

MARCH 1892.

THE CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

VOL. XIII, NO. 3.

THE MENDOCINO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA



BRITTON & REY PHOTO LITH

COPELAND AND PEIRCE ARCHITECTS.
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.



Charles E. Tehul

PUBLISHED BY THE
CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURAL PUBLISHING CO
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

facture of both lead and oils as intended for the use of the house painter, upon which much ingenuity, skill and science has been displayed, to say nothing of the vast sum that has been expended in plants for the manufacture of an article intended for the use, ornament and presentation of our buildings.

White lead, or carbonate of lead, is manufactured from the purest of metallic lead, great care being used in the selection of the same to obtain the best quality, care being taken to avoid that containing much silver, that metal being the one that would cause the discoloration of the finished article. It is a singular fact that of all the rapid processes for making white lead none have superseded the old Dutch method, for producing white lead with body, or covering quality—this is due no doubt to the opaqueness of each particle of the body—if each article is more or less transparent it shows the effect when spread upon wood notwithstanding the same amount of lead may be contained in both preparations.

The white lead ground with linseed oil forms in time a chemical compound instead of a mere mechanical mixture. It is this quality that renders it so valuable a medium for preserving wood from decay. The wood absorbing the oil and carrying the lead into the pores, thus preventing the atmosphere from encroaching upon, and commencing its work of oxidation upon the wood. Another cause for the preservation of the wood may be found in the destructive effect that lead has upon all fungus growth.

If, however, sulphate of baryta, a heavy earth, though of the same weight bulk for bulk, as white lead and also satisfactory in regard to its color, be ground with oil, the result is merely a mechanical mixture, no chemical union takes place between the oil and baryta, no cement is formed and but little protection of the wood afforded. In fact it is little better than a coat of whitewash if so good. Now what is true of the whole, is true of a part, and a mixture of half and half lead and baryta, is only half as good as all lead. Some painters contend that as baryta is a permanent color it is an improvement to add to the lead, this might be true if the oil united chemically with the baryta as it does with the lead. This not being the case however, it may be considered an adulteration pure and simple.

Before leaving the subject it may not be amiss to give an easy mode of detecting the presence of baryta. Take a small quantity of the suspected article, say a table-spoonful or less of the mixed paint, put it over an open fire, in an iron ladel, or small crucible, thus burning off the oil and turpentine. Then add to the remainder placed in a glass vessel, some nitric acid diluted one half with water—the lead will be dissolved forming nitrate of lead, the baryta left as a residue.

Linseed oil, as is well known, is expressed from flaxseed—the best quality being obtained from cold pressed seed—an additional quantity of lower quality is obtained by heat and repressure. It would seem that up to the present time nothing has been devised of a more satisfactory nature than this oil for the purpose of making a mixture with lead, or other mineral oxides, and carbonates for the reason that the oil will form with the lead or other mineral oxides, a chemical combination and therefore a more lasting protection to the wood, and thus serve to give wood and metals a coating well adapted to protect them from the action of the atmosphere.

Pure white or red lead ground with linseed oil, thickened to the proper consistency with spirits of turpentine, furnish a coating to wood or metal that will protect as well as ornament, also remain a protection and ornament for a reasonable

length of time—while on the other hand poor fish oil diluted with benzine and ground up with baryta, affords no adequate protection to either wood or metals, and though for a short time may look well will soon blister, work off, and look dirty—affording no protection to the wood and become anything but an ornament.

The dealer in adulterated paints and oil should be held accountable for a large measure of the blame for such work, many painters doubtless purchase their stock in good faith that the articles they buy are what they profess to be. We were informed some years since that one of the largest of Eastern paint manufacturers, one too that manufactured much pure paint, never placed on the label "pure" except upon adulterated paint.

The claim for Lucol as a new invention to resist water, acids, alkalies, etc., and far above linseed oil in some respects, the writer leaves to others for further consideration.



The management of this journal desires to extend a cordial invitation to all architects on this coast and elsewhere to contribute designs for publication.

Drawings should be made with perfectly black lines on a smooth white surface. Good tracings, if made with black ink, answer the purpose.

The designs selected will be published without charge. All drawings, whether accepted or not, will be returned to their authors, who must bear express charges both ways.

MENDOCINO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The buildings for the Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane are now being erected on the State Ground three miles east of the town of Ukiah in Mendocino County. The Asylum consists of eight buildings. The Administration building, four ward buildings, two for the reception of female and two for the reception of male patients, a kitchen building, laundry and bakery building, and a boiler and engine house.

The buildings are built of brick with fire-proof halls and stair cases, the roofs are covered with slate. The fronts are of pressed brick with lone red sand stone trimmings.

The total frontage of buildings is about 9,000 feet, and will be completed on or about January 1, 1893.

When completed they will accommodate about 600 patients.

Messrs. Copeland & Peirce of this city are the architects.

MODERN HOUSES.

Our illustration shows a row of dwellings now being built on the corner of Octavia and Broadway, that will prove quite an improvement to that part of the city.

The location is one of the best, situated as it is on the sunny-side of the block and a commanding elevation allow-



ing an unobstructed Marine view. Each house will be two stories with finished attic and basement.

The interiors will have finish of oak, mahogany and maple in principal rooms, and redwood in natural color in attic rooms. The dining-rooms will have paneled ceilings of oak and high oak wainscot of same material, and floors of plaid hard-wood.

Each house will be finished with all modern conveniences—such as furnaces, dumb waiters chutes, electric lighting, speaking tubes, etc., and new and elegant designs in plaster decorations. The fronts will be finished in shingle, pebble-dash and paneling.

The front entrances are bold and inviting, approached by broad flights of concrete steps, and the vestibule floors laid in mosaic. Front doors will be oak and plate glass and all trimmed in antique copper.

The buildings are being erected by William Hinkle, Esq.

The designs are by Mr. Edward Burns, architect, under whose supervision the entire work will be performed.



Architectural Compositions.

By HENRY P. KIRBY. Published by BATES, KIMBALL & GUILD, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.

A collection of 50 fac-simile plates in portfolio, 15 by 20 inches, from pen drawings of Cathedrals, Chateaux, Palaces, Country and City Mansions, Hotels, Churches, Railroad Stations, Interiors, Details, etc., etc. Mr. Kirby requires no introduction to architects, as his wonderful pen drawings are already well known. His drawings have a freshness, sparkle and vigor that are entirely their own.

Two editions will be published, both from the same plates. The first printed on Whatman's hand-made paper, with special portfolio and title-page, each copy numbered, and sold only by advance subscription at \$15.00. The second, printed on fine cream tinted paper made expressly for this work, price \$10.00.

California's World's Fair Magazine.

A monthly journal devoted to the interests of the California exhibit at the World's Fair. Published by B. FEHNEMANN, 75 Flood Building, San Francisco. Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. The Magazine is a new publication devoted to the interests of the World's Fair and in the aid to the advancement of industrial progress.

The Timber Trades Journal and Saw Mill.

We have received the Seventeenth Annual Special Issue of the *Timber Trades Journal*. It contains about 400 pages and is fully illustrated, and is an international authority on matters relating to the lumber trade throughout the world. It is published by WILLIAM RIDER & SON, London, Eng. The American office is at 136 Liberty street, New York.

The Engineering Record

Contains an illustrated article on the subject of "Public Baths," and which should be in the library of every architect.

South San Francisco News

Is the title of a new eight-page weekly paper. The first edition appeared on March 4, 1892. It is published by Mr. C. L. BARNES, and is devoted to the interests and development of South San Francisco.

The paper has started out with a bright energetic look and we wish it success.

Toilettes

Is a monthly journal published in New York and treating of art in costumes, and is well illustrated with designs from Worth and other celebrities.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE ARCHITECTS, meets second Friday of each month at 408 California street.

GEO. H. SANDERS, Pres.
H. T. BESTOR, Sec.

OLIVER EVERETT, Vice-Pres.
JOHN M. CURTIS, Treas.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC COAST, meets first Friday of each month at Academy of Sciences Building.

JOHN RICHARDS, Pres. L. WAGONER, Vice-Pres.
OTTO VON GELDERN, Sec. GEO. F. SCHILD, Treas.

CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL SOCIETY, meets the first and third Monday evening of each month at the Academy of Sciences Building.

GEO. P. LOW, Pres. C. O. POOLE, Vice-Pres.
W. I. CROSETT, Sec. O. BROOKS, Treas.

MASTERS PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
E. M. GALLAGHER, Pres. H. G. JARMAN, Sec.

THE regular meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was held the 11th inst. at their rooms, 408 California street. The President, Geo. H. Sanders, presiding.

A report from the committee on the Chapter Classes was received. For the competition of pen and ink drawings, "Diffidence," Mr. Linden Bree, received first mention; "Mars," Mr. Henry H. Meyers, received second mention; and "Pen and Ink," Mr. C. A. Meussdorffer, received third mention. The committee recommended that the Chapter Medal for the year 1891, be awarded to Mr. Linden Bree.

Drawings from models—Mr. C. A. Meussdorffer was placed first; Mr. Linden Bree, second; Mr. Joseph Rowell, third, and Mr. R. H. Wetmore, Jr., fourth.

Flat Studies—Mr. C. A. Meussdorffer was given first mention; Mr. Harvey E. Harris, second; and Messrs. Meyers and Blackenburg as equally entitled to third mention.

Mr. W. W. Polk was introduced as a visitor. Mr. Polk gave some good advice to the art students who were present, and entertained the members of the Chapter on the subject of the inspiration of art and architecture. The meeting ended with a pleasant discussion in regard to the architecture of the present time. Those who were absent lost a rich treat

COMMERCIAL LAW.

II. THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LAW.

LAW is the rule of action prescribed by the supreme power in a state, for the guidance and control of the individual. From the rude regulations of the nomadic tribe, to the finely adjusted system of jurisprudence of to-day, is a long span of gradual but logical and progressive development. As new commercial and social development has extended and multiplied the rights and duties of men, the law has widened in its application to meet the new conditions. The first requisite of law is that it shall be as stable and fixed as the eternal hills, and the next requisite is that it shall be as flexible and pliant as the changing needs of men. We shall see how this apparent paradox is met. First, there are two kinds of law, so to speak; or more correctly, two sources of law; one, the common law and the other statute law. Common law is defined to be that "which runneth back to the time when the mind of man runneth not to the contrary," while statute law is that which is specially enacted. Common law may be said to be the foundation and the structure—statute law the alterations and additions.

The common law contains the essential elements of all jurisprudence. The common law of commerce, or law-merchant as it is termed, is really the judicial adoption of those customs and practices which were adopted among merchants from time memorial. It is practically, a system of philosophy reasoned out from the primal conditions it is designed to protect. Statute law is the enactment of such additional regulations as necessity from time to time requires.

An instance which well illustrates this principle is the Statute of Frauds, so called. At the common law a man might do with his own as he chose. As the cunning of men was educated by experience, it developed that men might, in the proper exercise of this right perpetrate great wrongs upon others. The common law provided no remedy for this, and so resource was had to statute, and a law was enacted, providing, among other things, that upon a sale of personal property there must be an immediate and continued change of possession, to indicate where the title was actually vested. At the common law, there was nothing to prevent a man, when his goods might be levied upon, from saying that they were not his; that he had previously sold them to another, and by collusive testimony the prior sale could be proved. So the statute was enacted to prevent that and other species of fraud. In our own time, the Interstate Commerce Act furnishes an instance of supplementing by statute the requirements of the common law. At the common law a common carrier was required to carry for all who applied, and to charge for his services a fair and reasonable compensation. But it was found that charges, in themselves, fair and reasonable, and therefore within the common law duty of the carrier, became detrimental to the interests of the community by being different for different persons. And so by statute the further duty was imposed upon the carrier charging the same price to all for the same service. These will serve to show the relative relations of statute and common law.

There are two grand divisions of law—civil and criminal, and civil law is composed of two branches—contracts and torts. The law of contracts refers wholly to these obligations which are voluntarily assumed by the individual, while the law of torts refers exclusively to those obligations which are imposed upon him by law. The whole of the law of contracts may be summed up in the statement that

the law will compel a man to do that which he has agreed to do, and the law of torts is simply to enforce against a man the consequences of doing what he ought not to do.

The application of these simple propositions to the complex necessities of such a civilization as ours, sometimes makes the law seem full of uncertainties and strewn with technicality, but it will be found that every case resolves itself down to one or the other of these propositions. The maze of complication which the law presents to the casual observer arises from the application of the underlying principles to the facts of the particular case.

If the facts of a given case are undisputed, there can seldom be a serious difference of opinion as to the law applicable to it. Ingenious lawyers may devise cunning theories, but, with the facts determined, an honest lawyer, properly equipped, ought to be as well able as the judge, to determine what the result of litigation would be.

The first question to be determined is as to whether a wrong exists—if so, we have the word of Blackstone that its remedy may be found in the law. Litigation is rather a question of proof than of law, as a rule, and of that every litigant should be sure before entering court. If men would inform themselves more thoroughly upon their rights and duties under the law, and be better able to judge for themselves of the probable outcome of litigation, thousands of cases which encumber the courts, would never have been brought. And this is information which the business man should possess, and which he ultimately will consider essential to his success.

We have seen the necessity for a general intelligence upon these subjects, we have seen something of the nature of law, and in the next of this series will be found some information as to the application of the law by the courts.

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LEGAL DECISIONS.

From a large number of Legal Decisions of the higher Courts of the different States of the Union, we select and publish in this column, such as appear applicable to this section of the country.

LIABILITY FOR DEATH OF UNSKILLED WORKMAN.—Where a person employs about dangerous work, men who are not skilled in the work, he must provide them with proper safe-guards. A man was employed about dangerous work at a factory, in which he had no experience, under the direction of a competent master mechanic. The master mechanic left the work and placed in charge an unskilled man, and by reason of the use of improper tools and appliances, an accident occurred and the workman was killed. The employer was liable in damages to his surviving family. *McElligatt v. Randolph*, Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, 22 At. Rep. 1094, (91C).

PARTNERSHIP RELATIONS UNDER JOINT CONTRACT.—A mason and a carpenter furnished estimates to the owner of a lot for work, in the erection of a building thereon, to be done by each according to his craft. These estimates were separately accepted, but only one contract was made between the owner of the first part, and the mason and the carpenter of the second. Payments as the work progressed were made to either indifferently, and were divided between themselves in the proper proportion. In their notice of lien they described themselves as contractors, and their claim as arising under a single contract, the notice being verified by both. The carpenter assigned his interest to the mason, describing them both in the assignment as claimants for the whole amount of the lien. These facts are sufficient to sustain a finding that they were partners as to the work done and the lien claimed therefore, though both testify that they had no intention of becoming partners. *Parr v. Baur*, City Court of Brooklyn, 16 N. Y. Supp. 258, (157H).

SUFFICIENCY OF MECHANIC'S LIEN STATEMENT.—When the Mechanic's Lien statute requires a person claiming a lien for labor, under an entire contract for labor and materials at an entire price, to file a statement of the amount due him, and provides that "the contract price, the number of days of labor performed or furnished, and the value of the same, shall also be stated," a statement which contains two items, as follows: "Labor of myself, between September 1, 1889, and May 1, 1890;" and "Labor having 1,100 yards concreting, at twenty-five cents per yard, in the last part of August 1890, and ending August 30, 1890," is insufficient, because these items do not show the number of days labor was performed. *Ellinwood v. City of Worcester*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 28 N. E. Rep. 1053, (114H).

BUSINESS MOSAICS.

Line Drawings made in pen and ink suitable for reproduction by any of the processes in use, can be ordered through this Journal. Architects and Engineers are oftentimes too busy or too isolated to obtain the time or talent for the ornamental drawings. These drawings can be made from the plain drawings, and we will cheerfully furnish information regarding such work.

Shingle Stains are being extensively used for exterior coloring of shingle work on modern dwelling houses, especially of the better class.



The above cut is a sketch of a cottage which was coated with Cabot's Creosote Stains and presents a very pleasing appearance. It was built in Ross Valley, California, last summer, and was planned by M. G. Bugbee, architect of this city. Mr. Samuel Cabot, of Boston, is the manufacturer of these stains and has met with success principally on account of using pure material and no adulterant in his stains. These stains stand the California climate wonderfully, and are perfectly adapted to red wood. The agent of this firm are Bell & Van Wyck, 330 Pine Street, San Francisco.

The Excelsior Redwood Company is one of the most extensive firms on this coast engaged in the manufacture and shipment of finished redwood products for the markets of the business world. The company has two large plants, one in San Francisco and the other in Humboldt County, California.

They have all the latest improved machinery for turning out first-class articles worked ready for the builder. One of the specialties of this firm is the manufacture of tanks from 300 up to 50,000 gallons. The redwood tanks are used for the storage of water, wine and beer.



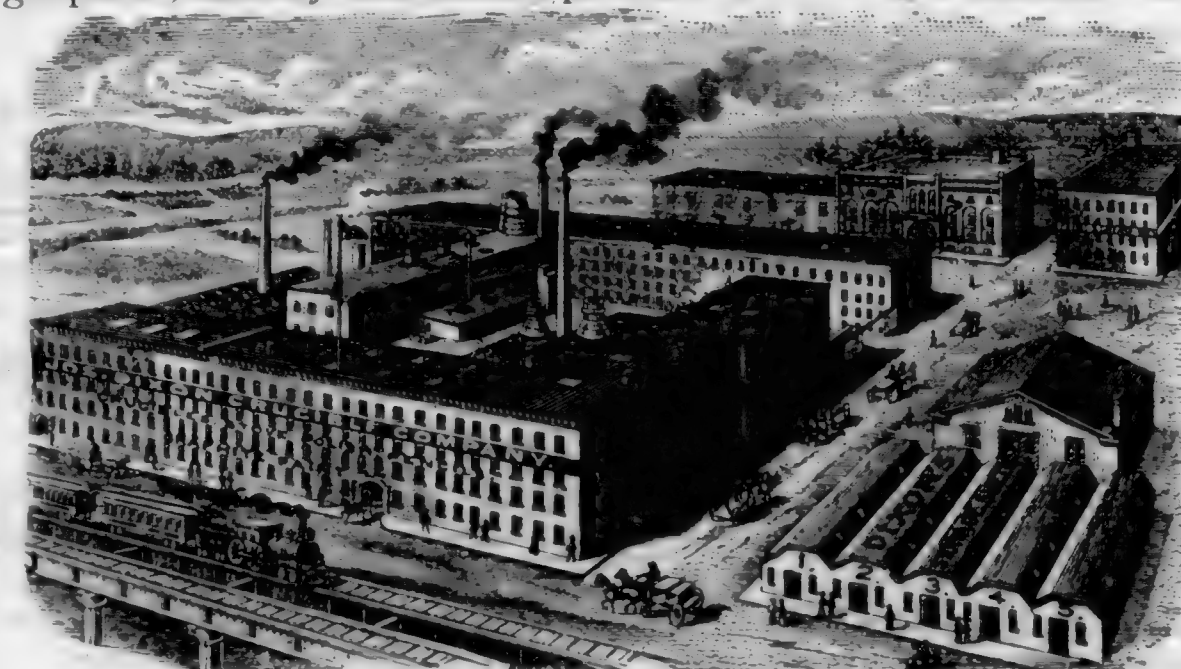
Another specialty is the manufacture of shingles for the Eastern market—redwood shingles having a great advantage over pine or other shingles commonly used in those sections—besides great quantities of split posts, shakes, tree-stakes, piles, fruit-trays, etc. The office of this company is at the corner of Fourth and Channel Streets, San Francisco.

We have received from the Cincinnati Corrugating Co., Ohio, an illustrated catalogue of their manufactures, which include Corrugated Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Arches, Lath, Shutters and Doors; V Crimp Iron Roofing, Standing Seam Plain Roofing, Roll and Cap Steel Roofing, Outcalt Elastic Joint Roofing, Metallic Weather Boards, Ridge Capping and Beaded Metallic Ceiling; also Roofing Tin Plates and Juniata Galvanized Sheets, "Piqua" Brand.

They make a specialty of ornamental ridge work.

The Graphite Industry is fittingly represented by the Company whose founder first gave it birth.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., was founded by Joseph Dixon in 1827, who, at that time, began the manufacture of black lead crucibles and completely revolutionized the crucible business. All crucibles used at the present day for melting brass, steel, copper, gold, silver nickel, etc., are made of blacklead, (the common name for graphite) and by the Dixon process.

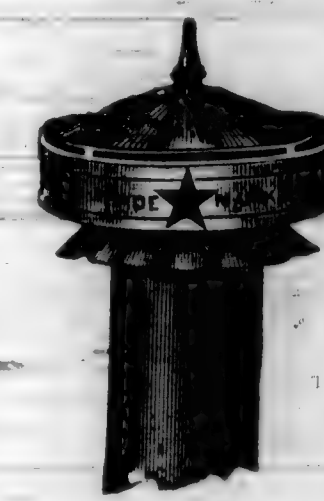


The Dixon Company have not only been progressive, but they have been aggressive, and have pushed their goods into all parts of the civilized world. During the past year they made extensive changes in their factories, and we take pleasure in showing by the illustration above the main works and offices located in Jersey City. Their graphite mines are at Ticonderoga, N. Y., and their cedarmills are at Crystal River, Fla.

The nature of graphite, sometimes called Plumbago, or blacklead, is not generally understood; and therefore, its great value in the mechanical arts has not been fully appreciated. Graphite is one of the forms of carbon. It is not affected by heat, cold, acids, alkalis or any known chemical solvent. It is also the best solid lubricant known to science a remarkable conductor of heat and electricity. The peculiar qualities of Graphite have given it a wide range of usefulness. It is used in the manufacture of lubricants for all purposes, crucibles, stove polish, lead pencils, foundry facings, electrotyping graphite, graphite paint, etc.

The Dixon Company are miners as well as importers of graphite in all its forms, and use no graphite that they do not mine or prepare. Their mines are located in Ticonderoga, N. Y., and they have every facility in the way of chemists and expensive machinery, etc., necessary for completely freeing the graphite from the silica, sulphur and other impurities which it contains when it comes from the mines. The company's illustrated catalogue of graphite productions is an interesting pamphlet and well worth reading. It is sent free on application.

Mott's Patent Open Lavatory, as illustrated on page viii, has many advantages over the old style of lavatory. There is no closet underneath to act as a receptacle for dirt or filth; but it is so arranged that it can be kept perfectly clean, and presents an artistic appearance as is usual with this firm's manufactures.



Merchant & Co's. Star Ventilator is an article which should be carefully examined into by all interested parties. It is made of galvanized iron, copper or brass, and for ventilating churches, school houses, theaters, factories, etc., it has no equal. Special ventilators for railroad cars are also furnished by this firm.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., on the 8th day of April, 1892, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required for the excavation, foundations, cut stone work and brick work, iron and wood floor and roof construction, roof covering, etc., ready for the interior finish of the U. S. Post Office, etc., Building, at San Jose, Cal., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent at San Jose, California.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than two per cent of the amount of the proposal.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or any informality in any bid.

All proposals received after the time stated, will be returned to the bidder.

Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for the Excavation, Foundations, Cut Stone Work and Brick Work, Iron and Wood Floor and Roof Construction, Roof Covering, etc., ready for the Interior Finish, of the U. S. Post Office, etc., building at San Jose, Cal.," and addressed to,

W. J. EDBROOKE,
Supervising Architect.

February 27, 1892.

CITY BUILDING NEWS.

Antonio near Jones. To build; owner, C. Curtin; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractor, Henry Rohling; cost, \$4,400; signed, Feb. 24; filed, Feb. 24; payments, \$1,100, frame up; \$1,100, brown coated; \$1,100, completed; \$1,100, 35 days.

Baker near Clay. To build; owner, R. C. Miller; contractor, W. W. Rednall; bond, guaranteed; cost, \$5,000; signed, Feb. 20; payments, \$1,200, roof on and building enclosed; \$1,200, brown coated; \$1,200, completed; \$1,200, 35 days.

Baker near Grove. To build; owner, H. H. Lowenthal; architect, Edward Burns; contractors, Huck Bros.; bond, \$3,000; cost, \$5,500; signed, Feb. 17; filed, Feb. 17; payments, \$1,000, frame up; \$1,000, brown coated; \$1,000, completed; \$2,500, 35 days.

Bartlett near 24th. To build; owner, J. H. Robertson; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractors, Douglas & O'Connor; bond, \$1,500; cost, \$3,345; payments, \$1,380.25, frame up; \$1,580.25, brown coated; \$1,580.25, completed; \$1,380.25, 35 days.

Broadway near Fillmore. To build; owner, Geo. F. Volkman; architects, Kenitzer & Kollofrath; contractor, C. F. Ruppel; bond, \$3,650; cost, \$14,600; signed, Feb. 8; filed, Feb. 9; payments, \$3,500, frame up; \$3,500, brown coated; \$3,500, ready to paint; \$600, completed; \$3,650, 35 days.

Broadway and Gough. Plastering, arches and centres; owner, R. M. McMurray; architects, R. H. White & Co.; contractors, Lockwood & Hogan; cost, \$1,125; signed, Feb. 8; filed, Feb. 9; payments, \$450, brown coated; \$383, standing finish on; \$282, 35 days.

Broadway near Gough. To build; owner, Althea Walker; architect, W. H. Lillie; contractor, G. V. Daniels; bond, \$500; cost, \$1,300; signed, Jan. 22; filed, Feb. 8; payments, 75 per cent as work progresses; balance 35 days.

Broadway near Webster. To build; owner, Adolph A. Son; architect, Clinton Day; contractor, Samuel H. Kent; cost, \$18,000; signed, Feb. 27; filed, Feb. 28; payments, \$3,000, second floor joists are set; \$3,000, enclosed and roof boards on; \$2,000, brown coated and exterior primed; \$2,500, inside finish on; \$2,700, completed; \$4,500, 35 days.

Bush and Chelsea Place. Brickwork and trench digging; owner, Mrs. M. W. Newman; architect, P. H. Schmidt; contractor, J. O'Sullivan; cost, \$2,355; signed, Feb. 20; filed, Feb. 20; payments, 1st day of each month 75 per cent of value of work done; balance 35 days.

Bush, bet. Gough and Octavio. Grading; owner, Centenary M. E. Church; architect, W. W. Polk; contractor, F. Simonart; cost, \$300; signed, Feb. 19; filed, Feb. 20.

Bush near Montgomery. Plastering; owner, D. O. Mills; architects, Burnham & Root; contractor, J. L. Trichon; cost, \$19,287; signed, Feb. 19; filed, Feb. 19; payments, 1st and 15th day of each month 75 per cent as work progresses; balance 35 days.



The Wm. Powell Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacture a rubber stopper which is far superior to any stopper heretofore known. It is metal cored, which gives it weight and strength, so that it cannot float out of the socket. It is encased entirely with rubber, so that it cannot injure or dent the most fragile Basin or Bath, and there is no brass stud ring to pull out. For basin, bath, sink and tray plugs they are excellent, and should in all cases be used in preference to the old style of metal stoppers.

The windows of the Crocker Building are being fitted out complete with the Marshall Patent Sash Balance and Burglar Proof Lock.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th day of April, 1892, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required to put in place complete the iron columns, steel and iron floor, ceiling and roof construction, skylight roof complete, etc., for the U. S. Custom House and Post Office Building at Newark, N. J., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent at Newark, N. J.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the proposal.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid. All bids received after the time stated, will be returned to the bidder.

Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for the iron columns, steel and iron floor, ceiling and roof construction, for the U. S. Custom House and Post Office Building at Newark, N. J.," and addressed to,

W. J. EDBROOKE,
Supervising Architect.

March 5, 1892.

Carl near Willard. Retaining walls; owners, Metropolitan Railway Co.; architects, Shea & Shea; contractor, D. J. Brennan; cost, \$1,585; signed, Feb. 16; filed, Feb. 18; payments, \$1,000, brickwork and cementing finished; \$188, completed; \$387, 35 days.

Carl near Willard. A power house; owners, Metropolitan Railway Co.; architects, Shea & Shea; contractors, Anderson Bros.; cost, \$3,100; signed, Feb. 27; filed, Feb. 28; payments, \$2,500, brick wall up and rear wooden walls up; \$2,000, roof trusses and sash in place; \$1,975, completed; \$2,275, 35 days.

Chapultepec and Henrietta. To build; owner, Chas. Brusell; contractors, Peterson & Person; bond, \$400; cost, \$1,182; signed, Feb. 11; filed, Feb. 12; payments, \$285, frame up; \$255, brown coated; \$287, completed; \$285, 35 days.

Eddy near Laguna. To build; owner, Jeanette Joel; architects, John & Balczynski; contractor, Wm. Plums; cost, \$4,685; signed, Feb. 12; filed, Feb. 15; payments, \$800, frame up; \$800, partitions set; \$800, white coated; \$800, completed; \$1,185, 35 days.

Eddy near Scott. Excavating, grading, etc.; owner, Rev. J. F. McGinty; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, M. J. Feely; bond, \$1,707; cost, \$6,827; signed, Feb. 20; filed, March 1; payments, \$1,280, frame up; \$1,280, brown coated; \$1,280, white coated; \$1,280, completed; \$1,707, 35 days.

Elizabeth near Noe. To build; owner, F. Campbell; contractor, A. Petry; cost, \$1,700; signed, Feb. 20; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$425, enclosed; \$425, brown coated; \$425, accepted; \$425, all bills are shown and receipted.

Ellis near Powell. Plumbing and gas-fitting; owner, J. Frowenfeld; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, H. Williamson; cost, \$1,390; signed, Dec. 18; filed, Feb. 16; payments, \$500, rough work in; \$500, accepted; \$390, 35 days.

Fell near Ashbury. To build; owner, Geo. Lang; contractor, W. H. Lillie; cost, \$5,000; signed, Feb. 28; filed, Feb. 28; payments, 1st and 15th day of each month 75 per cent of work done; balance 35 days.

Fifteenth near Guerrero. To build; owner, Mary A. Schmidt; contractors, C. L. & J. A. Buck; cost, \$2,535; signed, Feb. 16; filed, Feb. 18; payments, \$500, rough and rough plumbing in; \$200, brown coated; \$835, completed; \$650, 35 days.

Frederick and Masonic Ave. Artificial stone work; owner, M. A. Fritz; architect, A. J. Barnett; contractors, W. R. Patterson & Co.; cost, \$1,200; signed, Feb. 20; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$450, sidewalks completed; \$450, completed; \$300, 35 days.

Fulton, No. 817. Alterations and additions; owner, Cora Cliff; contractors, Gardner & Boyden; cost, \$3,650; signed, Feb. 9; filed, Feb. 10; payments, \$1,000, ready for plastering; \$1,000, white coated; \$1,000, ready for painter; \$650, completed.

Geary near Franklin. To build; owner, J. A. Miller; architect, A. J. Barnett; contractor, O. E. White; bond, \$2,000; cost, \$5,000; signed, Feb. 18; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$1,000; roof boards all on; \$1,000, brown coated; \$750, white coated; \$1,000, completed; \$1,250, 35 days.

Harrison near Third. Alterations; owner, Leon Levy; contractor, L. A. Secor; cost, \$784; signed, Feb. 23; filed, March 3; payments, \$150, rear part done and brick work finished; \$250, plaster on; \$284, accepted.

Hayes and Buchanan. To build; owner, P. J. Gallagher; architect, N. A. Comstock; contractor, Frank Williams; cost, \$5,720; signed, Feb. 15; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$1,430, frame up; \$1,430, brown coated; \$1,430, completed; \$1,430, 35 days.

Hayes near Webster. To build; owner, Henry F. Blanchet, Jr., architect, Emile Depierre; contractor, David Ross; bond, \$1,200; cost, \$5,500; signed, Feb. 19; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$800, 1st story joists are on; \$1,200, roof on and building enclosed; \$1,200, standing finish on and glazed; \$800, ready to paint; \$800, accepted; \$1,455, 35 days.

Hyde, No. 812. Carpenter, brickwork and plastering; owner, Mrs. Caroline Stern; architect, Wm. Curlett; contractor, S. Wm.; cost, \$2,555; signed, Feb. 19; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$300, frame up; \$100, roof on; \$500, brown coated; \$500, completed; \$635, 35 days.

Hyde near California. Alterations and additions; owner, Ellen Littleford; architects, Hendrickson & Mulvey; contractor, Geo. Luck; cost, \$1,825; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$1,300, as work progresses; \$450, 35 days.

Ivy Ave. near Laguna. To build; owner, J. B. Buss; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, Henry Holzenberg; cost, \$1,100; signed, Feb. 9; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$750, frame up; \$750, white coated; \$800, accepted; \$800, 35 days.

Laguna near Green. To build; owner, Jeremiah Donovan; architect, H. D. Mitchell; contractor, J. P. Hayes; bond, \$1,000; cost, \$1,450; signed, Feb. 1; filed, Feb. 5; payments, \$850, frame up; \$850, enclosed and latiss on; \$850, white coated; \$850, completed; \$1,125, 35 days.

Laguna and Greenwich. To build; owners, H. P. Schneider and wife; architect, H. D. Mitchell; contractor, L. B. Schmidt; cost, \$3,000; signed, Feb. 8; filed, Feb. 9; payments, \$1,500, frame up; \$1,500, brown coated; \$1,500, completed; \$1,500, 35 days.

Lloyd near Scott. To build; owner, Max Wiesenhutter; architects, John & Balczynski; contractors, Schutt & Kreckel; cost, \$2,500; signed, Feb. 17; filed, Feb. 17; payments, \$900, frame up, building enclosed, roof on and floors laid; \$800, white coated; \$800, completed; \$875, 35 days.

Mission near Main. To build; owners, John Lee & Co.; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractor, Jas. T. Edwards; cost, \$7,925; signed, Feb. 16; filed, Feb. 16; payments, \$1,400, foundation walls ready for joists; \$1,400, walls ready for 2nd floor joist; \$1,200, walls ready for roof; \$1,000, roof completed; \$900, completed; \$1,825, 35 days.

Mission and 15th. Store fixtures; owner, Jas. J. Stanton; architect, J. E. Kraft; contractor, Chas. M. Depew; cost, \$1,355; signed, Feb. 16; filed, Feb. 17; payments, \$800, work set and ready to paint; \$255, completed; \$400, 35 days.

O'Farrell near Pierce. To build; owner, Henry Geary; contractor, J. J. Monahan; cost, \$3,800; signed, Feb. 8; filed, Feb. 24; payments, \$1,000, frame up; \$800, white coated; \$1,000, 35 days.

O'Farrell near Gough. To build; owners, Dusenbery and J. Stencil; architect, C. L. Hayens; contractor, S. T. Greene; cost, \$1,100; signed, Feb. 25; filed, March 2; payments, \$230, rough frame up and diagonal boarding on; \$230, brown mortar on and principal part of outside finish on; \$230, hard finished and outside mill work up; \$230, completed; \$270, 35 days.

Pacific near Morrell. To build; owner, E. Michelletti; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractor, Ivory Wells; cost, \$3,000; signed, Feb. 18; filed, Feb. 19; payments, \$750, frame up; \$750, brown coated; \$750, completed; \$750, 35 days.

Pace near Schrader. To build; owner, J. F. Surber; architect, W. H. Little; contractors, Brull & Blatman; bond, \$800; cost, \$2,300; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$750, frame up; \$345, enclosed; \$345, brown coated; \$345, standing finish on; \$345, completed; \$575, 35 days.

Post near Mason. Tinwork, etc.; owner, Olympic Club; architect, H. A. Schulze; contractors, Jos. E. Forrester & Co.; cost, \$9,865; signed, Feb. 17; filed, Feb. 17; payments, 1st day of each month 75 per cent of work done; balance 35 days.

Powell Street Theater. Electric lighting; owners, Denicke & Siebe; architects, Wood & Lovell; contractors, Edison Electric Co.; cost, \$2,250; signed, Feb. 18; filed, Feb. 19; payments, \$1,050, 50, completed; \$900, 50, 35 days.

Powell Street Theater. Interior work; owners, Denicke & Siebe; architects, Wood & Lovell; contractors, Kellett & McMurray; cost, \$1,500; signed, Feb. 10; filed, Feb. 11; payments, 75 per cent as work progresses; balance 35 days.

Sacramento and Montgomery. Passenger elevator; owners, Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.; architects, Wright & Sanders; contractors, Cahill & Hall; cost, \$8,000; signed, Jan. 24; filed, Feb. 6; payments, 1st day of each month 75 per cent of work done; balance 35 days.

Sacramento near Drumm. Alterations and additions; owners, Hirschler & Co.; architect, W. H. Armitage; contractor, J. R. Whalen; cost, \$2,350; signed, Feb. 25; filed, March 2; payments, 15th and 30th day of each month 75 per cent of work done; balance 35 days.

Sacramento and Powell. Grading and brickwork; owner, J. T. M. Kelly; architect, W. H. Armitage; contractors, Martin Pennell & Son; cost, \$1,248; signed, Feb. 17; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$800, walls ready for plates; \$320, chimneys completed; \$320, 35 days.

Sacramento and Powell. Moving, etc.; owner, J. T. M. Kelly; architect, W. H. Armitage; contractor, J. J. Dunn; cost, \$15,709; signed, Feb. 17; filed, Feb. 23; payments, 1st day of each month 75 per cent work done; balance 35 days.

Sutter bet. Steiner and Fillmore. To build; owner, M. S. Price; architect, H. C. Macy; contractor, P. G. Martin; bond, \$300; cost, \$1,900; signed, Feb. 8; filed, Feb. 10; payments, \$1,470, as work progresses; \$430, 35 days.

Texas near Solano. To build; owner, Hannah Roberts; architect, W. C. Dickerson; contractor, T. Bishop; cost, \$2,350; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$450, side walls of frame up; \$550, enclosed and roof tinned; \$600, completed; \$650, 35 days.

Twelfth near Howard. Iron work of engine house, etc.; owners, E. P. White & Co.; architect, J. E. Kraft; contractors, Joshua Henry Machine Works; bond, \$2,500; cost, \$4,511; signed, Feb. 11; filed, Feb. 11; payments, 75 per cent on 1st day of each month; balance 35 days.

Twelfth near Howard. Laundry and engine house; owners, E. P. White & Co.; architect, Julius E. Kraft; contractors, Thos. M. McLachlan; bond, \$7,000; cost, \$11,500; signed, Feb. 10; filed, Feb. 11; payments, 75 per cent of work done 1st day of each month; balance 35 days.

Utah near Yolo. To build; owner, Patrick Barrett; contractor, T. F. Mitchell; cost, \$1,100; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$275, frame up; \$275, brown coated; \$275, completed; \$275, 35 days.

Walnut, bet. Sacramento and Clay. Brickwork; owners, L. M. Weismann & al.; contractor, Fred Wagner; cost, \$1,280; signed, Feb. 17; filed, Feb. 19; payments, \$200, all foundations in; \$800, brown coated; \$480, 60 days.

Washington near Baker. To build; owner, H. H. Lowenthal; architect, Edward Burns; contractor, L. B. Schmidt; bond, \$3,000; cost, \$4,500; signed, Feb. 17; filed, Feb. 18; payments, \$1,000, enclosed, rustic on and roof on; \$1,000, brown coated; \$1,500, completed; \$1,500, 35 days.

Webster and Bay. To build; owner, E. J. Wilkinson; architect, C. M. Rousseau; contractor, Andrew Christensen; cost, \$5,700; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 24; payments, \$1,425, roof on; \$1,425, brown coated; \$1,425, accepted; \$1,425, 35 days.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Boardman's map of Oakland. Additions, alterations, etc.; owner, Oakland Preserving Co.; architect, Chas. Mau; contractor, G. S. Johnson; cost, \$1,000; signed, Feb. 25; filed, Feb. 27; payments, \$400, 1/2 material furnished and 1/2 work completed; \$400, 1/2 furnished and 1/2 completed; \$400, completed; \$400, 35 days.

Central and Alameda Ave., Alameda. To build; owner, F. B. Haight; architects, J. C. and E. A. Matthews; contractors, D. Straub & Son; cost, \$4,261.60; signed, Feb. 4; filed, Feb. 9; payments, \$800, frame up and ready for enclosing; \$800, enclosed and chimneys built; \$800, brown mortar on and gas, water and heating pipes are in; \$761.60, completed; \$1,065, 35 days.

College Hl., Lot 8, Berkeley. To build; owner, Jas. S. McShane; contractor, Thos. H. Gilbert; cost, \$5,750; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 24; payments, \$857, frames up and rustic and shingles on; \$857, brown mortar on; \$857, completed; \$857, 35 days.

Encinal, near Ala. To build; owners, Brucker & Bamsbach; architect, T. G. Cary; contractors, Maruse & Remmel; cost, \$2,000; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$500, frame up; \$500, brown mortar on; \$500, completed; \$500, 35 days.

First and Lizzie Street, Alameda. To build; owner, Norman McLeod; architect, H. Meyers; contractor, Wm. Sanderson; cost, \$1,900; signed, Feb. 10; filed, Feb. 11; payments, \$400, frame up and roof sheathed; \$500, building enclosed and mortar on; \$500, completed; \$500, 35 days.

Fountain near Lincoln Ave., Alameda. To build; owner, Mrs. Jennie Shannon; architect, M. Stenbitt; contractors, Maruse & Remmel; cost, \$1,375; signed, Feb. 27; filed, Feb. 27; payments, \$437.50, frame up; \$437.50, brown mortar on; \$437.50, completed; \$437.50, 35 days.

Fulton near Kittridge, Berkeley. To build; owner, Levi Heath; contractor, Geo. A. Embury; cost, \$2,600; signed, Feb. 9; filed, Feb. 10; payments, \$550, frame up; \$550, building enclosed and brown mortar on; \$550, completed; \$550, 35 days.

Kings Ave. near McPherson, Ala. To build; owner, A. D. McMorison; contractor, H. Scholten; cost, \$1,000; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$400, frame up and enclosed; \$400, brown mortar; \$400, completed; \$400, 35 days.

Market St. Tract, Oakland. To build; owner, Stephen Zerga; architect, S. Edgar Fisher; contractor, Joseph Menemann; cost, \$1,875; signed, March 1; filed, March 1; payments, \$487.50, when frame is up; \$487.50, brown mortar on and chimneys in; \$487.50, 1/2 completed; \$487.50, 35 days.

Ninth near Broadway, Oakland. Brickwork, etc.; owner, S. Huff; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, Remillard Brick Co.; cost, \$1,400; signed, Feb. 13; filed, Feb. 23; payments, 75 per cent as work progresses, 25 per cent 35 days.

Ninth near Broadway, Oakland. Carpenter work, glazing, etc.; owner, S. Huff; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractors, McDonald & Eggleston; cost, \$1,100; signed, Feb. 19; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$1,500, partitions set; \$225, completed; \$750, completed; \$1,025, 35 days.

Ninth near Broadway, Oakland. Cast and wrought iron work; owner, S. Huff; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractors, Bigelow & Little; cost, \$2,331; signed, Feb. 13; filed, Feb. 23; payments, 75 per cent as work progresses until accepted, 25 per cent 35 days after acceptance of building.

Ninth near Broadway, Oakland. Gas-fitting, plumbing, etc.; owner, S. Huff; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, Henry Maudern; cost, \$300; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$370, rough work done; \$370, work accepted; \$370, 35 days.

Ninth near Broadway, Oakland. Iron work, etc.; owner, S. Huff; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, Wm. Cronan; cost, \$800; signed, Feb. 20; filed, Feb. 23; payments, 75 per cent as work progresses and 25 per cent 35 days.

Ninth near Broadway, Oakland. All plastering; owner, S. Huff; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, D. S. McNamara; cost, \$873; signed, Feb. 24; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$400, brown coat plaster on; \$233, completed; \$220, 35 days.

Oakland Por lots 10 & 11. To build; owner, W. L. Archard; architect, C. M. Wange; contractor, H. J. Specht; cost, \$881; signed, Feb. 9; filed, Feb. 11; payments, as work progresses.

Pacific Ave. and Paru, Alameda. To build; owner, Alvan Roundy; architect, Chas. Shaner; contractor, J. H. Young; cost, \$3,300; signed, Feb. 24; filed, Feb. 25; payments, \$1,000, frame up; \$800, enclosed; \$740, plastering on and windows in; \$850, 35 days.

Peralta Ave. near Belmont, Brooklyn. To build; owner, Harry W. Davis; architects, J. C. Matthews & Son; contractors, McDonald & Eggleston; cost, \$1,482; signed, Feb. 23; filed, Feb. 23; payments, \$150, frame up and ready for enclosing; \$450, enclosed and one coat plaster on; \$882, 50, completed; \$570, 50, 35 days.

Peralta Park. To build; owner, Mrs. J. E. Hoeking; architect, R. Gray Frise; contractors, Ashley & Dornell; cost, \$3,913; signed, Feb. 10; filed, Feb. 11; payments, \$978.40, roof on, rough plumbing done and 1st coat plaster on; \$978.40, plastering finished, windows put in and hung; \$978.40, 35 days.

Roberts and Wolfskill Tr., O. T. To build; owner, J. W. O'Donnell; architect, O. Everett; contractors, Brichant & Diamond; cost, \$2,350; signed, Feb. 18; filed, Feb. 19; payments, \$387.50, rustic on, building and roof sheathed; \$387.50, brown mortar on; \$387.50, completed; \$387.50, 35 days.

Sixteenth near Jefferson, Oakland. To build; owner, Aaron Jacobs; architect, E. C. McManus; contractor, J. C. Bassett; cost, \$3,500; signed, Feb. 18; filed, Feb. 23; payments, 1st and 15th of each month 75 per cent of value of work done and materials furnished; 25 per cent 35 days.

Twenty-second and New Broadway. To build; owner, Max Greenhood; architects, J. C. Matthews & Son; contractor, F. C. Bignami; cost, \$9,086; signed, Feb. 25; filed, Feb. 28; payments, \$1,200, brick walls of basement are completed; \$1,000, frame up and ready for enclosing; \$1,500, enclosed, gas and water pipes in place and chimneys built; \$1,500, brown mortar on and outside painted one coat; \$1,599.50, completed; \$2,271.50, 35 days.

The California Architect and Building News.

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OFFICE, 408 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.

VOLUME XIII.

APRIL 20th, 1892.

NUMBER 4.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ARCHITECTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Published on or about the 20th of each month by The California Architectural Publishing Company. The Stockholders being Architects and others interested in the profession.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE JOURNAL, \$3.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1870. NOW IN THE THIRTEENTH YEAR. INCORPORATED 1889.

W. J. CUTHBERTSON, President. OLIVER EVERETT, Secretary.

Remittances should be in the form of postal orders, payable to THE CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, and all communications addressed to the office of the Company, 408 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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GAS is rapidly supplanting coal for cooking, heating and general or special household use. The present demand for conveniences for housekeeping can only be met by the substitution of gas for other fuel. It seems somewhat anomalous that in many cases the much vaunted electric light is made applicable by the use of gas which runs a gas engine, which in turn runs a dynamo for inducing the electric fluid-forming the electric light. The field for its use is widening, and the consumption of gas is continually increasing to such an extent as to lead to the conclusion that gas is destined to become the fuel of the future.

When gas became a necessity for lighting purposes, it was the usual custom for the house owner to put in the tubing, leaving for the tenant the furnishing of the fixtures, such as chandeliers, etc. At the present time, it is expected by the tenant that the owner will provide the gaslight fixtures.

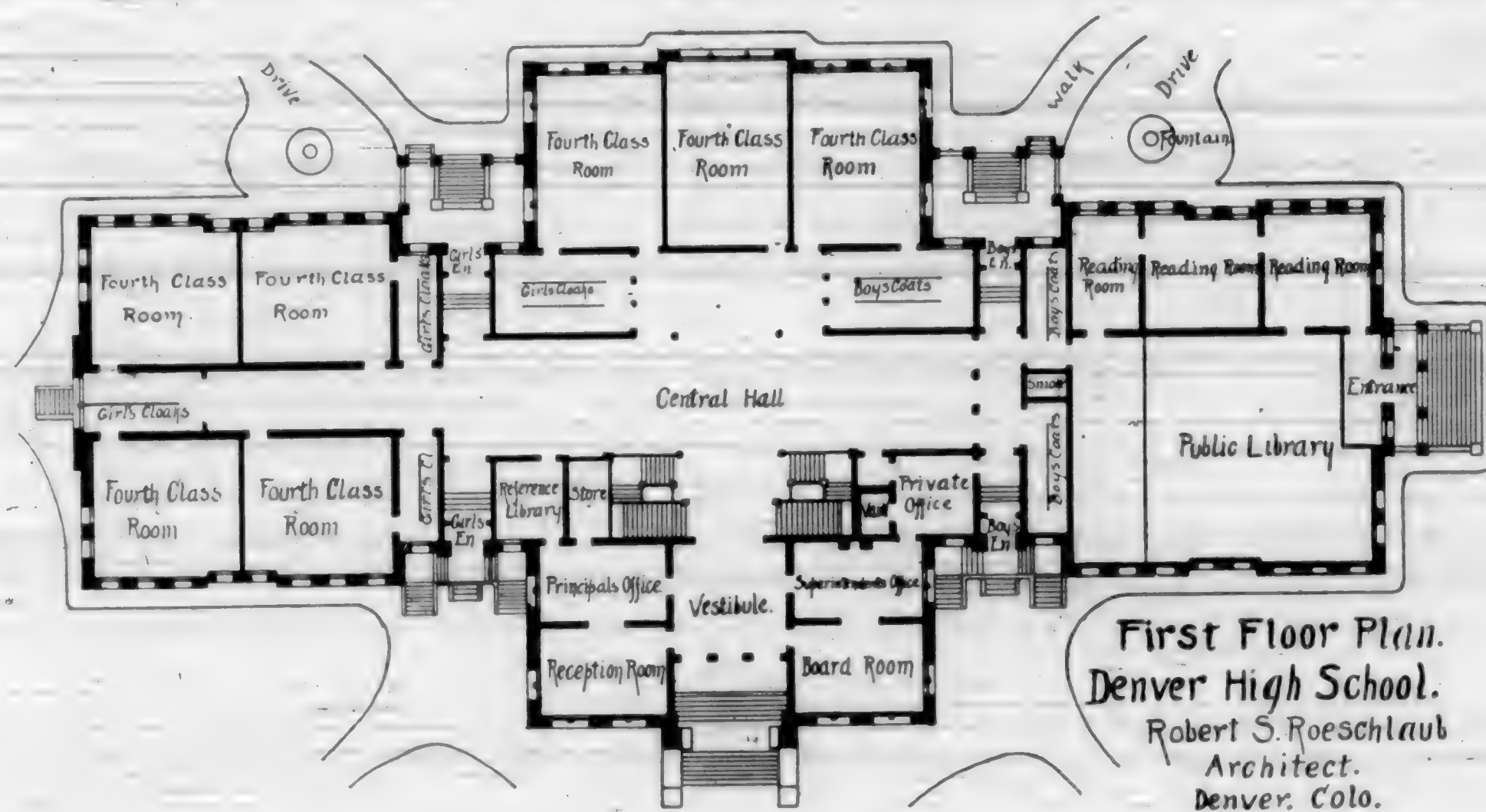
VI In the cooking department, the tenant furnishes the movable stoves, but the owner provides ranges, when set in brick work. The owner puts in all the apparatus where hot air, water or steam is used for heating, also grates for burning wood or coal in open fire places. In some of the larger cities it has become the custom for the owner to provide all the cooking and heating appliances for gas fully connected and ready for the use of the tenant by turning on the gas. The Mecca Flats, recently built in Chicago, comprising a block of ninety flats, each of which has a gas cooking range, gas water heater, and gas clothes drier furnished and fitted up complete ready for the tenant. Another block of one hundred and thirty four flats, each flat has a gas cooking range and all requisite heater generators provided by the owner.

Architects during the last few years have given much attention to the various systems of cooking and heating, and the appliances which would produce the most satisfactory results as to economy and comfort. In all household heating, one main feature to be gained is cheerfulness. A home without cheerfulness seems predated by the atmosphere of the tomb. "The fire on the hearth" enlivens everything in the apartment; care is driven away and contentment reigns over the home. The most feasible way to obtain this desirable condition seems to be the open gas fire grate, it is cleanly to use and always thoroughly under control by the turn of the finger.

It is frequently a source of annoyance to be unable to find the names of streets on the lamps at street corners. In time the letters become so far effaced as to be illegible, while in others the lamp has been turned partially around, thereby indicating a wrong direction.

Where concrete sidewalks are laid, we would suggest that the names of the streets should be formed in bold letters stamped in the material while in a plastic condition. By this method the objections to the present system would be removed.

We are indebted to *Books*, the bulletin of the Public Library, Denver, Col., for the accompanying plan of the East Denver High School and Public Library. Mr. Robert S. Roeschlaub, the architect, has designed a number of public schools for Denver. The building is 208x147 feet, and is intended to accommodate 700 pupils.



In some localities there are times when the torrid heat becomes almost unbearable, verandas are inadequate and even the interior rooms are a delusion. At such times the enemy may be subdued by hanging a wet blanket or cloth in an open window or door, when the apartment will become delightfully cool and agreeable. The more rapid the evaporation from the cloth, the cooler the apartment; consequently, the blanket should face the air current, or at the most heated part.

Many ways will suggest themselves for this arrangement. If a portion of the open space of a veranda should be fitted with an awning of woolen cloth so arranged that it may be wet with a sprinkler or a small water pipe or trough at the top, provided with fine holes, through which water may trickle in sufficient quantity to keep the blanket damp, a surprisingly cool retreat may be thus formed during the most heated term.

For cooling a room the common outside screen door may be covered with woolen cloth which when wet will reduce the excessive heat.

We invite the attention of Students of Architecture to the chapter on *The Art of Planning*, by MR. I. MACVICAR ANDERSON, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and published in the Journal of Proceeding of that Society, and reprinted in the March number of the CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. We believe it to be of great value in educating the younger and inexperienced members to the true value of such work. It is the man who studies and understands the importance of the advantages to be obtained by the adoption of careful planning, who will in the future take the lead in the profession.

No trade or profession gives a man more scope for the exercise of his best faculties than Architecture.

THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.

By Edmund Burke.

(Published about 1753.)

CHAPTER ON TASTE.

ON a superficial view, we may seem to differ very widely from each other in our reasonings, and no less in our pleasures; but notwithstanding this difference, which I think to be rather apparent than real, it is probable that the standard both of reason and taste is the same in all human creatures. For if there were not some principles of judgment as well as of sentiment common to all mankind, no hold could possibly be taken either on their reason or their passions, sufficient to maintain the ordinary correspondence of life. It appears indeed to be generally acknowledged, that with regard to truth and falsehood there is something fixed. We find people in their disputes continually appealing to certain tests and standards, which are allowed on all sides, and are supposed to be established in our common nature. But there is not the same obvious concurrence in any uniform or settled principles which relate to taste. It is even com-

monly supposed that this delicate and aerial faculty, which seems too volatile to endure even the chains of a definition, cannot be properly tried by any test, nor regulated by any standard. There is so continual a call for the exercise of the reasoning faculty, and it is so much strengthened by perpetual contention, that certain maxims of right reason seem to be tacitly settled amongst the most ignorant. The learned have improved on this rude science, and reduced those maxims into a system. If taste has not been so happily cultivated, it was not that the subject was barren, but that the laborers were few or negligent; for, to say the truth, there are not the same interesting motives to impel us to fix the one, which urge us to ascertain the other. And, after all, if men differ in their opinion concerning such matters, their difference is not attended with the same important consequences; else I make no doubt but that the logic of taste, if I may be allowed the expression, might very possibly be as well digested, and we might come to discuss matters of this nature with as much certainty, as those which seem more immediately within the province of mere reason. And indeed, it is very necessary, at the entrance into such an inquiry as our present, to make this point as clear as possible; for if taste has no fixed principles, if the imagination is not affected according to some invariable and certain laws, our labor is likely to be employed to very little purpose, as it must be judged a useless, if not an absurd undertaking, to lay down rules for caprice, and to set up a legislature for whims and fancies.

The term taste, like all other figurative terms, is not extremely accurate; the thing which we understand by it is far from a simple and determinate idea in the minds of most men, and it is therefore liable to uncertainty and confusion. I have no great opinion of a definition, the celebrated remedy for the cure of this disorder. For, when we define, we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions, which we often take up by hazard, or embrace on trust, or form out of a limited and partial consideration of the object before us; instead of extending our ideas to take in all that nature comprehends, according to her manner of combining, we are limited in our inquiry by the strict laws to which we have submitted at our setting out.

A definition may be very exact, and yet go but a very little way towards informing us of the nature of the thing defined; but let the virtue of a definition be what it will, in the order of things, it seems rather to follow than to precede our inquiry, of which it ought to be considered as the result. It must be acknowledged, that the methods of disquisition and teaching may be sometimes different, and on very good reason undoubtedly; but, for my part, I am convinced that the method of teaching which approaches most nearly to the method of investigation is incomparably the best; since, not content with serving up a few barren and lifeless truths, it leads to the stock on which they grew; it tends to set the reader himself in the track of invention, and to direct him into those paths in which the author has made his own discoveries; if he should be so happy as to have made any that are valuable.

But to cut off all pretence for cavilling, I mean by the word Taste no more than that faculty or those faculties of the mind, which are affected with, or which form a judgment of, the works of imagination—and the elegant arts. This is, I think, the most general idea of that word, and what is the least connected with any particular theory. And my point in this inquiry is, to find whether there are any principles, on which the imagination is affected, so common to all, so grounded and certain, as to supply the means of reasoning satisfactorily about them. And such principles of taste I fancy there are; however paradoxical it may seem to those who on a superficial view imagine that there is so great a diversity of tastes, both in kind and degree, that nothing can be more indeterminate.

All the natural powers in man, which I know, that are conversant about external objects, are the senses, the imagination, and the judgment. And first with regard to the senses. We do and we must suppose, that as the conformation of their organs are nearly or altogether the same in all men, so the manner of perceiving external objects is in all men the same, or with little difference. We are satisfied that what appears to be light to one eye, appears light to

another; that what seems sweet to one palate, is sweet to another; that what is dark and bitter to this man, is likewise dark and bitter to that; and we conclude in the same manner of great and little, hard and soft, hot and cold, rough and smooth, and indeed of all the natural qualities and affections of bodies. If we suffer ourselves to imagine, that their senses present to different men different images of things, this sceptical proceeding will make every sort of reasoning on every subject vain and frivolous, even that sceptical reasoning itself which had persuaded up to entertain a doubt concerning the agreement of our preceptions. But as there will be little doubt that bodies present similar images to the whole species, it must necessarily be allowed, that the pleasures and the pains which every object excites in one man, it must raise in all mankind, whilst it operates naturally, simply, and by its proper powers only; for if we deny this, we must imagine that the same cause, operating in the same manner, and on subjects of the same kind, will produce different effects; which would be highly absurd. Let us first consider this point in the sense of taste, and the rather, as the faculty in question has taken its name from that sense. All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet and aloes bitter; and as they are all agreed in finding these qualities in those objects, they do not in the least differ concerning their effects with regard to pleasure and pain. They all concur in calling sweetness pleasant, and sourness and bitterness unpleasant. Here there is no diversity in their sentiments; and that there is not, appears fully from the consent of all men in the metaphors which are taken from the sense of taste. A sour temper, bitter expressions, bitter curses, a bitter fate, are terms well and strongly understood by all. And we are altogether as well understood when we say, a sweet disposition, a sweet person, a sweet condition, and the like. It is confessed, that custom and some other causes have made many deviations from the natural pleasures or pains which belong to these several tastes: but then the power of distinguishing between the natural and the acquired relish remains to the very last. A man frequently comes to prefer the taste of tobacco to that of sugar, and the flavor of vinegar to that of milk; but this makes no confusion in tastes, whilst he is sensible that the tobacco and vinegar are not sweet, and whilst he knows that habit alone has reconciled his palate to these alien pleasures. Even with such a person we may speak, and with sufficient precision, concerning tastes. But should any man be found who declares, that to him tobacco has a taste like sugar, and that he cannot distinguish between milk and vinegar; or that tobacco and vinegar are sweet, milk bitter and sugar sour; we immediately conclude that the organs of this man are out of order, and that his palate is utterly vitiated. We are as far from conferring with such a person upon tastes, as from reasoning concerning the relations of quantity with one who should deny that all the parts together were equal to the whole. We do not call a man of this kind wrong in his notions, but absolutely mad. Exceptions of this sort, in either way, do not at all impeach our general rule, nor make us conclude that men have various principles concerning the relations of quantity or the taste of things. So that when it is said taste cannot be disputed, it can only mean, that no one can strictly answer what pleasure or pain some particular man may find from the taste of some particular thing. This indeed cannot be disputed; but we may dispute, and with sufficient clearness too, concerning the things which are naturally pleasing or disagreeable to the sense. But when we talk of any peculiar or acquired relish, then we must know the habits, the prejudices, or the distempers of this particular man, and we must draw our conclusion from those.

This agreement of mankind is not confined to the taste solely. The principle of pleasure derived from sight is the same in all. Light is more pleasing than darkness. Summer, when the earth is clad in green, when the heavens are serene and bright, is more agreeable than winter, when everything makes a different appearance. I never remember that anything beautiful, whether a man, a beast, a bird, or a plant, was ever shown, though it were to a hundred people, that they did not all immediately agree that it was beautiful, though some might have thought that it fell short of their expectation, or that other things were still finer. I believe

no man thinks a goose to be more beautiful than a swan, or imagines that what they call a Friezland hen excels a peacock. It must be observed too, that the pleasures of the sight are not near so complicated and confused, and altered by unnatural habits and associations, as the pleasures of the taste are; because the pleasures of the sight more commonly acquiesce in themselves; and are not so often altered by considerations which are independent of the sight itself. But things do not spontaneously present themselves to the palate as they do to the sight; they are generally applied to it, either as food or as medicine; and, from the qualities which they possess for nutritive or medicinal purposes, they often form the palate by degrees, and by force of these associations. Thus opium is pleasing to Turks, on account of the agreeable delirium it produces. Tobacco is the delight of Dutchmen, as it diffuses a torpor and pleasing stupefaction. Fermented spirits please our common people, because they banish care, and all consideration of future or present evils. All of these would lie absolutely neglected if their properties had originally gone no further than the taste; but all these, together with tea and coffee and some other things, have passed from the apothecary's shop to our tables, and were taken for health long before they were thought of for pleasure. The effect of the drug has made us use it frequently; and frequent use, combined with the agreeable effect, has made the taste itself at last agreeable. But this does not in the least perplex our reasoning; because we distinguish to the last the acquired from the natural relish. In describing the taste of an unknown fruit, you would scarcely say that it had a sweet and pleasant flavor like tobacco, opium, or garlic, although you spoke to those who were in the constant use of these drugs, and had great pleasure in them. There is in all men a sufficient remembrance of the original natural causes of pleasure, to enable them to bring all things offered to their senses to that standard, and to regulate their feelings and opinions by it. Suppose one who had so vitiated his palate as to take more pleasure in the taste of opium than in that of butter or honey, to be presented with a bolus of squills; there is hardly any doubt but that he would prefer the butter or honey to this nauseous morsel, or to any other bitter drug to which he had not been accustomed; which proves that his palate was naturally like that of other men in all things, that it is still like the palate of other men in many things, and only vitiated in some particular points. For in judging of any new thing, even of a taste similar to that which he has been formed by habit to like, he finds his palate affected in a natural manner, and on the common principles. Thus the pleasure of all the senses, of the sight, and even of the taste, that most ambiguous of the senses, is the same in all, high and low, learned and unlearned.

Besides the ideas, with their annexed pains and pleasures, which are presented by the sense; the mind of man possesses a sort of creative power of its own: either in representing at pleasure the images of things in the order and manner in which they were received by the senses, or in combining those images in a new manner, and according to a different order. This power is called imagination; and to this belongs whatever is called wit, fancy, invention and the like. But it must be observed, that this power of the imagination is incapable of producing anything absolutely new; it can only vary the disposition of those ideas which it has received from the senses. Now, the imagination is the most extensive province of pleasure and pain, as it is the region of our fears and our hopes, and of all our passions that are connected with them; and whatever is calculated to affect the imagination with these commanding ideas, by force of any original natural impression, must have the same power pretty equally over all men. For since the imagination is only the representation of the senses, it can only be pleased or displeased with the images, from the same principle on which the sense is pleased or displeased with the realities; and consequently there must be just as close an agreement in the imaginations as in the senses of men. A little attention will convince us that this must of necessity be the case.

But in the imagination, besides the pain or pleasure arising from the properties of the natural object, a pleasure is perceived from the resemblance which the imitation has to the original: the imagination, I conceive, can have no pleas-

ure but what results from one or other of these causes. And these causes operate pretty uniformly upon all men, because they operate by principles in nature, and which are not derived from any particular habits or advantages. Mr. Locke very justly and finely observes of wit, that it is chiefly conversant in tracing resemblances; he remarks, at the same time, that the business of judgment is rather in finding differences. It may perhaps appear, on this supposition, that there is no material distinction between the wit and the judgment, as they both seem to result from different operations of the same faculty of comparing. But in reality, whether they are or are not dependent on the same power of the mind, they differ so very materially in many respects, that a perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the rarest things in the world. When two distinct objects are unlike to each other, it is only what we expect; things are in their common way; and therefore they make no impression on the imagination; but when two distinct objects have a resemblance, we are struck, we attend to them, and we are pleased. The mind of man has naturally a far greater alacrity and satisfaction in tracing resemblances than in searching for differences: because by making resemblances we produce new images; we unite, we create, we enlarge our stock; but in making distinctions we offer no food at all to the imagination; the task itself is more severe and irksome, and what pleasure we derive from it is something of a negative and indirect nature. A piece of news is told me in the morning; this, merely as a piece of news, as a fact added to my stock, gives me some pleasure. In the evening I find there was nothing in it. What do I gain by this, but the dissatisfaction to find that I have been imposed upon? Hence it is that men are much more naturally inclined to belief than to incredulity. And it is upon this principle, that the most ignorant and barbarous nations have frequently excelled in similitudes, comparisons, metaphors, and allegories, who have been weak and backward in distinguishing and sorting their ideas. And it is for a reason of this kind, that Homer and the Oriental writers, though very fond of similitudes, and though they often strike out such as are truly admirable, seldom take care to have them exact; that is, they are taken with the general resemblance, they paint it strongly, and they take no notice of the difference which may be found between the things compared.

(To be Continued.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Under the provisions of the bill passed by the Senate, and now pending before the House Committee on Public Buildings, the following named California towns will get public buildings: Alameda, Auburn, Bakersfield, Berkeley, Chico, Colusa, Eureka, Fresno, Gilroy, Grass Valley, Hanford, Healdsburg, Hollister, Los Angeles, Los Gatos, Marysville, Merced, Modesto, Monterey, Napa, Nevada City, Oakland, Oroville, Pasadena, Petaluma, Placerville, Pomona, Red Bluff, Redding, Riverside, Sacramento, St. Helena, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Jose, San Luis Obispo, San Rafael, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Selma, Stockton, Tulare, Ukiah and Vallejo.—*Sacramento Weekly Union.*

MYTHOLOGY.

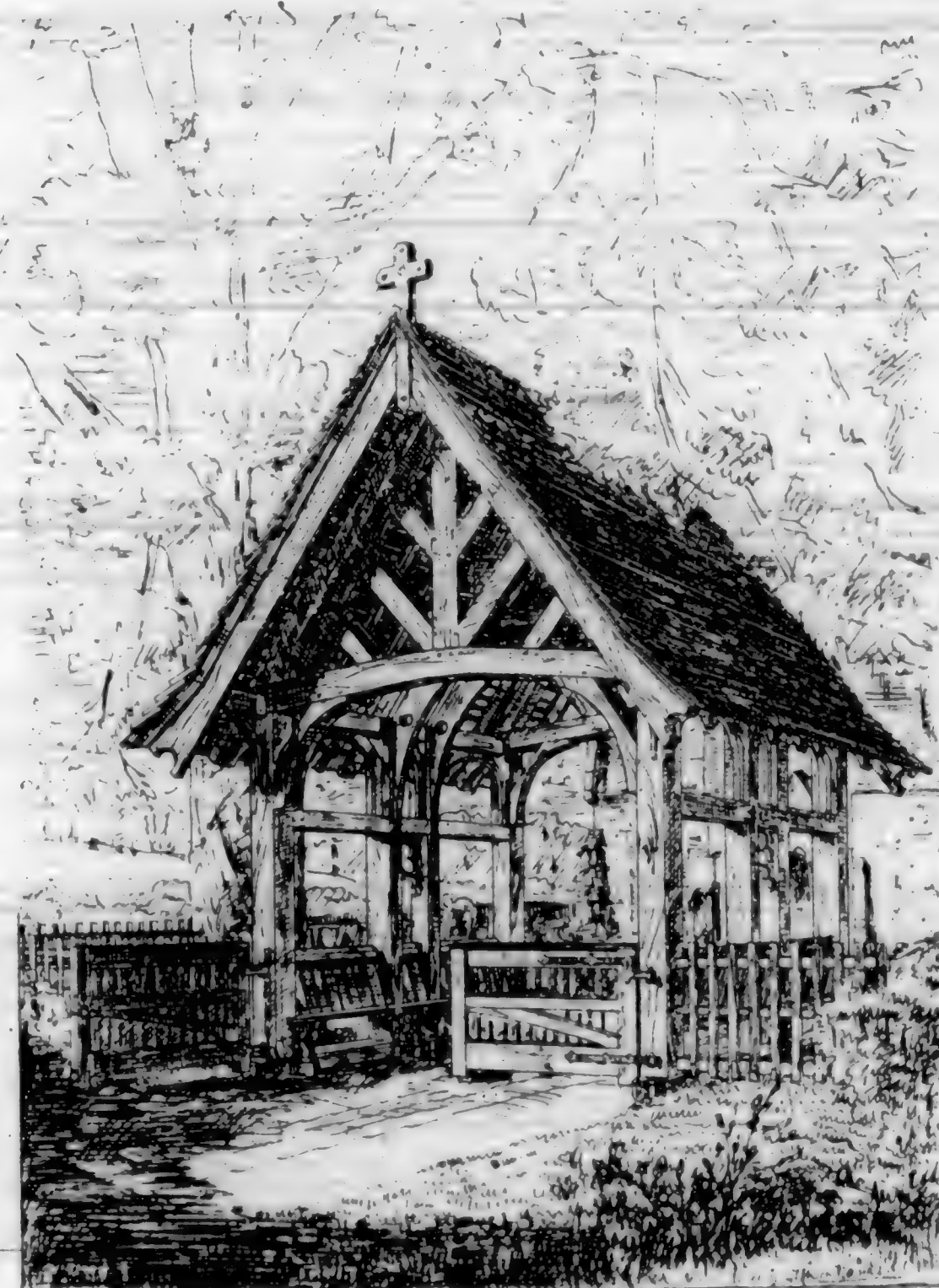
HALCYONE or **HALCYONE**, daughter of **Æolus**, married **Ceyx**, who was drowned as he was going to **Claros** to consult the oracle. The gods appraised **Alcyone** in a dream of her husband's fate; and when she found on the morrow, his body washed on the sea-shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was with her husband changed into birds of the same name, who keep the waters calm and serene, while they build and sit on their nests on the surface of the sea, for the space of 7, 11, or 14 days.

RURAL NOTES.

THE Swiss style is eminently adapted to the hill-side cottage architecture in many of our towns, especially those on rolling ground. The style being based upon wood as the constructive material brings it in accordance, more than any other, with our own staple building material.

The charming picturesque effect of its projecting roof with its bold carved brackets, gives a marked expression to the landscape, protecting the walls during the inclement seasons and shading them during the more heated portion of the day.

A style so well adapted for tasteful homes should receive more attention from the designers of rural homes.



ORNAMENTAL GATE-WAY.

WE herewith present a design for a covered gate-way which would form a picturesque effect as an entrance to gardens, parks or private premises.

THE increased mileage of our railways means the contracting of space and lessening of distance between settlements, which tends to the growth of villages, towns and cities with a rapidity hitherto unknown.

The demand for practical skill in construction, and artistic ability in designing is the necessary consequence.

The diversity and peculiarities of our climate requires special modified features in planning, thus giving to the architect a wide range in the various styles which may be adapted to the locality.



The Photographic Times,

Of March 11th, contains an article on "Development Printing on Prepared Paper". *The Photographic Times*, N. Y., is an illustrated weekly publication, each issue of which contains, in addition to the regular articles, many notes of practical value to the Architect or other person who may wish to finish his own pictures.

The Electrical Review,

New York, has published a Decennial Number, showing ten years of Electrical Progress. The leading article is a review of the Journal as it advanced side by side with the development of electrical science, and today as formally, is recognized as one of the leading papers in that line. The article taken as a whole is a complete history of the practical application of electricity to mechanical power, lighting and the various other uses in the industries of the age. The engravings show many modern electrical plants which contrast strangely with those of the previous ten years.

The Brickbuilder

Is a monthly Journal, published by the *Brickbuilder Publishing Co.*, 4 Liberty Square, Boston.

This is a new publication devoted to the interests of brick architecture. We have publications, already in the field, treating of the manufacture and marketing of brick, but the *Brickbuilder* deals with the finished product as used in the construction of buildings. The subjects have been well selected for the illustrations of the number before us. We wish it success, yet as architecture deals with so many different forms of manufactured articles, we see no real need for a special publication on the architectural features only, for any one particular article.

The Lancet, Clinic.

A weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery. Published at Cincinnati, Ohio. Aside from the members of the Medical Profession, this paper has many articles of interest to Architects and Sanitarians who wish to keep informed in regard to the discoveries made from time to time in that science.

Fashion and Fancy.

Published monthly at New York, and is devoted to the fashions in costumes, household furnishing and decorating, and each number contains many notes of value to the artist or housekeeper who desires to make home pleasant for both old and young.

The **FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW** for March, has a chapter on the "Dissipation of Energy," by Kelvin; also one on the "Dangers of Modern Finance" by Samuel Montagu.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for April, has an article on "Walking" by Julian Hawthorn.

The **COSMOPOLITAN** for April, contains an illustrated article on "Homes of the Renaissance" by Wallace Wood.



The management of this journal desires to extend a cordial invitation to all architects on this coast and elsewhere to contribute designs for publication.

Drawings should be made with perfectly black lines on a smooth white surface. Good tracings, if made with black ink, answer the purpose.

The designs selected will be published without charge. All drawings, whether accepted or not, will be returned to their authors, who must bear express charges both ways.

RESIDENCE AT ROSS VALLEY.

The residence illustrated is for Wm. Barber, Esq., an attorney of this city. It is situated in Ross Valley and is being built to rent during the summer months. A deep veranda extends along three sides, and the halls and rooms are spacious and arranged for comfort and convenience.

The design is by Maxwell G. Bugbee, architect.

YOLO COUNTY HOSPITAL, WOODLAND.

Four designs were submitted for this hospital; the design illustrated, by Messrs. Gilbert & Son, architects of Woodland, being selected as the most suitable for erection.

The building has a frontage of 165 feet, by a depth of 110 feet. The foundation walls are six feet in height which secures ample air space. The front shows a central building of two stories in height, designed for the warden and attendants, physician's office, dispensary, library and reading room.

The main building is arranged for two large wards and smaller rooms for special cases. A wide veranda extends along the whole front, connecting with open corridors around each ward, thereby separating the toilet rooms, dining room, etc., from them. There are two turrets at either end of the front; one is finished for the accommodation of insane patients, and the other for the nurse. The dining room and kitchen are located at the rear. The air space under the floor and over the ceiling affords a free circulation of pure air for ventilation. The heating is by the hot water system. The doors of the wards and rooms are made wide to permit the moving of the cots with the patients.

The cost of the building will be about \$12,000.

THE MACDONOUGH THEATER, OAKLAND.

The grand main entrance to the theater will be on the Fourteenth street side of the building, seventy feet from Broadway. It will be twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet long. The entrance is larger than any theater in San Francisco except the Grand Opera House.

The floor will be of mosaic tiling, and the walls of the entrance will be finely frescoed. The ceiling will be dome shape, decorated in elegant style. So large will be the entrance that crowding at all times will be avoided. To the left of the main entrance is the balcony exit, and to the right is the gallery entrance.

The entrance to the foyer and the box office will be in unison with the other parts of the theater. The doors leading to the foyer will be made of carved oak and art glass.

The foyer will be one of the charming features of the new theater. It will be fourteen feet wide and seventy feet long. The staircase leading to the balcony is in the center of the foyer. It will be elegant in every respect, the prevailing wood being polished oak. The floor of the foyer will be richly carpeted. Between the foyer and theater will be arranged arcades the whole width of the theater, so that one standing in the foyer can view the stage. The ceiling over the foyer will be diamond shaped and handsomely decorated in white and gold. The entire woodwork in this section will be of white oak.

At the extreme end of the foyer is the ladies' parlor.

Near the staircase on the right of the foyer is an exit eight feet wide leading to the Broadway entrance of the theater.

The balcony is reached by way of the grand staircase. The foyer here is the same size as on the main floor, with ladies' reception rooms. The arrangements, so far as exits are concerned, are ample.

The ground floor of the auditorium will be 70 feet wide and 90 feet long and will have a seating capacity of 576, exclusive of the boxes.

Special attention has been given to the stage details. The proscenium opening will be circular headed, thirty-six feet in height and thirty-three feet six inches wide. The stage will be equipped in a manner unequalled by any theater west of Chicago.

The contracts call for the lighting of the theater by both gas and electricity. The electricity will be furnished from a special dynamo. In the entire theater there will be 2080 electric lights.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The enormous steel trusses to sustain the roof of the Manufactures Building are about to be erected. These trusses are the largest ever made for architectural purposes. They span 368 feet and rise to a height of 211 feet. The contract for them calls for about \$460,000.

An Esquimaux village, inhabited by from 50 to 75 natives of the frozen regions, will be one of the sights on Midway Plaisance at the Exposition.

A Choral Hall, 160x260 feet, will be erected near the Horticultural Building. There Professor Tomlins, with 2,000 trained voices, will furnish rare choral music during the Exposition. The Welsh International Eisteddfod will occupy the building for a week.

Instead of a reproduction of an Aztec temple, Mexico will construct a typical hacienda, or residence of a wealthy landed proprietor. This will be decorated in lavish manner with Mexican fruits and flowers and archaeological and ethnological specimens. The Mexican exhibit will illustrate the present condition and resources and products of the country rather than its past history.

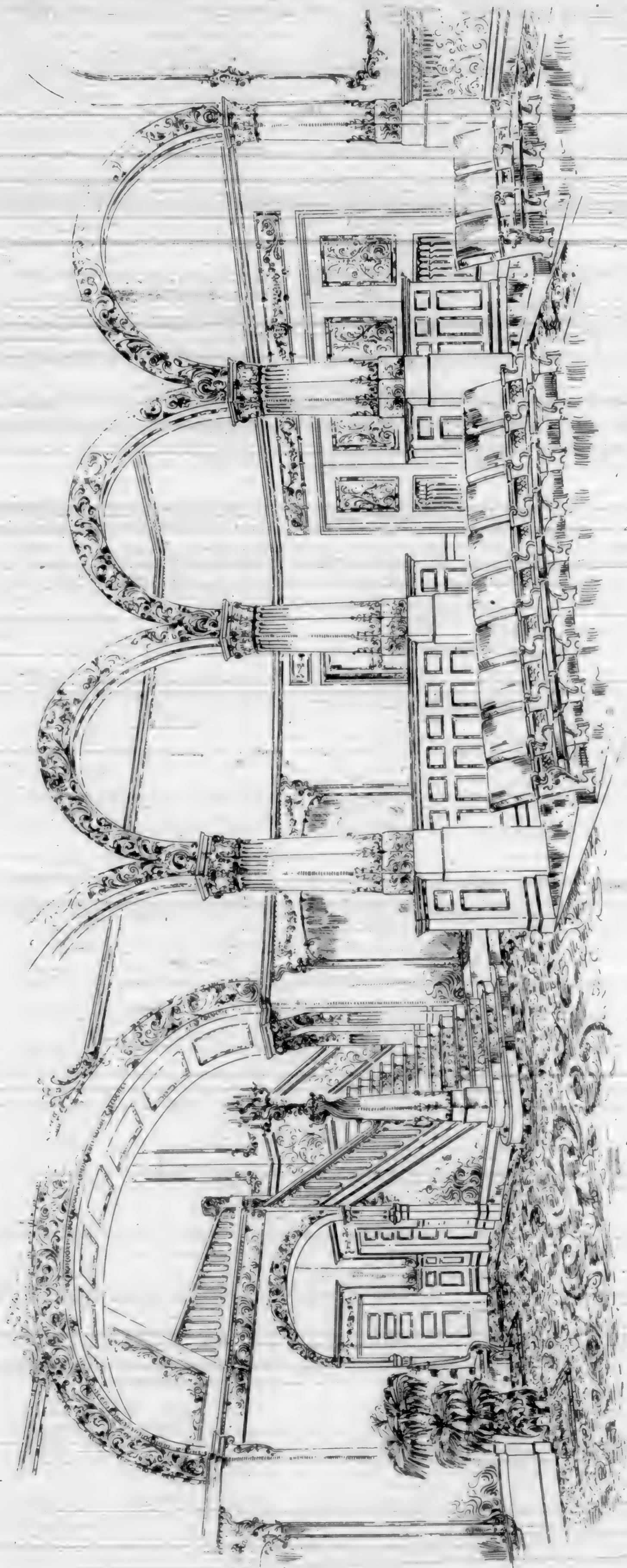
Jackson Park will retain as one of its permanent attractions the building which Japan will erect for its headquarters at the Exposition. The building will be modeled after one of the most famous and architecturally unique of Japan's ancient temples, and with its surrounding garden will cost \$70,000. About 40,000 square feet will be occupied. The South Park commissioners have accepted the offer of S. Tegima, representative of the Mikado, to give the structure to Chicago on condition that it be kept permanent and in repair, and that one room in it be devoted to a public exhibit of Japanese works of art, which the Japanese government agrees to replenish from time to time.



APRIL 1892.

THE CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

VOL. XIII, NO. 4.



VIEW OF FOYER.

The "MACDONOUGH" Theatre.

BRITTON & KEY PHOTO LITH.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Mooser & Cutler
Architects
PUBLISHED BY THE
CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURAL PUBLISHING CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

