State University, Columbus,
Ohio.....
Society of Beaux-Arts Architects,
The, New York.....
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor..
University of Pennsylvania, Phila-
delphia, Pa.....
Washington University School of
Engineering and Architecture, St.
Louis, Mo.....</p> <p>SHEET-METAL WORK.
Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, O.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
J. S. Thorn Co., Philadelphia, Pa....</p> <p>SKYLIGHTS, ETC.
Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
George Hayes, New York.....
W. H. Mullins Co., Salem, O.....
Vaile & Young, Baltimore, Md.....</p> <p>STAIR TREAD.
American Mason Safety Tread Co.,
Boston.....</p> <p>TAPES AND RULES.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich....</p> <p>TERRA-COTTA.
The Northwestern Terra-Cotta Co.,
Chicago, Ill.....</p> <p>TILES.
Information Bureau of Tile Industry
Washington, D. C.....
Jackson, Wm. H., Co., New York...</p> <p>TILES (Interlocking Rubber).
N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., Ltd.,
New York.....
Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette,
Pa.....</p> <p>TIN AND TERNE PLATES.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.,
Pittsburg.....</p> <p>VACUUM CLEANING.
General Compressed Air & Vacuum
Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.....</p> <p>VALVES AND PACKING.
Jenkins Bros., New York.....</p> <p>VENTILATING APPARATUS.
New York Blower Co., Chicago.....
Thomas & Smith, Chicago.....</p> <p>VENTILATORS.
Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.....
Globe Ventilator Co., Troy, N. Y....</p> <p>WATER HEATERS.
Monarch Heater Co., Pittsburg, Pa.</p> <p>WATERPROOFING.
Bird, F. W., & Son, East Walpole,
Mass.....</p> <p>WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.
Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewa-
nee, Ill.....</p> <p>WEATHER VANES.
T. W. Jones, New York.....</p> <p>WINDOW LINE.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston....</p> <p>WIRE GLASS WINDOWS.
George Hayes, New York, N. Y....
James A. Miller & Bro., Chicago, Ill</p> |
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