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VOLUME XC VIII NOVEMBER 9, 1910 NUMBER 1820
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Condensed Minutes of October Meeting, Philadelphia Chapter, A.I.A.

At the October and annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, A.I.A. the following officers were elected: Wm. D. Hewitt, president; John Hall Rankin, first vice-president; Milton D. Medary, Jr., second vice-president; Horace Wells Sellers, secretary; John P. B. Sinkler, librarian; Charles L. Borie, Jr., treasurer.


Delegates to the Convention of the Institute, to be held in San Francisco on January 17, 18 and 19, 1911: Wm. D. Hewitt, ex officio; Horace Wells Sellers, ex officio; John Hall Rankin, Edward A. Crane, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Charles L. Borie, Jr.; Charles A. Ziegler, Milton B. Medary, Jr.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Wm. D. Hewitt, who delivered his annual address.

The Executive Committee and all the standing committees reported, among them:

Mr. Ziegler for the Committee on Preservation of Historical Monuments, who reported that the city had accepted the proffered assistance of the chapter in preparing plans for and superintending the restoration of Congress Hall, also for lamps to be placed around Independence Square, in which work his committee, in conjunction with Chief McLaughlin, of the Electrical Bureau, were now engaged.

Mr. Rankin reported for the Committee on Competitions that the committee had been instrumental in improving the program of several competitions during the past year and that the profession and the public had been the gainers thereby. Mr. Frank Miles Day, at the request of the chair, made a brief report on the work accomplished by the Standing Committee on Competitions of the Institute. He referred to the success of the committee in improving the character of competitions throughout the country.

Mr. Moses, for the Committee on Biography and History, reported that the last work had been done on the history of the chapter which his committee has been compiling and that it would soon be ready for distribution. He also reported that the committee had sent out blanks to all members to be returned with data concerning the life and attainments of each.

The securing of chapter quarters or the erection of a building for the use of the chapter was discussed with the committee appointed for that purpose and the work of the committee ordered continued.

Mr. Crane reported that his committee was concluding all arrangements for the annual dinner of the chapter to be held on November 11, the forty-first anniversary of the founding of the Chapter, at the University Club.

The conduct and management of the usual architectural exhibition was discussed and a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the T Square Club and arrange all details for an exhibition to be held this season.

Mr. Medary spoke on the recommendation contained in the president's address that a Philadelphia Society of Architects be formed with whom could be associated members of other allied societies and those interested in the advancement of the arts and sciences.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee to formulate a plan for the organization of such a society and to investigate the charter of a similar society which was formed in Philadelphia in 1871 and to report at a future meeting of the chapter.

Professor Laird reported for the Committee on Education and Program that a program for the ensuing year was in the course of preparation.

Mr. Boyd, for the Committee on Public Information, reported on the work of his committee during the year. This report contained two recommendations, which were very favorably received by the meeting, one of them being that steps should be taken for securing for the institute a document now sorely needed and one of almost equal importance with the schedule of charges and code of ethics, namely a form of agreement between architect and owner. The report suggested that this agreement should not be a short perfunctory affair, but one setting forth in full what each respectively is expected to do in relation to the whole operation, this being public information on a subject now sadly neglected by both the parties in interest.

The other suggestion of the Committee on Public Information was that all the chapters of the Institute should be communicated with and those not having committees on public information should be urged to appoint such a committee. That, further, these committees should arrange between them to exchange minutes of all of their meetings and of any papers issued by any of the chapters. This would extend and enlarge upon the acquaintances formed each year through delegates of the chapters at the conventions and in being beneficial to the chapters would undoubtedly advance the interests of the Institute itself. Few of the chapters now have committees on public information and but two or three issue printed minutes which have been distributed to other chapters and have been the source of healthful suggestions.

Mr. Day pointed out that the Institute's Committee on Contracts and Specifications had been considering a contract between the owner and architect, and as the Philadelphia Chapter's Committee on Public Information were willing to undertake the work of beginning such a document, a motion was passed that they be requested to submit a tentative form to the chapter for its later consideration.

As to exchange of minutes and communicating with other chapters, a motion was also passed instructing the Executive Committee to communicate with the other chapters with the hope that the suggestion might be carried out.

By the Civil Code of France both architect and contractor are held responsible for ten years after the completion of a building for any defects which may develop during that time. It has recently been decided by the French courts that this applies only to such defects as put a building in jeopardy, and not to secondary or minor faults.

M. Antoine, ex-president of the National Society of French Architects, has been appointed Mayor of the city of Amiens.

The Northwestern Architect is in favor of licensing architects in Oregon.
CITY PLANNING CONFERENCE AT LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Cal., will have a city planning conference on November 14 to 16, at which time representatives of the various south-western cities will discuss the problems of town improvement that are now fully appreciated as of the greatest importance in civic development.

La Nazione, of Florence, Italy, in the issue for October 16th, publishes a full summary of Professor Goodbody's first article on the Leaning Tower of Pisa, which was written for The American Architect and appeared in our columns September 28th.

SOCITIES

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER DISCUSSES COMPETITIONS

Competitions was the subject under discussion at the last monthly meeting of the Rhode Island Chapter, A. I. A. A committee was appointed to secure permanent rooms to meet the needs of the Chapter and its largely increased membership. A communication was read from the Washington State Chapter requesting information as to building laws in Rhode Island, to which the secretary was directed to reply with full information.

The Chapter voted a contribution of $50 to the McKim memorial.

OAKLAND (CAL.) ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

We stated in a previous issue that the architects of Oakland, Cal., contemplated the organization of an Architectural Club. We now learn that this has been accomplished. The officers elected for ensuing year are as follows: President, Hart Wood; vice-president, E. B. Mead; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Wilkinson; directors—John Galen Howard, L. C. Mulgardt, Oswald Spier and C. E. Richardson.

PERSONAL

Albert Held, architect, Spokane, Wash., informs us that he has moved his offices to the Realty Building, Spokane.

We are informed that the firm of Charles Henry & Son, architects, Akron, Ohio, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Leroy W. Henry will continue the business, in which he will be associated with Mr. Milton E. Murphy, under the firm name of Henry & Murphy.

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ALABAMA

Bessemer.—Methodist congregation will soon begin work on erection of edifice at Seventeenth St. and Madison Ave.

Birmingham.—Smith Realty & Development Co. will erect warehouse on First Ave. Steve Smith, President.

Birmingham.—Architect Scott Joy is preparing plans for erection of $30,000 residence for Judge Oscar Hundley.

ARKANSAS

Prescott.—Scott Bros. have decided to erect two-story office building.

CALIFORNIA

Centerville.—Centerville Masonic Trustees will erect $100,000 temple on Main St.

Oroville.—Company I is considering erection of armory.

Los Angeles.—C. C. Rittenhouse, 206 S. Spring St., has prepared plans for erection of three-story $30,000 apartment house at Twenty-fourth and Scarff Sts.

Los Angeles.—Plans for erection of a large store and apartment building at corner of Moneta Ave. and Forty-first Place have just been completed by Matthews & Matthews, Financial Agents. Cost, $30,000.

Plans will be prepared by city for erection of $18,000 engine house at Washington and Arlington Sts.

Los Angeles.—William Garland will erect three-story $55,000 brick building at 621 S. Spring St.

Los Angeles.—Council has appropriated $20,000 to be used in erecting police sub-station in Boyle Heights and the Fire Department is planning to build an engine house in same district.

Los Angeles.—Trinity M. E. Church has decided to erect $100,000 edifice at Ninth and Grand Sts. Webber & Smith, Architects. Rev. R. P. Howell, pastor.

Oroville.—Plans have been prepared for erection of proposed Angels' Flight Hotel. Ernest Crooks and Chas. Ward are interested.

Redlands.—Company G has received plans for new armory the company will erect at cost of $17,000.

San Francisco.—Board of Supervisors has accepted offer of Whitcomb Estate Co. to erect temporary city hall, cost $450,000, on Market St.

Santa Cruz.—Bids will be received until 3 p.m., Dec. 5, by James Knowl Taylor, supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for complete construction of post-office.

COLORADO

Canon City.—Local Elks are considering erection of $30,000 club house at Macion Ave. and Fourth St.


Denver.—Fire and Police Board will consider erection of three fire stations.

Plans are being prepared for erection of six-story brick addition to Y. M. C. A. at Eighteenth Ave. and Sherman St.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport.—F. R. Garrett is planning to erect eight residences on Hanover St.

Bristol.—Yahning & Coelho, 77 North St., will erect factory on Terryville Ave.

Mystic.—Charity and Relief Lodge, F. & A. M., will erect proposed temple on Gravel St.

New Britain.—Unkebch & Perry have completed plans for club house for the Maple Hill Improvement Society, to be erected at Maple Hill.

New Haven.—Local masons have decided to erect temple. Chas. E. Rounds, Chairman Special Committee.

Plantsville.—Plant of H. D. Smith & Co., destroyed by fire, loss $200,000, will be rebuilt.

WATERBURY.—Plans have been completed by Architect C. A. Tyler for new two tenement house on Oak St. for Peter Barber. Architect A. Ketchen, Jr., is drawing plans for frame cottage on Watertown road for Henry Bario.

Architect C. Jerome Bailey, 63 Bank Bldg., has plans completed for three-story tenement house on Bunker Hill road for Benton Cashman.

Plans have been completed by Architect F. J. Dixon for an addition to M. D. Russell's block at corner of South Main and Clay Sts.

DELWARE

Wilmington.—St. Paul's M. E. Church has decided to erect proposed edifice on Jackson St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.—Municipal Architect Ashford has prepared plans for three additional school buildings. Plans for the addition to the Calvary M. E. Church are now being revised by Harding & O'Pann, architects, 729 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by Snowden Ashford, 1717 Riggs Pl., N. W., for erection of Normal School at 11th and Harvard Sts., N. W.; cost, including grounds, $250,000.

FLORIDA

Daytona.—H. L. J. S. Dohn will erect brick hotel at Palmetto and Orange Sts. in near future.

Jacksonville.—Jack Banman has prepared plans for erection of a handsome new apartment house at foot of Copeland St., in Riverside, for J. P. Ellenberg.

Key West.—E. H. Gato will erect steel and concrete factory building.

Lakeland.—J. L. Tallevast, Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa, has had plans prepared for erection of $600,000 hotel.

Newberry.—Bids will be received by the Bank of Newberry and W. B. Camp, architect, until Nov. 20, for furnishing all materials and building brick and stone bank building.

St. Petersburg.—Catholic Church is considering erection of $5,000 church. Rev. M. A. Higgins, Tampa, is interested.

GEORGIA

Atlanta.—Estimates on the price and specifications of the new schools planned by Board of Education are being secured.

Augusta.—Commission of Public Works, Wingfield, will prepare plans for proposed city stockade.

Macon.—Southern Cotton Oil Co. and Atlanta Ice & Coal Co. will rebuild plants destroyed by fire.

Millersville.—Large building will be erected at once on prison farm.

Savannah.—Mowbray & Uffinger, 50 Liberty St., New York City, have prepared plans for erection of bank and office building for Savannah Trust Co.

Tifton.—Bids will be received until Nov. 22 for erection of court house; plans by Falls City Construction Co., Louis­ville, Ky. M. Tucker, Chairman County Commissioners.

ILLINIOS

Belleville.—Committee composed of Frank Dietz and Henry Diller, of Lessing Lodge; H. R. Meinheerger and George Glack­meier, of Garfield; and Messrs. Michaelis and Erlinger, of Cavalier Lodge, has been appointed to map out a plan of procedure for erection of Pythonian Home.

Chicago.—Company, headed by Jas. O. Heyworth, will erect $200,000 twenty-story building to include theater. C. A. Eck­strom, 131 LaSalle St., architect.

Chicago.—Architects Holabird & Roche, 1618 Monadnock Bldg., have prepared plans for erection of six-story building at 351 Wabash Ave. for Martin Ryerson.

Chicago.—Nathan Friend will erect store and manufacturing building at South Jefferson St. and School Place.

Murray Wolbach is considering erection of six-story mill
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constructed building at Indiana Ave. and E. Twenty-third St. 

Frank A. Hecht is having plans prepared for erection of seven-story $500,000 building on Throop St. 

Council Ga. Kniffen of Columbus, will erect three-story brick lodge building at Sixty-second St. and Cottage Grove Ave. 

Mandel Bros. have announced plans for erection of Ettlen-

story $200,000 store building at State and Madison Sts. Hol-
bird & Roche, 1618 Monadnock Bldg., architects. 

Granite City.—Bids will be received by James Knox Taylor, 
supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 3 p. m., Dec. 8, for complete construction of postoffice.

Paris.—American Tobacco Co. will erect warehouses, cost $400,000, near this city.

PRORIA.—Congregation Agudus Achim, Monson St., will erect church. Rabbi Jacob Klein, Pastor. 

Quincy.—Ruez Machine Co., Seventh and Vermont Sts., will erect once erect garage. Cost $150,000. 

Waukegan.—Architect I. A. Worsfield, 3 Dodge Bldg., has prepared plans for erection of two fire stations.

INDIANA

LaPorte.—Architect Walter Shattuck, 218 La Salle St., Chicago, has completed plans for erection of building for Boston Co-operative Co. Morris Levine, Michigan City, is interested.

Logansport.—School Board is considering erection of annex to high school.

Michigan City.—Samartian Lodge of Masons will erect $800,000 temple at Fifth and Boots Sts.

Michigan City.—Samuel Grieger, 415 E. Eighth St., is considering erection of modern business block at Baltimore and Frank Sts.

Muncie.—Industry United Brethren Church, Rev. C. H. Stratton, Pastor, is considering erection of church.

Richmond.—West Richmond Friends are considering erection of Memorial Church on Earlham Campus.

John A. Evans, 1225 Main St., will erect large building at Tenth and Main Sts.

IOWA

Des Moines.—D. S. Chamberlain is planning to erect large business block on W. Locust St.

Davenport.—Additions and remodeling to the building of Horncell, Hess & More, wholesale druggists on Pearl St., will be undertaken next spring that will involve expenditure of approximately $80,000.

Waterloo.—Contract will be let on Jan. 15 for erection of superstructure of proposed hospital for Franciscan Sisters. Cost, $130,000; foundations completed. J. H. Tenney, Superintendent of Construction.

KANSAS

Concordia.—Board of Education is considering erection of $20,000 school. 

Philipsburg.—County will vote on $60,000 bonds to erect jail and court house.

KENTUCKY

Covington.—Shattuck & Hussey, Archts., 143 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., are preparing plans for $5,000 Y. M. C. A. building, four stories high. E. Fogg, secretary.

Louisville.—William Reiser will erect two large apartment buildings to cost $700,000 in Jefferson Court.

Louisville.—J. G. Greffy, 455 W. Jefferson St., is taking bids on three-story building to be built on Jefferson St. for B. Bernheim. Cost about $90,000.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans.—Plans have been completed by Architect Geo. P. Hammond, 734 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, for erection of factory building on Carrollton Ave. for American Chicle Co. W. H. Keigley, local manager.

New Orleans.—The Agnathush Ashim Ancher, St.ard Syna-
gogue is considering erection of building. 

Patterson.—Citizens’ State & Savings Bank has accepted plans for erection of brick building.

MAINE

Bangor.—Judge John Percy Deering is considering erection of four-story building on Main St. 

Elmwood.—Bids will be received by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 3 p. m., Dec. 7, for extension of U. S. postoffice and custom house.

MARYLAND

Baltimore.—William F. Ludwig has accepted plans by John Boyer, architect, for $5,000 frame cottage to be erected at Oakfield and Springfield Ave.

Baltimore.—Gas and Electric Co. will at once erect distribution shops and garage at Arlington. 

Baltimore.—Plans for the extensive improvements, including erection of five-story warehouse, to be made by Dietrich Brothers at Davis and Pleasant Sts., are nearing completion, and work will start soon.

John J. Ulrich is having plans prepared for improvements to nine buildings at Carrollton Ave. and Hollins St. Work is to cost about $5,000.

Baltimore.—Bethany English Lutheran Church congregation has accepted plans by G. B. Lohmutler, architect, for $5,000 one-story frame and stucco church building at the corner of Lakewood Ave. and Madison St.

Indios C. Carroll is having plans made by Edward L. Palmer, architect, for residence to be erected at Roland Park, to cost about $70,000.

Dr. A. S. Warner is contemplating erection of apartment house at 330 and 332 South Highland Ave., Highlandtown, to cost about $100,000.

Baltimore.—A. Schumane & Co., are considering erection of four-story brick warehouse at 325 W. Pratt St. Wm. A. Foreman is making competitive sketch.

West & Nolting, Keyster Bldg., have been selected to prepare plans for erection of warehouse at 4 West German St. for Franklin E. Cator.

Baltimore.—Plans for the new building to be erected in connection with the improvements at Owings Mills, will soon be ready for bids. Elliott & Emmert, Union Trust Bldg., architects. Improvements are to cost about $150,000. C. L. Reeder, supervising engineer.

Baysville.—Arnold M. E. Church will soon erect edifice.

Fernald.—Bids have been invited for erection of postoffice. Jas. K. Taylor, supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Hagerstown.—Bids for erection of the new Washington County Hospital will be received by Architect J. H. Ritchie on Nov. 15.

Salisbury.—Bell Telephone Co. has purchased site on Church St. for erection of $250,000 home.

 MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro.—Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners of the County of Bristol, Taunton, for the building of a court house for the Fourth District Court. Brigham, Coveney & Bishop, 164 Boylston St., Boston, architects; Frank M. Chace, Chairman County Commissioners.

Boston.—Ten apartment houses will be erected at 27 and 29 Garden St., West End, for Julius Krinsky, from plans by F. A. Norton, 45 Cornhill St.

Boston.—City has purchased site at Parker St. and Fisher Ave., Roxbury, for erection of school.

Boston.—Five-story apartment house of brick and stone, to contain nine apartments, at 6 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill, will be erected for Max Shoolman from plans by Hurd & Gor.

8 Beacon St. Cost about $50,000.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company will build two houses. 2½ stories each, on Linden St., Allston, from plans by Bigelow & Wadsworth. Cost $160,000 each. 

Brick and stone apartment house to be erected at 25 Peterboro St., Back Bay, for Abraham Kantor et al., will be five stories high and will cost $60,000. Plans by F. A. Norton, 45 Cornhill St.

Easthampton.—School Committee is considering erection of school on Hoyle's Ave.

Felton.—Harry Ballulkin is planning to erect large building in Spring.

Indian Orchard.—Michael H. Lyons will erect vaudeville theater at Oak and Main Sts.

Norwich.—Clarke School has accepted plans by A. Lincoln Fechheimer, Andrews Bldg., Cincinnati, for erection of $60,000 school.

Pittsfield.—Mohican Tribe of Red Men is considering erection of a theater on Pearl St.

Revere.—An $8,000 school building will be erected in Malden, from plans by Edward S. Wilson.
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PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
Salem.—Trustees of Salem Public Library have decided to build addition to main building in Essex St.; also to build branch library building at corner of Ocean Ave. and Lafayette St., South Salem.

SOMERVILLE.—Dr. A. Waldo Forbush will at once erect summer residence on Metropolitan Boulevard, at Atlantic-by-the-Sea.

SOMERVILLE.—Plans for a three-apartment house to be erected in Pearson Ave., have been drawn for J. L. Malcolm. Building will be constructed of wood and will cost $7,000.

Somerset.—Litchfield Shuttle Co. will build new plant next spring in Shuttleville. Plans are completed for building of two new storehouses and a garage to be erected this fall.

MICHIGAN

DEtroIT.—Architect C. Howard Crane is completing design of two-family flat for B. St. John on Farnsworth St.

DEtroIT.—Day Automobile Co. has been incorporated and will erect factory. C. F. Roberts, 347 Woodward Ave., secretary.

Arthur Collon & Co., Detroit Gas Co. Bldg., will erect machine shop at Jefferson Ave. and Chene St.

DEtroIT.—R. H. Marr, Ford Bldg., will receive estimates about Dec. 1, on $50,000 eight-story and basement store and office building to be erected at Gratiot and Farrar Sts., for the Kiefer Land Co.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Premier Motor Co., Indianapolis, will erect garage for Michigan Division St., Otto Knotz, manager.

IRON WOOD.—Roach and Seiber Co. will erect cement block building on McLeod Ave.

KALAMAZOO.—Christian Reformed Church is considering erection of edifice at Park and Vine Sts.

Owosso.—St. John's Mission, of Durand, is planning to build church. Cost, about $15,000.

SAGINAW.—Frank Wolfarth, Geo. Strale and J. J. Feldman have secured plans from C. L. Cowles, Chase Block, Architect, for construction of summer cottages next spring at Linwood Beach.

STURGIS.—Erection of $50,000 school is being considered.

MINNESOTA

BRainerD.—Dr. J. L. Camp, of Advisory Board of State Sanatorium for Consumptives, is planning additional hospital.

DULUTH.—Library Board will purchase site in West Duluth for erection of $20,000 Carnegie Library Building.

DULUTH.—Ribenack Bros. have had plans prepared for erection of four-story $30,000 hotel on Superior St. Kelly & Lignell, 700 Lonsdale Bldg., architects.

Plans for building to be erected for L. S. Loeb at corner of Lake Ave. and Superior St. are being prepared by J. J. Wagoner, Architect, Providence, R. I.

Radcliffe & Price, Palladio Bldg., are preparing plans for modern four-family flat building to be erected for Gilbert and Neil Patterson on Superior Ave.

SPOKANE.—Architect B. D. Keck is preparing plans for combined church and parsonage for M. E. church congregation.

ST. PAUL.—Tentative plans are being considered for erection of proposed central police station.

ST. PAUL.—Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Co. is interested in proposed erection of $100,000 warehouse at Third and Franklin Sts.

ST. PAUL.—Dr. Arthur Sweeney and Dr. Haldor Svea, St. Paul, and Dr. W. A. Jones, Minneapolis, have asked council for permission to erect $100,000 sanatorium for treatment of nervous diseases.

MISSOURI

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS.—Owners of New Elms Hotel, destroyed by fire, will rebuild at once. Cost, about $200,000.

ST. LOUIS.—Architect Chas. F. May, Laclede Bldg., is preparing plans for erection of $7,000 residence.

ST. LOUIS.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by Wm. B. Ittner, 911 Locust St., for erection of $160,000 Harney Heights school building. Hans C. Toensfeld, Commissioner of School Buildings.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA.—United States National Bank will begin work Jan. 1 on erection of twenty-story building at the corner of Farnam and Sixteenth Sts.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—Delaney Co., lessors of Hotel Dunlop, will erect 200-room addition. Frank Bowman, manager.

COLLINGSWOOD.—Architect George E. Savage, Provident Bldg., Philadelphia, is designing $4,000 church and Sunday School building for First Baptist congregation.

DELAWARE.—Glen Rock.—The Board of Education has announced competition plans for six-room school building with an assembly hall. Cost not to exceed $30,000. Address H. Crittenberg Harris, House Committee.

HOMICENCE.—Central Railroad Company will erect $20,000 passenger station.

HOBOKEN.—From plans prepared by Architect Philip Brum­merhop, 118 Park Ave., $75,000 office building will be erected on corner of Bloomingdale and Newark Sts. for Hoboken Printing & Publishing Co.

JERSEY CITY.—Board of School Estimates is considering following appropriations: For enlargement and improvement of School No. 36, on Hancock Ave., $60,000; erection of new School No. 34, Boulevard and Warner Ave., $76,000; erection of new School No. 35, Sip and Whitman Aves., $75,000.

JERSEY CITY.—Bids will be received by Board of Education, Nov. 22, 11 a.m., for erection of Technical and Industrial High School. J. T. Rowland, Jr., 5 Exchange Place, Supervising Architect. G. Fred Ege, secretary.

JERSEY CITY.—Sophie Cohen, of Bayonne, will erect five two-family houses on Randolph Ave., from plans made by Architect Nathan Weltoff. Cost $22,000.

From plans as prepared by Architect George A. Flagg, Jersey City Trust Bldg., two-family residence, cost $6,000 will be erected on Van Reypen St., for Frank L. Bradbury, 531 Newark Ave.

MONTCLAIR.—Christian Union Congregational Church, Upper Montclair, is considering erection of $3,000 addition.

MONTCLAIR.—Cedar Avenue Presbyterian congregation is planning erection of stone church.

NEWARK.—Imperial Laundry Co. has commissioned Richard W. Eler, 45 Clinton St., to design $8,000 brick laundry at Fourteen and Gould Ave.

NEWARK.—Plans have been completed by Hyman Rosensohn for four-story $15,000 brick store and apartment building, which Otto J. Aaron will soon erect at 96 Belleville Ave.

Kaltenbach & Stephens are to build $8,000 brick warehouse at 244-256 Sherman Ave. after plans by Maynard Klement.

PENN GROVE.—Holcomb L. Peat, architect, Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, has completed drawings and specifications for extensive alterations and additions to First National Bank.

PLAINFIELD.—Morris Abrams, West Front St., will prepare plans at once to erect business building on same street.

Rahway.—Plans and specifications have been prepared for erection of parsonage for First Methodist Church.

RED BANK.—J. H. Freeland, 224 Fifth Ave., New York, has prepared plans for building of wood and marble residence for Andrew Friedman, 52 William St., New York City.

Silverton.—Louis Cohen will erect hotel and theater at Union and Market Sts.

NEW MEXICO

TUCUMCARI.—All bids on plans for proposed Vorenberg hotel have been rejected as too excessive, and new bids have been called for. Building proposed is to be of the mission style and to cost in the neighborhood of $35,000.

NEW YORK

BAY SHORE, L. I.—Firemen are considering erection of head­quarters on Main St. C. W. Ackerly, Chief.

BUFFALO.—Henry E. Lynd, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and Frank O. Johnston will erect residences this fall.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Lozier Motor Co. will erect large build­ing at Thompson Ave. and Hulst St.

MOUNT VERNON.—Erection of fire house on Fifth Ave. is being considered. Plans prepared.

New York.—William Flanagan, Architect for the Depart­ment of Correction, has filed plans for building two extensions to three-story Children's Hospital and School on Randall's Island, opposite E. 118th St., at a total cost of $40,000.
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NEW YORK—CHICAGO—LOS ANGELES
AGENCIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
New York.—Julius Realty Co., 200 Broadway, will erect four-story factory on Division St. Cost, $10,000. Hemmefeld & Stecker, 19 Union Square, architects.

Chanler heirs will erect four-story store building at Sixth Ave. and Eighteenth St. Cost, $25,000. Buchanan & Fox, 11 Fifty-seventh St., Architects.

Edward S. Murphy will erect six-story flat building with store, cost $18,000, on Ninety-seventh St. Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, Architect.

Moore Bros. will erect $20,000 storage building and stable at Eleventh Ave. and Twenty-fourth St. F. T. MacDonald, 41 W. Thirty-third St., Architect.


Three three-story brick dwellings with garage will be erected on Crotona Park North for Harris Ramen. Cost, $8,500. Goldner & Goldberg, 704 Jackson Ave., Architect.

M. J. Cleary will erect $5,500 frame dwelling on 228th St. George P. Crosier, 228th St. and White Plains Ave., Architect.

G. Galiena & Son, 3078 Prospect Ave., will erect $5,000 brick store, dwelling and lath on 180th St. M. W. Del Gaudio, 40 Tremont Ave., architect.

New York.—Goldie & Cohen, 198 Broadway, will erect $7,000 brick store & Cohen, 198 Broadway, 1 Union Square West, architect.

Gruenstein & Mayer, 250 Grand St., will erect $6,000 brick store dwelling on 145th St. L. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect.

Fourth Ave. Presbyterian Church is considering erection of $600,000 edifice at Broadway and W. 104th St. L. & S. Construction Co., Morris Silberman, President, will erect $20,000 storage building and stable on 150th St. C. B. Meyers, architect.

George P. Crosier, 223d St. and White Plains Ave., Architect.

Goldner & Goldberg, 704 Jackson Ave., Architect.

Tremont Ave., architect.

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NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

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NANTICOKE.—Council is considering erection of jail in rear of new city building.

PHILADELPHIA.—Keraker & Nicholson have completed plans for three-story residence at Landowne for W. R. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA.—Architects Maginzer & Potter, 137 South Fifth St., have completed plans for erection of proposed $50,000 Hebrew Free School at 314 Catharine St.

PHILADELPHIA.—Loomcombile Co. of America will erect five-story $100,000 concrete garage at 2314 Market St.

PHILADELPHIA.—Young Women's Christian Association has invited competition from Architects Maginzer & Potter, 137 South Fifth St.; Alexander Adams, 1012 Walnut St., and Paul A. Davis & Brother, 1600 Chestnut St., for drawing of plans for building for women to be erected at Hancock St. and Allegheny Ave.

Architect J. F. Bradley, Hade Bldg., has completed plans for seventy-five dwellings and three stores which Frank H. Behren will erect on Larchwood and Addison Sts. Architects Snyder & Bassett are designing two three-story residences at Carpenter Station for Mrs. Mary Stewart.

PITTSBURG.—A $30,000 brick building will be constructed on Fifth Ave., Homestead, from plans by F. C. Sauer, 844 Penn Ave. Building will be owned by the Narada Slavenska Association of Homestead.

Thomas McCaffrey, Lawrenceville broker, will have four brick houses, costing $15,000, erected on Bishop St., from plans made by A. K. Miller, Penn Bldg. John Dewar, 435 Penn Ave., will have $15,000 residence built at Starr and Lincoln Aves, Bellevue, from plans by J. L. Beatty, Sixth St. and Penn Ave.

John C. Bragdon will erect $15,000 dwelling of bungalow design on Third Degree Road, Know on Station. Cost, $15,000. S. F. Heckert, Stevenson Bldg., Architect.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg Tool Co., Robinson St., Northside, will erect large plant at Union and Bannannel Sts., Braddock.

PITTSBURG.—Geo. H. Soifel Co. will erect five-story brick factory and office building on Forbes St.

PITTSBURG.—Immaculate Conception Church, Father Colligan, pastor, will erect church and school at Lazerne Ave. and Fremont St.

PLAINVIEW.—Architects Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch St., Philadelphia, have completed plans for three-story parochial school for the Sacred Heart Church.

Scranton.—Plans for the West Scranton Italian Presbyterian Mission chapel to be erected on North Ninth Ave. are being prepared by Architects Snyder and Ward.

WILKES-BARRE.—School Board has accepted plans by Architect Owen McGlynn, Simon Long Bldg., for erection of school on Stark St., Firewood.

BELOIT.—Architect W. N. Smith, 20 W. Thirty-third St., New York City, has prepared plans for erection of $40,000 residence in this city.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BENNETTSVILLE.—School Trustees have rejected all bids for erection of $20,000 school. Sayre & Baldwin, Anderson, architects.

COLUMBIA.—Commission for State Hospital for Insane has purchased site for erection of proposed hospital. Dr. J. W. Bahcock, Superintendent.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE.—C. K. Colley, architect, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., has drawn the plans for apartment building, to cost $35,000, which Dr. O. H. Wilson will soon erect on Seventeenth Ave. and Hayes St.

TEXAS

ARANSAS PASS.—Commercial Club is interested in erection of three-story $40,000 hotel.

CALVERT.—City hall has been destroyed by fire; loss $50,000.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—Methodist Church is preparing to erect $40,000 edifice.

DEL RIO.—College Heights Addition Co. has had plans prepared for erection of $8,000 brick building on Greenwood St. Front Worthy.—Bids will be received until 4 p. m., Nov. 17 by Trustees of Texas Christian University for erection of three reinforced concrete and brick buildings. Waller & Field, architects.

HOUSTON.—Plans have been prepared for erection of eight-story $90,000 flat building at Main and Pease Sts. for E. C. Lamb and S. E. McAdoo.

HOUSTON.—Krupp & Tuffy are considering erection of six-story building at Main and Prairie Sts.; idea of three-story building abandoned.

MILWAUKEE.—Bids will be received until 6 p. m., Nov. 19 for erection of brick and wood school. Wailer & Field, Fort Worth and C. G. Lancaster, City, Associate Architects. S. E. Woods, Secretary School Board.

PLAINVIEW.—Work will soon begin on erection of $60,000 city hall.

POST CITY.—First National Bank will erect two-story $40,000 building.

SAN ANTONIO.—R. T. Pruitt will construct a cold storage plant, cost about $25,000, and a warehouse, cost $60,000 at Medina and San Luis Sts.

UTAH

BIGHORN CITY.—Ogden Rapid Transit Co. will erect car barn; also houses for employees of road.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Plans by Ware and Treganza, Utah Savings Bank, have been accepted for erection of $25,000 building on East South Temple St., for Ladies' Literary Club.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Bids will be received until 10 a. m., Nov. 21, for erection of infirmary-hospital building for Salt Lake County. J. A. Headland, 253 Doozy Bldg., architect. M. Z. Witcher, County Clerk.

WASHINGTON

BALLARD.—Architect J. B. Jonson, has completed drawings for two-story $10,000 frame store and flat building to be erected in business section.

EVERETT.—Moose Lodge has ordered plans prepared for erection of home.

REPUBLIC.—J. E. Gantenbein is considering erection of number of buildings.

SOUTH BEND.—New bids on revised plans will be received for erection of proposed home for South Bend Chamber of Commerce.

SPOKANE.—D. W. Twoby, F. T. Post, Phil Barr and F. McCollough, all of Spokane Country Club, will erect residences next spring.

Chamber of Commerce is considering erection of $350,000 home on Riverside Ave.

SPOKANE.—George H. Day will erect $2,000 residence in near future at Highland and Rockwood Boulevards.

Three-story brick building, cost about $35,000, is soon to be built by L. R. Schaefers on Third Ave.

SPOKANE.—John Mefler will erect $15,000 residence in Riverton addition next spring.

TACOMA.—Plans have been completed for erection of $60,000 temple for Tacoma Labor Unions.

WEST VIRGINIA

MARTINSBURG.—Architects Harding & Upman, 720 Fifteenth St., N. W., are preparing plans for erection of residences for Stuart Walker and Frank J. Trammell.

WHEELING.—George and Charles Craft will erect summer resort at Point Mills.

WISCONSIN

BIDLO.—Wisconsin Telephone Co. has purchased site on East Grand Ave. for erection of building.

EAU CLAIRE.—Company E, National Guard, is planning to erect armory.

JANESVILLE.—Janesville Traction Co. will erect car barns at cost of $80,000.

MILWAUKEE.—Atlas Amusement Co. will erect two theaters, to cost about $35,000 each. T. H. Cochrane, Portage, and Atkins & Crawford, St. Louis, compose company.

MILWAUKEE.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road will soon prepare for building $2,000,000 new railway station.

WAUSAU.—Wisconsin Union of the American Society of Equity has appointed committee to investigate advisability of establishing $35,000 state packing plant to be run on a cooperative plan.

WAUSAU.—Architect Anton Dohmen, Metropolitan Block, Milwaukce, has prepared plans for church building for St. James Catholic congregation.
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An ideal Floor Covering for Public Buildings. Elastic, noiseless and practically indestructible. It is in use on Battleships, cemented to steel decks in the United States, English and German Navies; should be placed on floors under pressure, and best results can only be obtained by employing skilled workmen. The quality of our work has passed the inspection of the United States Government and numerous Architects and Builders. The Franklin Union Building in Boston is a sample of our work, and we have the contracts for the North Dakota, the largest battleship in the United States Navy; the Extension of the Suffolk County Court House in Boston, and the Registry of Deeds, Salem, Mass. We solicit inquiries and correspondence.

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646-658 WASHINGTON STREET, Opp. Boylston Street
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The rate for advertising under this heading is $1.80 an inch. Remittance should accompany copy. Copy received until 12 M. Monday.

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The rate for advertising under this heading is $1.50 a line with a minimum of five lines. About 7 words make a line. Copy received until 12 M. Monday.
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FOUR-YEAR COURSE. (Degree B. S. in Arch.) Architectural engineering may be taken in lieu of advanced design, etc.

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SUMMER SCHOOL. Instruction in Architecture, offering complete group of technical subjects, affords advanced standing in regular and special courses. Special circular.

FULL INFORMATION may be secured through application to the Dean of The College Department. DR. GEORGE E. FISHER. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S Book Department is prepared to furnish any architectural work now in print on short notice. Our book advertising, appearing from time to time, will keep you posted. All inquiries promptly answered. THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S Book Department, 231-241 W. 39th St., New York.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S Book Department is prepared to furnish any architectural work now in print on short notice. Our book advertising, appearing from time to time, will keep you posted. All inquiries promptly answered. THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT'S Book Department, 231-241 W. 39th St., New York.

THOMAS BARWICK
Consulting Engineer
2532 Park Row Building, New York

Power Plants, Heating and Ventilating
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Factory Equipment Sanitary Equipment

Isolated Lighting Plants
We are now installing many small Storage Battery plants which are giving excellent service. You will be surprised at the low cost and wonderful efficiency of our complete outfit. Capacities: From ten amperes up. Let us send literature describing them.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY

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"Dahlquist"
THAT IS THE NAME TO REMEMBER
WHEN YOU SPECIFY BOILERS.

BOSTON COPPER BOILERS
ARE BY TEST THE BEST
Will give satisfaction to you and your client. Our Copper Range Boilers are the best made and even prices guaranteed. Let us send you illustrated book and price list.

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were specified and used by Carrere and Hastings in all fireplaces in the New York Public Library, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York.

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INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO.
Engineers and Contractors
Reinforced Concrete and General Building Construction
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING
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McCRAY REFRIGERATORS


McCrory Refrigerator Company, 307 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.
New York Branch, 231 West 42d St.
The Sign of GOOD Fireproofing

NEW YORK
ATLANTA
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MONTREAL
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Send for
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Specifications

I HE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
Vol. XCVIII. No. 1820

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"SIMPLEX-DUPLEX"
INTERLOCKING STEEL STAIRS
THE STRONGEST STAIRS EVER CONSTRUCTED
And the prices are right. Send for illustrated catalog

NEW YORK BRIDGE AND IRON CO., 15 W. 34th St., NEW YORK
(See our occasional full page ads.)

For hotels, factories, suburban residences, or any building
where water supply, sewage disposal, or pumping
machinery for any use is needed, Deming Power
Pumps are unequalled for economy and efficiency.
THE DEMING COMPANY :: Salem, Ohio
See Sweet's Index for double page announcement.

Lightning Rods, Weather Vanes
Protection assured by our continuous copper conduc­tors. Our booklet, "Flashes of Lightning," sent free. Also catalogue of weather vanes, etc.

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Mineral Wool
FIRE, SOUND and VERMIN PROOF
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE
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When You Have a Water Supply Problem to Solve
Investigate the
Kewanee System of Water Supply
See our full page ad in the next or last issue of American
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KEWANEe WATER SUPPLY CO., KEWANEe, ILL.
DEAN BROS.' STEAM PUMP WORKS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ELEVATOR PUMPS
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

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We furnish estimates on granite work of any description, set in place in the building. Woodbury Gray and Hardwick White are the leading granites of America.

WOODBURY GRANITE COMPANY
Hardwick, Vermont.

Hess Sanitary Locker
The only modern Sanitary Steel Medicine Cabinet or Locker.

Handsome beveled mirror door. Snow white, everlasting enamel, inside and out.

Costs less than wood and is better. Should be in every bathroom.

Is dust, germ and vermin proof and easily cleaned with warm water.

Made in four styles and three sizes. Price $7.00 and up. Send for illustrated circular.

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See Our Catalog in SWEET'S Pages 1255-6 and 7.

SPECIFY
EDISON
PORTLAND CEMENT
IT IS FINE
85% THRU 200—98% THRU 100

Monarch Metal Weather Strip Co. 1931 Forest Park Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo.
Send for Details

NOTE—The only real interlock. They permit the removal of sash. A guarantee with every contract. Can be applied to any style of sash old or new.

FRENCH'S "Quality First" CEMENT COLORS
SUPERIOR—STRONG—SAFE
Dry Colors for Coloring all cement mixes. BLACK—RED—BLUE—BROWN—YELLOW
Permanent—Easy to Work
Write for samples and prices
Manufactured only by
SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
Established 1844
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Wood-preserving oils waterproof the shingles and carry the color properly.

Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains are made of pure English ground colors, mixed with pure linseed and other wood-preserving oils—the best shingle preservatives known. That's why they're water-proof—why they prolong the life of the shingles—why the colors last. Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains are made in stock colors. Special colors mixed to order without additional cost.

We cooperate with the architect in every way. Our booklet gives interesting facts and information, and we gladly furnish additional special information to cover special conditions on request. Ask for our sample miniature shingles.

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Makers of Dexter Brothers' Petriflex, a waterproof coating for exterior and interior use on cement, brick, plaster, etc.


Among the more important contracts that we are at present executing is one embracing the construction of the complete sub-structure of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company's plant at Gary, Ind. This plant, when completed, will cover an area of 56 acres. It will be one of 39 mills in the United States now operated by the aforementioned concern—a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The work involves the placing of from 50,000 to 60,000 feet of RAYMOND CONCRETE PILES and approximately 35,000 cu. yds. of concrete.

Illustrations of other important contracts that we have successfully executed for the largest manufacturing concerns in the country are to be found in our new 164-page catalog. Copies of this catalog can be obtained free upon application to any of our offices.

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NEW YORK and CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE ST LOUIS PITTSBURGH

“Richardson” Boilers
For Steam and Water
Thousands in Use
Please Everybody
SPECIFIED BY LEADING ARCHITECTS
Richardson & Boynton Co.
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON
All sash cord is labelled, but the label is destroyed when the hank is opened and the identity of the manufacturer is lost. Only Silver Lake A gives such long and satisfactory service that we alone among manufacturers print our name on the cord itself.

Silver Lake Company
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Art-Metal Bronze-Steel

In the year 1888 a factory was established which has made the name of Jamestown, N.Y. as celebrated as the historic Va. town of the same name.

Art Metal Construction Co.
are the originators in the adaptation of Sheet Steel for the furnishings of Public Buildings of every character. Their resources are unlimited—Capitalized for $1,750,000—Factory capacity 7 acres of floor space and employing 1200 skilled mechanics—ARCHITECTS and OWNERS ARE SOLICITED.

Jamestown, N.Y.
The Address
"Art Metal"

Plastic Ornaments

We Manufacture
Ornamental Plaster, Composition Ornaments, Cement Mantels and Garden Furniture, Capitals and Brackets (interior and exterior). Composition and Wood Lighting Fixtures. We have catalogs showing these different lines.

The Decorators Supply Co., Archer Ave. and Lec St., Chicago
We have the largest and best equipped manufacturing plant for that purpose in the world

The "GLOBE" Ventilator

In brass, copper, galvanized iron and with glass tops for skylight purposes

Simple Symmetrical Storm-proof Effective

For perfectly ventilating buildings of every character

Smoky Chimneys Cured
Globe Ventilated Ridging

"The 'GLOBE' is built on honor and sold on merit."

Globe Ventilator Company, Troy, N.Y.
ARCHITECTS, ATTENTION!

Here something you have been looking for a long time, a combination lavatory and dental basin cast integral. Absolutely new and unique, and a fixture that will fill a long-felt want. Furnished with special fittings as shown, which include bi-transit wash, three four-arm china handle and china index compression cocks, supply lines with wheel handles, flush trap, special waste connection, and flushing fixture for dental basin.

Dimensions

Slab 20 in. x 27 in. List Height of back 10 in. Enameled inside, less fittings $26.50

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Lavatory bowl 12 in. x 14 in. Fittings as shown and described, complete 27.50

Dental bowl 7.5 in. If trap is not wanted, deduct 5.00

Note: With the exception of the trap all the above fittings are made especially for this lavatory and must be furnished. This fixture is fitted up, water turned on and all fittings are carefully tested before shipment.

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Medusa White Portland Cement

used for entire exterior plaster.

Medusa Waterproofing

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Makes concrete impervious to water and gives absolutely permanent results. Does not affect strength, setting, or color of Portland cement. Not a wash or an experiment.

Write for prices and illustrated pamphlets giving instructions for use.

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SANDUSKY, O.

Also obtain prices, Medusa Gray Portland Cement.

Medusa Products Signify Quality

Annual Production, 1,500,000 Barrels.

“Ask the Organist Who Plays One.”

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For Churches, Concert Halls and Residences

With or Without Our Solo Automatic Player

If tonal effects that “charm” are desired it should be an AUSTIN.

It cannot be imitated elsewhere, as we are the inventors and paten­tees of the famous Austin Universal Air Chest System. If un­acquainted with it, you will be greatly surprised at the many ad­vantages provided, both tonally and mechanically.

Write for descriptive book, which fully explains our work.

AUSTIN ORGAN COMPANY

159 Woodland Street HARTFORD, CONN.
Richmond, Va., August 17, 1910.

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Wilmington, Del.

Gentlemen:—

We have been using your showers for eighteen months, and have found them to be first-class and have given perfect satisfaction. We have had during this time 68,964 bathers and we have yet to hear the first complaint.

We think so much of them that if at any time we should have use for more, we will certainly use yours.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES A. HARDWICKE, Supt., Branch Public Baths.

This particular Bath House was equipped with Speakman Showers with Non-scalding Regulating Valves.

The above letter is one of many such letters which we have received commending our Shower fixtures.

Catalogue "G" sent upon request

SPEAKMAN SUPPLY AND PIPE CO.
WORKS: WILMINGTON, DEL.
SAN FRANCISCO
(We are in Sweet's Index)

THE MIXER THAT MIXES

hair or fiber with plaster the way it should be done. All working parts and mixing chamber of the

Broughton Mixer

are made of Iron and Steel. Paddles in screw form are placed on twoshefts running in opposite directions, lift the material from the bottom of the case and throws it in opposite directions from one end of the case to the other, keeping it in constant motion and obtaining a perfect mixture.

The Broughton Mixers are durable and easy to operate, designed with great care. Duplicate parts can be furnished at any time. Send for booklet.

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231 West Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
The Sedgwick Invalid Lifts

Safety and perfect control insured by self-locking brake.

Anti-friction steel rollers make the lift easy running.

Estimates furnished.

Send for catalogue.

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DAHLSTROM PATENT
HOLLOW SHEET METAL DOORS

We also make
COLD DRAWN MOULDINGS
For Castings, Crown Mouldings, etc. Catalogue showing numerous designs sent upon application.

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Uniformity

Perfect uniformity in all those properties which make Portland Cement of the highest quality distinguishes Universal Portland Cement. Absolute uniformity in soundness, strength, fineness, color and setting qualities is secured by the use of materials, methods and devices representing the highest perfection in the manufacture of Portland Cement.

Universal Portland Cement Co.
Chicago—Pittsburg
Annual Output 8,000,000 Barrels

The Perfect Equipment

of the Mullins factory, together with the skill and experience of the Mullins artisans, makes the great line of

Mullins
Art Architectural Sheet Metal Work and Statuary

the most comprehensive and beautiful in the country. Each piece is perfectly shaped thus insuring sharp, clean and beautiful effect.

All joints are riveted and soldered, combining strength, durability and smooth finish.

The Mullins Statuary is for Monuments and Buildings—made of Sheet Copper and Bronze artistic and high class in every respect.

Send for large 120-page catalog of stock designs of Cornices, Friezes, Panels and Ornamental Metal Work, Also ask for separate catalog of Mullins Sheet Metal Statuary—which is as durable and artistic as cast bronze of sculptured work, and costs less. Please specify the kind of metal work you are interested in and proper catalog will be sent.

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are composed of men selected for marked artistic ability, and in every plant include several excellent figure modelers. All are thoroughly trained by experience in every style of architectural design, and the Architect has the assurance that modeled details will be executed with spirit and conform consistently to the desired style.

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1170 Broadway, N. Y.
Largest manufacturers of Architectural Terra Cotta in the world.

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MESSRS. CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, Architects
IT is rare to find in current architectural practice a well-balanced adjustment between excellences of plan and of external composition or between exterior decorative composition and interior decoration. One of these sides of the problem of design is generally recognizable as an architect's forte and that department in which it is possible to find the fewest examples of conspicuous excellence in American architecture is unquestionably that of interior decoration. There are several reasons for our backwardness in this art. Interior decoration, perhaps more than any department of architectural art, depends for its encouragement and perpetuation upon a multitude of excellent examples. We have not, as yet, in this country, a great many conspicuously good examples to serve as the needed source of inspiration, and the profession, as a whole, has not given that degree of attention to decoration from which a speedy awakening may be expected in the near future. The average American architect is not and does not pretend to be especially well prepared to design interior decoration, and he has tacitly admitted that fact by practically abandoning the field to the dealers in furniture and fabrics who have not been slow to seize the opportunity of building upon a very extensive system, employing their own designers and operating in the great majority of cases entirely independent of the architect, importing as a background for their business relics and furnishings to be had in the market of the old world and, in many cases, incorporating these either bodily in their decorative schemes—a mantel here, some old furniture or wainscot there—or else imitating the old work as nearly as their skill and
means permit. This system has, of course, produced some worthy results, but only in those cases where the designers are zealous artists and have not permitted their desire to sell quantity to get the better of higher esthetic motives. In most cases, however, the effect has been to seriously handicap the development of any serious efforts at interior decoration in this country and even, in some isolated cases, so completely to overshadow the functions of the architect as effectually to eliminate him as a factor in the building operation. The matter of interior decoration, therefore, remains one of the undigested issues of architectural activity, and until there is a more general understanding of the subject the great majority of owners will continue to be entirely content with the kind of interior decoration work afforded by present methods outside of the architects' supervision. It is worthy of note, therefore, when a firm of American architects produces an important work of interior decoration and demonstrates in that work that the more imaginative problems of interior decoration are as much in its grasp as are the technical ones of planning and construction. It will, therefore, be a valuable lesson in decorative art to the hundreds of thousands of people who will annually pass through the splendidly equipped apartments of New York's great new library in Fifth Avenue to have constantly before them surroundings in harmony with their serious purposes in seeking the educational benefits of the institution.

During the past few years it has repeatedly been remarked that Messrs. Carrère & Hastings are a conspicuous example of the result of perfection in one particular sub-style of what is commonly called Renaissance architecture, their chosen period being the eighteenth century in France. No single work of this firm, perhaps, crystallizes as does the New York Public Library their conclusions as to the adaptation and development of this particular style to current conditions in America. While it has not always been possible, perhaps, to give their conclusions unqualified praise, to the student of his profession it must be apparent that work of the character done by this firm has a definite artistic goal and proceeds by more or less definite methods to an elevation of the general professional standard. It is so common a sensation in the present-day buildings to feel after entering that one is not amid the interior surroundings suggested by their general external aspect. In the New York Library one has no such feeling; the architecture seems all to have emanated from a common origin; its various parts are in thorough accord. So much, at least, has the consistent pursuit of one sub-style yielded for the general impression of unity in a modern structure, combining the utilities of a great circulating and reference library with monumentality of planning and composition. It must be apparent to the architect making an inspection of so huge a building as the library how great are the demands on the designers not only for a large conception of his task as a whole but for the greatest resourcefulness in the variation of his detail. And when the designer is, admittedly, working on the variations of a single phase of the Renaissance styles how much more exacting are the demands upon his ingenuity! In such a case the architect must confine himself closely to the logical pursuit of his chosen goal, and that is precisely what the architects of the library have done with signal success.

While the opportunities for decorative treatment in the library were numerous the practical difficulties to be overcome to achieve harmonious effects were ever present and imposing their presence upon the designer's attention. A number of the large rooms disposed around the outside of the plan where the light is especially good are devoted to the purpose of special reference and research work for students, who are thus enabled to work undisturbed and in close touch with the books they desire to consult. To accommodate these volumes the less brilliantly lighted portions of the rooms are equipped with book stacks which, while highly use-
ful intrude themselves into the decorative scheme and produce a discord which the designer cannot hope to escape. The best he can do is to disregard the intrusion and accept the handicap as one of the inherent disadvantages of his problem.

In one case the judgment of the architects in a matter of interior arrangement has been especially vindicated. It has been remarked by some architects who have been closely interested in the architecture of the New York Public Library that the elevation of the rear, facing Bryant Park, while one of the most interesting views of the exterior design, so reduces the light in the large stack room as to make necessary the constant use of artificial light for convenient access to the stacks. This proves, on inspection, not to be the fact, and while the stack floors presented no opportunities for decorative endeavor, their convenient arrangement and lighting was a very important problem and has been solved in a highly satisfactory manner. It had also been remarked when the designs for the library were first made public that the placing of the main reading room would prove a great inconvenience. Now that the design stands executed that objection also seems to disappear, and it has been remarked by visitors to the building that they would not at all object to walking up gradually the ample and attractive monumental marble staircase or lingering in the rotunda to inspect the rare volumes and manuscript that are to be exhibited there, before reaching the working parts of the library, the public catalogue and the delivery desk which divides the great reading chamber across its length. It is a question not easy to decide whether this feature does not by its intrusion disturb the dignity of so monumental a room. It certainly prevents the spectator from seeing the whole room from any point of the floor. Practically it is the distributing point, on the conveyer system for books called for by means of a pneumatic tube service from various parts of the building. The ingenious way in which this key to the entire working library has been treated as a decorative screen in character with the colossal wall and ceiling treatment of the apartment, giving scale to the whole, is an example of the resourcefulness of the architects. Any isolated treatment of this feature would only have called attention to an unfortunate practical condition of the problem and would have been an acknowledgment by the architects of their inability to handle it satisfactorily from an architectural standpoint. Moreover, the location of the delivery desk across the middle of the room places it in the only position from which the library attendants are able conveniently to serve and oversee every part of the room. The galleries around its perimeter serve also as vantage points for the library attendants, while the space under the overhang is utilized to accommodate many thousands of reference volumes of a general character in constant demand by readers who come in to peruse a favorite author for an hour or two.

The effective concealment of the radiation and ventilation of this room is to be remarked, the heating being accomplished indirectly by hidden radiators and the ventilation by a fan system, forcing in fresh air at the junction of walls and ceiling and drawing out the foul air
at the floor through registers designed as a continuous base to the book shelves under the galleries. The general illumination will be by chandeliers suspended from the decorative ceiling beams and light for reading will be obtained from lamps placed on the individual reading tables. By day the cross light admitted through the great arched openings on the long sides furnishes the best kind of natural illumination for reading.

Next to the main reading room the most important apartments of the library architecturally are the two great vestibules occupying the central feature of the Fifth Avenue mass. The lower one on the first floor level presents an interesting treatment, in white marble, of engaged columns and arches carrying a coved ceiling with penetrations, of the same material which is also carried, in barrel vaults, up the staircases on either side. The problems in stereotomy that have been solved in this apartment excite curiosity and admiration for the consistency of the decorative scheme and the designers' skill in avoiding disagreeable distortions.

The upper vestibule at the head of the marble staircases presented an entirely different problem which found its solution in different architectural expedients and in other materials. In the first place the light here comes through semicircular windows at the ends, implying a barrel-vaulted ceiling, which, running uninterruptedly from end to end, is subdivided by shallow ribs and beams and coffered, being rendered in plastic covered with animated ornament in rich, deep tones. The walls, on the other hand, repeat around the four sides, the arched staircase openings at either end with vigorously coupled Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature in which special emphasis is laid on the cornice. This order is executed in hand-carved wood, the blank arches and lunettes being filled in with plaster fields, later to receive mural decorations, and are bordered with richly veined marble. The staircase ceiling at either end supports a balcony reached from the floor of this vestibule by a spiral staircase concealed in the central pier.

It is only by a close inspection of the architectural devices suggested by the designers' careful consideration of every phase of the ever-varying decorative problem that the amount of study of detail required can be realized. These two rooms have been selected as typical examples to illustrate the point. The same actual decorative effect of an apartment may sometimes be had by pointing the lens directly at the ceiling. Examples of such views are shown, and the one portraying an octagonal vestibule ceiling illustrates the point.

It is, of course, out of the question to reproduce color values in photographs, but it may be remarked in some of the illustrations that the ceiling, as a whole, has received a vigorous chromatic treatment and it has been remarked by some who have seen the decorations that for some apartments the consistence of the decorative scheme is untrustworthy they are especially so of interiors. It is an optical phenomenon recognized by architectural designers that the ceiling of a room always appears to be smaller than the floor and that, therefore, anything depicted or modeled upon the ceiling must be designed larger and coarser than if it were upon the walls or floor. This exaggeration of scale, which is duly corrected by the eye, is, however, faithfully reproduced by the camera and the resulting picture is correspondingly misleading. In rooms of great size the photographic exaggeration is minimized and the picture more nearly approximates what the eye sees. Conversely, in smaller rooms, especially when the ceiling height is low in proportion to the other two principal dimensions of the apartment and relief decoration is employed, the exaggeration is at a maximum. Therefore, except in those rooms where the conditions are favorable to the camera, as in the entrance vestibule and rotunda and in the great reading room, the illustrations are not to be accepted as entirely just reproductions of the decorative scheme as regards the scale of the members. Where conditions are especially unfavorable a truer approximation of the

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AN EXECUTIVE ORDER

I T is with the greatest satisfaction we learn that President Taft has taken the final step for making effective the work of the Commission of Fine Arts in the District of Columbia by issuing an executive order that all plans for public buildings in the District shall be submitted to the Commission before final approval. This action by the President safeguards the development of the National Capital and ensures its beautification.

TO WELCOME COMING GUESTS.

THe approaching convention of the Institute at San Francisco will give those Fellows and Associates who have not yet had the pleasure of visiting the Pacific Coast an excellent opportunity to remedy that omission. A committee on the reception and entertainment of visiting members has been appointed by the local chapter and, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jas. W. Reid, is making active preparations to carry out the task assigned to it. The well-known attractions of San Francisco and its neighborhood, the option of going and returning by various and different routes, together with the low rates of fare, make this an especially favorable time to see the coast at its best season. These collateral advantages, in addition to the important professional questions scheduled for presentation at this meeting, should insure a large attendance.

"OR EQUAL THERETO"

WHEN the architect writes in his specification, "All doors throughout to be furnished and fitted with Vulcan hardware, plate nos.," etc., or, "all hardwood floors to be finished with Baker's Altoona Polish," he should break the point of his pen before he permits himself to add, "or equal thereto."

For every building, taking price, locality and finish into consideration, there is in almost every case some one make of building material or equipment which is, on the whole, more suitable for that particular occasion than any other. In the case of materials like Portland cement, most architects prefer to supplement brand with a test requirement. But in such instances as are cited above, and in many others like them, the architect should have no hesitation in saying distinctly what he requires and then should close the door to future disputes by omitting the phrase objected to—a phrase which always spells timidity, to say the least.

"STYLES" AND THEIR HANDICAP

Ol all the shibboleths which have been invented from time to time to test the "correctness" of an artist's work probably none has wrought more harm for the unwary than that of "style." So firmly fixed is this idea in the mind of the man in the street that if one cannot, with a clear conscience, give him a prompt answer to his invariable question "in what style is that building?" he regards the one questioned as an ignoramus in architecture. There are too many architects as well who, not having had the benefit of systematic training in preparation for their profession, have a confused idea that "style" is necessarily a conscious adjunct of design.

Style, in the historical sense in which it is generally used, means a national way of building and, properly applied, is a term which may be correctly employed. But unfortunately these national ways of building are not clearly understood by the inexpert, and superficial adjunctive detail is seized upon as the hallmark of a style. So, pointed windows are taken to spell Gothic, and "the orders" Renaissance. It would greatly surprise such a questioner to be told that every window and doorway in a building may be pointed and the design of the building still not be Gothic, or that every cap in the façade may be a Scamozzi cap and the design be not at all "Renaissance." Still more incredulous would be that questioner (his name is legion) who asks "when are we going to have an American style" if he were answered, "we have one, and have always had since the landing of the first colonists."

The fact is, style in architecture, as has been said, is merely a nation's way of building, and every building in America differs in its total expression as well as in its technique from all other buildings ever built elsewhere, and so is easily distinguishable from all those others. We may even go further and say that if an American architect were commissioned to erect in America an exact duplicate of any foreign building he would be unable to execute his commission, whatever means were put at his disposal. That is to say, if it could be made possible to compare the original and the American copy alongside of each other they could be easily distinguished, because of the differences in "handling," due to the differences inherent in time, place and heredity.

If men in their architectural designs would bring themselves to feel that all this talk of "style" is futile and even a barrier to progress, and would set themselves heart and soul to finding a timely and rational solution of the problem in hand they would soon understand that the vernacular in which they may choose to express their thoughts is not, after all, of much consequence.
values when everything should have been finally placed. The great Italian palace and French chateau interiors, it may be recalled, have decorative schemes in color and form which often seem impossible when seen in books reduced to geometrical drawings and reproduced from photographs. No doubt the architects of the library were accurately informed as to the most approved precedents in decorative work of the character which have been rendered in the library, and did not fail to avail themselves of all known devices of the art.

Free Instruction in Architecture and the Mechanic Arts

The St. Paul Institute and the Builders Exchange, of that city, have united in organizing a systematic schedule of instruction for laborers and unemployed mechanics. As employers of labor members of the Builders Exchange are interested in developing a body of workmen with some theoretical training in addition to their practical skill. In connection with this scheme courses are also offered in architecture. The elementary courses in drawing are in charge of Mr. J. O. Cedarburg, a draftsman in the office of State Architect Clarence Johnston. Intermediate and advanced courses in architecture are given under the direction of Mr. T. G. Holyoke, of Cass Gilbert's office, and Mr. E. L. Masqueray, architect of the cathedral.

### THE CONSERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

During the past four years there has been insistently placed before us by the national government, in the shape of printed pamphlets from various departments, the necessity for a conservation, an economical use of our national resources. We have been admonished to stop the needless waste of raw material, and to give intelligent co-operation in conserving what at one time was regarded as inexhaustible supplies, but which scientific investigation has demonstrated are rapidly diminishing resources. The wide application of this very important system of economy may, without stretching a point, be with much justice applied to a conservation of our architectural resources. By this term is meant to include those areas of location in all the more important cities throughout this country, where through the shifting of population or the encroaching tide of business locations any one, with but indifferent perception, may easily foretell the great importance that these localities will assume in the near future. As the matter stands in New York at present, as far as any law on the statute books may have a bearing, or any restrictions that might be enforced by our Building Department, there are no legal means to prevent the wasting of such opportunities. No steps can be taken to insure the logical architectural development of a given locality, and the ultimate result is entirely in the hands of individual owners, who have not hitherto shown much municipal pride in the class or design of buildings erected.

The often referred to instance of the failure of the certain property owners abutting on Times Square in New York to combine in the production of a good architectural result, and the very unfortunate outcome, is only again alluded to as affording a valuable object lesson to other municipalities.

The observant man, especially if he has lived in New York for several years, knows how many opportunities are yet present for the architectural adornment of civic centers, and he will need all the optimism he can command to prevent him from believing that these architectural resources will fail of conservation.

Turning his back on Times Square, and tracing his steps north, naturally along Broadway, the saunterer will soon reach Columbus Circle, where Eighth avenue crosses Broadway. With the rapid upbuilding of New York, it can be confidentially predicted that this point will soon become an active civic center. Its location presents certain topographical features that it is well to consider. From this point, north along Eighth avenue to 110th street and east on Fifty-ninth street to Fifth avenue, stretches the uninterrupted expanse of Central Park. Looking northeast one sees the beautiful sky line of trees and all the wide and open spacing of a well-kept park. This park acts as a barrier to future building encroachment over the area indicated. On the west is one of the most important apartment house sections of Manhattan Island. It may be logically inferred that the steady northward growth of population will probably halt here for a longer period than it has at any other previous location.

New Yorkers are familiar with the character of Co-
lumbus Circle. Its rambling buildings, representing various types of construction, design and material, are an eyesore and, with the natural enhancement of real estate values, will, no doubt, soon be demolished to make room for more appropriate structures.

Here we have an architectural opportunity of the greatest value, but we can not assure ourselves that it will be taken advantage of. It will take but one atrocity to spoil the whole place just in the same way that the monstrous advertising tower has ruined the architectural presentation of Times Square. As a nucleus for a scheme of coherent and same construction, we have at Columbus Circle, on the north, Carrere & Hastings' New Theater. We had in Times Square the Hotel Astor and the Times Building. Excepting the Rector building neither of these good buildings served to set an example for subsequent operation, and there was no way to prevent the unfortunate thing that has happened.

Another and perhaps minor opportunity is shown in the development around Union Square, New York. The plaza on the north side of the square may be designated as a municipal reviewing and parade ground. Here at different times throughout the year large numbers of people congregate to witness drills or parades by various uniformed bodies in the city's service.

Here may be seen a good example of varying periods of New York building activity and how, regardless of juxtaposition or location, the individual owner may do as he likes with his own without regard to fitness or aesthetic propriety. The examples cited are but a few of the many instances to be found along the main thoroughfare of New York City.

Other cities throughout the country present equally good opportunities and equally flagrant examples.

Having referred to this failure to conserve our architectural opportunities, it naturally occurs to the reader that some solution or pertinent suggestion that will prevent further waste should be added. Frankly, we do not know how it can be done. Possibly by municipal enactment, or such legal restrictions as were suggested by Mr. John M. Carrere in an interview printed in a recent issue. It is along these lines that the Fifth Avenue Association and President Brunner's committee of the local chapter of The American Institute of Architects are working. We look forward with much confidence to a large measure of accomplishment and that the future character of building operations on Fifth avenue will be of a nature that will reflect credit on the architectural perceptions of the various owners. We believe that people are to-day more alive to the value of good architecture as a municipal asset than ever before. The task before us is to make these views operative.

**Standardizing Designs**

According to a recent item in a recent issue of The Building News, the Public Works Department of Burmah has entrusted to a commission, composed of one engineer officer and one civil engineer, the standardization of all court house designs throughout that dependency. "Suitable" type designs have been drawn up by the commission and have received the approval of the Governor-General.

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**Japanese Stencils**

Until recently stenciling has been regarded by us as a mechanical process unworthy of an artist and to be employed only by craftsmen willing to sacrifice originality and beauty to swift reproduction.

It is now fairly well understood even in the West that no such sacrifice is necessary, and that for over a century and a half the Japanese have been stenciling the silks and cottons which are so much admired.

Japanese stencils illustrate pure design as well as any group of objects that the department could show. The color of the resulting decoration on cloth is, of course, not seen, but all the other elements that please the eye in decoration—rhythm, balance, composition, and the rest—are there. In some cases we have even the last and most compelling factor of interest—"representation."

The first Japanese stencils were probably used some two hundred years ago in Kyoto, which from the tenth century until forty years ago was the capital city of the empire and the chief seat of arts and of crafts. Today stencils are used on all sorts of cloths, from the huge figures on the shop signs and theatrical curtains down to the delicate patterns on the silken kimono of the geisha and court ladies. They are not all successful as designs, however much the present demand for Oriental productions may popularize them.

In general, the technique of making and using paper stencils is simple enough, but, as in any craft, mechanical skill and propriety of design must go hand in hand. In brief, the design is "restrained," as the dyers say, by a paste applied to the parts of the cloth to be left uncolored, and the piece is dipped and steamed as a whole. The designer submits his picture to the cutter, who takes a careful tracing from it and cuts out those portions of the background and design which are not to receive color. Through the holes thus left a starchy paste is rubbed on the cloth with a flexible wooden spatula; the stencil is then pulled off and the cloth turned over to the dyer to steam and soak. When the paste is removed the pattern is found to have taken on the bare spaces of the material.

If the design includes more than one color, the process is repeated, this time with the restraining paste applied to the first colored areas and to whatever places are to be left white.

Each new color presupposes a fresh tracing from the original drawing, from which are cut all the spots not to receive that particular dye.

The process of applying the restraining paste through the stencil is illustrated by a reproduction of a print by Kuniyoshi taken from Somemono Hayamababi, "Quick Dyeing Methods," published in Tokyo. The print shows a woman at work on a length of cloth suspended from either end. The cross tension is supplied by slender rods of bamboo, spiked at the ends, which are longer than the width of the cloth, and, piercing the opposite edges of the strip and bending beneath it, act like springs.

The paper in which the design is cut is very thin and tough. Five or six sheets are cut at one time, after which they are glued together two and two, often reinforced by filaments of raw silk glued between, which
bridge the gaps and hold the more fragile parts of the design in place. The upper surface of the paper is then made waterproof with a preparation of the tannic juices from the persimmon and the walnut.

Elaborate and delicate cuttings are possible only when the silk threads are used for reinforcement, and the cheaper stencils are necessarily designed to do without them.—Bulletin, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, October, 1910.

Architectural Copyright

The general attitude of architects toward the proposed extension of copyright to their works is, if we are to regard as representative the opinions expressed by several in the columns of a contemporary, not one of enthusiasm. The reason for this is easily understood; indeed, having regard to the present state of public opinion in matters architectural, it may well be doubted if architects would have anything to gain by protection of this character. To those having a clear perception of the requirements of their art every fresh problem carries with it the conditions of its own solution, which would only be interfered with by imposing on it an adventitious and preconceived ideal borrowed from another’s work. The mere copyist is bound to fall short of the man whose knowledge and imagination are vivified by limitation and conditions governing his work. The strong can afford to be generous, and we cannot picture the artist swooping down on his weaker brother for having lit his rushlight at his confrère’s lamp. Most architects realize that but a small proportion of their remuneration is the reward for the exercise of artistic imagination, and that consequently for some time to come it is unlikely that such legal protection would offer them any pecuniary advantage or tend in any way to advance their art. Mr. Ernest Newton puts the matter clearly and concisely when he points out that—

“If an architect’s work is sufficiently interesting to influence others, intelligent plagiarism is all to the good. Old houses were as much alike as peas in a pod. No one thought of copyrighting his ideas, and so a respectable standard was maintained. Now and then a builder with more ideas than his fellows did something that set the countryside talking, and all the others followed in his footsteps. Of course, the wholesale pillage of designs from the professional journals by incompetent charlatans is abominable, and the caricaturing of an architect’s building is painful to the architect and bad for architecture, but the remedy lies very much in the hands of the public. If they become more discriminating the purveyors of architectural hash will find their occupation gone and with them will disappear any necessity for architectural copyright.”

The Complexity of Architectural Practice

One of our English contemporaries refers in its notes to a paper by an English engineer before his colleagues on the “Theory and Practice of Surveying.” His analysis of the practical indistinction to the theoretical man suggests the complexity of variety of viewpoints of the factors employed in present-day routine of architectural practice, especially in the United States. In the American architect’s office it is necessary to distinguish not only between the practical and the theoretical man, but also between the designer and the constructor, and we believe we do not overstate the case when we say that, to-day, in an extensive practice, there are often four different classes of men engaged on a single piece of work. In the first place, there is the chief designer, who is generally the principal himself; then there is the designer who develops, as a designer, the roughly suggested ideas of the design and produces drawings sufficiently accurate to pass on to the practical office man, whose business it is to know about all the technical details necessary to show and specify for the guidance of the contractors; and, lastly, there is the practical superintendent, whose duties lie entirely on the job and who generally is little of a draughtsman. A truly complex system has the practice of architecture become, and when it is taken into account that in a large office the accounting is an equally important and complex operation, the busy architect has little opportunity to do some of the things which he seems so persistently to leave undone.

Structural Lessons of the Brussels Exhibition Fire

“The Builder” (London), in a recent issue, makes comments and suggestions applying to the construction of exhibition buildings that are worthy of note. They are occasioned by the conflagration at the Brussels Exhibition, some weeks since. In substance the assertion is made that it is perfectly possible to construct appropriate structures for exhibition purposes by abandoning the present system of a wood structure covered with canvas and modelled in plaster of Paris. Steel inexpensively encased in fire-resisting materials is especially urged in roof construction and expanded metal, wire netting and steel lathing for walls between main stanchions and for interior partitions. The Paris Exposition of 1900 is cited as the best conceived of modern exhibitions from a structural standpoint. Many of its important units, it is recalled, were built of reinforced concrete to safely shelter exhibits of great value. This example, it is pointed out, should always be followed in such cases, regardless of expense. Materials and products of an especially combustible character should also be housed in fireproof structures or in fireproof compartments inside the building, the same degree of attention being paid to details such as small temporary buildings to protect and display exhibits, fire-doors, the use of wired glass, installation of proper fire-extinguishing appliances, sprinkler systems and the like. Attention is called to the havoc wrought by fire to the light and graceful members of the steel frames at Brussels that were unprotected by a fire-resisting covering. A plea is made for a more rational architectural treatment of exhibition buildings in place of the practice of frosting over the structure with a fantastic covering of questionable artistic value and unsuited to adequately protect its valuable contents.