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SUMMARY: Pages 201, 202

The Fee for Expert Advisers—"Furnishings" in the Des Moines Library Building—Insurance of Mechanics' Tools—The Late Capt. John G. Haskell, Architect—The Deaths of W. T. Wilson and Louis H. Lockwood—The École Spéciale d'Architecture—The Life and Death of its Founder, Émile Trélat.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The New Harvard University Medical School Buildings: Eight Full-page Plates.

Additional:

The Portico of the Administration Building, Harvard Medical School—Entrance to Physiology Building, Harvard Medical School.

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FLATIRON BUILDING : NEW YORK

The American Architect and Building News.

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CONTENTS

AS the question of what is a proper fee for an expert-adviser to charge comes up in this country now and then, it is worth while to point out that two out of the three architects who are to act as judges on the competition for the London County Hall are each to be paid $5,250, the third member, the official architect to the County Council, having to render his service as coming in line with the duties for which he draws a satisfactory annual salary. As there are only twenty-three competitors in the final competition and therefore only the same number of solutions to consider, compensation in this case has been arranged on very liberal terms, far more generous, if memory serves, than was accorded to the judges in the Peace Palace competition, where there were more than seven times as many designs to confound the senses.

THE echo of that sinister word, "furnishings," seems to have traveled from Harrisburg, Pa., as far as to Des Moines, Ia., and, as a consequence, the Library Board of that city has decided that, since the new public library building is essentially finished save in the matter of decoration and furnishing, it can now dispense with the services of the architect, Mr. O. O. Smith, and save to the city the architect's five per cent. commission on such interior adornment. Naturally Mr. Smith resists this decision, and he should find abundant evidence near at hand to support his contention that a building is not finished until it is furnished and that his commission runs on the completed whole.

A MECHANIC without his tools is so barren a feature in the building world that a case recently decided in a New York court is of interest. In a general way a journeyman is expected to furnish his own kit of ordinary tools, while the employer provides the more expensive kinds or those only used occasionally; it therefore behooves the journeyman to care for and guard his tools, just as any other man takes care for his personal properties. But as there would be a good deal of useless labor in obliging mechanics to carry their tools daily to and from their jobs, to say nothing of inconvenience to other users of the vehicles of transportation who might find the close neighborhood of plaster-covered hoes and shovels and jagged saws discommoding, it has grown to be the practice for mechanics to leave their tools at their jobs in lockers provided by the contractors, the same being guarded, as a rule, by a night watchman. In spite of this, theft of portable tools is a common occurrence, and, as the loss that falls upon the bereft mechanic is a very real one, it is not surprising he should seek relief, and most naturally, through his union. Recently the Journeymen Carpenters' Union sought to establish by suit the principle that when a mechanic's tools were stolen the employer must replace them. The lower court rendered a verdict in favor of the union, but the Appellate Division has just reversed the decision and ordered a new trial, which is hardly likely to take place. But as the evil exists it should be remedied, and the natural remedy is insurance by some of the recognized indemnifying bodies, some of which, to a limited extent, already handle such business; but it is now done as an individual operation, whereas it should be done at a wholesale scale that would be worth the underwriters' attention. The proper relief seems to us to be for the several labor-unions to insure their members' tools; such a course would at least give a union-man the assurance that he was regularly benefiting in some degree by the fees paid in to his union.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. HASKELL, who died at Lawrence, Kan., late last month, in his seventy-eighth year, was a member of the firm of Haskell & Wood, which was for many years the leading architectural firm in the Southwest and naturally did a large amount of work, which, considering the fact that Mr. Haskell, though a graduate of Brown College, had not the advantages of an education in architecture such as young men now enjoy, was generally of a good type for its time. Among other public buildings erected for the State of his adop-

tion—he was a Massachusetts man by birth—were the State-house at Topeka, asylum buildings at Topeka and Osawatomie, buildings for the University of Kansas, Washburn College, the College of the Sisters of Bethany and a large number of school-houses, court-houses and other buildings in Kansas and the Indian Territory. Besides serving his country from beginning to the end of the Civil War, reaching the grade of captain, he served his State for a number of years as State Architect, to say nothing of serving as a member of the legislature.

BESIDES the death, at Baltimore, in his fifty-eighth year, of W. T. Wilson, junior member of the well-known firm of J. A. & W. T. Wilson, we must chronicle the death at St. Paul, Minn., of Louis H. Lockwood, who, though only forty-three years of age, had, through his practice of fourteen years in that city, won a well recognized position in the community as an architect of much ability, who was particularly strong in the success with which he gave a decorative value to his interior work. At the time of his sudden death, Mr. Lockwood was engaged upon, among others, buildings for the First National Bank and for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

SO far as we can recall, we have never known of an American sojourning in Paris while in pursuit of an education in architecture who found it desirable to enroll in the École Spéciale d'Architecture, and we doubt whether most of those who owe fidelity to the École des Beaux-Arts ever heard of its younger sister. We believe that the École Spéciale may fairly be defined as one that devotes itself to the training of draughtsmen and superintendents or clerks-of-the-works rather than one undertaking to rival the great national school in preparing men to practice architecture as an art. It has given fruitful attention to the great middle ground between science and art, though leaning mainly towards the first, and has for many years now filled a most useful place in the general scheme of professional education. How far it has been recognized by and has received support from the Ministries of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts we do not quite know, but we do know that the good work has been carried on very largely by the founder, M. Émile Trélat, who died last month, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, after a life of activity that is worthy of consideration at some length.

WHILE yet a boy, he determined to become an engineer, but his father, noticing that the lad had unusual facility with brush and pencil, advised him to change his decision and go in for painting—just the reverse of the advice that is so often given to those born with a talent for drawing. The result of this suggestion was, however, quite as unusual; the boy at once dropped his drawing and devoted himself more strenuously than ever to the sciences and shortly after decided that he would enter the French navy through the regular naval school. At this point a friend of his father's, the astronomer Arago, intervened and persuaded young Trélat to enter the École Centrale, then quite a new institution. Here he finished the regular engineering course and, after graduation, devoted himself to ceramics and for a while sought to perfect all sorts of new and useful colored glazes, and some of his work is now held in high esteem by collectors. But this did not last long, for about this time Visconti engaged him to oversee work he was carrying out at the Château de Vaux-Praslin and then secured his assistance in the completion of the Louvre at that time going forward. In this way he was at last launched on an architectural career and shortly afterwards competed for and secured the position of architect of the Department of Seine-et-Marne, a post he filled for many years.

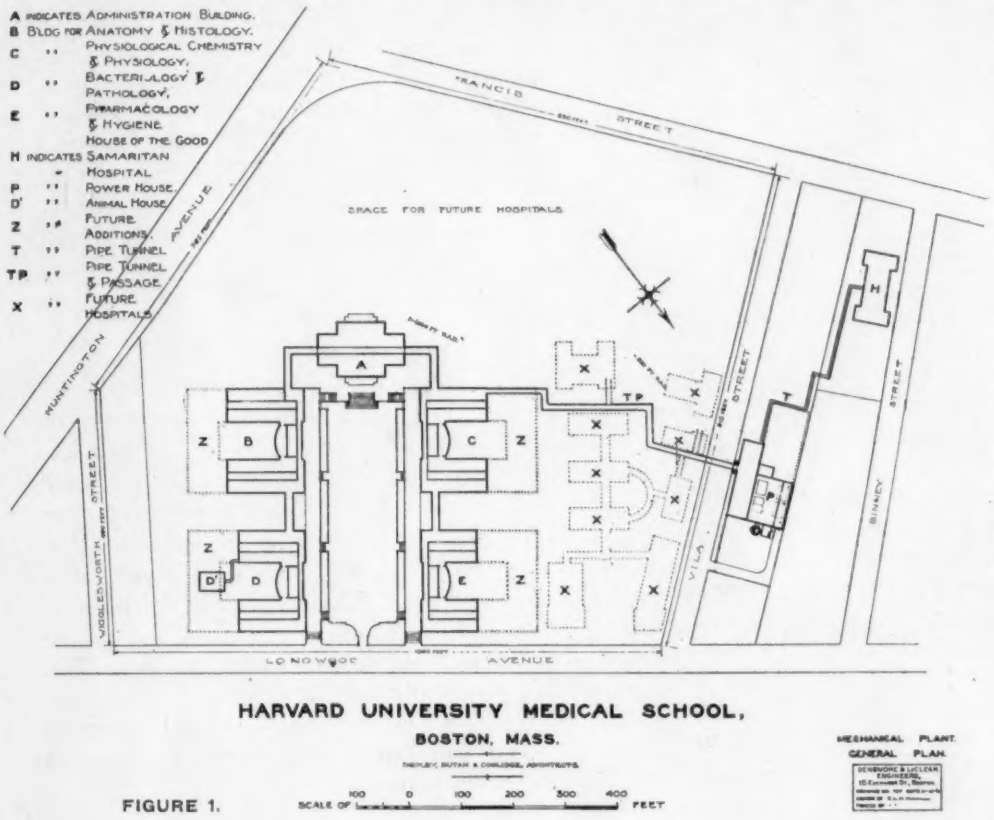
IN view of young Trélat's aspirations toward a naval career, it is quite in keeping that during the Franco-Prussian war he, although forty-nine years of age and so beyond the reach of conscription, should have served first as a captain of *mobiles* and later as the coadjutor of the Engineer-General Tripier. Long before this he was, as engineer-architect, charged with the erection of the buildings for the International Exposition of 1855, and about the same time he was made professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, when he was given charge of the instruction in all that pertains to *constructions civiles.* It was due to the observations made while preparing and delivering his lectures at the Conservatoire that he perceived the need and opportunity for such a school as the École Spéciale, and he accordingly established it and devoted himself with ardor to its development, an ardor that never flagged, though it waned with advancing years. Although engaged in this way, he did not neglect other matters, and after the Commune he was appointed to the important post of Architect-in-Chief of the Department of the Seine, that is, practically, of Paris. This post he held for twenty years and resigned it only because the electors wished his services in the Chamber of Deputies, where they kept him until 1898, when he was over seventy-seven years of age.

ALTHOUGH perhaps no great architectural creation can be pointed out as the work of Émile Trélat, as, perhaps, not being a Beaux-Arts man, certain opportunities which are understood to be reserved for Prix de Rome men were denied him, it will be seen that his long career was not only useful and fruitful, but duly honored. The accomplishment upon which he most plumed himself was the foundation of the École Spéciale d'Architecture, and he was, we understand, deeply grieved at noting that, as the school was in a sense and to a considerable degree a one-man power affair, its fortunes seemed to dwindle with his own advancing years; but it is not possible to believe that, after a career of over half a century of usefulness, even so severe a blow as M. Trélat's death can be anything more than a temporary disadvantage to a useful educational institution.

The New Harvard Medical School Buildings, Boston, Mass.

FOR the elaborate memorial history of the Harvard Medical School published at the time the new buildings were dedicated early in 1906, the architects prepared the following description which we are allowed to reproduce in full:

In August of 1900 Drs. Henry P. Bowditch and J. Collins Warren called at the office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, and informed them that they were authorized by the Corporation of Harvard College to consult with them and have sketch plans drawn for the Administration and Laboratory and Research Buildings which they considered necessary for a new Medical School; these buildings to embody the most modern methods of teaching and research work. They stated that through the kindness of certain gentlemen who were interested in the welfare of the University a piece of land formerly belonging to the Francis estate had been acquired. This lot of land is situated in Boston, and contains a little over twenty-six acres bounded by Francis Street, Huntington Avenue, Longwood Avenue, and extending beyond Vila Street in a westerly direction.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,
BOSTON, MASS.

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS.

SCALE OF 100 0 100 200 300 400 FEET

MECHANICAL PLANT
GENERAL PLAN.

FIGURE 1.

After many consultations it was decided that the highest portion of the land, which is at the junction of Huntington Avenue and Francis Street extending along the latter, should be reserved as a site for a general hospital, and that that portion towards the west, which was not needed for the Medical School buildings and their enlargement in the future, should also be reserved for hospital purposes.

The land where it was proposed to locate the Medical School falls about twelve feet from that reserved for the general hospital, so that the problem presented was quite difficult to solve, as one of the first requirements in the new buildings was to have communication between all the buildings by a corridor which should be level.

Several different schemes for the arrangement of the laboratories and Administration Building were drawn up, one being to place all the rooms which are now in five buildings in two high buildings. This scheme was very carefully considered and the advantages and disadvantages weighed against the plan finally adopted.

Although the two-building scheme is slightly cheaper in the original cost, yet it requires elevator-service for the students, which is not the case in the present buildings. It also prevented the laboratories and the instructors' rooms connected with them being segregated as they are in the present scheme.

Where microscopes are used, and a large number of students are to be in one room, it will readily be seen that the room must of necessity be much higher than an ordinary research-room where only one individual is at work, and to group these successfully in the scheme where only two large buildings were used was found to be a very much more difficult matter than in the present arrangement.

At the same time that these various ideas were being discussed, the heads of the different departments were being consulted in regard to the amount of space and arrangements in detail, and before either scheme was decided upon definitely each department had gone into all the details which were deemed necessary in the buildings to make them complete.

At this time Dr. Farrar Cobb was associated with the architects and was of great assistance in advising and in formulating and compiling the mass of information and requirements which had been obtained.

In most of the buildings which have been designed for our American universities sufficient attention has not been paid to the future and the possibility that, as the system of teaching may change, the building should be so designed and constructed that it can be adapted to these future ideas and needs. In both the schemes which were worked out the future growth of the buildings was considered and arranged for, in that the wings may be extended to a sufficient depth to form a court in which the light will penetrate to the rooms surrounding it and that these two wings may be connected together at the far end by an additional parallel with the front. Here again the plan adopted shows its superiority over that of a high building, as the light on the entrance floor in the latter is impeded by the height of the wings.

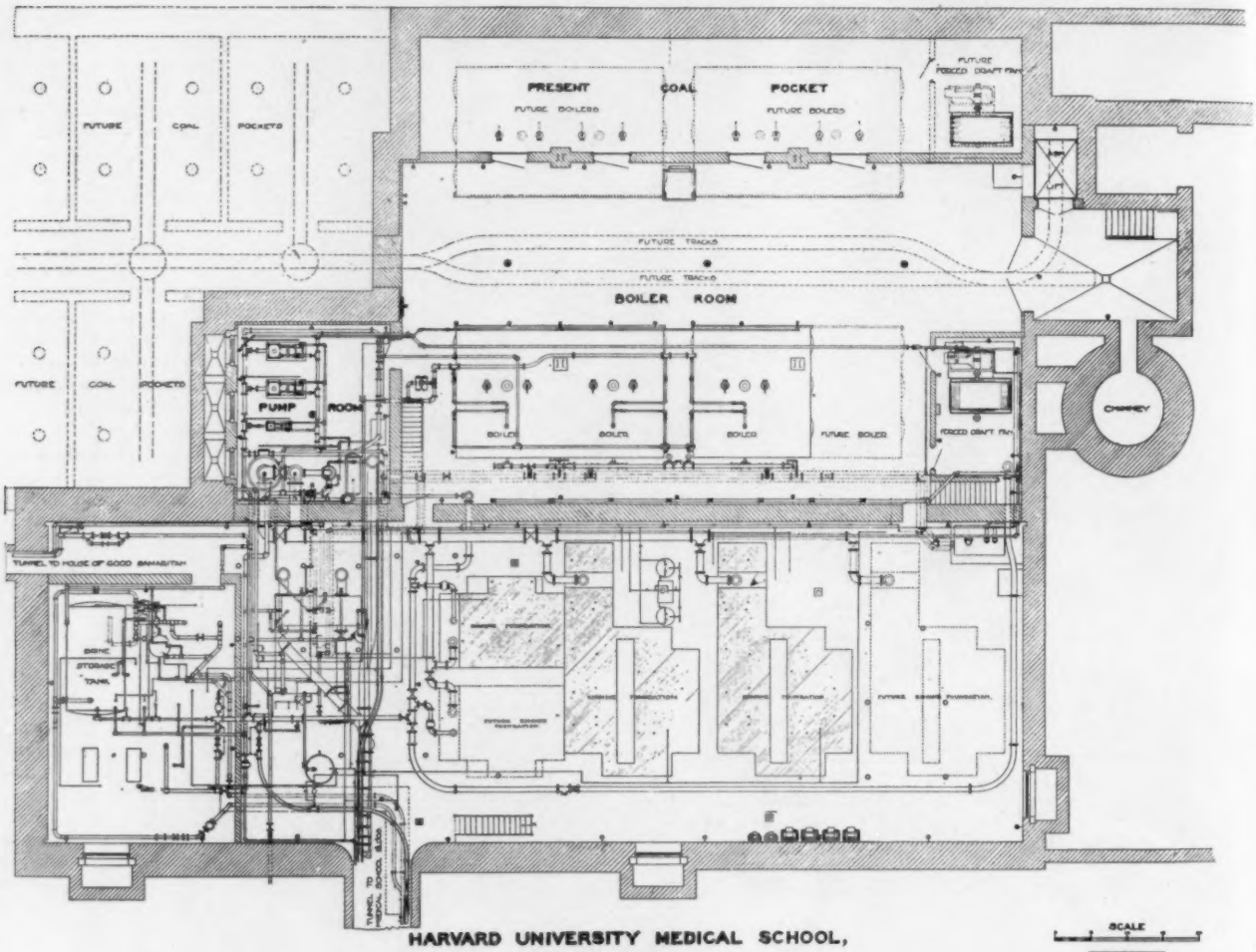
As soon as the general form and arrangement of the buildings were decided upon, sketch plans and sketches were prepared and pen-and-ink drawings, from which reproductions were made and given to Dr. Bowditch and Dr. Warren, and to their untiring efforts the completion of the new Medical School buildings is due.

While this was going on drawings were made in detail and turned over to the heads of the departments for their criticism and revision, and changes were made until each one had expressed himself as satisfied, after which a complete set of working-drawings were made which were gone over very carefully by President Eliot and Drs. Walcott and Cabot, who represented the Corporation. These were approved by them, and bids were taken.

Before the contract was signed, the Norcross Bros. Co. offered to substitute marble from their quarries in Dorset, Vt., without change from the contract price, and this was accepted by the

Corporation and the architects. The contract was let to the Norcross Bros. Co. on August 12, 1903, and work was at once begun.

The final lay-out of the buildings as shown in the perfected plan is based largely on what is known as the unit-system, but differs from other unit-systems in this fact: that all previous unit-systems duplicated each section teaching-room, say of twenty-four feet square as a unit, and the new Medical School takes a unit of ten feet, which is a window and half a pier-space on each side of the window as a unit. These ten-foot units are used for a single research-room, but as the walls of the building which are permanent are only the outside walls and those along the corridors, it permits the intermediate walls, which form the two sides of the room, to be taken out at any time and new rooms formed



HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,
BOSTON, MASS.
BASEMENT PLAN OF POWER HOUSE.

FIGURE 2.

which may be ten, twenty, thirty, or any multiple of ten feet in length as may be required in the future.

The general section teaching-room throughout the buildings, except that for pathology and bacteriology, is a room which will accommodate twenty-four students with the apparatus and tables which are necessary in their work. This, at the present time, seems to be the most economical number for one instructor to have under him in many of the departments. Such a room consists of three units of ten feet. All of the buildings except the Administration Building, which is in the center and raised above the laboratory buildings by a terrace which takes up the difference in level of the ground from the south side of the buildings to Longwood Avenue, consist of two laboratory wings joined together by a lecture-room which is entered at either end, with the libraries of the affiliated departments over it. These lecture-rooms can be used by the men in one laboratory without disturbing those in the other, as the doors by which they are entered are on opposite sides. The lecturer's desk is on the ground floor level and adjoining are two preparation-rooms, one on each side, while the students enter from the main floor.

The plan finally adopted consists of five buildings with their fronts grouped around a quadrangle two hundred and fifteen by five hundred and fourteen feet, with the Administration Building in the center of the south end of the quadrangle. The corridor, which connects them all, passes through the basement of the Administration Building, but is on the ground floor of the others and is carried under the Administration Building terrace. Between the laboratory buildings the corridor is one story above the ground, with only the pipe-tunnel under it.

The accompanying plans will explain more clearly than any verbal description.

One of the advantages of the present arrangement is that the front on the quadrangle is a completed façade and allows additions to be made to the different laboratories, as time may require, without disturbing the architectural effect of the quadrangle.

In designing the buildings, the architects chose a style which permitted great simplicity, and they relied on the relation of the masses to produce the effect rather than upon any elaboration of detail. The style is an adaptation of the original Greek. The doorways of the laboratories are similar to those discovered in Assos by the American expedition.

The distance between the buildings and the wings was determined by actual experiments on the site, and the buildings were placed far enough apart to allow the sun in winter to reach the basement windows.

In every case special attention was given to light. The windows in the teaching laboratories go to the ceiling and are high enough to allow the use of microscopes in the rear desks.

The large central building of the group is the Administration Building, which contains, on the first floor, the Faculty-room.

and adjoining it the offices of the Dean and Secretary, the telephone exchange, janitor's-room, a large reading-room for the students with a smoking-room connected with it, and a room for the alumni.

On the second floor on the east side is an amphitheater for lectures on surgery, and on the west side a large room for medicine, obstetrics, theory and practice of medicine, and other subjects. There are also two smaller lecture-rooms at the head of the staircase.

The Warren Anatomical Museum occupies the whole of the three upper floors, and is lighted by skylights, glass floors between the cases as well as windows in every alcove, and is connected with the unpacking-room in the basement by a large elevator. There are also rooms for the curator of the museum on the third floor.

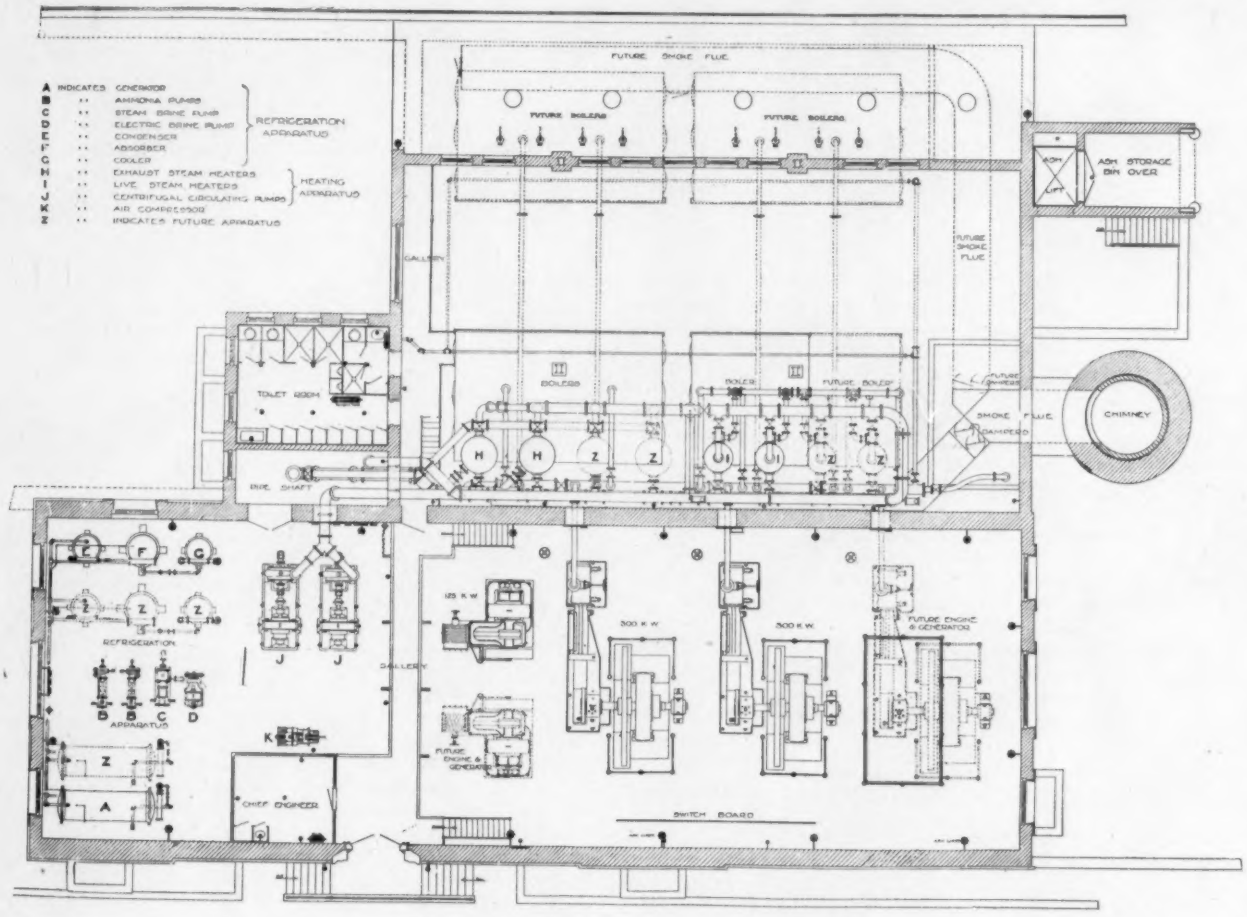
the most modern conveniences, and also have rooms devoted to special research-work by individuals.

The library in this building differs from the others in that the books are arranged in stacks instead of wall-cases.

This and the two preceding buildings were provided by Mr. J. P. Morgan.

Next to the Anatomy Building on the same side, and on Longwood Avenue, is the C. P. Huntington Building for pathology and bacteriology. This differs from the others in that the teaching laboratories take up one wing, and the professors', instructors', and research-rooms occupy the whole of the other or south wing.

The teaching laboratories, of which there are four, are twenty feet high, and this height allows two ten-foot stories on the research side for each teaching laboratory, so that the building



HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,
BOSTON, MASS.
SCALE

FIGURE 3. FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF POWER HOUSE

In the basement are the rooms for x-ray photography and instruction in bandaging. There are also locker-rooms and lavatories for the students.

To one standing in the court facing the Administration Building, on the left, next the Administration Building is that for anatomy and histology. It contains also the departments of Operative Surgery and Comparative Anatomy. The Anatomical Department occupies the south wing and Histology and Comparative Anatomy the north wing.

The building opposite anatomy to the right of the Administration Building is devoted to physiology and physiological chemistry, physiology being in the south wing. Besides the section teaching-rooms there are rooms for research-work, an operating-room for animals and sets of rooms for animals under observation, which have been arranged with especial care. There are also animal houses on the roof especially ventilated and arranged with yards for exercise in the open air.

The laboratories for physiological chemistry are fitted with all

in the teaching wing is, including the entrance floor, three stories, and on the research side five stories high.

The teaching laboratories each have a capacity of forty-eight students. Besides the research-rooms in the south wing there are rooms devoted to gross photography, also photomicrography and ultra violet photomicrography; four rooms are also devoted to surgical pathology.

In the rear of the building is a separate structure for the housing of animals. Besides the smaller animals it is arranged for large ones, such as cows.

On the opposite side of the quadrangle from pathology and bacteriology is the David Sears Building, devoted to hygiene, pharmacology, therapeutics, and comparative pathology and surgical research. Pharmacology and therapeutics occupy the south wing with space on the third floor for surgical research. The north wing has on the front the Department of Hygiene, which, besides its teaching laboratories, has a museum for exhibiting foods and appliances relating to public health.

The Department of Comparative Pathology occupies the rear half of this wing on all floors. It has on the two lower floors laboratories for students and professors, a room for autopsies and small rooms to be used in connection with the laboratories. The upper floors are devoted to research and original work. On the top floor are animal rooms with an operating room adjoining.

All the amphitheaters have two preparation-rooms, one on either side, and automatic screens for shutting out the light, worked by a button at the desk. Special platforms for the lanterns are so arranged that there will be no distortion in the image thrown upon the wall.

The heating, ventilating, lighting, refrigerating and power plants were worked out by Messrs. Densmore & LeClear in conjunction with the architects, and the general scheme is as follows:

The central walls on either side of the corridors in all the buildings are hollow and contain all the heating and ventilating flues. The system used is indirect hot-water. The hot, fresh air is forced by fans from a plenum in the basement into the upper part of the rooms and exhaust-fans pull out the foul air from the lower level. In the chemical laboratories the foul air goes out through the hoods as well as the exhaust-ducts. Sufficient direct radiation, however, is installed to keep the buildings moderately heated during the night and Sundays when the fans are not running. Below the corridor, which gives communication between all the buildings, there is a tunnel which connects with the power-house on Vila Street. In this tunnel are carried the hot-water pipes for the heating, hot water for the hot-water service in all the buildings, gas and steam-pipes, electric conduits, brine for the refrigeration and all other necessary pipes. This tunnel is large enough for men to work in freely. In the power-house are installed all the necessary appliances for heating, lighting, refrigerating, and power. It is also intended to supply the different hospitals from this same station.

It is proposed to eventually close the end of the main quadrangle on Longwood Avenue with an iron fence and gates of a monumental character, one at the entrance of the terraces on either side and a large gate in the center of the quadrangle. This fence and gates, it is hoped, will be contributed by the classes of the Medical School on their graduation.

A boulevard one hundred feet wide will be constructed on the north and south axis of the quadrangle connecting the Medical School buildings with the Fenway. This will be planted with elms on either side.

At the junction of Longwood Avenue and the Boulevard there will be a plaza starting on the line of the buildings in the quadrangle and sweeping in the arc of a circle until it intersects the boulevard. Thus the buildings will have a suitable and dignified approach.

The Mechanical Plant, Harvard University Medical Schools.

THE following description of certain parts of the mechanical equipment at the Harvard University Medical Schools is abstracted from a report of the engineers, Messrs. Edward D. Dinsmore and Gifford LeClear. We are indebted to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for the various plans and sections which accompany the article:

It is the purpose of this article to describe those features of the mechanical plant which may be of general interest, or which are peculiar to this plant, omitting technical details. No attempt is made to present reasons for the selection of the systems used, or to indicate the relative advantages of these systems as compared with other systems. These matters were taken up in detail in a report prepared by the engineers and presented to the Corporation of Harvard College before the preparation of contract drawings and specifications was begun. The entire plant, both as regards details of equipment, and as regards extensions for the future, is in accordance with a carefully prepared plan. An important consideration in the design of the mechanical plant was the provision for a large but somewhat indefinite increase in the size of the plant, for possible future hospitals or other buildings associated with the school and for the enlargement of the school buildings.

The plan of the Medical School grounds, Figure 1, shows the five school buildings, and the possible additions to them, the power house, the tunnel between the school buildings and the power house, the house of the Good Samaritan Hospital, with its connecting tunnel, and the space reserved for future hospitals. It has been found convenient to designate the five buildings of the school by letters; the Administration Building is known as "Building A," and the four laboratory buildings as "Buildings B, C, D, and E"; Building B is for Histology and Anatomy, Building C for Physiology and Physiological Chemistry, Building D for Bacteriology and Pathology, and Building E for Hygiene and Pharmacology.

POWER HOUSE AND EQUIPMENT.

The power house is located on the north side of Vila Street, a good location for this and other service buildings. The main lot is thus left free for future development, and the objectionable features of a power house removed as far as possible from the Medical School buildings and hospitals.

Figures 2 and 3 show the basement plan and first-floor plan of the power house, and Figures 5 and 6 a cross section of the power house, and a section through the Medical School grounds. The boiler-room is located at the rear of the power house, so that the noise and dirt due to the handling of coal and ashes may be on the side away from future hospitals. The brick fence at the front of the power house screens the approach to the coal-pocket and ash-bin, and incloses a yard which can be used for storage. The coal-pocket is so located that coal can be dumped directly into it from teams driven over it. A bin for the temporary storage of ashes is located above the ground level so that a wagon can be backed under it to receive the ashes. The ashes are carried up to the bin on a hydraulic lift. The engine-room, which takes up the entire front of the building, is lighted from skylights and from windows at the end. There are no windows in the front wall, which is the side facing the location for future hospitals. The chimney is high enough (175 feet) to carry away the gases and dust and prevent their being blown down into the windows of the hospitals or of the school buildings. The relative heights of the buildings and chimney are shown on the section of the grounds, Figure 6. Special care has been taken in the design of the plant to prevent smoke; in this connection a fan for running the boilers under forced draught is installed so that a cheap grade of hard coal, either alone or mixed with soft coal, can be burned. The floor plans, Figures 2 and 3, show, not merely the present equipment, but possible future equipment, present machinery being indicated by full lines and future machinery by dotted lines. Additional boiler capacity can be obtained by the addition of one boiler by the side of those already installed, and also by a complete additional battery of boilers, facing the present battery, and occupying the space now utilized as a coal-pocket. A permanent coal-pocket could be built at one end of the boiler-room, where there is opportunity to obtain ample coal storage. The permanent coal-pocket, made up of a number of small pockets to reduce the danger of spontaneous combustion, is indicated on the basement plan, Figure 2. Space has been left in the engine-room for additional engine and generator capacity and for a duplication of the refrigeration apparatus. All of the piping is designed for future connection to additional apparatus. The gallery, which crosses the engine-room and the boiler-room, is on a level with the chief engineer's room and with the entrance. By means of it the chief engineer can reach any part of the power house quickly, and from it he can see all the machinery, both in the engine-room and in the boiler-room. It also serves as a visitors' gallery, from which a view of the power house equipment can be obtained without trespassing on the engine-room or the boiler-room floor.

TUNNELS, PIPE-PASSAGES, AND SUB-BASEMENT.

The sub-basements of the four laboratory buildings are connected by passages, located under corridors which connect the ground floors of the buildings. The passage which connects the sub-basements of Building B and Building C runs under the Administration Building, which has no sub-basement. A tunnel connects the sub-basements with the power house, running from one end of Building C, as is indicated in Figure 1. The relative grades of the tunnel, sub-basements and building floors are indicated in Figure 6. The sub-basements are partially excavated as required for heating and ventilating apparatus, electrical switchboards, gas metres and piping, plumbing pipes, etc. The heating mains, electrical cables, brine mains, etc., are run through them and through the connecting passages and the tunnel, special care having been taken in planning their installation to avoid obstructing the passages, and to so arrange them that they can be easily inspected and repaired. A typical cross section and a

GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM ADMINISTRATION BUILDING: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

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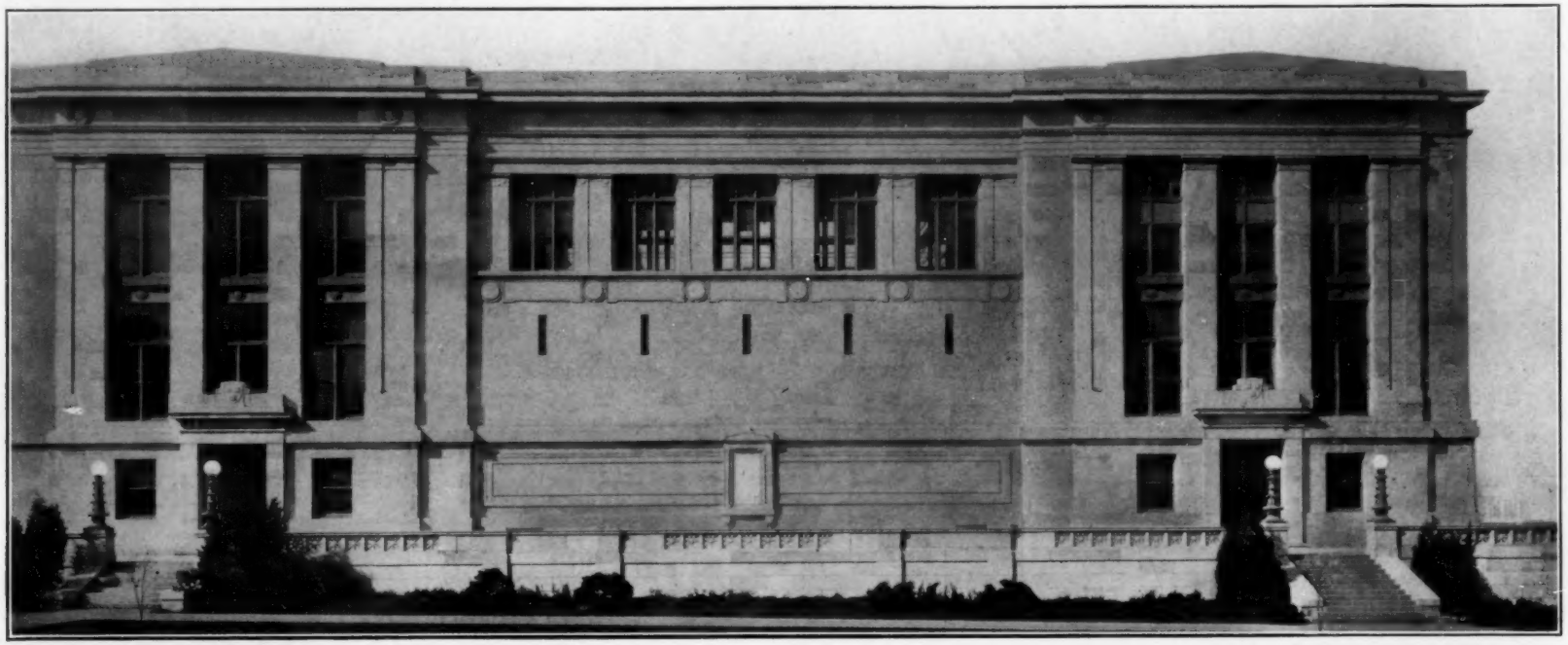
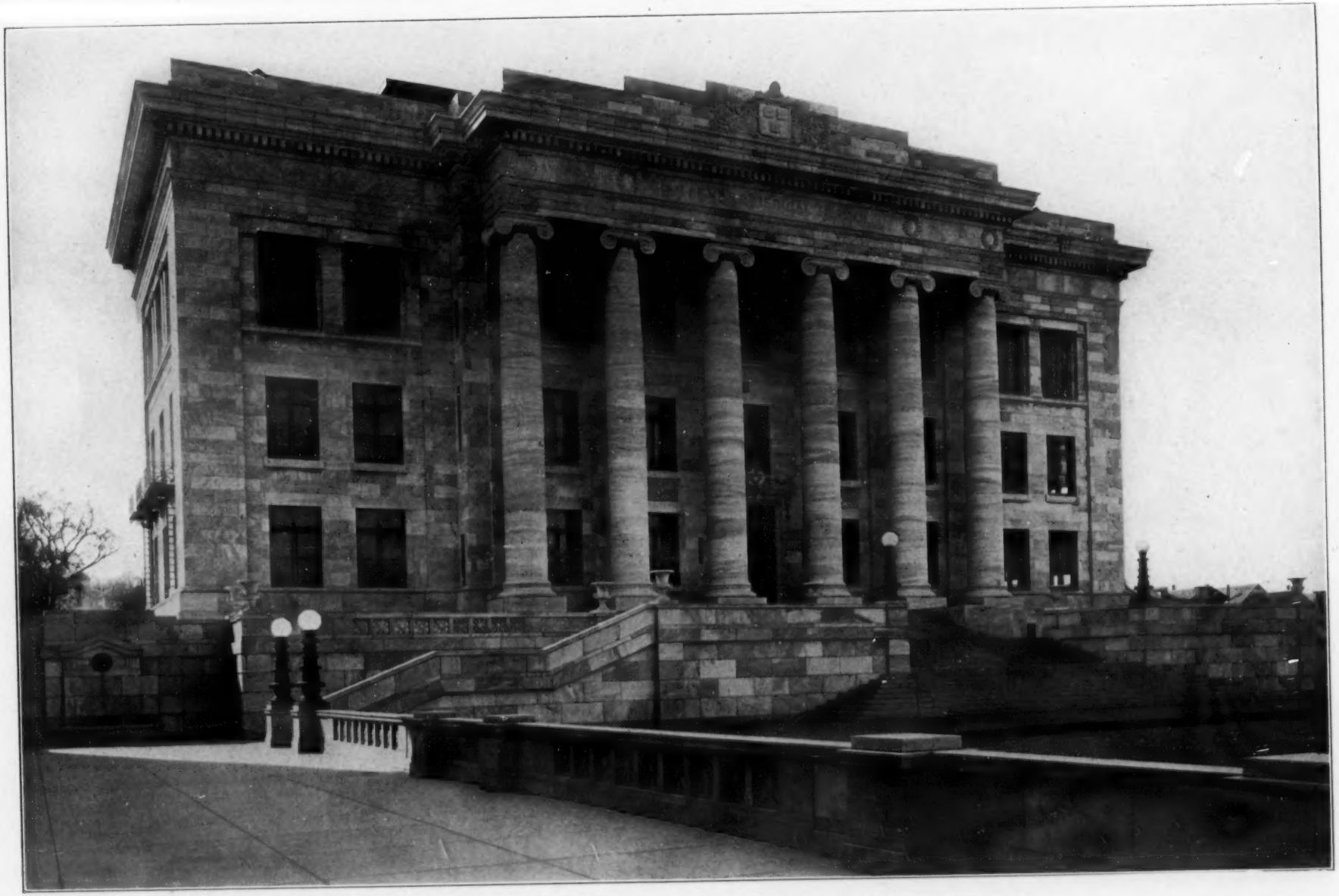


GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTHWEST, OF FAÇADE OF PHARMACOLOGY AND HYGIENE BUILDING: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.



NORTH FRONT, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

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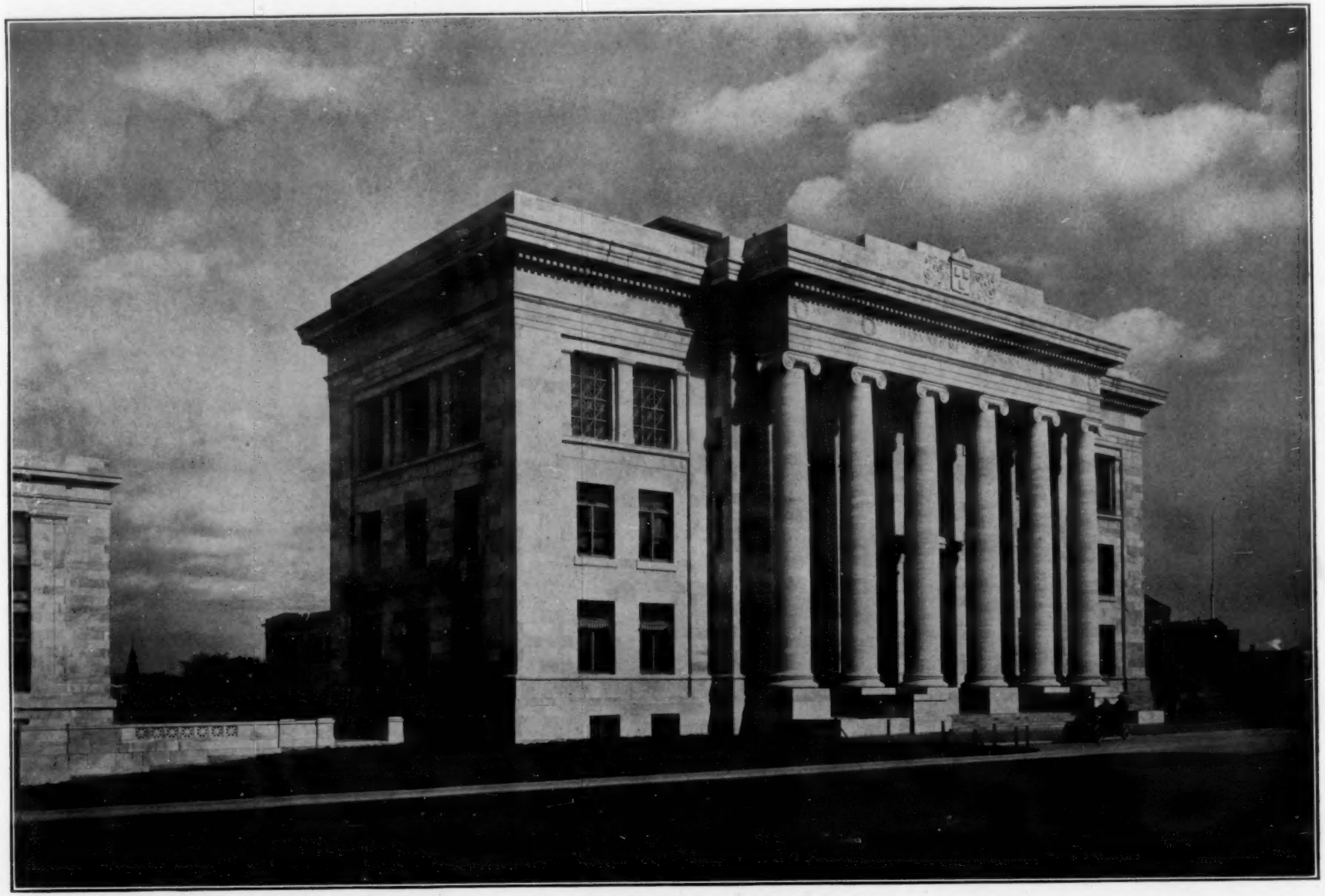

SOUTH FRONT, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

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ENTRANCE TO WESTERN TERRACE AND CORNER OF PHARMACOLOGY AND HYGIENE BUILDING: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.

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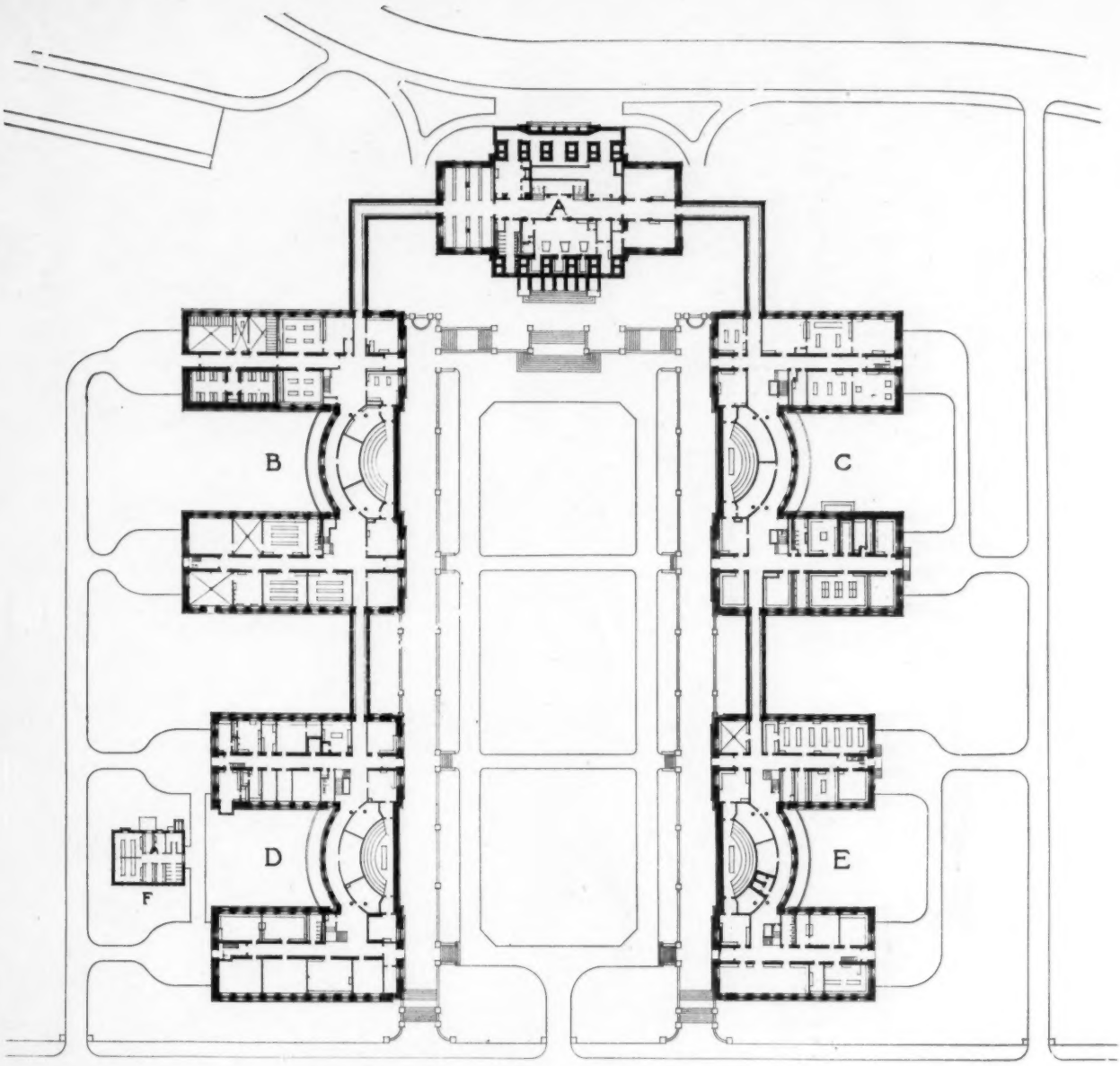
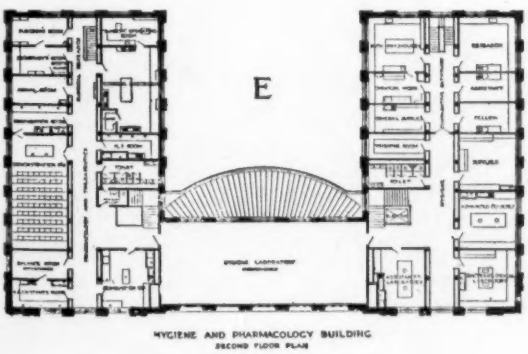
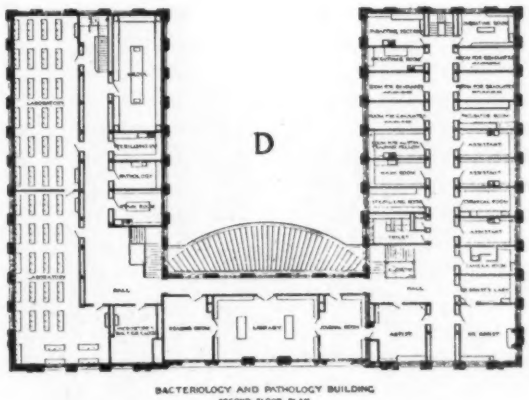


A- ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
B- ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY BUILDING
C- PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY BUILDING
D- BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY BUILDING
E- HYGIENE AND PHARMACOLOGY BUILDING
F- ANIMAL HOUSE

PLAN OF BASEMENTS



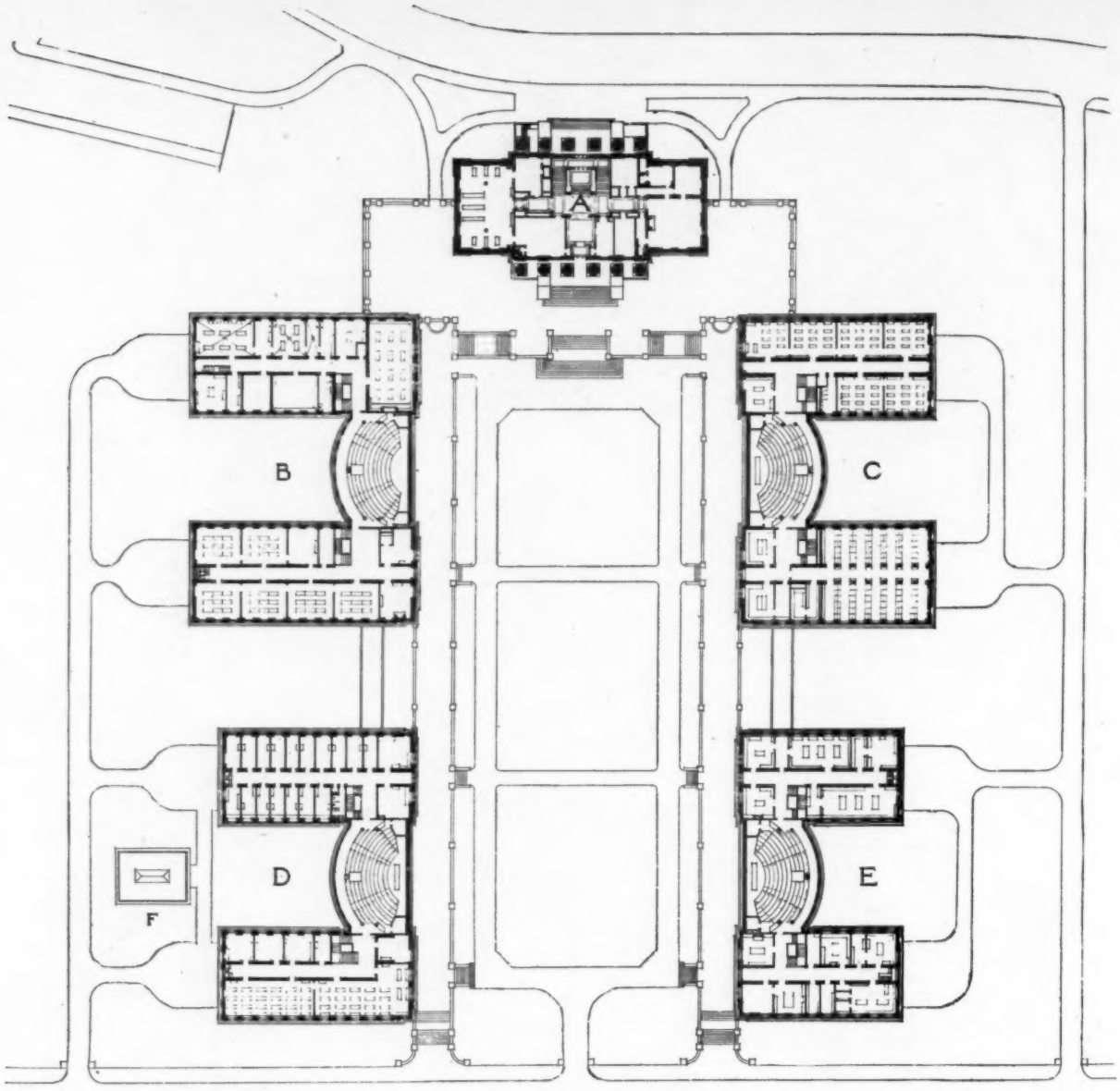
HYGIENE AND PHARMACOLOGY BUILDING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY BUILDING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLANS: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.



A - ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
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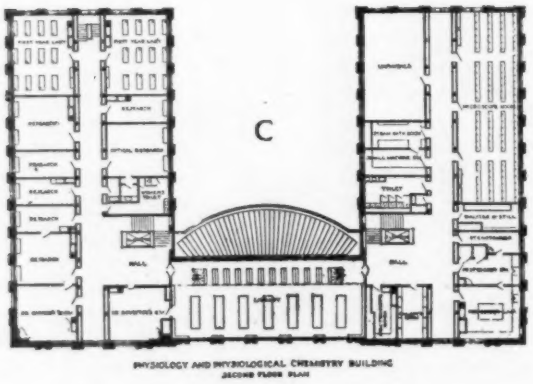
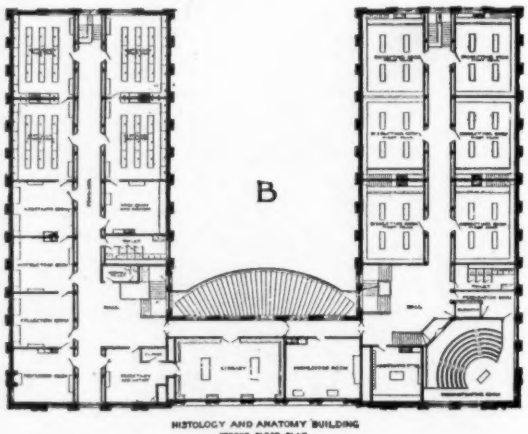
D - BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY BUILDING
E - HYGIENE AND PHARMACOLOGY BUILDING
F - ANIMAL HOUSE

PLAN OF FIRST FLOORS



PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY BUILDING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



HISTOLOGY AND ANATOMY BUILDING
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PLANS: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.

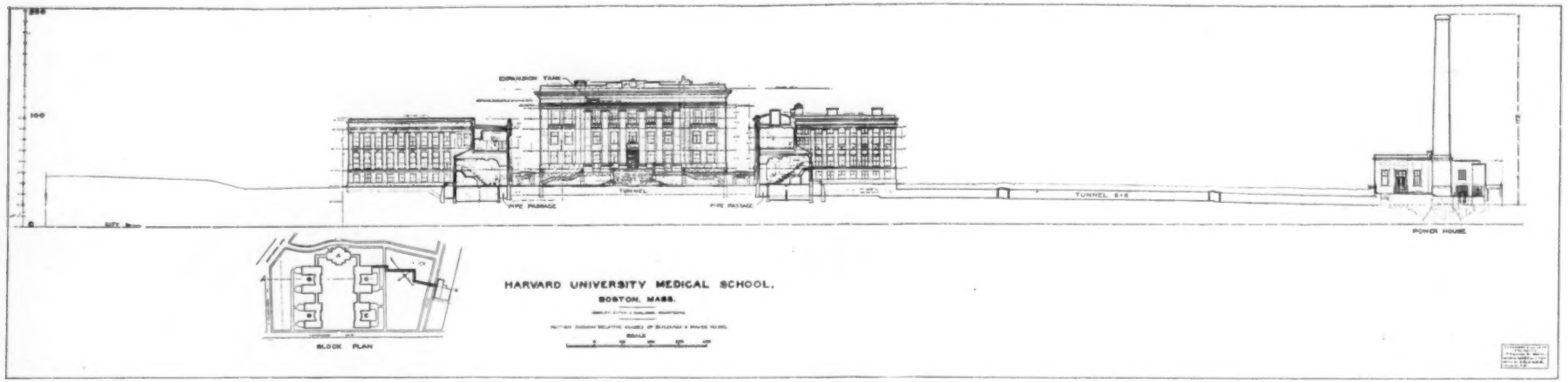


FIGURE 6. Cross Section of the Medical School Grounds Showing Relative Heights of the Buildings and the Chimney.

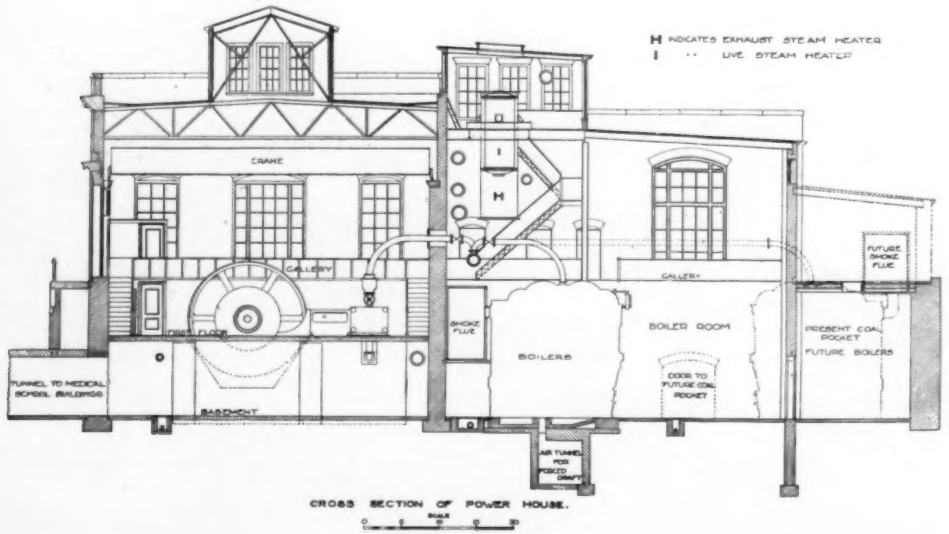


FIGURE 5

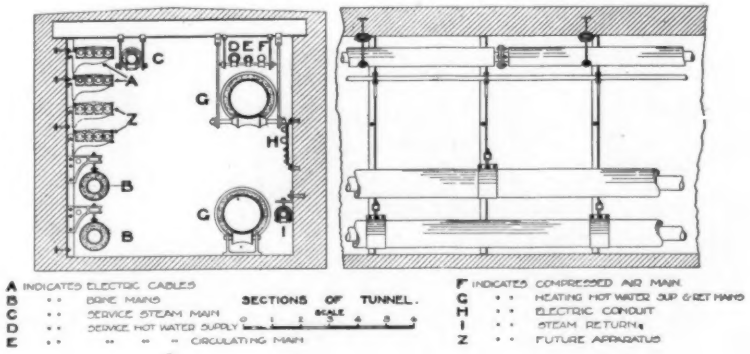


FIGURE 7

SECTIONS SHOWING CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND POWER HOUSE: HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.

typical longitudinal section of the tunnel are shown in Figure 7. The tunnel between the power house and the school buildings makes a convenient passage for the engineer and attendants in charge of the mechanical plant. The pipe tunnel between the power house and the house of the Good Samaritan Hospital, shown in Figure 1, is not large enough to be used as a service passage.

HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM.

The buildings are warmed by hot water, heated in tanks or heaters located above the boilers, in the power house. Circulation of the hot water through the piping and radiators of the buildings is maintained by means of centrifugal pumps, located in the engine-room. The exhaust steam from all of the engines, pumps, etc., in the power house is used for heating the water, supplemented by live steam from the boilers when the exhaust steam is insufficient. Two of the four heaters installed are used for exhaust steam heating only, the other two being reserved for live steam heating. In this way the condensation from the exhaust steam, which contains oil, injurious to boilers, can be thrown away, while the condensation from the live steam heaters is returned to the boilers by gravity, without the use of pumps or traps. The two centrifugal pumps for maintaining the circulation of the hot water are driven by electric motors, one pump and motor being used at a time, and the other held as a reserve. It is to be noted that the exhaust steam from the engines, which drive the generators furnishing current to the pump motors, is used in heating the water of the heating system.

The temperature of the water can be readily adjusted to meet the weather conditions, thus obviating to a large degree overheating, a source of great discomfort. Moreover, overheating is an expense, and a marked saving is obtained when it is possible to regulate the temperature of the heating medium in accordance with the weather.

The buildings are heated, for the most part, by radiators located in the rooms, and ventilation is obtained by introducing fresh air at or about the temperature of the room. In some rooms, however, notably dissecting-rooms, direct radiators have been omitted, the heating being done by groups of indirect radiators located in the sub-basements.

The temperature throughout the buildings is largely regulated by varying the temperature of the water in accordance with the outside temperature, but in addition to this, the radiators are provided with automatically controlled valves operated by thermostats in the rooms. This automatic regulation is necessary on account of the difference in temperature caused by the wind, or by the uses to which a room is put, or the number of people in it. The temperature of the dissecting-rooms, which are heated by indirect radiators, is controlled by means of mixing dampers which are operated from the rooms by hand.

The general system of ventilation in the laboratory buildings is shown in Figure 8, a typical floor plan. Figure 9 shows a typical half plan, on a larger scale, and a typical cross-section

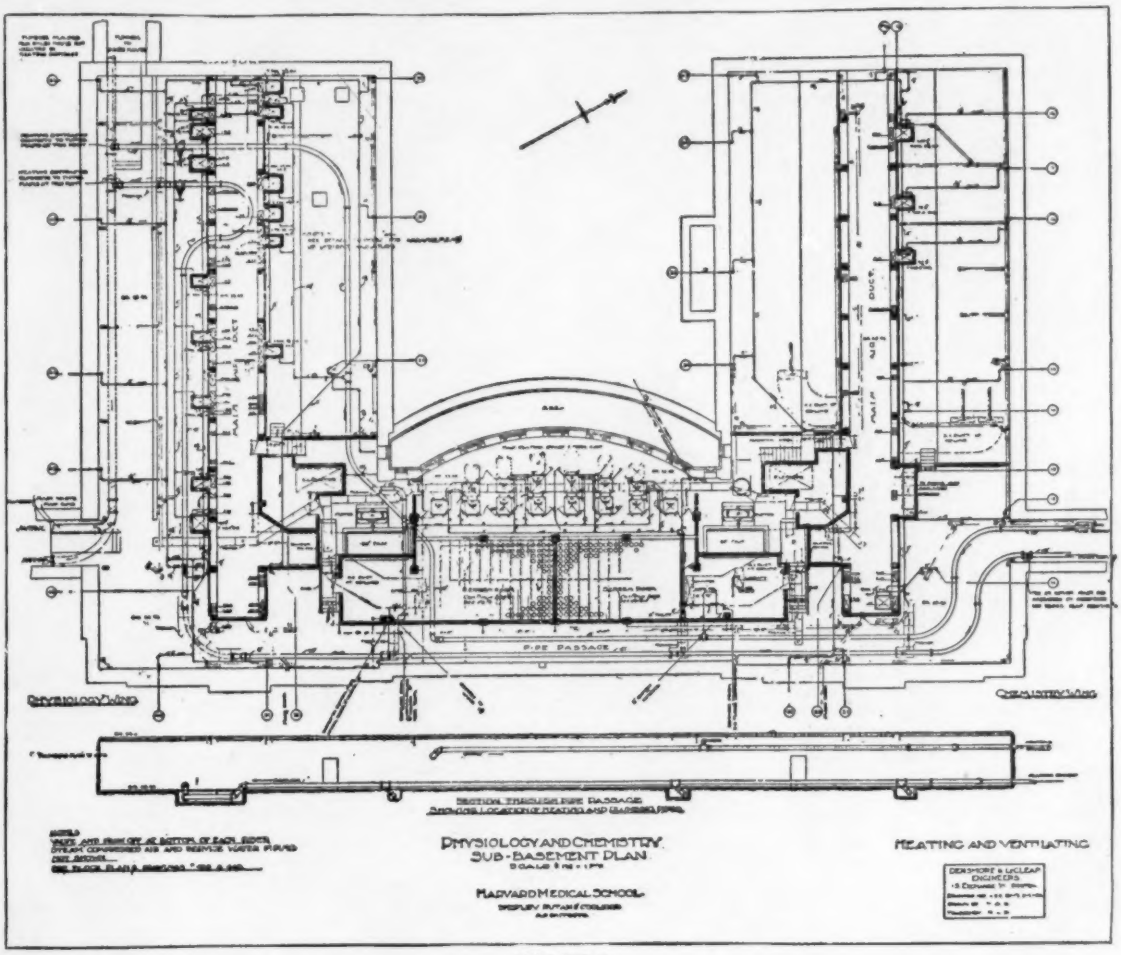


FIGURE 8.

and a typical longitudinal section through one of the wings. The fresh air for ventilation enters the sub-basements at the rear of the central parts of the buildings, is heated to the desired temperature by indirect radiators, screened of dust and dirt by special screen bags, and discharged by two inlet fans, motor driven, one for each wing, into main air-ducts or pressure-chambers, running the length of the wings, in the sub-basements. The main air-ducts are of masonry, and are large enough for an attendant to enter them for cleaning, adjusting dampers, etc., and are as free from pipes and apparatus as possible, so that they may be kept clean. The air passes from the main air-ducts to the rooms above through individual galvanized iron ducts, one to each room.

The vitiated air is withdrawn from the rooms, through galvanized iron outlet ducts, by means of fans, located on the roofs. There is a main outlet duct on the roof of each wing, into which all the outlet ducts from the rooms connect and from which the outlet fan discharges the vitiated air. These main outlet ducts,

like the main air-ducts in the sub-basements, are large enough for an attendant to enter for the purpose of adjusting dampers at the tops of the outlet ducts, for starting and stopping the motors which run the outlet fans, etc. In general, there is one main outlet fan for each wing of each laboratory building, but in special cases additional fans are installed.

The system is flexible and can be made to give satisfaction under varying conditions; both the inlet and outlet fans can be run at speeds to correspond with the amount of ventilation required, and when a building is only partly in use the outlet fan need not be run.

The ducts, both inlet and outlet, are located, for the most part, in the corridor walls, which are specially framed for the purpose so that they interfere very little with the design or equipment of the rooms. Being straight, with very few offsets, they do not readily catch dirt or dust, and can, moreover, be easily cleaned. There is a damper at the foot of each inlet duct and at the top of each outlet duct, readily accessible for adjustment from the main air-ducts in the sub-basements and the main outlet ducts on the roof. Each room is numbered and the dampers correspondingly numbered, so that they can be identified at once if the ventilation of any room requires adjustment or if any room is temporarily closed, requiring the dampers to be shut to save the expense of ventilating.

The rooms in which the main stacks of indirect radiators are located are large enough for all the radiators that will be required if the buildings are extended, but the radiators now installed are sufficient only for the buildings as now built, and are consequently of different sizes for the different buildings. Figure 10 shows a typical arrangement of one of these heating stacks.

The screening of the ventilating air is done by forcing the air through bags made of heavy cotton sheeting. The bags are hung on collars in a galvanized iron ceiling and the air passes down through the open upper ends of the bags and out through the sides, as indicated in Figure 10. This system makes it possible to obtain a very large area of screening surface with a comparatively small floor area. There are no leaks through which dust and dirt can pass, as in the case with cloth screens on frames, and the bags are readily removed for cleaning, which need not be done more than once a year. Mr. C. J. H. Woodbury, of the American Bell Telephone Company, holds a patent covering the fundamental principle of the system. A number of installations in the form used at the Medical School have been made by the engineers and have been found satisfactory.

The temperature of the ventilating air is controlled, as is the temperature of the rooms, largely by the adjustment of the temperature of the water of the heating system to the temperature of the outside air. In addition to this, however, the groups of indirect radiators are provided with by-pass dampers automatically controlled, by means of which cold air is by-passed around the radiators, until the mixture going to the fans is at the temperature desired.

In addition to the outlet fans of the general ventilating system, special fans are located on the roof for ventilating chemical hoods, fume closets, etc., and into these fans the outlet ducts from the toilet-rooms are, in general, connected. The fans are small and can be run at slight expense, whether or not the main outlet fans or any other part of the ventilating system is in use.

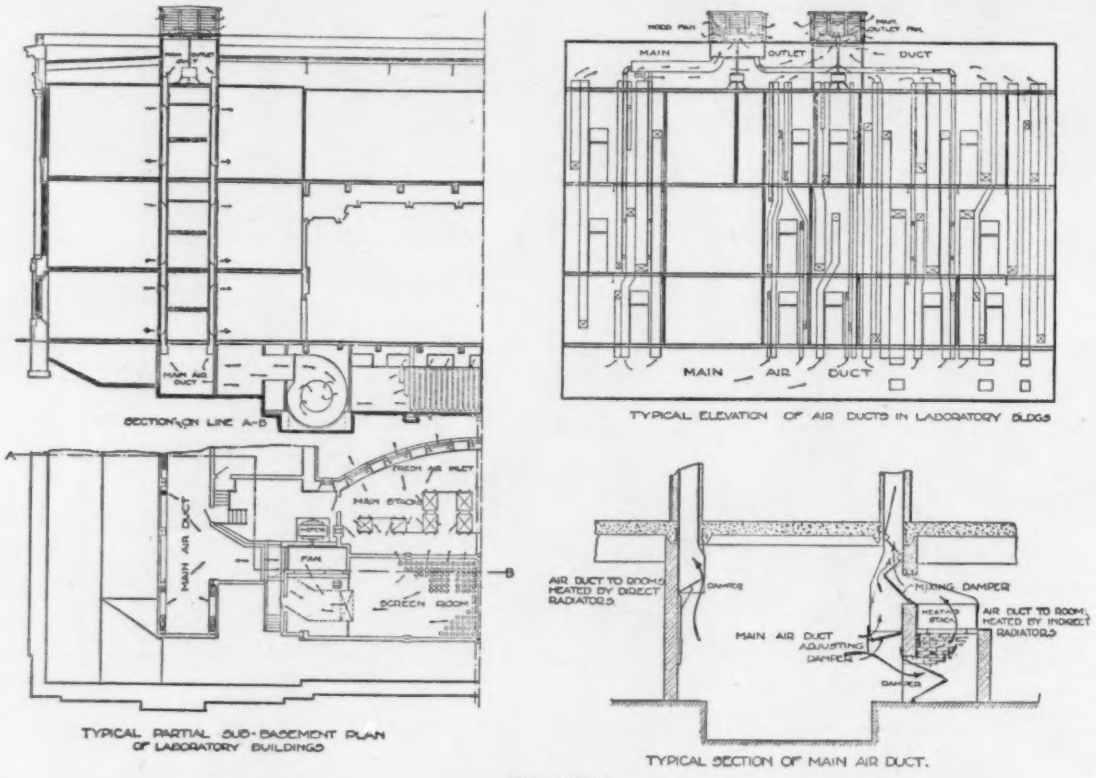


FIGURE 9.

Special akron ducts are run from the chemical hoods, with cast-iron dampers at the openings into the hoods.

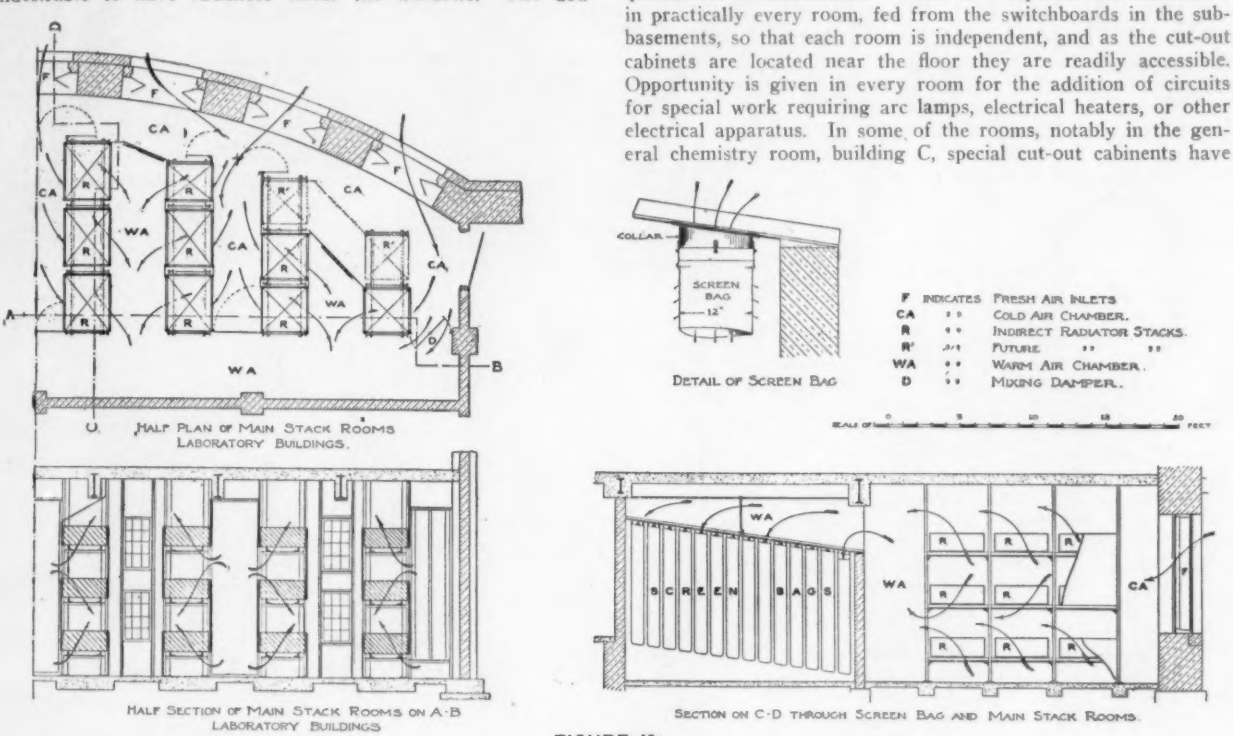
A typical chemical hood, with the akron outlet duct, and the arrangement of the outlet fan and connections are shown in Figure 11. There is an outlet chamber under each hood fan into which all the ducts from hoods, etc., connect, thus keeping the entire hood ventilating system entirely independent of the main ventilating system. The special outlet chambers and the ducts connecting them with the tops of the akron ducts from the hoods are exposed in the main outlet ducts. They are made of galvanized iron and are thoroughly coated with tar on the inside.

There are several "Constant Temperature" rooms where it is desired to maintain a temperature of about 98° F. at all times of the year. These rooms are heated by indirect steam radiators located in the sub-basements, the steam being taken from the service steam system, which is run for laboratory purposes, and is consequently available whether the heating system is in use or not.

On the roof of Building C there are a number of small rooms or cages intended for animals. These rooms require ventilation at practically all times, whether or not the regular building ventilating system is in use. On this account a ventilating system, with inlet fan, is installed on the roof, arranged to be operated independently of other ventilating apparatus in the building.

In the Administration Building the same general system of heating and screening the fresh air for ventilation is used, but the same systematic arrangement of ducts is impossible. The direct radiators on the first floor are recessed into the walls for the sake of appearance and increased floor space. There are no outlet fans, the vitiated air being carried from the building by gravity. The expansion tank for the hotwater heating system is located in this building.

It is worthy of note that double windows have been quite generally used on the large windows in the laboratory buildings, particularly those which have northerly exposure. The double windows were installed largely to prevent the troublesome drafts from the large windows, particularly when desks or tables were to be used directly under them. It was considered undesirable to have radiators under the windows. The double windows are also a considerable advantage from the standpoint of economy of operation.



HALF PLAN OF MAIN STACK ROOMS LABORATORY BUILDINGS.

DETAIL OF SCREEN BAG

HALF SECTION OF MAIN STACK ROOMS ON A-B LABORATORY BUILDINGS

SECTION ON C-D THROUGH SCREEN BAG AND MAIN STACK ROOMS.

FIGURE 10.

ELECTRICAL WORK.

Electricity for lighting, for fan-motors, elevator motors, workshop motors, electric heaters, etc., is supplied from the generators in the power house, a direct current three-wire system being used, 110 volts for the lights and 220 volts for the motors. A system of three-wire lighting mains is run throughout the sub-basements of the building for lighting service, and a separate system of two-wire 220 volt mains for power. Each of these systems is fed at two points by feeders from the power house, one set of lighting feeders and power feeders being run in the tunnel from the power house to building C, the other set of lighting and power feeders being run directly across from the power house to building E. In other words, the two sets of feeders connect with a network of mains which join the switchboards in the various buildings. There are nine of these switchboards, one in each wing of the four laboratory buildings, and one in the Administration Building. Connecting mains are also run from building E to building D and from building C to building B. This system is used to obtain a uniform distribution of voltage, and is less expensive with two feeders than it would be if only one feeder were used.

If extension is required by the erection of hospitals, it is probable that a third set of feeders would be run from the power house to a central location beyond building A of the Medical School. Mains would also be run, connecting the end of this feeder with the end of the feeder which now runs through the tunnel to building C. The set of feeders from the power house to building E is not yet completed, since, if hospital buildings are erected between building E and the power house before this feeder is needed for the purposes of the School, it is probable that the feeder would be run, for part of its length at least, through the basements of some of the hospital buildings. The Good Samaritan Hospital is now temporarily connected by means of cables run direct from the power house through the pipe tunnel, but it must eventually be connected at some point on the present or future system of mains.

The power feeders and mains and the lighting feeders and mains are independent of each other from the switch-board in the power house, but parallel to each other throughout their entire length. The arrangement of the cables in the tunnel is indicated in Figure 7.

The wiring system in the buildings is designed to fulfill the requirements of laboratories. There is a separate cut-out cabinet in practically every room, fed from the switchboards in the sub-basements, so that each room is independent, and as the cut-out cabinets are located near the floor they are readily accessible. Opportunity is given in every room for the addition of circuits for special work requiring arc lamps, electrical heaters, or other electrical apparatus. In some of the rooms, notably in the general chemistry room, building C, special cut-out cabinets have been installed for electric-heater circuits, fed by special mains from the switchboard in the sub-basement.

All of the rooms are provided with lights for general illumination and, in addition, with special lights for work-benches, tables, hoods, etc. Only those fixtures for such special lights were designed by the engineers. The corridor and stairway lights are controlled by switches by means of which night lights can be turned on and off by the watchman as he makes his rounds, or by a physician or student engaged in night work.

REFRIGERATION.

The principal use of refrigeration in the Medical School is the preservation of cadavers, the room for which is located in building B, the building for histology and anatomy. There are, however, a number of comparatively small cold rooms in the other buildings where refrigeration is necessary. All of the cold rooms are cooled by means of pipe coils through which cold brine is circulated. None of the dissecting-rooms are cooled at present, but space is reserved in the sub-basement of building B, where apparatus for this purpose can be installed when desired.

The refrigeration apparatus is located in the power house, the "absorption" system being used. A well has been driven to supply the cooling water. The special feature worthy of note in connection with this apparatus is that it is designed for the use of exhaust steam from certain parts of the apparatus in the power house, thus making a marked saving in the cost of operation, for in this plant there will be considerable exhaust steam which would otherwise be wasted during warm weather, the time when refrigeration will be most required. The exhaust from the various pumps, air-compressors, etc., is used under a small back pressure for this purpose, and will be sufficient for

the present, but the piping is so arranged that the exhaust from one of the small engines could also be used if necessary in the future. The exhaust from the large engines is not used, since it would be uneconomical to run a back pressure on them for this purpose. In this connection it is interesting to note that the exhaust steam is used for heating the water in the heating system without back pressure. The cooling of the brine is done by the expansion of compressed ammonia gas, as in most refrigerating installations. The cooled brine is pumped from the power house through the tunnel and sub-basements to the coils in the various cold rooms, just as the hot water for the heating system is circulated. Special care has been used in the covering for the brine pipes, to prevent loss from the mains. The pipes are covered with sectional cork covering put on in two layers with all joints broken. A special feature is the support of the pipes; they are hung by bands of galvanized iron outside of the covering, as is indicated in Figure 7. This prevents the necessity of hangers passing through the insulation, as is the case in the ordinary method of support. There are two pumps for circulating the brine—one a centrifugal pump driven by a motor, and the other a direct-acting steam pump. Only one of these pumps is used at a time, the other being held as a reserve.

A closed system of brine circulation is used; that is to say, the circulating pump forces the brine through the mains to the cooling coils and back through a return main to the refrigerating machinery, and hence again to the pump. In this way the only head against which the pump has to act is the friction head caused by the flow of the brine through the pipes and coils. An open expansion tank is connected with the system above all the coils, just as in the case of the hot water heating system, to free the system of air and to allow for the expansion and contraction of the brine.

There is a large closed tank in the basement of the power house through which the brine circulates, thus making it possible, due to the storage in the tank, to run the brine circulating pump and do considerable cooling after the refrigerating apparatus is shut down. The refrigerating apparatus for the present and for the future is shown on the first floor plan of the power house, Figure 3.

The room for the preservation of cadavers is shown in Figure 12. It is in reality two rooms opening onto an ante-room, to which admission is obtained through the corridor of the basement floor of building B. At the rear of the ante-room there is a small refrigerating box for the storing of small parts. The ante-room serves as an air lock, an important consideration in the economy of operation. The use of two rooms makes it possible to store all of the material temporarily in one room while the other is being cleaned, or to close one room entirely when there is not sufficient material on hand to warrant the use of both. The cooling coils are located on the ceiling, and are divided into parts so arranged that each part may be cut out periodically for the removal of frost. The valves for the coils are all located in the ante-room, where the main distributing pipes are run. One of the smaller cold rooms is also shown in Figure 12.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE SYSTEMS.

Pipes are run from the power house through the tunnels and sub-basements to the school buildings for supplying steam and compressed air. The steam is carried at about 50 pounds pressure, and is used largely for laboratory purposes. Compressed air is required in the laboratory buildings for blow-pipes, filters, and other laboratory purposes. The air is compressel in the power house by a steam compressor, and is carried at about 50 pounds pressure to the buildings. In each building where air is required there is a storage tank and a reducing valve which maintains a lower pressure, from 5 to 20 pounds, according to requirements. Compressed air is also required throughout the buildings for the automatic control of radiator valves, mixing dampers, etc. The air used for these purposes is supplied through the same main from the power house as far as building C, but from this point separate mains are run through the sub-basements. In each building there is a storage tank, reducing valve and filter, from which small pipes are run to the various valves, dampers, thermostats, etc. Advantage is also taken of the compressed air system to locate nozzles near the electrical machinery, in the power house, for cleaning the commutators, armatures, etc.

The service hot water is heated in the power house in two heaters, one using exhaust steam and the other live steam; the latter being used only when sufficient exhaust steam is not available. The circulation of the water in the mains is maintained by means of a small centrifugal pump, driven by a motor.

A complete system of telephones has been provided for, with a central office in the Administration Building. Wire-moulding is run on the corridor walls, and, in addition, a tube is run into every room, so that telephone wires can be carried into any room without cutting.

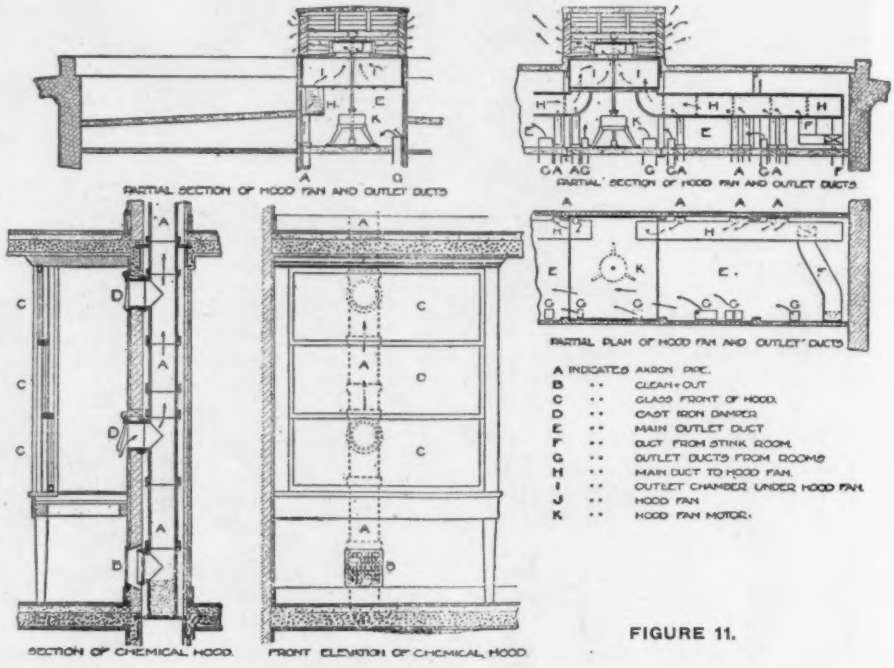


FIGURE 11.

A system of "thermophones" is installed, by means of which the engineer in charge at the power house can tell the temperature of the air in each of the main air ducts, and in the cold rooms.

Electric time clocks have been installed in the main corridors and in the larger rooms, all controlled by a master clock located in the office of the Administration Building. Watchman's clocks have also been installed throughout the institution, their location being carefully selected to insure a complete inspection of the buildings.

It has been necessary to omit many details and more or less interesting features of the mechanical plant on account of limited space. In fact, only the barest outline has been attempted. It has been the aim throughout the entire design of the plant to obtain good service at the least cost of operation, including in the cost of operation not merely the coal burned, the labor, etc., but the cost of maintenance, repairs, etc. In other words, permanency has been considered an important step towards economy of operation. All of the pipes, cables, etc., have been located with care so as to permit of accessibility for inspection and repairs. To this end the engineers worked in conjunction with the architects in regard to the design of the sub-basements, pipe passages and tunnels, while the buildings were being planned. Arrangements have been made for adjusting the various parts of the systems; for measuring the work done, and for keeping records of the operation, so that not only can the best results of which the plant is capable be obtained, but advantage can be taken of the experience gained by the actual operation of the plant.

The Baryta Treatment of Decayed Stone.[1]

WHEN the decay of stone has been caused, or partly caused, by the attack of sulphuric acid, the use of baryta is indicated. The easiest way of applying this earthy base is in the form of baryta-water. This is a solution in distilled water of barium hydrate, also known as barium hydroxide and as hydrate of baryta. Supposing that one has at hand a solution of this compound, saturated at the summer temperature, then the following directions for applying it to decayed stonework should be followed:

Remove dust and loose particles of stone from the surface to be treated, by means of a jet of air, there are cases where the stone may be safely cleansed by means of a dry brush. Then the baryta-water should be applied in the form of spray to the tender surfaces of the decayed stone, the use of a brush of any kind, at this stage, being generally inadmissible. The spraying should be repeated, at intervals of two or three days, until the treated stonework has become hard enough to bear the application of a paint brush freely charged with baryta-water; in some cases a garden syringe having a fine rose-jet is a convenient instrument to employ. For all external stonework and in all interiors not artificially warmed, the baryta-treatment must be carried out in the summer, preferably in dry weather. The baryta-solution, which penetrates to a considerable depth in the case of porous stones, seldom hardens the surface appreciably until it has been applied several times; eight or nine applications were generally required in the case of the decayed firestone in the interior of the Westminster Chapter House, while the mouldings and carved work received several extra sprayings or paintings. On the average, in this case, one gallon of baryta-water served for a single treatment of twenty superficial yards. Here it may be mentioned that disfiguring incrustations, such as those formed by the drip from corroded Portland stone, ought to be removed previous to the application of the baryta treatment.

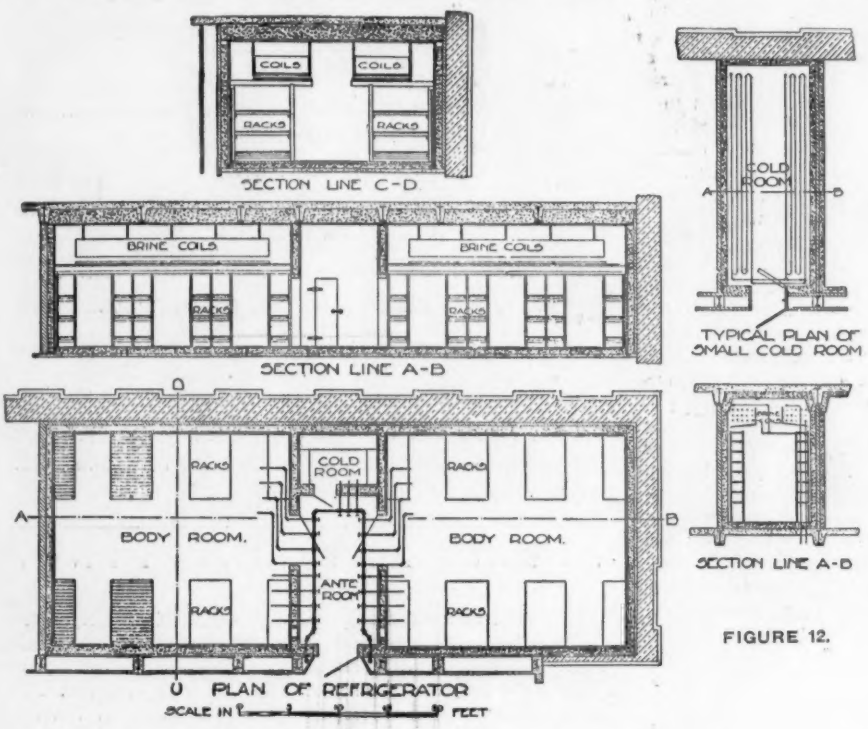


FIGURE 12.

Several cautions must be given as to the carrying out of the baryta-treatment. Baryta-water being poisonous, the workmen engaged in applying it must be told of the necessity for washing their hands before eating. And as the fine spray is liable to be inhaled, it is advisable for the men to place occasionally on the tongue a crystal of sulphate of soda and to swallow the solution formed; thus any soluble barium compounds in the mouth are changed into the insoluble and harmless sulphate. Furthermore, the baryta-water must not be exposed more than can be helped to the air, as its strength, and in consequence its efficacy, will be impaired by the absorption of carbonic acid, which causes a precipitation of the carbonate. Then, too, the baryta-water must not be allowed to cool below 60° Fahr., or it will be weakened by the separation or crystals of barium hydrate.

The chemical changes brought about by the baryta-treatment are mainly these: The soluble sulphate of lime, that is, gypsum, in the decayed stone is converted, in part or wholly, into insoluble sulphate of baryta with the simultaneous production of hydrate of lime. The latter will be changed gradually into carbonate and will then have reassumed its original state. It is to this change that the hardening and consolidation of the decayed stone are mainly due, but it may be weeks, or in some cases months, before this process is complete. The experience of four years indicates that the baryta-treatment involves no risk of bad consequences, but it is possible that, after the lapse of a decade or two, further treatment with baryta may prove desirable.

A few words about the baryta-solution may be useful. If it be purchased ready prepared its strength should be specified as "saturated at 60° Fahrenheit." When required in large quantities it may be made by shaking up (in a closed vessel) until dissolved ten and a half ounces of the ordinary crystals of barium hydrate in one gallon of distilled water. But another commercial product—fused barium hydrate—purchasable in the condition of crushed fragments, is stronger, cheaper, and less liable to deterioration. Only eight ounces of this substance are required for one gallon of water. It is a convenient plan to place four ounces of this preparation in a stoppered "Winchester" and then to fill the bottle with recently-boiled and still warm distilled water. By agitating the contents of the bottle for some time solution will be effected; the trifling insoluble residue may be neglected. Note that this fused barium hydrate differs from the ordinary crystals in containing five molecules of water of crystallization instead of eight. In small quantities it costs about £1 per cwt.; consequently, apart from the charge for the distilled water used, the preparation of eleven gallons of baryta-water entails an expenditure of rather less than one shilling.

In country places where little coal and perhaps no coal-gas are burnt, the amount of sulphates in decayed stonework may prove insufficient to render the baryta-treatment effective. Under these circumstances the question arises whether the introduction into the decayed stone of such a sulphate as that of aluminium might not be tried. Laboratory experiments in this direction promise success, a couple of dressings with baryta-water being followed by a single application of a three-per-cent. solution of aluminium sulphate, and this treatment continued until the desired effect has been secured. Where, however, the baryta-treatment appears unsuitable, one may have recourse to the process in which the stone is first gradually heated and then paraffin-wax or ceresin driven into it. But in the great majority of cases which I have examined the baryta-treatment is undoubtedly appropriate; it has already been used on decayed firestone, Bath stone, Caen stone, Ham Hill stone, Purbeck marble and Portland stone. The account of its employment in the Westminster Chapter House will be found in the Parliamentary Paper "Cd. 1889," 1904.

[1] An article by A. H. Church, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, Royal Academy of Arts, published in "The Stone Trades Journal" for November, 1907.

RECLAIMING THE ZUYDER ZEE.—The government has presented to Parliament a bill for the reclamation of a portion of the Zuyder Zee, at a cost of $11,200,000. The work will occupy seven years and will yield about forty thousand acres of fertile land.

The Acton Municipal-Building Competition

IN his annual Presidential address before the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. T. E. Colcutt had this to say about the competition for the Acton town-hall, an affair which has deeply stirred the architectural fraternity in England:

"WITH regard to the competition for the Acton Municipal Building, I must ask you to allow me to recall the circumstances so far as they affect the Institute. In the first place, a competition took place which was adjudicated upon by Mr. Macvicar Anderson, and the successful architect, Mr. Hunt, prepared designs and obtained estimates. The lowest estimate, however, was in excess of the sum the local board had at its disposal, and the design was abandoned; Mr. Hunt was paid his fees for this work, and again instructed to prepare plans for a modified scheme. This he did, and a contract between him and the local board was then drawn up, and the official seal was to have been affixed at the last meeting by the then council. Attention, however, was drawn to the fact that this meeting had been called on the day after the official year had terminated, and therefore the stamping would be illegal. It was then arranged that the document should be sealed by the new board. But the new board determined to abandon Mr. Hunt's second scheme, and instituted a second competition. Mr. Hunt then applied for payment of his fees due on the work he had done. The Acton local board then took the extraordinary step of repudiating Mr. Hunt's just demands on the plea that their contract with him, approved and drawn up by the Board, was invalid by reason of the official seal not having been affixed. The matter was first brought before our Competitions Committee and the Board of Professional Defence, and ultimately before the Council of the Institute. The Council agreed with the recommendations of its committee that under the circumstances the competition should be vetoed, and a notice to that effect was put in the *Journal*. It was felt that if a public body could thus take advantage of a legal quibble there was nothing to prevent them recurring to the same tactics in the forthcoming competition, and that, in fact, it was inadvisable for any architect to have dealings with a public body who were acting in a manner which, in a private individual, would not be considered as honorable. It was also felt that as strong a protest as possible should be made against such extraordinary treatment of one of their brethren. The Council having vetoed the competition, I of course could not nominate an assessor when invited by the Acton Board to do so. I quite concurred with the action of the Institute.

"I believe that some members of the Institute were not satisfied with my refusal to nominate an assessor, and that directly or indirectly they were instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Acton board the name of an architect who was willing to undertake the duties of assessor. The result was that this gentleman was invited and has consented to act. I felt it my duty to place before him the facts of the case, but I regret to say that he was unable to take the view adopted by the Institute and by myself as president.

"With regard to the necessity of architects demanding a sealed contract when employed by corporate bodies, my experience, and on inquiry I find that of others, is that such a practice is seldom resorted to. However, I understand that the appointment of the gentleman now acting as assessor to the Acton local board is under sealed contract."

In the same connection, as showing how the other party to the unpleasantness looks on the matter, it is interesting to know that in the *Acton Gazette* for October 25 is published an interview between a representative of that newspaper and the chairman of the Acton District Council (Mr. H. S. Schultess Young, J.P.). Referring to the competition for the proposed new municipal buildings, and the acceptance of the position of assessor by Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., after the president of the R.I.B.A. had refused to nominate an assessor (in view of the action pending between the Acton Council and Mr. W. Hunt, the successful architect in the former competition), the chairman is reported to have said: "To secure his (Mr. Shaw's) services was a great triumph for the Council. Yes, and a blow to those who thought our competition would prove a failure. It is something as if the Lord Mayor had refused to appoint a person to open a bazaar, and the King himself consented to do so." Interviewer: "Am I at liberty to ask if his fee is very high?" Mr. Schultess Young: "He has consented to accept the sum mentioned in our resolution, namely, 100 guineas. As there will be at least 50 designs to adjudicate upon, and the gentleman appointed by the president of the R. I. B. A. in the previous town-hall competition was paid 50 guineas to decide the best of only six, we are doubly fortunate." Interviewer: "Can you add anything else?" Mr. Schultess Young: "I had better not, for, as someone has said, and many might heed it, 'under the spur of a sympathetic audience a man's imagination will often stride about in seven-leagued boots.'"

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS, BOSTON, MASS. MESSRS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS.

GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

FAÇADE OF PHARMACOLOGY AND HYGIENE BUILDING.

NORTH FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

SOUTH FRONT OF THE SAME.

ENTRANCE TO WESTERN TERRACE AND PART OF PHARMACOLOGY AND HYGIENE RUILDING.

FLOOR PLANS OF GROUP.

SECTIONS SHOWING CONNECTION BETWEEN SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND POWER HOUSE.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

ENTRANCE TO PHARMACOLOGY AND HYGIENE BUILDING.

VIEW LOOKING ALONG COLONNADE, SOUTH FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

A description of this group of buildings, written by the architects, and a detailed account of the mechanical plant as described by the engineers who installed it, will be found in another part of this number.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE matter of the consumption of paper in this country, since it includes the production and consumption of wood-pulp, which in turn affects the entire lumbering industry of this country, is a very interesting one. The total value of the paper output during the year 1905 was $188,715,189, which shows an increase of some $60,000,000 over the total for 1900. Of this total it is gratifying to find that only a small fraction can be charged directly to the building industries themselves, for the value of building, roofing and sheathing papers—including also asbestos felting—is expressed by the very modest total of $4,845,628, and as sheathing-papers are in the main made from jute and other fibres, they do not make much of a draught on the forests. This cannot, however, be said of wall-papers, the annual value of which for the year in question reached $3,013,464. As to the building journals, numerous as they certainly are, very few acres have to be denuded of their trees to keep them supplied.

A CURIOUS instance of the unexpected interdependence of things is revealed by the complaint a piano-maker lodges with the editor of *The Music Trades*. Evidently someone has been grumbling over the sombreness and generally inartistic finish of piano-cases, a grievance which those who look about their drawing-rooms with fresh eyes must admit has substantial foundation. Instead of alleging that the trouble was due mainly to the scarcity of San Domingo and other handsomely figured mahogany, Mr. Ebersole declares that piano-makers "are compelled to finish their products in heavy, set colors, instead of permitting the display of rich figured woods, because architects use dark stains on inferior woods to imitate the more expensive. Hence piano-manufacturers must finish their product in dark colors so as to conform with almost any home interior."

CURRENT NEWS SECTION

SOCIETIES.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

The twenty-third annual exhibition of the League will be held in the building of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, from February 2 to February 22, 1908, inclusive. The press view and the annual dinner will be given on Friday, January 31, and the League reception on the following Saturday.

The exhibition will consist of drawings in plan, elevation, section, perspective and detail, illustrative of structural, decorative and landscape architecture; photographs of executed or proposed work, sketches and paintings of decorative subjects and executed works in the applied arts.

Portrait busts and other sculpture and paintings not architectural in character will not be eligible.

It is desired, when practicable, that all perspectives and elevations be accompanied by carefully rendered plans of the same; and large scale drawings or details of some portion of the work, as well as models of architectural detail and sculpture in wood and stone, are requested, it being the special object of the exhibition to show complete illustrations of individual, rather than a large number of incomplete works.

The committee particularly solicits exhibits of groups of drawings, models and cartoons illustrating in combination the architectural, sculptural and decorative scheme of a single important work.

All accepted exhibits must remain until the close of the exhibition, and will be hung or published in the catalogue upon this condition.

Exhibits will be refused which do not bear the name of the designer. Drawings must be either framed or mounted and it is specially requested that the borders and mats on stretched frames be reduced to a minimum. The omission of glass is requested on all exhibits.

No conspicuous title shall be placed on any exhibit, and the committee reserves the right to change any title unduly conspicuous. No exhibits may be offered for sale during the exhibition. Any exhibit is subject to publication in the catalogue unless the exhibitor stipulates otherwise.

Each exhibit must be marked on the back by one of the regular labels; additional labels will be furnished on application to the Exhibition Committee.

Unless otherwise specially agreed, the League will not be responsible for the loss of, or any damage to, any of the exhibits arising from any cause whatsoever during carriage or while in its custody.

All exhibits must be delivered prepaid by the exhibitors at the galleries on January 16 or 17. All accepted exhibits will be returned at the expense of the League.

The sending of an exhibit to the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Architectural League shall constitute an assent on the part of the sender with the conditions above set forth.

Exhibits from points other than New York City must be sent to a consignee in New York, who will deliver them at the galleries and return same at the close of the exhibition. Carriage charges, packing and carriage between the consignee's address and the galleries will be paid by the exhibitor. The name and address of the consignee are to be put upon the label on the back of the exhibit. The following are consignees to whom exhibits may be sent:

William S. Budworth & Son, No. 424 West Fifty-second Street.

The Artists' Packing and Shipping Co., 139 West Fifty-fourth Street.

G. W. Selleck & Son, 508 West Seventeenth Street.

CATALOGUE.

The Catalogue Committee will be pleased to have submitted drawings for its consideration, for use as illustrations in the catalogue of the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Architectural League, to be held beginning February 2, 1908.

It is the intention of the committee to devote about seventy-five pages in the catalogue to illustrations, of which about forty-five pages are to be devoted to architectural subjects and about thirty pages to decorative and sculptural subjects.

Should you intend accepting this invitation, please notify the committee on or before December 14, 1907, and have the work delivered (carriage paid) to 215 West Fifty-seventh Street on or before December 21, 1907.

Unless especially requested to the contrary in notification, the Catalogue Committee will consider that it has permission to allow the press to reproduce any or all illustrations should the request be made.

Contributors are requested to send in their works immediately, or at as early a date as possible.

Immediately after the reception of all works at the above named address, the committee will promptly make the complete selection of the subjects to be used (but reserves the right of final selection until all proofs have been made and approved), and in every case the work submitted will be returned if desired to the author, at the committee's expense, in time for framing, preparatory to the exhibition.

Works to be eligible for selection must have been hitherto unpublished and may be of the following classes:

Drawings in any medium.

Photographs of executed work..

Works accepted by the Catalogue Committee must be entered for the exhibition.

In the case of photographs of executed works, the drawings or models of the same subject must also be entered.

All works submitted to the committee must have the following data in printed characters placed upon the back of same:

Complete title.

Name of author.

Name and address to which the work is to be returned.

This information must be identical with that upon the entry blank used for exhibition purposes which is enclosed herewith.

The committee desires also small subjects, to be submitted under the above conditions, for use as vignettes, for which proper credit will be given if used.

Works submitted need not necessarily be the work of individuals, but may be submitted by firms or associated authors.

The plates of all cuts made for the catalogue will be destroyed after the edition is completed.

Inasmuch as the building is fireproof, the Architectural League carries no insurance and assumes no responsibility. Except by special arrangement work is at owner's risk. The League will not be responsible for the loss of, or any damage to, any of the exhibits arising from any cause whatsoever during carriage or while in its custody.

All subjects accepted for publication in the catalogue are subject to the further approval of the jury.

All communications concerning the catalogue should be addressed to

Donn Barber, Chairman, 24 East Twenty-third Street.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has established a medal of honor for award to designers of buildings represented in the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, the conditions accompanying the proposed award being as follows:

That any architectural work in the United States, or territory belonging to the United States, if completed within five years previous to the date of exhibition, may be offered for consideration.

That the architect or the architects who designed such a work, in order to be eligible to the award must present for exhibition one or more photographs of the executed work, also one or more drawings, including a small scale plan, and shall submit to the jury such working drawings of the structure as they may desire to examine. Any work represented in the League may be eligible for consideration by the jury provided that at least a plan and also a photograph of the executed work shall be brought before the jury on their request.

That an architect or firm of architects to whom this medal may be awarded once shall be ineligible for a future award.

That the medal shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the name of the completed structure which formed the basis of the award, together with the considerations which in the opinion of the jury characterized the structure as worthy of the award.

That the jury shall consist of seven architects, one the president of the League, one the president of the Chapter and five appointed by the Chapter.

That one medal only shall be awarded each year, and four members of the jury voting for the author or authors of the

same work shall be necessary to an award, and that no award shall be made if in the opinion of the jury no work presented is sufficiently meritorious.

That in case the award is made to two or more joint authors of a work, a copy shall be struck for each.

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND JURY OF SELECTION

Thomas Hastings, Chairman, 225 Fifth Avenue.

I. N. Phelps Stokes, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., Treasurer, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Sub-Committee on Architecture.—Frank Howell Holden (Chairman), 1170 Broadway; Harold A. Caparn, 156 Fifth Avenue; Harvey Wiley Corbett, 31 Union Square; Louis R. Metcalfe, 27 East Twenty-second Street; John V. Van Pelt, 333 Fourth Avenue.

Sub-Committee on Sculpture.—H. A. MacNeil (Chairman), College Point, L. I.; Isidore Konti, 292 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; F. M. L. Tonetti, 135 East Fortieth Street; Adolph A. Weinman, 97 Sixth Avenue.

Sub-Committee on Decoration.—John W. Alexander (Chairman), 123 East Sixty-third Street; William Laurel Harris, 423 West Fifty-ninth Street; Albert Herter, 142 East Thirty-third Street; F. Dana Marsh, Nutley, N. J.

Sub-Committee on Catalogue.—Donn Barber (Chairman), 24 East Twenty-third Street; Birch Burdette Long, 84 West Twelfth Street; John Russell Pope, 1133 Broadway.

COMPETITION.

The competitions to be held under the auspices of the League for the season 1907-1908 will be for the following awards:

The gold and silver medals, as first and second prizes for architectural design.

The president's prize, for mural painting, open to members of the Architectural League only.

The Henry O. Avery prize for sculpture.

A special prize of $300 for the best design submitted by an architect, sculptor and mural painter in collaboration.

The Committee on Competitions and Awards of the Architectural League proposes the following subject for the League competitions for the year 1907-1908:

The three annual prizes offered by the League, together with a special prize, as hereinafter explained, will this year be awarded for designs submitted under one and the same program. This year's problem will thus not only present an opportunity for the work of architects, sculptors and mural painters who may choose to compete individually by submitting sketches respectively for the architectural, sculptural or mural portions of the program, but will, it is hoped, induce the submission of complete schemes in which an architect, a sculptor and a mural painter will collaborate in competition for the special prize offered this year for the best solution by such a combined effort.

PROGRAM.

An Out-of-Door Swimming Pool and Pavilion.

The site for this is supposed to be one having a beautiful view toward the south, on ground with an ascent of about 5 per cent. toward a wooded background to the north.

a. Architecture.—The pool of approximately 60 feet in width and 100 feet in length is to be placed so that three sides are screened either by the building or enclosing wings, trellises, or planting—leaving the fourth, or south side, open to the view.

At the north end of the pool, facing this view, is to be placed a pavilion containing a shelter for spectators, a small reclining room and three or four dressing rooms for ladies and a like number for gentlemen, together with toilets, small drying room with lockers for towels and bathing suits, and a pantry for serving tea and other light refreshments.

The architect's design may include lateral trellises or wings, with appropriate landscape planting to form a frame and screen for the pool and pavilion, which should be so designed as to afford a large open loggia or room facing the pool and the distant view.

b. Sculpture.—The source or fountain from which the water is to be fed to the pool is to be located at the north end, in front of or within the pavilion, and should be the chief, if not the only, sculptural ornament in the composition, and is to form the subject for the award of the Avery prize for sculpture.

c. Mural Painting.—The decoration of the open room or loggia facing the pool should consist principally of appropriate mural paintings. These may include the ends as well as the back wall, and should be designed to allow for not less than two doorways. The decoration of these walls is the subject for the president's prize for mural painting.

d. In General.—While the size, material and elaboration of the structure, together with its embellishments, are to be determined by the competing artists, the program is meant to be a practical one, and the scheme submitted should not be so extravagant as to put its actual execution beyond possibility, or the reach of any but extremely wealthy owners.

The drawings, models and sketches required are as follows:

Architecture.—Plan. Scale, 1-8 inch to the foot. Section of pavilion on longitudinal axis of pool, scale 1-4 inch to the foot. Elevation of pavilion facing pool, scale 1-4 inch to the foot. Small perspective sketch of ensemble.

Sculpture.—A sketch model of the source or fountain, scale 1 1-2 inches to the foot.

Painting.—A colored sketch of a panel, or group of panels, sufficiently detailed to indicate clearly the composition of form as well as color; scale 1 1-2 inches to the foot.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE COMPETITION.

1. While the gold and silver medals for architectural design, the president's prize for a sketch for a mural painting, and the Henry O. Avery prize for a sculptural model may be awarded individually to architects, mural painters and sculptors, who may, as above explained, submit sketches individually for the architectural, sculptural and mural elements required under this program, it is proposed to award in addition the special prize of $300 for the best complete scheme, submitted as the joint work of an architect, a mural painter and a sculptor. In such case the architect will indicate in his architectural design the location and general composition of the sculptural and mural elements, while the sculptor and mural painter will present them at larger scale in detail, in accordance with the conditions given below. The award in this case will be based not only on the individual merit of the three elements, but upon the proper relation and successful harmonizing of the three arts in the resultant ensemble.

2. The competitions will be governed by the general rules governing competitions, and will be conducted, and the award made, by the Committee on Competitions and Awards of the Architectural League, who will constitute the jury, together with a representative of the Beaux Arts Society, which has consented to make this program the subject of one of its regular concours.

3. No award will be made except where the work is of a quality that, in the judgment of the committee, justifies it.

4. The premiated designs, and any others of sufficient merit, submitted will be exhibited at the February exhibition, and the competitors in submitting their work will do so on the condition that such designs as are selected will be left until the end of the exhibition.

5. Those which are not so selected are to be removed by the competitors on receipt of notice to that effect.

6. Those which are exhibited will be handled in accordance with the terms of the League exhibition.

7. If the work of any of the contestants be challenged as being not essentially their own work, the contestant so challenged, and the challenger, will be given a hearing before the Committee on Competitions and Awards, and if the charge be proven to the satisfaction of the committee, such contestant shall become ineligible for any of the awards.

8. In the competition for the president's prize the competitors must be members of the Architectural League.

9. The competition for the Henry O. Avery prize is unlimited, except by the requirements of the program.

10. The competition for the special prize for the combined work of an architect, a sculptor and a mural painter is unlimited except by the conditions of the program, and the fact that one or more of a group of three, submitting their combined scheme, be not qualified to enter for the gold and silver medals, the president's prize or the Avery prize, will not disqualify their design for the special prize; nor will the award to one or more of the three of any of the regular prizes above mentioned prevent the award of the special prize for the general scheme representing the joint work of an architect, sculptor and painter.

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY (*Chairman*),
EDWIN H. BLASHFIELD,
KARL BITTER,
Committee.

COMPETITIONS.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following architects have been invited to prepare competitive plans for the new municipal building to be located on Park Row, Tryon Row and New Elm and Chambers Streets, near Brooklyn bridge: Messrs. J. Stuart Barney, Carrère & Hastings, Clinton & Russell, J. H. Freedlander, Cass Gilbert, Heins & LaFarge, Helmle & Huberty, Howells & Stokes, H. R. Marshall, McKim, Mead & White, Trowbridge & Livingston, Warren & Wetmore, and Hoppin & Koen. Each competitor, it is said, will receive $1,000, with the exception of the winner of the contest, who will presumably get the work. If his plans are rejected, under "the right to reject" clause, however, he will get $5,000. It has been agreed, according to report, that the structure must contain not less than 600,000 square feet of floor space, and that it must be at least twenty stories high, exclusive of the ground floor (which will be devoted to terminals for the traction lines) and the mezzanine floor. The approximate cost will be about $7,000,000. The following jury of award has been elected by the Mayor and the competing architects: Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia and Francis H. Kimball and William A. Boring, both of New York City. These three jurors will receive $1,000 each. The plans are to be submitted by April 15, 1908, and the jury is to report not later than May 14, 1908.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Press reports announce that the Municipal Building Commission, of which George Dwight Pratt is chairman, made arrangements at a recent special meeting for taking over the four remaining parcels of property on the new City Hall site, the options on which will expire January 1. The commission has decided to open an architectural competition, in which all architects will have an opportunity to submit plans for the new municipal building, and the two or three in the list whose plans are considered the best will receive prizes and be invited to compete in a class with five other architects in a final competition, the design for the new building to be selected from the seven or eight, as the case may be, submitted in this last test. It will be an open competition, subject only to the restrictions usual in such cases, and will offer an opportunity for originality of design and development of new ideas in municipal building. The commission probably will be assisted by experts of high standing in passing upon the designs submitted.

BUILDING NEWS

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

ABINGTON, PA.—Abington Township's Board of School Directors, according to report, will erect a new school building on the ground facing on Susquehanna Avenue, near the Old York Road. Estimated cost, $100,000.

AKRON, O.—It is reported that the erection of a city hall to cost about $125,000 is under consideration.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Reports state that Ephraim Macht, 310 Equitable Building, has purchased site on Fayette Street between Charles and St. Paul Streets, and will erect three-story bank and office building; structure to be 25x112 feet; white marble front; beveled plate glass windows; steam heat; gas and electric light fixtures, etc.; first floor to be arranged for banking purposes and offices; upper floors to be leased; cost, including site, about $75,000.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland is reported to have started a campaign to raise a fund for the erection of a large building to serve as headquarters for the physicians of Maryland and to provide offices for the various boards intrusted with the public health. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing Dr. A. P. Herring, Chairman of Committee.

BARDSTOWN, KY.—It is said that R. C. Cherry, secretary Board of Trustees, graded common school district, reports that bids will be called for in January for a school to cost about $200,000.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—It is stated that the erection of a high school, to cost about $250,000, is contemplated.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Press reports announce that Rev. Father Scykora, pastor of St. Joseph's Slavish Roman Catholic Church, Bayonne, will shortly have work started on a new edifice and rectory at Avenue E and Twenty-fifth Street. Bishop John J. O'Connor has approved the plans and specifications drawn by Architect James F. Bagnell, of Bayonne. The new church and rectory will cost $50,000. The building will be 60x125 feet in size, constructed of brick, with terra-cotta trimmings.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Jefferson County Teachers' Association, according to report, is contemplating the erection of a high school in Jefferson County, to cost approximately $50,000.

BOONVILLE, MO.—Plans are being considered for the erection of a federal building, at a cost of $60,000. Address Congressman Shackelford.

BOSTON, MASS.—It is reported that the Parade Ground of Fort Independence on Castle Island will be the site for the proposed $250,000 immigration station recommended by Commissioner-General Sargent in his annual report. Congress has been asked to appropriate $250,000 for this purpose.

BRAZIL, IND.—It is reported that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a new court-house in this city. Petitions will be filed asking for an appropriation of $200,000 for this building.

BRISTOL, CONN.—It is reported that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a $100,000 public building in this city.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Architect David Spain, it is said, has completed plans for a store and flat house for S. Wilner, 67 Jay Street, Brooklyn. It will be located at 245-247 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, and plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 50x98 feet. It will have the customary flat construction and interior improvements. The cost will be $50,000.

Contracts have not been let for interior furnishings, decorations, etc., for the new church and parochial school which the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Congregation is about to build at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street from plans and specifications by George Constable, 35 Wall Street, New York. It will be a brick and stone building, to have steam heat, electric light and all modern improvements. Cost, $70,000.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Reports state that plans and specifications are wanted for a school building, to cost about $40,000, to be erected at Brunswick, Ga. Address W. H. Bullard, Secretary Board of Education.

BRYN MAWR, PA.—It is said that work will soon be started on the large new parochial school which is to be built at Bryn Mawr from plans and detailed specifications by Edwin F. Durang, architect, of this city, for the Roman Catholic Parish of Our Lady of Good Counsel. It will be a three-story building, of brick and stone, and cost about $40,000. It will have tile roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric light, etc.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Howard L. Beck, city architect of Buffalo, N. Y., will prepare the plans for the new city hall which is to cost $1,000,000. Henry V. Bisgood is chairman of Building Committee.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Young Men's Christian Association has formally adopted completed plans and specifications by R. H. Hunt for a Y. M. C. A. Building, and will advertise for bids for erection. Contract to be awarded February 1. Structure will be five stories; 100x120 feet; semi-fireproof; hardwood woodwork on first floor; gas and electric lighting. Cost, about $100,000.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Plans and specifications are in course of preparation, according to report, in the office of W. Carbys Zimmerman, 19 Van Buren Street, for a three-story physics laboratory to be erected in connection with the University of Illinois in Urbana. It will be a fireproof structure, and will cost $225,000.

It is said that a new residence will be built at Hyde Park for Adam Ortseifen, 2349 South Park Avenue. Plans and specifications are being prepared by Architect C. Whitney Stevens, 109 Randolph Street, and designs call for a two-story building, of brick and stone, to be elaborately finished in hardwood, and to have hot-water heat, electric light, tile and mosaic work, etc. Cost, $30,000.

Reports state that a large warehouse will be built at the northwest corner of La Salle and Twenty-fourth Streets for F. Kressman, 79 Fifth Avenue, from designs by Architect E. A. Eckstorm, 131 La Salle Street. Designs show a four-story building, covering an area of 75x118 feet, to cost about $50,000. It will be built of reinforced concrete, with composition roof, electric light, elevators, etc.

It is reported that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a new post-office building on the west side near the Union Passenger Station. An appropriation of $1,500,000 will be asked for this purpose.

CINCINNATI, O.—It is stated that plans are being prepared for the erection of a general hospital building for the St. Mary's Hospital. Cost, $500,000.

Reports state that the Hebrew Union College, of this city, is contemplating the erection of new buildings. It is said that $500,000 is required before work of construction can be commenced.

CLEVELAND, O.—Edward L. Tilton, 32 Broadway, New York, is said to be completing plans for a public library building to be erected at Cleveland, O., to cost about $50,000.

The Cleveland Athletic Association, Walter C. Baker, president, Henry Dreher, vice-president, is completing the consolidation of several organizations to erect a large clubhouse, to cost $500,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—The Town and Gown Gulf Club, of this city, according to report, is planning to erect a clubhouse at a cost of $50,000.

COLUMBIA, MO.—It is reported that plans have been accepted for the new agricultural building for the State University at Columbia, 264x100 feet. It will be of Bedford stone in the Tudor-Gothic style. Bids are to be asked at once.

COVINGTON, LA.—The buildings at St. Joseph College, which included an academy, convent, monastery and church, and which were recently destroyed by fire, it is reported, are to be replaced with brick and concrete structures.

DENVER, COL.—T. Robert Wieger, 628 Fourteenth Street, is said to be preparing plans for a summer hotel, to be erected by F. O. Stanley at Estes Park, at a cost of $150,000.

W. E. Fisher, Ferguson Building, it is stated, is having plans prepared for an apartment house, which H. K. Brown, of the J. F. Brown Investment Company, has announced that he intends erecting at Grant and Fourteenth Streets. Probable cost, $75,000.

The German-American Indemnity Association, according to reports, is having plans prepared for a $100,000 office building.

Reports state that plans for the new Federal building to be erected in this city have been completed by the Supervising Architect, James Knox Taylor, at Washington. $2,500,000 is reported to have been appropriated for this building.

DES MOINES, IA.—F. M. Hubbell is reported to be considering the construction of a five-story building at Eighth and Walnut Streets, of reinforced-concrete construction, 132x132, but may conclude to build of brick instead.

It is said that Hallett & Rawson, architects, have plans for a three-story association building, 90x130, for the Y. W. C. A. It will be of pressed brick and stone, gravel roof, galvanized iron cornice, oak finish, maple floors, plate glass, gas and electric fixtures, etc. Cost, $50,000. Bids will be taken in February.

DU BOIS, ILL.—The members of the Roman Catholic Church, according to reports, propose erecting a new edifice costing about $30,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—Reports state that D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago, will proceed with the preparation of plans for the proposed court-house for Duluth.

E. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, Ill., it is stated, are preparing plans for remodeling and erecting additions to the Board of Trade Building. Probable cost, $100,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J—The Board of Education, Elizabeth, N. J., according to report, will have plans prepared for a school building to be erected at Elizabeth. Estimated cost, $100,000. Architect will be selected in January.

ESTES PARK, COL.—Plans are being drawn for F. O. Stanley for the erection of a hotel, at a cost of $150,000. It will be known as the Dunraven, and Frank Kirchof will have charge of the building.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.—Prof. J. D. Sulsona, Director of the American Collegiate Institute, it is stated, intends erecting on Mott Avenue a three-story brick, stone and steel school, lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam. Estimated cost, $75,000. Previously reported.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.—The State Board of Control of St. Paul is said to be considering the location of two buildings at the State Insane Hospital Grounds at Fergus Falls. One building is to be a detention hospital, which is to cost $65,000, and the other a contagious ward, to cost $10,000. It is also proposed to erect an addition to the hospital kitchen and employees' dining-room, which will cost $25,000.

FORT COLLINS, COL.—Reports announce that the State Board of Agriculture has authorized the building committee to proceed with the erection of the building for civil and irrigation engineering.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Bids will be opened January 11, 1908, for the erection of a school to cost about $65,000, in accordance with plans prepared by Architect A. Klingensmith.

FORT MADISON, IA.—H. F. Liebbe, State Architect, Des Moines, Ia., is said to be preparing plans for a one and two-story State prison building, 57x343 feet, at Fort Madison, Ia. Stone, architectural iron, gravel roof and electric fixtures. Cost, $100,000.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—It is said that bids will be received until December 27 by Architects Weatherhogg & Crocker, Hamilton Block Building, for the erection of a nine-story hotel, 120x150 feet, for the Fort Wayne Hotel Company. Cost, $300,000.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Press reports state that Brenau College is having plans prepared for the erection of Temple of Oratory, Miss Florence Overton being in charge of the department. Brenau Preparatory School, Sigma Theta Phi clubhouse and scientific laboratory are among other improvements contemplated.

GARY, IND.—Reports state that the Episcopal church will erect an edifice in this city to cost approximately $20,000. The United States Steel Co., of Gary, is reported to have donated the site for the building.

GREENWOOD, TENN.—The Baptist congregation, of Greenwood, according to report, will erect a new edifice in the spring to cost approximately $35,000.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—We are advised that contracts will be let soon for the erection of the Hempstead Bank. J. Warner Allen, 27 East Twenty-second Street, New York, is the architect.

INDIANA, PA.—Architects C. C. and A. L. Thayer, Lawrence Savings and Trust Building, New Castle, Pa., have prepared plans, and will receive bids until January 1 for a two-story school building, 110x140 feet, to cost $100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Plans for the Y. W. C. A. building to be erected on Seventh Street, it is reported, have been completed by Foltz & Parker, of Indianapolis. The building will be constructed of light-colored brick and terra-cotta and Indiana stone, three stories, with finished basement. Estimated cost, $65,000.

INDIANOLA, OHIO.—Architects D. Riebel & Sons, new First National Bank Building, are preparing plans for a three-story, 21-room school building at Indianola for the Board of Education. H. P. Judd, secretary. Cost, $125,000.

IONA, MICH.—It is said that plans are being prepared for the erection of a public building to cost $75,000. Address Congressman Diekeman.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Dr. W. E. Minor, according to report, has had plans prepared by Architects Howe & Hoit, 315 East Tenth, for the erection of a five-story office building, 70x115 feet.

It is said that plans are being prepared by Architect Charles A. Smith, Dwight Building, for the erection of a church for the Grace Presbyterian congregation. Rev. W. K. Howe, pastor. Cost, $40,000.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—Plans have been prepared, according to report, for the new building to be erected here for the Y. M. C. A. at an estimated cost of $100,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—It is reported that the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company is preparing plans for an expenditure of about $500,000 in improvements to its system at Little Rock. P. K. Baker is the local superintendent.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—Press reports state that plans for a six-story apartment-house on the site of the Long Beach rink are almost completed. The building will be erected by local and Los Angeles investors. It will be of modern construction, with cement finish, and cost about $60,000. Plans for a twenty-apartment house, four stories in height, to be built on the beach west of the Virginia hotel, are also reported to have been completed and work will begin soon.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Press reports state that Los Angeles Hotel Building permits have been obtained by the architects for the erection of the Hilltop Hotel on Fourth and Grand Avenues, for Miss Mira Hershey. Estimated cost, $400,000. The hotel is to be an eight-story building of reinforced concrete construction.

Architects Meyers & Ward are reported to be preparing plans for a five-story store and office building for Methodist Book Concern on the south side of City Hall Avenue, near McAllister Street, on a lot 75x100. The building will be of steel frame construction with an exterior of pressed brick and terra-cotta. Total cost to be about $100,000.

Reports state that plans are being prepared by Architects Meyers & Ward for a store and office building to be erected for Mrs. Pillsbury on the south side of Geary Street, east of Powell. It will be a steel-frame, seven-story building, with a façade of sandstone. The building to be equipped with all modern improvements. Estimated cost, $100,000.

MADISONVILLE, O.—Plans and specifications will be received, according to report, until January 6, by the Board of Education (J. F. Klein, Clerk) for a school to be erected here at a cost of $100,000.

MARLBORO, MASS.—It is proposed, accord-

ing to report, to introduce a bill in congress asking for an appropriation of $100,000 for a post-office building in this city. A site on the corner of Mechanic and Gay Streets has been purchased for this purpose.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.—The Young Men's Christian Association is taking bids on constructing a three-story brick and stone Young Men's Christian Association Building, to cost $45,000. Plans prepared by Architects Harding & Upman, 1316 G Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

MATTOON, ILL.—According to reports, plans have been accepted for a $100,000 addition to the Odd Fellows Old Folks' Home.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—It is stated that the County Board is considering the erection of a court-house.

MILFORD, PA.—Reports announce that a post-office building, to cost $50,000, may be erected in this city by the government.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is reported that the members of the Baptist Church will erect a $35,000 edifice.

Reports state that Pere Marquette Council, Knights of Columbus, will join with Milwaukee Council, K. of C., in the erection of a $50,000 clubhouse, to be erected next spring. A site is not yet chosen.

Leenhouts & Guthrie, 106 Wisconsin Street, are said to be completing revised plans for the proposed Eleventh District school building, and bids will be taken in about four weeks by Frank M. Harbach, secretary Milwaukee School Board. Cost, $75,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. S. Pillsbury, according to reports, has announced that he intends erecting a $75,000 residence at Ferndale, Lake Minnetonka, next spring. Plans are being prepared by Edwin H. Hewitt, 15 N. Fourth Street.

Lindstrom & Almar, architects, it is reported, have revised plans for a six-story fireproof building, to be erected at 14 Washington Avenue, N., for E. H. Erickson, on which he expects to have work begun in the spring. Cost, $60,000.

MOBILE, ALA.—Dr. Charles Colman Thach, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has had an architect's sketch prepared of the new library building which will be erected immediately at the college. It is reported that the State has appropriated $40,000 for the purpose.

MONMOUTH, ILL.—Reports announce that the three college buildings at Monmouth, recently burned, are to be replaced at once at an expense of $150,000.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—It is said that plans and detailed specifications are in course of preparation in the office of Architects Hale & Rogers, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, for a new public school building to be erected at Montclair for the Board of Education of that place. The school will be located on Cedar Avenue and plans will provide for a brick and stone building, thoroughly modern in construction and equipment. Approximate cost, $50,000.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Plans are reported on foot looking towards the erection of a Methodist Woman's College to be located in this city.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Architects Werner, Mitchell & Adkins are said to be preparing plans for a flat building, 100x160 feet, for the General Engineering & Developing Company. Cost, $250,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—George T. Hewlett, clerk of the Board of Education, will receive bids until December 27 for the new school building to be erected on Greene Street, at a cost of $100,000. Plans were prepared by Architects Brown & Von Beren.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—It is reported that a bill has been introduced asking for an appropriation of $50,000 for a public building to be erected in this city.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Plans are being prepared by Architects Hewitt, Stevens & Paist for the erection of a new Federal building, to cost $1,000,000.

It is said that Crosby & Henkle, Morris Building, will prepare final plans for the erection of proposed Delgado Hospital, upon completion of which, within about five weeks, bids for erection will be advertised; structure will be five stories, 78x90 feet; exterior of French renaissance design, of brick and terra-cotta; steel work; piling of foundation to be capped with concrete. Cost, about $175,000. Edwin Marks, secretary and treasurer, and Dr. E. S. Lewis, vice-president, Board of Administrators.

Tulane University is now inviting bids for the erection of the proposed Richardson Memorial building; three stories and basement, 241x65 feet, stone, ordinary construction, steam heat, electric lighting, freight elevator. Cost, about $150,000. Andry & Bendernagel, 211 Camp Street, have completed plans and specifications. Contract will be let within about sixty days. Present building occupied by the medical department will be remodeled and renamed the Hutchinson Memorial. Other local architects are now preparing plans for the dormitories which will form part of the collection of buildings to be erected on the grounds and known as the Richardson Memorial Buildings. Previously mentioned.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The citizens, it is stated, have authorized the appropriation of $50,000 to erect a school for the children of the lower grades.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is said that work will soon be started on a new store and loft building, 37x88.9 feet, which F. A. Hill, of 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, will erect at Nos. 247-249 West Thirty-sixth Street, for which Architect Charles E. Birge, 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, has completed plans. Two old buildings on the site will be demolished. Materials for the front will be light brick, tile and stone coping, with a composition roof, galvanized iron and glass skylights, metal ceilings, low pressure steam, exterior iron stairs, electric lights, and elevator.

Plans have been about completed in the office of Architect H. J. Harderbergh, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a large addition to the Hotel Martinique, Broadway and Thirty-third Street. W. R. H. Martin is the owner, and the addition will be sixteen stories high, and measure about 54x100 feet, and cost in the neighborhood of $750,000. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, with tile roof, steam heat, electric light, tile and marble work, elevators, etc. Previously reported.

Contracts have not been let yet for interior decorations, furnishings and fixtures for the new clubhouse which is to be built at 110 West Fifty-seventh Street, for the Lotus Club, 558 Fifth Avenue, from plans by Architect Donn Barber, 24 East Twenty-third Street, as reported in previous issues. It will be a six-story building, covering 75x90 feet, and cost about $600,000. Marc Eidlitz, 489 Fifth Avenue, is the builder.

It is reported that plans have been approved by the building department for the new store and office building to be erected at the southwest corner of Trinity Place and Rector Street by the United States Express Company, 2 Rector Street. Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau Street, are the architects, and plans provide for a three-story building, measuring 46x79 feet, of brick, stone and iron, with steam heat, electric light, and cost about $75,000. Previously reported.

Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row, has completed plans for a six-story store and tenement, 50x97 feet, to be erected at Nos. 245 and 247 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, for Mrs. S. Willner, 67 Jay Street. Estimated cost is $50,000.

The property at the northeast corner of Avenue B and Tenth Street, recently purchased by Sam Golding, 230 Grand Street, will be improved by the erection of a store and flat house, plans for which have been prepared by Architect Samuel Sass, 23 Park Row. Designs show a six-story building, measuring 48x92 feet, to cost about $60,000. It will have front of light brick and limestone trimmings, tin roof, hardwood finish, bath room and laundry fixtures, tile and marble work, electric wiring, dumb waiters, etc. Owner will superintend.

Eidlitz & McKenzie, architects, 1123 Broadway, will prepare plans for a twenty-five-story office building, 52x54, at Liberty Street and Temple Place, as an addition to the Fidelity & Casualty Building at the rear on Cedar Street.

McKim, Meade & White have been selected as the architects for the new military station and buildings at Governor's Island.

A committee will immediately solicit subscriptions for a $5,000,000 fund for the erection of the new art building at Amsterdam Avenue and 116th Street, for the National Academy of Design, from plans by Carrére & Hastings.

J. B. Snook & Sons, architects, 73 Nassau Street, have prepared plans for Dr. William Carr for a dental college at 302 East Fifty-eighth Street. The building is to be eight stories, 78x100.

F. L. Robinson, architect, will take estimates in the spring for the convent building to be erected for the Academy of Sacred Heart at 133d to 135th Streets, Bronx.

Warren & Wetmore, architects, are preparing sketches for a new dwelling for William Starr Miller, to be erected at Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street; six stories, 47x100.

Kirby, Petit & Green, architects, 35 West Thirty-first Street, have prepared sketches for the new building to be erected by William R. Hearst at Riverside Drive and 105th Street. It is to be six stories and on a plot of ground 80x125.

Augustus N. Allen, architect, Windsor Arcade, will prepare the plans for the eight-story marble building to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, 25x100.

Schickel & Ditmars, architects, 111 Fifth Avenue, will take estimates in the spring for an addition to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Trowbridge & Livingston, architects, are preparing plans for a dwelling to be erected by S. B. French on Fifth Avenue, near Seventy-second Street; six stories, 40x100.

It is reported that Carrère & Hastings have prepared sketches for the new residence to be built at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street for Mr. Roy Rainey.

It is reported that D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, have submitted sketches for a thirty-three-story office building, covering 50,000 square feet, for the Equitable Life Assurance Co., 120 Broadway. The building will occupy Broadway, Nassau Street and Pine Street frontages. It is now understood the architects will shortly be instructed to prepare the plans.

Architect Robert D. Kohn, 170 Fifth Avenue, is reported to have prepared the plans for a twelve-story fireproof commercial building to be erected at 19 to 27 West Twenty-first Street for David Spero. Estimated cost, $350,000.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy by A. V. Porter, architect for Adrian Joline and Douglas Robinson, receivers of the New York City Railway Company, for the big new office building and car house to be erected for the Metropolitan system at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 146th Street, adjoining the power station and car shops in 146th Street, which were damaged by fire last April. The new building will be of brick with trimmings of terra-cotta, two stories high, fronting 199.10 feet on the avenue and having a full depth of 469 feet on 147th Street. It is to cost $400,000. The power station and shops are to be completed at the same time, making of them a four-story building as originally designed, the work of completion costing an additional $25,000.

Norfolk, Va.—Press reports state that L. E. Jallade, architect, 1170 Broadway, New York, let general contract to J. Henry Miller, Edmondson Avenue and Calverton Road, Baltimore, Md., for constructing the six-story Naval Y. M. C. A. building at Norfolk, to cost $250,000.

Oakland, Cal.—Henry J. Hardenbergh, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, has completed plans for the hotel building to be erected at Oakland, Cal., for Walter J. Matthews of that city.

It is reported that plans for the $250,000 Y. M. C. A., to be erected on Telegraph Avenue and Twenty-first Street, have been adopted by the Building Committee.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Harter Company had plans prepared, according to report, for erection of an office building, eight stories, 75x120 feet, steel frame work, cost $150,000. Heber P. Harter is interested.

It is said that the Security Building Co. will erect a three-story addition to the Security Building, which will make the structure six stories high, costing about $300,000. W. T. Hales is interested in the company.

Omaha, Neb.—According to report, the school district of Omaha has voted $500,000 bonds for the construction of three new grade school buildings, a new North Side high school building, a wing to the Central high school and other buildings. J. F. Burgess, secretary School Board.

St. Joseph Hospital will have a fund of $250,000 available from the bequest of the late J. A. Creighton for the erection of a north wing.

A new gymnasium will be erected at Creighton University. There will also be an addition to the Creighton Medical College at Fourteenth and Davenport, to cost $50,000.

It is said that a building permit has been issued for the Clarkson Memorial Hospital at Twenty-first and Howard Streets. It will be four-story, of brick and stone construction, 46x115. Cost, $85,000.

Orange, N. J.—The enlarging and improving of St. Mary's Hospital at a cost of $250,000 is reported under consideration.

Pensacola, Fla.—The Board of County Commissioners has decided to call an election to vote on the issuing of $75,000 bonds to erect a jail.

Philadelphia, Pa.—It is reported that the Richardson estate is planning the erection of a $300,000 apartment house at 1722 Walnut Street.

Reports announce that Carrére & Hastings, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York, have been engaged to prepare plans for the edifice which is to be erected for the First Church of Christ (Scientist), at Walnut and Thirty-ninth Streets, Philadelphia.

Plans and detailed specifications are nearing completion in the office of Horace Trumbauer, architect, for the new hotel to be erected at Sixty-ninth Street and Westchester Pike for Mrs. Emma Bergdoll, as previously noted. The building will be four stories high, with an exterior of brick and stone, and will cover an area measuring 60x100 feet, containing about fifty-five sleeping rooms, with a large dining-room and café on the first floor and basement. Plans also provide for a large roof garden and banqueting hall.

Plans and detailed specifications have been completed by Watson & Huckle, architects, for the large new garage for A. Lea. It will be located at the corner of Broad and Vine Streets and plans provide for a three-story building, of fireproof construction, composition roof, steam heat, electric light and all modern improvements and appliances. Cost, $80,000.

It is said that an addition will be built to the church of the Good Shepherd at the northeast corner of Cumberland and Collins Streets. The church recently purchased the property at 2127 East Cumberland Street and the old building on it will be torn down to make room for the addition, plans for which are said to be in process.

Lynch Bros. were granted a permit yesterday and will start work at once on another of the fireproof school buildings to be built by the Board of Education. It will be located at the southwest corner of Wildey Street and Montgomery Avenue, and will cost $125,000. The plans, by Architect J. Horace Cook, provide for a two-story stone building, with structural steel, concrete and terra-cotta. It will be 83 by 152.2 feet, with accommodations for sixteen classrooms.

Reports announce that plans are being prepared by Architects Wilson, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building, for an edifice to be erected for the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Wayne Avenue and Green Streets, at an estimated cost of $150,000.

Phoenix, Ariz.—It is stated that bids will be received until January 10 by J. W. Dorris, Chairman of the Building Committee, for erecting a Y. M. C. A. building. Probable cost, $60,000. Frost & Creighton, architects, 412 Fleming Block.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—James Stewart, Westinghouse Building, it is reported, has secured the contract to erect for the H. W. Oliver estate a seven-story fireproof building at Liberty and Oliver Avenues.

Architect George H. Schwan, Berger Building, has been retained to prepare plans for a two-story brick and concrete gymnasium and recreation building in Ormsby Park and another similar building to be erected in Washington Park. Both buildings will be built by the Pittsburgh Playground Association and actual work will not be started before early next spring. The same architect will also prepare plans for a concrete swimming pool, to be built in Lawrence Park, Pittsburgh, this also being an improvement planned by the Pittsburgh Playground Association.

Andrew Carnegie, it is stated, has given this city $150,000 with which to erect a library in the Homewood district at Lang and Hamilton Avenues.

Reports announce that a $175,000 public library will be erected at Homewood, suburb of Pittsburgh, for which Andrew Carnegie is reported to have offered a contribution sufficient to buy the site and erect the building.

Portland, Ore.—The Building Committee of the Council, it is reported, recommends the erection of a four-story building for a jail and municipal court.

Reports state that the Oliver Chilled Plow Company of East First and Taylor Streets will erect a building in the spring at a cost of upwards of $75,000.

Pottstown, Pa.—Plans and detailed specifications have been completed by George E. Savage, architect, Philadelphia, for a new church and Sunday-school to be erected at Pottstown for the First Baptist congregation. It will be a one-story building, of brick and stone, with slate roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, etc. Cost, $30,000.

Providence, R. I.—The committee appointed by the State Grange to report on the needs of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is reported to have recommended the appropriation of $80,000 for a new building at the Kingston Institution.

Pueblo, Colo.—The School Board of District No. 1, it is reported, is about to ask plans for a high school to cost about $150,000.

Reports state that a new high school will be erected between Seventeenth and Eighteenth and West and Elizabeth Streets, to cost $150,000. H. Pollard, president of the School Board.

Ramsay, La.—St. Joseph's Abbey of St. Tammany parish, recently reported burned (under "Covington, La."), will be rebuilt at a cost of $150,000. Plans by Father Gregory. Building to be partly of fireproof and mill construction; low-pressure steam heat; acetylene gas lighting.

Reading, Pa.—Plans and detailed speci-

fications have been prepared by Milligan & Webber, architects, of 521 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, for a modern apartment house to be erected at Reading. Designs provide for a four-story building. It will be built of brick and stone, with composition roof, hardwood finish, steam heat, electric wiring and the latest improvements and appliances in all lines. Cost, $75,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—W. A. Chesterman, it is reported, is preparing to erect a $60,000 apartment house at West Franklin and Harrison Streets.

Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P.M., January 20, 1908, for the construction of a high school building to be erected by the city of Richmond, Va., in accordance with plans, specifications and details furnished by Charles K. Bryant, architect, No. 1014 East Main Street, Richmond, Va. Copies of plans can be had upon application to the architect. Bids to be addressed to Chairman of School Board and left with Clerk C. P. Walford, room No. 2, fourth floor, City Hall, Richmond, Va. The School Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. When contract is awarded the successful bidder will be required to furnish satistactory bond in 25 per cent. of amount of contract.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—J. Foster Warner, architect, Granite Building, has plans for No. 26 public school for the city. Brick will be used in construction. Cost, $250,000.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University, according to reports, have approved the plans for an agricultural building to be erected on Horticultural Grounds at a cost of $100,000.

It is said that plans have been prepared by Architect Isaac S. Taylor, Mercantile Building, for the erection of a six-story store building, 100x90 feet, to cost $150,000.

A permit was issued to Messrs. Block Bros. to erect a four-story building at Sixth and Felix Streets, of brick and steel construction. Estimated cost to be $150,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—St. Francis de Sales congregation is having plans prepared by V. J. Klutho, Benoist Building, for the erection of an edifice to cost about $250,000. Rev. T. G. Holweck, pastor.

Reports state that the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co. is arranging to build a plant covering 190x187 feet on the south side of Laclede Avenue, east of Boyle, at a cost of about $100,000.

It is said that the Compton Heights Baptist congregation has had plans prepared by H. F. Roach, Syndicate Trust Building, for the erection of an edifice 54x64 feet; brick and stone.

Press reports state that plans are being prepared for the erection of a residence, 46x95 feet, on Washington Terrace, for A. Fuller. Cost, $50,000.

Plans have been prepared, according to report, for the Boulevard Investment Company for the erection of a theatre to cost $50,000.

The Indiana Amusement Company is reported to be negotiating for a 99-year lease of the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Market Street, with a view to using it as a site for a $40,000 theatre building.

Plans are being prepared for a church to be erected by the St. Anthony's congregation at Meramec and Compton Avenues. Bids will be received until January 1 by Brother Anselm, O. F. M., 3149 Meramec Street, St. Louis. Estimated cost to be $150,000.

The Y. W. C. A. is reported to be planning the erection of a club building to cost about $250,000. It is said that the site has not yet been decided upon.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Jacob Moritz has purchased the property extending 95 feet on Second South Street, 166 feet on Plum Alley and 60 feet on Commercial Street, upon which, it is said, he proposes to construct a ten-story building for office purposes. Estimated cost, $400,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Reports state that the Parrott Estate has filed an application to rebuild the Emporium in Market Street, at an estimated cost of $600,000.

SAVANNAH, GA.—A site has been purchased at Bull and Charlton Streets on which it is proposed erecting a Masonic Temple. The Masonic Temple Association has the matter in charge.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Metropolitan Building Co. will, according to report, erect a steel structure, about eleven-story, 111x120, brick and terra-cotta walls. Cost, $300,000.

Reports state that Architects Howells & Stokes, 100 William Street, New York, N. Y., are preparing plans and will receive bids soon for a ten-story store and office building, 100x100 feet, on the old university site, Seattle, Wash., for a Seattle corporation. Estimated cost, $500,000. Previously reported.

SILLSBEE, S. TEX.—Reports state that the Santa Fe Railroad has had plans prepared for a three-story modern hotel, to be built for the Harvey people. It will cost about $75,000.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 2d day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of an extension to and the remodeling, etc., of the United States Postoffice at South Bend, Ind., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at South Bend, Ind., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Southern Power Co., Charlotte, N. C., is reported to be preparing plans for a steam power electric plant, capacity 50,000 horsepower, at Spartanburg, to cost $2,000,000. W. S. Lee, Jr., is Engineer in Charge.

SPOKANE, WASH.—It is reported that Jacob S. Haye is arranging to erect a $50,000 business building at Front Avenue and Barnard Street.

Reports announce that the plans for the new passenger depot costing $300,000 are now being prepared at the offices of the chief engineer of the company in St. Paul, and as soon as completed will be forwarded to Attorney Edward J. Cannon.

The I. O. O. F. contemplates the erection of a six or eight-story building at a cost of about $250,000. George A. Lovejoy is the past grand secretary, 1201 Broadway Street.

Messrs. Cutter & Malmgren have prepared plans for the Inland Investment Company, which will erect a hotel building to cost $80,000, at Main Avenue and Division Street. The structure will be 100 by 140 feet, three stories high and of steel, the facing being of clinker brick. There will be 90 rooms with 38 baths, a large restaurant, dining-room and office and three stories. Work will begin soon.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—It is stated that only architects of Springfield are to be asked to submit competitive plans for the Indian Orchard Branch Library, for which $50,000 is available.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—N. H. Holmes, clerk of the Board of Education, reports that the citizens have voted to issue $200,000 bonds for the erection of a school.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Boring & Tilton, 32 Broadway, New York, N. Y., are reported to be preparing plans for the West Side School, and bids for same will soon be received.

STILLWATER, MINN.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of the State's prison building. Plans have been prepared by Architect C. H. Johnson, Manhattan Building, St. Paul. Cost, $200,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—It is reported that it is proposed to erect a women's dormitory at the County Home, at a cost of about $50,000. Contract will probably be let in the spring. Architect, Archimedes Russell, Barnstable Building, Syracuse.

TACOMA, WASH.—It is stated that work will be started early in the new year on the mammoth Imperial hotel and office building to cost $6,000,000. E. W. Houghton, architect, Seattle.

Russell & Babcock, architects, are said to have prepared the plans for the proposed armory building, to cost $95,000. It will be 120x300, of clinker brick with stone trimmings.

Work will be started soon on the construction of the Norsemen's temple. C. O. Gunderson, O. H. Skotheim, E. O. Erickson and Charles Evans are interested. The building will be three-story, 65x125. Cost, $60,000.

Press reports state that plans are being prepared in the offices of Architect Frederick H. Heath for a large apartment-house to be erected here at a cost of approximately $175,000. It will be a fireproof structure with all the latest improvements.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a tuberculosis hospital, at a cost of $50,000. Address the Commissioner of Franklin County, John F. Scott.

TITUSVILLE, PA.—Plans have been drawn by Charles & Bailey, Chambers Block, Titusville, for remodeling the Commercial Bank Building of Titusville. Cost, $55,000.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, of this city, will shortly have plans drawn for a $100,000 church which will be erected next summer. It will be built after sketches drawn by the pastor, Rev. John H. Muehlenbeck, 1120 Horace Street, during a recent European visit. An architect has not yet been selected, although it is probable that W. R. Dowling, 2121 Forest Avenue, who is a member of the congregation, will be selected. M

The East Side branch of the Commercial Savings Bank is having plans prepared by Hoggson Brothers, New York City, for

a three-story bank and flat building, which is to be erected next summer at a cost of $45,000. M

We are advised that St. Lucas' German Lutheran Church, Rev. H. C. Hamfeldt, pastor, 745 Waldbridge Avenue, Toledo, are raising funds for a $40,000 church building, operations on which are to start in early spring. Architect has not as yet been selected. M

TULLAHOMA, TENN.—It is reported that Doak Aydelott and associates will erect a hotel of hollow-concrete blocks and brick with hardwood finishings. To be two and one-half stories high, not including basements.

TULSA, OKLA.—Henry Kendall College will have plans prepared by William A. Cann, Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo., for the erection of a college building, 122x65 feet, brick and stone, gas and electricity, steam heat. Cost, $40,000. It was recently mentioned that this college proposed to expend about $100,000 in the erection of six buildings, including administration hall, two dormitories, dining hall and residences for president and dean.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—An Episcopal school building for girls will be erected here, according to report, at a cost of $75,000. De Buys, Churchill & Labouisse, Hibernia Building, New Orleans, are the architects.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Andrew Carnegie, it is stated, has given $50,000 to Howard University to erect a library.

Press reports announce that the Roman Catholics of the United States are planning to erect at Washington the largest and most magnificent cathedral in the world.

James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, will receive sealed bids until January 7, 1908, to construct (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electrical wiring and conduits) an extension to and remodel hygienic laboratory of the United States Marine Hospital Service.

WATERLOO, IA.—It is said that Clinton Shockley, architect, is preparing plans for a church for the First Baptist congregation, to cost $40,000.

WEBSTER GROVE, MO.—Bids will be received until January 2 by F. B. Miller, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the School District, for $60,000 school bonds.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y.—J. Miles Platt, Rochester, has plans for a district high school building to be erected at Weedsport to cost $40,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Imperial Theatre Co., of Winnipeg, is reported incorporated by Thomas B. Campbell, proprietor of the Mariaggi Hotel; Daniel Bruce Flagg, of Buffalo, N. Y., and others, for the purpose of erecting a theatre on Notre Dame Avenue. Capital, $100,000.

YORK, NEB.—The Supervising Architect at Washington will receive bids until 3 P.M., January 14, for the construction, including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, for the post-office building to be erected here.

POSITIONS WANTED.

CHICAGO ARCHITECT will undertake supervision of buildings designed by outside architects for local owners in Chicago district or for outside owners; taking entire charge of work, for reasonable commission or fixed sum for services rendered; twenty-five years' experience; the highest reference furnished. Address F. F., care American Architect. (1669)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, with seven years' experience in construction and superintendence, desires position with architect, or would consider position with contractor as superintendent of construction; have had some experience in designing structural steel and also reinforced concrete work. Address C. H., care American Architect. (1669)

EXPERT DRAFTSMAN—Experience in ornamental iron and bronze, very accurate and practical; also able in designing; to say in all, accurate and artistic; open for engagement; no objection going out of New York City. Address 21-C, care American Architect. (1669)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN—Six years' practical experience on city and country work; scale drawings, full size details and perspectives; good references. Address 26-A, care American Architect. (1669-1670)

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN—We have several good positions open in different sections of the country for high grade men, $40 to $50 week; also for draftsmen on general architectural work, $25 to $30. We are also asked to submit applications for position as instructor in architecture with a prominent university. Write us for copy of Weekly Bulletin of Situations Open. The Engineering Agency, Inc., Monadnock Block, Chicago. Established 1893. (1669)

PROPOSALS.

COMPETITION FOR PLANS
for a
PENITENTIARY IN SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Porto Rico.

By Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, dated March 14, 1907, a commission was appointed for the purpose of conducting a competition, among architects of the United States and of Porto Rico, to select plans for a penitentiary to be constructed in San Juan, Porto Rico, the cost of such building not to exceed $120,000.

Architects wishing to enter this competition must signify their intention in writing, and such application must be in the hands of the Commissioner of the Interior on or before January 18, 1908. No others will be considered.

Copies of the program, embracing terms of the competition, will be mailed upon request.

Application for program will be considered as sufficient indication of intention to compete.

L. H. GRAHAME,
(1667-1669) Commissioner of the Interior.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the steam heating apparatus, etc., complete in place, for the U. S. Post Office and Court House and extension thereto at Trenton, New Jersey, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Trenton, New Jersey, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1668-1669)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 9th day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the plumbing and marble finish in toilet rooms, etc., for the U. S. Post Office and Court House building and extension thereto at Trenton, N. J., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Trenton, New Jersey, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1668-1669)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 4, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 27th day of December, 1907, and then opened, for the installation of a vacuum cleaning system for the U. S. Custom House Building, New York, N. Y., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Architect, No. 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1668-1669)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 18th day of December, 1907, and then opened, for iron window guards and gates for the U. S. Custom House, Baltimore, Maryland, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of the building or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1668-1669)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Houston, Texas, 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 Houston, Texas, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1668-1669)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 17th day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at East Liverpool, Ohio, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at East Liverpool, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1668-1669)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 14, 1907.—Notice is hereby given that the time for opening bids for the iron window guards and gates for the U. S. Custom House, Baltimore, Maryland, has been extended from December 18, 1907, to 3 o'clock p.m. January 3, 1908.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1669)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office at Mitchell, South Dakota, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained from the Custodian of Site at Mitchell, South Dakota, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1669-1670)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 21st day of January, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (complete) of the U. S. Post Office at Gainesville, Georgia, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Gainesville, Georgia, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1669-1670)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 20th day of January, 1908, 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 specification, 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. (1669-1670)

THE GREENWICH PRINTING CO., 186-190 W. 4th ST., N. Y.